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

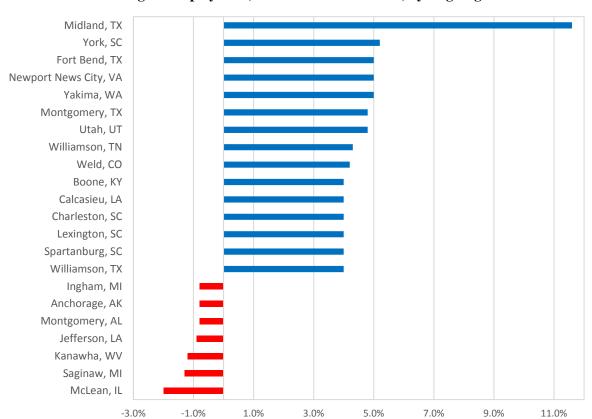
Media Contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES - SECOND QUARTER 2018

From June 2017 to June 2018, **employment** increased in 309 of the 349 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In June 2018, national employment (as measured by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program) increased to 147.4 million, a 1.5 percent increase over the year. Midland, TX, had the largest over-the-year increase in employment with a gain of 11.6 percent. Employment data in this release are presented for June 2018, and average weekly wage data are presented for second quarter 2018.

Among the 349 largest counties, 340 had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. In the second quarter of 2018, average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,055, a 3.4 percent increase over the year. Marin, CA, had the largest second quarter over-the-year wage gain at 11.7 percent. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Percent change in employment, June 2017 to June 2018, by largest gains and losses



Large County Employment in June 2018

Midland, TX, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (11.6 percent). Within Midland, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 6,009 jobs over the year (25.7 percent).

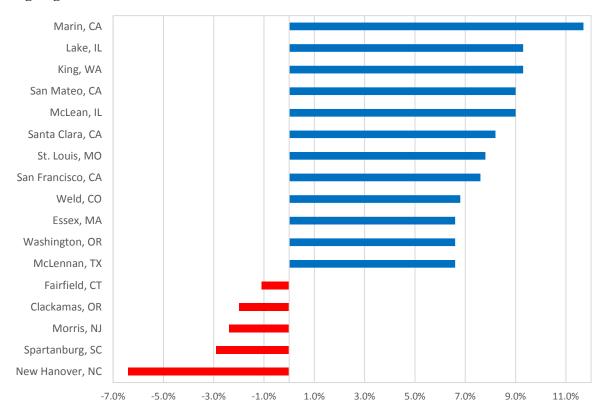
McLean, IL, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment, with a loss of 2.0 percent. Within McLean, financial activities had the largest decrease in employment with a loss of 892 jobs (-4.5 percent) over the year.

Large County Average Weekly Wage in Second Quarter 2018

Marin, CA, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages (11.7 percent). Within Marin, an average weekly wage gain of \$439 (26.5 percent) over the year in professional and business services made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages.

New Hanover, NC, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 6.4 percent. Within New Hanover, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's change, with an average weekly wage decrease of \$511 (-33.2 percent) over the year.

Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wage, second quarter 2017 to second quarter 2018, 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 2018, Maricopa, AZ, had the largest over-the-year employment percentage gain among the 10 largest counties (2.8 percent). Within Maricopa, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year employment increase with a gain of 10,775 jobs (2.9 percent). (See table 2.)

In second quarter 2018, King, WA, experienced the largest over-the-year average weekly wage percentage gain among the 10 largest counties (9.3 percent). Within King, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest impact on the county's change, with an average weekly wage increase of \$270 (16.7 percent) over the year.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 349 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2017. June 2018 employment and second quarter 2018 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/cewregional.htm.

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

The County Employment and Wages full data update for second quarter 2018 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, December 6, 2018, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

The County Employment and Wages news release for third quarter 2018 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, February 20, 2019, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

New BLS Local Data iPhone App Includes QCEW Data

BLS has partnered with the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the Chief Information Officer to develop a new mobile app for iPhones. The BLS Local Data app is ideal for customers, such as jobseekers and economic and workforce development professionals, who want to know more about local labor markets. For more information, please go to: https://blogs.bls.gov/blog/2018/10/18/new-bls-local-data-app-now-available/

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 2018 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, Puerto Rico, 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 349 counties presented in this release were derived using 2017 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2018 data, three counties have been added to the publication tables: Cabarrus, N.C.; Pitt, N.C.; and Kent, R.I. These counties will be included in all 2018 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 10.0 million establish- ments in first quarter of 2018	Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 8.0 million private-sector employers	Sample survey: 651,000 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 9.8 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2017. 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 2017, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 143.9 million jobs. The estimated 138.6 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.4 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$7.968 trillion in pay, representing 94.3 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 2017 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 2017 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2018, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2018 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2017 edition of Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online are now available at www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn17.htm. The 2018 edition of Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online will be available in September 2019.

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 350 largest counties, second quarter 2018

			Employment		Ave	rage weekly wage	9 ²
County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2018 (thousands)	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2018	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	10,048.0	147,431.2	1.5	-	\$1,055	3.4	-
Jefferson, AL	18.9	350.6	1.4	144	1,034	2.7	204
Madison, AL	9.7	200.7	1.7	118	1,102	2.9	185
Mobile, AL	10.3	171.5	0.9	206	874	1.9	278
Montgomery, AL	6.4	132.3	-0.8	343	860	2.4	233
Shelby, AL	5.9	85.5	0.3	281	985	3.8	86
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.6	93.0	0.9	206	861	1.3	313
Anchorage, AK	8.3	150.7	-0.8	343	1,105	3.9	77
Maricopa, AZ	100.0	1,950.6	2.8	44	1,016	3.0	172
Pima, AZ	19.0	364.3	1.6	129	884	3.8	86
Benton, AR	6.6	120.2	0.9	206	1,029	1.0	323
Pulaski, AR	14.4	251.8	0.3	281	922	1.5	301
Washington, AR	6.2	108.3 793.7	2.0 2.1	94 82	869	0.1 3.3	339
Butte, CA	64.7 8.6	793.7 84.0	1.6	129	1,421 798	3.8	136 86
Contra Costa, CA	32.9	371.2	0.4	271	1,278	3.0	172
Fresno, CA	36.4	398.7	1.3	159	832	3.5	112
Kern, CA	19.7	327.5	1.0	193	869	3.1	160
Los Angeles, CA	497.6	4,442.1	1.3	159	1,177	4.0	69
Marin, ČA	12.5	117.7	0.8	219	1,422	11.7	1
Merced, CA	6.7	81.9	1.0	193	790	0.5	331
Monterey, CA	14.0	214.4	3.0	39	894	2.2	253
Napa, CA	5.9	81.4	1.7	118	1,036	2.7	204
Orange, CA	123.2	1,628.9	1.7	118	1,157	2.7	204
Placer, CA	13.3	169.6	3.5	19	1,042	3.1	160
Riverside, CA	66.1	740.7	3.0 2.6	39 55	852	3.3	136
Sacramento, CASan Bernardino, CA	59.2 60.4	667.5 749.4	2.6 2.8	44	1,136 883	3.0 2.3	172 244
San Diego, CA	112.9	1,473.5	2.0	94	1,137	3.4	124
San Francisco, CA	61.2	741.6	3.2	28	2,083	7.6	8
San Joaquin, CA	18.1	254.9	2.1	82	887	2.8	197
San Luis Obispo, CA	10.5	120.1	0.5	257	910	4.7	32
San Mateo, CA	28.5	405.3	1.7	118	2,357	9.0	4
Santa Barbara, CA	15.5	205.2	1.6	129	1,028	4.7	32
Santa Clara, CA	73.6	1,106.1	2.3	72	2,573	8.2	6
Santa Cruz, CA	9.6	110.2	-0.2	323	983	4.0	69
Solano, CA	11.6	142.7	1.4	144	1,075	1.5	301
Sonoma, CA	20.3	212.7	1.8	110	1,015	4.2	59
Stanislaus, CA	16.0	192.1	1.9	103 316	884	2.9	185
Ventura, CA	10.8 27.7	170.5 331.3	-0.1 0.9	206	739 1,036	4.4 2.2	44 253
Yolo, CA	6.8	105.8	0.9	206	1,144	3.8	86
Adams, CO	11.3	214.1	3.5	19	1,019	4.7	32
Arapahoe, CO	22.4	335.9	1.8	110	1,201	2.8	197
Boulder, CO	15.7	185.6	2.6	55	1,235	3.5	112
Denver, CO	33.4	524.6	3.1	34	1,269	4.7	32
Douglas, CO	12.4	128.2	1.9	103	1,170	3.0	172
El Paso, CO	20.3	279.0	2.0	94	936	4.1	66
Jefferson, CO	20.6	242.1	2.0	94	1,082	3.3	136
Larimer, CO	12.5	165.6	3.1	34	931	4.3	50
Weld, CO	7.6	110.7	4.2	9	954	6.8	9

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 350 largest counties, second quarter 2018 - Continued

			Employment		Ave	Average weekly wage ²		
County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2018 (thousands)	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2018	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	
Fairfield, CT	35.9	429.1	-0.3	331	\$1,488	-1.1	345	
Hartford, CT	28.5	518.7	0.7	235	1,219	0.5	331	
New Haven, CT	24.7	371.7	0.4	271	1,071	0.5	331	
New London, CT	7.7	127.9	0.5	257	1,007	0.9	325	
New Castle, DE	20.2	291.6	1.2	176	1,143	1.0	323	
Sussex, DE	7.0	86.8	2.1	82	748	2.6	216	
Washington, DC	40.0	777.2	1.3	159	1,713	2.6	216	
Alachua, FL	7.2	130.0	1.7	118	878	3.9	77	
Bay, FL	5.6	80.8	2.2	76	772	2.0	268	
Brevard, FL	16.0	214.1	3.3	27	946	1.5	301	
Broward, FL	69.5	803.2	1.2	176	998	4.5	40	
Collier, FL	14.3	139.4	2.5	63	927	5.7	17	
Duval, FL	29.7	513.7	2.6	55	980	2.0	268	
Escambia, FL	8.1	134.9	1.4	144	810	3.3	136	
Hillsborough, FL	43.1	674.6	1.6	129	1,002	3.6	104	
Lake, FL	8.4	94.5	2.1	82	730	4.0	69	
Lee, FL	22.3 8.7	253.4	2.6 2.0	55 94	864	4.2	59	
Leon, FL Manatee, FL	11.0	149.4 119.4	2.0 2.5	63	841 827	3.3 4.8	136 31	
Marion, FL	8.4	102.3	1.4	144	740	3.5	112	
Miami-Dade, FL	99.0	1,125.0	0.9	206	1,000	3.0	172	
Okaloosa, FL	6.6	84.4	1.3	159	885	2.4	233	
Orange, FL	43.0	841.3	3.5	19	919	1.9	278	
Osceola, FL	7.2	92.3	3.5	19	731	2.1	261	
Palm Beach, FL	56.8	597.9	0.8	219	1,015	1.2	317	
Pasco, FL	11.1	112.7	3.0	39	760	1.6	295	
Pinellas, FL	33.4	434.5	1.9	103	913	2.8	197	
Polk, FL	13.4	214.0	1.9	103	800	3.5	112	
Sarasota, FL	16.1	168.3	2.7	48	871	3.4	124	
Seminole, FL	15.1	193.1	3.2	28	917	2.9	185	
Volusia, FL	14.5	169.2	1.5	138	770	2.4	233	
Bibb, GA	4.3	82.7	0.5	257	806	4.1	66	
Chatham, GA	8.0	156.0	1.6	129	887	3.1	160	
Clayton, GA	4.0	122.9	2.8	44	1,022	1.3	313	
Cobb, GA	21.8	365.1	1.8	110	1,067	0.4	335	
DeKalb, GA	17.7	302.2	8.0	219	1,053	2.5	225	
Fulton, GA	43.4	874.4	2.1	82	1,353	1.2	317	
Gwinnett, GA	25.0	355.9	1.8	110	971	0.5	331	
Hall, GA	4.5	87.9	1.3	159	906	5.5	21	
Muscogee, GA	4.5	94.6	1.2	176	797	2.4	233	
Richmond, GA	4.4	104.7	0.2	293	855	1.4	307	
Honolulu, HI	26.0	474.7	0.2	293	994	1.9	278	
Maui + Kalawao, HI	6.3	78.1	0.5	257	869	3.7	93	
Ada, ID	16.2	246.5	3.9	16	921	3.7	93	
Champaign, IL	4.1	90.4	0.3	281	913	3.3	136	
Cook, IL	138.7	2,626.3	0.9	206	1,220	3.2	150	
DuPage, IL	34.7	628.3	0.1	303	1,160	1.6	295	
Kane, IL	12.6	218.6	-0.5	335	930	2.5	225	
Lake, IL	20.3	348.1	-0.1	316	1,411	9.3	2	
McHenry, IL	7.8	100.7	0.2	293	856	3.5	112	

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 350 largest counties, second quarter 2018 - Continued

			Employment		Ave	rage weekly wage	e ²
County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2018 (thousands)	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2018	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
McLean, IL	3.4	82.2	-2.0	349	\$1,002	9.0	4
Madison, IL	5.4	101.6	3.0	39	817	3.7	93
Peoria, IL	4.2	107.8	1.3	159	1,054	3.3	136
St. Clair, IL	5.1	92.3	-0.5	335	818	-0.1	342
Sangamon, IL	4.8	131.7	-0.2	323	1,001	1.3	313
Will, IL	14.7	249.6 128.4	1.3	159 316	898 869	1.8 3.2	285
Winnebago, IL	6.0 8.9	189.7	-0.1 1.7	118	858	3.5	150 112
Elkhart, IN	4.8	139.8	3.2	28	940	2.6	216
Hamilton, IN	9.5	144.7	2.4	69	978	2.5	225
riammon, nv	0.0	1-7-1.7	2.7	00	010	2.0	220
Lake, IN	10.4	188.9	0.7	235	879	2.7	204
Marion, IN	24.2	599.7	0.1	303	1,048	2.0	268
St. Joseph, IN	5.8	124.2	0.2	293	852	3.1	160
Tippecanoe, IN	3.5	84.6	2.3	72	899	2.9	185
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	109.4	1.3	159	826	-0.1	342
Johnson, IA	4.3	84.4 133.7	0.6	250 235	980 1,008	3.7	93
Linn, IA	6.9	306.6	0.7 0.9	235	1,008	3.9 3.7	77 93
Polk, IA	17.6 5.7	92.7	-0.1	316	842	3.8	86
Johnson, KS	23.6	352.2	2.0	94	1,068	2.9	185
Sedgwick, KS	12.6	250.8	1.2	176	882	2.7	204
Shawnee, KS	5.1	96.4	-0.1	316	900	6.3	13
Wyandotte, KS	3.5 4.5	90.8	2.2 4.0	76 10	1,009 907	3.2 3.0	150 172
Boone, KYFayette, KY	11.1	94.0 193.8	1.0	193	934	2.0	268
Jefferson, KY	25.5	471.6	0.7	235	1,032	1.6	295
Caddo, LA	7.3	112.1	-0.3	331	836	3.5	112
Calcasieu, LA	5.4	102.6	4.0	10	926	5.0	28
East Baton Rouge, LA	15.9	263.6	0.8	219	989	3.6	104
Jefferson, LA	14.1	189.8	-0.9	346	941	4.3	50
Lafayette, LA	9.8	129.5	0.3	281	883	2.7	204
Orleans, LA	13.0	192.9	-0.1	316	967	4.2	59
St. Tammany, LA	8.5	89.0	1.6	129	878	3.7	93
Cumberland, ME	13.7	189.9	1.4	144	944	3.6	104
Anne Arundel, MD	15.2	276.8	0.9	206	1,118	2.8	197
Baltimore, MD	21.3	382.5	0.2	293	1,039	3.7	93
Frederick, MD	6.5	103.6	1.5	138	946	1.6	295
Harford, MD	5.8	95.9	1.4	144	989	4.4	44
Howard, MD	10.0	174.2	0.3	281	1,268	3.5	112
Montgomery, MD	32.9	478.4	0.3	281	1,392	4.0	69
Prince George's, MD	16.1	320.3	0.0	310	1,112	4.3	50
Baltimore City, MD	13.6	345.5	1.1	186	1,222	3.4	124
Barnstable, MA	9.6	108.3	-0.6	340	893	2.9	185
Bristol, MA	18.0	232.8	0.2	293	975	2.3	244
Essex, MA	26.6	334.2	0.8	219	1,163	6.6	10
Hampden, MA	18.8	210.5	0.5	257	916	2.1	261
Middlesex, MA	56.0	934.8	1.7	118	1,571	3.4	124
Norfolk, MA	25.6	359.5	0.1	303	1,230	3.3	136
Plymouth, MA	16.3	200.4	0.7	235	999	0.1	339
Suffolk, MA	30.8	684.7	1.9	103	1,711	3.7	93

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 350 largest counties, second quarter 2018 - Continued

			Employment		Ave	Average weekly wage ²		
County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2018 (thousands)	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2018	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	
Worcester, MA	26.1	354.0	0.7	235	\$1,039	2.9	185	
Genesee, MI	6.8	136.5	0.3	281	861	3.1	160	
Ingham, MI	6.0	150.6	-0.8	343	1,005	3.2	150	
Kalamazoo, MI	5.0	121.2	1.3	159	963	2.9	185	
Kent, MI	14.6	411.6	3.4	25	900	1.7	289	
Macomb, MI	17.6	339.5	1.5	138	1,042	3.4	124	
Oakland, MI	39.4	750.3	0.8	219	1,168	3.3	136	
Ottawa, MI	5.7	130.2	1.7	118	883	3.4	124	
Saginaw, MI	3.9	84.0	-1.3	348	841	2.9	185	
Washtenaw, MI	8.2	210.6	1.5	138	1,126	3.0	172	
Wayne, MI	31.1	731.5	0.8	219	1,125	1.4	307	
Anoka, MN	7.5	128.0	2.6	55	1,018	3.2	150	
Dakota, MN	10.4	191.4	0.0	310	1,041	3.8	86	
Hennepin, MN	40.8	931.1	0.8	219	1,318	3.5	112	
Olmsted, MN	3.6	100.8	0.8	219	1,122	4.3	50	
Ramsey, MNSt. Louis, MN	14.0 5.4	333.9 100.5	0.3 0.3	281 281	1,142 885	0.9 3.3	325 136	
Stearns, MN	4.4	88.0	0.3	293	871	4.3	50	
Washington, MN	5.9	89.8	2.5	63	910	4.3 2.5	225	
Harrison, MS	4.6	86.4	-0.5	335	734	2.2	253	
Hinds, MS	5.8	120.5	-0.5	335	865	2.1	261	
Boone, MO	4.8	93.2	-0.2	323	835	1.7	289	
Clay, MO	5.6	106.1	1.4	144	916	3.5	112	
Greene, MO	8.9	167.2	0.8	219	822	4.3	50	
Jackson, MO	21.9	373.6	-0.2	323	1,061	3.2	150	
St. Charles, MO	9.5	149.4	0.0	310	847	3.5	112	
St. Louis, MO	39.0	612.0	0.7	235	1,137	7.8	7	
St. Louis City, MO	14.6	230.2	0.3	281	1,108	1.3	313	
Yellowstone, MT	6.7	82.5	-0.2	323	901	3.0	172	
Douglas, NE	19.1	342.1	0.4	271	960	2.7	204	
Lancaster, NE	10.4	172.1	1.6	129	847	3.0	172	
Clark, NV	55.4	992.6	2.7	48	916	3.3	136	
Washoe, NV	14.7	222.5	2.3	72	944	4.1	66	
Hillsborough, NH	12.2	206.7	0.8	219	1,127	4.2	59	
Merrimack, NH	5.2	78.3	0.2	293	987	4.7	32	
Rockingham, NH	11.0	153.4	0.5	257	1,030	2.0	268	
Atlantic, NJ	6.6	135.3	2.2	76	903	5.6	20	
Bergen, NJ	33.3	452.3	8.0	219	1,197	1.2	317	
Burlington, NJ	11.1	205.1	0.2	293	1,070	1.4	307	
Camden, NJ	12.2	209.2	-0.1	316	1,013	1.8	285	
Essex, NJ	20.7	347.6	0.4	271	1,263	2.5	225	
Gloucester, NJ	6.4	112.6	2.6	55	890	2.1	261	
Hudson, NJ	15.2	265.4	0.3	281	1,408	4.7	32	
Mercer, NJ	11.2	257.8	0.5	257	1,287	1.8	285	
Middlesex, NJ	22.5	432.6	1.0	193	1,199	1.4	307	
Monmouth, NJ	20.3	274.4	0.6	250	1,019	3.1	160	
Morris, NJ	17.1	300.8	1.0	193	1,496	-2.4 2.6	347	
Ocean, NJ	13.5 12.7	179.6 168.7	1.7 0.3	118 281	826 1,018	2.6 2.0	216 268	
Somerset, NJ	10.3	193.1	0.3	201	1,549	6.2	14	
See footnotes at end of table	10.3	183.1	0.8	219	1,049	0.2	<u> 14</u>	

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 350 largest counties, second quarter 2018 - Continued

			Employment		Average weekly wage ²			
County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2018 (thousands)	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2018	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	
Union, NJ	14.5	230.5	1.3	159	\$1,271	3.9	77	
Bernalillo, NM	18.9	329.4	0.5	257	886	2.3	244	
Albany, NY	10.4	235.5	0.4	271	1,138	4.2	59	
Bronx, NY	19.2	322.2	1.2	176	1,058	2.3	244	
Broome, NY	4.5	87.9	0.7	235	866	3.7	93	
Dutchess, NY	8.4	114.5	0.7	235	1,038	1.4	307	
Erie, NY	24.7	475.0	0.4	271	949	3.2	150	
Kings, NY	64.2	772.5	2.5	63	918	2.2	253	
Monroe, NY	19.0	391.6	0.0	310	996	3.1	160	
Nassau, NY	54.3	647.2	0.5	257	1,175	2.5	225	
New York, NY	128.9	2,474.7	0.7	235	2,025	4.4	44	
Oneida, NY	5.3	107.4	0.1	303	833	2.6	216	
Onondaga, NY	12.9 10.5	249.4 148.5	0.5 1.8	257 110	984 941	3.7 4.0	93 69	
Orange, NYQueens, NY	54.0	708.1	2.1	82	1,062	3.9	77	
Richmond, NY	10.0	124.0	1.4	144	997	3.4	124	
Rockland, NY	11.0	129.3	2.0	94	1,016	2.6	216	
Saratoga, NY	6.0	92.7	2.7	48	995	4.3	50	
Suffolk, NY	53.4	688.3	0.1	303	1,134	3.4	124	
Westchester, NY	36.4	441.9	0.9	206	1,353	1.4	307	
Buncombe, NC	9.3	132.8	3.2	28	805	2.7	204	
Cabarrus, NC	4.8	77.3	2.0	94	760	1.7	289	
Catawba, NC	4.4	88.7	1.0	193	812	2.4	233	
Cumberland, NC	6.2	120.9	1.4	144	820	3.4	124	
Durham, NC	8.5	204.4	2.7	48	1,256	1.8	285	
Forsyth, NC	9.2	187.1	2.4	69	928	0.9	325	
Guilford, NC	14.4	281.1	8.0	219	906	1.7	289	
Mecklenburg, NC	38.5	698.8	2.5	63	1,201	4.4	44	
New Hanover, NC	8.4	116.0	2.1	82	829	-6.4	349	
Pitt, NC	3.8	77.5	3.1	34	824	2.0	268	
Wake, NC	35.2	568.9	3.2	28	1,100	5.1	25	
Cass, ND	7.3	118.7	-0.2	323	951	3.7	93	
Butler, OH	7.8	155.4	1.2	176	903	0.4	335	
Cuyahoga, OH	35.8	732.7	0.5	257	1,059	2.9	185	
Delaware, OH	5.4	90.7	1.1	186	988	2.4	233	
Franklin, OH Hamilton, OH	32.3 23.8	758.5 524.3	1.5 0.5	138 257	1,029 1,105	1.6 3.0	295 172	
Lake, OH	6.3	97.7	0.5	257	858	2.8	197	
Lorain, OH	6.2	100.5	1.1	186	809	2.6	244	
Lucas, OH	10.1	210.1	1.3	159	869	2.7	204	
Mahoning, OH	5.9	99.1	1.7	118	735	2.2	253	
Montgomery, OH	11.8	255.7	0.2	293	897	3.6	104	
Stark, OH	8.6	162.2	1.1	186	778	2.0	268	
Summit, OH	14.3	268.9	-0.3	331	918	3.4	124	
Warren, OH	5.1	97.5	2.1	82	914	1.9	278	
Cleveland, OK	5.9	80.3	0.9	206	777	3.9	77	
Oklahoma, OK	28.2	457.2	1.4	144	979	3.1	160	
Tulsa, OK	22.6	358.3	1.3	159	942	3.0	172	
Clackamas, OR	15.4	168.1	1.1	186	1,007	-2.0	346	
Deschutes, OR	8.9	85.1	3.1	34	860	1.5	301	

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 350 largest counties, second quarter 2018 - Continued

			Employment		Ave	rage weekly wage) ²
County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2018 (thousands)	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2018	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
Jackson, OR	7.7	90.6	2.6	55	\$800	1.1	320
Lane, OR.	12.4	158.0	0.4	271	836	2.7	204
Marion, OR Multnomah, OR	11.2 35.7	159.6	2.0	94 144	888 1,109	3.9	77 124
Washington, OR	19.7	513.5 297.7	1.4 1.3	159	1,344	3.4 6.6	10
Allegheny, PA	35.7	709.8	1.0	193	1,127	4.3	50
Berks, PA	9.0	174.9	1.2	176	954	2.7	204
Bucks, PA	20.1	272.0	1.4	144	975	2.6	216
Butler, PA	5.1	87.0	-0.2	323	968	2.3	244
Chester, PA	15.7	254.2	1.2	176	1,350	1.7	289
Cumberland, PA	6.6	135.2	0.7	235	968	3.5	112
Dauphin, PA	7.6	188.3	1.9	103	1,013	1.6	295
Delaware, PA	14.3 7.0	227.2 123.7	1.4 0.0	144 310	1,094 793	2.8	197 172
Lackawanna, PA	5.7	98.9	0.0	257	807	3.0 2.9	172
Lancaster, PA	13.7	245.3	2.1	82	860	2.9	233
Lehigh, PA	8.9	196.0	1.8	110	989	1.1	320
Luzerne, PA	7.4	146.6	0.1	303	833	4.5	40
Montgomery, PA	27.8	502.6	1.0	193	1,246	3.3	136
Northampton, PA	6.8	115.6	0.7	235	897	2.5	225
Philadelphia, PA	35.0	687.3	2.2	76	1,197	2.4	233
Washington, PA	5.5	89.9	1.0	193	1,011	1.9	278
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	136.0	0.4	271	845	3.6	104
York, PA	9.3	180.4	1.3	159	921	3.1	160
Kent, RI	5.5	77.2	0.4	271	906	0.9	325
Providence, RI	18.5	289.3	0.7	235	1,033	1.7	289
Charleston, SCGreenville, SC	16.1 14.7	258.9 278.0	4.0 3.7	10 17	918 910	0.4 0.8	335 329
Horry, SC	9.3	139.4	2.1	82	625	0.8	338
Lexington, SC	6.9	121.0	4.0	10	778	0.0	341
Richland, SC	10.6	224.0	1.0	193	870	2.0	268
Spartanburg, SC	6.5	142.7	4.0	10	862	-2.9	348
York, SC	6.1	98.3	5.2	2	834	0.8	329
Minnehaha, SD	7.3	128.8	1.0	193	896	2.3	244
Davidson, TN	23.3	498.9	2.7	48	1,081	2.4	233
Hamilton, TN	9.9	206.4	1.6	129	923	3.6	104
Knox, TN	12.6	239.2	0.9	206	923	5.1	25
Rutherford, TN	5.8	129.4 501.1	2.7	48	937 1,036	1.1	320 204
Shelby, TN Williamson, TN	20.8 9.0	135.9	1.1 4.3	186 8	1,191	2.7 6.1	15
Bell, TX	5.5	118.5	-0.6	340	900	3.2	150
Bexar, TX	41.7	866.2	1.5	138	942	3.3	136
Brazoria, TX	5.9	113.2	3.2	28	1,094	1.5	301
Brazos, TX	4.6	101.5	3.6	18	794	4.3	50
Cameron, TX	6.5	139.3	0.8	219	642	4.4	44
Collin, TX	25.6	417.5	3.5	19	1,236	5.7	17
Dallas, TX	77.5	1,710.0	1.8	110	1,246	2.5	225
Denton, TX	15.3	247.5	2.2	76	955	3.1	160
El Paso, TX	15.2	303.7	1.1 5.0	186	733 958	2.4	233
Fort Bend, TX	13.6	190.5	5.0	3	936	2.6	216

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 350 largest counties, second quarter 2018 - Continued

			Employment		Ave	rage weekly wage	e ²
County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2018 (thousands)	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2018	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
Galveston, TX	6.2	110.9	1.4	144	\$905	-0.4	344
Harris, TX	115.0	2,309.3	1.3	159	1,269	3.1	160
Hidalgo, TX	12.5	260.9	2.1	82	645	2.4	233
Jefferson, TX	5.8	124.0	0.4	271	1,063	4.0	69
Lubbock, TX	7.6	139.6	0.9	206	842	5.3	23
McLennan, TX	5.3	113.4	0.7	235	886	6.6	10
Midland, TX	5.7	103.7	11.6	1	1,377	4.2	59
Montgomery, TX	11.6	186.7	4.8	6	1,050	4.5	40
Nueces, TX	8.3	164.8	-0.2	323	892	3.6	104
Potter, TX	4.0	77.6	0.0	310	860	3.9	77
Smith, TX	6.4	103.6	1.3	159	858	4.9	30
Tarrant, TX	43.9	900.6	1.9	103	1,038	3.0	172
Travis, TX	41.5	751.7	3.0	39	1,226	3.3	136
Webb, TX	5.5	101.2	1.0	193	687	3.2	150
Williamson, TX	11.2	174.6	4.0	10	1,012	2.0	268
Davis, UT	8.7	132.0	2.2	76	871	3.1	160
Salt Lake, UT	46.0	704.9	3.1	34	1,010	4.4	44
Utah, UT	16.7	242.4	4.8	6	859	5.7	17
Weber, UT	6.2	105.9	2.6	55	791	3.8	86
Chittenden, VT	6.9	103.0	-0.5	335	1,023	4.6	39
Arlington, VA	9.2	180.0	0.6	250	1,653	2.9	185
Chesterfield, VA	9.3	139.0	0.6	250	881	2.1	261
Fairfax, VA	37.3	619.8	1.4	144	1,577	2.2	253
Henrico, VA	11.8	194.3	1.0	193	982	2.3	244
Loudoun, VA	12.6	171.8	1.7	118	1,191	1.9	278
Prince William, VA	9.4	133.6	2.1	82	925	4.5	40
Alexandria City, VA	6.3	93.5	-0.4	334	1,416	2.2	253
Chesapeake City, VA	6.1	102.4	1.3	159	829 994	2.1	261
Newport News City, VA Norfolk City, VA	3.9 6.0	102.9 143.9	5.0 0.6	3 250	1,064	2.1 2.3	261 244
Richmond City, VA	7.8	155.0	0.8	219	1,115	2.6	216
Virginia Beach City, VA	12.3	183.0	-0.7	342	808	3.9	77
Benton, WA	5.8	95.4	2.3	72	1,022	1.5	301
Clark, WA	14.9	163.4	3.4	25	1,003	5.1	25
King, WA	89.2	1,405.6	2.5	63	1,605	9.3	20
Kitsap, WA	6.7	91.0	2.4	69	1,016	4.0	69
Pierce, WA	22.6	313.3	2.7	48	978	5.2	24
Snohomish, WA	21.5	290.2	1.6	129	1,149	4.2	59
Spokane, WA	16.2	226.7	1.8	110	909	4.7	32
Thurston, WA	8.4	117.7	3.5	19	989	5.8	16
Whatcom, WA	7.3	92.9	2.8	44	908	5.5	21
Yakima, WA	7.8	128.5	5.0	3	737	3.2	150
Kanawha, WV	5.7	99.5	-1.2	347	896	2.2	253
Brown, WI	7.1	161.6	0.7	235	900	4.0	69
Dane, WI	16.0	339.3	1.2	176	1,040	3.6	104
Milwaukee, WI	27.1	493.3	0.6	250	987	1.9	278
Outagamie, WI	5.4	111.1	1.2	176	892	3.4	124
Waukesha, WI	13.3	249.2	0.6	250	1,029	2.8	197
Winnebago, WI		94.8	0.1	303	969	5.0	28
San Juan, PR	10.4	241.4	0.2	(5)	668	6.9	(5)

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

² Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

³ Percent changes were computed from employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

⁴ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

⁵ This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2018

		Empl	oyment	Average w	Average weekly wage 1		
County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2018 (thousands)	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18 ²	Second quarter 2018	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18 ²		
United States ³	10,048.0	147,431.2	1.5	\$1,055	3.4		
Private industry	9,748.2	125,712.2	1.7	1,045	3.5		
Natural resources and mining	137.9	2,065.1	2.9	1,075	5.7		
Construction	807.3	7,407.6	3.7	1,159	3.7		
Manufacturing	350.4	12,717.5	1.6	1,264	2.2		
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,923.2	27,365.7	1.0	891	3.6		
Information	169.4	2,823.9	0.4	2,055	9.1		
Financial activities	889.8	8,230.6	1.0	1,589	3.4		
Professional and business services	1,830.5	20,939.2	1.8	1,365	3.3		
Education and health services	1,697.7	22,519.3	1.7	951	2.6		
Leisure and hospitality	856.3	16,797.5	1.2	449	4.2		
Other services	851.1	4,574.8	1.3	725	3.4		
Government	299.7	21,718.9	0.4	1,113	2.7		
Los Angeles, CA	497.6	4,442.1	1.3	1,177	4.0		
Private industry	491.3	3,859.4	1.4	1,149	4.4		
Natural resources and mining	0.5	6.8	-18.7	1,064	8.0		
Construction	15.2	144.3	3.3	1,243	5.3		
Manufacturing	12.3	341.7	-2.4	1,358	4.5		
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.4	826.6	0.1	958	3.1		
Information	10.6	188.0	2.3	2,427	9.1		
Financial activities	27.6	221.4	-0.1	1,876	6.0		
Professional and business services	50.8	610.3	1.2	1,482	3.8		
Education and health services	237.2	801.7	2.4	881	3.0		
Leisure and hospitality	34.5	535.1	1.1	681	8.4		
Other services	27.1	151.9	0.0	775	3.5		
Government	6.3	582.7	0.2	1,367	2.5		
Cook, IL	138.7	2,626.3	0.9	1,220	3.2		
Private industry	137.5	2,326.8	1.0	1,208	3.2		
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.3	0.8	1,168	-0.4		
Construction	10.9	79.6	3.7	1,457	2.1		
Manufacturing	5.8	185.3	0.6	1,249	0.9		
Trade, transportation, and utilities	28.2	472.0	0.5	1,003	3.1		
Information	2.4	51.5	-2.0	1,936	8.3		
Financial activities	14.0	200.3	1.6	2,122	2.5		
Professional and business services	29.1	480.3	0.9	1,567	4.7		
Education and health services	15.5	450.2	1.5	987	2.6		
Leisure and hospitality	13.8	303.2	0.8	558	3.9		
Other services	15.8	102.2	2.4	937	-0.1		
Government	1.3	299.5	0.2	1,319	3.3		
New York, NY	128.9	2,474.7	0.7	2,025	4.4		
Private industry	127.5	2,245.0	0.8	2,066	4.5		
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	14.1	1,993	3.2		
Construction	2.4	43.6	4.6	1,924	3.8		
Manufacturing	2.0	24.0	-3.5	1,502	5.1		
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.3	252.6	-1.3	1,495	10.4		
Information	5.0	174.1	1.5	2,766	9.9		
Financial activities	19.5	385.7	1.9	3,665	2.1		
Professional and business services	27.4	597.2	0.9	2,277	3.5		
Education and health services	10.2	345.0	0.7	1,396	4.6		
Leisure and hospitality	14.8	312.9	0.2	906	4.3		
Other services	20.4	105.6	0.3	1,216	-2.3		
Government	1.4	229.7	-0.2	1,633	3.1		

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2018 - Continued

		Empl	oyment	Average v	Average weekly wage 1	
County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2018 (thousands)	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18 ²	Second quarter 2018	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18 ²	
Harris, TX	115.0	2,309.3	1.3	\$1,269	3.1	
Private industry	114.4	2.035.0	1.4	1,286	3.2	
Natural resources and mining	1.6	66.1	-0.5	3,065	4.6	
Construction	7.6	160.9	1.3	1,361	3.0	
Manufacturing	4.8	175.1	3.0	1,613	3.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.8	469.3	1.4	1,154	3.0	
Information	1.2	26.3	-3.5	1,447	4.4	
Financial activities	12.2	128.6	0.7	1,634	0.4	
Professional and business services	23.2	403.3	1.4	1,594	4.3	
Education and health services	16.1	294.7	1.1	1,044	1.4	
Leisure and hospitality	10.2	240.3	1.6	477	5.8	
Other services	11.7	67.9	1.3	820	2.0	
Government	0.6	274.3	0.9	1,149	2.3	
Maricopa, AZ	100.0	1,950.6	2.8	1,016	3.0	
Private industry	99.2	1,764.6	3.0	1,004	3.0	
Natural resources and mining	0.4	8.5	1.3	944	5.2	
Construction	7.7	120.8	7.1	1,087	4.7	
Manufacturing	3.3	123.4	3.6	1,486	4.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.0	381.3	2.9	927	2.8	
Information	1.6	37.1	-0.4	1,359	0.4	
Financial activities	11.9	180.3	2.5	1,319	5.0	
Professional and business services	22.5	332.2	2.1	1,078	1.6	
Education and health services	11.7	303.0	3.1	982	0.6	
Leisure and hospitality	8.4	219.5	2.6	503	5.9	
Other services	6.7	54.0	2.8	752	5.3	
Government	0.7	186.1	0.5	1,114	3.5	
Dallas, TX	77.5	1,710.0	1.8	1,246	2.5	
Private industry	77.0	1,537.0	2.0	1,251	2.5	
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.5	15.2	3,488	3.2	
Construction	4.7	90.9	2.5	1,262	2.9	
Manufacturing	2.8	113.3	2.0	1,437	1.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.8	348.2	2.7	1,085	3.4	
Information	1.4	49.6	-1.7	1,836	-0.8	
Financial activities Professional and business services	9.7 17.7	164.1 351.3	-0.9 3.0	1,715	-0.1 3.6	
Education and health services	9.6	199.1	1.4	1,463 1,129	1.6	
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	165.6	2.2	517	5.7	
Other services	7.0	44.4	0.7	895	12.6	
Government	0.6	173.0	0.4	1,200	2.6	
Orange, CA	123.2	1,628.9	1.7	1,157	2.7	
Private industry	121.7	1,472.0	1.8	1,142	2.7	
Natural resources and mining	0.2	2.5	-6.5	909	1.9	
Construction	7.1	105.2	3.9	1,367	4.2	
Manufacturing	5.1	158.4	-1.4	1,486	6.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.4	256.8	0.2	1,023	3.2	
Information	1.4	26.3	-1.2	2,027	6.2	
Financial activities	12.0	118.0	-0.5	1,764	3.0	
Professional and business services	21.6	308.6	2.5	1,344	-0.2	
Education and health services	35.3	215.9	3.1	941	3.3	
Leisure and hospitality	8.9	222.8	1.1	512	3.9	
Other services	6.9	47.0	0.6	724	1.4	
Government	1.5	156.9	1.0	1,302	2.7	

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2018 - Continued

		Empl	oyment	Average v	veekly wage ¹
County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2018 (thousands)	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18 ²	Second quarter 2018	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18 ²
San Diego, CA	112.9	1,473.5	2.0	\$1,137	3.4
Private industry	110.9	1,234.6	2.2	1.096	3.7
Natural resources and mining	0.7	10.0	6.4	764	6.6
Construction	7.4	84.3	5.7	1,204	2.8
Manufacturing	3.3	112.0	2.5	1,508	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.6	221.3	0.6	857	3.0
Information	1.2	23.8	-2.7	2.087	12.7
Financial activities	10.5	75.1	0.2	1,486	3.3
Professional and business services	19.2	244.2	3.2	1,574	4.0
Education and health services	32.9	201.1	1.4	952	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	8.5	202.6	1.2	522	4.4
Other services	7.4	51.7	-1.6	639	2.2
Government	2.0	238.9	0.6	1,350	2.8
King, WA	89.2	1,405.6	2.5	1,605	9.3
Private industry	88.6	1,233.6	2.7	1,638	9.9
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.1	-3.2	1,412	13.0
Construction	6.8	74.1	4.2	1,406	5.5
Manufacturing	2.5	102.2	-0.3	1,660	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.1	271.4	2.4	1,886	16.7
Information	2.4	111.4	7.6	3,384	13.4
Financial activities	6.8	70.7	3.5	1,705	4.0
Professional and business services	18.3	230.6	2.3	1,801	8.5
Education and health services	20.4	176.1	2.2	1,076	4.6
Leisure and hospitality	7.4	147.6	2.6	597	3.1
Other services	9.3	46.4	2.1	904	3.2
Government	0.5	171.9	0.6	1,370	3.9
Miami-Dade, FL	99.0	1,125.0	0.9	1,000	3.0
Private industry	98.7	999.0	0.9	977	2.8
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.3	4.6	671	7.4
Construction	6.9	50.5	3.4	963	3.9
Manufacturing	2.8	40.3	0.0	888	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.9	284.1	1.2	925	2.9
Information	1.6	18.5	0.2	1,678	-1.2
Financial activities	10.7	75.5	0.1	1,532	2.3
Professional and business services	22.4	162.3	2.2	1,170	3.5
Education and health services	10.8	178.7	0.6	985	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.4	140.1	-1.4	608	4.6
Other services	8.4	39.3	-0.8	651	5.3
Government	0.3	126.0	0.7	1,168	3.7

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Note: Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2017 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, second quarter 2018

		Empl	oyment	Average w	eekly wage ¹
State	Establishments, second quarter 2018 (thousands)	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18	Second quarter 2018	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18
United States ²	10,048.0	147,431.2	1.5	\$1,055	3.4
Alabama	127.2	1,969.9	1.2	882	2.8
Alaska	22.1	335.8	-0.9	1,043	3.7
Arizona	163.5	2,770.8	2.6	973	3.3
Arkansas	90.5	1,214.6	0.7	824	1.7
California	1,559.5	17,473.1	1.9	1,265	4.6
Colorado	204.9	2,704.4	2.4	1,075	3.2
Connecticut	120.8	1,704.5	0.3	1,218	0.1
Delaware	32.6	454.3	1.3	1,023	1.4
District of Columbia	40.0	777.3	1.3	1,713	2.6
Florida	688.9	8,568.9	2.1	931	2.9
Georgia	278.7	4,440.5	2.0	979	2.3
Hawaii	42.7	658.3	0.5	956	2.5
Idaho	62.5	745.3	3.1	794	3.8
Illinois	375.1	6,061.1	0.8	1,097	3.4
Indiana	167.6	3,075.8	1.1	883	2.8
lowa	102.8	1,583.7	0.8	880	3.3
Kansas	89.0 123.2	1,393.3 1,905.9	1.0 0.9	879 882	3.4 2.3
Kentucky Louisiana	133.1	1,905.9	0.9	901	3.7
Maine	53.3	636.8	1.0	843	3.6
Walle	33.3	030.0	1.0	043	3.0
Maryland	172.4	2,712.0	0.7	1,141	3.4
Massachusetts	259.0	3,650.1	1.0	1,322	3.5
Michigan	246.8	4,424.7	1.3	997	2.9
Minnesota	177.1	2,925.6	0.8	1,072	3.3
Mississippi	74.2	1,130.7	0.2	752	2.7
Missouri Montana	203.4 49.6	2,829.0 478.7	0.5 1.1	924 817	3.9 2.5
Nebraska	72.7	990.8	0.6	859	3.1
Nevada	81.9	1,372.4	3.1	931	3.3
New Hampshire	52.7	670.8	0.8	1,049	3.3
New Jersey	274.2	4,157.0	0.9	1,201	2.3
New Mexico	59.7	823.6	1.0	852	3.5
New York	650.3	9,579.2	1.7	1,297	4.5
North Carolina	278.9	4,450.2	2.2	933	3.3
North Dakota	31.9	426.1	0.8	986	3.4
Ohio	296.8	5,461.3	0.7	933	2.3
Oklahoma	110.9	1,606.4	1.2	875	3.2
Oregon	155.8	1,947.3	1.5	999	3.3
Pennsylvania	359.9	5,924.9	1.1	1,031	3.1
Rhode Island	37.9	491.0	0.7	998	1.7
South Carolina	135.9	2,126.5	3.4	833	0.0
South Dakota	33.6	439.7	0.9	807	2.8
Tennessee	161.7	2,994.1	1.6	932	2.9
Texas	687.2	12,326.3	2.2	1,062	3.4
Utah	103.1	1,483.9	3.4	899	4.3
Vermont	25.6	312.4	-0.8	907	4.3
Virginia	277.4	3,941.0	1.3	1,073	2.6
Washington	247.5	3,444.1	2.7	1,218	6.9
West Virginia	50.9 174.9	702.9 2,933.5	1.6 0.9	868 904	4.8
Wisconsin	174.9	۷,۶۵۵.۵	0.9	304	ა.ა

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2018 - Continued

		Employment		Average weekly wage 1	
State	Establishments, second quarter 2018 (thousands)	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18	Second quarter 2018	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18
Wyoming	26.3	282.2	0.5	\$901	3.0
Puerto RicoVirgin Islands	44.3 3.4	853.5 33.4	-2.3 -14.4	543 838	5.2 12.8

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.