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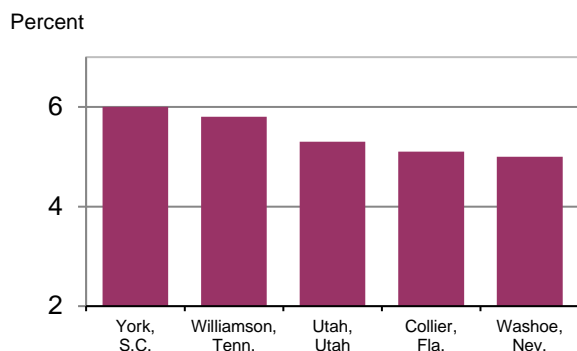
### COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

#### Third Quarter 2016

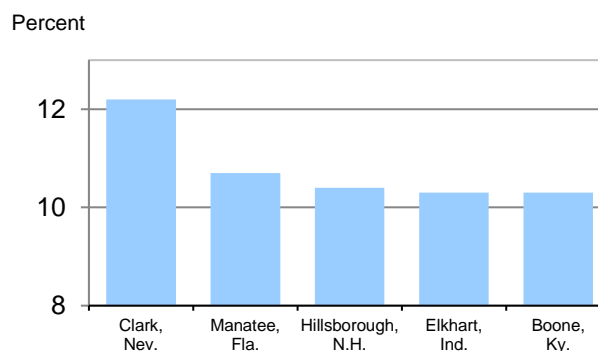
From September 2015 to September 2016, **employment** increased in 307 of the 344 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. York, S.C., had the largest percentage increase with a gain of 6.0 percent over the year, above the national job growth rate of 1.7 percent. Within York, the largest employment increase occurred in professional and business services, which gained 1,408 jobs over the year (15.0 percent). Midland, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a loss of 5.8 percent. Within Midland, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 1,504 jobs (-8.2 percent). County employment and wage data are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which provides the only detailed quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, metropolitan statistical area, state, and national levels by detailed industry. These data are published within 6 months following the end of each quarter.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased 5.4 percent over the year, growing to \$1,027 in the third quarter of 2016. Clark, Nev., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 12.2 percent. Within Clark, an average weekly wage gain of \$151 (24.0 percent) in leisure and hospitality made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. Rockland, N.Y., experienced the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 14.9 percent over the year. Within Rockland, manufacturing had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage decline with a decrease of \$2,912 (-63.6 percent) over the year.

**Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, September 2015-16 (U.S. average = 1.7 percent)**



**Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, third quarter 2015-16 (U.S. average = 5.4 percent)**



## Large County Employment

In September 2016, national employment was 142.9 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 1.7 percent, or 2.4 million. In September 2016, the 344 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 72.5 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.7 percent of total wages. These 344 counties had a net job growth of 2.0 million over the year, accounting for 80.5 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 261,700 jobs, which was 10.7 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 33 of the largest counties from September 2015 to September 2016. Midland, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-5.8 percent), followed by Lafayette, La.; Gregg, Texas; Anchorage, Alaska; and Washington, Pa. (See table 1.)

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

Employment in large counties					
September 2016 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, September 2015-16 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, September 2015-16	
United States	142,940.5	United States	2,444.7	United States	1.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,357.4	Los Angeles, Calif.	70.7	York, S.C.	6.0
Cook, Ill.	2,577.2	Maricopa, Ariz.	62.0	Williamson, Tenn.	5.8
New York, N.Y.	2,411.9	Dallas, Texas	49.6	Utah, Utah	5.3
Harris, Texas	2,262.3	King, Wash.	42.3	Collier, Fla.	5.1
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,885.6	New York, N.Y.	37.1	Washoe, Nev.	5.0
Dallas, Texas	1,662.8	Clark, Nev.	34.1	Placer, Calif.	4.9
Orange, Calif.	1,563.4	Orange, Calif.	32.3	Seminole, Fla.	4.8
San Diego, Calif.	1,415.6	Fulton, Ga.	31.7	Brevard, Fla.	4.7
King, Wash.	1,331.3	San Diego, Calif.	30.4	Volusia, Fla.	4.7
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,107.4	Cook, Ill.	29.6	Thurston, Wash.	4.7

## Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,027, a 5.4 percent increase, during the year ending in the third quarter of 2016. Among the 344 largest counties, 339 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Clark, Nev., had the largest percentage wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (12.2 percent). (See table B.)

Of the 344 largest counties, 5 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Rockland, N.Y., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages (-14.9 percent), followed by Lafayette, La.; Benton, Ark.; Lake, Ill.; and Midland, Texas. (See table 1.)

**Table B. Large counties ranked by third quarter 2016 average weekly wages, third quarter 2015-16 increase in average weekly wages, and third quarter 2015-16 percent increase in average weekly wages**

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, third quarter 2016		Increase in average weekly wage, third quarter 2015-16		Percent increase in average weekly wage, third quarter 2015-16	
United States	\$1,027	United States	\$53	United States	5.4
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$2,260	Santa Clara, Calif.	\$186	Clark, Nev.	12.2
San Mateo, Calif.	2,098	San Mateo, Calif.	172	Manatee, Fla.	10.7
San Francisco, Calif.	1,892	San Francisco, Calif.	150	Hillsborough, N.H.	10.4
New York, N.Y.	1,879	Middlesex, Mass.	139	Elkhart, Ind.	10.3
Washington, D.C.	1,728	King, Wash.	119	Boone, Ky.	10.3
Suffolk, Mass.	1,660	Alameda, Calif.	112	McLean, Ill.	10.2
Arlington, Va.	1,648	Hillsborough, N.H.	107	Dane, Wis.	10.1
King, Wash.	1,582	Clark, Nev.	103	Middlesex, Mass.	9.8
Middlesex, Mass.	1,555	Suffolk, Mass.	96	Washington, Ark.	9.5
Fairfax, Va.	1,546	Ramsey, Minn.	95	Alachua, Fla.	9.5
		Dane, Wis.	95		

### Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Among the 10 largest counties, 9 had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in September 2016. Maricopa, Ariz., had the largest gain (3.4 percent). Within Maricopa, professional and business services had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 12,662 jobs, or 4.0 percent. Harris, Texas, had the only percentage decrease in employment among the 10 largest counties (-0.9 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 (8.1 percent). Within King, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within trade, transportation, and utilities, average weekly wages increased by \$210, or 17.8 percent, over the year. Harris, Texas, had the smallest percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (2.1 percent).

## **For More Information**

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

The data are derived from reports submitted by employers who are subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.8 million employer reports cover 142.9 million full- and part-time workers. Data for the third quarter of 2016 will be available later at [www.bls.gov/cew](http://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](http://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](http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewregional.htm).

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**The County Employment and Wages release for fourth quarter 2016 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, June 7, 2017.**

# Technical Note

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

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San

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

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

	<b>QCEW</b>	<b>BED</b>	<b>CES</b>
<b>Source</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.7 million establishments in first quarter of 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.7 million private-sector employers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample survey: 634,000 establishments</li> </ul>
<b>Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment</li> </ul>	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers</li> <li>Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs</li> </ul>
<b>Publication frequency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within 6 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Usually first Friday of following month</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Use of UI file</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)</li> </ul>
<b>Principal products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry</li> </ul>
<b>Principal uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed locality data</li> <li>Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates</li> <li>Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business cycle analysis</li> <li>Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions</li> <li>Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principal national economic indicator</li> <li>Official time series for employment change measures</li> <li>Input into other major economic indicators</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Program Web sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/cew">www.bls.gov/cew</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/bdm">www.bls.gov/bdm</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/ces">www.bls.gov/ces</a></li> </ul>

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

### **Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures**

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

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

### **Coverage**

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

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

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

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

### **Concepts and methodology**

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

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

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

Wages measured by QCEW may be subject to periodic and sometimes large fluctuations. This variability may be due to calendar effects resulting from some quarters having more pay dates than others. The effect is most visible in counties with a dominant employer. In particular, this effect has been observed in counties where government employers represent a large fraction of overall employment. Similar calendar effects can result from private sector pay practices. However, these effects are typically less pronounced for two reasons: employment is less concentrated in a single private employer, and private employers use a variety of pay period types (weekly, biweekly, 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—some reflecting economic events, others reflecting administrative changes. For example, economic change would come from a firm relocating into the county; administrative change would come from a company correcting its county designation.

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

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release account for most of the administrative changes—those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments. The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Adjusted data account for improvements in reporting employment and wages for individual and multi-unit establishments. To accomplish this, adjustments were implemented to account for: administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity (first quarter of 2008); selected large administrative changes in employment and wages (second quarter of 2011); and state verified improvements

in reporting of employment and wages (third quarter of 2014). These adjustments allow QCEW to include county employment and wage growth rates in this news release that would otherwise not meet publication standards.

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

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

#### **Additional statistics and other information**

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

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

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

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2016	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
United States <sup>4</sup> .....	9,800.8	142,940.5	1.7	-	\$1,027	5.4	-
Jefferson, AL.....	18.3	340.8	0.6	273	1,010	5.1	211
Madison, AL.....	9.4	192.8	3.0	69	1,122	6.4	100
Mobile, AL.....	10.0	169.2	1.0	238	887	6.4	100
Montgomery, AL.....	6.4	131.6	2.0	142	858	4.9	226
Shelby, AL.....	5.7	84.3	0.7	265	970	6.7	79
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.5	92.9	0.3	297	824	1.7	334
Anchorage Borough, AK.....	8.3	153.3	-2.2	340	1,102	1.8	332
Maricopa, AZ.....	95.0	1,885.6	3.4	46	996	7.1	56
Pima, AZ.....	18.7	360.4	1.4	203	866	6.4	100
Benton, AR.....	6.1	116.5	3.3	51	934	-2.0	342
Pulaski, AR.....	14.4	248.8	1.2	226	922	6.0	130
Washington, AR.....	5.9	104.4	2.9	74	862	9.5	9
Alameda, CA.....	61.6	757.1	2.3	123	1,394	8.7	18
Butte, CA.....	8.3	82.7	2.9	74	780	7.3	47
Contra Costa, CA.....	31.7	362.2	3.0	69	1,245	6.3	108
Fresno, CA.....	33.9	385.0	1.9	153	807	4.5	254
Kern, CA.....	18.2	324.8	-0.3	316	861	4.6	247
Los Angeles, CA.....	472.3	4,357.4	1.6	183	1,132	5.8	152
Marin, CA.....	12.5	114.6	2.0	142	1,243	6.0	130
Merced, CA.....	6.4	82.1	2.4	112	802	7.2	52
Monterey, CA.....	13.5	204.0	0.7	265	891	7.7	33
Napa, CA.....	5.8	77.7	-0.8	328	1,016	6.2	117
Orange, CA.....	116.1	1,563.4	2.1	131	1,153	6.8	68
Placer, CA.....	12.5	158.4	4.9	6	1,040	5.4	187
Riverside, CA.....	60.4	688.2	3.5	44	844	7.9	27
Sacramento, CA.....	55.9	640.4	2.7	87	1,117	5.0	215
San Bernardino, CA.....	56.4	706.2	2.6	96	881	7.8	30
San Diego, CA.....	107.6	1,415.6	2.2	125	1,130	4.9	226
San Francisco, CA.....	60.1	709.5	3.1	58	1,892	8.6	20
San Joaquin, CA.....	17.4	244.1	1.8	164	875	5.0	215
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.3	115.2	2.1	131	861	4.7	242
San Mateo, CA.....	27.8	395.3	2.7	87	2,098	8.9	16
Santa Barbara, CA.....	15.3	199.1	1.0	238	999	6.8	68
Santa Clara, CA.....	70.9	1,052.5	2.7	87	2,260	9.0	15
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.5	107.0	2.9	74	936	5.3	198
Solano, CA.....	11.1	136.9	2.0	142	1,054	7.2	52
Sonoma, CA.....	19.7	206.0	2.1	131	993	6.3	108
Stanislaus, CA.....	15.0	189.4	3.3	51	887	5.8	152
Tulare, CA.....	10.1	163.0	1.6	183	744	8.1	24
Ventura, CA.....	26.3	316.7	0.6	273	1,019	6.5	90
Yolo, CA.....	6.6	103.2	1.4	203	1,114	7.7	33
Adams, CO.....	10.5	201.2	3.4	46	1,016	6.8	68
Arapahoe, CO.....	21.5	322.6	1.8	164	1,200	7.1	56
Boulder, CO.....	14.8	178.2	2.7	87	1,216	4.6	247
Denver, CO.....	31.0	500.9	3.1	58	1,248	4.5	254
Douglas, CO.....	11.6	117.1	2.5	105	1,118	7.0	59
El Paso, CO.....	18.7	267.9	3.2	54	934	6.5	90
Jefferson, CO.....	20.6	234.4	1.8	164	1,046	5.4	187
Larimer, CO.....	11.6	156.4	4.3	14	938	5.4	187
Weld, CO.....	7.0	100.8	-0.3	316	912	5.6	168

See footnotes at end of table.



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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2016	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT.....	35.2	424.3	0.2	300	\$1,479	5.0	215
Hartford, CT.....	27.6	507.2	0.2	300	1,196	4.9	226
New Haven, CT.....	23.8	363.4	0.6	273	1,063	4.0	286
New London, CT.....	7.4	123.2	0.5	283	1,016	7.6	39
New Castle, DE.....	19.7	286.0	0.5	283	1,131	5.3	198
Washington, DC.....	39.2	759.2	1.7	177	1,728	3.8	292
Alachua, FL.....	7.0	128.7	3.1	58	880	9.5	9
Bay, FL.....	5.5	77.4	0.9	250	754	5.0	215
Brevard, FL.....	15.3	203.2	4.7	8	932	7.0	59
Broward, FL.....	68.0	781.2	2.5	105	951	5.8	152
Collier, FL.....	13.5	135.8	5.1	4	869	6.8	68
Duval, FL.....	28.6	490.3	3.4	46	967	6.4	100
Escambia, FL.....	8.1	131.4	3.8	29	809	6.3	108
Hillsborough, FL.....	40.9	666.3	3.7	34	993	8.4	21
Lake, FL.....	7.9	93.9	4.2	16	715	5.9	139
Lee, FL.....	21.3	247.6	4.5	12	806	5.4	187
Leon, FL.....	8.6	147.9	3.1	58	841	5.9	139
Manatee, FL.....	10.4	116.1	2.7	87	816	10.7	2
Marion, FL.....	8.1	100.0	3.8	29	719	9.3	12
Miami-Dade, FL.....	96.5	1,107.4	2.6	96	983	6.0	130
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.3	82.2	2.9	74	855	4.8	233
Orange, FL.....	40.6	797.1	3.2	54	904	6.0	130
Osceola, FL.....	6.6	89.1	3.8	29	707	5.5	177
Palm Beach, FL.....	54.8	579.8	3.6	40	973	5.0	215
Pasco, FL.....	10.6	114.2	4.1	18	717	6.2	117
Pinellas, FL.....	32.3	418.6	2.6	96	900	6.3	108
Polk, FL.....	12.9	210.0	3.2	54	783	5.7	160
Sarasota, FL.....	15.5	162.6	2.9	74	838	7.9	27
Seminole, FL.....	14.6	184.7	4.8	7	852	6.0	130
Volusia, FL.....	13.9	169.2	4.7	8	727	4.3	269
Bibb, GA.....	4.5	81.7	1.8	164	790	4.1	279
Chatham, GA.....	8.7	148.5	1.0	238	873	6.5	90
Clayton, GA.....	4.5	120.9	3.9	26	981	7.6	39
Cobb, GA.....	23.9	345.6	2.4	112	1,095	9.4	11
DeKalb, GA.....	19.8	295.7	2.0	142	1,045	7.2	52
Fulton, GA.....	47.2	830.7	4.0	24	1,339	5.4	187
Gwinnett, GA.....	27.1	345.0	3.0	69	980	3.5	304
Hall, GA.....	4.7	83.1	2.6	96	861	4.9	226
Muscogee, GA.....	5.0	92.7	0.1	305	814	6.5	90
Richmond, GA.....	4.8	104.4	1.2	226	887	7.5	41
Honolulu, HI.....	25.6	472.9	2.1	131	997	6.9	63
Ada, ID.....	14.9	229.3	4.2	16	905	7.2	52
Champaign, IL.....	4.3	90.4	-0.9	329	894	2.8	320
Cook, IL.....	152.8	2,577.2	1.2	226	1,159	4.5	254
DuPage, IL.....	37.9	610.8	0.4	292	1,156	3.7	296
Kane, IL.....	13.7	209.9	0.2	300	930	7.0	59
Lake, IL.....	22.2	334.9	-0.5	321	1,279	-0.9	341
McHenry, IL.....	8.7	98.9	1.3	216	863	6.7	79
McLean, IL.....	3.8	83.5	-2.0	338	985	10.2	6
Madison, IL.....	6.0	97.9	-1.4	335	807	2.0	329

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2016	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Peoria, IL.....	4.6	100.8	-0.7	325	\$975	7.5	41
St. Clair, IL.....	5.5	93.2	-0.7	325	821	4.6	247
Sangamon, IL.....	5.2	129.9	-0.4	318	1,011	0.6	337
Will, IL.....	16.1	231.4	1.5	195	919	7.7	33
Winnebago, IL.....	6.6	127.3	-1.2	333	863	6.9	63
Allen, IN.....	8.8	185.3	1.0	238	834	4.8	233
Elkhart, IN.....	4.7	128.5	3.1	58	869	10.3	4
Hamilton, IN.....	9.2	138.5	2.5	105	963	5.2	205
Lake, IN.....	10.3	190.0	1.0	238	877	4.2	275
Marion, IN.....	23.9	598.0	1.9	153	1,036	7.0	59
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.7	124.7	1.8	164	834	4.8	233
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.4	83.8	1.4	203	870	4.8	233
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	108.3	1.6	183	822	5.0	215
Johnson, IA.....	4.1	83.9	2.1	131	970	5.8	152
Linn, IA.....	6.7	130.5	0.6	273	1,000	7.8	30
Polk, IA.....	17.1	296.9	2.9	74	1,040	5.9	139
Scott, IA.....	5.6	91.0	-0.4	318	843	5.5	177
Johnson, KS.....	23.5	338.6	1.3	216	1,029	6.3	108
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.8	248.5	0.6	273	884	6.5	90
Shawnee, KS.....	5.2	98.5	1.7	177	839	7.3	47
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.6	92.3	2.5	105	1,006	6.7	79
Boone, KY.....	4.4	84.4	2.4	112	909	10.3	4
Fayette, KY.....	10.9	194.3	2.2	125	917	4.7	242
Jefferson, KY.....	25.4	465.3	3.0	69	1,007	7.8	30
Caddo, LA.....	7.2	113.5	-1.1	332	813	2.0	329
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.2	94.2	1.2	226	920	4.7	242
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	15.3	273.5	1.9	153	955	4.5	254
Jefferson, LA.....	13.6	193.1	0.4	292	922	5.5	177
Lafayette, LA.....	9.4	129.2	-5.6	343	892	-3.4	343
Orleans, LA.....	12.3	192.7	1.8	164	964	4.8	233
St. Tammany, LA.....	8.0	88.4	1.1	235	852	1.1	336
Cumberland, ME.....	13.7	180.4	1.4	203	937	9.3	12
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.0	269.1	1.9	153	1,083	3.8	292
Baltimore, MD.....	21.2	374.6	0.7	265	1,032	5.8	152
Frederick, MD.....	6.4	100.5	0.9	250	968	6.3	108
Harford, MD.....	5.8	92.4	1.6	183	1,008	8.4	21
Howard, MD.....	10.0	169.1	1.6	183	1,259	6.6	87
Montgomery, MD.....	32.6	466.2	0.8	257	1,353	5.9	139
Prince George's, MD.....	15.9	317.9	2.1	131	1,112	5.0	215
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.6	338.7	0.9	250	1,209	3.9	289
Barnstable, MA.....	9.4	101.8	0.5	283	856	5.7	160
Bristol, MA.....	17.3	224.7	1.2	226	916	3.9	289
Essex, MA.....	24.4	325.5	1.3	216	1,069	5.8	152
Hampden, MA.....	17.8	209.6	1.7	177	932	5.7	160
Middlesex, MA.....	53.9	889.4	1.6	183	1,555	9.8	8
Norfolk, MA.....	24.9	349.8	1.8	164	1,144	4.1	279
Plymouth, MA.....	15.5	191.6	1.7	177	944	3.7	296
Suffolk, MA.....	28.3	665.9	3.6	40	1,660	6.1	125
Worcester, MA.....	24.4	342.6	2.0	142	1,018	5.2	205
Genesee, MI.....	6.9	134.3	0.9	250	854	4.4	262

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2016	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Ingham, MI.....	6.0	151.3	2.7	87	\$955	4.9	226
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.0	117.8	2.4	112	943	5.2	205
Kent, MI.....	14.3	390.8	3.0	69	908	4.2	275
Macomb, MI.....	17.7	322.7	1.4	203	1,022	7.7	33
Oakland, MI.....	39.3	727.5	2.4	112	1,124	5.9	139
Ottawa, MI.....	5.6	124.5	1.3	216	865	6.3	108
Saginaw, MI.....	4.0	85.3	0.2	300	832	7.5	41
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.1	209.4	3.6	40	1,109	5.5	177
Wayne, MI.....	30.6	715.1	1.8	164	1,120	5.6	168
Anoka, MN.....	6.7	121.0	0.7	265	1,027	6.2	117
Dakota, MN.....	9.4	188.0	1.8	164	991	5.2	205
Hennepin, MN.....	39.9	912.2	2.4	112	1,277	6.2	117
Olmsted, MN.....	3.3	96.2	1.2	226	1,151	3.7	296
Ramsey, MN.....	12.7	331.1	0.8	257	1,162	8.9	16
St. Louis, MN.....	5.1	98.2	0.1	305	874	4.9	226
Stearns, MN.....	4.2	85.7	0.6	273	884	7.3	47
Washington, MN.....	5.2	82.3	1.5	195	870	6.5	90
Harrison, MS.....	4.5	85.5	1.9	153	713	2.1	327
Hinds, MS.....	5.9	120.7	0.3	297	873	5.6	168
Boone, MO.....	4.8	93.5	1.5	195	833	4.8	233
Clay, MO.....	5.5	104.8	4.3	14	899	5.3	198
Greene, MO.....	8.5	164.7	1.8	164	802	5.9	139
Jackson, MO.....	20.9	365.9	2.8	83	1,024	3.2	312
St. Charles, MO.....	9.0	145.7	2.7	87	822	6.1	125
St. Louis, MO.....	36.3	599.8	1.0	238	1,057	5.3	198
St. Louis City, MO.....	13.2	228.7	1.0	238	1,104	5.7	160
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.4	82.2	0.8	257	879	3.9	289
Douglas, NE.....	19.3	338.7	1.6	183	983	5.4	187
Lancaster, NE.....	10.3	170.0	1.4	203	845	6.0	130
Clark, NV.....	56.4	947.0	3.7	34	947	12.2	1
Washoe, NV.....	15.0	214.8	5.0	5	932	6.2	117
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.3	200.4	1.4	203	1,137	10.4	3
Merrimack, NH.....	5.1	77.2	1.9	153	954	7.3	47
Rockingham, NH.....	11.0	149.5	2.1	131	989	5.5	177
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.5	128.6	1.0	238	843	2.9	318
Bergen, NJ.....	32.8	446.6	0.5	283	1,180	3.8	292
Burlington, NJ.....	10.9	203.3	2.6	96	1,044	5.0	215
Camden, NJ.....	11.9	203.0	2.2	125	988	5.0	215
Essex, NJ.....	20.4	338.0	1.8	164	1,251	6.1	125
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.3	106.8	3.5	44	875	4.5	254
Hudson, NJ.....	14.7	255.6	3.7	34	1,355	5.9	139
Mercer, NJ.....	11.1	245.8	1.8	164	1,335	7.1	56
Middlesex, NJ.....	22.0	418.1	2.8	83	1,191	4.1	279
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.1	259.4	1.5	195	975	4.5	254
Morris, NJ.....	16.9	285.8	0.0	308	1,478	6.8	68
Ocean, NJ.....	13.0	165.9	1.6	183	814	6.3	108
Passaic, NJ.....	12.3	166.4	1.3	216	996	5.8	152
Somerset, NJ.....	10.0	184.5	1.9	153	1,482	2.4	325
Union, NJ.....	14.2	220.0	1.3	216	1,234	4.1	279
Bernalillo, NM.....	18.3	327.2	2.0	142	890	5.6	168

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2016	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Albany, NY.....	10.4	233.5	1.6	183	\$1,065	2.7	322
Bronx, NY.....	18.8	299.8	0.5	283	992	5.6	168
Broome, NY.....	4.6	87.4	0.9	250	808	7.4	44
Dutchess, NY.....	8.5	111.5	0.7	265	979	5.4	187
Erie, NY.....	24.9	471.3	0.9	250	907	6.0	130
Kings, NY.....	62.0	688.1	4.1	18	866	4.1	279
Monroe, NY.....	19.1	384.9	0.6	273	974	4.6	247
Nassau, NY.....	54.4	627.2	2.1	131	1,092	2.8	320
New York, NY.....	130.1	2,411.9	1.6	183	1,879	2.6	323
Oneida, NY.....	5.4	105.0	0.8	257	794	6.9	63
Onondaga, NY.....	13.1	246.1	0.7	265	938	2.5	324
Orange, NY.....	10.5	141.6	2.2	125	860	6.2	117
Queens, NY.....	52.8	651.9	1.9	153	974	4.4	262
Richmond, NY.....	9.9	115.3	2.6	96	918	4.6	247
Rockland, NY.....	10.8	122.9	2.1	131	987	-14.9	344
Saratoga, NY.....	6.0	84.8	0.5	283	925	7.4	44
Suffolk, NY.....	53.2	659.4	0.8	257	1,126	6.7	79
Westchester, NY.....	36.8	424.3	1.0	238	1,232	0.5	338
Buncombe, NC.....	9.0	128.5	3.7	34	788	3.7	296
Catawba, NC.....	4.4	86.1	4.1	18	783	5.5	177
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	118.8	0.7	265	813	6.7	79
Durham, NC.....	8.1	195.3	1.6	183	1,265	3.3	310
Forsyth, NC.....	9.2	182.6	0.6	273	912	3.4	307
Guilford, NC.....	14.2	279.0	0.6	273	883	3.0	316
Mecklenburg, NC.....	37.1	669.0	4.4	13	1,175	5.4	187
New Hanover, NC.....	7.9	110.8	2.7	87	820	6.2	117
Wake, NC.....	33.5	532.8	3.9	26	1,045	6.0	130
Cass, ND.....	7.1	118.6	1.4	203	950	4.3	269
Butler, OH.....	7.6	151.6	2.5	105	905	6.5	90
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.6	720.4	0.8	257	1,025	4.2	275
Delaware, OH.....	5.1	86.0	2.9	74	979	6.3	108
Franklin, OH.....	31.5	741.4	2.8	83	1,040	6.4	100
Hamilton, OH.....	23.7	513.2	1.5	195	1,095	4.3	269
Lake, OH.....	6.3	94.4	-0.5	321	834	4.8	233
Lorain, OH.....	6.2	97.2	0.9	250	811	4.5	254
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	210.1	1.0	238	901	6.9	63
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	98.7	0.0	308	734	4.3	269
Montgomery, OH.....	11.9	253.6	1.3	216	883	5.6	168
Stark, OH.....	8.6	158.2	-0.1	312	770	4.2	275
Summit, OH.....	14.2	267.8	1.2	226	909	4.0	286
Warren, OH.....	4.8	91.2	1.5	195	948	6.9	63
Cleveland, OK.....	5.6	80.7	0.1	305	763	6.7	79
Oklahoma, OK.....	27.7	446.8	-1.4	335	967	3.4	307
Tulsa, OK.....	22.0	348.8	-0.6	324	934	3.5	304
Clackamas, OR.....	14.5	159.1	2.4	112	971	5.1	211
Jackson, OR.....	7.2	87.3	2.6	96	798	4.7	242
Lane, OR.....	11.9	153.0	3.1	58	813	5.3	198
Marion, OR.....	10.4	153.8	2.3	123	836	6.1	125
Multnomah, OR.....	33.9	493.4	2.5	105	1,073	6.6	87
Washington, OR.....	18.9	283.8	3.1	58	1,327	3.2	312

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2016	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Allegheny, PA.....	35.8	690.8	0.5	283	\$1,098	4.6	247
Berks, PA.....	9.0	171.8	0.4	292	947	9.2	14
Bucks, PA.....	20.0	261.4	2.0	142	960	5.5	177
Butler, PA.....	5.0	85.2	-0.1	312	947	3.0	316
Chester, PA.....	15.5	250.2	1.7	177	1,228	1.8	332
Cumberland, PA.....	6.4	133.0	1.1	235	929	5.6	168
Dauphin, PA.....	7.6	180.2	0.6	273	1,036	7.7	33
Delaware, PA.....	14.1	220.4	1.4	203	1,065	5.2	205
Erie, PA.....	7.0	124.0	-1.6	337	791	1.9	331
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.8	97.9	0.8	257	793	5.9	139
Lancaster, PA.....	13.4	236.4	2.4	112	862	5.6	168
Lehigh, PA.....	8.8	187.9	1.3	216	1,004	6.8	68
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	144.5	1.2	226	825	5.9	139
Montgomery, PA.....	27.6	485.3	1.4	203	1,234	6.4	100
Northampton, PA.....	6.8	113.1	3.6	40	887	4.7	242
Philadelphia, PA.....	35.0	671.5	3.2	54	1,226	5.5	177
Washington, PA.....	5.5	85.8	-2.2	340	973	3.3	310
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	133.4	-1.0	331	827	4.9	226
York, PA.....	9.1	177.6	0.7	265	900	5.9	139
Providence, RI.....	17.6	285.6	0.5	283	1,046	8.7	18
Charleston, SC.....	14.6	243.7	3.7	34	916	4.4	262
Greenville, SC.....	13.6	262.2	1.9	153	898	4.3	269
Horry, SC.....	8.5	124.7	3.1	58	632	5.5	177
Lexington, SC.....	6.4	115.7	2.0	142	791	7.3	47
Richland, SC.....	9.9	219.0	2.0	142	885	6.0	130
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.1	133.0	3.7	34	861	5.9	139
York, SC.....	5.3	89.8	6.0	1	830	8.2	23
Minnehaha, SD.....	7.1	125.0	1.5	195	907	6.8	68
Davidson, TN.....	21.5	479.1	4.6	11	1,058	2.3	326
Hamilton, TN.....	9.3	198.4	1.9	153	897	3.6	302
Knox, TN.....	11.9	237.4	2.1	131	887	6.2	117
Rutherford, TN.....	5.3	119.3	3.8	29	917	7.9	27
Shelby, TN.....	20.1	491.9	1.2	226	1,045	6.7	79
Williamson, TN.....	8.3	124.7	5.8	2	1,154	5.7	160
Bell, TX.....	5.3	116.3	0.0	308	868	5.7	160
Bexar, TX.....	39.9	846.6	2.4	112	914	4.6	247
Brazoria, TX.....	5.6	106.1	1.9	153	1,045	5.3	198
Brazos, TX.....	4.4	101.3	0.8	257	772	5.8	152
Cameron, TX.....	6.5	138.4	2.2	125	636	4.3	269
Collin, TX.....	23.5	381.5	3.8	29	1,191	5.9	139
Dallas, TX.....	74.9	1,662.8	3.1	58	1,239	6.8	68
Denton, TX.....	14.1	228.8	3.4	46	954	6.8	68
El Paso, TX.....	14.7	299.3	2.4	112	728	4.4	262
Fort Bend, TX.....	12.5	174.2	2.1	131	951	0.3	339
Galveston, TX.....	6.1	108.0	4.1	18	896	5.4	187
Gregg, TX.....	4.2	74.0	-3.4	342	858	1.2	335
Harris, TX.....	112.9	2,262.3	-0.9	329	1,267	2.1	327
Hidalgo, TX.....	12.2	248.5	1.8	164	654	4.8	233
Jefferson, TX.....	5.8	122.3	-0.2	315	1,061	5.7	160
Lubbock, TX.....	7.5	137.0	1.4	203	811	4.0	286

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2016	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
McLennan, TX.....	5.2	111.4	2.6	96	\$850	7.7	33
Midland, TX.....	5.4	83.0	-5.8	344	1,176	-0.3	340
Montgomery, TX.....	10.8	168.4	1.0	238	1,007	4.1	279
Nueces, TX.....	8.3	161.6	-0.5	321	893	4.1	279
Potter, TX.....	4.0	78.9	0.0	308	831	3.1	315
Smith, TX.....	6.1	102.6	1.3	216	849	5.3	198
Tarrant, TX.....	41.9	860.4	2.4	112	1,029	6.6	87
Travis, TX.....	39.0	710.0	2.9	74	1,174	5.1	211
Webb, TX.....	5.3	99.1	2.2	125	680	2.9	318
Williamson, TX.....	10.1	158.7	4.1	18	1,009	6.8	68
Davis, UT.....	8.2	123.2	4.1	18	831	5.7	160
Salt Lake, UT.....	43.6	676.2	3.9	26	993	6.5	90
Utah, UT.....	15.2	223.1	5.3	3	825	7.4	44
Weber, UT.....	5.9	103.0	2.9	74	784	5.9	139
Chittenden, VT.....	6.7	102.1	0.2	300	996	6.8	68
Arlington, VA.....	9.5	173.0	1.3	216	1,648	3.8	292
Chesterfield, VA.....	8.9	132.4	-0.1	312	877	5.4	187
Fairfax, VA.....	37.6	598.1	1.7	177	1,546	5.6	168
Henrico, VA.....	11.6	190.0	1.0	238	992	5.0	215
Loudoun, VA.....	12.1	160.3	3.1	58	1,155	3.5	304
Prince William, VA.....	9.3	125.5	1.6	183	913	6.5	90
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.6	94.3	-0.7	325	1,447	5.0	215
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.0	97.2	-0.4	318	812	6.4	100
Newport News City, VA.....	3.9	96.0	-2.1	339	995	3.6	302
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.9	140.9	0.3	297	1,030	3.4	307
Richmond City, VA.....	7.8	153.7	1.4	203	1,124	3.2	312
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	12.2	176.8	1.1	235	792	3.7	296
Benton, WA.....	5.7	86.9	2.5	105	1,042	8.1	24
Clark, WA.....	14.3	150.6	2.8	83	971	6.1	125
King, WA.....	85.7	1,331.3	3.3	51	1,582	8.1	24
Kitsap, WA.....	6.6	85.9	0.4	292	981	6.4	100
Pierce, WA.....	21.7	299.9	4.0	24	951	5.5	177
Snohomish, WA.....	20.6	284.9	2.0	142	1,108	5.4	187
Spokane, WA.....	15.6	217.6	3.4	46	883	4.4	262
Thurston, WA.....	8.1	112.0	4.7	8	949	3.7	296
Whatcom, WA.....	7.2	88.3	3.1	58	844	5.1	211
Yakima, WA.....	7.7	124.0	2.7	87	712	4.4	262
Kanawha, WV.....	5.9	101.5	-1.3	334	890	6.5	90
Brown, WI.....	6.7	154.6	1.5	195	904	6.7	79
Dane, WI.....	15.0	330.7	2.6	96	1,032	10.1	7
Milwaukee, WI.....	25.6	487.0	0.5	283	970	4.5	254
Outagamie, WI.....	5.2	107.0	1.4	203	875	4.8	233
Waukesha, WI.....	12.8	239.0	0.4	292	1,006	5.2	205
Winnebago, WI.....	3.7	93.1	2.0	142	924	4.4	262
San Juan, PR.....	10.8	245.0	-1.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	634	2.8	( <sup>5</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

