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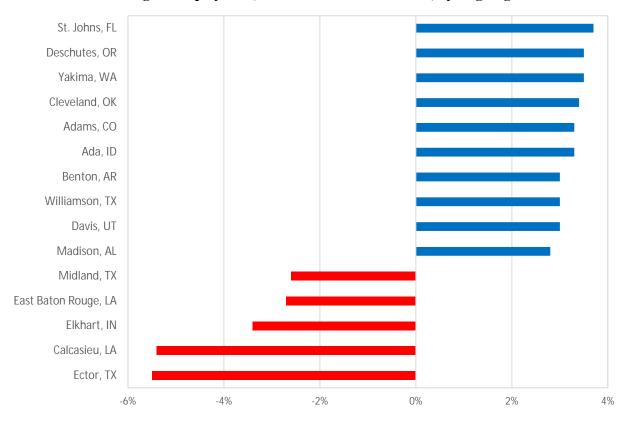
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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES - FIRST QUARTER 2020

From March 2019 to March 2020, **employment** increased in 202 of the 357 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In March 2020, national employment (as measured by the QCEW program) increased to 147.1 million, a 0.4-percent increase over the year. St. Johns, FL, had the largest over-the-year increase in employment with a gain of 3.7 percent. Employment data in this release are presented for March 2020, and average weekly wage data are presented for first quarter 2020.

Among the 357 largest counties, 335 had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. In the first quarter of 2020, average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,222, a 3.3-percent increase over the year. McLean, IL, had the largest first quarter over-the-year wage gain at 13.3 percent. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Percent change in employment, March 2019 to March 2020, by largest gains and losses



Large County Employment in March 2020

St. Johns, FL, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (+3.7 percent). Within St. Johns, the largest employment increase occurred in leisure and hospitality, which gained 599 jobs over the year (+3.8 percent).

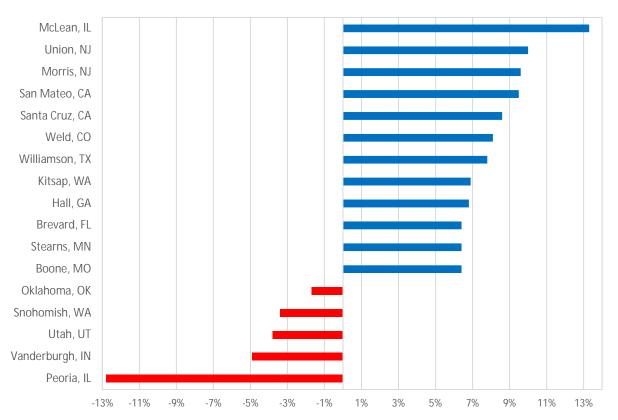
Ector, TX, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment, with a loss of 5.5 percent. Within Ector, natural resources and mining had the largest employment decrease with a loss of 2,263 jobs (-15.2 percent).

Large County Average Weekly Wage in First Quarter 2020

McLean, IL, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages (+13.3 percent). Within McLean, an average weekly wage gain of \$491 (+21.9 percent) in financial activities made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages.

Peoria, IL, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 12.8 percent. Within Peoria, manufacturing had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage decrease of \$1,253 (-29.2 percent) over the year.

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



Ten Largest Counties

Six of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in employment. In March 2020, Maricopa, AZ, had the largest over-the-year employment percentage gain among the 10 largest counties (+2.5 percent). Within Maricopa, education and health services had the largest employment increase with a gain of 13,126 jobs (+4.0 percent). (See table 2.)

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in average weekly wages. In first quarter 2020, San Diego, CA, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (+5.6 percent). Within San Diego, professional and business services had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage increase of \$149 (+8.4 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. March 2020 employment and first quarter 2020 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 first quarter 2020 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, September 2, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

The County Employment and Wages news release for second quarter 2020 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 18, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

County Changes for the 2020 County Employment and Wages News Releases

Counties with annual average employment of 75,000 or more in 2019 are included in this release and will be included in future 2020 releases. 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.

Special Notice: Possible Imputation Methodology Improvements

QCEW may implement improvements to imputation methodology, effective with second quarter 2020 processing. QCEW imputation creates estimated values for non-respondent employers for the first two quarters of non-response. Usually, non-respondents account for less than five percent of QCEW employment. However, BLS expects substantially higher than usual numbers of non-respondent employers in second quarter 2020 due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and efforts to contain it.

Research is ongoing on the implementation of three potential improvements to imputation methodology. First, summary counts of claims for the regular state unemployment insurance benefits per employer may help identify employers who have ceased operations, rather than being identified as late respondents. Second, for employers that are expected to still be in operation, the imputation formula may be modified to use reported data for similar employers to create imputed levels of employment and wages. Third, state QCEW staff may use unemployment insurance claims information as a supplement to their review of imputed and reported QCEW data.

If implemented, these changes may result in larger than usual revisions to QCEW estimates for first quarter 2020. For more information on QCEW imputation methodology, see www.bls.gov/cew/additional-resources/imputation-methodology.htm.

OCEW Data and Response Impacted by the COVID-19 Pandemic

Beginning with this release of first quarter 2020 data, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program will publish response rate tables for establishments, employment, and total quarterly wages. Tables for the first quarter of 2020 are available at www.bls.gov/covid19/county-employment-and-wages-covid-19-impact-first-quarter-2020.htm. For more information about the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on QCEW data, please visit www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-pandemic-on-county-employment-and-wages-data.htm.

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 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 establish- ments in first quarter of 2020	Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 8.2 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 establish- ments 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 longitu- dinal database and directly summa- rizes 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	Major uses include: Detailed locality data Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys	Major uses include: Business cycle analysis Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm	Major uses include: Principal federal economic indicator 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 overthe-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 parttime 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 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 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 358 largest counties, first quarter 2020

			Employment		Avei	rage weekly wage	e ²
County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	10,447.2	147,088.9	0.4	-	\$1,222	3.3	-
Baldwin, AL	6.7	76.1	0.0	203	737	2.9	187
Jefferson, AL	19.6	351.3	-0.2	231	1,177	1.2	301
Madison, AL	10.2	208.6	2.8	10	1,267	5.1	30
Mobile, AL	10.5	171.6	0.2	182	941	3.0	176
Montgomery, AL	6.5	130.3	-0.3	240	917	4.3	72
Shelby, AL	6.0	84.0	-0.6	263	1,147	1.5	287
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.7	97.4	0.9	101	922	2.7	201
Anchorage, AK	8.3	144.2	-0.7	272	1,179	1.7	274
Maricopa, AZ	109.4	2,094.8	2.5	15	1,158	3.9	109
Pima, AZ	19.4	380.1	-0.1	213	992	4.8	38
Benton, AR	7.0	126.4	3.0	7	1,509	1.6	285
Pulaski, AR	14.7	247.9	-1.3	317	1,030	3.6	128
Washington, AR	6.5	111.4	1.4	60	898	3.3	158
Alameda, CA	66.9	792.6	0.3	166	1,619	4.4	62
Butte, CA	8.6	81.2 368.3	0.6	133 263	868	2.4	230
Contra Costa, CAFresno, CA	34.6 38.6	392.9	-0.6 1.3	68	1,462 879	3.6 4.3	128 72
Kern, CA	21.9	314.8	0.3	166	968	3.5	142
Los Angeles, CA	519.4	4,496.6	0.3	182	1,334	4.2	76
Marin, CA	12.8	114.2	0.6	133	1,566	1.4	291
Merced, CA	7.0	78.7	0.9	101	861	4.7	42
Monterey, CA	14.4	179.2	0.3	166	977	3.5	142
Napa, CA	6.0	77.3	-0.6	263	1,122	4.2	76
Orange, CA	129.7	1,633.7	-0.1	213	1,335	3.4	150
Placer, CA	14.1	174.8	1.9	35	1,157	5.4	26
Riverside, CA	71.3	770.6	1.6	51	935	1.0	307
Sacramento, CA	63.2	689.5	1.5	54	1,264	4.9	34
San Bernardino, CA	64.9	785.5	2.5	15	965	3.7	121
San Diego, CA	118.4	1,486.2	0.7	122	1,315	5.6	21
San Francisco, CA	62.1	759.1	1.0	91	2,772	0.8	312
San Joaquin, CA	19.0	258.7	2.3	20	942	3.2	165
San Luis Obispo, CA	10.8	118.5	-0.7	272	974	-0.7	346
San Mateo, CA	29.4	417.4	2.1	31	2,913	9.5	4
Santa Barbara, CA	16.0	209.0	2.2	25	1,068	3.4	150
Santa Clara, CA	76.2	1,121.3	0.9	101	2,896	5.1	30
Santa Cruz, CA	9.8	101.3	-0.5	257	1,104	8.6	5
Solano, CA	12.0	142.4	0.5	146	1,279	2.5	224
Sonoma, CAStanislaus, CA	20.5	209.8	0.4	158	1,137	6.0	16
Tulare, CA	16.5 11.7	192.7 160.3	1.2 2.3	69 20	974 823	3.3 3.4	158 150
	28.4	331.4	0.5	146	1,195	3.6	120
Ventura, CA Yolo, CA	7.2	106.0	0.5	146	1,195	3.6 0.3	128 327
Adams, CO	12.0	225.2	3.3	5	1,175	0.3 4.4	62
Arapahoe, CO	23.2	331.2	0.8	110	1,123	4.4	98
Boulder, CO	16.3	187.8	1.4	60	1,457	3.7	121
Denver, CO	35.7	527.6	1.2	69	1,619	5.5	23
Douglas, CO	13.1	130.3	2.6	12	1,433	5.7	19
El Paso, CO	21.4	283.6	1.5	54	1,040	1.2	301
Jefferson, CO	21.5	241.3	0.9	101	1,254	1.8	267
Larimer, CO	13.0	163.9	1.0	91	1,080	1.7	274

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

			Employment		Ave	rage weekly wage) ²
County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-203	Ranking by percent change
Weld, CO	8.1	113.0	0.3	166	\$1,166	8.1	6
Fairfield, CT	37.0	405.9	-1.4	324	2,072	0.0	336
Hartford, CT	29.5	506.9	-0.2	231	1,521	2.5	224
New Haven, CT	25.4	364.6	0.1	192	1,146	1.8	267
New London, CT New Castle, DE	7.8 21.4	118.7 289.1	-2.0 -0.3	345 240	1,226 1,431	3.0 1.1	176 306
Sussex, DE	7.6	80.0	0.6	133	839	4.9	34
Washington, DC	42.3	778.0	0.6	133	1,994	3.8	114
Alachua, FL	7.6	134.1	0.0	203	986	4.4	62
Brevard, FL	16.7	223.4	1.7	45	1,034	6.4	10
Broward, FL	73.4	822.4	0.3	166	1,117	2.7	201
Collier, FL	15.5	157.0	0.3	166	997	4.6	51
Duval, FL	31.4	525.4	0.7	122	1,153	2.3	241
Escambia, FL	8.6	141.8	2.1 2.4	31 19	927	2.4	230 174
Hillsborough, FLLake, FL	46.8 9.0	722.8 104.3	2.4 1.6	51	1,170 752	3.1 4.0	98
Lee, FL	24.0	275.7	0.7	122	912	4.1	87
Leon, FL	9.2	153.0	-0.1	213	896	2.3	241
Manatee, FL	12.0	134.4	1.5	54	870	4.1	87
Marion, FL	8.9	107.7	1.0	91	754	2.7	201
Miami-Dade, FL	104.9	1,167.5	0.0	203	1,158	2.8	195
Okaloosa, FL	6.8	86.5	0.6	133	941	5.7	19
Orange, FL	46.5	871.9	0.4	158	1,040	3.6	128
Osceola, FL	7.9 60.3	101.9 621.0	1.9 0.1	35 192	750 1,172	3.2 4.6	165 51
Pasco, FL	11.9	124.1	1.1	79	793	4.0	87
Pinellas, FL	35.3	441.9	0.0	203	997	3.5	142
Polk, FL	14.6	234.5	2.3	20	873	3.9	109
St. Johns, FL	8.2	81.9	3.7	1	942	4.2	76
St. Lucie, FL	7.2	81.8	1.8	41	823	6.1	15
Sarasota, FL	17.0	173.7	-1.0	291	953	4.7	42
Seminole, FL	16.0	200.8	-0.1	213	1,006	3.5	142
Volusia, FL Bibb, GA	15.4 4.4	176.6 82.9	-0.8 -0.1	281 213	817 892	4.2 2.2	76 250
Chatham, GA	8.6	161.9	1.1	79	946	1.2	301
Clayton, GA	4.2	121.7	-0.8	281	1,365	2.9	187
Cobb, GA	23.0	373.1	1.1	79	1,266	1.4	291
DeKalb, GA	18.7	302.6	0.2	182	1,233	3.6	128
Forsyth, GA	6.3	77.2	0.5	146	994	4.1	87
Fulton, GA	46.2	900.9	0.8	110	1,793	4.5	56
Gwinnett, GA	26.6	362.2	1.2	69	1,096	1.4	291
Hall, GA	4.8	90.8 94.8	1.4	60	946	6.8	9
Muscogee, GA	4.6 4.6	94.8 105.5	-0.5 0.8	257 110	954 934	0.5 2.2	323 250
Honolulu, Hl	27.5	467.1	-1.1	300	1,083	2.2	187
Maui + Kalawao, HI	6.8	80.2	-1.2	308	927	3.2	165
Ada, ID	17.3	256.9	3.3	5	1,012	4.3	72
Champaign, IL	4.1	91.3	0.7	122	964	4.2	76
Cook, IL	139.6	2,560.7	-0.6	263	1,504	2.7	201
DuPage, IL	34.8	604.1	-1.4	324	1,366	2.0	259

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

			Employment		Ave	rage weekly wage	e ²
County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change
Kane, IL	12.7	205.6	-1.9	340	\$970	2.6	214
Lake, IL	20.3	329.5	-1.3	317	1,767	2.7	201
McHenry, IL	7.9	93.8	-1.7	335	867	2.7	201
McLean, IL Madison, IL	3.3 5.4	80.9 102.1	0.3 -0.4	166 251	1,261 863	13.3 0.3	1 327
Peoria, IL	4.2	102.1	-0.4	335	1,317	-12.8	357
St. Clair, IL	5.0	90.3	-1.3	317	866	3.0	176
Sangamon, IL	4.8	127.0	-0.8	281	1,110	4.7	42
Will, IL	15.2	245.0	1.1	79	936	-1.1	349
Winnebago, IL	5.9	122.2	-1.8	338	945	2.3	241
Allen, IN	9.2	188.2	-0.8	281	974	3.9	109
Elkhart, IN	4.8	130.1	-3.4	355	976	3.8	114
Hamilton, IN	10.0	143.2	0.6	133	1,167	3.8	114
Lake, IN	10.6	183.5	-1.9	340	952	0.7	319
Marion, INSt. Joseph, IN	24.9 5.9	592.5 122.2	-1.1 -1.5	300 329	1,278 896	3.9 3.6	109 128
Tippecanoe, IN	3.8	85.2	-1.5 -1.5	329	984	2.2	250
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	106.4	-2.2	350	916	-4.9	356
Johnson, IA	4.5	82.7	-0.2	231	1,030	3.3	158
Linn, IA	7.1	129.2	-0.6	263	1,128	4.3	72
Polk, IA	18.4	298.3	0.5	146	1,232	4.0	98
Scott, IA	5.8	88.5	-0.9	287	922	2.8	195
Johnson, KS	24.3	349.8	1.2	69	1,204	3.0	176
Sedgwick, KS	12.9	257.0	0.8	110	1,013	1.4	291
Shawnee, KS	5.1	95.4	0.4	158	947	4.5	56
Wyandotte, KS	3.5	90.3	0.4	158	1,078	3.8	114
Boone, KYFayette, KY	4.5 11.5	96.5 193.1	2.3 0.7	20 122	949 989	3.4 3.6	150 128
Jefferson, KY	26.0	465.6	0.7	182	1,172	2.6	214
Caddo, LA	7.4	108.9	-1.9	340	879	2.3	241
Calcasieu, LA	5.5	97.0	-5.4	356	1,007	-1.1	349
East Baton Rouge, LA	16.6	261.6	-2.7	354	1,074	2.6	214
Jefferson, LA	14.6	188.3	-0.6	263	987	3.1	174
Lafayette, LA	10.3	130.7	-0.3	240	929	1.9	263
Orleans, LA	13.9	197.0	-0.9	287	1,078	1.4	291
St. Tammany, LA	9.0	89.7	0.7	122	935	2.4	230
Cumberland, ME	13.9	181.9	-0.3	240	1,133	4.4	62
Anne Arundel, MDBaltimore, MD	15.5 21.3	272.1 374.2	-0.3 -1.4	240 324	1,237 1,165	3.6	128 98
Frederick, MD	6.6	103.4	-1.2	308	1,071	4.0 4.7	42
Harford, MD	5.9	92.9	-1.3	317	1,089	4.8	38
Howard, MD	10.2	173.1	-0.1	213	1,456	4.4	62
Montgomery, MD	33.0	466.7	-0.7	272	1,653	4.5	56
Prince George's, MD	16.4	317.4	-1.3	317	1,156	4.2	76
Baltimore City, MD	13.9	344.6	0.8	110	1,353	2.6	214
Barnstable, MA	9.7	85.9	-1.0	291	993	2.9	187
Bristol, MA	17.9	225.3	-0.4	251	1,014	1.7	274
Essex, MA	27.6	319.5	-1.1	300	1,244	1.5	287
Hampden, MA	18.8	208.1	-1.2	308	1,027	1.6	285
Middlesex, MA	57.0	929.1	0.4	158	1,925	2.0	259

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

			Employment		Ave	rage weekly wage	e ²
County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change
Norfolk, MA	25.7	344.0	-1.4	324	\$1,360	2.6	214
Plymouth, MA	16.5	189.9	-1.2	308	1,075	1.7	274
Suffolk, MA	32.2	700.9	0.8	110	2,351	4.1	87
Worcester, MA	26.6	349.4	-0.1	213 166	1,157	3.4	150
Genesee, MIIngham, MI	7.3 6.6	131.7 152.4	0.3 -0.5	257	921 1,074	4.7 2.8	42 195
Kalamazoo, MI	5.5	121.7	-0.3	231	1,074	0.3	327
Kent, MI	16.2	408.9	-0.5	257	999	2.3	241
Macomb, MI	19.1	325.5	-1.2	308	1,112	-0.4	341
Oakland, MI	43.0	733.3	-1.0	291	1,279	2.3	241
Ottawa, MI	6.3	127.2	0.8	110	955	3.2	165
Saginaw, MI	4.0	81.5	-2.0	345	915	1.8	267
Washtenaw, MlWayne, Ml	9.2 35.6	219.7 722.5	0.0 -0.7	203 272	1,208 1,281	3.2 1.8	165 267
Anoka, MN	7.9	722.5 125.7	-0.7 -0.1	212	1,036	4.6	51
Dakota, MN	10.9	185.8	-0.1	213	1,036	2.5	224
Hennepin, MN	41.7	924.1	-0.1	213	1,583	2.7	201
Olmsted, MN	3.8	100.5	1.6	51	1,243	2.6	214
Ramsey, MN	14.4	328.5	-0.6	263	1,354	-0.5	343
St. Louis, MN	5.5	95.6	-1.3	317	935	2.4	230
Stearns, MN	4.4	85.2	-0.9	287	987	6.4	10
Washington, MN	6.2	86.7	0.7	122	966	1.5	287
Harrison, MS	4.6	86.6	1.2	69	761	1.3	298
Hinds, MS	5.6	118.1	-1.1	300	955	3.7	121
Boone, MO	5.0 6.0	94.6 105.0	0.1 1.4	192 60	909 1,000	6.4 4.1	10 87
Clay, MO	9.5	169.8	0.3	166	859	1.4	291
Jackson, MO	23.1	372.1	0.3	182	1,155	4.0	98
St. Charles, MO	10.1	153.8	2.2	25	993	-0.1	338
St. Louis, MO	41.4	602.0	-0.3	240	1,263	1.7	274
St. Louis City, MO	15.5	226.3	-0.7	272	1,315	2.3	241
Yellowstone, MT	6.6	81.7	1.7	45	953	0.3	327
Douglas, NE	19.1	338.7	0.9	101	1,101	4.1	87
Lancaster, NE	10.1	171.2	0.5	146	919	3.0	176
Clark, NV	58.2	1,028.6	1.1	79 01	1,018	4.1	87
Washoe, NVHillsborough, NH	15.3 12.4	224.4 204.0	1.0 -0.3	91 240	1,027 1,314	4.2 3.6	76 128
Merrimack, NH	5.2	77.1	-0.3	251	1,061	2.4	230
Rockingham, NH	11.2	149.1	0.8	110	1,149	0.8	312
Atlantic, NJ	6.8	126.2	-0.6	263	940	2.7	201
Bergen, NJ	34.0	437.6	0.3	166	1,374	3.2	165
Burlington, NJ	11.4	200.6	0.5	146	1,224	3.8	114
Camden, NJ	12.6	204.8	0.1	192	1,111	3.3	158
Essex, NJ	21.4	344.6	0.2	182	1,578	2.7	201
Gloucester, NJ	6.6	114.9	1.9	35	928	2.5	224
Hudson, NJMercer, NJ	16.2 11.5	272.0 259.0	-0.2 0.6	231 133	1,783 1,681	2.4 2.4	230 230
Middlesex, NJ	23.0	423.3	-0.2	231	1,396	3.6	128
Monmouth, NJ	20.8	260.4	0.5	146	1,169	2.8	195
Morris, NJ	17.5	290.7	-0.1	213	2,091	9.6	3

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

			Employment		Ave	rage weekly wage	9 ²
County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change
Ocean, NJ	14.0	167.0	0.7	122	\$897	2.4	230
Passaic, NJ	13.1	165.8	0.9	101 291	1,070	2.6	214 298
Somerset, NJUnion, NJ	10.5 15.1	186.3 228.5	-1.0 -0.7	291	2,172 1,540	1.3 10.0	296
Bernalillo, NM	20.6	332.7	0.8	110	974	3.7	121
Albany, NY	10.5	229.9	-1.2	308	1,187	4.0	98
Bronx, NY	19.4	323.2	0.6	133	1,108	1.8	267
Broome, NY	4.4	83.6	-1.9	340	927	3.0	176
Dutchess, NY	8.5	111.7	-2.1	349	1,086	1.8	267
Erie, NY	24.7	465.0	-1.0	291	1,048	3.0	176
Kings, NY	67.0	806.8	-0.3	240	975	3.2	165
Monroe, NY	19.1	384.7	-1.1	300	1,050	3.3	158
Nassau, NY	54.9	618.6	-1.1	300	1,259	3.7	121
New York, NY	132.7	2,498.6	0.0	203	3,270	3.5	142
Oneida, NY Onondaga, NY	5.3 12.8	104.2 244.1	-1.0 -0.6	291 263	896 1,052	3.3 2.5	158 224
Orange, NY	10.8	147.4	-0.4	251	969	4.1	87
Queens, NY	54.7	708.5	0.1	192	1,110	0.6	321
Richmond, NY	10.2	130.8	1.8	41	1,024	2.3	241
Rockland, NY	11.3	127.4	0.3	166	1,092	1.4	291
Saratoga, NY	6.1	87.4	0.1	192	1,047	1.7	274
Suffolk, NY	54.2	646.0	-1.7	335	1,196	2.1	256
Westchester, NY	36.6	421.8	-2.0	345	1,683	6.3	13
Buncombe, NC	10.3	132.6	-1.2	308	870	2.4	230
Cabarrus, NC	5.1	77.8	1.7	45	857	4.0	98
Catawba, NCCumberland, NC	4.6 6.5	87.9 120.2	-0.1 -0.5	213 257	851 832	-0.8	347 345
Durham, NC	9.1	219.6	-0.5 2.2	25 <i>1</i> 25	1,564	-0.6 2.7	201
Forsyth, NC	9.8	191.1	0.5	146	1,129	6.3	13
Guilford, NC	15.2	286.0	0.1	192	998	4.2	76
Iredell, NC	5.8	77.5	2.5	15	974	3.2	165
Mecklenburg, NC	41.6	723.4	2.2	25	1,601	5.1	30
New Hanover, NC	9.0	118.0	1.0	91	927	2.2	250
Pitt, NC	3.9	76.9	-1.5	329	921	3.0	176
Wake, NC	38.6	570.8	1.5	54	1,254	4.7	42
Cass, ND	7.5	119.6	1.1	79	1,021	3.5	142
Butler, OHCuyahoga, OH	8.1 36.5	156.6 717.7	0.0 -0.7	203 272	1,054 1,219	3.5 4.1	142 87
Delaware, OH	5.8	87.5	-0.7 -0.1	212	1,219	4.0	98
Franklin, OH	34.3	757.0	0.5	146	1,223	3.3	158
Greene, OH	3.8	76.5	0.8	110	1,114	5.6	21
Hamilton, OH	24.7	514.0	-0.1	213	1,307	1.7	274
Lake, OH	6.4	94.8	-0.4	251	940	1.7	274
Lorain, OH	6.3	95.6	-1.1	300	872	1.2	301
Lucas, OH	10.2	205.0	-0.9	287	1,035	2.8	195
Mahoning, OH	5.9	95.4	-1.3	317	783	1.7	274
Montgomery, OH	12.1	252.5	-0.3	240	992	4.0	98
Stark, OH	8.7	156.0	-1.2	308	846	0.8	312
Summit, OH	14.6 5.3	263.8 96.0	0.0 1.9	203 35	1,022 1,102	2.0 0.2	259
Warren, OH	5.3	96.0	1.9	J 35	1,102	0.2	333

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

			Employment		Ave	rage weekly wage	e ²
County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change
Cleveland, OK	6.1	85.6	3.4	4	\$785	0.8	312
Oklahoma, OK	28.7	459.2	-0.4	251	1,079	-1.7	353
Tulsa, OK	23.0	359.4	-0.1	213	1,072	0.3	327
Clackamas, OR	15.9	168.1	0.7	122	1,089	5.2	28
Deschutes, OR	9.5	85.5	3.5	2	938	5.9	17
Jackson, OR	8.0	90.3	1.4	60	861	5.5	23
Lane, OR	13.0	157.4	0.6	133	883	4.7	42
Marion, OR	11.7	156.9	0.7	122	946	5.2	28
Multnomah, ORWashington, OR	37.1 20.8	518.8 301.1	0.5 -0.1	146 213	1,255 1,524	4.8 2.1	38 256
wasnington, Ok	20.6	301.1	-0.1	213	1,524	2.1	256
Allegheny, PA	35.7	686.3	-0.7	272	1,310	4.5	56
Berks, PA	8.9	174.7	0.6	133	1,026	3.8	114
Bucks, PA	20.5	262.2	0.1	192	1,046	1.9	263
Butler, PA	5.1	86.7 249.8	0.1	192	1,046	1.3	298
Chester, PA Cumberland, PA	15.9 6.6	249.8 135.0	0.4 0.7	158 122	1,536 1,053	1.9 2.7	263 201
Dauphin, PA	7.5	183.7	0.7	182	1,144	3.4	150
Delaware, PA	14.2	223.0	-0.5	257	1,252	-0.3	340
Erie, PA	6.9	120.2	-1.1	300	849	2.0	259
Lackawanna, PA	5.6	95.6	-1.2	308	849	3.5	142
Lancaster, PA	13.9	244.2	1.0	91	940	3.2	165
Lehigh, PA	8.8	192.0	-0.2	231	1,130	0.9	309
Luzerne, PA	7.5	144.7	0.2	182	880	1.7	274
Montgomery, PA	28.1	501.9	0.0	203	1,609	4.4	62
Northampton, PA	6.9	118.6	0.9	101	979	2.7	201
Philadelphia, PA	35.3	702.0	0.8	110	1,393	0.9	309
Washington, PA	5.6	85.5	-2.2	350	1,302	2.8	195
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	130.7	-1.0	291	910	1.0	307
York, PA	9.3	178.1	-0.2	231	963	1.9	263
Kent, RI	5.7	74.0	-2.0	345	1,013	0.4	325
Providence, RI	19.2	285.9	-0.1	213	1,183	3.0	176
Charleston, SC	17.4	256.4	-0.1	213	1,010	-0.2	339
Greenville, SC	15.8	276.1	0.2	182	973	3.0	176
Horry, SC	9.9	129.1	-0.8	281	674	3.7	121
Lexington, SC	7.3	121.7	1.9	35	865	1.5	287
Richland, SC	10.8	222.2	0.4	158	983	1.7	274
Spartanburg, SC	6.8	149.1	0.3	166	928	0.8	312
York, SC	6.7	101.0	2.2	25	996	1.8	267
Minnehaha, SD	7.8	127.7	1.1	79	1,014	4.9	34
Davidson, TN	25.4	513.2	1.8	41	1,282	4.7	42
Hamilton, TN	10.6	206.8	0.4	158	1,031	3.4	150
Knox, TN	13.4	241.4	1.0	91	989	3.8	114
Rutherford, TN	6.3	134.4	1.5	54	947	0.0	336
Shelby, TN	21.6	495.5	-0.3	240	1,117	0.8	312
Williamson, TN	10.0	140.6	2.6	12	1,449	3.7	121
Bell, TX	5.8	121.6	1.4	60	924	0.4	325
Bexar, TX	43.9	874.5 117.2	0.5	146	1,063	3.6	128
Brazoria, TX Brazos, TX	6.2 4.8	117.2	1.0 1.0	91 91	1,187 839	-1.3 4.5	351 56
Cameron, TX	6.7	142.9	1.0	69	666	4.5 3.6	128
See feetnetee at and of table	0.7	142.9	1.2	09	000	3.0	120

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

			Employment		Ave	rage weekly wage	e ²
County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change
Collin, TX	28.6	441.7	2.2	25	\$1,455	4.4	62
Dallas, TX	80.1	1,734.5	2.0	34	1,499	2.4	230
Denton, TX	16.8	265.2 78.6	1.8 -5.5	41	1,026 1,249	4.2	76 341
Ector, TX	4.3 15.7	313.5	0.8	357 110	779	-0.4 2.9	187
Fort Bend, TX	14.9	198.7	2.3	20	1,051	1.2	301
Galveston, TX	6.4	111.9	1.1	79	1,047	4.8	38
Gregg, TX	4.3	75.2	-1.4	324	930	2.2	250
Harris, TX	118.9	2,346.4	0.6	133	1,554	0.2	333
Hidalgo, TX	12.8	270.9	2.5	15	682	2.6	214
Jefferson, TX	5.9	121.9	-1.5	329	1,146	0.9	309
Lubbock, TX	7.9	141.3	0.9	101	877	3.9	109
McLennan, TX	5.5	114.1	1.2	69	927 1,612	4.0	98
Midland, TX Montgomery, TX	6.2 12.7	107.2 196.1	-2.6 1.2	353 69	1,012	-1.5 0.8	352 312
Nueces, TX	8.4	161.3	-1.5	329	972	3.6	128
Potter, TX	4.0	76.8	0.3	166	900	2.2	250
Smith, TX	6.5	105.3	0.3	166	901	2.9	187
Tarrant, TX	46.3	927.1	1.2	69	1,173	2.4	230
Travis, TX	44.7	788.0	2.6	12	1,451	5.5	23
Webb, TX	5.6	103.5	-0.1	213	723	2.7	201
Williamson, TX	12.3	185.8	3.0	7	1,341	7.8	7
Davis, UT	9.1	133.2	3.0	7	926	4.6	51
Salt Lake, UT	49.3	723.3	1.9	35	1,188	5.0	33
Utah, UT	18.3	251.2	1.5	54	993	-3.8	355
Weber, UT Chittenden, VT	6.4 7.2	109.4 99.4	1.0 -2.2	91 350	859 1,136	4.1 2.6	87 214
Arlington, VA	9.2	185.0	-2.2 1.1	79	2,018	2.5	214
Chesterfield, VA	9.4	136.5	1.4	60	972	4.9	34
Fairfax, VA	36.9	619.0	1.1	79	1,914	4.4	62
Henrico, VA	11.9	192.0	0.2	182	1,184	4.4	62
Loudoun, VA	12.9	174.3	1.4	60	1,361	2.3	241
Prince William, VA	9.7	132.3	0.3	166	981	5.4	26
Alexandria City, VA	6.2	88.1	-1.8	338	1,507	0.7	319
Chesapeake City, VA	6.3	104.0	1.7	45	895	4.4	62
Newport News City, VA Norfolk City, VA	4.0	104.2 140.0	0.6 -1.5	133 329	1,062 1,117	-0.8 3.4	347
Richmond City, VA	8.0	157.5	-0.7	272	1,117	4.5	150 56
Virginia Beach City, VA	12.4	175.3	-0.7	240	869	4.3	76
Benton, WA	6.2	90.8	2.7	11	1,141	4.2	76 76
Clark, WA	15.8	164.1	1.1	79	1,108	5.9	17
King, WA	91.1	1,433.5	1.7	45	1,925	4.6	51
Kitsap, WA	7.1	91.8	0.9	101	1,057	6.9	8
Pierce, WA	23.9	318.6	1.7	45	1,066	3.6	128
Snohomish, WA	22.2	293.1	1.2	69	1,264	-3.4	354
Spokane, WA	17.0	229.9	2.1	31	989	2.9	187
Thurston, WAWhatcom, WA	8.9 7.6	118.3 92.1	0.6 0.3	133 166	1,070 987	4.0 2.9	98
vviialCOIII, vvA		1		I I			187
Yakima, WA	8.2	111.3	3.5	2	810	4.7	42

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

			Employment		Average weekly wage ²			
County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-20 ³	Ranking by percent change	
Brown, WI	7.2	156.1	0.0	203	\$1,029	0.6	321	
Dane, WI	16.2	342.8	1.1	79	1,185	-0.5	343	
Milwaukee, WI	27.2	480.6	-1.0	291	1,131	3.0	176	
Outagamie, WI	5.6	107.4	0.1	192	951	0.5	323	
Racine, WI	4.7	73.4	-1.0	291	971	2.6	214	
Waukesha, WI	13.7	241.1	-0.2	231	1,169	0.1	335	
Winnebago, WI	3.9	92.1	0.1	192	1,057	0.3	327	
San Juan, PR	11.3	243.5	1.3	(5)	671	-0.3	(5)	

¹ Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

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 73.7 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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.

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

		Empl	oyment	Average w	eekly wage 1
County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20 ²	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-20 ²
United States ³	10,447.2	147,088.9	0.4	\$1,222	3.3
Private industry	10,145.2	124,839.4	0.3	1,237	3.3
Natural resources and mining	140.4	1,766.7	-2.3	1,341	0.3
Construction	843.8	7,272.0	1.6	1,235	3.5
Manufacturing	358.7	12,653.3	-1.0	1,436	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,950.2	27,192.9	0.4	999	2.8
Information	193.0	2,883.2	0.8	2,655	5.8
Financial activities	933.2	8,328.5	1.3	2,539	4.6
Professional and business services	1,946.4	21,001.1	0.8	1,648	3.4
Education and health services	1,802.7	23,349.0	1.1	995	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	894.7	15,714.1	-2.3	477	3.5
Other services	872.7	4,485.7	-0.2	786	3.6
Government	302.0	22,249.6	0.8	1,136	2.7
Los Angeles, CA	519.4	4,496.6	0.2	1,334	4.2
Private industry	513.1	3,909.7	0.1	1,309	4.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	5.8	5.9	1,146	-3.1
Construction	17.3	148.6	1.1	1,350	4.0
Manufacturing	12.7	336.3	-1.3	1,508	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	59.6	825.9	-0.6	1,093	4.5
Information	13.6	218.4	2.7	2,738	1.1
Financial activities	30.9	221.1	0.8	2,546	5.1
Professional and business services	57.5	627.4	-1.3	1,649	5.6
Education and health services	249.1	843.2	2.6	947	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	40.5	528.4	-2.2	707	4.1
Other services	29.7	152.6	0.7	796	3.5
Government	6.3	586.9	0.4	1,506	4.5
Cook, IL	139.6	2,560.7	-0.6	1,504	2.7
Private industry	138.4	2,262.7	-0.9	1,532	2.7
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.5	18.0	1,210	6.9
Construction	11.2	68.5	-2.9	1,549	1.8
Manufacturing	5.7	183.4	-1.0	1,421	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	28.5	461.6	-0.8	1,150	0.3
Information Financial activities	2.6 14.1	52.7 206.1	-0.8 1.6	2,601 4,178	5.1 2.9
Professional and business services	29.3	467.5	-1.1	1,826	2.4
Education and health services	15.6	454.9	0.5	1,043	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	14.0	268.9	-4.3	551	2.2
Other services	16.4	97.1	-1.9	1,028	4.6
Government	1.3	298.0	1.6	1,288	2.5
New York, NY	132.7	2,498.6	0.0	3,270	3.5
Private industry	131.2	2,263.3	0.0	3,445	3.6
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	25.0	2,757	2.9
Construction	2.4	42.3	-1.9	2,076	2.9
Manufacturing	1.8	20.6	-5.2	1,693	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.6	249.3	-1.3	1,668	4.2
Information	5.7	195.9	2.6	3,811	6.2
Financial activities	19.7	391.1	0.9	9,752	3.1
Professional and business services	29.1	588.9	1.0	2,993	2.9
Education and health services	10.4	374.1	1.3	1,412	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	14.8	289.8	-5.3	964	-0.3
Other services	20.3	105.5	-1.2	1,400	4.6
Government	1.5	235.3	0.0	1,574	1.1

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

		Empl	oyment	Average w	eekly wage 1
County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20 ²	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-20 ²
Hamis TV	440.0	0.040.4	0.0	04.554	0.0
Harris, TX	118.9	2,346.4	0.6	\$1,554	0.2
Private industry	118.4	2,059.9	0.4	1,604	-0.1
Natural resources and mining	1.6	65.0	-4.7	5,302	1.4
Construction	7.8	170.2	0.0	1,539	3.4
Manufacturing Trade, transportation, and utilities	5.0 25.2	176.4 465.9	-1.5 -0.3	1,864 1,442	-3.1 -0.1
Information	1.3	25.7	-0.3	1,442	2.1
Financial activities	12.8	130.6	2.2	2,462	-0.1
Professional and business services	24.0	413.1	2.1	1,989	-1.4
Education and health services	16.9	303.9	1.2	1,083	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	10.7	236.3	-1.8	479	2.4
Other services	11.9	70.0	2.4	903	5.1
Government	0.6	286.5	2.4	1,191	3.2
Maricopa, AZ	109.4	2,094.8	2.5	1,158	3.9
Private industry	108.6	1,875.9	2.6	1,164	3.9
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.1	3.5	1,376	0.8
Construction	8.7	132.8	4.6	1,233	5.2
Manufacturing	3.6	131.7	2.6	1,651	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.3	396.9	2.7	1,042	3.6
Information	2.4	38.6	-0.1	1,849	8.6
Financial activities	14.4	193.5	4.4	1,798	7.6
Professional and business services	27.3	353.0	2.5	1,232	1.7
Education and health services	13.8	337.5	4.0	1,055	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	9.4	230.0	-1.2	543	5.6
Other services	7.1	53.5	1.0	796	2.6
Government	0.7	218.9	1.4	1,112	4.9
Dallas, TX	80.1	1,734.5	2.0	1,499	2.4
Private industry	79.6	1,555.6	2.0	1,530	2.3
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.6	2.1	4,216	-0.8
Construction	4.9	92.7	2.2	1,425	3.0
Manufacturing	2.9	118.3	1.9	1,960	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities Information	16.1 1.5	352.3 46.5	2.0 0.0	1,247 2,832	1.9 2.4
Financial activities	10.0	161.7	2.6	2,543	2.5
Professional and business services	18.2	364.6	3.1	1,705	0.8
Education and health services	10.0	204.8	1.8	1,197	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.3	161.9	-0.3	549	4.6
Other services	7.2	42.5	-1.5	978	2.7
Government	0.5	178.9	2.3	1,235	4.2
Orange, CA	129.7	1,633.7	-0.1	1,335	3.4
Private industry	128.3	1,474.3	-0.3	1,319	3.5
Natural resources and mining	0.2	2.3	-1.6	928	-0.9
Construction	7.9	103.1	-1.1	1,500	4.2
Manufacturing	5.3	157.0	-1.5	1,723	-3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.6	252.2	-0.9	1,160	4.3
Information	1.6	25.6	-2.4	2,572	0.5
Financial activities	13.3	117.0	1.6	2,378	6.7
Professional and business services	24.0	314.2	-1.5	1,570	7.7
Education and health services	39.0	233.0	2.8	1,003	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	10.0	220.2	-1.8	538	4.5
Other services	7.9	49.2	4.3	746	-1.6
Government	1.4	159.4	1.3	1,484	2.8

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

		Empl	oyment	Average w	veekly wage ¹
County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20 ²	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-20 ²
San Diego, CA	118.4	1,486.2	0.7	\$1,315	5.6
Private industry	116.4	1,243.8	0.7	1,305	5.8
Natural resources and mining	0.7	9.9	5.3	782	2.4
Construction	8.1	81.7	0.3	1,345	5.1
Manufacturing	3.6	118.0	1.2	2,029	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.5	218.1	-0.6	1,019	6.7
Information	1.4	23.3	-0.8	2,074	4.3
Financial activities	11.5	76.5	1.9	1,923	7.6
Professional and business services	21.5	254.5	1.9	1,930	8.4
Education and health services	36.0	216.2	2.8	1,016	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	9.4	192.2	-2.6	536	2.5
Other services	8.3	52.2	-0.3	670	3.4
Government	2.0	242.4	0.6	1,368	4.5
King, WA	91.1	1,433.5	1.7	1,925	4.6
Private industry	90.4	1,257.0	1.6	1,980	4.6
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.9	2.4	1,214	0.4
Construction	7.0	75.1	1.9	1,568	5.8
Manufacturing	2.5	101.8	-4.0	1,894	-13.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.7	279.1	3.3	1,864	4.1
Information	2.7	126.3	7.9	5,194	8.3
Financial activities	7.2	69.9	1.8	2,425	5.2
Professional and business services	19.0	238.2	3.0	2,113	4.0
Education and health services	21.1	180.4	0.7	1,116	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.6	135.4	-4.0	617	4.6
Other services	9.3	47.9	1.0	1,000	7.1
Government	0.6	176.5	2.6	1,534	4.1
Miami-Dade, FL	104.9	1,167.5	0.0	1,158	2.8
Private industry	104.5	1,026.4	-0.1	1,137	2.9
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.2	-2.3	655	3.6
Construction	7.4	52.7	0.1	1,082	5.4
Manufacturing	2.8	41.3	0.4	998	-10.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.4	287.3	-0.7	1,065	4.2
Information	1.6	18.8	-1.4	2,051	3.2
Financial activities	11.2	76.7	0.0	2,285	5.9
Professional and business services	24.0	166.4	1.4	1,345	0.6
Education and health services	11.6	188.6	1.4	1,035	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	7.7	142.4	-3.4	667	5.5
Other services	9.0	38.7	-1.6	699	-4.0
Government	0.3	141.1	0.2	1,310	2.5

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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.

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.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2020

		Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
State	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-20
United States ²	10,447.2	147,088.9	0.4	\$1,222	3.3
Alabama	132.6	1,983.8	0.3	974	3.2
Alaska	22.6	312.8	-0.1	1,130	2.1
Arizona	170.4	2,957.2	1.9	1,098	4.4
Arkansas	93.6	1,220.5	0.2	922	3.0
California	1,631.1	17,570.5	0.8	1,459	4.2
Colorado	214.5	2,725.2	1.2	1,284	4.3
Connecticut	124.1	1,639.4	-0.7	1,510	1.5
Delaware	34.6	443.7	-0.3	1,251	1.7
District of Columbia	42.3	778.1	0.6	1,994	3.8
Florida	740.5	8,975.1	0.8	1,051	3.6
Georgia	301.5	4,522.2	0.9	1,159	3.4
Hawaii	45.4	655.5	-1.0	1,033	3.0
Idaho	66.8	755.2	3.1	864	4.2
Illinois	381.5	5,872.9	-0.7	1,302	2.3
Indiana	171.1	3,028.5	-1.0	994	3.2
lowa	104.8	1,523.4	-0.2	978	3.7
Kansas	89.8	1,383.3	0.2	969	3.2
Kentucky	124.0 137.4	1,884.9 1,897.0	0.1 -1.3	943 969	2.5 1.7
Louisiana Maine	53.9	601.0	0.1	955	4.0
waire	55.9	601.0	0.1	900	4.0
Maryland	175.7	2,661.5	-0.4	1,277	4.1
Massachusetts	263.3	3,565.1	-0.2	1,605	3.0
Michigan	267.0	4,281.4	-0.6	1,103	2.3
Minnesota	183.9	2,838.2	-0.1	1,235	2.7
Mississippi	73.9	1,128.1	-0.2	801	2.8
Missouri Montana	214.8 50.6	2,795.7 465.2	0.3 1.5	1,016 869	3.0 3.1
Nebraska	72.3	972.4	0.8	956	4.1
Nevada	86.1	1,410.8	1.3	1,033	4.2
New Hampshire	54.3	657.0	0.2	1,194	3.3
New Jersey	285.8	4,052.7	0.4	1,455	3.9
New Mexico	64.0	835.6	0.9	923	3.7
New York	657.2	9,415.7	-0.3	1,693	3.3
North Carolina	296.0	4,501.1	0.9	1,094	4.1
North Dakota	32.2	414.3	0.0	1,046	2.4
Ohio	304.4	5,349.6	-0.3	1,063	2.9
Oklahoma	112.8	1,598.0	-1.3	949	-0.5
Oregon	162.4	1,938.9	0.7	1,103	4.2
Pennsylvania	363.5	5,851.3	0.0	1,177	2.7
Rhode Island	39.5	473.9	-0.2	1,132	2.7
South Carolina	142.7	2,112.8	0.1	922	2.2
South Dakota	34.7	420.6	0.4	901	4.2
Tennessee	171.2	3,033.5	1.0	1,027	3.1
Texas	725.7	12,626.2	1.2	1,232	2.4
Utah	109.8	1,526.8	1.8	1,026	3.2
Vermont	26.1	303.9	-1.8	980	3.3
Virginia	282.9	3,921.0	0.6	1,233	4.0
Washington	255.6	3,427.3	1.7	1,414	3.8
West Virginia	51.2	674.9	-1.8	904	0.9
Wisconsin	178.2	2,836.5	-0.2	1,008	1.7

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

		Employment		Average weekly wage 1	
State	Establishments, first quarter 2020 (thousands)	March 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2019-20	First quarter 2020	Percent change, first quarter 2019-20
Wyoming	27.2	268.5	-0.5	\$955	0.6
Puerto RicoVirgin Islands	47.5 3.3	886.4 40.1	1.0 5.7	551 1,046	0.0 6.3

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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