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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES First Quarter 2017

From March 2016 to March 2017, **employment** increased in 299 of the 346 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 6.8 percent over the year, above the national job growth rate of 1.6 percent. Within York, the largest employment increase occurred in professional and business services, which gained 3,539 jobs over the year (40.3 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 2.7 percent. Within Kanawha, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 692 jobs (-3.9 percent).

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased 6.6 percent over the year, growing to \$1,111 in the first quarter of 2017. McLean, Ill., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 27.8 percent. Within McLean, an average weekly wage gain of \$1,006 (69.9 percent) in financial activities made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. Peoria, Ill., experienced the only percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 1.1 percent over the year. Within Peoria, manufacturing had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage change with a decrease of \$605 (-31.3 percent) over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, March 2016-17
(U.S. average = 1.6 percent)

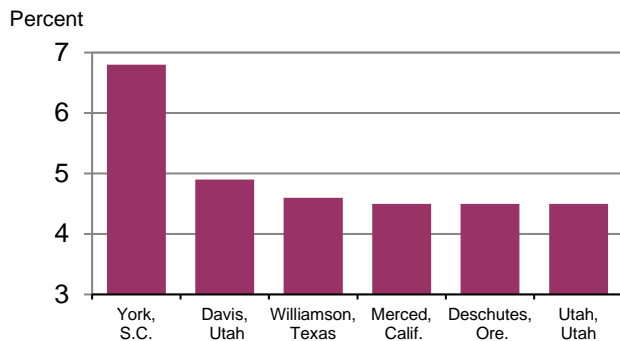
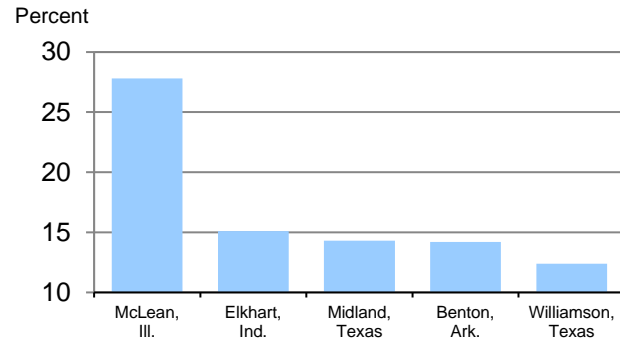


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, first quarter 2016-17
(U.S. average = 6.6 percent)



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

Large County Employment

In March 2017, national employment was 142.3 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 1.6 percent, or 2.2 million. In March 2017, the 346 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 72.8 percent of total U.S. employment and 79.0 percent of total wages. These 346 counties had a net job growth of 1.7 million over the year, accounting for 76.1 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 219,100 jobs, which was 10.0 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 39 of the largest counties from March 2016 to March 2017. Kanawha, W.Va., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-2.7 percent), followed by Lafayette, La.; Anchorage, Alaska; Oklahoma, Okla.; Peoria, Ill.; and Atlantic, N.J. (See table 1.)

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

Employment in large counties					
March 2017 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, March 2016-17 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, March 2016-17	
United States	142,309.2	United States	2,180.3	United States	1.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,359.4	Los Angeles, Calif.	54.8	York, S.C.	6.8
Cook, Ill.	2,531.8	Maricopa, Ariz.	48.5	Davis, Utah	4.9
New York, N.Y.	2,436.8	Dallas, Texas	41.5	Williamson, Tenn.	4.6
Harris, Texas	2,265.1	King, Wash.	41.5	Merced, Calif.	4.5
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,914.1	Clark, Nev.	32.8	Deschutes, Ore.	4.5
Dallas, Texas	1,662.0	Orange, Calif.	32.3	Utah, Utah	4.5
Orange, Calif.	1,580.2	New York, N.Y.	30.5	Clark, Wash.	4.2
San Diego, Calif.	1,421.4	San Diego, Calif.	29.1	Collier, Fla.	3.8
King, Wash.	1,335.4	Fulton, Ga.	28.2	Denton, Texas	3.8
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,130.2	Santa Clara, Calif.	26.2	Brevard, Fla.	3.7
				Rutherford, Tenn.	3.7
				Collin, Texas	3.7
				Galveston, Texas	3.7
				Thurston, Wash.	3.7

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,111, a 6.6 percent increase, during the year ending in the first quarter of 2017. Among the 346 largest counties, 345 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) McLean, Ill., had the largest percentage wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (27.8 percent). (See table B.)

Of the 346 largest counties, 1 experienced an over-the-year decrease in average weekly wages. Peoria, Ill., had the only percentage decrease in average weekly wages (-1.1 percent). Somerset, N.J., had the smallest percentage wage increase, followed by Fairfield, Conn.; Lafayette, La.; and Winnebago, Wis. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, first quarter 2017		Increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2016-17		Percent increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2016-17	
United States	\$1,111	United States	\$69	United States	6.6
New York, N.Y.	\$2,954	McLean, Ill.	\$248	McLean, Ill.	27.8
Santa Clara, Calif.	2,450	Santa Clara, Calif.	232	Elkhart, Ind.	15.1
San Mateo, Calif.	2,385	San Francisco, Calif.	203	Midland, Texas	14.3
San Francisco, Calif.	2,264	San Mateo, Calif.	183	Benton, Ark.	14.2
Somerset, N.J.	2,026	Benton, Ark.	179	Williamson, Texas	12.4
Suffolk, Mass.	2,016	Midland, Texas	179	New Castle, Del.	12.0
Fairfield, Conn.	1,939	New York, N.Y.	174	Stearns, Minn.	11.4
Washington, D.C.	1,885	New Castle, Del.	147	Yolo, Calif.	11.3
Arlington, Va.	1,847	King, Wash.	146	Washington, Ark.	11.0
Morris, N.J.	1,766	Middlesex, Mass.	142	Ramsey, Minn.	11.0

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Among the 10 largest counties, 9 had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in March 2017. King, Wash., had the largest gain (3.2 percent). Within King, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 14,813 jobs, or 6.1 percent. Harris, Texas, had the only percentage decrease in employment among the 10 largest counties (-0.2 percent). Within Harris, manufacturing had the largest over-the-year employment level decrease, with a loss of 8,503 jobs, or -4.8 percent. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages increased over the year in all 10 of the largest U.S. counties. King, Wash., experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (10.0 percent). Within King, information had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within information, average weekly wages increased by \$496, or 14.4 percent, over the year. Harris, Texas, had the lowest percent gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (3.9 percent). Within Harris, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth with an increase of \$77 (6.1 percent) over the year.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 346 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2016. March 2017 employment and 2017 first quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The data are derived from reports submitted by employers who are subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.9 million employer reports cover 142.3 million full- and part-time workers. Data for the first quarter of 2017 will be available later at www.bls.gov/cew. Additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data is available in the Technical Note. More information about QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

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

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

The County Employment and Wages release for second quarter 2017 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, December 5, 2017.

