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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Second Quarter 2017

From June 2016 to June 2017, **employment** increased in 318 of the 346 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Midland, Texas, had the largest percentage increase with a gain of 7.3 percent over the year, above the national job growth rate of 1.7 percent. Within Midland, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 3,497 jobs over the year (19.6 percent). Lucas, Ohio, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a loss of 1.9 percent. Within Lucas, construction had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 1,534 jobs (-14.2 percent).

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased 3.2 percent over the year, growing to \$1,020 in the second quarter of 2017. New Hanover, N.C., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 11.9 percent. Within New Hanover, an average weekly wage gain of \$589 (62.7 percent) in professional and business services made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. McLean, Ill., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 20.4 percent. Within McLean, financial activities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage change with a decrease of \$953 (-38.9 percent) over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, June 2016-17
 (U.S. average = 1.7 percent)

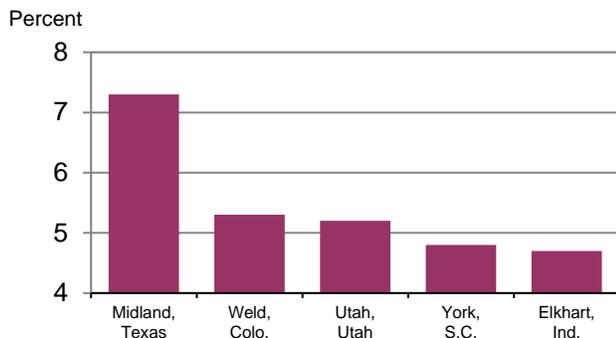
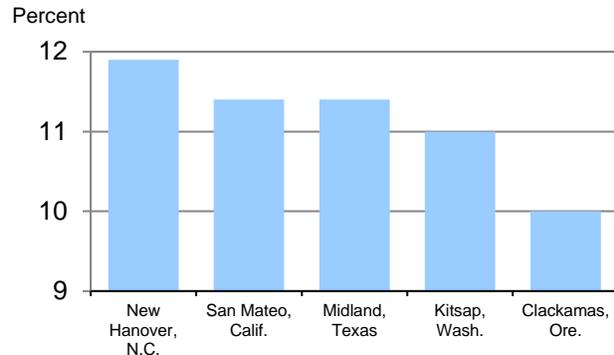


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, second quarter 2016-17
 (U.S. average = 3.2 percent)



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

Large County Employment

In June 2017, national employment was 145.2 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 1.7 percent, or 2.4 million. In June 2017, the 346 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 72.7 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.7 percent of total wages. These 346 counties had a net job growth of 1.8 million over the year, accounting for 76.8 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 258,900 jobs, which was 10.8 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 23 of the largest counties from June 2016 to June 2017. Lucas, Ohio, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-1.9 percent), followed by Caddo, La.; Kanawha, W.Va.; Shawnee, Kan.; and Anchorage, Alaska. (See table 1.)

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

Employment in large counties					
June 2017 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, June 2016-17 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, June 2016-17	
United States	145,186.4	United States	2,407.0	United States	1.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,373.6	Los Angeles, Calif.	71.9	Midland, Texas	7.3
Cook, Ill.	2,598.4	Maricopa, Ariz.	61.2	Weld, Colo.	5.3
New York, N.Y.	2,469.1	King, Wash.	44.2	Utah, Utah	5.2
Harris, Texas	2,284.5	New York, N.Y.	41.1	York, S.C.	4.8
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,891.7	Dallas, Texas	40.5	Elkhart, Ind.	4.7
Dallas, Texas	1,686.9	Orange, Calif.	33.2	Davis, Utah	4.5
Orange, Calif.	1,598.1	San Diego, Calif.	28.9	Clark, Wash.	4.4
San Diego, Calif.	1,440.9	Fulton, Ga.	27.9	Deschutes, Ore.	4.3
King, Wash.	1,369.7	Clark, Nev.	26.9	Boone, Ky.	4.2
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,111.0	Orange, Fla.	26.5	Williamson, Tenn.	4.1

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,020, a 3.2 percent increase, during the year ending in the second quarter of 2017. Among the 346 largest counties, 325 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) New Hanover, N.C., had the largest percentage wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (11.9 percent). (See table B.)

Of the 346 largest counties, 19 experienced an over-the-year decrease in average weekly wages. McLean, Ill., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages (-20.4 percent), followed by Union, N.J.; Warren, Ohio; Somerset, N.J.; Fairfield, Conn.; and Washington, Ore. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2017		Increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2016-17		Percent increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2016-17	
United States	\$1,020	United States	\$32	United States	3.2
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$2,392	San Mateo, Calif.	\$214	New Hanover, N.C.	11.9
San Mateo, Calif.	2,093	Santa Clara, Calif.	141	San Mateo, Calif.	11.4
San Francisco, Calif.	1,941	Midland, Texas	135	Midland, Texas	11.4
New York, N.Y.	1,907	San Francisco, Calif.	132	Kitsap, Wash.	11.0
Washington, D.C.	1,675	Morris, N.J.	102	Clackamas, Ore.	10.0
Suffolk, Mass.	1,651	Kitsap, Wash.	97	Bell, Texas	9.6
Arlington, Va.	1,609	New Hanover, N.C.	94	St. Louis, Minn.	9.5
Fairfax, Va.	1,542	Clackamas, Ore.	93	Newport News City, Va.	7.4
Morris, N.J.	1,525	King, Wash.	83	San Francisco, Calif.	7.3
Middlesex, Mass.	1,522	Bell, Texas	77	Washington, Ark.	7.2
				Morris, N.J.	7.2

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in June 2017. King, Wash., and Maricopa, Ariz., had the largest gain (3.3 percent). Within King, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 16,004 jobs, or 6.4 percent. Within Maricopa, education and health services had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 11,768 jobs, or 4.2 percent. Cook, Ill., had the lowest percentage increase in employment among the 10 largest counties (0.3 percent). Within Cook, leisure and hospitality had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 7,020 jobs, or 2.4 percent. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages increased over the year in 9 of the 10 largest U.S. counties. King, Wash., experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (6.0 percent). Within King, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within trade, transportation, and utilities, average weekly wages increased by \$183, or 12.8 percent, over the year. Harris, Texas, had the only percent loss in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (-0.4 percent). Within Harris, natural resources and mining had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth with a decrease of \$290 (-9.0 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. June 2017 employment and 2017 second 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 145.2 million full- and part-time workers. Data for the second 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 third quarter 2017 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, March 8, 2018.

Technical Note

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

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

Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 347 counties presented in this release were derived using 2016 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2017 data, three counties have been added to the publication tables: Sussex, Del.; Maui + 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 7.9 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 the 3rd Friday after the end of the week including the 12th of the month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, metropolitan statistical area (MSA), state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS super-sectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed locality data Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business cycle analysis Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal federal economic indicator Official time series for employment change measures Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/sae

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 job-holders) 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 2016 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2017, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2017 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2016 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* are now available at www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn16.htm. The 2017 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2018.

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

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

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2017	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	9,922.4	145,186.4	1.7	-	\$1,020	3.2	-
Jefferson, AL.....	18.5	345.1	1.2	212	1,008	4.3	71
Madison, AL.....	9.6	197.0	2.7	70	1,072	2.3	220
Mobile, AL.....	10.1	170.3	-0.1	324	857	1.4	273
Montgomery, AL.....	6.4	133.2	1.1	222	840	0.2	322
Shelby, AL.....	5.8	85.2	0.6	274	948	2.6	196
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.6	91.7	0.7	264	850	4.8	48
Anchorage, AK.....	8.3	151.4	-1.1	342	1,064	1.0	300
Maricopa, AZ.....	96.5	1,891.7	3.3	29	986	1.6	261
Pima, AZ.....	18.8	359.5	1.8	146	861	4.2	75
Benton, AR.....	6.4	118.0	2.1	117	1,022	2.6	196
Pulaski, AR.....	14.4	250.1	0.7	264	909	1.5	266
Washington, AR.....	6.0	106.3	1.9	134	867	7.2	10
Alameda, CA.....	62.9	778.9	2.9	55	1,376	5.8	23
Butte, CA.....	8.5	82.8	2.2	109	771	3.4	134
Contra Costa, CA.....	32.0	370.7	1.5	183	1,240	3.9	92
Fresno, CA.....	35.1	392.9	2.2	109	805	3.9	92
Kern, CA.....	18.8	325.6	3.1	37	840	2.2	226
Los Angeles, CA.....	483.9	4,373.6	1.7	157	1,130	3.8	102
Marin, CA.....	12.5	118.0	2.2	109	1,278	1.4	273
Merced, CA.....	6.6	80.0	1.9	134	790	3.8	102
Monterey, CA.....	13.7	205.9	0.3	304	878	4.6	57
Napa, CA.....	5.9	79.3	2.4	89	1,014	4.8	48
Orange, CA.....	119.3	1,598.1	2.1	117	1,130	2.5	207
Placer, CA.....	12.9	162.4	3.0	47	1,015	1.9	242
Riverside, CA.....	63.0	713.6	3.2	33	826	2.0	236
Sacramento, CA.....	57.4	652.4	2.6	80	1,107	3.9	92
San Bernardino, CA.....	58.1	727.0	3.3	29	863	2.6	196
San Diego, CA.....	109.8	1,440.9	2.0	125	1,101	2.8	183
San Francisco, CA.....	60.4	717.4	3.1	37	1,941	7.3	9
San Joaquin, CA.....	17.6	248.9	3.4	24	863	4.5	60
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.4	120.6	3.5	21	870	3.7	114
San Mateo, CA.....	28.1	402.5	2.8	62	2,093	11.4	2
Santa Barbara, CA.....	15.5	201.7	1.8	146	988	4.4	66
Santa Clara, CA.....	72.2	1,077.3	2.5	85	2,392	6.3	14
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.6	110.3	1.8	146	950	5.7	25
Solano, CA.....	11.4	139.9	2.0	125	1,056	5.0	41
Sonoma, CA.....	20.0	208.4	2.5	85	973	4.6	57
Stanislaus, CA.....	15.4	189.3	2.5	85	860	5.0	41
Tulare, CA.....	10.3	169.4	3.1	37	711	0.7	309
Ventura, CA.....	26.9	326.4	1.3	200	1,015	2.9	175
Yolo, CA.....	6.7	103.5	2.2	109	1,098	3.7	114
Adams, CO.....	10.9	206.7	3.0	47	975	2.1	231
Arapahoe, CO.....	22.0	331.5	2.3	99	1,166	4.4	66
Boulder, CO.....	15.2	181.2	2.3	99	1,192	4.4	66
Denver, CO.....	32.1	510.0	3.1	37	1,214	3.4	134
Douglas, CO.....	12.0	123.6	2.8	62	1,135	4.1	82
El Paso, CO.....	19.6	274.0	3.0	47	899	2.6	196
Jefferson, CO.....	20.2	235.7	0.4	294	1,047	4.1	82
Larimer, CO.....	12.0	160.5	2.8	62	899	3.2	148
Weld, CO.....	7.3	106.1	5.3	2	894	5.1	38

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2017	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT.....	35.3	429.3	-0.5	334	\$1,503	-1.9	341
Hartford, CT.....	27.9	514.9	0.8	252	1,214	1.6	261
New Haven, CT.....	24.0	369.2	1.2	212	1,067	2.3	220
New London, CT.....	7.5	126.7	1.9	134	1,003	-0.2	331
New Castle, DE.....	19.6	286.6	-0.3	327	1,135	3.3	140
Sussex, DE.....	6.7	84.6	3.4	24	732	2.2	226
Washington, DC.....	39.0	766.5	1.0	235	1,675	3.3	140
Alachua, FL.....	7.2	127.3	2.8	62	845	-1.4	338
Bay, FL.....	5.7	78.9	1.0	235	760	3.8	102
Brevard, FL.....	15.8	206.5	2.9	55	932	6.5	13
Broward, FL.....	69.7	793.0	2.4	89	958	3.1	156
Collier, FL.....	13.9	135.4	2.3	99	874	0.9	303
Duval, FL.....	29.9	500.3	3.2	33	959	3.2	148
Escambia, FL.....	8.3	133.7	3.8	13	783	0.1	324
Hillsborough, FL.....	42.4	663.6	2.0	125	964	1.2	291
Lake, FL.....	8.2	92.2	3.3	29	702	3.2	148
Lee, FL.....	22.1	248.2	3.1	37	830	2.9	175
Leon, FL.....	8.8	146.2	0.7	264	819	0.4	315
Manatee, FL.....	10.9	116.7	3.0	47	792	1.7	253
Marion, FL.....	8.3	100.6	2.7	70	716	0.0	326
Miami-Dade, FL.....	98.8	1,111.0	1.8	146	971	1.8	247
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.4	82.7	0.9	247	868	5.7	25
Orange, FL.....	42.4	811.8	3.4	24	900	3.9	92
Osceola, FL.....	7.0	89.1	3.0	47	716	3.6	124
Palm Beach, FL.....	56.4	593.4	2.4	89	1,002	3.7	114
Pasco, FL.....	11.0	109.5	3.2	33	749	2.3	220
Pinellas, FL.....	33.1	425.8	2.6	80	888	1.4	273
Polk, FL.....	13.3	209.9	2.3	99	773	0.8	307
Sarasota, FL.....	15.9	163.3	2.4	89	839	2.9	175
Seminole, FL.....	15.1	187.0	2.7	70	891	4.2	75
Volusia, FL.....	14.4	167.2	2.6	80	751	2.7	189
Bibb, GA.....	4.2	83.0	0.2	311	775	-0.1	328
Chatham, GA.....	8.2	152.7	1.5	183	857	3.5	125
Clayton, GA.....	4.0	122.4	0.5	287	966	3.4	134
Cobb, GA.....	22.1	358.4	2.7	70	1,070	3.5	125
DeKalb, GA.....	18.0	298.6	1.0	235	1,030	1.4	273
Fulton, GA.....	43.5	854.1	3.4	24	1,329	3.4	134
Gwinnett, GA.....	25.0	352.5	1.7	157	969	0.4	315
Hall, GA.....	4.4	85.7	4.0	11	866	6.1	15
Muscogee, GA.....	4.6	93.1	0.8	252	782	1.4	273
Richmond, GA.....	4.4	104.2	0.6	274	843	2.6	196
Honolulu, HI.....	26.3	472.5	0.6	274	976	3.8	102
Maui + Kalawao, HI.....	6.2	77.3	1.6	170	840	2.8	183
Ada, ID.....	15.4	235.8	4.0	11	884	3.3	140
Champaign, IL.....	4.4	89.6	-0.3	327	886	2.5	207
Cook, IL.....	155.4	2,598.4	0.3	304	1,179	3.1	156
DuPage, IL.....	38.6	631.9	1.1	222	1,149	3.0	168
Kane, IL.....	13.9	216.3	2.1	117	898	2.3	220
Lake, IL.....	22.6	349.0	2.7	70	1,300	2.1	231
McHenry, IL.....	8.8	100.4	0.7	264	827	1.2	291

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2017	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
McLean, IL.....	3.7	83.5	-0.2	325	\$920	-20.4	346
Madison, IL.....	6.0	98.1	1.3	200	791	2.2	226
Peoria, IL.....	4.6	100.3	0.3	304	907	0.8	307
St. Clair, IL.....	5.5	93.3	0.5	287	812	5.2	37
Sangamon, IL.....	5.2	129.5	0.4	294	988	0.5	312
Will, IL.....	16.4	242.3	2.3	99	886	1.3	282
Winnebago, IL.....	6.6	127.8	0.0	319	844	1.2	291
Allen, IN.....	8.8	186.6	1.5	183	829	3.2	148
Elkhart, IN.....	4.7	135.0	4.7	5	915	3.5	125
Hamilton, IN.....	9.4	142.0	2.4	89	955	2.8	183
Lake, IN.....	10.4	188.5	0.2	311	854	1.8	247
Marion, IN.....	24.1	597.4	1.2	212	1,027	4.7	52
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.8	123.7	0.0	319	828	3.0	168
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.4	82.4	-0.5	334	878	5.0	41
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	107.9	0.6	274	827	4.9	45
Johnson, IA.....	4.2	84.1	1.7	157	944	3.1	156
Linn, IA.....	6.8	132.3	0.5	287	971	2.6	196
Polk, IA.....	17.3	303.5	1.9	134	1,018	4.3	71
Scott, IA.....	5.6	93.0	1.6	170	812	2.4	215
Johnson, KS.....	23.7	342.0	1.0	235	1,031	1.2	291
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.7	247.2	-0.5	334	860	0.4	315
Shawnee, KS.....	5.2	96.5	-1.2	343	842	4.9	45
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.5	91.0	0.7	264	987	5.9	18
Boone, KY.....	4.3	87.7	4.2	9	888	-1.8	340
Fayette, KY.....	10.8	193.7	0.8	252	918	4.2	75
Jefferson, KY.....	24.9	468.0	1.2	212	1,014	4.3	71
Caddo, LA.....	7.3	112.5	-1.7	345	804	1.5	266
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.3	98.3	2.6	80	871	2.8	183
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	15.7	261.4	0.5	287	959	1.9	242
Jefferson, LA.....	14.0	192.7	-0.8	339	905	4.5	60
Lafayette, LA.....	9.6	128.7	-0.4	331	860	0.1	324
Orleans, LA.....	12.6	191.9	0.4	294	928	0.5	312
St. Tammany, LA.....	8.3	88.4	-0.3	327	850	2.9	175
Cumberland, ME.....	14.0	186.7	1.9	134	909	0.9	303
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.2	274.4	1.6	170	1,089	4.1	82
Baltimore, MD.....	21.4	379.4	0.0	319	1,005	3.1	156
Frederick, MD.....	6.4	102.0	1.5	183	931	1.5	266
Harford, MD.....	5.8	94.6	1.9	134	952	1.1	298
Howard, MD.....	10.1	172.4	0.2	311	1,220	2.1	231
Montgomery, MD.....	33.0	477.9	1.3	200	1,333	1.4	273
Prince George's, MD.....	16.0	322.4	3.5	21	1,064	3.7	114
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.7	341.5	1.5	183	1,183	4.1	82
Barnstable, MA.....	9.5	108.6	2.0	125	869	4.2	75
Bristol, MA.....	17.5	230.5	1.3	200	950	1.3	282
Essex, MA.....	25.4	330.4	0.0	319	1,093	3.7	114
Hampden, MA.....	18.1	209.8	0.6	274	900	1.7	253
Middlesex, MA.....	55.0	912.0	2.1	117	1,522	3.3	140
Norfolk, MA.....	25.4	357.7	0.8	252	1,182	3.7	114
Plymouth, MA.....	15.9	198.2	1.9	134	1,000	4.8	48
Suffolk, MA.....	29.5	677.3	2.3	99	1,651	4.4	66

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2017	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Worcester, MA.....	25.2	350.0	1.1	222	\$1,012	2.0	236
Genesee, MI.....	6.8	136.3	0.7	264	832	0.6	310
Ingham, MI.....	6.0	151.7	1.6	170	969	2.1	231
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.0	119.1	1.3	200	938	2.7	189
Kent, MI.....	14.4	398.2	2.0	125	884	3.9	92
Macomb, MI.....	17.6	334.7	1.2	212	1,007	3.2	148
Oakland, MI.....	39.2	741.5	2.1	117	1,131	3.1	156
Ottawa, MI.....	5.6	126.5	0.9	247	858	2.3	220
Saginaw, MI.....	3.9	84.5	-0.3	327	818	3.7	114
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.2	207.1	2.0	125	1,094	2.0	236
Wayne, MI.....	30.8	725.2	1.2	212	1,111	2.5	207
Anoka, MN.....	7.1	124.4	2.4	89	980	1.9	242
Dakota, MN.....	9.9	190.3	2.1	117	998	3.1	156
Hennepin, MN.....	39.0	919.1	1.8	146	1,273	4.8	48
Olmsted, MN.....	3.4	99.1	2.1	117	1,073	3.8	102
Ramsey, MN.....	13.3	334.8	2.2	109	1,131	1.6	261
St. Louis, MN.....	5.3	99.8	1.1	222	855	9.5	7
Stearns, MN.....	4.4	88.1	1.9	134	831	-0.1	328
Washington, MN.....	5.5	86.5	3.0	47	882	5.9	18
Harrison, MS.....	4.6	86.9	1.8	146	718	3.0	168
Hinds, MS.....	5.8	120.7	-0.8	339	849	1.0	300
Boone, MO.....	5.1	93.5	1.2	212	822	3.8	102
Clay, MO.....	5.7	106.9	2.8	62	904	2.8	183
Greene, MO.....	9.0	166.2	1.9	134	789	2.7	189
Jackson, MO.....	22.1	371.6	1.8	146	1,021	3.5	125
St. Charles, MO.....	9.5	149.4	1.6	170	823	-0.4	333
St. Louis, MO.....	39.0	610.4	0.8	252	1,059	1.7	253
St. Louis City, MO.....	14.6	227.7	0.9	247	1,077	4.7	52
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.7	82.7	0.3	304	875	2.9	175
Douglas, NE.....	19.1	341.3	1.1	222	938	2.9	175
Lancaster, NE.....	10.3	168.8	0.3	304	820	3.8	102
Clark, NV.....	55.0	967.0	2.9	55	886	2.2	226
Washoe, NV.....	14.6	217.7	3.6	16	906	3.5	125
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.2	204.1	1.5	183	1,080	3.1	156
Merrimack, NH.....	5.2	77.8	1.1	222	944	4.1	82
Rockingham, NH.....	10.9	153.0	2.3	99	1,009	1.0	300
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	132.1	0.3	304	855	2.0	236
Bergen, NJ.....	33.2	453.0	0.8	252	1,179	1.3	282
Burlington, NJ.....	11.0	210.1	2.7	70	1,036	1.2	291
Camden, NJ.....	12.1	207.8	1.5	183	987	4.0	89
Essex, NJ.....	20.6	346.7	1.7	157	1,231	4.5	60
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.4	109.1	1.6	170	872	0.9	303
Hudson, NJ.....	15.2	263.9	3.8	13	1,350	3.7	114
Mercer, NJ.....	11.2	251.9	1.4	194	1,279	3.5	125
Middlesex, NJ.....	22.4	426.1	2.2	109	1,181	1.8	247
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.2	271.7	1.6	170	988	0.5	312
Morris, NJ.....	17.2	295.0	1.1	222	1,525	7.2	10
Ocean, NJ.....	13.3	176.8	2.4	89	806	1.4	273
Passaic, NJ.....	12.7	169.9	0.4	294	992	3.1	156
Somerset, NJ.....	10.3	192.2	1.1	222	1,464	-3.4	343

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2017	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Union, NJ.....	14.4	223.5	1.6	170	\$1,237	-3.7	345
Bernalillo, NM.....	18.4	327.1	1.1	222	865	1.3	282
Albany, NY.....	10.4	235.0	0.1	316	1,084	0.6	310
Bronx, NY.....	18.8	303.2	0.9	247	978	3.7	114
Broome, NY.....	4.5	87.6	0.4	294	817	2.1	231
Dutchess, NY.....	8.5	113.5	0.4	294	1,023	3.0	168
Erie, NY.....	24.9	474.9	0.6	274	904	2.7	189
Kings, NY.....	62.8	714.0	3.7	15	850	3.2	148
Monroe, NY.....	19.0	390.9	0.6	274	968	3.9	92
Nassau, NY.....	54.4	643.6	1.7	157	1,150	-1.5	339
New York, NY.....	129.2	2,469.1	1.7	157	1,907	2.4	215
Oneida, NY.....	5.4	106.9	0.8	252	810	3.1	156
Onondaga, NY.....	13.0	247.7	0.4	294	936	1.8	247
Orange, NY.....	10.5	145.5	1.4	194	905	2.7	189
Queens, NY.....	53.2	666.3	2.9	55	965	2.4	215
Richmond, NY.....	9.8	116.7	1.7	157	911	2.4	215
Rockland, NY.....	10.9	126.5	2.4	89	989	-0.7	336
Saratoga, NY.....	6.0	89.2	2.4	89	949	1.3	282
Suffolk, NY.....	53.3	682.8	1.0	235	1,086	0.4	315
Westchester, NY.....	36.6	437.6	1.3	200	1,327	2.6	196
Buncombe, NC.....	9.2	129.3	1.7	157	783	3.2	148
Catawba, NC.....	4.4	87.9	1.8	146	793	4.1	82
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	119.2	-0.6	337	795	5.7	25
Durham, NC.....	8.3	199.1	0.6	274	1,231	3.0	168
Forsyth, NC.....	9.2	183.1	0.0	319	906	4.5	60
Guilford, NC.....	14.2	279.1	1.4	194	890	3.9	92
Mecklenburg, NC.....	37.3	683.2	3.1	37	1,152	4.0	89
New Hanover, NC.....	8.0	112.4	2.8	62	884	11.9	1
Wake, NC.....	34.0	549.7	3.1	37	1,040	4.7	52
Cass, ND.....	7.2	119.1	1.0	235	917	3.9	92
Butler, OH.....	7.8	153.8	2.9	55	901	3.0	168
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.8	728.8	0.5	287	1,029	3.5	125
Delaware, OH.....	5.3	90.4	2.6	80	971	1.3	282
Franklin, OH.....	31.9	753.3	2.7	70	1,007	1.9	242
Hamilton, OH.....	23.8	520.9	1.2	212	1,072	2.7	189
Lake, OH.....	6.3	96.9	0.3	304	838	5.4	33
Lorain, OH.....	6.2	100.0	1.3	200	792	2.9	175
Lucas, OH.....	10.2	209.5	-1.9	346	856	-0.6	335
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	97.2	1.1	222	720	4.3	71
Montgomery, OH.....	11.8	254.9	1.6	170	871	2.6	196
Stark, OH.....	8.5	160.7	0.7	264	762	4.7	52
Summit, OH.....	14.3	269.1	0.6	274	886	1.8	247
Warren, OH.....	4.9	94.2	1.1	222	898	-3.6	344
Cleveland, OK.....	5.8	79.7	0.2	311	749	0.9	303
Oklahoma, OK.....	28.0	450.0	0.4	294	943	2.5	207
Tulsa, OK.....	22.4	353.0	1.1	222	914	2.5	207
Clackamas, OR.....	14.8	165.0	2.7	70	1,027	10.0	5
Deschutes, OR.....	8.3	81.9	4.3	8	844	5.9	18
Jackson, OR.....	7.3	88.1	3.0	47	791	5.6	29
Lane, OR.....	12.0	156.3	2.4	89	816	4.1	82

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2017	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Marion, OR.....	10.6	155.6	1.5	183	\$854	4.0	89
Multnomah, OR.....	34.5	505.1	2.0	125	1,071	5.7	25
Washington, OR.....	19.1	293.7	2.8	62	1,264	-1.9	341
Allegheny, PA.....	35.8	703.6	0.6	274	1,082	3.8	102
Berks, PA.....	9.0	172.2	0.8	252	929	3.3	140
Bucks, PA.....	20.0	269.2	1.8	146	949	1.5	266
Butler, PA.....	5.1	86.2	0.2	311	949	4.5	60
Chester, PA.....	15.5	252.6	1.5	183	1,322	5.1	38
Cumberland, PA.....	6.5	133.6	0.7	264	931	3.9	92
Dauphin, PA.....	7.6	185.4	0.6	274	997	4.9	45
Delaware, PA.....	14.3	223.9	1.0	235	1,063	-0.7	336
Erie, PA.....	7.1	123.4	-0.4	331	771	0.0	326
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.7	97.7	0.6	274	777	2.5	207
Lancaster, PA.....	13.5	239.7	1.2	212	840	2.2	226
Lehigh, PA.....	8.9	191.5	1.4	194	977	-0.3	332
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	146.3	0.7	264	797	3.5	125
Montgomery, PA.....	27.8	498.8	1.7	157	1,205	0.2	322
Northampton, PA.....	6.8	114.7	1.7	157	878	3.8	102
Philadelphia, PA.....	35.5	671.5	1.9	134	1,170	1.7	253
Washington, PA.....	5.5	89.3	3.1	37	990	4.2	75
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	136.2	0.8	252	829	5.9	18
York, PA.....	9.2	177.8	0.1	316	896	5.5	32
Providence, RI.....	18.2	287.2	0.5	287	1,016	1.5	266
Charleston, SC.....	14.9	249.2	1.7	157	915	4.2	75
Greenville, SC.....	13.7	267.8	1.9	134	903	5.4	33
Horry, SC.....	8.6	136.2	3.4	24	622	3.8	102
Lexington, SC.....	6.5	117.5	1.4	194	775	2.9	175
Richland, SC.....	10.1	220.0	1.3	200	854	0.4	315
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.2	137.3	2.9	55	888	1.3	282
York, SC.....	5.6	94.3	4.8	4	824	4.7	52
Minnehaha, SD.....	7.2	127.5	1.3	200	876	3.4	134
Davidson, TN.....	22.3	485.4	3.6	16	1,053	3.7	114
Hamilton, TN.....	9.6	201.9	1.6	170	893	1.8	247
Knox, TN.....	12.2	236.6	0.8	252	877	3.1	156
Rutherford, TN.....	5.5	124.6	3.6	16	927	2.0	236
Shelby, TN.....	20.4	495.2	1.0	235	1,008	3.8	102
Williamson, TN.....	8.6	130.1	4.1	10	1,124	2.8	183
Bell, TX.....	5.4	119.1	1.5	183	883	9.6	6
Bexar, TX.....	40.7	853.6	1.8	146	914	4.6	57
Brazoria, TX.....	5.7	106.0	-0.2	325	1,030	1.7	253
Brazos, TX.....	4.5	97.7	1.0	235	763	5.0	41
Cameron, TX.....	6.5	140.2	1.3	200	615	2.3	220
Collin, TX.....	24.5	398.6	3.6	16	1,169	1.7	253
Dallas, TX.....	76.1	1,686.9	2.5	85	1,213	2.6	196
Denton, TX.....	14.7	240.2	3.6	16	933	4.4	66
El Paso, TX.....	15.0	299.6	1.7	157	717	3.3	140
Fort Bend, TX.....	13.1	179.7	1.6	170	936	0.4	315
Galveston, TX.....	6.2	111.3	1.7	157	904	3.1	156
Harris, TX.....	114.2	2,284.5	0.7	264	1,231	-0.4	333
Hidalgo, TX.....	12.3	254.8	2.7	70	632	1.1	298

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2017	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Jefferson, TX.....	5.9	123.4	0.4	294	\$1,026	1.2	291
Lubbock, TX.....	7.5	138.7	1.3	200	801	5.1	38
McLennan, TX.....	5.2	113.4	2.0	125	830	1.6	261
Midland, TX.....	5.4	89.3	7.3	1	1,321	11.4	2
Montgomery, TX.....	11.2	175.2	3.2	33	1,008	2.0	236
Nueces, TX.....	8.3	164.5	1.3	200	861	1.4	273
Potter, TX.....	4.0	78.6	-0.4	331	832	6.1	15
Smith, TX.....	6.2	103.4	0.8	252	823	1.5	266
Tarrant, TX.....	42.8	877.0	2.7	70	1,011	3.9	92
Travis, TX.....	40.2	728.7	3.1	37	1,186	5.6	29
Webb, TX.....	5.4	99.9	2.2	109	667	1.4	273
Williamson, TX.....	10.6	166.8	3.1	37	992	5.6	29
Davis, UT.....	8.3	128.1	4.5	6	837	5.4	33
Salt Lake, UT.....	44.0	687.6	2.8	62	967	2.7	189
Utah, UT.....	15.8	232.4	5.2	3	814	1.6	261
Weber, UT.....	6.0	103.9	2.3	99	762	1.7	253
Chittenden, VT.....	6.9	103.5	0.8	252	978	0.3	321
Arlington, VA.....	9.2	178.7	2.3	99	1,609	3.3	140
Chesterfield, VA.....	9.0	137.1	1.4	194	862	2.5	207
Fairfax, VA.....	37.3	610.3	1.2	212	1,542	3.5	125
Henrico, VA.....	11.6	195.4	1.6	170	972	1.7	253
Loudoun, VA.....	12.2	168.2	2.9	55	1,165	2.6	196
Prince William, VA.....	9.3	130.7	1.5	183	880	2.4	215
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.5	94.8	-0.9	341	1,389	3.1	156
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.1	100.0	1.0	235	806	1.9	242
Newport News City, VA.....	3.9	97.8	0.9	247	975	7.4	8
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.9	142.4	2.1	117	1,029	5.8	23
Richmond City, VA.....	7.7	154.1	1.6	170	1,087	3.3	140
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	12.2	183.8	0.6	274	786	3.8	102
Benton, WA.....	5.7	93.1	3.0	47	1,010	1.3	282
Clark, WA.....	14.4	157.8	4.4	7	954	5.9	18
King, WA.....	86.1	1,369.7	3.3	29	1,472	6.0	17
Kitsap, WA.....	6.7	88.6	2.0	125	978	11.0	4
Pierce, WA.....	21.7	303.9	1.8	146	934	3.4	134
Snohomish, WA.....	20.7	286.2	0.1	316	1,106	3.0	168
Spokane, WA.....	15.6	222.0	2.3	99	868	4.5	60
Thurston, WA.....	8.2	113.4	3.5	21	934	5.3	36
Whatcom, WA.....	7.3	90.4	1.9	134	860	6.8	12
Yakima, WA.....	7.7	121.6	-0.6	337	716	4.2	75
Kanawha, WV.....	5.7	100.7	-1.5	344	876	1.5	266
Brown, WI.....	6.8	159.3	2.2	109	868	1.2	291
Dane, WI.....	15.1	334.2	1.0	235	1,004	-0.1	328
Milwaukee, WI.....	25.7	488.8	0.4	294	970	2.6	196
Outagamie, WI.....	5.2	110.2	1.0	235	860	3.2	148
Waukesha, WI.....	12.8	246.6	0.5	287	996	1.3	282
Winnebago, WI.....	3.7	94.8	1.1	222	928	2.5	207
San Juan, PR.....	11.0	242.0	-0.9	(⁵)	622	2.6	(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 72.7 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17 ²	Second quarter 2017	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 ²
United States ³	9,922.4	145,186.4	1.7	\$1,020	3.2
Private industry.....	9,624.1	123,579.7	1.9	1,010	3.2
Natural resources and mining.....	136.9	2,001.8	1.9	1,017	2.2
Construction.....	791.8	7,102.1	3.6	1,119	4.0
Manufacturing.....	348.4	12,484.2	0.7	1,239	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,925.9	27,199.7	1.0	863	3.1
Information.....	162.6	2,794.8	0.5	1,880	5.6
Financial activities.....	871.5	8,131.0	1.7	1,537	3.0
Professional and business services.....	1,789.3	20,439.6	1.9	1,318	2.7
Education and health services.....	1,640.5	22,056.4	2.5	929	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	840.1	16,514.3	2.1	431	3.9
Other services.....	847.2	4,514.9	1.4	701	3.9
Government.....	298.3	21,606.6	0.7	1,075	3.4
Los Angeles, CA.....	483.9	4,373.6	1.7	1,130	3.8
Private industry.....	477.5	3,791.8	1.7	1,099	4.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.6	7.0	1,082	2.5
Construction.....	14.1	138.4	4.6	1,187	5.0
Manufacturing.....	12.2	347.5	-3.3	1,307	6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	54.0	818.4	0.8	924	3.8
Information.....	10.1	185.8	-0.2	2,192	4.5
Financial activities.....	25.7	219.2	0.9	1,782	3.2
Professional and business services.....	48.0	598.6	1.0	1,406	5.3
Education and health services.....	228.1	773.2	3.2	862	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	33.4	525.9	3.1	625	3.6
Other services.....	26.6	148.8	0.9	753	10.1
Government.....	6.3	581.8	1.2	1,334	3.0
Cook, IL.....	155.4	2,598.4	0.3	1,179	3.1
Private industry.....	154.1	2,299.4	0.4	1,166	3.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.3	5.2	1,182	4.9
Construction.....	12.5	76.3	1.2	1,436	2.9
Manufacturing.....	6.3	186.1	0.0	1,232	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	30.1	469.1	-0.3	973	5.2
Information.....	2.7	51.4	0.5	1,778	-0.4
Financial activities.....	15.3	194.7	0.3	2,051	2.4
Professional and business services.....	32.8	475.4	-0.6	1,495	4.2
Education and health services.....	16.5	443.0	0.5	962	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.6	297.5	2.4	539	3.5
Other services.....	17.7	98.4	0.5	947	6.2
Government.....	1.3	299.0	-0.7	1,276	2.8
New York, NY.....	129.2	2,469.1	1.7	1,907	2.4
Private industry.....	128.4	2,206.4	1.8	1,976	2.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	7.0	2,059	4.4
Construction.....	2.3	40.4	-2.4	1,865	3.8
Manufacturing.....	2.1	25.5	-3.8	1,418	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.5	253.3	-0.5	1,367	0.2
Information.....	5.0	164.2	5.4	2,509	0.4
Financial activities.....	19.5	377.1	0.0	3,591	2.0
Professional and business services.....	27.0	578.4	2.1	2,201	1.5
Education and health services.....	10.0	342.7	1.0	1,334	7.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.1	303.0	2.3	875	3.3
Other services.....	20.5	104.4	1.1	1,253	7.4
Government.....	0.8	262.7	0.7	1,339	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17 ²	Second quarter 2017	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 ²
Harris, TX.....	114.2	2,284.5	0.7	\$1,231	-0.4
Private industry.....	113.7	2,007.4	0.6	1,247	-0.6
Natural resources and mining.....	1.6	66.7	-2.3	2,940	-9.0
Construction.....	7.4	158.9	-1.4	1,328	2.5
Manufacturing.....	4.8	169.5	-1.1	1,558	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.0	468.0	0.1	1,118	1.4
Information.....	1.2	26.9	-4.2	1,400	-2.1
Financial activities.....	12.1	126.2	2.1	1,633	2.6
Professional and business services.....	23.1	394.6	0.6	1,529	-3.0
Education and health services.....	15.9	291.2	2.8	1,034	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.0	236.5	1.7	451	4.6
Other services.....	11.6	66.4	1.5	800	3.0
Government.....	0.6	277.1	1.5	1,113	1.1
Maricopa, AZ.....	96.5	1,891.7	3.3	986	1.6
Private industry.....	95.8	1,705.9	3.5	975	1.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	8.6	2.3	908	5.5
Construction.....	6.9	110.6	7.1	1,038	4.2
Manufacturing.....	3.1	117.9	1.0	1,432	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.2	370.5	2.1	899	2.5
Information.....	1.5	34.7	-0.5	1,376	-0.7
Financial activities.....	10.7	174.5	5.2	1,258	0.2
Professional and business services.....	20.6	323.8	2.0	1,065	2.1
Education and health services.....	10.6	289.1	4.2	978	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.6	211.6	3.7	477	5.8
Other services.....	5.9	50.6	-2.3	718	4.8
Government.....	0.7	185.7	1.9	1,075	0.4
Dallas, TX.....	76.1	1,686.9	2.5	1,213	2.6
Private industry.....	75.5	1,514.5	2.7	1,218	2.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.7	5.1	3,279	-4.9
Construction.....	4.5	89.0	4.1	1,222	7.6
Manufacturing.....	2.8	112.7	0.9	1,440	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.9	342.8	3.2	1,046	0.6
Information.....	1.4	48.6	-1.3	1,818	-1.7
Financial activities.....	9.4	165.4	4.2	1,704	3.1
Professional and business services.....	17.1	340.5	2.5	1,417	3.5
Education and health services.....	9.5	197.2	2.9	1,105	5.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.8	164.1	2.4	489	2.5
Other services.....	7.0	43.9	-0.6	803	6.2
Government.....	0.6	172.4	0.4	1,170	5.0
Orange, CA.....	119.3	1,598.1	2.1	1,130	2.5
Private industry.....	117.8	1,443.1	2.3	1,115	2.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	2.9	-1.0	899	6.8
Construction.....	6.7	101.0	3.4	1,320	6.2
Manufacturing.....	4.9	158.0	-0.4	1,397	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.9	258.5	1.3	1,003	1.4
Information.....	1.3	27.0	1.2	1,930	9.4
Financial activities.....	11.1	117.9	1.3	1,724	1.6
Professional and business services.....	20.4	294.6	1.2	1,344	3.9
Education and health services.....	32.9	208.2	4.0	911	-0.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.7	219.9	3.2	502	6.1
Other services.....	6.8	45.9	1.1	725	5.7
Government.....	1.5	155.0	0.6	1,267	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17 ²	Second quarter 2017	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17 ²
San Diego, CA.....	109.8	1,440.9	2.0	\$1,101	2.8
Private industry.....	107.9	1,205.0	2.0	1,058	1.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	9.0	-8.3	720	2.3
Construction.....	6.8	79.2	4.2	1,181	3.3
Manufacturing.....	3.2	107.9	0.7	1,504	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.2	224.1	0.9	873	0.3
Information.....	1.2	24.2	0.3	1,890	5.8
Financial activities.....	9.9	73.3	0.9	1,446	4.1
Professional and business services.....	18.0	229.2	0.5	1,481	0.1
Education and health services.....	31.3	198.4	3.0	933	0.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.3	200.0	2.8	504	5.7
Other services.....	7.2	51.9	2.4	625	4.3
Government.....	1.9	235.9	2.1	1,317	8.2
King, WA.....	86.1	1,369.7	3.3	1,472	6.0
Private industry.....	85.6	1,198.8	3.6	1,495	6.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	3.1	1.1	1,240	1.2
Construction.....	6.8	71.1	5.9	1,334	3.3
Manufacturing.....	2.5	102.6	-2.7	1,617	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.5	265.8	6.4	1,618	12.8
Information.....	2.2	103.4	5.9	2,991	8.6
Financial activities.....	6.7	67.9	2.7	1,650	3.8
Professional and business services.....	17.9	224.5	2.6	1,668	5.0
Education and health services.....	18.0	170.8	2.5	1,040	4.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	143.8	4.5	578	4.1
Other services.....	9.3	45.7	1.6	882	5.6
Government.....	0.5	171.0	1.7	1,318	1.7
Miami-Dade, FL.....	98.8	1,111.0	1.8	971	1.8
Private industry.....	98.5	985.9	1.8	949	3.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.1	4.4	627	1.6
Construction.....	6.7	46.0	5.6	926	1.6
Manufacturing.....	2.9	41.4	2.7	879	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.9	280.3	0.5	898	3.8
Information.....	1.6	17.9	-0.8	1,696	8.0
Financial activities.....	10.6	75.5	1.4	1,498	3.7
Professional and business services.....	22.1	157.2	2.9	1,128	2.8
Education and health services.....	10.5	176.8	2.1	972	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	141.5	1.8	581	3.8
Other services.....	8.4	39.6	-0.4	621	2.5
Government.....	0.3	125.2	1.3	1,125	-6.9

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, second quarter 2017

State	Establishments, second quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17	Second quarter 2017	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17
United States ²	9,922.4	145,186.4	1.7	\$1,020	3.2
Alabama.....	124.2	1,946.4	1.2	858	2.8
Alaska.....	22.1	338.4	-0.7	1,005	-0.5
Arizona.....	158.2	2,699.6	2.9	943	2.5
Arkansas.....	89.5	1,206.0	0.7	810	3.2
California.....	1,522.5	17,150.9	2.2	1,210	4.7
Colorado.....	198.4	2,638.8	2.5	1,042	4.2
Connecticut.....	118.6	1,701.2	0.6	1,216	0.4
Delaware.....	31.7	446.6	0.6	1,012	2.2
District of Columbia.....	39.0	766.5	1.0	1,675	3.3
Florida.....	684.9	8,390.6	2.8	905	2.5
Georgia.....	278.1	4,357.8	2.1	956	2.9
Hawaii.....	41.7	653.0	1.0	935	3.5
Idaho.....	61.0	723.5	3.4	765	3.4
Illinois.....	412.2	6,006.6	0.9	1,062	2.4
Indiana.....	164.3	3,041.0	1.5	859	3.7
Iowa.....	101.7	1,571.4	0.4	853	3.3
Kansas.....	90.3	1,377.8	-0.1	849	2.4
Kentucky.....	120.8	1,889.4	0.8	862	2.9
Louisiana.....	131.4	1,907.7	0.0	869	2.0
Maine.....	54.4	629.1	0.9	814	2.5
Maryland.....	171.8	2,694.8	1.4	1,103	3.1
Massachusetts.....	252.3	3,604.5	1.6	1,278	3.6
Michigan.....	242.9	4,365.3	1.6	969	2.9
Minnesota.....	169.0	2,902.1	2.0	1,037	3.9
Mississippi.....	73.4	1,128.9	0.7	732	0.8
Missouri.....	206.6	2,818.7	1.2	889	3.0
Montana.....	48.3	473.6	1.3	797	3.9
Nebraska.....	72.6	984.0	0.4	833	3.5
Nevada.....	80.7	1,333.5	3.4	900	2.9
New Hampshire.....	52.1	665.4	1.6	1,015	1.2
New Jersey.....	272.8	4,123.5	1.8	1,173	2.3
New Mexico.....	58.5	815.4	0.7	823	1.5
New York.....	648.6	9,417.4	1.6	1,237	2.2
North Carolina.....	272.0	4,361.4	1.8	902	4.3
North Dakota.....	31.9	422.7	-0.2	953	5.0
Ohio.....	295.2	5,422.8	1.2	912	3.3
Oklahoma.....	110.4	1,583.8	0.8	845	2.5
Oregon.....	150.2	1,912.6	2.2	967	3.8
Pennsylvania.....	360.1	5,859.4	1.3	1,000	3.0
Rhode Island.....	37.3	487.3	1.0	980	2.6
South Carolina.....	128.1	2,053.9	2.0	834	3.6
South Dakota.....	33.2	435.5	0.6	785	3.4
Tennessee.....	157.2	2,948.1	1.8	906	3.5
Texas.....	671.5	12,059.6	2.1	1,027	2.7
Utah.....	98.5	1,440.3	3.4	862	2.6
Vermont.....	25.6	314.2	1.0	870	2.1
Virginia.....	269.6	3,886.6	1.5	1,047	3.7
Washington.....	239.2	3,352.5	2.2	1,141	5.6
West Virginia.....	50.1	690.9	-0.3	828	3.4
Wisconsin.....	171.7	2,905.3	1.1	876	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, second quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2016-17	Second quarter 2017	Percent change, second quarter 2016-17
Wyoming.....	26.1	280.2	-0.7	\$875	3.1
Puerto Rico.....	46.9	873.6	-1.0	515	1.2
Virgin Islands.....	3.3	38.6	0.4	762	2.6

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, June 2016-17 (U.S. average = 1.7 percent)

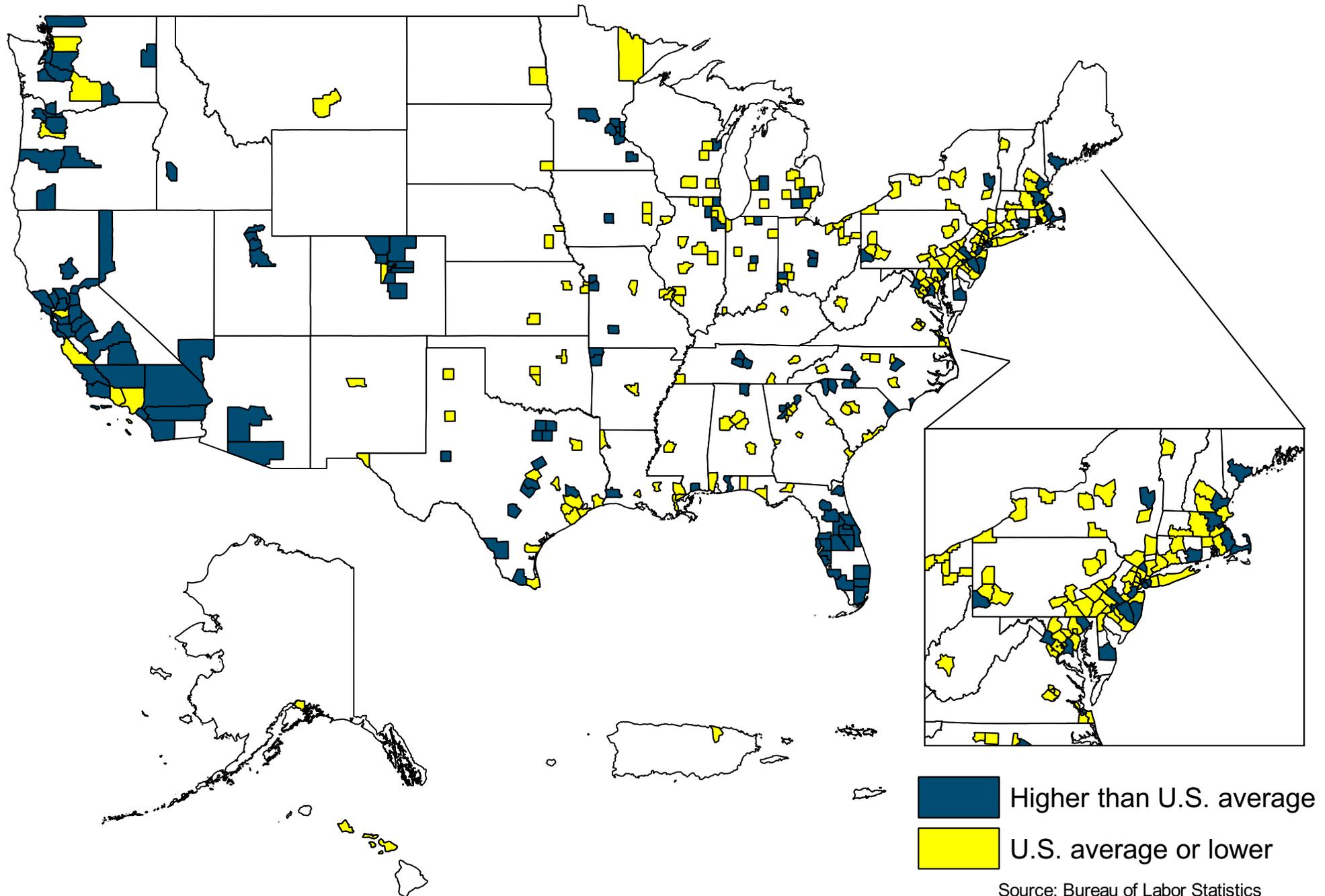


Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, second quarter 2016-17 (U.S. average = 3.2 percent)

