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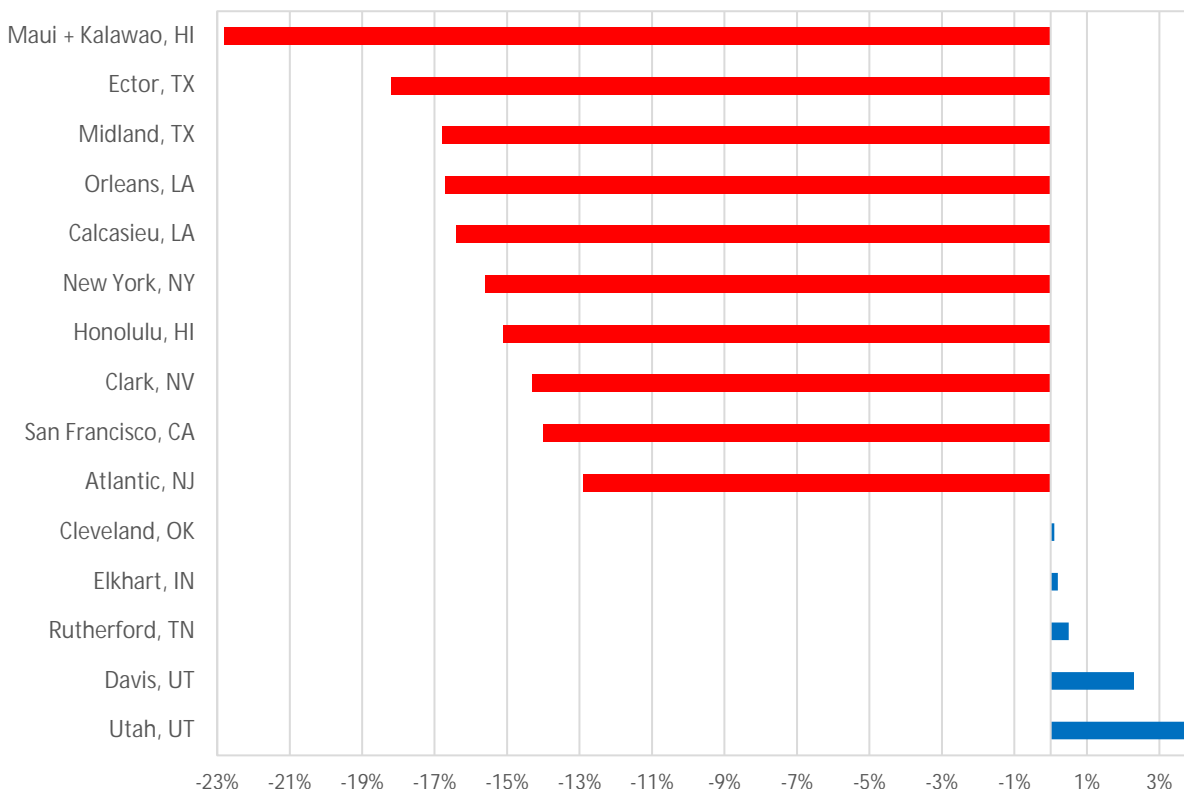
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**COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES – FOURTH QUARTER 2020**

From December 2019 to December 2020, **employment** decreased in 352 of the 357 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In December 2020, national employment (as measured by the QCEW program) decreased to 140.9 million, a 6.1-percent decrease over the year. Maui + Kalawao, HI, had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment with a loss of 22.8 percent. Employment data in this release are presented for December 2020, and average weekly wage data are presented for fourth quarter 2020. Employment was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to contain it.

Among the 357 largest counties, 356 had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. In the fourth quarter of 2020, average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,339, a 13.0-percent increase over the year. San Francisco, CA, had the largest fourth quarter over-the-year wage gain at 44.3 percent. (See table 1.) 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.

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



## Large County Employment in December 2020

Maui + Kalawao, HI, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-22.8 percent). Within Maui + Kalawao, the largest employment decrease occurred in leisure and hospitality, which lost 10,959 jobs over the year (-42.1 percent).

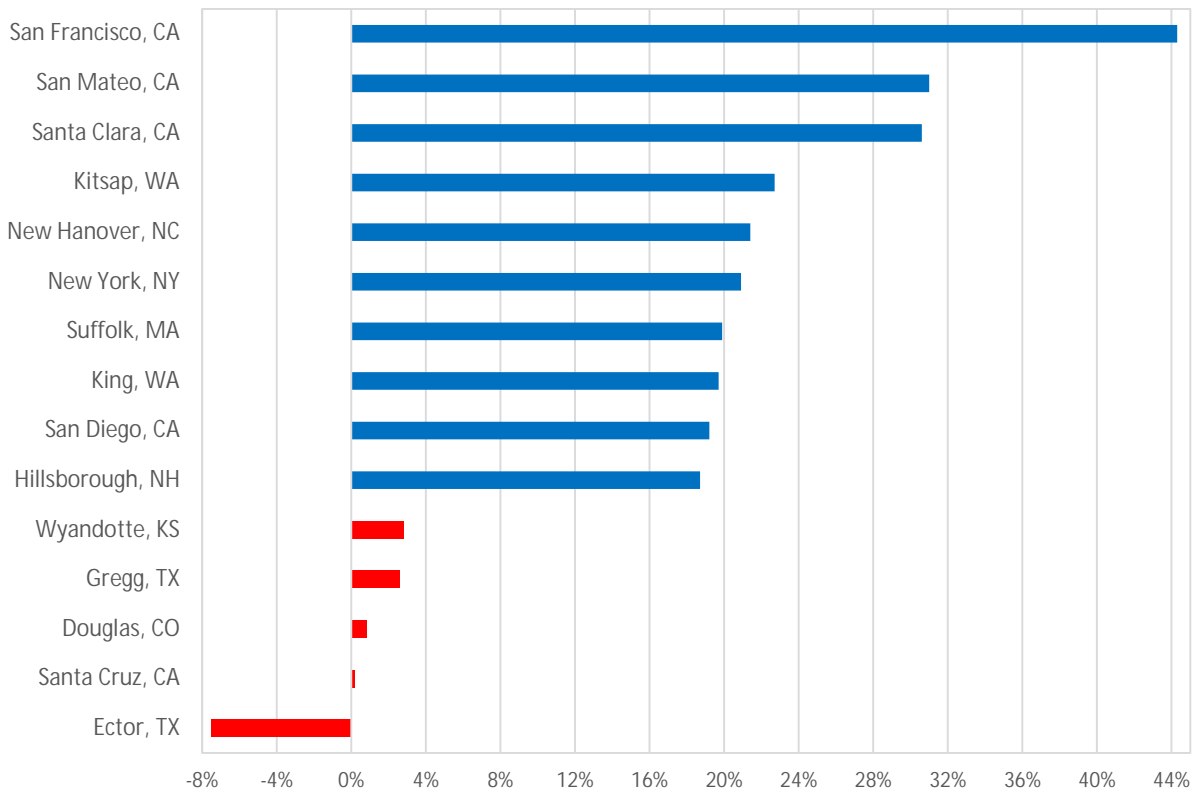
Utah, UT, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment with a gain of 3.8 percent. Within Utah, professional and business services had the largest employment increase with a gain of 3,769 jobs (+9.8 percent).

## Large County Average Weekly Wage in Fourth Quarter 2020

San Francisco, CA, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages (+44.3 percent). Within San Francisco, an average weekly wage gain of \$5,478 (+569.4 percent) in leisure and hospitality made the largest contribution to the county’s increase in average weekly wages.

Ector, TX, had the only over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 7.5 percent. Within Ector, natural resources and mining had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage decrease of \$141 (-7.3 percent) over the year.

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



## Ten Largest Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage decreases in employment. In December 2020, New York, NY, had the largest over-the-year employment percentage loss (-15.6 percent). Within New York, leisure and hospitality had the largest employment decrease with a loss of 172,534 jobs (-54.4 percent). (See table 2.)

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in average weekly wages. In fourth quarter 2020, New York, NY, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage gain in average weekly wages (+20.9 percent). Within New York, professional and business services had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage increase of \$619 (+21.0 percent) over the year.

## For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 357 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2019. December 2020 employment and fourth quarter 2020 average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

QCEW response rate tables are available at [www.bls.gov/cew/response-rates/](http://www.bls.gov/cew/response-rates/).

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](http://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](http://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](http://www.census.gov/data/data-tools/cbb.html).

The QCEW news release schedule is available at [www.bls.gov/cew/release-calendar.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cew/release-calendar.htm).

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**The County Employment and Wages full data update for fourth quarter 2020 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, June 2, 2021, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).**

**The County Employment and Wages news release for first quarter 2021 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, August 18, 2021, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).**

### **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](http://www.bls.gov/cew/additional-resources/imputation-methodology.htm).

# Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data for 2020 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San Juan, PR, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 358 counties presented in this release were derived using 2019 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2020 data, three counties have been added to the publication tables: Baldwin, AL; Iredell, NC; and Gregg, TX. One county has been dropped from the publication tables: Bay, FL. These counties will be included or excluded, respectively, in all 2020 quarterly releases. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

## Summary of Major Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES Employment Measures

	QCEW	BED	CES
<b>Source</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of UI administrative records submitted by 10.4 million establishments in first quarter of 2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 8.3 million private-sector employers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample survey: 697,000 establishments</li> </ul>
<b>Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nonfarm wage and salary jobs:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers</li> <li>– Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Publication frequency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Within 5 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 7 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Usually the 3rd Friday after the end of the week including the 12th of the month</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Use of UI file</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)</li> </ul>
<b>Principal products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry</li> </ul>
<b>Principal uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed locality data</li> <li>Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates</li> <li>Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business cycle analysis</li> <li>Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions</li> <li>Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principal federal economic indicator (PFED)</li> <li>Official time series for employment change measures</li> <li>Input into other major economic indicators</li> </ul>
<b>Program Web sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/cew">www.bls.gov/cew</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/bdm">www.bls.gov/bdm</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/ces">www.bls.gov/ces</a></li> </ul>

The preliminary QCEW data presented in this release may differ from data released by the individual states. These potential differences result from the states' continuing receipt of UI data over time and ongoing review and editing. The individual states determine their data release timetables.

### **Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures**

The Bureau publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter: QCEW, Business Employment Dynamics (BED), and Current Employment Statistics (CES). Each of these measures makes use of the quarterly UI employment reports in producing data; however, each measure has a somewhat different universe coverage, estimation procedure, and publication product.

Differences in coverage and estimation methods can result in somewhat different measures of employment change over time. It is important to understand program differences and the intended uses of the program products. (See table.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table.

### **Coverage**

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 10.2 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2019. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most state and local government employees. In 2019, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 148.1 million jobs. The estimated 142.5 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple job-holders) represented 97.1 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$8.769 trillion in pay, representing 94.2 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 40.9 percent of the gross domestic product.

Major exclusions from UI coverage include self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

State and federal UI laws change periodically. These changes may have an impact on the employment and wages reported by employers covered under the UI program. Coverage changes may affect the over-the-year comparisons presented in this news release.

### **Concepts and methodology**

Monthly employment is based on the number of workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th

of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported, including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacations and part-time workers also are included.

Average weekly wage values are calculated by dividing quarterly total wages by the average of the three monthly employment levels (all employees, as described above) and dividing the result by 13, for the 13 weeks in the quarter. These calculations are made using unrounded employment and wage values. The average wage values that can be calculated using rounded data from the BLS database may differ from the averages reported. Included in the quarterly wage data are non-wage cash payments such as bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, in some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans and stock options. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may reflect fluctuations in average monthly employment and/or total quarterly wages between the current quarter and prior year levels.

Average weekly wages are affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations and the incidence of pay periods within a quarter. For instance, the average weekly wage of the workforce could increase significantly when there is a large decline in the number of employees that had been receiving below-average wages. Wages may include payments to workers not present in the employment counts because they did not work during the pay period including the 12th of the month. When comparing average weekly wage levels between industries, states, or quarters, these factors should be taken into consideration.

Wages measured by QCEW may be subject to periodic and sometimes large fluctuations. This variability may be due to calendar effects resulting from some quarters having more pay dates than others. The effect is most visible in counties with a dominant employer. In particular, this effect has been observed in counties where government employers represent a large fraction of overall employment. Similar calendar effects can result from private sector pay practices. However, these effects are typically less pronounced for two reasons: employment is less concentrated in a single private employer, and private employers use a variety of pay period types (weekly, biweekly, semi-monthly, monthly).

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

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

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

QCEW imputes employment and wages for nonrespondents. Records are imputed for two quarters of nonresponse. After two quarters of nonresponse, BLS drops the establishment from the universe. QCEW state staff attempt to contact large missing employers in the first quarter of nonresponse. Effective with the release of totals for the second quarter of 2020, imputation is based on the current trend of reported employment and wages. Nonrespondents are not included in totals if unemployment claims indicate that the worksite is not in operation. Imputation methodology is described in more detail at [www.bls.gov/cew/additional-resources/imputation-methodology.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cew/additional-resources/imputation-methodology.htm).

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2019 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release eliminate the effect of most of the administrative changes (those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments). The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Adjusted data account for improvements in reporting employment and wages for individual and multi-unit establishments. To accomplish this, adjustments were implemented to account for: administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start

reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity (first quarter of 2008); selected large administrative changes in employment and wages (second quarter of 2011); and state verified improvements in reporting of employment and wages (third quarter of 2014). These adjustments allow QCEW to include county employment and wage growth rates in this news release that would otherwise not meet publication standards.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in any County Employment and Wages news release are valid for comparisons between the starting and ending points (a 12-month period) used in that particular release. Comparisons may not be valid for any time period other than the one featured in a release even if the changes were calculated using adjusted data.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUBS) as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, after approval by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Section 5131 of the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 and the Computer Security Act of 1987, Public Law 104-106. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those designated as census areas where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England states for comparative purposes even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey). The regions referred to in this release are defined as census regions.

#### **Additional statistics and other information**

*Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2019 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2020, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2020 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2019 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* are now available at [www.bls.gov/cew/publications/employment-and-wages-annual-averages/2019/home.htm](http://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.

News releases on quarterly measures of gross job flows also are available from BED at [www.bls.gov/bdm](http://www.bls.gov/bdm), (202) 691-6467, or [data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/forms/bdm](http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/forms/bdm).

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: (800) 877-8339.

**Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 358 largest counties, fourth quarter 2020**

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
United States <sup>4</sup> .....	10,675.8	140,881.3	-6.1	-	\$1,339	13.0	-
Baldwin, AL.....	6.9	74.3	-1.7	23	876	11.9	199
Jefferson, AL.....	19.9	344.5	-3.9	78	1,260	10.4	272
Madison, AL.....	10.5	208.0	-1.2	15	1,414	14.4	73
Mobile, AL.....	10.6	165.8	-5.0	127	1,119	12.1	189
Montgomery, AL.....	6.5	126.8	-3.6	68	1,106	11.4	227
Shelby, AL.....	6.1	83.0	-2.8	49	1,211	10.0	291
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.8	90.7	-8.2	269	1,036	10.4	272
Anchorage, AK.....	8.4	134.6	-8.1	266	1,332	11.1	242
Maricopa, AZ.....	113.1	2,069.7	-3.0	56	1,273	14.8	59
Pima, AZ.....	19.5	367.5	-4.8	120	1,106	13.9	94
Benton, AR.....	7.2	124.3	-1.5	18	1,232	10.5	266
Pulaski, AR.....	14.6	242.4	-4.3	100	1,149	13.9	94
Washington, AR.....	6.5	109.3	-2.8	49	1,121	10.3	279
Alameda, CA.....	67.3	729.1	-8.9	296	1,831	16.5	29
Butte, CA.....	8.4	75.1	-9.1	305	1,046	15.6	45
Contra Costa, CA.....	35.3	340.3	-9.1	305	1,609	13.9	94
Fresno, CA.....	38.9	376.4	-6.2	186	1,059	12.1	189
Kern, CA.....	22.5	319.2	-4.4	103	1,069	11.0	248
Los Angeles, CA.....	528.3	4,105.3	-10.5	337	1,612	12.4	176
Marin, CA.....	12.9	104.3	-11.0	342	1,758	16.4	30
Merced, CA.....	7.1	75.7	-5.3	142	998	13.3	127
Monterey, CA.....	14.5	165.2	-8.8	294	1,100	9.9	295
Napa, CA.....	6.0	67.0	-12.7	347	1,331	11.8	205
Orange, CA.....	133.0	1,501.1	-9.6	320	1,513	16.6	27
Placer, CA.....	14.4	163.3	-6.4	198	1,382	17.3	19
Riverside, CA.....	72.7	739.8	-5.8	167	1,051	14.5	69
Sacramento, CA.....	64.3	653.3	-5.3	142	1,407	10.5	266
San Bernardino, CA.....	66.6	780.3	-3.8	74	1,115	14.7	64
San Diego, CA.....	120.1	1,369.8	-9.3	314	1,564	19.2	9
San Francisco, CA.....	62.2	665.6	-14.0	349	3,646	44.3	1
San Joaquin, CA.....	19.2	256.5	-2.2	32	1,140	14.1	84
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.9	107.3	-9.3	314	1,202	14.3	76
San Mateo, CA.....	29.6	383.9	-9.2	310	3,435	31.0	2
Santa Barbara, CA.....	16.2	197.9	-6.9	221	1,239	10.5	266
Santa Clara, CA.....	76.8	1,047.3	-8.2	269	3,690	30.6	3
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.9	94.5	-8.2	269	1,241	0.2	356
Solano, CA.....	12.0	131.5	-8.5	284	1,347	12.7	161
Sonoma, CA.....	20.4	191.2	-10.1	330	1,378	15.0	52
Stanislaus, CA.....	16.7	183.4	-4.3	100	1,106	11.7	211
Tulare, CA.....	12.1	155.0	-4.2	97	963	13.2	130
Ventura, CA.....	28.7	309.0	-7.7	252	1,329	14.7	64
Yolo, CA.....	7.4	102.7	-4.7	114	1,376	11.2	233
Adams, CO.....	12.2	226.6	-2.3	35	1,217	8.3	327
Arapahoe, CO.....	23.6	321.5	-4.6	107	1,530	13.2	130
Boulder, CO.....	16.7	178.9	-6.3	191	1,669	17.5	15
Denver, CO.....	36.6	485.1	-9.8	326	1,683	15.3	47
Douglas, CO.....	13.4	130.6	-2.4	37	1,512	0.8	355
El Paso, CO.....	21.8	276.4	-4.0	83	1,186	13.5	112
Jefferson, CO.....	21.8	232.2	-5.3	142	1,376	12.8	153
Larimer, CO.....	13.3	156.3	-6.2	186	1,230	12.8	153

See footnotes at end of table.



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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Weld, CO.....	8.2	104.8	-8.7	290	\$1,106	5.8	347
Fairfield, CT.....	37.8	389.5	-7.6	247	2,031	15.7	42
Hartford, CT.....	30.0	485.3	-6.4	198	1,503	8.7	324
New Haven, CT.....	25.8	356.0	-5.5	151	1,316	11.0	248
New London, CT.....	7.9	110.2	-9.8	326	1,264	14.9	54
New Castle, DE.....	21.6	279.9	-6.3	191	1,389	11.0	248
Sussex, DE.....	7.8	79.6	-2.8	49	974	11.6	214
Washington, DC.....	43.8	712.9	-8.9	296	2,293	15.2	50
Alachua, FL.....	7.6	130.4	-4.2	97	1,122	14.5	69
Brevard, FL.....	17.2	219.7	-2.9	54	1,159	9.9	295
Broward, FL.....	76.5	778.8	-7.6	247	1,247	13.6	110
Collier, FL.....	16.0	149.9	-5.7	161	1,209	17.5	15
Duval, FL.....	32.0	524.3	-2.4	37	1,217	11.0	248
Escambia, FL.....	8.8	136.0	-3.4	62	1,027	12.2	187
Hillsborough, FL.....	48.6	701.4	-4.1	88	1,267	12.9	147
Lake, FL.....	9.3	102.8	-2.5	41	892	12.3	182
Lee, FL.....	24.9	265.6	-4.6	107	1,038	11.0	248
Leon, FL.....	9.3	147.5	-4.4	103	1,061	12.8	153
Manatee, FL.....	12.4	129.0	-4.8	120	1,039	16.7	26
Marion, FL.....	9.1	107.5	-3.1	59	918	14.3	76
Miami-Dade, FL.....	110.4	1,089.3	-8.3	275	1,295	14.0	89
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.9	85.4	-0.5	7	1,087	13.2	130
Orange, FL.....	48.5	778.4	-12.2	346	1,214	16.4	30
Osceola, FL.....	8.3	92.4	-9.7	325	885	11.5	219
Palm Beach, FL.....	62.7	590.5	-6.6	207	1,321	14.5	69
Pasco, FL.....	12.3	123.2	-2.0	25	935	12.9	147
Pinellas, FL.....	36.3	429.6	-3.8	74	1,187	11.0	248
Polk, FL.....	15.2	238.1	-0.4	6	974	12.5	174
St. Johns, FL.....	8.7	81.1	-1.0	13	1,006	11.8	205
St. Lucie, FL.....	7.4	81.2	-1.5	18	929	9.2	315
Sarasota, FL.....	17.6	167.3	-4.7	114	1,085	11.7	211
Seminole, FL.....	16.5	196.7	-4.1	88	1,113	11.5	219
Volusia, FL.....	15.6	169.0	-4.9	124	928	9.4	309
Bibb, GA.....	4.6	80.2	-4.8	120	980	10.5	266
Chatham, GA.....	9.0	157.7	-5.0	127	1,043	9.0	319
Clayton, GA.....	4.5	113.4	-10.1	330	1,169	6.9	341
Cobb, GA.....	24.6	365.4	-4.0	83	1,357	13.3	127
DeKalb, GA.....	20.0	291.9	-5.2	138	1,285	10.0	291
Forsyth, GA.....	6.6	76.2	-2.9	54	1,135	8.3	327
Fulton, GA.....	49.7	858.5	-6.7	212	1,707	12.7	161
Gwinnett, GA.....	28.4	352.8	-4.7	114	1,204	10.2	282
Hall, GA.....	5.0	90.2	-2.0	25	1,157	12.5	174
Muscogee, GA.....	4.8	91.9	-4.7	114	967	10.9	255
Richmond, GA.....	4.8	102.2	-2.8	49	1,047	11.1	242
Honolulu, HI.....	28.1	404.4	-15.1	351	1,282	16.0	38
Maui + Kalawao, HI.....	7.0	63.5	-22.8	357	1,047	12.7	161
Ada, ID.....	18.7	255.3	-0.6	9	1,263	14.4	73
Champaign, IL.....	4.2	88.4	-5.0	127	1,086	10.7	261
Cook, IL.....	140.7	2,377.0	-10.1	330	1,571	14.6	66
DuPage, IL.....	34.8	572.7	-7.8	256	1,456	11.9	199

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Kane, IL.....	12.7	194.0	-9.1	305	\$1,166	13.3	127
Lake, IL.....	20.4	317.0	-7.3	241	1,637	12.7	161
McHenry, IL.....	7.9	90.4	-7.1	230	1,024	10.9	255
McLean, IL.....	3.3	77.5	-6.0	174	1,175	18.4	11
Madison, IL.....	5.4	101.0	-3.9	78	990	9.8	299
Peoria, IL.....	4.2	97.3	-6.8	218	1,333	14.5	69
St. Clair, IL.....	5.0	86.3	-7.6	247	1,032	14.8	59
Sangamon, IL.....	4.8	121.6	-5.9	170	1,204	7.5	333
Will, IL.....	15.4	241.8	-5.9	170	1,097	12.9	147
Winnebago, IL.....	5.9	115.2	-9.0	301	1,053	10.0	291
Allen, IN.....	9.3	186.2	-4.1	88	1,048	10.3	279
Elkhart, IN.....	4.8	132.7	0.2	4	1,138	18.2	14
Hamilton, IN.....	10.2	143.1	-1.5	18	1,234	12.7	161
Lake, IN.....	10.6	180.8	-5.3	142	1,065	9.0	319
Marion, IN.....	25.2	575.5	-5.7	161	1,299	13.0	140
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.9	117.3	-6.7	212	1,051	13.1	138
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.7	83.1	-5.1	134	1,068	8.1	330
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.9	105.5	-4.1	88	1,041	13.9	94
Johnson, IA.....	4.5	79.3	-5.6	154	1,151	12.2	187
Linn, IA.....	7.2	124.3	-6.3	191	1,216	12.6	170
Polk, IA.....	18.5	293.0	-4.1	88	1,313	11.9	199
Scott, IA.....	5.8	85.3	-6.1	181	1,068	11.3	230
Johnson, KS.....	24.6	345.9	-4.2	97	1,313	13.0	140
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.8	242.0	-7.6	247	1,098	13.7	105
Shawnee, KS.....	5.1	94.0	-2.1	28	1,039	13.7	105
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.5	88.2	-4.5	106	1,167	2.8	353
Boone, KY.....	4.9	98.3	-2.1	28	1,066	10.9	255
Fayette, KY.....	12.1	184.9	-7.4	243	1,163	13.7	105
Jefferson, KY.....	27.6	455.1	-5.4	148	1,256	9.1	317
Caddo, LA.....	7.5	104.9	-5.8	167	1,032	9.8	299
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.7	83.0	-16.4	353	1,186	12.1	189
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	17.3	251.5	-5.7	161	1,187	9.2	315
Jefferson, LA.....	14.9	180.6	-6.3	191	1,140	9.1	317
Lafayette, LA.....	10.6	125.3	-5.7	161	1,046	6.3	344
Orleans, LA.....	14.6	169.4	-16.7	354	1,264	16.9	22
St. Tammany, LA.....	9.3	89.2	-2.4	37	1,046	8.7	324
Cumberland, ME.....	14.6	177.9	-6.4	198	1,275	17.1	20
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.5	258.0	-8.0	262	1,400	13.5	112
Baltimore, MD.....	21.1	356.3	-8.0	262	1,360	14.8	59
Frederick, MD.....	6.6	98.9	-6.7	212	1,207	13.8	100
Harford, MD.....	5.9	92.1	-6.1	181	1,235	14.6	66
Howard, MD.....	10.1	160.5	-9.2	310	1,671	16.9	22
Montgomery, MD.....	33.0	444.1	-7.0	228	1,758	14.9	54
Prince George's, MD.....	16.3	298.1	-8.9	296	1,358	12.7	161
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.8	327.2	-6.8	218	1,593	11.2	233
Barnstable, MA.....	9.6	84.0	-8.1	266	1,189	14.0	89
Bristol, MA.....	17.9	214.9	-7.5	244	1,211	14.1	84
Essex, MA.....	28.1	302.2	-8.2	269	1,400	14.4	73
Hampden, MA.....	19.1	198.3	-7.9	257	1,141	13.9	94
Middlesex, MA.....	57.8	879.0	-7.7	252	2,043	18.4	11

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Norfolk, MA.....	25.8	323.2	-9.5	318	\$1,629	16.2	36
Plymouth, MA.....	16.6	182.5	-8.0	262	1,269	15.6	45
Suffolk, MA.....	32.4	639.4	-10.4	336	2,558	19.9	7
Worcester, MA.....	26.9	332.8	-7.3	241	1,296	14.0	89
Genesee, MI.....	7.2	124.1	-9.4	317	1,073	9.4	309
Ingham, MI.....	6.5	139.7	-9.8	326	1,252	10.6	264
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.8	112.7	-8.6	288	1,190	13.8	100
Kent, MI.....	16.2	371.1	-10.7	339	1,194	16.4	30
Macomb, MI.....	18.9	306.0	-9.0	301	1,308	14.1	84
Oakland, MI.....	42.5	682.0	-9.6	320	1,473	12.6	170
Ottawa, MI.....	6.3	120.0	-6.8	218	1,133	13.0	140
Saginaw, MI.....	4.0	76.0	-10.8	340	1,076	13.9	94
Washtenaw, MI.....	9.2	203.3	-9.5	318	1,365	13.7	105
Wayne, MI.....	34.9	676.4	-9.2	310	1,391	9.9	295
Anoka, MN.....	8.0	119.4	-7.9	257	1,198	10.4	272
Dakota, MN.....	11.0	176.6	-8.2	269	1,291	9.6	304
Hennepin, MN.....	43.4	854.4	-9.6	320	1,618	13.4	120
Olmsted, MN.....	3.9	96.3	-5.7	161	1,458	10.7	261
Ramsey, MN.....	14.4	306.1	-8.9	296	1,412	12.4	176
St. Louis, MN.....	5.5	87.7	-10.3	334	1,077	9.8	299
Stearns, MN.....	4.4	80.2	-7.5	244	1,087	14.3	76
Washington, MN.....	6.3	83.7	-7.2	235	1,116	13.4	120
Harrison, MS.....	4.7	83.2	-4.4	103	863	9.4	309
Hinds, MS.....	5.7	115.2	-3.8	74	1,034	11.2	233
Boone, MO.....	5.1	93.5	-2.7	46	1,070	10.5	266
Clay, MO.....	6.1	105.5	-1.2	15	1,108	6.0	345
Greene, MO.....	9.9	168.1	-2.5	41	989	7.9	332
Jackson, MO.....	23.8	356.9	-5.6	154	1,318	11.1	242
St. Charles, MO.....	10.3	153.1	-2.7	46	1,030	11.1	242
St. Louis, MO.....	43.1	574.2	-7.1	230	1,391	13.5	112
St. Louis City, MO.....	15.9	212.7	-7.6	247	1,359	11.2	233
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.9	81.7	-1.3	17	1,108	10.2	282
Douglas, NE.....	19.1	332.8	-3.8	74	1,226	12.4	176
Lancaster, NE.....	10.1	166.0	-4.6	107	1,056	11.5	219
Clark, NV.....	56.7	899.1	-14.3	350	1,141	13.4	120
Washoe, NV.....	15.1	217.0	-6.0	174	1,218	14.8	59
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.6	196.4	-6.1	181	1,533	18.7	10
Merrimack, NH.....	5.3	73.8	-6.1	181	1,278	15.9	40
Rockingham, NH.....	11.5	145.4	-5.2	138	1,346	15.3	47
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.8	112.0	-12.9	348	1,115	14.2	81
Bergen, NJ.....	34.4	411.2	-9.6	320	1,533	13.2	130
Burlington, NJ.....	11.5	194.7	-5.0	127	1,379	16.6	27
Camden, NJ.....	12.6	192.7	-7.2	235	1,317	13.5	112
Essex, NJ.....	21.8	309.0	-11.8	345	1,598	14.1	84
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.7	112.3	-5.4	148	1,075	12.4	176
Hudson, NJ.....	16.6	253.0	-9.1	305	1,702	13.8	100
Mercer, NJ.....	11.7	253.1	-5.3	142	1,599	9.9	295
Middlesex, NJ.....	23.3	414.2	-5.2	138	1,475	12.0	195
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.9	248.9	-7.2	235	1,338	16.0	38
Morris, NJ.....	17.6	277.2	-7.7	252	1,986	17.4	17

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Ocean, NJ.....	14.2	163.2	-4.9	124	\$1,058	12.6	170
Passaic, NJ.....	13.1	153.8	-10.2	333	1,243	14.2	81
Somerset, NJ.....	10.6	178.8	-7.1	230	1,857	14.1	84
Union, NJ.....	15.3	215.7	-8.0	262	1,602	10.2	282
Bernalillo, NM.....	21.0	310.0	-8.5	284	1,129	15.0	52
Albany, NY.....	10.4	217.3	-7.9	257	1,359	12.7	161
Bronx, NY.....	19.5	307.4	-6.9	221	1,288	11.3	230
Broome, NY.....	4.3	78.5	-8.5	284	1,071	15.8	41
Dutchess, NY.....	8.5	105.8	-8.5	284	1,242	12.8	153
Erie, NY.....	24.8	425.8	-10.9	341	1,188	14.0	89
Kings, NY.....	67.1	760.2	-8.7	290	1,132	10.4	272
Monroe, NY.....	19.0	356.7	-9.6	320	1,186	13.2	130
Nassau, NY.....	54.7	584.6	-9.3	314	1,456	13.0	140
New York, NY.....	129.8	2,163.2	-15.6	352	3,036	20.9	6
Oneida, NY.....	5.3	97.3	-8.8	294	1,015	13.2	130
Onondaga, NY.....	12.7	230.0	-8.6	288	1,205	12.7	161
Orange, NY.....	10.9	139.0	-8.4	279	1,126	12.9	147
Queens, NY.....	54.5	651.3	-10.5	337	1,276	9.6	304
Richmond, NY.....	10.2	125.5	-6.4	198	1,221	11.5	219
Rockland, NY.....	11.3	122.9	-7.1	230	1,192	11.9	199
Saratoga, NY.....	6.1	83.9	-7.1	230	1,213	15.7	42
Suffolk, NY.....	54.1	624.6	-7.2	235	1,454	13.4	120
Westchester, NY.....	36.3	394.6	-10.3	334	1,681	10.2	282
Buncombe, NC.....	10.4	126.9	-6.7	212	1,024	11.3	230
Cabarrus, NC.....	5.3	77.7	-1.5	18	962	12.3	182
Catawba, NC.....	4.6	86.2	-2.8	49	1,008	14.2	81
Cumberland, NC.....	6.6	116.8	-5.1	134	970	12.0	195
Durham, NC.....	9.2	216.0	-2.5	41	1,602	11.6	214
Forsyth, NC.....	9.8	186.6	-4.0	83	1,131	8.1	330
Guilford, NC.....	15.2	279.3	-3.7	71	1,089	9.4	309
Iredell, NC.....	5.8	77.2	-0.6	9	1,140	16.3	34
Mecklenburg, NC.....	42.0	711.0	-2.7	46	1,453	10.2	282
New Hanover, NC.....	9.1	115.8	-3.5	65	1,133	21.4	5
Pitt, NC.....	4.0	75.6	-3.7	71	1,016	11.2	233
Wake, NC.....	39.4	567.4	-2.1	28	1,321	10.4	272
Cass, ND.....	7.7	116.8	-4.0	83	1,182	11.5	219
Butler, OH.....	8.2	153.0	-4.6	107	1,120	13.8	100
Cuyahoga, OH.....	36.9	686.7	-6.9	221	1,319	10.4	272
Delaware, OH.....	6.0	86.6	-4.1	88	1,235	12.3	182
Franklin, OH.....	35.1	741.0	-5.2	138	1,288	14.6	66
Greene, OH.....	3.8	75.2	-3.5	65	1,265	9.4	309
Hamilton, OH.....	25.0	491.7	-6.5	205	1,387	11.8	205
Lake, OH.....	6.4	90.5	-6.9	221	1,034	10.1	289
Lorain, OH.....	6.4	92.5	-6.0	174	993	11.6	214
Lucas, OH.....	10.3	197.4	-6.7	212	1,117	10.6	264
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	91.9	-6.6	207	906	10.9	255
Montgomery, OH.....	12.4	244.0	-5.6	154	1,112	12.8	153
Stark, OH.....	8.7	151.4	-5.1	134	987	13.2	130
Summit, OH.....	14.8	254.1	-6.0	174	1,132	12.1	189
Warren, OH.....	5.5	93.5	-4.6	107	1,210	17.0	21

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Cleveland, OK.....	6.2	87.0	0.1	5	\$880	5.9	346
Oklahoma, OK.....	29.1	450.2	-4.3	100	1,160	9.5	307
Tulsa, OK.....	23.1	348.7	-5.6	154	1,087	7.2	337
Clackamas, OR.....	16.3	157.9	-8.4	279	1,260	13.4	120
Deschutes, OR.....	10.1	81.4	-6.0	174	1,130	16.9	22
Jackson, OR.....	8.1	86.5	-6.3	191	1,009	12.7	161
Lane, OR.....	13.3	146.2	-8.4	279	1,054	14.8	59
Marion, OR.....	11.9	151.2	-5.6	154	1,100	11.8	205
Multnomah, OR.....	38.3	471.4	-11.0	342	1,440	15.3	47
Washington, OR.....	21.2	285.1	-6.7	212	1,641	16.4	30
Allegheny, PA.....	37.0	646.5	-8.3	275	1,393	11.2	233
Berks, PA.....	9.0	165.0	-6.4	198	1,148	12.9	147
Bucks, PA.....	20.7	250.0	-6.9	221	1,225	13.5	112
Butler, PA.....	5.2	82.6	-6.2	186	1,164	9.4	309
Chester, PA.....	16.1	240.1	-6.2	186	1,617	14.0	89
Cumberland, PA.....	6.8	132.2	-5.0	127	1,157	11.8	205
Dauphin, PA.....	7.7	176.3	-6.2	186	1,279	13.0	140
Delaware, PA.....	14.4	211.0	-8.9	296	1,358	14.9	54
Erie, PA.....	6.9	111.8	-9.0	301	970	12.9	147
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.6	90.5	-8.3	275	991	13.5	112
Lancaster, PA.....	14.0	235.0	-6.0	174	1,115	16.9	22
Lehigh, PA.....	8.9	186.0	-6.1	181	1,299	13.4	120
Luzerne, PA.....	7.6	137.4	-7.7	252	1,007	12.8	153
Montgomery, PA.....	28.6	482.3	-6.6	207	1,627	17.4	17
Northampton, PA.....	6.9	114.3	-6.4	198	1,094	13.6	110
Philadelphia, PA.....	35.5	633.9	-11.5	344	1,543	9.8	299
Washington, PA.....	5.6	79.6	-9.9	329	1,220	7.1	339
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	124.6	-7.5	244	1,028	10.3	279
York, PA.....	9.3	172.0	-6.0	174	1,115	11.2	233
Kent, RI.....	5.7	71.1	-9.1	305	1,144	14.3	76
Providence, RI.....	19.3	267.4	-9.0	301	1,299	14.9	54
Charleston, SC.....	18.2	247.4	-5.6	154	1,179	11.9	199
Greenville, SC.....	16.5	273.2	-2.5	41	1,099	10.1	289
Horry, SC.....	10.3	121.6	-6.4	198	808	11.9	199
Lexington, SC.....	7.5	121.5	-4.1	88	987	12.3	182
Richland, SC.....	11.2	216.1	-3.6	68	1,078	11.5	219
Spartanburg, SC.....	7.0	147.5	-3.0	56	1,037	10.2	282
York, SC.....	7.1	100.8	-2.2	32	1,041	10.5	266
Minnehaha, SD.....	8.1	126.9	-2.0	25	1,207	18.3	13
Davidson, TN.....	26.4	486.4	-6.6	207	1,421	13.4	120
Hamilton, TN.....	10.9	204.5	-3.6	68	1,189	12.8	153
Knox, TN.....	13.7	237.3	-3.0	56	1,145	11.7	211
Rutherford, TN.....	6.5	136.7	0.5	3	1,084	8.8	322
Shelby, TN.....	22.0	488.3	-4.1	88	1,341	15.7	42
Williamson, TN.....	10.5	140.6	-2.1	28	1,509	9.7	303
Bell, TX.....	6.0	121.0	-2.2	32	1,070	7.5	333
Bexar, TX.....	44.1	847.0	-5.1	134	1,171	10.9	255
Brazoria, TX.....	6.4	110.6	-6.6	207	1,197	6.9	341
Brazos, TX.....	4.9	107.3	-3.5	65	932	9.6	304
Cameron, TX.....	6.7	140.5	-2.3	35	760	8.3	327

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Collin, TX.....	29.8	439.5	-3.2	60	\$1,496	12.1	189
Dallas, TX.....	81.7	1,704.6	-3.4	62	1,548	10.7	261
Denton, TX.....	17.5	267.7	-1.5	18	1,146	11.4	227
Ector, TX.....	4.3	66.2	-18.2	356	1,176	-7.5	357
El Paso, TX.....	15.9	302.3	-5.5	151	892	12.3	182
Fort Bend, TX.....	15.8	197.2	-2.6	45	1,089	4.9	349
Galveston, TX.....	6.5	106.2	-5.3	142	1,118	8.9	321
Gregg, TX.....	4.3	70.4	-8.4	279	996	2.6	354
Harris, TX.....	121.5	2,220.9	-6.5	205	1,501	5.0	348
Hidalgo, TX.....	13.0	260.8	-4.0	83	776	10.2	282
Jefferson, TX.....	5.9	112.7	-9.2	310	1,186	4.8	350
Lubbock, TX.....	8.0	141.4	-1.9	24	980	7.2	337
McLennan, TX.....	5.6	114.1	-0.6	9	1,052	10.0	291
Midland, TX.....	6.2	90.7	-16.8	355	1,594	3.4	351
Montgomery, TX.....	13.1	189.8	-4.7	114	1,229	7.5	333
Nueces, TX.....	8.4	151.4	-8.2	269	1,053	7.0	340
Potter, TX.....	4.0	75.8	-3.2	60	1,062	8.8	322
Smith, TX.....	6.5	104.3	-2.4	37	1,029	7.5	333
Tarrant, TX.....	47.4	910.2	-3.9	78	1,262	10.8	260
Travis, TX.....	46.7	769.1	-3.4	62	1,632	15.2	50
Webb, TX.....	5.6	98.1	-6.9	221	829	10.4	272
Williamson, TX.....	13.0	186.1	-0.9	12	1,333	2.9	352
Davis, UT.....	9.7	136.5	2.3	2	1,086	11.6	214
Salt Lake, UT.....	53.6	726.7	-1.1	14	1,315	13.8	100
Utah, UT.....	19.6	266.1	3.8	1	1,153	16.3	34
Weber, UT.....	6.8	111.0	-0.5	7	967	11.4	227
Chittenden, VT.....	7.4	95.2	-8.3	275	1,293	13.7	105
Arlington, VA.....	9.4	171.6	-8.7	290	2,227	13.0	140
Chesterfield, VA.....	9.6	136.4	-3.9	78	1,093	13.0	140
Fairfax, VA.....	37.6	599.9	-4.6	107	1,992	14.9	54
Henrico, VA.....	12.0	183.6	-5.6	154	1,238	12.4	176
Loudoun, VA.....	13.3	166.8	-6.9	221	1,571	16.2	36
Prince William, VA.....	9.8	128.3	-4.8	120	1,161	13.2	130
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.3	84.1	-7.2	235	1,832	11.2	233
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.4	100.9	-3.9	78	1,018	13.5	112
Newport News City, VA.....	4.1	101.4	-4.1	88	1,228	11.1	242
Norfolk City, VA.....	6.2	133.4	-7.0	228	1,303	11.0	248
Richmond City, VA.....	8.2	146.5	-8.1	266	1,438	13.1	138
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	12.7	169.7	-5.4	148	1,030	12.8	153
Benton, WA.....	6.3	86.2	-5.9	170	1,259	11.8	205
Clark, WA.....	16.4	156.4	-5.9	170	1,276	13.5	112
King, WA.....	93.0	1,340.2	-7.9	257	2,176	19.7	8
Kitsap, WA.....	7.2	85.7	-7.9	257	1,346	22.7	4
Pierce, WA.....	24.4	303.8	-5.8	167	1,197	11.6	214
Snohomish, WA.....	22.7	269.9	-8.4	279	1,380	11.5	219
Spokane, WA.....	17.5	217.5	-6.3	191	1,115	11.2	233
Thurston, WA.....	9.1	112.9	-5.5	151	1,194	11.1	242
Whatcom, WA.....	7.7	83.9	-8.7	290	1,110	12.6	170
Yakima, WA.....	8.2	103.7	-4.6	107	924	8.7	324
Kanawha, WV.....	5.6	90.8	-6.3	191	1,074	11.5	219

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Brown, WI.....	7.4	152.5	-5.0	127	\$1,192	12.1	189
Dane, WI.....	16.8	330.5	-5.7	161	1,322	12.4	176
Milwaukee, WI.....	28.2	455.8	-7.2	235	1,258	12.0	195
Outagamie, WI.....	5.7	104.5	-4.9	124	1,118	9.5	307
Racine, WI.....	4.9	71.7	-4.7	114	1,172	14.3	76
Waukesha, WI.....	14.1	235.4	-5.0	127	1,314	12.0	195
Winnebago, WI.....	4.0	90.5	-3.7	71	1,163	6.6	343
San Juan, PR.....	10.9	234.0	-6.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	749	8.6	( <sup>5</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

<sup>2</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

<sup>5</sup> 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 357 U.S. counties comprise 73.1 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20 <sup>2</sup>	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20 <sup>2</sup>
United States <sup>3</sup> .....	10,675.8	140,881.3	-6.1	\$1,339	13.0
Private industry.....	10,373.2	119,621.8	-6.4	1,352	13.8
Natural resources and mining.....	141.4	1,652.9	-8.5	1,219	0.7
Construction.....	858.4	7,232.2	-2.9	1,463	7.1
Manufacturing.....	361.7	12,154.0	-5.0	1,552	11.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,965.7	27,910.4	-2.2	1,077	11.5
Information.....	206.7	2,700.8	-6.9	2,814	21.3
Financial activities.....	960.0	8,241.1	-2.0	2,166	13.6
Professional and business services.....	2,024.8	20,783.9	-3.0	1,804	13.1
Education and health services.....	1,893.3	22,534.8	-4.3	1,181	12.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	897.1	12,251.4	-24.9	567	8.4
Other services.....	838.7	3,952.1	-12.4	911	12.7
Government.....	302.6	21,259.5	-4.3	1,268	8.7
Los Angeles, CA.....	528.3	4,105.3	-10.5	1,612	12.4
Private industry.....	521.9	3,555.2	-11.2	1,608	13.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	6.1	7.6	1,236	6.4
Construction.....	18.0	147.1	-2.4	1,568	6.3
Manufacturing.....	12.6	309.6	-8.9	1,702	12.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	60.8	822.0	-5.9	1,208	12.8
Information.....	14.6	186.3	-7.2	3,633	15.8
Financial activities.....	32.1	211.2	-6.3	2,437	10.1
Professional and business services.....	60.8	598.1	-8.3	2,096	12.1
Education and health services.....	250.1	815.8	-3.6	1,120	11.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	42.0	341.1	-38.5	1,413	16.4
Other services.....	30.0	117.7	-23.4	993	17.5
Government.....	6.4	550.1	-6.1	1,637	7.9
Cook, IL.....	140.7	2,377.0	-10.1	1,571	14.6
Private industry.....	139.4	2,100.5	-10.5	1,585	14.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.6	9.5	1,372	4.2
Construction.....	11.3	68.9	-8.6	1,800	2.0
Manufacturing.....	5.7	174.8	-5.9	1,527	6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	28.7	461.2	-5.5	1,171	8.5
Information.....	2.6	48.7	-8.3	2,536	19.3
Financial activities.....	14.3	202.3	-2.3	2,911	13.4
Professional and business services.....	29.5	454.5	-6.6	2,087	15.0
Education and health services.....	16.3	438.6	-4.7	1,244	12.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.0	164.1	-43.6	610	3.2
Other services.....	16.3	85.4	-14.0	1,154	11.1
Government.....	1.3	276.4	-6.2	1,469	13.8
New York, NY.....	129.8	2,163.2	-15.6	3,036	20.9
Private industry.....	128.4	1,935.8	-16.8	3,187	23.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	2.4	2,796	11.9
Construction.....	2.4	37.8	-11.8	2,480	5.5
Manufacturing.....	1.8	15.2	-30.8	2,008	19.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.0	204.1	-23.1	1,857	18.7
Information.....	5.9	183.0	-7.4	3,801	15.6
Financial activities.....	19.5	376.8	-4.5	5,573	13.6
Professional and business services.....	29.3	537.9	-10.7	3,573	21.0
Education and health services.....	10.4	341.9	-7.7	1,724	11.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.3	144.6	-54.4	1,405	19.0
Other services.....	19.1	88.0	-19.8	1,544	15.6
Government.....	1.5	227.4	-3.8	1,766	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.



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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20 <sup>2</sup>	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20 <sup>2</sup>
Harris, TX.....	121.5	2,220.9	-6.5	\$1,501	5.0
Private industry.....	120.9	1,938.2	-7.3	1,528	5.4
Natural resources and mining.....	1.5	52.7	-19.7	3,777	6.5
Construction.....	8.0	149.3	-11.9	1,639	3.5
Manufacturing.....	5.0	158.6	-11.3	1,792	4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.6	468.4	-3.4	1,293	5.3
Information.....	1.4	22.1	-16.2	1,825	14.2
Financial activities.....	13.1	127.1	-3.3	2,111	7.8
Professional and business services.....	24.7	396.2	-5.2	1,929	3.1
Education and health services.....	17.4	299.2	-2.0	1,254	8.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.9	201.5	-16.5	556	5.3
Other services.....	11.8	61.0	-10.5	1,002	9.0
Government.....	0.6	282.6	-1.0	1,316	3.2
Maricopa, AZ.....	113.1	2,069.7	-3.0	1,273	14.8
Private industry.....	112.4	1,859.1	-2.9	1,276	15.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.5	-11.7	1,297	27.3
Construction.....	8.9	133.0	-1.1	1,458	13.6
Manufacturing.....	3.6	131.4	-1.0	1,730	9.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	21.9	428.4	3.0	1,115	13.7
Information.....	2.6	35.6	-10.8	1,861	22.8
Financial activities.....	15.1	196.4	0.6	1,742	17.7
Professional and business services.....	28.8	349.3	-3.0	1,381	12.6
Education and health services.....	14.2	336.2	-1.6	1,226	15.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.4	190.3	-17.9	595	9.8
Other services.....	7.3	50.7	-7.4	905	10.9
Government.....	0.7	210.5	-4.0	1,244	13.0
Dallas, TX.....	81.7	1,704.6	-3.4	1,548	10.7
Private industry.....	81.2	1,526.5	-3.7	1,567	11.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.7	-11.7	2,878	6.7
Construction.....	5.1	89.3	-5.0	1,591	5.8
Manufacturing.....	2.9	116.0	-2.8	1,703	12.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.3	373.3	0.9	1,305	10.8
Information.....	1.5	44.0	-6.5	2,259	13.2
Financial activities.....	10.2	161.9	0.8	2,193	11.0
Professional and business services.....	18.8	361.1	-2.2	1,894	8.9
Education and health services.....	10.2	200.6	-2.3	1,386	10.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.4	133.6	-20.1	630	5.5
Other services.....	7.3	37.6	-14.9	1,058	17.3
Government.....	0.5	178.2	-0.3	1,387	5.8
Orange, CA.....	133.0	1,501.1	-9.6	1,513	16.6
Private industry.....	131.6	1,361.9	-10.0	1,519	17.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	2.5	14.0	1,114	9.0
Construction.....	8.1	100.6	-4.8	1,759	9.8
Manufacturing.....	5.3	146.5	-8.2	1,925	19.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.0	252.1	-5.2	1,242	11.4
Information.....	1.7	23.0	-10.0	2,579	22.6
Financial activities.....	13.8	116.6	-2.6	2,626	17.1
Professional and business services.....	25.0	308.1	-5.8	1,758	15.3
Education and health services.....	40.2	223.9	-3.8	1,192	13.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.1	148.9	-34.1	603	5.8
Other services.....	8.1	39.6	-18.6	909	14.3
Government.....	1.4	139.2	-6.0	1,461	10.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20 <sup>2</sup>	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20 <sup>2</sup>
San Diego, CA.....	120.1	1,369.8	-9.3	\$1,564	19.2
Private industry.....	118.2	1,144.1	-9.9	1,555	21.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	8.8	-7.8	971	20.2
Construction.....	8.3	81.7	-2.8	1,572	10.9
Manufacturing.....	3.6	113.2	-5.1	1,938	11.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.5	218.8	-5.4	1,107	16.3
Information.....	1.5	21.2	-10.6	2,769	28.1
Financial activities.....	11.8	74.8	-3.9	2,115	20.7
Professional and business services.....	22.5	250.0	-2.4	2,444	23.2
Education and health services.....	36.3	207.9	-3.6	1,196	12.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.3	128.7	-35.3	637	11.6
Other services.....	8.5	39.0	-26.7	831	22.2
Government.....	1.9	225.7	-6.5	1,610	10.0
King, WA.....	93.0	1,340.2	-7.9	2,176	19.7
Private industry.....	92.4	1,176.1	-8.2	2,245	20.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	3.0	-1.9	1,396	5.3
Construction.....	7.1	73.7	-2.2	1,763	8.4
Manufacturing.....	2.5	88.8	-15.6	2,002	13.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	13.6	285.4	-0.5	2,316	20.4
Information.....	2.8	129.8	3.5	4,743	21.5
Financial activities.....	7.3	68.1	-2.5	2,463	17.3
Professional and business services.....	19.8	231.7	-3.2	2,440	11.7
Education and health services.....	21.4	174.0	-4.9	1,279	9.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.6	80.9	-43.8	726	7.9
Other services.....	9.8	40.7	-16.1	1,155	16.4
Government.....	0.6	164.1	-5.5	1,683	11.2
Miami-Dade, FL.....	110.4	1,089.3	-8.3	1,295	14.0
Private industry.....	110.1	952.6	-9.0	1,274	13.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.1	-4.6	794	14.4
Construction.....	7.6	50.4	-0.6	1,177	6.2
Manufacturing.....	2.9	40.2	-4.8	1,135	7.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.5	274.6	-9.3	1,127	12.6
Information.....	1.8	17.3	-12.3	1,986	23.4
Financial activities.....	11.9	75.5	-2.8	1,968	8.8
Professional and business services.....	25.9	162.5	-3.7	1,701	10.7
Education and health services.....	13.7	181.9	-4.7	1,203	10.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.1	105.8	-27.3	776	16.2
Other services.....	8.5	34.2	-12.0	821	13.1
Government.....	0.3	136.7	-3.3	1,444	17.2

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

<sup>2</sup> Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

<sup>3</sup> 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 2019 annual average employment. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

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

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	10,675.8	140,881.3	-6.1	\$1,339	13.0
Alabama.....	134.6	1,951.2	-2.9	1,096	11.4
Alaska.....	23.1	290.1	-6.4	1,260	10.6
Arizona.....	173.9	2,908.7	-3.3	1,214	14.6
Arkansas.....	94.6	1,194.8	-3.2	999	11.4
California.....	1,660.2	16,380.1	-8.3	1,724	18.5
Colorado.....	219.6	2,613.7	-5.7	1,378	12.3
Connecticut.....	126.8	1,578.4	-6.5	1,551	12.2
Delaware.....	35.1	432.9	-5.2	1,262	11.3
District of Columbia.....	43.8	713.0	-8.9	2,293	15.2
Florida.....	765.4	8,642.8	-5.0	1,180	13.1
Georgia.....	319.7	4,405.9	-4.0	1,208	10.9
Hawaii.....	47.3	561.1	-16.1	1,219	16.0
Idaho.....	71.8	763.5	0.8	1,034	12.8
Illinois.....	386.3	5,573.8	-7.8	1,378	13.0
Indiana.....	173.1	2,985.1	-4.0	1,076	11.2
Iowa.....	105.6	1,494.3	-4.3	1,099	11.6
Kansas.....	89.9	1,346.9	-4.5	1,070	11.5
Kentucky.....	130.4	1,839.6	-4.8	1,057	10.8
Louisiana.....	140.8	1,796.9	-7.0	1,078	8.6
Maine.....	55.4	594.3	-4.3	1,092	14.5
Maryland.....	174.5	2,546.1	-6.7	1,445	13.6
Massachusetts.....	266.7	3,365.8	-8.3	1,766	17.0
Michigan.....	265.3	3,998.2	-8.9	1,257	12.8
Minnesota.....	186.4	2,684.1	-7.9	1,322	12.3
Mississippi.....	76.1	1,119.1	-2.4	901	10.4
Missouri.....	221.5	2,724.4	-4.3	1,127	11.6
Montana.....	54.6	467.4	-1.4	1,035	12.7
Nebraska.....	72.5	962.7	-2.9	1,079	11.5
Nevada.....	90.2	1,283.1	-10.7	1,178	14.4
New Hampshire.....	57.1	637.3	-5.2	1,406	17.9
New Jersey.....	291.0	3,860.5	-7.2	1,517	13.9
New Mexico.....	64.8	767.1	-9.5	1,052	11.8
New York.....	662.4	8,693.4	-10.3	1,712	14.2
North Carolina.....	301.7	4,431.0	-2.7	1,152	11.2
North Dakota.....	32.6	394.4	-7.1	1,136	4.7
Ohio.....	307.3	5,199.9	-5.1	1,161	12.0
Oklahoma.....	113.6	1,569.1	-4.4	1,013	7.3
Oregon.....	167.3	1,824.3	-7.5	1,256	14.2
Pennsylvania.....	370.5	5,549.4	-7.4	1,287	12.6
Rhode Island.....	40.7	449.6	-8.3	1,259	14.7
South Carolina.....	149.2	2,074.4	-3.5	1,035	11.1
South Dakota.....	35.5	422.8	-1.9	1,048	14.4
Tennessee.....	176.2	3,002.5	-2.7	1,172	11.7
Texas.....	743.1	12,251.1	-4.3	1,294	9.0
Utah.....	117.9	1,557.8	0.6	1,154	12.9
Vermont.....	26.6	286.1	-8.9	1,133	14.7
Virginia.....	289.8	3,796.1	-4.7	1,360	13.0
Washington.....	259.7	3,219.7	-6.8	1,589	16.0
West Virginia.....	51.9	654.1	-5.3	997	10.3
Wisconsin.....	184.2	2,762.5	-4.8	1,140	11.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		December 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2019-20	Fourth quarter 2020	Percent change, fourth quarter 2019-20
Wyoming.....	27.7	260.2	-5.3	\$1,061	4.6
Puerto Rico.....	46.0	873.8	-4.0	621	8.0
Virgin Islands.....	3.5	35.3	-11.5	1,057	-1.3

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.