



For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT), Wednesday, May 22, 2019

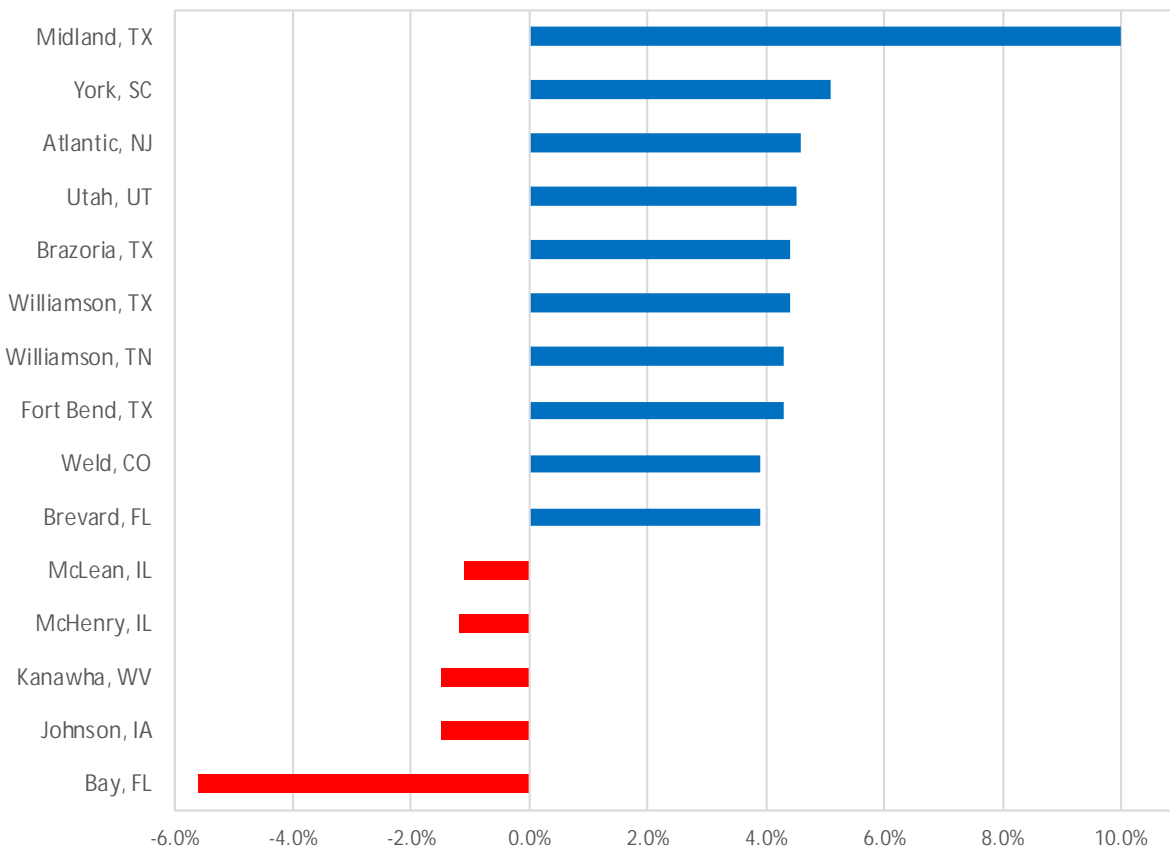
USDL-19-0857

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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES – FOURTH QUARTER 2018

From December 2017 to December 2018, **employment** increased in 296 of the 349 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In December 2018, national employment (as measured by the QCEW program) increased to 148.1 million, a 1.5 percent increase over the year. Midland, TX, had the largest over-the-year increase in employment with a gain of 10.0 percent. Employment data in this release are presented for December 2018, and average weekly wage data are presented for fourth quarter 2018.

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



Notice Regarding South Carolina Employment and Wages Data

South Carolina QCEW data for the first, second, third, and fourth 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, 332 had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. In the fourth quarter of 2018, average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,144, a 3.2 percent increase over the year. Tippecanoe, IN, had the largest fourth quarter over-the-year wage gain at 15.1 percent. (See table 1.)

Large County Employment in December 2018

Midland, TX, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (10.0 percent). Within Midland, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 5,305 jobs over the year (20.3 percent).

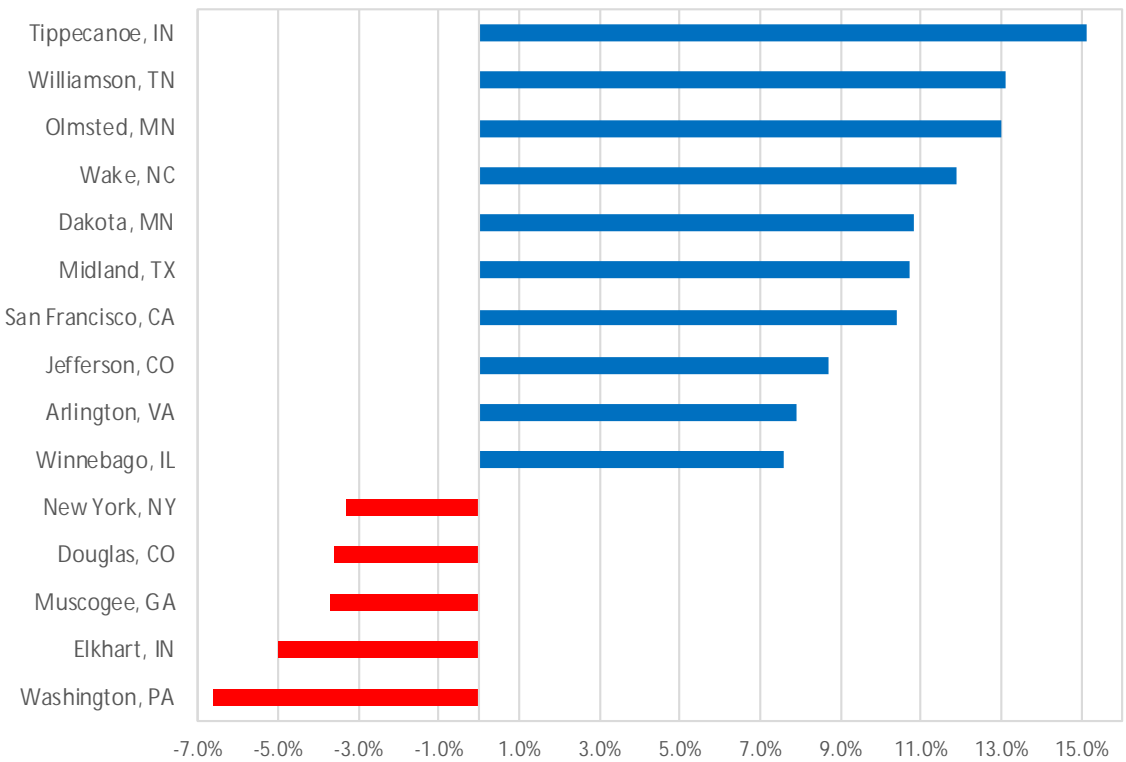
Bay, FL, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment, with a loss of 5.6 percent. Within Bay, education and health services had the largest employment decrease with a loss of 1,878 jobs (-16.4 percent).

Large County Average Weekly Wage in Fourth Quarter 2018

Tippecanoe, IN, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages (15.1 percent). Within Tippecanoe, an average weekly wage gain of \$1,046 (128.5 percent) in professional and business services made the largest contribution to the county’s increase in average weekly wages.

Washington, PA, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 6.6 percent. Within Washington, natural resources and mining had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage decrease of \$2,287 (-56.1 percent) over the year.

Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2017 to fourth quarter 2018, by largest gains and losses



Ten Largest Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in employment, while 9 had over-the-year percentage increases in average weekly wages. In December 2018, Maricopa, AZ, had the largest over-the-year employment percentage gain among the 10 largest counties (3.2 percent). Within Maricopa, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest employment increase with a gain of 15,496 jobs (3.9 percent). (See table 2.)

In fourth quarter 2018, King, WA, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage gain in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (7.0 percent). Within King, information had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage increase of \$464 (14.9 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. December 2018 employment and fourth 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.

The County Employment and Wages full data update for fourth quarter 2018 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, June 5, 2019, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

The County Employment and Wages news release for first quarter 2019 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, August 21, 2019, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

BLS Local Data App Now Available for Android Devices

The BLS Local Data app, first released for iPhones last fall, is now available for Android devices. Search using your current location, a zip code, or a location name to find employment and wage data for detailed industries and occupations. BLS continues to partner with the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the Chief Information Officer to expand the features and data in the app. For more information please visit: <https://beta.bls.gov/labs/blogs/2019/04/17/bls-local-data-app-now-available-for-android-devices/>.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 10.0 million establishments in first quarter of 2018 	<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 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, semi-monthly, monthly).

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

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

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

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2017 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release eliminate the effect of most of the administrative changes (those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments). The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Adjusted data account for improvements in reporting employment and wages for individual and multi-unit establishments. To accomplish this, adjustments were implemented to account for: administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity (first quarter of 2008); selected large administrative changes in employment and wages (second quarter of 2011); and state verified improvements in reporting of employment and wages (third quarter of

2014). These adjustments allow QCEW to include county employment and wage growth rates in this news release that would otherwise not meet publication standards.

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

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPSPUBS) 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, fourth quarter 2018

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2018	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	10,169.1	148,061.8	1.5	-	\$1,144	3.2	-
Jefferson, AL.....	19.1	355.8	1.5	134	1,110	2.4	227
Madison, AL.....	9.9	203.5	2.1	69	1,182	4.0	89
Mobile, AL.....	10.3	174.1	1.7	114	982	0.5	322
Montgomery, AL.....	6.5	131.5	-0.6	335	964	2.6	210
Shelby, AL.....	5.9	85.7	0.6	227	1,084	4.9	58
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.6	96.5	2.6	41	918	0.5	322
Anchorage, AK.....	8.3	147.6	0.3	258	1,160	5.1	51
Maricopa, AZ.....	102.3	2,060.6	3.2	22	1,064	3.9	97
Pima, AZ.....	19.1	377.9	1.8	100	926	3.6	113
Benton, AR.....	6.7	121.5	1.3	149	1,067	5.5	34
Pulaski, AR.....	14.6	254.7	0.3	258	982	1.1	310
Washington, AR.....	6.3	109.2	1.4	139	984	-1.8	343
Alameda, CA.....	65.6	793.0	1.5	134	1,511	4.2	80
Butte, CA.....	8.8	82.8	-0.9	340	869	5.5	34
Contra Costa, CA.....	33.4	370.1	0.1	282	1,387	3.4	137
Fresno, CA.....	37.0	392.0	3.1	24	904	1.7	279
Kern, CA.....	20.4	326.1	3.6	14	923	3.6	113
Los Angeles, CA.....	507.9	4,515.9	1.2	161	1,380	2.1	249
Marin, CA.....	12.7	116.7	0.6	227	1,466	4.2	80
Merced, CA.....	6.8	79.6	0.4	251	837	2.6	210
Monterey, CA.....	14.2	178.2	1.7	114	966	1.7	279
Napa, CA.....	5.9	76.3	2.0	81	1,158	3.5	128
Orange, CA.....	126.1	1,647.4	0.8	198	1,251	0.6	320
Placer, CA.....	13.6	170.1	2.6	41	1,120	1.4	296
Riverside, CA.....	67.7	750.5	2.1	69	883	1.1	310
Sacramento, CA.....	60.3	672.6	2.2	60	1,208	2.9	187
San Bernardino, CA.....	61.7	773.0	2.2	60	934	3.0	176
San Diego, CA.....	115.0	1,485.8	1.6	126	1,260	3.2	155
San Francisco, CA.....	61.9	759.6	3.8	11	2,452	10.4	7
San Joaquin, CA.....	18.4	255.0	1.3	149	961	4.0	89
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.6	117.3	1.8	100	976	4.6	65
San Mateo, CA.....	29.1	412.5	2.0	81	2,410	-1.1	341
Santa Barbara, CA.....	15.8	197.8	1.3	149	1,111	4.5	69
Santa Clara, CA.....	74.7	1,118.3	2.3	54	2,670	4.7	62
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.7	101.1	0.6	227	1,023	5.7	31
Solano, CA.....	11.9	143.4	1.2	161	1,153	3.3	146
Sonoma, CA.....	20.5	211.6	1.4	139	1,122	5.1	51
Stanislaus, CA.....	16.2	188.4	0.8	198	943	3.1	164
Tulare, CA.....	11.2	162.8	1.9	86	813	0.1	332
Ventura, CA.....	28.2	330.2	0.5	242	1,102	2.4	227
Yolo, CA.....	6.9	104.0	2.0	81	1,204	3.6	113
Adams, CO.....	11.3	220.0	3.7	12	1,094	2.0	257
Arapahoe, CO.....	22.2	334.5	1.6	126	1,306	3.0	176
Boulder, CO.....	15.6	185.8	1.9	86	1,354	6.0	25
Denver, CO.....	33.5	522.9	1.8	100	1,414	6.0	25
Douglas, CO.....	12.3	127.7	1.7	114	1,272	-3.6	346
El Paso, CO.....	20.2	280.0	2.2	60	1,013	4.6	65
Jefferson, CO.....	20.3	241.3	1.6	126	1,211	8.7	8
Larimer, CO.....	12.4	163.5	2.7	36	1,064	6.0	25
Weld, CO.....	7.6	111.4	3.9	9	1,014	5.3	43

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2018	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT.....	36.2	426.5	0.0	297	\$1,705	0.4	325
Hartford, CT.....	28.8	517.5	0.4	251	1,331	2.9	187
New Haven, CT.....	24.8	373.4	0.7	215	1,131	0.9	316
New London, CT.....	7.7	124.2	-0.1	303	1,064	1.9	265
New Castle, DE.....	20.7	296.1	0.7	215	1,228	2.7	203
Sussex, DE.....	7.3	79.9	3.1	24	833	2.5	220
Washington, DC.....	40.3	775.1	0.6	227	1,943	7.3	12
Alachua, FL.....	7.4	133.9	1.8	100	956	4.6	65
Bay, FL.....	5.8	73.5	-5.6	349	852	7.4	11
Brevard, FL.....	16.2	220.9	3.9	9	995	1.9	265
Broward, FL.....	71.0	828.2	1.3	149	1,064	2.4	227
Collier, FL.....	14.7	155.8	2.7	36	1,002	4.0	89
Duval, FL.....	30.1	528.1	2.4	50	1,060	2.5	220
Escambia, FL.....	8.3	137.3	1.7	114	897	3.1	164
Hillsborough, FL.....	44.3	705.2	1.6	126	1,079	2.8	194
Lake, FL.....	8.5	101.6	2.1	69	778	4.7	62
Lee, FL.....	23.1	270.5	2.0	81	897	2.6	210
Leon, FL.....	8.8	153.9	2.1	69	911	2.0	257
Manatee, FL.....	11.3	128.8	2.3	54	850	3.7	104
Marion, FL.....	8.6	106.3	2.2	60	770	2.1	249
Miami-Dade, FL.....	101.0	1,169.8	1.4	139	1,104	2.8	194
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.6	84.1	1.2	161	931	6.4	18
Orange, FL.....	44.1	865.6	2.2	60	1,006	3.6	113
Osceola, FL.....	7.4	97.7	3.4	17	753	1.6	287
Palm Beach, FL.....	58.1	622.1	1.8	100	1,122	2.8	194
Pasco, FL.....	11.4	123.0	3.1	24	782	3.0	176
Pinellas, FL.....	34.1	440.6	1.4	139	1,026	4.1	84
Polk, FL.....	13.8	228.2	3.1	24	833	1.2	306
Sarasota, FL.....	16.5	174.8	1.9	86	978	3.9	97
Seminole, FL.....	15.4	199.2	2.1	69	968	4.0	89
Volusia, FL.....	14.8	176.0	1.9	86	805	2.0	257
Bibb, GA.....	4.3	82.9	-0.6	335	867	3.7	104
Chatham, GA.....	8.2	157.2	1.3	149	933	2.5	220
Clayton, GA.....	4.0	124.5	1.5	134	1,024	3.3	146
Cobb, GA.....	22.1	369.2	1.3	149	1,156	2.8	194
DeKalb, GA.....	17.8	303.1	0.1	282	1,127	4.1	84
Fulton, GA.....	43.4	889.3	1.9	86	1,480	1.7	279
Gwinnett, GA.....	25.0	358.2	0.3	258	1,068	2.0	257
Hall, GA.....	4.4	90.0	2.3	54	997	2.6	210
Muscogee, GA.....	4.5	95.0	0.9	185	844	-3.7	347
Richmond, GA.....	4.5	105.8	-0.3	318	902	1.7	279
Honolulu, HI.....	26.4	483.6	0.6	227	1,059	2.9	187
Maui + Kalawao, HI.....	6.3	78.8	0.2	273	908	5.2	47
Ada, ID.....	16.9	248.4	3.7	12	1,087	3.4	137
Champaign, IL.....	4.1	91.4	-0.1	303	952	2.1	249
Cook, IL.....	138.1	2,625.3	0.6	227	1,335	3.7	104
DuPage, IL.....	34.5	620.1	-0.3	318	1,280	3.6	113
Kane, IL.....	12.5	214.3	-0.3	318	1,012	1.2	306
Lake, IL.....	20.2	339.5	0.5	242	1,449	3.6	113
McHenry, IL.....	7.8	96.8	-1.2	346	909	1.9	265

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2018	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
McLean, IL.....	3.4	82.7	-1.1	345	\$959	1.5	292
Madison, IL.....	5.4	101.5	-1.0	342	902	5.7	31
Peoria, IL.....	4.2	106.2	-0.1	303	1,107	-0.1	335
St. Clair, IL.....	5.1	93.9	-0.1	303	867	0.3	329
Sangamon, IL.....	4.8	129.3	-0.5	332	1,065	0.2	331
Will, IL.....	14.8	249.1	-0.3	318	961	1.3	301
Winnebago, IL.....	5.9	127.1	-0.9	340	975	7.6	10
Allen, IN.....	9.0	191.7	1.9	86	917	3.6	113
Elkhart, IN.....	4.8	136.7	-1.0	342	936	-5.0	348
Hamilton, IN.....	9.6	142.9	1.7	114	1,049	1.7	279
Lake, IN.....	10.5	189.9	0.6	227	984	5.9	30
Marion, IN.....	24.4	604.9	0.3	258	1,114	2.6	210
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.8	125.3	1.5	134	901	2.2	239
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.5	86.4	1.7	114	1,057	15.1	1
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	110.9	0.8	198	882	-2.6	344
Johnson, IA.....	4.3	83.9	-1.5	347	1,001	3.1	164
Linn, IA.....	7.0	131.9	0.3	258	1,162	3.8	101
Polk, IA.....	17.8	303.5	0.7	215	1,140	2.2	239
Scott, IA.....	5.7	92.1	0.7	215	931	3.6	113
Johnson, KS.....	24.1	354.2	0.8	198	1,128	3.3	146
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.7	255.7	1.8	100	946	3.4	137
Shawnee, KS.....	5.1	97.2	0.1	282	892	3.2	155
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.5	92.6	1.3	149	1,083	6.4	18
Boone, KY.....	4.4	97.0	0.2	273	932	3.4	137
Fayette, KY.....	11.1	194.6	-0.3	318	986	1.8	274
Jefferson, KY.....	25.2	474.7	0.2	273	1,093	3.5	128
Caddo, LA.....	7.4	112.9	-0.2	312	903	3.3	146
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.4	102.3	1.5	134	1,030	6.1	22
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	16.1	270.8	1.4	139	1,077	6.5	17
Jefferson, LA.....	14.2	191.0	0.0	297	1,008	3.5	128
Lafayette, LA.....	10.0	133.1	2.3	54	976	3.1	164
Orleans, LA.....	13.3	198.6	0.4	251	1,043	1.3	301
St. Tammany, LA.....	8.7	90.5	1.9	86	956	4.9	58
Cumberland, ME.....	13.7	186.6	0.3	258	1,030	2.2	239
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.3	276.2	1.1	167	1,190	1.0	314
Baltimore, MD.....	21.3	384.7	0.2	273	1,149	2.7	203
Frederick, MD.....	6.5	103.8	1.0	175	1,008	1.9	265
Harford, MD.....	5.9	96.8	1.0	175	1,022	2.2	239
Howard, MD.....	10.1	171.6	0.4	251	1,364	2.2	239
Montgomery, MD.....	32.9	475.9	0.5	242	1,498	1.0	314
Prince George's, MD.....	16.2	324.8	0.9	185	1,153	2.5	220
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.7	345.0	-0.1	303	1,358	-0.3	337
Barnstable, MA.....	9.6	91.8	-0.4	329	1,001	4.1	84
Bristol, MA.....	18.0	233.2	0.9	185	1,021	3.8	101
Essex, MA.....	27.1	327.1	-0.6	335	1,192	2.8	194
Hampden, MA.....	19.0	214.3	1.1	167	980	1.6	287
Middlesex, MA.....	56.7	937.8	1.8	100	1,660	3.3	146
Norfolk, MA.....	25.7	356.9	0.1	282	1,413	2.2	239
Plymouth, MA.....	16.4	195.5	-0.1	303	1,069	3.6	113
Suffolk, MA.....	31.4	689.4	2.1	69	2,055	3.4	137

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2018	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
Worcester, MA.....	26.5	354.2	0.2	273	\$1,090	1.6	287
Genesee, MI.....	6.8	136.4	0.4	251	923	2.4	227
Ingham, MI.....	6.0	152.6	0.1	282	1,077	3.0	176
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.0	120.5	0.6	227	1,032	3.2	155
Kent, MI.....	14.8	409.3	1.8	100	988	2.8	194
Macomb, MI.....	17.7	332.1	0.7	215	1,112	2.0	257
Oakland, MI.....	39.9	744.6	0.9	185	1,262	0.5	322
Ottawa, MI.....	5.8	125.9	1.2	161	984	0.8	319
Saginaw, MI.....	3.9	84.9	-0.2	312	925	3.1	164
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.3	218.4	0.9	185	1,172	3.4	137
Wayne, MI.....	31.6	734.9	0.9	185	1,218	0.9	316
Anoka, MN.....	7.6	127.0	1.9	86	1,048	1.7	279
Dakota, MN.....	10.4	190.8	0.3	258	1,163	10.8	5
Hennepin, MN.....	42.0	942.9	1.4	139	1,367	2.2	239
Olmsted, MN.....	3.7	99.8	1.1	167	1,261	13.0	3
Ramsey, MN.....	14.1	334.5	0.3	258	1,224	1.9	265
St. Louis, MN.....	5.4	98.6	0.7	215	953	6.2	21
Stearns, MN.....	4.4	87.5	0.7	215	929	2.1	249
Washington, MN.....	5.9	87.9	0.2	273	962	1.4	296
Harrison, MS.....	4.7	85.9	0.1	282	774	3.2	155
Hinds, MS.....	5.8	121.0	-0.7	338	911	3.2	155
Boone, MO.....	4.9	94.5	-0.1	303	890	5.1	51
Clay, MO.....	5.8	105.1	0.0	297	960	5.4	37
Greene, MO.....	9.1	170.7	2.4	50	854	1.3	301
Jackson, MO.....	22.4	374.4	0.5	242	1,153	3.5	128
St. Charles, MO.....	9.7	150.0	1.3	149	878	3.7	104
St. Louis, MO.....	39.9	613.3	0.2	273	1,228	5.0	56
St. Louis City, MO.....	14.9	231.0	0.8	198	1,182	2.2	239
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.9	81.2	-0.3	318	974	5.4	37
Douglas, NE.....	18.8	342.8	0.3	258	1,039	3.0	176
Lancaster, NE.....	10.2	172.4	0.5	242	904	2.6	210
Clark, NV.....	56.2	1,015.8	3.3	20	988	5.3	43
Washoe, NV.....	15.0	225.5	1.8	100	1,026	5.2	47
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.3	207.6	0.8	198	1,247	0.4	325
Merrimack, NH.....	5.2	78.3	0.1	282	1,067	1.5	292
Rockingham, NH.....	11.1	151.1	0.3	258	1,151	3.0	176
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	128.1	4.6	3	933	1.9	265
Bergen, NJ.....	33.3	457.0	0.5	242	1,321	1.4	296
Burlington, NJ.....	11.1	202.7	0.0	297	1,148	1.2	306
Camden, NJ.....	12.3	209.1	0.2	273	1,118	1.9	265
Essex, NJ.....	20.8	348.5	0.3	258	1,374	4.2	80
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.4	114.0	1.1	167	942	1.4	296
Hudson, NJ.....	15.3	271.5	1.7	114	1,445	3.1	164
Mercer, NJ.....	11.2	259.2	0.8	198	1,439	7.1	13
Middlesex, NJ.....	22.6	446.0	0.9	185	1,291	2.4	227
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.3	262.8	0.2	273	1,130	2.7	203
Morris, NJ.....	17.2	295.4	-0.2	312	1,620	2.1	249
Ocean, NJ.....	13.7	168.6	1.6	126	907	2.6	210
Passaic, NJ.....	12.6	169.0	-0.5	332	1,082	1.3	301
Somerset, NJ.....	10.3	191.5	0.7	215	1,625	3.2	155

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2018	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
Union, NJ.....	14.6	230.5	0.3	258	\$1,359	-0.4	339
Bernalillo, NM.....	19.3	332.5	0.8	198	944	3.5	128
Albany, NY.....	10.3	236.1	-0.2	312	1,165	2.6	210
Bronx, NY.....	19.1	326.6	1.0	175	1,111	1.6	287
Broome, NY.....	4.5	87.5	0.6	227	876	3.2	155
Dutchess, NY.....	8.4	115.9	0.7	215	1,048	1.5	292
Erie, NY.....	24.6	476.9	0.1	282	1,004	3.1	164
Kings, NY.....	64.4	793.1	1.4	139	992	1.8	274
Monroe, NY.....	18.9	394.0	0.4	251	1,018	2.1	249
Nassau, NY.....	54.4	646.4	0.3	258	1,259	1.2	306
New York, NY.....	128.3	2,521.0	0.7	215	2,400	-3.3	345
Oneida, NY.....	5.3	106.6	0.0	297	867	3.3	146
Onondaga, NY.....	12.8	250.3	0.6	227	1,054	3.7	104
Orange, NY.....	10.6	148.5	1.0	175	966	5.0	56
Queens, NY.....	53.9	716.6	1.7	114	1,132	2.4	227
Richmond, NY.....	10.0	127.6	2.6	41	1,081	3.4	137
Rockland, NY.....	11.0	129.2	1.7	114	1,044	1.6	287
Saratoga, NY.....	6.0	89.2	0.6	227	1,009	2.9	187
Suffolk, NY.....	53.4	669.0	0.1	282	1,244	1.7	279
Westchester, NY.....	36.4	437.9	0.8	198	1,464	-0.7	340
Buncombe, NC.....	9.4	134.3	1.9	86	896	5.2	47
Cabarrus, NC.....	4.7	80.4	2.7	36	813	3.2	155
Catawba, NC.....	4.4	89.5	1.3	149	862	2.3	236
Cumberland, NC.....	6.1	121.2	-0.1	303	879	6.8	15
Durham, NC.....	8.5	207.9	3.0	28	1,357	5.4	37
Forsyth, NC.....	9.2	188.8	0.9	185	1,010	0.4	325
Guilford, NC.....	14.4	284.5	0.6	227	961	1.7	279
Mecklenburg, NC.....	38.0	706.6	2.1	69	1,271	3.5	128
New Hanover, NC.....	8.3	115.6	2.2	60	912	4.1	84
Pitt, NC.....	3.8	78.7	2.2	60	900	4.5	69
Wake, NC.....	34.9	566.6	1.6	126	1,252	11.9	4
Cass, ND.....	7.4	120.0	1.7	114	1,024	3.4	137
Butler, OH.....	7.9	157.4	-0.2	312	962	3.6	113
Cuyahoga, OH.....	36.1	730.2	0.6	227	1,145	1.9	265
Delaware, OH.....	5.5	89.0	1.1	167	1,064	4.0	89
Franklin, OH.....	32.9	768.3	1.4	139	1,089	3.1	164
Hamilton, OH.....	24.0	522.5	0.6	227	1,219	5.4	37
Lake, OH.....	6.2	96.6	1.1	167	921	3.4	137
Lorain, OH.....	6.2	98.4	0.7	215	865	4.0	89
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	211.3	-0.3	318	940	2.4	227
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	97.7	-0.5	332	798	3.0	176
Montgomery, OH.....	11.9	256.3	0.0	297	954	3.6	113
Stark, OH.....	8.6	160.6	-0.3	318	851	2.3	236
Summit, OH.....	14.3	268.8	0.1	282	997	3.7	104
Warren, OH.....	5.3	94.6	2.3	54	1,020	6.6	16
Cleveland, OH.....	5.9	83.9	2.6	41	802	4.4	74
Oklahoma, OK.....	28.3	463.3	1.4	139	1,048	2.8	194
Tulsa, OK.....	22.8	365.8	2.1	69	1,002	3.6	113
Clackamas, OR.....	15.6	167.3	1.1	167	1,073	4.7	62
Deschutes, OR.....	9.1	83.7	2.8	32	916	4.4	74

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2018	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
Jackson, OR.....	7.8	90.2	0.9	185	\$843	1.3	301
Lane, OR.....	12.6	157.7	0.7	215	884	2.6	210
Marion, OR.....	11.4	156.9	2.6	41	940	4.4	74
Multnomah, OR.....	36.3	519.7	1.8	100	1,208	5.4	37
Washington, OR.....	20.1	300.3	1.8	100	1,312	0.4	325
Allegheny, PA.....	35.7	708.2	1.0	175	1,205	2.9	187
Berks, PA.....	8.9	175.9	0.5	242	987	1.8	274
Bucks, PA.....	20.2	269.8	1.9	86	1,053	2.2	239
Butler, PA.....	5.1	86.5	-0.4	329	1,031	2.4	227
Chester, PA.....	15.8	254.7	1.2	161	1,381	2.5	220
Cumberland, PA.....	6.6	136.7	1.0	175	1,001	2.1	249
Dauphin, PA.....	7.5	186.9	2.1	69	1,095	2.7	203
Delaware, PA.....	14.2	228.5	0.8	198	1,159	0.9	316
Erie, PA.....	6.9	122.5	0.3	258	840	3.6	113
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.6	99.1	-0.3	318	852	2.4	227
Lancaster, PA.....	13.7	246.0	1.7	114	927	2.9	187
Lehigh, PA.....	8.8	194.9	0.8	198	1,084	-0.1	335
Luzerne, PA.....	7.4	146.4	-0.3	318	877	4.9	58
Montgomery, PA.....	27.9	505.1	1.0	175	1,363	3.0	176
Northampton, PA.....	6.8	118.5	2.1	69	948	3.0	176
Philadelphia, PA.....	34.6	700.1	2.0	81	1,314	2.1	249
Washington, PA.....	5.5	88.6	0.5	242	1,103	-6.6	349
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	134.0	-0.3	318	913	3.0	176
York, PA.....	9.2	181.4	0.1	282	985	3.2	155
Kent, RI.....	5.5	77.9	0.8	198	950	2.0	257
Providence, RI.....	18.7	291.3	0.3	258	1,114	-0.3	337
Charleston, SC.....	16.7	257.8	3.4	17	1,002	3.0	176
Greenville, SC.....	15.1	279.6	2.7	36	961	0.6	320
Horry, SC.....	9.6	126.6	3.2	22	685	1.8	274
Lexington, SC.....	7.1	122.0	0.4	251	837	3.7	104
Richland, SC.....	10.8	224.8	0.9	185	925	1.5	292
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.7	146.0	3.5	15	905	0.3	329
York, SC.....	6.4	98.5	5.1	2	904	2.7	203
Minnehaha, SD.....	7.5	128.6	1.4	139	979	3.1	164
Davidson, TN.....	23.9	507.5	3.3	20	1,229	2.5	220
Hamilton, TN.....	10.0	209.9	2.4	50	1,026	-1.3	342
Knox, TN.....	12.8	243.2	1.0	175	999	2.0	257
Rutherford, TN.....	5.9	133.2	1.6	126	981	3.7	104
Shelby, TN.....	21.0	508.4	0.8	198	1,157	4.1	84
Williamson, TN.....	9.3	138.6	4.3	7	1,423	13.1	2
Bell, TX.....	5.6	120.3	0.8	198	958	3.3	146
Bexar, TX.....	42.6	879.4	1.6	126	1,022	4.5	69
Brazoria, TX.....	6.1	115.0	4.4	5	1,149	0.0	333
Brazos, TX.....	4.7	108.1	2.6	41	807	0.0	333
Cameron, TX.....	6.6	140.7	1.3	149	685	4.3	78
Collin, TX.....	26.6	424.3	2.8	32	1,291	3.1	164
Dallas, TX.....	78.6	1,741.5	1.9	86	1,353	2.7	203
Denton, TX.....	15.7	252.4	3.4	17	1,019	2.0	257
El Paso, TX.....	15.5	311.9	1.7	114	775	3.6	113
Fort Bend, TX.....	14.0	195.5	4.3	7	1,033	2.5	220

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2018	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18 ³	Ranking by percent change
Galveston, TX.....	6.3	110.0	0.9	185	\$972	1.9	265
Harris, TX.....	116.8	2,346.8	2.1	69	1,390	3.1	164
Hidalgo, TX.....	12.6	267.0	1.8	100	680	2.9	187
Jefferson, TX.....	5.9	123.9	1.0	175	1,136	1.1	310
Lubbock, TX.....	7.7	141.5	1.0	175	885	2.7	203
McLennan, TX.....	5.4	115.2	1.8	100	916	1.1	310
Midland, TX.....	5.9	107.6	10.0	1	1,499	10.7	6
Montgomery, TX.....	11.9	191.7	2.8	32	1,116	3.3	146
Nueces, TX.....	8.3	165.8	1.1	167	959	3.3	146
Potter, TX.....	4.0	78.4	0.5	242	934	3.5	128
Smith, TX.....	6.4	105.8	0.8	198	930	5.4	37
Tarrant, TX.....	44.7	915.7	2.2	60	1,105	3.1	164
Travis, TX.....	42.4	764.4	3.5	15	1,352	5.1	51
Webb, TX.....	5.5	103.0	1.3	149	740	5.1	51
Williamson, TX.....	11.4	177.8	4.4	5	1,083	3.5	128
Davis, UT.....	9.0	130.9	2.6	41	931	2.8	194
Salt Lake, UT.....	48.0	718.2	2.8	32	1,094	3.5	128
Utah, UT.....	17.7	250.3	4.5	4	943	6.1	22
Weber, UT.....	6.4	108.6	2.2	60	838	3.8	101
Chittenden, VT.....	7.1	103.1	0.1	282	1,099	4.0	89
Arlington, VA.....	9.3	179.9	0.8	198	1,870	7.9	9
Chesterfield, VA.....	9.5	143.5	1.9	86	938	2.2	239
Fairfax, VA.....	37.7	619.5	1.2	161	1,684	2.3	236
Henrico, VA.....	12.1	193.3	0.1	282	1,075	3.9	97
Loudoun, VA.....	12.8	171.1	2.7	36	1,356	6.3	20
Prince William, VA.....	9.6	131.4	1.3	149	995	4.6	65
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.4	92.0	-1.0	342	1,627	6.1	22
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.3	102.2	0.1	282	866	1.4	296
Newport News City, VA.....	4.0	103.7	2.6	41	1,076	5.3	43
Norfolk City, VA.....	6.2	144.0	-0.8	339	1,136	4.5	69
Richmond City, VA.....	8.1	156.4	0.9	185	1,203	1.8	274
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	12.5	177.9	-0.2	312	879	2.8	194
Benton, WA.....	5.9	88.7	2.4	50	1,092	3.6	113
Clark, WA.....	15.2	163.9	2.9	30	1,077	5.6	33
King, WA.....	89.8	1,415.9	2.9	30	1,694	7.0	14
Kitsap, WA.....	6.9	91.3	3.0	28	1,060	6.0	25
Pierce, WA.....	22.9	313.9	1.8	100	1,032	6.0	25
Snohomish, WA.....	21.7	290.7	1.9	86	1,192	4.2	80
Spokane, WA.....	16.4	225.9	2.1	69	958	3.9	97
Thurston, WA.....	8.4	117.8	2.6	41	1,028	5.5	34
Whatcom, WA.....	7.4	91.9	2.3	54	944	4.8	61
Yakima, WA.....	7.8	107.0	-0.1	303	809	4.5	69
Kanawha, WV.....	5.7	98.3	-1.5	347	938	4.0	89
Brown, WI.....	7.2	161.1	1.9	86	1,030	4.4	74
Dane, WI.....	16.3	340.0	0.8	198	1,126	5.2	47
Milwaukee, WI.....	27.6	493.5	0.1	282	1,083	2.6	210
Outagamie, WI.....	5.5	108.8	0.9	185	995	5.3	43
Waukesha, WI.....	13.6	246.7	0.6	227	1,136	4.3	78
Winnebago, WI.....	3.9	94.5	-0.4	329	1,074	3.7	104
San Juan, PR.....	10.6	251.1	-0.8	(⁵)	693	1.9	(⁵)

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

² Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

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 73.2 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18 ²	Fourth quarter 2018	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18 ²
United States ³	10,169.1	148,061.8	1.5	\$1,144	3.2
Private industry.....	9,869.6	126,030.9	1.6	1,146	2.8
Natural resources and mining.....	139.2	1,839.3	2.0	1,181	4.2
Construction.....	820.9	7,267.0	3.8	1,319	3.0
Manufacturing.....	353.6	12,767.4	1.8	1,354	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,938.5	28,301.1	0.6	938	3.3
Information.....	175.9	2,817.1	0.1	2,169	5.0
Financial activities.....	903.0	8,232.3	0.8	1,825	-0.1
Professional and business services.....	1,872.3	21,144.1	1.9	1,531	3.0
Education and health services.....	1,725.2	22,960.7	1.8	1,023	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	868.7	16,005.0	1.6	501	4.2
Other services.....	860.8	4,500.2	1.1	772	3.6
Government.....	299.5	22,030.9	0.5	1,134	4.4
Los Angeles, CA.....	507.9	4,515.9	1.2	1,380	2.1
Private industry.....	501.6	3,933.1	1.3	1,367	1.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	6.9	8.4	1,146	3.0
Construction.....	16.3	147.5	3.9	1,399	5.3
Manufacturing.....	12.7	338.5	-1.4	1,452	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	57.8	870.2	0.3	1,041	4.2
Information.....	12.0	192.1	1.0	3,090	-3.6
Financial activities.....	29.1	222.5	-0.8	2,077	-5.0
Professional and business services.....	54.2	634.3	1.7	1,810	-0.6
Education and health services.....	240.9	817.9	2.5	968	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	37.0	539.1	1.7	1,115	1.2
Other services.....	27.9	152.4	-0.1	806	5.6
Government.....	6.3	582.8	0.4	1,466	7.6
Cook, IL.....	138.1	2,625.3	0.6	1,335	3.7
Private industry.....	136.8	2,331.5	0.7	1,341	3.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.3	7.8	1,313	6.1
Construction.....	11.0	73.8	1.0	1,698	2.5
Manufacturing.....	5.7	185.1	0.8	1,400	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	28.2	488.8	0.1	1,056	4.5
Information.....	2.5	52.0	1.2	1,982	3.2
Financial activities.....	14.0	199.5	0.2	2,485	4.5
Professional and business services.....	29.0	488.8	0.8	1,752	2.2
Education and health services.....	15.5	456.5	1.3	1,108	6.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.8	285.6	1.6	569	2.5
Other services.....	15.9	99.5	-1.8	1,006	4.1
Government.....	1.3	293.8	0.1	1,282	4.8
New York, NY.....	128.3	2,521.0	0.7	2,400	-3.3
Private industry.....	126.9	2,286.9	0.8	2,472	-3.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	16.1	2,098	11.0
Construction.....	2.3	44.5	2.6	2,361	0.9
Manufacturing.....	1.9	23.4	-3.7	1,777	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.0	264.8	-0.6	1,486	-3.6
Information.....	5.0	177.7	0.1	3,077	10.5
Financial activities.....	19.3	386.6	1.5	4,764	-15.3
Professional and business services.....	27.3	606.6	0.9	2,769	0.7
Education and health services.....	10.1	358.8	2.3	1,513	3.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.8	313.7	-0.5	1,102	5.2
Other services.....	20.2	106.1	0.1	1,287	4.2
Government.....	1.4	234.1	-0.3	1,703	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18 ²	Fourth quarter 2018	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18 ²
Harris, TX.....	116.8	2,346.8	2.1	\$1,390	3.1
Private industry.....	116.3	2,065.9	2.3	1,413	3.0
Natural resources and mining.....	1.6	67.7	1.8	3,278	0.7
Construction.....	7.6	163.3	4.4	1,534	3.8
Manufacturing.....	4.8	178.0	4.2	1,690	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.2	487.5	1.1	1,201	2.6
Information.....	1.2	26.1	-2.9	1,527	-1.9
Financial activities.....	12.3	129.4	0.7	1,896	4.9
Professional and business services.....	23.4	406.1	2.6	1,860	4.0
Education and health services.....	16.4	299.3	2.1	1,119	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.5	237.3	3.0	510	4.1
Other services.....	11.8	68.0	2.2	875	4.0
Government.....	0.5	280.9	0.6	1,223	4.2
Maricopa, AZ.....	102.3	2,060.6	3.2	1,064	3.9
Private industry.....	101.6	1,844.9	3.5	1,064	3.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	8.1	-3.3	1,040	8.3
Construction.....	8.1	125.8	7.9	1,247	5.1
Manufacturing.....	3.3	125.3	2.7	1,477	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.9	409.7	3.9	950	2.9
Information.....	1.8	37.8	2.1	1,456	3.6
Financial activities.....	12.9	185.9	2.6	1,375	2.2
Professional and business services.....	24.2	349.8	3.0	1,189	4.8
Education and health services.....	12.5	322.4	3.9	1,037	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.8	224.5	2.3	521	5.3
Other services.....	6.9	54.0	2.6	781	3.9
Government.....	0.7	215.6	0.7	1,063	5.5
Dallas, TX.....	78.6	1,741.5	1.9	1,353	2.7
Private industry.....	78.0	1,565.5	2.0	1,362	2.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.2	14.9	3,335	2.1
Construction.....	4.8	89.4	1.5	1,439	1.2
Manufacturing.....	2.8	113.7	1.5	1,523	-4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.0	368.3	2.0	1,133	4.9
Information.....	1.4	48.5	-3.0	1,912	3.4
Financial activities.....	9.7	167.1	0.0	1,846	2.7
Professional and business services.....	17.9	358.6	3.3	1,670	3.1
Education and health services.....	9.7	202.6	2.1	1,235	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.1	162.1	1.8	569	1.4
Other services.....	7.0	43.6	1.0	856	-0.8
Government.....	0.5	176.0	0.9	1,267	4.6
Orange, CA.....	126.1	1,647.4	0.8	1,251	0.6
Private industry.....	124.7	1,501.6	0.9	1,247	0.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	2.1	-4.7	920	-0.5
Construction.....	7.5	105.3	0.9	1,554	5.6
Manufacturing.....	5.3	163.1	-0.6	1,652	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.1	268.0	-0.6	1,080	3.8
Information.....	1.5	26.3	-2.0	1,994	-4.1
Financial activities.....	12.8	117.2	-2.9	2,051	-6.1
Professional and business services.....	22.9	321.9	1.9	1,444	1.1
Education and health services.....	36.6	223.1	3.3	1,021	-0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.3	224.0	2.1	538	4.7
Other services.....	7.2	47.0	0.5	757	2.6
Government.....	1.4	145.9	-0.3	1,288	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18 ²	Fourth quarter 2018	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18 ²
San Diego, CA.....	115.0	1,485.8	1.6	\$1,260	3.2
Private industry.....	113.0	1,248.4	1.7	1,228	2.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	8.9	1.7	833	-0.2
Construction.....	7.7	83.6	1.6	1,327	0.4
Manufacturing.....	3.5	112.9	1.8	1,686	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.1	232.8	0.0	919	3.8
Information.....	1.3	23.6	-2.1	2,041	0.7
Financial activities.....	10.9	75.6	-0.8	1,682	5.5
Professional and business services.....	20.4	250.7	3.1	1,881	1.5
Education and health services.....	33.8	207.2	2.6	1,037	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.9	198.8	2.0	551	4.8
Other services.....	7.7	51.7	1.2	678	3.4
Government.....	2.0	237.5	1.0	1,423	6.4
King, WA.....	89.8	1,415.9	2.9	1,694	7.0
Private industry.....	89.2	1,245.0	3.1	1,727	7.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.9	-3.3	1,434	7.1
Construction.....	6.9	75.3	6.1	1,546	6.4
Manufacturing.....	2.5	104.2	2.8	1,711	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.0	277.4	1.2	1,780	4.0
Information.....	2.5	113.7	8.5	3,574	14.9
Financial activities.....	6.8	69.9	1.7	1,911	4.0
Professional and business services.....	18.5	233.4	2.8	2,054	7.9
Education and health services.....	20.8	179.2	3.0	1,134	4.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	143.6	3.1	638	5.1
Other services.....	9.3	45.3	1.3	931	5.8
Government.....	0.6	170.9	1.6	1,454	5.1
Miami-Dade, FL.....	101.0	1,169.8	1.4	1,104	2.8
Private industry.....	100.7	1,029.1	1.5	1,091	2.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.0	-0.2	678	5.8
Construction.....	7.1	51.3	5.5	1,075	3.7
Manufacturing.....	2.9	41.1	2.6	1,007	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.9	297.9	1.5	970	3.0
Information.....	1.6	19.4	5.4	1,640	-7.0
Financial activities.....	10.8	76.6	0.3	1,835	7.8
Professional and business services.....	23.0	165.1	1.2	1,442	4.5
Education and health services.....	11.0	184.5	1.1	1,061	-0.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	142.5	0.8	669	0.1
Other services.....	8.6	39.5	-0.7	689	2.2
Government.....	0.3	140.7	0.4	1,199	3.9

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, fourth quarter 2018

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18	Fourth quarter 2018	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18
United States ²	10,169.1	148,061.8	1.5	\$1,144	3.2
Alabama.....	128.6	1,986.6	1.6	957	3.1
Alaska.....	22.2	308.3	0.4	1,103	4.9
Arizona.....	164.4	2,921.1	3.0	1,017	4.1
Arkansas.....	91.6	1,227.0	0.8	869	2.4
California.....	1,591.7	17,556.7	1.7	1,392	3.3
Colorado.....	205.5	2,713.7	2.2	1,180	4.1
Connecticut.....	121.5	1,697.9	0.5	1,334	1.3
Delaware.....	33.5	451.2	1.1	1,107	2.4
District of Columbia.....	40.3	775.1	0.6	1,943	7.3
Florida.....	707.3	8,902.7	2.1	1,006	3.1
Georgia.....	285.3	4,499.8	1.8	1,053	2.4
Hawaii.....	43.3	669.3	0.6	1,016	3.3
Idaho.....	65.2	734.4	3.2	890	3.6
Illinois.....	372.6	6,026.0	0.3	1,189	3.3
Indiana.....	168.4	3,086.2	0.9	941	2.8
Iowa.....	103.5	1,558.4	0.5	966	3.0
Kansas.....	89.8	1,402.2	0.8	927	3.7
Kentucky.....	121.3	1,914.0	0.3	924	3.2
Louisiana.....	134.2	1,934.1	0.7	968	3.8
Maine.....	53.3	618.4	1.3	906	2.5
Maryland.....	172.9	2,702.5	0.8	1,228	1.7
Massachusetts.....	262.1	3,620.3	1.0	1,457	3.3
Michigan.....	250.4	4,366.5	1.0	1,077	1.3
Minnesota.....	179.2	2,902.3	0.9	1,140	3.6
Mississippi.....	75.1	1,144.3	0.2	793	2.5
Missouri.....	207.4	2,821.3	0.5	980	3.6
Montana.....	51.6	468.8	1.6	888	5.2
Nebraska.....	71.6	983.0	0.2	930	3.2
Nevada.....	82.8	1,397.4	3.3	1,006	5.3
New Hampshire.....	53.6	666.0	0.7	1,158	2.3
New Jersey.....	275.3	4,125.6	0.8	1,298	2.7
New Mexico.....	60.6	830.2	1.5	905	4.6
New York.....	648.8	9,613.2	1.5	1,445	1.0
North Carolina.....	277.0	4,458.9	1.6	1,013	5.1
North Dakota.....	32.0	422.3	1.5	1,057	4.7
Ohio.....	298.4	5,442.9	0.5	1,006	3.4
Oklahoma.....	111.1	1,632.3	1.5	932	4.1
Oregon.....	158.5	1,935.8	1.7	1,052	3.7
Pennsylvania.....	359.3	5,932.5	1.0	1,103	2.6
Rhode Island.....	38.3	487.2	0.8	1,085	2.6
South Carolina.....	140.0	2,119.6	2.8	893	1.9
South Dakota.....	34.0	428.4	1.2	885	3.4
Tennessee.....	164.2	3,039.8	1.8	1,030	3.0
Texas.....	700.3	12,531.7	2.5	1,148	3.5
Utah.....	107.2	1,511.5	3.2	972	3.8
Vermont.....	25.9	314.2	-0.4	954	3.2
Virginia.....	283.3	3,927.2	1.1	1,164	3.8
Washington.....	249.3	3,384.2	2.4	1,292	6.3
West Virginia.....	51.3	704.2	1.5	917	8.3
Wisconsin.....	177.8	2,892.3	0.6	989	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2018 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2017-18	Fourth quarter 2018	Percent change, fourth quarter 2017-18
Wyoming.....	26.4	272.1	1.8	\$978	4.4
Puerto Rico.....	44.7	896.4	0.8	576	0.9
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	34.5	0.5	925	2.3

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.