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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

First Quarter 2018

From March 2017 to March 2018, **employment** increased in 314 of the 349 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Midland, Texas, had the largest percentage increase with a gain of 12.6 percent over the year, above the national job growth rate of 1.6 percent. Within Midland, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 5,728 jobs over the year (26.5 percent). Kanawha, W.Va., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a loss of 1.4 percent. Within Kanawha, the largest employment decrease occurred in state government, which lost 390 jobs (-3.4 percent) over the year.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased 3.7 percent over the year, growing to \$1,152 in the first quarter of 2018. Peoria, Ill., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages, with a gain of 23.8 percent. Within Peoria, an average weekly wage gain of \$1,802 (60.6 percent) in manufacturing made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. Forsyth, N.C., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 4.8 percent. Within Forsyth, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage change with a decrease of \$304 (-18.7 percent) over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, March 2017-18
 (U.S. average = 1.6 percent)

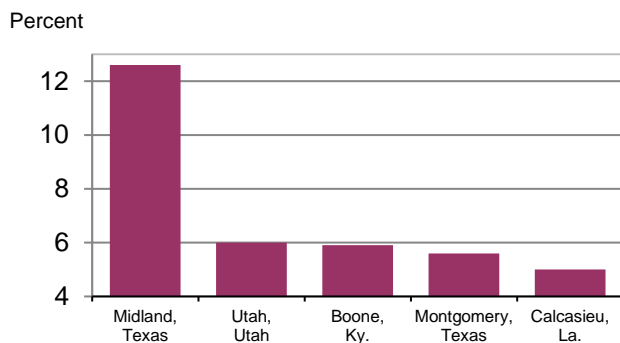
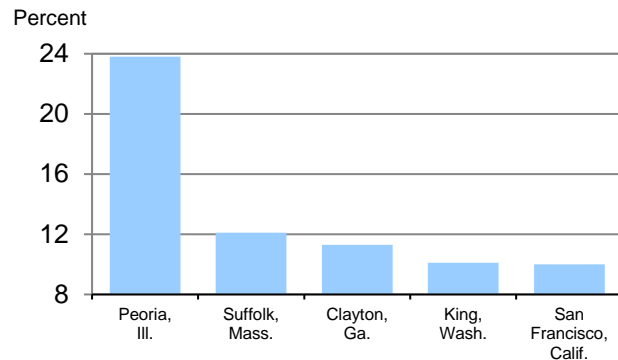


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, first quarter 2017-18
 (U.S. average = 3.7 percent)



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 5 months following the end of each quarter.

Large County Employment

In March 2018, national employment was 144.6 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased by 1.6 percent, or 2.3 million. In March 2018, the 349 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 73.1 percent of total U.S. employment and 79.2 percent of total wages. These 349 counties had a net job growth of 1.6 million over the year, accounting for 72.4 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 237,600 jobs, which was 10.5 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 31 of the largest counties from March 2017 to March 2018. Kanawha, W.Va., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-1.4 percent), followed by Saginaw, Mich.; Alexandria City, Va.; Jefferson, Texas; Montgomery, Ala.; and Caddo, La. (See table 1.)

Table A. Large counties ranked by March 2018 employment, March 2017-18 employment increase, and March 2017-18 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
March 2018 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, March 2017-18 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, March 2017-18	
United States	144,562.9	United States	2,269.1	United States	1.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,424.4	Los Angeles, Calif.	69.8	Midland, Texas	12.6
Cook, Ill.	2,565.0	Maricopa, Ariz.	61.5	Utah, Utah	6.0
New York, N.Y.	2,446.5	King, Wash.	39.6	Boone, Ky.	5.9
Harris, Texas	2,287.9	Kings, N.Y.	33.9	Montgomery, Texas	5.6
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,983.6	Orange, Calif.	32.8	Calcasieu, La.	5.0
Dallas, Texas	1,684.9	San Diego, Calif.	29.7	Weld, Colo.	4.7
Orange, Calif.	1,617.5	Harris, Texas	29.2	Elkhart, Ind.	4.7
San Diego, Calif.	1,452.7	Orange, Fla.	28.4	Kings, N.Y.	4.7
King, Wash.	1,375.1	Fulton, Ga.	25.7	Adams, Colo.	4.5
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,147.0	Dallas, Texas	25.7	Ada, Idaho	4.5
				Clark, Wash.	4.5

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,152, a 3.7 percent increase, during the year ending in the first quarter of 2018. Among the 349 largest counties, 336 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Peoria, Ill., had the largest percentage wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (23.8 percent). (See table B.)

Of the 349 largest counties, 13 experienced an over-the-year decrease in average weekly wages. Forsyth, N.C., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages (-4.8 percent), followed by Washington, Ark.; McLean, Ill.; Newport News City, Va.; and Lexington, S.C. (See table 1.)

Table B. Large counties ranked by first quarter 2018 average weekly wages, first quarter 2017-18 increase in average weekly wages, and first quarter 2017-18 percent increase in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, first quarter 2018		Increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2017-2018		Percent increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2017-2018	
United States	\$1,152	United States	\$41	United States	3.7
New York, N.Y.	\$3,087	Peoria, Ill.	\$277	Peoria, Ill.	23.8
Santa Clara, Calif.	2,651	Suffolk, Mass.	245	Suffolk, Mass.	12.1
San Mateo, Calif.	2,606	San Francisco, Calif.	225	Clayton, Ga.	11.3
San Francisco, Calif.	2,485	Santa Clara, Calif.	221	King, Wash.	10.1
Suffolk, Mass.	2,268	San Mateo, Calif.	169	San Francisco, Calif.	10.0
Somerset, N.J.	2,078	King, Wash.	162	Utah, Utah	9.7
Fairfield, Conn.	1,959	Clayton, Ga.	134	Santa Clara, Calif.	9.1
Arlington, Va.	1,925	Hudson, N.J.	125	Muscogee, Ga.	8.7
Washington, D.C.	1,917	Snohomish, Wash.	101	Hillsborough, N.H.	8.6
Morris, N.J.	1,808	Hillsborough, N.H.	98	Snohomish, Wash.	8.6

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in March 2018. Maricopa, Ariz., had the largest gain (3.2 percent). Within Maricopa, education and health services had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 12,239 jobs, or 4.1 percent. Cook, Ill., had the smallest percentage increase in employment among the 10 largest counties (0.7 percent). Within Cook, education and health services had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 6,161 jobs, or 1.4 percent. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages increased over the year in all of the 10 largest U.S. counties. King, Wash., experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (10.1 percent). Within King, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage gain. Within professional and business services, average weekly wages increased by \$305, or 16.9 percent, over the year. Los Angeles, Calif., had the smallest percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (2.3 percent). Within Los Angeles, manufacturing had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth with an increase of \$73 (5.1 percent) over the year.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 349 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2017. March 2018 employment and first quarter 2018 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 144.6 million full- and part-time workers. The full set of data for the first quarter of 2018 will be available on September 5, 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 first quarter 2018 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, September 5, 2018.

The County Employment and Wages release for second quarter 2018 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 21, 2018.

County Changes for the 2018 County Employment and Wages News Releases

Counties with annual average employment of 75,000 or more in 2017 are included in this release and will be included in future 2018 releases. Three counties have been added to the publication tables: Cabarrus, N.C.; Pitt, N.C.; and Kent, R.I.

Change in QCEW Oregon Classification of Services for the Elderly and Disabled

Prior to this release, some Oregon workers employed in the services for the elderly and disabled industry were classified in QCEW under state government ownership. Beginning with data in this release for first quarter 2018, QCEW classifies most of these workers in private ownership. This change in ownership resulted from the passage of state legislation in 2017. The industry classification for these workers has not changed. For more information, contact the Oregon Labor Market Information group at sf202_or@bls.gov.

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 2018 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 349 counties presented in this release were derived using 2017 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2018 data, three counties have been added to the publication tables: Cabarrus, N.C.; Pitt, N.C.; and Kent, R.I. These counties will be included in all 2018 quarterly releases. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 10.0 million establishments in first quarter of 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.9 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 651,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 5 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually the 3rd Friday after the end of the week including the 12th of the month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS super-sectors 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed locality data Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business cycle analysis Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal federal economic indicator Official time series for employment change measures Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 9.8 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2017. 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 2017, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 143.9 million jobs. The estimated 138.6 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple job-holders) represented 96.4 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$7.968 trillion in pay, representing 94.3 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, semi-monthly, 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 2017 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 350 largest counties, first quarter 2018

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2018	Percent change, first quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	10,008.0	144,562.9	1.6	-	\$1,152	3.7	-
Jefferson, AL.....	18.7	347.1	1.7	129	1,134	3.3	141
Madison, AL.....	9.7	198.3	2.5	62	1,152	2.6	206
Mobile, AL.....	10.2	169.7	-0.2	325	901	3.2	152
Montgomery, AL.....	6.4	130.9	-0.9	344	870	0.7	322
Shelby, AL.....	5.8	84.8	1.2	181	1,101	4.0	85
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.6	93.6	1.4	158	878	5.1	34
Anchorage, AK.....	8.3	146.3	-0.1	319	1,120	2.5	214
Maricopa, AZ.....	99.0	1,983.6	3.2	36	1,084	3.3	141
Pima, AZ.....	18.9	368.4	0.9	222	921	4.1	78
Benton, AR.....	6.6	119.8	1.8	122	1,502	2.8	190
Pulaski, AR.....	14.5	249.4	0.2	300	977	3.3	141
Washington, AR.....	6.1	107.7	2.9	48	852	-3.1	348
Alameda, CA.....	64.0	779.8	2.4	70	1,516	4.2	70
Butte, CA.....	8.6	83.3	1.7	129	800	3.6	121
Contra Costa, CA.....	32.6	369.1	1.2	181	1,396	3.6	121
Fresno, CA.....	35.8	377.1	0.8	232	834	3.7	111
Kern, CA.....	19.4	303.0	0.6	267	914	2.9	180
Los Angeles, CA.....	492.3	4,424.4	1.6	140	1,252	2.3	243
Marin, CA.....	12.5	114.7	1.2	181	1,415	7.1	14
Merced, CA.....	6.7	78.1	2.1	93	796	-1.1	342
Monterey, CA.....	13.8	178.4	3.4	29	926	3.0	172
Napa, CA.....	5.9	77.1	1.1	200	1,059	5.4	27
Orange, CA.....	121.6	1,617.5	2.1	93	1,258	3.2	152
Placer, CA.....	13.2	166.0	3.4	29	1,081	2.0	273
Riverside, CA.....	65.1	732.6	3.1	38	890	2.8	190
Sacramento, CA.....	58.5	655.7	2.3	76	1,174	2.4	228
San Bernardino, CA.....	59.8	744.5	3.1	38	902	3.0	172
San Diego, CA.....	111.7	1,452.7	2.1	93	1,218	3.9	93
San Francisco, CA.....	60.7	730.5	2.9	48	2,485	10.0	5
San Joaquin, CA.....	18.0	248.2	2.0	103	879	3.3	141
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.4	117.6	0.8	232	919	4.3	65
San Mateo, CA.....	28.3	399.3	1.7	129	2,606	6.9	16
Santa Barbara, CA.....	15.5	195.8	1.7	129	1,019	0.2	335
Santa Clara, CA.....	73.1	1,085.4	2.2	84	2,651	9.1	7
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.6	101.2	1.0	212	992	3.9	93
Solano, CA.....	11.5	139.5	2.0	103	1,194	6.0	20
Sonoma, CA.....	20.1	206.9	1.6	140	1,030	5.2	29
Stanislaus, CA.....	15.8	186.9	2.4	70	905	2.7	197
Tulare, CA.....	10.6	154.9	-0.7	340	771	2.8	190
Ventura, CA.....	27.4	326.0	0.7	247	1,100	-0.9	340
Yolo, CA.....	6.8	101.9	1.9	113	1,189	2.9	180
Adams, CO.....	11.2	209.0	4.5	9	1,046	2.4	228
Arapahoe, CO.....	22.3	328.0	1.7	129	1,377	3.5	124
Boulder, CO.....	15.5	181.2	2.3	76	1,312	2.5	214
Denver, CO.....	33.0	511.0	2.9	48	1,458	4.1	78
Douglas, CO.....	12.2	123.1	2.3	76	1,337	3.9	93
El Paso, CO.....	20.1	272.4	2.2	84	977	3.2	152
Jefferson, CO.....	20.5	235.4	2.2	84	1,155	2.6	206
Larimer, CO.....	12.4	158.4	3.1	38	1,026	4.4	59
Weld, CO.....	7.5	108.2	4.7	6	1,040	6.0	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 350 largest counties, first quarter 2018 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2018	Percent change, first quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT.....	35.7	414.5	-0.3	335	\$1,959	0.4	329
Hartford, CT.....	28.2	504.6	0.2	300	1,467	3.7	111
New Haven, CT.....	24.5	362.0	0.3	293	1,100	2.3	243
New London, CT.....	7.6	122.3	-0.2	325	1,167	3.3	141
New Castle, DE.....	19.9	286.6	0.8	232	1,386	1.2	315
Sussex, DE.....	6.9	77.0	3.6	21	788	3.8	101
Washington, DC.....	41.3	770.2	1.2	181	1,917	1.9	278
Alachua, FL.....	7.2	132.0	1.4	158	940	7.3	13
Bay, FL.....	5.7	78.3	1.0	212	756	2.0	273
Brevard, FL.....	16.1	213.9	3.3	32	940	2.1	264
Broward, FL.....	70.1	808.9	1.3	170	1,047	4.9	39
Collier, FL.....	14.2	152.0	1.3	170	929	5.2	29
Duval, FL.....	29.8	513.4	3.3	32	1,100	5.0	36
Escambia, FL.....	8.2	134.8	1.4	158	879	3.4	132
Hillsborough, FL.....	43.0	686.9	1.6	140	1,105	4.0	85
Lake, FL.....	8.3	98.6	1.8	122	712	4.2	70
Lee, FL.....	22.4	267.9	3.0	41	858	2.9	180
Leon, FL.....	8.8	150.8	2.3	76	865	3.3	141
Manatee, FL.....	11.1	125.6	1.5	149	821	4.3	65
Marion, FL.....	8.5	103.0	1.4	158	723	4.0	85
Miami-Dade, FL.....	99.8	1,147.0	1.4	158	1,101	4.5	56
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.5	85.1	2.1	93	855	1.3	310
Orange, FL.....	43.0	846.8	3.5	25	982	4.1	78
Osceola, FL.....	7.2	94.5	4.0	16	713	1.9	278
Palm Beach, FL.....	57.3	613.1	1.6	140	1,086	3.1	160
Pasco, FL.....	11.1	120.1	2.9	48	733	2.4	228
Pinellas, FL.....	33.5	435.9	2.4	70	947	4.1	78
Polk, FL.....	13.5	219.6	1.2	181	824	1.4	307
Sarasota, FL.....	16.1	173.0	1.8	122	924	7.7	11
Seminole, FL.....	15.1	193.8	3.6	21	940	4.3	65
Volusia, FL.....	14.5	174.4	1.2	181	762	2.6	206
Bibb, GA.....	4.2	82.8	1.0	212	855	2.4	228
Chatham, GA.....	8.1	156.3	3.5	25	932	3.1	160
Clayton, GA.....	4.0	121.3	1.8	122	1,320	11.3	3
Cobb, GA.....	22.1	361.3	2.0	103	1,218	1.7	293
DeKalb, GA.....	17.9	298.7	0.8	232	1,169	2.4	228
Fulton, GA.....	43.9	868.9	3.0	41	1,672	0.3	332
Gwinnett, GA.....	25.2	353.2	2.2	84	1,054	0.4	329
Hall, GA.....	4.5	87.4	2.2	84	879	1.9	278
Muscogee, GA.....	4.6	94.9	1.2	181	963	8.7	8
Richmond, GA.....	4.4	106.3	1.9	113	867	-0.1	337
Honolulu, HI.....	26.2	474.8	-0.2	325	1,015	1.8	285
Maui + Kalawao, HI.....	6.3	78.1	0.8	232	882	4.4	59
Ada, ID.....	15.8	239.9	4.5	9	943	5.1	34
Champaign, IL.....	4.0	89.6	0.3	293	912	2.5	214
Cook, IL.....	138.7	2,565.0	0.7	247	1,420	3.7	111
DuPage, IL.....	34.6	612.0	-0.1	319	1,309	2.7	197
Kane, IL.....	12.5	211.6	0.6	267	953	2.6	206
Lake, IL.....	20.3	328.8	2.0	103	1,686	4.6	51
McHenry, IL.....	7.8	95.7	0.7	247	861	2.0	273

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 350 largest counties, first quarter 2018 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2018	Percent change, first quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
McLean, IL.....	3.4	82.7	-0.3	335	\$1,114	-2.5	347
Madison, IL.....	5.4	100.6	2.6	59	837	1.3	310
Peoria, IL.....	4.2	105.4	2.8	53	1,440	23.8	1
St. Clair, IL.....	5.1	93.0	-0.7	340	809	0.9	321
Sangamon, IL.....	4.8	128.9	-0.2	325	1,069	4.4	59
Will, IL.....	14.7	239.1	1.0	212	911	2.5	214
Winnebago, IL.....	6.0	125.5	0.4	282	942	2.3	243
Allen, IN.....	8.9	185.1	1.1	200	929	3.8	101
Elkhart, IN.....	4.7	137.5	4.7	6	1,006	3.8	101
Hamilton, IN.....	9.5	139.8	2.3	76	1,134	3.8	101
Lake, IN.....	10.4	185.9	0.7	247	920	2.1	264
Marion, IN.....	24.2	591.9	0.5	273	1,218	5.0	36
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.8	122.3	-0.1	319	857	3.8	101
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.4	83.9	1.2	181	964	6.6	17
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	108.4	1.9	113	888	2.3	243
Johnson, IA.....	4.3	84.0	0.5	273	976	2.4	228
Linn, IA.....	6.9	129.3	0.7	247	1,039	1.9	278
Polk, IA.....	17.6	296.6	1.1	200	1,163	1.7	293
Scott, IA.....	5.7	89.4	-0.2	325	876	2.5	214
Johnson, KS.....	23.3	344.0	1.8	122	1,131	1.8	285
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.5	247.8	0.3	293	967	2.4	228
Shawnee, KS.....	5.0	96.3	-0.5	339	903	2.3	243
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.4	88.2	1.1	200	1,025	2.1	264
Boone, KY.....	4.5	91.1	5.9	3	905	0.1	336
Fayette, KY.....	11.1	191.4	0.1	310	925	2.5	214
Jefferson, KY.....	25.4	464.4	0.6	267	1,118	2.0	273
Caddo, LA.....	7.2	111.6	-0.9	344	833	2.2	253
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.4	101.9	5.0	5	969	4.1	78
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	15.8	267.8	0.4	282	1,024	2.4	228
Jefferson, LA.....	14.0	188.3	-0.8	342	935	1.0	319
Lafayette, LA.....	9.7	129.3	0.0	315	889	2.2	253
Orleans, LA.....	12.9	194.8	0.7	247	1,059	4.0	85
St. Tammany, LA.....	8.4	87.3	1.1	200	901	2.9	180
Cumberland, ME.....	13.8	183.9	4.0	16	1,055	3.9	93
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.2	268.7	0.7	247	1,165	3.9	93
Baltimore, MD.....	21.2	375.6	0.2	300	1,109	3.1	160
Frederick, MD.....	6.4	101.4	1.4	158	984	-0.1	337
Harford, MD.....	5.8	92.8	1.8	122	989	-1.4	343
Howard, MD.....	10.0	168.3	-0.2	325	1,348	2.6	206
Montgomery, MD.....	32.7	469.1	0.2	300	1,586	5.9	22
Prince George's, MD.....	16.0	316.2	0.5	273	1,112	2.2	253
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.6	343.1	2.5	62	1,277	1.8	285
Barnstable, MA.....	9.6	86.4	0.2	300	926	2.2	253
Bristol, MA.....	17.8	222.6	0.0	315	954	-1.5	344
Essex, MA.....	26.2	320.6	0.5	273	1,180	3.1	160
Hampden, MA.....	18.6	206.1	0.7	247	982	1.8	285
Middlesex, MA.....	55.7	908.8	1.7	129	1,795	4.2	70
Norfolk, MA.....	25.5	349.8	0.8	232	1,288	1.3	310
Plymouth, MA.....	16.2	189.6	1.3	170	1,003	4.2	70
Suffolk, MA.....	30.5	669.0	1.8	122	2,268	12.1	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 350 largest counties, first quarter 2018 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2018	Percent change, first quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
Worcester, MA.....	25.8	345.4	0.7	247	\$1,094	1.3	310
Genesee, MI.....	6.8	132.5	0.4	282	889	1.7	293
Ingham, MI.....	6.0	151.1	0.2	300	1,034	4.7	46
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.0	119.1	0.8	232	1,046	1.7	293
Kent, MI.....	14.5	403.4	2.2	84	950	2.3	243
Macomb, MI.....	17.6	329.1	2.2	84	1,141	2.6	206
Oakland, MI.....	39.4	727.9	1.3	170	1,277	3.1	160
Ottawa, MI.....	5.6	124.7	1.6	140	935	4.8	41
Saginaw, MI.....	3.9	82.1	-1.3	348	901	5.3	28
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.2	213.5	1.6	140	1,132	2.3	243
Wayne, MI.....	31.0	716.5	0.7	247	1,268	3.8	101
Anoka, MN.....	7.3	122.0	0.7	247	985	3.7	111
Dakota, MN.....	10.1	185.5	-0.2	325	1,100	2.4	228
Hennepin, MN.....	41.4	919.2	1.0	212	1,497	1.7	293
Olmsted, MN.....	3.5	98.0	1.7	129	1,270	3.5	124
Ramsey, MN.....	13.6	328.1	0.4	282	1,346	-1.0	341
St. Louis, MN.....	5.4	96.4	0.2	300	870	4.7	46
Stearns, MN.....	4.4	85.3	-0.1	319	932	1.6	302
Washington, MN.....	5.7	84.6	2.1	93	954	2.6	206
Harrison, MS.....	4.6	85.2	0.1	310	754	2.9	180
Hinds, MS.....	5.8	120.6	-0.8	342	903	1.9	278
Boone, MO.....	5.0	93.6	0.2	300	829	0.5	326
Clay, MO.....	5.7	102.6	1.5	149	951	1.8	285
Greene, MO.....	9.1	165.8	1.2	181	813	1.2	315
Jackson, MO.....	22.2	366.2	-0.3	335	1,087	1.7	293
St. Charles, MO.....	9.7	146.5	0.7	247	959	5.2	29
St. Louis, MO.....	39.5	600.9	0.7	247	1,202	4.9	39
St. Louis City, MO.....	14.8	227.8	1.4	158	1,249	3.9	93
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.6	80.2	-0.1	319	912	1.4	307
Douglas, NE.....	19.0	336.5	0.3	293	1,034	3.0	172
Lancaster, NE.....	10.3	169.5	1.3	170	877	3.7	111
Clark, NV.....	55.0	982.8	2.6	59	970	5.0	36
Washoe, NV.....	14.9	218.2	2.3	76	956	5.2	29
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.1	201.9	0.4	282	1,242	8.6	9
Merrimack, NH.....	5.1	77.2	1.1	200	1,002	4.2	70
Rockingham, NH.....	10.9	145.9	0.8	232	1,085	3.8	101
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	119.8	-0.2	325	907	2.3	243
Bergen, NJ.....	33.3	439.3	1.3	170	1,315	2.1	264
Burlington, NJ.....	11.1	202.5	1.4	158	1,138	3.2	152
Camden, NJ.....	12.1	203.9	0.4	282	1,045	3.7	111
Essex, NJ.....	20.7	341.8	0.6	267	1,506	2.6	206
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.4	110.2	2.7	56	893	2.1	264
Hudson, NJ.....	15.3	262.3	0.7	247	1,753	7.7	11
Mercer, NJ.....	11.2	247.4	1.3	170	1,531	2.4	228
Middlesex, NJ.....	22.5	424.1	1.0	212	1,363	2.9	180
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.2	255.6	1.4	158	1,120	4.8	41
Morris, NJ.....	17.2	289.7	1.2	181	1,808	1.5	305
Ocean, NJ.....	13.5	164.0	3.2	36	862	1.7	293
Passaic, NJ.....	12.7	165.1	0.4	282	1,043	2.2	253
Somerset, NJ.....	10.3	184.7	0.7	247	2,078	2.5	214

