



For Release: Thursday, December 03, 2020

20-2199-ATL

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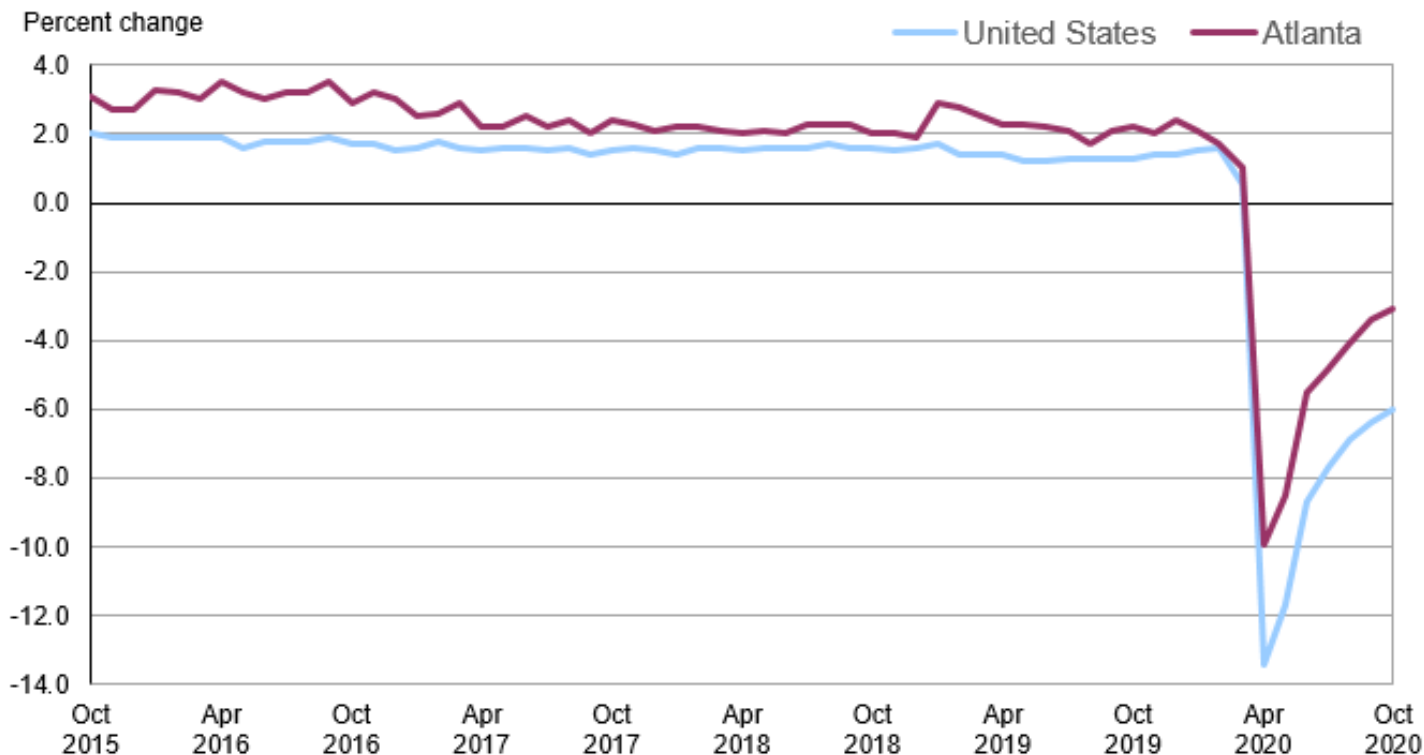
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Atlanta Area Employment – October 2020

Total nonfarm employment for the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,787,900 in October 2020, down 90,600, or 3.1 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national job count declined 6.0 percent. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#).) Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that this was the seventh consecutive month of over-the-year employment declines in the Atlanta area. (The [Technical Note](#) at the end of this 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 percent change in the United States and the Atlanta metropolitan area, October 2015–October 2020

