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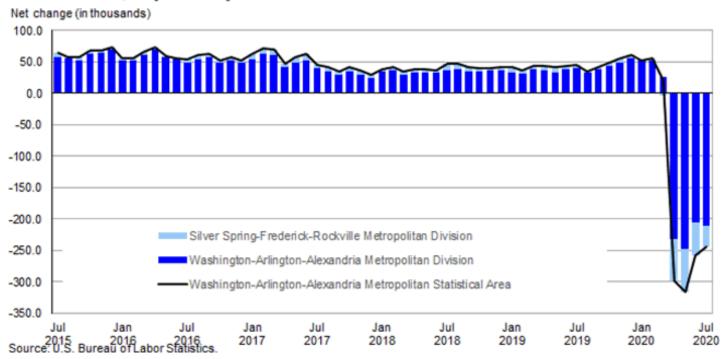
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# Washington Area Employment – July 2020 Area's Rate of Employment Decrease Slower than the Nation's

Total nonfarm employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,127,000 in July 2020, down 244,800, or 7.3 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national job count decreased 7.7 percent. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that in July the Washington area had its fourth consecutive over-the-year employment decrease. (See chart 1 and table 1; Technical Note at end of release contains metropolitan area definitions. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Washington metropolitan area and its divisions, July 2015–July 2020



The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area is made up of two metropolitan divisions¾separately identifiable employment centers within the greater metropolitan area. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, with 82 percent of the area's employment, lost 210,600 jobs over the year. The Silver Spring-Frederick-Rockville, MD Metropolitan Division, which represented the remaining 18 percent of area employment, lost 34,200 jobs since July 2019.

## **Industry employment**

In the greater Washington metropolitan area, leisure and hospitality had the largest employment decrease from July 2019 to July 2020, losing 105,800 jobs. The Washington area's 30.0-percent decrease in leisure and hospitality employment was greater than the 24.2-percent decrease nationally. (See chart 2.) Ninety-four percent of the local job losses in this supersector were in the Washington division.

Education and health services (-37,000) and government (-30,600) had the next largest over-the-year local job losses. The local rate of job loss in education and health services (-8.4 percent) was faster than the 5.1-percent loss for the nation. Government employment decreased 4.4 percent in the Washington area, compared to 4.5 percent nationally.

Percent change ■United States ■Washington 0.0 -1.6-2.7 3.0 -5.0-4.6 -4.9 -5.2 -5.7 -6.6 -6.7 -7.3 -10.08.4 -10.0-10.6 -15.0 -20.0 -25.0 -24.2 -30.0 -30.0 -35.0 Total nonfarm Manufacturing Financial Other services Professional and Trade. Government Education and Leisure and business transportation, and utilities

Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Washington metropolitan area, July 2020

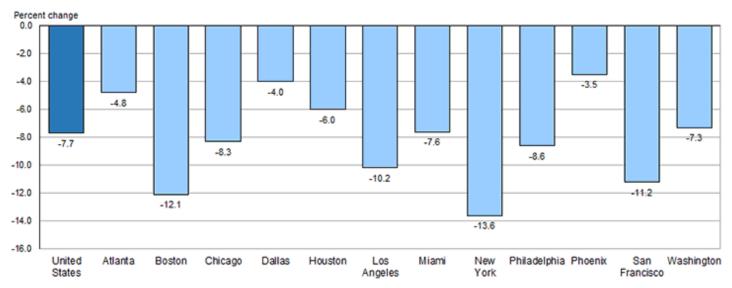
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Over-the-year job losses in the remaining local area supersectors ranged from 26,800 in trade, transportation, and utilities to 2,100 in mining, logging, and construction.

## Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in July 2020. All 12 areas had over-the-year job loss during the period, with the rates of job loss in 6 areas exceeding the national decrease of 7.7 percent. New York-Newark-Jersey City had the fastest rate of job loss (-13.6 percent), followed by Boston-Cambridge-Nashua (-12.1 percent). Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale (-3.5 percent) had the slowest rate of job loss. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, July 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New York lost the largest number of jobs over the year (-1,354,700), followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim (-628,000). The smallest employment loss occurred in Phoenix (-74,000). Annual losses in the remaining nine metropolitan areas ranged from 396,000 in Chicago-Naperville-Elgin to 135,000 in Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell.

Over the year, leisure and hospitality lost the most jobs in all 12 metropolitan areas. New York had the largest loss of jobs for this sector (-439,800), followed by Los Angeles (-242,500). Atlanta and Phoenix had the smallest job losses for the leisure and hospitality sector (-48,300 each). The remaining eight areas had job losses ranging from 138,000 in Chicago to 60,500 in Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land for this industry sector.

Phoenix had over-the-year employment gains in three sectors: trade, transportation, and utilities (5,900); education and health services (4,300); and other services (1,000). Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington added 10,700 jobs in financial activities. No other area had job gains over 1,000.

Metropolitan area employment data for August 2020 are scheduled to be released on Friday, September 18, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

# Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on July 2020 Establishment Survey Data

BLS has continued to review all estimation and methodological procedures for the establishment survey, which included the review of data, estimation processes, the application of the birth-death model, and seasonal adjustment. Business births and deaths cannot be adequately captured by the establishment survey as they occur. Therefore, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program uses a model to account for the relatively stable net employment change generated by business births and deaths. Due to the impact of COVID-19, the relationship between business births and deaths is no longer stable. Typically, reports with zero employment are not included in estimation. For the June final and July preliminary estimates, CES included a portion of these reports in the estimates and made modifications to the birth-death model. In addition for both months, the establishment survey included a portion of the reports that returned to reporting positive employment from reporting zero employment. For more information, see www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbd.htm.

In the establishment survey, workers who are paid by their employer for all or any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month are counted as employed, even if they were not actually at their jobs. Workers who are temporarily or permanently absent from their jobs and are not being paid are not counted as employed, even if they are continuing to receive benefits. The length of the reference period does vary across the respondents in the establishment survey; one-third of businesses have a weekly pay period, slightly over 40 percent a bi-weekly, about 20 percent semi-monthly, and a small amount monthly.

#### **Technical Note**

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor between State employment security agencies and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** CES State and Area employment data are produced using several estimation procedures. Where possible these data are produced using a "weighted link relative" estimation technique in which a ratio of current-month weighted employment to that of the previous-month weighted employment is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are then obtained by multiplying these ratios by the previous month's employment estimates. The weighted link relative technique is utilized for data series where the sample size meets certain statistical criteria.

For some employment series, the sample of establishments is very small or highly variable. In these cases, a model-based approach is used in estimation. These models use the direct sample estimates (described above), combined with forecasts of historical (benchmarked) data to decrease volatility in estimation. Two different models (Fay-Herriot Model and Small Domain Model) are used depending on the industry level being estimated. For more detailed information about each model, refer to the BLS Handbook of Methods.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

**Reliability of the estimates.** The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error for the total private employment series are available for metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions at www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm. Measures of sampling error for more detailed series at the area and division level are available upon request. Measures of sampling error for states down to the supersector level are available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm. Measures of nonsampling error are not available for the areas contained in this release. Information on recent benchmark revisions is available online at www.bls.gov/web/laus/benchmark.pdf.

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the delineations issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on April 10, 2018. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Rappahannock, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties, and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities in Virginia; Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; and Jefferson County in West Virginia.

- The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Rappahannock, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties, and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities in Virginia; Calvert, Charles, and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; and Jefferson County in West Virginia.
- The **Silver Spring-Frederick-Rockville, Md. Metropolitan Division** includes Frederick and Montgomery Counties in Maryland.

### Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in Employment and Earnings, which is available online at <a href="https://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm">www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm</a>. Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the Current Employment Statistics program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at <a href="https://www.bls.gov/sae/">www.bls.gov/sae/</a>.

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

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, Washington metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area	Back data	Jul 2019	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Jul 2019 to Jul 2020	
						Net change	Percent change
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.CVa MdW.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area							
Total nonfarm	W	3,371.8	3,038.1	3,119.2	(p)3,127.0	(p)-244.8	(p)-7.3
Mining, logging, and construction	W	167.9	157.5	162.9	(p)165.8	(p)-2.1	(p)-1.3
Manufacturing	W	57.4	53.8	54.4	(p)54.4	(p)-3.0	(p)-5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	AM.	408.0	363.0	374.6	(p)381.2	(p)-26.8	(p)-6.6
Information	W	77.7	73.6	73.2	(p)73.9	(p)-3.8	(p)-4.9
Financial activities	W	162.5	159.3	158.1	(p)157.7	(p)-4.8	(p)-3.0
Professional and business services	M	789.8	755.3	764.6	(p)768.7	(p)-21.1	(p)-2.7
Education and health services	W	442.7	399.5	408.0	(p)405.7	(p)-37.0	(p)-8.4
Leisure and hospitality	M	352.1	185.5	223.4	(p)246.3	(p)-105.8	(p)-30.0
Other services	W	213.8	196.0	203.5	(p)204.0	(p)-9.8	(p)-4.6
Government	M	699.9	694.6	696.5	(p)669.3	(p)-30.6	(p)-4.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.CVa MdW.Va. Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm	W	2,763.6	2,498.8	2,560.9	(p)2,553.0	(p)-210.6	(p)-7.6
Mining, logging, and construction	W	132.6	125.4	129.3	(p)132.0	(p)-0.6	(p)-0.5
Manufacturing	W	38.2	35.8	35.8	(p)35.7	(p)-2.5	(p)-6.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	W	330.4	295.6	305.4	(p)311.2	(p)-19.2	(p)-5.8
Information	W	66.0	63.8	63.7	(p)64.5	(p)-1.5	(p)-2.3
Financial activities	W	124.7	122.9	120.7	(p)120.4	(p)-4.3	(p)-3.4
Professional and business services	W	654.0	628.4	635.6	(p)638.3	(p)-15.7	(p)-2.4
Education and health services	W	345.9	313.7	318.3	(p)316.1	(p)-29.8	(p)-8.6
Leisure and hospitality	M	292.1	151.8	182.5	(p)192.6	(p)-99.5	(p)-34.1
Other services	W	187.8	177.2	182.8	(p)182.3	(p)-5.5	(p)-2.9
Government	W	591.9	584.2	586.8	(p)559.9	(p)-32.0	(p)-5.4
Silver Spring-Frederick-Rockville, Md. Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm	W	608.2	539.3	558.3	(p)574.0	(p)-34.2	(p)-5.6
Mining, logging, and construction	W	35.3	32.1	33.6	(p)33.8	(p)-1.5	(p)-4.2
Manufacturing	W	19.2	18.0	18.6	(p)18.7	(p)-0.5	(p)-2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	W	77.6	67.4	69.2	(p)70.0	(p)-7.6	(p)-9.8
Information	W	11.7	9.8	9.5	(p)9.4	(p)-2.3	(p)-19.7
Financial activities	W	37.8	36.4	37.4	(p)37.3	(p)-0.5	(p)-1.3
Professional and business services	W	135.8	126.9	129.0	(p)130.4	(p)-5.4	(p)-4.0
Education and health services	M	96.8	85.8	89.7	(p)89.6	(p)-7.2	(p)-7.4
Leisure and hospitality	W	60.0	33.7	40.9	(p)53.7	(p)-6.3	(p)-10.5
Other services	W	26.0	18.8	20.7	(p)21.7	(p)-4.3	(p)-16.5
Government	W	108.0	110.4	109.7	(p)109.4	(p)1.4	(p)1.3

Footnotes

(p) Preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area	Back data	Jul	May	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Jul 2019 to Jul 2020	
		2019	2020			Net change	Percent change
United States							
Total nonfarm	W	150,699	133,432	138,502	(p)139,063	(p)-11,636	(p)-7.7
Mining and logging		746	631	630	(p)630	(p)-116	(p)-15.5
Construction		7,753	7,076	7,365	(p)7,426	(p)-327	(p)-4.2
Manufacturing	W	12,919	11,697	12,139	(p)12,175	(p)-744	(p)-5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	W	27,671	24,765	25,868	(p)26,087	(p)-1,584	(p)-5.7
Information	W	2,883	2,562	2,584	(p)2,585	(p)-298	(p)-10.3
Financial activities	W	8,836	8,564	8,648	(p)8,682	(p)-154	(p)-1.7
Professional and business services	W	21,456	19,396	19,838	(p)20,002	(p)-1,454	(p)-6.8
Education and health services		23,863	22,231	22,556	(p)22,649	(p)-1,214	(p)-5.1
Leisure and hospitality		17,289	10,109	12,437	(p)13,139	(p)-4,150	(p)-24.0
Other services		5,979	4,835	5,246	(p)5,405	(p)-574	(p)-9.6
Government		21,304	21,566	21,191	(p)20,283	(p)-1,021	(p)-4.8
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, Ga.							
Total nonfarm	W	2,838.2	2,600.3	2,687.9	(p)2,703.2	(p)-135.0	(p)-4.8
Mining and logging		1.6	1.6	1.5	(p)1.5	(p)-0.1	(p)-6.3
Construction		130.9	126.3	127.8	(p)127.1	(p)-3.8	(p)-2.9
Manufacturing		172.8	153.1	159.7	(p)161.0	(p)-11.8	(p)-6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities		599.7	575.0	588.0	(p)588.0	(p)-11.7	(p)-2.0
Information		101.2	90.3	91.2	(p)91.6	(p)-9.6	(p)-9.5
Financial activities		179.1	172.5	174.1	(p)172.4	(p)-6.7	(p)-3.7
Professional and business services		548.9	504.1	515.9	(p)516.7	(p)-32.2	(p)-5.7 (p)-5.9
Education and health services		365.2	357.3	362.5	(p)363.9	(p)-32.2 (p)-1.3	(p)-0.4
		311.9	207.3	250.6			(p)-0.4 (p)-15.5
Leisure and hospitality Other services		105.3	88.0	94.4	(p)263.6 (p)96.0	(p)-48.3 (p)-9.3	(p)-13.3 (p)-8.8
Government		321.6	324.8	322.2	(p)321.4	(p)-9.3 (p)-0.2	(p)-0.0 (p)-0.1
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MassN.H.							
(NECTA)							
Total nonfarm	W	2,826.4	2,360.9	2,446.4	(p)2,485.3	(p)-341.1	(p)-12.1
Mining, logging, and construction		127.3	90.4	106.4	(p)110.9	(p)-16.4	(p)-12.9
Manufacturing		189.9	172.6	175.4	(p)176.3	(p)-13.6	(p)-7.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		426.2	341.1	364.0	(p)373.6	(p)-52.6	(p)-12.3
Information		83.9	80.3	79.5	(p)80.4	(p)-3.5	(p)-4.2
Financial activities		190.9	183.3	185.5	(p)186.0	(p)-4.9	(p)-2.6
Professional and business services		525.8	482.0	490.7	(p)494.0	(p)-31.8	(p)-6.0
Education and health services		582.3	527.0	525.0	(p)531.5	(p)-50.8	(p)-8.7
Leisure and hospitality		297.2	120.4	157.6	(p)184.2	(p)-113.0	(p)-38.0
Other services		108.8	65.6	70.9	(p)76.8	(p)-32.0	(p)-29.4
Government		294.1	298.2	291.4	(p)271.6	(p)-22.5	(p)-7.7
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IIIIndWis.							
Total nonfarm	W	4,796.4	4,203.2	4,344.8	(p)4,400.4	(p)-396.0	(p)-8.3
Mining and logging		1.9	1.8	1.7	(p)1.6	(p)-0.3	(p)-15.8
Construction		190.4	171.0	179.0	(p)181.8	(p)-8.6	(p)-13.5 (p)-4.5
Manufacturing		422.1	389.1	402.4	(p)400.6	(p)-3.5	(p)-5.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities		949.5	860.4	893.2	(p)898.7	(p)-21.3 (p)-50.8	(p)-5.1 (p)-5.4
Information		78.5	75.6	75.7	(p)75.4		(p)-3.4 (p)-3.9
Financial activities		322.9	308.8	311.2		(p)-3.1 (p)-9.9	
Professional and business services		848.0	762.9	778.7	(p)313.0 (p)789.2	(p)-9.9 (p)-58.8	(p)-3.1
					(p)789.2	(p)-58.8	(p)-6.9
Education and health services  Leisure and hospitality		725.1 517.8	681.6 272.5	690.3 329.1	(p)692.1 (p)379.8	(p)-33.0 (p)-138.0	(p)-4.6 (p)-26.7

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands) - Continued

Area	Back data	Jul 2019	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Jul 2019 to Jul 2020	
						Net change	Percent change
Other services		201.6	162.8	179.5	(p)180.2	(p)-21.4	(p)-10.6
Government	W	538.6	516.7	504.0	(p)488.0	(p)-50.6	(p)-9.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas							
Total nonfarm		3,780.6	3,542.7	3,642.0	(p)3,629.1	(p)-151.5	(p)-4.0
Mining, logging, and construction		230.0	223.9	229.8	(p)230.0	(p)0.0	0.0(q)
Manufacturing		290.8	278.4	280.0	(p)280.2	(p)-10.6	(p)-3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities		792.5	764.4	782.8	(p)779.8	(p)-12.7	(p)-1.6
Information		82.1	80.0	80.1	(p)79.3	(p)-2.8	(p)-3.4
Financial activities		320.8	324.5	328.5	(p)331.5	(p)10.7	(p)3.3
Professional and business services		645.6	608.8	626.4	(p)631.6	(p)-14.0	(p)-2.2
Education and health services		459.9	426.7	431.4	(p)427.6	(p)-32.3	(p)-7.0
Leisure and hospitality		403.6	284.6	334.0	(p)328.6	(p)-75.0	(p)-18.6
Other services		130.2	115.4	121.2	(p)118.8	(p)-11.4	8.8-(q)
Government	W	425.1	436.0	427.8	(p)421.7	(p)-3.4	8.0-(q)
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, Texas							
Total nonfarm	W	3,146.6	2,931.9	2,980.4	(p)2,958.2	(p)-188.4	(p)-6.0
Mining and logging		79.9	61.9	61.5	(p)60.6	(p)-19.3	(p)-24.2
Construction		236.4	220.2	218.7	(p)217.3	(p)-19.1	(p)-8.1
Manufacturing		237.9	222.4	219.7	(p)216.1	(p)-21.8	(p)-9.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		626.0	600.5	607.6	(p)604.9	(p)-21.1	(p)-3.4
Information		32.9	29.5	29.6	(p)29.4	(p)-3.5	(p)-10.6
Financial activities		167.6	163.3	164.5	(p)164.8	(p)-2.8	(p)-1.7
Professional and business services		509.4	486.5	500.8	(p)506.2	(p)-3.2	(p)-0.6
Education and health services		401.1	389.7	395.7	(p)397.4	(p)-3.7	(p)-0.9
Leisure and hospitality	W	340.1	256.8	285.0	(p)279.6	(p)-60.5	(p)-17.8
Other services		116.2	92.1	98.7	(p)100.8	(p)-15.4	(p)-13.3
Government	M	399.1	409.0	398.6	(p)381.1	(p)-18.0	(p)-4.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, Calif.							
Total nonfarm		6,186.0	5,366.8	5,579.3	(p)5,558.0	(p)-628.0	(p)-10.2
Mining and logging		2.5	2.3	2.3	(p)2.3	(p)-0.2	(p)-8.0
Construction		259.9	244.5	251.4	(p)249.1	(p)-10.8	(p)-4.2
Manufacturing		500.3	443.6	457.1	(p)458.5	(p)-41.8	(p)-8.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities		1,105.9	969.5	1,010.4	(p)1,025.5	(p)-80.4	(p)-7.3
Information		229.4	196.1	200.2	(p)201.9	(p)-27.5	(p)-12.0
Financial activities		343.1	330.1	331.4	(p)337.3	(p)-5.8	(p)-1.7
Professional and business services		973.0	864.5	888.1	(p)897.2	(p)-75.8	(p)-7.8
Education and health services		1,061.9	994.8	1,014.1	(p)1,013.6	(p)-48.3	(p)-4.5
Leisure and hospitality		783.2	436.8	542.1	(p)540.7	(p)-242.5	(p)-31.0
Other services		211.5	149.5	160.2	(p)166.5	(p)-45.0	(p)-21.3
Government	W	715.3	735.1	722.0	(p)665.4	(p)-49.9	(p)-7.0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Fla.							
Total nonfarm		2,678.9	2,427.8	2,493.0	(p)2,476.4	(p)-202.5	(p)-7.6
Mining and logging	W	0.7	0.8	0.8	8.0(q)	(p)0.1	(p)14.3
Construction		142.8	138.7	142.0	(p)139.9	(p)-2.9	(p)-2.0
Manufacturing		91.4	83.2	84.5	(p)85.6	(p)-5.8	(p)-6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities		609.4	556.7	573.8	(p)576.8	(p)-32.6	(p)-5.3
Information		50.5	47.8	48.0	(p)47.0	(p)-3.5	(p)-6.9
Financial activities	W	189.1	187.3	189.2	(p)189.9	(p)0.8	(p)0.4

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands) - Continued

Area	Back data	Jul 2019	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Jul 2019 to Jul 2020	
						Net change	Percent change
Professional and business services	W	451.7	409.7	420.2	(p)420.4	(p)-31.3	(p)-6.9
Education and health services	W	402.0	379.8	381.7	(p)376.1	(p)-25.9	(p)-6.4
Leisure and hospitality	W	326.3	210.8	254.9	(p)241.1	(p)-85.2	(p)-26.
Other services	W	120.5	101.7	108.1	(p)110.6	(p)-9.9	(p)-8.2
Government	W	294.5	311.3	289.8	(p)288.2	(p)-6.3	(p)-2.1
New York-Newark-Jersey City, N.YN.JPa.							
Total nonfarm	W	9,980.6	8,181.0	8,508.1	(p)8,625.9	(p)-1,354.7	(p)-13.
Mining, logging, and construction	W	428.6	308.6	359.2	(p)377.6	(p)-51.0	(p)-11.
Manufacturing	W	361.4	311.5	324.4	(p)325.8	(p)-35.6	(p)-9.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	W	1,722.4	1,379.9	1,461.7	(p)1,522.4	(p)-200.0	(p)-11.0
Information	W	297.9	273.3	277.0	(p)278.6	(p)-19.3	(p)-6.
Financial activities	W	802.2	745.4	746.8	(p)751.4	(p)-50.8	(p)-6.3
Professional and business services	W	1,630.4	1,402.2	1,426.1	(p)1,445.4	(p)-185.0	(p)-11.3
Education and health services	W	2,003.6	1,809.9	1,839.8	(p)1,852.7	(p)-150.9	(p)-7.
Leisure and hospitality	W	1,002.4	373.6	475.4	(p)562.6	(p)-439.8	(p)-43.9
Other services	W	430.5	298.0	322.6	(p)359.3	(p)-71.2	(p)-16.
Government	W	1,301.2	1,278.6	1,275.1	(p)1,150.1	(p)-151.1	(p)-11.0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PaN.J DelMd.							
Total nonfarm	W	2,961.9	2,587.0	2,680.1	(p)2,707.0	(p)-254.9	(p)-8.
Mining, logging, and construction	W	123.9	100.1	106.4	(p)107.6	(p)-16.3	(p)-13.
Manufacturing	W	185.3	172.8	176.8	(p)176.1	(p)-9.2	(p)-5.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	W	525.4	459.7	481.0	(p)486.0	(p)-39.4	(p)-7.
Information	W	50.2	46.5	46.9	(p)47.2	(p)-3.0	(p)-6.
Financial activities	W	219.5	210.6	210.3	(p)212.1	(p)-7.4	(p)-3.
Professional and business services	W	473.7	437.1	446.4	(p)448.3	(p)-25.4	(p)-5.
Education and health services	W	650.4	605.3	618.4	(p)616.8	(p)-33.6	(p)-5.
Leisure and hospitality	W	291.6	135.2	169.2	(p)194.4	(p)-97.2	(p)-33.
Other services	W	124.6	85.3	95.5	(p)108.7	(p)-15.9	(p)-12.
Government	W	317.3	334.4	329.2	(p)309.8	(p)-7.5	(p)-2.4
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Ariz.		0.400.5	0.040.0	0.000 -	( )2 242 5	( ) <del>-</del> 1 0	( ) 0
Total nonfarm	M	2,123.5	2,043.8	2,060.7	(p)2,049.5	(p)-74.0	(p)-3.
Mining and logging	W.	3.6	3.7	3.6	(p)3.6	(p)0.0	(p)0.
Construction	M	136.2	133.6	133.4	(p)132.2	(p)-4.0	(p)-2.
Manufacturing	W.	134.0	127.5	130.5	(p)129.9	(p)-4.1	(p)-3.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	M	403.4	399.8	407.7	(p)409.3	(p)5.9	(p)1.
Information	M	40.6	37.4	37.8	(p)38.1	(p)-2.5	(p)-6.
Financial activities	W.	202.9	201.4	203.4	(p)202.7	(p)-0.2	(p)-0.
Professional and business services	M	368.2	339.5	341.9	(p)342.4	(p)-25.8	(p)-7.
Education and health services	M	327.5	324.9	330.4	(p)331.8	(p)4.3	(p)1.
Leisure and hospitality	W	224.8	167.3	189.4	(p)176.5	(p)-48.3	(p)-21.
Other services	W	70.5	68.2 240.5	71.6 211.0	(p)71.5 (p)211.5	(p)1.0 (p)-0.3	(p)1.4 (p)-0.
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, Calif.					, ,	",	W / -
Total nonfarm	W	2,484.3	2,128.3	2,199.8	(p)2,206.7	(p)-277.6	(p)-11.
Mining and logging	W.	0.3	0.3	0.3	(p)0.3	(p)0.0	(p)0.0
Construction	W	130.6	108.5	115.9	(p)114.9	(p)-15.7	(p)-12.0
Manufacturing	W	144.1	122.7	125.4	(p)114.6	(p)-17.5	(p)-12.
Trade, transportation, and utilities		372.5	317.2	328.5	(p)336.3	(p)-36.2	(p)-9.

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands) - Continued

Area	Back data	Jul 2019	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Jul 2019 to Jul 2020	
						Net change	Percent change
Information	MY	130.5	117.7	119.9	(p)121.3	(p)-9.2	(p)-7.0
Financial activities	W	148.6	144.0	146.2	(p)146.6	(p)-2.0	(p)-1.3
Professional and business services	W	507.6	474.5	480.9	(p)483.2	(p)-24.4	(p)-4.8
Education and health services	W	360.8	329.6	333.7	(p)335.0	(p)-25.8	(p)-7.2
Leisure and hospitality	W	287.9	144.7	181.5	(p)186.6	(p)-101.3	(p)-35.2
Other services	W	90.5	64.5	68.5	(p)71.4	(p)-19.1	(p)-21.1
Government	M	310.9	304.6	299.0	(p)284.5	(p)-26.4	(p)-8.5
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.CVa MdW.Va.							
Total nonfarm	W	3,371.8	3,038.1	3,119.2	(p)3,127.0	(p)-244.8	(p)-7.3
Mining, logging, and construction	W	167.9	157.5	162.9	(p)165.8	(p)-2.1	(p)-1.3
Manufacturing	W	57.4	53.8	54.4	(p)54.4	(p)-3.0	(p)-5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	W	408.0	363.0	374.6	(p)381.2	(p)-26.8	(p)-6.6
Information	W	77.7	73.6	73.2	(p)73.9	(p)-3.8	(p)-4.9
Financial activities	W	162.5	159.3	158.1	(p)157.7	(p)-4.8	(p)-3.0
Professional and business services	W	789.8	755.3	764.6	(p)768.7	(p)-21.1	(p)-2.7
Education and health services	W	442.7	399.5	408.0	(p)405.7	(p)-37.0	(p)-8.4
Leisure and hospitality	W	352.1	185.5	223.4	(p)246.3	(p)-105.8	(p)-30.0
Other services	W	213.8	196.0	203.5	(p)204.0	(p)-9.8	(p)-4.6
Government	W	699.9	694.6	696.5	(p)669.3	(p)-30.6	(p)-4.4

Footnotes

<sup>(</sup>p) Preliminary