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 350 largest counties, first quarter 2018 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2018	Percent change, first quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
Union, NJ.....	14.5	225.3	2.1	93	\$1,400	0.4	329
Bernalillo, NM.....	18.7	326.0	0.3	293	916	2.1	264
Albany, NY.....	10.4	231.2	-0.2	325	1,102	2.7	197
Bronx, NY.....	19.1	316.8	1.7	129	1,040	2.7	197
Broome, NY.....	4.5	85.5	0.1	310	869	4.6	51
Dutchess, NY.....	8.4	111.9	0.9	222	1,036	2.4	228
Erie, NY.....	24.7	464.6	0.6	267	996	3.0	172
Kings, NY.....	63.8	756.7	4.7	6	920	2.0	273
Monroe, NY.....	19.0	384.0	0.8	232	1,002	3.2	152
Nassau, NY.....	54.3	628.7	1.5	149	1,195	2.7	197
New York, NY.....	128.9	2,446.5	1.0	212	3,087	2.9	180
Oneida, NY.....	5.3	105.0	0.3	293	843	3.2	152
Onondaga, NY.....	12.8	241.6	0.8	232	1,002	3.0	172
Orange, NY.....	10.5	144.0	2.4	70	899	1.2	315
Queens, NY.....	53.8	693.7	1.9	113	1,071	1.8	285
Richmond, NY.....	10.0	120.7	1.4	158	971	2.8	190
Rockland, NY.....	11.0	124.1	2.4	70	1,064	2.2	253
Saratoga, NY.....	6.0	86.7	2.9	48	992	3.3	141
Suffolk, NY.....	53.2	645.1	-0.1	319	1,143	1.2	315
Westchester, NY.....	36.4	424.6	0.9	222	1,526	3.3	141
Buncombe, NC.....	9.4	131.1	2.2	84	815	2.5	214
Cabarrus, NC.....	4.8	75.7	2.2	84	793	2.1	264
Catawba, NC.....	4.4	87.8	0.5	273	841	1.8	285
Cumberland, NC.....	6.3	120.1	0.9	222	800	1.4	307
Durham, NC.....	8.4	202.0	1.9	113	1,428	2.9	180
Forsyth, NC.....	9.2	185.4	1.4	158	1,052	-4.8	349
Guilford, NC.....	14.5	281.1	0.9	222	953	2.5	214
Mecklenburg, NC.....	38.4	688.2	2.0	103	1,518	3.5	124
New Hanover, NC.....	8.3	113.1	1.5	149	874	2.2	253
Pitt, NC.....	3.8	77.4	2.8	53	853	2.8	190
Wake, NC.....	35.2	552.2	3.0	41	1,151	3.7	111
Cass, ND.....	7.2	116.0	0.7	247	970	3.1	160
Butler, OH.....	7.9	153.2	1.5	149	1,005	1.3	310
Cuyahoga, OH.....	36.0	715.6	0.9	222	1,150	3.0	172
Delaware, OH.....	5.4	86.2	1.9	113	1,205	2.7	197
Franklin, OH.....	32.3	744.3	1.6	140	1,148	3.0	172
Hamilton, OH.....	23.9	510.5	0.5	273	1,209	0.6	325
Lake, OH.....	6.3	93.8	0.7	247	888	2.1	264
Lorain, OH.....	6.2	96.4	1.1	200	848	2.8	190
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	207.3	0.2	300	998	5.7	23
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	96.1	0.5	273	747	2.5	214
Montgomery, OH.....	11.9	253.6	1.2	181	920	2.4	228
Stark, OH.....	8.6	158.7	1.5	149	816	4.6	51
Summit, OH.....	14.3	262.8	0.4	282	981	1.0	319
Warren, OH.....	5.1	91.7	1.0	212	1,035	3.5	124
Cleveland, OK.....	5.9	81.1	2.1	93	759	2.2	253
Oklahoma, OK.....	28.3	452.0	2.1	93	1,064	4.0	85
Tulsa, OK.....	22.7	355.0	1.5	149	1,010	2.5	214
Clackamas, OR.....	15.3	163.7	1.1	200	1,008	4.0	85
Deschutes, OR.....	8.8	81.2	4.1	14	868	3.7	111