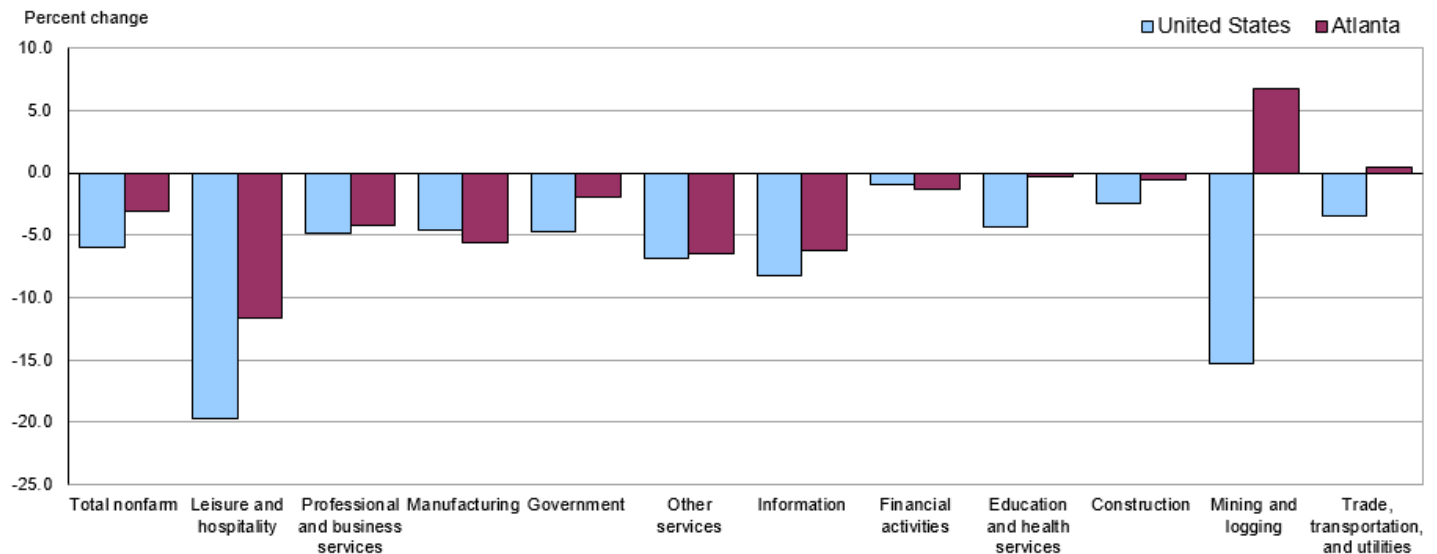


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry employment

Employment in Atlanta's leisure and hospitality supersector declined by 36,500 for the 12 months ending in October, the largest loss of jobs among local major industry sectors. The food services and drinking places subsector accounted for 17,500 of the jobs lost in the industry sector. Atlanta's over-the-year rate of job loss for the leisure and hospitality industry was 11.7 percent; nationwide, the rate of job loss was 19.7 percent. (See [chart 2](#).)

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The professional and business services supersector in the Atlanta area lost 23,300 jobs from October 2019 to October 2020, a 4.2-percent decline. The employment services industry group accounted for 6,900 of the jobs lost in the industry sector. Nationally, employment in professional and business services was down 4.8 percent over the year.

