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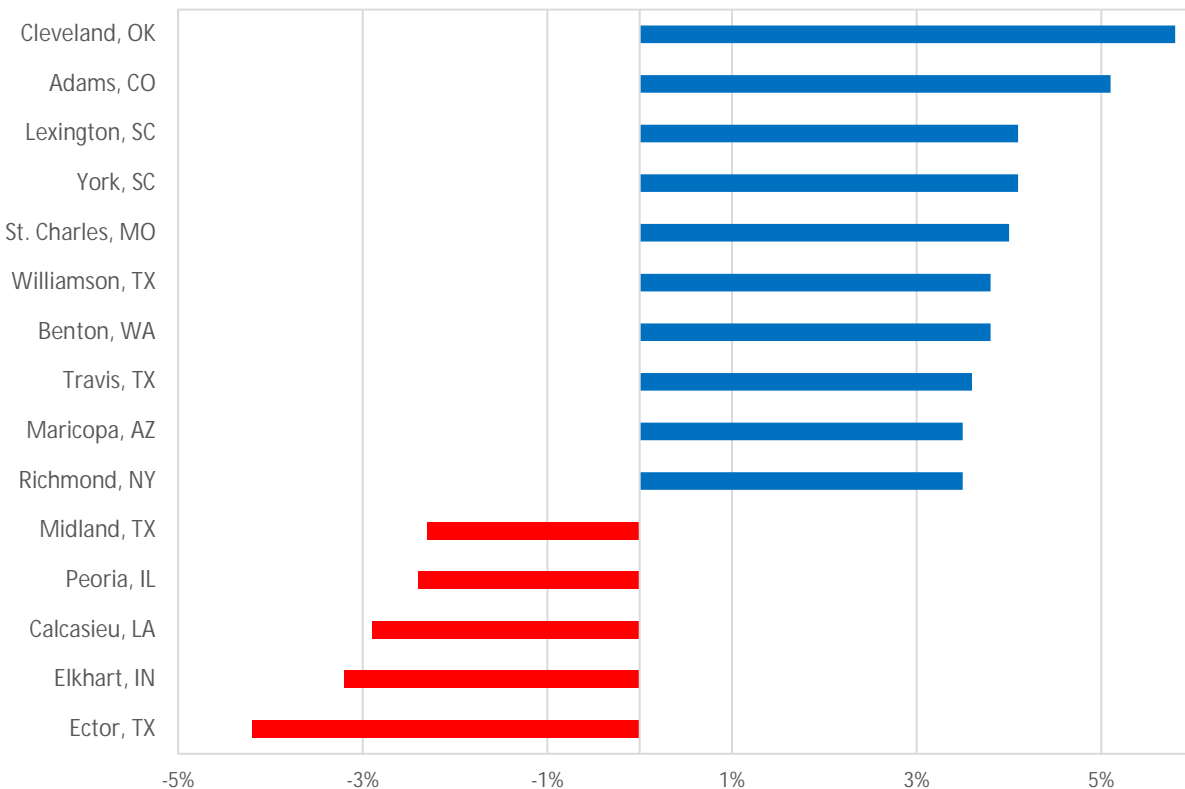
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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES – FOURTH QUARTER 2019

From December 2018 to December 2019, **employment** increased in 285 of the 355 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In December 2019, national employment (as measured by the QCEW program) increased to 149.9 million, a 1.2 percent increase over the year. Cleveland, OK, had the largest over-the-year increase in employment with a gain of 5.8 percent. Employment data in this release are presented for December 2019, and average weekly wage data are presented for fourth quarter 2019.

Among the 355 largest counties, 341 had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. In the fourth quarter of 2019, average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,185, a 3.5 percent increase over the year. Santa Cruz, CA, had the largest fourth quarter over-the-year wage gain at 20.7 percent. (See table 1.)

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



Large County Employment in December 2019

Cleveland, OK, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (5.8 percent). Within Cleveland, the largest employment increase occurred in trade, transportation, and utilities, which gained 4,579 jobs over the year (28.7 percent).

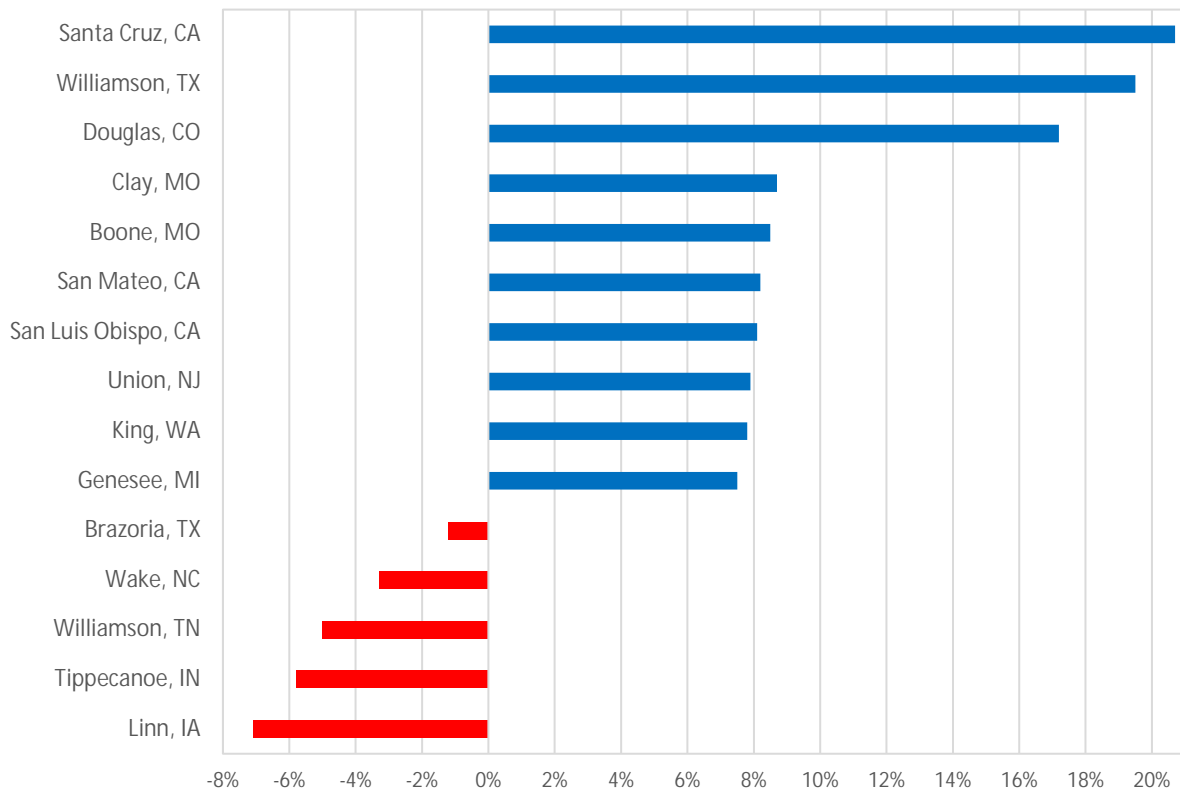
Ector, TX, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment, with a loss of 4.2 percent. Within Ector, natural resources and mining had the largest employment decrease with a loss of 2,297 jobs (-15.2 percent).

Large County Average Weekly Wage in Fourth Quarter 2019

Santa Cruz, CA, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages (20.7 percent). Within Santa Cruz, an average weekly wage gain of \$1,679 (109.0 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 7.1 percent. Within Linn, manufacturing had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage decrease of \$646 (-27.7 percent) over the year.

Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2018 to fourth 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 December 2019, Maricopa, AZ, had the largest over-the-year employment percentage gain among the 10 largest counties (3.5 percent). Within Maricopa, education and health services had the largest employment increase with a gain of 14,967 jobs (4.6 percent). (See table 2.)

In fourth quarter 2019, King, WA, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (7.8 percent). Within King, information had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage increase of \$336 (9.4 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. December 2019 employment and fourth 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 fourth quarter 2019 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, June 3, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

The County Employment and Wages news release for first quarter 2020 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, August 19, 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, fourth quarter 2019

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	10,384.1	149,857.1	1.2	-	\$1,185	3.5	-
Jefferson, AL.....	19.4	358.0	0.7	204	1,142	0.8	336
Madison, AL.....	10.1	210.6	3.0	20	1,238	5.0	45
Mobile, AL.....	10.4	174.3	0.0	286	1,001	1.9	293
Montgomery, AL.....	6.5	131.0	-0.6	322	996	3.4	161
Shelby, AL.....	6.0	85.6	-0.3	303	1,099	1.4	322
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.7	98.4	1.7	94	939	2.4	255
Anchorage, AK.....	8.3	147.0	-0.5	314	1,199	3.3	172
Maricopa, AZ.....	108.0	2,132.1	3.5	9	1,108	4.0	109
Pima, AZ.....	19.3	382.6	0.4	241	971	4.9	49
Benton, AR.....	6.9	125.5	3.0	20	1,113	4.0	109
Pulaski, AR.....	14.7	253.3	-0.5	314	1,010	3.0	203
Washington, AR.....	6.4	111.6	1.8	86	1,009	3.0	203
Alameda, CA.....	66.7	798.9	0.1	273	1,577	3.5	149
Butte, CA.....	8.6	82.8	0.0	286	907	4.6	60
Contra Costa, CA.....	34.3	371.6	0.1	273	1,415	1.7	304
Fresno, CA.....	38.3	401.8	2.2	59	942	4.4	71
Kern, CA.....	21.6	331.4	1.1	160	967	4.8	53
Los Angeles, CA.....	518.6	4,589.5	1.2	144	1,437	4.1	98
Marin, CA.....	12.8	118.3	1.6	104	1,499	2.3	261
Merced, CA.....	6.9	79.0	0.1	273	888	4.1	98
Monterey, CA.....	14.4	181.3	0.4	241	1,001	4.1	98
Napa, CA.....	6.0	76.8	0.6	220	1,188	2.6	234
Orange, CA.....	129.4	1,664.7	0.8	199	1,297	4.6	60
Placer, CA.....	14.0	174.1	2.0	73	1,182	5.5	27
Riverside, CA.....	70.1	779.7	3.0	20	918	4.2	91
Sacramento, CA.....	62.5	686.8	1.5	114	1,272	4.0	109
San Bernardino, CA.....	63.9	797.7	2.7	39	973	4.4	71
San Diego, CA.....	117.7	1,512.7	1.5	114	1,311	4.1	98
San Francisco, CA.....	62.4	776.3	3.0	20	2,523	2.3	261
San Joaquin, CA.....	18.7	262.0	2.8	34	995	3.4	161
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.7	118.2	0.9	184	1,051	8.1	7
San Mateo, CA.....	29.4	423.5	2.7	39	2,622	8.2	6
Santa Barbara, CA.....	15.9	211.5	1.9	81	1,120	4.1	98
Santa Clara, CA.....	76.1	1,138.5	1.9	81	2,825	5.6	21
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.8	102.7	1.7	94	1,241	20.7	1
Solano, CA.....	12.0	143.7	-0.4	305	1,200	4.0	109
Sonoma, CA.....	20.6	212.5	0.2	266	1,201	6.1	16
Stanislaus, CA.....	16.5	190.9	1.1	160	991	5.1	41
Tulare, CA.....	11.6	163.1	-0.4	305	850	4.9	49
Ventura, CA.....	28.4	334.5	1.2	144	1,165	6.0	18
Yolo, CA.....	7.2	106.1	1.0	175	1,235	2.1	279
Adams, CO.....	11.7	233.0	5.1	2	1,121	2.6	234
Arapahoe, CO.....	23.0	338.2	1.5	114	1,354	4.3	79
Boulder, CO.....	16.2	191.8	3.0	20	1,418	4.5	66
Denver, CO.....	35.2	535.3	2.3	53	1,458	3.0	203
Douglas, CO.....	12.9	133.5	2.8	34	1,511	17.2	3
El Paso, CO.....	21.0	286.8	2.2	59	1,043	2.8	222
Jefferson, CO.....	21.2	245.0	1.5	114	1,221	0.7	339
Larimer, CO.....	12.9	166.8	2.0	73	1,094	3.0	203
Weld, CO.....	8.0	114.4	2.3	53	1,045	3.2	181

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT.....	37.0	421.6	-1.0	338	\$1,756	2.7	226
Hartford, CT.....	29.4	517.8	0.0	286	1,385	4.2	91
New Haven, CT.....	25.3	374.3	-0.1	295	1,191	5.6	21
New London, CT.....	7.8	122.3	-1.4	346	1,101	2.9	213
New Castle, DE.....	21.4	298.5	0.9	184	1,252	2.1	279
Sussex, DE.....	7.6	81.5	1.9	81	874	4.8	53
Washington, DC.....	41.6	782.4	0.8	199	1,992	2.5	246
Alachua, FL.....	7.6	135.9	1.1	160	977	2.2	272
Bay, FL.....	5.9	74.3	1.2	144	879	3.9	117
Brevard, FL.....	16.7	225.6	1.3	138	1,054	5.3	31
Broward, FL.....	72.7	844.2	1.7	94	1,098	3.2	181
Collier, FL.....	15.4	158.7	1.9	81	1,027	2.3	261
Duval, FL.....	31.4	537.4	1.6	104	1,092	1.8	296
Escambia, FL.....	8.5	140.2	2.1	66	917	2.7	226
Hillsborough, FL.....	46.2	731.8	3.4	11	1,120	3.6	140
Lake, FL.....	8.9	104.2	2.0	73	793	2.1	279
Lee, FL.....	23.9	277.7	2.6	43	935	3.9	117
Leon, FL.....	9.2	155.1	0.5	231	941	3.4	161
Manatee, FL.....	11.8	135.3	2.3	53	890	4.1	98
Marion, FL.....	8.9	108.0	1.7	94	810	5.6	21
Miami-Dade, FL.....	103.9	1,188.8	1.6	104	1,137	2.6	234
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.8	85.4	1.6	104	956	2.1	279
Orange, FL.....	45.9	884.5	2.0	73	1,047	4.2	91
Osceola, FL.....	7.8	101.6	2.8	34	788	4.1	98
Palm Beach, FL.....	59.6	631.6	1.5	114	1,150	2.3	261
Pasco, FL.....	11.7	124.8	0.9	184	831	4.9	49
Pinellas, FL.....	35.1	446.6	1.2	144	1,070	4.4	71
Polk, FL.....	14.5	235.0	2.6	43	867	2.0	289
St. Johns, FL.....	8.1	81.8	3.2	15	904	1.3	324
St. Lucie, FL.....	7.1	82.5	3.1	17	846	4.6	60
Sarasota, FL.....	16.9	175.4	0.9	184	971	-0.8	348
Seminole, FL.....	15.9	205.1	2.0	73	1,004	2.9	213
Volusia, FL.....	15.4	175.3	-0.4	305	855	6.1	16
Bibb, GA.....	4.3	83.6	0.3	251	889	2.2	272
Chatham, GA.....	8.4	159.5	1.0	175	977	5.2	33
Clayton, GA.....	4.2	125.1	0.7	204	1,093	4.1	98
Cobb, GA.....	22.6	379.8	2.0	73	1,195	3.7	133
DeKalb, GA.....	18.4	306.9	1.5	114	1,167	3.5	149
Forsyth, GA.....	6.1	78.4	0.9	184	1,046	4.4	71
Fulton, GA.....	45.5	914.1	1.5	114	1,517	3.1	196
Gwinnett, GA.....	26.3	367.6	2.2	59	1,088	1.6	310
Hall, GA.....	4.7	91.3	1.5	114	1,031	3.9	117
Muscogee, GA.....	4.6	95.6	0.5	231	857	1.8	296
Richmond, GA.....	4.6	105.9	0.6	220	936	3.2	181
Honolulu, HI.....	27.3	473.4	-1.1	340	1,108	3.7	133
Maui + Kalawao, HI.....	6.7	81.5	-0.7	327	930	4.3	79
Ada, ID.....	16.9	256.3	3.2	15	1,106	1.5	315
Champaign, IL.....	4.1	92.9	1.4	132	980	3.4	161
Cook, IL.....	140.1	2,636.5	0.3	251	1,369	2.5	246
DuPage, IL.....	34.9	617.2	-0.9	335	1,301	1.5	315

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Kane, IL.....	12.7	211.9	-1.1	340	\$1,033	2.3	261
Lake, IL.....	20.5	339.7	-0.7	327	1,458	0.8	336
McHenry, IL.....	8.0	96.7	-0.8	331	927	2.2	272
McLean, IL.....	3.4	82.3	0.0	286	991	2.6	234
Madison, IL.....	5.4	103.1	0.7	204	917	1.3	324
Peoria, IL.....	4.2	103.6	-2.4	352	1,157	4.9	49
St. Clair, IL.....	5.0	93.6	-0.9	335	907	4.3	79
Sangamon, IL.....	4.8	132.0	2.0	73	1,128	6.0	18
Will, IL.....	15.2	254.0	2.1	66	971	0.9	333
Winnebago, IL.....	5.9	126.3	-1.2	343	967	-0.4	345
Allen, IN.....	9.1	194.0	0.7	204	956	4.3	79
Elkhart, IN.....	4.8	132.3	-3.2	354	964	3.0	203
Hamilton, IN.....	9.9	145.1	2.1	66	1,095	4.3	79
Lake, IN.....	10.4	190.4	0.3	251	978	-0.7	347
Marion, IN.....	25.2	613.3	1.1	160	1,150	3.4	161
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.8	125.8	0.2	266	929	3.2	181
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.6	86.6	-0.2	298	988	-5.8	354
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	109.6	-0.6	322	916	3.7	133
Johnson, IA.....	4.4	84.0	0.4	241	1,026	2.1	279
Linn, IA.....	7.1	132.6	0.5	231	1,079	-7.1	355
Polk, IA.....	18.3	305.3	1.0	175	1,167	3.0	203
Scott, IA.....	5.8	90.7	-1.1	340	961	3.1	196
Johnson, KS.....	24.0	361.8	2.3	53	1,163	3.1	196
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.7	261.4	1.8	86	968	2.4	255
Shawnee, KS.....	5.1	96.6	-0.1	295	917	2.8	222
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.5	92.4	-0.3	303	1,136	4.7	58
Boone, KY.....	4.5	100.1	3.0	20	960	3.3	172
Fayette, KY.....	11.2	199.2	2.2	59	1,023	3.6	140
Jefferson, KY.....	25.4	480.4	1.2	144	1,152	5.4	29
Caddo, LA.....	7.4	111.3	-1.5	348	941	3.5	149
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.5	100.4	-2.9	353	1,065	2.2	272
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	16.5	265.4	-2.1	350	1,087	1.2	328
Jefferson, LA.....	14.4	192.1	0.4	241	1,047	4.1	98
Lafayette, LA.....	10.2	132.0	-0.4	305	978	0.9	333
Orleans, LA.....	13.7	202.7	2.3	53	1,084	3.2	181
St. Tammany, LA.....	8.9	91.3	1.2	144	964	2.1	279
Cumberland, ME.....	14.0	188.8	1.1	160	1,088	5.4	29
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.4	278.2	0.7	204	1,219	3.5	149
Baltimore, MD.....	21.4	386.7	0.6	220	1,178	2.3	261
Frederick, MD.....	6.5	105.7	0.6	220	1,058	3.7	133
Harford, MD.....	6.0	97.1	-0.5	314	1,074	4.3	79
Howard, MD.....	10.1	175.5	1.8	86	1,429	4.2	91
Montgomery, MD.....	33.0	477.4	0.3	251	1,532	2.4	255
Prince George's, MD.....	16.6	325.1	0.1	273	1,207	4.4	71
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.9	347.7	1.1	160	1,430	5.2	33
Barnstable, MA.....	9.7	91.5	-0.4	305	1,041	3.8	126
Bristol, MA.....	17.8	231.1	-0.4	305	1,064	4.2	91
Essex, MA.....	27.2	328.6	0.1	273	1,225	3.4	161
Hampden, MA.....	18.7	215.1	0.0	286	1,002	2.3	261
Middlesex, MA.....	56.8	953.7	1.5	114	1,724	4.3	79

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Norfolk, MA.....	25.6	357.8	0.1	273	\$1,402	-0.6	346
Plymouth, MA.....	16.5	197.6	0.3	251	1,094	2.3	261
Suffolk, MA.....	32.0	708.1	2.5	48	2,146	3.9	117
Worcester, MA.....	26.5	357.7	0.7	204	1,141	4.5	66
Genesee, MI.....	7.3	139.0	0.9	184	987	7.5	10
Ingham, MI.....	6.6	155.6	0.9	184	1,126	4.6	60
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.5	121.5	-0.6	322	1,052	0.8	336
Kent, MI.....	16.2	414.0	0.4	241	1,026	3.7	133
Macomb, MI.....	19.2	334.1	0.7	204	1,147	3.2	181
Oakland, MI.....	43.2	753.0	-0.1	295	1,311	3.6	140
Ottawa, MI.....	6.3	128.6	1.1	160	1,002	1.7	304
Saginaw, MI.....	4.1	84.9	-0.4	305	943	2.4	255
Washtenaw, MI.....	9.2	224.0	1.4	132	1,204	2.6	234
Wayne, MI.....	35.4	746.1	0.7	204	1,264	4.1	98
Anoka, MN.....	7.9	128.3	0.3	251	1,092	4.2	91
Dakota, MN.....	10.8	192.1	-0.2	298	1,180	1.4	322
Hennepin, MN.....	41.5	943.5	0.2	266	1,425	4.0	109
Olmsted, MN.....	3.8	101.8	1.6	104	1,319	4.4	71
Ramsey, MN.....	14.3	335.8	0.1	273	1,255	2.5	246
St. Louis, MN.....	5.4	97.8	-0.8	331	983	2.7	226
Stearns, MN.....	4.4	87.7	0.3	251	949	1.8	296
Washington, MN.....	6.1	89.3	1.8	86	987	2.5	246
Harrison, MS.....	4.6	86.5	0.4	241	789	2.3	261
Hinds, MS.....	5.7	120.1	-0.4	305	937	3.0	203
Boone, MO.....	5.0	95.9	1.3	138	969	8.5	5
Clay, MO.....	5.9	105.7	0.6	220	1,041	8.7	4
Greene, MO.....	9.4	172.4	1.0	175	916	7.0	12
Jackson, MO.....	22.8	377.9	0.5	231	1,184	2.8	222
St. Charles, MO.....	10.0	156.9	4.0	5	929	5.6	21
St. Louis, MO.....	41.0	618.2	0.7	204	1,225	-0.3	342
St. Louis City, MO.....	15.3	230.5	0.2	266	1,222	3.2	181
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.7	82.8	0.5	231	1,005	1.5	315
Douglas, NE.....	18.8	346.3	0.8	199	1,091	5.2	33
Lancaster, NE.....	10.0	174.1	0.5	231	948	5.0	45
Clark, NV.....	57.2	1,045.3	2.9	28	1,005	1.6	310
Washoe, NV.....	15.3	230.8	2.2	59	1,060	3.2	181
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.4	208.7	0.6	220	1,293	3.6	140
Merrimack, NH.....	5.3	78.8	0.7	204	1,100	3.5	149
Rockingham, NH.....	11.2	153.1	1.1	160	1,171	1.6	310
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.7	128.1	-0.2	298	970	3.5	149
Bergen, NJ.....	33.8	457.0	0.7	204	1,352	2.4	255
Burlington, NJ.....	11.3	204.5	0.5	231	1,176	2.7	226
Camden, NJ.....	12.5	208.9	0.4	241	1,155	3.2	181
Essex, NJ.....	21.3	353.0	1.0	175	1,403	2.3	261
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.5	118.2	1.5	114	958	2.0	289
Hudson, NJ.....	15.9	276.8	1.1	160	1,482	2.7	226
Mercer, NJ.....	11.5	266.1	1.2	144	1,450	-0.8	348
Middlesex, NJ.....	22.9	440.4	0.1	273	1,312	1.3	324
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.6	267.1	1.2	144	1,153	1.9	293
Morris, NJ.....	17.3	300.1	1.2	144	1,691	4.3	79

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Ocean, NJ.....	13.9	171.0	2.1	66	\$944	3.7	133
Passaic, NJ.....	13.0	169.9	1.3	138	1,091	1.2	328
Somerset, NJ.....	10.4	191.6	-0.6	322	1,628	0.1	341
Union, NJ.....	14.9	232.9	0.1	273	1,462	7.9	8
Bernalillo, NM.....	20.5	338.4	1.3	138	984	3.9	117
Albany, NY.....	10.4	235.5	-1.0	338	1,203	3.1	196
Bronx, NY.....	19.4	330.3	1.0	175	1,158	4.1	98
Broome, NY.....	4.4	86.4	-1.6	349	923	5.0	45
Dutchess, NY.....	8.5	115.1	-0.9	335	1,101	4.8	53
Erie, NY.....	24.6	477.5	-0.4	305	1,041	3.6	140
Kings, NY.....	66.0	819.6	0.7	204	1,023	4.3	79
Monroe, NY.....	19.0	394.7	0.0	286	1,047	3.1	196
Nassau, NY.....	54.6	645.2	0.0	286	1,291	2.7	226
New York, NY.....	129.9	2,579.8	0.9	184	2,502	4.3	79
Oneida, NY.....	5.3	106.6	0.0	286	899	3.5	149
Onondaga, NY.....	12.8	251.1	0.3	251	1,072	1.8	296
Orange, NY.....	10.8	150.5	0.4	241	996	3.3	172
Queens, NY.....	54.5	728.1	1.4	132	1,159	2.1	279
Richmond, NY.....	10.2	132.3	3.5	9	1,094	1.0	332
Rockland, NY.....	11.2	132.4	2.2	59	1,064	1.6	310
Saratoga, NY.....	6.0	90.1	0.3	251	1,049	2.9	213
Suffolk, NY.....	53.9	669.2	-0.5	314	1,279	3.0	203
Westchester, NY.....	36.4	438.6	-0.5	314	1,526	4.4	71
Buncombe, NC.....	10.0	136.4	1.4	132	917	2.5	246
Cabarrus, NC.....	4.9	78.6	1.5	114	856	3.5	149
Catawba, NC.....	4.5	89.2	-0.7	327	885	2.7	226
Cumberland, NC.....	6.3	122.3	0.7	204	869	-0.9	350
Durham, NC.....	8.7	213.4	3.0	20	1,388	2.2	272
Forsyth, NC.....	9.5	193.6	1.9	81	1,045	3.5	149
Guilford, NC.....	14.8	288.4	1.0	175	992	4.0	109
Mecklenburg, NC.....	39.6	727.5	2.9	28	1,316	3.7	133
New Hanover, NC.....	8.7	119.3	2.9	28	936	2.9	213
Pitt, NC.....	3.8	78.2	-0.2	298	914	1.7	304
Wake, NC.....	36.6	582.9	2.7	39	1,213	-3.3	352
Cass, ND.....	7.4	121.6	1.3	138	1,059	3.3	172
Butler, OH.....	8.1	160.0	0.6	220	981	2.6	234
Cuyahoga, OH.....	36.4	736.9	0.2	266	1,197	4.5	66
Delaware, OH.....	5.7	90.2	0.6	220	1,108	4.0	109
Franklin, OH.....	34.1	780.2	1.5	114	1,123	3.2	181
Greene, OH.....	3.8	77.8	0.6	220	1,159	4.5	66
Hamilton, OH.....	24.5	524.7	0.5	231	1,240	1.6	310
Lake, OH.....	6.3	97.2	0.6	220	940	2.0	289
Lorain, OH.....	6.3	98.5	0.3	251	889	2.9	213
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	210.8	0.4	241	1,006	6.9	13
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	98.2	-0.6	322	817	2.6	234
Montgomery, OH.....	12.1	258.2	0.2	266	989	3.3	172
Stark, OH.....	8.7	159.6	-0.5	314	874	2.5	246
Summit, OH.....	14.6	270.1	0.2	266	1,009	1.2	328
Warren, OH.....	5.3	98.1	3.3	13	1,038	2.2	272
Cleveland, OK.....	6.1	88.9	5.8	1	825	2.6	234

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Oklahoma, OK.....	28.7	469.9	1.1	160	\$1,066	1.8	296
Tulsa, OK.....	22.9	368.9	0.7	204	1,014	1.3	324
Clackamas, OR.....	15.8	171.6	2.5	48	1,109	3.4	161
Deschutes, OR.....	9.4	86.4	3.0	20	967	5.6	21
Jackson, OR.....	7.9	91.7	1.6	104	897	6.2	15
Lane, OR.....	12.9	159.5	0.7	204	918	3.8	126
Marion, OR.....	11.6	160.1	2.6	43	983	4.6	60
Multnomah, OR.....	37.0	528.7	1.7	94	1,251	3.6	140
Washington, OR.....	20.6	306.2	1.0	175	1,407	7.3	11
Allegheny, PA.....	36.0	708.1	0.3	251	1,255	4.2	91
Berks, PA.....	9.0	178.0	0.9	184	1,012	2.5	246
Bucks, PA.....	20.5	270.9	1.0	175	1,075	2.3	261
Butler, PA.....	5.1	87.6	0.1	273	1,063	2.8	222
Chester, PA.....	16.0	255.8	0.8	199	1,420	2.9	213
Cumberland, PA.....	6.6	139.1	1.5	114	1,036	3.4	161
Dauphin, PA.....	7.5	188.0	1.2	144	1,130	3.2	181
Delaware, PA.....	14.3	232.1	1.7	94	1,186	2.7	226
Erie, PA.....	6.9	121.6	-0.8	331	861	2.5	246
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.7	98.4	-0.7	327	866	1.5	315
Lancaster, PA.....	13.9	249.0	1.2	144	954	3.0	203
Lehigh, PA.....	8.9	198.8	1.5	114	1,148	5.1	41
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	147.8	1.1	160	896	1.9	293
Montgomery, PA.....	28.2	513.0	1.1	160	1,387	2.1	279
Northampton, PA.....	6.9	121.0	1.4	132	964	1.8	296
Philadelphia, PA.....	35.4	712.6	1.8	86	1,400	6.4	14
Washington, PA.....	5.6	87.9	-1.4	346	1,135	3.1	196
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	134.4	0.3	251	931	1.5	315
York, PA.....	9.3	182.9	0.5	231	1,002	1.7	304
Kent, RI.....	5.6	77.0	-1.3	345	1,006	3.9	117
Providence, RI.....	19.0	294.3	0.9	184	1,129	1.8	296
Charleston, SC.....	17.2	260.6	1.1	160	1,056	5.2	33
Greenville, SC.....	15.5	282.0	0.9	184	999	3.8	126
Horry, SC.....	9.8	129.1	1.6	104	721	4.8	53
Lexington, SC.....	7.1	126.9	4.1	3	876	3.8	126
Richland, SC.....	10.8	225.9	0.9	184	969	4.6	60
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.7	148.5	1.5	114	922	1.7	304
York, SC.....	6.5	102.7	4.1	3	939	3.4	161
Minnehaha, SD.....	7.8	129.7	0.9	184	1,018	3.9	117
Davidson, TN.....	25.0	522.1	3.3	13	1,249	1.5	315
Hamilton, TN.....	10.4	211.7	1.2	144	1,050	2.1	279
Knox, TN.....	13.2	244.6	0.9	184	1,025	3.2	181
Rutherford, TN.....	6.2	137.4	1.2	144	1,000	2.6	234
Shelby, TN.....	21.4	510.1	0.6	220	1,156	-0.3	342
Williamson, TN.....	9.8	144.0	3.4	11	1,368	-5.0	353
Bell, TX.....	5.8	123.0	1.4	132	992	4.0	109
Bexar, TX.....	43.6	891.1	1.6	104	1,055	3.2	181
Brazoria, TX.....	6.2	117.9	1.8	86	1,121	-1.2	351
Brazos, TX.....	4.8	111.3	2.9	28	848	5.0	45
Cameron, TX.....	6.6	143.7	1.3	138	701	2.9	213
Collin, TX.....	28.1	443.0	2.9	28	1,336	3.4	161

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Dallas, TX.....	80.1	1,786.4	2.8	34	\$1,398	3.6	140
Denton, TX.....	16.6	267.1	2.7	39	1,025	3.6	140
Ector, TX.....	4.2	80.2	-4.2	355	1,272	-0.3	342
El Paso, TX.....	15.6	317.3	1.1	160	798	3.0	203
Fort Bend, TX.....	14.6	202.0	2.6	43	1,039	1.8	296
Galveston, TX.....	6.4	112.3	2.5	48	1,026	4.4	71
Harris, TX.....	118.6	2,375.0	1.2	144	1,426	2.5	246
Hidalgo, TX.....	12.7	273.0	2.8	34	705	3.5	149
Jefferson, TX.....	5.9	124.2	1.2	144	1,150	2.1	279
Lubbock, TX.....	7.9	144.1	1.8	86	916	3.3	172
McLennan, TX.....	5.5	115.4	1.1	160	953	5.2	33
Midland, TX.....	6.1	107.1	-2.3	351	1,529	0.9	333
Montgomery, TX.....	12.4	194.9	1.7	94	1,127	1.1	331
Nueces, TX.....	8.3	165.0	0.7	204	982	2.2	272
Potter, TX.....	4.0	78.2	1.6	104	972	3.2	181
Smith, TX.....	6.5	104.9	0.3	251	962	2.9	213
Tarrant, TX.....	45.9	944.2	2.0	73	1,141	2.9	213
Travis, TX.....	44.3	795.4	3.6	8	1,412	3.9	117
Webb, TX.....	5.6	105.6	1.2	144	750	2.0	289
Williamson, TX.....	12.0	186.3	3.8	6	1,300	19.5	2
Davis, UT.....	9.2	134.1	2.3	53	973	4.8	53
Salt Lake, UT.....	50.0	734.7	2.4	51	1,155	5.3	31
Utah, UT.....	18.6	256.8	2.9	28	993	5.8	20
Weber, UT.....	6.5	111.0	2.6	43	867	3.2	181
Chittenden, VT.....	7.2	103.4	-0.2	298	1,138	3.8	126
Arlington, VA.....	9.2	184.8	2.4	51	1,963	4.7	58
Chesterfield, VA.....	9.5	141.2	1.8	86	970	3.3	172
Fairfax, VA.....	37.2	631.3	2.1	66	1,735	3.3	172
Henrico, VA.....	12.0	193.7	0.1	273	1,102	2.4	255
Loudoun, VA.....	12.9	177.2	3.1	17	1,360	0.2	340
Prince William, VA.....	9.7	133.9	0.9	184	1,028	3.5	149
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.3	91.1	-0.5	314	1,645	1.7	304
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.3	104.1	1.7	94	903	4.3	79
Newport News City, VA.....	4.0	104.9	0.8	199	1,105	3.4	161
Norfolk City, VA.....	6.2	142.4	0.1	273	1,173	3.5	149
Richmond City, VA.....	8.1	159.6	1.5	114	1,268	5.6	21
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	12.5	179.4	0.4	241	911	3.8	126
Benton, WA.....	6.1	91.7	3.8	6	1,123	3.1	196
Clark, WA.....	15.7	166.1	1.5	114	1,128	5.2	33
King, WA.....	91.0	1,459.8	3.1	17	1,818	7.8	9
Kitsap, WA.....	7.0	93.3	2.2	59	1,094	3.6	140
Pierce, WA.....	23.6	321.3	2.1	66	1,073	4.3	79
Snohomish, WA.....	21.9	294.2	1.5	114	1,233	3.9	117
Spokane, WA.....	16.9	230.8	1.7	94	1,003	5.1	41
Thurston, WA.....	8.8	119.2	1.7	94	1,078	5.5	27
Whatcom, WA.....	7.5	91.9	0.3	251	984	4.5	66
Yakima, WA.....	8.2	108.7	1.6	104	851	5.2	33
Kanawha, WV.....	5.6	96.9	-1.2	343	959	2.6	234
Brown, WI.....	7.4	160.4	0.1	273	1,060	2.6	234
Dane, WI.....	16.8	347.6	2.1	66	1,185	5.2	33

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Milwaukee, WI.....	28.4	490.2	-0.5	314	\$1,119	3.3	172
Outagamie, WI.....	5.7	110.0	0.0	286	1,024	2.6	234
Racine, WI.....	4.8	75.4	-0.8	331	1,023	3.8	126
Waukesha, WI.....	14.1	247.9	0.5	231	1,195	5.1	41
Winnebago, WI.....	4.0	93.9	0.3	251	1,089	1.5	315
San Juan, PR.....	11.5	252.6	1.6	(⁵)	688	-0.3	(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 73.7 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19 ²	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19 ²
United States ³	10,384.1	149,857.1	1.2	\$1,185	3.5
Private industry.....	10,081.7	127,640.0	1.2	1,189	3.8
Natural resources and mining.....	140.7	1,804.9	-2.0	1,212	2.6
Construction.....	841.3	7,427.5	1.8	1,367	3.7
Manufacturing.....	357.5	12,755.4	-0.3	1,393	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,951.4	28,526.8	0.9	968	3.4
Information.....	189.8	2,858.2	1.2	2,314	6.6
Financial activities.....	926.6	8,402.6	1.6	1,906	4.4
Professional and business services.....	1,939.2	21,450.3	1.2	1,595	3.8
Education and health services.....	1,790.0	23,425.9	1.8	1,053	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	890.2	16,249.3	1.3	523	4.0
Other services.....	869.9	4,564.9	1.4	802	3.8
Government.....	302.4	22,217.1	0.8	1,166	2.8
Los Angeles, CA.....	518.6	4,589.5	1.2	1,437	4.1
Private industry.....	512.3	4,002.0	1.3	1,426	4.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	5.8	-11.0	1,159	2.3
Construction.....	17.2	150.0	1.1	1,475	5.6
Manufacturing.....	12.7	338.7	-0.5	1,518	4.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	59.6	875.4	0.2	1,075	3.1
Information.....	13.8	198.8	1.4	3,143	2.5
Financial activities.....	30.9	226.9	0.9	2,210	6.3
Professional and business services.....	57.7	652.6	1.3	1,877	3.6
Education and health services.....	247.5	848.5	3.4	999	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	40.4	550.4	1.5	1,208	5.9
Other services.....	29.5	153.5	0.6	848	4.7
Government.....	6.4	587.5	0.1	1,513	3.3
Cook, IL.....	140.1	2,636.5	0.3	1,369	2.5
Private industry.....	138.8	2,341.8	0.3	1,379	2.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.4	7.2	1,333	1.5
Construction.....	11.2	75.7	2.1	1,754	3.3
Manufacturing.....	5.7	183.8	-0.5	1,439	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	28.6	490.6	0.1	1,082	2.4
Information.....	2.6	53.3	0.8	2,057	3.7
Financial activities.....	14.2	207.8	1.5	2,562	4.0
Professional and business services.....	29.4	482.8	-0.8	1,812	3.8
Education and health services.....	15.6	457.6	0.7	1,104	-1.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.0	289.8	1.5	589	3.3
Other services.....	16.4	98.3	-2.2	1,040	4.5
Government.....	1.3	294.7	0.2	1,290	0.6
New York, NY.....	129.9	2,579.8	0.9	2,502	4.3
Private industry.....	128.5	2,343.8	0.9	2,582	4.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	10.9	2,130	0.7
Construction.....	2.4	43.2	-4.9	2,443	4.3
Manufacturing.....	1.8	21.5	-3.2	1,759	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.5	266.7	-1.1	1,558	4.0
Information.....	5.2	184.7	2.8	3,264	7.5
Financial activities.....	19.4	391.5	1.4	4,909	2.7
Professional and business services.....	27.9	635.9	1.0	2,916	5.3
Education and health services.....	10.2	369.5	1.6	1,548	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.8	315.7	0.1	1,172	5.4
Other services.....	20.2	108.8	1.5	1,336	3.2
Government.....	1.4	236.0	0.4	1,716	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19 ²	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19 ²
Harris, TX.....	118.6	2,375.0	1.2	\$1,426	2.5
Private industry.....	118.0	2,089.0	1.0	1,447	2.3
Natural resources and mining.....	1.6	65.5	-4.2	3,478	5.6
Construction.....	7.8	168.7	1.6	1,588	3.9
Manufacturing.....	4.9	180.2	0.4	1,718	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.2	485.9	0.1	1,228	2.2
Information.....	1.3	26.6	2.4	1,594	3.4
Financial activities.....	12.9	132.0	2.4	1,951	3.0
Professional and business services.....	24.0	413.9	1.6	1,865	0.5
Education and health services.....	16.8	304.3	1.1	1,157	3.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.7	241.1	2.2	527	3.7
Other services.....	11.9	69.1	0.9	923	4.4
Government.....	0.6	286.0	2.3	1,276	4.2
Maricopa, AZ.....	108.0	2,132.1	3.5	1,108	4.0
Private industry.....	107.2	1,912.7	3.7	1,109	4.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.1	2.0	1,037	1.0
Construction.....	8.6	134.7	6.2	1,279	2.9
Manufacturing.....	3.5	130.7	3.0	1,580	7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	21.0	416.0	2.9	980	3.0
Information.....	2.3	39.4	2.1	1,505	2.6
Financial activities.....	14.1	197.1	4.9	1,479	7.1
Professional and business services.....	26.9	364.5	3.4	1,214	1.9
Education and health services.....	13.6	338.3	4.6	1,068	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.3	228.6	2.4	542	4.6
Other services.....	7.0	55.1	3.2	829	6.4
Government.....	0.7	219.4	1.7	1,101	3.6
Dallas, TX.....	80.1	1,786.4	2.8	1,398	3.6
Private industry.....	79.6	1,607.6	2.9	1,407	3.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.6	2.8	3,334	0.0
Construction.....	4.9	93.4	2.5	1,509	4.8
Manufacturing.....	2.9	119.3	4.0	1,525	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.4	377.2	3.0	1,162	2.7
Information.....	1.5	45.3	-1.3	2,002	5.4
Financial activities.....	10.1	169.7	2.8	1,947	6.0
Professional and business services.....	18.3	374.1	3.8	1,731	3.6
Education and health services.....	10.0	206.2	1.7	1,257	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	167.9	3.2	596	4.2
Other services.....	7.2	43.9	1.7	899	5.5
Government.....	0.5	178.8	1.7	1,311	3.5
Orange, CA.....	129.4	1,664.7	0.8	1,297	4.6
Private industry.....	128.0	1,518.7	0.8	1,293	4.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	2.2	0.8	1,020	5.6
Construction.....	7.9	105.9	0.3	1,600	3.1
Manufacturing.....	5.3	160.2	-0.6	1,621	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.8	267.4	0.0	1,116	3.4
Information.....	1.6	26.1	-0.8	2,103	6.4
Financial activities.....	13.4	118.8	1.8	2,253	9.4
Professional and business services.....	24.3	328.1	-0.3	1,519	5.4
Education and health services.....	38.6	233.4	3.9	1,043	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.9	227.6	1.0	569	5.8
Other services.....	7.8	48.9	2.3	796	4.6
Government.....	1.4	146.0	0.0	1,335	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19 ²	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19 ²
San Diego, CA.....	117.7	1,512.7	1.5	\$1,311	4.1
Private industry.....	115.7	1,269.8	1.5	1,284	4.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	9.6	8.2	813	-2.3
Construction.....	8.1	84.3	1.1	1,411	5.8
Manufacturing.....	3.5	116.9	2.6	1,738	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.5	232.5	-0.3	955	4.7
Information.....	1.4	23.3	-1.6	2,166	8.6
Financial activities.....	11.4	77.7	1.6	1,749	3.6
Professional and business services.....	21.5	258.5	2.7	1,983	4.6
Education and health services.....	35.5	215.3	3.4	1,069	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.3	198.1	-0.5	568	3.1
Other services.....	8.3	53.4	2.0	695	2.5
Government.....	2.0	242.9	1.3	1,453	3.0
King, WA.....	91.0	1,459.8	3.1	1,818	7.8
Private industry.....	90.3	1,286.1	3.4	1,859	8.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	3.0	1.9	1,357	-3.3
Construction.....	7.0	75.1	0.2	1,622	5.1
Manufacturing.....	2.5	105.3	0.8	1,768	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	13.6	289.2	4.7	1,920	8.9
Information.....	2.7	125.4	9.0	3,911	9.4
Financial activities.....	6.9	72.0	2.8	2,084	9.9
Professional and business services.....	18.8	239.3	2.8	2,192	8.0
Education and health services.....	21.7	184.0	2.5	1,165	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	144.2	0.7	672	4.2
Other services.....	9.2	48.6	7.7	989	7.6
Government.....	0.6	173.7	1.1	1,513	4.1
Miami-Dade, FL.....	103.9	1,188.8	1.6	1,137	2.6
Private industry.....	103.6	1,047.4	1.7	1,124	2.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.4	3.1	696	2.7
Construction.....	7.4	52.2	0.7	1,128	5.2
Manufacturing.....	2.8	42.0	2.0	1,055	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.6	303.4	1.5	1,000	3.3
Information.....	1.6	19.6	1.4	1,610	-2.3
Financial activities.....	11.2	77.4	0.6	1,812	-0.4
Professional and business services.....	24.1	168.6	2.8	1,526	4.2
Education and health services.....	11.7	189.1	2.0	1,096	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.7	144.6	0.9	670	0.3
Other services.....	9.1	39.0	0.4	715	3.5
Government.....	0.3	141.3	0.5	1,231	2.6

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, fourth quarter 2019

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19
United States ²	10,384.1	149,857.1	1.2	\$1,185	3.5
Alabama.....	131.3	2,007.9	1.0	985	2.6
Alaska.....	22.6	309.9	0.6	1,139	3.2
Arizona.....	168.8	2,999.8	2.7	1,059	4.1
Arkansas.....	92.8	1,232.9	0.5	898	3.2
California.....	1,625.3	17,836.3	1.5	1,457	4.7
Colorado.....	211.7	2,772.6	2.2	1,227	4.0
Connecticut.....	123.7	1,687.4	-0.7	1,383	3.8
Delaware.....	34.6	455.3	0.8	1,136	2.6
District of Columbia.....	41.6	782.5	0.8	1,992	2.5
Florida.....	735.6	9,085.5	2.0	1,044	3.6
Georgia.....	296.0	4,576.1	1.7	1,090	3.6
Hawaii.....	44.9	665.1	-0.8	1,053	3.5
Idaho.....	65.3	756.9	3.1	918	3.1
Illinois.....	380.1	6,043.5	0.2	1,221	2.7
Indiana.....	169.5	3,106.0	0.6	969	3.0
Iowa.....	104.6	1,560.4	0.1	984	1.9
Kansas.....	88.7	1,410.7	0.6	959	3.5
Kentucky.....	121.5	1,928.3	0.8	955	3.2
Louisiana.....	136.4	1,927.7	-0.5	993	2.5
Maine.....	54.2	620.2	0.7	955	5.3
Maryland.....	175.3	2,728.1	0.9	1,271	3.5
Massachusetts.....	262.1	3,660.8	0.9	1,511	3.8
Michigan.....	266.4	4,385.3	0.4	1,115	3.4
Minnesota.....	182.3	2,912.8	0.4	1,177	3.2
Mississippi.....	75.1	1,145.0	0.0	818	3.2
Missouri.....	212.1	2,846.2	0.9	1,010	3.0
Montana.....	51.6	474.1	1.1	918	3.4
Nebraska.....	71.4	990.9	0.7	969	4.2
Nevada.....	85.2	1,435.5	2.7	1,030	2.4
New Hampshire.....	54.6	671.3	0.8	1,192	2.9
New Jersey.....	281.6	4,157.4	0.8	1,332	2.5
New Mexico.....	63.9	844.0	1.5	942	4.0
New York.....	650.3	9,691.0	0.8	1,499	3.7
North Carolina.....	290.1	4,546.9	1.9	1,036	2.4
North Dakota.....	32.1	424.6	0.5	1,085	2.6
Ohio.....	302.7	5,477.2	0.5	1,037	3.1
Oklahoma.....	112.4	1,639.4	0.3	945	1.4
Oregon.....	161.5	1,969.3	1.6	1,100	4.6
Pennsylvania.....	364.6	5,985.9	0.8	1,143	3.6
Rhode Island.....	39.0	489.8	0.6	1,099	1.1
South Carolina.....	140.8	2,144.8	1.2	931	4.0
South Dakota.....	34.5	430.7	0.6	916	3.5
Tennessee.....	168.9	3,085.4	1.6	1,047	1.6
Texas.....	718.5	12,793.0	2.0	1,187	3.4
Utah.....	111.3	1,547.8	2.5	1,022	5.0
Vermont.....	26.1	314.0	-0.4	987	3.5
Virginia.....	285.5	3,978.7	1.2	1,204	3.4
Washington.....	253.7	3,457.7	2.2	1,370	6.4
West Virginia.....	51.2	690.3	-2.0	904	-1.4
Wisconsin.....	183.2	2,898.0	0.2	1,022	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2018-19	Fourth quarter 2019	Percent change, fourth quarter 2018-19
Wyoming.....	27.1	276.3	1.4	\$1,007	3.0
Puerto Rico.....	48.4	910.7	1.5	575	-0.2
Virgin Islands.....	3.3	39.2	10.8	1,065	13.5

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.