



For Release: Friday, July 09, 2021 21-925-CHI

MIDWEST INFORMATION OFFICE: Chicago, III.

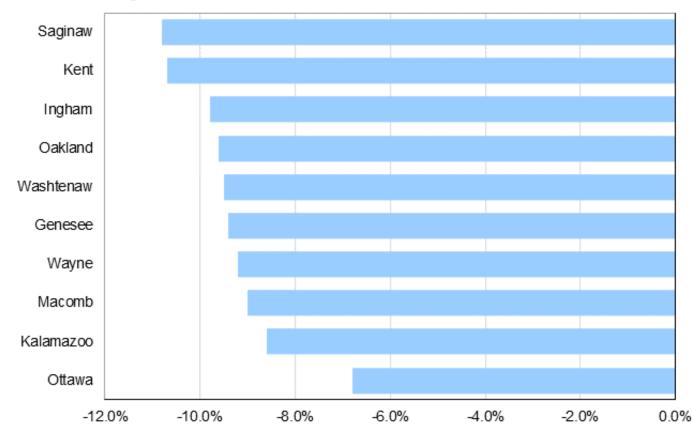
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# County Employment and Wages in Michigan — Fourth Quarter 2020

Employment fell in the 10 largest counties in Michigan from December 2019 to December 2020, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (Large counties are those with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2019.) Regional Commissioner Jason Palmer noted that Saginaw County and Kent County had the largest over-the-year decreases in employment at 10.8 percent and 10.7 percent, respectively. (See chart 1 and table 1.)

Chart 1. Over-the-year percent change in covered employment among the largest counties in Michigan, December 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

National employment decreased 6.1 percent over the year, with 352 of the 357 largest U.S. counties reporting declines. Maui + Kalawao, HI, had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment with a loss of 22.8 percent. Utah, UT, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment with a gain of 3.8 percent.

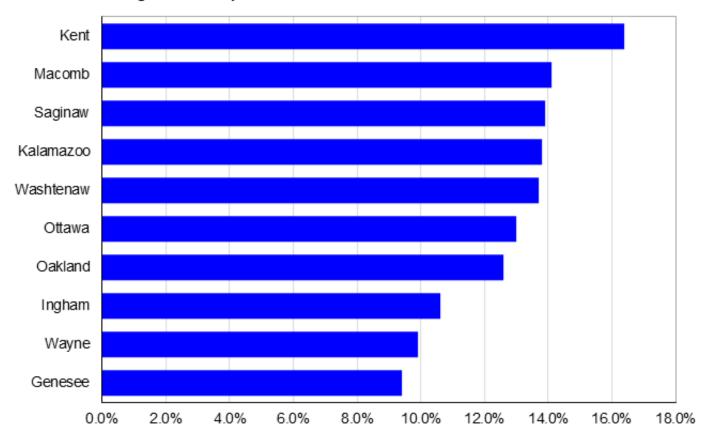
Among the 10 largest counties in Michigan, employment was highest in Oakland County (682,000) in December 2020. Within Oakland County's private industry, professional and technical services accounted for the largest employment. Together, the 10 largest Michigan counties accounted for 70.3 percent of total employment within the state. Nationwide, the 357 largest counties made up 73.1 percent of total U.S. employment.

Employment and wage levels (but not over-the-year changes) are also available for the 73 counties in Michigan with employment below 75,000. Wage levels in all of the smaller counties were below the national average in the fourth quarter of 2020. (See table 2.)

# Large county wage changes

All 10 large Michigan counties reported average weekly wage gains from the fourth quarter of 2019 to the fourth quarter of 2020. (See chart 2.) Six counties had rates of wage gains that were at or above the national rate of 13.0 percent, with the largest gain Kent County had (+16.4 percent). Over-the-year wage gains among Michigan's four other large counties ranged from 12.6 percent to 9.4 percent.

Chart 2. Over-the-year percent change in covered average weekly wages among the largest counties in Michigan, fourth quarter 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Among the 357 largest counties in the United States, 356 had over-the-year wage increases. Nationally, across most industries, increases in average weekly wages reflect substantial employment declines combined with wage increases. The lowest paying industry, leisure and hospitality, had the largest employment loss, which results in higher average weekly wages for the industry and the nation. San Francisco, CA, had the largest percentage wage increase (+44.3 percent). Ector, TX, had the only over-the-year percentage decrease (-7.5 percent).

# Large county average weekly wages

Weekly wages in the 3 of the 10 largest counties in Michigan were above the national average of \$1,339 in the fourth quarter of 2020. Average weekly wages in these three counties ranked among the top 100 nationwide: Oakland (\$1,473, 54<sup>th</sup>), Wayne (\$1,391, 69<sup>th</sup>), and Washtenaw (\$1,365, 79<sup>th</sup>).

Among the largest U.S. counties, 89 reported average weekly wages above the U.S. average in the fourth quarter of 2020. Santa Clara, CA, had the highest average weekly wage at \$3,690. Average weekly wages were below the national average in the remaining 268 counties. At \$760 a week, Cameron, TX, had the lowest average weekly wage.

# Average weekly wages in Michigan's smaller counties

Among the 73 smaller counties in Michigan—those with employment below 75,000—Midland (\$1,333) reported the highest average weekly wage in the state, below the national average of \$1,339. Keweenaw (\$680) reported the lowest average weekly wage in the state.

When all 83 counties in Michigan were considered, 10 reported average weekly wages of less than \$850, 26 registered wages from \$850 to \$949, 21 had wages from \$950 to \$1,049, and 26 had average weekly wages of \$1,050 or higher. (See chart 3.)

## Additional statistics and other information

QCEW data for states have been included in this release in table 3. For additional information about quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note or visit www.bls.gov/cew.

*Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2019 edition of this publication was published in September 2020. Tables and additional content from the 2019 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* are available at www.bls.gov/cew/publications/employment-and-wages-annual-averages/2019/home.htm. The 2020 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2021.

The County Employment and Wages release for first quarter 2021 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, August 18, 2021. The County Employment and Wages full data update for first quarter 2021 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, September 1, 2021.

# **QCEW Imputation Issue Caused by Pandemic-Related Challenges**

In the spring of 2020, BLS modified its imputation process for QCEW to be more responsive to current economic conditions. While continuing work to improve this process, BLS made an unintended data processing error. This error affected data for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2020. BLS has analyzed this issue and has determined that the impact on QCEW employment was negligible at the statewide level. In smaller areas and industries, revisions may be larger than usual. Wage data were not affected. Following the usual QCEW practice, these data will be revised and corrected with the full data update on September 1, 2021.

For more information on QCEW imputation methodology, see www.bls.gov/cew/additional-resources/imputation-methodology.htm.

### **Technical Note**

Average weekly wage data by county are compiled under 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 average weekly wage values are calculated by dividing quarterly total wages by the average of the three monthly employment levels of those covered by UI programs. The result is then divided by 13, the number of weeks in a quarter. It is to be noted, therefore, that over-the-year wage changes for geographic areas may reflect shifts in the composition of employment by industry, occupation, and such other factors as hours of work. Thus, wages may vary among counties, metropolitan areas, or states for reasons other than changes in the average wage level. Data for all states, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), counties, and the nation are available on the BLS web site at www.bls.gov/cew. However, data in QCEW press releases have been revised and may not match the data contained on the Bureau's web site.

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records reflecting 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—some reflecting economic events, others reflecting administrative changes.

The preliminary QCEW data presented in this release may differ from data released by the individual states as well as from the data presented on the BLS web site. These potential differences result from the states' continuing receipt, review and editing of UI data over time. On the other hand, differences between data in this release and the data found on the BLS web site are the result of adjustments made to improve over-the-year comparisons. Specifically, these adjustments account for administrative (noneconomic) changes such as a correction to a previously reported location or industry classification. Adjusting for these administrative changes allows users to more accurately assess changes of an economic nature (such as a firm moving from one county to another or changing its primary economic activity) over a 12-month period. Currently, adjusted data are available only from BLS press releases.

Information in this release will be made available to individuals with sensory impairments upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Covered employment and wages in the United States and the 10 largest counties in Michigan, fourth quarter 2020

			Employment		Average weekly wage (1)				
Area	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019–20	National ranking by percent change (3)	Fourth quarter 2020	National ranking by level <sup>(3)</sup>	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019–20	National ranking by percent change (3)	
United States (4)	10,675.8	140,881.3	-6.1		\$1,339		13.0		
Michigan	265.3	3,998.2	-8.9		1,257	19	12.8	21	
Genesee	7.2	124.1	-9.4	317	1,073	271	9.4	309	
Ingham	6.5	139.7	-9.8	326	1,252	138	10.6	264	
Kalamazoo	5.8	112.7	-8.6	288	1,190	179	13.8	100	
Kent	16.2	371.1	-10.7	339	1,194	175	16.4	30	
Macomb	18.9	306.0	-9.0	301	1,308	107	14.1	84	
Oakland	42.5	682.0	-9.6	320	1,473	54	12.6	170	
Ottawa	6.3	120.0	-6.8	218	1,133	220	13.0	140	
Saginaw	4.0	76.0	-10.8	340	1,076	268	13.9	94	
Washtenaw	9.2	203.3	-9.5	318	1,365	79	13.7	105	
Wayne	34.9	676.4	-9.2	310	1,391	69	9.9	295	

#### Footnotes:

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

<sup>(2)</sup> Percent changes were computed from employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ranking does not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

<sup>(4)</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Michigan, fourth quarter 2020

140,881,253	04.00
	\$1,33
3,998,223	1,25
1,641	86
2,076	99
36,478	1,12
10,660	99
4,475	78
3,657	88
2,669	96
	1,03
31,400	1,00
I I	80
	1,08
	9
I	1,1
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I	1,1
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I I	9
I I	9
10,219	9
139,701	1,2
18,898	8
6,900	1,1
3,246	8
25,500	9
53,367	1,1
112,689	1,1
3,921	1,1
371,093	1,1
332	6
1,668	8
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1	9
9,178	9
	1,641 2,076 36,478 10,660 4,475 3,657 2,669 11,422 31,400 3,791 54,485 13,542 50,129 8,249 8,823 4,917 11,382 5,980 15,972 3,769 12,706 12,720 39,973 16,562 124,106 3,834 4,737 45,332 45,332 11,576 10,686 11,576 10,686 11,576 10,686 10,219 13,9701 18,898 6,900 3,246 25,500 3,921 3,921 3,921 3,921 3,921 3,921 3,921 3,921

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Michigan, fourth quarter 2020 - Continued

Area	Employment December 2020	Average weekly wage(1)		
Menominee	6,517	853		
Midland	34,098	1,333		
Missaukee	3,437	855		
Monroe	36,054	1,144		
Montcalm	14,977	907		
Montmorency	2,008	822		
Muskegon	56,367	982		
Newaygo	11,210	896		
Oakland	681,972	1,473		
Oceana	5,651	859		
Ogemaw	5,424	792		
Ontonagon	1,218	691		
Osceola	7,235	1,002		
Oscoda	1,144	733		
Otsego	9,531	980		
Ottawa	120,042	1,133		
Presque Isle	2,377	940		
Roscommon	4,709	826		
Saginaw	76,004	1,076		
St. Clair	41,497	1,100		
St. Joseph	19,790	926		
Sanilac	9,695	879		
Schoolcraft	2,332	995		
Shiawassee	14,159	954		
Tuscola	10,809	967		
Van Buren	18,901	1,140		
Washtenaw	203,266	1,365		
Wayne	676,435	1,391		
Wexford	12,837	949		

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

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

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

		Emplo	yment	Average weekly wage (1)				
State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019–20	Fourth quarter 2020	National ranking by level	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019–20	National ranking by percent change	
United States (2)	10,675.8	140,881.3	-6.1	\$1,339		13.0		
Alabama	134.6	1,951.2	-2.9	1,096	35	11.4	36	
Alaska	23.1	290.1	-6.4	1,260	17	10.6	44	
Arizona	173.9	2,908.7	-3.3	1,214	22	14.6	9	
Arkansas	94.6	1,194.8	-3.2	999	49	11.4	36	
California	1,660.2	16,380.1	-8.3	1,724	3	18.5	1	
Colorado	219.6	2,613.7	-5.7	1,378	10	12.3	25	
Connecticut	126.8	1,578.4	-6.5	1,551	6	12.2	27	
Delaware	35.1	432.9	-5.2	1,262	16	11.3	38	
District of Columbia	43.8	713.0	-8.9	2,293	1	15.2	6	
Florida	765.4	8,642.8	-5.0	1,180	24	13.1	17	
Georgia	319.7	4,405.9	-4.0	1,208	23	10.9	42	
Hawaii	47.3	561.1	-16.1	1,219	21	16.0	4	
Idaho	71.8	763.5	0.8	1,034	47	12.8	21	
Illinois	386.3	5,573.8	-7.8	1,378	10	13.0	18	
Indiana	173.1	2,985.1	-4.0	1,076	39	11.2	39	
lowa	105.6	1,494.3	-4.3	1,099	34	11.6	32	
Kansas	89.9	1,346.9	-4.5	1,070	40	11.5	34	
Kentucky		1,839.6	-4.8	1,057	42	10.8	43	
Louisiana		1,796.9	-7.0	1,078	38	8.6	48	
Maine		594.3	-4.3	1,092	36	14.5	10	
Maryland		2,546.1	-6.7	1,445	8	13.6	16	
Massachusetts		3,365.8	-8.3	1,766	2	17.0	3	
Michigan		1	-8.9	1,257	19	12.8	21	
Minnesota		2,684.1	-7.9	1,322	13	12.3	25	
Mississippi		1,119.1	-2.4	901	51	10.4	45	
Missouri		2,724.4	-4.3	1,127	33	11.6	32	
Montana		1 '	-1.4	1,035	45	12.7	23	
Nebraska			-2.9	1,033	37	11.5	34	
Nevada		1,283.1	-10.7	1,178	25	14.4	11	
New Hampshire		637.3	-5.2	1,406	9	17.9	2	
•		1	-5.2 -7.2	1,517	7	13.9	15	
New Jersey					12			
New Mexico			-9.5	1,052	43	11.8	29	
New York		8,693.4	-10.3	1,712	4	14.2 11.2	13	
North Carolina		4,431.0 394.4	-2.7	1,152	29		39	
North Dakota			-7.1	1,136	31	4.7	50	
Ohio		1 '	-5.1	1,161	27	12.0	28	
Oklahoma		1	-4.4	1,013	48	7.3	49	
Oregon		1 '	-7.5	1,256	20	14.2	13	
Pennsylvania		1 '	-7.4	1,287	15	12.6	24	
Rhode Island		449.6	-8.3	1,259	18	14.7	7	
South Carolina		1 '	-3.5	1,035	45	11.1	41	
South Dakota		1	-1.9	1,048	44	14.4	11	
Tennessee		1	-2.7	1,172	26	11.7	30	
Texas		12,251.1	-4.3	1,294	14	9.0	47	
Utah		1 '	0.6	1,154	28	12.9	20	
Vermont			-8.9	1,133	32	14.7	7	
Virginia		1 '	-4.7	1,360	12	13.0	18	
Washington		3,219.7	-6.8	1,589	5	16.0	4	
West Virginia		654.1	-5.3	997	50	10.3	46	
Wisconsin		1	-4.8	1,140	30	11.7	30	
Wyoming		260.2	-5.3	1,061	41	4.6	51	
Puerto Rico	46.0	873.8	-4.0	621	(3)	8.0	(3)	

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

		Emplo	yment	Average weekly wage (1)				
State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019–20	Fourth quarter 2020	National ranking by level	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019–20	National ranking by percent change	
Virgin Islands	3.5	35.3	-11.5	1,057	(3)	-1.3	(3)	

#### Footnotes:

- (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.

(3) Data not included in the national ranking.

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

Chart 3. Average weekly wages by county in Michigan, fourth quarter 2020