<sup>2</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

<sup>3</sup> Percent changes were computed from employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

<sup>4</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

<sup>5</sup> This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 344 U.S. counties comprise 72.5 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2016	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16 <sup>2</sup>
United States <sup>3</sup> .....	9,800.8	142,940.5	1.7	\$1,027	5.4
Private industry.....	9,501.7	121,392.9	1.8	1,019	5.7
Natural resources and mining.....	137.6	1,963.4	-5.7	1,020	-0.8
Construction.....	780.3	6,898.0	3.4	1,143	5.5
Manufacturing.....	345.2	12,317.5	-0.6	1,242	6.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,922.9	26,939.5	1.1	867	5.6
Information.....	157.8	2,792.9	1.0	1,927	8.4
Financial activities.....	859.7	7,973.7	1.7	1,530	6.0
Professional and business services.....	1,766.7	20,200.9	2.2	1,308	5.3
Education and health services.....	1,590.0	21,741.6	2.8	958	6.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	822.8	15,811.2	2.4	441	6.8
Other services.....	835.9	4,390.8	1.7	705	6.0
Government.....	299.1	21,547.5	1.2	1,077	4.6
Los Angeles, CA.....	472.3	4,357.4	1.6	1,132	5.8
Private industry.....	466.1	3,793.2	1.7	1,096	6.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.7	0.0	1,406	4.8
Construction.....	13.9	134.1	3.9	1,192	5.5
Manufacturing.....	12.4	353.8	-3.2	1,287	6.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	53.7	811.3	0.5	936	7.6
Information.....	9.6	224.5	0.3	1,981	9.1
Financial activities.....	25.3	217.1	0.4	1,789	4.5
Professional and business services.....	47.6	603.8	2.0	1,338	4.4
Education and health services.....	216.2	749.5	2.1	898	9.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	32.1	508.7	2.8	633	6.7
Other services.....	27.0	147.2	0.3	743	8.6
Government.....	6.2	564.2	1.3	1,383	2.4
Cook, IL.....	152.8	2,577.2	1.2	1,159	4.5
Private industry.....	151.5	2,279.3	1.2	1,166	4.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.2	5.7	1,194	-1.6
Construction.....	12.2	75.7	2.5	1,451	1.8
Manufacturing.....	6.3	184.8	-1.3	1,250	7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	29.8	472.5	0.5	946	4.8
Information.....	2.7	52.6	-0.9	1,752	7.4
Financial activities.....	15.1	193.0	0.9	2,013	4.9
Professional and business services.....	32.3	476.5	0.6	1,462	3.0
Education and health services.....	16.3	439.3	2.2	1,016	8.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.1	282.9	3.6	547	7.5
Other services.....	17.3	95.9	0.3	919	4.9
Government.....	1.3	297.9	0.9	1,107	2.2
New York, NY.....	130.1	2,411.9	1.6	1,879	2.6
Private industry.....	129.2	2,148.9	1.7	1,946	2.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	1.2	1,896	1.3
Construction.....	2.2	41.2	3.6	1,876	4.7
Manufacturing.....	2.1	26.5	-3.1	1,343	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.5	253.0	-2.3	1,352	5.9
Information.....	4.9	155.6	1.8	2,613	0.5
Financial activities.....	19.2	368.6	0.2	3,373	2.6
Professional and business services.....	27.5	556.9	2.6	2,178	2.6
Education and health services.....	9.8	337.0	2.8	1,341	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.7	293.6	1.8	896	5.5
Other services.....	20.3	101.6	0.9	1,167	6.1
Government.....	0.8	263.0	0.0	1,319	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2016	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16 <sup>2</sup>
Harris, TX.....	112.9	2,262.3	-0.9	\$1,267	2.1
Private industry.....	112.3	1,990.6	-1.4	1,281	2.2
Natural resources and mining.....	1.8	73.7	-15.6	3,173	5.2
Construction.....	7.2	160.8	-1.8	1,354	4.2
Manufacturing.....	4.8	167.9	-9.5	1,576	6.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.0	462.7	-1.2	1,137	5.1
Information.....	1.2	27.1	0.7	1,437	2.3
Financial activities.....	11.7	123.8	1.9	1,591	2.3
Professional and business services.....	23.0	386.5	-2.3	1,569	1.9
Education and health services.....	15.6	291.7	3.7	1,041	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.7	229.7	3.2	464	5.7
Other services.....	11.7	65.5	0.1	797	0.6
Government.....	0.6	271.7	2.6	1,166	1.7
Maricopa, AZ.....	95.0	1,885.6	3.4	996	7.1
Private industry.....	94.2	1,673.1	3.7	985	6.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	7.5	0.9	936	1.4
Construction.....	6.8	103.6	6.0	1,048	8.4
Manufacturing.....	3.1	115.3	-0.8	1,405	7.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.5	366.1	1.8	900	5.4
Information.....	1.5	34.0	0.5	1,498	21.2
Financial activities.....	10.7	168.9	5.9	1,281	7.5
Professional and business services.....	20.6	325.4	4.0	1,055	5.3
Education and health services.....	10.6	285.1	3.6	1,011	6.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.4	205.2	3.5	473	8.7
Other services.....	6.0	49.8	1.1	715	7.2
Government.....	0.7	212.6	1.5	1,086	9.6
Dallas, TX.....	74.9	1,662.8	3.1	1,239	6.8
Private industry.....	74.4	1,489.3	3.3	1,245	7.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	8.6	-8.3	3,515	-0.2
Construction.....	4.4	86.0	5.2	1,236	8.1
Manufacturing.....	2.7	108.9	0.1	1,472	14.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.0	338.5	3.2	1,149	9.0
Information.....	1.3	49.4	2.8	1,813	3.8
Financial activities.....	9.2	159.3	3.7	1,659	5.9
Professional and business services.....	16.8	339.2	3.4	1,426	6.7
Education and health services.....	9.3	196.0	4.2	1,094	3.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.6	160.4	3.9	509	7.4
Other services.....	7.0	42.2	1.2	821	8.2
Government.....	0.6	173.5	1.4	1,182	5.0
Orange, CA.....	116.1	1,563.4	2.1	1,153	6.8
Private industry.....	114.6	1,418.5	2.0	1,139	6.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	2.9	-2.6	918	10.6
Construction.....	6.7	97.2	3.5	1,317	7.5
Manufacturing.....	4.9	155.9	-0.5	1,398	6.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.9	255.8	-0.4	1,021	8.0
Information.....	1.3	25.6	2.5	1,922	12.7
Financial activities.....	11.0	116.3	0.5	1,778	6.1
Professional and business services.....	20.5	295.3	2.3	1,364	5.7
Education and health services.....	30.1	200.2	2.8	977	8.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.4	212.7	2.7	515	10.0
Other services.....	6.9	45.9	2.5	723	8.4
Government.....	1.5	144.9	3.1	1,301	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.



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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2016	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16 <sup>2</sup>
San Diego, CA.....	107.6	1,415.6	2.2	\$1,130	4.9
Private industry.....	105.7	1,185.5	2.0	1,084	4.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	9.5	-2.4	723	14.0
Construction.....	6.7	76.6	5.4	1,213	8.4
Manufacturing.....	3.2	107.0	-0.6	1,578	9.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.2	217.4	-0.5	862	4.9
Information.....	1.2	23.3	-0.8	1,930	8.7
Financial activities.....	9.7	72.1	2.2	1,438	7.1
Professional and business services.....	18.1	232.1	1.0	1,526	-0.3
Education and health services.....	29.7	192.9	2.5	978	8.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.0	194.4	3.7	506	4.8
Other services.....	7.4	51.3	0.7	632	8.8
Government.....	1.9	230.1	3.1	1,378	5.1
King, WA.....	85.7	1,331.3	3.3	1,582	8.1
Private industry.....	85.2	1,165.9	3.4	1,615	8.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	3.2	4.0	1,208	3.0
Construction.....	6.4	69.2	7.1	1,365	8.5
Manufacturing.....	2.5	104.1	-3.7	1,615	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.5	253.9	4.7	1,392	17.8
Information.....	2.2	98.1	8.1	4,960	3.1
Financial activities.....	6.5	68.1	3.1	1,655	6.2
Professional and business services.....	17.2	220.9	2.1	1,668	8.3
Education and health services.....	19.4	166.9	4.6	1,051	8.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.1	137.5	3.3	588	8.1
Other services.....	9.0	43.9	2.7	907	11.4
Government.....	0.5	165.4	2.1	1,348	3.9
Miami-Dade, FL.....	96.5	1,107.4	2.6	983	6.0
Private industry.....	96.2	969.7	2.7	957	5.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.6	9.4	643	13.0
Construction.....	6.2	44.3	9.6	969	4.1
Manufacturing.....	2.9	40.4	2.0	977	14.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	26.3	276.9	0.4	896	5.9
Information.....	1.5	17.8	0.6	1,781	22.1
Financial activities.....	10.4	74.0	0.7	1,484	4.4
Professional and business services.....	21.2	154.8	3.7	1,114	3.2
Education and health services.....	10.3	174.3	3.2	979	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.2	138.4	4.1	592	7.2
Other services.....	8.2	39.8	2.7	628	6.1
Government.....	0.3	137.8	1.9	1,172	10.9

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

<sup>2</sup> Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

<sup>3</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

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

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

State	Establishments, third quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16	Third quarter 2016	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	9,800.8	142,940.5	1.7	\$1,027	5.4
Alabama.....	122.7	1,923.8	1.5	870	4.9
Alaska.....	22.3	337.4	-2.6	1,055	1.2
Arizona.....	154.6	2,695.5	3.1	950	6.9
Arkansas.....	89.1	1,205.4	1.0	794	5.2
California.....	1,493.8	16,871.1	2.4	1,210	6.7
Colorado.....	193.5	2,576.5	2.6	1,062	5.6
Connecticut.....	117.5	1,674.2	0.3	1,204	5.0
Delaware.....	31.7	440.7	0.8	1,022	5.6
District of Columbia.....	39.2	759.2	1.7	1,728	3.8
Florida.....	664.8	8,320.2	3.7	905	6.2
Georgia.....	302.2	4,290.4	2.9	969	5.9
Hawaii.....	40.5	648.4	1.8	956	6.7
Idaho.....	58.9	703.7	3.5	782	6.3
Illinois.....	405.1	5,933.6	0.6	1,062	4.4
Indiana.....	162.2	3,025.9	1.8	866	5.9
Iowa.....	101.6	1,548.6	0.8	873	6.2
Kansas.....	90.6	1,377.2	0.5	857	5.9
Kentucky.....	123.6	1,880.2	1.5	857	6.5
Louisiana.....	129.0	1,908.8	-0.9	883	2.9
Maine.....	53.3	616.2	0.9	825	5.9
Maryland.....	168.7	2,648.1	1.4	1,124	5.3
Massachusetts.....	246.1	3,522.9	2.0	1,277	6.8
Michigan.....	242.3	4,292.2	2.1	976	5.9
Minnesota.....	162.7	2,849.5	1.6	1,053	6.4
Mississippi.....	73.7	1,126.9	0.7	739	4.7
Missouri.....	193.7	2,782.1	1.6	888	5.0
Montana.....	46.2	464.5	1.5	792	4.3
Nebraska.....	73.2	973.9	0.9	857	5.5
Nevada.....	82.6	1,300.7	3.8	949	10.1
New Hampshire.....	52.0	655.0	1.8	1,027	7.9
New Jersey.....	267.7	4,000.0	1.8	1,173	5.0
New Mexico.....	58.4	811.5	0.2	830	4.0
New York.....	646.8	9,216.6	1.6	1,222	3.5
North Carolina.....	268.4	4,290.3	2.3	909	5.3
North Dakota.....	32.1	423.2	-3.4	964	0.7
Ohio.....	293.9	5,347.3	1.1	924	5.4
Oklahoma.....	109.4	1,578.7	-1.3	854	3.5
Oregon.....	148.4	1,866.5	2.6	970	5.2
Pennsylvania.....	356.6	5,776.7	1.0	1,013	5.4
Rhode Island.....	37.0	481.1	0.8	990	7.6
South Carolina.....	125.0	2,008.6	2.5	832	5.6
South Dakota.....	33.0	424.2	1.1	809	7.0
Tennessee.....	154.0	2,918.8	2.5	912	5.4
Texas.....	657.1	11,830.7	1.3	1,042	4.3
Utah.....	96.8	1,407.4	3.8	881	6.3
Vermont.....	25.1	309.9	0.5	880	6.2
Virginia.....	267.0	3,801.0	1.0	1,063	5.0
Washington.....	238.5	3,278.9	3.0	1,188	6.9
West Virginia.....	50.6	691.5	-1.6	816	3.9
Wisconsin.....	171.2	2,850.1	1.0	885	6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

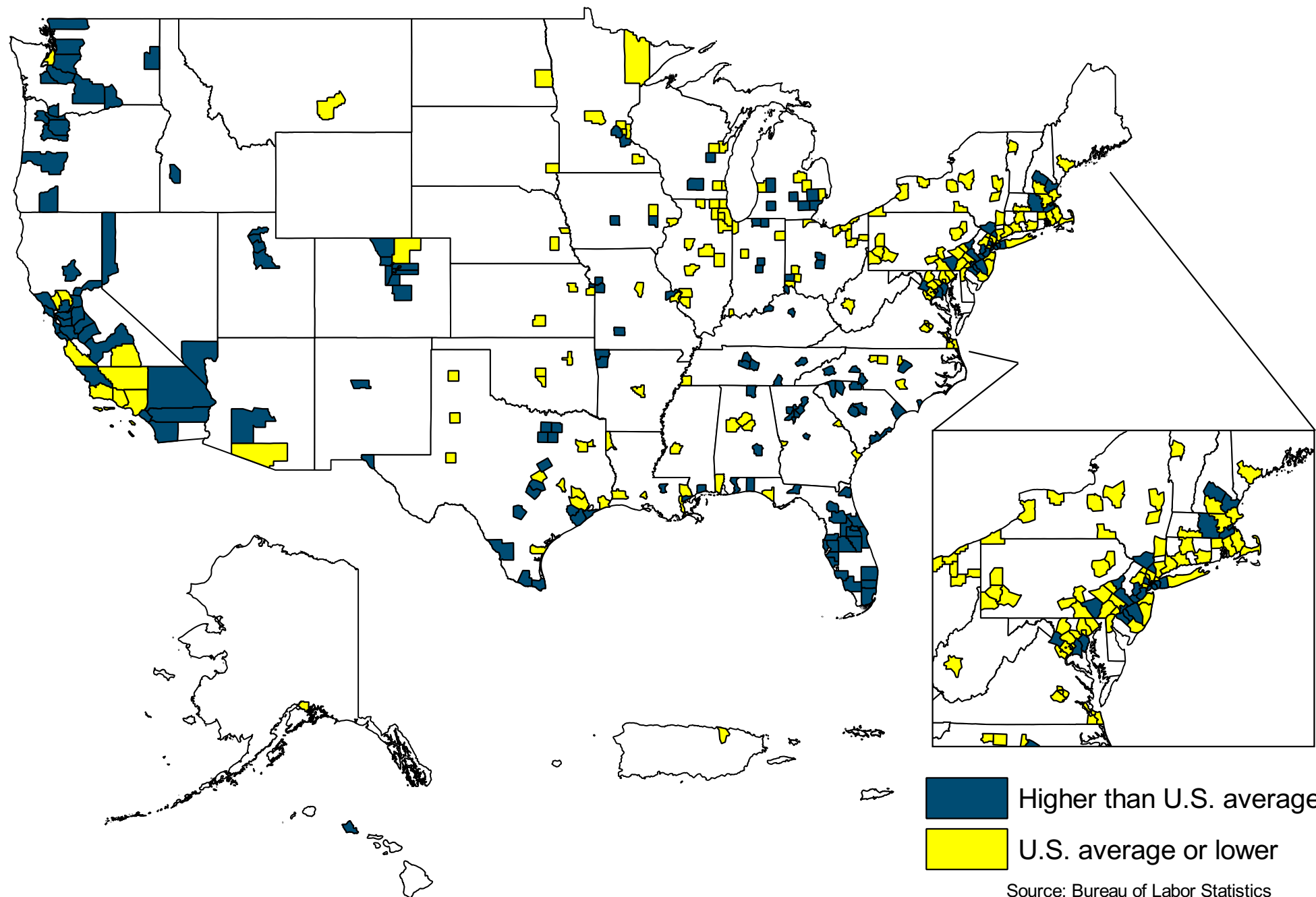
State	Establishments, third quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16	Third quarter 2016	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16
Wyoming.....	26.3	274.8	-4.7	\$865	0.0
Puerto Rico.....	46.0	888.2	-0.4	524	2.3
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	37.4	1.4	778	5.9

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

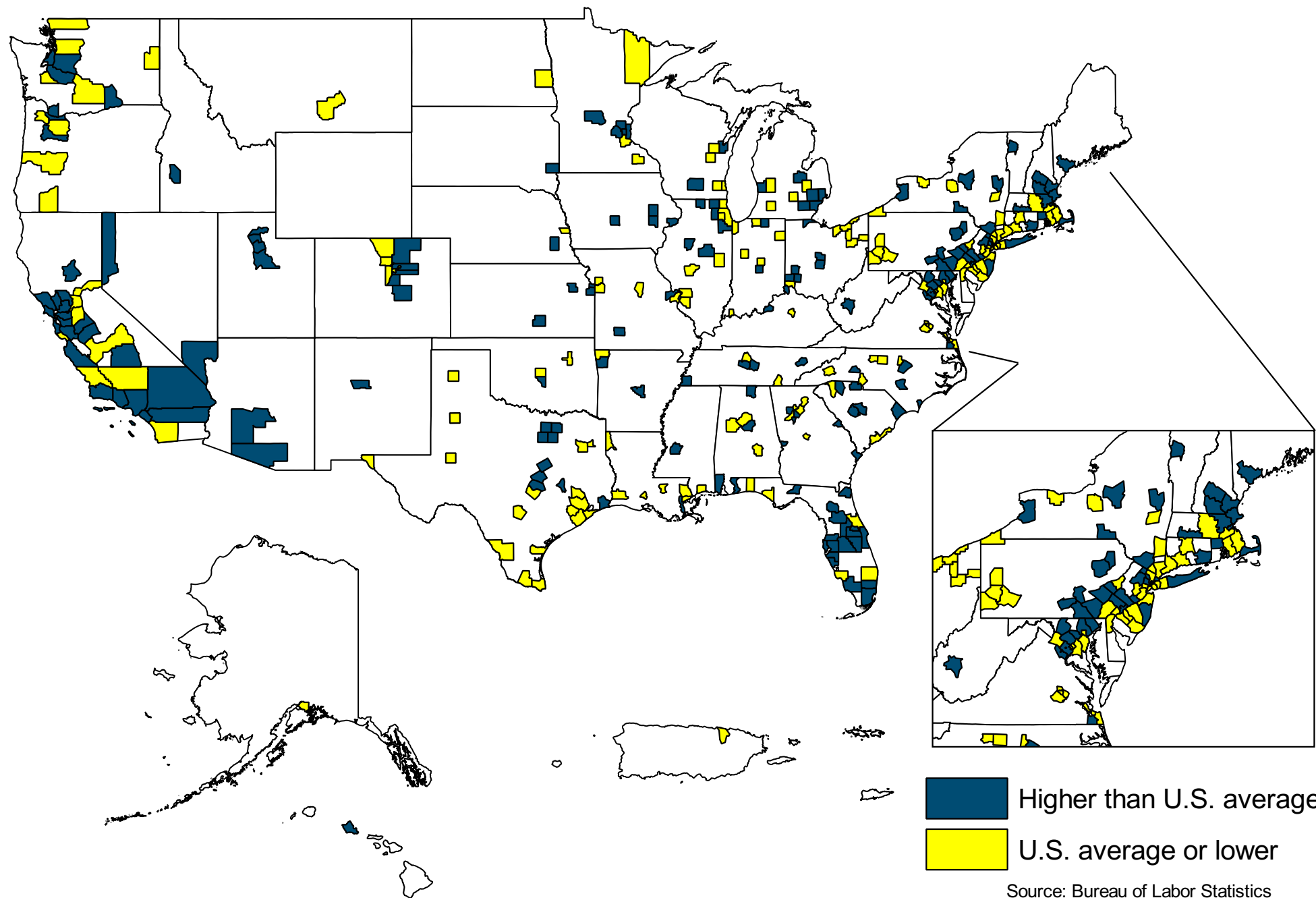
<sup>2</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

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, September 2015-16 (U.S. average = 1.7 percent)**



**Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, third quarter 2015-16 (U.S. average = 5.4 percent)**



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics