

DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION CHANGE

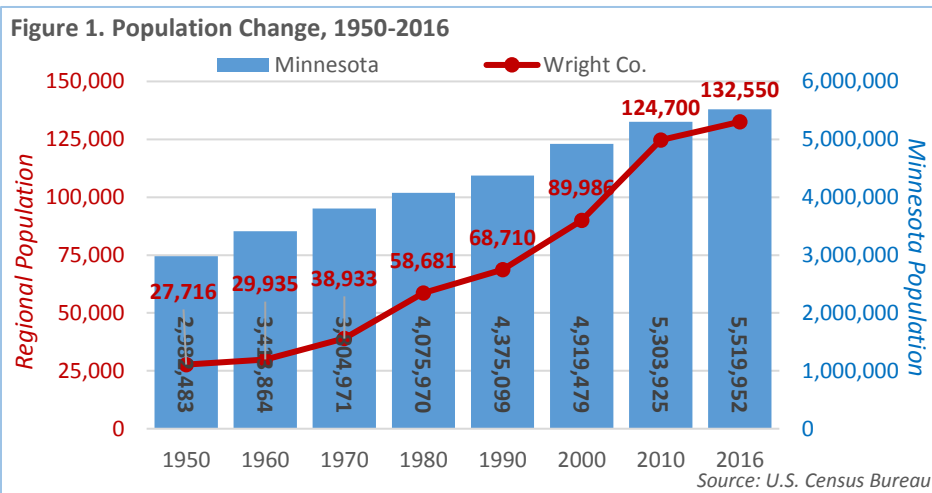
According to population data from the [U.S. Census Bureau](#), the city of Buffalo was home to 16,103 people in 2016, making it the 68th largest city in the state of Minnesota. Buffalo gained 6,006 residents from 2000 to 2016, a 59.5 percent increase, making it one of the fastest growing cities in the state.

	2000 Population	2016 Estimates	2000-2016 Change	
			Number	Percent
City of Buffalo	10,097	16,103	+6,006	+59.5%
Wright County	89,986	132,550	+42,564	+47.3%
State of Minnesota	4,919,479	5,519,952	+600,473	+12.2%

Source: [U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates](#)

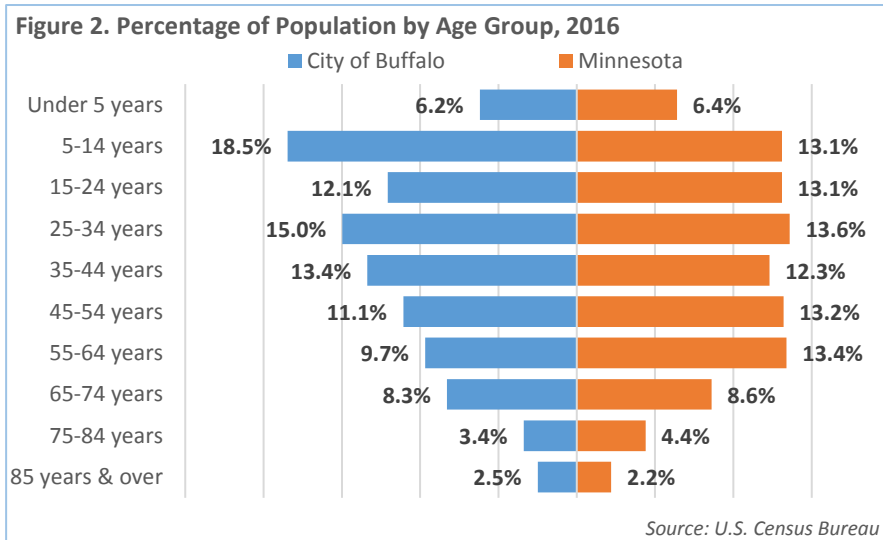
Buffalo is one of the largest cities in Wright County, which was also seeing rapid population growth in recent decades. Now the tenth largest county in Minnesota, Wright County welcomed just over 42,500 new residents since 2000, ranking as the second fastest growing county in the state. In comparison, Minnesota’s population increased by about 600,500 people, a 12.2 percent rise (see Table 1).

The recent population growth is part of a longer term trend, with both Buffalo and Wright County seeing significant population increases since 1960. Buffalo’s population jumped almost 600 percent from 1960 to 2016, while Wright County’s population expanded 343 percent (see Figure 1).



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

With a median age of 33.9 years, Buffalo’s population is younger than the state’s. The city has a much larger percentage of school-aged children and 25 to 44 year olds than the state, and a smaller percentage of people aged 65 years and over. The city and county’s recent population growth has been spread across all age groups, with many young, married-couple families moving into the area (see Figure 2).



POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE GROUP

Though at a slower pace than in the past two decades, Wright County is projected to see continued population growth over the next two decades, rising to more than 150,000 people by 2040 according to projections from the Minnesota State Demographer. If Buffalo grows at that same pace, it would have around 18,000 residents by 2040. In comparison, the state of Minnesota is projected to see 8.8 percent growth from 2020 to 2040. Again, the growth is expected to be spread across most age groups, with the fastest gains projected for people aged 65 years and over, residents between 25 and 44 years of age, and children under 5 years of age (see Figure 3).



POPULATION BY RACE

The city of Buffalo and Wright County’s population is considerably less diverse than the state of Minnesota, but has increased in diversity over time. In 2016, about 95 percent of both the city and county’s residents reported White alone as their race, compared to 84 percent of residents statewide. The largest minority group in both the city and county were residents of Hispanic or Latino origin, accounting for about 2.7 percent of the total population, followed by people of two or more races (see Table 2).

	Wright County			Minnesota	
	Number	Percent	Change from 2000-2016	Percent	Change from 2000-2016
Total	129,922	100.0%	+44.4%	100.0%	+10.8%
White	123,077	94.7%	+39.8%	84.3%	+4.5%
Black or African American	1,480	1.1%	+529.8%	5.7%	+81.0%
American Indian & Alaska Native	419	0.3%	+65.6%	1.0%	+3.5%
Asian & Other Pac. Islander	1,421	1.1%	+251.7%	4.6%	+72.8%
Some Other Race	1,195	0.9%	+271.1%	1.6%	+34.2%
Two or More Races	2,330	1.8%	+225.0%	2.7%	+79.5%
Hispanic or Latino origin	3,502	2.7%	+252.3%	5.1%	+92.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey

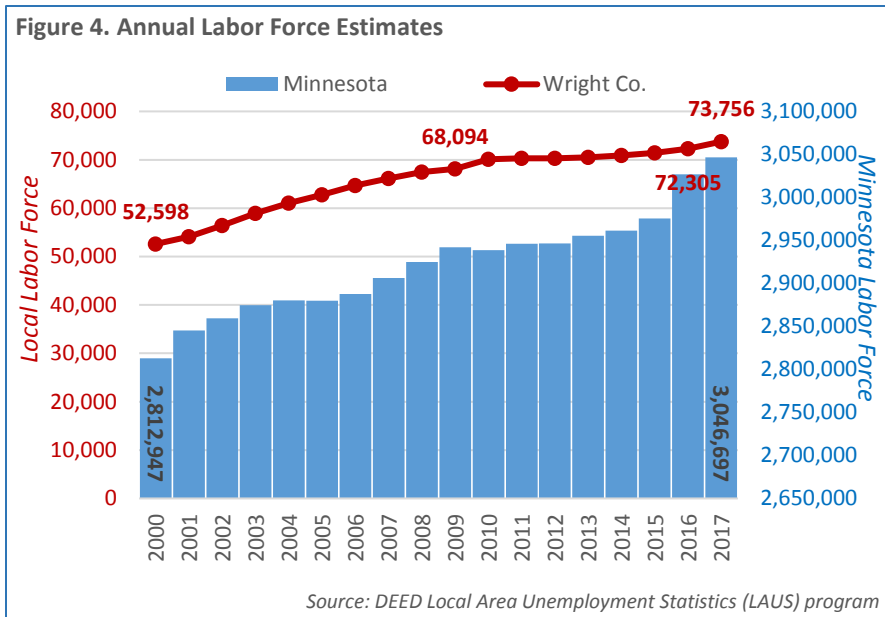
LABOR FORCE

LABOR FORCE

According to data from DEED’s [Local Area Unemployment Statistics](#) program, Wright County had 73,756 workers in 2017. That was more than 21,000 more workers than it had in 2000, a 40 percent increase. Wright County’s labor force expanded nearly five times faster than the state’s over the past 15 years (see Figure 4). The city of Buffalo was home to approximately 8,400 of those workers.

Applying current labor force participation rates to future population projections creates labor force projections for the county. If the county’s population grows at the rate shown above, Wright County is expected to add another 4,128 workers, a 5.3 percent gain. This includes an increase of about 1,850 additional workers who are 65 years and older from 2020 to 2030, a more than 50 percent increase.

In contrast, the largest loss of workers will occur in the 45 to 64 year old age cohort, as these Baby Boomers reach the retirement age and start exhibiting much lower labor force participation rates. Nearly 1,200 workers will transition out of this age group from 2020 to 2030. However, Wright County is still expected to gain nearly 4,400 workers from 20 to 44 years of age, but the number of teenaged workers is projected to decline by 883 workers. This will likely lead to a tight labor market in the future as well, with employers needing to respond to the changing labor force availability in the city, county, and region.



Source: DEED Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS, 2016

With 75.5 percent of people aged 16 years and over in the labor force, Wright County had higher labor force participation rates than the state’s 70 percent. Buffalo’s rate was 71.5 percent overall, but above 90 percent for workers from 35 to 54 years of age. In fact, the city and county had higher labor force participation rates than the state in almost every age group, and the overall rate was even higher because a higher percentage of Buffalo and Wright County’s labor force was in younger age groups (see Table 3).

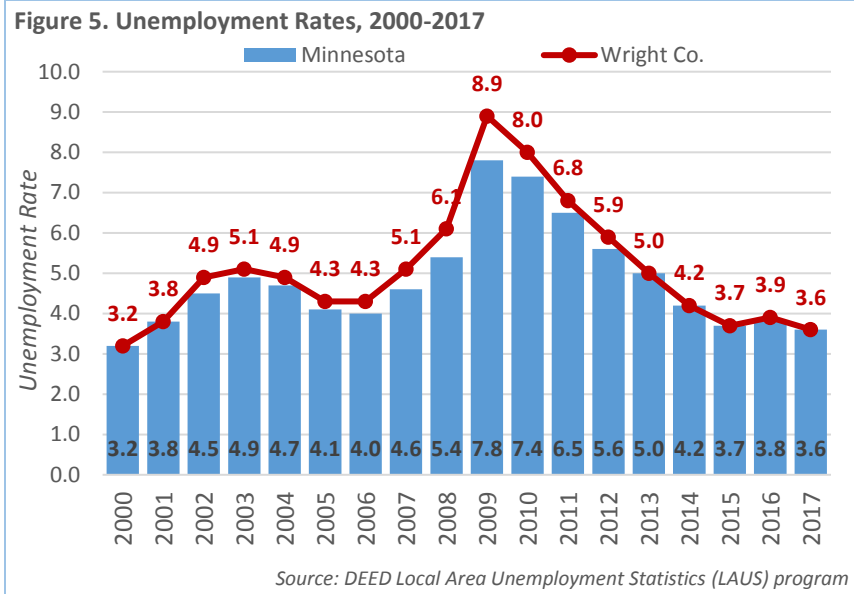
Though most people of working age were working, unemployment rates in the county were highest for young people, minorities, and people with lower educational attainment.

Table 3. Employment Characteristics, 2016					
	Wright County			Minnesota	
	In Labor Force	Labor Force Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate
Total Labor Force	72,883	75.5%	4.4%	69.9%	4.8%
16 to 19 years	4,465	63.9%	7.3%	52.3%	14.2%
20 to 24 years	5,718	90.0%	6.3%	83.5%	8.1%
25 to 44 years	32,057	90.6%	5.0%	88.2%	4.4%
45 to 54 years	17,565	92.4%	2.8%	87.2%	3.4%
55 to 64 years	10,448	73.1%	3.6%	72.3%	3.6%
65 to 74 years	2,262	25.9%	1.6%	27.1%	3.0%
75 years & over	394	6.8%	0.8%	6.0%	2.7%
Employment Characteristics by Race & Hispanic Origin					
White alone	69,506	75.4%	4.2%	69.9%	4.1%
Black or African American	610	69.1%	6.1%	68.5%	12.9%
American Indian & Alaska Native	242	76.6%	29.3%	58.8%	14.8%
Asian or Other Pac. Islanders	935	86.0%	0.3%	70.7%	5.6%
Some Other Race	667	80.7%	8.4%	77.3%	8.4%
Two or More Races	954	77.1%	11.2%	71.3%	10.1%
Hispanic or Latino	1,687	80.8%	9.9%	75.5%	8.2%
Employment Characteristics by Educational Attainment					
Population, 25 to 64 years	60,089	87.5%	4.1%	84.0%	4.0%
Less than H.S. Diploma	2,221	76.3%	5.5%	65.0%	5.6%
H.S. Diploma or Equivalent	14,727	82.9%	4.7%	78.7%	3.4%
Some College or Assoc. Degree	25,362	88.6%	4.2%	85.1%	4.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	17,745	91.6%	2.1%	89.5%	2.3%

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

According to DEED’s [Local Area Unemployment Statistics](#), Wright County has had similar unemployment rates to the state of Minnesota over time. After reaching a peak of 8.9 percent in 2009, the county’s unemployment rate has steadily declined to an annual rate of 3.6 percent in 2017. This was equal to the state’s unemployment rate of 3.6 percent (see Figure 5). The unemployment rate in the city of Buffalo was slightly higher, estimated at 5.9 percent in 2016, though that’s also down from peaks hit during the recession.



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE GROUP

With 38 percent of adults aged 18 years and over having a college degree, Wright County has lower educational attainment than the state, where 42 percent of adults have an associate, bachelor’s, or advanced degree. However, 12.7 percent of adults in Wright County have an associate degree, which outpaces the state (10.4%). Another 26.5 percent have some college experience, but no degree, compared to 24.2 percent statewide.

Similarly, residents in the city of Buffalo also had a higher percentage of adults with an associate’s degree and with some college experience, but a slightly lower percentage of people with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Younger residents were pursuing higher education in higher numbers than older generations, though overall, about two-thirds of residents had some college, experience or a college degree, which was right in line with the state as a whole (see Table 4).

Age Group	Wright Co.		Minnesota
	Number	Percent	Percent
18 to 24 years	9,274	10.0%	12.2%
Less than high school	1,418	15.3%	12.4%
High school graduate (incl. equiv.)	2,782	30.0%	26.6%
Some college, no degree	3,436	37.0%	41.9%
Associate's degree	647	7.0%	6.6%
Bachelor's degree	967	10.4%	12.0%
Advanced degree	24	0.3%	0.5%
25 to 44 years	35,375	38.3%	34.0%
Less than high school	1,275	3.6%	6.7%
High school graduate (incl. equiv.)	7,565	21.4%	18.9%
Some college, no degree	9,395	26.6%	21.3%
Associate's degree	6,162	17.4%	13.3%
Bachelor's degree	8,556	24.2%	27.8%
Advanced degree	2,422	6.8%	12.0%
45 to 64 years	33,298	36.0%	35.2%
Less than high school	1,636	4.9%	5.7%
High school graduate (incl. equiv.)	10,200	30.6%	26.3%
Some college, no degree	8,788	26.4%	23.1%
Associate's degree	4,280	12.9%	11.6%
Bachelor's degree	6,142	18.4%	21.8%
Advanced degree	2,252	6.8%	11.5%
65 years & over	14,520	15.7%	18.7%
Less than high school	1,888	13.0%	11.8%
High school graduate (incl. equiv.)	6,178	42.5%	36.8%
Some college, no degree	2,869	19.8%	20.0%
Associate's degree	694	4.8%	5.5%
Bachelor's degree	1,817	12.5%	15.7%
Advanced degree	1,074	7.4%	10.3%

Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

COMMUTE SHED AND LABOR SHED

According to commuting data from the [U.S. Census Bureau](#), the city of Buffalo is a net exporter of labor, having more available workers than jobs. In sum, 2,042 workers both lived and worked in the city, while another 5,465 workers drove into the city for work, compared to 6,592 who live in the city but drove to surrounding cities or counties for work (see Table 5 and Figure 8).

Table 5. City of Buffalo Inflow/Outflow Job Counts (All Jobs), 2015	2015	
	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	7,507	100.0%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	5,465	72.8%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	2,042	27.2%
<hr/>		
Living in the Selection Area	8,634	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	6,592	76.3%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	2,042	23.7%

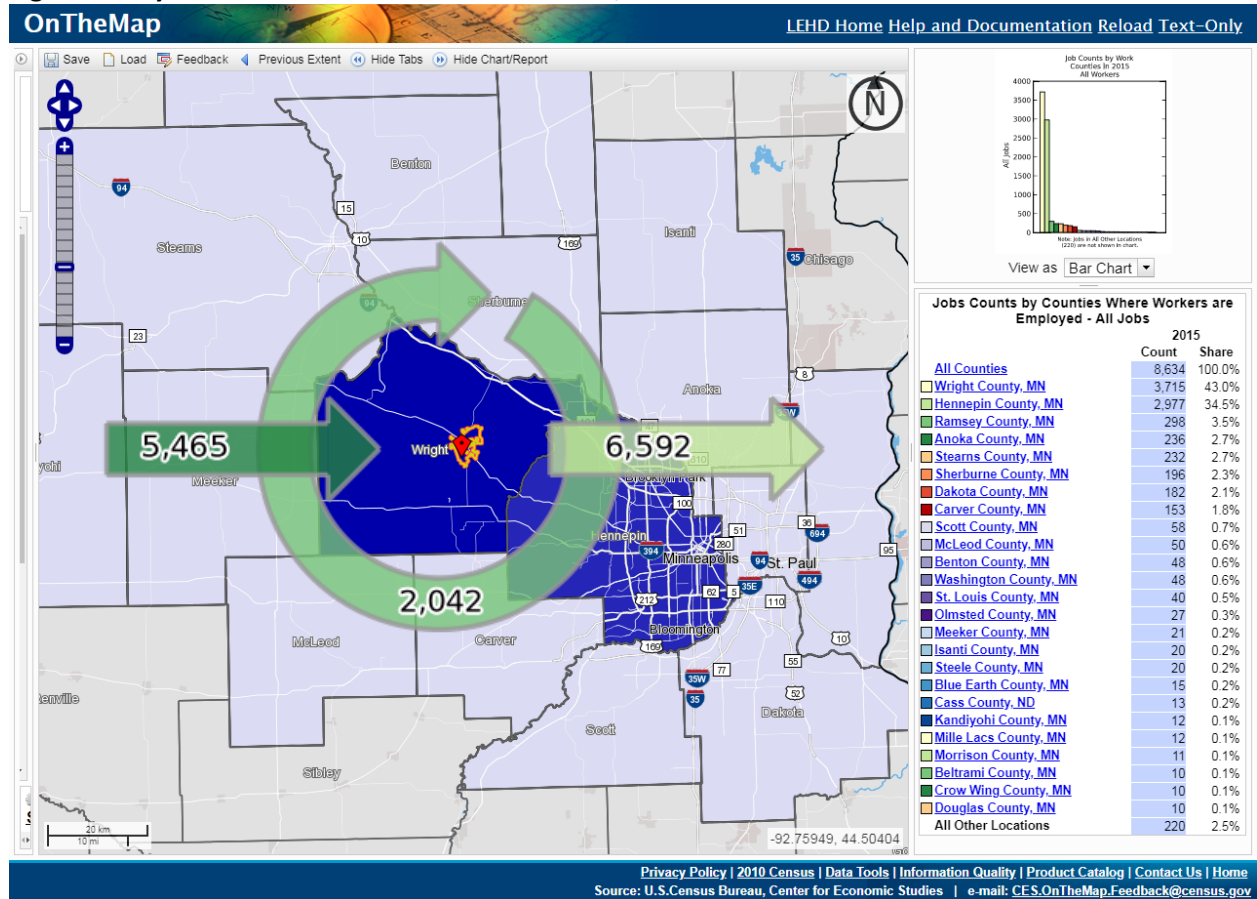
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap

Wright County is also a net labor exporter, with way more out-commuters than in-commuters. In 2015, about 21,800 people both lived and worked in Wright County, while just under 47,000 residents drove outside the county for work, primarily into the Twin Cities metro area, as well as Stearns and Sherburne County. The county also drew just over 19,250 workers from other counties, though it had a new outflow with most surrounding counties (see Table 5, Table 6, and Figure 6).

Table 6. City of Buffalo Commute Data	Count	Share
Counties outside the city that send the most workers into the city	Wright Co. MN	43.0%
Counties outside the city that the most workers from inside the city travel to	Hennepin Co. MN	34.5%
	Sherburne Co. MN	3.5%
	Ramsey Co. MN	2.7%
	Anoka Co. MN	2.7%
	Stearns Co. MN	2.3%
	Anoka Co. MN	2.1%
	Stearns Co. MN	1.8%
	Dakota Co. MN	1.8%
	Scott Co. MN	0.7%
	McLeod Co. MN	0.6%
	Benton Co. MN	0.6%
	Washington Co. MN	0.6%
	St. Louis Co. MN	0.5%
	Olmsted Co. MN	0.3%
	Meeker Co. MN	0.2%
	Isanti Co. MN	0.2%
	Steele Co. MN	0.2%
	Blue Earth Co. MN	0.2%
	Cass Co. ND	0.2%
	Kandiyohi Co. MN	0.1%
	Millie Lacs Co. MN	0.1%
	Morrison Co. MN	0.1%
	Beltrami Co. MN	0.1%
	Crow Wing Co. MN	0.1%
	Douglas Co. MN	0.1%
	All Other Locations	2.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap

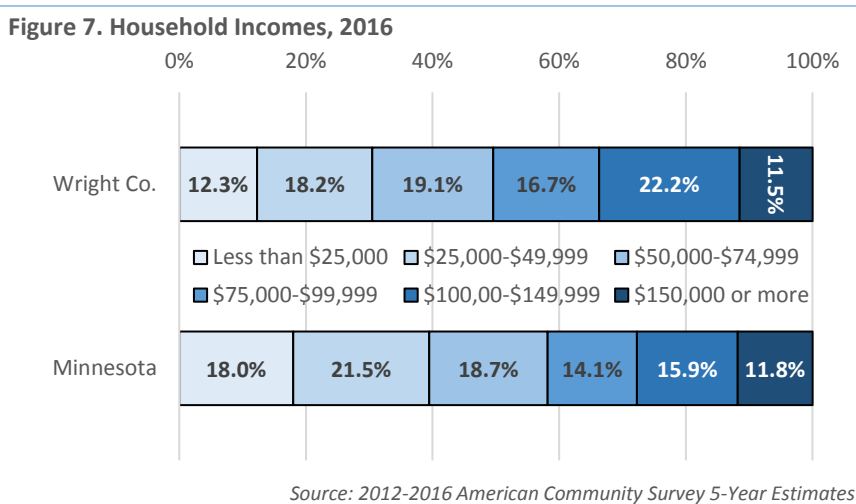
Figure 6. City of Buffalo Labor and Commute Shed, 2015



INCOMES, WAGES AND OCCUPATIONS

HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

Incomes were relatively high in Buffalo and Wright County. The median household income in the city of Buffalo was \$67,000 in 2016, and \$75,705 in Wright County, compared to \$63,217 in the state. More than half (50.4%) of the households in the county had incomes above \$75,000 in 2016, compared to 41.8 percent statewide. In contrast, just 30.5 percent of households earned less than \$50,000 in the county,



compared to 39.5 percent of households statewide (see Figure 7). Median family incomes were even higher, at \$78,648 in Buffalo and \$86,298 in Wright County, in line with the state median family income of \$79,595 in 2016.

COST OF LIVING

According to DEED’s [Cost of Living tool](#), the basic needs budget for an average Minnesota family (which consists of 2 adults and 1 child, with 1 full-time and 1 part-time worker) was \$55,200 in 2017. The cost of living for a similar family in Wright County was \$58,754. The highest monthly costs were for transportation, food, and housing; with the county’s housing, health care, taxes, transportation, and other costs significantly above the rest of the state (see Table 7).

In order to meet the basic cost of living for the region, the workers in the family scenario described would need to earn \$18.83 per hour over the course of 60 hours per work week.

Table 7. Family Yearly Cost, Worker Hourly Wage, and Family Monthly Costs, 2017

	Family Yearly Cost of Living	Hourly Wage Required	Monthly Costs						
			Child Care	Food	Health Care	Housing	Transportation	Other	Taxes
Wright Co.	\$58,754	\$18.83	\$372	\$739	\$521	\$1,050	\$930	\$523	\$761
Minnesota	\$55,200	\$17.69	\$468	\$763	\$472	\$936	\$788	\$496	\$677

Source: DEED Cost of Living tool

DEED’s Cost of Living tool provides different estimates for household compositions including single people, partnered couples, and up to 4 children. For a single person living alone and working full-time, the estimated yearly cost in Wright County would be \$33,310, which would require an hourly wage of \$16.01 to meet the basic needs standard of living.

WAGES AND OCCUPATIONS

According to DEED's [Occupational Employment Statistics](#) program, the median hourly wage for all occupations in Region 7W – which includes Wright, Sherburne, Stearns, and Benton Counties – was \$17.48 in the first quarter of 2017, which was the fifth highest wage level of the 13 EDRs in the state. However, Region 7W's median wage was \$2.14 below the state's median hourly wage, equaling 89 percent of the statewide wage rate, and about \$4.07 below the median hourly wage in the 7-County Twin Cities metro area, which would amount to nearly \$8,500 per year for a full-time worker. Region 7W had higher wages than surrounding regions like Region 5 at \$15.70, Region 6E at \$16.07, but lower wages than the Twin Cities at \$20.79 (see Table 8).

	Median Hourly Wage	Estimated Regional Employment
Region 1 - Northwest	\$17.59	38,070
Region 2 - Headwaters	\$16.80	30,860
Region 3 - Northeast	\$17.25	141,910
Region 4 - West Central	\$16.94	85,410
Region 5 - North Central	\$15.70	61,170
Region 6E - Southwest Central	\$17.07	47,410
Region 6W - Upper MN Valley	\$15.93	16,600
Region 7E - East Central	\$17.78	48,990
Region 7W - Central	\$17.48	184,510
Region 8 - Southwest	\$16.17	50,360
Region 9 - South Central	\$16.99	114,470
Region 10 - Southeast	\$18.53	259,060
Region 11 - 7-County Twin Cities	\$21.55	1,751,580
State of Minnesota	\$19.62	2,810,400

Source: DEED Occupational Employment Statistics, 2017

About 12.1 percent of the jobs in Region 7W were production occupations, which was much more concentrated than in the state as a whole. Region 7W also had a higher share of workers in education, training, and library; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; and sales and related occupations (see Table 9).

	Region 7W				State of Minnesota		
	Median Hourly Wage	Estimated Regional Employment	Share of Total Employment	Location Quotient	Median Hourly Wage	Estimated Regional Employment	Share of Total Employment
Total, All Occupations	\$17.48	184,510	100.0%	1.0	\$19.62	2,810,400	100.0%
Office & Administrative Support	\$17.16	27,740	15.0%	1.0	\$18.26	404,120	14.4%
Production	\$17.61	22,280	12.1%	1.5	\$17.46	220,570	7.8%
Sales & Related	\$12.39	20,720	11.2%	1.1	\$13.48	275,740	9.8%
Transportation & Material Moving	\$16.42	15,050	8.2%	1.3	\$17.06	178,270	6.3%
Education, Training & Library	\$22.30	15,000	8.1%	1.4	\$23.33	164,560	5.9%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	\$33.51	11,030	6.0%	1.0	\$32.85	174,230	6.2%
Food Preparation & Serving Related	\$9.95	9,120	4.9%	0.6	\$10.05	236,820	8.4%
Construction & Extraction	\$24.32	8,570	4.6%	1.3	\$26.55	98,730	3.5%
Management	\$40.24	8,500	4.6%	0.8	\$49.20	168,370	6.0%
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	\$21.57	7,640	4.1%	1.2	\$22.41	95,700	3.4%
Personal Care & Service	\$11.86	7,630	4.1%	0.9	\$11.77	129,490	4.6%
Business & Financial Operations	\$28.30	6,620	3.6%	0.6	\$31.83	164,180	5.8%
Building, Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	\$13.71	5,740	3.1%	1.1	\$13.68	83,180	3.0%
Healthcare Support	\$14.88	5,660	3.1%	1.0	\$15.11	84,730	3.0%
Computer & Mathematical	\$32.34	2,980	1.6%	0.5	\$39.75	97,680	3.5%
Community & Social Service	\$19.94	2,670	1.4%	0.8	\$21.32	53,060	1.9%
Protective Service	\$22.08	2,250	1.2%	0.8	\$19.80	42,740	1.5%
Architecture & Engineering	\$30.94	2,120	1.1%	0.6	\$35.96	54,400	1.9%
Arts, Design, Entertainment & Media	\$19.06	1,730	0.9%	0.7	\$22.39	37,290	1.3%
Life, Physical & Social Science	\$28.08	810	0.4%	0.5	\$30.59	24,230	0.9%
Legal	\$30.51	480	0.3%	0.4	\$40.36	18,640	0.7%
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	\$14.39	160	0.1%	0.7	\$15.31	3,680	0.1%

Source: DEED Occupational Employment Statistics, Qtr. 1 2017

The highest paying jobs in the region are found in management, legal, architecture and engineering, computer, business and financial operations, healthcare practitioners, and life, physical, and social science occupations, which all need higher levels of education and experience, including many that require postsecondary training. The pay gaps between the region and state are much bigger in these occupations.

ECONOMY

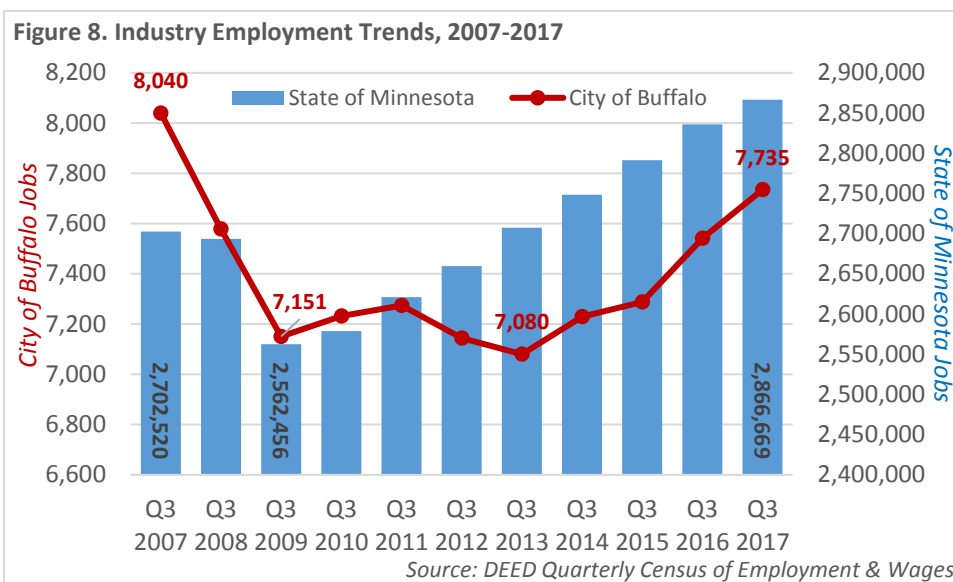
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

After struggling through the recession, the city of Buffalo’s economy is steadily recovering and has now almost regained all the jobs that were lost between 2007 and 2009. The city lost nearly 1,000 jobs between 2007 and the low point in 2013, but has since added 655 jobs, with employers in the city reporting 7,735 jobs in the third quarter of 2017.

Figure 8 shows how the effects of the recession were more severe in

Buffalo, which was still losing jobs through 2013, while the state had regained all of the jobs lost by 2013, and has seen strong growth since the bottom of the recession in 2009 (see Figure 8).

According to DEED’s [Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages \(QCEW\) program](#), the city of Buffalo was home to 517 business establishments providing 7,735 covered jobs through the third quarter of 2017, with a quarterly payroll of just under \$74 million. Average annual wages were \$38,164 in the city, which was about \$15,000 lower than the state’s average annual wage, and also about \$3,000 lower than the rest of Wright County (see Table 10).



Geography	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Quarterly Payroll	Average Annual Wage	Q3 2012-Q3 2017		Q3 2016-Q3 2017	
					Change in Jobs	Percent Change	Change in Jobs	Percent Change
City of Buffalo	517	7,735	\$73,800,020	\$38,164	+591	+8.3%	+193	+2.6%
Wright County	3,127	43,711	\$453,030,514	\$41,457	+6,403	+17.2%	+994	+2.3%
State of Minnesota	170,555	2,866,669	\$38,409,002,345	\$53,594	+207,252	+7.8%	+30,726	+1.1%

Source: [DEED Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages \(QCEW\)](#)

The city of Buffalo gained 193 net new jobs in the past year, a 2.6 percent increase, which was over twice as fast as growth statewide, and slightly faster than the rest of Wright County, which grew 2.3 percent in the past year. With an 8.3 percent gain, Buffalo also outpaced the state’s job growth over the past five years, but lagged Wright County, which expanded 17.2 percent from the third quarter of 2012 to the third quarter of 2017 (see Table 10).

With 2,079 jobs at 63 firms, health care and social assistance is the largest employing industry in the city of Buffalo, accounting for 27 percent of total jobs in the city. That was a significantly higher share than statewide, where about 17 percent of total jobs are in health care. Buffalo has seen considerable growth in the industry, with 263 jobs added since the third quarter of 2006, a 14.5 percent increase. At \$42,800 in 2016, average annual wages were about \$7,400 greater in health care than all industries.

The next largest industry was retail trade, with 1,234 jobs at 65 stores, accounting for 16 percent of total employment. The related accommodation and food services sector provided 676 jobs at 35 establishments, meaning those two industries comprised almost one-quarter of all the jobs in the city. However, average annual wages were low in these industries, with retail trade at \$29,012 and accommodation and food services at \$13,727, which is likely due to a higher level of part-time employment.

As the county seat Buffalo has a higher concentration of jobs in public administration, accounting for 869 jobs at 25 government establishments. The largest subsector was justice, public order, and safety activities (331 jobs), followed by executive, legislative, and other general government support (264 jobs) and administration of human resources programs (235 jobs). Buffalo also had a large and growing educational services sector, which had 728 jobs at 15 institutions.

Other important industries in Buffalo include manufacturing, construction, and other services. Eight of the 16 main industries in the city added jobs since 2012, with notable gains in manufacturing, public administration, accommodation and food services, transportation and warehousing, and arts, entertainment, and recreation. In contrast, the city saw job declines in retail trade, finance and insurance, and administrative support and waste management services, which includes temporary staffing agencies (see Table 11).

Table 11. City of Buffalo Industry Employment Statistics, Qtr. 3 2017								
NAICS Industry Title	Qtr. 3 2017 Data				Q3 2012-Q3 2017		Q3 2016-Q3 2017	
	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Quarterly Payroll	Avg. Annual Wage	Change in Jobs	Percent Change	Change in Jobs	Percent Change
Total, All Industries	517	7,735	\$73,800,020	\$38,164	+591	+8.3%	+193	+2.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	63	2,079	\$22,245,369	\$42,800	N/A	N/A	+24	+1.2%
Retail Trade	65	1,234	\$8,950,356	\$29,012	-26	-2.1%	-21	-1.7%
Public Administration	25	869	\$12,320,560	\$56,711	+63	+7.8%	+9	+1.0%
Educational Services	15	728	\$4,813,576	\$26,448	N/A	N/A	+162	+28.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	35	676	\$2,319,811	\$13,727	+57	+9.2%	+30	+4.6%
Manufacturing	29	407	\$5,196,491	\$51,071	+118	+40.8%	+13	+3.3%
Construction	58	362	\$4,306,856	\$47,590	+22	+6.5%	N/A	N/A
Other Services	51	213	\$1,340,586	\$25,175	-17	-7.4%	-6	-2.7%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	10	182	\$665,713	\$14,631	+45	+32.8%	+4	+2.2%
Admin. Support & Waste Mgt. Svcs.	33	174	\$1,369,100	\$31,474	-5	-2.8%	-7	-3.9%
Professional & Technical Services	50	169	\$1,690,791	\$40,019	N/A	N/A	+2	+1.2%
Transportation & Warehousing	12	148	\$1,110,549	\$30,015	+46	+45.1%	+3	+2.1%
Finance & Insurance	28	123	\$1,501,389	\$48,826	-11	-8.2%	-17	-12.1%
Information	7	114	\$1,475,296	\$51,765	+24	+26.7%	+26	+29.5%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	21	63	\$799,654	\$50,772	0	0.0%	+8	+14.5%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fish & Hunt	4	62	\$427,305	\$27,568	+6	+10.7%	N/A	N/A

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) program