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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Fourth Quarter 2016

From December 2015 to December 2016, **employment** increased in 280 of the 344 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Williamson, Tenn., had the largest percentage increase with a gain of 5.1 percent over the year, above the national job growth rate of 1.2 percent. Within Williamson, the largest employment increase occurred in professional and business services, which gained 1,995 jobs over the year (6.0 percent). Lafayette, La., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a loss of 5.1 percent. Within Lafayette, natural resources and mining had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 2,397 jobs (-19.8 percent).

The U.S. **average weekly wage** decreased 1.5 percent over the year, declining to $1,067 in the fourth quarter of 2016. This is one of only eight declines in the history of the series, which dates back to 1978. The 1.5 percent decline in average weekly wages was the largest decline since fourth quarter 2011, when average weekly wages decreased by 1.7 percent. The most recent decline occurred in first quarter 2016, when the U.S. average weekly wage decreased 0.6 percent over the year. McLean, Ill., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 9.2 percent. Within McLean, an average weekly wage loss of $178 (-10.9 percent) in financial activities made the largest contribution to the county's decrease in average weekly wages. Clayton, Ga., experienced the largest percentage increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 11.3 percent over the year. Within Clayton, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth with an increase of $265 (25.3 percent) over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, December 2015-16 (U.S. average = 1.2 percent)

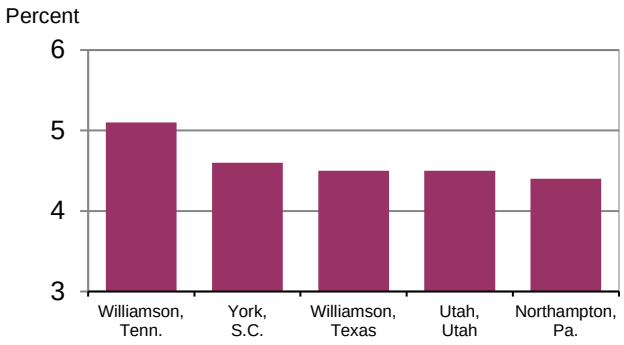
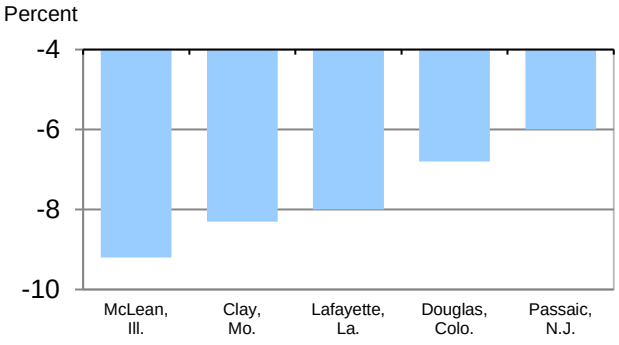


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent decrease in average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2015-16 (U.S. average = -1.5 percent)



County employment and wage data are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which provides the only detailed quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, metropolitan statistical area, state, and national levels by detailed industry. These data are published within 6 months following the end of each quarter.

Large County Employment

In December 2016, national employment was 143.7 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 1.2 percent, or 1.8 million. In December 2016, the 344 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 72.8 percent of total U.S. employment and 78.1 percent of total wages. These 344 counties had a net job growth of 1.4 million over the year, accounting for 80.7 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.) The 5 counties with the largest increases in employment levels had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 215,600 jobs, which was 12.2 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 58 of the largest counties from December 2015 to December 2016. Lafayette, La., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-5.1 percent), followed by Gregg, Texas; Midland, Texas; Erie, Pa.; and Kanawha, W.Va. (See table 1.)

Table A. Large counties ranked by December 2016 employment, December 2015-16 employment increase, and December 2015-16 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
December 2016 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, December 2015-16 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, December 2015-16	
United States	143,749.9	United States	1,773.6	United States	1.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,415.7	Los Angeles, Calif.	50.2	Williamson, Tenn.	5.1
Cook, Ill.	2,590.2	Dallas, Texas	45.7	York, S.C.	4.6
New York, N.Y.	2,471.6	Maricopa, Ariz.	45.2	Williamson, Texas	4.5
Harris, Texas	2,272.0	King, Wash.	42.7	Utah, Utah	4.5
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,926.9	Orange, Calif.	31.8	Northampton, Pa.	4.4
Dallas, Texas	1,688.4	Fulton, Ga.	30.4	Brevard, Fla.	4.2
Orange, Calif.	1,588.8	Santa Clara, Calif.	25.7	Seminole, Fla.	4.2
San Diego, Calif.	1,427.5	Clark, Nev.	23.7	Galveston, Texas	4.0
King, Wash.	1,340.4	San Diego, Calif.	21.8	Thurston, Wash.	4.0
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,132.9	Orange, Fla.	21.5	Benton, Wash.	3.8

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation declined to $1,067, a 1.5 percent decrease, during the year ending in the fourth quarter of 2016. Among the 344 largest counties, 290 had over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) McLean, Ill., had the largest percentage wage decrease among the largest U.S. counties (-9.2 percent). (See table B.)

Of the 344 largest counties, 48 experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. Clayton, Ga., had the largest percentage increase in average weekly wages (11.3 percent), followed by Washington, Pa.; Marin, Calif.; Elkhart, Ind.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Champaign, Ill. (See table 1.)

Table B. Large counties ranked by fourth quarter 2016 average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2015-16 decrease in average weekly wages, and fourth quarter 2015-16 percent decrease in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2016		Decrease in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2015-16		Percent decrease in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2015-16	
United States	$1,067	United States	-$16	United States	-1.5
Santa Clara, Calif.	$2,365	McLean, Ill.	-$93	McLean, Ill.	-9.2
New York, N.Y.	2,212	Douglas, Colo.	-88	Clay, Mo.	-8.3
San Mateo, Calif.	2,098	Clay, Mo.	-83	Lafayette, La.	-8.0
San Francisco, Calif.	2,068	Morris, N.J.	-80	Douglas, Colo.	-6.8
Suffolk, Mass.	1,888	Lafayette, La.	-79	Passaic, N.J.	-6.0
Washington, D.C.	1,763	Washington, Ore.	-75	Washington, Ore.	-5.8
Arlington, Va.	1,677	Passaic, N.J.	-67	Tarrant, Texas	-5.7
Fairfield, Conn.	1,676	Fairfield, Conn.	-66	Sedgwick, Kan.	-5.5
Fairfax, Va.	1,610	Lake, Ill.	-65	Harford, Md.	-5.4
Somerset, N.J.	1,563	Harris, Texas	-65	Fort Bend, Texas	-5.2

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Among the 10 largest counties, 9 had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in December 2016. King, Wash., had the largest gain (3.3 percent). Within King, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 11,720 jobs, or 4.7 percent. Harris, Texas, had the only percentage decrease in employment among the 10 largest counties (-1.3 percent). Within Harris, manufacturing had the largest over-the-year employment level decrease, with a loss of 14,974 jobs, or -8.3 percent. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages decreased over the year in 9 of the 10 largest U.S. counties. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest percentage loss in average weekly wages (-4.7 percent). Within Harris, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage decline. Within professional and business services, average weekly wages decreased by $92, or -5.2 percent, over the year. King, Wash., had the only percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (3.5 percent). Within King, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth with an increase of $249 (20.2 percent) over the year.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 344 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2015. December 2016 employment and 2016 fourth quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The data are derived from reports submitted by employers who are subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.9 million employer reports cover 143.7 million full- and part-time workers. Data for the fourth quarter of 2016 will be available later at www.bls.gov/cew. Additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data is available in the Technical Note. More information about QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

The most current news release on quarterly measures of gross job flows is available from QCEW Business Employment Dynamics at www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cewbd.pdf.

Several BLS regional offices issue QCEW news releases targeted to local data users. Links to these releases are available at www.bls.gov/cew/cewregional.htm.

The County Employment and Wages release for first quarter 2017 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, September 6, 2017.

Upcoming Industry Changes to QCEW Data

Beginning with the release of first quarter 2017 data, the program will switch to the 2017 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. For more information on the change, please see the Federal Register notice at www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/federal_register_notices/notices/fr08au16.pdf.

Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data for 2016 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 345 counties presented in this release were derived using 2015 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2016 data, four counties have been added to the publication tables: Merced, Calif.; Napa, Calif.; Bay, Fla.; and Merrimack, N.H. These counties will be included in all 2016 quarterly releases. Two counties, Black Hawk, Iowa, and Ector, Texas, which were published in the 2015 releases, will be excluded from this and future 2016 releases because their 2015 annual average employment levels were less than 75,000. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

Summary of Major Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES Employment Measures

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	· Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.7 million establishments in first quarter of 2016	· Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.7 million private-sector employers	· Sample survey: 634,000 establishments
Coverage	· UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws	· UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: · UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers · Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	· Quarterly – Within 6 months after the end of each quarter	· Quarterly – 7 months after the end of each quarter	· Monthly – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	· Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	· Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	· Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	· Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, metropolitan statistical area (MSA), state, and national levels by detailed industry	· Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level · Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level	· Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	· Major uses include: – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys	· Major uses include: – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm	· Major uses include: – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	· www.bls.gov/cew	· www.bls.gov/bdm	· www.bls.gov/ces

The preliminary QCEW data presented in this release may differ from data released by the individual states. These potential differences result from the states' continuing receipt of UI data over time and ongoing review and editing. The individual states determine their data release timetables.

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

The Bureau publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter. Each of these measures—QCEW, Business Employment Dynamics (BED), and Current Employment Statistics (CES)—makes use of the quarterly UI employment reports in producing data; however, each measure has a somewhat different universe coverage, estimation procedure, and publication product.

Differences in coverage and estimation methods can result in somewhat different measures of employment change over time. It is important to understand program differences and the intended uses of the program products. (See table.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table.

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.5 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2015. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most state and local government employees. In 2015, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 139.5 million jobs. The estimated 134.4 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.5 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received $7.385 trillion in pay, representing 94.0 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 40.9 percent of the gross domestic product.

Major exclusions from UI coverage include self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

State and federal UI laws change periodically. These changes may have an impact on the employment and wages reported by employers covered under the UI program. Coverage changes may affect the over-the-year comparisons presented in this news release.

Concepts and methodology

Monthly employment is based on the number of workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported, including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacations and part-time workers also are included.

Average weekly wage values are calculated by dividing quarterly total wages by the average of the three monthly employment levels (all employees, as described above) and dividing the result by 13, for the 13 weeks in the quarter. These calculations are made using unrounded employment and wage values. The average wage values that can be calculated using rounded data from the BLS database may differ from the averages reported. Included in the quarterly wage data are non-wage cash payments such as bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, in some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans and stock options. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may reflect fluctuations in average monthly employment and/or total quarterly wages between the current quarter and prior year levels.

Average weekly wages are affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations and the incidence of pay periods within a quarter. For instance, the average weekly wage of the workforce could increase significantly when there is a large decline in the number of employees that had been receiving below-average wages. Wages may include payments to workers not present in the employment counts because they did not work during the pay period including the 12th of the month. When comparing average weekly wage levels between industries, states, or quarters, these factors should be taken into consideration.

Wages measured by QCEW may be subject to periodic and sometimes large fluctuations. This variability may be due to calendar effects resulting from some quarters having more pay dates than others. The effect is most visible in counties with a dominant employer. In particular, this effect has been observed in counties where government employers represent a large fraction of overall employment. Similar calendar effects can result from private sector pay practices. However, these effects are typically less pronounced for two reasons: employment is less concentrated in a single private employer, and private employers use a variety of pay period types (weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly).

For example, the effect on over-the-year pay comparisons can be pronounced in federal government due to the uniform nature of federal payroll processing. Most federal employees are paid on a biweekly pay schedule. As a result, in some quarters federal wages include six pay dates, while in other quarters there are seven pay dates. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may also reflect this calendar effect. Growth in average weekly wages may be attributed, in part, to a comparison of quarterly wages for the current year, which include seven pay dates, with year-ago wages that reflect only six pay dates. An opposite effect will occur when wages in the current quarter reflecting six pay dates are compared with year-ago wages for a quarter including seven pay dates.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, states verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3 year cycle.

Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from this process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records and reflect the number of establishments that exist in a county or industry at a point in time. Establishments can move in or out of a county or industry for a number of reasons—some reflecting economic events, others reflecting administrative changes. For example, economic change would come from a firm relocating into the county; administrative change would come from a company correcting its county designation.

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2015 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release account for most of the administrative changes—those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments. The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Adjusted data account for improvements in reporting employment and wages for individual and multi-unit establishments. To accomplish this, adjustments were implemented to account for: administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity (first quarter of 2008); selected large administrative changes in employment and wages (second quarter of 2011); and state verified improvements in reporting of employment and wages (third quarter of 2014). These adjustments allow QCEW to include county employment and wage growth rates in this news release that would otherwise not meet publication standards.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in any County Employment and Wages news release are valid for comparisons between the starting and ending points (a 12-month period) used in that particular release. Comparisons may not be valid for any time period other than the one featured in a release even if the changes were calculated using adjusted data.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUBS) as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, after approval by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Section 5131 of the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 and the Computer Security Act of 1987, Public Law 104-106. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those designated as census areas where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England states for comparative purposes even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey). The regions referred to in this release are defined as census regions.

Additional statistics and other information

Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2015 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2016, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2016 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2015 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* are now available at www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn15.htm. The 2016 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2017.

News releases on quarterly measures of gross job flows also are available from BED at www.bls.gov/bdm, (202) 691-6467, or BDMInfo@bls.gov.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, fourth quarter 2016

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2016	Percent change, fourth quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
United States[4]	9,869.9	143,749.9	1.2	-	$1,067	-1.5	-
Jefferson, AL	18.5	343.9	0.5	242	1,043	-0.7	95
Madison, AL	9.5	195.2	1.8	114	1,098	-4.0	311
Mobile, AL	10.0	169.7	-0.4	308	938	-0.5	76
Montgomery, AL	6.4	132.6	1.2	172	942	-0.6	84
Shelby, AL	5.8	84.4	-0.4	308	998	-2.2	223
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.5	92.5	-0.3	302	873	-1.0	120
Anchorage, AK	8.4	149.2	-2.1	338	1,082	-4.9	327
Maricopa, AZ	96.5	1,926.9	2.4	76	994	-2.3	233
Pima, AZ	18.8	367.2	1.3	164	860	-3.4	288
Benton, AR	6.2	117.5	3.1	32	1,017	-2.5	242
Pulaski, AR	14.5	250.7	0.6	230	949	-2.6	252
Washington, AR	5.9	104.7	1.8	114	950	-0.2	60
Alameda, CA	61.4	760.6	2.0	105	1,377	-1.9	191
Butte, CA	8.2	81.3	1.8	114	790	-1.3	144
Contra Costa, CA	31.7	364.3	2.0	105	1,289	0.2	39
Fresno, CA	33.6	371.4	1.8	114	857	1.2	16
Kern, CA	18.1	310.3	0.8	211	868	-2.0	198
Los Angeles, CA	472.0	4,415.7	1.1	184	1,256	-0.6	84
Marin, CA	12.5	115.3	1.2	172	1,378	4.3	3
Merced, CA	6.4	75.9	3.2	28	807	1.3	15
Monterey, CA	13.4	170.2	2.4	76	915	-0.2	60
Napa, CA	5.8	73.2	0.4	250	1,065	-0.2	60
Orange, CA	116.3	1,588.8	2.0	105	1,200	-0.6	84
Placer, CA	12.5	157.4	2.9	48	1,083	2.0	10
Riverside, CA	60.1	707.1	3.1	32	835	-0.5	76
Sacramento, CA	55.8	643.7	2.0	105	1,132	-0.4	70
San Bernardino, CA	56.1	725.7	-0.1	287	890	0.5	33
San Diego, CA	107.8	1,427.5	1.6	139	1,170	-1.5	164
San Francisco, CA	59.9	715.5	2.7	58	2,068	3.7	5
San Joaquin, CA	17.4	242.6	3.4	20	893	-0.3	67
San Luis Obispo, CA	10.3	113.7	1.9	110	884	-2.5	242
San Mateo, CA	27.6	398.8	1.7	130	2,098	-1.5	164
Santa Barbara, CA	15.3	192.0	0.0	281	1,025	-1.2	138
Santa Clara, CA	70.9	1,064.0	2.5	71	2,365	0.9	18
Santa Cruz, CA	9.5	99.4	1.6	139	933	-2.0	198
Solano, CA	11.0	138.2	1.9	110	1,074	-0.9	110
Sonoma, CA	19.6	203.5	1.5	146	1,018	-2.5	242
Stanislaus, CA	14.9	182.3	1.5	146	884	0.0	49
Tulare, CA	10.0	160.0	3.1	32	772	0.9	18
Ventura, CA	26.4	322.2	-0.1	287	1,044	-1.6	168
Yolo, CA	6.6	98.2	0.9	205	1,106	-3.7	301
Adams, CO	10.5	202.0	3.6	14	1,022	-1.3	144
Arapahoe, CO	21.6	324.6	1.6	139	1,227	-1.8	183
Boulder, CO	14.7	179.9	3.0	39	1,237	-2.4	237
Denver, CO	30.7	501.7	2.8	50	1,287	-0.4	70
Douglas, CO	11.6	118.9	1.8	114	1,204	-6.8	341
El Paso, CO	18.5	268.0	2.7	58	943	-1.4	149
Jefferson, CO	21.5	234.4	0.7	223	1,072	-0.9	110
Larimer, CO	11.6	154.0	2.5	71	980	-0.6	84
Weld, CO	6.8	100.4	0.2	264	900	-2.9	268

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, fourth quarter 2016 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2016	Percent change, fourth quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT	35.2	426.8	-0.9	322	$1,676	-3.8	306
Hartford, CT	27.6	512.3	0.3	257	1,264	-3.2	282
New Haven, CT	23.8	368.5	0.4	250	1,094	-2.8	266
New London, CT	7.4	123.3	0.8	211	1,023	-3.3	286
New Castle, DE	19.5	291.3	-0.8	318	1,166	-2.6	252
Washington, DC	39.5	760.9	0.5	242	1,763	0.1	40
Alachua, FL	7.1	130.3	3.0	39	864	-5.1	333
Bay, FL	5.5	76.1	0.3	257	783	-0.6	84
Brevard, FL	15.5	206.1	4.2	6	941	-1.6	168
Broward, FL	68.7	802.5	1.8	114	1,000	-1.9	191
Collier, FL	13.7	150.2	3.6	14	915	-4.5	323
Duval, FL	29.0	499.0	2.6	65	1,001	-1.2	138
Escambia, FL	8.2	131.7	2.8	50	830	-3.3	286
Hillsborough, FL	41.5	686.9	2.3	89	1,010	-2.6	252
Lake, FL	8.0	96.0	3.2	28	721	-2.4	237
Lee, FL	21.7	259.8	2.5	71	844	0.4	37
Leon, FL	8.7	148.3	2.1	98	860	-2.6	252
Manatee, FL	10.6	122.7	1.2	172	809	-0.9	110
Marion, FL	8.2	102.7	3.5	19	750	-0.1	55
Miami-Dade, FL	97.5	1,132.9	1.3	164	1,029	-2.5	242
Okaloosa, FL	6.3	81.4	1.9	110	869	-1.0	120
Orange, FL	41.2	813.7	2.7	58	940	-0.5	76
Osceola, FL	6.7	90.1	2.1	98	724	-0.5	76
Palm Beach, FL	55.5	602.8	2.4	76	1,055	-2.4	237
Pasco, FL	10.7	117.1	3.0	39	738	-1.5	164
Pinellas, FL	32.6	428.2	2.4	76	965	-1.6	168
Polk, FL	13.0	215.0	2.1	98	799	-2.2	223
Sarasota, FL	15.7	169.1	2.9	48	902	-1.0	120
Seminole, FL	14.8	188.1	4.2	6	897	0.0	49
Volusia, FL	14.1	170.9	3.7	11	761	0.1	40
Bibb, GA	4.6	83.0	1.4	156	816	-2.6	252
Chatham, GA	8.8	150.4	1.7	130	886	-3.7	301
Clayton, GA	4.5	124.1	2.2	90	1,006	11.3	1
Cobb, GA	24.2	353.4	2.6	65	1,094	-1.9	191
DeKalb, GA	20.0	298.7	1.2	172	1,067	0.5	33
Fulton, GA	47.9	845.7	3.7	11	1,387	-2.0	198
Gwinnett, GA	27.4	350.2	2.6	65	1,022	-1.2	138
Hall, GA	4.7	84.4	2.4	76	929	0.1	40
Muscogee, GA	5.0	94.0	0.7	223	841	-3.7	301
Richmond, GA	4.8	105.5	0.6	230	869	-1.8	183
Honolulu, HI	25.7	478.7	0.3	257	994	-1.0	120
Ada, ID	15.1	230.0	3.6	14	937	-0.4	70
Champaign, IL	4.3	89.9	-0.8	318	946	3.7	5
Cook, IL	152.6	2,590.2	0.6	230	1,250	-1.6	168
DuPage, IL	37.9	616.7	-0.1	287	1,209	-2.6	252
Kane, IL	13.7	209.9	0.2	264	963	-0.9	110
Lake, IL	22.3	332.4	-0.3	302	1,376	-4.5	323
McHenry, IL	8.7	96.7	0.1	268	891	-2.0	198
McLean, IL	3.8	83.8	-0.7	316	918	-9.2	344
Madison, IL	6.0	100.5	1.7	130	838	-3.8	306

