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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
Fourth Quarter 2017

From December 2016 to December 2017, **employment** increased in 316 of the 346 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Midland, Texas, had the largest percentage increase with a gain of 11.5 percent over the year, above the national job growth rate of 1.5 percent. Within Midland, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 5,247 jobs over the year (27.1 percent). Shawnee, Kan., and Caddo, La., had the largest over-the-year percentage decreases in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with losses of 1.8 percent each. Within Shawnee, professional and business services had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 1,173 jobs (-8.0 percent). Within Caddo, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 769 jobs (-3.3 percent).

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased 3.9 percent over the year, growing to $1,109 in the fourth quarter of 2017. San Mateo, Calif., and Ada, Idaho, had the largest over-the-year percentage increases in average weekly wages, with gains of 11.5 percent each. Within San Mateo, an average weekly wage gain of $1,191 (23.1 percent) in information made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. Within Ada, an average weekly wage gain of $1,031 (51.6 percent) in manufacturing made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. Clayton, Ga., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 6.7 percent. Within Clayton, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage change with a decrease of $182 (-12.9 percent) over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, December 2016-17 (U.S. average = 1.5 percent)

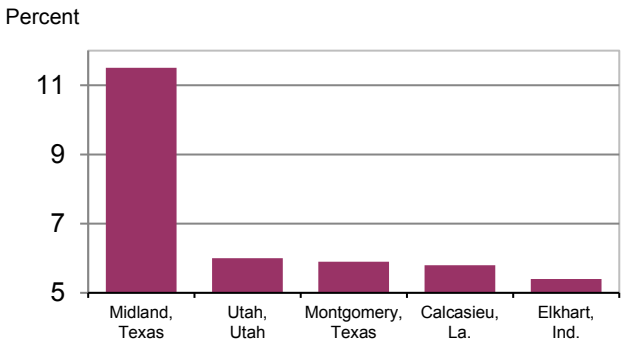
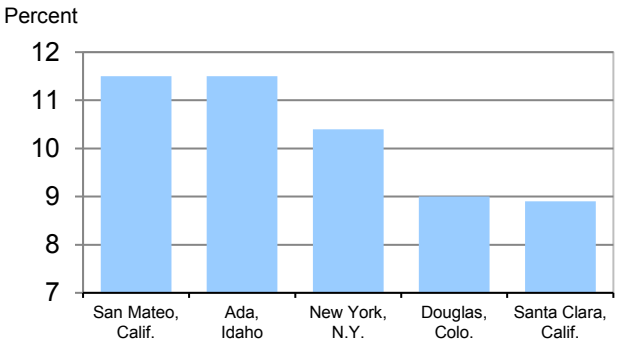


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2016-17 (U.S. average = 3.9 percent)



QCEW Publication Acceleration and Conversion to Two Data Releases

The QCEW publication process is accelerating for a more timely release. Beginning with this release, QCEW data will be published in two parts. The current County Employment and Wages news release will be accelerated and published first. The full QCEW data release will occur on Thursday, June 7, 2018, accompanied by a data release notice.

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 5 months following the end of each quarter.

Large County Employment

In December 2017, national employment was 145.9 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 1.5 percent, or 2.1 million. In December 2017, the 346 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 73.0 percent of total U.S. employment and 78.3 percent of total wages. These 346 counties had a net job growth of 1.6 million over the year, accounting for 74.4 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 231,600 jobs, which was 10.9 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 25 of the largest counties from December 2016 to December 2017. Shawnee, Kan., and Caddo, La., had the largest over-the-year percentage decreases in employment (-1.8 percent each), followed by Kanawha, W. Va.; Potter, Texas; and Jefferson, La. (See table 1.)

Table A. Large counties ranked by December 2017 employment, December 2016-17 employment increase, and December 2016-17 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
December 2017 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, December 2016-17 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, December 2016-17	
United States	145,921.1	United States	2,123.0	United States	1.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,494.5	Los Angeles, Calif.	71.2	Midland, Texas	11.5
Cook, Ill.	2,604.2	Maricopa, Ariz.	58.5	Utah, Utah	6.0
New York, N.Y.	2,516.0	King, Wash.	38.5	Montgomery, Texas	5.9
Harris, Texas	2,293.3	New York, N.Y.	34.2	Calcasieu, La.	5.8
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,989.4	Kings, N.Y.	29.2	Elkhart, Ind.	5.4
Dallas, Texas	1,712.8	Clark, Nev.	28.7	Weld, Colo.	5.2
Orange, Calif.	1,621.4	Orange, Fla.	28.1	Rutherford, Tenn.	5.2
San Diego, Calif.	1,462.0	Dallas, Texas	28.1	Adams, Colo.	5.1
King, Wash.	1,377.5	Orange, Calif.	27.3	Clark, Wash.	4.8
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,148.3	Santa Clara, Calif.	26.2	Yakima, Wash.	4.8

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to $1,109, a 3.9 percent increase, during the year ending in the fourth quarter of 2017. Among the 346 largest counties, 339 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) San Mateo, Calif., and Ada, Idaho, had the largest percentage wage increases among the largest U.S. counties (11.5 percent each). (See table B.)

Of the 346 largest counties, 7 experienced an over-the-year decrease in average weekly wages. Clayton, Ga., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages (-6.7 percent), followed by Champaign, Ill.; Benton, Ark.; Wyandotte, Kan.; and Rockland, N.Y. (See table 1.)

Table B. Large counties ranked by fourth quarter 2017 average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2016-17 increase in average weekly wages, and fourth quarter 2016-17 percent increase in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2017		Increase in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2016-17		Percent increase in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2016-17	
United States	$1,109	United States	$42	United States	3.9
Santa Clara, Calif.	$2,576	San Mateo, Calif.	$241	San Mateo, Calif.	11.5
New York, N.Y.	2,439	New York, N.Y.	229	Ada, Idaho	11.5
San Mateo, Calif.	2,341	Santa Clara, Calif.	211	New York, N.Y.	10.4
San Francisco, Calif.	2,232	San Francisco, Calif.	154	Douglas, Colo.	9.0
Suffolk, Mass.	1,986	Douglas, Colo.	108	Santa Clara, Calif.	8.9
Washington, D.C.	1,812	Ada, Idaho	108	Washington, Ore.	8.1
Arlington, Va.	1,727	King, Wash.	103	San Francisco, Calif.	7.4
Fairfield, Conn.	1,688	Suffolk, Mass.	101	Elkhart, Ind.	7.1
Fairfax, Va.	1,646	Washington, Ore.	98	King, Wash.	7.0
Middlesex, Mass.	1,613	Los Angeles, Calif.	81	Weld, Colo.	6.9

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in December 2017. Maricopa, Ariz., had the largest gain (3.0 percent). Within Maricopa, construction had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 10,168 jobs, or 9.7 percent. Cook, Ill., had the smallest percentage increase in employment among the 10 largest counties (0.6 percent). Within Cook, education and health services had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 6,515 jobs, or 1.5 percent. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages increased over the year in all of the 10 largest U.S. counties. New York, N.Y. experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (10.4 percent). Within New York, financial activities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage gain. Within financial activities, average weekly wages increased by $1,032, or 22.4 percent, over the year. Harris, Texas, had the smallest percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (2.4 percent). Within Harris, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth with an increase of $49 (4.3 percent) over the year.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 346 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2016. December 2017 employment and fourth quarter 2017 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 10.0 million employer reports cover 145.9 million full- and part-time workers. The full set of data for the fourth quarter of 2017 will be available on June 7, 2018, 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 full data update for fourth quarter 2017 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, June 7, 2018. The County Employment and Wages release for first quarter 2018 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, August 22, 2018.

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 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data for 2017 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 347 counties presented in this release were derived using 2016 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2017 data, three counties have been added to the publication tables: Sussex, Del.; Maui + Kalawao, Hawaii; and Deschutes, Ore. These counties will be included in all 2017 quarterly releases. One county, Gregg, Texas, which was published in the 2016 releases, will be excluded from this and future 2017 releases because its 2016 annual average employment level was 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 9.9 million establishments in first quarter of 2017	· Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.9 million private-sector employers	· Sample survey: 651,000 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 5 months after the end of each quarter	· Quarterly – 7 months after the end of each quarter	· Monthly – Usually the 3rd Friday after the end of the week including the 12th of the 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 federal 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: QCEW, Business Employment Dynamics (BED), and Current Employment Statistics (CES). Each of these measures 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 9.7 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2016. 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 2016, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 141.9 million jobs. The estimated 136.6 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.4 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received $7.607 trillion in pay, representing 94.1 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 that reflect economic events or 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 2016 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 eliminate the effect of 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 2016 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2017, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2017 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2016 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* are now available at www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn16.htm. The 2017 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2018.

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

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 347 largest counties, fourth quarter 2017

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2017	Percent change, fourth quarter 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change
United States[4]	9,969.4	145,921.1	1.5	-	$1,109	3.9	-
Jefferson, AL	18.8	350.5	1.8	102	1,083	3.8	98
Madison, AL	9.7	198.9	1.9	96	1,137	3.5	122
Mobile, AL	10.2	171.9	1.0	196	975	4.1	78
Montgomery, AL	6.5	132.3	-0.1	322	939	-0.4	340
Shelby, AL	5.9	85.3	0.7	240	1,031	2.6	213
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.6	93.9	2.2	81	913	4.6	47
Anchorage, AK	8.3	147.3	-1.1	341	1,104	1.9	281
Maricopa, AZ	97.9	1,989.4	3.0	32	1,024	2.9	180
Pima, AZ	18.7	372.3	1.0	196	892	3.8	98
Benton, AR	6.5	119.7	1.3	158	1,008	-1.4	344
Pulaski, AR	14.4	253.2	0.9	215	971	2.1	264
Washington, AR	6.0	107.4	2.6	56	1,002	5.5	18
Alameda, CA	64.0	785.6	3.0	32	1,457	5.4	22
Butte, CA	8.6	83.1	1.3	158	826	4.8	38
Contra Costa, CA	32.6	369.9	0.7	240	1,344	4.0	85
Fresno, CA	35.7	380.2	1.8	102	888	3.6	117
Kern, CA	19.2	313.6	1.1	181	888	2.5	227
Los Angeles, CA	494.2	4,494.5	1.6	121	1,343	6.4	11
Marin, CA	12.6	116.8	1.5	135	1,400	1.8	288
Merced, CA	6.7	79.4	3.8	16	816	1.0	317
Monterey, CA	13.8	175.0	0.7	240	951	4.5	52
Napa, CA	5.9	74.4	1.4	144	1,119	5.6	17
Orange, CA	121.9	1,621.4	1.7	111	1,234	2.8	188
Placer, CA	13.1	164.6	4.3	12	1,107	3.1	163
Riverside, CA	64.7	732.3	2.8	48	873	4.7	44
Sacramento, CA	58.6	656.4	2.4	69	1,180	4.5	52
San Bernardino, CA	59.4	754.0	3.3	23	906	2.0	270
San Diego, CA	111.9	1,462.0	1.8	102	1,221	4.3	67
San Francisco, CA	61.0	730.9	2.9	38	2,232	7.4	7
San Joaquin, CA	17.9	251.9	2.4	69	923	3.8	98
San Luis Obispo, CA	10.5	115.9	1.6	121	929	4.6	47
San Mateo, CA	28.5	407.5	1.8	102	2,341	11.5	1
Santa Barbara, CA	15.6	195.4	1.6	121	1,066	3.9	92
Santa Clara, CA	73.3	1,093.4	2.5	62	2,576	8.9	5
Santa Cruz, CA	9.6	100.4	1.1	181	970	4.1	78
Solano, CA	11.6	140.8	1.3	158	1,115	4.1	78
Sonoma, CA	20.2	208.3	2.0	90	1,070	4.8	38
Stanislaus, CA	15.8	187.1	3.0	32	915	3.5	122
Tulare, CA	10.5	159.3	0.7	240	812	4.9	35
Ventura, CA	27.4	326.3	0.8	229	1,076	3.0	171
Yolo, CA	6.8	101.6	2.6	56	1,151	3.9	92
Adams, CO	11.0	211.7	5.1	8	1,075	5.4	22
Arapahoe, CO	22.0	331.2	1.8	102	1,268	3.4	134
Boulder, CO	15.3	183.1	2.4	69	1,277	3.5	122
Denver, CO	32.2	514.2	2.6	56	1,334	3.7	107
Douglas, CO	12.0	123.6	2.9	38	1,314	9.0	4
El Paso, CO	19.8	274.4	2.5	62	967	2.8	188
Jefferson, CO	20.2	236.4	2.2	81	1,112	2.4	241
Larimer, CO	12.2	159.0	3.0	32	1,011	3.4	134
Weld, CO	7.4	106.8	5.2	6	962	6.9	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 347 largest counties, fourth quarter 2017 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2017	Percent change, fourth quarter 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT	35.6	424.4	-0.4	328	$1,688	0.7	325
Hartford, CT	28.1	514.6	0.4	281	1,296	2.6	213
New Haven, CT	24.3	369.7	0.5	275	1,121	2.5	227
New London, CT	7.6	124.5	0.7	240	1,051	2.7	200
New Castle, DE	19.7	293.3	0.5	275	1,195	2.5	227
Sussex, DE	6.8	77.0	2.7	52	817	3.2	151
Washington, DC	41.2	769.0	0.9	215	1,812	2.7	200
Alachua, FL	7.2	131.0	1.0	196	912	5.2	28
Bay, FL	5.6	77.1	1.4	144	795	1.8	288
Brevard, FL	15.9	211.6	2.5	62	972	3.5	122
Broward, FL	69.7	814.0	1.2	167	1,041	3.7	107
Collier, FL	14.1	150.4	1.3	158	966	4.4	61
Duval, FL	29.5	516.7	3.2	24	1,030	2.9	180
Escambia, FL	8.1	135.8	2.8	48	868	4.8	38
Hillsborough, FL	42.5	692.4	0.7	240	1,049	4.0	85
Lake, FL	8.2	98.9	2.3	77	740	2.5	227
Lee, FL	22.1	265.5	2.9	38	864	1.9	281
Leon, FL	8.7	151.1	1.0	196	894	3.8	98
Manatee, FL	11.0	125.7	1.7	111	819	0.9	322
Marion, FL	8.4	103.2	1.2	167	756	0.7	325
Miami-Dade, FL	98.9	1,148.3	0.8	229	1,065	3.8	98
Okaloosa, FL	6.4	83.0	1.4	144	875	1.3	308
Orange, FL	42.4	845.4	3.4	22	969	2.5	227
Osceola, FL	7.0	94.4	4.4	11	740	2.5	227
Palm Beach, FL	56.7	611.5	1.0	196	1,103	4.5	52
Pasco, FL	10.9	119.4	2.1	87	760	3.0	171
Pinellas, FL	33.1	432.8	1.6	121	988	2.9	180
Polk, FL	13.3	220.7	2.9	38	821	2.6	213
Sarasota, FL	16.0	171.2	1.0	196	941	4.8	38
Seminole, FL	15.0	194.6	3.5	21	932	3.1	163
Volusia, FL	14.4	173.1	1.9	96	784	3.2	151
Bibb, GA	4.2	83.6	-1.0	340	840	2.8	188
Chatham, GA	8.0	154.2	2.2	81	906	2.3	249
Clayton, GA	4.0	126.7	1.0	196	988	-6.7	346
Cobb, GA	21.7	363.7	1.9	96	1,125	3.5	122
DeKalb, GA	17.8	301.5	0.6	255	1,086	2.5	227
Fulton, GA	43.1	870.2	2.4	69	1,449	5.0	33
Gwinnett, GA	24.6	359.9	2.7	52	1,048	2.3	249
Hall, GA	4.4	86.8	1.8	102	979	5.8	16
Muscogee, GA	4.5	94.5	0.9	215	875	4.0	85
Richmond, GA	4.4	105.9	0.6	255	887	2.3	249
Honolulu, HI	26.2	480.3	0.5	275	1,030	3.4	134
Maui + Kalawao, HI	6.2	78.3	0.8	229	863	1.4	304
Ada, ID	16.2	238.3	3.6	20	1,044	11.5	1
Champaign, IL	4.0	90.9	1.0	196	933	-1.6	345
Cook, IL	136.9	2,604.2	0.6	255	1,283	2.6	213
DuPage, IL	34.3	622.3	0.4	281	1,239	2.4	241
Kane, IL	12.4	211.2	0.1	309	1,005	4.4	61
Lake, IL	20.0	338.1	1.2	167	1,411	1.0	317
McHenry, IL	7.7	98.6	1.4	144	917	3.9	92