County Changes

Counties with annual average employment of 75,000 or more in 2016 are included in this release and will be included in future 2017 releases. Three counties have been added to these publication tables: Sussex, Del.; Maui + Kalawao, Hawaii; and Deschutes, Ore. One county, Gregg, Texas, which was published in the 2016 releases, is excluded from this and future 2017 releases because its 2016 annual average employment level was less than 75,000.

Industry Changes

Beginning with this release, the QCEW program now uses the 2017 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. For more information on the change to NAICS, please see the Federal Register notice at www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/federal_register_notices/notices/fr08au16.pdf. For information on the use of the 2017 version of NAICS in QCEW, see www.bls.gov/cew/naics2017.htm.

Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data for 2017 are preliminary and subject to revision.

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

Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 347 counties presented in this release were derived using 2016 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2017 data, three counties have been added to the publication tables: Sussex, Del.; Maui + Kala-wao, Hawaii; and Deschutes, Ore. These counties will be included in all 2017 quarterly releases. One county, Gregg, Texas, which was published in the 2016 releases, will be excluded from this and future 2017 releases because its 2016 annual average employment level was less than 75,000. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.9 million establishments in first quarter of 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.7 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 634,000 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 6 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 first Friday of following 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 national 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. 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 9.7 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2016. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most state and local government employees. In 2016, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 141.9 million jobs. The estimated 136.6 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.4 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$7.607 trillion in pay, representing 94.1 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 40.9 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

Wages measured by QCEW may be subject to periodic and sometimes large fluctuations. This variability may be due to calendar effects resulting from some quarters having more pay dates than others. The effect is most visible in counties with a dominant employer. In particular, this effect has been observed in counties where government employers represent a large fraction of overall employment. Similar calendar effects can result from private sector pay practices. However, these effects are typically less pronounced for two reasons: employment is less concentrated in a single private employer, and private employers use a variety of pay period types (weekly, biweekly, 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 2016 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2017	Percent change, first quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	9,864.2	142,309.2	1.6	-	\$1,111	6.6	-
Jefferson, AL.....	18.4	341.7	1.3	190	1,099	7.1	118
Madison, AL.....	9.5	193.9	2.3	98	1,126	5.6	233
Mobile, AL.....	10.1	170.0	0.7	248	871	6.3	183
Montgomery, AL.....	6.4	132.0	1.6	168	862	6.6	158
Shelby, AL.....	5.8	83.8	0.2	287	1,058	7.0	126
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.5	92.2	1.8	143	833	5.0	267
Anchorage, AK.....	8.3	146.7	-1.7	344	1,103	3.5	330
Maricopa, AZ.....	95.8	1,914.1	2.6	79	1,050	8.1	60
Pima, AZ.....	18.7	366.2	1.5	176	885	7.1	118
Benton, AR.....	6.3	116.7	2.6	79	1,444	14.2	4
Pulaski, AR.....	14.5	248.5	0.7	248	948	6.2	189
Washington, AR.....	6.0	104.5	2.0	127	881	11.0	9
Alameda, CA.....	61.7	763.6	2.8	65	1,462	8.3	50
Butte, CA.....	8.3	81.6	2.9	55	775	7.3	98
Contra Costa, CA.....	31.7	364.4	2.0	127	1,352	5.8	215
Fresno, CA.....	34.0	372.3	1.8	143	804	4.1	310
Kern, CA.....	18.2	301.0	2.4	95	890	5.5	239
Los Angeles, CA.....	474.6	4,359.4	1.3	190	1,216	7.2	109
Marin, CA.....	12.4	114.6	2.1	114	1,339	5.0	267
Merced, CA.....	6.4	76.1	4.5	4	806	7.6	81
Monterey, CA.....	13.4	172.8	2.2	107	900	6.0	205
Napa, CA.....	5.8	75.8	3.1	43	1,005	5.8	215
Orange, CA.....	117.1	1,580.2	2.1	114	1,228	7.4	92
Placer, CA.....	12.7	160.0	3.6	15	1,063	7.3	98
Riverside, CA.....	60.9	705.7	2.9	55	870	6.4	170
Sacramento, CA.....	56.0	640.7	2.2	107	1,152	5.3	249
San Bernardino, CA.....	56.7	718.9	3.2	34	880	7.7	73
San Diego, CA.....	108.2	1,421.4	2.1	114	1,171	6.1	199
San Francisco, CA.....	59.7	714.1	3.0	50	2,264	9.8	21
San Joaquin, CA.....	17.5	241.3	3.1	43	851	3.7	321
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.3	117.0	3.3	31	862	4.6	289
San Mateo, CA.....	27.7	398.5	3.1	43	2,385	8.3	50
Santa Barbara, CA.....	15.3	192.6	0.2	287	1,018	9.5	25
Santa Clara, CA.....	71.0	1,056.8	2.5	85	2,450	10.5	13
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.5	100.0	1.9	138	961	9.1	30
Solano, CA.....	11.1	136.0	1.1	209	1,131	5.9	210
Sonoma, CA.....	19.7	203.2	1.8	143	979	6.4	170
Stanislaus, CA.....	15.0	183.6	3.1	43	882	5.0	267
Tulare, CA.....	10.1	154.5	1.7	157	760	7.5	90
Ventura, CA.....	26.4	322.7	0.7	248	1,111	3.0	334
Yolo, CA.....	6.6	99.3	2.1	114	1,148	11.3	8
Adams, CO.....	10.8	200.0	3.4	26	1,024	8.8	38
Arapahoe, CO.....	21.8	323.2	1.9	138	1,328	6.6	158
Boulder, CO.....	15.1	177.7	2.7	73	1,281	8.5	44
Denver, CO.....	31.7	499.4	2.7	73	1,401	7.1	118
Douglas, CO.....	11.9	117.3	2.5	85	1,273	6.2	189
El Paso, CO.....	19.3	266.6	3.4	26	949	8.3	50
Jefferson, CO.....	20.0	228.7	-0.3	320	1,126	10.1	15
Larimer, CO.....	11.9	153.3	3.0	50	988	9.9	19
Weld, CO.....	7.2	103.6	3.5	23	982	10.0	17

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2017	Percent change, first quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT.....	35.2	414.8	-1.0	338	\$1,939	1.8	344
Hartford, CT.....	27.7	503.3	0.4	274	1,416	3.9	316
New Haven, CT.....	23.9	360.2	0.3	280	1,087	4.6	289
New London, CT.....	7.4	122.0	1.3	190	1,135	9.8	21
New Castle, DE.....	19.5	284.0	0.3	280	1,370	12.0	6
Sussex, DE.....	6.6	74.5	3.2	34	760	8.1	60
Washington, DC.....	39.5	760.7	1.2	201	1,885	7.0	126
Alachua, FL.....	7.1	129.5	2.5	85	877	9.5	25
Bay, FL.....	5.6	77.3	-0.6	331	744	4.5	296
Brevard, FL.....	15.6	205.6	3.7	10	922	9.0	34
Broward, FL.....	69.3	799.1	2.2	107	1,001	7.6	81
Collier, FL.....	13.9	149.3	3.8	8	875	4.4	298
Duval, FL.....	29.4	496.9	2.9	55	1,046	5.4	244
Escambia, FL.....	8.3	133.1	2.7	73	846	8.9	37
Hillsborough, FL.....	42.0	677.1	1.6	168	1,061	8.4	45
Lake, FL.....	8.1	96.6	3.6	15	681	4.6	289
Lee, FL.....	22.0	263.1	3.6	15	832	8.2	54
Leon, FL.....	8.7	147.4	0.5	269	843	7.9	63
Manatee, FL.....	10.8	123.9	2.9	55	795	6.0	205
Marion, FL.....	8.3	101.1	2.3	98	697	4.3	302
Miami-Dade, FL.....	98.0	1,130.2	1.9	138	1,053	8.2	54
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.3	82.5	1.4	181	846	7.1	118
Orange, FL.....	41.7	817.5	3.2	34	942	5.5	239
Osceola, FL.....	6.8	91.2	2.9	55	699	5.3	249
Palm Beach, FL.....	56.0	606.8	2.8	65	1,050	5.7	228
Pasco, FL.....	10.9	116.8	3.1	43	715	6.7	148
Pinellas, FL.....	32.9	425.1	2.1	114	913	5.3	249
Polk, FL.....	13.1	216.7	3.2	34	812	8.8	38
Sarasota, FL.....	15.9	169.7	3.0	50	856	7.3	98
Seminole, FL.....	14.9	186.2	3.2	34	902	7.9	63
Volusia, FL.....	14.2	172.2	2.8	65	743	7.4	92
Bibb, GA.....	4.2	82.2	-0.2	314	838	7.2	109
Chatham, GA.....	8.2	150.9	1.8	143	900	9.1	30
Clayton, GA.....	4.0	121.8	1.0	218	1,181	3.0	334
Cobb, GA.....	22.0	353.9	2.5	85	1,192	6.1	199
DeKalb, GA.....	17.9	296.2	1.8	143	1,148	5.3	249
Fulton, GA.....	43.2	839.3	3.5	23	1,653	5.5	239
Gwinnett, GA.....	24.7	349.8	3.0	50	1,055	7.8	68
Hall, GA.....	4.4	84.4	2.9	55	874	8.2	54
Muscogee, GA.....	4.6	93.4	1.5	176	885	4.4	298
Richmond, GA.....	4.5	104.2	0.9	229	870	6.1	199
Honolulu, HI.....	26.3	474.5	0.7	248	999	7.2	109
Maui + Kalawao, HI.....	6.2	76.8	1.1	209	846	6.7	148
Ada, ID.....	15.3	229.2	3.2	34	895	6.7	148
Champaign, IL.....	4.4	88.9	0.0	300	889	3.7	321
Cook, IL.....	154.2	2,531.8	0.4	274	1,365	6.9	135
DuPage, IL.....	38.3	614.4	0.7	248	1,275	6.3	183
Kane, IL.....	13.8	206.5	1.0	218	915	5.8	215
Lake, IL.....	22.4	325.1	-0.5	328	1,650	6.5	163
McHenry, IL.....	8.7	95.2	0.8	237	847	5.6	233

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2017	Percent change, first quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
McLean, IL.....	3.7	82.8	-0.6	331	\$1,141	27.8	1
Madison, IL.....	6.0	98.4	2.4	95	821	4.1	310
Peoria, IL.....	4.5	98.7	-1.3	341	1,025	-1.1	346
St. Clair, IL.....	5.5	92.8	0.0	300	795	4.3	302
Sangamon, IL.....	5.2	127.0	-0.2	314	1,022	3.0	334
Will, IL.....	16.2	233.5	3.4	26	893	4.8	278
Winnebago, IL.....	6.6	124.4	-0.8	335	921	10.3	14
Allen, IN.....	8.8	182.7	1.2	201	895	7.3	98
Elkhart, IN.....	4.7	130.9	3.3	31	977	15.1	2
Hamilton, IN.....	9.3	137.5	2.7	73	1,093	6.4	170
Lake, IN.....	10.4	185.1	0.7	248	898	5.8	215
Marion, IN.....	23.9	588.3	0.6	259	1,157	8.2	54
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.8	122.4	0.4	274	824	5.0	267
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.4	83.2	1.3	190	914	5.2	255
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	107.1	1.4	181	863	8.4	45
Johnson, IA.....	4.2	83.4	2.1	114	952	5.7	228
Linn, IA.....	6.8	128.5	0.1	294	1,020	6.5	163
Polk, IA.....	17.2	293.4	1.3	190	1,145	8.2	54
Scott, IA.....	5.6	89.9	1.0	218	855	7.8	68
Johnson, KS.....	23.9	337.6	1.8	143	1,110	6.7	148
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.8	247.3	-0.4	325	944	8.6	42
Shawnee, KS.....	5.2	96.8	1.4	181	879	4.4	298
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.6	89.8	2.2	107	1,011	5.2	255
Boone, KY.....	4.4	85.0	2.5	85	914	6.9	135
Fayette, KY.....	11.0	192.0	2.0	127	901	5.3	249
Jefferson, KY.....	25.4	460.1	1.5	176	1,096	8.2	54
Caddo, LA.....	7.3	112.8	-1.0	338	814	5.9	210
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.2	96.6	1.8	143	917	4.1	310
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	15.5	268.7	0.0	300	1,009	7.7	73
Jefferson, LA.....	13.9	190.7	-0.5	328	925	6.4	170
Lafayette, LA.....	9.5	129.2	-2.3	345	872	2.0	343
Orleans, LA.....	12.5	191.7	0.0	300	1,023	4.7	284
St. Tammany, LA.....	8.3	87.6	0.3	280	876	2.6	340
Cumberland, ME.....	14.0	176.2	1.7	157	1,015	8.8	38
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.2	267.3	2.0	127	1,120	4.8	278
Baltimore, MD.....	21.4	372.6	-0.1	308	1,075	7.7	73
Frederick, MD.....	6.4	99.8	1.0	218	985	4.6	289
Harford, MD.....	5.8	91.4	1.3	190	1,008	4.8	278
Howard, MD.....	10.1	167.9	0.6	259	1,309	6.2	189
Montgomery, MD.....	32.9	466.4	1.2	201	1,499	5.2	255
Prince George's, MD.....	15.9	317.7	2.9	55	1,086	6.1	199
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.6	334.6	0.7	248	1,253	3.8	318
Barnstable, MA.....	9.5	86.0	0.3	280	909	7.3	98
Bristol, MA.....	17.5	221.6	1.0	218	967	9.6	24
Essex, MA.....	25.2	317.9	-0.4	325	1,147	7.5	90
Hampden, MA.....	18.0	205.3	0.3	280	965	4.8	278
Middlesex, MA.....	54.7	885.5	1.4	181	1,716	9.0	34
Norfolk, MA.....	25.4	345.7	0.4	274	1,264	8.1	60
Plymouth, MA.....	15.8	186.5	1.1	209	965	5.8	215
Suffolk, MA.....	29.3	665.0	2.2	107	2,016	6.0	205

