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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
 Third Quarter 2017

From September 2016 to September 2017, **employment** increased in 283 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 10.4 percent over the year, above the national job growth rate of 1.0 percent. Within Midland, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 4,526 jobs over the year (24.4 percent). Collier, Fla., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a loss of 5.2 percent. Within Collier, construction had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 1,879 jobs (-12.8 percent).

The U.S. **average weekly wage** decreased 0.6 percent over the year, declining to \$1,021 in the third quarter of 2017. This is the third decline since first quarter 2016, and one of only nine declines in the history of the series, which dates back to 1978. Mercer, N.J., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 8.8 percent. Within Mercer, an average weekly wage loss of \$260 (-13.1 percent) in professional and business services made the largest contribution to the county's decrease in average weekly wages. Midland, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 8.4 percent. Within Midland, natural resources and mining had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage change with an increase of \$180 (9.5 percent) over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, September 2016-17
 (U.S. average = 1.0 percent)

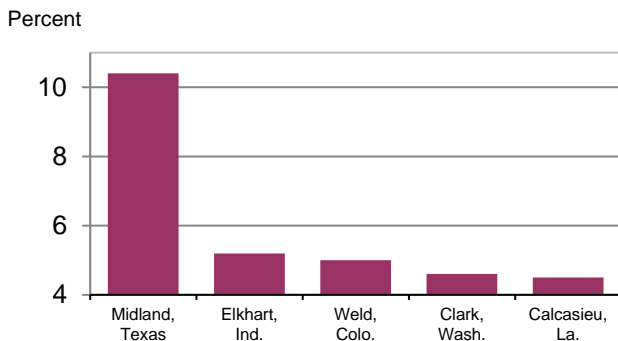
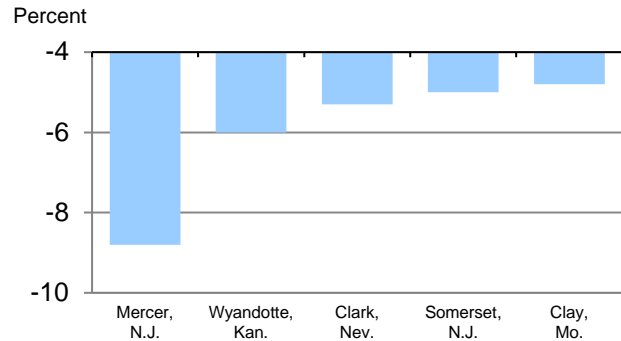


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent decrease in average weekly wages, third quarter 2016-17
 (U.S. average = -0.6 percent)



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

Large County Employment

In September 2017, national employment was 144.5 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 1.0 percent, or 1.5 million. In September 2017, the 346 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 72.7 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.8 percent of total wages. These 346 counties had a net job growth of 1.1 million over the year, accounting for 77.3 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 201,100 jobs, which was 13.8 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 60 of the largest counties from September 2016 to September 2017. Collier, Fla., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-5.2 percent), followed by Lee, Fla.; Jefferson, Texas; Sangamon, Ill.; and Brazoria, Texas. (See table 1.)

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

Employment in large counties					
September 2017 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, September 2016-17 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, September 2016-17	
United States	144,464.4	United States	1,459.4	United States	1.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,408.1	Los Angeles, Calif.	58.1	Midland, Texas	10.4
Cook, Ill.	2,578.3	Maricopa, Ariz.	48.2	Elkhart, Ind.	5.2
New York, N.Y.	2,451.9	King, Wash.	36.7	Weld, Colo.	5.0
Harris, Texas	2,261.3	Dallas, Texas	31.1	Clark, Wash.	4.6
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,938.0	New York, N.Y.	27.0	Calcasieu, La.	4.5
Dallas, Texas	1,691.1	Kings, N.Y.	25.4	Rutherford, Tenn.	4.3
Orange, Calif.	1,598.6	Santa Clara, Calif.	23.2	Utah, Utah	4.2
San Diego, Calif.	1,439.5	Clark, Nev.	22.8	Montgomery, Texas	4.0
King, Wash.	1,367.1	San Bernardino, Calif.	22.6	Benton, Wash.	3.8
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,092.6	Orange, Calif.	21.7	Kings, N.Y.	3.7

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation decreased to \$1,021, a 0.6 percent decrease, during the year ending in the third quarter of 2017. Among the 346 largest counties, 265 had over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Mercer, N.J., had the largest percentage wage decrease among the largest U.S. counties (-8.8 percent). (See table B.)

Of the 346 largest counties, 71 experienced an over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. Midland, Texas, had the largest percentage increase in average weekly wages (8.4 percent), followed by Union, N.J.; Elkhart, Ind.; Forsyth, N.C.; and Maui + Kalawao, Hawaii. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, third quarter 2017		Decrease in average weekly wage, third quarter 2016-17		Percent decrease in average weekly wage, third quarter 2016-17	
United States	\$1,021	United States	-\$6	United States	-0.6
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$2,320	Mercer, N.J.	-\$118	Mercer, N.J.	-8.8
San Mateo, Calif.	2,123	Somerset, N.J.	-74	Wyandotte, Kan.	-6.0
San Francisco, Calif.	1,954	Wyandotte, Kan.	-61	Clark, Nev.	-5.3
New York, N.Y.	1,889	Fairfield, Conn.	-58	Somerset, N.J.	-5.0
Washington, D.C.	1,759	Middlesex, Mass.	-57	Clay, Mo.	-4.8
Suffolk, Mass.	1,691	Clark, Nev.	-50	Washington, Ark.	-4.7
Arlington, Va.	1,642	Clay, Mo.	-43	Okaloosa, Fla.	-4.3
King, Wash.	1,626	Jefferson, Ky.	-42	McLean, Ill.	-4.2
Fairfax, Va.	1,540	Dauphin, Pa.	-42	Jefferson, Ky.	-4.2
Middlesex, Mass.	1,498	Anchorage, Alaska	-41	Montgomery, Ala.	-4.1
		Washington, Ark.	-41	Sedgwick, Kan.	-4.1
		McLean, Ill.	-41		
		Mecklenburg, N.C.	-41		
		Norfolk City, Va.	-41		

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Among the 10 largest counties, 9 had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in September 2017. King, Wash., had the largest gain (2.8 percent). Within King, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 16,733 jobs, or 6.6 percent. Miami-Dade, Fla., had the only percentage decrease in employment among the 10 largest counties (-1.7 percent). Within Miami-Dade, leisure and hospitality had the largest over-the-year employment level decrease, with a loss of 6,855 jobs, or -4.9 percent. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages decreased over the year in 7 of the 10 largest U.S. counties. Dallas, Texas, experienced the largest percentage loss in average weekly wages (-1.9 percent). Within Dallas, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage loss. Within trade, transportation, and utilities, average weekly wages decreased by \$61, or -5.5 percent, over the year. King, Wash., had the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (2.7 percent). Within King, information had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth with an increase of \$169 (3.4 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. September 2017 employment and 2017 third quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The data are derived from reports submitted by employers who are subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.9 million employer reports cover 144.5 million full- and part-time workers. Data for the third 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 fourth quarter 2017 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 23, 2018.

Effects of Hurricanes Irma and Maria on the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Hurricanes Irma and Maria made landfall in the United States on September 7 and September 20, 2017, respectively, during the QCEW third quarter reference period. These events did not cause changes to QCEW methodology. However, they did affect data collection in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. For more information, please visit this webpage: www.bls.gov/bls/hurricanes-harvey-irma-maria.htm.

QCEW Publication Acceleration and Conversion to Two Data Releases

The QCEW publication process is accelerating for a more timely release. Beginning with the fourth quarter 2017 release, QCEW data will be published in two parts. The current County Employment and Wages news release and associated data will be accelerated and published first. The full QCEW data release will occur two weeks later, accompanied by a data release notice.

Alaska Area Name Changes Effective with QCEW Release for Third Quarter 2017

These Alaska area names have been updated for the current and future QCEW releases.

Previous Name	Current Name
Aleutian East Borough	Aleutians East Borough
Aleutian West Census Area	Aleutians West Census Area
Anchorage Borough	Anchorage Municipality
Juneau Borough	Juneau City and Borough
Petersburg Census Area	Petersburg Borough
Sitka Borough	Sitka City and Borough
Yakutat Borough	Yakutat City and Borough

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: 651,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 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/ces

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple 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 that reflect economic events or administrative changes. For example, economic change would come from a firm relocating into the county; administrative change would come from a company correcting its county designation.

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 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 eliminate the effect of most of the administrative changes (those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments). The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Adjusted data account for improvements in reporting employment and wages for individual and multi-unit establishments. To accomplish this, adjustments were implemented to account for: administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity (first quarter of 2008); selected large administrative changes in employment and wages (second quarter of 2011); and state verified improvements in reporting of employment and wages (third quarter of

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2017	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	9,916.5	144,464.4	1.0	-	\$1,021	-0.6	-
Jefferson, AL.....	18.7	344.2	1.1	145	990	-1.8	237
Madison, AL.....	9.6	195.5	1.3	114	1,103	-1.6	217
Mobile, AL.....	10.2	170.5	0.6	209	874	-1.5	208
Montgomery, AL.....	6.4	132.7	1.0	157	825	-4.1	336
Shelby, AL.....	5.8	85.8	1.4	104	956	-1.4	195
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.6	94.0	1.0	157	831	1.0	35
Anchorage, AK.....	8.3	151.5	-1.2	332	1,063	-3.7	330
Maricopa, AZ.....	96.6	1,938.0	2.6	32	987	-1.1	168
Pima, AZ.....	18.7	365.6	1.1	145	869	0.6	49
Benton, AR.....	6.5	118.1	1.0	157	942	0.7	43
Pulaski, AR.....	14.4	251.3	0.8	182	904	-2.2	266
Washington, AR.....	6.0	107.1	2.6	32	823	-4.7	341
Alameda, CA.....	63.5	777.0	2.4	42	1,390	0.0	72
Butte, CA.....	8.5	84.2	1.2	132	789	1.3	27
Contra Costa, CA.....	32.4	368.0	0.6	209	1,240	0.0	72
Fresno, CA.....	35.5	393.4	1.6	80	804	-0.4	103
Kern, CA.....	19.0	330.3	1.7	79	844	-1.9	245
Los Angeles, CA.....	488.1	4,408.1	1.3	114	1,147	1.1	32
Marin, CA.....	12.5	114.5	0.7	192	1,237	-0.1	82
Merced, CA.....	6.7	84.3	2.6	32	807	-0.5	111
Monterey, CA.....	13.7	204.8	0.3	244	885	-0.7	133
Napa, CA.....	5.9	79.2	1.9	67	1,020	0.7	43
Orange, CA.....	120.4	1,598.6	1.4	104	1,135	-1.1	168
Placer, CA.....	13.0	161.9	1.9	67	1,033	-1.0	156
Riverside, CA.....	63.9	711.3	2.8	28	831	-1.3	186
Sacramento, CA.....	58.1	649.7	2.1	54	1,110	-0.4	103
San Bernardino, CA.....	59.0	731.5	3.2	20	864	-1.3	186
San Diego, CA.....	110.9	1,439.5	1.2	132	1,112	-1.6	217
San Francisco, CA.....	60.7	722.3	2.4	42	1,954	3.2	8
San Joaquin, CA.....	17.7	253.2	2.5	40	868	-0.7	133
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.4	118.8	3.1	22	860	-0.8	142
San Mateo, CA.....	28.3	400.2	1.3	114	2,123	1.1	32
Santa Barbara, CA.....	15.6	202.5	1.6	80	979	-2.1	263
Santa Clara, CA.....	72.8	1,077.2	2.2	52	2,320	2.6	13
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.6	107.6	0.6	209	924	-1.2	175
Solano, CA.....	11.5	139.7	1.8	75	1,058	-0.1	82
Sonoma, CA.....	20.1	209.0	1.5	92	993	-0.5	111
Stanislaus, CA.....	15.6	190.1	0.7	192	880	-0.8	142
Tulare, CA.....	10.4	162.9	0.5	223	737	-0.8	142
Ventura, CA.....	27.1	321.2	1.2	132	988	-3.1	314
Yolo, CA.....	6.7	102.0	-0.5	306	1,094	-2.2	266
Adams, CO.....	11.0	207.1	3.1	22	1,015	0.0	72
Arapahoe, CO.....	22.1	329.5	1.9	67	1,187	-0.9	150
Boulder, CO.....	15.4	181.0	2.1	54	1,237	1.5	26
Denver, CO.....	32.4	510.4	2.0	60	1,257	0.8	38
Douglas, CO.....	12.1	121.3	2.5	40	1,114	-0.6	121
El Paso, CO.....	19.8	272.5	2.0	60	948	1.7	17
Jefferson, CO.....	20.3	234.3	0.6	209	1,057	0.6	49
Larimer, CO.....	12.2	160.2	2.1	54	967	3.0	10
Weld, CO.....	7.4	106.7	5.0	3	927	1.6	21

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2017	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT.....	35.5	420.9	-0.8	321	\$1,422	-3.9	333
Hartford, CT.....	28.0	509.9	0.6	209	1,185	-1.3	186
New Haven, CT.....	24.2	364.3	0.5	223	1,051	-1.2	175
New London, CT.....	7.5	124.5	0.8	182	993	-2.6	296
New Castle, DE.....	20.0	286.4	0.1	270	1,146	1.2	30
Sussex, DE.....	6.8	81.9	3.0	24	737	-1.9	245
Washington, DC.....	40.4	764.7	0.7	192	1,759	1.3	27
Alachua, FL.....	7.1	129.1	0.6	209	881	0.0	72
Bay, FL.....	5.6	77.5	0.3	244	729	-3.6	326
Brevard, FL.....	15.6	201.6	-1.1	329	902	-3.0	311
Broward, FL.....	68.8	778.9	-0.7	314	941	-1.1	168
Collier, FL.....	13.8	128.3	-5.2	346	857	-1.6	217
Duval, FL.....	29.2	498.6	1.3	114	951	-1.7	231
Escambia, FL.....	8.0	133.7	1.2	132	802	-0.6	121
Hillsborough, FL.....	41.8	662.5	-0.5	306	976	-1.8	237
Lake, FL.....	8.1	93.8	-0.5	306	692	-3.5	323
Lee, FL.....	21.7	239.7	-2.8	345	810	0.1	64
Leon, FL.....	8.7	146.8	-1.5	334	852	0.8	38
Manatee, FL.....	10.7	116.1	-0.1	287	793	-3.2	316
Marion, FL.....	8.2	99.0	-0.1	287	695	-3.2	316
Miami-Dade, FL.....	97.5	1,092.6	-1.7	337	984	-0.1	82
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.3	82.9	0.7	192	819	-4.3	340
Orange, FL.....	41.9	811.7	1.3	114	895	-1.4	195
Osceola, FL.....	6.9	90.6	2.0	60	689	-2.5	285
Palm Beach, FL.....	55.9	576.0	-1.0	328	951	-2.4	281
Pasco, FL.....	10.8	115.0	0.9	167	717	-0.1	82
Pinellas, FL.....	32.7	418.2	0.2	259	881	-1.9	245
Polk, FL.....	13.1	211.4	1.2	132	777	-0.8	142
Sarasota, FL.....	15.8	161.5	-0.8	321	841	0.5	52
Seminole, FL.....	14.9	185.3	0.4	233	866	0.1	64
Volusia, FL.....	14.2	166.8	-0.7	314	720	-1.0	156
Bibb, GA.....	4.2	81.8	-1.5	334	799	0.8	38
Chatham, GA.....	8.0	148.9	-0.1	287	852	-2.3	274
Clayton, GA.....	4.0	122.9	0.9	167	1,027	4.3	6
Cobb, GA.....	21.8	356.1	1.6	80	1,066	-2.2	266
DeKalb, GA.....	17.9	298.0	1.4	104	1,031	-0.5	111
Fulton, GA.....	43.0	853.5	2.0	60	1,324	-1.5	208
Gwinnett, GA.....	24.8	351.3	1.4	104	968	-1.6	217
Hall, GA.....	4.4	85.7	2.7	31	853	-0.8	142
Muscogee, GA.....	4.5	93.2	0.7	192	842	2.8	11
Richmond, GA.....	4.4	104.5	0.6	209	866	-1.9	245
Honolulu, HI.....	26.1	472.5	0.2	259	989	-0.9	150
Maui + Kalawao, HI.....	6.2	76.4	0.2	259	891	4.6	5
Ada, ID.....	15.9	236.5	3.2	20	902	-0.2	90
Champaign, IL.....	4.0	91.3	0.9	167	885	-1.4	195
Cook, IL.....	137.9	2,578.3	0.1	270	1,157	-0.3	98
DuPage, IL.....	34.5	621.8	0.8	182	1,161	0.5	52
Kane, IL.....	12.5	211.0	-0.4	300	921	-0.9	150
Lake, IL.....	20.1	339.7	1.6	80	1,263	-2.0	256
McHenry, IL.....	7.8	99.1	0.2	259	833	-2.9	307

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2017	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
McLean, IL.....	3.4	84.0	-0.4	300	\$939	-4.2	338
Madison, IL.....	5.4	99.4	1.3	114	782	-2.6	296
Peoria, IL.....	4.2	103.6	-0.4	300	1,077	1.6	21
St. Clair, IL.....	5.0	94.0	0.3	244	808	-1.9	245
Sangamon, IL.....	4.7	127.1	-2.1	343	1,012	-0.4	103
Will, IL.....	14.6	244.2	2.6	32	879	-3.5	323
Winnebago, IL.....	6.0	126.2	-0.7	314	888	1.8	16
Allen, IN.....	8.8	186.3	0.4	233	821	-1.6	217
Elkhart, IN.....	4.7	135.7	5.2	2	924	6.5	3
Hamilton, IN.....	9.4	140.4	1.1	145	976	0.7	43
Lake, IN.....	10.4	189.3	-0.4	300	877	0.0	72
Marion, IN.....	24.0	598.2	0.1	270	1,020	-1.6	217
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.8	123.7	-1.1	329	827	-1.2	175
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.4	83.9	-0.1	287	886	1.6	21
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	110.2	2.0	60	824	0.2	63
Johnson, IA.....	4.2	84.5	0.7	192	965	-0.6	121
Linn, IA.....	6.9	130.6	-0.2	296	966	-3.4	321
Polk, IA.....	17.4	298.5	0.3	244	1,012	-2.7	300
Scott, IA.....	5.6	91.4	0.1	270	825	-2.3	274
Johnson, KS.....	23.9	343.6	1.6	80	1,008	-1.9	245
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.7	247.0	-0.5	306	849	-4.1	336
Shawnee, KS.....	5.2	96.5	-1.8	340	820	-2.3	274
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.5	92.4	1.5	92	953	-6.0	345
Boone, KY.....	4.4	87.7	3.3	16	877	-3.8	332
Fayette, KY.....	10.9	195.8	0.5	223	893	-2.7	300
Jefferson, KY.....	25.0	468.0	0.7	192	959	-4.2	338
Caddo, LA.....	7.3	111.5	-1.7	337	812	0.0	72
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.3	99.2	4.5	5	909	-0.8	142
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	15.8	264.9	-0.1	287	940	-3.0	311
Jefferson, LA.....	14.0	189.4	-1.8	340	899	-2.5	285
Lafayette, LA.....	9.6	129.6	0.2	259	858	-3.6	326
Orleans, LA.....	12.7	192.9	0.2	259	937	-2.5	285
St. Tammany, LA.....	8.4	88.0	-0.7	314	844	-1.2	175
Cumberland, ME.....	14.0	184.2	1.8	75	932	-0.4	103
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.2	271.4	0.5	223	1,071	-1.4	195
Baltimore, MD.....	21.2	373.7	-0.9	325	1,012	-1.8	237
Frederick, MD.....	6.4	101.4	1.0	157	939	-2.6	296
Harford, MD.....	5.8	94.1	1.1	145	984	-2.5	285
Howard, MD.....	10.0	171.3	0.6	209	1,230	-2.5	285
Montgomery, MD.....	32.8	469.9	0.2	259	1,336	-1.3	186
Prince George's, MD.....	15.9	316.4	-0.3	299	1,080	-2.7	300
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.6	346.0	2.1	54	1,199	-1.2	175
Barnstable, MA.....	9.6	102.1	0.1	270	849	-0.7	133
Bristol, MA.....	17.7	227.6	1.1	145	901	-1.3	186
Essex, MA.....	25.9	327.3	0.0	284	1,072	-0.2	90
Hampden, MA.....	18.4	210.3	0.8	182	915	-1.8	237
Middlesex, MA.....	55.4	904.1	1.6	80	1,498	-3.7	330
Norfolk, MA.....	25.5	352.5	0.4	233	1,142	-0.2	90
Plymouth, MA.....	16.0	194.8	1.3	114	937	-0.7	133
Suffolk, MA.....	29.9	675.0	0.9	167	1,691	1.7	17

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2017	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Worcester, MA.....	25.5	349.3	0.7	192	\$1,011	-0.3	98
Genesee, MI.....	6.8	134.8	0.2	259	845	-1.2	175
Ingham, MI.....	6.0	153.2	1.1	145	935	-2.2	266
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.0	117.7	-0.1	287	944	0.3	59
Kent, MI.....	14.5	396.4	1.5	92	891	-2.0	256
Macomb, MI.....	17.6	327.7	0.1	270	1,016	-0.2	90
Oakland, MI.....	39.4	731.3	1.0	157	1,116	-1.3	186
Ottawa, MI.....	5.7	126.9	1.0	157	864	-0.2	90
Saginaw, MI.....	3.9	84.3	-0.7	314	812	-2.2	266
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.2	213.1	1.5	92	1,101	0.5	52
Wayne, MI.....	30.9	722.3	0.7	192	1,092	-1.8	237
Anoka, MN.....	7.2	123.0	2.0	60	1,008	-1.9	245
Dakota, MN.....	9.9	188.7	0.7	192	959	-3.6	326
Hennepin, MN.....	41.0	927.2	1.8	75	1,236	-2.9	307
Olmsted, MN.....	3.4	97.7	1.6	80	1,180	2.5	14
Ramsey, MN.....	13.4	334.9	0.4	233	1,124	-2.5	285
St. Louis, MN.....	5.3	99.1	0.6	209	844	-3.1	314
Stearns, MN.....	4.3	87.2	0.9	167	877	-0.8	142
Washington, MN.....	5.5	85.4	3.3	16	851	-2.0	256
Harrison, MS.....	4.6	85.0	-1.1	329	697	-2.4	281
Hinds, MS.....	5.8	120.4	-0.7	314	855	-1.8	237
Boone, MO.....	5.1	94.6	1.2	132	819	-1.9	245
Clay, MO.....	5.7	107.4	2.8	28	856	-4.8	342
Greene, MO.....	9.1	166.2	1.3	114	781	-2.6	296
Jackson, MO.....	22.4	369.2	1.0	157	1,019	-0.6	121
St. Charles, MO.....	9.6	147.9	0.9	167	807	-1.7	231
St. Louis, MO.....	39.7	607.8	0.8	182	1,048	-0.7	133
St. Louis City, MO.....	14.8	228.0	0.2	259	1,066	-3.6	326
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.8	82.0	-0.6	311	865	-1.7	231
Douglas, NE.....	19.3	338.7	0.1	270	957	-2.5	285
Lancaster, NE.....	10.4	168.9	-0.4	300	842	-0.4	103
Clark, NV.....	55.3	970.2	2.4	42	898	-5.3	344
Washoe, NV.....	14.8	218.8	2.1	54	933	0.1	64
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.2	201.9	0.6	209	1,126	-0.8	142
Merrimack, NH.....	5.2	77.2	0.1	270	962	0.8	38
Rockingham, NH.....	11.0	151.0	0.9	167	993	0.3	59
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.5	126.2	-1.7	337	841	-0.7	133
Bergen, NJ.....	33.0	445.4	0.6	209	1,166	-0.5	111
Burlington, NJ.....	11.0	206.0	1.4	104	1,019	-3.3	319
Camden, NJ.....	12.1	206.9	1.5	92	966	-1.5	208
Essex, NJ.....	20.4	342.5	1.6	80	1,228	-2.1	263
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.3	108.3	1.1	145	848	-2.8	306
Hudson, NJ.....	15.1	262.2	1.9	67	1,363	0.1	64
Mercer, NJ.....	11.2	250.0	0.4	233	1,219	-8.8	346
Middlesex, NJ.....	22.3	425.0	1.3	114	1,152	-2.9	307
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.1	261.9	1.0	157	972	-0.5	111
Morris, NJ.....	17.1	290.8	1.5	92	1,466	-0.7	133
Ocean, NJ.....	13.2	169.6	2.3	48	797	-2.3	274
Passaic, NJ.....	12.7	167.1	0.3	244	976	-2.3	274
Somerset, NJ.....	10.2	187.1	0.2	259	1,415	-5.0	343

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2017	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Union, NJ.....	14.3	220.4	0.4	233	\$1,332	8.2	2
Bernalillo, NM.....	18.3	327.4	-0.2	296	876	-1.6	217
Albany, NY.....	10.4	234.4	-0.4	300	1,049	-1.0	156
Bronx, NY.....	18.9	300.9	0.1	270	1,005	1.6	21
Broome, NY.....	4.5	86.6	-0.9	325	818	1.2	30
Dutchess, NY.....	8.5	113.2	0.7	192	974	-0.6	121
Erie, NY.....	24.9	473.3	0.3	244	893	-1.7	231
Kings, NY.....	63.2	714.5	3.7	10	856	-1.2	175
Monroe, NY.....	18.9	386.8	0.7	192	947	-2.7	300
Nassau, NY.....	54.5	631.2	0.9	167	1,108	1.7	17
New York, NY.....	129.2	2,451.9	1.1	145	1,889	0.5	52
Oneida, NY.....	5.4	104.6	-0.5	306	789	-0.6	121
Onondaga, NY.....	12.9	245.6	0.0	284	924	-1.4	195
Orange, NY.....	10.5	143.8	1.4	104	850	-1.2	175
Queens, NY.....	53.4	665.8	2.3	48	970	-0.5	111
Richmond, NY.....	9.9	116.0	1.3	114	928	0.5	52
Rockland, NY.....	10.9	125.0	1.6	80	953	-3.4	321
Saratoga, NY.....	6.0	87.0	2.4	42	917	-1.1	168
Suffolk, NY.....	53.4	665.9	0.5	223	1,098	-2.7	300
Westchester, NY.....	36.6	428.4	1.0	157	1,235	0.1	64
Buncombe, NC.....	9.2	130.3	1.5	92	789	0.4	58
Catawba, NC.....	4.4	87.0	1.5	92	774	-1.4	195
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	118.3	-0.1	287	802	-1.5	208
Durham, NC.....	8.3	197.9	0.7	192	1,255	-0.3	98
Forsyth, NC.....	9.2	184.8	0.4	233	952	5.3	4
Guilford, NC.....	14.3	279.5	0.1	270	886	0.3	59
Mecklenburg, NC.....	37.6	685.8	2.4	42	1,132	-3.5	323
New Hanover, NC.....	8.1	111.8	1.5	92	820	-0.1	82
Wake, NC.....	34.3	544.1	2.6	32	1,039	-1.0	156
Cass, ND.....	7.2	118.4	-0.1	287	934	-1.6	217
Butler, OH.....	7.9	155.2	2.0	60	901	-1.4	195
Cuyahoga, OH.....	36.0	721.1	0.3	244	1,028	0.1	64
Delaware, OH.....	5.3	88.1	0.5	223	974	-0.5	111
Franklin, OH.....	32.3	753.6	1.6	80	1,032	-1.1	168
Hamilton, OH.....	24.0	516.8	0.7	192	1,094	-1.9	245
Lake, OH.....	6.3	95.4	0.7	192	820	-1.4	195
Lorain, OH.....	6.2	98.3	0.5	223	787	-2.2	266
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	208.0	-0.6	311	878	-1.5	208
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	97.8	0.3	244	730	-1.5	208
Montgomery, OH.....	11.9	255.9	1.1	145	866	-1.8	237
Stark, OH.....	8.6	159.3	0.3	244	769	0.1	64
Summit, OH.....	14.4	267.9	0.0	284	886	-2.1	263
Warren, OH.....	4.9	92.4	1.3	114	977	-1.0	156
Cleveland, OK.....	5.8	81.1	0.5	223	748	-1.7	231
Oklahoma, OK.....	28.2	451.9	0.9	167	949	-2.2	266
Tulsa, OK.....	22.6	353.3	0.8	182	908	-2.5	285
Clackamas, OR.....	14.9	163.3	2.1	54	963	-0.4	103
Deschutes, OR.....	8.5	81.4	3.5	13	858	4.1	7
Jackson, OR.....	7.4	89.5	2.6	32	788	-1.0	156
Lane, OR.....	12.1	155.2	1.2	132	804	-0.9	150

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2017	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Marion, OR.....	10.8	155.8	1.3	114	\$845	1.0	35
Multnomah, OR.....	35.0	504.4	1.6	80	1,070	-0.4	103
Washington, OR.....	19.3	290.9	2.4	42	1,318	-0.6	121
Allegheny, PA.....	35.6	699.0	1.1	145	1,076	-1.6	217
Berks, PA.....	9.0	172.3	0.6	209	923	-2.5	285
Bucks, PA.....	20.0	264.7	1.2	132	934	-2.4	281
Butler, PA.....	5.1	85.7	0.1	270	943	-0.6	121
Chester, PA.....	15.5	250.8	1.2	132	1,207	-1.5	208
Cumberland, PA.....	6.5	133.6	0.6	209	917	-2.3	274
Dauphin, PA.....	7.6	182.5	0.9	167	996	-4.0	334
Delaware, PA.....	14.1	223.3	0.9	167	1,058	-1.0	156
Erie, PA.....	7.0	123.2	-0.2	296	787	-0.6	121
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.7	98.7	0.4	233	773	-2.3	274
Lancaster, PA.....	13.5	238.4	1.1	145	855	-1.0	156
Lehigh, PA.....	8.8	191.0	0.9	167	992	-1.1	168
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	146.5	1.0	157	800	-3.3	319
Montgomery, PA.....	27.7	493.6	1.2	132	1,212	-1.8	237
Northampton, PA.....	6.8	115.3	1.3	114	871	-1.5	208
Philadelphia, PA.....	35.1	676.8	1.2	132	1,212	-1.2	175
Washington, PA.....	5.5	87.8	1.5	92	985	0.0	72
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	134.7	0.5	223	839	1.1	32
York, PA.....	9.2	179.3	0.3	244	898	-0.1	82
Providence, RI.....	18.3	288.1	0.5	223	1,026	-2.0	256
Charleston, SC.....	15.1	244.7	0.4	233	902	-1.4	195
Greenville, SC.....	13.9	266.1	1.4	104	877	-1.6	217
Horry, SC.....	8.7	127.8	1.3	114	633	0.0	72
Lexington, SC.....	6.6	118.5	2.2	52	778	-1.6	217
Richland, SC.....	10.1	218.1	-0.6	311	893	0.8	38
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.2	138.4	3.5	13	856	-1.0	156
York, SC.....	5.6	93.7	3.6	11	825	-0.5	111
Minnehaha, SD.....	7.3	125.8	0.8	182	902	-0.6	121
Davidson, TN.....	22.5	488.8	2.3	48	1,062	0.0	72
Hamilton, TN.....	9.7	202.0	1.5	92	903	0.7	43
Knox, TN.....	12.3	238.6	0.6	209	874	-1.6	217
Rutherford, TN.....	5.6	126.3	4.3	6	901	-1.0	156
Shelby, TN.....	20.5	493.5	0.3	244	1,028	-1.6	217
Williamson, TN.....	8.7	129.9	3.4	15	1,133	-3.2	316
Bell, TX.....	5.4	117.5	0.3	244	863	-0.3	98
Bexar, TX.....	41.0	857.8	1.3	114	905	-0.7	133
Brazoria, TX.....	5.8	107.2	-1.9	342	1,074	-0.9	150
Brazos, TX.....	4.6	102.9	1.4	104	775	1.3	27
Cameron, TX.....	6.5	138.2	0.4	233	612	-3.0	311
Collin, TX.....	24.8	398.0	3.3	16	1,190	-0.7	133
Dallas, TX.....	76.7	1,691.1	1.9	67	1,213	-1.9	245
Denton, TX.....	14.9	239.6	3.0	24	929	-2.5	285
El Paso, TX.....	15.1	300.9	0.8	182	717	-1.5	208
Fort Bend, TX.....	13.2	177.3	0.9	167	942	-2.0	256
Galveston, TX.....	6.2	108.5	-0.1	287	886	-1.3	186
Harris, TX.....	114.7	2,261.3	0.1	270	1,247	-1.7	231
Hidalgo, TX.....	12.3	252.7	1.6	80	649	-0.6	121

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2017	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17 ³	Ranking by percent change
Jefferson, TX.....	5.9	119.7	-2.3	344	\$1,052	-1.4	195
Lubbock, TX.....	7.5	139.1	1.3	114	790	-2.7	300
McLennan, TX.....	5.3	112.5	0.4	233	841	0.5	52
Midland, TX.....	5.5	91.4	10.4	1	1,283	8.4	1
Montgomery, TX.....	11.3	176.4	4.0	8	1,003	-0.5	111
Nueces, TX.....	8.3	160.5	-0.7	314	883	-0.2	90
Potter, TX.....	4.0	78.0	-0.8	321	821	-1.0	156
Smith, TX.....	6.2	102.4	0.9	167	843	0.6	49
Tarrant, TX.....	43.2	877.8	2.3	48	1,000	-2.9	307
Travis, TX.....	40.6	728.0	2.6	32	1,188	0.9	37
Webb, TX.....	5.4	100.1	1.2	132	672	-1.0	156
Williamson, TX.....	10.7	164.6	2.9	27	1,010	-1.3	186
Davis, UT.....	8.4	128.1	3.6	11	816	-1.4	195
Salt Lake, UT.....	44.7	688.0	1.8	75	993	-0.1	82
Utah, UT.....	16.1	232.7	4.2	7	822	0.0	72
Weber, UT.....	6.0	104.4	1.9	67	781	0.1	64
Chittenden, VT.....	6.9	102.6	0.3	244	983	-1.2	175
Arlington, VA.....	9.3	176.0	0.9	167	1,642	-0.4	103
Chesterfield, VA.....	9.1	136.1	3.0	24	865	-2.0	256
Fairfax, VA.....	37.4	603.0	0.7	192	1,540	-0.6	121
Henrico, VA.....	11.6	194.0	1.5	92	960	-2.5	285
Loudoun, VA.....	12.3	163.9	2.6	32	1,179	1.6	21
Prince William, VA.....	9.4	127.4	1.9	67	894	-2.2	266
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.4	92.7	-1.6	336	1,438	-0.2	90
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.1	97.6	-0.9	325	807	-0.1	82
Newport News City, VA.....	3.9	98.0	1.3	114	993	-0.3	98
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.9	142.1	0.8	182	990	-4.0	334
Richmond City, VA.....	7.7	153.9	0.3	244	1,113	-1.2	175
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	12.2	178.7	0.3	244	775	-1.4	195
Benton, WA.....	5.7	89.6	3.8	9	1,030	-1.6	217
Clark, WA.....	14.5	158.0	4.6	4	975	0.7	43
King, WA.....	86.2	1,367.1	2.8	28	1,626	2.7	12
Kitsap, WA.....	6.7	87.5	1.4	104	947	-2.4	281
Pierce, WA.....	21.7	305.1	1.1	145	953	0.3	59
Snohomish, WA.....	20.7	283.4	-0.8	321	1,102	-0.5	111
Spokane, WA.....	15.6	220.8	1.4	104	889	0.7	43
Thurston, WA.....	8.3	114.8	3.3	16	946	1.9	15
Whatcom, WA.....	7.3	89.8	1.9	67	858	1.7	17
Yakima, WA.....	7.7	125.0	1.3	114	735	3.2	8
Kanawha, WV.....	5.7	100.0	-1.4	333	880	-1.1	168
Brown, WI.....	6.9	157.1	1.2	132	884	-2.0	256
Dane, WI.....	15.7	333.1	0.7	192	1,017	-1.4	195
Milwaukee, WI.....	26.6	487.0	0.1	270	955	-1.3	186
Outagamie, WI.....	5.3	108.1	0.8	182	871	-0.2	90
Waukesha, WI.....	13.2	242.7	0.2	259	986	-1.9	245
Winnebago, WI.....	3.8	93.5	0.1	270	921	-0.9	150
San Juan, PR.....	10.8	240.6	-2.4	(⁵)	617	-2.2	(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, third quarter 2017

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17 ²	Third quarter 2017	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17 ²
United States ³	9,916.5	144,464.4	1.0	\$1,021	-0.6
Private industry.....	9,617.8	122,881.9	1.2	1,013	-0.6
Natural resources and mining.....	137.0	1,997.3	2.5	1,016	1.2
Construction.....	788.8	7,093.0	2.3	1,140	-0.3
Manufacturing.....	347.3	12,443.1	0.6	1,221	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,919.2	27,119.8	0.6	861	-0.5
Information.....	163.5	2,788.4	-0.4	1,977	2.2
Financial activities.....	872.5	8,101.5	1.3	1,517	-0.8
Professional and business services.....	1,789.9	20,414.8	0.9	1,310	-0.2
Education and health services.....	1,656.2	22,170.0	1.7	941	-1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	841.9	16,027.9	0.9	440	-0.2
Other services.....	843.4	4,410.1	0.1	714	1.1
Government.....	298.7	21,582.5	0.2	1,070	-0.7
Los Angeles, CA.....	488.1	4,408.1	1.3	1,147	1.1
Private industry.....	481.8	3,839.8	1.4	1,113	1.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.6	-0.3	1,094	-9.6
Construction.....	14.4	139.7	3.3	1,202	1.6
Manufacturing.....	12.2	344.6	-3.2	1,281	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	54.6	819.7	0.3	937	0.8
Information.....	10.3	214.9	0.2	2,194	3.6
Financial activities.....	26.3	218.7	0.3	1,766	0.3
Professional and business services.....	48.9	615.4	2.2	1,369	1.3
Education and health services.....	230.9	780.0	2.6	874	-1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	33.7	521.6	1.6	626	-0.3
Other services.....	26.6	148.3	-0.3	1,061	37.6
Government.....	6.3	568.3	0.6	1,385	0.1
Cook, IL.....	137.9	2,578.3	0.1	1,157	-0.3
Private industry.....	136.6	2,282.2	0.2	1,160	-0.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.3	12.1	1,131	-5.0
Construction.....	10.6	76.9	1.3	1,451	0.1
Manufacturing.....	5.8	183.9	0.3	1,205	-3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	27.5	467.5	-0.5	955	1.0
Information.....	2.3	50.4	-1.6	1,805	0.2
Financial activities.....	13.7	194.8	0.6	2,006	-0.4
Professional and business services.....	28.6	474.3	-0.5	1,480	-0.1
Education and health services.....	15.3	443.9	0.7	989	-0.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.6	289.7	1.4	534	-2.6
Other services.....	15.6	96.4	-0.4	915	-0.3
Government.....	1.3	296.1	-0.6	1,134	2.4
New York, NY.....	129.2	2,451.9	1.1	1,889	0.5
Private industry.....	128.4	2,188.8	1.2	1,955	0.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	12.8	1,853	-0.9
Construction.....	2.3	41.3	-1.5	1,865	0.8
Manufacturing.....	2.1	25.2	-5.0	1,543	12.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.7	251.9	-0.8	1,380	2.9
Information.....	5.0	165.0	2.7	2,608	2.6
Financial activities.....	19.6	373.5	0.8	3,366	-0.3
Professional and business services.....	27.3	575.1	1.6	2,185	0.2
Education and health services.....	10.1	341.1	0.7	1,336	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.7	300.1	1.5	903	0.6
Other services.....	20.6	103.7	0.9	1,174	0.6
Government.....	0.8	263.1	0.1	1,332	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17 ²	Third quarter 2017	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17 ²
Harris, TX.....	114.7	2,261.3	0.1	\$1,247	-1.7
Private industry.....	114.1	1,990.5	0.1	1,257	-2.0
Natural resources and mining.....	1.6	66.4	0.3	2,994	-1.7
Construction.....	7.4	155.9	-2.9	1,287	-4.5
Manufacturing.....	4.8	170.0	1.4	1,598	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.0	463.7	0.0	1,137	-0.6
Information.....	1.2	25.5	-6.4	1,530	6.4
Financial activities.....	12.1	126.3	1.4	1,579	-0.8
Professional and business services.....	23.2	397.3	0.6	1,545	-4.7
Education and health services.....	16.1	290.1	0.4	1,024	-1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.1	227.9	-0.4	460	-0.6
Other services.....	11.7	65.6	-0.8	781	-2.4
Government.....	0.5	270.7	0.4	1,177	0.4
Maricopa, AZ.....	96.6	1,938.0	2.6	987	-1.1
Private industry.....	95.9	1,724.5	2.8	976	-1.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	7.6	0.0	962	2.8
Construction.....	6.8	112.4	7.5	1,056	0.8
Manufacturing.....	3.1	119.7	3.2	1,347	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.1	372.4	1.8	892	-0.8
Information.....	1.5	34.0	0.4	1,392	-6.9
Financial activities.....	10.7	176.3	4.0	1,253	-2.2
Professional and business services.....	20.5	327.9	0.5	1,057	0.0
Education and health services.....	10.8	297.0	2.7	1,000	-2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.8	213.0	2.9	490	4.0
Other services.....	6.1	50.1	-2.5	730	2.1
Government.....	0.7	213.5	0.4	1,089	0.3
Dallas, TX.....	76.7	1,691.1	1.9	1,213	-1.9
Private industry.....	76.1	1,518.6	2.2	1,218	-2.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.8	7.9	3,601	0.3
Construction.....	4.6	88.6	2.5	1,233	-1.0
Manufacturing.....	2.8	112.7	1.3	1,438	-6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.0	346.1	2.9	1,052	-5.5
Information.....	1.4	48.2	-3.3	1,813	-0.2
Financial activities.....	9.5	166.7	4.1	1,673	0.4
Professional and business services.....	17.2	343.4	1.5	1,408	-1.2
Education and health services.....	9.6	198.4	2.0	1,078	-1.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.9	161.5	2.0	515	2.0
Other services.....	6.9	42.8	0.5	812	-0.5
Government.....	0.6	172.5	-0.5	1,171	-1.0
Orange, CA.....	120.4	1,598.6	1.4	1,135	-1.1
Private industry.....	119.0	1,454.8	1.6	1,122	-1.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	2.8	-4.4	894	-4.9
Construction.....	6.8	103.1	3.8	1,338	1.4
Manufacturing.....	4.9	157.4	-1.0	1,385	-2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	17.1	259.1	0.8	1,029	0.5
Information.....	1.4	26.5	0.4	1,945	1.8
Financial activities.....	11.3	117.9	0.3	1,813	1.2
Professional and business services.....	20.8	303.8	0.7	1,285	-2.1
Education and health services.....	33.6	211.1	3.7	953	-1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.7	218.0	1.6	506	-0.8
Other services.....	6.8	45.3	-1.1	713	-0.6
Government.....	1.4	143.9	-0.7	1,267	-2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17 ²	Third quarter 2017	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17 ²
San Diego, CA.....	110.9	1,439.5	1.2	\$1,112	-1.6
Private industry.....	108.9	1,208.2	1.4	1,073	-1.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	9.4	-1.5	774	5.6
Construction.....	7.0	81.0	4.6	1,203	0.1
Manufacturing.....	3.2	108.4	0.3	1,533	-2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.3	225.3	0.9	891	-0.8
Information.....	1.2	24.1	-1.4	2,107	7.0
Financial activities.....	10.1	73.5	1.0	1,419	-1.3
Professional and business services.....	18.3	232.1	0.6	1,471	-1.6
Education and health services.....	31.8	199.2	2.2	963	-0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.4	195.5	0.2	502	-0.6
Other services.....	7.3	51.5	0.3	625	-0.8
Government.....	1.9	231.3	0.2	1,329	-3.5
King, WA.....	86.2	1,367.1	2.8	1,626	2.7
Private industry.....	85.6	1,202.3	3.2	1,659	2.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	3.2	-0.9	1,355	11.9
Construction.....	6.8	71.9	4.3	1,363	0.0
Manufacturing.....	2.5	101.9	-2.5	1,601	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.4	269.1	6.6	1,513	8.1
Information.....	2.3	105.0	5.2	5,099	3.4
Financial activities.....	6.7	68.2	1.8	1,631	-0.8
Professional and business services.....	18.0	225.9	2.2	1,669	0.4
Education and health services.....	18.0	171.1	2.7	1,033	-1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	141.2	2.8	596	2.2
Other services.....	9.3	44.7	1.3	873	-4.2
Government.....	0.5	164.8	-0.3	1,382	2.5
Miami-Dade, FL.....	97.5	1,092.6	-1.7	984	-0.1
Private industry.....	97.2	954.5	-1.9	951	-0.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.1	-6.8	628	-1.9
Construction.....	6.5	42.9	-3.8	955	-1.1
Manufacturing.....	2.8	40.0	-1.4	881	-9.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.3	274.4	-1.4	892	-0.7
Information.....	1.5	17.4	-1.6	1,602	-10.2
Financial activities.....	10.6	74.7	0.4	1,476	-0.7
Professional and business services.....	21.9	151.7	-2.1	1,105	-1.1
Education and health services.....	10.5	175.4	-0.6	965	-1.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.2	132.0	-4.9	639	8.1
Other services.....	8.3	37.3	-5.1	625	-0.2
Government.....	0.3	138.1	0.2	1,225	3.2

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, third quarter 2017

State	Establishments, third quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17	Third quarter 2017	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17
United States ²	9,916.5	144,464.4	1.0	\$1,021	-0.6
Alabama.....	125.5	1,941.1	0.8	859	-1.3
Alaska.....	22.2	335.4	-0.7	1,025	-2.8
Arizona.....	158.6	2,760.1	2.4	948	-0.2
Arkansas.....	89.7	1,213.0	0.6	788	-0.6
California.....	1,534.7	17,153.4	1.7	1,215	0.5
Colorado.....	200.0	2,625.9	1.9	1,067	0.5
Connecticut.....	119.2	1,676.3	0.1	1,179	-2.2
Delaware.....	32.3	443.0	0.4	1,026	0.4
District of Columbia.....	40.4	764.7	0.7	1,759	1.3
Florida.....	677.2	8,305.8	-0.2	896	-1.1
Georgia.....	276.0	4,343.5	1.3	961	-0.9
Hawaii.....	41.9	652.5	0.4	953	-0.3
Idaho.....	61.7	722.3	2.7	778	-0.5
Illinois.....	367.3	5,969.6	0.5	1,057	-0.3
Indiana.....	164.6	3,044.0	0.6	861	-0.6
Iowa.....	102.2	1,546.1	-0.2	855	-2.2
Kansas.....	90.4	1,376.4	-0.1	839	-2.1
Kentucky.....	121.9	1,890.4	0.5	837	-2.4
Louisiana.....	131.9	1,904.3	-0.1	869	-1.7
Maine.....	54.7	621.9	0.7	821	-0.5
Maryland.....	170.1	2,661.8	0.5	1,105	-1.7
Massachusetts.....	255.0	3,568.0	0.9	1,265	-0.9
Michigan.....	245.2	4,334.3	0.9	964	-1.1
Minnesota.....	171.2	2,883.0	1.1	1,030	-2.0
Mississippi.....	73.4	1,129.1	-0.1	729	-1.4
Missouri.....	209.3	2,805.8	0.9	878	-1.2
Montana.....	49.1	468.6	0.9	793	0.1
Nebraska.....	73.5	973.3	-0.2	850	-0.8
Nevada.....	81.3	1,337.7	2.9	914	-3.8
New Hampshire.....	52.5	659.1	0.6	1,022	-0.4
New Jersey.....	270.6	4,043.6	1.1	1,156	-1.5
New Mexico.....	58.2	816.0	0.3	823	-0.8
New York.....	650.3	9,329.8	1.2	1,219	-0.2
North Carolina.....	274.0	4,348.0	1.3	904	-0.7
North Dakota.....	32.0	419.2	-1.0	953	-1.2
Ohio.....	297.0	5,383.6	0.6	920	-0.8
Oklahoma.....	111.0	1,593.3	0.7	843	-1.2
Oregon.....	152.1	1,905.3	1.8	969	-0.1
Pennsylvania.....	358.1	5,836.5	1.0	1,002	-1.1
Rhode Island.....	37.5	484.5	0.8	973	-1.8
South Carolina.....	129.5	2,027.2	0.8	828	-0.5
South Dakota.....	33.4	426.2	0.4	803	-0.7
Tennessee.....	158.2	2,953.3	1.1	903	-1.2
Texas.....	675.5	12,008.9	1.4	1,032	-1.0
Utah.....	99.8	1,444.1	2.6	879	-0.2
Vermont.....	25.6	310.3	0.1	869	-1.4
Virginia.....	272.2	3,843.6	1.0	1,053	-0.8
Washington.....	238.6	3,343.4	2.0	1,208	1.7
West Virginia.....	50.6	694.0	0.2	826	1.1
Wisconsin.....	173.4	2,866.9	0.5	876	-1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

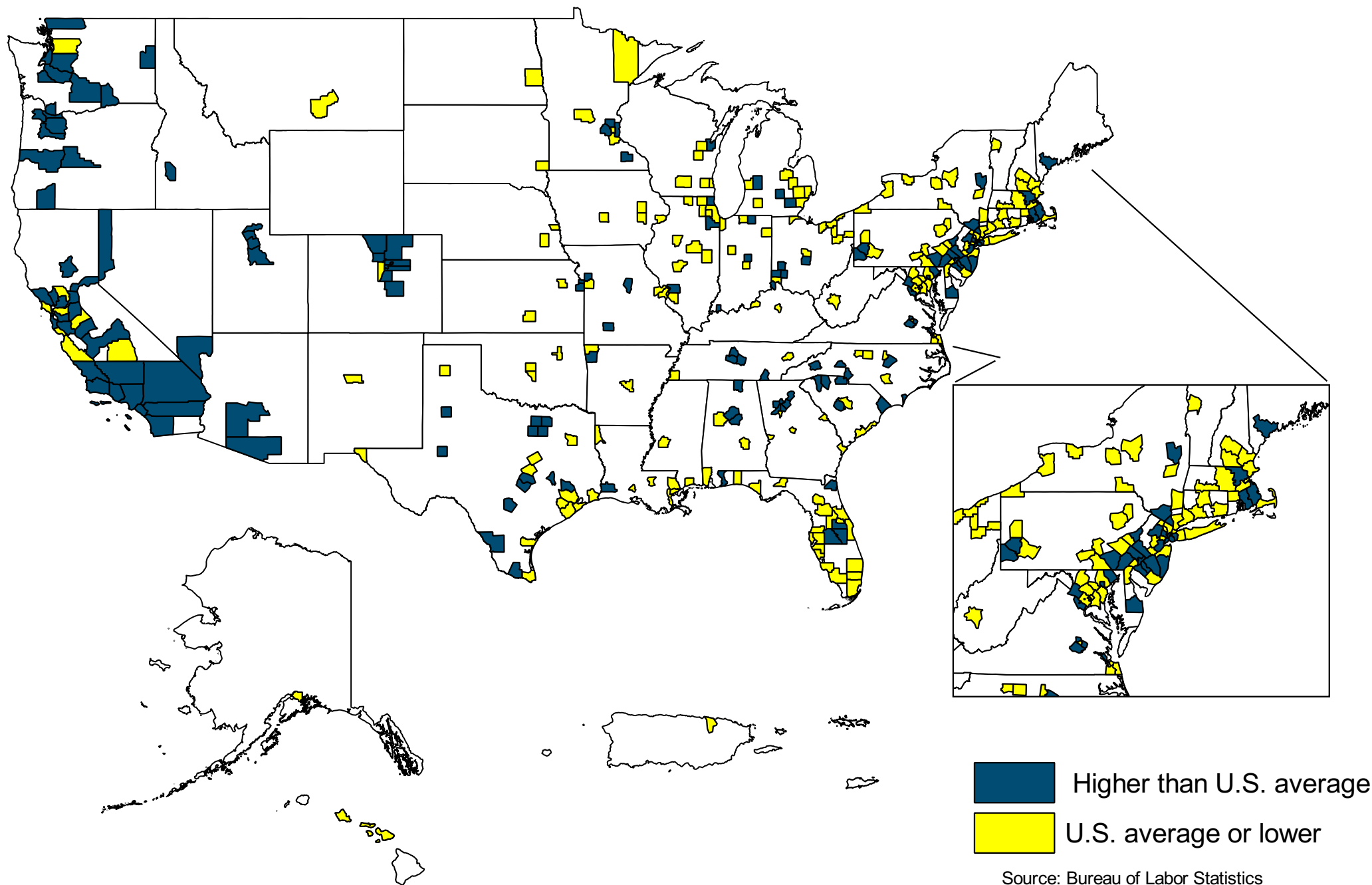
State	Establishments, third quarter 2017 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17	Third quarter 2017	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17
Wyoming.....	26.3	276.2	0.3	\$868	0.3
Puerto Rico.....	46.3	862.8	-3.1	509	-2.7
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	36.9	-1.1	763	-1.9

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, September 2016-17 (U.S. average = 1.0 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, third quarter 2016-17 (U.S. average = -0.6 percent)

