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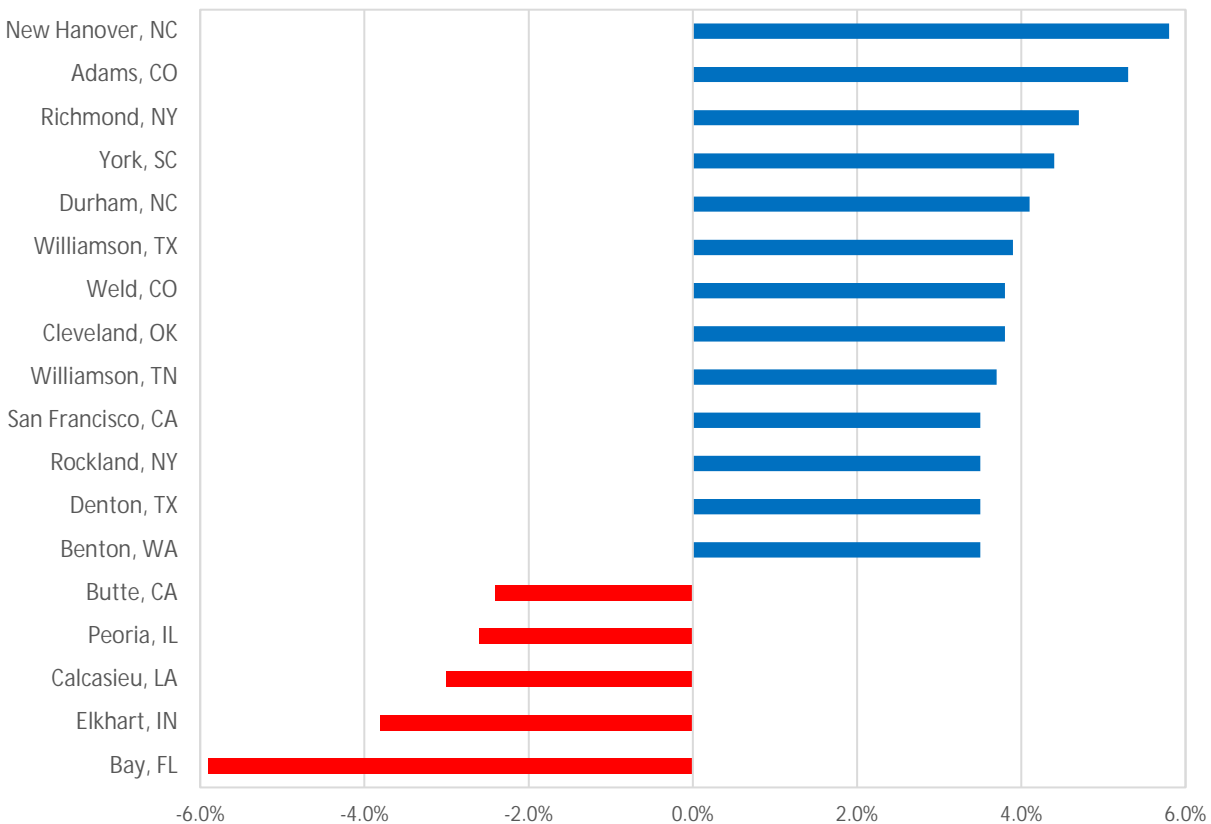
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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES – THIRD QUARTER 2019

From September 2018 to September 2019, **employment** increased in 283 of the 355 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In September 2019, national employment (as measured by the QCEW program) increased to 148.6 million, a 1.1 percent increase over the year. New Hanover, NC, had the largest over-the-year increase in employment with a gain of 5.8 percent. Employment data in this release are presented for September 2019, and average weekly wage data are presented for third quarter 2019.

Among the 355 largest counties, 350 had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. In the third quarter of 2019, average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,093, a 3.6 percent increase over the year. Boulder, CO, had the largest third quarter over-the-year wage gain at 18.4 percent. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Percent change in employment, September 2018 to September 2019, by largest gains and losses



Large County Employment in September 2019

New Hanover, NC, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (5.8 percent). Within New Hanover, the largest employment increase occurred in leisure and hospitality, which gained 1,725 jobs over the year (10.2 percent).

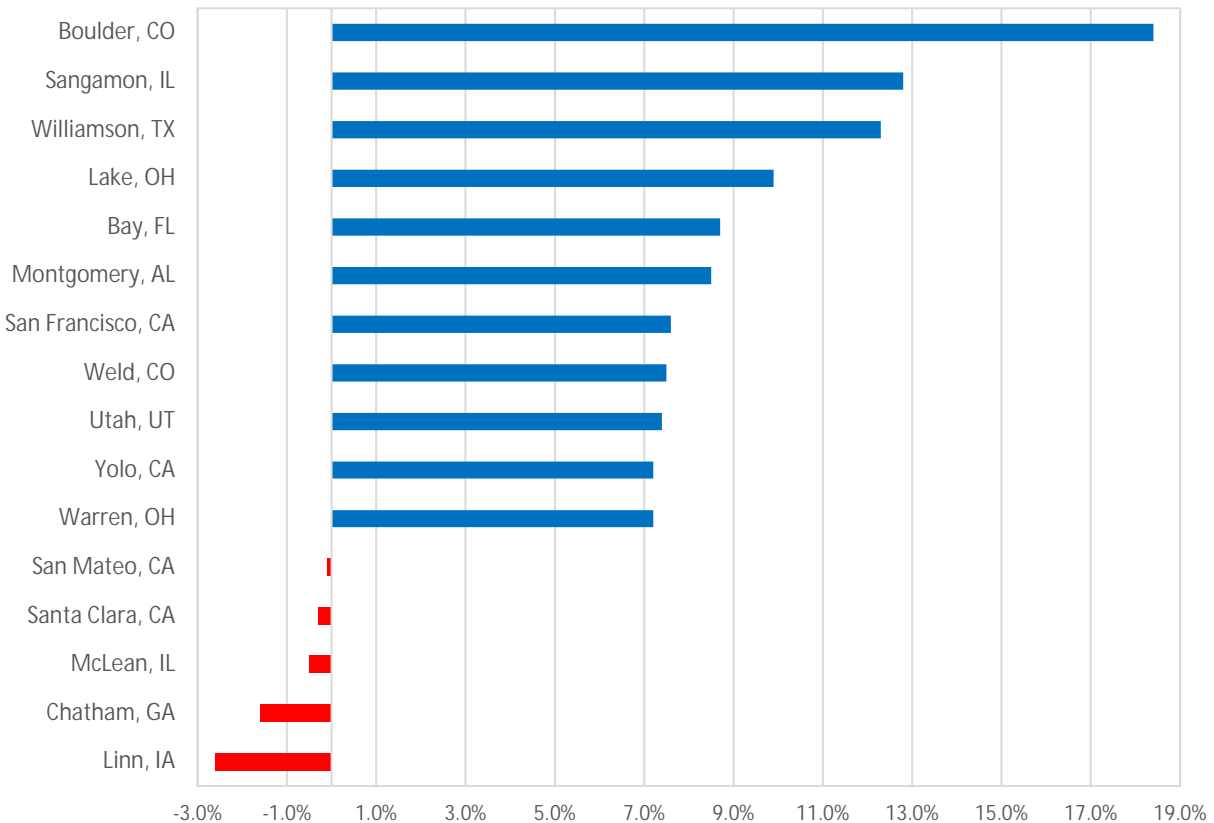
Bay, FL, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment, with a loss of 5.9 percent. Within Bay, education and health services had the largest employment decrease with a loss of 2,347 jobs (-21.1 percent).

Large County Average Weekly Wage in Third Quarter 2019

Boulder, CO, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages (18.4 percent). Within Boulder, an average weekly wage gain of \$1,016 (51.8 percent) in professional and business services made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages.

Linn, IA, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 2.6 percent. Within Linn, manufacturing had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage decrease of \$285 (-14.7 percent) over the year.

Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wage, third quarter 2018 to third quarter 2019, by largest gains and losses



Ten Largest Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in employment and average weekly wages. In September 2019, Maricopa, AZ, had the largest over-the-year employment percentage gain among the 10 largest counties (3.2 percent). Within Maricopa, education and health services had the largest employment increase with a gain of 14,264 jobs (4.5 percent). (See table 2.)

In third quarter 2019, Dallas, TX, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (4.9 percent). Within Dallas, professional and business services had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage increase of \$93 (6.5 percent) over the year.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 355 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2018. September 2019 employment and third quarter 2019 average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

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/regional-resources.htm.

QCEW data are available in the Census Business Builder suite of web tools assisting business owners and regional analysts in data-driven decision making at www.census.gov/data/data-tools/cbb.html.

The QCEW news release schedule is available at www.bls.gov/cew/release-calendar.htm.

The County Employment and Wages full data update for third quarter 2019 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, March 4, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

The County Employment and Wages news release for fourth quarter 2019 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 20, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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 2019 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, PR, 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 356 counties presented in this release were derived using 2018 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2019 data, six counties have been added to the publication tables: St. Johns, FL; St. Lucie, FL; Forsyth, GA; Greene, OH; Ector, TX; and Racine, WI. These counties will be included in all 2019 quarterly releases. 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 10.2 million establishments in first quarter of 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 8.2 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 697,000 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 5 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 Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 10.0 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2018. 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 2018, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 146.1 million jobs. The estimated 140.5 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple job-holders) represented 96.2 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$8.368 trillion in pay, representing 94.2 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 40.7 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 2018 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 2018 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2019, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2019 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2018 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* are now available at www.bls.gov/cew/publications/employment-and-wages-annual-averages/2018/home.htm. The 2019 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2020.

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 356 largest counties, third quarter 2019

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	10,325.3	148,556.5	1.1	-	\$1,093	3.6	-
Jefferson, AL.....	19.3	353.6	1.1	153	1,055	2.9	238
Madison, AL.....	10.1	206.3	3.0	25	1,194	4.9	42
Mobile, AL.....	10.4	171.7	0.5	226	922	2.9	238
Montgomery, AL.....	6.5	129.9	-0.8	333	909	8.5	6
Shelby, AL.....	6.0	84.4	-0.8	333	1,009	1.7	314
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.7	98.2	2.2	60	887	3.4	182
Anchorage, AK.....	8.3	150.8	-0.1	294	1,150	3.4	182
Maricopa, AZ.....	106.6	2,068.7	3.2	17	1,060	4.5	66
Pima, AZ.....	19.3	375.8	0.8	196	934	3.8	132
Benton, AR.....	6.8	123.5	2.5	45	1,012	4.8	47
Pulaski, AR.....	14.6	250.4	-0.6	321	961	4.2	93
Washington, AR.....	6.3	110.8	1.0	171	882	4.5	66
Alameda, CA.....	66.2	792.6	0.1	274	1,490	4.2	93
Butte, CA.....	8.6	83.4	-2.4	351	866	4.8	47
Contra Costa, CA.....	33.9	368.7	-0.2	301	1,311	4.4	78
Fresno, CA.....	37.9	409.4	1.5	110	856	3.9	122
Kern, CA.....	21.3	347.3	2.5	45	907	3.8	132
Los Angeles, CA.....	511.6	4,499.4	1.0	171	1,225	3.7	151
Marin, CA.....	12.7	116.5	0.9	186	1,328	3.1	212
Merced, CA.....	6.8	85.6	2.9	31	846	3.5	168
Monterey, CA.....	14.3	214.1	1.1	153	936	2.4	276
Napa, CA.....	6.0	82.6	1.5	110	1,077	4.1	103
Orange, CA.....	127.5	1,649.2	1.1	153	1,204	4.3	85
Placer, CA.....	13.9	173.1	2.1	64	1,101	4.8	47
Riverside, CA.....	69.0	756.0	2.4	51	881	4.1	103
Sacramento, CA.....	61.8	679.6	1.8	84	1,183	4.1	103
San Bernardino, CA.....	63.4	769.9	1.7	93	927	3.9	122
San Diego, CA.....	116.3	1,490.2	1.5	110	1,197	4.1	103
San Francisco, CA.....	62.0	765.2	3.5	10	2,273	7.6	7
San Joaquin, CA.....	18.7	260.7	1.2	142	937	4.6	60
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.7	119.6	1.0	171	946	4.5	66
San Mateo, CA.....	29.2	419.1	3.1	21	2,366	-0.1	351
Santa Barbara, CA.....	15.8	209.3	2.6	43	1,041	3.6	157
Santa Clara, CA.....	75.5	1,121.9	1.8	84	2,447	-0.3	352
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.8	109.6	1.3	132	992	5.1	31
Solano, CA.....	11.9	144.4	0.7	206	1,142	4.4	78
Sonoma, CA.....	20.6	215.2	1.0	171	1,090	4.3	85
Stanislaus, CA.....	16.4	197.5	0.8	196	949	0.2	349
Tulare, CA.....	11.5	169.6	0.6	217	787	4.7	55
Ventura, CA.....	28.1	328.8	1.0	171	1,065	4.3	85
Yolo, CA.....	7.1	108.4	1.8	84	1,199	7.2	10
Adams, CO.....	11.7	228.9	5.3	2	1,092	3.6	157
Arapahoe, CO.....	23.2	335.5	1.6	102	1,284	5.0	38
Boulder, CO.....	16.2	189.5	2.9	31	1,547	18.4	1
Denver, CO.....	35.4	533.2	2.1	64	1,369	5.1	31
Douglas, CO.....	12.9	130.9	2.5	45	1,236	6.1	15
El Paso, CO.....	21.1	285.0	2.5	45	1,000	4.6	60
Jefferson, CO.....	21.2	244.3	1.9	76	1,149	4.7	55
Larimer, CO.....	12.9	167.3	2.3	54	1,014	5.4	21
Weld, CO.....	8.0	115.7	3.8	7	1,052	7.5	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 356 largest counties, third quarter 2019 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT.....	37.0	418.0	-0.6	321	\$1,475	0.8	342
Hartford, CT.....	29.3	513.3	0.0	284	1,254	3.6	157
New Haven, CT.....	25.4	370.0	0.2	261	1,092	2.6	261
New London, CT.....	7.8	122.9	-1.2	342	1,048	1.4	328
New Castle, DE.....	21.3	291.8	0.7	206	1,201	3.4	182
Sussex, DE.....	7.5	86.1	2.8	35	782	3.2	202
Washington, DC.....	41.6	776.3	0.6	217	1,851	2.5	267
Alachua, FL.....	7.5	134.4	1.0	171	937	2.7	257
Bay, FL.....	5.8	74.7	-5.9	355	815	8.7	5
Brevard, FL.....	16.6	221.8	1.8	84	958	1.9	305
Broward, FL.....	72.1	819.4	0.5	226	1,000	4.1	103
Collier, FL.....	15.2	145.8	2.2	60	920	4.0	114
Duval, FL.....	31.1	525.2	1.7	93	1,008	2.9	238
Escambia, FL.....	8.4	137.9	1.4	122	856	4.5	66
Hillsborough, FL.....	45.7	708.0	2.8	35	1,046	3.8	132
Lake, FL.....	8.8	101.3	1.9	76	741	2.5	267
Lee, FL.....	23.7	264.3	2.1	64	854	3.6	157
Leon, FL.....	9.0	152.9	0.6	217	901	4.6	60
Manatee, FL.....	11.7	128.0	3.1	21	840	4.0	114
Marion, FL.....	8.9	105.1	1.9	76	735	3.4	182
Miami-Dade, FL.....	102.9	1,157.2	1.3	132	1,039	3.6	157
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.8	85.7	1.9	76	894	5.7	17
Orange, FL.....	45.5	868.5	1.9	76	958	3.1	212
Osceola, FL.....	7.7	99.8	3.2	17	720	1.6	320
Palm Beach, FL.....	59.0	606.6	1.3	132	1,009	2.3	283
Pasco, FL.....	11.7	122.7	1.1	153	775	5.2	25
Pinellas, FL.....	34.8	438.4	0.8	196	931	3.3	195
Polk, FL.....	14.4	228.3	2.7	37	822	2.5	267
St. Johns, FL.....	8.0	79.0	2.3	54	851	3.0	227
St. Lucie, FL.....	7.0	79.9	3.0	25	788	1.4	328
Sarasota, FL.....	16.7	169.5	1.3	132	898	3.9	122
Seminole, FL.....	15.7	200.2	1.4	122	929	0.9	339
Volusia, FL.....	15.2	173.5	-0.6	321	763	2.1	292
Bibb, GA.....	4.3	82.6	-0.4	308	847	1.7	314
Chatham, GA.....	8.2	156.8	0.4	238	909	-1.6	354
Clayton, GA.....	4.1	123.6	2.3	54	1,100	1.9	305
Cobb, GA.....	22.1	375.9	1.6	102	1,131	4.1	103
DeKalb, GA.....	18.0	301.2	0.7	206	1,099	2.2	288
Forsyth, GA.....	6.0	77.5	2.1	64	968	5.2	25
Fulton, GA.....	44.5	900.1	1.1	153	1,422	3.6	157
Gwinnett, GA.....	25.8	362.2	2.0	69	1,007	1.6	320
Hall, GA.....	4.6	89.6	0.1	274	915	4.8	47
Muscogee, GA.....	4.5	93.6	-0.4	308	850	3.3	195
Richmond, GA.....	4.5	104.5	1.4	122	919	3.3	195
Honolulu, HI.....	27.4	465.8	-0.5	314	1,059	3.8	132
Maui + Kalawao, HI.....	6.7	80.0	-0.1	294	906	4.6	60
Ada, ID.....	17.6	254.8	3.2	17	970	4.5	66
Champaign, IL.....	4.2	91.8	1.1	153	947	3.7	151
Cook, IL.....	139.7	2,617.8	0.1	274	1,244	3.8	132
DuPage, IL.....	34.9	615.9	-0.7	327	1,221	2.8	252

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 356 largest counties, third quarter 2019 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Kane, IL.....	12.7	213.4	0.5	226	\$948	2.6	261
Lake, IL.....	20.4	341.4	-0.7	327	1,302	3.3	195
McHenry, IL.....	7.9	97.8	-0.9	336	846	2.3	283
McLean, IL.....	3.4	82.2	-0.4	308	986	-0.5	353
Madison, IL.....	5.4	103.2	1.1	153	840	3.8	132
Peoria, IL.....	4.2	103.7	-2.6	352	1,066	1.9	305
St. Clair, IL.....	5.0	92.7	-0.9	336	859	5.3	22
Sangamon, IL.....	4.8	131.7	-0.7	327	1,177	12.8	2
Will, IL.....	15.1	250.5	1.7	93	916	3.2	202
Winnebago, IL.....	6.0	125.7	-2.0	350	928	3.0	227
Allen, IN.....	9.1	191.2	1.1	153	879	3.0	227
Elkhart, IN.....	4.8	132.4	-3.8	354	890	0.3	347
Hamilton, IN.....	9.8	143.9	1.0	171	1,018	2.5	267
Lake, IN.....	10.4	189.4	0.1	274	925	1.5	325
Marion, IN.....	24.5	608.7	1.2	142	1,098	4.7	55
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.8	125.4	0.5	226	891	4.8	47
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.5	87.0	1.2	142	924	1.5	325
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	108.7	-1.0	339	883	5.5	18
Johnson, IA.....	4.4	83.8	0.3	246	1,014	1.9	305
Linn, IA.....	7.1	132.3	0.7	206	1,010	-2.6	355
Polk, IA.....	18.2	303.0	0.9	186	1,078	3.4	182
Scott, IA.....	5.8	91.7	0.3	246	891	3.1	212
Johnson, KS.....	24.3	353.5	1.2	142	1,074	3.1	212
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.8	257.7	1.7	93	894	1.6	320
Shawnee, KS.....	5.1	96.0	-0.6	321	872	2.5	267
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.5	91.7	0.2	261	1,036	4.5	66
Boone, KY.....	4.5	94.9	1.5	110	917	3.9	122
Fayette, KY.....	11.3	196.6	1.1	153	938	3.4	182
Jefferson, KY.....	25.8	472.4	0.5	226	1,037	5.1	31
Caddo, LA.....	7.4	110.5	-1.1	341	856	2.0	295
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.5	100.8	-3.0	353	980	2.0	295
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	16.4	263.5	-1.6	348	1,010	2.6	261
Jefferson, LA.....	14.4	188.0	0.0	284	945	3.8	132
Lafayette, LA.....	10.1	130.6	0.5	226	922	3.1	212
Orleans, LA.....	13.6	199.2	1.9	76	993	3.2	202
St. Tammany, LA.....	8.8	90.0	1.6	102	899	3.5	168
Cumberland, ME.....	13.9	188.1	0.7	206	1,007	4.0	114
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.3	274.9	-0.1	294	1,139	4.7	55
Baltimore, MD.....	21.3	375.9	-0.3	304	1,061	1.3	333
Frederick, MD.....	6.5	105.3	1.0	171	1,007	5.1	31
Harford, MD.....	5.9	94.4	-1.3	344	1,053	3.6	157
Howard, MD.....	10.1	175.7	1.5	110	1,320	2.9	238
Montgomery, MD.....	32.8	473.7	0.3	246	1,404	3.9	122
Prince George's, MD.....	16.4	318.0	-0.5	314	1,156	5.5	18
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.7	343.6	-0.7	327	1,239	2.9	238
Barnstable, MA.....	9.7	102.4	-0.4	308	914	4.3	85
Bristol, MA.....	18.1	229.2	0.6	217	973	4.2	93
Essex, MA.....	27.6	327.4	0.1	274	1,154	5.2	25
Hampden, MA.....	19.0	214.2	0.2	261	947	1.7	314
Middlesex, MA.....	57.0	939.3	1.6	102	1,625	4.4	78

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 356 largest counties, third quarter 2019 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Norfolk, MA.....	25.7	352.4	-0.4	308	\$1,216	3.7	151
Plymouth, MA.....	16.6	197.1	0.2	261	1,036	6.1	15
Suffolk, MA.....	32.1	700.7	2.4	51	1,784	4.3	85
Worcester, MA.....	26.7	352.9	0.2	261	1,063	1.9	305
Genesee, MI.....	7.4	137.9	0.6	217	877	2.3	283
Ingham, MI.....	6.7	155.4	1.0	171	994	2.2	288
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.5	120.7	-0.5	314	993	4.2	93
Kent, MI.....	16.3	405.1	0.3	246	960	3.7	151
Macomb, MI.....	19.3	331.2	0.3	246	1,049	1.6	320
Oakland, MI.....	43.5	745.3	0.0	284	1,165	1.9	305
Ottawa, MI.....	6.3	130.2	0.8	196	921	2.8	252
Saginaw, MI.....	4.1	84.6	-0.1	294	861	3.2	202
Washtenaw, MI.....	9.3	221.2	2.0	69	1,179	3.2	202
Wayne, MI.....	35.7	736.3	0.4	238	1,150	3.2	202
Anoka, MN.....	7.8	128.3	0.7	206	1,094	3.8	132
Dakota, MN.....	10.7	191.5	0.0	284	1,057	4.0	114
Hennepin, MN.....	41.1	939.0	0.5	226	1,322	2.4	276
Olmsted, MN.....	3.8	100.7	0.1	274	1,279	3.8	132
Ramsey, MN.....	14.2	337.0	0.1	274	1,196	2.3	283
St. Louis, MN.....	5.4	98.0	-1.0	339	915	3.0	227
Stearns, MN.....	4.4	88.0	0.2	261	943	3.5	168
Washington, MN.....	6.1	88.2	0.9	186	908	3.1	212
Harrison, MS.....	4.6	86.9	0.9	186	722	1.1	338
Hinds, MS.....	5.7	119.8	0.0	284	910	4.0	114
Boone, MO.....	5.0	95.2	0.5	226	896	6.7	13
Clay, MO.....	5.8	105.3	0.0	284	920	2.0	295
Greene, MO.....	9.3	170.8	1.5	110	838	0.8	342
Jackson, MO.....	22.6	375.6	0.4	238	1,070	2.5	267
St. Charles, MO.....	9.8	153.8	3.0	25	862	2.9	238
St. Louis, MO.....	40.5	609.5	0.3	246	1,131	4.3	85
St. Louis City, MO.....	15.1	231.4	0.3	246	1,172	4.7	55
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.7	82.8	0.4	238	919	3.5	168
Douglas, NE.....	19.3	341.7	0.9	186	1,027	3.8	132
Lancaster, NE.....	10.3	172.6	0.2	261	891	4.0	114
Clark, NV.....	57.0	1,025.9	2.3	54	950	3.9	122
Washoe, NV.....	15.3	227.3	1.4	122	1,007	4.1	103
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.3	205.5	0.5	226	1,146	3.0	227
Merrimack, NH.....	5.3	78.0	0.3	246	1,018	2.9	238
Rockingham, NH.....	11.2	153.0	1.1	153	1,048	3.8	132
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	130.8	-1.2	342	877	2.7	257
Bergen, NJ.....	33.5	446.3	1.0	171	1,238	3.3	195
Burlington, NJ.....	11.1	201.9	0.3	246	1,096	3.1	212
Camden, NJ.....	12.2	206.5	-0.1	294	1,038	5.2	25
Essex, NJ.....	20.9	345.9	0.9	186	1,330	5.0	38
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.4	114.5	2.9	31	890	1.4	328
Hudson, NJ.....	15.4	268.8	1.0	171	1,384	0.4	345
Mercer, NJ.....	11.3	260.1	1.1	153	1,296	3.0	227
Middlesex, NJ.....	22.7	432.4	0.3	246	1,216	3.1	212
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.4	265.2	0.7	206	1,032	1.3	333
Morris, NJ.....	17.3	294.5	0.7	206	1,534	4.5	66

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 356 largest counties, third quarter 2019 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Ocean, NJ.....	13.8	174.8	2.0	69	\$850	3.5	168
Passaic, NJ.....	12.6	166.6	1.0	171	1,005	1.7	314
Somerset, NJ.....	10.3	188.7	-0.3	304	1,518	1.6	320
Union, NJ.....	14.7	228.0	0.7	206	1,272	0.3	347
Bernalillo, NM.....	20.2	334.8	1.2	142	939	4.4	78
Albany, NY.....	10.2	233.8	-0.7	327	1,122	4.3	85
Bronx, NY.....	18.8	324.0	1.1	153	1,131	4.5	66
Broome, NY.....	4.3	85.6	-1.3	344	887	5.2	25
Dutchess, NY.....	8.3	113.8	0.0	284	1,041	3.8	132
Erie, NY.....	24.2	473.4	-0.7	327	953	2.9	238
Kings, NY.....	63.1	796.4	1.1	153	953	4.2	93
Monroe, NY.....	18.6	391.4	0.0	284	1,009	4.5	66
Nassau, NY.....	53.3	628.3	0.1	274	1,162	3.2	202
New York, NY.....	125.9	2,515.1	1.2	142	2,055	2.9	238
Oneida, NY.....	5.2	105.2	0.5	226	838	3.5	168
Onondaga, NY.....	12.6	249.2	0.3	246	997	3.9	122
Orange, NY.....	10.4	147.8	0.8	196	918	5.0	38
Queens, NY.....	52.8	718.6	1.3	132	1,076	2.9	238
Richmond, NY.....	9.8	127.8	4.7	3	1,028	2.8	252
Rockland, NY.....	10.9	130.3	3.5	10	998	2.0	295
Saratoga, NY.....	5.9	89.5	-0.4	308	978	1.9	305
Suffolk, NY.....	52.7	669.2	0.0	284	1,158	3.1	212
Westchester, NY.....	35.5	428.7	-0.6	321	1,308	2.5	267
Buncombe, NC.....	9.8	135.1	1.0	171	846	3.3	195
Cabarrus, NC.....	4.9	76.6	2.0	69	806	5.2	25
Catawba, NC.....	4.5	88.5	-0.5	314	830	3.2	202
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	119.9	1.5	110	848	2.8	252
Durham, NC.....	8.6	211.5	4.1	5	1,327	1.9	305
Forsyth, NC.....	9.4	191.1	1.8	84	967	2.5	267
Guilford, NC.....	14.7	285.0	0.3	246	925	2.0	295
Mecklenburg, NC.....	39.4	716.8	2.7	37	1,214	3.6	157
New Hanover, NC.....	8.6	117.8	5.8	1	873	1.4	328
Pitt, NC.....	3.8	77.7	1.5	110	906	4.6	60
Wake, NC.....	36.3	574.6	3.3	15	1,157	5.3	22
Cass, ND.....	7.3	121.5	1.5	110	991	3.7	151
Butler, OH.....	8.1	158.3	0.6	217	945	3.5	168
Cuyahoga, OH.....	36.3	731.6	0.2	261	1,084	3.1	212
Delaware, OH.....	5.6	89.5	0.4	238	1,046	4.5	66
Franklin, OH.....	33.9	764.2	0.6	217	1,096	2.5	267
Greene, OH.....	3.7	76.5	1.6	102	1,081	3.0	227
Hamilton, OH.....	24.4	523.1	0.5	226	1,186	6.4	14
Lake, OH.....	6.3	97.4	1.7	93	913	9.9	4
Lorain, OH.....	6.3	99.0	1.1	153	823	0.9	339
Lucas, OH.....	10.2	208.8	0.2	261	933	1.5	325
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	98.2	-0.1	294	767	2.0	295
Montgomery, OH.....	12.1	255.8	0.0	284	925	2.8	252
Stark, OH.....	8.7	159.1	-0.5	314	810	2.0	295
Summit, OH.....	14.5	267.4	-0.2	301	927	1.2	336
Warren, OH.....	5.3	97.7	2.4	51	1,144	7.2	10
Cleveland, OK.....	6.0	86.3	3.8	7	777	2.0	295

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 356 largest counties, third quarter 2019 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Oklahoma, OK.....	28.5	465.6	0.8	196	\$1,000	2.6	261
Tulsa, OK.....	22.8	364.0	1.3	132	969	2.9	238
Clackamas, OR.....	15.7	170.5	2.0	69	1,040	3.1	212
Deschutes, OR.....	9.3	86.7	2.5	45	907	5.1	31
Jackson, OR.....	7.9	92.0	0.2	261	849	3.8	132
Lane, OR.....	12.8	158.6	0.4	238	856	3.5	168
Marion, OR.....	11.5	161.8	1.5	110	908	3.9	122
Multnomah, OR.....	36.7	519.9	1.4	122	1,159	2.9	238
Washington, OR.....	20.5	304.3	1.7	93	1,371	3.4	182
Allegheny, PA.....	35.9	704.8	0.3	246	1,147	3.4	182
Berks, PA.....	9.0	176.2	0.8	196	967	1.3	333
Bucks, PA.....	20.4	269.5	1.2	142	981	1.9	305
Butler, PA.....	5.1	87.8	0.7	206	995	0.4	345
Chester, PA.....	15.8	254.0	1.2	142	1,271	1.4	328
Cumberland, PA.....	6.6	136.7	1.0	171	981	2.0	295
Dauphin, PA.....	7.5	186.5	0.7	206	1,063	4.0	114
Delaware, PA.....	14.2	227.3	0.9	186	1,105	2.4	276
Erie, PA.....	7.0	122.6	-0.9	336	816	3.0	227
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.6	97.2	-0.8	333	813	2.3	283
Lancaster, PA.....	13.8	246.2	1.1	153	908	3.5	168
Lehigh, PA.....	8.9	196.5	0.9	186	1,045	3.7	151
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	146.1	0.2	261	848	2.0	295
Montgomery, PA.....	28.0	505.4	1.3	132	1,287	3.5	168
Northampton, PA.....	6.9	119.0	1.8	84	905	1.7	314
Philadelphia, PA.....	35.2	704.1	1.6	102	1,290	4.5	66
Washington, PA.....	5.6	88.6	-0.2	301	1,047	1.7	314
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	134.6	0.3	246	889	2.7	257
York, PA.....	9.2	180.9	0.2	261	939	2.7	257
Kent, RI.....	5.6	76.4	0.1	274	939	2.6	261
Providence, RI.....	18.8	290.7	0.3	246	1,011	2.1	292
Charleston, SC.....	17.1	258.9	3.0	25	965	4.8	47
Greenville, SC.....	15.4	279.0	1.7	93	910	2.1	292
Horry, SC.....	9.8	135.2	3.2	17	660	4.3	85
Lexington, SC.....	7.2	122.0	2.7	37	841	5.1	31
Richland, SC.....	10.8	225.6	1.3	132	923	3.5	168
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.7	147.0	2.7	37	889	2.9	238
York, SC.....	6.5	100.6	4.4	4	876	3.8	132
Minnehaha, SD.....	7.7	128.8	0.9	186	946	2.4	276
Davidson, TN.....	24.8	520.0	3.4	14	1,179	4.1	103
Hamilton, TN.....	10.4	209.4	1.3	132	963	4.2	93
Knox, TN.....	13.1	241.4	0.8	196	936	2.4	276
Rutherford, TN.....	6.1	134.4	1.4	122	939	3.8	132
Shelby, TN.....	21.2	504.1	0.8	196	1,061	0.2	349
Williamson, TN.....	9.7	141.3	3.7	9	1,251	4.1	103
Bell, TX.....	5.7	120.9	1.3	132	916	4.2	93
Bexar, TX.....	43.4	878.4	1.2	142	965	3.8	132
Brazoria, TX.....	6.1	116.6	2.0	69	1,095	0.9	339
Brazos, TX.....	4.7	109.2	2.2	60	815	3.6	157
Cameron, TX.....	6.6	141.5	1.5	110	659	4.9	42
Collin, TX.....	27.4	432.0	3.0	25	1,278	3.1	212

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 356 largest counties, third quarter 2019 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Dallas, TX.....	79.3	1,750.7	2.7	37	\$1,303	4.9	42
Denton, TX.....	16.3	260.9	3.5	10	962	3.0	227
Ector, TX.....	4.2	81.1	-1.3	344	1,227	2.4	276
El Paso, TX.....	15.6	312.9	1.4	122	765	4.2	93
Fort Bend, TX.....	14.5	195.8	2.2	60	977	3.5	168
Galveston, TX.....	6.3	110.1	0.9	186	959	4.1	103
Harris, TX.....	117.9	2,350.4	1.9	76	1,315	3.1	212
Hidalgo, TX.....	12.7	265.0	2.3	54	683	3.6	157
Jefferson, TX.....	5.9	123.1	1.9	76	1,084	3.5	168
Lubbock, TX.....	7.8	141.6	1.1	153	861	4.1	103
McLennan, TX.....	5.5	114.4	1.4	122	892	4.4	78
Midland, TX.....	6.1	107.7	0.5	226	1,459	3.4	182
Montgomery, TX.....	12.4	192.0	2.6	43	1,061	4.2	93
Nueces, TX.....	8.3	163.4	1.1	153	937	2.9	238
Potter, TX.....	4.0	77.1	1.6	102	888	3.3	195
Smith, TX.....	6.4	103.4	0.4	238	893	5.1	31
Tarrant, TX.....	45.5	923.3	1.6	102	1,079	4.9	42
Travis, TX.....	43.9	779.9	3.1	21	1,312	4.8	47
Webb, TX.....	5.6	103.0	0.8	196	712	2.2	288
Williamson, TX.....	11.9	181.4	3.9	6	1,143	12.3	3
Davis, UT.....	9.0	134.7	2.3	54	873	3.8	132
Salt Lake, UT.....	49.1	726.1	2.7	37	1,081	4.5	66
Utah, UT.....	18.1	255.1	3.3	15	914	7.4	9
Weber, UT.....	6.4	109.3	3.0	25	831	2.6	261
Chittenden, VT.....	7.2	103.3	0.2	261	1,065	5.0	38
Arlington, VA.....	9.1	182.9	2.5	45	1,744	3.0	227
Chesterfield, VA.....	9.4	135.4	1.1	153	926	4.4	78
Fairfax, VA.....	36.6	622.2	1.5	110	1,651	4.0	114
Henrico, VA.....	11.8	191.7	-0.5	314	1,023	3.9	122
Loudoun, VA.....	12.6	174.8	2.9	31	1,228	0.5	344
Prince William, VA.....	9.6	132.8	1.0	171	960	3.4	182
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.2	89.5	-1.6	348	1,505	3.4	182
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.2	101.1	1.4	122	860	4.2	93
Newport News City, VA.....	3.9	103.3	1.2	142	1,019	4.9	42
Norfolk City, VA.....	6.1	139.6	0.1	274	1,063	4.6	60
Richmond City, VA.....	8.0	158.7	1.8	84	1,198	6.8	12
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	12.3	177.9	0.6	217	823	3.9	122
Benton, WA.....	6.1	94.3	3.5	10	1,099	2.4	276
Clark, WA.....	15.5	165.5	1.7	93	1,060	4.8	47
King, WA.....	90.7	1,445.3	3.1	21	1,814	3.6	157
Kitsap, WA.....	7.0	92.4	2.1	64	1,014	3.4	182
Pierce, WA.....	23.5	320.3	1.7	93	1,039	5.3	22
Snohomish, WA.....	21.9	293.3	2.0	69	1,167	3.8	132
Spokane, WA.....	16.8	231.0	1.8	84	953	4.4	78
Thurston, WA.....	8.7	119.4	1.2	142	1,051	5.5	18
Whatcom, WA.....	7.4	91.5	0.6	217	932	3.8	132
Yakima, WA.....	8.1	127.1	1.4	122	790	3.1	212
Kanawha, WV.....	5.7	96.3	-1.5	347	950	3.5	168
Brown, WI.....	7.4	159.1	-0.6	321	947	3.2	202
Dane, WI.....	16.6	342.3	1.8	84	1,062	3.2	202

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 356 largest counties, third quarter 2019 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Milwaukee, WI.....	28.3	488.2	-0.5	314	\$1,008	3.0	227
Outagamie, WI.....	5.7	108.7	-0.3	304	917	2.2	288
Racine, WI.....	4.8	75.5	-0.3	304	910	1.2	336
Waukesha, WI.....	14.0	246.3	0.4	238	1,054	3.1	212
Winnebago, WI.....	4.0	92.7	-0.1	294	968	3.4	182
San Juan, PR.....	11.4	242.9	1.7	(⁵)	637	-0.9	(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 355 U.S. counties comprise 73.4 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2019

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19 ²	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19 ²
United States ³	10,325.3	148,556.5	1.1	\$1,093	3.6
Private industry.....	10,022.4	126,655.3	1.2	1,086	3.7
Natural resources and mining.....	140.3	2,036.2	-0.4	1,112	3.8
Construction.....	838.1	7,646.3	2.5	1,224	3.7
Manufacturing.....	357.2	12,774.8	0.3	1,269	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,948.8	27,339.7	0.4	924	3.9
Information.....	186.8	2,839.0	1.5	2,221	2.7
Financial activities.....	919.6	8,328.4	1.4	1,614	3.7
Professional and business services.....	1,921.0	21,301.3	1.3	1,419	4.3
Education and health services.....	1,775.3	23,112.6	1.8	996	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	885.7	16,576.0	1.1	479	5.0
Other services.....	865.5	4,530.8	1.1	760	4.1
Government.....	302.9	21,901.2	0.8	1,135	3.2
Los Angeles, CA.....	511.6	4,499.4	1.0	1,225	3.7
Private industry.....	505.2	3,927.0	1.3	1,184	3.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	6.6	1.5	1,082	-3.0
Construction.....	17.1	150.8	2.1	1,323	5.8
Manufacturing.....	12.8	337.8	-0.4	1,354	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	59.6	835.1	-0.6	1,015	4.9
Information.....	13.3	203.0	4.3	2,455	1.3
Financial activities.....	30.4	221.8	-0.2	1,857	2.5
Professional and business services.....	56.8	638.9	1.7	1,481	2.3
Education and health services.....	245.2	832.8	2.9	926	3.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	39.5	546.4	1.6	705	7.1
Other services.....	29.5	153.5	0.9	829	10.4
Government.....	6.5	572.4	-0.5	1,515	4.3
Cook, IL.....	139.7	2,617.8	0.1	1,244	3.8
Private industry.....	138.4	2,320.0	0.1	1,251	3.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.5	7.5	1,210	4.8
Construction.....	11.2	81.0	2.2	1,538	3.0
Manufacturing.....	5.7	183.6	0.1	1,276	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	28.5	468.6	-0.5	1,036	5.1
Information.....	2.6	53.7	3.0	2,027	3.9
Financial activities.....	14.1	207.4	1.6	2,161	1.4
Professional and business services.....	29.4	480.9	-0.6	1,565	3.9
Education and health services.....	15.6	451.3	0.0	1,058	3.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.0	295.9	0.8	597	6.4
Other services.....	16.2	95.8	-2.5	976	3.7
Government.....	1.3	297.8	0.6	1,186	3.1
New York, NY.....	125.9	2,515.1	1.2	2,055	2.9
Private industry.....	124.4	2,282.2	1.2	2,101	3.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.3	18.1	2,060	9.0
Construction.....	2.4	43.8	-3.2	1,949	2.5
Manufacturing.....	1.8	21.8	-4.2	1,513	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.3	251.0	-1.0	1,460	2.4
Information.....	5.1	182.5	3.8	2,851	-1.7
Financial activities.....	19.2	388.5	2.1	3,437	2.1
Professional and business services.....	27.5	618.5	1.1	2,395	4.1
Education and health services.....	10.1	358.3	1.7	1,435	3.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.6	308.6	0.8	993	6.1
Other services.....	19.5	105.4	1.0	1,252	-1.8
Government.....	1.4	232.9	1.2	1,599	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2019 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19 ²	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19 ²
Harris, TX.....	117.9	2,350.4	1.9	\$1,315	3.1
Private industry.....	117.3	2,073.8	1.9	1,325	3.2
Natural resources and mining.....	1.6	67.0	-0.6	3,247	7.4
Construction.....	7.8	173.8	5.7	1,379	2.8
Manufacturing.....	4.9	180.7	1.8	1,591	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.2	468.8	0.3	1,189	3.2
Information.....	1.2	26.1	2.4	1,564	2.8
Financial activities.....	12.8	130.8	2.7	1,691	3.2
Professional and business services.....	23.7	411.2	1.8	1,645	2.1
Education and health services.....	16.7	303.1	1.4	1,067	4.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.6	241.7	2.7	514	7.5
Other services.....	11.8	68.9	2.1	849	4.6
Government.....	0.6	276.6	1.8	1,241	3.3
Maricopa, AZ.....	106.6	2,068.7	3.2	1,060	4.5
Private industry.....	105.9	1,851.0	3.5	1,050	4.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.5	2.5	1,035	4.2
Construction.....	8.6	133.0	7.4	1,157	5.4
Manufacturing.....	3.5	129.4	3.0	1,391	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.8	388.9	1.5	955	3.1
Information.....	2.2	38.2	3.1	1,460	-0.5
Financial activities.....	13.7	192.4	4.0	1,405	9.3
Professional and business services.....	26.4	352.4	3.9	1,124	4.7
Education and health services.....	13.4	331.1	4.5	1,050	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.1	223.2	2.4	524	4.0
Other services.....	7.0	54.4	1.9	794	6.4
Government.....	0.7	217.7	1.5	1,147	3.2
Dallas, TX.....	79.3	1,750.7	2.7	1,303	4.9
Private industry.....	78.8	1,573.6	2.8	1,312	5.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.4	4.2	3,581	7.0
Construction.....	4.9	93.0	3.5	1,323	2.0
Manufacturing.....	2.9	119.1	4.1	1,587	7.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.4	353.9	1.8	1,146	4.5
Information.....	1.4	45.9	-0.3	1,983	6.0
Financial activities.....	9.9	168.0	3.1	1,767	4.1
Professional and business services.....	18.0	366.8	3.7	1,532	6.5
Education and health services.....	9.9	204.7	1.6	1,134	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.2	167.9	3.6	551	7.2
Other services.....	7.1	43.7	1.4	854	2.3
Government.....	0.5	177.1	1.4	1,220	2.4
Orange, CA.....	127.5	1,649.2	1.1	1,204	4.3
Private industry.....	126.1	1,499.5	1.0	1,194	4.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	2.3	-6.5	912	3.1
Construction.....	7.8	107.6	-0.7	1,469	4.9
Manufacturing.....	5.3	159.1	-0.7	1,512	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.6	255.6	-0.6	1,067	4.2
Information.....	1.6	25.5	-2.4	2,133	1.8
Financial activities.....	13.1	116.7	0.2	1,997	10.7
Professional and business services.....	23.8	327.4	2.1	1,349	4.4
Education and health services.....	38.0	228.5	3.6	996	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.8	228.5	1.4	538	3.7
Other services.....	7.7	48.3	0.9	769	6.1
Government.....	1.4	149.7	2.4	1,318	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2019 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19 ²	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19 ²
San Diego, CA.....	116.3	1,490.2	1.5	\$1,197	4.1
Private industry.....	114.2	1,254.7	1.6	1,160	3.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	10.5	8.9	799	2.2
Construction.....	8.0	85.7	1.0	1,302	6.0
Manufacturing.....	3.6	115.3	2.1	1,630	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.5	221.2	-0.1	907	4.9
Information.....	1.4	23.1	-2.1	2,492	9.6
Financial activities.....	11.2	76.2	0.7	1,552	6.0
Professional and business services.....	21.2	255.2	2.7	1,626	1.3
Education and health services.....	35.0	211.2	3.3	996	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.3	203.2	0.7	546	4.6
Other services.....	8.3	52.9	1.3	681	3.3
Government.....	2.0	235.5	1.2	1,401	5.2
King, WA.....	90.7	1,445.3	3.1	1,814	3.6
Private industry.....	90.0	1,275.1	3.4	1,855	3.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	3.0	-3.0	1,288	-7.9
Construction.....	7.0	76.7	1.6	1,500	5.5
Manufacturing.....	2.5	105.6	2.6	1,650	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	13.7	279.1	3.3	1,750	3.2
Information.....	2.6	124.5	8.1	5,367	-2.7
Financial activities.....	6.8	71.7	1.7	1,812	6.8
Professional and business services.....	18.6	238.6	3.7	1,873	5.3
Education and health services.....	21.6	181.0	2.9	1,108	4.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	146.9	1.6	644	3.2
Other services.....	9.3	48.1	5.4	939	7.2
Government.....	0.6	170.1	0.9	1,507	4.9
Miami-Dade, FL.....	102.9	1,157.2	1.3	1,039	3.6
Private industry.....	102.6	1,017.7	1.5	1,008	3.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.5	5.9	679	-0.7
Construction.....	7.3	52.3	2.6	1,012	2.7
Manufacturing.....	2.8	41.8	2.2	937	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.6	287.6	0.9	941	3.6
Information.....	1.6	19.2	3.8	1,610	-2.4
Financial activities.....	11.1	75.7	0.3	1,596	6.3
Professional and business services.....	23.8	165.2	2.7	1,201	2.1
Education and health services.....	11.6	185.2	1.5	1,024	4.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.7	142.4	0.8	633	4.6
Other services.....	8.8	38.2	-1.1	676	4.3
Government.....	0.3	139.5	0.5	1,277	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 2018 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 2019

State	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19
United States ²	10,325.3	148,556.5	1.1	\$1,093	3.6
Alabama.....	130.9	1,989.5	1.1	919	3.8
Alaska.....	22.4	338.0	1.2	1,105	3.7
Arizona.....	168.0	2,913.4	2.6	1,018	4.5
Arkansas.....	92.3	1,222.8	0.0	841	3.8
California.....	1,608.8	17,713.1	1.4	1,309	3.8
Colorado.....	212.1	2,749.0	2.4	1,170	6.1
Connecticut.....	123.6	1,676.6	-0.3	1,236	2.3
Delaware.....	34.4	453.2	1.1	1,078	3.3
District of Columbia.....	41.6	776.4	0.6	1,851	2.5
Florida.....	724.8	8,838.2	1.7	955	3.4
Georgia.....	289.8	4,509.7	1.4	1,026	3.4
Hawaii.....	44.9	654.1	-0.3	1,012	3.9
Idaho.....	68.3	765.2	2.9	838	4.1
Illinois.....	380.6	6,023.1	0.0	1,125	3.6
Indiana.....	168.5	3,083.5	0.3	914	3.5
Iowa.....	104.5	1,556.9	0.1	914	3.0
Kansas.....	89.8	1,395.9	0.4	893	2.9
Kentucky.....	122.9	1,910.8	0.7	884	3.4
Louisiana.....	136.0	1,913.5	-0.3	923	2.6
Maine.....	54.3	632.6	0.9	887	4.2
Maryland.....	173.6	2,696.9	0.2	1,169	3.6
Massachusetts.....	264.1	3,642.5	0.9	1,359	4.2
Michigan.....	268.2	4,375.8	0.2	1,021	3.0
Minnesota.....	180.6	2,917.8	0.4	1,107	3.0
Mississippi.....	74.6	1,135.8	0.1	768	2.7
Missouri.....	209.8	2,826.5	0.6	942	3.9
Montana.....	50.6	478.9	1.2	848	3.9
Nebraska.....	73.3	984.7	0.3	908	4.0
Nevada.....	84.6	1,412.2	2.1	973	4.1
New Hampshire.....	54.2	667.9	0.8	1,075	3.4
New Jersey.....	278.1	4,104.0	0.9	1,217	3.0
New Mexico.....	62.8	842.1	1.7	899	5.1
New York.....	651.0	9,575.4	1.1	1,314	3.3
North Carolina.....	287.7	4,501.3	2.2	972	3.6
North Dakota.....	31.9	428.4	0.9	1,028	3.3
Ohio.....	302.1	5,443.3	0.3	976	3.1
Oklahoma.....	111.8	1,628.8	0.5	897	2.6
Oregon.....	160.7	1,970.7	1.4	1,037	3.2
Pennsylvania.....	363.4	5,947.9	0.8	1,064	3.2
Rhode Island.....	38.9	491.3	0.6	991	2.8
South Carolina.....	141.1	2,132.4	2.2	866	3.7
South Dakota.....	34.3	433.4	0.4	855	3.4
Tennessee.....	167.8	3,060.8	1.9	966	2.8
Texas.....	713.5	12,603.2	2.1	1,109	4.1
Utah.....	109.1	1,535.2	2.8	954	4.8
Vermont.....	26.1	311.0	0.0	927	4.3
Virginia.....	279.6	3,931.4	1.0	1,125	4.0
Washington.....	252.6	3,489.8	2.1	1,335	4.3
West Virginia.....	51.6	694.4	-1.8	897	0.3
Wisconsin.....	182.2	2,893.8	0.1	929	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, third quarter 2019 - Continued

State	Establishments, third quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2018-19	Third quarter 2019	Percent change, third quarter 2018-19
Wyoming.....	27.0	283.1	1.5	\$942	4.2
Puerto Rico.....	47.9	878.9	1.9	528	-0.8
Virgin Islands.....	3.3	37.8	9.6	1,012	12.8

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.