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 347 largest counties, fourth quarter 2017 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2017	Percent change, fourth quarter 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change
McLean, IL	3.4	83.3	-0.9	336	$944	2.3	249
Madison, IL	5.4	101.7	1.8	102	857	2.0	270
Peoria, IL	4.2	104.2	0.9	215	1,088	1.6	300
St. Clair, IL	5.0	94.8	-0.4	328	856	2.4	241
Sangamon, IL	4.7	129.4	-0.3	326	1,065	3.3	141
Will, IL	14.5	245.6	1.7	111	954	2.1	264
Winnebago, IL	6.0	128.1	0.1	309	904	2.8	188
Allen, IN	8.8	187.6	1.1	181	885	4.6	47
Elkhart, IN	4.7	137.8	5.4	5	983	7.1	8
Hamilton, IN	9.4	140.9	1.5	135	1,036	1.2	312
Lake, IN	10.4	189.2	0.3	295	929	2.0	270
Marion, IN	24.0	601.9	0.8	229	1,086	3.2	151
St. Joseph, IN	5.8	123.9	-0.3	326	879	1.4	304
Tippecanoe, IN	3.4	84.7	0.8	229	920	3.3	141
Vanderburgh, IN	4.7	110.2	1.7	111	903	3.7	107
Johnson, IA	4.2	85.3	1.1	181	971	2.2	260
Linn, IA	6.9	131.3	0.6	255	1,119	5.9	15
Polk, IA	17.6	300.9	1.2	167	1,117	2.7	200
Scott, IA	5.6	91.4	-0.2	325	899	1.7	297
Johnson, KS	23.5	349.9	1.8	102	1,089	2.3	249
Sedgwick, KS	12.6	250.2	0.0	317	917	1.4	304
Shawnee, KS	5.1	96.7	-1.8	345	860	2.0	270
Wyandotte, KS	3.5	93.7	3.2	24	1,027	-1.1	343
Boone, KY	4.4	91.3	2.4	69	914	1.8	288
Fayette, KY	10.9	199.8	1.3	158	970	0.1	338
Jefferson, KY	25.0	472.3	0.4	281	1,048	2.3	249
Caddo, LA	7.3	112.8	-1.8	345	872	1.9	281
Calcasieu, LA	5.4	100.3	5.8	4	971	5.1	30
East Baton Rouge, LA	15.8	266.2	-0.1	322	1,010	0.5	331
Jefferson, LA	14.1	191.9	-1.2	342	976	2.3	249
Lafayette, LA	9.7	129.7	-0.4	328	944	3.5	122
Orleans, LA	12.9	196.1	1.0	196	1,036	3.8	98
St. Tammany, LA	8.4	89.7	0.1	309	916	1.0	317
Cumberland, ME	14.0	185.7	2.8	48	1,007	2.7	200
Anne Arundel, MD	15.3	273.8	0.6	255	1,177	1.3	308
Baltimore, MD	21.3	381.7	-0.6	332	1,118	3.1	163
Frederick, MD	6.5	102.7	2.0	90	989	2.0	270
Harford, MD	5.8	95.9	2.0	90	1,009	2.6	213
Howard, MD	10.0	171.4	0.4	281	1,331	2.5	227
Montgomery, MD	33.0	474.5	0.0	317	1,482	4.2	71
Prince George's, MD	16.0	323.8	0.4	281	1,123	3.0	171
Baltimore City, MD	13.7	344.9	1.4	144	1,365	4.5	52
Barnstable, MA	9.5	91.8	0.8	229	962	2.3	249
Bristol, MA	17.7	229.6	0.6	255	979	4.0	85
Essex, MA	25.9	329.2	1.1	181	1,161	3.3	141
Hampden, MA	18.3	211.7	1.6	121	973	2.1	264
Middlesex, MA	55.3	915.0	1.6	121	1,613	5.1	30
Norfolk, MA	25.4	356.9	0.6	255	1,358	4.1	78
Plymouth, MA	16.0	195.6	2.0	90	1,033	1.8	288
Suffolk, MA	30.0	679.7	1.0	196	1,986	5.4	22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 347 largest counties, fourth quarter 2017 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2017	Percent change, fourth quarter 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change
Worcester, MA	25.5	353.8	1.4	144	$1,078	2.9	180
Genesee, MI	6.8	136.0	0.4	281	899	0.9	322
Ingham, MI	6.0	153.1	0.6	255	1,041	1.1	314
Kalamazoo, MI	5.0	119.8	1.2	167	1,002	2.0	270
Kent, MI	14.5	402.5	1.2	167	956	1.9	281
Macomb, MI	17.6	328.8	0.6	255	1,091	2.6	213
Oakland, MI	39.5	735.1	1.0	196	1,253	3.6	117
Ottawa, MI	5.7	124.3	1.3	158	976	2.7	200
Saginaw, MI	3.9	84.6	-0.9	336	897	3.7	107
Washtenaw, MI	8.3	215.6	1.7	111	1,134	3.2	151
Wayne, MI	30.9	725.3	0.2	302	1,212	2.4	241
Anoka, MN	7.3	123.5	1.5	135	1,034	4.1	78
Dakota, MN	10.1	188.9	0.7	240	1,044	2.9	180
Hennepin, MN	40.4	926.8	1.1	181	1,335	3.0	171
Olmsted, MN	3.5	97.8	1.6	121	1,118	4.0	85
Ramsey, MN	13.6	334.5	1.3	158	1,202	3.8	98
St. Louis, MN	5.3	98.0	0.7	240	895	3.2	151
Stearns, MN	4.4	87.1	0.6	255	907	4.3	67
Washington, MN	5.6	86.3	4.2	13	943	5.5	18
Harrison, MS	4.6	85.4	0.1	309	749	2.5	227
Hinds, MS	5.8	122.0	-0.9	336	884	2.1	264
Boone, MO	5.1	94.5	1.1	181	846	0.5	331
Clay, MO	5.8	106.5	2.6	56	948	1.4	304
Greene, MO	9.1	167.2	1.2	167	841	4.2	71
Jackson, MO	22.5	370.3	0.7	240	1,103	3.4	134
St. Charles, MO	9.7	147.9	1.4	144	847	1.0	317
St. Louis, MO	39.9	613.9	0.9	215	1,168	3.6	117
St. Louis City, MO	14.8	226.4	0.9	215	1,145	1.7	297
Yellowstone, MT	6.9	81.4	0.3	295	924	0.5	331
Douglas, NE	19.5	342.7	0.7	240	1,011	3.0	171
Lancaster, NE	10.6	170.3	1.5	135	882	2.9	180
Clark, NV	54.9	981.8	3.0	32	938	3.1	163
Washoe, NV	14.8	221.8	3.7	17	969	2.5	227
Hillsborough, NH	12.2	206.0	0.4	281	1,240	3.2	151
Merrimack, NH	5.2	78.1	0.8	229	1,050	3.3	141
Rockingham, NH	11.0	150.0	1.0	196	1,116	4.9	35
Atlantic, NJ	6.6	123.2	0.7	240	914	2.6	213
Bergen, NJ	33.3	458.4	0.9	215	1,298	1.2	312
Burlington, NJ	11.1	209.4	0.6	255	1,105	1.7	297
Camden, NJ	12.2	209.4	1.9	96	1,096	2.6	213
Essex, NJ	20.7	349.5	1.5	135	1,318	1.8	288
Gloucester, NJ	6.4	112.6	2.7	52	926	1.1	314
Hudson, NJ	15.3	267.9	2.5	62	1,408	3.1	163
Mercer, NJ	11.3	253.7	1.3	158	1,355	-0.4	340
Middlesex, NJ	22.5	440.4	1.9	96	1,259	1.9	281
Monmouth, NJ	20.2	262.9	0.6	255	1,097	2.8	188
Morris, NJ	17.2	295.6	1.4	144	1,582	3.9	92
Ocean, NJ	13.4	166.9	2.4	69	883	1.3	308
Passaic, NJ	12.8	170.1	0.2	302	1,066	1.9	281
Somerset, NJ	10.3	190.4	0.3	295	1,568	0.3	336

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 347 largest counties, fourth quarter 2017 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2017	Percent change, fourth quarter 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change
Union, NJ	14.5	224.7	0.7	240	$1,385	2.4	241
Bernalillo, NM	18.4	328.5	0.2	302	912	1.8	288
Albany, NY	10.4	236.9	-0.7	335	1,135	4.2	71
Bronx, NY	18.8	306.8	0.9	215	1,030	2.7	200
Broome, NY	4.5	87.7	-0.4	328	838	4.8	38
Dutchess, NY	8.4	114.9	1.0	196	1,032	2.1	264
Erie, NY	24.9	477.5	0.6	255	965	2.7	200
Kings, NY	63.0	736.4	4.1	14	920	1.8	288
Monroe, NY	19.0	391.5	0.6	255	1,000	2.8	188
Nassau, NY	54.4	646.0	1.1	181	1,242	2.0	270
New York, NY	128.4	2,516.0	1.4	144	2,439	10.4	3
Oneida, NY	5.3	106.2	0.2	302	838	3.6	117
Onondaga, NY	12.9	248.6	0.4	281	995	2.5	227
Orange, NY	10.5	146.4	1.5	135	921	3.7	107
Queens, NY	53.3	676.3	2.0	90	1,041	2.3	249
Richmond, NY	9.8	118.8	1.2	167	984	4.0	85
Rockland, NY	10.9	126.3	1.2	167	1,030	-0.8	342
Saratoga, NY	6.0	87.8	3.7	17	978	3.5	122
Suffolk, NY	53.2	664.9	0.1	309	1,217	6.0	13
Westchester, NY	36.4	433.5	0.6	255	1,468	4.9	35
Buncombe, NC	9.2	132.2	1.2	167	851	1.8	288
Catawba, NC	4.4	88.7	1.8	102	841	2.6	213
Cumberland, NC	6.2	120.6	0.4	281	829	3.5	122
Durham, NC	8.4	201.9	1.0	196	1,286	2.6	213
Forsyth, NC	9.1	186.8	0.5	275	1,005	3.3	141
Guilford, NC	14.3	282.1	-0.6	332	946	5.3	26
Mecklenburg, NC	37.7	693.5	2.8	48	1,232	3.2	151
New Hanover, NC	8.1	111.6	1.6	121	875	1.0	317
Wake, NC	34.4	553.5	2.9	38	1,117	2.5	227
Cass, ND	7.2	118.1	0.2	302	990	3.0	171
Butler, OH	7.8	157.3	2.0	90	933	0.2	337
Cuyahoga, OH	36.0	724.9	0.2	302	1,126	3.5	122
Delaware, OH	5.4	88.4	1.1	181	1,021	2.0	270
Franklin, OH	32.3	766.4	1.2	167	1,051	2.2	260
Hamilton, OH	24.0	519.7	0.7	240	1,157	3.2	151
Lake, OH	6.3	95.3	0.4	281	893	3.4	134
Lorain, OH	6.2	98.4	0.6	255	830	1.1	314
Lucas, OH	10.2	209.9	-0.1	322	921	2.0	270
Mahoning, OH	5.9	98.0	0.4	281	775	3.3	141
Montgomery, OH	11.9	257.7	1.1	181	920	2.8	188
Stark, OH	8.6	161.1	1.1	181	834	5.3	26
Summit, OH	14.4	268.0	0.0	317	962	2.2	260
Warren, OH	4.9	91.7	2.5	62	954	0.7	325
Cleveland, OK	5.9	82.0	1.7	111	769	0.5	331
Oklahoma, OK	28.4	455.9	1.4	144	1,016	3.8	98
Tulsa, OK	22.7	357.7	0.8	229	968	2.7	200
Clackamas, OR	15.1	164.5	2.5	62	1,023	3.8	98
Deschutes, OR	8.6	80.9	3.7	17	874	4.3	67
Jackson, OR	7.5	89.3	2.4	69	833	4.0	85
Lane, OR	12.2	156.0	1.4	144	862	2.0	270

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 347 largest counties, fourth quarter 2017 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2017	Percent change, fourth quarter 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change
Marion, OR	10.9	152.1	1.6	121	$901	4.6	47
Multnomah, OR	35.2	510.5	1.9	96	1,146	4.2	71
Washington, OR	19.5	294.7	2.4	69	1,307	8.1	6
Allegheny, PA	35.6	702.2	1.1	181	1,172	3.1	163
Berks, PA	9.0	174.3	1.1	181	971	3.4	134
Bucks, PA	20.1	266.1	1.3	158	1,033	1.5	301
Butler, PA	5.1	85.9	0.6	255	1,008	0.1	338
Chester, PA	15.6	253.7	1.7	111	1,339	2.5	227
Cumberland, PA	6.5	135.4	0.3	295	972	5.2	28
Dauphin, PA	7.6	183.3	0.9	215	1,069	3.6	117
Delaware, PA	14.2	227.2	1.0	196	1,146	3.3	141
Erie, PA	7.0	121.6	0.1	309	812	0.5	331
Lackawanna, PA	5.7	99.5	0.6	255	831	4.5	52
Lancaster, PA	13.5	241.0	1.6	121	902	2.7	200
Lehigh, PA	8.9	192.1	1.4	144	1,084	3.1	163
Luzerne, PA	7.4	147.3	1.2	167	835	2.3	249
Montgomery, PA	27.8	500.4	1.0	196	1,320	2.3	249
Northampton, PA	6.8	116.4	0.8	229	921	2.8	188
Philadelphia, PA	34.8	684.6	1.4	144	1,290	4.4	61
Washington, PA	5.5	87.7	2.2	81	1,181	5.1	30
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	134.4	0.7	240	886	6.1	12
York, PA	9.2	180.9	0.8	229	955	5.4	22
Providence, RI	18.5	290.7	0.9	215	1,116	3.2	151
Charleston, SC	15.4	248.9	1.6	121	979	4.7	44
Greenville, SC	14.1	272.9	2.3	77	953	2.8	188
Horry, SC	8.9	122.8	2.7	52	674	2.7	200
Lexington, SC	6.7	122.9	3.0	32	805	1.8	288
Richland, SC	10.3	221.0	0.2	302	914	3.3	141
Spartanburg, SC	6.3	141.2	2.3	77	906	3.2	151
York, SC	5.8	94.8	3.2	24	872	2.6	213
Minnehaha, SD	7.3	126.8	0.9	215	949	3.0	171
Davidson, TN	22.8	492.5	2.6	56	1,197	2.7	200
Hamilton, TN	9.7	204.0	2.1	87	1,041	3.7	107
Knox, TN	12.3	240.7	0.4	281	979	2.1	264
Rutherford, TN	5.7	129.3	5.2	6	946	0.6	329
Shelby, TN	20.6	501.9	0.5	275	1,115	2.6	213
Williamson, TN	8.9	132.9	2.9	38	1,258	4.1	78
Bell, TX	5.5	119.5	0.6	255	925	5.5	18
Bexar, TX	41.5	865.4	1.0	196	980	2.7	200
Brazoria, TX	5.8	111.0	0.6	255	1,134	3.2	151
Brazos, TX	4.6	105.2	2.5	62	806	4.5	52
Cameron, TX	6.5	140.5	0.5	275	652	2.2	260
Collin, TX	25.3	409.2	4.1	14	1,249	1.9	281
Dallas, TX	77.5	1,712.8	1.7	111	1,318	3.1	163
Denton, TX	15.2	244.7	2.9	38	1,008	4.6	47
El Paso, TX	15.2	305.6	1.5	135	748	2.9	180
Fort Bend, TX	13.5	184.7	3.2	24	1,014	3.0	171
Galveston, TX	6.2	110.7	0.0	317	944	3.3	141
Harris, TX	115.3	2,293.3	1.1	181	1,352	2.4	241
Hidalgo, TX	12.4	261.8	2.2	81	664	2.8	188

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 347 largest counties, fourth quarter 2017 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, fourth quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		December 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2017	Percent change, fourth quarter 2016-17[3]	Ranking by percent change
Jefferson, TX	5.9	121.3	-0.6	332	$1,136	4.4	61
Lubbock, TX	7.6	140.7	0.3	295	865	3.3	141
McLennan, TX	5.3	113.5	0.0	317	904	5.5	18
Midland, TX	5.5	94.7	11.5	1	1,341	3.7	107
Montgomery, TX	11.4	183.5	5.9	3	1,073	4.4	61
Nueces, TX	8.3	163.5	0.8	229	930	3.7	107
Potter, TX	4.0	78.7	-1.3	343	907	4.1	78
Smith, TX	6.2	104.9	1.5	135	901	4.5	52
Tarrant, TX	43.6	890.8	2.2	81	1,075	4.5	52
Travis, TX	41.0	737.7	2.9	38	1,278	2.4	241
Webb, TX	5.4	101.2	1.6	121	706	3.4	134
Williamson, TX	10.9	169.4	3.2	24	1,041	3.0	171
Davis, UT	8.6	126.4	2.3	77	897	4.2	71
Salt Lake, UT	45.7	701.6	3.1	31	1,056	2.7	200
Utah, UT	16.5	238.7	6.0	2	891	3.7	107
Weber, UT	6.1	106.8	3.2	24	808	2.4	241
Chittenden, VT	6.9	103.3	1.0	196	1,045	1.3	308
Arlington, VA	9.3	178.6	1.7	111	1,727	2.8	188
Chesterfield, VA	9.2	139.9	0.4	281	917	2.9	180
Fairfax, VA	37.6	611.0	1.1	181	1,646	2.0	270
Henrico, VA	11.8	196.5	1.4	144	1,043	4.3	67
Loudoun, VA	12.5	165.9	2.1	87	1,270	2.6	213
Prince William, VA	9.4	129.7	1.5	135	949	1.5	301
Alexandria City, VA	6.4	93.9	-0.9	336	1,531	2.5	227
Chesapeake City, VA	6.1	101.2	0.4	281	844	4.2	71
Newport News City, VA	3.9	100.5	2.9	38	1,026	0.6	329
Norfolk City, VA	6.0	144.2	1.6	121	1,080	0.7	325
Richmond City, VA	7.8	155.2	0.1	309	1,180	3.5	122
Virginia Beach City, VA	12.3	177.8	0.3	295	861	3.7	107
Benton, WA	5.7	86.6	2.6	56	1,055	4.4	61
Clark, WA	14.7	158.9	4.8	9	1,022	3.9	92
King, WA	86.6	1,377.5	2.9	38	1,583	7.0	9
Kitsap, WA	6.6	88.4	1.7	111	1,009	4.8	38
Pierce, WA	21.8	307.3	1.6	121	976	4.7	44
Snohomish, WA	20.8	286.1	0.1	309	1,148	3.2	151
Spokane, WA	15.6	220.2	1.2	167	921	4.5	52
Thurston, WA	8.3	114.8	3.2	24	969	5.0	33
Whatcom, WA	7.3	89.7	1.2	167	903	6.0	13
Yakima, WA	7.7	107.0	4.8	9	772	4.2	71
Kanawha, WV	5.7	99.3	-1.5	344	904	2.8	188
Brown, WI	7.0	157.3	0.7	240	989	3.9	92
Dane, WI	15.9	336.5	0.9	215	1,070	3.5	122
Milwaukee, WI	27.0	492.1	1.0	196	1,056	1.5	301
Outagamie, WI	5.4	108.6	0.9	215	943	2.6	213
Waukesha, WI	13.4	244.7	0.9	215	1,082	0.8	324
Winnebago, WI	3.8	94.5	0.3	295	1,039	3.5	122
San Juan, PR	10.4	252.6	-0.9	([5])	678	0.9	([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 346 U.S. counties comprise 73.0 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2017

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		December 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2016-17[2]	Fourth quarter 2017	Percent change, fourth quarter 2016-17[2]
United States[3]	9,969.4	145,921.1	1.5	$1,109	3.9
Private industry	9,671.1	124,015.7	1.7	1,114	4.1
Natural resources and mining	137.4	1,801.6	3.7	1,135	4.8
Construction	792.8	6,962.2	3.7	1,282	3.9
Manufacturing	347.9	12,504.4	1.2	1,331	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,919.8	28,219.9	0.9	911	3.5
Information	165.0	2,825.6	0.1	2,035	8.0
Financial activities	879.4	8,150.9	1.2	1,826	6.8
Professional and business services	1,803.3	20,625.1	1.7	1,483	4.2
Education and health services	1,669.5	22,468.6	1.9	995	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	845.8	15,681.4	1.7	481	4.1
Other services	846.4	4,441.5	1.0	746	3.8
Government	298.4	21,905.4	0.2	1,076	2.6
Los Angeles, CA	494.2	4,494.5	1.6	1,343	6.4
Private industry	488.0	3,914.4	1.8	1,340	7.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.0	3.2	1,176	0.1
Construction	14.5	140.3	4.5	1,332	4.6
Manufacturing	12.3	343.2	-2.9	1,481	6.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	54.9	859.5	0.8	994	3.9
Information	10.6	223.0	0.9	2,722	14.0
Financial activities	26.7	221.9	0.4	2,186	12.7
Professional and business services	49.6	618.3	1.8	1,794	8.5
Education and health services	232.6	789.6	2.5	947	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	33.9	522.3	1.3	1,074	5.9
Other services	26.8	148.8	-0.2	791	7.6
Government	6.2	580.2	0.4	1,363	2.8
Cook, IL	136.9	2,604.2	0.6	1,283	2.6
Private industry	135.7	2,310.8	0.7	1,291	2.8
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.2	17.4	1,239	-5.6
Construction	10.6	72.5	0.8	1,661	2.5
Manufacturing	5.8	184.8	0.5	1,369	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	488.8	-0.3	1,009	2.5
Information	2.3	53.5	-0.8	1,838	5.7
Financial activities	13.7	196.8	1.3	2,380	4.6
Professional and business services	28.5	482.6	0.6	1,711	2.9
Education and health services	15.3	450.4	1.5	1,042	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	13.6	278.9	0.8	553	4.3
Other services	15.4	99.0	1.7	977	2.5
Government	1.3	293.4	-0.4	1,223	0.5
New York, NY	128.4	2,516.0	1.4	2,439	10.4
Private industry	127.5	2,246.8	1.5	2,569	10.8
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	3.6	1,861	-9.3
Construction	2.3	42.5	4.7	2,356	0.5
Manufacturing	2.0	25.5	-2.6	1,681	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.5	265.0	-1.2	1,546	5.6
Information	5.0	169.7	3.7	2,761	2.9
Financial activities	19.5	380.3	1.9	5,637	22.4
Professional and business services	27.2	588.1	2.4	2,753	5.4
Education and health services	10.2	351.6	0.6	1,456	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	14.7	309.4	0.6	1,050	2.9
Other services	20.4	105.5	0.7	1,251	4.9
Government	0.8	269.2	0.1	1,362	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2017 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		December 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2016-17[2]	Fourth quarter 2017	Percent change, fourth quarter 2016-17[2]
Harris, TX	115.3	2,293.3	1.1	$1,352	2.4
Private industry	114.8	2,014.1	1.2	1,377	2.5
Natural resources and mining	1.6	67.2	1.7	3,255	0.1
Construction	7.4	156.8	0.7	1,481	0.5
Manufacturing	4.8	171.0	2.4	1,672	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25.0	482.2	1.1	1,178	4.3
Information	1.2	26.4	-4.6	1,584	7.7
Financial activities	12.2	126.5	1.4	1,815	1.9
Professional and business services	23.2	394.4	1.4	1,790	2.9
Education and health services	16.1	292.4	0.5	1,095	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	10.1	228.2	1.1	490	4.3
Other services	11.6	65.9	1.4	840	1.7
Government	0.5	279.3	0.5	1,173	2.5
Maricopa, AZ	97.9	1,989.4	3.0	1,024	2.9
Private industry	97.2	1,776.0	3.4	1,025	2.9
Natural resources and mining	0.4	8.7	3.5	974	4.1
Construction	7.0	114.5	9.7	1,185	6.2
Manufacturing	3.1	121.1	3.9	1,432	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.2	393.9	1.8	919	2.8
Information	1.5	34.5	0.7	1,420	3.2
Financial activities	11.1	178.9	3.1	1,344	2.1
Professional and business services	20.8	339.9	2.4	1,133	2.1
Education and health services	11.0	302.5	2.9	1,017	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	8.0	218.1	3.8	495	4.0
Other services	6.3	50.9	-1.0	753	4.3
Government	0.7	213.5	0.0	1,012	2.7
Dallas, TX	77.5	1,712.8	1.7	1,318	3.1
Private industry	76.9	1,538.5	1.8	1,330	3.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.2	14.7	3,218	-20.0
Construction	4.6	88.8	2.7	1,420	3.3
Manufacturing	2.8	112.6	0.8	1,584	9.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.9	363.6	2.3	1,077	2.1
Information	1.4	48.2	-2.2	1,852	1.9
Financial activities	9.6	165.4	2.2	1,802	2.3
Professional and business services	17.6	344.8	1.1	1,628	3.1
Education and health services	9.6	199.5	2.1	1,206	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	160.9	1.9	560	3.3
Other services	6.9	43.1	0.6	876	9.0
Government	0.6	174.4	0.2	1,211	2.2
Orange, CA	121.9	1,621.4	1.7	1,234	2.8
Private industry	120.4	1,475.6	2.0	1,235	2.8
Natural resources and mining	0.2	2.5	-7.4	987	1.9
Construction	6.9	103.5	4.8	1,481	6.5
Manufacturing	5.0	158.2	-1.2	1,506	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.2	271.1	1.2	1,055	1.0
Information	1.4	26.9	0.5	2,104	2.2
Financial activities	11.6	118.5	0.0	2,187	7.6
Professional and business services	21.0	305.4	0.7	1,436	2.7
Education and health services	34.1	213.9	3.1	1,024	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	8.7	217.3	2.6	552	3.4
Other services	6.9	45.7	-0.4	748	2.7
Government	1.5	145.8	-0.9	1,224	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2017 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		December 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2016-17[2]	Fourth quarter 2017	Percent change, fourth quarter 2016-17[2]
San Diego, CA	111.9	1,462.0	1.8	$1,221	4.3
Private industry	110.0	1,226.5	2.0	1,198	4.5
Natural resources and mining	0.6	8.5	5.9	834	12.4
Construction	7.0	81.5	4.0	1,329	5.7
Manufacturing	3.2	109.1	0.4	1,655	4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.4	237.0	0.8	960	5.7
Information	1.2	24.3	-1.4	2,077	13.8
Financial activities	10.3	74.6	1.3	1,581	1.5
Professional and business services	18.6	237.1	2.4	1,791	4.5
Education and health services	32.0	201.6	2.0	1,029	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	8.4	192.1	0.7	528	3.1
Other services	7.4	50.3	-0.5	656	1.9
Government	1.9	235.5	0.7	1,335	3.0
King, WA	86.6	1,377.5	2.9	1,583	7.0
Private industry	86.0	1,209.4	3.4	1,610	7.1
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.0	3.8	1,321	9.8
Construction	6.7	70.9	4.2	1,455	5.1
Manufacturing	2.5	101.4	-1.1	1,679	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.3	275.3	5.7	1,714	15.0
Information	2.3	104.5	4.9	3,127	8.9
Financial activities	6.7	68.4	2.9	1,843	3.7
Professional and business services	18.0	227.1	2.6	1,892	3.8
Education and health services	18.6	174.3	2.8	1,092	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.3	139.1	3.1	608	7.4
Other services	9.2	45.4	2.3	884	3.2
Government	0.5	168.2	-0.4	1,384	4.5
Miami-Dade, FL	98.9	1,148.3	0.8	1,065	3.8
Private industry	98.6	1,007.9	0.9	1,053	3.8
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.2	1.0	643	-4.5
Construction	6.6	46.0	2.0	1,031	4.8
Manufacturing	2.9	41.1	1.0	985	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25.4	293.2	1.1	936	2.5
Information	1.5	17.8	-1.4	1,768	5.7
Financial activities	10.7	76.3	0.5	1,700	3.7
Professional and business services	22.2	160.9	0.9	1,379	5.3
Education and health services	10.7	181.7	1.9	1,034	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	7.4	140.7	-0.8	665	9.9
Other services	8.4	39.6	-0.7	674	6.8
Government	0.3	140.3	0.3	1,151	3.3

[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 2016 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 2017

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		December 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2016-17	Fourth quarter 2017	Percent change, fourth quarter 2016-17
United States[2]	9,969.4	145,921.1	1.5	$1,109	3.9
Alabama	126.5	1,955.3	1.1	928	2.9
Alaska	22.1	306.7	-1.2	1,052	1.5
Arizona	160.5	2,834.7	2.6	978	3.5
Arkansas	90.3	1,217.2	1.0	848	2.5
California	1,550.5	17,293.0	2.1	1,346	5.7
Colorado	199.3	2,653.3	2.5	1,133	4.3
Connecticut	119.7	1,689.7	0.3	1,317	2.2
Delaware	31.8	444.9	0.6	1,081	2.6
District of Columbia	41.2	769.0	0.9	1,812	2.7
Florida	685.4	8,712.0	2.0	975	3.4
Georgia	276.2	4,425.0	1.8	1,027	3.4
Hawaii	42.2	664.5	0.8	984	3.1
Idaho	62.6	712.4	3.0	857	7.1
Illinois	367.4	6,001.1	0.8	1,151	2.6
Indiana	165.0	3,057.8	1.1	915	3.6
Iowa	102.5	1,549.7	0.4	938	3.0
Kansas	88.9	1,390.3	0.4	894	1.9
Kentucky	121.8	1,903.8	0.5	892	2.1
Louisiana	132.4	1,918.8	0.4	933	2.1
Maine	54.6	610.3	1.2	884	3.4
Maryland	171.5	2,683.6	0.5	1,207	3.3
Massachusetts	254.7	3,582.2	1.3	1,411	4.4
Michigan	245.4	4,321.8	0.9	1,062	3.4
Minnesota	172.6	2,875.7	1.3	1,100	3.4
Mississippi	74.1	1,140.6	0.5	774	2.4
Missouri	209.7	2,809.5	1.0	945	2.9
Montana	50.1	461.4	1.0	843	2.7
Nebraska	74.3	980.9	0.9	901	3.0
Nevada	81.1	1,351.9	3.5	955	3.2
New Hampshire	52.8	661.3	0.7	1,132	3.7
New Jersey	273.4	4,106.9	1.6	1,262	1.8
New Mexico	58.5	816.7	0.6	865	2.5
New York	647.1	9,465.3	1.4	1,428	6.4
North Carolina	274.8	4,388.6	1.5	964	3.3
North Dakota	32.0	416.1	0.4	1,010	3.3
Ohio	296.9	5,409.2	0.8	973	3.1
Oklahoma	111.6	1,607.8	1.2	895	3.5
Oregon	153.2	1,900.4	2.0	1,014	4.5
Pennsylvania	357.5	5,870.4	1.2	1,075	3.5
Rhode Island	37.5	483.6	1.1	1,056	2.7
South Carolina	131.2	2,058.8	1.6	879	2.8
South Dakota	33.5	423.8	0.9	856	3.4
Tennessee	159.2	2,984.8	1.3	1,000	3.0
Texas	681.4	12,207.8	2.0	1,109	3.5
Utah	102.0	1,465.5	3.6	936	2.9
Vermont	25.7	314.7	0.5	919	2.5
Virginia	275.2	3,884.2	1.3	1,121	2.8
Washington	239.6	3,305.0	2.4	1,217	5.8
West Virginia	50.7	693.1	0.1	847	4.7
Wisconsin	175.0	2,872.6	1.0	951	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2017 - Continued

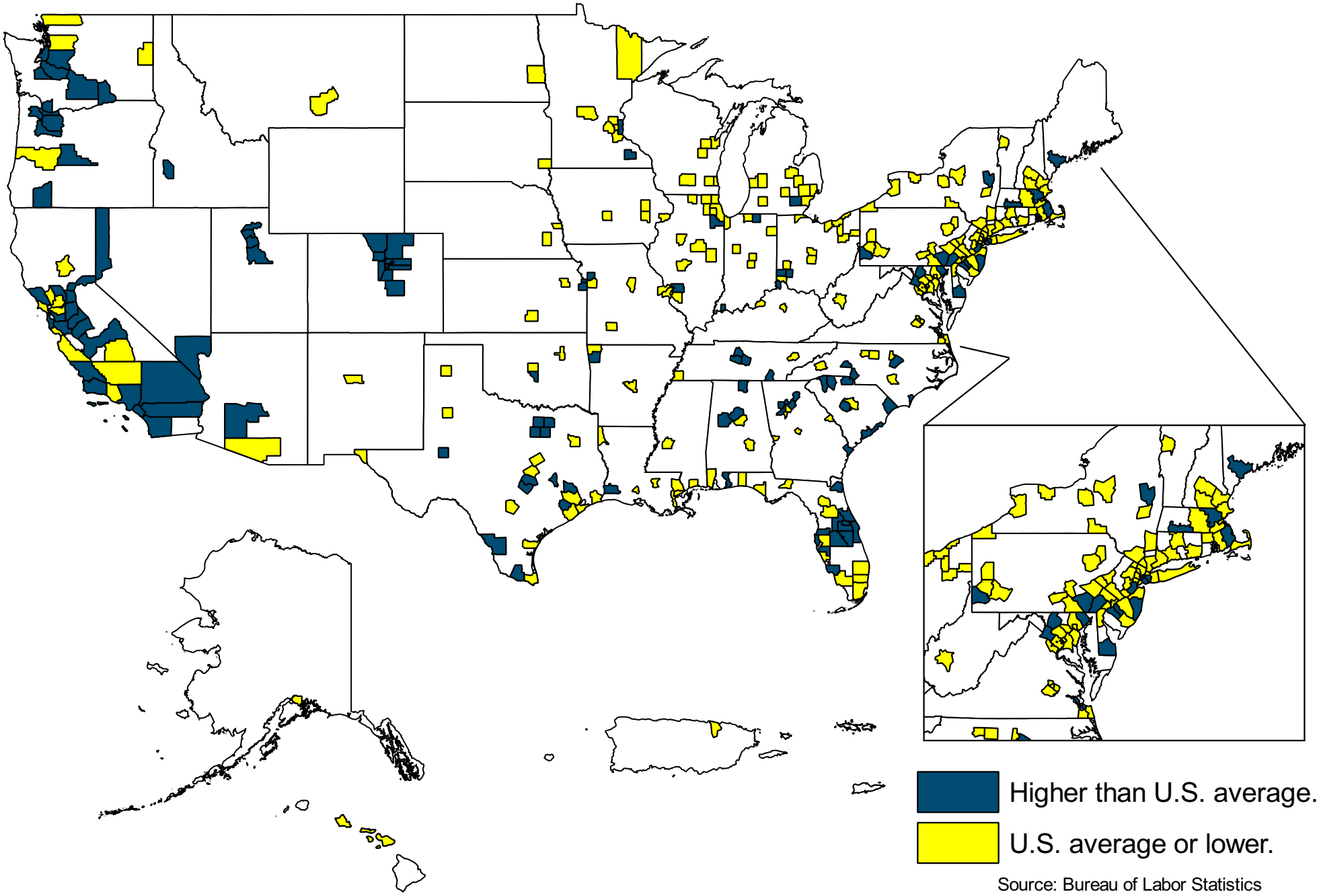
State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		December 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2016-17	Fourth quarter 2017	Percent change, fourth quarter 2016-17
Wyoming	26.3	267.5	0.6	$935	4.6
Puerto Rico	44.5	887.0	-4.4	570	2.5
Virgin Islands	3.4	34.3	-11.1	827	7.7

[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.

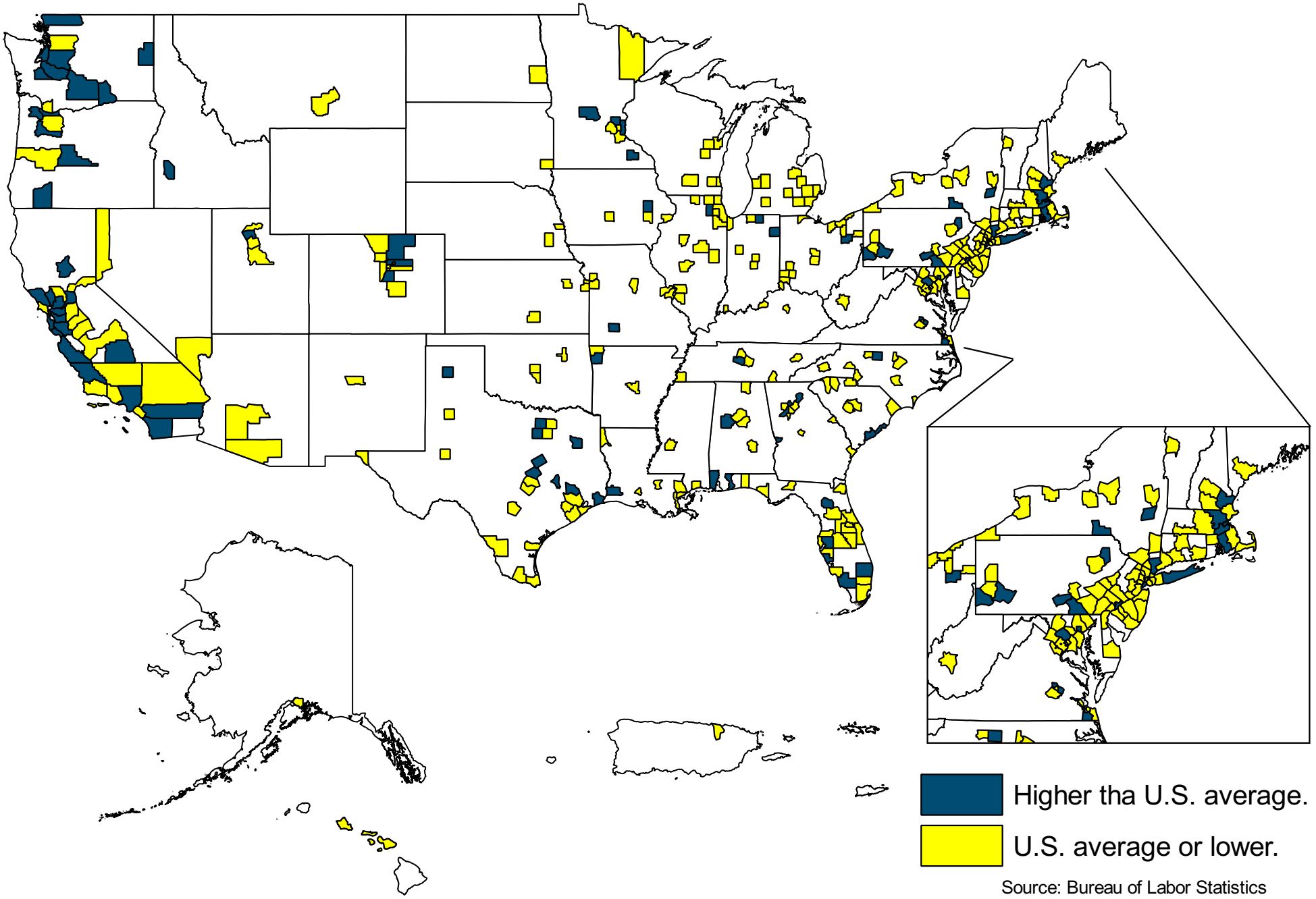
Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, December 2016-17 (U.S. average = 1.5 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, fourth quarter 2016-17 (U.S. average = 3.9 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics