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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

First Quarter 2016

From March 2015 to March 2016, **employment** increased in 318 of the 344 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Williamson, Tenn., had the largest percentage increase with a gain of 7.9 percent over the year, above the national job growth rate of 2.0 percent. Within Williamson, the largest employment increase occurred in professional and business services, which gained 3,598 jobs over the year (11.9 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 9.0 percent. Within Midland, natural resources and mining had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 3,292 jobs (-15.0 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, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry. These detailed data are published within 6 months following the end of each calendar quarter.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** decreased 0.5 percent over the year, declining to $1,043 in the first quarter of 2016. This is one of only seven declines in the history of the series which dates back to 1978. McLean, Ill., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 13.3 percent. Within McLean, an average weekly wage loss of $659 (-31.4 percent) in financial activities made the largest contribution to the county's decrease in average weekly wages. Clayton, Ga., experienced the largest percentage increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 15.5 percent over the year. Within Clayton, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth with an increase of $305 (23.7 percent) over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, March 2015-16 (U.S. average = 2.0 percent)

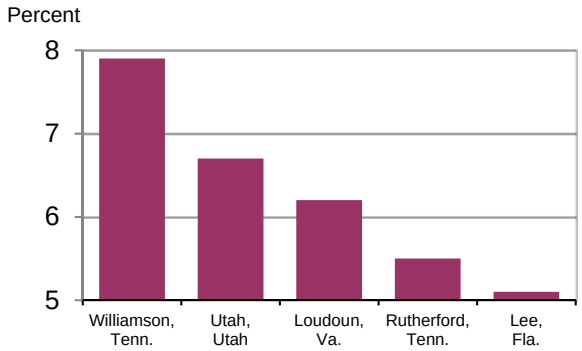
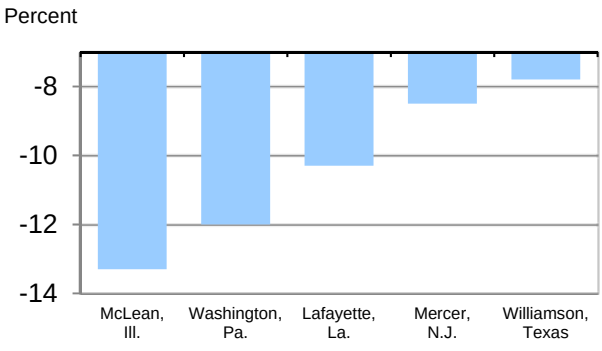


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent decline in average weekly wages, first quarter 2015-16 (U.S. average = -0.5 percent)



Large County Employment

In March 2016, national employment was 140.1 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 2.0 percent, or 2.7 million. In March 2016, the 344 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 72.6 percent of total U.S. employment and 78.8 percent of total wages. These 344 counties had a net job growth of 2.1 million over the year, accounting for 77.9 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.) The five counties with the largest increases in employment levels had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 277,300 jobs, which was 10.3 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 25 of the largest counties from March 2015 to March 2016. Midland, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-9.0 percent), followed by Lafayette, La.; Gregg, Texas; McLean, Ill.; and Weld, Colo. (See table 1.)

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

Employment in large counties					
March 2016 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, March 2015-16 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, March 2015-16	
United States	140,070.8	United States	2,683.0	United States	2.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,309.9	Los Angeles, Calif.	79.7	Williamson, Tenn.	7.9
Cook, Ill.	2,515.9	Maricopa, Ariz.	58.9	Utah, Utah	6.7
New York, N.Y.	2,396.8	Dallas, Texas	49.4	Loudoun, Va.	6.2
Harris, Texas	2,256.9	New York, N.Y.	44.8	Rutherford, Tenn.	5.5
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,864.4	King, Wash.	44.5	Lee, Fla.	5.1
Dallas, Texas	1,614.7	Orange, Calif.	35.8	Benton, Ark.	5.0
Orange, Calif.	1,545.7	San Francisco, Calif.	32.1	Osceola, Fla.	5.0
San Diego, Calif.	1,388.4	Fulton, Ga.	31.4	San Francisco, Calif.	4.8
King, Wash.	1,294.1	Riverside, Calif.	31.0	Riverside, Calif.	4.7
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,107.3	San Diego, Calif.	30.9	Washoe, Nev.	4.7
		Cook, Ill.	30.9	Horry, S.C.	4.7

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation decreased to $1,043, a 0.5 percent decrease, during the year ending in the first quarter of 2016. Among the 344 largest counties, 167 had over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) McLean, Ill., had the largest percentage wage decrease among the largest U.S. counties (-13.3 percent). (See table B.)

Of the 344 largest counties, 164 experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. Clayton, Ga., had the largest percentage increase in average weekly wages (15.5 percent), followed by King, Wash.; San Mateo, Calif.; Ventura, Calif.; and Merrimack, N.H. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, first quarter 2016		Decrease in average weekly wage, first quarter 2015-16		Percent decrease in average weekly wage, first quarter 2015-16	
United States	$1,043	United States	-$5	United States	-0.5
New York, N.Y.	$2,783	Washington, Pa.	-$146	McLean, Ill.	-13.3
Santa Clara, Calif.	2,210	McLean, Ill.	-137	Washington, Pa.	-12.0
San Mateo, Calif.	2,195	Mercer, N.J.	-129	Lafayette, La.	-10.3
San Francisco, Calif.	2,054	Lafayette, La.	-98	Mercer, N.J.	-8.5
Somerset, N.J.	2,022	Somerset, N.J.	-93	Williamson, Texas	-7.8
Fairfield, Conn.	1,899	Williamson, Texas	-85	Orange, Calif.	-6.4
Suffolk, Mass.	1,890	Orange, Calif.	-78	Allegheny, Pa.	-6.2
Washington, D.C.	1,766	Midland, Texas	-76	Tulsa, Okla.	-5.9
Arlington, Va.	1,734	Allegheny, Pa.	-75	Gregg, Texas	-5.9
Morris, N.J.	1,696	Morris, N.J.	-74	St. Louis, Minn.	-5.8
		Harris, Texas	-74		

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Among the 10 largest counties, 9 had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in March 2016. King, Wash., had the largest gain (3.6 percent). Within King, professional and business services had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 9,047 jobs, or 4.4 percent. Harris, Texas, had the only percentage decrease in employment among the 10 largest counties (-1.2 percent). (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages decreased over the year in 8 of the 10 largest U.S. counties. Orange, Calif., experienced the largest percentage loss in average weekly wages (-6.4 percent). Within Orange, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage decline. Within professional and business services, average weekly wages decreased by $388, or -22.4 percent, over the year. King, Wash., had the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (5.1 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. March 2016 employment and 2016 first quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.7 million employer reports cover 140.1 million full- and part-time workers. Data for the first quarter of 2016 will be available electronically later at www.bls.gov/cew/. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Additional information about the QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

Several BLS regional offices issue QCEW news releases targeted to local data users. For links to these releases, see www.bls.gov/cew/cewregional.htm.

The County Employment and Wages release for second quarter 2016 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, December 7, 2016.

County Changes for the 2016 County Employment and Wages News Releases

Counties with annual average employment of 75,000 or more in 2015 are included in this release and will be included in future 2016 releases. Four counties have been added to the publication tables: Merced, Calif.; Napa, Calif.; Bay, Fla.; and Merrimack, N.H. 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.

Change in Oregon Public University Classification

Prior to this release, public universities in the state of Oregon were classified in QCEW under state government ownership. Beginning with data in this release for first quarter 2016, QCEW classifies these establishments in local government ownership. The industry classification for these institutions has not changed.

This change in ownership resulted from the passage in 2011 and 2013 of state legislation which created a new legal entity called “universities with governing boards.” Public universities in Oregon were reorganized in 2014 and 2015 under this new legal entity. They are now independent public bodies that can establish their budgets without state approval. This new political subdivision will be classified under local government ownership.

For more information, contact the Oregon Labor Market Information group at sf202_or@bls.gov.

Technical Note

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

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

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	• Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.7 million establishments in first quarter of 2016	• Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.6 million private-sector employers	• Sample survey: 623,000 establishments
Coverage	• UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws	• UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: • UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers • Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	• Quarterly – Within 6 months after the end of each quarter	• Quarterly – 7 months after the end of each quarter	• Monthly – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	• Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	• Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	• Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	• Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry	• Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level • Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level	• Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	• Major uses include: – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys	• Major uses include: – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm	• Major uses include: – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	• www.bls.gov/cew/	• www.bls.gov/bdm/	• www.bls.gov/ces/

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

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

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

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2014 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2015, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2015 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2014 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* are now available at http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn14.htm. The 2015 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2016.

News releases on quarterly measures of gross job flows also are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover (Business Employment Dynamics), telephone (202) 691-6467; (http://www.bls.gov/bdm/); (e-mail: 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: 1-800-877-8339.

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

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2016	Percent change, first quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
United States[4]	9,693.5	140,070.8	2.0	-	$1,043	-0.5	-
Jefferson, AL	18.1	337.5	0.9	273	1,030	-3.5	311
Madison, AL	9.3	189.9	3.4	55	1,066	1.1	88
Mobile, AL	9.9	168.4	0.8	283	819	-1.7	254
Montgomery, AL	6.4	130.0	1.5	224	810	0.7	114
Shelby, AL	5.6	83.5	1.6	211	991	0.3	144
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.4	90.9	0.1	316	800	0.5	129
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.4	149.3	-1.1	331	1,065	-2.9	300
Maricopa, AZ	94.8	1,864.4	3.3	63	972	-1.5	247
Pima, AZ	18.7	359.2	1.2	251	829	1.3	72
Benton, AR	6.0	113.4	5.0	6	1,266	-2.8	298
Pulaski, AR	14.4	246.4	1.9	176	896	1.0	98
Washington, AR	5.9	102.4	3.6	44	798	3.2	14
Alameda, CA	60.6	739.0	2.0	168	1,353	1.3	72
Butte, CA	8.1	79.1	2.4	130	723	0.1	155
Contra Costa, CA	31.2	354.0	3.4	55	1,285	-1.2	233
Fresno, CA	33.1	365.1	2.4	130	774	0.8	108
Kern, CA	17.9	294.7	-0.8	326	847	-2.4	287
Los Angeles, CA	464.3	4,309.9	1.9	176	1,138	2.1	34
Marin, CA	12.3	112.5	1.7	200	1,282	3.8	8
Merced, CA	6.3	72.8	0.9	273	742	1.2	79
Monterey, CA	13.4	169.4	0.3	310	852	0.5	129
Napa, CA	5.7	73.6	0.7	289	957	1.8	47
Orange, CA	113.9	1,545.7	2.4	130	1,143	-6.4	338
Placer, CA	12.3	153.6	4.6	12	995	1.0	98
Riverside, CA	58.7	686.0	4.7	9	823	-4.5	325
Sacramento, CA	54.7	630.6	2.7	109	1,102	-0.3	191
San Bernardino, CA	54.9	694.1	2.4	130	822	1.2	79
San Diego, CA	105.9	1,388.4	2.3	142	1,108	-2.0	270
San Francisco, CA	59.4	696.4	4.8	8	2,054	-2.1	277
San Joaquin, CA	17.4	234.2	3.6	44	821	0.7	114
San Luis Obispo, CA	10.2	115.7	1.4	235	821	2.0	38
San Mateo, CA	27.4	383.9	2.6	116	2,195	4.8	3
Santa Barbara, CA	15.1	192.4	0.3	310	933	0.1	155
Santa Clara, CA	69.7	1,025.7	3.1	78	2,210	1.9	42
Santa Cruz, CA	9.5	98.3	2.0	168	881	3.2	14
Solano, CA	10.8	134.2	3.5	50	1,070	1.9	42
Sonoma, CA	19.5	198.9	2.4	130	923	0.0	165
Stanislaus, CA	14.9	179.3	2.7	109	840	1.7	59
Tulare, CA	9.8	152.7	1.9	176	708	2.8	18
Ventura, CA	25.8	319.6	0.2	314	1,083	4.4	4
Yolo, CA	6.5	97.2	1.0	263	1,028	0.7	114
Adams, CO	10.3	193.6	2.7	109	941	1.1	88
Arapahoe, CO	21.3	317.2	2.6	116	1,248	-0.2	187
Boulder, CO	14.6	174.0	2.3	142	1,176	-1.6	250
Denver, CO	30.4	485.3	2.8	99	1,312	-3.0	301
Douglas, CO	11.4	113.9	3.0	86	1,195	-2.1	277
El Paso, CO	18.5	259.3	3.6	44	877	-0.8	219
Jefferson, CO	19.4	229.6	2.4	130	1,024	0.5	129
Larimer, CO	11.5	148.3	3.8	33	897	-1.0	222
Weld, CO	6.9	99.2	-2.6	339	895	-3.8	316

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2016	Percent change, first quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT	35.0	419.6	0.9	273	$1,899	-1.7	254
Hartford, CT	27.3	501.1	0.3	310	1,363	-3.1	305
New Haven, CT	23.6	359.4	1.0	263	1,042	0.7	114
New London, CT	7.3	120.6	1.4	235	1,033	-0.1	177
New Castle, DE	19.2	282.8	0.7	289	1,224	-3.7	314
Washington, DC	38.7	749.6	2.0	168	1,766	0.4	137
Alachua, FL	7.0	126.5	3.3	63	807	0.6	123
Bay, FL	5.5	78.2	1.6	211	711	0.1	155
Brevard, FL	15.2	197.4	2.0	168	846	-1.6	250
Broward, FL	67.8	780.4	2.8	99	926	0.2	147
Collier, FL	13.3	143.8	2.4	130	844	2.2	32
Duval, FL	28.3	482.9	3.1	78	991	-0.2	187
Escambia, FL	8.1	129.2	3.1	78	783	2.1	34
Hillsborough, FL	40.4	667.4	3.8	33	977	0.4	137
Lake, FL	7.8	92.7	3.2	69	653	0.8	108
Lee, FL	20.9	254.1	5.1	5	771	1.3	72
Leon, FL	8.5	145.3	1.3	242	780	0.6	123
Manatee, FL	10.3	121.0	3.2	69	749	3.5	11
Marion, FL	8.1	98.9	2.2	150	671	1.4	70
Miami-Dade, FL	95.9	1,107.3	2.7	109	972	-0.3	191
Okaloosa, FL	6.2	81.4	3.0	86	795	-1.1	224
Orange, FL	40.0	789.2	3.7	41	895	0.6	123
Osceola, FL	6.4	88.4	5.0	6	665	-0.7	216
Palm Beach, FL	54.2	591.1	4.3	18	995	-0.6	211
Pasco, FL	10.5	113.1	3.7	41	670	1.8	47
Pinellas, FL	32.1	416.8	2.5	124	865	0.0	165
Polk, FL	12.8	209.8	2.9	94	754	2.4	24
Sarasota, FL	15.4	164.1	2.8	99	800	1.1	88
Seminole, FL	14.5	180.0	4.5	14	833	0.2	147
Volusia, FL	13.9	167.6	3.3	63	694	0.3	144
Bibb, GA	4.5	81.2	2.3	142	778	0.9	102
Chatham, GA	8.6	147.0	2.7	109	833	-1.9	264
Clayton, GA	4.5	120.4	4.0	28	1,146	15.5	1
Cobb, GA	23.7	342.8	3.4	55	1,128	0.6	123
DeKalb, GA	19.7	290.6	1.5	224	1,085	1.5	66
Fulton, GA	46.8	808.9	4.0	28	1,562	2.8	18
Gwinnett, GA	26.8	339.4	3.2	69	989	-0.9	220
Hall, GA	4.7	81.9	4.6	12	810	-1.6	250
Muscogee, GA	4.9	92.8	0.1	316	851	1.2	79
Richmond, GA	4.8	103.9	-0.3	320	825	-0.4	201
Honolulu, HI	25.5	470.1	1.3	242	935	1.9	42
Ada, ID	14.4	222.3	4.2	21	839	-3.9	317
Champaign, IL	4.4	87.8	-0.8	326	859	0.9	102
Cook, IL	154.9	2,515.9	1.2	251	1,278	-0.2	187
DuPage, IL	38.4	605.2	1.2	251	1,204	0.4	137
Kane, IL	13.8	202.0	1.0	263	860	0.2	147
Lake, IL	22.4	325.4	1.0	263	1,532	-3.2	307
McHenry, IL	8.8	93.8	1.2	251	805	-0.5	207
McLean, IL	3.8	82.6	-2.7	340	893	-13.3	343
Madison, IL	6.0	96.0	0.3	310	782	-2.1	277

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2016	Percent change, first quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
Peoria, IL	4.6	99.1	-0.9	328	$1,035	-3.2	307
St. Clair, IL	5.5	92.5	0.5	303	761	0.9	102
Sangamon, IL	5.3	128.2	-0.1	319	988	-1.1	224
Will, IL	16.2	219.9	2.0	168	851	0.2	147
Winnebago, IL	6.7	126.1	0.9	273	832	-1.4	243
Allen, IN	8.8	180.4	1.9	176	835	-0.7	216
Elkhart, IN	4.7	126.3	3.4	55	849	1.8	47
Hamilton, IN	9.1	134.0	4.4	16	1,027	-0.4	201
Lake, IN	10.4	183.3	-0.4	321	850	-4.2	319
Marion, IN	23.9	583.6	1.4	235	1,069	-0.4	201
St. Joseph, IN	5.8	121.3	3.0	86	781	-1.1	224
Tippecanoe, IN	3.4	81.8	0.8	283	871	0.2	147
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	105.6	0.8	283	799	-3.0	301
Johnson, IA	4.1	82.0	1.1	260	906	1.1	88
Linn, IA	6.6	128.3	0.4	306	954	-4.6	328
Polk, IA	16.9	288.5	2.5	124	1,058	-1.3	239
Scott, IA	5.5	89.1	0.9	273	793	0.0	165
Johnson, KS	22.9	331.4	0.9	273	1,041	-4.3	322
Sedgwick, KS	12.7	248.3	0.9	273	871	-4.2	319
Shawnee, KS	5.3	95.9	0.6	295	844	3.3	13
Wyandotte, KS	3.6	89.0	1.8	192	951	-1.9	264
Boone, KY	4.3	82.3	3.8	33	853	2.2	32
Fayette, KY	10.7	187.6	1.7	200	861	-2.4	287
Jefferson, KY	25.1	454.0	2.8	99	1,013	-0.3	191
Caddo, LA	7.2	114.3	-1.0	330	776	-2.0	270
Calcasieu, LA	5.0	94.2	2.8	99	889	3.6	10
East Baton Rouge, LA	15.0	269.8	1.0	263	930	-1.5	247
Jefferson, LA	13.4	191.9	-1.2	332	875	-1.0	222
Lafayette, LA	9.3	132.1	-5.5	342	857	-10.3	341
Orleans, LA	12.0	193.1	1.8	192	981	-2.0	270
St. Tammany, LA	7.8	87.1	2.0	168	852	-3.0	301
Cumberland, ME	13.5	173.0	1.9	176	935	1.1	88
Anne Arundel, MD	15.0	260.9	2.1	158	1,068	-0.5	207
Baltimore, MD	21.2	372.6	1.7	200	993	0.0	165
Frederick, MD	6.4	98.5	1.8	192	940	-2.5	293
Harford, MD	5.8	89.6	1.5	224	961	-2.1	277
Howard, MD	9.9	165.6	2.6	116	1,233	-0.4	201
Montgomery, MD	32.7	459.0	1.4	235	1,403	-0.6	211
Prince George's, MD	15.8	306.6	1.5	224	1,022	-1.9	264
Baltimore City, MD	13.6	333.3	1.2	251	1,210	-2.6	295
Barnstable, MA	9.3	85.7	3.0	86	846	0.7	114
Bristol, MA	17.1	219.1	2.3	142	896	-4.3	322
Essex, MA	24.0	317.1	1.7	200	1,069	1.8	47
Hampden, MA	17.5	204.2	1.5	224	921	0.7	114
Middlesex, MA	53.4	873.3	1.8	192	1,568	-3.5	311
Norfolk, MA	24.7	343.1	2.4	130	1,191	0.4	137
Plymouth, MA	15.2	184.0	2.4	130	916	1.8	47
Suffolk, MA	27.8	646.0	2.7	109	1,890	-1.2	233
Worcester, MA	24.0	334.6	1.7	200	996	1.8	47
Genesee, MI	6.9	131.5	0.8	283	808	-1.8	260

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2016	Percent change, first quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
Ingham, MI	6.0	147.7	2.9	94	$951	0.0	165
Kalamazoo, MI	5.0	115.8	2.2	150	961	0.8	108
Kent, MI	14.2	388.1	3.0	86	870	1.6	63
Macomb, MI	17.6	314.2	2.3	142	1,028	2.7	20
Oakland, MI	39.0	706.1	2.3	142	1,147	-0.1	177
Ottawa, MI	5.6	120.0	4.5	14	816	-2.4	287
Saginaw, MI	4.0	83.7	1.9	176	801	1.9	42
Washtenaw, MI	8.1	205.6	2.1	158	1,047	1.2	79
Wayne, MI	30.6	699.6	1.0	263	1,156	1.1	88
Anoka, MN	6.7	118.0	1.4	235	901	-1.2	233
Dakota, MN	9.3	181.9	0.5	303	997	-1.7	254
Hennepin, MN	38.3	888.5	2.2	150	1,361	-1.9	264
Olmsted, MN	3.2	95.1	4.1	25	1,162	1.1	88
Ramsey, MN	12.6	323.1	1.0	263	1,215	-3.1	305
St. Louis, MN	5.1	94.5	-0.9	328	786	-5.8	334
Stearns, MN	4.1	83.4	0.4	306	822	3.5	11
Washington, MN	5.2	78.5	3.2	69	856	-1.7	254
Harrison, MS	4.5	83.7	1.6	211	702	-1.1	224
Hinds, MS	5.9	120.5	0.7	289	850	1.1	88
Boone, MO	4.8	92.2	2.6	116	770	-0.3	191
Clay, MO	5.5	99.8	3.8	33	896	1.2	79
Greene, MO	8.5	161.7	1.7	200	740	-1.9	264
Jackson, MO	20.9	359.3	1.6	211	1,030	2.1	34
St. Charles, MO	9.0	141.3	2.5	124	856	0.1	155
St. Louis, MO	36.0	592.2	1.6	211	1,074	-2.3	284
St. Louis City, MO	13.1	222.2	1.3	242	1,147	-2.4	287
Yellowstone, MT	6.5	80.4	1.6	211	822	-1.4	243
Douglas, NE	18.8	332.8	1.9	176	947	-1.5	247
Lancaster, NE	10.0	166.6	1.9	176	802	0.6	123
Clark, NV	55.6	923.8	2.8	99	866	1.5	66
Washoe, NV	14.8	205.6	4.7	9	853	0.2	147
Hillsborough, NH	12.2	197.7	1.9	176	1,085	1.3	72
Merrimack, NH	5.1	75.6	1.2	251	907	4.3	5
Rockingham, NH	10.8	142.8	3.1	78	982	0.0	165
Atlantic, NJ	6.6	121.7	1.2	251	838	0.5	129
Bergen, NJ	33.1	440.3	1.3	242	1,227	-0.3	191
Burlington, NJ	11.1	198.0	2.3	142	1,035	-2.2	282
Camden, NJ	12.1	198.7	3.5	50	960	0.2	147
Essex, NJ	20.6	338.4	1.9	176	1,362	0.3	144
Gloucester, NJ	6.3	103.1	3.3	63	840	-1.2	233
Hudson, NJ	14.7	248.6	3.2	69	1,523	-1.4	243
Mercer, NJ	11.2	241.8	2.9	94	1,395	-8.5	340
Middlesex, NJ	22.1	409.0	2.2	150	1,299	-2.1	277
Monmouth, NJ	20.2	251.8	3.1	78	1,006	1.2	79
Morris, NJ	17.1	283.9	2.1	158	1,696	-4.2	319
Ocean, NJ	13.0	156.8	3.7	41	809	2.3	29
Passaic, NJ	12.4	164.9	1.0	263	981	1.3	72
Somerset, NJ	10.1	181.4	2.9	94	2,022	-4.4	324
Union, NJ	14.3	216.4	([5])	-	1,324	([5])	-
Bernalillo, NM	18.3	319.4	1.3	242	841	-0.4	201

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2016	Percent change, first quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
Albany, NY	10.4	230.0	0.7	289	$1,023	2.0	38
Bronx, NY	18.7	300.2	1.2	251	927	2.5	23
Broome, NY	4.6	86.2	0.5	303	758	0.4	137
Dutchess, NY	8.5	109.5	0.6	295	954	-0.6	211
Erie, NY	24.8	459.9	1.1	260	893	0.9	102
Kings, NY	61.1	678.4	3.8	33	825	1.5	66
Monroe, NY	18.9	381.3	1.7	200	923	-1.1	224
Nassau, NY	54.1	614.0	2.2	150	1,128	2.4	24
New York, NY	130.3	2,396.8	1.9	176	2,783	-1.9	264
Oneida, NY	5.4	102.3	0.7	289	771	1.3	72
Onondaga, NY	13.1	241.0	0.9	273	916	1.9	42
Orange, NY	10.4	138.3	1.6	211	826	1.8	47
Queens, NY	52.2	639.1	3.0	86	963	2.6	21
Richmond, NY	9.8	113.5	2.6	116	865	4.2	6
Rockland, NY	10.6	118.1	1.8	192	1,007	-0.5	207
Saratoga, NY	5.9	82.4	2.1	158	881	0.0	165
Suffolk, NY	52.7	635.9	1.5	224	1,060	1.2	79
Westchester, NY	36.7	417.1	1.9	176	1,416	0.1	155
Buncombe, NC	8.9	125.6	4.3	18	738	1.7	59
Catawba, NC	4.4	84.6	4.0	28	748	-1.2	233
Cumberland, NC	6.3	119.6	1.5	224	751	1.8	47
Durham, NC	8.1	193.1	1.8	192	1,315	-3.7	314
Forsyth, NC	9.3	181.3	1.2	251	1,019	0.4	137
Guilford, NC	14.4	275.3	1.6	211	871	-3.4	310
Mecklenburg, NC	36.8	652.1	4.1	25	1,365	-1.8	260
New Hanover, NC	7.8	107.2	3.4	55	802	2.4	24
Wake, NC	32.9	517.6	4.2	21	1,053	1.2	79
Cass, ND	6.9	114.3	0.6	295	895	-2.2	282
Butler, OH	7.6	147.9	3.6	44	900	-0.1	177
Cuyahoga, OH	35.6	707.5	0.9	273	1,048	-2.0	270
Delaware, OH	5.0	82.7	3.3	63	1,096	0.0	165
Franklin, OH	31.1	724.2	3.1	78	1,041	0.1	155
Hamilton, OH	23.6	501.2	1.6	211	1,106	-1.1	224
Lake, OH	6.3	93.3	0.8	283	833	0.0	165
Lorain, OH	6.2	95.3	1.0	263	782	-2.7	297
Lucas, OH	10.1	207.5	2.4	130	886	0.5	129
Mahoning, OH	5.9	96.6	0.2	314	683	-2.6	295
Montgomery, OH	12.0	251.5	2.4	130	843	-1.3	239
Stark, OH	8.6	155.9	0.6	295	726	-4.5	325
Summit, OH	14.1	261.1	0.6	295	946	1.0	98
Warren, OH	4.7	88.8	3.9	31	912	0.2	147
Cleveland, OK	5.5	81.3	0.7	289	700	-0.3	191
Oklahoma, OK	27.4	444.8	-0.6	324	951	-5.2	332
Tulsa, OK	22.0	347.1	-0.5	322	921	-5.9	335
Clackamas, OR	14.5	154.7	3.2	69	916	0.5	129
Jackson, OR	7.2	83.3	3.6	44	751	0.9	102
Lane, OR	12.0	148.5	2.5	124	749	-0.9	220
Marion, OR	10.4	145.3	3.5	50	784	1.7	59
Multnomah, OR	33.9	487.5	3.4	55	1,065	3.7	9
Washington, OR	18.8	277.9	2.8	99	1,247	-2.3	284

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2016	Percent change, first quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
Allegheny, PA	35.7	678.1	0.4	306	$1,128	-6.2	337
Berks, PA	9.0	169.4	1.5	224	878	-0.5	207
Bucks, PA	19.8	255.3	1.9	176	929	-0.1	177
Butler, PA	5.0	84.0	1.5	224	902	-1.8	260
Chester, PA	15.5	244.9	1.8	192	1,343	-2.5	293
Cumberland, PA	6.4	130.2	2.2	150	907	-0.7	216
Dauphin, PA	7.5	177.2	1.4	235	984	-4.7	329
Delaware, PA	14.0	216.9	1.3	242	1,117	-1.3	239
Erie, PA	7.1	121.0	-1.4	334	769	-0.1	177
Lackawanna, PA	5.8	96.3	0.6	295	751	0.0	165
Lancaster, PA	13.3	230.3	2.7	109	823	1.1	88
Lehigh, PA	8.7	183.0	2.3	142	1,004	0.0	165
Luzerne, PA	7.5	142.1	1.3	242	772	-2.4	287
Montgomery, PA	27.5	477.3	2.1	158	1,371	-0.3	191
Northampton, PA	6.7	109.1	3.1	78	881	-0.1	177
Philadelphia, PA	35.1	654.2	1.5	224	1,206	-1.7	254
Washington, PA	5.5	84.4	-2.5	338	1,066	-12.0	342
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	131.3	1.0	263	791	0.1	155
York, PA	9.0	174.7	1.6	211	862	0.8	108
Providence, RI	17.5	280.7	1.5	224	1,038	-3.2	307
Charleston, SC	14.4	238.2	3.4	55	894	1.6	63
Greenville, SC	14.0	259.1	2.5	124	860	-0.1	177
Horry, SC	8.8	118.3	4.7	9	587	0.5	129
Lexington, SC	6.6	114.2	2.8	99	757	1.6	63
Richland, SC	9.6	214.8	1.7	200	868	0.7	114
Spartanburg, SC	6.1	130.3	3.5	50	848	2.3	29
York, SC	5.3	85.7	2.5	124	806	0.4	137
Minnehaha, SD	7.0	122.4	1.3	242	881	1.7	59
Davidson, TN	21.2	462.0	3.9	31	1,097	1.8	47
Hamilton, TN	9.2	194.7	2.8	99	882	0.8	108
Knox, TN	11.8	233.4	2.6	116	875	2.0	38
Rutherford, TN	5.2	117.8	5.5	4	848	-1.1	224
Shelby, TN	20.1	487.2	1.6	211	991	-1.7	254
Williamson, TN	8.1	121.3	7.9	1	1,198	-4.9	330
Bell, TX	5.0	118.0	4.1	25	842	2.6	21
Bexar, TX	38.0	832.4	2.1	158	934	-0.3	191
Brazoria, TX	5.3	102.7	-0.6	324	1,065	-0.4	201
Brazos, TX	4.2	99.5	2.1	158	725	-0.1	177
Cameron, TX	6.3	136.5	0.6	295	592	0.0	165
Collin, TX	22.1	370.4	3.3	63	1,272	2.3	29
Dallas, TX	71.8	1,614.7	3.2	69	1,291	-1.2	233
Denton, TX	13.3	222.1	4.2	21	923	2.1	34
El Paso, TX	14.3	292.1	1.7	200	691	-0.3	191
Fort Bend, TX	11.8	170.7	1.4	235	982	-3.9	317
Galveston, TX	5.8	105.1	3.8	33	919	3.0	16
Gregg, TX	4.2	74.4	-4.4	341	829	-5.9	335
Harris, TX	109.3	2,256.9	-1.2	332	1,381	-5.1	331
Hidalgo, TX	11.8	249.5	1.6	211	614	1.0	98
Jefferson, TX	5.8	122.2	-1.5	335	1,080	-0.6	211
Lubbock, TX	7.2	135.3	1.7	200	759	-0.1	177

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2016	Percent change, first quarter 2015-16[3]	Ranking by percent change
McLennan, TX	5.0	108.2	2.1	158	$804	1.8	47
Midland, TX	5.3	83.2	-9.0	343	1,261	-5.7	333
Montgomery, TX	10.4	167.0	1.6	211	1,025	-2.8	298
Nueces, TX	8.1	159.0	-2.3	337	846	-3.6	313
Potter, TX	3.9	78.3	0.4	306	787	-1.1	224
Smith, TX	5.9	100.8	2.4	130	794	-0.6	211
Tarrant, TX	40.3	837.2	2.1	158	1,005	-1.6	250
Travis, TX	37.0	690.3	2.9	94	1,173	2.4	24
Webb, TX	5.0	97.1	0.8	283	650	-2.0	270
Williamson, TX	9.5	154.0	3.5	50	1,009	-7.8	339
Davis, UT	8.0	117.3	3.2	69	796	0.9	102
Salt Lake, UT	42.5	659.8	3.8	33	973	0.7	114
Utah, UT	14.8	215.2	6.7	2	794	0.8	108
Weber, UT	5.8	101.3	2.0	168	726	1.3	72
Chittenden, VT	6.6	99.7	0.1	316	954	1.4	70
Arlington, VA	9.5	170.9	3.1	78	1,734	-0.2	187
Chesterfield, VA	8.8	132.3	4.3	18	840	-2.3	284
Fairfax, VA	37.8	588.1	2.2	150	1,622	-1.8	260
Henrico, VA	11.5	187.6	2.6	116	1,028	-4.5	325
Loudoun, VA	12.1	155.9	6.2	3	1,193	-1.1	224
Prince William, VA	9.2	123.7	4.4	16	838	1.2	79
Alexandria City, VA	6.7	93.8	0.6	295	1,400	-0.1	177
Chesapeake City, VA	6.1	97.3	1.9	176	763	0.1	155
Newport News City, VA	3.9	95.5	-1.9	336	1,016	-2.4	287
Norfolk City, VA	5.9	140.2	1.1	260	987	-2.0	270
Richmond City, VA	7.8	152.6	3.2	69	1,173	-3.0	301
Virginia Beach City, VA	12.1	173.0	3.0	86	765	-1.3	239
Benton, WA	5.6	82.2	1.9	176	986	1.8	47
Clark, WA	13.9	147.4	4.2	21	906	0.7	114
King, WA	84.6	1,294.1	3.6	44	1,456	5.1	2
Kitsap, WA	6.6	85.4	2.2	150	887	0.1	155
Pierce, WA	21.4	288.8	3.4	55	895	0.6	123
Snohomish, WA	20.2	280.1	2.8	99	1,124	2.0	38
Spokane, WA	15.4	212.3	3.0	86	852	0.1	155
Thurston, WA	8.0	107.9	3.8	33	900	2.4	24
Whatcom, WA	7.1	86.3	2.1	158	825	1.1	88
Yakima, WA	7.7	105.1	2.0	168	680	3.0	16
Kanawha, WV	5.9	101.9	-0.5	322	855	-0.3	191
Brown, WI	6.7	151.1	1.7	200	906	1.8	47
Dane, WI	15.0	322.9	2.6	116	1,005	0.5	129
Milwaukee, WI	25.9	482.0	0.9	273	997	-2.0	270
Outagamie, WI	5.2	104.6	1.9	176	856	1.5	66
Waukesha, WI	12.9	233.9	1.3	242	1,022	-1.4	243
Winnebago, WI	3.7	91.1	1.8	192	991	4.2	6
San Juan, PR	10.8	245.1	-1.6	(6)	634	0.0	(6)

[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] Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

[6] 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 72.6 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		March 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2015-16[2]	First quarter 2016	Percent change, first quarter 2015-16[2]
United States[3]	9,693.5	140,070.8	2.0	$1,043	-0.5
Private industry	9,394.9	118,350.0	2.1	1,049	-0.6
Natural resources and mining	137.5	1,768.9	-8.9	1,190	-7.9
Construction	768.3	6,363.7	5.4	1,053	3.8
Manufacturing	343.6	12,241.8	-0.2	1,259	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,917.9	26,541.7	1.7	858	0.1
Information	155.8	2,767.3	0.9	2,009	3.1
Financial activities	853.9	7,851.0	1.7	2,111	-2.2
Professional and business services	1,745.3	19,626.4	2.1	1,375	-1.3
Education and health services	1,573.9	21,474.4	2.6	865	0.1
Leisure and hospitality	813.6	15,065.3	3.2	408	2.5
Other services	829.6	4,317.1	1.7	665	1.4
Government	298.6	21,720.8	0.9	1,008	0.2
Los Angeles, CA	464.3	4,309.9	1.9	1,138	2.1
Private industry	458.2	3,741.0	1.9	1,111	1.8
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.2	-4.7	1,627	1.6
Construction	13.4	130.1	6.9	1,104	3.1
Manufacturing	12.3	359.3	-2.3	1,348	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.0	800.5	0.6	916	2.7
Information	9.3	226.8	1.1	2,145	6.5
Financial activities	24.8	215.9	1.0	2,200	-1.3
Professional and business services	46.5	587.8	0.5	1,363	1.7
Education and health services	216.4	742.0	2.6	812	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	31.5	491.7	3.5	586	3.4
Other services	26.8	144.1	0.2	672	2.3
Government	6.1	568.9	1.6	1,324	3.6
Cook, IL	154.9	2,515.9	1.2	1,278	-0.2
Private industry	153.6	2,220.1	1.4	1,294	0.2
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.1	27.2	1,134	3.8
Construction	12.5	67.8	5.7	1,434	6.4
Manufacturing	6.4	185.1	-0.9	1,257	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	30.3	465.1	1.4	972	0.2
Information	2.6	51.9	1.0	2,078	0.0
Financial activities	15.5	189.1	0.5	3,409	-1.6
Professional and business services	32.7	459.2	0.8	1,566	0.8
Education and health services	16.5	438.7	1.2	916	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	14.2	261.6	3.4	476	0.6
Other services	17.5	95.3	-0.2	897	-2.0
Government	1.3	295.8	0.3	1,161	-2.6
New York, NY	130.3	2,396.8	1.9	2,783	-1.9
Private industry	129.4	2,131.8	2.0	2,969	-2.2
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	0.7	2,942	-3.1
Construction	2.2	39.6	8.6	1,825	5.4
Manufacturing	2.1	26.8	-1.0	1,552	-3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.7	251.8	-2.6	1,407	4.0
Information	4.9	152.7	0.2	3,210	1.8
Financial activities	19.3	370.4	2.3	8,498	-5.2
Professional and business services	27.5	547.2	2.8	2,598	-1.7
Education and health services	9.8	341.0	1.7	1,226	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	13.6	287.5	1.9	828	2.9
Other services	20.0	99.7	0.1	1,213	5.0
Government	0.8	265.1	1.1	1,273	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		March 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2015-16[2]	First quarter 2016	Percent change, first quarter 2015-16[2]
Harris, TX	109.3	2,256.9	-1.2	$1,381	-5.1
Private industry	108.8	1,983.1	-1.7	1,422	-5.5
Natural resources and mining	1.8	79.4	-16.6	4,456	-2.5
Construction	6.9	164.6	2.0	1,347	0.9
Manufacturing	4.7	173.5	-12.5	1,680	-8.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.4	463.7	0.0	1,260	-4.3
Information	1.1	26.4	-2.0	1,499	-2.2
Financial activities	11.3	120.9	0.8	2,123	-4.8
Professional and business services	22.4	382.9	-2.8	1,686	-3.2
Education and health services	15.0	282.7	2.9	967	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	9.3	224.8	3.3	433	1.6
Other services	11.4	63.6	-1.3	772	-2.0
Government	0.6	273.8	2.0	1,083	0.5
Maricopa, AZ	94.8	1,864.4	3.3	972	-1.5
Private industry	94.1	1,653.0	3.7	975	-2.1
Natural resources and mining	0.4	8.4	-1.7	1,019	-13.6
Construction	6.9	99.8	5.2	974	1.0
Manufacturing	3.1	115.5	1.1	1,451	-4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.8	362.3	2.3	903	-0.6
Information	1.5	34.7	2.0	1,351	-3.9
Financial activities	10.9	164.2	4.9	1,431	-3.2
Professional and business services	21.0	316.2	3.2	1,057	-3.5
Education and health services	10.6	278.6	3.4	927	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.4	209.4	2.7	448	-0.9
Other services	6.0	50.3	1.0	658	0.3
Government	0.7	211.3	0.0	946	3.2
Dallas, TX	71.8	1,614.7	3.2	1,291	-1.2
Private industry	71.3	1,440.3	3.2	1,315	-1.4
Natural resources and mining	0.6	8.6	-9.9	4,945	0.7
Construction	4.1	81.2	3.9	1,130	3.0
Manufacturing	2.7	108.2	0.0	1,690	-2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.4	327.5	3.8	1,073	-2.5
Information	1.3	47.5	0.0	2,440	1.5
Financial activities	8.8	154.0	2.8	2,146	-0.4
Professional and business services	16.2	326.7	2.9	1,450	0.3
Education and health services	8.9	191.3	4.7	1,018	-2.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	153.7	5.5	497	-1.0
Other services	6.7	41.0	-0.2	774	-1.3
Government	0.5	174.4	3.1	1,097	0.4
Orange, CA	113.9	1,545.7	2.4	1,143	-6.4
Private industry	112.4	1,392.0	2.4	1,119	-7.4
Natural resources and mining	0.2	3.4	6.2	919	-4.1
Construction	6.5	93.1	6.1	1,234	4.1
Manufacturing	4.9	153.6	-1.0	1,413	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.7	253.1	-0.5	1,010	-3.1
Information	1.2	25.3	2.2	2,013	-0.5
Financial activities	10.8	113.9	2.3	1,903	-2.4
Professional and business services	20.1	289.1	0.8	1,341	-22.4
Education and health services	29.8	197.6	3.6	888	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	8.3	207.3	4.4	460	0.4
Other services	6.8	45.1	3.2	677	3.8
Government	1.5	153.7	2.5	1,355	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		March 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2015-16[2]	First quarter 2016	Percent change, first quarter 2015-16[2]
San Diego, CA	105.9	1,388.4	2.3	$1,108	-2.0
Private industry	104.0	1,157.8	2.4	1,086	-2.2
Natural resources and mining	0.7	9.4	0.0	616	1.8
Construction	6.4	73.3	9.3	1,109	1.4
Manufacturing	3.1	106.2	0.5	1,612	-7.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.1	214.2	0.0	896	2.5
Information	1.1	23.0	-3.9	1,803	6.9
Financial activities	9.6	70.5	1.8	1,585	-2.9
Professional and business services	17.7	228.8	1.8	1,586	-5.3
Education and health services	29.7	190.7	2.7	877	-0.2
Leisure and hospitality	7.9	183.3	2.5	464	3.1
Other services	7.4	49.4	1.0	576	0.9
Government	1.9	230.7	1.8	1,223	-0.9
King, WA	84.6	1,294.1	3.6	1,456	5.1
Private industry	84.1	1,127.5	3.7	1,488	5.5
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.0	17.6	2,762	95.7
Construction	6.3	65.1	7.2	1,247	3.9
Manufacturing	2.4	105.0	-1.8	1,716	-4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.5	243.8	3.8	1,358	10.8
Information	2.1	92.7	8.1	3,464	14.2
Financial activities	6.5	66.3	2.7	2,013	0.1
Professional and business services	16.7	216.3	4.4	1,699	2.6
Education and health services	19.5	164.3	3.2	943	0.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	128.5	3.9	503	2.4
Other services	8.8	42.7	2.5	846	4.2
Government	0.5	166.6	2.4	1,237	1.6
Miami-Dade, FL	95.9	1,107.3	2.7	972	-0.3
Private industry	95.5	969.9	3.0	956	-0.4
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.0	2.6	518	1.6
Construction	6.0	42.3	10.8	930	3.4
Manufacturing	2.8	40.2	4.8	894	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26.5	277.5	0.5	884	0.1
Information	1.5	17.9	-0.1	1,750	7.5
Financial activities	10.4	74.0	1.8	1,852	-0.8
Professional and business services	21.0	152.6	3.7	1,131	-1.4
Education and health services	10.2	172.3	3.6	901	-3.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	142.1	4.6	568	4.0
Other services	8.2	40.3	4.1	586	0.2
Government	0.3	137.4	0.7	1,087	0.8

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

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

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

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

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

State	Establishments, first quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		March 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2015-16	First quarter 2016	Percent change, first quarter 2015-16
United States[2]	9,693.5	140,070.8	2.0	$1,043	-0.5
Alabama	121.3	1,902.6	1.6	842	-0.2
Alaska	22.2	317.6	-1.4	1,028	-2.0
Arizona	152.6	2,679.8	2.8	918	-0.8
Arkansas	88.7	1,191.1	2.1	793	0.5
California	1,458.8	16,455.5	2.6	1,206	0.0
Colorado	190.2	2,514.6	2.4	1,057	-1.3
Connecticut	116.8	1,650.6	0.6	1,362	-1.4
Delaware	31.0	429.7	1.5	1,072	-3.0
District of Columbia	38.7	749.6	2.0	1,766	0.4
Florida	659.1	8,301.8	3.5	887	0.2
Georgia	297.3	4,215.1	3.0	1,008	1.9
Hawaii	40.1	645.1	1.4	896	1.7
Idaho	56.9	670.4	3.5	725	-1.5
Illinois	408.8	5,800.6	1.2	1,126	-0.5
Indiana	162.2	2,949.5	1.9	853	-0.5
Iowa	101.2	1,518.2	0.9	844	-0.4
Kansas	89.9	1,362.3	0.4	833	-2.0
Kentucky	122.5	1,843.9	1.9	823	0.1
Louisiana	127.5	1,910.5	-0.8	860	-2.6
Maine	52.3	580.5	1.8	804	1.1
Maryland	169.2	2,591.7	1.9	1,103	-0.8
Massachusetts	242.7	3,414.8	2.1	1,327	-1.0
Michigan	240.2	4,163.7	2.1	976	0.7
Minnesota	160.1	2,750.1	1.5	1,065	-1.2
Mississippi	72.7	1,121.0	1.7	713	0.4
Missouri	193.2	2,729.5	1.9	879	-0.3
Montana	46.5	447.8	1.8	751	0.3
Nebraska	71.5	956.6	1.4	817	0.0
Nevada	81.4	1,264.1	3.0	875	1.2
New Hampshire	50.9	635.1	1.9	998	1.6
New Jersey	269.7	3,909.7	2.4	1,268	-1.7
New Mexico	57.9	800.4	0.0	792	-1.6
New York	642.1	9,042.2	2.0	1,456	-0.3
North Carolina	272.5	4,220.3	3.0	928	-0.2
North Dakota	31.9	409.4	-6.2	908	-7.6
Ohio	293.0	5,236.2	1.8	913	-0.8
Oklahoma	109.1	1,578.6	-0.9	833	-4.1
Oregon	148.6	1,808.2	3.2	929	1.2
Pennsylvania	355.2	5,662.2	1.1	1,012	-1.9
Rhode Island	36.6	464.6	1.9	985	-2.2
South Carolina	125.6	1,974.6	2.7	806	0.8
South Dakota	32.7	410.5	0.9	771	1.2
Tennessee	152.9	2,859.2	3.3	887	0.3
Texas	630.8	11,638.7	0.7	1,066	-2.1
Utah	94.4	1,369.2	3.8	849	0.6
Vermont	24.7	304.6	0.1	832	1.0
Virginia	263.7	3,748.1	2.6	1,057	-1.2
Washington	239.2	3,147.7	3.1	1,121	3.0
West Virginia	50.1	683.9	-1.2	782	-1.3
Wisconsin	170.0	2,771.4	1.3	875	-0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

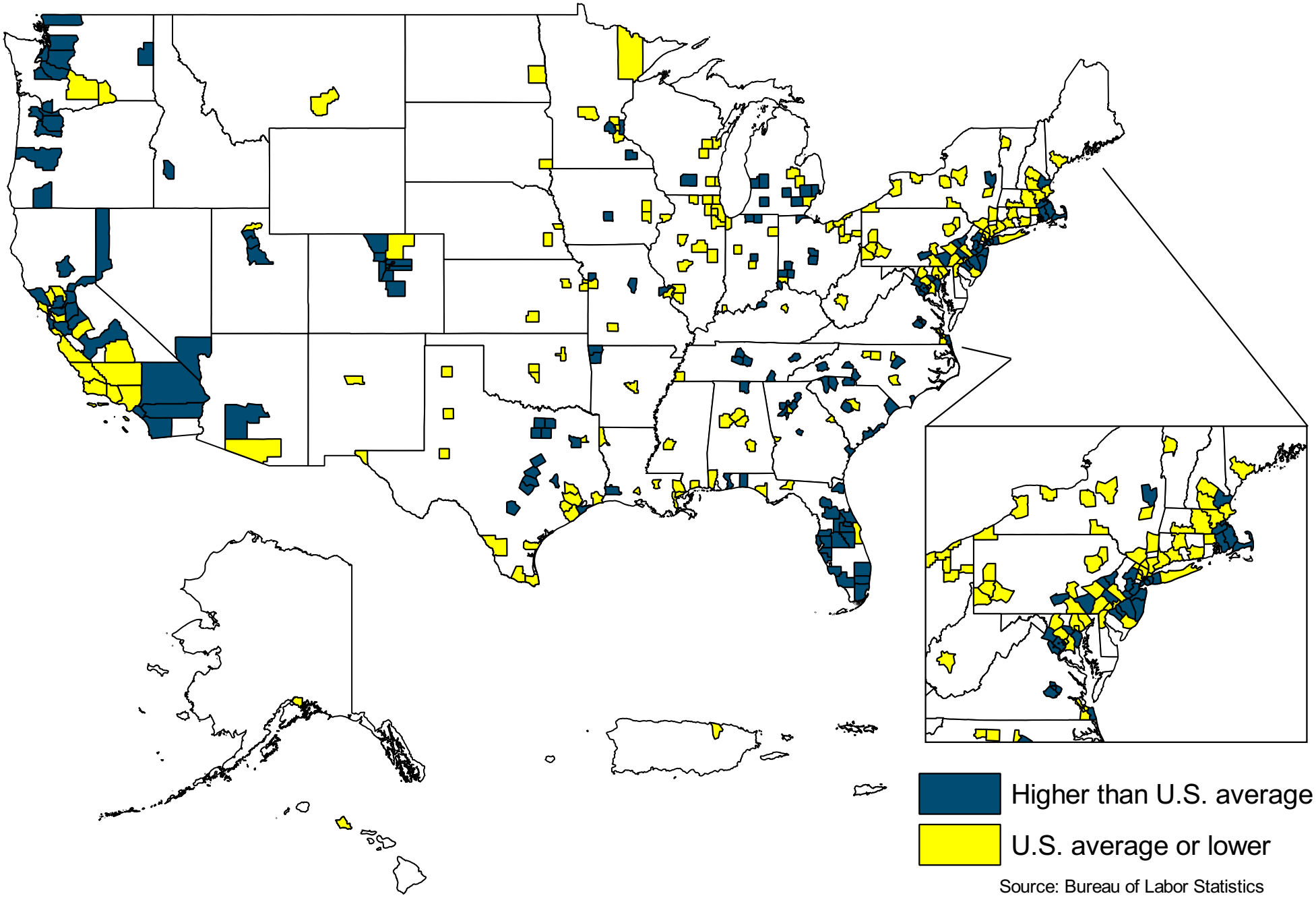
State	Establishments, first quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		March 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2015-16	First quarter 2016	Percent change, first quarter 2015-16
Wyoming	26.0	267.9	-3.7	$850	-4.7
Puerto Rico	46.2	895.2	-1.2	520	-0.4
Virgin Islands	3.3	38.6	0.4	769	2.9

[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.

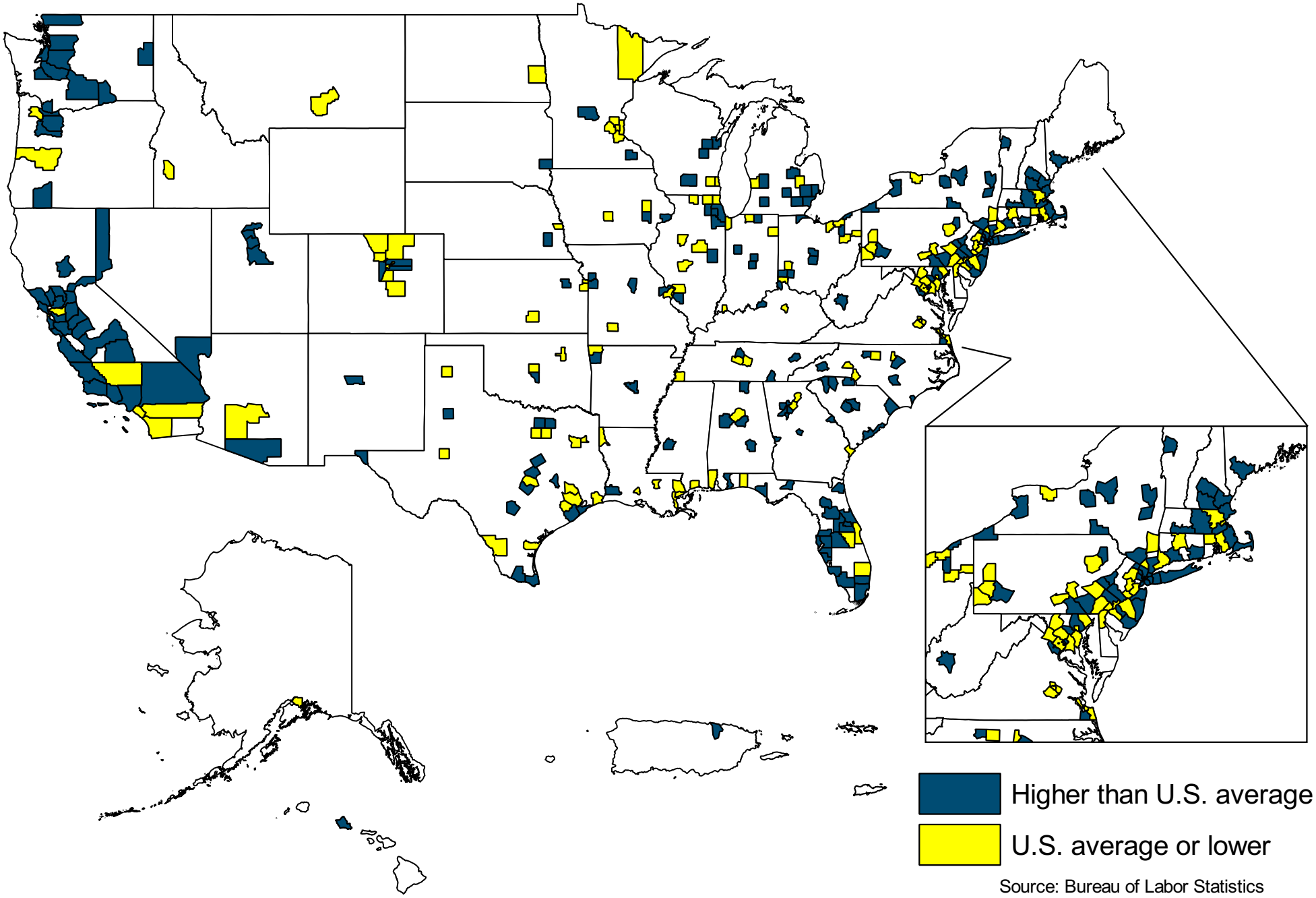
Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, March 2015-16 (U.S. average = 2.0 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, first quarter 2015-16 (U.S. average = -0.5 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics