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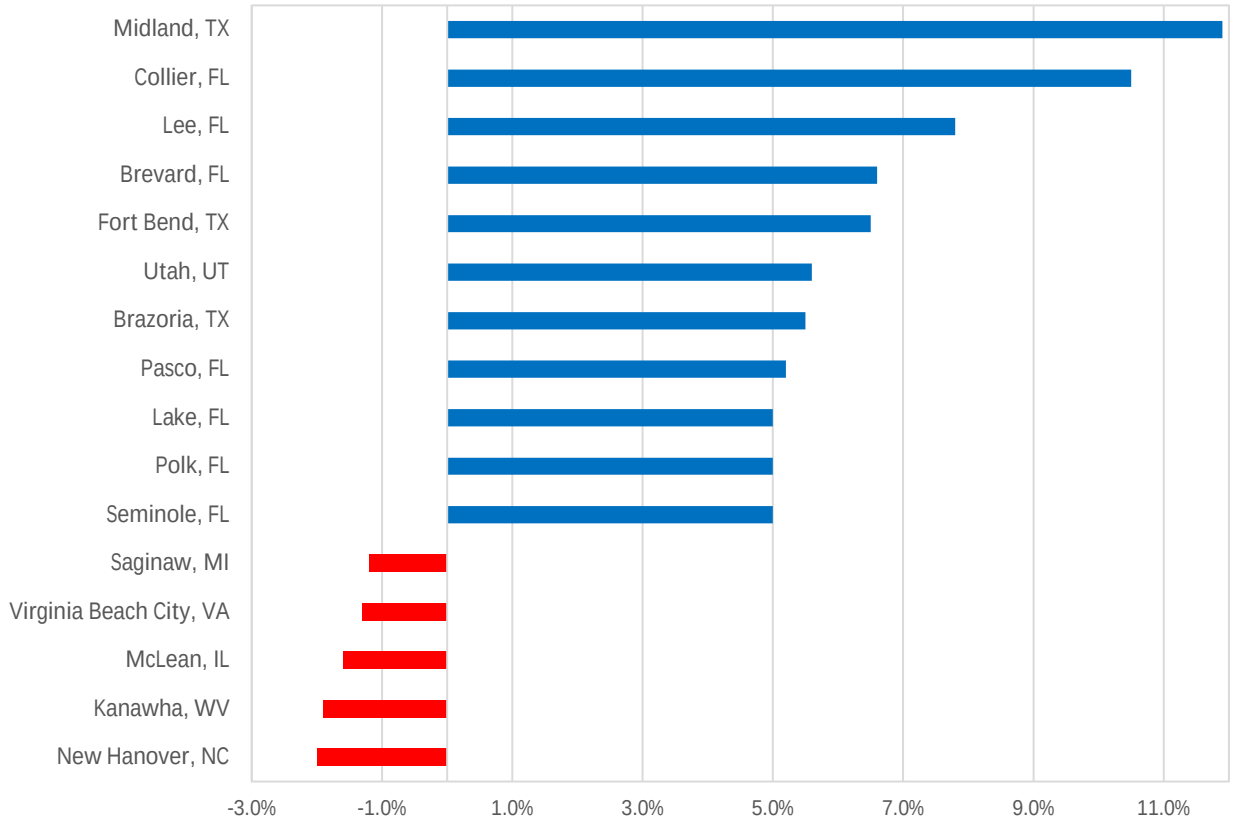
COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES – THIRD QUARTER 2018

From September 2017 to September 2018, **employment** increased in 295 of the 349 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In September 2018, national employment (as measured by the QCEW program) increased to 146.8 million, a 1.6 percent increase over the year. Midland, TX, had the largest over-the-year increase in employment with a gain of 11.9 percent. Employment data in this release are presented for September 2018, and average weekly wage data are presented for third quarter 2018.

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



Notice Regarding South Carolina Employment and Wages Data

South Carolina QCEW data for the first, second, and third quarters of 2018 show unusual movements, which may be a result of a change in reporting. These unusual movements coincide with a modernization of the South Carolina unemployment insurance system. For more information please visit: www.bls.gov/cew/2018-notice-regarding-south-carolina-employment-and-wages-data.htm.

Among the 349 largest counties, 336 had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. In the third quarter of 2018, average weekly wages for the nation increased to $1,055, a 3.3 percent increase over the year. Chatham, GA, had the largest third quarter over-the-year wage gain at 8.5 percent. (See table 1.)

Large County Employment in September 2018

Midland, TX, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (11.9 percent). Within Midland, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 5,824 jobs over the year (23.7 percent).

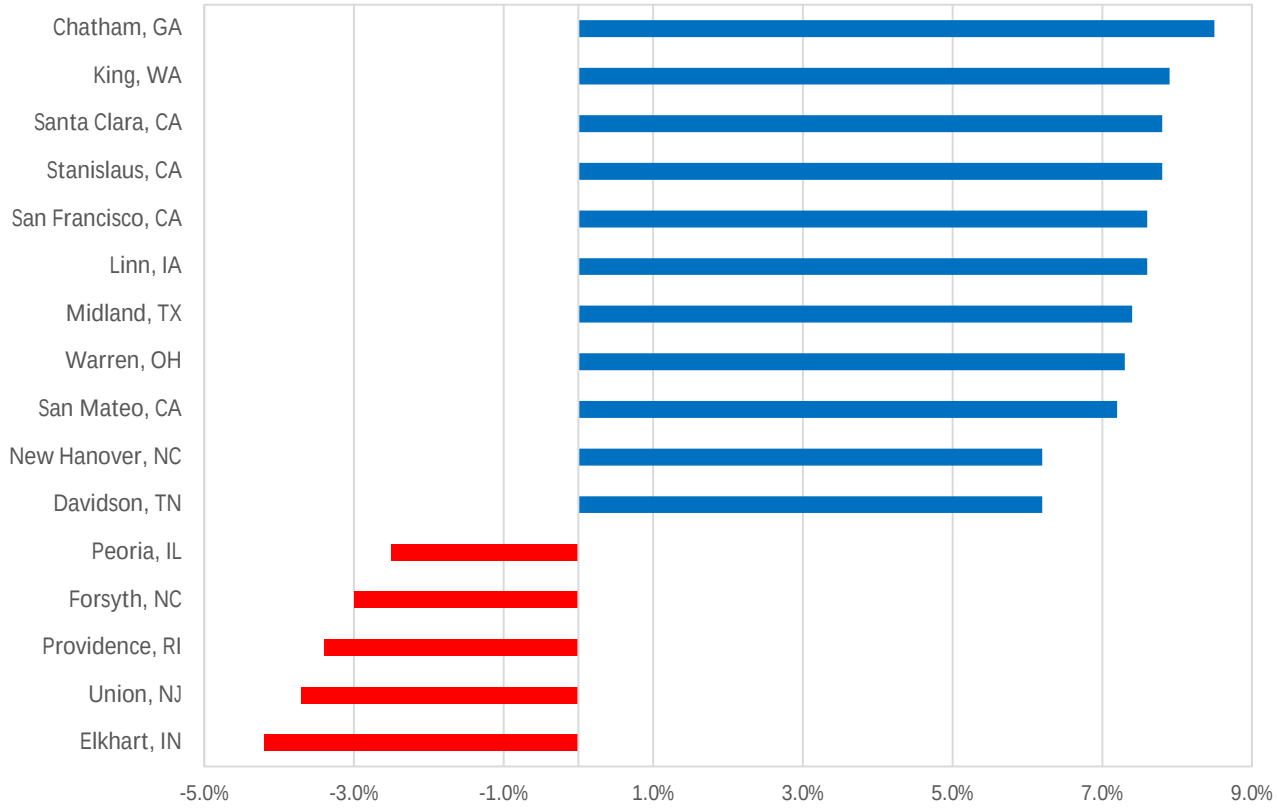
New Hanover, NC, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment, with a loss of 2.0 percent. Within New Hanover, leisure and hospitality had the largest employment decrease with a loss of 1,466 jobs (-8.0 percent).

Large County Average Weekly Wage in Third Quarter 2018

Chatham, GA, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages (8.5 percent). Within Chatham, an average weekly wage gain of $486 (30.7 percent) in manufacturing made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages.

Elkhart, IN, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 4.2 percent. Within Elkhart, professional and business services had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage decrease of $482 (-32.2 percent) over the year.

Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wage, third quarter 2017 to third 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 September 2018, Miami-Dade, FL, had the largest over-the-year employment percentage gain among the 10 largest counties (3.9 percent). Within Miami-Dade, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest employment increase with a gain of 9,878 jobs (3.6 percent). (See table 2.)

In third quarter 2018, King, WA, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (7.9 percent). Within King, information had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage increase of $475 (9.4 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. September 2018 employment and third 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.

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

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The County Employment and Wages full data update for third quarter 2018 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, March 6, 2019, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

The County Employment and Wages news release for fourth quarter 2018 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 22, 2019, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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 establishments in first quarter of 2018	· Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 8.0 million private-sector employers	· Sample survey: 689,000 establishments
Coverage	· UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws	· UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: · UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers · Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	· Quarterly – Within 5 months after the end of each quarter	· Quarterly – 7 months after the end of each quarter	· Monthly – Usually the 3rd Friday after the end of the week including the 12th of the month
Use of UI file	· Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	· Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	· Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	· Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, metropolitan statistical area (MSA), state, and national levels by detailed industry	· Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level · Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level	· Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	· Major uses include: – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys	· Major uses include: – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm	· Major uses include: – Principal federal economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	· www.bls.gov/cew	· www.bls.gov/bdm	· www.bls.gov/ces

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 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 over-the-year comparisons presented in this news release.

Concepts and methodology

Monthly employment is based on the number of workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported, including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacations and part-time workers also are included.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 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, third quarter 2018

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2018	Percent change, third quarter 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change
United States[4]	10,118.0	146,824.1	1.6	-	$1,055	3.3	-
Jefferson, AL	19.0	350.1	1.4	139	1,022	3.3	128
Madison, AL	9.8	199.4	1.5	133	1,137	3.5	115
Mobile, AL	10.3	170.5	0.6	219	896	2.2	259
Montgomery, AL	6.4	131.1	-0.7	335	839	1.3	312
Shelby, AL	5.9	85.0	-0.8	338	991	3.6	101
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.6	96.0	2.1	85	859	3.6	101
Anchorage, AK	8.3	150.9	-0.2	312	1,112	4.4	44
Maricopa, AZ	101.8	2,004.2	3.1	43	1,013	2.5	215
Pima, AZ	19.1	370.1	1.4	139	901	3.7	95
Benton, AR	6.6	120.4	1.3	148	968	2.5	215
Pulaski, AR	14.5	252.4	0.1	284	923	2.1	267
Washington, AR	6.2	109.2	2.0	95	844	2.4	232
Alameda, CA	65.2	789.0	1.8	104	1,419	2.3	241
Butte, CA	8.8	85.7	1.5	133	831	5.5	18
Contra Costa, CA	33.2	367.6	0.0	296	1,256	1.8	283
Fresno, CA	36.8	401.8	1.7	115	825	2.4	232
Kern, CA	20.1	336.6	1.8	104	875	3.3	128
Los Angeles, CA	501.6	4,448.3	1.0	179	1,176	2.3	241
Marin, CA	12.6	115.8	1.2	161	1,287	4.4	44
Merced, CA	6.8	83.5	0.6	219	805	2.3	241
Monterey, CA	14.1	210.5	2.6	62	915	1.7	290
Napa, CA	5.9	81.2	1.6	123	1,036	1.8	283
Orange, CA	124.5	1,626.3	1.3	148	1,153	1.7	290
Placer, CA	13.4	169.7	3.8	26	1,048	1.6	299
Riverside, CA	67.0	734.8	2.7	57	846	2.2	259
Sacramento, CA	59.8	667.9	2.6	62	1,128	2.3	241
San Bernardino, CA	61.0	754.0	2.7	57	892	3.4	122
San Diego, CA	113.8	1,467.1	1.7	115	1,149	3.2	141
San Francisco, CA	61.5	745.3	3.1	43	2,097	7.6	5
San Joaquin, CA	18.3	258.4	1.6	123	894	3.0	163
San Luis Obispo, CA	10.6	118.3	0.1	284	907	5.7	15
San Mateo, CA	28.8	406.1	2.1	85	2,363	7.2	9
Santa Barbara, CA	15.7	203.0	0.4	249	1,006	3.1	154
Santa Clara, CA	74.1	1,102.4	2.2	78	2,460	7.8	3
Santa Cruz, CA	9.6	108.2	0.5	235	944	2.3	241
Solano, CA	11.8	141.9	0.8	194	1,094	3.6	101
Sonoma, CA	20.4	213.2	1.7	115	1,047	5.4	19
Stanislaus, CA	16.1	194.3	1.8	104	948	7.8	3
Tulare, CA	11.0	167.7	2.7	57	753	2.2	259
Ventura, CA	27.9	325.0	0.8	194	1,019	2.9	169
Yolo, CA	6.9	105.3	1.1	168	1,097	-0.2	340
Adams, CO	11.3	215.9	4.0	20	1,053	3.9	73
Arapahoe, CO	22.5	331.9	1.5	133	1,227	3.2	141
Boulder, CO	15.8	184.1	2.0	95	1,305	5.1	23
Denver, CO	33.7	522.0	2.3	72	1,301	3.7	95
Douglas, CO	12.4	125.7	2.1	85	1,158	3.2	141
El Paso, CO	20.4	277.6	1.8	104	956	0.8	327
Jefferson, CO	20.6	239.3	1.7	115	1,099	3.9	73
Larimer, CO	12.5	163.7	2.1	85	965	0.3	333
Weld, CO	7.7	110.8	3.5	33	980	5.8	14

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2018	Percent change, third quarter 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT	36.1	420.8	-0.5	325	$1,464	2.9	169
Hartford, CT	28.7	512.7	0.4	249	1,210	2.3	241
New Haven, CT	24.8	368.3	0.7	206	1,068	1.7	290
New London, CT	7.7	124.7	-0.1	307	1,031	4.2	52
New Castle, DE	20.6	289.7	0.6	219	1,164	2.0	272
Sussex, DE	7.2	83.7	1.7	115	759	3.4	122
Washington, DC	40.4	770.7	0.7	206	1,807	2.8	186
Alachua, FL	7.3	132.7	2.3	72	911	3.4	122
Bay, FL	5.7	79.6	2.6	62	757	3.7	95
Brevard, FL	16.1	215.6	6.6	4	938	3.9	73
Broward, FL	69.9	811.3	3.9	22	966	3.0	163
Collier, FL	14.4	142.6	10.5	2	884	2.9	169
Duval, FL	29.7	515.6	3.4	38	976	2.5	215
Escambia, FL	8.2	136.0	2.3	72	820	2.2	259
Hillsborough, FL	43.5	685.5	3.5	33	1,009	3.3	128
Lake, FL	8.4	99.0	5.0	9	717	3.3	128
Lee, FL	22.6	258.6	7.8	3	824	1.9	280
Leon, FL	8.8	151.6	3.5	33	863	1.3	312
Manatee, FL	11.1	122.0	4.9	12	804	1.5	304
Marion, FL	8.5	103.1	3.6	30	711	2.3	241
Miami-Dade, FL	99.5	1,142.1	3.9	22	1,001	1.8	283
Okaloosa, FL	6.6	84.2	1.1	168	843	3.2	141
Orange, FL	43.4	850.5	4.6	15	931	3.9	73
Osceola, FL	7.3	95.3	4.9	12	707	5.1	23
Palm Beach, FL	57.2	599.1	4.0	20	986	3.6	101
Pasco, FL	11.2	121.2	5.2	8	728	2.0	272
Pinellas, FL	33.6	434.0	3.5	33	902	2.5	215
Polk, FL	13.5	221.5	5.0	9	801	3.0	163
Sarasota, FL	16.2	168.7	4.3	18	866	2.7	196
Seminole, FL	15.2	195.5	5.0	9	916	5.9	13
Volusia, FL	14.5	174.0	4.3	18	744	3.6	101
Bibb, GA	4.3	82.5	1.0	179	832	4.3	49
Chatham, GA	8.0	154.6	3.0	50	928	8.5	1
Clayton, GA	4.0	120.5	-0.5	325	1,081	5.7	15
Cobb, GA	21.7	367.8	2.7	57	1,090	2.7	196
DeKalb, GA	17.7	299.3	0.2	276	1,064	3.5	115
Fulton, GA	43.3	880.9	2.4	70	1,367	2.9	169
Gwinnett, GA	25.0	353.9	1.3	148	989	2.7	196
Hall, GA	4.5	89.7	3.1	43	876	3.2	141
Muscogee, GA	4.5	93.9	0.9	184	823	-2.3	344
Richmond, GA	4.4	103.7	-0.9	341	886	2.4	232
Honolulu, HI	26.5	472.4	-0.3	317	1,015	2.7	196
Maui + Kalawao, HI	6.3	77.4	0.9	184	875	-1.9	343
Ada, ID	16.5	246.9	3.9	22	927	2.5	215
Champaign, IL	4.1	90.8	-0.9	341	916	3.6	101
Cook, IL	139.1	2,617.8	1.1	168	1,204	3.8	86
DuPage, IL	34.7	617.7	0.0	296	1,189	2.5	215
Kane, IL	12.6	214.8	-0.2	312	923	0.7	329
Lake, IL	20.3	341.9	0.0	296	1,264	1.3	312
McHenry, IL	7.9	98.1	-0.5	325	852	2.2	259

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2018	Percent change, third quarter 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change
McLean, IL	3.4	82.7	-1.6	347	$983	4.7	36
Madison, IL	5.4	101.6	-0.4	320	806	4.1	59
Peoria, IL	4.2	107.6	1.2	161	1,050	-2.5	345
St. Clair, IL	5.1	92.7	-0.7	335	818	0.2	336
Sangamon, IL	4.8	131.2	1.1	168	1,037	2.3	241
Will, IL	14.8	247.7	1.6	123	889	1.8	283
Winnebago, IL	6.0	126.5	0.3	262	906	1.8	283
Allen, IN	8.9	188.9	1.2	161	851	3.8	86
Elkhart, IN	4.8	137.5	1.6	123	887	-4.2	349
Hamilton, IN	9.6	142.7	2.1	85	994	2.1	267
Lake, IN	10.5	188.9	0.1	284	910	3.9	73
Marion, IN	24.3	600.1	0.1	284	1,049	2.5	215
St. Joseph, IN	5.8	123.9	0.3	262	852	3.1	154
Tippecanoe, IN	3.5	85.0	1.1	168	921	4.2	52
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	110.2	0.1	284	838	1.3	312
Johnson, IA	4.3	83.7	-0.7	335	995	3.0	163
Linn, IA	6.9	131.4	0.3	262	1,039	7.6	5
Polk, IA	17.7	301.6	0.8	194	1,045	3.6	101
Scott, IA	5.7	90.9	0.0	296	865	5.1	23
Johnson, KS	23.8	349.5	1.1	168	1,042	3.3	128
Sedgwick, KS	12.7	252.2	1.9	101	880	3.8	86
Shawnee, KS	5.1	96.9	0.4	249	852	3.3	128
Wyandotte, KS	3.5	91.6	1.0	179	992	4.9	30
Boone, KY	4.6	93.5	0.4	249	884	3.3	128
Fayette, KY	11.2	194.5	1.3	148	907	1.5	304
Jefferson, KY	25.9	470.1	0.4	249	986	2.5	215
Caddo, LA	7.3	111.8	0.2	276	834	2.7	196
Calcasieu, LA	5.5	102.3	2.7	57	956	5.1	23
East Baton Rouge, LA	15.9	268.7	1.3	148	987	5.1	23
Jefferson, LA	14.1	188.2	0.2	276	910	1.3	312
Lafayette, LA	9.9	130.6	0.5	235	899	4.8	32
Orleans, LA	13.2	195.1	0.6	219	960	2.7	196
St. Tammany, LA	8.6	89.1	2.5	65	881	4.5	41
Cumberland, ME	13.6	185.7	0.5	235	968	3.9	73
Anne Arundel, MD	15.2	274.6	1.2	161	1,103	2.9	169
Baltimore, MD	21.2	375.8	0.0	296	1,049	3.6	101
Frederick, MD	6.4	103.3	1.8	104	945	0.7	329
Harford, MD	5.8	94.8	1.1	168	1,026	4.8	32
Howard, MD	10.0	171.0	-0.1	307	1,278	3.6	101
Montgomery, MD	32.8	473.6	0.8	194	1,352	1.5	304
Prince George's, MD	16.1	321.2	0.6	219	1,095	1.7	290
Baltimore City, MD	13.6	346.8	0.1	284	1,203	0.6	331
Barnstable, MA	9.6	102.2	-0.3	317	876	3.3	128
Bristol, MA	17.8	228.7	-0.2	312	930	2.8	186
Essex, MA	26.7	325.8	-0.6	330	1,102	3.1	154
Hampden, MA	18.7	212.6	0.9	184	933	2.3	241
Middlesex, MA	56.1	923.5	1.4	139	1,563	4.3	49
Norfolk, MA	25.5	352.7	0.1	284	1,176	3.2	141
Plymouth, MA	16.3	195.2	0.1	284	976	4.4	44
Suffolk, MA	30.9	682.5	1.7	115	1,706	0.9	323

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2018	Percent change, third quarter 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change
Worcester, MA	26.1	350.7	0.3	262	$1,044	3.7	95
Genesee, MI	6.9	135.7	0.8	194	859	1.5	304
Ingham, MI	6.1	152.0	-0.4	320	977	4.0	65
Kalamazoo, MI	5.1	120.1	1.6	123	956	1.6	299
Kent, MI	14.9	400.8	1.3	148	926	3.6	101
Macomb, MI	17.9	330.2	0.4	249	1,034	2.0	272
Oakland, MI	40.2	737.3	0.5	235	1,142	2.0	272
Ottawa, MI	5.8	127.8	0.6	219	897	3.9	73
Saginaw, MI	3.9	83.9	-1.2	345	836	3.3	128
Washtenaw, MI	8.4	214.4	0.3	262	1,144	4.1	59
Wayne, MI	31.9	727.0	0.3	262	1,115	2.3	241
Anoka, MN	7.6	127.0	2.5	65	1,053	4.5	41
Dakota, MN	10.5	190.3	0.4	249	1,018	5.4	19
Hennepin, MN	41.5	932.4	0.6	219	1,289	4.0	65
Olmsted, MN	3.7	100.0	1.3	148	1,230	3.6	101
Ramsey, MN	14.1	335.2	0.4	249	1,171	4.4	44
St. Louis, MN	5.5	98.8	-0.4	320	887	4.8	32
Stearns, MN	4.5	87.7	1.1	168	911	3.5	115
Washington, MN	5.9	87.8	1.1	168	871	1.5	304
Harrison, MS	4.7	85.9	0.5	235	719	3.5	115
Hinds, MS	5.9	120.0	-0.8	338	898	5.2	22
Boone, MO	4.9	94.7	0.2	276	837	2.2	259
Clay, MO	5.7	105.3	0.6	219	904	5.6	17
Greene, MO	9.0	168.6	1.7	115	829	6.1	12
Jackson, MO	22.1	372.6	0.1	284	1,045	2.3	241
St. Charles, MO	9.6	148.5	0.7	206	834	3.3	128
St. Louis, MO	39.6	608.0	0.4	249	1,083	3.2	141
St. Louis City, MO	14.7	231.5	0.2	276	1,118	4.1	59
Yellowstone, MT	6.8	82.0	-0.1	307	887	2.5	215
Douglas, NE	19.3	338.7	0.1	284	988	3.5	115
Lancaster, NE	10.5	172.0	1.4	139	858	1.9	280
Clark, NV	55.8	1,001.2	3.1	43	914	1.7	290
Washoe, NV	14.7	223.7	2.2	78	967	3.5	115
Hillsborough, NH	12.2	204.4	0.8	194	1,113	-1.6	342
Merrimack, NH	5.2	77.7	0.4	249	994	3.2	141
Rockingham, NH	11.1	150.8	0.0	296	1,010	1.8	283
Atlantic, NJ	6.5	132.2	4.5	17	850	1.1	321
Bergen, NJ	33.1	445.7	0.9	184	1,199	2.5	215
Burlington, NJ	11.0	200.3	-0.2	312	1,067	2.5	215
Camden, NJ	12.2	207.2	0.0	296	990	2.5	215
Essex, NJ	20.7	342.7	0.5	235	1,272	3.2	141
Gloucester, NJ	6.4	111.2	2.2	78	874	2.9	169
Hudson, NJ	15.1	264.5	0.6	219	1,379	1.6	299
Mercer, NJ	11.2	253.7	-0.1	307	1,237	2.4	232
Middlesex, NJ	22.4	432.0	0.9	184	1,184	2.7	196
Monmouth, NJ	20.2	262.6	0.5	235	1,017	4.7	36
Morris, NJ	17.1	292.0	0.2	276	1,469	0.0	337
Ocean, NJ	13.5	171.7	1.3	148	819	2.9	169
Passaic, NJ	12.6	165.9	-0.4	320	991	1.3	312
Somerset, NJ	10.2	188.5	0.6	219	1,487	4.8	32

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2018	Percent change, third quarter 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change
Union, NJ	14.4	227.4	0.7	206	$1,263	-3.7	348
Bernalillo, NM	19.2	329.9	0.5	235	898	2.5	215
Albany, NY	10.4	233.9	0.0	296	1,073	2.6	208
Bronx, NY	19.1	319.6	0.7	206	1,085	3.3	128
Broome, NY	4.5	86.7	0.5	235	841	2.9	169
Dutchess, NY	8.4	113.7	0.2	276	1,001	2.9	169
Erie, NY	24.7	474.6	0.7	206	925	2.9	169
Kings, NY	64.2	766.6	3.6	30	922	2.3	241
Monroe, NY	18.9	391.0	0.9	184	968	2.5	215
Nassau, NY	54.3	629.2	-0.5	325	1,126	2.9	169
New York, NY	128.3	2,454.5	0.4	249	1,997	4.0	65
Oneida, NY	5.3	105.0	0.0	296	809	2.5	215
Onondaga, NY	12.9	248.3	0.8	194	963	3.3	128
Orange, NY	10.6	145.3	0.6	219	875	3.1	154
Queens, NY	53.9	708.9	2.2	78	1,047	2.8	186
Richmond, NY	10.0	121.8	0.1	284	997	2.8	186
Rockland, NY	11.0	125.7	0.7	206	975	2.3	241
Saratoga, NY	6.1	89.5	1.6	123	953	3.9	73
Suffolk, NY	53.4	667.3	-0.3	317	1,124	2.3	241
Westchester, NY	36.3	430.1	0.3	262	1,277	2.7	196
Buncombe, NC	9.5	133.5	2.8	55	820	3.8	86
Cabarrus, NC	4.8	77.6	2.1	85	758	2.8	186
Catawba, NC	4.5	88.7	2.3	72	805	3.6	101
Cumberland, NC	6.3	118.1	-0.6	330	826	3.4	122
Durham, NC	8.6	204.2	3.3	40	1,303	3.4	122
Forsyth, NC	9.3	186.0	0.6	219	945	-3.0	346
Guilford, NC	14.6	282.3	0.7	206	912	2.8	186
Mecklenburg, NC	38.9	698.0	1.9	101	1,170	3.6	101
New Hanover, NC	8.5	111.0	-2.0	349	874	6.2	10
Pitt, NC	3.9	76.3	0.2	276	868	-0.1	339
Wake, NC	35.5	555.2	1.4	139	1,099	4.9	30
Cass, ND	7.4	119.7	1.1	168	956	2.4	232
Butler, OH	7.9	156.0	0.6	219	919	2.5	215
Cuyahoga, OH	36.0	727.3	0.7	206	1,054	2.7	196
Delaware, OH	5.5	88.5	1.0	179	1,002	3.2	141
Franklin, OH	32.7	759.7	1.8	104	1,072	3.2	141
Hamilton, OH	23.9	520.7	0.8	194	1,116	2.3	241
Lake, OH	6.2	95.7	0.1	284	832	1.8	283
Lorain, OH	6.2	98.2	0.5	235	818	3.9	73
Lucas, OH	10.2	209.0	1.2	161	912	3.8	86
Mahoning, OH	5.9	97.2	-0.9	341	752	3.4	122
Montgomery, OH	11.9	255.1	0.3	262	895	3.1	154
Stark, OH	8.6	160.3	0.6	219	792	3.0	163
Summit, OH	14.3	267.5	-0.4	320	915	3.5	115
Warren, OH	5.1	95.0	1.8	104	1,050	7.3	8
Cleveland, OK	5.9	82.5	1.3	148	764	2.0	272
Oklahoma, OK	28.1	459.4	1.5	133	978	2.7	196
Tulsa, OK	22.5	356.3	0.8	194	946	4.0	65
Clackamas, OR	15.5	167.3	1.3	148	1,009	4.6	38
Deschutes, OR	9.0	84.5	3.0	50	863	0.3	333

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2018	Percent change, third quarter 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change
Jackson, OR	7.8	91.6	2.0	95	$816	3.7	95
Lane, OR	12.5	157.4	0.7	206	827	3.1	154
Marion, OR	11.3	158.9	1.4	139	877	3.9	73
Multnomah, OR	36.2	513.8	1.9	101	1,125	5.0	29
Washington, OR	20.0	296.2	1.7	115	1,331	1.2	320
Allegheny, PA	35.8	703.7	0.9	184	1,109	3.1	154
Berks, PA	9.0	174.1	0.7	206	956	3.7	95
Bucks, PA	20.1	268.2	1.8	104	965	3.1	154
Butler, PA	5.1	86.2	-0.6	330	982	4.5	41
Chester, PA	15.7	251.4	0.9	184	1,258	4.0	65
Cumberland, PA	6.6	134.9	0.8	194	962	4.2	52
Dauphin, PA	7.6	185.7	1.8	104	1,023	2.9	169
Delaware, PA	14.3	225.7	1.2	161	1,080	2.2	259
Erie, PA	7.0	123.6	-0.2	312	791	0.8	327
Lackawanna, PA	5.7	98.1	-0.6	330	794	2.3	241
Lancaster, PA	13.7	243.6	1.8	104	877	2.6	208
Lehigh, PA	8.9	194.2	1.1	168	1,002	1.0	322
Luzerne, PA	7.4	145.4	-0.8	338	832	3.9	73
Montgomery, PA	27.8	496.4	0.8	194	1,246	2.8	186
Northampton, PA	6.9	116.2	0.8	194	890	2.3	241
Philadelphia, PA	35.2	692.4	2.1	85	1,232	1.7	290
Washington, PA	5.5	88.7	0.3	262	1,031	4.0	65
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	134.2	-0.5	325	867	4.2	52
York, PA	9.3	179.9	0.3	262	913	2.0	272
Kent, RI	5.5	76.2	0.5	235	906	2.4	232
Providence, RI	18.7	290.3	0.7	206	990	-3.4	347
Charleston, SC	16.2	251.1	2.3	72	926	2.8	186
Greenville, SC	14.8	273.6	2.5	65	889	1.3	312
Horry, SC	9.4	130.1	1.3	148	635	0.5	332
Lexington, SC	7.0	119.2	2.5	65	796	1.4	309
Richland, SC	10.7	223.6	1.6	123	890	0.0	337
Spartanburg, SC	6.6	142.8	3.9	22	863	0.9	323
York, SC	6.2	96.0	3.6	30	842	1.4	309
Minnehaha, SD	7.4	127.6	1.5	133	925	2.4	232
Davidson, TN	23.7	503.5	3.1	43	1,131	6.2	10
Hamilton, TN	10.0	207.5	3.0	50	921	2.1	267
Knox, TN	12.7	240.3	0.7	206	915	4.6	38
Rutherford, TN	5.9	131.0	3.5	33	908	0.3	333
Shelby, TN	21.0	501.4	1.5	133	1,060	3.0	163
Williamson, TN	9.2	135.9	4.7	14	1,162	3.1	154
Bell, TX	5.6	118.0	0.6	219	882	2.2	259
Bexar, TX	42.1	867.5	1.2	161	930	2.9	169
Brazoria, TX	6.0	113.5	5.5	7	1,101	2.8	186
Brazos, TX	4.7	107.0	3.7	28	785	1.7	290
Cameron, TX	6.5	138.3	1.4	139	632	2.6	208
Collin, TX	26.1	416.1	3.7	28	1,244	4.1	59
Dallas, TX	78.0	1,711.9	1.6	123	1,245	2.6	208
Denton, TX	15.5	246.5	2.2	78	946	2.3	241
El Paso, TX	15.3	306.9	1.6	123	735	2.7	196
Fort Bend, TX	13.8	190.8	6.5	5	953	1.4	309

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[1]	Establishments, third quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		September 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2018	Percent change, third quarter 2017-18[3]	Ranking by percent change
Galveston, TX	6.2	108.5	1.8	104	$912	2.1	267
Harris, TX	115.7	2,307.6	2.1	85	1,271	2.1	267
Hidalgo, TX	12.6	258.9	2.3	72	662	2.0	272
Jefferson, TX	5.8	123.0	3.3	40	1,060	1.6	299
Lubbock, TX	7.6	139.7	1.0	179	825	4.3	49
McLennan, TX	5.3	113.8	1.3	148	871	3.2	141
Midland, TX	5.8	105.7	11.9	1	1,401	7.4	7
Montgomery, TX	11.8	185.9	3.8	26	1,007	0.9	323
Nueces, TX	8.3	162.0	0.5	235	906	2.6	208
Potter, TX	4.0	77.3	0.0	296	851	3.8	86
Smith, TX	6.4	103.7	1.3	148	849	2.4	232
Tarrant, TX	44.3	900.5	2.1	85	1,029	3.3	128
Travis, TX	41.8	753.0	3.3	40	1,247	4.4	44
Webb, TX	5.5	100.9	0.3	262	698	4.2	52
Williamson, TX	11.3	172.9	4.6	15	1,016	1.7	290
Davis, UT	8.8	131.6	2.0	95	845	2.8	186
Salt Lake, UT	46.9	706.9	2.9	53	1,034	4.0	65
Utah, UT	17.0	247.5	5.6	6	851	4.2	52
Weber, UT	6.3	106.0	2.4	70	810	3.6	101
Chittenden, VT	7.0	103.0	0.4	249	1,023	4.1	59
Arlington, VA	9.3	177.9	0.9	184	1,691	2.9	169
Chesterfield, VA	9.4	136.8	0.0	296	881	1.7	290
Fairfax, VA	37.4	613.7	1.4	139	1,588	3.2	141
Henrico, VA	11.9	191.6	0.3	262	987	3.8	86
Loudoun, VA	12.6	168.7	2.5	65	1,220	2.5	215
Prince William, VA	9.5	130.3	2.2	78	929	3.8	86
Alexandria City, VA	6.3	91.4	-0.6	330	1,465	2.4	232
Chesapeake City, VA	6.2	99.4	0.6	219	826	1.6	299
Newport News City, VA	3.9	101.6	3.1	43	977	-1.5	341
Norfolk City, VA	6.1	141.4	-1.0	344	1,018	1.9	280
Richmond City, VA	7.9	155.2	0.9	184	1,124	0.9	323
Virginia Beach City, VA	12.4	176.8	-1.3	346	790	2.9	169
Benton, WA	5.9	91.3	2.0	95	1,063	2.9	169
Clark, WA	15.1	162.8	2.9	53	1,015	4.6	38
King, WA	89.6	1,404.0	2.8	55	1,752	7.9	2
Kitsap, WA	6.8	90.5	3.1	43	982	4.1	59
Pierce, WA	22.8	312.9	2.1	85	989	4.2	52
Snohomish, WA	21.6	289.2	2.2	78	1,132	3.8	86
Spokane, WA	16.3	225.9	2.0	95	913	2.7	196
Thurston, WA	8.5	118.8	3.4	38	996	5.1	23
Whatcom, WA	7.4	91.3	1.4	139	898	5.3	21
Yakima, WA	7.9	125.4	-0.1	307	764	3.9	73
Kanawha, WV	5.7	98.0	-1.9	348	917	3.9	73
Brown, WI	7.2	160.5	1.6	123	917	4.0	65
Dane, WI	16.2	335.6	0.5	235	1,028	1.3	312
Milwaukee, WI	27.4	490.5	0.4	249	980	2.6	208
Outagamie, WI	5.5	108.0	0.3	262	895	2.6	208
Waukesha, WI	13.5	244.5	0.5	235	1,022	2.9	169
Winnebago, WI	3.9	93.6	0.3	262	936	2.0	272
San Juan, PR	10.7	242.0	1.3	([5])	649	6.0	([5])

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 349 U.S. counties comprise 73.0 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		September 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2017-18[2]	Third quarter 2018	Percent change, third quarter 2017-18[2]
United States[3]	10,118.0	146,824.1	1.6	$1,055	3.3
Private industry	9,818.2	125,105.2	1.7	1,047	3.5
Natural resources and mining	138.5	2,043.3	1.9	1,070	5.2
Construction	815.3	7,427.0	4.1	1,180	3.7
Manufacturing	352.0	12,705.3	1.8	1,249	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,930.8	27,267.2	0.9	891	3.7
Information	172.4	2,794.2	0.1	2,161	8.0
Financial activities	895.7	8,178.7	0.8	1,558	2.7
Professional and business services	1,849.3	20,961.4	2.0	1,358	3.5
Education and health services	1,713.4	22,646.3	1.9	964	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	861.5	16,331.4	1.4	456	3.6
Other services	856.9	4,478.9	1.2	730	4.0
Government	299.8	21,718.9	0.5	1,099	2.0
Los Angeles, CA	501.6	4,448.3	1.0	1,176	2.3
Private industry	495.2	3,870.6	1.0	1,143	2.3
Natural resources and mining	0.5	6.8	-9.8	1,101	9.4
Construction	15.7	146.1	3.0	1,259	5.4
Manufacturing	12.4	340.5	-1.9	1,322	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	56.0	831.5	0.1	971	3.3
Information	11.0	191.0	-0.3	2,429	-5.4
Financial activities	28.1	219.8	-0.8	1,819	3.7
Professional and business services	51.6	616.8	0.2	1,453	4.6
Education and health services	239.2	806.3	2.1	894	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	35.1	529.8	0.3	659	4.9
Other services	27.2	151.0	-0.7	752	4.9
Government	6.4	577.8	1.6	1,413	2.0
Cook, IL	139.1	2,617.8	1.1	1,204	3.8
Private industry	137.8	2,320.9	1.1	1,205	3.8
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.4	6.7	1,153	3.9
Construction	11.1	78.8	1.8	1,494	3.5
Manufacturing	5.8	185.4	0.4	1,242	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	28.4	471.0	0.8	985	2.9
Information	2.5	51.6	0.0	1,945	7.5
Financial activities	14.0	199.8	1.2	2,127	5.9
Professional and business services	29.2	487.6	1.7	1,518	3.0
Education and health services	15.6	452.9	1.9	1,021	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	13.8	294.2	0.6	561	5.1
Other services	15.9	97.5	-1.4	948	4.6
Government	1.3	296.9	1.2	1,192	3.2
New York, NY	128.3	2,454.5	0.4	1,997	4.0
Private industry	126.9	2,224.9	0.5	2,042	4.2
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	3.6	1,874	0.9
Construction	2.3	44.3	4.0	1,917	3.0
Manufacturing	1.9	23.1	-5.3	1,484	-4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.9	251.2	-1.1	1,412	2.8
Information	5.0	174.3	-0.7	2,936	13.9
Financial activities	19.2	381.0	1.7	3,368	-0.6
Professional and business services	27.1	589.7	0.1	2,301	5.3
Education and health services	10.1	347.6	2.1	1,391	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	14.8	304.9	-0.8	935	4.2
Other services	20.3	103.6	-0.4	1,259	8.2
Government	1.4	229.7	0.3	1,556	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		September 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2017-18[2]	Third quarter 2018	Percent change, third quarter 2017-18[2]
Harris, TX	115.7	2,307.6	2.1	$1,271	2.1
Private industry	115.1	2,033.9	2.3	1,283	2.3
Natural resources and mining	1.6	67.1	2.2	2,999	1.2
Construction	7.6	161.0	3.4	1,351	5.2
Manufacturing	4.8	176.7	3.6	1,585	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.9	469.1	2.0	1,155	1.4
Information	1.2	25.7	-1.1	1,528	1.4
Financial activities	12.3	128.4	0.7	1,632	3.9
Professional and business services	23.2	401.2	1.1	1,614	4.4
Education and health services	16.3	297.6	2.6	1,028	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	10.4	237.1	3.6	477	3.7
Other services	11.8	67.3	2.2	810	3.8
Government	0.6	273.7	1.0	1,179	0.3
Maricopa, AZ	101.8	2,004.2	3.1	1,013	2.5
Private industry	101.1	1,790.6	3.5	1,002	2.6
Natural resources and mining	0.4	7.4	-0.3	996	4.8
Construction	8.0	123.1	7.3	1,102	4.4
Manufacturing	3.3	124.0	3.0	1,349	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.7	387.7	3.9	923	3.4
Information	1.7	36.3	0.1	1,469	5.8
Financial activities	12.5	182.1	2.2	1,288	3.0
Professional and business services	23.4	337.3	3.0	1,071	1.9
Education and health services	12.3	316.4	4.1	1,015	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	8.7	220.4	2.7	506	3.3
Other services	6.9	53.9	3.9	747	2.8
Government	0.7	213.6	-0.2	1,114	2.4
Dallas, TX	78.0	1,711.9	1.6	1,245	2.6
Private industry	77.5	1,537.3	1.6	1,251	2.7
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.8	17.6	3,380	-14.3
Construction	4.7	90.5	2.5	1,294	4.4
Manufacturing	2.8	112.9	1.5	1,476	5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.9	350.0	2.2	1,099	4.2
Information	1.4	48.1	-3.2	1,906	4.2
Financial activities	9.7	164.0	-1.7	1,697	0.8
Professional and business services	17.8	353.8	2.5	1,445	2.9
Education and health services	9.7	201.0	1.5	1,104	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	162.9	1.8	510	-1.2
Other services	7.0	43.5	1.8	838	5.4
Government	0.5	174.7	1.3	1,191	1.8
Orange, CA	124.5	1,626.3	1.3	1,153	1.7
Private industry	123.1	1,479.7	1.3	1,145	2.0
Natural resources and mining	0.2	2.5	-7.6	891	7.7
Construction	7.3	107.9	4.1	1,398	4.8
Manufacturing	5.1	158.5	-0.9	1,462	5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.6	257.1	-0.2	1,027	1.7
Information	1.4	26.1	-0.7	2,135	9.4
Financial activities	12.3	116.5	-1.6	1,797	-0.8
Professional and business services	22.0	313.2	0.7	1,308	0.7
Education and health services	35.9	218.8	2.7	969	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	9.0	222.2	1.5	522	5.5
Other services	7.0	46.6	0.3	726	4.0
Government	1.5	146.6	1.7	1,242	-1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		September 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2017-18[2]	Third quarter 2018	Percent change, third quarter 2017-18[2]
San Diego, CA	113.8	1,467.1	1.7	$1,149	3.2
Private industry	111.8	1,234.5	1.9	1,116	4.0
Natural resources and mining	0.6	9.6	1.0	784	1.6
Construction	7.5	85.4	4.2	1,218	1.7
Manufacturing	3.4	111.9	2.0	1,577	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	221.2	-0.1	877	3.3
Information	1.2	23.4	-3.1	2,324	10.8
Financial activities	10.6	74.6	-0.7	1,465	2.8
Professional and business services	19.5	245.9	3.2	1,587	5.2
Education and health services	33.3	203.3	2.0	971	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	8.6	200.1	1.1	523	4.8
Other services	7.5	51.1	-2.2	662	6.1
Government	2.0	232.7	0.6	1,331	0.2
King, WA	89.6	1,404.0	2.8	1,752	7.9
Private industry	89.1	1,236.3	2.9	1,795	8.3
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.1	-2.8	1,378	-0.9
Construction	6.9	75.6	5.0	1,422	4.6
Manufacturing	2.5	103.1	1.2	1,606	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.1	271.9	1.4	1,703	12.8
Information	2.4	113.6	8.0	5,549	9.4
Financial activities	6.8	70.3	2.6	1,698	4.2
Professional and business services	18.4	231.7	2.6	1,785	6.8
Education and health services	20.6	175.8	3.1	1,064	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.5	145.4	2.6	619	3.9
Other services	9.4	45.9	3.3	884	2.2
Government	0.5	167.7	1.7	1,434	3.8
Miami-Dade, FL	99.5	1,142.1	3.9	1,001	1.8
Private industry	99.2	1,003.7	4.5	969	2.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.9	11.1	686	9.4
Construction	7.0	51.1	12.1	981	2.9
Manufacturing	2.9	41.2	5.0	905	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.8	284.7	3.6	912	2.1
Information	1.6	18.5	3.0	1,624	0.9
Financial activities	10.8	75.2	1.0	1,497	1.5
Professional and business services	22.7	161.1	4.7	1,163	5.4
Education and health services	10.9	182.0	2.8	974	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	7.4	141.2	6.8	608	-4.7
Other services	8.5	39.4	5.0	649	4.5
Government	0.3	138.4	0.2	1,241	1.4

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

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

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

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

State	Establishments, third quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		September 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2017-18	Third quarter 2018	Percent change, third quarter 2017-18
United States[2]	10,118.0	146,824.1	1.6	$1,055	3.3
Alabama	127.8	1,966.0	1.2	885	3.1
Alaska	22.2	334.0	-0.4	1,065	3.7
Arizona	166.0	2,838.6	2.8	974	2.9
Arkansas	90.9	1,222.1	0.7	811	2.9
California	1,573.5	17,457.5	1.8	1,260	3.8
Colorado	206.5	2,684.0	2.1	1,104	3.5
Connecticut	121.3	1,681.5	0.3	1,209	2.5
Delaware	33.3	447.8	0.6	1,046	2.4
District of Columbia	40.5	770.7	0.7	1,807	2.8
Florida	698.6	8,690.7	4.6	924	3.1
Georgia	279.3	4,448.8	2.3	993	3.3
Hawaii	43.0	654.7	0.0	975	2.4
Idaho	64.0	743.5	3.0	805	3.2
Illinois	375.1	6,029.2	0.8	1,087	3.0
Indiana	168.0	3,072.3	0.9	883	2.4
Iowa	103.1	1,555.0	0.6	887	3.7
Kansas	89.2	1,390.4	1.0	867	3.5
Kentucky	124.4	1,898.7	0.5	855	2.2
Louisiana	133.7	1,915.4	0.5	901	3.7
Maine	53.0	626.5	0.6	851	3.7
Maryland	171.3	2,683.9	0.7	1,130	2.4
Massachusetts	258.8	3,598.1	0.7	1,305	3.2
Michigan	252.0	4,366.5	0.8	991	2.8
Minnesota	178.8	2,904.3	0.8	1,074	4.2
Mississippi	74.9	1,133.7	0.2	754	3.4
Missouri	205.0	2,812.0	0.4	907	3.3
Montana	50.6	473.3	1.0	815	2.8
Nebraska	73.6	980.3	0.6	873	2.8
Nevada	82.4	1,382.9	3.4	936	2.4
New Hampshire	53.3	662.3	0.5	1,040	1.7
New Jersey	273.3	4,072.6	0.8	1,181	2.1
New Mexico	60.7	826.2	1.2	855	3.9
New York	650.0	9,467.5	1.4	1,272	4.2
North Carolina	281.7	4,398.0	1.1	938	3.8
North Dakota	32.1	424.3	1.1	995	4.4
Ohio	297.8	5,424.4	0.7	947	2.9
Oklahoma	110.3	1,616.8	1.2	874	3.6
Oregon	157.5	1,939.8	1.5	1,005	3.8
Pennsylvania	360.8	5,894.8	1.0	1,031	3.0
Rhode Island	38.2	489.4	1.0	963	-1.3
South Carolina	136.7	2,088.2	2.8	834	0.8
South Dakota	33.8	431.5	1.3	827	3.0
Tennessee	163.1	3,005.6	1.7	938	3.9
Texas	693.7	12,327.0	2.6	1,064	3.1
Utah	104.7	1,494.4	3.4	911	3.6
Vermont	25.8	310.9	0.0	892	2.6
Virginia	280.5	3,889.6	1.1	1,082	2.9
Washington	249.0	3,425.6	2.4	1,280	6.2
West Virginia	51.2	706.0	1.7	894	8.1
Wisconsin	176.6	2,888.9	0.7	901	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, third quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		September 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2017-18	Third quarter 2018	Percent change, third quarter 2017-18
Wyoming	26.3	278.2	0.6	$905	4.3
Puerto Rico	45.4	862.5	0.2	534	5.3
Virgin Islands	3.5	33.4	-8.0	888	18.6

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

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

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