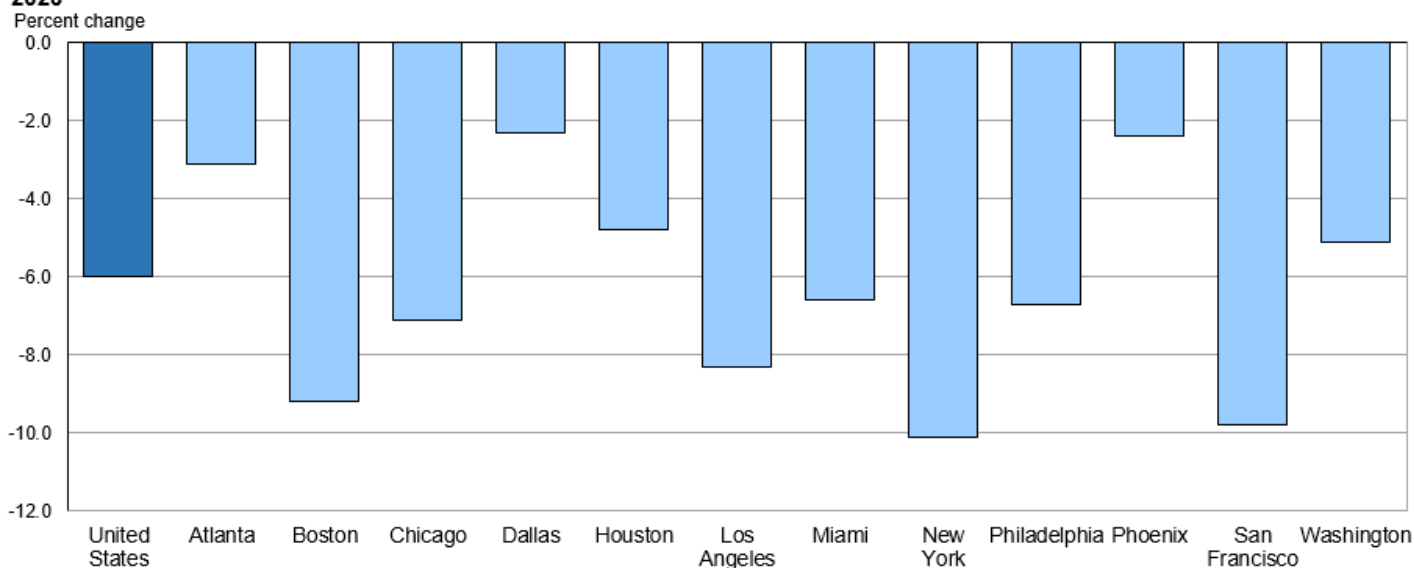
Six other local area supersectors had job losses greater than 1,000 over the past 12 months, ranging from 9,600 in manufacturing to 1,200 in education and health services.

Trade, transportation, and utilities was the only supersector to gain over 1,000 jobs in the local area over the past year, up 2,900, or 0.5 percent. Nationwide, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities was down 3.5 percent the over the past 12 months.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in October 2020. All 12 areas had over-the-year job losses during the period, with the rates of job losses in 7 areas exceeding the national decrease of 6.0 percent. New York-Newark-Jersey City had the fastest rate of job loss (-10.1 percent), followed by San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward (-9.8 percent). Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington (-2.3 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, October 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New York lost the largest number of jobs over the year (-1,017,600), followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim (-520,000). The smallest employment loss occurred in Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale (-52,100). Annual losses in the remaining nine metropolitan areas ranged from 343,300 in Chicago-Naperville-Elgin to 89,800 in Dallas.

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 (-339,300), followed by Los Angeles (-204,600). Atlanta had the smallest job loss for the leisure and hospitality sector (-36,500). The remaining nine areas had job losses in this industry sector ranging from 113,000 in Chicago to 37,600 in Phoenix.

The financial activities supersector added the most jobs in three areas: Dallas, Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, and San Francisco. Trade, transportation, and utilities gained the most jobs in two other areas: Atlanta and Phoenix.

Metropolitan area employment data for November 2020 are scheduled to be released on Friday, December 18, 2020.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on October 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 September final and October 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/empstat/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 2017 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 surveys, administrative data, and modeling 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 nonfarm employment series are available for metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions at www.bls.gov/sae/additional-resources/reliability-of-state-and-area-estimates.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 at the supersector level and for the private service-providing, goods-producing, total private and total nonfarm levels are available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/sae/additional-resources/reliability-of-state-and-area-estimates.htm. Information on recent benchmark revisions is available online at www.bls.gov/sae/publications/benchmark-article/annual-benchmark-article.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 **Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes the counties of Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Haralson, Heard, Henry, Jasper, Lamar, Meriwether, Morgan, Newton, Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Rockdale, Spalding, and Walton in Georgia.

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 www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm. Detailed industry employment data for metropolitan areas from the CES program are available from the State and Area Employment databases at www.bls.gov/sae/data/home.htm.

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, United States and the Atlanta metropolitan area, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Oct 2019	Aug 2020	Sept 2020	Oct 2020(p)	Oct 2019 to Oct 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm.....	152,570	140,700	141,854	143,459	-9,111	-6.0
Mining and logging	743	626	627	629	-114	-15.3
Construction	7,720	7,465	7,424	7,528	-192	-2.5
Manufacturing.....	12,820	12,200	12,208	12,229	-591	-4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27,793	26,397	26,442	26,810	-983	-3.5
Information	2,875	2,600	2,625	2,637	-238	-8.3
Financial activities	8,804	8,704	8,682	8,722	-82	-0.9
Professional and business services	21,676	20,215	20,266	20,627	-1,049	-4.8
Education and health services	24,561	22,839	23,138	23,472	-1,089	-4.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	16,648	13,226	13,207	13,365	-3,283	-19.7
Other services	5,907	5,445	5,444	5,505	-402	-6.8
Government.....	23,023	20,983	21,791	21,935	-1,088	-4.7
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm.....	2,878.5	2,734.6	2,759.3	2,787.9	-90.6	-3.1
Mining and logging	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.1	6.7
Construction	130.7	128.7	131.0	130.1	-0.6	-0.5
Manufacturing.....	172.8	160.3	161.3	163.2	-9.6	-5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	604.6	598.5	602.6	607.5	2.9	0.5
Information	101.6	92.5	94.3	95.3	-6.3	-6.2
Financial activities	179.0	172.7	173.9	176.6	-2.4	-1.3
Professional and business services	555.6	523.0	525.0	532.3	-23.3	-4.2
Education and health services	379.3	370.7	374.0	378.1	-1.2	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	310.8	261.5	266.3	274.3	-36.5	-11.7
Other services	104.5	98.4	98.5	97.7	-6.8	-6.5
Government.....	338.1	326.8	330.9	331.2	-6.9	-2.0

Footnotes

(p) Preliminary

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

Area and Industry	Oct 2019	Aug 2020	Sept 2020	Oct 2020(p)	Oct 2019 to Oct 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm.....	2,878.5	2,734.6	2,759.3	2,787.9	-90.6	-3.1
Mining and logging	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.1	6.7
Construction	130.7	128.7	131.0	130.1	-0.6	-0.5
Manufacturing.....	172.8	160.3	161.3	163.2	-9.6	-5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	604.6	598.5	602.6	607.5	2.9	0.5
Information	101.6	92.5	94.3	95.3	-6.3	-6.2
Financial activities	179.0	172.7	173.9	176.6	-2.4	-1.3
Professional and business services	555.6	523.0	525.0	532.3	-23.3	-4.2
Education and health services	379.3	370.7	374.0	378.1	-1.2	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	310.8	261.5	266.3	274.3	-36.5	-11.7
Other services	104.5	98.4	98.5	97.7	-6.8	-6.5
Government.....	338.1	326.8	330.9	331.2	-6.9	-2.0
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm.....	2,837.1	2,524.0	2,551.1	2,576.1	-261.0	-9.2
Mining, logging, and construction.....	127.4	111.2	111.4	112.8	-14.6	-11.5
Manufacturing.....	187.9	176.2	176.3	176.8	-11.1	-5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	426.0	383.8	381.6	390.7	-35.3	-8.3
Information	81.9	80.9	80.4	79.7	-2.2	-2.7
Financial activities	186.3	185.5	185.4	185.6	-0.7	-0.4
Professional and business services	523.4	499.5	497.8	505.0	-18.4	-3.5
Education and health services	600.4	539.1	549.6	555.9	-44.5	-7.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	281.7	191.0	182.5	180.9	-100.8	-35.8
Other services	103.7	79.5	80.0	80.8	-22.9	-22.1
Government.....	318.4	277.3	306.1	307.9	-10.5	-3.3
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm.....	4,808.4	4,432.4	4,438.1	4,465.1	-343.3	-7.1
Mining and logging	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	-0.3	-15.8
Construction	190.3	181.4	178.5	182.1	-8.2	-4.3
Manufacturing.....	416.4	400.8	398.5	398.9	-17.5	-4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	951.6	906.1	907.8	917.7	-33.9	-3.6
Information	79.5	75.3	75.7	75.0	-4.5	-5.7
Financial activities	320.4	311.2	309.7	311.6	-8.8	-2.7
Professional and business services	851.7	792.2	785.8	796.8	-54.9	-6.4
Education and health services	750.2	698.1	706.1	713.1	-37.1	-4.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	494.5	386.4	381.0	381.5	-113.0	-22.9
Other services	198.3	181.6	181.3	181.0	-17.3	-8.7
Government.....	553.6	497.6	512.0	505.8	-47.8	-8.6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm.....	3,825.0	3,658.7	3,673.3	3,735.2	-89.8	-2.3
Mining, logging, and construction.....	232.9	228.9	229.0	234.7	1.8	0.8
Manufacturing.....	285.8	278.9	280.0	281.4	-4.4	-1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	804.9	787.7	789.2	806.5	1.6	0.2
Information	82.3	79.3	79.5	80.2	-2.1	-2.6
Financial activities	321.5	332.0	331.2	334.2	12.7	4.0
Professional and business services	647.0	646.2	645.2	654.9	7.9	1.2
Education and health services	469.5	434.7	434.5	440.2	-29.3	-6.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	399.4	322.2	322.7	332.2	-67.2	-16.8
Other services	129.6	120.9	119.1	121.7	-7.9	-6.1
Government.....	452.1	427.9	442.9	449.2	-2.9	-0.6
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm.....	3,181.9	2,971.9	2,991.6	3,030.3	-151.6	-4.8
Mining and logging	79.7	60.9	62.8	64.1	-15.6	-19.6
Construction	240.0	215.9	215.8	220.2	-19.8	-8.3

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area and Industry	Oct 2019	Aug 2020	Sept 2020	Oct 2020(p)	Oct 2019 to Oct 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing.....	233.6	213.7	214.7	214.5	-19.1	-8.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	630.5	610.2	607.7	615.5	-15.0	-2.4
Information	32.4	28.9	29.1	29.3	-3.1	-9.6
Financial activities	167.8	164.1	162.2	164.4	-3.4	-2.0
Professional and business services	515.3	508.9	508.6	516.1	0.8	0.2
Education and health services	409.6	398.1	396.5	399.1	-10.5	-2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	335.5	280.9	283.9	289.7	-45.8	-13.7
Other services	115.7	104.0	98.9	102.9	-12.8	-11.1
Government.....	421.8	386.3	411.4	414.5	-7.3	-1.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm.....	6,293.1	5,572.8	5,659.9	5,773.1	-520.0	-8.3
Mining and logging	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	-0.2	-8.3
Construction	260.3	252.3	253.6	261.8	1.5	0.6
Manufacturing.....	497.6	454.7	458.2	458.4	-39.2	-7.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,111.2	1,032.9	1,042.4	1,060.9	-50.3	-4.5
Information	245.2	209.2	208.5	213.1	-32.1	-13.1
Financial activities	343.5	335.8	332.6	337.5	-6.0	-1.7
Professional and business services	982.0	895.9	903.3	920.6	-61.4	-6.3
Education and health services	1,091.6	1,017.5	1,027.4	1,043.2	-48.4	-4.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	778.7	526.7	545.3	574.1	-204.6	-26.3
Other services	213.1	162.3	164.5	169.0	-44.1	-20.7
Government.....	767.5	683.3	721.9	732.3	-35.2	-4.6
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm.....	2,729.5	2,493.8	2,517.9	2,550.5	-179.0	-6.6
Mining and logging	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	14.3
Construction	143.5	138.3	137.8	138.9	-4.6	-3.2
Manufacturing.....	91.2	85.7	87.5	89.0	-2.2	-2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	617.9	581.0	581.6	591.4	-26.5	-4.3
Information	50.7	46.9	47.2	47.8	-2.9	-5.7
Financial activities	190.3	189.3	190.2	190.9	0.6	0.3
Professional and business services	452.6	424.4	427.2	431.9	-20.7	-4.6
Education and health services	413.5	380.0	383.8	387.2	-26.3	-6.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	327.4	241.9	248.7	260.5	-66.9	-20.4
Other services	119.8	108.3	108.5	109.0	-10.8	-9.0
Government.....	321.9	297.2	304.6	303.1	-18.8	-5.8
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm.....	10,052.5	8,751.7	8,934.2	9,034.9	-1,017.6	-10.1
Mining, logging, and construction.....	422.8	380.2	382.4	383.5	-39.3	-9.3
Manufacturing.....	357.9	327.9	326.4	328.1	-29.8	-8.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,733.6	1,536.8	1,560.3	1,587.2	-146.4	-8.4
Information	296.7	283.9	283.4	287.0	-9.7	-3.3
Financial activities	789.6	760.0	756.9	753.0	-36.6	-4.6
Professional and business services	1,632.3	1,450.2	1,453.5	1,475.8	-156.5	-9.6
Education and health services	2,095.3	1,853.6	1,891.3	1,939.1	-156.2	-7.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	943.9	586.6	598.0	604.6	-339.3	-35.9
Other services	431.1	367.1	370.3	372.4	-58.7	-13.6
Government.....	1,349.3	1,205.4	1,311.7	1,304.2	-45.1	-3.3
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm.....	3,005.2	2,729.6	2,765.7	2,804.6	-200.6	-6.7
Mining, logging, and construction.....	124.3	109.2	108.2	109.3	-15.0	-12.1
Manufacturing.....	182.8	175.6	174.6	174.4	-8.4	-4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	530.6	493.4	498.5	504.7	-25.9	-4.9
Information	49.6	46.9	46.4	46.7	-2.9	-5.8

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area and Industry	Oct 2019	Aug 2020	Sept 2020	Oct 2020(p)	Oct 2019 to Oct 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Financial activities	218.5	211.7	210.9	211.2	-7.3	-3.3
Professional and business services	475.2	448.0	444.2	452.7	-22.5	-4.7
Education and health services	678.2	625.0	643.4	656.9	-21.3	-3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	278.0	196.1	197.8	204.7	-73.3	-26.4
Other services	122.8	107.9	107.3	108.1	-14.7	-12.0
Government.....	345.2	315.8	334.4	335.9	-9.3	-2.7
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm.....	2,216.9	2,099.6	2,130.1	2,164.8	-52.1	-2.4
Mining and logging	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	-0.3	-8.3
Construction	136.5	132.7	134.6	136.6	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing.....	134.5	130.3	130.9	131.2	-3.3	-2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	413.0	413.2	417.5	422.4	9.4	2.3
Information	40.9	38.4	38.1	38.1	-2.8	-6.8
Financial activities	206.4	204.3	205.0	206.9	0.5	0.2
Professional and business services	375.7	345.5	350.3	362.5	-13.2	-3.5
Education and health services	345.8	337.0	339.5	344.7	-1.1	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	234.7	180.9	189.9	197.1	-37.6	-16.0
Other services	71.8	71.7	72.1	73.0	1.2	1.7
Government.....	254.0	242.1	248.9	249.0	-5.0	-2.0
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm.....	2,502.2	2,214.0	2,224.9	2,255.9	-246.3	-9.8
Mining and logging	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	130.1	115.4	117.1	118.1	-12.0	-9.2
Manufacturing.....	143.3	127.0	127.4	127.4	-15.9	-11.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	373.3	338.0	340.1	340.9	-32.4	-8.7
Information	130.4	120.9	119.4	118.6	-11.8	-9.0
Financial activities	148.0	147.8	148.4	150.0	2.0	1.4
Professional and business services	509.5	485.5	482.4	490.1	-19.4	-3.8
Education and health services	367.6	335.7	338.8	343.0	-24.6	-6.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	286.5	187.2	190.0	200.1	-86.4	-30.2
Other services	88.3	69.6	70.3	72.3	-16.0	-18.1
Government.....	324.9	286.6	290.7	295.1	-29.8	-9.2
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm.....	3,377.2	3,142.6	3,172.0	3,203.5	-173.7	-5.1
Mining, logging, and construction.....	166.6	166.7	165.9	167.3	0.7	0.4
Manufacturing.....	57.4	54.3	54.9	54.6	-2.8	-4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	408.9	383.1	385.6	391.7	-17.2	-4.2
Information	77.6	73.5	73.6	73.8	-3.8	-4.9
Financial activities	162.2	158.3	159.5	159.6	-2.6	-1.6
Professional and business services	787.4	770.1	765.3	772.8	-14.6	-1.9
Education and health services	452.0	407.0	413.4	418.2	-33.8	-7.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	335.5	241.6	249.2	257.7	-77.8	-23.2
Other services	211.5	204.3	204.1	203.3	-8.2	-3.9
Government.....	718.1	683.7	700.5	704.5	-13.6	-1.9

Footnotes

(p) Preliminary