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2017	Percent change, first quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Worcester, MA.....	25.0	340.4	1.1	209	\$1,082	9.0	34
Genesee, MI.....	6.8	131.6	-0.3	320	840	3.6	325
Ingham, MI.....	6.0	150.8	1.9	138	987	3.8	318
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.0	117.5	1.5	176	1,031	7.4	92
Kent, MI.....	14.3	394.8	1.7	157	929	6.8	140
Macomb, MI.....	17.5	323.1	1.4	181	1,110	9.3	28
Oakland, MI.....	39.2	715.6	1.8	143	1,233	6.5	163
Ottawa, MI.....	5.6	122.1	2.0	127	894	10.1	15
Saginaw, MI.....	3.9	83.0	-0.1	308	857	7.7	73
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.1	210.4	2.1	114	1,109	6.4	170
Wayne, MI.....	30.5	710.6	1.6	168	1,226	6.8	140
Anoka, MN.....	7.0	121.0	2.1	114	948	4.9	274
Dakota, MN.....	9.7	183.5	0.6	259	1,063	6.4	170
Hennepin, MN.....	37.7	905.0	2.5	85	1,471	7.6	81
Olmsted, MN.....	3.3	95.4	0.8	237	1,231	5.7	228
Ramsey, MN.....	13.0	331.3	2.1	114	1,347	11.0	9
St. Louis, MN.....	5.2	96.2	0.7	248	831	6.4	170
Stearns, MN.....	4.2	85.8	2.1	114	910	11.4	7
Washington, MN.....	5.4	81.5	2.8	65	923	7.6	81
Harrison, MS.....	4.6	84.9	1.2	201	733	4.7	284
Hinds, MS.....	5.8	120.6	-0.5	328	887	5.2	255
Boone, MO.....	4.9	93.6	1.4	181	826	7.3	98
Clay, MO.....	5.7	103.3	3.2	34	940	5.0	267
Greene, MO.....	8.8	164.6	2.0	127	804	8.4	45
Jackson, MO.....	21.6	365.2	2.0	127	1,066	3.6	325
St. Charles, MO.....	9.3	145.6	2.3	98	914	6.8	140
St. Louis, MO.....	38.0	599.3	0.9	229	1,149	7.0	126
St. Louis City, MO.....	14.1	222.2	0.3	280	1,185	3.3	331
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.6	80.2	0.3	280	899	8.8	38
Douglas, NE.....	18.9	335.6	1.2	201	1,005	6.7	148
Lancaster, NE.....	10.2	166.9	0.2	287	846	5.4	244
Clark, NV.....	56.0	957.8	3.5	23	922	6.7	148
Washoe, NV.....	14.5	212.4	3.6	15	910	6.8	140
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.1	199.9	1.0	218	1,140	5.4	244
Merrimack, NH.....	5.1	76.1	0.6	259	964	6.4	170
Rockingham, NH.....	10.8	145.3	1.7	157	1,042	6.0	205
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	120.2	-1.3	341	886	5.6	233
Bergen, NJ.....	33.3	439.5	1.1	209	1,288	6.2	189
Burlington, NJ.....	11.0	201.7	2.3	98	1,102	6.2	189
Camden, NJ.....	12.1	202.3	1.8	143	1,010	5.4	244
Essex, NJ.....	20.6	340.4	1.6	168	1,466	7.0	126
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.4	107.2	3.6	15	875	4.8	278
Hudson, NJ.....	15.2	259.8	3.6	15	1,632	7.2	109
Mercer, NJ.....	11.2	243.9	0.2	287	1,483	4.1	310
Middlesex, NJ.....	22.3	419.2	2.7	73	1,326	3.1	332
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.2	251.8	0.6	259	1,070	5.7	228
Morris, NJ.....	17.1	284.5	0.4	274	1,766	4.1	310
Ocean, NJ.....	13.2	159.3	1.6	168	847	4.7	284
Passaic, NJ.....	12.7	166.9	0.9	229	1,015	3.6	325
Somerset, NJ.....	10.2	184.1	0.8	237	2,026	0.9	345

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2017	Percent change, first quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Union, NJ.....	14.4	216.9	0.6	259	\$1,423	7.6	81
Bernalillo, NM.....	18.3	321.9	0.5	269	896	6.7	148
Albany, NY.....	10.4	233.4	0.7	248	1,075	5.8	215
Bronx, NY.....	18.8	298.7	0.2	287	971	5.0	267
Broome, NY.....	4.6	86.3	0.2	287	813	7.4	92
Dutchess, NY.....	8.5	110.6	0.5	269	1,010	6.8	140
Erie, NY.....	24.9	465.3	0.8	237	957	7.0	126
Kings, NY.....	62.4	700.2	3.2	34	864	5.1	260
Monroe, NY.....	19.1	380.6	-0.1	308	971	5.3	249
Nassau, NY.....	54.2	619.4	1.3	190	1,175	4.4	298
New York, NY.....	129.2	2,436.8	1.3	190	2,954	6.3	183
Oneida, NY.....	5.4	104.3	1.7	157	815	5.8	215
Onondaga, NY.....	13.0	240.1	0.0	300	961	5.1	260
Orange, NY.....	10.5	140.1	0.8	237	888	7.6	81
Queens, NY.....	52.9	654.6	2.7	73	1,010	4.7	284
Richmond, NY.....	9.8	114.7	1.4	181	903	4.3	302
Rockland, NY.....	10.8	121.2	1.8	143	1,042	3.7	321
Saratoga, NY.....	6.0	83.3	1.4	181	952	8.4	45
Suffolk, NY.....	53.1	642.9	0.6	259	1,116	5.1	260
Westchester, NY.....	36.6	421.8	1.0	218	1,465	3.8	318
Buncombe, NC.....	9.1	128.6	2.3	98	796	8.4	45
Catawba, NC.....	4.4	86.9	2.6	79	826	10.9	11
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	118.9	-0.4	325	790	4.9	274
Durham, NC.....	8.3	198.4	2.1	114	1,388	5.8	215
Forsyth, NC.....	9.2	182.2	0.5	269	1,093	7.8	68
Guilford, NC.....	14.2	277.7	0.6	259	930	6.5	163
Mecklenburg, NC.....	36.9	672.1	2.5	85	1,469	7.8	68
New Hanover, NC.....	8.0	110.2	3.1	43	852	6.1	199
Wake, NC.....	33.7	532.5	2.8	65	1,104	4.6	289
Cass, ND.....	7.1	115.2	0.9	229	941	5.5	239
Butler, OH.....	7.8	152.1	2.4	95	991	9.9	19
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.8	709.4	0.1	294	1,114	6.7	148
Delaware, OH.....	5.3	85.3	2.1	114	1,171	7.3	98
Franklin, OH.....	31.7	737.5	2.3	98	1,106	6.2	189
Hamilton, OH.....	23.8	506.2	0.8	237	1,207	6.5	163
Lake, OH.....	6.3	93.4	-0.3	320	878	5.9	210
Lorain, OH.....	6.2	96.2	0.9	229	835	7.3	98
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	206.6	-0.3	320	946	7.0	126
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	95.2	-0.1	308	733	7.0	126
Montgomery, OH.....	11.8	250.4	0.0	300	904	7.9	63
Stark, OH.....	8.5	156.2	-0.2	314	773	6.6	158
Summit, OH.....	14.3	262.0	0.1	294	979	3.7	321
Warren, OH.....	4.9	89.7	1.1	209	996	5.8	215
Cleveland, OK.....	5.7	79.4	-0.3	320	744	6.4	170
Oklahoma, OK.....	27.8	440.0	-1.5	343	1,028	7.1	118
Tulsa, OK.....	22.2	346.5	-0.8	335	981	7.2	109
Clackamas, OR.....	14.6	160.5	3.3	31	964	5.1	260
Deschutes, OR.....	8.2	77.6	4.5	4	822	7.3	98
Jackson, OR.....	7.3	85.4	2.9	55	773	3.1	332
Lane, OR.....	11.9	153.1	2.8	65	802	6.2	189

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2017	Percent change, first quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Marion, OR.....	10.5	149.6	2.5	85	\$843	7.7	73
Multnomah, OR.....	34.4	498.3	1.8	143	1,109	2.6	340
Washington, OR.....	19.0	286.1	2.8	65	1,357	9.1	30
Allegheny, PA.....	35.8	685.0	0.8	237	1,203	7.2	109
Berks, PA.....	9.0	169.4	0.1	294	938	7.2	109
Bucks, PA.....	20.0	259.5	1.8	143	981	6.7	148
Butler, PA.....	5.1	83.7	-0.9	337	961	7.0	126
Chester, PA.....	15.5	246.4	1.1	209	1,408	6.2	189
Cumberland, PA.....	6.5	131.3	0.9	229	960	5.6	233
Dauphin, PA.....	7.6	177.9	0.1	294	1,060	5.8	215
Delaware, PA.....	14.2	220.0	1.2	201	1,220	7.9	63
Erie, PA.....	7.0	119.6	-1.0	338	799	4.3	302
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.8	96.4	-0.1	308	778	4.0	315
Lancaster, PA.....	13.5	233.3	1.2	201	881	6.5	163
Lehigh, PA.....	8.9	184.7	0.7	248	1,063	6.5	163
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	141.8	-0.2	314	825	7.4	92
Montgomery, PA.....	27.7	484.8	1.0	218	1,449	5.7	228
Northampton, PA.....	6.8	113.0	3.1	43	917	2.7	338
Philadelphia, PA.....	35.4	667.1	2.2	107	1,274	5.8	215
Washington, PA.....	5.5	84.3	0.0	300	1,183	9.1	30
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	131.1	-0.6	331	841	5.9	210
York, PA.....	9.2	176.0	0.8	237	911	6.2	189
Providence, RI.....	18.1	281.5	-0.1	308	1,115	7.6	81
Charleston, SC.....	15.0	243.7	2.3	98	949	6.6	158
Greenville, SC.....	13.4	264.3	2.0	127	907	5.8	215
Horry, SC.....	8.4	122.9	2.6	79	628	6.8	140
Lexington, SC.....	6.4	115.7	1.8	143	820	8.6	42
Richland, SC.....	9.9	218.9	1.3	190	931	7.1	118
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.1	136.1	3.6	15	891	4.5	296
York, SC.....	5.5	92.6	6.8	1	895	10.9	11
Minnehaha, SD.....	7.1	124.0	1.6	168	924	4.9	274
Davidson, TN.....	22.2	474.5	3.0	50	1,150	4.9	274
Hamilton, TN.....	9.5	198.6	1.7	157	944	7.4	92
Knox, TN.....	12.1	235.0	0.8	237	941	7.9	63
Rutherford, TN.....	5.5	123.1	3.7	10	907	7.7	73
Shelby, TN.....	20.4	488.2	0.7	248	1,059	7.1	118
Williamson, TN.....	8.5	127.0	4.6	3	1,287	7.1	118
Bell, TX.....	5.4	117.8	1.0	218	882	5.9	210
Bexar, TX.....	40.6	850.9	1.8	143	983	5.6	233
Brazoria, TX.....	5.7	104.8	0.6	259	1,115	3.6	325
Brazos, TX.....	4.5	102.3	2.1	114	765	6.4	170
Cameron, TX.....	6.5	138.6	1.1	209	614	4.2	307
Collin, TX.....	24.2	391.6	3.7	10	1,330	4.8	278
Dallas, TX.....	75.6	1,662.0	2.6	79	1,376	6.9	135
Denton, TX.....	14.6	235.4	3.8	8	988	7.2	109
El Paso, TX.....	15.0	300.2	2.0	127	730	6.0	205
Fort Bend, TX.....	12.9	176.6	1.7	157	1,023	2.9	337
Galveston, TX.....	6.2	109.9	3.7	10	951	2.7	338
Harris, TX.....	114.3	2,265.1	-0.2	314	1,443	3.9	316
Hidalgo, TX.....	12.2	255.0	2.0	127	642	5.4	244

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2017	Percent change, first quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Jefferson, TX.....	5.9	122.7	0.5	269	\$1,139	6.1	199
Lubbock, TX.....	7.5	138.0	1.5	176	796	5.2	255
McLennan, TX.....	5.2	112.3	2.3	98	854	6.9	135
Midland, TX.....	5.4	85.6	1.7	157	1,428	14.3	3
Montgomery, TX.....	11.1	172.5	1.6	168	1,072	4.7	284
Nueces, TX.....	8.3	163.5	1.9	138	913	7.7	73
Potter, TX.....	3.9	78.4	-0.6	331	818	5.1	260
Smith, TX.....	6.1	101.8	1.4	181	832	6.3	183
Tarrant, TX.....	42.5	863.4	2.8	65	1,063	6.3	183
Travis, TX.....	39.9	717.4	2.9	55	1,252	6.9	135
Webb, TX.....	5.3	99.6	2.5	85	675	4.2	307
Williamson, TX.....	10.4	162.5	3.6	15	1,135	12.4	5
Davis, UT.....	8.2	123.7	4.9	2	826	4.2	307
Salt Lake, UT.....	43.3	676.2	2.5	85	1,038	6.7	148
Utah, UT.....	15.5	225.1	4.5	4	849	7.3	98
Weber, UT.....	5.9	102.8	2.2	107	784	7.8	68
Chittenden, VT.....	6.8	99.8	-0.2	314	1,014	6.4	170
Arlington, VA.....	9.2	174.3	1.7	157	1,847	6.6	158
Chesterfield, VA.....	8.9	132.8	0.4	274	915	9.2	29
Fairfax, VA.....	37.1	594.7	1.1	209	1,748	7.7	73
Henrico, VA.....	11.4	190.5	0.8	237	1,119	9.7	23
Loudoun, VA.....	12.1	160.8	3.4	26	1,239	3.6	325
Prince William, VA.....	9.2	125.3	1.7	157	900	7.3	98
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.4	93.2	0.0	300	1,467	5.0	267
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.0	98.4	0.9	229	831	8.3	50
Newport News City, VA.....	3.9	96.5	0.1	294	1,064	4.6	289
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.8	141.6	1.2	201	1,025	4.3	302
Richmond City, VA.....	7.6	155.1	1.7	157	1,247	6.8	140
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	12.1	174.9	0.9	229	801	5.1	260
Benton, WA.....	5.8	85.0	3.4	26	1,039	5.6	233
Clark, WA.....	14.6	152.7	4.2	7	968	7.6	81
King, WA.....	86.8	1,335.4	3.2	34	1,601	10.0	17
Kitsap, WA.....	6.7	86.1	0.8	237	930	6.4	170
Pierce, WA.....	22.0	298.0	2.9	55	949	6.3	183
Snohomish, WA.....	20.8	282.3	0.6	259	1,186	5.8	215
Spokane, WA.....	15.7	215.0	1.6	168	906	7.2	109
Thurston, WA.....	8.2	112.1	3.7	10	932	5.1	260
Whatcom, WA.....	7.3	88.1	2.6	79	883	7.0	126
Yakima, WA.....	7.8	107.2	2.3	98	725	6.8	140
Kanawha, WV.....	5.8	98.7	-2.7	346	915	7.6	81
Brown, WI.....	6.7	153.1	1.3	190	962	6.4	170
Dane, WI.....	15.1	328.8	2.0	127	1,098	9.5	25
Milwaukee, WI.....	25.8	481.7	0.2	287	1,058	6.2	189
Outagamie, WI.....	5.1	106.4	1.3	190	900	5.5	239
Waukesha, WI.....	12.7	238.2	1.0	218	1,068	4.6	289
Winnebago, WI.....	3.7	92.4	1.0	218	1,016	2.5	342
San Juan, PR.....	10.8	242.7	-1.2	(⁵)	633	1.0	(⁵)

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

² Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 346 U.S. counties comprise 72.8 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2016-17 ²	First quarter 2017	Percent change, first quarter 2016-17 ²
United States ³	9,864.2	142,309.2	1.6	\$1,111	6.6
Private industry.....	9,565.9	120,451.2	1.7	1,121	7.0
Natural resources and mining.....	136.7	1,746.4	-0.1	1,218	5.3
Construction.....	781.7	6,595.2	3.3	1,130	7.5
Manufacturing.....	347.0	12,303.9	0.0	1,353	7.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,917.5	26,775.5	0.8	916	7.1
Information.....	160.4	2,797.2	0.5	2,210	10.0
Financial activities.....	866.2	7,993.6	1.6	2,279	7.9
Professional and business services.....	1,771.5	19,981.9	1.8	1,470	6.6
Education and health services.....	1,633.4	22,041.4	2.4	919	6.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	829.4	15,454.4	2.1	432	6.1
Other services.....	841.2	4,383.4	1.2	710	6.9
Government.....	298.3	21,858.0	0.7	1,056	5.0
Los Angeles, CA.....	474.6	4,359.4	1.3	1,216	7.2
Private industry.....	468.4	3,782.7	1.3	1,192	8.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.7	-6.1	1,262	7.3
Construction.....	13.7	133.8	2.0	1,188	7.7
Manufacturing.....	12.2	347.7	-3.9	1,438	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	53.1	809.6	0.6	975	8.5
Information.....	9.4	219.5	-3.6	2,350	10.3
Financial activities.....	25.3	216.6	0.5	2,388	8.6
Professional and business services.....	47.1	596.9	1.7	1,496	10.2
Education and health services.....	221.1	763.2	2.2	874	8.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	32.5	506.8	2.4	621	6.0
Other services.....	26.5	145.2	-0.5	707	6.0
Government.....	6.3	576.7	1.3	1,374	3.3
Cook, IL.....	154.2	2,531.8	0.4	1,365	6.9
Private industry.....	152.9	2,237.5	0.6	1,384	7.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.1	1.3	1,069	3.7
Construction.....	12.3	68.3	0.3	1,483	3.7
Manufacturing.....	6.3	183.4	-0.6	1,350	7.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	30.0	463.2	0.1	1,063	8.8
Information.....	2.6	50.2	-0.7	2,190	3.0
Financial activities.....	15.3	191.3	1.1	3,688	7.5
Professional and business services.....	32.6	464.3	-0.4	1,673	7.2
Education and health services.....	16.4	441.9	0.7	968	7.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.3	270.9	2.4	504	6.1
Other services.....	17.6	96.5	0.3	947	5.5
Government.....	1.3	294.3	-0.6	1,218	5.7
New York, NY.....	129.2	2,436.8	1.3	2,954	6.3
Private industry.....	128.4	2,170.4	1.4	3,155	6.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	-6.3	2,715	-0.6
Construction.....	2.3	40.0	-0.8	1,918	5.8
Manufacturing.....	2.1	25.2	-5.9	1,699	6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.3	249.6	-0.9	1,502	7.3
Information.....	4.9	158.8	2.9	3,390	6.0
Financial activities.....	19.5	368.0	-0.8	9,424	10.7
Professional and business services.....	26.9	564.2	1.9	2,625	1.3
Education and health services.....	10.0	351.3	1.6	1,282	5.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.8	294.3	1.8	877	5.9
Other services.....	20.5	102.5	0.9	1,276	5.8
Government.....	0.8	266.4	0.5	1,306	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2016-17 ²	First quarter 2017	Percent change, first quarter 2016-17 ²
Harris, TX.....	114.3	2,265.1	-0.2	\$1,443	3.9
Private industry.....	113.7	1,985.8	-0.5	1,490	4.1
Natural resources and mining.....	1.6	65.9	-7.4	4,687	9.0
Construction.....	7.3	158.2	-2.6	1,431	6.4
Manufacturing.....	4.8	167.9	-4.8	1,821	6.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.1	464.4	-0.3	1,349	6.1
Information.....	1.2	27.0	-1.7	1,632	9.2
Financial activities.....	12.0	125.0	1.6	2,311	7.3
Professional and business services.....	23.2	388.5	-0.8	1,813	1.1
Education and health services.....	16.0	290.7	2.3	1,007	5.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.9	230.3	1.1	446	3.2
Other services.....	11.7	65.9	1.1	821	6.3
Government.....	0.6	279.3	2.1	1,111	3.0
Maricopa, AZ.....	95.8	1,914.1	2.6	1,050	8.1
Private industry.....	95.1	1,701.2	2.8	1,054	8.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	8.5	1.9	1,191	15.2
Construction.....	6.8	105.7	4.8	1,070	10.2
Manufacturing.....	3.1	114.9	-1.3	1,535	5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.2	368.9	1.7	966	7.3
Information.....	1.4	34.4	0.5	1,542	14.4
Financial activities.....	10.6	173.0	5.4	1,555	8.4
Professional and business services.....	20.4	322.7	1.3	1,142	8.2
Education and health services.....	10.5	290.0	3.1	995	7.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	217.3	3.1	479	7.2
Other services.....	5.8	50.1	-2.7	817	23.6
Government.....	0.7	213.0	0.8	1,013	8.1
Dallas, TX.....	75.6	1,662.0	2.6	1,376	6.9
Private industry.....	75.0	1,488.9	2.9	1,403	7.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.0	-2.5	6,316	28.9
Construction.....	4.5	86.6	4.8	1,267	11.5
Manufacturing.....	2.7	111.0	0.4	1,919	13.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.9	335.9	2.9	1,128	7.0
Information.....	1.4	49.2	1.9	2,549	3.8
Financial activities.....	9.3	162.0	3.9	2,299	7.1
Professional and business services.....	17.0	337.3	3.1	1,516	4.8
Education and health services.....	9.4	196.3	2.8	1,065	4.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.7	158.7	3.0	509	4.7
Other services.....	7.0	42.4	0.6	829	8.5
Government.....	0.6	173.1	-0.4	1,147	4.7
Orange, CA.....	117.1	1,580.2	2.1	1,228	7.4
Private industry.....	115.6	1,424.7	2.2	1,208	7.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	3.0	0.6	868	-11.6
Construction.....	6.6	97.8	3.0	1,361	9.5
Manufacturing.....	4.9	156.6	-0.9	1,590	11.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.7	255.9	0.7	1,092	9.2
Information.....	1.3	26.6	1.0	2,311	14.3
Financial activities.....	11.0	117.1	1.4	2,058	8.6
Professional and business services.....	20.1	291.2	1.8	1,403	4.9
Education and health services.....	31.3	208.0	3.7	940	6.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.5	211.2	1.9	499	9.0
Other services.....	6.8	45.4	1.4	712	7.4
Government.....	1.5	155.5	1.2	1,413	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2016-17 ²	First quarter 2017	Percent change, first quarter 2016-17 ²
San Diego, CA.....	108.2	1,421.4	2.1	\$1,171	6.1
Private industry.....	106.3	1,187.2	2.1	1,149	6.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	8.9	-6.3	697	12.1
Construction.....	6.6	77.4	4.2	1,198	8.3
Manufacturing.....	3.2	107.1	0.6	1,767	11.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.1	222.8	0.9	968	3.9
Information.....	1.1	24.0	-0.1	1,912	4.0
Financial activities.....	9.8	72.1	1.3	1,750	10.5
Professional and business services.....	17.7	228.5	0.6	1,592	3.0
Education and health services.....	30.2	196.2	2.1	965	10.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.2	190.0	2.4	495	6.2
Other services.....	7.2	50.0	1.3	622	7.6
Government.....	1.9	234.2	2.3	1,280	5.0
King, WA.....	86.8	1,335.4	3.2	1,601	10.0
Private industry.....	86.3	1,165.1	3.4	1,638	10.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.7	-3.1	1,184	-41.9
Construction.....	6.6	68.2	5.6	1,367	10.0
Manufacturing.....	2.5	101.7	-3.5	1,890	10.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.4	256.7	6.1	1,533	13.0
Information.....	2.2	100.2	6.5	3,949	14.4
Financial activities.....	6.6	66.6	3.0	2,118	5.8
Professional and business services.....	17.6	220.2	2.1	1,797	6.0
Education and health services.....	19.4	170.6	3.2	1,055	12.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.2	133.8	3.5	545	9.0
Other services.....	9.2	44.3	2.5	885	4.4
Government.....	0.5	170.3	2.0	1,346	6.4
Miami-Dade, FL.....	98.0	1,130.2	1.9	1,053	8.2
Private industry.....	97.6	990.4	1.9	1,031	7.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	10.1	0.6	587	13.8
Construction.....	6.5	45.7	7.7	989	6.2
Manufacturing.....	2.9	41.0	1.7	934	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.9	280.7	1.0	964	8.7
Information.....	1.6	18.2	1.3	1,977	13.4
Financial activities.....	10.7	77.8	4.3	2,010	8.1
Professional and business services.....	21.8	156.8	2.8	1,215	7.9
Education and health services.....	10.5	178.1	2.2	952	5.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	140.9	-1.1	587	3.5
Other services.....	8.4	39.8	1.0	630	9.0
Government.....	0.3	139.8	1.9	1,209	11.5

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Note: Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2016 annual average employment. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2017

State	Establishments, first quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2016-17	First quarter 2017	Percent change, first quarter 2016-17
United States ²	9,864.2	142,309.2	1.6	\$1,111	6.6
Alabama.....	123.7	1,928.9	1.4	893	6.2
Alaska.....	22.1	312.8	-1.8	1,061	3.9
Arizona.....	156.8	2,743.0	2.4	991	8.1
Arkansas.....	89.6	1,199.9	0.7	859	8.5
California.....	1,512.5	16,831.4	2.3	1,295	7.6
Colorado.....	196.1	2,573.2	2.3	1,136	7.5
Connecticut.....	118.0	1,651.5	0.1	1,417	4.0
Delaware.....	31.6	433.2	0.8	1,185	10.7
District of Columbia.....	39.5	760.7	1.2	1,885	7.0
Florida.....	679.4	8,532.6	2.8	949	7.2
Georgia.....	276.1	4,317.1	2.7	1,068	6.1
Hawaii.....	41.5	653.6	0.9	954	6.8
Idaho.....	60.2	690.4	3.0	775	7.0
Illinois.....	408.2	5,842.0	0.5	1,195	6.3
Indiana.....	164.1	2,985.8	1.2	918	7.6
Iowa.....	101.4	1,518.3	0.0	899	6.5
Kansas.....	90.9	1,368.0	0.4	888	6.7
Kentucky.....	124.1	1,864.1	1.1	879	6.9
Louisiana.....	130.4	1,901.3	-0.5	906	5.5
Maine.....	54.4	586.7	1.0	860	7.2
Maryland.....	171.0	2,626.0	1.2	1,171	5.8
Massachusetts.....	251.3	3,464.0	1.1	1,428	7.7
Michigan.....	241.9	4,230.6	1.7	1,041	6.8
Minnesota.....	164.7	2,806.4	2.1	1,149	7.9
Mississippi.....	73.2	1,122.9	0.1	750	5.3
Missouri.....	201.7	2,767.0	1.4	930	5.9
Montana.....	47.6	451.5	1.4	800	6.5
Nebraska.....	72.0	960.7	0.4	868	6.4
Nevada.....	81.3	1,311.6	3.8	932	6.9
New Hampshire.....	51.4	643.2	1.2	1,070	7.3
New Jersey.....	272.0	3,955.1	1.5	1,333	5.0
New Mexico.....	58.2	803.3	0.2	838	5.9
New York.....	646.6	9,159.3	1.3	1,541	5.9
North Carolina.....	270.0	4,287.0	1.8	991	6.9
North Dakota.....	31.8	405.7	-1.0	953	5.0
Ohio.....	294.8	5,278.3	0.8	976	6.7
Oklahoma.....	109.8	1,563.9	-1.0	883	5.9
Oregon.....	149.4	1,855.0	2.5	984	5.4
Pennsylvania.....	358.6	5,712.3	0.8	1,078	6.5
Rhode Island.....	37.1	465.4	0.3	1,055	7.2
South Carolina.....	125.9	2,017.9	2.2	864	7.3
South Dakota.....	33.0	413.4	0.7	819	6.2
Tennessee.....	156.8	2,906.2	1.8	945	6.7
Texas.....	668.0	11,924.5	1.7	1,124	5.5
Utah.....	96.7	1,411.3	3.1	905	6.6
Vermont.....	25.3	305.6	0.2	889	6.7
Virginia.....	265.5	3,796.3	1.4	1,129	6.9
Washington.....	241.1	3,225.9	2.6	1,215	8.6
West Virginia.....	49.8	678.2	-0.8	837	7.6
Wisconsin.....	171.0	2,803.7	1.1	933	6.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, first quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2016-17	First quarter 2017	Percent change, first quarter 2016-17
Wyoming.....	26.0	262.4	-2.3	\$880	3.3
Puerto Rico.....	46.2	887.7	-0.9	526	1.2
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	38.7	0.0	797	3.1

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 2016-17 (U.S. average = 1.6 percent)

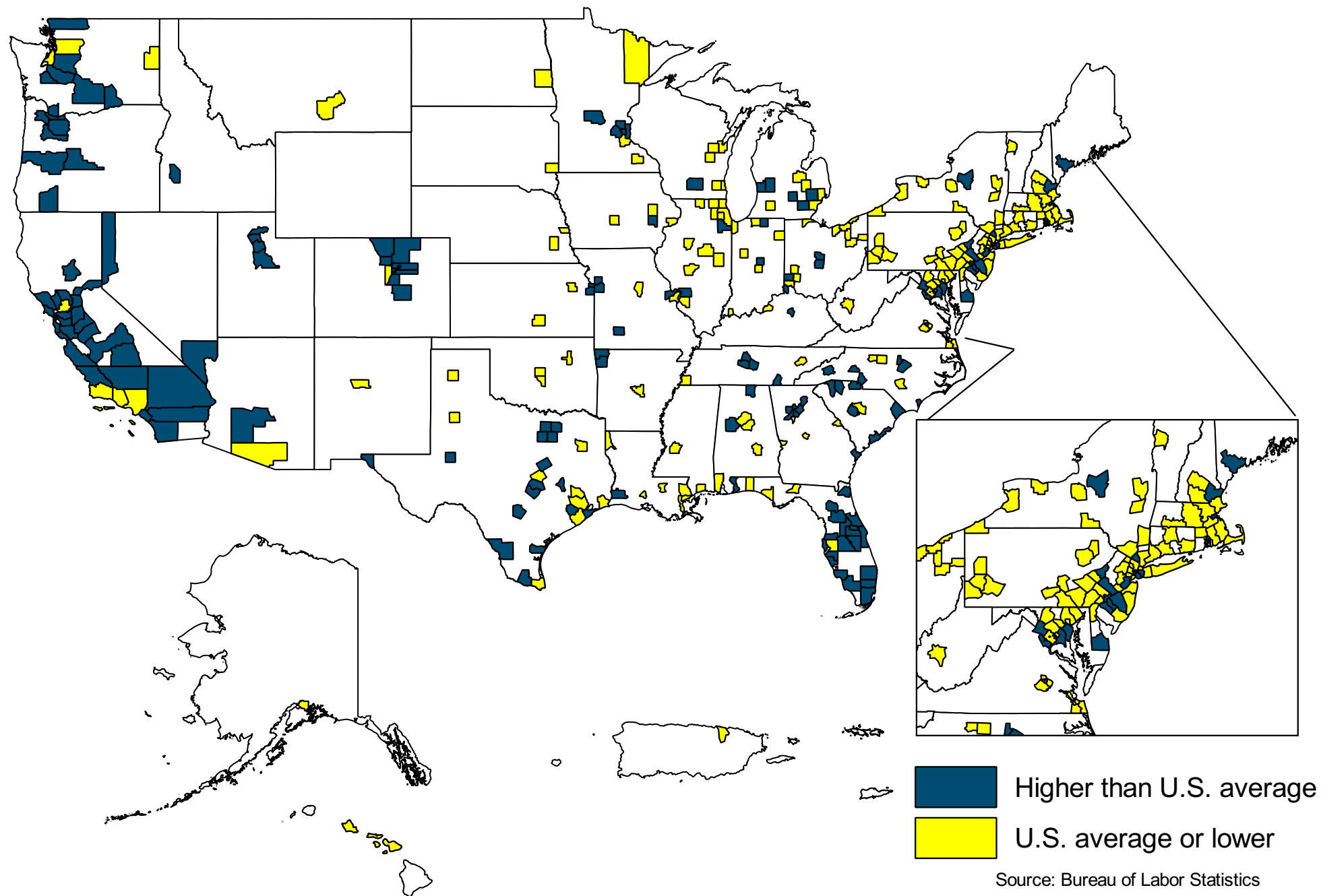


Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, first quarter 2016-17 (U.S. average = 6.6 percent)