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 350 largest counties, first quarter 2018 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2018	Percent change, first quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
Jackson, OR.....	7.6	88.5	3.3	32	\$791	2.3	243
Lane, OR.....	12.3	155.4	1.2	181	827	3.4	132
Marion, OR.....	11.0	152.7	2.0	103	867	2.8	190
Multnomah, OR.....	35.6	507.2	1.7	129	1,170	5.2	29
Washington, OR.....	19.7	293.6	2.5	62	1,419	4.7	46
Allegheny, PA.....	35.5	691.3	1.2	181	1,238	3.1	160
Berks, PA.....	9.0	171.8	1.2	181	976	4.2	70
Bucks, PA.....	20.0	261.8	1.2	181	1,002	2.5	214
Butler, PA.....	5.1	84.9	0.1	310	967	0.5	326
Chester, PA.....	15.6	247.7	1.3	170	1,479	4.2	70
Cumberland, PA.....	6.5	132.7	0.4	282	997	3.5	124
Dauphin, PA.....	7.5	180.5	1.9	113	1,085	2.5	214
Delaware, PA.....	14.2	222.5	1.2	181	1,272	4.3	65
Erie, PA.....	7.0	120.2	0.0	315	825	3.1	160
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.7	97.2	1.2	181	808	4.1	78
Lancaster, PA.....	13.6	238.3	2.1	93	902	2.2	253
Lehigh, PA.....	8.8	188.9	2.0	103	1,073	0.7	322
Luzerne, PA.....	7.4	143.6	1.3	170	837	1.6	302
Montgomery, PA.....	27.7	490.0	1.0	212	1,497	3.5	124
Northampton, PA.....	6.8	113.4	0.4	282	932	1.7	293
Philadelphia, PA.....	34.9	677.2	1.5	149	1,322	3.4	132
Washington, PA.....	5.5	86.0	1.6	140	1,228	3.3	141
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	131.9	0.5	273	880	4.5	56
York, PA.....	9.2	178.0	0.9	222	936	3.3	141
Kent, RI.....	5.5	74.2	0.9	222	978	2.2	253
Providence, RI.....	18.5	284.0	0.8	232	1,145	3.1	160
Charleston, SC.....	15.6	249.3	2.5	62	981	3.4	132
Greenville, SC.....	14.5	271.6	2.5	62	936	2.7	197
Horry, SC.....	9.2	126.6	2.8	53	631	0.5	326
Lexington, SC.....	6.8	118.8	3.4	29	803	-2.2	345
Richland, SC.....	10.4	221.6	0.1	310	945	1.9	278
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.4	141.1	3.7	20	927	4.6	51
York, SC.....	5.9	94.3	3.0	41	935	3.4	132
Minnehaha, SD.....	7.3	125.3	1.1	200	948	2.7	197
Davidson, TN.....	23.2	488.4	2.7	56	1,228	6.2	19
Hamilton, TN.....	9.9	203.5	2.0	103	963	2.4	228
Knox, TN.....	12.4	237.3	0.9	222	982	4.4	59
Rutherford, TN.....	5.8	129.3	3.5	25	906	0.3	332
Shelby, TN.....	20.8	492.5	1.1	200	1,074	1.6	302
Williamson, TN.....	9.0	132.7	4.2	13	1,280	2.1	264
Bell, TX.....	5.5	118.4	0.8	232	876	0.7	322
Bexar, TX.....	41.6	860.6	1.2	181	1,009	2.5	214
Brazoria, TX.....	5.9	110.9	1.7	129	1,206	3.5	124
Brazos, TX.....	4.6	105.8	3.3	32	805	5.5	25
Cameron, TX.....	6.5	139.3	1.5	149	628	2.3	243
Collin, TX.....	25.6	409.9	3.6	21	1,374	3.4	132
Dallas, TX.....	77.4	1,684.9	1.6	140	1,426	3.4	132
Denton, TX.....	15.3	242.1	2.3	76	984	0.3	332
El Paso, TX.....	15.3	304.0	0.8	232	744	2.9	180
Fort Bend, TX.....	13.6	185.3	4.3	12	1,050	3.2	152

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 350 largest counties, first quarter 2018 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2018	Percent change, first quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
Galveston, TX.....	6.2	109.0	0.0	315	\$1,013	7.0	15
Harris, TX.....	115.4	2,287.9	1.3	170	1,495	3.5	124
Hidalgo, TX.....	12.5	261.3	1.9	113	657	2.7	197
Jefferson, TX.....	5.9	122.2	-1.1	346	1,172	4.5	56
Lubbock, TX.....	7.6	139.0	0.9	222	830	4.3	65
McLennan, TX.....	5.3	111.8	0.2	300	895	4.8	41
Midland, TX.....	5.6	99.6	12.6	1	1,510	5.7	23
Montgomery, TX.....	11.6	185.0	5.6	4	1,150	5.5	25
Nueces, TX.....	8.3	163.3	-0.3	335	920	1.8	285
Potter, TX.....	3.9	77.7	0.3	293	847	3.8	101
Smith, TX.....	6.3	102.4	1.0	212	856	3.8	101
Tarrant, TX.....	43.9	887.6	2.1	93	1,108	4.4	59
Travis, TX.....	41.4	738.6	2.7	56	1,307	4.0	85
Webb, TX.....	5.5	100.9	1.1	200	690	2.4	228
Williamson, TX.....	11.1	169.7	3.8	19	1,171	3.4	132
Davis, UT.....	8.6	127.1	2.0	103	867	4.7	46
Salt Lake, UT.....	44.9	692.1	2.5	62	1,081	4.1	78
Utah, UT.....	16.4	239.9	6.0	2	930	9.7	6
Weber, UT.....	6.1	106.1	3.5	25	808	3.1	160
Chittenden, VT.....	6.9	100.4	1.1	200	1,055	3.6	121
Arlington, VA.....	9.3	175.9	1.2	181	1,925	3.9	93
Chesterfield, VA.....	9.2	136.2	1.9	113	942	3.1	160
Fairfax, VA.....	37.5	603.9	1.4	158	1,802	3.0	172
Henrico, VA.....	11.7	189.9	1.3	170	1,113	1.5	305
Loudoun, VA.....	12.5	165.4	2.6	59	1,289	3.1	160
Prince William, VA.....	9.4	128.4	2.5	62	936	4.0	85
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.4	91.5	-1.2	347	1,499	2.4	228
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.1	101.1	2.0	103	850	2.2	253
Newport News City, VA.....	3.9	100.7	4.1	14	1,037	-2.4	346
Norfolk City, VA.....	6.0	142.7	0.7	247	1,052	2.9	180
Richmond City, VA.....	7.8	155.1	0.7	247	1,308	4.4	59
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	12.3	175.6	-0.2	325	823	3.4	132
Benton, WA.....	5.7	87.8	3.6	21	1,060	1.9	278
Clark, WA.....	14.6	159.8	4.5	9	1,011	4.8	41
King, WA.....	86.3	1,375.1	3.0	41	1,761	10.1	4
Kitsap, WA.....	6.6	88.5	3.0	41	960	3.7	111
Pierce, WA.....	21.8	306.9	2.4	70	979	3.7	111
Snohomish, WA.....	20.7	284.6	0.7	247	1,278	8.6	9
Spokane, WA.....	15.6	220.8	2.5	62	934	3.3	141
Thurston, WA.....	8.3	115.7	3.0	41	981	4.7	46
Whatcom, WA.....	7.3	90.3	2.3	76	923	4.8	41
Yakima, WA.....	7.7	111.9	4.0	16	758	4.6	51
Kanawha, WV.....	5.7	98.2	-1.4	349	934	1.7	293
Brown, WI.....	7.0	156.6	1.7	129	997	3.9	93
Dane, WI.....	15.8	332.1	0.8	232	1,144	4.2	70
Milwaukee, WI.....	26.8	485.5	0.5	273	1,096	3.8	101
Outagamie, WI.....	5.4	106.6	0.6	267	930	3.2	152
Waukesha, WI.....	13.3	239.9	0.4	282	1,142	6.5	18
Winnebago, WI.....	3.8	93.2	0.8	232	1,006	-0.7	339
San Juan, PR.....	10.4	241.8	-1.0	(⁵)	696	10.1	(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 349 U.S. counties comprise 73.1 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2018

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2017-18 ²	First quarter 2018	Percent change, first quarter 2017-18 ²
United States ³	10,008.0	144,562.9	1.6	\$1,152	3.7
Private industry.....	9,709.0	122,643.6	1.8	1,164	3.8
Natural resources and mining.....	137.1	1,792.7	2.3	1,280	5.7
Construction.....	796.3	6,896.4	4.0	1,166	3.4
Manufacturing.....	349.7	12,529.8	1.6	1,407	4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,919.3	26,979.5	1.1	942	3.4
Information.....	167.1	2,804.9	0.3	2,373	6.5
Financial activities.....	883.7	8,108.5	1.3	2,388	4.8
Professional and business services.....	1,812.1	20,497.9	1.9	1,530	3.7
Education and health services.....	1,684.4	22,524.5	1.8	942	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	849.9	15,763.7	1.6	446	3.5
Other services.....	846.2	4,427.1	1.0	734	3.2
Government.....	298.9	21,919.3	0.2	1,088	2.4
Los Angeles, CA.....	492.3	4,424.4	1.6	1,252	2.3
Private industry.....	486.0	3,847.1	1.8	1,227	2.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	6.1	-19.5	1,172	20.3
Construction.....	14.4	140.4	3.8	1,262	6.4
Manufacturing.....	12.2	342.6	-2.2	1,518	5.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	54.4	826.0	0.6	1,016	2.8
Information.....	10.3	207.9	4.9	2,572	1.1
Financial activities.....	26.7	219.1	0.3	2,385	-0.1
Professional and business services.....	48.8	600.5	0.8	1,535	0.7
Education and health services.....	233.7	794.9	1.9	896	4.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	33.6	520.7	1.7	639	2.7
Other services.....	26.5	148.5	-1.0	732	4.3
Government.....	6.2	577.3	0.0	1,421	3.4
Cook, IL.....	138.7	2,565.0	0.7	1,420	3.7
Private industry.....	137.5	2,273.1	0.8	1,441	3.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.2	4.7	1,048	1.3
Construction.....	10.7	70.5	2.9	1,517	3.0
Manufacturing.....	5.8	183.5	0.4	1,378	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	27.9	464.6	0.1	1,101	3.6
Information.....	2.4	52.2	-0.3	2,340	6.1
Financial activities.....	13.9	196.9	0.4	3,882	5.6
Professional and business services.....	29.0	472.3	0.9	1,737	3.8
Education and health services.....	15.5	450.9	1.4	992	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.8	279.0	0.8	518	2.6
Other services.....	15.8	100.3	2.6	980	4.4
Government.....	1.2	291.9	-0.5	1,260	2.9
New York, NY.....	128.9	2,446.5	1.0	3,087	2.9
Private industry.....	127.5	2,217.8	1.2	3,248	2.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	16.3	2,326	-6.7
Construction.....	2.3	42.4	3.6	1,967	3.1
Manufacturing.....	2.0	24.1	-3.3	1,831	7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.4	249.7	-1.4	1,525	3.0
Information.....	5.0	173.5	3.6	3,536	4.8
Financial activities.....	19.5	379.2	2.1	9,440	0.9
Professional and business services.....	27.3	581.1	0.9	2,757	3.6
Education and health services.....	10.2	354.8	0.8	1,345	5.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.8	303.8	1.2	910	4.2
Other services.....	20.4	104.1	1.3	1,281	2.2
Government.....	1.4	228.7	-0.2	1,521	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2018 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2017-18 ²	First quarter 2018	Percent change, first quarter 2017-18 ²
Harris, TX.....	115.4	2,287.9	1.3	\$1,495	3.5
Private industry.....	114.9	2,007.9	1.4	1,545	3.6
Natural resources and mining.....	1.6	65.8	-1.3	4,887	4.8
Construction.....	7.5	159.9	2.2	1,463	2.7
Manufacturing.....	4.8	171.1	1.8	1,926	6.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.8	464.9	1.7	1,393	3.2
Information.....	1.2	26.0	-4.4	1,643	2.1
Financial activities.....	12.2	127.4	1.4	2,423	3.5
Professional and business services.....	23.2	396.6	1.5	1,900	4.7
Education and health services.....	16.1	292.6	1.1	1,019	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.2	234.1	1.4	456	2.9
Other services.....	11.7	66.4	0.2	837	1.6
Government.....	0.6	280.0	0.5	1,129	1.5
Maricopa, AZ.....	99.0	1,983.6	3.2	1,084	3.3
Private industry.....	98.3	1,771.3	3.6	1,089	3.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	8.3	2.5	1,319	9.7
Construction.....	7.4	117.5	9.2	1,131	5.6
Manufacturing.....	3.2	122.2	5.3	1,632	7.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.6	378.6	2.5	995	3.2
Information.....	1.5	36.8	0.9	1,715	10.6
Financial activities.....	11.5	179.7	3.1	1,638	6.7
Professional and business services.....	21.7	332.1	2.7	1,144	0.5
Education and health services.....	11.4	310.4	4.1	1,005	0.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.2	226.9	3.2	496	3.8
Other services.....	6.5	52.3	1.2	757	-6.5
Government.....	0.7	212.3	-0.3	1,039	2.6
Dallas, TX.....	77.4	1,684.9	1.6	1,426	3.4
Private industry.....	76.8	1,510.0	1.7	1,456	3.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.3	20.0	5,013	0.1
Construction.....	4.7	86.9	1.0	1,318	3.3
Manufacturing.....	2.8	111.8	1.4	1,956	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.9	343.8	3.4	1,165	3.3
Information.....	1.4	49.7	-3.5	2,659	4.0
Financial activities.....	9.6	163.1	0.8	2,375	2.9
Professional and business services.....	17.6	344.4	1.8	1,628	4.6
Education and health services.....	9.6	197.8	0.9	1,107	3.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.9	159.5	1.6	509	0.4
Other services.....	7.0	42.4	-1.2	913	10.9
Government.....	0.6	174.9	0.0	1,164	2.5
Orange, CA.....	121.6	1,617.5	2.1	1,258	3.2
Private industry.....	120.2	1,460.6	2.2	1,240	3.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	2.5	-15.5	850	-4.4
Construction.....	6.8	103.0	4.5	1,426	6.1
Manufacturing.....	5.0	158.2	-0.9	1,682	5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	17.1	255.3	1.0	1,086	1.7
Information.....	1.4	25.7	-2.2	2,381	4.8
Financial activities.....	11.6	117.5	-0.3	2,101	2.9
Professional and business services.....	20.8	305.7	2.2	1,455	4.1
Education and health services.....	34.3	216.1	3.0	977	4.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.7	217.8	2.1	501	5.5
Other services.....	6.8	45.1	-2.3	715	1.7
Government.....	1.4	157.0	0.9	1,428	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2018 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2017-18 ²	First quarter 2018	Percent change, first quarter 2017-18 ²
San Diego, CA.....	111.7	1,452.7	2.1	\$1,218	3.9
Private industry.....	109.8	1,217.5	2.5	1,196	3.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	9.5	5.8	755	7.5
Construction.....	6.9	82.2	5.9	1,257	5.1
Manufacturing.....	3.3	109.4	1.5	1,865	4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.4	219.7	0.5	947	3.4
Information.....	1.2	23.3	-1.5	1,888	0.7
Financial activities.....	10.2	74.4	0.9	1,745	1.0
Professional and business services.....	18.4	243.8	3.4	1,733	5.4
Education and health services.....	32.2	200.9	1.8	984	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.3	193.0	1.0	505	3.5
Other services.....	7.3	50.2	-0.7	638	2.7
Government.....	1.9	235.2	-0.2	1,330	4.1
King, WA.....	86.3	1,375.1	3.0	1,761	10.1
Private industry.....	85.8	1,204.3	3.4	1,814	10.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.7	-5.2	1,183	1.4
Construction.....	6.7	71.5	4.6	1,426	4.2
Manufacturing.....	2.5	101.3	-0.3	2,113	11.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.0	267.1	4.3	1,709	11.8
Information.....	2.3	105.9	5.4	4,461	13.5
Financial activities.....	6.7	69.6	4.4	2,237	6.3
Professional and business services.....	18.0	226.9	2.6	2,105	16.9
Education and health services.....	18.6	176.6	3.9	1,043	-1.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	138.3	2.9	566	3.5
Other services.....	9.2	44.5	1.5	912	4.9
Government.....	0.5	170.9	0.3	1,385	2.9
Miami-Dade, FL.....	99.8	1,147.0	1.4	1,101	4.5
Private industry.....	99.5	1,007.6	1.6	1,080	4.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	10.0	0.2	615	5.1
Construction.....	6.8	49.2	1.4	1,066	7.5
Manufacturing.....	2.9	40.4	0.9	930	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.3	283.8	1.0	1,011	4.6
Information.....	1.6	18.8	0.2	2,003	0.9
Financial activities.....	10.8	76.2	0.5	2,087	3.5
Professional and business services.....	22.4	161.1	2.5	1,300	6.5
Education and health services.....	10.8	182.7	2.8	972	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	144.4	1.2	652	10.9
Other services.....	8.5	39.5	-0.2	656	4.8
Government.....	0.3	139.4	-0.2	1,248	3.0

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 2017 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, first quarter 2018

State	Establishments, first quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2017-18	First quarter 2018	Percent change, first quarter 2017-18
United States ²	10,008.0	144,562.9	1.6	\$1,152	3.7
Alabama.....	126.2	1,948.9	1.1	919	2.9
Alaska.....	22.0	311.2	-0.5	1,074	2.3
Arizona.....	162.2	2,822.5	2.8	1,025	3.5
Arkansas.....	90.7	1,211.4	0.9	879	2.4
California.....	1,548.3	17,152.5	2.1	1,352	4.4
Colorado.....	202.6	2,639.5	2.5	1,175	3.4
Connecticut.....	120.1	1,651.9	0.1	1,447	2.4
Delaware.....	32.2	438.7	1.2	1,202	1.3
District of Columbia.....	41.3	770.2	1.2	1,917	1.9
Florida.....	693.2	8,716.8	2.2	988	4.1
Georgia.....	281.4	4,409.1	2.3	1,095	2.3
Hawaii.....	42.5	658.4	0.3	974	2.3
Idaho.....	61.2	712.6	3.5	809	4.3
Illinois.....	373.7	5,909.3	1.0	1,241	3.9
Indiana.....	166.9	3,018.8	1.2	954	3.9
Iowa.....	102.6	1,525.8	0.5	921	2.4
Kansas.....	88.3	1,370.6	0.2	912	2.7
Kentucky.....	123.4	1,873.7	0.5	901	2.5
Louisiana.....	132.3	1,914.7	0.5	932	3.0
Maine.....	53.8	592.1	0.9	891	3.6
Maryland.....	171.4	2,646.9	0.9	1,209	3.2
Massachusetts.....	257.1	3,509.9	1.1	1,510	5.6
Michigan.....	245.5	4,289.0	1.4	1,078	3.4
Minnesota.....	174.2	2,823.6	0.7	1,175	2.1
Mississippi.....	73.8	1,125.9	0.1	765	2.1
Missouri.....	207.4	2,777.6	0.5	960	3.1
Montana.....	48.6	455.5	1.0	819	2.4
Nebraska.....	72.2	966.0	0.4	898	3.6
Nevada.....	81.8	1,351.6	3.0	977	4.8
New Hampshire.....	52.1	648.2	0.8	1,122	4.9
New Jersey.....	273.7	3,997.6	1.3	1,373	3.0
New Mexico.....	59.3	813.3	1.0	862	2.9
New York.....	649.1	9,318.9	1.8	1,597	3.4
North Carolina.....	279.2	4,370.6	1.8	1,022	3.0
North Dakota.....	31.6	408.2	0.6	988	3.7
Ohio.....	297.5	5,328.5	0.9	1,005	2.9
Oklahoma.....	111.3	1,600.9	1.8	914	3.5
Oregon.....	154.9	1,894.3	2.0	1,026	4.3
Pennsylvania.....	358.1	5,787.2	1.4	1,115	3.4
Rhode Island.....	37.6	469.9	1.1	1,086	3.2
South Carolina.....	133.6	2,067.4	2.2	877	1.7
South Dakota.....	33.5	417.5	1.0	842	2.8
Tennessee.....	161.0	2,950.0	1.6	978	3.5
Texas.....	686.3	12,179.2	2.0	1,168	3.9
Utah.....	100.7	1,458.8	3.3	949	4.9
Vermont.....	25.7	307.1	0.4	917	3.1
Virginia.....	276.4	3,854.4	1.5	1,162	3.0
Washington.....	239.1	3,316.1	2.8	1,306	7.7
West Virginia.....	50.8	684.8	0.6	868	3.6
Wisconsin.....	173.2	2,831.7	1.0	968	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2018 - Continued

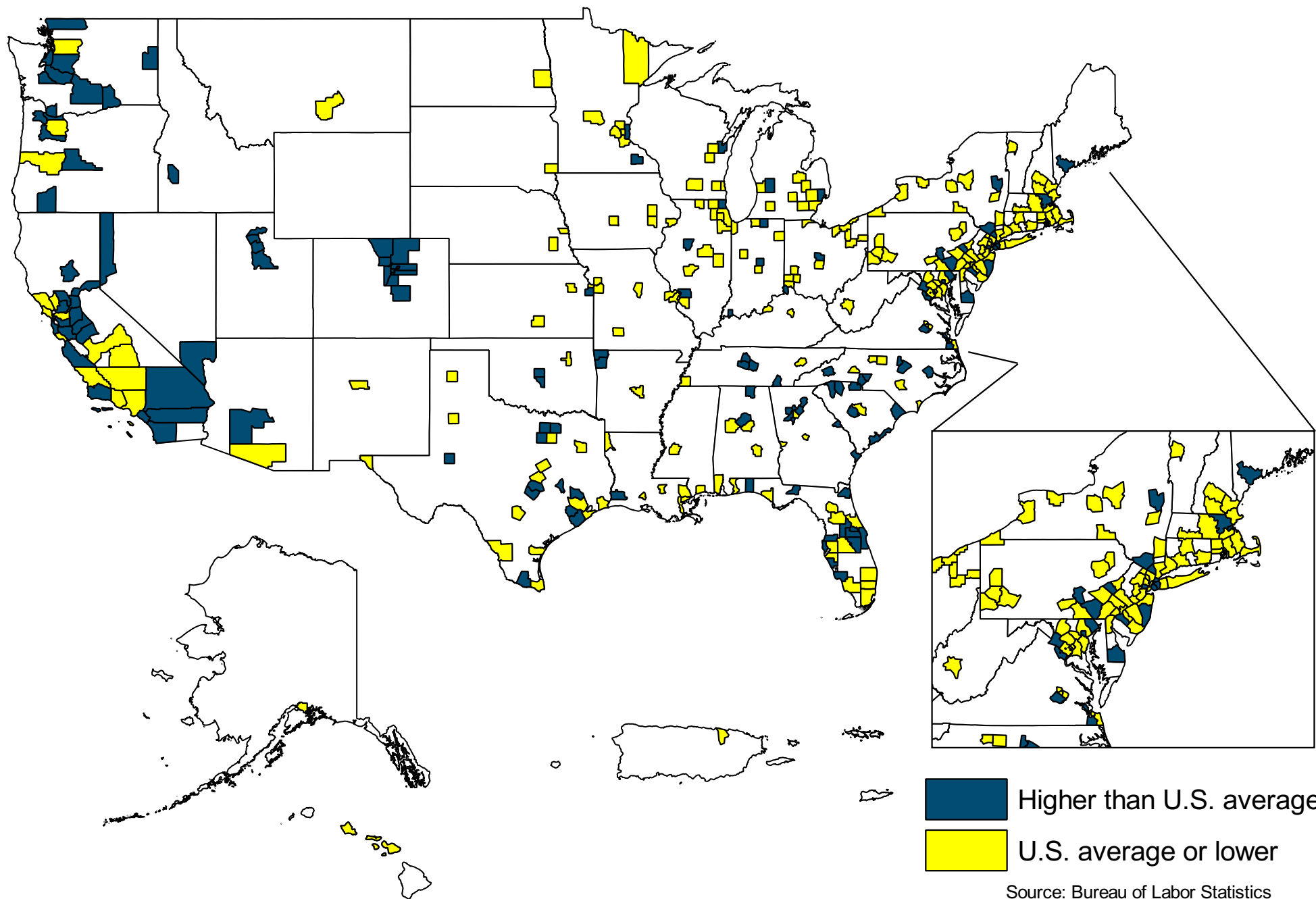
State	Establishments, first quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2017-18	First quarter 2018	Percent change, first quarter 2017-18
Wyoming.....	26.2	263.7	0.3	\$914	3.9
Puerto Rico.....	44.3	856.7	-3.8	563	7.0
Virgin Islands.....	3.3	33.3	-15.5	969	24.4

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.

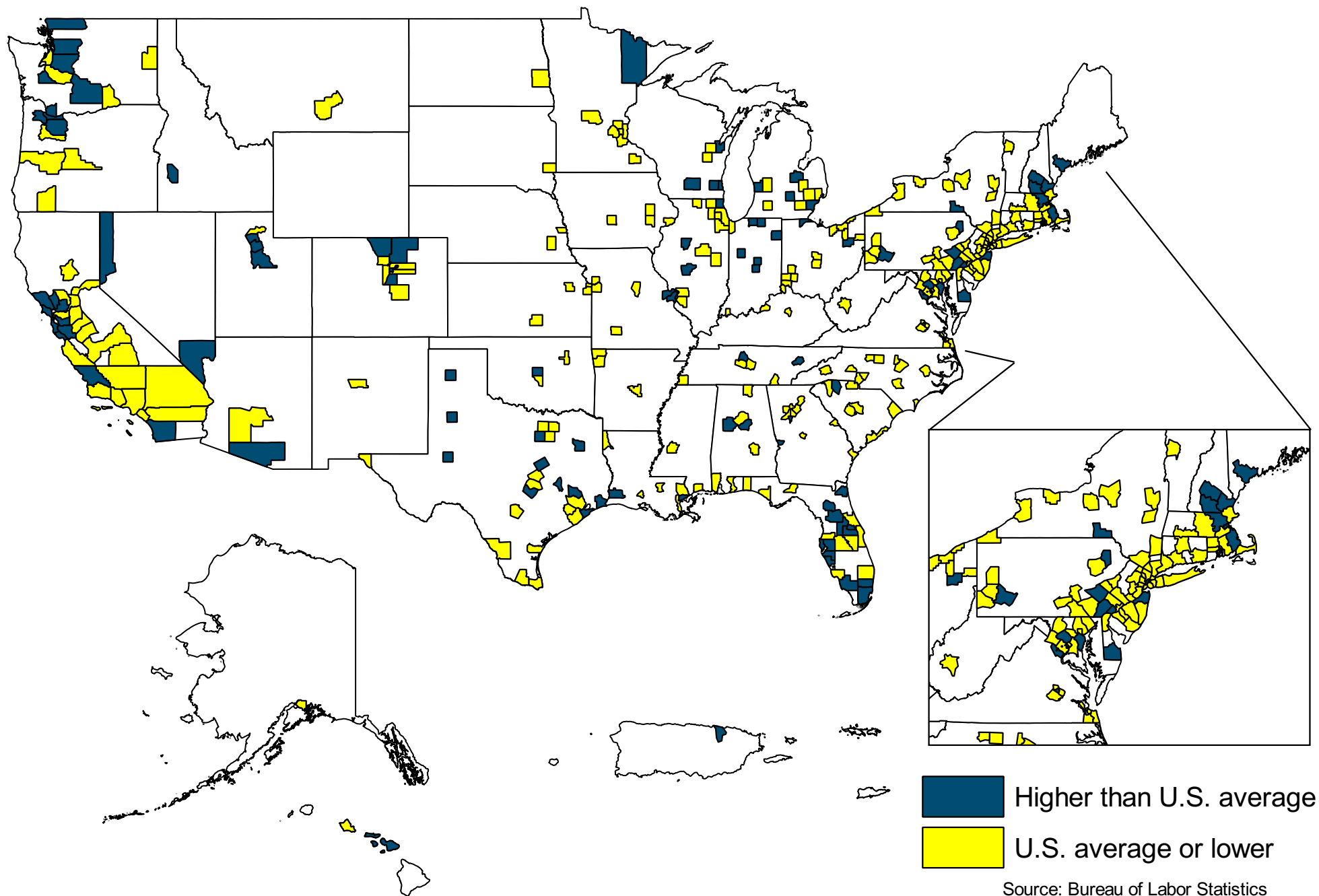
Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, March 2017-18 (U.S. average = 1.6 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, first quarter 2017-18 (U.S. average = 3.7 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics