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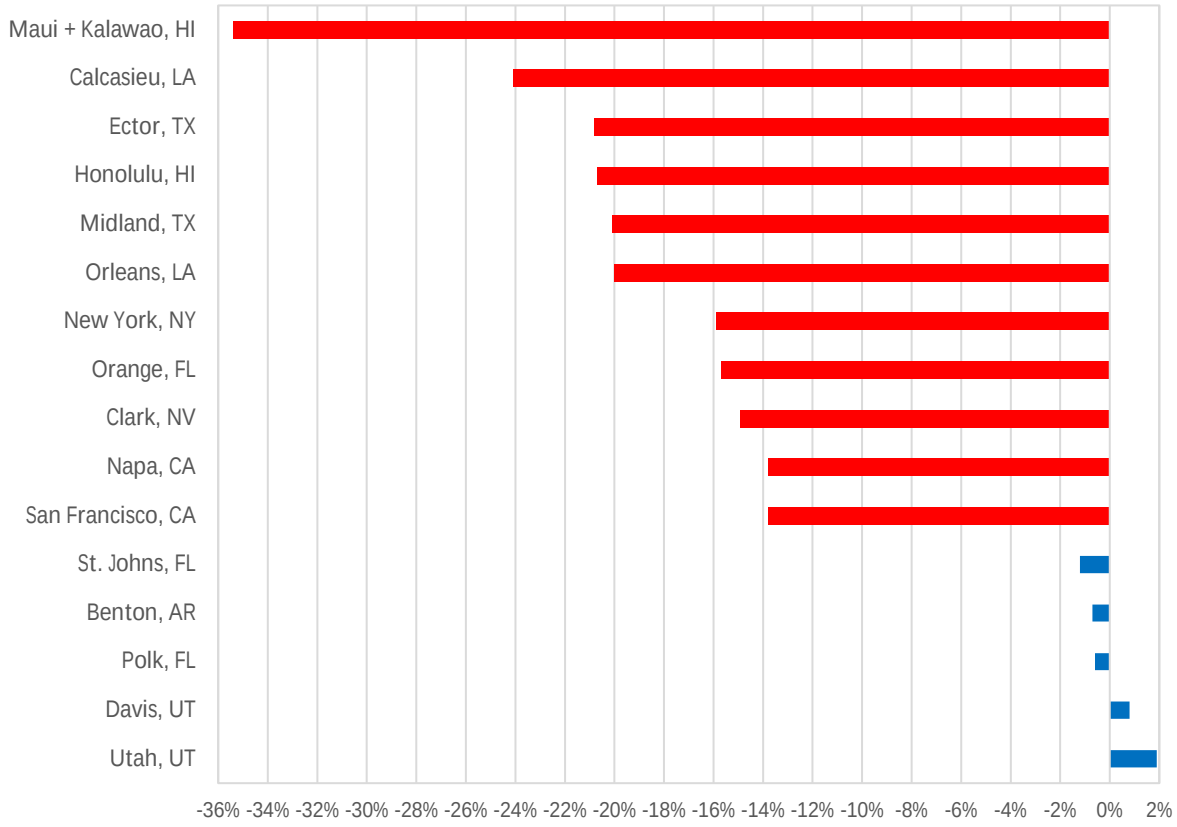
COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES – THIRD QUARTER 2020

From September 2019 to September 2020, **employment** decreased in 355 of the 357 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In September 2020, national employment (as measured by the QCEW program) decreased to 138.5 million, a 6.8-percent decrease over the year. Maui + Kalawao, HI, had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment with a loss of 35.4 percent. Employment data in this release are presented for September 2020, and average weekly wage data are presented for third quarter 2020. Employment was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to contain it.

Among the 357 largest counties, 350 had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. In the third quarter of 2020, average weekly wages for the nation increased to $1,173, a 7.4-percent increase over the year. San Mateo, CA, had the largest third quarter over-the-year wage gain at 23.2 percent. (See table 1.) Nationally, the increases in average weekly wages largely reflect substantial employment loss among lower-paid industries, as was the case in the second quarter. In the third quarter, employment declines occurring in some higher-paid industries also feature significant wage increases.

Chart 1. Percent change in employment, September 2019 to September 2020, by largest and smallest losses



Large County Employment in September 2020

Maui + Kalawao, HI, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-35.4 percent). Within Maui + Kalawao, the largest employment decrease occurred in leisure and hospitality, which lost 16,951 jobs over the year (-66.8 percent).

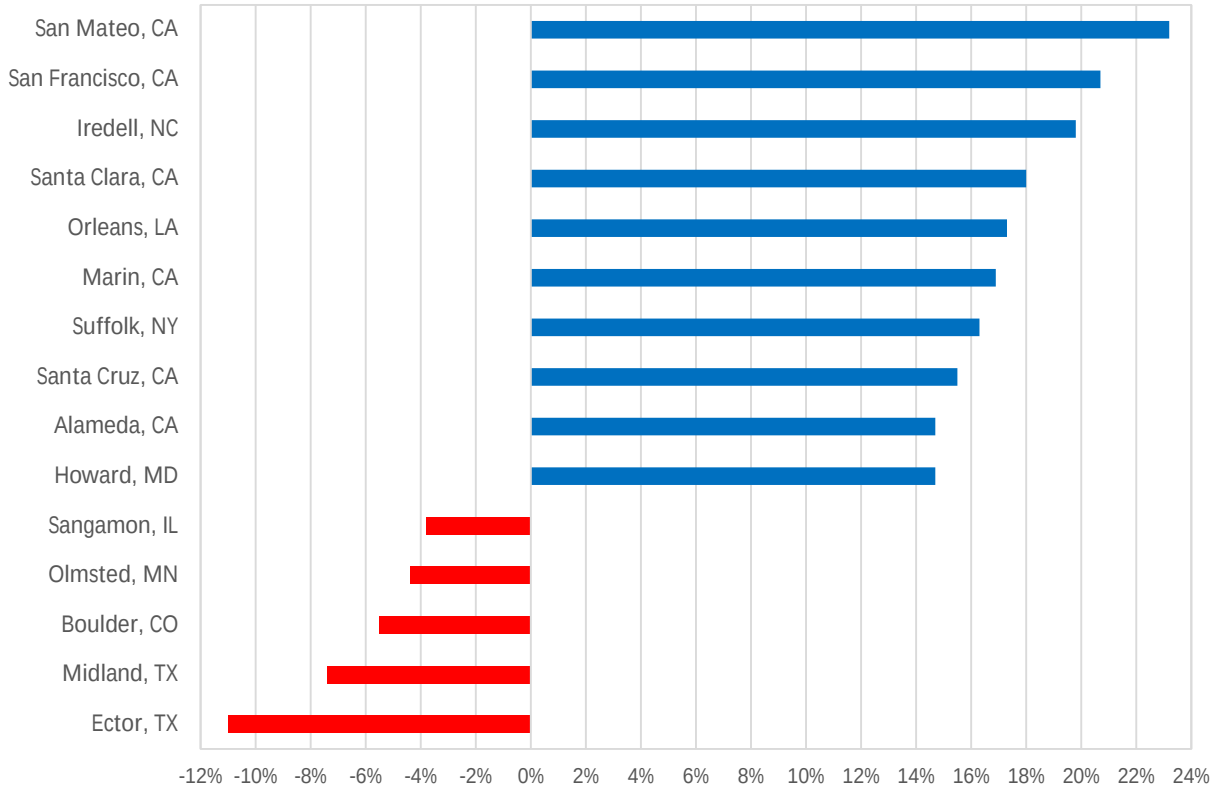
Utah, UT, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment with a gain of 1.9 percent. Within Utah, professional and business services had the largest employment increase with a gain of 3,334 jobs (+8.6 percent).

Large County Average Weekly Wage in Third Quarter 2020

San Mateo, CA, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages (+23.2 percent). Within San Mateo, an average weekly wage gain of $1,096 (+17.6 percent) in information made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages.

Ector, TX, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 11.0 percent. Within Ector, natural resources and mining had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage decrease of $209 (-11.4 percent) over the year.

Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wage, third quarter 2019 to third quarter 2020, by largest gains and losses



Ten Largest Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage decreases in employment. In September 2020, New York, NY, had the largest over-the-year employment percentage loss (-15.9 percent). Within New York, leisure and hospitality had the largest employment decrease with a loss of 182,490 jobs (-58.8 percent). (See table 2.)

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in average weekly wages. In third quarter 2020, King, WA, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage gain in average weekly wages (+14.3 percent). Within King, information had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage increase of $895 (+16.6 percent) over the year.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 357 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2019. September 2020 employment and third quarter 2020 average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

QCEW response rate tables are available at www.bls.gov/cew/response-rates/.

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.

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The County Employment and Wages full data update for third quarter 2020 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, March 9, 2021, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

The County Employment and Wages news release for fourth quarter 2020 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 19, 2021, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages 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 2020 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 358 counties presented in this release were derived using 2019 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2020 data, three counties have been added to the publication tables: Baldwin, AL; Iredell, NC; and Gregg, TX. One county has been dropped from the publication tables: Bay, FL. These counties will be included or excluded, respectively, in all 2020 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	· Count of UI administrative records submitted by 10.4 million establishments in first quarter of 2020	· Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 8.3 million private-sector employers	· Sample survey: 697,000 establishments
Coverage	· UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws	· UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	· Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: – UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers – Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	· Quarterly – Within 5 months after the end of each quarter	· Quarterly – 7 months after the end of each quarter	· Monthly – Usually the 3rd Friday after the end of the week including the 12th of the month
Use of UI file	· Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	· Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	· Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	· Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, metropolitan statistical area (MSA), state, and national levels by detailed industry	· Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level · Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level	· Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	· Detailed locality data · Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates · Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys	· Business cycle analysis · Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions · Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm	· Principal federal economic indicator (PFEI) · Official time series for employment change measures · Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	· www.bls.gov/cew	· www.bls.gov/bdm	· www.bls.gov/ces

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

The Bureau publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter: 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 10.2 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2019. 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 2019, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 148.1 million jobs. The estimated 142.5 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 97.1 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received $8.769 trillion in pay, representing 94.2 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 40.9 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

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

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

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, states verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from this process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records and reflect the number of establishments that exist in a county or industry at a point in time. Establishments can move in or out of a county or industry for a number of reasons 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.

QCEW imputes employment and wages for nonrespondents. Records are imputed for two quarters of nonresponse. After two quarters of nonresponse, BLS drops the establishment from the universe. QCEW state staff attempt to contact large missing employers in the first quarter of nonresponse. Effective with the release of totals for the second quarter of 2020, imputation is based on the current trend of reported employment and wages. Nonrespondents are not included in totals if unemployment claims indicate that the worksite is not in operation. Imputation methodology is described in more detail at www.bls.gov/cew/additional-resources/imputation-methodology.htm.

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 2019 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 2019 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2020, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2020 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2019 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* are now available at www.bls.gov/cew/publications/employment-and-wages-annual-averages/2019/home.htm. The 2020 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2021.

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 358 largest counties, third quarter 2020

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change
United States[4]	10,561.3	138,549.5	-6.8	-	$1,173	7.4	-
Baldwin, AL	6.7	72.8	-4.1	58	786	7.8	140
Jefferson, AL	19.5	334.7	-5.5	125	1,112	5.3	282
Madison, AL	10.3	201.9	-2.1	14	1,291	7.9	131
Mobile, AL	10.4	162.4	-5.6	127	968	5.3	282
Montgomery, AL	6.5	123.2	-5.7	136	967	6.6	215
Shelby, AL	6.0	80.1	-5.2	105	1,082	7.2	175
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.7	90.0	-9.3	304	959	8.5	95
Anchorage, AK	8.4	136.5	-9.1	292	1,227	6.8	202
Maricopa, AZ	113.2	1,987.7	-4.1	58	1,139	7.4	162
Pima, AZ	19.8	357.2	-5.7	136	1,006	7.6	152
Benton, AR	7.1	123.5	-0.7	4	1,078	6.1	248
Pulaski, AR	14.5	236.9	-5.0	94	1,031	7.2	175
Washington, AR	6.4	108.9	-2.2	18	918	3.3	332
Alameda, CA	66.9	715.9	-9.7	313	1,704	14.7	9
Butte, CA	8.4	74.4	-10.5	332	946	9.2	67
Contra Costa, CA	35.0	332.9	-10.4	329	1,465	11.8	18
Fresno, CA	38.7	383.1	-6.5	184	932	8.9	80
Kern, CA	22.2	322.9	-7.6	220	971	7.5	156
Los Angeles, CA	521.9	3,973.9	-11.8	344	1,334	9.1	71
Marin, CA	12.8	101.9	-11.6	343	1,564	16.9	6
Merced, CA	7.1	80.9	-6.0	156	913	7.9	131
Monterey, CA	14.5	195.9	-8.6	276	1,006	7.6	152
Napa, CA	6.0	70.9	-13.8	347	1,166	8.1	125
Orange, CA	131.0	1,461.5	-11.1	340	1,330	10.2	38
Placer, CA	14.3	160.1	-7.8	236	1,223	11.3	20
Riverside, CA	72.0	707.7	-6.6	188	981	9.9	46
Sacramento, CA	63.7	640.2	-6.4	178	1,274	6.5	221
San Bernardino, CA	65.9	749.3	-3.8	49	1,004	8.2	119
San Diego, CA	119.0	1,350.0	-9.4	305	1,332	11.1	22
San Francisco, CA	62.0	658.6	-13.8	347	2,750	20.7	2
San Joaquin, CA	19.2	254.2	-2.8	31	1,017	8.2	119
San Luis Obispo, CA	10.8	108.4	-9.1	292	1,045	10.1	42
San Mateo, CA	29.4	376.9	-9.9	320	2,922	23.2	1
Santa Barbara, CA	16.1	205.6	-7.0	202	1,104	8.2	119
Santa Clara, CA	76.3	1,031.0	-8.3	258	2,883	18.0	4
Santa Cruz, CA	9.9	99.3	-9.7	313	1,140	15.5	8
Solano, CA	12.0	130.3	-9.9	320	1,247	9.3	64
Sonoma, CA	20.4	191.3	-11.0	337	1,208	10.8	25
Stanislaus, CA	16.6	186.4	-6.0	156	1,035	9.4	61
Tulare, CA	12.0	156.0	-6.2	169	867	9.5	58
Ventura, CA	28.4	303.5	-7.9	240	1,161	9.2	67
Yolo, CA	7.3	103.9	-5.9	151	1,256	7.0	190
Adams, CO	12.2	220.4	-3.3	39	1,134	4.2	316
Arapahoe, CO	23.6	319.5	-4.5	76	1,363	6.2	240
Boulder, CO	16.7	177.9	-5.8	145	1,466	-5.5	355
Denver, CO	36.6	483.4	-9.7	313	1,503	9.4	61
Douglas, CO	13.4	128.9	-1.3	6	1,281	4.5	309
El Paso, CO	21.8	277.3	-3.2	37	1,065	6.2	240
Jefferson, CO	21.9	231.9	-5.3	115	1,260	9.8	49
Larimer, CO	13.4	158.8	-5.0	94	1,090	7.5	156

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 358 largest counties, third quarter 2020 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change
Weld, CO	8.3	105.3	-9.6	311	$1,022	-2.7	351
Fairfield, CT	37.4	382.6	-8.4	268	1,605	8.7	91
Hartford, CT	29.8	477.4	-7.1	208	1,319	5.3	282
New Haven, CT	25.6	351.3	-5.7	136	1,178	7.9	131
New London, CT	7.9	108.7	-11.5	342	1,160	10.7	27
New Castle, DE	21.5	274.5	-6.0	156	1,281	6.8	202
Sussex, DE	7.8	82.0	-4.9	90	841	7.4	162
Washington, DC	43.3	713.7	-8.1	248	1,962	6.1	248
Alachua, FL	7.5	128.2	-4.8	84	1,014	7.8	140
Brevard, FL	16.9	214.7	-2.6	24	1,017	5.9	254
Broward, FL	74.9	753.6	-7.9	240	1,089	9.1	71
Collier, FL	15.7	139.4	-4.4	71	984	7.0	190
Duval, FL	31.4	509.0	-3.0	35	1,073	6.7	209
Escambia, FL	8.7	134.6	-2.8	31	911	6.4	227
Hillsborough, FL	47.6	675.9	-4.8	84	1,133	8.9	80
Lake, FL	9.2	99.6	-2.5	23	796	7.3	168
Lee, FL	24.4	253.3	-4.7	82	935	9.6	56
Leon, FL	9.2	145.2	-4.6	78	945	4.7	302
Manatee, FL	12.1	121.5	-5.2	105	913	9.1	71
Marion, FL	9.0	104.3	-1.7	9	787	7.4	162
Miami-Dade, FL	108.1	1,048.5	-9.5	308	1,116	7.8	140
Okaloosa, FL	6.9	84.0	-2.1	14	983	9.5	58
Orange, FL	47.4	733.3	-15.7	350	1,056	10.6	31
Osceola, FL	8.1	89.5	-10.3	328	759	4.8	299
Palm Beach, FL	61.2	568.7	-6.3	175	1,115	10.2	38
Pasco, FL	12.1	120.6	-2.1	14	835	7.3	168
Pinellas, FL	35.7	417.2	-5.2	105	1,011	8.2	119
Polk, FL	14.9	230.1	-0.6	3	871	5.6	266
St. Johns, FL	8.4	78.2	-1.2	5	903	6.6	215
St. Lucie, FL	7.3	77.8	-2.3	20	835	6.0	253
Sarasota, FL	17.2	162.1	-4.6	78	956	6.6	215
Seminole, FL	16.2	191.6	-4.4	71	990	7.1	181
Volusia, FL	15.4	166.4	-5.1	102	824	8.9	80
Bibb, GA	4.5	78.3	-5.7	136	887	5.0	294
Chatham, GA	8.8	150.6	-5.8	145	937	3.8	326
Clayton, GA	4.4	110.2	-11.1	340	1,225	11.2	21
Cobb, GA	24.0	351.0	-6.6	188	1,221	6.3	233
DeKalb, GA	19.4	282.6	-6.4	178	1,172	7.1	181
Forsyth, GA	6.5	74.5	-3.3	39	994	3.1	337
Fulton, GA	48.2	824.3	-8.3	258	1,521	7.4	162
Gwinnett, GA	27.7	342.8	-5.6	127	1,073	6.3	233
Hall, GA	4.9	87.7	-2.8	31	952	4.7	302
Muscogee, GA	4.7	89.4	-5.4	120	870	2.8	340
Richmond, GA	4.7	99.5	-4.3	68	973	5.4	276
Honolulu, HI	27.7	370.5	-20.7	354	1,167	10.2	38
Maui + Kalawao, HI	6.9	52.2	-35.4	357	971	7.1	181
Ada, ID	18.2	251.6	-1.5	7	1,022	5.4	276
Champaign, IL	4.1	89.8	-2.7	29	1,033	9.1	71
Cook, IL	140.2	2,367.3	-9.8	319	1,332	7.0	190
DuPage, IL	34.8	567.2	-8.3	258	1,305	7.1	181

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 358 largest counties, third quarter 2020 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change
Kane, IL	12.8	194.5	-9.4	305	$1,025	8.5	95
Lake, IL	20.3	319.2	-7.0	202	1,382	6.3	233
McHenry, IL	7.9	91.5	-7.3	215	926	10.1	42
McLean, IL	3.3	76.9	-6.5	184	1,116	13.1	14
Madison, IL	5.4	100.1	-5.2	105	876	5.8	259
Peoria, IL	4.2	97.3	-7.0	202	1,192	11.0	23
St. Clair, IL	5.0	85.7	-7.7	226	926	8.8	84
Sangamon, IL	4.8	122.9	-5.0	94	1,126	-3.8	353
Will, IL	15.3	240.6	-5.1	102	979	6.2	240
Winnebago, IL	5.9	115.4	-8.1	248	964	5.0	294
Allen, IN	9.2	183.6	-4.2	64	930	5.9	254
Elkhart, IN	4.8	129.1	-2.6	24	996	11.9	17
Hamilton, IN	10.2	140.8	-2.6	24	1,082	6.3	233
Lake, IN	10.6	177.2	-6.7	194	945	2.4	343
Marion, IN	25.1	567.1	-6.4	178	1,153	5.0	294
St. Joseph, IN	5.9	114.5	-7.2	212	933	3.3	332
Tippecanoe, IN	3.6	82.6	-5.7	136	973	5.5	271
Vanderburgh, IN	4.9	102.2	-6.1	165	940	6.5	221
Johnson, IA	4.5	78.2	-6.2	169	1,099	8.3	111
Linn, IA	7.1	121.6	-8.1	248	1,067	5.6	266
Polk, IA	18.4	287.0	-5.4	120	1,157	6.9	196
Scott, IA	5.8	84.3	-7.6	220	948	6.3	233
Johnson, KS	24.2	335.7	-4.8	84	1,183	10.3	35
Sedgwick, KS	12.8	239.6	-7.0	202	919	2.7	341
Shawnee, KS	5.1	92.2	-3.5	44	919	5.9	254
Wyandotte, KS	3.5	88.3	-3.8	49	1,054	1.9	344
Boone, KY	4.8	93.2	-2.2	18	962	5.4	276
Fayette, KY	11.8	182.7	-7.2	212	1,001	6.7	209
Jefferson, KY	27.0	443.5	-6.1	165	1,099	6.1	248
Caddo, LA	7.5	101.7	-7.9	240	923	8.1	125
Calcasieu, LA	5.6	75.8	-24.1	356	1,029	5.3	282
East Baton Rouge, LA	17.1	243.7	-8.2	254	1,071	6.1	248
Jefferson, LA	14.7	172.2	-8.5	271	999	5.7	263
Lafayette, LA	10.5	121.3	-7.9	240	928	0.5	349
Orleans, LA	14.3	159.5	-20.0	352	1,165	17.3	5
St. Tammany, LA	9.1	84.8	-5.9	151	938	4.6	307
Cumberland, ME	14.1	175.2	-7.6	220	1,105	9.7	52
Anne Arundel, MD	15.4	255.3	-8.6	276	1,269	10.7	27
Baltimore, MD	20.9	345.7	-8.7	282	1,163	9.7	52
Frederick, MD	6.5	97.2	-8.3	258	1,093	8.4	103
Harford, MD	5.9	89.3	-6.6	188	1,141	7.8	140
Howard, MD	10.0	159.9	-9.6	311	1,518	14.7	9
Montgomery, MD	32.6	436.7	-7.8	236	1,540	9.8	49
Prince George's, MD	16.2	290.6	-9.4	305	1,230	6.8	202
Baltimore City, MD	13.6	324.7	-6.0	156	1,340	8.3	111
Barnstable, MA	9.6	92.3	-10.1	324	1,012	10.7	27
Bristol, MA	18.0	211.2	-8.4	268	1,052	8.3	111
Essex, MA	27.8	298.9	-9.2	297	1,250	8.4	103
Hampden, MA	18.9	192.1	-10.6	334	1,037	9.6	56
Middlesex, MA	57.5	859.9	-8.6	276	1,788	10.0	45

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 358 largest counties, third quarter 2020 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change
Norfolk, MA	25.8	315.0	-10.7	335	$1,326	9.0	75
Plymouth, MA	16.6	179.9	-9.5	308	1,115	7.7	149
Suffolk, MA	32.4	634.1	-10.4	329	1,942	9.3	64
Worcester, MA	26.7	324.4	-8.5	271	1,167	10.1	42
Genesee, MI	7.2	124.3	-8.4	268	934	8.0	130
Ingham, MI	6.5	140.8	-9.2	297	1,086	8.8	84
Kalamazoo, MI	5.8	113.5	-7.3	215	1,052	6.5	221
Kent, MI	16.3	370.0	-9.0	287	1,036	7.8	140
Macomb, MI	19.1	305.3	-9.0	287	1,107	5.7	263
Oakland, MI	42.8	679.6	-9.1	292	1,256	8.3	111
Ottawa, MI	6.3	123.4	-5.4	120	952	3.3	332
Saginaw, MI	4.0	77.2	-9.0	287	936	8.6	92
Washtenaw, MI	9.3	202.7	-8.5	271	1,277	8.5	95
Wayne, MI	35.3	674.5	-8.3	258	1,240	7.4	162
Anoka, MN	7.9	121.5	-6.8	199	1,126	3.6	328
Dakota, MN	10.8	177.0	-7.7	226	1,139	8.1	125
Hennepin, MN	41.7	849.9	-9.7	313	1,447	9.0	75
Olmsted, MN	3.8	96.7	-3.6	47	1,224	-4.4	354
Ramsey, MN	14.3	305.6	-9.2	297	1,263	5.5	271
St. Louis, MN	5.4	90.1	-8.1	248	947	3.5	329
Stearns, MN	4.4	81.6	-6.1	165	1,010	6.9	196
Washington, MN	6.2	84.5	-5.0	94	944	4.2	316
Harrison, MS	4.6	81.5	-6.3	175	787	9.5	58
Hinds, MS	5.6	113.4	-5.2	105	945	4.7	302
Boone, MO	5.0	91.2	-4.4	71	1,006	12.3	16
Clay, MO	6.1	102.3	-3.9	51	998	8.4	103
Greene, MO	9.7	164.6	-3.5	44	896	6.8	202
Jackson, MO	23.4	351.8	-6.3	175	1,132	5.7	263
St. Charles, MO	10.2	150.7	-2.1	14	920	6.7	209
St. Louis, MO	42.5	566.0	-7.1	208	1,194	5.5	271
St. Louis City, MO	15.8	209.6	-9.2	297	1,211	3.2	336
Yellowstone, MT	6.8	81.3	-1.8	12	963	4.8	299
Douglas, NE	19.5	324.5	-5.0	94	1,098	7.0	190
Lancaster, NE	10.2	165.4	-5.9	151	942	7.4	162
Clark, NV	56.5	875.9	-14.9	349	1,021	7.5	156
Washoe, NV	15.1	213.1	-6.5	184	1,091	8.3	111
Hillsborough, NH	12.5	194.2	-5.8	145	1,244	8.6	92
Merrimack, NH	5.3	73.9	-5.2	105	1,096	7.7	149
Rockingham, NH	11.4	145.3	-5.2	105	1,118	7.3	168
Atlantic, NJ	6.8	113.7	-13.7	346	955	8.4	103
Bergen, NJ	34.2	395.4	-11.0	337	1,371	10.7	27
Burlington, NJ	11.5	190.2	-6.0	156	1,218	10.4	33
Camden, NJ	12.6	187.6	-8.3	258	1,127	8.2	119
Essex, NJ	21.7	306.1	-11.0	337	1,420	6.9	196
Gloucester, NJ	6.6	109.0	-5.0	94	951	6.9	196
Hudson, NJ	16.4	245.6	-9.9	320	1,513	8.8	84
Mercer, NJ	11.6	246.5	-5.6	127	1,393	6.8	202
Middlesex, NJ	23.2	400.0	-6.4	178	1,321	8.5	95
Monmouth, NJ	20.8	245.3	-7.8	236	1,173	13.7	12
Morris, NJ	17.5	270.6	-8.3	258	1,651	7.9	131

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 358 largest counties, third quarter 2020 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change
Ocean, NJ	14.2	163.8	-6.0	156	$938	10.9	24
Passaic, NJ	13.1	150.2	-10.4	329	1,107	10.6	31
Somerset, NJ	10.6	175.1	-7.9	240	1,672	10.2	38
Union, NJ	15.2	210.4	-9.1	292	1,403	11.4	19
Bernalillo, NM	20.4	311.0	-7.2	212	1,011	7.9	131
Albany, NY	10.4	218.8	-6.7	194	1,266	12.8	15
Bronx, NY	19.3	299.1	-7.7	226	1,194	5.6	266
Broome, NY	4.3	78.1	-8.6	276	976	10.3	35
Dutchess, NY	8.5	103.8	-9.5	308	1,129	8.3	111
Erie, NY	24.6	430.8	-9.1	292	1,051	9.7	52
Kings, NY	66.6	735.1	-9.2	297	1,028	7.3	168
Monroe, NY	18.9	355.8	-9.2	297	1,083	7.3	168
Nassau, NY	54.4	565.1	-10.1	324	1,275	9.9	46
New York, NY	130.0	2,110.1	-15.9	351	2,342	13.7	12
Oneida, NY	5.3	96.7	-8.2	254	906	7.9	131
Onondaga, NY	12.7	229.0	-8.5	271	1,081	8.8	84
Orange, NY	10.8	136.2	-8.8	284	1,002	9.2	67
Queens, NY	54.1	635.1	-12.1	345	1,154	7.1	181
Richmond, NY	10.1	119.7	-7.7	226	1,124	9.2	67
Rockland, NY	11.3	119.3	-8.9	286	1,079	7.9	131
Saratoga, NY	6.1	83.3	-8.2	254	1,065	8.5	95
Suffolk, NY	53.8	618.8	-8.3	258	1,349	16.3	7
Westchester, NY	36.3	387.8	-10.5	332	1,438	10.4	33
Buncombe, NC	10.4	122.4	-9.2	297	905	6.5	221
Cabarrus, NC	5.3	73.1	-5.3	115	877	8.1	125
Catawba, NC	4.6	84.0	-4.5	76	871	5.2	289
Cumberland, NC	6.6	114.3	-5.2	105	892	5.4	276
Durham, NC	9.3	210.5	-3.9	51	1,491	6.6	215
Forsyth, NC	9.8	180.8	-5.7	136	1,028	6.4	227
Guilford, NC	15.2	268.9	-5.9	151	989	6.6	215
Iredell, NC	5.9	74.7	-1.7	9	1,119	19.8	3
Mecklenburg, NC	42.2	681.3	-5.4	120	1,286	5.8	259
New Hanover, NC	9.1	113.7	-4.2	64	967	10.8	25
Pitt, NC	3.9	74.7	-4.2	64	950	4.7	302
Wake, NC	39.3	550.2	-3.3	39	1,216	7.7	149
Cass, ND	7.7	116.7	-3.9	51	1,058	6.5	221
Butler, OH	8.1	149.5	-5.7	136	996	5.6	266
Cuyahoga, OH	36.7	675.1	-7.7	226	1,167	7.8	140
Delaware, OH	5.9	85.5	-5.1	102	1,118	8.8	84
Franklin, OH	34.8	724.4	-5.3	115	1,175	7.1	181
Greene, OH	3.8	74.3	-2.8	31	1,151	7.3	168
Hamilton, OH	24.9	487.0	-6.9	200	1,300	9.3	64
Lake, OH	6.4	90.0	-7.7	226	912	0.2	350
Lorain, OH	6.3	92.6	-5.9	151	880	6.8	202
Lucas, OH	10.2	194.7	-7.0	202	974	4.2	316
Mahoning, OH	5.9	91.2	-7.4	217	819	6.9	196
Montgomery, OH	12.3	240.0	-6.2	169	986	6.7	209
Stark, OH	8.7	149.7	-6.0	156	851	5.3	282
Summit, OH	14.7	251.8	-5.8	145	978	5.3	282
Warren, OH	5.5	92.8	-4.8	84	1,219	6.6	215

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 358 largest counties, third quarter 2020 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change
Cleveland, OK	6.1	82.9	-3.2	37	$817	4.7	302
Oklahoma, OK	28.7	441.0	-5.7	136	1,034	3.9	324
Tulsa, OK	22.8	339.3	-6.6	188	995	2.7	341
Clackamas, OR	16.1	158.1	-7.7	226	1,112	6.7	209
Deschutes, OR	9.8	83.2	-4.0	55	990	9.0	75
Jackson, OR	8.1	87.8	-5.3	115	908	7.1	181
Lane, OR	13.1	145.5	-8.3	258	943	10.3	35
Marion, OR	11.8	155.5	-4.1	58	983	8.3	111
Multnomah, OR	37.5	468.4	-10.2	326	1,254	8.4	103
Washington, OR	21.0	284.4	-6.5	184	1,470	7.2	175
Allegheny, PA	36.6	643.1	-8.5	271	1,234	7.8	140
Berks, PA	8.9	160.8	-8.3	258	1,053	8.6	92
Bucks, PA	20.5	246.3	-8.0	245	1,071	9.0	75
Butler, PA	5.1	82.5	-6.6	188	1,045	4.8	299
Chester, PA	15.9	236.7	-6.7	194	1,365	7.3	168
Cumberland, PA	6.7	129.2	-5.6	127	1,054	7.8	140
Dauphin, PA	7.5	175.5	-6.1	165	1,118	5.2	289
Delaware, PA	14.3	207.1	-8.8	284	1,188	8.4	103
Erie, PA	6.9	113.7	-8.1	248	874	7.6	152
Lackawanna, PA	5.6	89.7	-8.1	248	896	9.4	61
Lancaster, PA	13.9	232.4	-5.8	145	965	6.2	240
Lehigh, PA	8.9	183.0	-6.6	188	1,130	8.5	95
Luzerne, PA	7.5	135.9	-7.6	220	906	7.1	181
Montgomery, PA	28.3	472.4	-7.0	202	1,402	8.8	84
Northampton, PA	6.9	110.4	-8.0	245	985	8.8	84
Philadelphia, PA	35.3	631.0	-10.9	336	1,392	7.2	175
Washington, PA	5.6	79.9	-10.2	326	1,102	5.2	289
Westmoreland, PA	9.2	124.3	-7.7	226	920	3.5	329
York, PA	9.2	168.9	-6.7	194	990	5.5	271
Kent, RI	5.6	69.8	-9.7	313	1,018	9.0	75
Providence, RI	19.2	266.8	-8.2	254	1,091	7.8	140
Charleston, SC	17.9	239.2	-7.7	226	1,047	8.5	95
Greenville, SC	16.1	265.2	-4.2	64	969	6.4	227
Horry, SC	10.2	123.9	-9.0	287	721	8.9	80
Lexington, SC	7.4	118.3	-2.7	29	887	5.3	282
Richland, SC	11.1	210.9	-5.6	127	971	5.8	259
Spartanburg, SC	7.0	144.6	-4.3	68	929	4.5	309
York, SC	6.9	97.2	-3.5	44	952	8.1	125
Minnehaha, SD	8.0	125.3	-2.6	24	1,017	7.6	152
Davidson, TN	25.9	472.1	-9.0	287	1,237	5.0	294
Hamilton, TN	10.7	198.2	-4.9	90	1,037	7.2	175
Knox, TN	13.5	231.6	-4.1	58	1,001	6.9	196
Rutherford, TN	6.4	130.6	-1.7	9	995	6.1	248
Shelby, TN	21.8	470.4	-6.4	178	1,143	7.5	156
Williamson, TN	10.2	135.4	-3.9	51	1,314	4.2	316
Bell, TX	5.9	117.5	-3.3	39	955	4.1	321
Bexar, TX	43.8	824.8	-6.2	169	1,036	7.5	156
Brazoria, TX	6.3	108.8	-7.4	217	1,100	0.8	348
Brazos, TX	4.9	103.6	-4.8	84	864	5.9	254
Cameron, TX	6.6	135.5	-4.3	68	697	5.4	276

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 358 largest counties, third quarter 2020 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change
Collin, TX	29.0	423.0	-4.4	71	$1,358	6.4	227
Dallas, TX	80.6	1,653.8	-4.6	78	1,355	4.1	321
Denton, TX	17.0	257.3	-3.0	35	1,026	6.3	233
Ector, TX	4.2	65.2	-20.8	355	1,094	-11.0	357
El Paso, TX	15.7	299.5	-5.0	94	814	6.8	202
Fort Bend, TX	15.4	187.8	-4.7	82	995	1.8	345
Galveston, TX	6.5	104.7	-5.2	105	1,010	5.0	294
Gregg, TX	4.3	68.9	-9.9	320	882	-3.7	352
Harris, TX	119.8	2,171.8	-7.7	226	1,336	1.4	346
Hidalgo, TX	12.9	253.4	-4.1	58	713	4.2	316
Jefferson, TX	5.8	111.2	-9.7	313	1,096	3.4	331
Lubbock, TX	8.0	136.6	-3.7	48	892	3.7	327
McLennan, TX	5.6	112.1	-1.6	8	947	6.2	240
Midland, TX	6.2	87.5	-20.1	353	1,358	-7.4	356
Montgomery, TX	12.9	184.5	-5.5	125	1,113	3.3	332
Nueces, TX	8.4	149.4	-8.6	276	950	1.2	347
Potter, TX	4.0	74.4	-3.4	43	944	6.2	240
Smith, TX	6.5	101.0	-4.0	55	928	4.3	314
Tarrant, TX	46.6	877.1	-5.6	127	1,116	4.3	314
Travis, TX	45.6	745.6	-4.6	78	1,427	8.3	111
Webb, TX	5.6	95.4	-7.1	208	742	3.9	324
Williamson, TX	12.6	179.0	-2.4	21	1,236	8.4	103
Davis, UT	9.4	135.3	0.8	2	943	8.4	103
Salt Lake, UT	51.8	707.5	-2.4	21	1,152	6.4	227
Utah, UT	19.0	259.3	1.9	1	981	5.6	266
Weber, UT	6.6	107.6	-1.9	13	880	5.8	259
Chittenden, VT	7.3	94.6	-8.7	282	1,132	6.2	240
Arlington, VA	9.2	171.4	-7.5	219	1,845	4.0	323
Chesterfield, VA	9.5	130.6	-4.0	55	967	5.1	292
Fairfax, VA	37.2	592.3	-4.4	71	1,774	7.5	156
Henrico, VA	11.9	178.8	-6.7	194	1,083	5.5	271
Loudoun, VA	13.1	164.7	-6.0	156	1,335	9.7	52
Prince William, VA	9.7	125.3	-6.0	156	1,054	9.9	46
Alexandria City, VA	6.3	82.6	-6.2	169	1,549	2.9	338
Chesapeake City, VA	6.3	98.2	-4.1	58	917	7.0	190
Newport News City, VA	4.0	98.8	-4.8	84	1,069	4.5	309
Norfolk City, VA	6.1	131.1	-7.1	208	1,129	5.1	292
Richmond City, VA	8.0	145.9	-7.8	236	1,301	8.2	119
Virginia Beach City, VA	12.5	168.6	-5.3	115	902	7.9	131
Benton, WA	6.2	88.6	-5.6	127	1,175	6.3	233
Clark, WA	16.1	156.1	-5.7	136	1,148	8.5	95
King, WA	91.7	1,340.0	-6.9	200	2,077	14.3	11
Kitsap, WA	7.1	87.1	-5.6	127	1,117	9.8	49
Pierce, WA	24.1	300.2	-6.4	178	1,114	7.1	181
Snohomish, WA	22.4	271.5	-7.6	220	1,243	6.2	240
Spokane, WA	17.2	218.1	-6.2	169	1,018	7.0	190
Thurston, WA	8.9	113.2	-5.6	127	1,117	7.2	175
Whatcom, WA	7.6	84.5	-7.6	220	1,007	7.9	131
Yakima, WA	8.2	119.7	-5.4	120	843	6.4	227
Kanawha, WV	5.6	88.7	-8.6	276	981	2.9	338

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 358 largest counties, third quarter 2020 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20[3]	Ranking by percent change
Brown, WI	7.3	151.3	-4.9	90	$1,012	6.5	221
Dane, WI	16.6	327.2	-5.2	105	1,124	6.7	209
Milwaukee, WI	27.8	449.3	-8.0	245	1,053	4.4	312
Outagamie, WI	5.7	103.3	-5.0	94	964	5.4	276
Racine, WI	4.8	70.9	-5.8	145	964	5.9	254
Waukesha, WI	13.9	234.3	-4.9	90	1,103	4.6	307
Winnebago, WI	4.0	90.1	-2.6	24	1,015	4.4	312
San Juan, PR	10.8	223.6	-7.3	([5])	669	4.7	([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 357 U.S. counties comprise 72.9 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2020

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20[2]	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20[2]
United States[3]	10,561.3	138,549.5	-6.8	$1,173	7.4
Private industry	10,258.7	117,260.0	-7.5	1,170	7.8
Natural resources and mining	140.8	1,826.9	-10.3	1,070	-3.6
Construction	853.3	7,308.2	-4.7	1,269	3.8
Manufacturing	360.0	12,034.4	-6.1	1,321	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,956.6	26,426.4	-3.3	970	5.1
Information	201.1	2,643.3	-8.1	2,573	15.7
Financial activities	949.9	8,144.6	-2.3	1,735	7.6
Professional and business services	1,992.9	20,097.4	-5.6	1,520	7.1
Education and health services	1,878.3	22,069.6	-5.0	1,056	6.2
Leisure and hospitality	891.0	12,637.4	-24.0	482	0.6
Other services	830.4	3,900.0	-13.0	836	9.3
Government	302.6	21,289.5	-2.8	1,189	4.7
Los Angeles, CA	521.9	3,973.9	-11.8	1,334	9.1
Private industry	515.5	3,421.2	-13.0	1,293	9.4
Natural resources and mining	0.6	6.2	-1.3	1,089	-0.9
Construction	17.7	144.2	-5.0	1,391	5.1
Manufacturing	12.6	307.5	-9.5	1,428	6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	60.0	766.7	-8.0	1,071	5.3
Information	14.0	163.0	-21.7	2,842	16.9
Financial activities	31.3	205.2	-6.7	2,014	8.2
Professional and business services	59.0	567.9	-10.9	1,616	9.5
Education and health services	248.8	792.2	-4.8	994	7.1
Leisure and hospitality	40.8	354.9	-35.6	757	7.7
Other services	29.7	112.8	-26.7	919	11.0
Government	6.4	552.8	-3.5	1,602	5.9
Cook, IL	140.2	2,367.3	-9.8	1,332	7.0
Private industry	138.9	2,083.6	-10.5	1,342	7.3
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.7	13.4	1,229	-0.2
Construction	11.3	72.5	-10.0	1,586	3.1
Manufacturing	5.7	174.0	-6.2	1,320	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	28.6	437.5	-6.0	1,046	1.3
Information	2.6	49.0	-8.3	2,298	10.9
Financial activities	14.3	203.0	-1.7	2,281	5.4
Professional and business services	29.5	439.7	-9.3	1,653	5.6
Education and health services	16.2	427.7	-5.9	1,124	6.3
Leisure and hospitality	14.0	194.2	-34.9	598	0.2
Other services	15.9	84.0	-13.6	1,064	9.4
Government	1.3	283.8	-4.1	1,259	5.7
New York, NY	130.0	2,110.1	-15.9	2,342	13.7
Private industry	128.5	1,877.1	-17.5	2,430	15.4
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	9.1	2,112	-9.7
Construction	2.4	38.5	-10.5	2,056	5.3
Manufacturing	1.8	14.7	-33.8	1,675	12.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.2	196.3	-22.1	1,637	11.4
Information	5.9	172.4	-11.9	3,357	18.8
Financial activities	19.6	379.3	-3.4	3,610	5.3
Professional and business services	29.5	526.6	-10.6	2,614	7.9
Education and health services	10.4	329.2	-8.3	1,554	8.3
Leisure and hospitality	14.4	127.9	-58.8	1,149	15.5
Other services	19.5	87.7	-18.5	1,428	14.1
Government	1.5	232.9	-0.2	1,628	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2020 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20[2]	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20[2]
Harris, TX	119.8	2,171.8	-7.7	$1,336	1.4
Private industry	119.3	1,890.8	-9.0	1,346	1.4
Natural resources and mining	1.5	53.1	-20.7	3,309	-0.4
Construction	8.0	150.2	-14.0	1,404	2.2
Manufacturing	4.9	158.6	-11.7	1,556	-1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25.4	448.3	-4.4	1,196	0.8
Information	1.3	22.1	-14.9	1,724	10.0
Financial activities	13.0	125.3	-3.6	1,748	3.0
Professional and business services	24.2	386.2	-6.8	1,647	-0.2
Education and health services	17.3	293.2	-3.7	1,118	5.0
Leisure and hospitality	10.8	191.8	-20.9	496	-3.5
Other services	11.7	60.5	-11.8	880	2.9
Government	0.6	281.0	1.9	1,264	1.9
Maricopa, AZ	113.2	1,987.7	-4.1	1,139	7.4
Private industry	112.4	1,774.5	-4.3	1,130	7.4
Natural resources and mining	0.5	6.8	-9.9	1,261	21.8
Construction	9.0	130.9	-1.6	1,214	4.7
Manufacturing	3.6	127.9	-3.0	1,431	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.0	397.4	1.9	1,009	5.8
Information	2.5	35.1	-9.7	1,755	14.9
Financial activities	15.0	192.8	1.4	1,503	6.8
Professional and business services	28.8	332.5	-4.2	1,201	6.8
Education and health services	14.2	326.0	-2.6	1,111	5.3
Leisure and hospitality	9.4	174.9	-22.8	546	4.2
Other services	7.3	49.9	-8.1	830	5.6
Government	0.7	213.2	-2.1	1,216	5.9
Dallas, TX	80.6	1,653.8	-4.6	1,355	4.1
Private industry	80.1	1,475.6	-5.2	1,364	4.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.4	-12.8	2,518	-11.7
Construction	5.0	89.5	-5.6	1,363	3.6
Manufacturing	2.9	114.5	-3.9	1,524	-3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.3	349.6	0.5	1,190	2.3
Information	1.5	44.0	-6.0	2,077	5.4
Financial activities	10.1	159.2	-0.3	1,845	2.2
Professional and business services	18.4	348.2	-4.4	1,592	4.3
Education and health services	10.1	197.3	-3.3	1,188	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.3	128.4	-23.4	550	0.5
Other services	7.2	36.4	-17.1	934	9.1
Government	0.5	178.2	0.6	1,273	4.3
Orange, CA	131.0	1,461.5	-11.1	1,330	10.2
Private industry	129.6	1,319.6	-11.7	1,317	10.0
Natural resources and mining	0.2	2.2	-6.5	905	-0.5
Construction	8.0	100.8	-6.1	1,539	4.7
Manufacturing	5.3	145.1	-8.4	1,543	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.8	237.3	-6.5	1,145	7.3
Information	1.7	23.3	-8.4	2,388	12.3
Financial activities	13.5	113.4	-3.5	2,137	6.9
Professional and business services	24.5	297.9	-8.6	1,481	9.0
Education and health services	39.5	216.9	-5.1	1,045	4.7
Leisure and hospitality	10.0	142.9	-37.3	572	6.1
Other services	8.0	39.6	-16.9	823	6.7
Government	1.4	141.9	-5.2	1,462	11.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2020 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20[2]	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20[2]
San Diego, CA	119.0	1,350.0	-9.4	$1,332	11.1
Private industry	117.1	1,126.2	-10.2	1,296	12.0
Natural resources and mining	0.7	9.7	-6.8	841	5.4
Construction	8.2	80.4	-5.2	1,391	7.2
Manufacturing	3.6	112.8	-4.5	1,746	7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.4	206.8	-5.9	985	9.1
Information	1.5	21.2	-9.0	2,637	6.2
Financial activities	11.6	72.5	-5.2	1,719	11.5
Professional and business services	22.0	240.7	-4.9	1,766	8.9
Education and health services	36.2	202.2	-4.4	1,057	6.7
Leisure and hospitality	9.3	139.1	-31.3	602	10.1
Other services	8.4	40.8	-23.7	761	14.6
Government	2.0	223.8	-5.1	1,518	5.7
King, WA	91.7	1,340.0	-6.9	2,077	14.3
Private industry	91.1	1,172.1	-7.7	2,149	15.7
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.1	3.2	1,237	-5.2
Construction	7.0	74.0	-3.6	1,567	4.3
Manufacturing	2.5	90.3	-14.5	1,691	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.5	275.4	-0.6	1,915	9.5
Information	2.8	130.0	4.8	6,293	16.6
Financial activities	7.3	67.8	-2.9	2,051	12.1
Professional and business services	19.3	227.7	-4.7	2,017	8.2
Education and health services	21.3	171.1	-4.6	1,163	4.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.4	91.9	-37.3	641	-0.5
Other services	9.6	40.7	-15.6	1,094	16.8
Government	0.6	167.9	-1.2	1,576	4.4
Miami-Dade, FL	108.1	1,048.5	-9.5	1,116	7.8
Private industry	107.7	913.3	-10.4	1,085	8.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.1	7.1	698	3.9
Construction	7.5	51.0	-3.6	1,058	5.8
Manufacturing	2.9	39.5	-5.6	971	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25.1	262.4	-8.9	963	2.8
Information	1.7	16.9	-12.4	1,836	14.1
Financial activities	11.7	74.1	-2.0	1,658	5.7
Professional and business services	25.3	156.1	-5.5	1,312	8.7
Education and health services	13.5	178.1	-4.6	1,088	7.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.9	92.6	-35.4	661	4.8
Other services	8.4	32.7	-13.7	737	7.9
Government	0.3	135.2	-3.1	1,333	4.4

[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 2019 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 2020

State	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20
United States[2]	10,561.3	138,549.5	-6.8	$1,173	7.4
Alabama	132.2	1,902.4	-4.5	978	6.4
Alaska	22.9	302.6	-10.7	1,165	5.4
Arizona	174.1	2,797.1	-4.2	1,091	7.3
Arkansas	93.6	1,180.1	-3.4	892	6.1
California	1,643.8	16,096.8	-9.2	1,466	12.0
Colorado	220.1	2,597.2	-5.6	1,235	5.6
Connecticut	125.4	1,555.6	-7.3	1,328	7.4
Delaware	34.9	428.8	-5.6	1,150	6.8
District of Columbia	43.3	713.7	-8.1	1,962	6.1
Florida	749.1	8,329.7	-5.8	1,029	8.0
Georgia	313.0	4,282.1	-5.2	1,084	5.8
Hawaii	46.5	507.5	-22.9	1,114	10.3
Idaho	70.7	763.7	-0.2	884	5.5
Illinois	385.9	5,558.5	-7.8	1,199	6.8
Indiana	172.4	2,941.8	-4.7	961	5.3
Iowa	105.1	1,475.0	-5.2	969	6.0
Kansas	89.2	1,325.4	-5.0	952	6.6
Kentucky	128.0	1,807.1	-5.5	935	5.8
Louisiana	139.5	1,734.6	-9.6	970	5.2
Maine	54.4	597.3	-5.9	966	9.0
Maryland	172.4	2,496.6	-7.6	1,277	9.5
Massachusetts	265.1	3,314.8	-9.4	1,488	9.7
Michigan	266.9	4,035.9	-7.9	1,096	7.5
Minnesota	183.1	2,703.3	-7.4	1,178	6.4
Mississippi	74.9	1,092.4	-4.0	810	5.6
Missouri	218.8	2,681.7	-5.1	995	5.6
Montana	53.0	466.9	-2.5	904	6.6
Nebraska	73.7	949.9	-3.8	964	6.4
Nevada	87.9	1,251.0	-11.6	1,048	7.8
New Hampshire	56.1	634.2	-5.2	1,171	8.9
New Jersey	289.3	3,778.4	-8.0	1,331	9.5
New Mexico	63.1	771.9	-8.6	944	5.1
New York	657.6	8,547.7	-10.8	1,446	10.0
North Carolina	301.4	4,308.2	-4.4	1,039	6.9
North Dakota	32.5	398.2	-7.0	1,025	-0.3
Ohio	305.7	5,136.8	-5.6	1,040	6.6
Oklahoma	112.4	1,538.5	-5.7	917	2.3
Oregon	164.6	1,837.3	-7.0	1,113	7.4
Pennsylvania	366.5	5,501.0	-7.6	1,139	7.0
Rhode Island	40.1	452.5	-8.0	1,092	10.4
South Carolina	146.6	2,022.9	-5.2	924	6.7
South Dakota	35.2	422.3	-2.6	918	7.2
Tennessee	173.6	2,918.1	-4.6	1,022	5.8
Texas	733.1	11,926.8	-5.5	1,150	3.8
Utah	114.3	1,518.2	-1.0	1,015	6.1
Vermont	26.4	283.9	-8.6	1,001	7.9
Virginia	285.7	3,737.0	-5.0	1,201	6.4
Washington	256.6	3,266.2	-6.3	1,482	11.0
West Virginia	51.7	649.1	-6.7	913	1.8
Wisconsin	181.2	2,746.6	-5.2	977	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, third quarter 2020 - Continued

State	Establishments, third quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		September 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2019-20	Third quarter 2020	Percent change, third quarter 2019-20
Wyoming	27.5	264.0	-6.8	$939	-0.4
Puerto Rico	45.7	831.6	-5.3	547	3.4
Virgin Islands	3.4	33.9	-13.0	1,019	-0.5

[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.