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, fourth quarter 2016 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2016	Percent change, fourth quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
Peoria, IL	4.5	100.2	-2.1	338	$990	-2.3	233
St. Clair, IL	5.4	94.4	-0.1	287	830	-2.0	198
Sangamon, IL	5.2	127.6	-1.3	327	1,024	-3.5	289
Will, IL	16.1	236.8	3.1	32	938	-2.5	242
Winnebago, IL	6.6	128.0	-1.4	330	875	-2.5	242
Allen, IN	8.8	185.5	0.6	230	848	-2.3	233
Elkhart, IN	4.7	130.3	3.3	24	918	4.0	4
Hamilton, IN	9.2	138.0	2.0	105	1,018	0.1	40
Lake, IN	10.4	188.5	-0.1	287	910	0.1	40
Marion, IN	23.9	598.0	0.7	223	1,053	-0.8	104
St. Joseph, IN	5.7	124.3	0.8	211	861	0.6	29
Tippecanoe, IN	3.4	83.6	0.7	223	895	-1.1	127
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	108.1	0.6	230	873	-1.4	149
Johnson, IA	4.2	84.3	2.8	50	951	0.1	40
Linn, IA	6.7	129.9	-0.7	316	1,057	-1.1	127
Polk, IA	17.2	296.5	1.8	114	1,089	-0.7	95
Scott, IA	5.6	91.5	0.2	264	876	-3.1	275
Johnson, KS	23.7	344.2	1.4	156	1,065	-2.9	268
Sedgwick, KS	12.8	250.1	0.0	281	903	-5.5	337
Shawnee, KS	5.2	98.5	1.2	172	843	-1.4	149
Wyandotte, KS	3.6	91.9	2.2	90	1,035	-0.3	67
Boone, KY	4.4	87.4	2.4	76	905	-2.0	198
Fayette, KY	10.9	196.5	-0.3	302	968	3.5	7
Jefferson, KY	25.4	469.7	1.9	110	1,026	-2.2	223
Caddo, LA	7.3	114.6	-1.2	324	859	-1.9	191
Calcasieu, LA	5.2	94.7	1.0	194	922	-4.2	317
East Baton Rouge, LA	15.4	269.1	-0.2	296	1,005	-1.0	120
Jefferson, LA	13.8	194.8	-0.8	318	957	-2.2	223
Lafayette, LA	9.4	129.8	-5.1	344	913	-8.0	342
Orleans, LA	12.4	194.5	-0.2	296	996	-2.1	213
St. Tammany, LA	8.1	88.8	-0.2	296	906	-2.2	223
Cumberland, ME	13.9	180.4	1.1	184	981	-2.3	233
Anne Arundel, MD	15.1	271.8	1.4	156	1,159	0.9	18
Baltimore, MD	21.3	380.8	0.0	281	1,085	-0.6	84
Frederick, MD	6.4	101.0	0.3	257	971	-3.6	294
Harford, MD	5.8	93.6	-0.4	308	982	-5.4	336
Howard, MD	10.0	169.1	0.7	223	1,298	-1.6	168
Montgomery, MD	32.9	471.7	0.8	211	1,422	-0.8	104
Prince George's, MD	16.0	322.1	2.4	76	1,094	-1.1	127
Baltimore City, MD	13.7	341.0	0.6	230	1,307	0.5	33
Barnstable, MA	9.5	91.0	0.9	205	940	-1.8	183
Bristol, MA	17.5	228.3	1.6	139	941	-4.4	319
Essex, MA	24.8	324.4	0.4	250	1,124	-2.5	242
Hampden, MA	18.1	210.2	1.0	194	952	-4.1	315
Middlesex, MA	54.3	900.3	1.2	172	1,529	-2.0	198
Norfolk, MA	25.2	354.2	1.1	184	1,307	-1.4	149
Plymouth, MA	15.7	190.9	1.5	146	1,013	-2.1	213
Suffolk, MA	28.9	669.9	2.1	98	1,888	-3.2	282
Worcester, MA	24.8	344.8	0.8	211	1,046	-3.6	294
Genesee, MI	6.9	135.4	0.6	230	889	-3.6	294

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, fourth quarter 2016 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2016	Percent change, fourth quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
Ingham, MI	6.0	151.9	2.2	90	$1,032	0.1	40
Kalamazoo, MI	5.0	118.2	1.4	156	985	-1.4	149
Kent, MI	14.3	398.0	1.6	139	936	-1.4	149
Macomb, MI	17.6	322.8	1.0	194	1,069	-2.7	259
Oakland, MI	39.2	731.9	1.5	146	1,201	-1.7	181
Ottawa, MI	5.6	122.5	1.7	130	952	0.4	37
Saginaw, MI	3.9	85.7	-0.3	302	865	-0.9	110
Washtenaw, MI	8.1	211.3	1.5	146	1,100	-1.4	149
Wayne, MI	30.5	722.7	1.7	130	1,188	-1.8	183
Anoka, MN	6.8	121.9	1.3	164	988	-4.6	325
Dakota, MN	9.5	188.3	1.0	194	1,010	-3.9	309
Hennepin, MN	41.1	920.7	2.2	90	1,290	-1.1	127
Olmsted, MN	3.3	96.1	1.1	184	1,073	0.9	18
Ramsey, MN	12.8	328.5	-0.1	287	1,166	-1.6	168
St. Louis, MN	5.1	96.9	-0.1	287	870	0.1	40
Stearns, MN	4.2	86.1	0.5	242	868	-1.8	183
Washington, MN	5.2	82.1	0.5	242	899	-0.2	60
Harrison, MS	4.6	84.9	0.1	268	731	0.0	49
Hinds, MS	5.9	121.9	-0.2	296	870	-2.1	213
Boone, MO	4.9	93.5	0.6	230	841	1.9	11
Clay, MO	5.6	104.0	3.4	20	921	-8.3	343
Greene, MO	8.6	165.7	1.0	194	807	-1.1	127
Jackson, MO	21.2	367.4	1.8	114	1,070	-2.2	223
St. Charles, MO	9.1	145.6	1.3	164	839	-3.6	294
St. Louis, MO	36.9	604.3	0.1	268	1,131	-1.6	168
St. Louis City, MO	13.5	225.2	0.0	281	1,124	-1.6	168
Yellowstone, MT	6.5	81.0	-0.5	312	916	-0.8	104
Douglas, NE	19.6	340.7	0.7	223	986	-0.8	104
Lancaster, NE	10.5	169.5	0.1	268	853	0.0	49
Clark, NV	56.4	952.7	2.6	65	909	-1.2	138
Washoe, NV	15.0	215.3	3.4	20	942	-1.4	149
Hillsborough, NH	12.3	204.2	1.0	194	1,202	-4.9	327
Merrimack, NH	5.1	77.5	1.0	194	1,017	-2.7	259
Rockingham, NH	10.9	149.1	1.2	172	1,064	-4.9	327
Atlantic, NJ	6.6	122.7	-1.7	335	885	-1.3	144
Bergen, NJ	33.2	458.7	0.8	211	1,289	-2.7	259
Burlington, NJ	11.1	208.1	3.0	39	1,077	-4.2	317
Camden, NJ	12.2	205.5	1.7	130	1,076	-1.1	127
Essex, NJ	20.7	343.9	0.9	205	1,297	-0.2	60
Gloucester, NJ	6.4	109.6	3.0	39	918	-2.4	237
Hudson, NJ	15.2	260.6	3.3	24	1,355	-1.6	168
Mercer, NJ	11.2	252.0	0.4	250	1,346	-0.1	55
Middlesex, NJ	22.4	430.4	3.0	39	1,240	-2.2	223
Monmouth, NJ	20.2	260.2	0.6	230	1,068	-2.1	213
Morris, NJ	17.1	290.9	0.1	268	1,524	-5.0	332
Ocean, NJ	13.1	162.5	1.4	156	871	-3.1	275
Passaic, NJ	12.6	170.1	1.1	184	1,042	-6.0	340
Somerset, NJ	10.2	187.6	1.3	164	1,563	-0.7	95
Union, NJ	14.5	221.9	1.1	184	1,362	-0.4	70
Bernalillo, NM	18.3	327.8	1.2	172	895	-1.4	149

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, fourth quarter 2016 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2016	Percent change, fourth quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
Albany, NY	10.4	237.1	1.2	172	$1,094	-1.5	164
Bronx, NY	18.8	302.7	-0.3	302	1,007	0.6	29
Broome, NY	4.6	88.0	0.1	268	799	-4.1	315
Dutchess, NY	8.5	112.7	-0.2	296	1,010	-2.7	259
Erie, NY	24.9	473.8	0.2	264	941	-2.1	213
Kings, NY	62.3	705.6	3.0	39	906	-1.4	149
Monroe, NY	19.1	390.0	0.5	242	973	-3.5	289
Nassau, NY	54.5	640.4	1.7	130	1,220	-1.4	149
New York, NY	129.8	2,471.6	0.7	223	2,212	-1.1	127
Oneida, NY	5.4	105.7	1.6	139	811	-3.0	272
Onondaga, NY	13.1	248.1	0.5	242	972	-2.1	213
Orange, NY	10.5	144.1	1.8	114	886	-2.5	242
Queens, NY	53.0	664.0	2.4	76	1,019	-0.9	110
Richmond, NY	9.8	118.3	2.2	90	940	-2.4	237
Rockland, NY	10.9	124.1	2.8	50	1,037	-3.2	282
Saratoga, NY	6.0	84.5	-0.1	287	945	-2.9	268
Suffolk, NY	53.3	661.4	0.9	205	1,147	-3.5	289
Westchester, NY	36.8	431.1	1.2	172	1,395	-3.7	301
Buncombe, NC	9.1	130.3	3.1	32	837	-0.7	95
Catawba, NC	4.4	87.3	3.1	32	818	-1.3	144
Cumberland, NC	6.2	120.4	0.1	268	799	-1.8	183
Durham, NC	8.2	198.7	1.2	172	1,254	-1.6	168
Forsyth, NC	9.2	184.8	0.4	250	953	-2.2	223
Guilford, NC	14.3	283.9	0.8	211	898	-3.1	275
Mecklenburg, NC	37.3	674.2	2.1	98	1,193	-0.7	95
New Hanover, NC	8.0	110.5	2.7	58	865	-0.2	60
Wake, NC	33.7	541.5	3.2	28	1,085	0.7	25
Cass, ND	7.2	117.8	0.6	230	961	-1.7	181
Butler, OH	7.6	154.1	1.1	184	925	-2.5	242
Cuyahoga, OH	35.8	723.3	0.1	268	1,088	-0.7	95
Delaware, OH	5.1	86.2	2.6	65	996	-0.6	84
Franklin, OH	31.7	759.2	2.8	50	1,023	-4.4	319
Hamilton, OH	23.8	514.8	1.4	156	1,119	-2.0	198
Lake, OH	6.3	94.2	-1.0	323	865	-2.9	268
Lorain, OH	6.2	97.8	0.8	211	825	-2.5	242
Lucas, OH	10.1	211.0	-0.4	308	903	-4.0	311
Mahoning, OH	5.9	98.7	-0.5	312	746	-2.2	223
Montgomery, OH	11.9	255.6	0.3	257	896	-3.0	272
Stark, OH	8.6	158.7	0.1	268	795	-3.2	282
Summit, OH	14.3	268.6	0.6	230	944	-1.4	149
Warren, OH	4.8	89.8	1.5	146	946	-1.3	144
Cleveland, OK	5.6	80.5	-1.2	324	766	-1.9	191
Oklahoma, OK	27.8	449.7	-1.4	330	975	-4.9	327
Tulsa, OK	22.1	353.4	-0.6	314	942	-3.6	294
Clackamas, OR	14.6	159.6	2.4	76	987	-1.0	120
Jackson, OR	7.3	87.3	2.4	76	803	1.5	12
Lane, OR	11.9	153.9	2.4	76	845	0.8	24
Marion, OR	10.4	149.4	2.8	50	861	0.7	25
Multnomah, OR	34.2	498.8	1.8	114	1,099	-0.1	55
Washington, OR	19.0	288.2	2.8	50	1,209	-5.8	339

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, fourth quarter 2016 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2016	Percent change, fourth quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
Allegheny, PA	35.8	693.9	0.3	257	$1,140	-1.1	127
Berks, PA	9.0	172.6	0.5	242	941	-3.1	275
Bucks, PA	20.0	263.1	1.5	146	1,021	-1.8	183
Butler, PA	5.0	85.3	-0.3	302	1,004	0.7	25
Chester, PA	15.5	251.2	0.8	211	1,308	-3.5	289
Cumberland, PA	6.5	134.0	0.5	242	921	-3.6	294
Dauphin, PA	7.5	180.6	0.4	250	1,030	-4.9	327
Delaware, PA	14.1	224.1	1.1	184	1,111	-3.0	272
Erie, PA	7.0	121.8	-2.2	340	809	-4.0	311
Lackawanna, PA	5.8	99.1	1.0	194	797	-1.6	168
Lancaster, PA	13.4	237.2	1.5	146	877	-3.1	275
Lehigh, PA	8.8	189.1	-0.2	296	1,051	-2.1	213
Luzerne, PA	7.5	144.6	-1.9	337	816	-0.5	76
Montgomery, PA	27.7	493.5	1.3	164	1,288	-3.1	275
Northampton, PA	6.8	115.4	4.4	5	896	-3.7	301
Philadelphia, PA	35.1	676.1	2.1	98	1,235	-3.9	309
Washington, PA	5.5	85.3	-1.3	327	1,110	4.9	2
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	133.3	-1.6	334	833	-4.0	311
York, PA	9.1	178.5	0.8	211	909	-2.0	198
Providence, RI	18.0	287.7	0.1	268	1,077	-2.2	223
Charleston, SC	14.9	245.0	1.7	130	937	0.9	18
Greenville, SC	13.9	266.6	1.3	164	932	-0.5	76
Horry, SC	8.7	117.9	3.1	32	654	0.0	49
Lexington, SC	6.3	119.3	1.8	114	794	-0.4	70
Richland, SC	10.1	219.7	0.9	205	885	-2.6	252
Spartanburg, SC	6.1	136.7	3.3	24	877	-2.1	213
York, SC	5.4	91.7	4.6	2	851	0.5	33
Minnehaha, SD	7.2	126.1	1.8	114	921	-0.9	110
Davidson, TN	21.8	481.3	3.0	39	1,163	-0.9	110
Hamilton, TN	9.4	199.6	1.3	164	1,004	-2.7	259
Knox, TN	12.0	239.6	1.5	146	959	-2.0	198
Rutherford, TN	5.4	121.0	2.6	65	947	-0.6	84
Shelby, TN	20.3	500.3	0.0	281	1,087	-0.8	104
Williamson, TN	8.5	127.8	5.1	1	1,208	-2.0	198
Bell, TX	5.2	118.0	0.1	268	883	-0.5	76
Bexar, TX	40.4	855.8	2.2	90	956	-1.1	127
Brazoria, TX	5.6	107.3	1.7	130	1,049	-3.8	306
Brazos, TX	4.5	102.5	1.5	146	785	0.9	18
Cameron, TX	6.5	140.4	1.2	172	640	-2.0	198
Collin, TX	23.9	389.5	3.4	20	1,222	-0.7	95
Dallas, TX	75.6	1,688.4	2.8	50	1,279	-0.9	110
Denton, TX	14.4	232.4	3.7	11	969	-0.9	110
El Paso, TX	14.8	302.3	1.8	114	729	-2.0	198
Fort Bend, TX	12.7	177.2	1.8	114	976	-5.2	335
Galveston, TX	6.2	110.0	4.0	8	918	-1.6	168
Gregg, TX	4.3	74.1	-3.5	343	862	-5.1	333
Harris, TX	113.7	2,272.0	-1.3	327	1,319	-4.7	326
Hidalgo, TX	12.2	256.1	3.0	39	648	-2.0	198
Jefferson, TX	5.8	121.4	-1.5	332	1,081	-2.8	266
Lubbock, TX	7.5	140.1	2.2	90	835	-0.4	70

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, fourth quarter 2016 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2016	Percent change, fourth quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
McLennan, TX	5.2	112.8	2.1	98	$859	-1.0	120
Midland, TX	5.4	84.8	-2.9	342	1,297	2.4	9
Montgomery, TX	10.9	171.3	1.1	184	1,024	-1.8	183
Nueces, TX	8.3	162.6	0.1	268	901	-2.7	259
Potter, TX	4.0	79.8	0.0	281	874	0.0	49
Smith, TX	6.1	103.1	0.8	211	865	-2.0	198
Tarrant, TX	42.3	876.2	2.5	71	1,027	-5.7	338
Travis, TX	39.5	717.2	2.4	76	1,244	1.1	17
Webb, TX	5.3	100.0	1.4	156	683	-3.5	289
Williamson, TX	10.2	162.5	4.5	3	1,007	-0.7	95
Davis, UT	8.3	122.8	3.6	14	862	-0.2	60
Salt Lake, UT	44.3	682.1	2.7	58	1,028	-0.7	95
Utah, UT	15.6	225.1	4.5	3	858	-1.2	138
Weber, UT	5.9	103.2	1.4	156	791	0.6	29
Chittenden, VT	6.8	102.0	-0.6	314	1,033	-3.6	294
Arlington, VA	9.4	174.3	0.8	211	1,677	-1.4	149
Chesterfield, VA	9.1	138.7	-1.5	332	901	0.7	25
Fairfax, VA	37.9	604.5	1.0	194	1,610	-0.6	84
Henrico, VA	11.7	192.6	0.6	230	1,009	-1.1	127
Loudoun, VA	12.2	161.8	2.2	90	1,233	-0.1	55
Prince William, VA	9.4	128.4	1.8	114	931	-0.5	76
Alexandria City, VA	6.6	94.9	-1.2	324	1,497	-0.8	104
Chesapeake City, VA	6.1	100.2	1.0	194	808	-2.1	213
Newport News City, VA	3.9	97.3	-1.7	335	1,017	0.6	29
Norfolk City, VA	5.9	141.8	-0.8	318	1,072	-3.1	275
Richmond City, VA	7.8	155.1	2.4	76	1,139	-1.1	127
Virginia Beach City, VA	12.3	176.2	0.3	257	836	-1.9	191
Benton, WA	5.7	84.3	3.8	10	1,013	-4.4	319
Clark, WA	14.5	151.5	3.2	28	985	1.4	13
King, WA	86.4	1,340.4	3.3	24	1,479	3.5	7
Kitsap, WA	6.6	87.1	0.9	205	969	-1.4	149
Pierce, WA	21.9	301.3	3.6	14	932	-1.2	138
Snohomish, WA	20.8	285.1	1.1	184	1,114	-1.9	191
Spokane, WA	15.7	217.6	2.7	58	882	-0.3	67
Thurston, WA	8.2	111.8	4.0	8	934	1.4	13
Whatcom, WA	7.3	88.4	2.5	71	852	0.1	40
Yakima, WA	7.8	102.3	2.7	58	736	-0.1	55
Kanawha, WV	5.8	101.7	-2.2	340	881	-1.6	168
Brown, WI	6.8	155.7	1.0	194	956	-2.1	213
Dane, WI	15.2	334.0	1.8	114	1,033	-4.4	319
Milwaukee, WI	26.1	487.8	-0.1	287	1,041	-0.6	84
Outagamie, WI	5.2	107.3	0.4	250	920	-0.6	84
Waukesha, WI	12.9	239.6	0.1	268	1,073	-1.4	149
Winnebago, WI	3.7	93.9	1.6	139	1,005	-2.7	259
San Juan, PR	10.7	255.8	-0.2	([5])	672	-0.7	([5])

[1] Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

[2] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[3] Percent changes were computed from employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

[4] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

[5] This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 344 U.S. counties comprise 72.8 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2016

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		December 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2015-16[2]	Fourth quarter 2016	Percent change, fourth quarter 2015-16[2]
United States[3]	9,869.9	143,749.9	1.2	$1,067	-1.5
Private industry	9,570.8	121,881.5	1.3	1,070	-1.7
Natural resources and mining	138.1	1,741.7	-4.7	1,106	-5.1
Construction	784.5	6,677.4	2.0	1,234	0.1
Manufacturing	345.7	12,298.6	-0.4	1,285	-3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,924.2	27,968.1	1.1	880	-2.2
Information	159.2	2,809.0	0.0	1,884	-1.5
Financial activities	865.0	8,034.0	1.5	1,706	-0.4
Professional and business services	1,779.7	20,259.2	1.0	1,419	-1.4
Education and health services	1,626.7	21,994.4	2.2	973	-2.0
Leisure and hospitality	827.9	15,365.3	1.8	461	-0.2
Other services	840.2	4,387.5	1.1	719	-0.7
Government	299.1	21,868.4	0.8	1,049	-0.2
Los Angeles, CA	472.0	4,415.7	1.1	1,256	-0.6
Private industry	465.8	3,838.1	1.1	1,246	-0.8
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.7	0.3	1,411	-7.0
Construction	13.9	133.2	1.5	1,276	0.7
Manufacturing	12.3	350.9	-3.3	1,385	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.3	844.4	0.9	961	-0.1
Information	9.6	225.9	-0.3	2,306	-8.5
Financial activities	25.3	219.9	0.5	1,932	0.8
Professional and business services	47.9	605.5	-0.1	1,631	0.9
Education and health services	218.5	758.7	1.9	929	-0.1
Leisure and hospitality	32.6	512.7	2.8	986	0.4
Other services	26.8	148.0	0.8	736	-0.1
Government	6.2	577.6	1.6	1,325	0.1
Cook, IL	152.6	2,590.2	0.6	1,250	-1.6
Private industry	151.3	2,289.0	0.6	1,255	-1.7
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.0	-7.9	1,324	-1.3
Construction	12.2	71.5	0.4	1,625	-0.1
Manufacturing	6.3	185.5	-1.0	1,355	-3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	29.7	491.9	0.6	980	0.4
Information	2.7	55.7	4.6	1,705	-5.3
Financial activities	15.1	193.2	0.4	2,284	-0.8
Professional and business services	32.4	473.4	-0.3	1,669	-1.6
Education and health services	16.3	441.1	1.2	1,028	-2.0
Leisure and hospitality	14.2	273.5	0.9	526	-2.6
Other services	17.3	96.3	-0.4	955	-1.1
Government	1.3	301.3	0.8	1,207	-1.1
New York, NY	129.8	2,471.6	0.7	2,212	-1.1
Private industry	128.9	2,202.4	0.8	2,319	-1.4
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	9.1	2,094	4.8
Construction	2.2	40.2	-1.0	2,343	1.1
Manufacturing	2.1	26.3	-5.0	1,649	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.3	265.9	-1.7	1,474	-1.3
Information	4.8	162.9	0.4	2,808	0.5
Financial activities	19.2	371.5	-0.2	4,587	-0.4
Professional and business services	27.4	564.9	1.4	2,599	-3.3
Education and health services	9.9	346.8	0.3	1,390	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	13.7	303.8	1.4	1,014	-1.6
Other services	20.3	103.3	0.5	1,195	-1.0
Government	0.8	269.2	0.5	1,335	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2016 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		December 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2015-16[2]	Fourth quarter 2016	Percent change, fourth quarter 2015-16[2]
Harris, TX	113.7	2,272.0	-1.3	$1,319	-4.7
Private industry	113.2	1,993.6	-1.8	1,344	-5.1
Natural resources and mining	1.8	72.9	-13.4	3,416	-3.3
Construction	7.2	155.9	-4.1	1,477	-2.6
Manufacturing	4.8	166.3	-8.3	1,652	-2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25.0	477.2	-0.8	1,121	-5.5
Information	1.2	27.3	0.7	1,478	-2.4
Financial activities	11.9	124.5	1.4	1,768	-3.3
Professional and business services	23.2	384.1	-3.7	1,693	-5.2
Education and health services	15.9	292.3	2.7	1,080	-1.3
Leisure and hospitality	9.8	226.8	2.1	470	-0.6
Other services	11.7	64.8	-0.5	822	-1.8
Government	0.6	278.4	2.4	1,142	-0.5
Maricopa, AZ	96.5	1,926.9	2.4	994	-2.3
Private industry	95.7	1,713.5	2.6	995	-2.1
Natural resources and mining	0.4	8.3	0.4	935	-1.6
Construction	6.9	103.1	4.0	1,116	-0.7
Manufacturing	3.1	115.7	-1.3	1,375	-5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.5	386.8	2.5	893	-2.3
Information	1.5	34.4	-1.1	1,386	1.5
Financial activities	10.8	173.2	5.7	1,316	0.5
Professional and business services	20.9	331.7	1.0	1,108	-1.3
Education and health services	10.7	289.8	3.0	993	-4.2
Leisure and hospitality	7.6	207.9	2.0	477	-2.3
Other services	6.0	49.6	-0.5	722	0.7
Government	0.7	213.4	0.7	985	-4.1
Dallas, TX	75.6	1,688.4	2.8	1,279	-0.9
Private industry	75.0	1,514.5	3.1	1,290	-1.3
Natural resources and mining	0.6	8.6	-6.4	4,042	13.5
Construction	4.5	86.3	5.1	1,368	2.5
Manufacturing	2.7	110.0	1.1	1,420	-6.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.0	355.8	3.2	1,079	-3.1
Information	1.4	48.9	0.9	1,821	-0.1
Financial activities	9.3	161.1	4.4	1,759	-0.7
Professional and business services	17.0	342.1	2.7	1,574	0.2
Education and health services	9.4	197.5	2.5	1,153	-1.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.7	160.3	4.3	542	-1.8
Other services	7.0	42.7	2.1	808	-1.3
Government	0.6	174.0	0.3	1,184	2.7
Orange, CA	116.3	1,588.8	2.0	1,200	-0.6
Private industry	114.9	1,442.2	2.2	1,201	-0.8
Natural resources and mining	0.2	2.7	3.8	965	4.2
Construction	6.7	96.5	1.7	1,390	0.9
Manufacturing	4.9	157.1	-0.1	1,493	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.8	265.6	-0.6	1,044	-0.5
Information	1.3	25.8	2.8	2,069	1.6
Financial activities	10.9	118.1	0.9	2,038	1.8
Professional and business services	20.6	304.7	4.0	1,407	-3.8
Education and health services	30.5	204.6	3.1	996	-3.7
Leisure and hospitality	8.5	210.9	2.1	529	7.5
Other services	6.8	46.5	2.7	734	0.1
Government	1.5	146.6	1.0	1,189	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2016 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		December 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2015-16[2]	Fourth quarter 2016	Percent change, fourth quarter 2015-16[2]
San Diego, CA	107.8	1,427.5	1.6	$1,170	-1.5
Private industry	105.9	1,194.0	1.5	1,145	-2.2
Natural resources and mining	0.6	7.9	-8.3	744	1.6
Construction	6.7	77.1	5.4	1,272	0.7
Manufacturing	3.2	106.5	-0.9	1,586	-10.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.1	229.0	0.3	846	-2.5
Information	1.1	23.5	-1.5	1,759	0.6
Financial activities	9.7	72.8	1.7	1,548	0.2
Professional and business services	18.0	232.9	-0.7	1,764	0.3
Education and health services	30.0	195.1	2.0	1,007	-2.8
Leisure and hospitality	8.1	190.2	3.6	513	3.2
Other services	7.3	50.5	1.0	647	1.6
Government	1.9	233.5	1.8	1,295	1.3
King, WA	86.4	1,340.4	3.3	1,479	3.5
Private industry	85.9	1,171.5	3.4	1,501	3.9
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.9	-3.0	1,208	-9.3
Construction	6.5	68.2	6.2	1,386	0.3
Manufacturing	2.5	102.0	-3.9	1,662	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.5	261.7	4.7	1,484	20.2
Information	2.2	99.8	9.2	2,865	-1.7
Financial activities	6.6	67.9	3.0	1,773	2.0
Professional and business services	17.5	220.5	1.7	1,828	0.2
Education and health services	19.5	169.7	4.1	1,055	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	134.5	3.8	572	0.5
Other services	9.1	44.4	3.6	858	1.7
Government	0.5	168.9	2.4	1,326	0.8
Miami-Dade, FL	97.5	1,132.9	1.3	1,029	-2.5
Private industry	97.2	993.1	1.2	1,016	-1.7
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.0	-6.7	684	4.7
Construction	6.4	44.6	7.0	986	-1.9
Manufacturing	2.9	40.5	1.2	968	-2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26.4	289.3	-0.1	911	-2.4
Information	1.5	18.1	2.1	1,682	0.2
Financial activities	10.6	75.3	0.5	1,636	-1.2
Professional and business services	21.5	158.1	1.8	1,314	-1.2
Education and health services	10.4	176.0	2.4	1,036	-2.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	141.0	0.5	606	-2.1
Other services	8.3	40.1	1.3	634	-2.3
Government	0.3	139.8	1.8	1,119	-7.3

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

[3] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Note: Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2015 annual average employment. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2016

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		December 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2015-16	Fourth quarter 2016	Percent change, fourth quarter 2015-16
United States[2]	9,869.9	143,749.9	1.2	$1,067	-1.5
Alabama	123.6	1,932.6	0.7	901	-1.3
Alaska	22.3	310.0	-1.9	1,038	-5.2
Arizona	156.9	2,760.1	2.1	945	-2.2
Arkansas	89.4	1,205.4	0.4	827	-1.4
California	1,509.9	16,923.3	1.9	1,271	-0.3
Colorado	192.6	2,588.6	2.0	1,086	-1.5
Connecticut	117.7	1,685.5	0.0	1,289	-3.4
Delaware	31.5	441.2	-0.1	1,055	-2.9
District of Columbia	39.5	760.9	0.5	1,763	0.6
Florida	673.4	8,538.9	2.7	942	-1.8
Georgia	305.5	4,349.3	2.4	993	-0.9
Hawaii	40.7	658.3	0.7	954	-0.3
Idaho	59.7	691.6	3.2	800	-0.4
Illinois	404.3	5,947.6	0.4	1,122	-2.0
Indiana	162.7	3,021.7	0.9	883	-0.9
Iowa	101.7	1,542.0	0.1	911	-1.0
Kansas	90.8	1,384.5	0.1	877	-2.2
Kentucky	123.8	1,894.2	0.6	874	-1.4
Louisiana	129.7	1,907.4	-1.6	914	-2.9
Maine	54.1	602.6	0.8	855	-2.1
Maryland	170.5	2,666.7	1.0	1,169	-0.4
Massachusetts	249.2	3,530.4	1.3	1,352	-2.4
Michigan	242.0	4,283.0	1.5	1,026	-1.6
Minnesota	164.2	2,839.7	1.2	1,062	-1.1
Mississippi	74.4	1,134.0	0.0	756	-1.8
Missouri	196.4	2,783.2	0.9	918	-1.7
Montana	46.6	456.5	0.7	822	0.5
Nebraska	74.2	972.4	0.0	876	-0.5
Nevada	82.7	1,307.8	2.7	924	-1.2
New Hampshire	52.3	656.9	1.3	1,092	-4.1
New Jersey	271.6	4,042.1	1.4	1,239	-1.9
New Mexico	58.3	811.4	0.0	844	-2.5
New York	647.2	9,332.5	1.2	1,342	-2.3
North Carolina	269.9	4,326.3	1.8	932	-0.7
North Dakota	32.2	414.4	-3.2	978	-4.2
Ohio	294.0	5,365.6	0.7	943	-2.3
Oklahoma	109.7	1,587.7	-1.2	864	-3.5
Oregon	149.2	1,860.7	2.4	970	-1.0
Pennsylvania	356.9	5,799.8	0.7	1,039	-2.3
Rhode Island	37.1	478.3	0.0	1,027	-1.6
South Carolina	126.7	2,024.3	1.8	855	-0.6
South Dakota	33.2	419.9	0.5	828	-0.5
Tennessee	155.5	2,947.5	1.8	970	-1.1
Texas	662.5	11,974.7	1.2	1,072	-2.5
Utah	98.4	1,415.1	2.9	910	-0.3
Vermont	25.3	312.6	0.1	897	-2.4
Virginia	270.2	3,831.6	0.6	1,091	-0.3
Washington	240.2	3,227.9	2.8	1,150	1.7
West Virginia	50.7	693.1	-1.6	809	-2.5
Wisconsin	172.7	2,842.4	0.5	924	-2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2016 - Continued

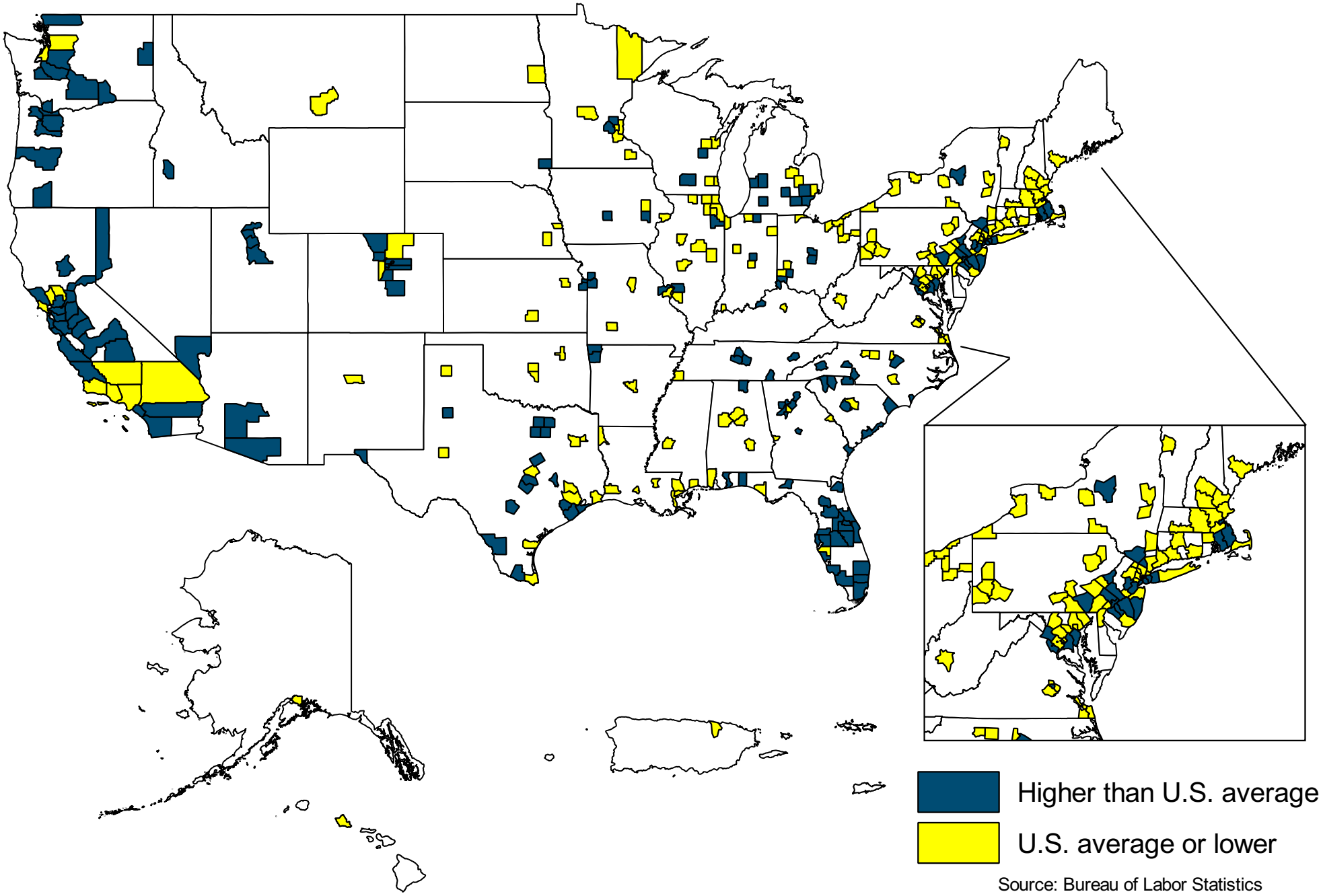
State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		December 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2015-16	Fourth quarter 2016	Percent change, fourth quarter 2015-16
Wyoming	26.1	265.8	-3.9	$894	-4.7
Puerto Rico	45.7	928.2	-0.3	555	-1.9
Virgin Islands	3.4	38.5	0.2	769	-1.8

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

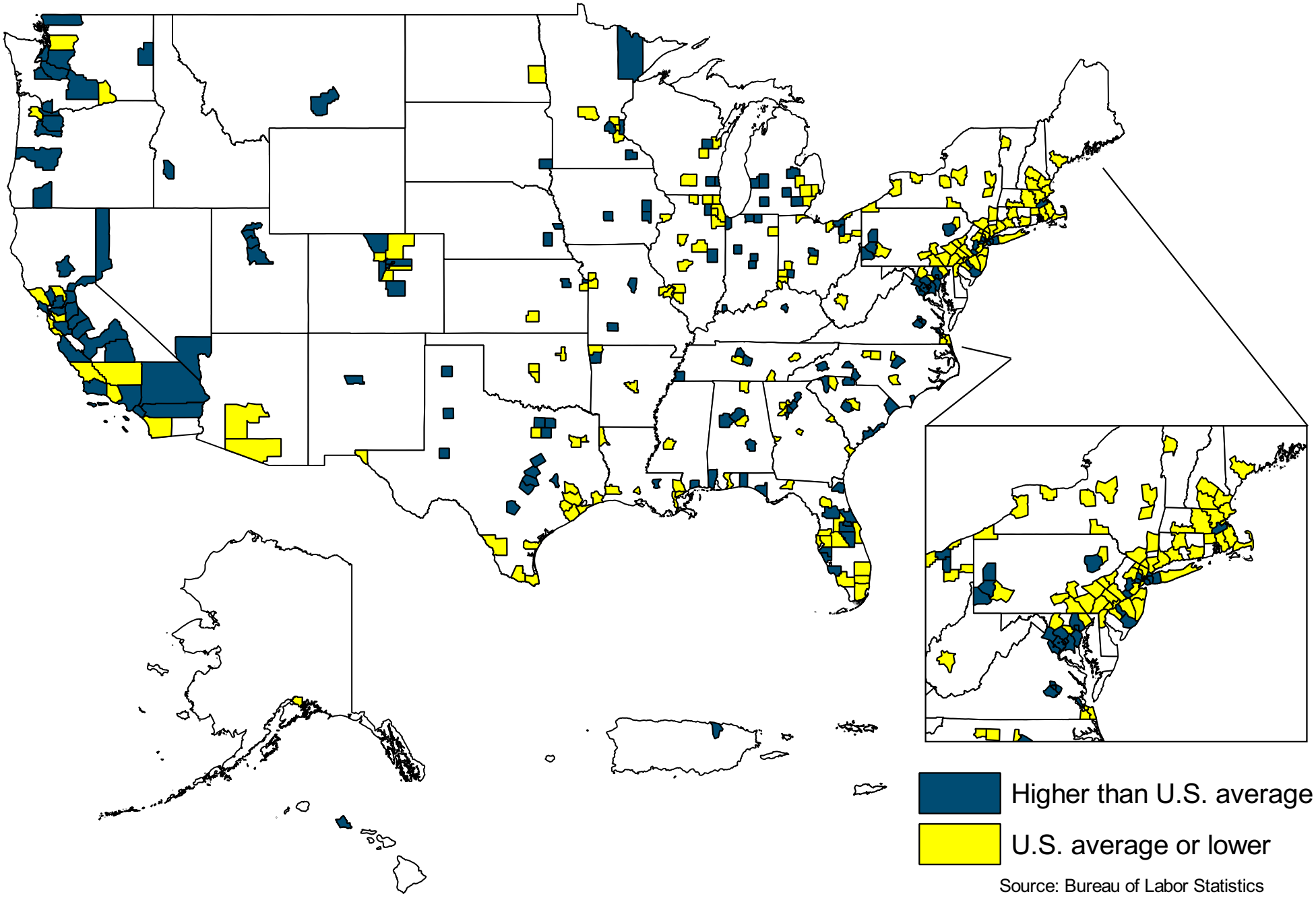
Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, December 2015-16 (U.S. average = 1.2 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, fourth quarter 2015-16 (U.S. average = -1.5 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics