NEWS RELEASE
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For release 10:00 a.m. (EST), Wednesday, November 20, 2019 **USDL-19-2050**

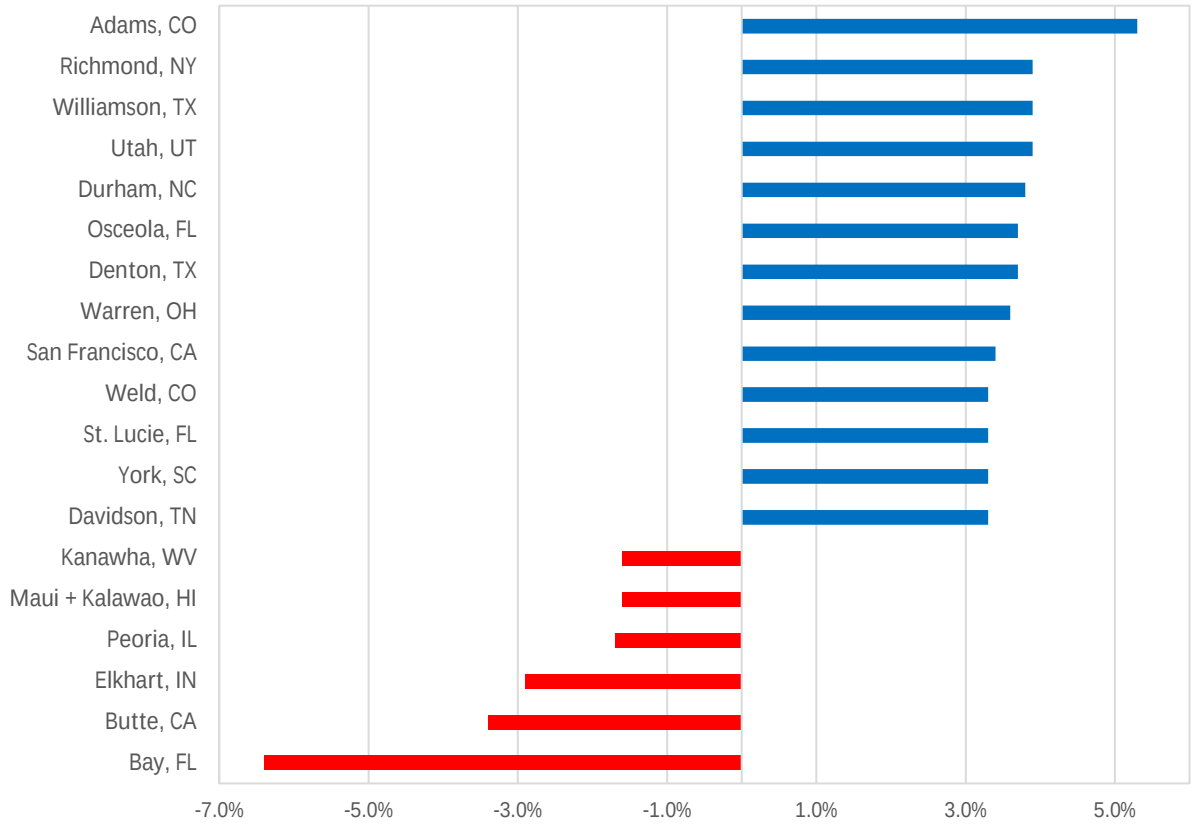
Technical Information: (202) 691-6567 • QCEWInfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cew
Media Contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES – SECOND QUARTER 2019

From June 2018 to June 2019, **employment** increased in 279 of the 355 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In June 2019, national employment (as measured by the QCEW program) increased to 149.1 million, a 1.1 percent increase over the year. Adams, CO, had the largest over-the-year increase in employment with a gain of 5.3 percent. Employment data in this release are presented for June 2019, and average weekly wage data are presented for second quarter 2019.

Among the 355 largest counties, 347 had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. In the second quarter of 2019, average weekly wages for the nation increased to $1,095, a 3.8 percent increase over the year. Benton, AR, had the largest second quarter over-the-year wage gain at 16.3 percent. (See table 1.)

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



Large County Employment in June 2019

Adams, CO, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (5.3 percent). Within Adams, the largest employment increase occurred in trade, transportation, and utilities, which gained 3,592 jobs over the year (6.4 percent).

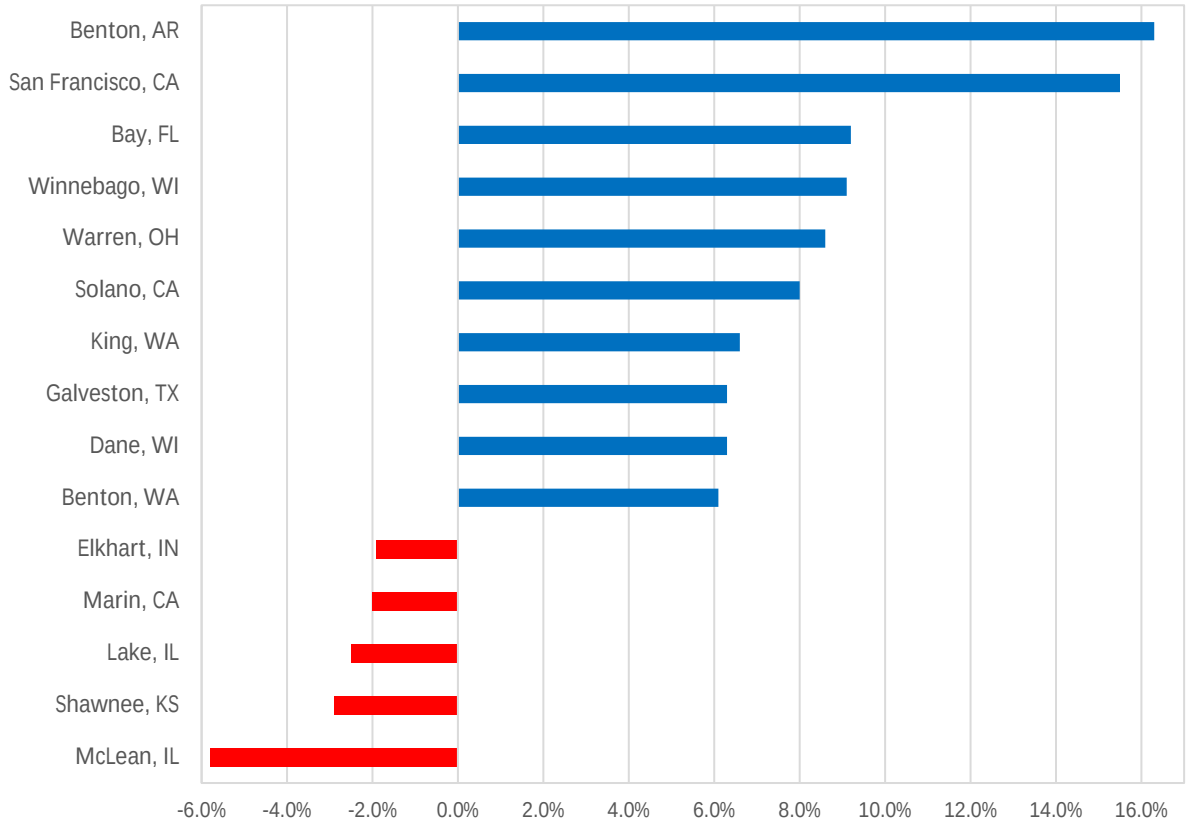
Bay, FL, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment, with a loss of 6.4 percent. Within Bay, leisure and hospitality had the largest employment decrease with a loss of 2,572 jobs (-15.5 percent).

Large County Average Weekly Wage in Second Quarter 2019

Benton, AR, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages (16.3 percent). Within Benton, an average weekly wage gain of $557 (35.0 percent) in professional and business services made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages.

McLean, IL, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 5.8 percent. Within McLean, financial activities had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage decrease of $321 (-17.8 percent) over the year.

Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wage, second quarter 2018 to second 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 June 2019, Maricopa, AZ, had the largest over-the-year employment percentage gain among the 10 largest counties (3.1 percent). Within Maricopa, education and health services had the largest employment increase with a gain of 12,096 jobs (4.0 percent). (See table 2.)

In second quarter 2019, King, WA, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (6.6 percent). Within King, information had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage increase of $378 (11.1 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. June 2019 employment and second 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.

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

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

The County Employment and Wages news release for third quarter 2019 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, February 20, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

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	· Count of UI administrative records submitted by 10.2 million establishments in first quarter of 2019	· Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 8.2 million private-sector employers	· Sample survey: 689,000 establishments
Coverage	· UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws	· UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: · UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers · Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	· Quarterly – Within 5 months after the end of each quarter	· Quarterly – 7 months after the end of each quarter	· Monthly – Usually the 3rd Friday after the end of the week including the 12th of the month
Use of UI file	· Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	· Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	· Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	· Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, metropolitan statistical area (MSA), state, and national levels by detailed industry	· Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level · Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level	· Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	· 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 10.0 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 jobholders) 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, semimonthly, monthly).

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

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

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records and reflect the number of establishments that exist in a county or industry at a point in time. Establishments can move in or out of a county or industry for a number of reasons that reflect economic events or administrative changes. For example, economic change would come from a firm relocating into the county; administrative change would come from a company correcting its county designation.

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, second quarter 2019

County[1]	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change
United States[4]	10,252.0	149,089.2	1.1	-	$1,095	3.8	-
Jefferson, AL	19.2	354.6	0.8	184	1,062	2.6	258
Madison, AL	10.0	205.9	2.3	54	1,153	4.7	53
Mobile, AL	10.3	172.0	0.4	236	904	3.3	187
Montgomery, AL	6.4	131.5	-0.5	317	891	3.6	156
Shelby, AL	5.9	85.5	-0.2	298	1,013	3.1	210
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.6	96.1	2.9	26	883	2.7	253
Anchorage, AK	8.3	150.3	-0.3	308	1,143	3.4	176
Maricopa, AZ	105.5	2,010.9	3.1	17	1,056	3.8	133
Pima, AZ	19.3	370.6	1.0	160	917	3.7	148
Benton, AR	6.8	122.3	1.6	102	1,197	16.3	1
Pulaski, AR	14.6	254.0	0.7	197	949	3.2	200
Washington, AR	6.3	109.6	0.9	174	904	4.0	110
Alameda, CA	65.7	797.9	0.4	236	1,495	5.7	15
Butte, CA	8.6	81.2	-3.4	354	843	5.8	12
Contra Costa, CA	33.7	372.3	0.1	269	1,332	4.6	66
Fresno, CA	37.6	406.8	1.3	131	875	5.7	15
Kern, CA	20.9	334.4	1.9	78	912	4.7	53
Los Angeles, CA	508.5	4,495.1	1.1	150	1,225	4.2	95
Marin, CA	12.6	117.6	0.6	209	1,393	-2.0	352
Merced, CA	6.8	83.2	1.9	78	810	2.4	272
Monterey, CA	14.3	214.8	1.1	150	925	2.3	280
Napa, CA	6.0	82.3	1.4	120	1,086	4.3	87
Orange, CA	126.3	1,656.4	1.6	102	1,193	2.9	232
Placer, CA	13.8	173.2	2.0	69	1,082	3.6	156
Riverside, CA	68.3	759.8	2.3	54	880	3.3	187
Sacramento, CA	61.1	677.9	1.8	84	1,185	3.9	123
San Bernardino, CA	62.8	768.4	2.0	69	922	4.8	48
San Diego, CA	115.5	1,491.0	1.2	140	1,189	4.7	53
San Francisco, CA	61.8	761.0	3.4	9	2,430	15.5	2
San Joaquin, CA	18.6	260.2	2.5	42	933	5.3	25
San Luis Obispo, CA	10.6	122.4	1.9	78	950	4.7	53
San Mateo, CA	29.0	416.7	2.6	36	2,373	1.1	338
Santa Barbara, CA	15.8	210.5	2.4	45	1,050	1.7	327
Santa Clara, CA	74.9	1,123.2	1.8	84	2,612	1.5	333
Santa Cruz, CA	9.7	112.2	2.3	54	1,008	2.3	280
Solano, CA	11.9	144.8	0.4	236	1,163	8.0	6
Sonoma, CA	20.5	212.3	0.0	280	1,070	5.4	21
Stanislaus, CA	16.3	194.8	1.0	160	929	4.9	46
Tulare, CA	11.4	171.5	0.5	224	781	5.8	12
Ventura, CA	28.0	334.3	1.0	160	1,069	3.2	200
Yolo, CA	7.0	108.4	1.2	140	1,178	3.3	187
Adams, CO	11.5	227.2	5.3	1	1,065	4.5	71
Arapahoe, CO	22.6	337.8	1.2	140	1,244	3.9	123
Boulder, CO	15.9	190.3	2.7	32	1,306	5.7	15
Denver, CO	34.2	532.4	1.5	113	1,338	5.3	25
Douglas, CO	12.6	133.4	2.3	54	1,246	5.8	12
El Paso, CO	20.6	285.7	2.4	45	976	3.8	133
Jefferson, CO	20.7	246.4	1.4	120	1,125	4.1	102
Larimer, CO	12.6	167.8	1.6	102	977	5.2	30
Weld, CO	7.7	114.7	3.3	10	1,001	5.0	39

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT	36.8	425.3	-0.7	330	$1,572	5.5	20
Hartford, CT	29.2	516.5	-0.7	330	1,260	3.3	187
New Haven, CT	25.2	368.4	-0.9	336	1,101	3.0	220
New London, CT	7.7	125.2	-1.1	340	1,056	4.0	110
New Castle, DE	20.9	293.3	0.6	209	1,177	3.2	200
Sussex, DE	7.4	89.1	2.6	36	776	4.0	110
Washington, DC	40.3	780.3	0.5	224	1,778	3.8	133
Alachua, FL	7.5	131.7	1.1	150	925	5.2	30
Bay, FL	5.8	75.7	-6.4	355	841	9.2	3
Brevard, FL	16.5	221.4	2.7	32	995	4.7	53
Broward, FL	71.5	813.1	0.8	184	1,013	1.7	327
Collier, FL	15.0	142.4	2.0	69	950	2.2	290
Duval, FL	30.7	520.6	1.8	84	1,003	2.8	243
Escambia, FL	8.4	137.3	1.9	78	844	4.3	87
Hillsborough, FL	45.0	694.9	2.7	32	1,040	3.7	148
Lake, FL	8.7	96.6	2.1	63	756	3.6	156
Lee, FL	23.5	259.1	2.1	63	889	2.9	232
Leon, FL	8.9	150.5	1.0	160	864	2.7	253
Manatee, FL	11.6	125.3	3.0	21	840	1.2	336
Marion, FL	8.8	104.5	1.9	78	759	2.7	253
Miami-Dade, FL	101.7	1,141.3	1.6	102	1,052	5.0	39
Okaloosa, FL	6.7	85.3	1.4	120	932	5.0	39
Orange, FL	44.9	857.2	2.2	60	956	4.1	102
Osceola, FL	7.6	96.9	3.7	6	750	2.7	253
Palm Beach, FL	58.4	607.5	1.6	102	1,057	4.1	102
Pasco, FL	11.5	115.2	2.1	63	788	4.0	110
Pinellas, FL	34.5	438.0	0.6	209	948	4.1	102
Polk, FL	14.2	220.9	3.1	17	842	5.1	36
St. Johns, FL	7.9	77.3	2.2	60	845	1.7	327
St. Lucie, FL	6.9	76.3	3.3	10	846	5.0	39
Sarasota, FL	16.5	167.7	0.5	224	893	2.8	243
Seminole, FL	15.6	199.3	2.4	45	950	3.1	210
Volusia, FL	15.0	170.0	0.0	280	796	3.2	200
Bibb, GA	4.3	82.3	-1.3	343	829	3.4	176
Chatham, GA	8.1	159.1	1.3	131	905	2.0	303
Clayton, GA	4.1	123.3	0.3	249	1,062	3.9	123
Cobb, GA	21.9	374.1	1.5	113	1,112	4.6	66
DeKalb, GA	17.8	302.3	0.4	236	1,097	4.2	95
Forsyth, GA	6.0	78.2	2.5	42	955	3.4	176
Fulton, GA	43.8	905.4	2.4	45	1,404	4.0	110
Gwinnett, GA	25.5	360.2	1.0	160	1,018	4.6	66
Hall, GA	4.6	89.3	2.0	69	936	3.5	166
Muscogee, GA	4.5	93.9	-0.6	327	823	3.3	187
Richmond, GA	4.5	103.9	-0.2	298	883	2.9	232
Honolulu, HI	27.2	463.9	-1.4	347	1,039	3.5	166
Maui + Kalawao, HI	6.6	80.1	-1.6	350	889	4.3	87
Ada, ID	17.3	254.9	3.0	21	949	2.8	243
Champaign, IL	4.1	91.5	1.1	150	943	3.6	156
Cook, IL	139.2	2,635.8	0.5	224	1,251	2.5	266
DuPage, IL	34.7	630.1	-0.2	298	1,199	3.3	187

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change
Kane, IL	12.7	218.3	0.0	280	$947	2.8	243
Lake, IL	20.3	350.0	-0.2	298	1,370	-2.5	353
McHenry, IL	7.9	99.3	-1.4	347	867	3.8	133
McLean, IL	3.4	82.3	-0.1	291	950	-5.8	355
Madison, IL	5.4	100.8	-1.0	338	847	2.8	243
Peoria, IL	4.2	105.4	-1.7	352	1,057	0.5	346
St. Clair, IL	5.0	91.9	-0.7	330	854	3.4	176
Sangamon, IL	4.8	130.9	-0.2	298	1,044	3.3	187
Will, IL	15.1	251.5	1.3	131	920	2.3	280
Winnebago, IL	5.9	127.8	-1.5	349	893	3.1	210
Allen, IN	9.0	192.6	1.5	113	883	2.6	258
Elkhart, IN	4.8	136.0	-2.9	353	922	-1.9	351
Hamilton, IN	9.7	147.1	2.0	69	1,009	3.3	187
Lake, IN	10.3	190.3	0.5	224	904	3.0	220
Marion, IN	24.3	606.9	0.7	197	1,082	3.1	210
St. Joseph, IN	5.8	125.6	1.1	150	878	3.1	210
Tippecanoe, IN	3.5	85.2	0.2	261	934	4.5	71
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	109.5	-0.4	313	872	5.4	21
Johnson, IA	4.4	83.6	-0.7	330	991	1.0	340
Linn, IA	7.0	133.6	0.1	269	1,020	1.2	336
Polk, IA	18.1	307.3	0.6	209	1,059	1.0	340
Scott, IA	5.8	93.3	0.3	249	867	3.0	220
Johnson, KS	23.5	355.7	0.8	184	1,106	3.7	148
Sedgwick, KS	12.5	257.6	2.6	36	904	2.4	272
Shawnee, KS	5.0	96.9	0.8	184	874	-2.9	354
Wyandotte, KS	3.4	89.7	-1.0	338	1,059	5.0	39
Boone, KY	4.4	95.3	1.3	131	941	3.9	123
Fayette, KY	11.1	196.4	1.3	131	959	2.6	258
Jefferson, KY	25.4	473.2	0.2	261	1,063	3.0	220
Caddo, LA	7.4	111.0	-1.3	343	858	2.0	303
Calcasieu, LA	5.5	103.6	-0.6	327	961	3.4	176
East Baton Rouge, LA	16.2	260.6	-0.7	330	1,016	3.0	220
Jefferson, LA	14.3	190.2	0.0	280	971	3.6	156
Lafayette, LA	10.0	130.1	0.6	209	899	2.3	280
Orleans, LA	13.4	198.7	2.1	63	987	2.2	290
St. Tammany, LA	8.7	90.9	2.6	36	899	3.3	187
Cumberland, ME	14.0	191.1	0.3	249	980	4.3	87
Anne Arundel, MD	15.3	276.7	0.0	280	1,159	4.7	53
Baltimore, MD	21.4	384.3	0.4	236	1,076	3.5	166
Frederick, MD	6.5	106.9	1.7	97	988	3.6	156
Harford, MD	5.9	95.8	-0.5	317	1,032	3.8	133
Howard, MD	10.1	177.1	1.0	160	1,316	3.7	148
Montgomery, MD	33.0	479.5	0.1	269	1,421	2.2	290
Prince George's, MD	16.3	324.6	1.8	84	1,137	2.2	290
Baltimore City, MD	13.7	344.2	-0.3	308	1,282	4.8	48
Barnstable, MA	9.7	108.4	-0.3	308	926	3.5	166
Bristol, MA	18.1	232.9	-0.1	291	1,015	4.2	95
Essex, MA	27.3	332.4	-0.3	308	1,156	-0.7	350
Hampden, MA	18.9	213.3	0.8	184	932	2.1	297
Middlesex, MA	56.9	950.5	1.6	102	1,650	5.2	30

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change
Norfolk, MA	25.7	360.3	0.1	269	$1,265	4.1	102
Plymouth, MA	16.6	202.6	0.6	209	1,039	3.0	220
Suffolk, MA	31.8	701.8	2.4	45	1,800	5.3	25
Worcester, MA	26.6	355.5	0.4	236	1,068	2.6	258
Genesee, MI	7.3	137.9	0.1	269	874	2.0	303
Ingham, MI	6.5	153.0	0.2	261	1,041	3.8	133
Kalamazoo, MI	5.4	122.4	-0.1	291	1,002	3.5	166
Kent, MI	16.0	414.5	0.1	269	932	3.3	187
Macomb, MI	18.9	334.9	-0.5	317	1,052	2.3	280
Oakland, MI	42.6	758.9	0.3	249	1,181	1.6	332
Ottawa, MI	6.2	130.6	-0.5	317	905	2.6	258
Saginaw, MI	4.0	85.1	0.0	280	868	3.8	133
Washtenaw, MI	9.1	215.5	1.1	150	1,157	2.7	253
Wayne, MI	34.8	738.3	0.3	249	1,143	2.1	297
Anoka, MN	7.8	130.1	0.9	174	1,042	2.8	243
Dakota, MN	10.7	194.3	1.0	160	1,064	2.2	290
Hennepin, MN	41.6	945.3	1.2	140	1,345	1.9	316
Olmsted, MN	3.8	101.4	-0.3	308	1,160	3.1	210
Ramsey, MN	14.4	337.5	0.8	184	1,188	3.7	148
St. Louis, MN	5.4	100.8	-0.1	291	916	3.0	220
Stearns, MN	4.4	88.5	0.2	261	889	2.5	266
Washington, MN	6.1	90.3	0.7	197	931	2.4	272
Harrison, MS	4.6	87.8	0.9	174	747	1.9	316
Hinds, MS	5.7	120.0	-0.2	298	879	2.0	303
Boone, MO	4.9	94.1	0.4	236	881	5.3	25
Clay, MO	5.8	106.1	-0.5	317	943	3.3	187
Greene, MO	9.3	170.3	1.9	78	837	1.5	333
Jackson, MO	22.4	379.1	0.9	174	1,095	3.4	176
St. Charles, MO	9.8	153.1	1.8	84	887	4.5	71
St. Louis, MO	40.2	611.5	-0.5	317	1,137	-0.3	348
St. Louis City, MO	15.0	229.2	-0.4	313	1,151	3.6	156
Yellowstone, MT	6.6	82.8	0.3	249	921	2.3	280
Douglas, NE	19.1	342.7	0.3	249	1,002	4.4	79
Lancaster, NE	10.2	172.1	0.0	280	863	1.9	316
Clark, NV	57.0	1,022.8	2.8	29	943	3.1	210
Washoe, NV	15.3	227.3	2.0	69	979	3.7	148
Hillsborough, NH	12.3	208.3	0.8	184	1,172	4.0	110
Merrimack, NH	5.3	78.9	0.4	236	998	1.1	338
Rockingham, NH	11.2	154.5	0.5	224	1,082	5.0	39
Atlantic, NJ	6.6	136.8	0.7	197	899	-0.6	349
Bergen, NJ	33.3	451.4	0.6	209	1,234	2.9	232
Burlington, NJ	11.1	207.0	0.6	209	1,088	2.0	303
Camden, NJ	12.2	208.5	-0.1	291	1,046	3.6	156
Essex, NJ	20.9	349.8	0.8	184	1,305	3.3	187
Gloucester, NJ	6.4	114.8	2.4	45	910	2.0	303
Hudson, NJ	15.4	271.1	1.3	131	1,426	1.8	321
Mercer, NJ	11.3	262.7	0.7	197	1,347	2.8	243
Middlesex, NJ	22.6	434.3	0.3	249	1,233	3.2	200
Monmouth, NJ	20.4	275.6	0.3	249	1,041	2.1	297
Morris, NJ	17.2	299.7	0.2	261	1,544	2.9	232

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change
Ocean, NJ	13.7	182.6	2.0	69	$848	2.5	266
Passaic, NJ	12.6	167.8	-0.1	291	1,027	2.3	280
Somerset, NJ	10.3	194.2	0.0	280	1,626	4.4	79
Union, NJ	14.6	230.8	0.0	280	1,313	3.4	176
Bernalillo, NM	19.7	332.9	0.8	184	921	4.0	110
Albany, NY	10.2	234.8	-0.9	336	1,181	3.5	166
Bronx, NY	18.7	325.0	0.8	184	1,117	5.7	15
Broome, NY	4.4	87.6	-0.5	317	894	3.5	166
Dutchess, NY	8.3	114.7	0.1	269	1,076	3.2	200
Erie, NY	24.1	476.7	-0.2	298	986	3.9	123
Kings, NY	62.8	794.6	0.5	224	955	4.5	71
Monroe, NY	18.6	396.0	0.6	209	1,009	2.1	297
Nassau, NY	53.3	642.2	-0.6	327	1,216	3.4	176
New York, NY	126.1	2,532.1	1.1	150	2,109	4.3	87
Oneida, NY	5.2	107.3	0.2	261	870	4.8	48
Onondaga, NY	12.6	253.7	1.4	120	1,003	2.3	280
Orange, NY	10.4	150.7	1.3	131	963	2.6	258
Queens, NY	52.6	720.6	1.6	102	1,088	2.4	272
Richmond, NY	9.8	128.6	3.9	2	1,034	3.7	148
Rockland, NY	10.8	132.0	2.2	60	1,038	1.8	321
Saratoga, NY	5.9	92.3	-1.2	341	1,040	4.0	110
Suffolk, NY	52.7	688.5	-0.4	313	1,157	2.0	303
Westchester, NY	35.6	440.4	-0.1	291	1,417	4.7	53
Buncombe, NC	9.7	134.9	1.8	84	840	4.5	71
Cabarrus, NC	4.9	77.2	2.8	29	802	4.4	79
Catawba, NC	4.5	89.1	0.1	269	829	2.1	297
Cumberland, NC	6.2	121.3	0.6	209	853	4.0	110
Durham, NC	8.6	211.5	3.8	5	1,312	4.5	71
Forsyth, NC	9.3	191.3	1.6	102	944	1.8	321
Guilford, NC	14.6	284.6	0.8	184	948	5.2	30
Mecklenburg, NC	39.0	717.6	3.0	21	1,225	2.0	303
New Hanover, NC	8.5	118.7	2.4	45	873	5.4	21
Pitt, NC	3.8	77.1	1.0	160	863	4.0	110
Wake, NC	36.0	581.5	2.4	45	1,143	3.8	133
Cass, ND	7.4	121.3	2.1	63	994	4.4	79
Butler, OH	8.0	158.0	1.2	140	939	4.2	95
Cuyahoga, OH	36.2	739.0	0.4	236	1,082	2.3	280
Delaware, OH	5.6	91.8	0.6	209	1,047	4.7	53
Franklin, OH	33.6	765.2	0.8	184	1,060	3.5	166
Greene, OH	3.7	76.1	1.8	84	1,117	4.7	53
Hamilton, OH	24.2	527.5	0.7	197	1,158	4.7	53
Lake, OH	6.3	98.9	1.1	150	894	4.4	79
Lorain, OH	6.2	100.9	0.6	209	825	2.2	290
Lucas, OH	10.2	211.4	1.4	120	905	3.2	200
Mahoning, OH	5.9	98.4	-1.3	343	755	3.0	220
Montgomery, OH	12.0	257.6	0.2	261	923	2.9	232
Stark, OH	8.6	160.7	-0.4	313	806	3.2	200
Summit, OH	14.4	269.4	0.1	269	947	3.2	200
Warren, OH	5.2	99.8	3.6	8	998	8.6	5
Cleveland, OK	6.0	82.1	1.7	97	800	3.0	220

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change
Oklahoma, OK	28.3	463.8	0.9	174	$1,000	3.0	220
Tulsa, OK	22.7	362.6	1.1	150	964	2.4	272
Clackamas, OR	15.6	171.7	1.8	84	1,030	2.6	258
Deschutes, OR	9.3	87.4	2.6	36	900	4.8	48
Jackson, OR	7.9	90.9	0.1	269	848	5.7	15
Lane, OR	12.8	159.2	0.3	249	856	2.8	243
Marion, OR	11.5	161.5	1.0	160	922	3.9	123
Multnomah, OR	36.6	520.6	1.8	84	1,164	4.9	46
Washington, OR	20.5	304.7	1.5	113	1,364	1.8	321
Allegheny, PA	35.7	710.1	0.4	236	1,168	3.8	133
Berks, PA	9.0	177.1	1.0	160	969	1.7	327
Bucks, PA	20.3	274.7	1.4	120	996	2.5	266
Butler, PA	5.1	88.8	0.7	197	994	2.1	297
Chester, PA	15.8	256.0	0.9	174	1,387	3.0	220
Cumberland, PA	6.6	137.0	1.2	140	1,009	4.1	102
Dauphin, PA	7.5	190.2	1.4	120	1,065	5.2	30
Delaware, PA	14.2	228.0	0.7	197	1,128	3.9	123
Erie, PA	7.0	123.6	0.1	269	812	2.3	280
Lackawanna, PA	5.6	97.9	-1.2	341	821	2.0	303
Lancaster, PA	13.8	247.7	1.0	160	904	5.2	30
Lehigh, PA	8.9	197.7	0.8	184	1,036	4.1	102
Luzerne, PA	7.5	145.7	-0.5	317	856	2.0	303
Montgomery, PA	27.9	510.2	1.2	140	1,297	4.0	110
Northampton, PA	6.9	119.1	2.4	45	930	3.8	133
Philadelphia, PA	35.0	697.4	1.5	113	1,251	3.8	133
Washington, PA	5.6	90.6	0.5	224	1,050	4.1	102
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	135.9	0.5	224	870	3.0	220
York, PA	9.2	180.5	-0.2	298	952	3.5	166
Kent, RI	5.6	77.9	0.5	224	934	2.4	272
Providence, RI	18.9	290.0	0.3	249	1,065	3.1	210
Charleston, SC	16.9	262.8	2.0	69	964	4.7	53
Greenville, SC	15.2	280.8	1.4	120	934	2.5	266
Horry, SC	9.7	141.2	0.4	236	649	3.8	133
Lexington, SC	7.1	121.5	0.9	174	816	4.2	95
Richland, SC	10.7	223.5	0.0	280	901	2.9	232
Spartanburg, SC	6.6	146.5	2.5	42	915	5.9	11
York, SC	6.4	100.9	3.3	10	873	3.8	133
Minnehaha, SD	7.6	130.1	1.2	140	935	4.4	79
Davidson, TN	24.5	514.7	3.3	10	1,124	3.9	123
Hamilton, TN	10.2	208.4	1.4	120	946	1.9	316
Knox, TN	13.0	239.6	0.6	209	921	0.1	347
Rutherford, TN	6.1	134.1	2.3	54	961	2.9	232
Shelby, TN	21.1	504.8	0.7	197	1,090	5.1	36
Williamson, TN	9.6	140.5	3.2	14	1,263	4.5	71
Bell, TX	5.7	120.8	1.0	160	931	3.4	176
Bexar, TX	43.1	876.3	1.5	113	990	5.4	21
Brazoria, TX	6.1	116.6	2.7	32	1,098	2.0	303
Brazos, TX	4.7	104.6	3.0	21	803	1.0	340
Cameron, TX	6.6	142.2	1.0	160	659	4.6	66
Collin, TX	27.2	432.5	2.6	36	1,258	1.7	327

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change
Dallas, TX	78.8	1,737.1	2.1	63	$1,304	4.8	48
Denton, TX	16.1	257.7	3.7	6	971	2.4	272
Ector, TX	4.2	80.5	1.2	140	1,219	3.9	123
El Paso, TX	15.6	308.5	1.0	160	756	3.1	210
Fort Bend, TX	14.3	197.4	3.2	14	980	3.2	200
Galveston, TX	6.3	112.5	1.4	120	972	6.3	8
Harris, TX	117.3	2,349.3	1.7	97	1,306	2.8	243
Hidalgo, TX	12.7	265.1	1.7	97	657	2.0	303
Jefferson, TX	5.9	122.4	-0.2	298	1,061	2.0	303
Lubbock, TX	7.8	141.2	0.9	174	850	1.0	340
McLennan, TX	5.4	113.9	1.1	150	875	0.7	344
Midland, TX	6.0	108.6	3.1	17	1,450	4.3	87
Montgomery, TX	12.2	192.2	3.0	21	1,073	0.6	345
Nueces, TX	8.3	165.2	0.4	236	925	3.4	176
Potter, TX	4.0	76.9	0.7	197	887	2.5	266
Smith, TX	6.4	103.5	0.5	224	883	2.8	243
Tarrant, TX	45.2	920.9	1.2	140	1,078	3.9	123
Travis, TX	43.2	779.6	3.2	14	1,292	4.4	79
Webb, TX	5.6	104.2	1.8	84	697	1.8	321
Williamson, TX	11.8	182.8	3.9	2	1,066	5.3	25
Davis, UT	9.0	134.5	2.3	54	903	4.0	110
Salt Lake, UT	48.3	723.8	2.9	26	1,055	4.6	66
Utah, UT	17.6	251.2	3.9	2	893	3.6	156
Weber, UT	6.4	109.4	3.1	17	813	2.9	232
Chittenden, VT	7.1	103.6	0.4	236	1,039	1.9	316
Arlington, VA	9.2	183.9	1.8	84	1,704	2.9	232
Chesterfield, VA	9.5	138.2	0.9	174	910	2.9	232
Fairfax, VA	37.0	629.7	1.6	102	1,647	4.5	71
Henrico, VA	11.9	195.0	0.0	280	1,022	4.3	87
Loudoun, VA	12.8	179.0	2.8	29	1,216	2.6	258
Prince William, VA	9.6	136.8	1.6	102	940	1.8	321
Alexandria City, VA	6.3	93.1	-0.2	298	1,471	4.2	95
Chesapeake City, VA	6.2	102.9	0.5	224	849	2.4	272
Newport News City, VA	4.0	104.0	0.7	197	1,030	4.3	87
Norfolk City, VA	6.1	141.9	-0.7	330	1,095	3.5	166
Richmond City, VA	8.1	157.6	1.5	113	1,160	4.2	95
Virginia Beach City, VA	12.4	184.0	0.6	209	839	3.7	148
Benton, WA	6.1	96.6	1.3	131	1,083	6.1	10
Clark, WA	15.4	165.8	1.6	102	1,048	5.0	39
King, WA	90.1	1,445.1	2.9	26	1,709	6.6	7
Kitsap, WA	6.9	92.6	2.0	69	1,054	3.6	156
Pierce, WA	23.3	318.3	1.4	120	1,028	5.1	36
Snohomish, WA	21.8	294.2	1.8	84	1,179	3.8	133
Spokane, WA	16.7	231.3	1.7	97	947	4.4	79
Thurston, WA	8.6	118.6	1.3	131	1,034	4.7	53
Whatcom, WA	7.4	93.5	0.9	174	945	3.8	133
Yakima, WA	8.1	127.2	-1.3	343	773	4.7	53
Kanawha, WV	5.7	97.5	-1.6	350	916	2.2	290
Brown, WI	7.3	162.2	0.6	209	929	3.1	210
Dane, WI	16.5	346.1	1.8	84	1,105	6.3	8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19[3]	Ranking by percent change
Milwaukee, WI	28.1	491.7	-0.5	317	$1,025	4.0	110
Outagamie, WI	5.6	111.2	-0.5	317	928	3.3	187
Racine, WI	4.7	77.3	0.3	249	908	1.3	335
Waukesha, WI	13.8	251.6	0.7	197	1,064	3.4	176
Winnebago, WI	4.0	94.1	0.2	261	1,055	9.1	4
San Juan, PR	11.2	240.4	0.5	([5])	639	-3.3	([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 73.4 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19[2]	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19[2]
United States[3]	10,252.0	149,089.2	1.1	$1,095	3.8
Private industry	9,951.2	127,278.4	1.2	1,085	3.8
Natural resources and mining	139.6	2,062.7	-0.2	1,115	3.5
Construction	830.8	7,619.6	2.4	1,201	3.6
Manufacturing	356.0	12,862.0	0.9	1,297	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,944.7	27,415.8	0.3	927	4.3
Information	184.2	2,856.0	1.0	2,168	5.3
Financial activities	913.8	8,357.3	1.1	1,638	3.2
Professional and business services	1,901.1	21,300.7	1.6	1,429	4.5
Education and health services	1,757.4	22,968.4	1.7	979	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	879.6	17,040.9	1.1	467	4.2
Other services	861.0	4,618.6	1.0	754	4.0
Government	300.8	21,810.7	0.4	1,150	3.3
Los Angeles, CA	508.5	4,495.1	1.1	1,225	4.2
Private industry	502.1	3,909.5	1.2	1,189	3.7
Natural resources and mining	0.5	6.3	-4.0	1,099	4.9
Construction	16.7	149.4	2.5	1,295	4.8
Manufacturing	12.8	339.9	-0.1	1,387	4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	59.4	833.8	0.0	1,008	5.5
Information	13.0	193.0	1.3	2,547	5.2
Financial activities	30.1	223.6	-0.2	1,920	3.0
Professional and business services	55.9	634.2	1.9	1,514	2.3
Education and health services	243.8	822.4	2.4	910	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	38.9	552.2	2.0	691	1.6
Other services	29.3	153.3	0.0	779	0.9
Government	6.4	585.7	0.2	1,463	6.6
Cook, IL	139.2	2,635.8	0.5	1,251	2.5
Private industry	138.0	2,337.2	0.5	1,241	2.7
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.5	10.9	1,192	1.9
Construction	11.2	80.3	0.4	1,508	3.1
Manufacturing	5.7	185.6	0.5	1,262	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	28.5	472.8	-0.1	1,049	4.6
Information	2.5	53.0	1.1	2,057	5.6
Financial activities	14.1	208.3	1.7	2,188	3.6
Professional and business services	29.2	479.2	1.2	1,565	-0.2
Education and health services	15.6	450.6	0.0	1,014	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	13.9	304.5	0.8	580	3.8
Other services	16.2	100.9	-1.0	967	3.5
Government	1.3	298.6	0.0	1,328	1.0
New York, NY	126.1	2,532.1	1.1	2,109	4.3
Private industry	124.7	2,300.7	1.1	2,153	4.4
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	11.8	2,655	31.8
Construction	2.4	44.0	-1.5	1,982	3.7
Manufacturing	1.8	22.5	-4.8	1,553	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.6	253.8	-0.5	1,546	2.4
Information	5.1	182.8	3.5	2,883	6.1
Financial activities	19.4	392.5	1.6	3,746	2.4
Professional and business services	27.5	624.1	1.1	2,396	5.4
Education and health services	10.2	357.1	2.1	1,449	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	14.7	314.0	0.2	953	5.1
Other services	19.7	105.9	0.2	1,295	5.1
Government	1.4	231.4	0.8	1,674	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19[2]	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19[2]
Harris, TX	117.3	2,349.3	1.7	$1,306	2.8
Private industry	116.7	2,074.2	1.9	1,321	2.7
Natural resources and mining	1.6	68.0	2.1	3,027	-1.4
Construction	7.8	170.1	4.0	1,401	2.9
Manufacturing	4.9	181.6	3.9	1,606	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25.2	468.9	0.3	1,194	3.5
Information	1.2	26.7	1.8	1,510	3.9
Financial activities	12.7	130.1	2.1	1,704	3.3
Professional and business services	23.6	411.6	1.9	1,638	3.0
Education and health services	16.6	301.0	1.5	1,075	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	10.6	245.4	2.3	501	4.6
Other services	11.8	69.4	1.5	866	6.1
Government	0.6	275.0	0.3	1,193	3.8
Maricopa, AZ	105.5	2,010.9	3.1	1,056	3.8
Private industry	104.8	1,819.3	3.1	1,046	4.0
Natural resources and mining	0.4	8.2	-1.9	1,024	8.4
Construction	8.5	131.9	8.3	1,157	6.8
Manufacturing	3.5	128.4	2.5	1,505	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.6	384.7	2.1	965	4.1
Information	2.1	38.0	0.4	1,429	4.8
Financial activities	13.6	189.9	3.4	1,355	2.8
Professional and business services	26.2	345.4	3.4	1,118	3.2
Education and health services	13.3	316.1	4.0	1,019	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	9.1	222.2	1.7	529	5.8
Other services	7.0	54.1	1.0	790	5.6
Government	0.7	191.6	2.6	1,145	2.9
Dallas, TX	78.8	1,737.1	2.1	1,304	4.8
Private industry	78.2	1,563.7	2.3	1,311	5.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.4	7.5	3,327	-4.0
Construction	4.9	93.1	3.0	1,309	3.3
Manufacturing	2.8	118.5	3.0	1,526	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.2	351.1	1.9	1,143	5.5
Information	1.4	46.3	-1.5	1,980	9.4
Financial activities	9.8	166.9	2.7	1,817	6.4
Professional and business services	17.8	361.1	2.8	1,540	5.3
Education and health services	9.8	203.5	2.2	1,152	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	168.2	2.0	523	0.2
Other services	7.1	44.6	1.5	910	6.2
Government	0.5	173.4	0.4	1,243	3.4
Orange, CA	126.3	1,656.4	1.6	1,193	2.9
Private industry	124.9	1,499.3	1.8	1,177	2.9
Natural resources and mining	0.2	2.4	-7.1	927	1.9
Construction	7.7	107.1	1.3	1,444	5.9
Manufacturing	5.3	160.0	-0.2	1,516	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.5	255.7	-0.4	1,062	4.3
Information	1.6	25.6	-3.2	2,055	1.0
Financial activities	12.9	115.9	-1.4	1,852	4.4
Professional and business services	23.5	326.1	4.1	1,373	2.3
Education and health services	37.4	224.9	3.4	962	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	9.7	232.5	3.3	541	6.1
Other services	7.6	48.5	1.3	744	3.2
Government	1.4	157.0	0.1	1,345	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19[2]	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19[2]
San Diego, CA	115.5	1,491.0	1.2	$1,189	4.7
Private industry	113.5	1,252.0	1.5	1,147	4.8
Natural resources and mining	0.7	10.6	5.1	773	1.3
Construction	7.8	84.3	0.2	1,279	6.0
Manufacturing	3.5	115.0	1.6	1,595	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.4	220.6	-0.1	902	5.6
Information	1.4	23.1	-2.7	2,039	10.5
Financial activities	11.1	75.8	-0.5	1,538	2.9
Professional and business services	20.9	253.4	2.8	1,659	4.5
Education and health services	34.7	209.0	3.1	974	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	9.1	206.4	1.2	548	5.2
Other services	8.2	53.2	1.3	660	3.8
Government	2.0	239.1	0.0	1,406	4.1
King, WA	90.1	1,445.1	2.9	1,709	6.6
Private industry	89.5	1,270.7	3.2	1,745	6.7
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.2	3.6	1,359	-4.0
Construction	6.9	76.2	3.0	1,479	5.0
Manufacturing	2.5	106.0	3.6	1,689	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.7	276.7	2.6	1,958	4.5
Information	2.6	122.3	8.5	3,771	11.1
Financial activities	6.8	71.5	1.1	1,814	6.3
Professional and business services	18.5	235.7	2.8	1,899	5.9
Education and health services	21.3	180.6	2.5	1,117	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	7.4	149.6	1.2	637	6.7
Other services	9.3	49.0	7.1	950	5.3
Government	0.6	174.4	0.9	1,449	5.6
Miami-Dade, FL	101.7	1,141.3	1.6	1,052	5.0
Private industry	101.4	1,015.0	1.7	1,032	5.3
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.6	1.8	682	1.9
Construction	7.3	51.7	3.1	1,047	8.3
Manufacturing	2.8	41.9	3.1	942	5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.6	287.6	1.3	960	4.0
Information	1.6	19.0	2.9	1,735	2.6
Financial activities	10.9	75.8	-0.2	1,596	4.4
Professional and business services	23.4	164.4	1.7	1,295	9.8
Education and health services	11.3	182.9	1.9	1,025	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.6	142.8	2.0	639	5.1
Other services	8.6	38.8	1.1	672	3.5
Government	0.3	126.3	0.3	1,208	3.4

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

[3] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Note: Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 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, second quarter 2019

State	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19
United States[2]	10,252.0	149,089.2	1.1	$1,095	3.8
Alabama	129.6	1,993.7	1.1	911	3.4
Alaska	22.3	338.9	0.7	1,078	3.6
Arizona	166.5	2,843.3	2.6	1,010	3.8
Arkansas	91.9	1,222.5	0.6	862	4.6
California	1,595.3	17,717.4	1.5	1,325	4.7
Colorado	210.2	2,765.7	2.2	1,128	4.9
Connecticut	123.0	1,690.8	-0.8	1,266	3.9
Delaware	33.8	458.0	0.8	1,057	3.4
District of Columbia	40.3	780.4	0.5	1,778	3.8
Florida	716.5	8,722.9	1.8	968	3.9
Georgia	285.1	4,507.1	1.7	1,016	3.9
Hawaii	44.7	652.2	-1.2	992	3.7
Idaho	67.5	765.1	2.6	820	3.3
Illinois	378.3	6,074.7	0.3	1,122	2.4
Indiana	167.7	3,089.8	0.5	910	3.1
Iowa	104.2	1,584.7	0.1	902	2.5
Kansas	87.9	1,403.0	0.6	905	2.8
Kentucky	121.3	1,909.7	0.3	911	3.3
Louisiana	135.0	1,920.2	-0.2	923	2.4
Maine	54.3	639.6	0.4	874	3.7
Maryland	174.3	2,733.6	0.7	1,178	3.3
Massachusetts	262.9	3,690.1	0.9	1,377	4.3
Michigan	261.9	4,419.7	0.1	1,018	2.4
Minnesota	182.4	2,952.6	0.8	1,101	2.6
Mississippi	73.7	1,135.9	0.4	767	2.0
Missouri	208.3	2,836.7	0.3	948	2.5
Montana	49.5	483.1	1.0	843	3.3
Nebraska	72.6	991.5	0.1	889	3.5
Nevada	83.7	1,408.8	2.6	961	3.2
New Hampshire	53.7	676.1	0.8	1,090	4.0
New Jersey	276.9	4,182.5	0.7	1,236	3.0
New Mexico	61.7	834.0	1.0	888	4.3
New York	651.9	9,682.8	1.0	1,347	3.9
North Carolina	284.7	4,527.3	2.0	970	3.9
North Dakota	31.9	431.8	1.3	1,026	4.1
Ohio	300.7	5,486.7	0.4	965	3.4
Oklahoma	111.2	1,618.5	0.5	900	3.1
Oregon	160.2	1,976.5	1.3	1,036	3.8
Pennsylvania	362.1	5,972.1	0.8	1,070	3.8
Rhode Island	38.8	494.5	0.7	1,034	3.4
South Carolina	139.0	2,144.2	1.3	867	3.7
South Dakota	34.1	441.8	0.4	838	3.8
Tennessee	166.4	3,047.8	1.8	964	3.3
Texas	707.8	12,585.6	2.0	1,102	3.8
Utah	107.5	1,526.1	3.0	936	4.1
Vermont	26.1	314.0	0.0	929	2.7
Virginia	281.9	3,981.6	1.0	1,113	3.7
Washington	251.3	3,500.6	1.8	1,288	5.9
West Virginia	51.5	700.4	-0.6	889	2.4
Wisconsin	181.0	2,945.3	0.3	940	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, second quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		June 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2018-19	Second quarter 2019	Percent change, second quarter 2018-19
Wyoming	26.9	287.6	1.7	$932	3.4
Puerto Rico	47.0	867.7	1.5	531	-1.8
Virgin Islands	3.4	37.0	10.0	919	8.8

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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