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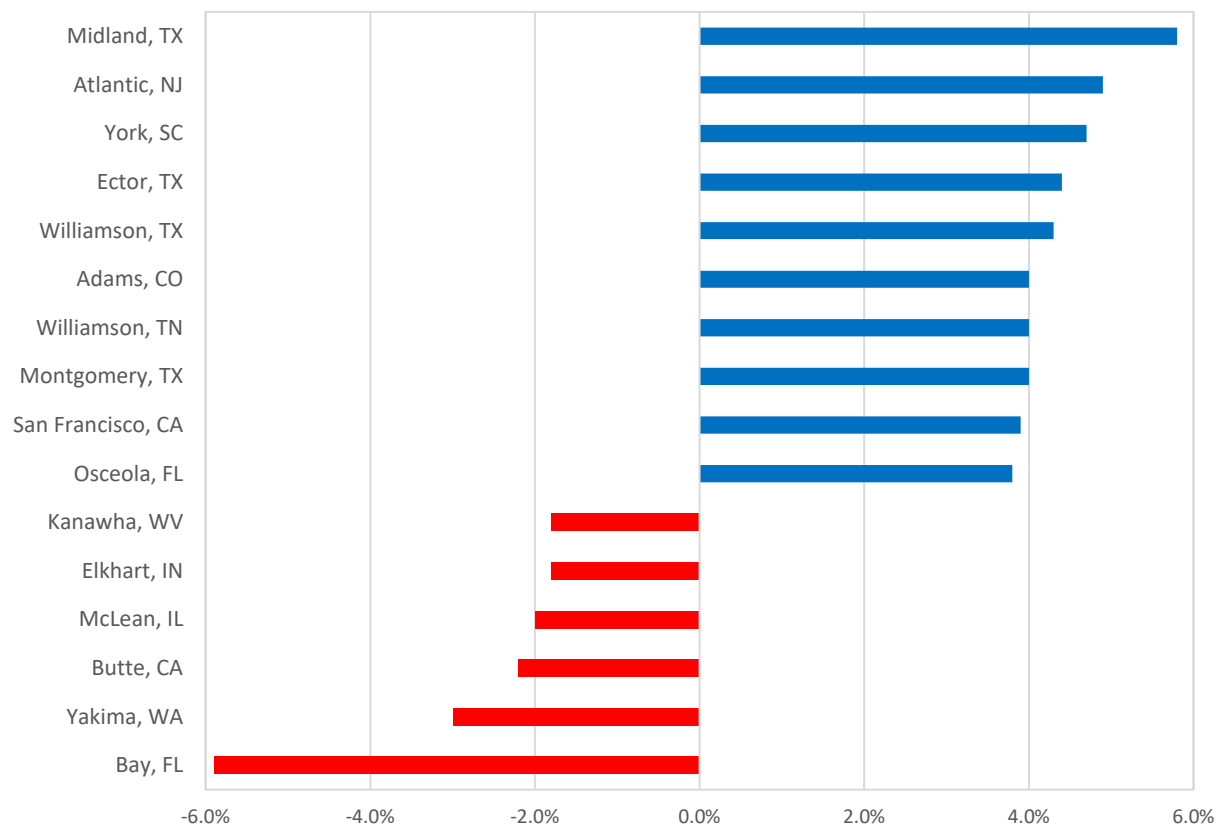
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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES – FIRST QUARTER 2019

From March 2018 to March 2019, **employment** increased in 298 of the 355 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In March 2019, national employment (as measured by the QCEW program) increased to 146.5 million, a 1.4 percent increase over the year. Midland, TX, had the largest over-the-year increase in employment with a gain of 5.8 percent. Employment data in this release are presented for March 2019, and average weekly wage data are presented for first quarter 2019.

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



Notice Regarding South Carolina Employment and Wages Data

South Carolina QCEW data for 2018 and first quarter 2019 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/notices/2018/notice-regarding-south-carolina-employment-and-wages-data.htm.

Among the 355 largest counties, 325 had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. In the first quarter of 2019, average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,184, a 2.8 percent increase over the year. San Francisco, CA, had the largest first quarter over-the-year wage gain at 10.2 percent. (See table 1.)

Large County Employment in March 2019

Midland, TX, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (5.8 percent). Within Midland, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 2,745 jobs over the year (9.6 percent).

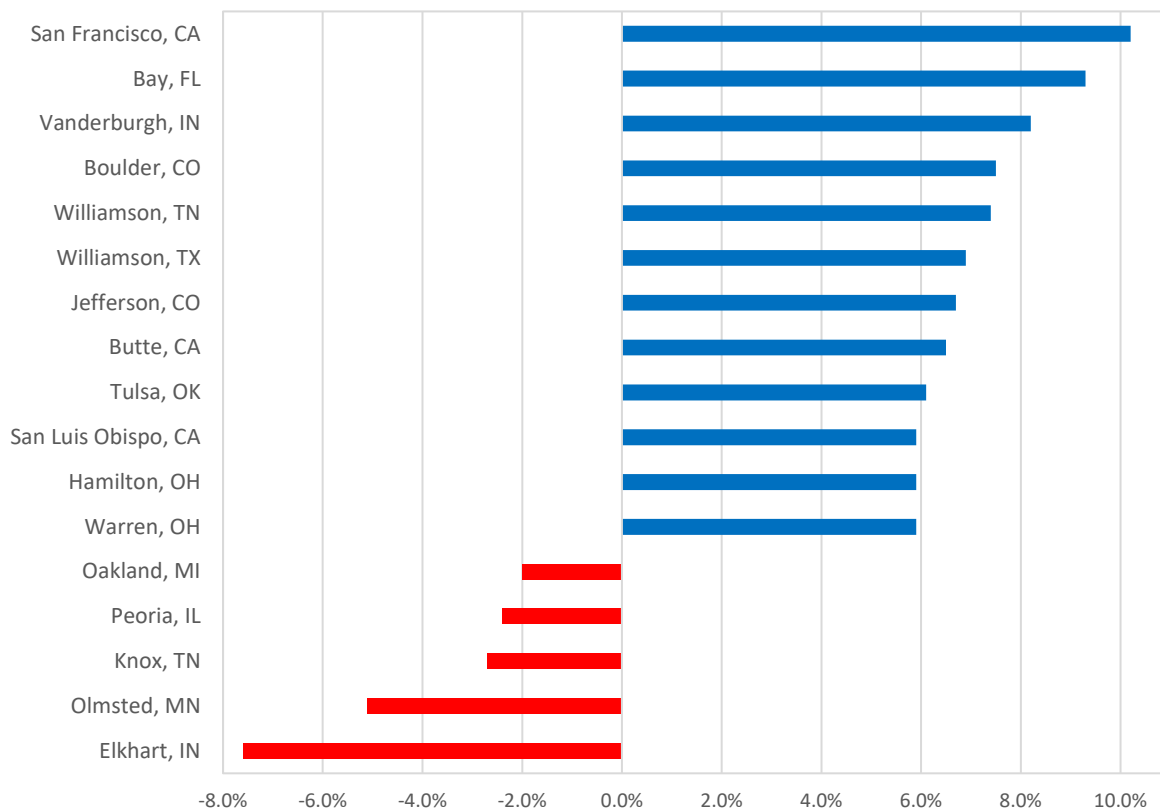
Bay, FL, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment, with a loss of 5.9 percent. Within Bay, education and health services had the largest employment decrease with a loss of 2,449 jobs (-21.8 percent).

Large County Average Weekly Wage in First Quarter 2019

San Francisco, CA, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages (10.2 percent). Within San Francisco, an average weekly wage gain of \$1,391 (77.5 percent) in trade, transportation, and utilities 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 7.6 percent. Within Elkhart, manufacturing had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage decrease of \$137 (-12.7 percent) over the year.

Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wage, first quarter 2018 to first quarter 2019, by largest gains and losses



Ten Largest Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in employment and average weekly wages. In March 2019, Maricopa, AZ, had the largest over-the-year employment percentage gain among the 10 largest counties (2.9 percent). Within Maricopa, professional and business services had the largest employment increase with a gain of 11,317 jobs (3.4 percent). (See table 2.)

In first quarter 2019, King, WA, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (5.4 percent). Within King, information had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage increase of \$337 (7.5 percent) over the year.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 355 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2018. March 2019 employment and first quarter 2019 average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The most current news release on quarterly measures of gross job flows is available from QCEW Business Employment Dynamics at www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cewbd.pdf.

Several BLS regional offices issue QCEW news releases targeted to local data users. Links to these releases are available at www.bls.gov/cew/regional-resources.htm.

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

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

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

County Changes for the 2019 County Employment and Wages News Releases

Counties with annual average employment of 75,000 or more in 2018 are included in this release and will be included in future 2019 releases. Six counties have been added to the publication tables: St. Johns, FL; St. Lucie, FL; Forsyth, GA; Greene, OH; Ector, TX; and Racine, WI.

QCEW Data Now Available in Census Business Builder Version 2.6

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data is now available in Census Business Builder Version 2.6, a suite of U.S. Census Bureau web tools that assists business owners and regional analysts in data-driven decision making. As the first collaboration of this type between the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau, this data-sharing project makes data more accessible for local users and enhances the efficiency of digital service delivery. The Census Business Builder is available at: www.census.gov/data/data-tools/cbb.html.

Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data for 2019 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San Juan, 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 356 counties presented in this release were derived using 2018 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2019 data, six counties have been added to the publication tables: St. Johns, FL; St. Lucie, FL; Forsyth, GA; Greene, OH; Ector, TX; and Racine, WI. These counties will be included in all 2019 quarterly releases. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 10.2 million establishments in first quarter of 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 8.0 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 689,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 5 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually the 3rd Friday after the end of the week including the 12th of the month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS super-sectors 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed locality data Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business cycle analysis Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal federal economic indicator Official time series for employment change measures Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 10.0 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2018. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most state and local government employees. In 2018, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 146.1 million jobs. The estimated 140.5 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple job-holders) represented 96.2 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$8.368 trillion in pay, representing 94.2 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 40.7 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2018 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release eliminate the effect of most of the administrative changes (those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments). The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Adjusted data account for improvements in reporting employment and wages for individual and multi-unit establishments. To accomplish this, adjustments were implemented to account for: administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity (first quarter of 2008); selected large administrative changes in employment and wages (second quarter of 2011); and state verified improvements in reporting of employment and wages (third quarter of 2014). These adjustments allow QCEW to include county employment and wage growth rates in this news release that would otherwise not meet publication standards.

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 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/publications/employment-and-wages-annual-averages/2017/home.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 356 largest counties, first quarter 2019

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	10,203.0	146,497.6	1.4	-	\$1,184	2.8	-
Jefferson, AL.....	19.2	352.1	1.4	138	1,150	0.9	298
Madison, AL.....	9.9	203.1	2.4	48	1,206	4.8	40
Mobile, AL.....	10.3	171.2	1.0	184	916	1.6	258
Montgomery, AL.....	6.4	129.9	-0.2	308	882	1.0	292
Shelby, AL.....	5.9	84.8	0.1	285	1,147	4.2	60
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.6	96.0	2.3	60	900	2.5	176
Anchorage, AK.....	8.3	145.7	-0.4	325	1,159	3.5	92
Maricopa, AZ.....	103.8	2,042.9	2.9	30	1,118	3.1	130
Pima, AZ.....	19.1	376.9	1.7	110	945	2.5	176
Benton, AR.....	6.8	121.4	1.2	159	1,496	-0.2	331
Pulaski, AR.....	14.6	251.7	1.0	184	998	2.4	191
Washington, AR.....	6.3	109.2	1.6	118	865	1.4	269
Alameda, CA.....	65.4	788.4	0.9	201	1,551	2.8	153
Butte, CA.....	8.6	81.3	-2.2	353	849	6.5	8
Contra Costa, CA.....	33.5	367.3	-0.3	316	1,412	1.7	248
Fresno, CA.....	37.2	390.7	3.5	15	840	0.8	303
Kern, CA.....	20.5	313.7	3.3	22	932	2.0	227
Los Angeles, CA.....	505.4	4,484.6	1.4	138	1,282	3.5	92
Marin, CA.....	12.6	115.0	0.6	232	1,475	4.6	46
Merced, CA.....	6.8	79.5	2.5	43	810	1.5	262
Monterey, CA.....	14.2	178.8	0.4	254	946	3.4	102
Napa, CA.....	5.9	78.0	1.4	138	1,078	2.4	191
Orange, CA.....	125.3	1,640.1	1.2	159	1,287	1.8	241
Placer, CA.....	13.6	171.2	2.8	34	1,101	1.9	234
Riverside, CA.....	67.9	752.3	2.4	48	927	4.2	60
Sacramento, CA.....	60.6	673.6	2.3	60	1,210	3.0	136
San Bernardino, CA.....	62.1	760.7	1.7	110	931	3.4	102
San Diego, CA.....	114.7	1,469.9	1.1	173	1,253	2.8	153
San Francisco, CA.....	61.6	753.1	3.9	9	2,759	10.2	1
San Joaquin, CA.....	18.5	251.8	2.1	78	909	3.4	102
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.6	119.7	2.0	85	966	5.9	10
San Mateo, CA.....	28.8	408.3	2.3	60	2,645	1.0	292
Santa Barbara, CA.....	15.7	198.0	1.1	173	1,055	3.5	92
Santa Clara, CA.....	74.4	1,110.2	2.4	48	2,758	3.3	110
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.7	101.6	1.7	110	1,021	2.7	161
Solano, CA.....	11.9	141.4	0.5	241	1,252	5.3	23
Sonoma, CA.....	20.4	208.7	1.0	184	1,076	4.1	67
Stanislaus, CA.....	16.2	189.5	1.4	138	944	4.1	67
Tulare, CA.....	11.3	157.3	1.2	159	793	3.1	130
Ventura, CA.....	28.0	329.4	1.1	173	1,157	5.3	23
Yolo, CA.....	6.9	104.2	1.6	118	1,171	-1.2	346
Adams, CO.....	11.4	218.7	4.0	6	1,079	3.3	110
Arapahoe, CO.....	22.3	328.1	0.9	201	1,442	5.5	16
Boulder, CO.....	15.7	185.2	2.4	48	1,409	7.5	4
Denver, CO.....	33.7	518.5	1.4	138	1,533	4.9	36
Douglas, CO.....	12.4	126.4	1.0	184	1,366	-0.4	334
El Paso, CO.....	20.3	277.3	1.9	88	1,028	5.1	31
Jefferson, CO.....	20.4	238.4	1.0	184	1,229	6.7	7
Larimer, CO.....	12.5	161.3	2.0	85	1,062	4.3	55
Weld, CO.....	7.6	112.1	3.6	13	1,076	3.9	72

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT.....	36.5	412.3	-0.4	325	\$2,070	4.3	55
Hartford, CT.....	29.0	506.4	-0.1	304	1,483	1.0	292
New Haven, CT.....	25.0	363.1	0.2	275	1,125	2.4	191
New London, CT.....	7.7	121.3	-0.6	333	1,192	2.2	212
New Castle, DE.....	20.6	289.8	1.2	159	1,368	-1.2	346
Sussex, DE.....	7.2	79.1	2.3	60	801	3.1	130
Washington, DC.....	40.4	773.5	0.5	241	1,921	0.2	319
Alachua, FL.....	7.6	134.7	1.9	88	941	0.5	312
Bay, FL.....	5.8	73.5	-5.9	355	822	9.3	2
Brevard, FL.....	16.5	220.8	2.5	43	976	3.5	92
Broward, FL.....	71.6	819.2	0.8	215	1,093	4.9	36
Collier, FL.....	14.9	156.2	3.1	25	954	2.1	218
Duval, FL.....	30.3	519.8	1.7	110	1,125	2.6	169
Escambia, FL.....	8.4	138.1	2.4	48	906	3.3	110
Hillsborough, FL.....	45.0	710.3	2.2	69	1,130	3.0	136
Lake, FL.....	8.7	100.9	2.2	69	740	3.8	75
Lee, FL.....	23.3	272.5	2.1	78	877	1.7	248
Leon, FL.....	8.9	154.2	1.8	94	875	1.7	248
Manatee, FL.....	11.6	132.2	3.4	19	836	1.5	262
Marion, FL.....	8.7	105.3	2.1	78	739	2.5	176
Miami-Dade, FL.....	101.9	1,164.7	1.8	94	1,129	1.7	248
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.7	85.3	0.7	224	884	3.5	92
Orange, FL.....	44.5	868.9	2.4	48	1,006	2.4	191
Osceola, FL.....	7.6	99.6	3.8	10	726	2.1	218
Palm Beach, FL.....	58.7	620.7	1.5	128	1,121	3.1	130
Pasco, FL.....	11.6	122.4	1.8	94	759	3.7	81
Pinellas, FL.....	34.5	440.1	0.9	201	962	2.1	218
Polk, FL.....	14.0	227.6	3.4	19	839	1.8	241
St. Johns, FL.....	7.8	79.0	2.9	30	908	0.4	315
St. Lucie, FL.....	6.8	80.3	3.0	28	777	0.3	318
Sarasota, FL.....	16.6	175.0	1.0	184	914	-0.9	342
Seminole, FL.....	15.6	199.9	2.4	48	975	3.0	136
Volusia, FL.....	14.8	176.7	0.9	201	789	3.5	92
Bibb, GA.....	4.3	82.8	-0.6	333	874	2.6	169
Chatham, GA.....	8.1	158.4	1.3	150	935	1.7	248
Clayton, GA.....	4.0	121.4	0.9	201	1,388	4.8	40
Cobb, GA.....	21.8	365.3	1.7	110	1,249	2.5	176
DeKalb, GA.....	17.7	300.8	1.5	128	1,185	1.5	262
Forsyth, GA.....	5.9	76.7	2.6	39	958	1.7	248
Fulton, GA.....	43.6	890.0	2.3	60	1,711	2.6	169
Gwinnett, GA.....	25.4	357.8	1.2	159	1,078	2.3	200
Hall, GA.....	4.6	89.3	2.4	48	889	1.4	269
Muscogee, GA.....	4.5	95.1	0.8	215	955	-0.4	334
Richmond, GA.....	4.4	105.1	-0.3	316	906	4.4	52
Honolulu, HI.....	27.8	471.8	-0.2	308	1,054	3.3	110
Maui + Kalawao, HI.....	6.5	79.3	-0.2	308	900	3.3	110
Ada, ID.....	17.1	248.7	2.9	30	967	2.5	176
Champaign, IL.....	4.1	90.2	0.5	241	926	2.5	176
Cook, IL.....	138.4	2,568.4	0.1	285	1,468	3.4	102
DuPage, IL.....	34.6	612.3	-0.3	316	1,340	2.3	200

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Kane, IL.....	12.6	209.2	-0.5	331	\$947	1.4	269
Lake, IL.....	20.2	332.1	0.2	275	1,729	1.9	234
McHenry, IL.....	7.8	94.7	-1.2	346	846	1.7	248
McLean, IL.....	3.4	80.9	-2.0	352	1,107	-0.9	342
Madison, IL.....	5.4	100.4	-0.6	333	876	4.7	44
Peoria, IL.....	4.2	103.8	-1.3	347	1,448	-2.4	352
St. Clair, IL.....	5.0	91.4	-0.8	342	833	2.0	227
Sangamon, IL.....	4.8	127.8	-0.8	342	1,057	-0.9	342
Will, IL.....	14.9	241.2	0.5	241	944	4.2	60
Winnebago, IL.....	5.9	124.6	-1.6	348	983	4.6	46
Allen, IN.....	9.0	188.7	1.6	118	941	1.1	288
Elkhart, IN.....	4.8	135.0	-1.8	350	930	-7.6	355
Hamilton, IN.....	9.8	142.2	2.0	85	1,132	0.1	324
Lake, IN.....	10.5	186.6	0.3	263	946	2.7	161
Marion, IN.....	24.5	600.2	1.0	184	1,232	1.5	262
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.8	124.0	1.4	138	868	0.8	303
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.5	86.8	2.2	69	960	0.4	315
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	109.7	0.9	201	962	8.2	3
Johnson, IA.....	4.3	83.2	-0.8	342	995	1.9	234
Linn, IA.....	7.0	129.9	0.3	263	1,082	4.3	55
Polk, IA.....	17.9	296.5	0.4	254	1,179	1.6	258
Scott, IA.....	5.7	89.1	-0.7	339	899	2.5	176
Johnson, KS.....	23.8	345.4	0.4	254	1,168	3.4	102
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.6	253.5	2.1	78	1,001	3.7	81
Shawnee, KS.....	5.1	95.8	-0.3	316	910	0.8	303
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.5	89.8	1.4	138	1,042	1.8	241
Boone, KY.....	4.5	93.7	2.5	43	922	2.0	227
Fayette, KY.....	11.2	191.5	0.0	299	952	2.8	153
Jefferson, KY.....	25.6	466.4	0.5	241	1,140	2.1	218
Caddo, LA.....	7.4	111.5	-0.3	316	859	2.3	200
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.5	102.5	-1.6	348	1,007	5.1	31
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	16.1	267.6	0.3	263	1,050	2.2	212
Jefferson, LA.....	14.2	188.2	-0.2	308	960	3.3	110
Lafayette, LA.....	10.0	130.4	1.0	184	914	2.8	153
Orleans, LA.....	13.3	197.8	0.9	201	1,064	0.8	303
St. Tammany, LA.....	8.7	89.3	2.2	69	921	2.8	153
Cumberland, ME.....	13.7	181.8	0.9	201	1,083	3.2	125
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.4	270.5	0.3	263	1,194	3.3	110
Baltimore, MD.....	21.4	378.7	0.3	263	1,122	1.4	269
Frederick, MD.....	6.5	104.2	1.8	94	1,022	2.9	144
Harford, MD.....	5.9	94.2	0.9	201	1,052	5.7	13
Howard, MD.....	10.1	171.0	0.5	241	1,389	3.3	110
Montgomery, MD.....	32.9	468.7	0.3	263	1,580	-0.4	334
Prince George's, MD.....	16.3	319.3	1.4	138	1,115	0.0	326
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.7	341.5	0.3	263	1,316	2.3	200
Barnstable, MA.....	9.6	86.8	0.1	285	969	4.5	50
Bristol, MA.....	18.2	224.8	0.6	232	999	4.2	60
Essex, MA.....	27.2	321.5	0.2	275	1,229	3.5	92
Hampden, MA.....	19.1	210.0	1.6	118	1,015	3.8	75
Middlesex, MA.....	56.8	926.1	1.6	118	1,886	5.4	18

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Norfolk, MA.....	25.7	348.6	-0.3	316	\$1,324	3.4	102
Plymouth, MA.....	16.5	191.6	0.7	224	1,058	5.4	18
Suffolk, MA.....	31.7	686.4	2.4	48	2,270	0.2	319
Worcester, MA.....	26.7	348.5	0.7	224	1,121	3.0	136
Genesee, MI.....	6.8	132.0	-0.7	339	898	0.9	298
Ingham, MI.....	6.0	151.3	0.0	299	1,044	0.8	303
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.0	120.2	0.5	241	1,100	4.7	44
Kent, MI.....	14.8	407.4	0.8	215	975	2.2	212
Macomb, MI.....	17.6	324.7	-0.1	304	1,117	-1.3	348
Oakland, MI.....	39.5	732.3	0.3	263	1,251	-2.0	351
Ottawa, MI.....	5.8	125.4	0.2	275	924	-1.0	345
Saginaw, MI.....	3.8	82.5	-0.5	331	897	0.1	324
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.3	218.1	1.3	150	1,173	3.7	81
Wayne, MI.....	31.4	724.8	0.9	201	1,254	-0.6	340
Anoka, MN.....	7.8	125.0	1.1	173	998	1.3	279
Dakota, MN.....	10.6	186.4	-0.4	325	1,166	3.3	110
Hennepin, MN.....	41.6	924.6	0.8	215	1,539	2.9	144
Olmsted, MN.....	3.8	99.0	0.2	275	1,210	-5.1	354
Ramsey, MN.....	14.3	330.4	0.4	254	1,361	1.0	292
St. Louis, MN.....	5.4	96.6	-0.3	316	914	4.6	46
Stearns, MN.....	4.4	86.0	0.5	241	926	-0.3	332
Washington, MN.....	6.0	85.6	1.0	184	953	-0.1	328
Harrison, MS.....	4.7	85.5	0.1	285	752	0.0	326
Hinds, MS.....	5.8	120.1	-0.1	304	928	2.8	153
Boone, MO.....	4.9	94.2	0.2	275	855	2.8	153
Clay, MO.....	5.8	102.7	-0.4	325	960	1.2	283
Greene, MO.....	9.2	169.2	2.2	69	847	3.7	81
Jackson, MO.....	22.2	370.5	0.7	224	1,113	2.4	191
St. Charles, MO.....	9.7	149.0	1.4	138	994	3.5	92
St. Louis, MO.....	40.0	604.1	0.2	275	1,240	2.9	144
St. Louis City, MO.....	14.9	227.8	0.2	275	1,283	2.3	200
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.5	80.5	0.4	254	951	4.3	55
Douglas, NE.....	19.0	336.9	0.4	254	1,057	2.3	200
Lancaster, NE.....	10.2	169.7	-0.2	308	894	2.1	218
Clark, NV.....	56.8	1,014.9	3.1	25	977	0.7	309
Washoe, NV.....	15.1	222.2	1.8	94	986	3.0	136
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.2	204.7	1.5	128	1,269	2.3	200
Merrimack, NH.....	5.2	77.7	0.2	275	1,039	4.0	69
Rockingham, NH.....	11.1	147.9	0.8	215	1,142	4.2	60
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	126.0	4.9	2	908	-0.1	328
Bergen, NJ.....	33.3	440.6	0.8	215	1,333	1.5	262
Burlington, NJ.....	11.1	199.6	0.1	285	1,172	1.4	269
Camden, NJ.....	12.2	204.3	0.7	224	1,077	2.6	169
Essex, NJ.....	20.8	344.9	1.0	184	1,535	1.9	234
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.4	113.1	2.7	36	903	0.9	298
Hudson, NJ.....	15.4	269.8	1.9	88	1,745	-0.1	328
Mercer, NJ.....	11.3	256.6	1.1	173	1,636	0.8	303
Middlesex, NJ.....	22.6	428.4	1.4	138	1,340	1.7	248
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.5	258.1	1.3	150	1,137	1.2	283
Morris, NJ.....	17.3	290.1	0.3	263	1,892	5.1	31

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Ocean, NJ.....	13.7	166.3	2.2	69	\$878	1.5	262
Passaic, NJ.....	12.7	165.3	0.1	285	1,051	1.5	262
Somerset, NJ.....	10.3	187.3	1.0	184	2,139	2.5	176
Union, NJ.....	14.6	227.5	0.6	232	1,409	0.9	298
Bernalillo, NM.....	19.5	329.0	0.6	232	941	2.6	169
Albany, NY.....	10.2	232.1	0.0	299	1,142	3.0	136
Bronx, NY.....	18.8	323.7	1.5	128	1,086	4.6	46
Broome, NY.....	4.4	85.6	0.0	299	900	5.1	31
Dutchess, NY.....	8.3	113.6	1.3	150	1,060	2.3	200
Erie, NY.....	24.3	468.5	0.5	241	1,017	2.4	191
Kings, NY.....	63.2	780.2	0.5	241	954	4.0	69
Monroe, NY.....	18.6	387.4	0.3	263	1,015	2.2	212
Nassau, NY.....	53.5	626.6	0.1	285	1,215	1.8	241
New York, NY.....	126.7	2,500.7	1.4	138	3,153	2.1	218
Oneida, NY.....	5.2	105.4	0.5	241	866	3.1	130
Onondaga, NY.....	12.6	245.3	1.1	173	1,030	1.7	248
Orange, NY.....	10.4	145.8	1.1	173	931	3.8	75
Queens, NY.....	52.8	709.9	1.8	94	1,099	2.7	161
Richmond, NY.....	9.9	125.9	3.7	11	1,006	2.9	144
Rockland, NY.....	10.8	126.9	2.3	60	1,077	0.5	312
Saratoga, NY.....	5.9	86.7	-0.4	325	1,029	3.7	81
Suffolk, NY.....	52.7	652.3	0.9	201	1,171	2.9	144
Westchester, NY.....	35.9	428.2	1.0	184	1,587	4.5	50
Buncombe, NC.....	9.6	134.4	2.6	39	848	4.3	55
Cabarrus, NC.....	4.8	76.2	2.5	43	822	2.5	176
Catawba, NC.....	4.5	88.5	0.5	241	857	1.9	234
Cumberland, NC.....	6.1	120.3	0.1	285	840	5.4	18
Durham, NC.....	8.6	208.8	3.5	15	1,482	4.2	60
Forsyth, NC.....	9.3	189.8	1.6	118	1,060	0.7	309
Guilford, NC.....	14.6	284.8	1.1	173	959	0.9	298
Mecklenburg, NC.....	38.8	706.6	2.5	43	1,533	1.6	258
New Hanover, NC.....	8.5	115.9	2.1	78	908	4.4	52
Pitt, NC.....	3.8	77.6	0.8	215	897	5.3	23
Wake, NC.....	35.7	566.0	2.6	39	1,213	5.3	23
Cass, ND.....	7.4	118.1	1.7	110	985	1.4	269
Butler, OH.....	8.0	155.6	1.0	184	1,016	1.4	269
Cuyahoga, OH.....	36.2	719.8	0.6	232	1,176	2.3	200
Delaware, OH.....	5.6	87.9	1.7	110	1,256	3.5	92
Franklin, OH.....	33.3	752.0	1.2	159	1,187	3.8	75
Greene, OH.....	3.7	75.5	1.8	94	1,058	3.1	130
Hamilton, OH.....	24.2	514.7	1.0	184	1,284	5.9	10
Lake, OH.....	6.3	95.4	1.6	118	926	4.4	52
Lorain, OH.....	6.2	97.0	0.7	224	860	1.8	241
Lucas, OH.....	10.2	206.2	-0.3	316	1,003	-0.3	332
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	96.4	-0.9	345	772	3.3	110
Montgomery, OH.....	12.0	253.5	-0.2	308	950	2.9	144
Stark, OH.....	8.6	157.5	-0.2	308	842	3.2	125
Summit, OH.....	14.4	263.7	-0.1	304	1,003	2.5	176
Warren, OH.....	5.2	94.0	3.3	22	1,099	5.9	10
Cleveland, OK.....	6.0	82.8	2.4	48	781	2.8	153

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Oklahoma, OK.....	28.3	459.4	1.3	150	\$1,095	3.2	125
Tulsa, OK.....	22.8	359.5	1.4	138	1,072	6.1	9
Clackamas, OR.....	15.7	167.6	2.2	69	1,033	3.0	136
Deschutes, OR.....	9.3	82.5	1.5	128	887	2.5	176
Jackson, OR.....	7.9	88.7	0.3	263	819	3.0	136
Lane, OR.....	12.8	156.3	0.4	254	845	2.4	191
Marion, OR.....	11.5	155.3	1.5	128	901	4.0	69
Multnomah, OR.....	36.8	514.9	1.8	94	1,200	2.5	176
Washington, OR.....	20.5	299.4	1.2	159	1,497	5.6	15
Allegheny, PA.....	35.6	694.9	0.6	232	1,251	1.4	269
Berks, PA.....	8.9	174.4	1.2	159	988	1.1	288
Bucks, PA.....	20.2	264.4	1.6	118	1,026	2.6	169
Butler, PA.....	5.1	86.3	0.2	275	1,033	5.7	13
Chester, PA.....	15.7	249.7	1.1	173	1,501	1.4	269
Cumberland, PA.....	6.6	134.1	0.8	215	1,023	2.5	176
Dauphin, PA.....	7.5	183.5	2.3	60	1,107	2.1	218
Delaware, PA.....	14.1	224.0	1.2	159	1,265	-0.4	334
Erie, PA.....	6.9	120.4	0.1	285	834	1.6	258
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.6	96.7	-0.4	325	814	1.0	292
Lancaster, PA.....	13.7	241.3	1.2	159	911	1.2	283
Lehigh, PA.....	8.8	192.6	1.3	150	1,121	3.9	72
Luzerne, PA.....	7.4	143.2	-0.2	308	867	3.7	81
Montgomery, PA.....	27.8	498.1	1.5	128	1,547	3.3	110
Northampton, PA.....	6.8	117.1	2.8	34	955	2.7	161
Philadelphia, PA.....	34.8	691.8	2.2	69	1,374	3.6	89
Washington, PA.....	5.6	86.7	0.9	201	1,262	2.4	191
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.2	132.1	0.7	224	901	2.5	176
York, PA.....	9.2	178.4	0.1	285	945	1.3	279
Kent, RI.....	5.6	75.1	0.7	224	1,021	3.8	75
Providence, RI.....	18.8	285.9	0.3	263	1,146	0.5	312
Charleston, SC.....	16.8	256.9	2.6	39	1,013	3.8	75
Greenville, SC.....	15.1	277.3	2.3	60	942	1.0	292
Horry, SC.....	9.6	129.6	1.8	94	652	3.3	110
Lexington, SC.....	7.0	119.7	1.2	159	851	5.5	16
Richland, SC.....	10.7	224.0	0.4	254	966	2.2	212
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.6	145.3	2.7	36	928	0.2	319
York, SC.....	6.3	98.5	4.7	3	972	3.4	102
Minnehaha, SD.....	7.5	126.3	0.9	201	967	2.0	227
Davidson, TN.....	24.3	503.7	3.4	19	1,222	-0.5	339
Hamilton, TN.....	10.2	206.4	1.8	94	996	3.3	110
Knox, TN.....	13.0	239.7	1.3	150	952	-2.7	353
Rutherford, TN.....	6.0	132.4	1.6	118	948	5.1	31
Shelby, TN.....	21.2	498.3	1.2	159	1,104	2.9	144
Williamson, TN.....	9.5	137.8	4.0	6	1,389	7.4	5
Bell, TX.....	5.7	119.7	0.6	232	917	4.9	36
Bexar, TX.....	42.8	868.1	1.3	150	1,025	2.3	200
Brazoria, TX.....	6.1	115.6	3.5	15	1,211	0.2	319
Brazos, TX.....	4.7	108.8	3.0	28	803	-0.4	334
Cameron, TX.....	6.6	140.2	0.1	285	648	3.2	125
Collin, TX.....	26.9	423.1	2.4	48	1,390	1.2	283

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Dallas, TX.....	78.6	1,708.8	1.9	88	\$1,464	2.9	144
Denton, TX.....	16.0	251.4	3.2	24	1,006	2.1	218
Ector, TX.....	4.2	81.4	4.4	4	1,242	5.4	18
El Paso, TX.....	15.6	310.1	1.3	150	759	1.2	283
Fort Bend, TX.....	14.3	194.1	3.6	13	1,046	0.7	309
Galveston, TX.....	6.3	110.2	1.2	159	995	-1.4	349
Harris, TX.....	117.4	2,333.5	1.8	94	1,551	3.9	72
Hidalgo, TX.....	12.7	266.0	1.5	128	662	1.7	248
Jefferson, TX.....	5.9	123.5	1.8	94	1,180	2.7	161
Lubbock, TX.....	7.7	140.2	1.1	173	839	1.3	279
McLennan, TX.....	5.4	113.2	1.8	94	889	1.8	241
Midland, TX.....	6.0	107.2	5.8	1	1,599	4.8	40
Montgomery, TX.....	12.2	191.7	4.0	6	1,226	5.2	29
Nueces, TX.....	8.3	162.4	-0.3	316	942	2.3	200
Potter, TX.....	4.0	76.5	0.4	254	875	2.7	161
Smith, TX.....	6.4	104.0	1.0	184	874	2.5	176
Tarrant, TX.....	45.2	910.6	1.6	118	1,148	3.2	125
Travis, TX.....	43.0	767.0	3.5	15	1,365	3.6	89
Webb, TX.....	5.5	103.1	1.8	94	705	2.2	212
Williamson, TX.....	11.6	178.3	4.3	5	1,249	6.9	6
Davis, UT.....	8.9	129.9	2.1	78	887	2.7	161
Salt Lake, UT.....	47.4	710.0	2.9	30	1,130	3.3	110
Utah, UT.....	17.5	248.6	3.7	11	938	4.2	60
Weber, UT.....	6.3	108.3	1.8	94	823	2.1	218
Chittenden, VT.....	7.1	101.2	0.9	201	1,104	4.8	40
Arlington, VA.....	9.3	180.0	1.9	88	1,966	2.0	227
Chesterfield, VA.....	9.6	135.0	1.0	184	937	-1.6	350
Fairfax, VA.....	37.6	613.3	1.7	110	1,837	2.0	227
Henrico, VA.....	12.0	191.5	0.6	232	1,133	1.9	234
Loudoun, VA.....	12.9	171.7	3.1	25	1,331	3.4	102
Prince William, VA.....	9.6	130.9	1.2	159	938	0.4	315
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.4	90.6	-0.6	333	1,508	1.3	279
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.3	101.3	0.1	285	864	1.9	234
Newport News City, VA.....	4.0	102.9	1.5	128	1,073	3.6	89
Norfolk City, VA.....	6.2	140.2	-0.6	333	1,074	1.1	288
Richmond City, VA.....	8.1	158.7	2.3	60	1,298	-0.6	340
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	12.5	176.4	0.1	285	834	2.3	200
Benton, WA.....	5.9	88.4	1.0	184	1,096	3.3	110
Clark, WA.....	15.2	162.2	1.5	128	1,047	3.7	81
King, WA.....	89.7	1,412.3	2.7	36	1,853	5.4	18
Kitsap, WA.....	6.9	90.8	2.4	48	988	3.5	92
Pierce, WA.....	22.8	312.6	1.9	88	1,032	5.3	23
Snohomish, WA.....	21.7	289.7	2.2	69	1,309	2.7	161
Spokane, WA.....	16.4	223.9	1.1	173	962	2.9	144
Thurston, WA.....	8.4	117.8	1.8	94	1,034	5.3	23
Whatcom, WA.....	7.3	91.8	2.1	78	958	3.7	81
Yakima, WA.....	7.8	108.2	-3.0	354	773	2.0	227
Kanawha, WV.....	5.7	96.2	-1.8	350	957	2.6	169
Brown, WI.....	7.2	157.5	0.6	232	1,012	1.8	241
Dane, WI.....	16.3	335.5	0.8	215	1,203	5.2	29

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19 ³	Ranking by percent change
Milwaukee, WI.....	27.5	484.3	-0.7	339	\$1,095	0.2	319
Outagamie, WI.....	5.5	107.2	0.1	285	946	1.4	269
Racine, WI.....	4.6	74.4	0.0	299	944	1.1	288
Waukesha, WI.....	13.7	241.7	0.5	241	1,167	2.4	191
Winnebago, WI.....	3.9	92.0	-0.6	333	1,053	4.9	36
San Juan, PR.....	10.9	241.0	0.6	(⁵)	674	-3.3	(⁵)

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

² Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 355 U.S. counties comprise 73.5 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19 ²	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19 ²
United States ³	10,203.0	146,497.6	1.4	\$1,184	2.8
Private industry.....	9,902.4	124,457.1	1.5	1,198	3.0
Natural resources and mining.....	139.1	1,814.0	1.2	1,334	4.8
Construction.....	824.0	7,138.6	3.2	1,194	2.7
Manufacturing.....	354.6	12,751.4	1.6	1,419	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,940.1	27,104.9	0.5	975	3.8
Information.....	180.4	2,828.7	0.9	2,509	5.9
Financial activities.....	909.3	8,218.5	1.0	2,431	1.6
Professional and business services.....	1,887.1	20,858.3	1.6	1,589	3.5
Education and health services.....	1,749.3	23,017.0	1.9	965	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	873.5	16,053.6	1.5	461	3.6
Other services.....	857.4	4,492.7	1.3	759	3.5
Government.....	300.5	22,040.5	0.5	1,108	1.8
Los Angeles, CA.....	505.4	4,484.6	1.4	1,282	3.5
Private industry.....	499.1	3,902.1	1.4	1,258	3.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	6.2	4.7	1,134	-2.2
Construction.....	16.5	146.3	3.1	1,296	3.3
Manufacturing.....	12.8	340.3	0.0	1,454	5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	58.9	832.5	-0.1	1,046	3.5
Information.....	12.6	210.4	-0.2	2,709	6.4
Financial activities.....	29.7	221.7	-0.5	2,427	4.0
Professional and business services.....	55.1	632.7	3.1	1,570	2.3
Education and health services.....	242.4	821.3	2.8	913	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	38.1	538.2	2.0	682	7.4
Other services.....	28.9	151.3	0.4	768	5.5
Government.....	6.3	582.5	0.9	1,447	1.8
Cook, IL.....	138.4	2,568.4	0.1	1,468	3.4
Private industry.....	137.1	2,275.4	0.1	1,490	3.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.3	10.3	1,110	5.2
Construction.....	11.1	71.1	-0.1	1,520	0.5
Manufacturing.....	5.7	183.7	0.3	1,391	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	28.3	464.8	-0.1	1,156	4.8
Information.....	2.5	53.0	1.4	2,434	3.5
Financial activities.....	14.0	203.2	0.6	4,054	4.0
Professional and business services.....	29.1	468.6	0.1	1,772	4.1
Education and health services.....	15.5	451.9	-0.1	1,010	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.8	278.3	0.0	538	3.5
Other services.....	16.0	98.8	-0.6	986	1.1
Government.....	1.3	293.0	0.1	1,294	2.8
New York, NY.....	126.7	2,500.7	1.4	3,153	2.1
Private industry.....	125.3	2,269.9	1.5	3,314	2.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	4.1	2,302	-5.5
Construction.....	2.4	43.5	0.4	2,023	3.5
Manufacturing.....	1.9	22.2	-5.8	1,797	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.7	249.7	-0.3	1,570	2.5
Information.....	5.1	178.5	3.5	3,660	3.3
Financial activities.....	19.3	384.7	2.2	9,566	0.4
Professional and business services.....	27.3	607.4	1.1	2,825	3.0
Education and health services.....	10.2	368.8	2.6	1,355	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.7	304.6	0.1	963	5.6
Other services.....	19.9	105.4	1.2	1,335	2.9
Government.....	1.4	230.8	0.3	1,567	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19 ²	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19 ²
Harris, TX.....	117.4	2,333.5	1.8	\$1,551	3.9
Private industry.....	116.8	2,053.5	2.1	1,605	4.0
Natural resources and mining.....	1.6	68.0	3.1	5,232	7.5
Construction.....	7.8	168.6	4.3	1,505	3.2
Manufacturing.....	4.9	180.2	5.3	1,971	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.1	468.1	0.6	1,445	4.0
Information.....	1.2	26.5	1.1	1,739	4.9
Financial activities.....	12.5	128.3	1.1	2,472	2.1
Professional and business services.....	23.6	404.4	1.7	1,980	4.0
Education and health services.....	16.5	299.0	1.6	1,049	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.5	239.4	2.6	468	2.4
Other services.....	11.8	68.2	1.6	856	2.1
Government.....	0.6	279.9	0.0	1,154	2.2
Maricopa, AZ.....	103.8	2,042.9	2.9	1,118	3.1
Private industry.....	103.1	1,827.0	3.1	1,125	3.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	7.9	-4.2	1,365	2.7
Construction.....	8.3	128.3	8.2	1,171	4.8
Manufacturing.....	3.4	126.6	2.2	1,659	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.3	384.4	2.3	1,018	2.2
Information.....	2.0	38.1	1.8	1,687	-1.5
Financial activities.....	13.3	187.8	2.9	1,670	2.6
Professional and business services.....	25.3	345.9	3.4	1,217	6.0
Education and health services.....	12.8	322.3	3.5	1,026	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.0	230.5	1.9	514	4.5
Other services.....	7.0	54.1	2.8	776	4.3
Government.....	0.7	215.9	1.4	1,059	2.0
Dallas, TX.....	78.6	1,708.8	1.9	1,464	2.9
Private industry.....	78.0	1,533.7	2.1	1,496	3.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.2	8.2	4,787	-3.9
Construction.....	4.8	89.7	2.8	1,374	4.0
Manufacturing.....	2.8	116.2	2.9	1,925	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.0	347.3	2.1	1,222	5.2
Information.....	1.4	46.1	-3.3	2,764	3.7
Financial activities.....	9.7	163.7	2.0	2,442	2.3
Professional and business services.....	17.8	352.1	2.3	1,681	3.4
Education and health services.....	9.7	202.3	1.8	1,141	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.1	162.2	2.2	528	3.3
Other services.....	7.1	43.0	2.1	955	6.0
Government.....	0.5	175.1	0.1	1,181	1.5
Orange, CA.....	125.3	1,640.1	1.2	1,287	1.8
Private industry.....	123.8	1,482.1	1.3	1,271	1.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	2.4	-7.6	944	13.3
Construction.....	7.6	105.4	1.5	1,438	1.3
Manufacturing.....	5.3	159.6	-0.5	1,790	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.4	255.6	-0.3	1,112	3.6
Information.....	1.5	25.7	-1.0	2,603	10.3
Financial activities.....	12.8	115.2	-2.2	2,200	3.6
Professional and business services.....	23.1	319.2	2.2	1,452	1.1
Education and health services.....	36.9	226.2	3.9	982	1.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.6	225.4	2.5	515	4.7
Other services.....	7.5	47.2	1.8	760	6.4
Government.....	1.4	158.0	0.6	1,428	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19 ²	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19 ²
San Diego, CA.....	114.7	1,469.9	1.1	\$1,253	2.8
Private industry.....	112.7	1,232.7	1.2	1,239	3.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	9.5	-0.4	779	3.3
Construction.....	7.8	82.5	-0.3	1,282	3.1
Manufacturing.....	3.5	113.7	1.7	1,975	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.3	220.1	-0.1	960	2.7
Information.....	1.4	23.3	-2.1	2,038	6.6
Financial activities.....	11.0	74.6	-0.9	1,772	2.0
Professional and business services.....	20.7	248.9	1.3	1,816	4.3
Education and health services.....	34.3	208.2	3.2	991	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.1	199.5	2.3	524	4.0
Other services.....	8.1	52.0	1.4	662	4.4
Government.....	2.0	237.2	0.7	1,324	-0.4
King, WA.....	89.7	1,412.3	2.7	1,853	5.4
Private industry.....	89.1	1,240.3	3.0	1,906	5.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.8	-1.6	1,206	4.1
Construction.....	6.9	73.7	3.2	1,478	3.6
Manufacturing.....	2.5	105.2	3.8	2,190	4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	13.8	270.4	1.3	1,838	8.1
Information.....	2.6	116.7	9.3	4,810	7.5
Financial activities.....	6.8	70.1	1.4	2,286	2.4
Professional and business services.....	18.6	231.7	2.4	2,058	-1.6
Education and health services.....	20.8	180.3	2.2	1,088	4.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	142.0	2.6	588	3.9
Other services.....	9.3	47.4	6.7	946	4.1
Government.....	0.6	172.0	0.7	1,473	6.3
Miami-Dade, FL.....	101.9	1,164.7	1.8	1,129	1.7
Private industry.....	101.6	1,023.8	1.9	1,109	1.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	10.5	3.5	632	2.9
Construction.....	7.2	52.5	6.6	1,039	-2.3
Manufacturing.....	2.8	41.2	2.2	1,114	19.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.8	289.7	1.0	1,024	2.4
Information.....	1.6	19.0	1.2	1,980	-2.0
Financial activities.....	11.0	76.6	0.0	2,166	1.5
Professional and business services.....	23.3	161.5	2.7	1,344	-2.3
Education and health services.....	11.3	186.2	2.5	1,003	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	145.8	1.1	641	2.9
Other services.....	8.6	39.1	1.2	734	11.9
Government.....	0.3	140.9	1.0	1,279	2.4

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Note: Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2018 annual average employment. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2019

State	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19
United States ²	10,203.0	146,497.6	1.4	\$1,184	2.8
Alabama.....	129.4	1,978.0	1.6	944	2.5
Alaska.....	22.1	312.4	0.3	1,108	3.3
Arizona.....	164.5	2,895.1	2.5	1,056	3.0
Arkansas.....	92.0	1,218.5	0.7	896	2.2
California.....	1,586.4	17,436.4	1.8	1,401	3.8
Colorado.....	207.6	2,690.3	1.9	1,231	4.8
Connecticut.....	122.4	1,650.6	0.0	1,487	2.3
Delaware.....	33.2	444.1	1.3	1,199	-0.1
District of Columbia.....	40.5	773.5	0.5	1,921	0.2
Florida.....	717.6	8,894.3	2.1	1,015	2.7
Georgia.....	283.8	4,488.6	2.1	1,121	2.6
Hawaii.....	44.5	658.1	-0.4	1,006	3.4
Idaho.....	66.2	732.3	2.7	828	2.3
Illinois.....	375.1	5,912.0	0.1	1,275	2.7
Indiana.....	169.7	3,059.1	1.2	963	0.9
Iowa.....	103.6	1,527.1	0.1	942	2.3
Kansas.....	88.8	1,379.3	0.6	940	3.2
Kentucky.....	122.8	1,882.6	0.6	920	2.2
Louisiana.....	134.8	1,916.8	-0.1	954	2.5
Maine.....	54.1	599.8	1.2	919	3.1
Maryland.....	174.1	2,670.3	0.9	1,228	1.7
Massachusetts.....	263.0	3,558.1	1.1	1,561	3.5
Michigan.....	249.7	4,307.4	0.6	1,078	0.1
Minnesota.....	180.5	2,840.8	0.5	1,203	2.3
Mississippi.....	74.4	1,129.8	0.4	779	1.8
Missouri.....	206.7	2,788.4	0.5	986	2.6
Montana.....	48.7	458.8	0.9	844	3.1
Nebraska.....	72.2	965.6	0.1	917	2.2
Nevada.....	83.2	1,392.2	3.0	992	1.5
New Hampshire.....	53.0	656.2	1.2	1,156	3.1
New Jersey.....	276.7	4,040.2	1.3	1,399	1.7
New Mexico.....	61.3	825.4	1.3	890	3.2
New York.....	648.9	9,453.5	1.5	1,639	2.6
North Carolina.....	282.4	4,458.5	2.0	1,054	3.2
North Dakota.....	31.7	414.3	1.5	1,021	3.3
Ohio.....	300.2	5,363.2	0.7	1,035	3.0
Oklahoma.....	111.3	1,617.0	1.1	953	4.3
Oregon.....	160.6	1,921.9	1.3	1,060	3.3
Pennsylvania.....	359.9	5,850.3	1.1	1,146	2.8
Rhode Island.....	38.7	474.7	0.8	1,104	1.8
South Carolina.....	138.2	2,110.0	2.0	901	3.0
South Dakota.....	34.0	419.0	0.4	865	2.7
Tennessee.....	166.2	3,004.2	2.0	996	1.9
Texas.....	705.3	12,455.6	2.2	1,204	3.1
Utah.....	106.0	1,501.4	3.0	978	3.1
Vermont.....	25.9	309.1	0.4	950	3.7
Virginia.....	284.6	3,896.9	1.2	1,186	2.1
Washington.....	250.4	3,371.1	1.8	1,368	4.9
West Virginia.....	51.3	687.1	0.3	896	3.2
Wisconsin.....	178.1	2,838.9	0.1	992	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, first quarter 2019 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2019 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2018-19	First quarter 2019	Percent change, first quarter 2018-19
Wyoming.....	26.7	269.0	1.9	\$948	3.7
Puerto Rico.....	45.9	875.8	2.2	553	-2.1
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	36.6	9.6	966	-1.0

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.