



**For release 10:00 a.m. (ET), Wednesday, November 18, 2020**

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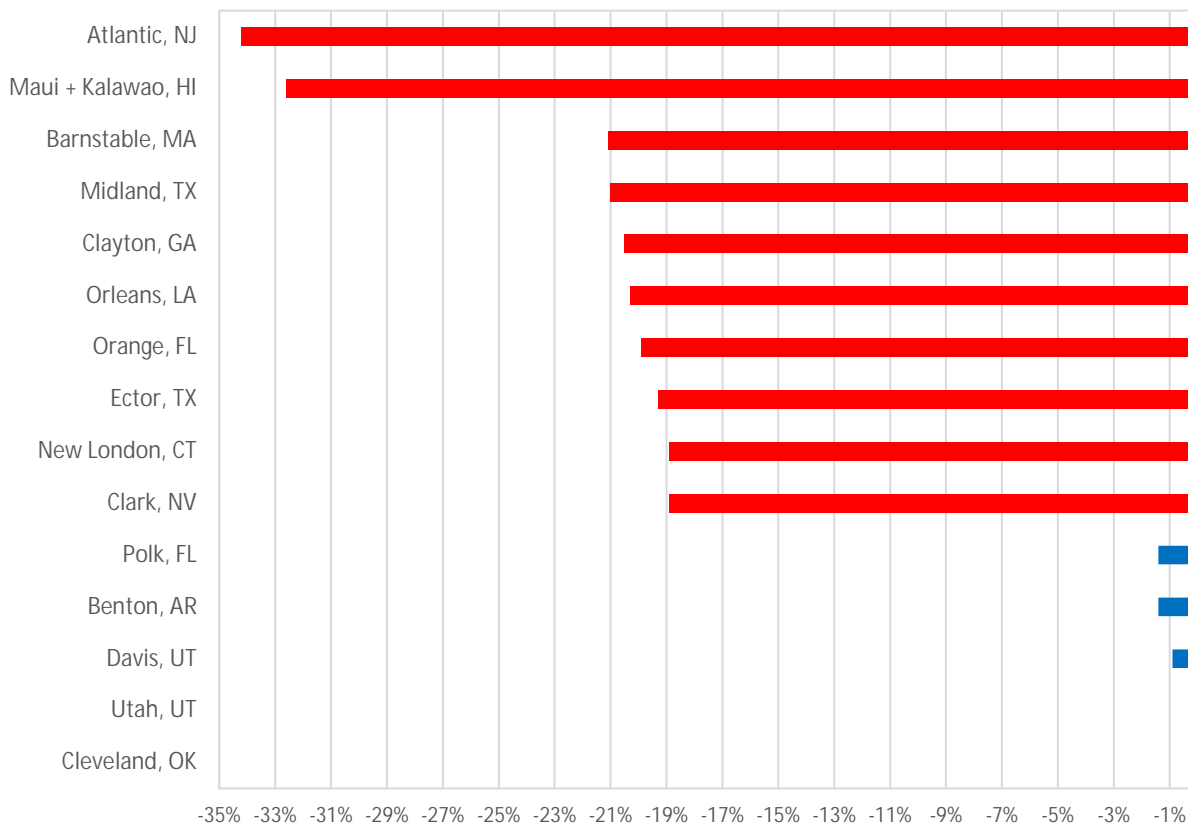
Technical Information: (202) 691-6567 • QCEWInfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cew  
 Media Contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

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

From June 2019 to June 2020, **employment** decreased in all of the 357 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In June 2020, national employment (as measured by the QCEW program) decreased to 135.1 million, a 9.4-percent decrease over the year. Atlantic, NJ, had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment with a loss of 34.2 percent. Employment data in this release are presented for June 2020, and average weekly wage data are presented for second quarter 2020. Employment in most of the country was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to contain it.

Among the 357 largest counties, 352 had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. In the second quarter of 2020, average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,188, an 8.6-percent increase over the year. Atlantic, NJ, had the largest second quarter over-the-year wage gain at 22.5 percent. (See table 1.) The increases in average weekly wages largely reflect substantial employment loss among lower-paid industries.

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



### Large County Employment in June 2020

Atlantic, NJ, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-34.2 percent). Within Atlantic, the largest employment decrease occurred in leisure and hospitality, which lost 33,336 jobs over the year (-75.2 percent).

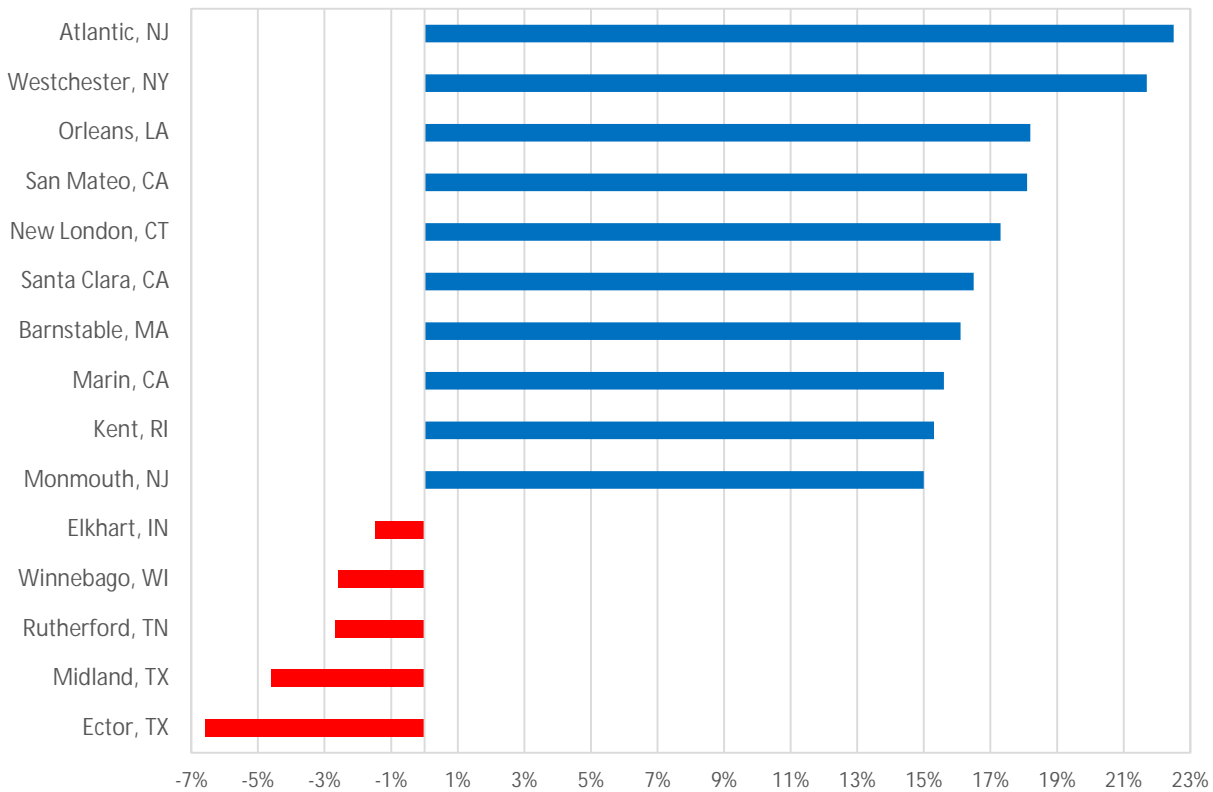
Cleveland, OK, and Utah, UT, both experienced the smallest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment, each with a loss of 0.2 percent. Within Cleveland, leisure and hospitality had the largest employment decrease with a loss of 1,838 jobs (-13.7 percent). Within Utah, leisure and hospitality had the largest employment decrease with a loss of 2,297 jobs (-9.9 percent).

### Large County Average Weekly Wage in Second Quarter 2020

Atlantic, NJ, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages (+22.5 percent). Within Atlantic, an average weekly wage gain of \$143 (+24.2 percent) in leisure and hospitality made the largest contribution to the county’s increase in average weekly wages.

Ector, TX, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 6.6 percent. Within Ector, natural resources and mining had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage decrease of \$84 (-4.7 percent) over the year.

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



## **Ten Largest Counties**

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage decreases in employment. In June 2020, New York, NY, had the largest over-the-year employment percentage loss (-18.8 percent). Within New York, leisure and hospitality had the largest employment decrease with a loss of 208,495 jobs (-66.1 percent). (See table 2.)

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in average weekly wages. In second quarter 2020, New York, NY, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage gain in average weekly wages (+14.9 percent). Within New York, leisure and hospitality had the largest impact, with an average weekly wage increase of \$149 (+15.5 percent) over the year.

## **For More Information**

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 357 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2019. June 2020 employment and second quarter 2020 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](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cewbd.pdf).

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

QCEW data are available in the Census Business Builder suite of web tools assisting business owners and regional analysts in data-driven decision making at [www.census.gov/data/data-tools/cbb.html](http://www.census.gov/data/data-tools/cbb.html).

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

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

**The County Employment and Wages news release for third quarter 2020 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, February 24, 2021, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).**

### **Special Notice: Imputation Methodology Improvements**

QCEW implemented improvements to imputation methodology, effective with second quarter 2020 processing. QCEW imputation creates estimated values for non-respondent employers for the first two quarters of non-response. After two quarters of non-response, establishments are converted from non-respondents to establishment deaths. Usually, non-respondents account for less than 5 percent of QCEW employment. BLS expected substantially higher than usual numbers of non-respondent employers in the second quarter of 2020 due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and efforts to contain it. The national employment response rate for second quarter declined by 0.4 percent. Changes to state response rates varied. For more information on QCEW response rates, see [www.bls.gov/cew/response-rates/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cew/response-rates/home.htm).

QCEW implemented three improvements to imputation methodology. First, BLS summarized counts of the regular state unemployment insurance claims by employer to identify employers who may have ceased operations, either temporarily or permanently. These employers were treated as business deaths rather than being treated as late respondents. Second, for employers that are expected to still be in operation during the reference time period, BLS modified the imputation formula to use reported data for similar employers to create imputed levels of employment and wages. Third, state QCEW staff used unemployment insurance claims information as a supplement to aid their review of imputed and reported QCEW data.

BLS applied these changes to data for non-respondent employers in the first and second quarters of 2020. The impact on first quarter 2020 was negligible. The impact on second quarter 2020 employment was a decline of 0.2 percent, or a decline of about 270,000 from what would have been reported for June 2020 employment. Total wages decreased by 0.1 percent. For more information on QCEW imputation methodology and the impact of the improved methods, see [www.bls.gov/cew/additional-resources/imputation-methodology.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cew/additional-resources/imputation-methodology.htm).

### **Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on Second Quarter 2020 QCEW Data**

Response rate tables for the second quarter of 2020 are available at [www.bls.gov/covid19/county-employment-and-wages-covid-19-impact-second-quarter-2020.htm](http://www.bls.gov/covid19/county-employment-and-wages-covid-19-impact-second-quarter-2020.htm). For more information about the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on QCEW data, see [www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-pandemic-on-county-employment-and-wages-data.htm](http://www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-pandemic-on-county-employment-and-wages-data.htm).

# Technical Note

Special technical note: This technical note describes the procedures regularly used for the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. Due to COVID-19, some of the procedures described in this technical note have been modified. The modifications are briefly described in the box notes in this news release and are described in more detail at [www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-pandemic-on-county-employment-and-wages-data.htm](http://www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-pandemic-on-county-employment-and-wages-data.htm) and also at [www.bls.gov/cew/additional-resources/imputation-methodology.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cew/additional-resources/imputation-methodology.htm).

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and

wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data for 2020 are preliminary and subject to revision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Coverage**

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

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

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

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

### **Concepts and methodology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2019 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2020, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2020 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2019 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* are now available at [www.bls.gov/cew/publications/employment-and-wages-annual-averages/2019/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cew/publications/employment-and-wages-annual-averages/2019/home.htm). The 2020 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2021.

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

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

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
United States <sup>4</sup> .....	10,451.0	135,114.4	-9.4	-	\$1,188	8.6	-
Baldwin, AL.....	6.6	74.1	-6.7	88	782	8.6	156
Jefferson, AL.....	19.3	328.8	-7.7	130	1,115	5.0	317
Madison, AL.....	10.1	198.4	-3.8	19	1,255	8.8	144
Mobile, AL.....	10.4	160.2	-6.7	88	961	6.3	275
Montgomery, AL.....	6.4	121.7	-7.9	136	936	5.9	289
Shelby, AL.....	5.9	80.0	-6.3	75	1,056	4.7	323
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.6	86.9	-10.3	219	908	3.2	340
Anchorage, AK.....	8.3	133.9	-10.5	226	1,262	11.1	76
Maricopa, AZ.....	110.7	1,924.6	-4.6	30	1,137	7.7	209
Pima, AZ.....	19.5	350.5	-6.4	77	990	8.0	193
Benton, AR.....	7.0	121.7	-1.4	4	1,327	11.1	76
Pulaski, AR.....	14.5	233.6	-7.8	132	1,014	7.0	246
Washington, AR.....	6.4	103.7	-6.2	71	968	6.7	260
Alameda, CA.....	66.7	707.9	-10.9	241	1,648	10.2	98
Butte, CA.....	8.4	74.1	-8.4	152	916	8.8	144
Contra Costa, CA.....	34.6	329.4	-12.1	269	1,486	10.7	86
Fresno, CA.....	38.5	382.4	-6.2	71	932	6.5	266
Kern, CA.....	21.9	306.9	-9.2	181	991	8.9	140
Los Angeles, CA.....	518.8	3,945.3	-12.2	272	1,333	8.9	140
Marin, CA.....	12.7	100.6	-13.7	311	1,617	15.6	8
Merced, CA.....	7.0	77.8	-6.6	86	891	7.0	246
Monterey, CA.....	14.4	195.2	-8.8	167	983	6.3	275
Napa, CA.....	6.0	70.2	-14.6	320	1,186	9.2	130
Orange, CA.....	130.0	1,442.0	-12.7	285	1,334	11.4	64
Placer, CA.....	14.2	157.5	-9.4	189	1,221	13.3	22
Riverside, CA.....	71.4	703.6	-8.1	143	957	8.4	167
Sacramento, CA.....	63.3	634.6	-7.4	117	1,326	11.0	83
San Bernardino, CA.....	65.1	735.2	-5.3	46	993	7.5	219
San Diego, CA.....	118.2	1,325.1	-11.2	248	1,315	10.6	88
San Francisco, CA.....	61.9	663.4	-12.8	288	2,643	8.6	156
San Joaquin, CA.....	19.0	248.0	-5.1	38	1,008	7.8	204
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.8	106.3	-12.8	288	1,034	8.3	177
San Mateo, CA.....	29.3	372.7	-10.6	231	2,812	18.1	4
Santa Barbara, CA.....	16.0	199.7	-5.1	38	1,138	8.5	159
Santa Clara, CA.....	76.1	1,022.0	-9.1	179	3,045	16.5	6
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.8	97.5	-12.7	285	1,136	12.9	23
Solano, CA.....	12.0	129.7	-10.0	211	1,250	7.8	204
Sonoma, CA.....	20.4	187.0	-12.0	265	1,177	10.0	102
Stanislaus, CA.....	16.6	181.0	-7.5	121	1,013	9.2	130
Tulare, CA.....	11.8	161.2	-5.0	36	850	8.7	151
Ventura, CA.....	28.3	306.5	-8.5	157	1,194	11.9	46
Yolo, CA.....	7.3	102.6	-6.9	95	1,233	8.3	177
Adams, CO.....	12.1	217.2	-4.4	27	1,130	6.6	264
Arapahoe, CO.....	23.4	315.3	-6.5	81	1,349	8.3	177
Boulder, CO.....	16.4	174.2	-8.2	146	1,428	9.5	116
Denver, CO.....	35.9	475.2	-11.3	251	1,485	10.6	88
Douglas, CO.....	13.2	126.6	-5.2	42	1,324	7.5	219
El Paso, CO.....	21.4	269.3	-6.2	71	1,061	8.5	159
Jefferson, CO.....	21.6	229.2	-7.4	117	1,240	10.4	94
Larimer, CO.....	13.2	155.9	-7.3	115	1,090	11.6	57

See footnotes at end of table.



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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Weld, CO.....	8.2	104.7	-9.3	183	\$1,025	2.4	348
Fairfield, CT.....	36.8	366.1	-13.7	311	1,751	11.7	52
Hartford, CT.....	29.3	459.0	-11.4	254	1,383	9.8	106
New Haven, CT.....	25.2	333.0	-10.1	214	1,227	11.5	59
New London, CT.....	7.8	101.4	-18.9	348	1,236	17.3	5
New Castle, DE.....	21.3	266.4	-9.3	183	1,279	8.1	188
Sussex, DE.....	7.6	79.9	-10.5	226	872	12.4	36
Washington, DC.....	41.6	701.7	-10.0	211	1,987	11.7	52
Alachua, FL.....	7.6	124.2	-5.5	50	979	5.6	299
Brevard, FL.....	16.7	212.7	-3.2	13	1,063	6.6	264
Broward, FL.....	73.4	738.6	-9.0	176	1,084	6.8	258
Collier, FL.....	15.5	134.7	-5.5	50	1,018	7.3	229
Duval, FL.....	31.3	497.0	-4.7	34	1,074	6.9	250
Escambia, FL.....	8.6	133.6	-2.8	11	893	6.1	279
Hillsborough, FL.....	46.7	663.9	-4.6	30	1,107	6.4	269
Lake, FL.....	9.0	95.0	-3.6	17	793	5.7	294
Lee, FL.....	24.0	245.8	-5.6	52	946	6.4	269
Leon, FL.....	9.1	141.1	-6.0	64	927	7.2	234
Manatee, FL.....	11.9	119.1	-5.2	42	876	4.7	323
Marion, FL.....	8.9	104.5	-2.2	6	795	5.4	309
Miami-Dade, FL.....	105.6	1,036.8	-9.3	183	1,109	5.5	302
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.8	82.1	-4.3	24	1,015	8.8	144
Orange, FL.....	46.6	688.2	-19.9	351	1,051	10.3	96
Osceola, FL.....	8.0	82.9	-14.4	316	797	5.7	294
Palm Beach, FL.....	60.1	561.6	-7.5	121	1,138	7.6	215
Pasco, FL.....	11.8	113.2	-2.5	8	834	6.0	285
Pinellas, FL.....	35.1	414.7	-5.7	54	1,001	5.6	299
Polk, FL.....	14.6	220.8	-1.4	4	869	3.0	344
St. Johns, FL.....	8.2	74.8	-3.4	15	911	8.1	188
St. Lucie, FL.....	7.2	73.5	-3.3	14	875	3.2	340
Sarasota, FL.....	17.0	159.4	-5.2	42	941	5.5	302
Seminole, FL.....	16.1	186.9	-6.2	71	1,033	8.7	151
Volusia, FL.....	15.3	160.4	-7.0	103	855	8.4	167
Bibb, GA.....	4.5	77.7	-5.8	56	872	5.2	315
Chatham, GA.....	8.7	146.7	-9.5	190	952	6.1	279
Clayton, GA.....	4.3	97.3	-20.5	353	1,089	2.6	345
Cobb, GA.....	23.3	341.4	-8.8	167	1,179	4.9	321
DeKalb, GA.....	19.0	280.8	-7.2	111	1,175	7.2	234
Forsyth, GA.....	6.3	74.3	-4.6	30	1,015	6.4	269
Fulton, GA.....	46.9	809.3	-10.3	219	1,514	7.9	200
Gwinnett, GA.....	27.1	337.9	-6.7	88	1,056	3.6	334
Hall, GA.....	4.8	86.3	-3.7	18	964	3.5	337
Muscogee, GA.....	4.7	88.8	-6.0	64	884	7.8	204
Richmond, GA.....	4.7	97.5	-6.0	64	959	8.0	193
Honolulu, HI.....	27.7	385.0	-17.7	343	1,158	11.9	46
Maui + Kalawao, HI.....	6.8	54.6	-32.6	356	981	10.6	88
Ada, ID.....	17.6	248.5	-2.6	10	1,017	7.1	241
Champaign, IL.....	4.1	85.3	-7.2	111	1,042	10.7	86
Cook, IL.....	138.4	2,297.3	-13.1	299	1,372	9.6	114
DuPage, IL.....	34.5	554.0	-12.4	277	1,290	7.4	226

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Kane, IL.....	12.6	189.3	-13.1	299	\$1,031	8.5	159
Lake, IL.....	20.1	310.7	-11.7	260	1,500	9.7	109
McHenry, IL.....	7.8	89.4	-10.7	235	933	7.9	200
McLean, IL.....	3.3	74.4	-9.5	190	1,075	12.8	24
Madison, IL.....	5.3	96.3	-6.9	95	885	6.2	277
Peoria, IL.....	4.1	94.5	-10.8	237	1,143	7.4	226
St. Clair, IL.....	5.0	81.9	-11.6	259	942	11.3	68
Sangamon, IL.....	4.8	118.9	-9.2	181	1,110	6.8	258
Will, IL.....	15.1	231.8	-9.0	176	995	7.2	234
Winnebago, IL.....	5.9	112.0	-12.4	277	955	8.2	182
Allen, IN.....	9.2	177.9	-7.8	132	943	6.9	250
Elkhart, IN.....	4.8	124.0	-8.6	162	908	-1.5	353
Hamilton, IN.....	10.0	137.5	-6.9	95	1,099	9.1	133
Lake, IN.....	10.6	171.3	-9.9	202	944	4.2	327
Marion, IN.....	24.9	552.4	-8.7	166	1,170	8.4	167
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.9	113.3	-9.8	200	941	7.3	229
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.8	79.1	-7.1	106	971	3.6	334
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	98.8	-9.9	202	902	3.2	340
Johnson, IA.....	4.4	77.2	-7.5	121	1,094	10.2	98
Linn, IA.....	7.1	122.3	-8.0	138	1,096	7.6	215
Polk, IA.....	18.3	282.3	-8.5	157	1,176	10.8	84
Scott, IA.....	5.8	84.0	-9.9	202	934	7.7	209
Johnson, KS.....	24.5	333.2	-6.4	77	1,207	9.1	133
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.9	229.2	-11.3	251	945	4.7	323
Shawnee, KS.....	5.1	90.6	-5.9	61	917	5.3	312
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.6	86.3	-4.4	27	1,098	4.2	327
Boone, KY.....	4.6	89.9	-5.9	61	969	3.1	343
Fayette, KY.....	11.6	179.4	-8.4	152	1,055	9.4	123
Jefferson, KY.....	26.3	427.8	-9.6	194	1,154	8.4	167
Caddo, LA.....	7.4	100.5	-9.3	183	916	6.9	250
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.5	85.1	-17.1	340	984	2.4	348
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	16.8	233.1	-10.9	241	1,076	5.5	302
Jefferson, LA.....	14.5	168.8	-11.4	254	1,056	8.8	144
Lafayette, LA.....	10.3	118.5	-9.7	198	945	5.0	317
Orleans, LA.....	14.0	158.8	-20.3	352	1,165	18.2	3
St. Tammany, LA.....	9.0	83.1	-8.4	152	973	9.3	126
Cumberland, ME.....	13.9	167.2	-12.9	294	1,124	14.5	14
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.5	246.2	-12.2	272	1,309	12.5	33
Baltimore, MD.....	21.2	340.4	-11.5	256	1,194	10.6	88
Frederick, MD.....	6.6	94.0	-12.6	283	1,108	11.9	46
Harford, MD.....	5.9	87.1	-9.9	202	1,161	11.5	59
Howard, MD.....	10.2	154.6	-12.8	288	1,490	12.5	33
Montgomery, MD.....	33.0	420.8	-12.3	274	1,590	11.7	52
Prince George's, MD.....	16.4	280.6	-14.2	315	1,275	12.3	39
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.8	319.3	-7.6	126	1,329	3.7	333
Barnstable, MA.....	9.7	85.7	-21.1	355	1,076	16.1	7
Bristol, MA.....	17.8	200.3	-14.4	316	1,124	11.1	76
Essex, MA.....	27.6	283.5	-15.3	330	1,311	13.7	19
Hampden, MA.....	18.8	182.9	-14.5	318	1,037	11.1	76
Middlesex, MA.....	57.0	835.4	-12.3	274	1,880	14.0	16

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Norfolk, MA.....	25.6	299.2	-17.3	342	\$1,425	12.7	29
Plymouth, MA.....	16.5	167.7	-17.9	344	1,180	14.0	16
Suffolk, MA.....	32.1	611.3	-13.6	309	2,053	13.4	21
Worcester, MA.....	26.5	312.7	-12.5	282	1,199	12.8	24
Genesee, MI.....	7.3	119.0	-12.3	274	925	7.2	234
Ingham, MI.....	6.6	136.6	-11.0	244	1,140	9.5	116
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.8	109.6	-11.7	260	1,071	9.1	133
Kent, MI.....	16.3	351.7	-15.4	333	1,059	13.5	20
Macomb, MI.....	19.2	291.2	-13.5	304	1,114	6.0	285
Oakland, MI.....	43.2	648.3	-14.8	325	1,278	8.4	167
Ottawa, MI.....	6.3	117.6	-10.0	211	957	6.0	285
Saginaw, MI.....	4.1	73.7	-13.8	313	947	9.0	137
Washtenaw, MI.....	9.3	189.6	-12.0	265	1,260	9.2	130
Wayne, MI.....	36.1	639.8	-13.5	304	1,282	11.8	49
Anoka, MN.....	8.0	119.2	-9.1	179	1,110	7.1	241
Dakota, MN.....	11.0	174.9	-10.3	219	1,167	9.5	116
Hennepin, MN.....	42.0	830.7	-12.4	277	1,470	9.1	133
Olmsted, MN.....	3.9	91.4	-9.9	202	1,332	14.6	12
Ramsey, MN.....	14.5	299.9	-11.2	248	1,288	8.5	159
St. Louis, MN.....	5.5	87.3	-13.5	304	991	8.3	177
Stearns, MN.....	4.5	80.0	-8.5	157	966	8.4	167
Washington, MN.....	6.3	82.0	-9.8	200	1,016	9.0	137
Harrison, MS.....	4.6	78.9	-10.1	214	818	9.5	116
Hinds, MS.....	5.6	111.6	-6.6	86	925	6.1	279
Boone, MO.....	5.0	87.8	-6.9	95	990	12.4	36
Clay, MO.....	6.0	99.8	-6.7	88	960	1.8	350
Greene, MO.....	9.6	160.4	-5.8	56	906	8.1	188
Jackson, MO.....	23.2	347.8	-8.3	148	1,154	5.3	312
St. Charles, MO.....	10.1	145.1	-5.4	48	954	7.7	209
St. Louis, MO.....	41.6	551.3	-9.7	198	1,221	7.3	229
St. Louis City, MO.....	15.7	201.8	-11.9	264	1,243	7.9	200
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.6	80.1	-3.4	15	978	6.5	266
Douglas, NE.....	19.2	319.1	-7.0	103	1,083	8.2	182
Lancaster, NE.....	10.2	161.3	-6.4	77	943	9.3	126
Clark, NV.....	57.1	830.0	-18.9	348	1,026	8.8	144
Washoe, NV.....	15.2	207.3	-8.8	167	1,065	8.7	151
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.4	186.6	-10.5	226	1,306	11.3	68
Merrimack, NH.....	5.2	71.1	-9.5	190	1,091	9.4	123
Rockingham, NH.....	11.3	137.7	-11.0	244	1,205	11.8	49
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.7	90.8	-34.2	357	1,104	22.5	1
Bergen, NJ.....	33.7	372.5	-17.0	338	1,364	10.6	88
Burlington, NJ.....	11.3	180.8	-12.7	285	1,202	8.8	144
Camden, NJ.....	12.5	178.5	-13.5	304	1,172	11.7	52
Essex, NJ.....	21.2	295.6	-15.3	330	1,447	11.2	73
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.6	101.9	-11.3	251	996	9.5	116
Hudson, NJ.....	16.1	234.0	-15.0	326	1,550	7.8	204
Mercer, NJ.....	11.4	238.2	-9.6	194	1,508	11.4	64
Middlesex, NJ.....	22.9	380.2	-12.0	265	1,364	10.5	93
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.6	226.8	-18.1	345	1,197	15.0	10
Morris, NJ.....	17.3	258.7	-13.6	309	1,667	8.2	182

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Ocean, NJ.....	13.9	151.4	-16.9	337	\$955	12.8	24
Passaic, NJ.....	12.9	142.9	-15.1	329	1,140	11.1	76
Somerset, NJ.....	10.4	169.0	-13.0	296	1,780	9.7	109
Union, NJ.....	15.0	200.4	-13.5	304	1,465	12.0	43
Bernalillo, NM.....	20.1	304.3	-8.8	167	1,009	9.7	109
Albany, NY.....	10.4	211.1	-10.3	219	1,277	8.3	177
Bronx, NY.....	19.2	288.0	-11.5	256	1,204	8.0	193
Broome, NY.....	4.4	75.6	-13.2	301	1,010	12.8	24
Dutchess, NY.....	8.5	98.1	-15.0	326	1,199	11.3	68
Erie, NY.....	24.5	407.8	-14.7	322	1,106	12.1	41
Kings, NY.....	66.6	688.2	-14.6	320	1,058	10.3	96
Monroe, NY.....	18.9	344.3	-13.4	302	1,126	11.6	57
Nassau, NY.....	54.5	533.1	-17.0	338	1,388	14.2	15
New York, NY.....	131.1	2,048.7	-18.8	347	2,427	14.9	11
Oneida, NY.....	5.3	94.4	-12.4	277	947	8.9	140
Onondaga, NY.....	12.7	221.5	-13.0	296	1,095	9.5	116
Orange, NY.....	10.8	129.5	-15.0	326	1,085	12.6	30
Queens, NY.....	54.1	592.5	-18.2	346	1,174	7.8	204
Richmond, NY.....	10.1	110.1	-15.7	334	1,158	12.0	43
Rockland, NY.....	11.3	112.2	-15.3	330	1,154	11.1	76
Saratoga, NY.....	6.1	78.0	-16.2	335	1,170	12.6	30
Suffolk, NY.....	53.8	579.5	-16.5	336	1,296	12.0	43
Westchester, NY.....	36.4	367.7	-17.1	340	1,721	21.7	2
Buncombe, NC.....	10.3	114.7	-14.7	322	916	8.5	159
Cabarrus, NC.....	5.2	72.2	-6.5	81	862	6.9	250
Catawba, NC.....	4.6	81.7	-7.6	126	851	2.5	346
Cumberland, NC.....	6.5	112.1	-7.5	121	887	3.9	331
Durham, NC.....	9.1	205.9	-5.4	48	1,478	8.4	167
Forsyth, NC.....	9.7	174.6	-8.6	162	1,021	6.9	250
Guilford, NC.....	15.1	260.1	-8.5	157	986	3.8	332
Iredell, NC.....	5.8	73.2	-4.3	24	983	5.4	309
Mecklenburg, NC.....	41.5	671.3	-6.3	75	1,331	8.4	167
New Hanover, NC.....	9.0	110.0	-7.5	121	961	9.7	109
Pitt, NC.....	3.9	71.8	-7.1	106	913	5.7	294
Wake, NC.....	38.6	534.4	-7.2	111	1,207	7.3	229
Cass, ND.....	7.6	113.2	-6.8	93	1,070	7.5	219
Butler, OH.....	8.0	146.3	-7.8	132	1,024	8.2	182
Cuyahoga, OH.....	36.2	668.0	-9.6	194	1,168	8.2	182
Delaware, OH.....	5.8	83.7	-10.1	214	1,142	11.4	64
Franklin, OH.....	34.2	711.2	-6.9	95	1,142	7.6	215
Greene, OH.....	3.7	72.9	-4.7	34	1,224	9.9	103
Hamilton, OH.....	24.5	476.4	-9.6	194	1,234	6.5	266
Lake, OH.....	6.3	90.1	-8.8	167	956	7.2	234
Lorain, OH.....	6.3	91.9	-8.4	152	879	6.2	277
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	188.6	-10.9	241	959	5.5	302
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	88.8	-9.9	202	821	8.7	151
Montgomery, OH.....	12.2	236.6	-7.7	130	968	4.8	322
Stark, OH.....	8.6	147.6	-8.3	148	836	4.1	330
Summit, OH.....	14.5	246.7	-8.3	148	1,010	6.4	269
Warren, OH.....	5.3	92.0	-8.0	138	1,075	8.1	188

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Cleveland, OK.....	6.1	80.9	-0.2	1	\$865	7.5	219
Oklahoma, OK.....	28.6	438.2	-6.0	64	1,059	6.1	279
Tulsa, OK.....	22.8	338.1	-6.9	95	1,017	5.5	302
Clackamas, OR.....	15.7	155.0	-9.9	202	1,130	9.3	126
Deschutes, OR.....	9.5	79.4	-9.3	183	1,015	12.8	24
Jackson, OR.....	8.0	84.6	-7.1	106	922	8.9	140
Lane, OR.....	12.9	142.5	-10.6	231	938	9.8	106
Marion, OR.....	11.6	150.2	-7.4	117	1,015	9.3	126
Multnomah, OR.....	36.6	455.2	-12.8	288	1,293	11.2	73
Washington, OR.....	20.5	278.7	-8.6	162	1,516	11.3	68
Allegheny, PA.....	35.7	633.3	-10.6	231	1,267	8.5	159
Berks, PA.....	8.9	156.1	-11.5	256	1,042	7.1	241
Bucks, PA.....	20.4	232.8	-14.5	318	1,115	11.5	59
Butler, PA.....	5.1	81.9	-8.3	148	1,076	8.2	182
Chester, PA.....	15.9	227.8	-10.8	237	1,543	11.1	76
Cumberland, PA.....	6.6	126.2	-7.9	136	1,088	8.0	193
Dauphin, PA.....	7.5	167.5	-12.0	265	1,170	9.8	106
Delaware, PA.....	14.2	196.8	-13.4	302	1,251	11.3	68
Erie, PA.....	6.9	108.5	-13.0	296	916	11.4	64
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.6	86.5	-11.8	262	922	11.5	59
Lancaster, PA.....	13.8	221.7	-10.7	235	979	8.1	188
Lehigh, PA.....	8.8	175.0	-11.2	248	1,133	9.4	123
Luzerne, PA.....	7.4	131.4	-10.5	226	930	9.0	137
Montgomery, PA.....	28.0	450.2	-12.4	277	1,446	11.5	59
Northampton, PA.....	6.9	104.7	-12.6	283	1,003	8.0	193
Philadelphia, PA.....	35.1	610.8	-12.9	294	1,380	9.9	103
Washington, PA.....	5.5	78.3	-13.9	314	1,107	5.3	312
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.2	121.7	-10.4	224	932	7.1	241
York, PA.....	9.2	164.0	-9.3	183	1,026	7.7	209
Kent, RI.....	5.6	66.8	-14.7	322	1,070	15.3	9
Providence, RI.....	19.1	253.2	-12.8	288	1,198	12.1	41
Charleston, SC.....	17.6	236.1	-10.3	219	1,064	9.7	109
Greenville, SC.....	15.9	256.8	-7.8	132	997	6.7	260
Horry, SC.....	10.0	124.9	-12.1	269	723	11.2	73
Lexington, SC.....	7.3	118.3	-2.5	8	865	5.5	302
Richland, SC.....	11.0	206.0	-7.1	106	970	8.6	156
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.8	141.7	-5.2	42	920	0.3	351
York, SC.....	6.8	94.9	-6.1	69	960	9.5	116
Minnehaha, SD.....	7.8	123.6	-5.0	36	1,013	8.5	159
Davidson, TN.....	25.4	460.4	-10.6	231	1,215	8.4	167
Hamilton, TN.....	10.6	194.7	-6.1	69	990	4.2	327
Knox, TN.....	13.3	226.7	-5.3	46	983	6.4	269
Rutherford, TN.....	6.3	123.7	-6.9	95	934	-2.7	355
Shelby, TN.....	21.5	465.2	-7.6	126	1,156	5.8	290
Williamson, TN.....	10.0	130.9	-6.5	81	1,354	6.9	250
Bell, TX.....	5.9	116.7	-3.9	20	982	5.4	309
Bexar, TX.....	43.7	815.1	-7.1	106	1,047	5.8	290
Brazoria, TX.....	6.3	110.1	-5.9	61	1,134	3.4	338
Brazos, TX.....	4.8	98.0	-5.6	52	881	9.9	103
Cameron, TX.....	6.6	136.6	-4.1	21	698	6.1	279

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Collin, TX.....	28.7	415.5	-5.8	56	\$1,350	7.5	219
Dallas, TX.....	80.2	1,623.5	-5.8	56	1,361	4.5	326
Denton, TX.....	16.9	249.5	-5.1	38	1,031	7.1	241
Ector, TX.....	4.2	65.9	-19.3	350	1,142	-6.6	357
El Paso, TX.....	15.7	292.3	-5.7	54	810	7.4	226
Fort Bend, TX.....	15.1	186.1	-5.8	56	1,026	5.0	317
Galveston, TX.....	6.4	106.0	-6.0	64	1,029	5.6	299
Gregg, TX.....	4.3	68.2	-10.8	237	919	0.2	352
Harris, TX.....	119.2	2,179.4	-7.3	115	1,352	3.4	338
Hidalgo, TX.....	12.8	253.0	-4.3	24	704	7.0	246
Jefferson, TX.....	5.8	110.1	-10.2	217	1,101	5.7	294
Lubbock, TX.....	7.9	134.9	-4.6	30	918	7.9	200
McLennan, TX.....	5.5	111.1	-2.3	7	943	7.0	246
Midland, TX.....	6.2	87.8	-21.0	354	1,404	-4.6	356
Montgomery, TX.....	12.7	181.7	-6.7	88	1,145	5.0	317
Nueces, TX.....	8.3	151.4	-8.5	157	948	2.5	346
Potter, TX.....	4.0	73.7	-4.5	29	954	6.7	260
Smith, TX.....	6.5	100.8	-4.1	21	928	5.7	294
Tarrant, TX.....	46.4	867.9	-6.5	81	1,129	5.1	316
Travis, TX.....	44.9	733.1	-6.4	77	1,417	9.6	114
Webb, TX.....	5.6	95.0	-8.8	167	753	7.7	209
Williamson, TX.....	12.4	175.1	-5.1	38	1,193	11.8	49
Davis, UT.....	9.3	132.2	-0.9	3	986	10.8	84
Salt Lake, UT.....	50.3	691.0	-4.2	23	1,146	8.8	144
Utah, UT.....	18.5	248.5	-0.2	1	984	10.2	98
Weber, UT.....	6.5	106.1	-2.9	12	875	7.6	215
Chittenden, VT.....	7.2	91.0	-12.8	288	1,192	14.6	12
Arlington, VA.....	9.1	170.3	-8.9	173	1,926	12.2	40
Chesterfield, VA.....	9.4	128.8	-6.9	95	966	6.7	260
Fairfax, VA.....	36.9	576.7	-8.1	143	1,776	8.0	193
Henrico, VA.....	11.8	173.9	-10.8	237	1,112	8.5	159
Loudoun, VA.....	13.0	158.4	-12.1	269	1,362	12.6	30
Prince William, VA.....	9.7	122.2	-11.0	244	1,048	11.7	52
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.2	81.1	-11.8	262	1,610	10.1	101
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.3	96.9	-7.0	103	904	7.2	234
Newport News City, VA.....	4.0	97.0	-7.2	111	1,090	5.8	290
Norfolk City, VA.....	6.1	128.9	-9.9	202	1,188	8.4	167
Richmond City, VA.....	8.0	140.6	-10.5	226	1,308	12.5	33
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	12.4	164.5	-10.4	224	924	10.4	94
Benton, WA.....	6.1	87.4	-9.9	202	1,147	5.8	290
Clark, WA.....	15.7	152.4	-8.4	152	1,122	7.3	229
King, WA.....	90.3	1,312.9	-8.9	173	1,945	13.9	18
Kitsap, WA.....	7.0	86.2	-6.8	93	1,137	7.7	209
Pierce, WA.....	23.7	292.9	-8.1	143	1,090	6.0	285
Snohomish, WA.....	22.1	268.5	-8.9	173	1,262	6.9	250
Spokane, WA.....	16.9	214.9	-7.6	126	1,007	6.1	279
Thurston, WA.....	8.8	110.3	-7.4	117	1,117	8.7	151
Whatcom, WA.....	7.6	83.8	-10.2	217	1,007	6.4	269
Yakima, WA.....	8.0	117.0	-8.0	138	829	7.2	234
Kanawha, WV.....	5.6	88.6	-9.5	190	954	3.6	334

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>1</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>2</sup>		
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20 <sup>3</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Brown, WI.....	7.3	148.0	-8.0	138	\$1,007	7.5	219
Dane, WI.....	16.3	317.9	-9.0	176	1,231	12.4	36
Milwaukee, WI.....	27.5	437.9	-11.0	244	1,108	8.0	193
Outagamie, WI.....	5.6	102.3	-8.2	146	988	6.9	250
Racine, WI.....	4.7	70.3	-8.6	162	960	5.5	302
Waukesha, WI.....	13.8	231.5	-8.0	138	1,145	7.5	219
Winnebago, WI.....	4.0	87.8	-6.5	81	1,033	-2.6	354
San Juan, PR.....	10.9	213.4	-10.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	681	6.2	( <sup>5</sup> )

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 357 U.S. counties comprise 72.9 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20 <sup>2</sup>	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20 <sup>2</sup>
United States <sup>3</sup> .....	10,451.0	135,114.4	-9.4	\$1,188	8.6
Private industry.....	10,148.9	114,475.9	-10.1	1,179	8.7
Natural resources and mining.....	140.4	1,854.0	-10.1	1,087	-2.2
Construction.....	844.6	7,269.3	-4.9	1,215	1.2
Manufacturing.....	358.0	11,965.4	-7.2	1,331	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,946.3	25,726.3	-6.1	979	5.8
Information.....	195.4	2,597.7	-10.1	2,444	12.7
Financial activities.....	939.4	8,121.3	-2.9	1,757	7.1
Professional and business services.....	1,963.0	19,711.7	-7.4	1,521	6.4
Education and health services.....	1,857.3	21,580.9	-6.5	1,027	5.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	887.7	11,755.1	-31.2	463	-0.9
Other services.....	817.7	3,729.8	-18.3	862	13.6
Government.....	302.0	20,638.4	-5.5	1,237	7.6
Los Angeles, CA.....	518.8	3,945.3	-12.2	1,333	8.9
Private industry.....	512.4	3,389.2	-13.2	1,294	8.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	6.3	4.1	1,048	-6.2
Construction.....	17.6	146.0	-2.8	1,342	3.5
Manufacturing.....	12.6	310.5	-9.0	1,491	7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	59.8	746.7	-10.2	1,067	6.1
Information.....	13.8	152.1	-22.2	2,759	9.1
Financial activities.....	31.2	205.9	-6.6	2,036	5.8
Professional and business services.....	58.4	566.8	-10.4	1,613	6.9
Education and health services.....	247.8	785.6	-4.4	961	5.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	40.7	355.2	-36.0	752	9.0
Other services.....	29.8	114.0	-25.7	951	22.2
Government.....	6.4	556.1	-5.5	1,562	6.9
Cook, IL.....	138.4	2,297.3	-13.1	1,372	9.6
Private industry.....	137.2	2,023.6	-13.7	1,359	9.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.7	13.6	1,217	0.2
Construction.....	11.1	71.8	-9.9	1,545	2.3
Manufacturing.....	5.6	173.7	-7.1	1,271	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	28.3	425.3	-9.5	1,101	5.1
Information.....	2.6	49.4	-7.5	2,276	8.5
Financial activities.....	14.2	201.9	-3.0	2,305	5.4
Professional and business services.....	29.1	431.8	-10.8	1,651	5.4
Education and health services.....	16.0	418.8	-7.4	1,092	7.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.8	165.3	-46.2	557	-4.0
Other services.....	15.6	83.7	-16.7	1,109	14.6
Government.....	1.3	273.7	-8.3	1,467	10.2
New York, NY.....	131.1	2,048.7	-18.8	2,427	14.9
Private industry.....	129.7	1,818.4	-20.7	2,516	16.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	14.6	2,374	-20.0
Construction.....	2.4	35.5	-17.0	1,960	-0.9
Manufacturing.....	1.8	13.8	-37.7	1,860	23.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.3	178.1	-30.2	1,714	10.6
Information.....	5.8	167.1	-14.9	3,232	13.1
Financial activities.....	19.6	380.3	-4.0	3,960	6.1
Professional and business services.....	29.3	527.5	-11.5	2,557	5.8
Education and health services.....	10.3	325.6	-9.0	1,588	9.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.5	107.0	-66.1	1,109	15.5
Other services.....	19.9	79.1	-26.6	1,596	23.1
Government.....	1.5	230.3	-0.6	1,727	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.



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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20 <sup>2</sup>	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20 <sup>2</sup>
Harris, TX.....	119.2	2,179.4	-7.3	\$1,352	3.4
Private industry.....	118.7	1,901.4	-8.4	1,365	3.3
Natural resources and mining.....	1.6	55.7	-18.2	3,304	5.9
Construction.....	7.9	155.4	-9.2	1,403	0.6
Manufacturing.....	4.9	164.8	-8.9	1,597	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.3	444.2	-5.1	1,197	0.6
Information.....	1.3	22.9	-13.9	1,637	8.8
Financial activities.....	12.9	125.2	-3.6	1,764	3.5
Professional and business services.....	24.1	387.4	-6.5	1,668	1.6
Education and health services.....	17.2	290.5	-3.9	1,105	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	10.8	192.6	-21.7	459	-8.4
Other services.....	11.6	60.5	-12.1	902	4.4
Government.....	0.6	278.0	1.0	1,266	6.3
Maricopa, AZ.....	110.7	1,924.6	-4.6	1,137	7.7
Private industry.....	110.0	1,751.2	-4.1	1,125	7.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.8	-4.9	1,050	2.4
Construction.....	8.8	131.7	0.1	1,195	3.0
Manufacturing.....	3.5	128.1	-1.7	1,535	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	21.6	385.3	-0.1	1,018	5.7
Information.....	2.4	33.9	-13.2	1,755	21.5
Financial activities.....	14.6	191.4	1.9	1,509	11.4
Professional and business services.....	28.0	333.7	-3.7	1,174	4.4
Education and health services.....	13.9	314.4	-1.4	1,052	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.3	178.3	-20.7	510	-3.4
Other services.....	7.2	46.6	-12.4	846	7.4
Government.....	0.7	173.4	-9.6	1,240	8.2
Dallas, TX.....	80.2	1,623.5	-5.8	1,361	4.5
Private industry.....	79.7	1,452.7	-6.2	1,366	4.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.8	-10.0	2,468	-1.6
Construction.....	5.0	89.5	-5.1	1,332	2.5
Manufacturing.....	2.8	114.1	-3.7	1,484	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.2	340.0	-2.0	1,199	3.5
Information.....	1.5	44.2	-6.4	2,070	4.9
Financial activities.....	10.0	157.9	-1.1	1,881	2.0
Professional and business services.....	18.5	341.2	-5.0	1,569	1.6
Education and health services.....	10.0	193.7	-4.2	1,169	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	126.6	-24.5	525	1.2
Other services.....	7.2	36.4	-18.5	1,011	12.7
Government.....	0.5	170.8	-1.4	1,317	6.0
Orange, CA.....	130.0	1,442.0	-12.7	1,334	11.4
Private industry.....	128.6	1,298.2	-13.1	1,317	11.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	2.2	-5.6	925	1.1
Construction.....	8.0	101.2	-5.3	1,469	1.4
Manufacturing.....	5.3	146.4	-8.5	1,641	8.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.7	231.0	-9.2	1,144	7.7
Information.....	1.6	23.0	-10.8	2,278	13.9
Financial activities.....	13.4	112.4	-3.8	2,078	12.5
Professional and business services.....	24.3	293.3	-9.5	1,511	9.5
Education and health services.....	39.1	211.4	-5.8	1,002	4.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.9	139.4	-39.7	504	-7.0
Other services.....	7.9	37.9	-21.5	853	14.5
Government.....	1.4	143.9	-8.4	1,473	7.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20 <sup>2</sup>	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20 <sup>2</sup>
San Diego, CA.....	118.2	1,325.1	-11.2	\$1,315	10.6
Private industry.....	116.3	1,101.6	-12.0	1,269	11.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	10.1	-2.4	785	1.8
Construction.....	8.2	80.9	-2.5	1,332	4.4
Manufacturing.....	3.6	112.5	-4.6	1,662	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.5	199.4	-9.4	991	10.6
Information.....	1.4	21.2	-10.0	2,037	0.9
Financial activities.....	11.5	72.6	-4.3	1,693	10.8
Professional and business services.....	21.8	237.1	-5.8	1,740	5.4
Education and health services.....	35.9	197.4	-5.9	1,018	5.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.3	132.5	-35.8	519	-5.5
Other services.....	8.3	37.8	-29.3	765	18.6
Government.....	2.0	223.5	-6.8	1,527	6.9
King, WA.....	90.3	1,312.9	-8.9	1,945	13.9
Private industry.....	89.6	1,145.2	-9.6	2,000	14.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.9	-11.8	1,321	-5.4
Construction.....	6.9	70.9	-7.3	1,422	-4.2
Manufacturing.....	2.5	94.9	-10.4	1,773	4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	13.4	263.6	-4.2	2,190	11.8
Information.....	2.7	127.5	4.4	4,319	14.4
Financial activities.....	7.2	67.2	-3.2	2,034	12.2
Professional and business services.....	19.0	226.5	-4.2	2,027	7.7
Education and health services.....	21.0	167.5	-6.6	1,142	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	85.4	-42.7	594	-6.9
Other services.....	9.2	38.9	-20.7	1,055	11.1
Government.....	0.6	167.7	-3.8	1,579	9.0
Miami-Dade, FL.....	105.6	1,036.8	-9.3	1,109	5.5
Private industry.....	105.3	913.8	-10.1	1,082	5.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.9	3.9	726	6.3
Construction.....	7.2	52.0	-0.9	1,052	1.3
Manufacturing.....	2.8	39.7	-4.6	950	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.5	262.0	-9.0	994	4.2
Information.....	1.6	16.7	-12.4	1,812	4.4
Financial activities.....	11.4	74.0	-3.0	1,681	5.0
Professional and business services.....	24.5	153.6	-6.3	1,282	-1.5
Education and health services.....	12.8	177.0	-3.8	1,050	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.7	95.8	-33.4	615	-3.5
Other services.....	8.1	32.1	-16.9	732	7.6
Government.....	0.3	122.9	-2.7	1,289	6.7

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

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

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

Note: Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2019 annual average employment. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

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

State	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	10,451.0	135,114.4	-9.4	\$1,188	8.6
Alabama.....	131.2	1,868.7	-6.4	964	5.9
Alaska.....	22.7	296.2	-12.7	1,195	11.2
Arizona.....	170.7	2,708.4	-5.1	1,090	7.9
Arkansas.....	93.0	1,156.5	-5.5	924	7.3
California.....	1,633.1	15,911.2	-10.2	1,468	10.9
Colorado.....	216.4	2,545.9	-8.0	1,226	8.7
Connecticut.....	123.4	1,483.6	-12.3	1,407	11.3
Delaware.....	34.5	416.0	-9.3	1,156	9.0
District of Columbia.....	41.7	701.8	-10.0	1,987	11.7
Florida.....	738.0	8,113.8	-7.1	1,032	6.6
Georgia.....	307.2	4,196.0	-7.0	1,075	5.7
Hawaii.....	45.9	524.9	-20.1	1,108	12.0
Idaho.....	67.9	748.3	-2.3	882	7.6
Illinois.....	379.6	5,391.8	-11.3	1,218	8.6
Indiana.....	171.6	2,865.7	-7.3	960	5.6
Iowa.....	104.7	1,458.8	-8.0	978	8.4
Kansas.....	90.0	1,306.0	-7.0	969	7.1
Kentucky.....	125.4	1,754.0	-8.2	970	6.4
Louisiana.....	137.8	1,710.1	-11.0	985	6.7
Maine.....	53.8	572.5	-10.8	980	12.3
Maryland.....	175.8	2,430.3	-11.2	1,305	10.7
Massachusetts.....	263.1	3,178.8	-14.3	1,570	14.0
Michigan.....	268.5	3,850.9	-12.9	1,114	9.5
Minnesota.....	185.4	2,644.6	-10.5	1,200	9.0
Mississippi.....	73.8	1,063.1	-6.4	812	5.9
Missouri.....	215.9	2,622.2	-7.5	1,015	7.1
Montana.....	51.5	459.5	-4.9	919	9.1
Nebraska.....	72.9	932.3	-6.0	960	8.0
Nevada.....	85.9	1,191.6	-15.4	1,048	9.1
New Hampshire.....	54.8	605.4	-10.5	1,215	11.5
New Jersey.....	284.1	3,570.3	-14.6	1,376	11.3
New Mexico.....	62.4	757.0	-9.4	958	7.8
New York.....	652.0	8,142.6	-15.9	1,520	12.8
North Carolina.....	296.2	4,205.4	-6.9	1,038	6.9
North Dakota.....	32.4	390.1	-9.7	1,061	3.3
Ohio.....	302.3	5,049.8	-8.0	1,031	7.0
Oklahoma.....	112.1	1,521.3	-6.3	940	4.4
Oregon.....	160.9	1,789.3	-9.6	1,143	10.3
Pennsylvania.....	362.8	5,314.5	-11.1	1,170	9.2
Rhode Island.....	39.5	429.3	-13.2	1,172	13.1
South Carolina.....	144.4	1,991.0	-7.2	928	6.9
South Dakota.....	34.7	415.9	-5.9	912	9.0
Tennessee.....	171.1	2,847.2	-6.6	1,016	5.3
Texas.....	727.4	11,807.1	-6.3	1,156	5.0
Utah.....	111.6	1,474.8	-3.0	1,017	9.1
Vermont.....	26.1	271.8	-13.6	1,055	13.6
Virginia.....	283.3	3,635.2	-8.8	1,218	9.4
Washington.....	253.8	3,207.1	-8.4	1,424	10.6
West Virginia.....	51.3	634.9	-9.4	933	4.9
Wisconsin.....	179.2	2,690.0	-8.7	1,014	8.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, second quarter 2020 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		June 2020 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2019-20	Second quarter 2020	Percent change, second quarter 2019-20
Wyoming.....	27.2	260.5	-9.6	\$965	3.7
Puerto Rico.....	46.1	798.7	-7.9	556	4.7
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	35.4	-7.0	1,016	6.9

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

<sup>2</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

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