



**For Release: Wednesday, May 16, 2018**

**18-853-BOS**

NEW ENGLAND INFORMATION OFFICE: Boston, Mass.

Technical information: (617) 565-2327 BLSInfoBoston@bls.gov [www.bls.gov/regions/new-england](http://www.bls.gov/regions/new-england)

Media contact: (617) 565-2326 BLSMediaBoston@bls.gov

## **County Employment And Wages In Maine — Third Quarter 2017**

Maine's only large county, Cumberland, reported an employment gain of 1.8 percent from September 2016 to September 2017, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (Large counties are defined as those with 2016 annual average employment of 75,000 or more.) Regional Commissioner Deborah A. Brown noted that Cumberland's employment gain ranked 75<sup>th</sup> among the 346 large U.S. counties.

Nationwide, employment increased in 283 of the 346 largest U.S. counties. Midland, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (10.4 percent); Collier, Fla., had the largest over-the-year decrease (-5.2 percent).

Employment in Cumberland County stood at 184,200 in September 2017 and accounted for 29.6 percent of total employment within the state. Nationwide, the 346 largest counties made up 72.7 percent of total U.S. employment.

The average weekly wage in Cumberland County decreased 0.4 percent to \$932 from the third quarter of 2016 to the third quarter of 2017. ((See [table 1.](#)) Nationally, the average weekly wage decreased 0.6 percent over the year to \$1,021.

Employment and wage levels (but not over-the-year changes) are also available for the 15 counties in Maine with employment below 75,000. All of these smaller counties had average weekly wages below the national average. (See [table 2.](#))

### **Large County Wage Changes**

The 0.4-percent wage decrease in Cumberland County ranked 103<sup>rd</sup> among the 346 largest U.S. counties. Across the country, 265 of the 346 largest counties had over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Mercer, N.J., had the largest percentage wage decrease (-8.8 percent), followed by Wyandotte, Kan. (-6.0 percent); Clark, Nev. (-5.3 percent); Somerset, N.J. (-5.0 percent); and Clay, Mo (-4.8 percent).

Of the 346 largest counties nationwide, 71 experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. Midland, Texas had the largest gain (8.4 percent), followed by Union, N.J. (8.2 percent); Elkhart, Ind. (6.5 percent); Forsyth, N.C. (5.3 percent); and Maui + Kalawao, Hawaii (4.6 percent).

### **Large County Average Weekly Wages**

Cumberland County's average weekly wage of \$932 placed 179<sup>th</sup> in the national ranking in the third quarter of 2017. Among the largest U.S. counties, more than two-thirds (250) reported average weekly wages below the national average in the third quarter of 2017. The lowest weekly wage was reported in Cameron, Texas (\$612), followed by Horry, S.C. (\$633), and the Texas counties of Hidalgo (\$649) and Webb (\$672).

Average weekly wages were greater than the national average (\$1,021) in 96 of the largest U.S. counties. Santa Clara, Calif., held the top position with an average weekly wage of \$2,320. San Mateo, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$2,123, followed by San Francisco, Calif. (\$1,954) and New York, N.Y. (\$1,889).

### **Average Weekly Wages in Maine's Smaller Counties**

All 15 counties in Maine with employment below 75,000 had average weekly wages lower than the national average of \$1,021. Sagadahoc reported the highest average weekly wage of the small counties in the state at \$893 per week. Piscataquis (\$627) and Lincoln (\$662) reported the lowest weekly wages.

When all 16 counties in Maine were considered, all had weekly wages that were lower than the national average. One reported wages of \$649 or less, nine had wages from \$650 to \$749, four had wages from \$750 to \$849, and two had wages of \$850 or more.(See [chart 1.](#)) The two higher-paid counties were located along the state's southern Atlantic coastline.

### **Additional Statistics and other Information**

QCEW data for states have been included in this release in [table 3](#). For additional information about quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note or visit [www.bls.gov/cew](http://www.bls.gov/cew).

*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 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 the national news release. Tables and additional content from *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online 2016* are now available online at [www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn16.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn16.htm). The 2017 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2018.

---

**The County Employment and Wages release for fourth quarter 2017 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 23, 2018.**

### **QCEW Publication Acceleration and Conversion to Two Data Releases**

The national QCEW publication process is accelerating for a more timely release. Beginning with the national 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.

## Technical Note

Average weekly wage data by county are compiled under 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 9.9 million employer reports cover 144.5 million full- and part-time workers. The average weekly wage values are calculated by dividing quarterly total wages by the average of the three monthly employment levels of those covered by UI programs. The result is then divided by 13, the number of weeks in a quarter. It is to be noted, therefore, that over-the-year wage changes for geographic areas may reflect shifts in the composition of employment by industry, occupation, and such other factors as hours of work. Thus, wages may vary among counties, metropolitan areas, or states for reasons other than changes in the average wage level. Data for all states, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), counties, and the nation are available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/cew/](http://www.bls.gov/cew/); however, data in QCEW press releases have been revised and may not match the data contained on the Bureau's Web site.

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records reflecting 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.

The preliminary QCEW data presented in this release may differ from data released by the individual states as well as from the data presented on the BLS Web site. These potential differences result from the states' continuing receipt, review and editing of UI data over time. On the other hand, differences between data in this release and the data found on the BLS Web site are the result of adjustments made to improve over-the-year comparisons. Specifically, these adjustments account for administrative (noneconomic) changes such as a correction to a previously reported location or industry classification. Adjusting for these administrative changes allows users to more accurately assess changes of an economic nature (such as a firm moving from one county to another or changing its primary economic activity) over a 12-month period. Currently, adjusted data are available only from BLS press releases.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339.

**Table 1. Covered employment and wages in the United States and the largest county in Maine, third quarter 2017**

Area	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>(1)</sup>			
	September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17 <sup>(2)</sup>	National ranking by percent change <sup>(3)</sup>	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level <sup>(3)</sup>	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17 <sup>(2)</sup>	National ranking by percent change <sup>(3)</sup>
United States <sup>(4)</sup> .....	144,464.40	1.0	--	\$1,021	--	-0.6	--
Maine.....	621.9	0.7	--	821	46	-0.5	16
Cumberland, Maine.....	184.2	1.8	75	932	179	-0.4	103

Footnotes:

(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.

(3) Ranking does not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

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

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

**Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Maine, third quarter 2017**

Area	Employment September 2017	Average weekly wage <sup>(1)</sup>
United States <sup>(2)</sup> .....	144,464,425	\$1,021
Maine.....	621,853	821
Androscoggin .....	49,204	778
Aroostook .....	27,732	704
Cumberland.....	184,184	932
Franklin.....	10,405	688
Hancock .....	24,817	709
Kennebec .....	60,734	784
Knox .....	18,220	735
Lincoln .....	11,778	662
Oxford.....	16,919	692
Penobscot .....	70,118	784
Piscataquis .....	5,802	627
Sagadahoc .....	15,825	893
Somerset .....	17,087	749
Waldo .....	11,995	703
Washington.....	10,157	683
York .....	74,901	799
<b>Footnotes:</b>		

## Footnotes:

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

**Table 3. Covered employment and wages by state, third quarter 2017**

State	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>(1)</sup>			
	September 2017 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2016-17	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level	Percent change, third quarter 2016-17	National ranking by percent change
United States <sup>(2)</sup> .....	144,464.4	1.0	\$1,021	--	-0.6	--
Alabama .....	1,941.1	0.8	859	37	-1.3	38
Alaska .....	335.4	-0.7	1,025	15	-2.8	50
Arizona .....	2,760.1	2.4	948	24	-0.2	10
Arkansas .....	1,213.0	0.6	788	49	-0.6	19
California .....	17,153.4	1.7	1,215	4	0.5	4
Colorado .....	2,625.9	1.9	1,067	9	0.5	4
Connecticut .....	1,676.3	0.1	1,179	6	-2.2	47
Delaware .....	443.0	0.4	1,026	14	0.4	6
District of Columbia .....	764.7	0.7	1,759	1	1.3	2
Florida .....	8,305.8	-0.2	896	29	-1.1	31
Georgia.....	4,343.5	1.3	961	21	-0.9	27
Hawaii.....	652.5	0.4	953	22	-0.3	13
Idaho .....	722.3	2.7	778	50	-0.5	16
Illinois .....	5,969.6	0.5	1,057	10	-0.3	13
Indiana.....	3,044.0	0.6	861	36	-0.6	19
Iowa .....	1,546.1	-0.2	855	38	-2.2	47
Kansas .....	1,376.4	-0.1	839	41	-2.1	46
Kentucky.....	1,890.4	0.5	837	42	-2.4	49
Louisiana .....	1,904.3	-0.1	869	33	-1.7	42
Maine.....	621.9	0.7	821	46	-0.5	16
Maryland.....	2,661.8	0.5	1,105	8	-1.7	42
Massachusetts .....	3,568.0	0.9	1,265	2	-0.9	27
Michigan .....	4,334.3	0.9	964	20	-1.1	31
Minnesota.....	2,883.0	1.1	1,030	13	-2.0	45
Mississippi .....	1,129.1	-0.1	729	51	-1.4	39
Missouri.....	2,805.8	0.9	878	31	-1.2	34
Montana .....	468.6	0.9	793	48	0.1	8
Nebraska .....	973.3	-0.2	850	39	-0.8	23
Nevada .....	1,337.7	2.9	914	26	-3.8	51
New Hampshire.....	659.1	0.6	1,022	16	-0.4	15
New Jersey.....	4,043.6	1.1	1,156	7	-1.5	41
New Mexico .....	816.0	0.3	823	45	-0.8	23
New York .....	9,329.8	1.2	1,219	3	-0.2	10
North Carolina .....	4,348.0	1.3	904	27	-0.7	21
North Dakota .....	419.2	-1.0	953	22	-1.2	34
Ohio .....	5,383.6	0.6	920	25	-0.8	23
Oklahoma .....	1,593.3	0.7	843	40	-1.2	34
Oregon .....	1,905.3	1.8	969	19	-0.1	9
Pennsylvania.....	5,836.5	1.0	1,002	17	-1.1	31
Rhode Island .....	484.5	0.8	973	18	-1.8	44
South Carolina.....	2,027.2	0.8	828	43	-0.5	16
South Dakota.....	426.2	0.4	803	47	-0.7	21
Tennessee.....	2,953.3	1.1	903	28	-1.2	34
Texas .....	12,008.9	1.4	1,032	12	-1.0	29
Utah .....	1,444.1	2.6	879	30	-0.2	10
Vermont.....	310.3	0.1	869	33	-1.4	39
Virginia.....	3,843.6	1.0	1,053	11	-0.8	23
Washington.....	3,343.4	2.0	1,208	5	1.7	1
West Virginia .....	694.0	0.2	826	44	1.1	3
Wisconsin.....	2,866.9	0.5	876	32	-1.0	29
Wyoming .....	276.2	0.3	868	35	0.3	7
Puerto Rico.....	862.8	-3.1	509	(3)	-2.7	(3)
Virgin Islands.....	36.9	-1.1	763	(3)	-1.9	(3)

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes:

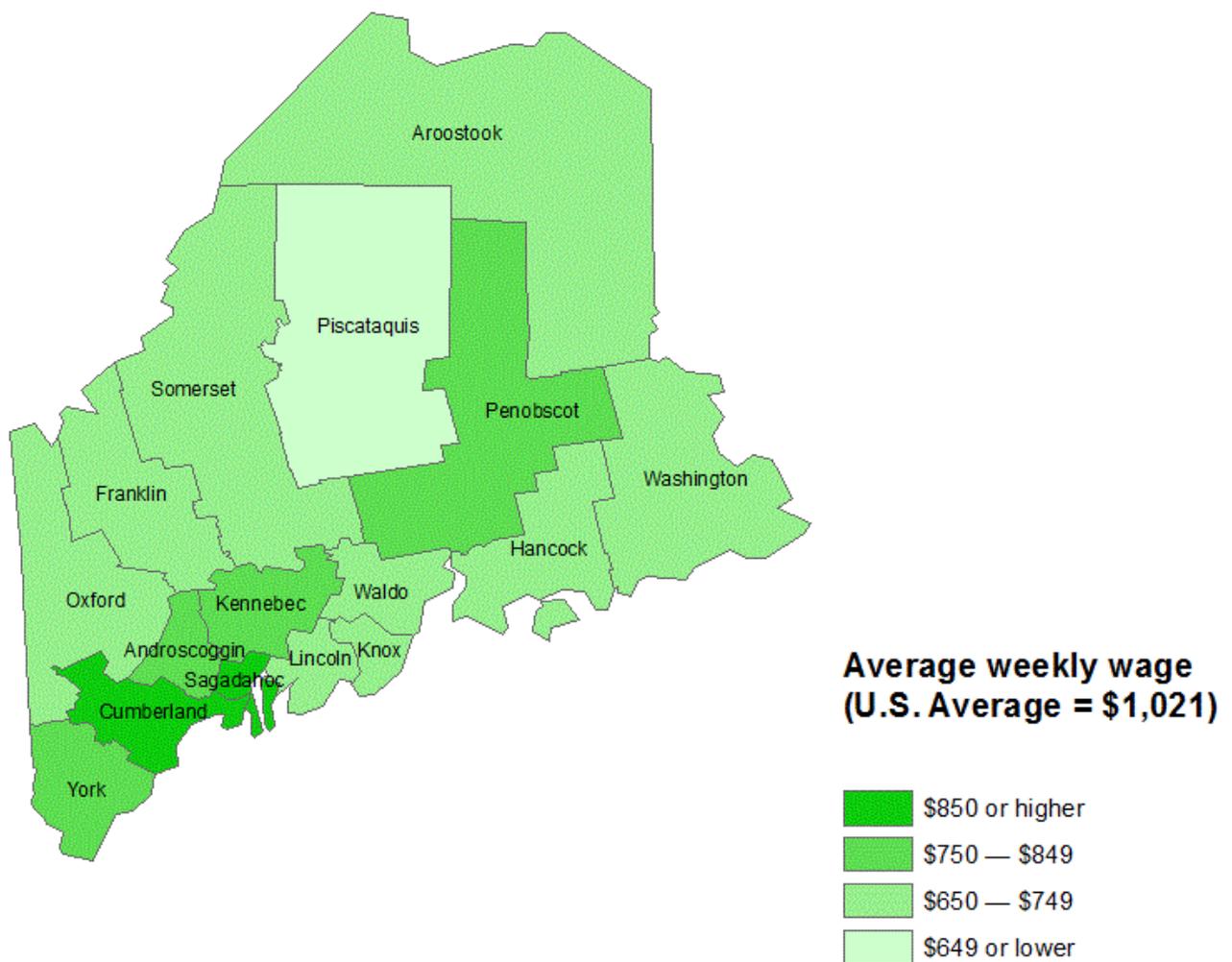
(1) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

(2) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

(3) Data not included in the national ranking.

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

Chart 1. Average weekly wages by county in Maine, third quarter 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.