NEWS RELEASE
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

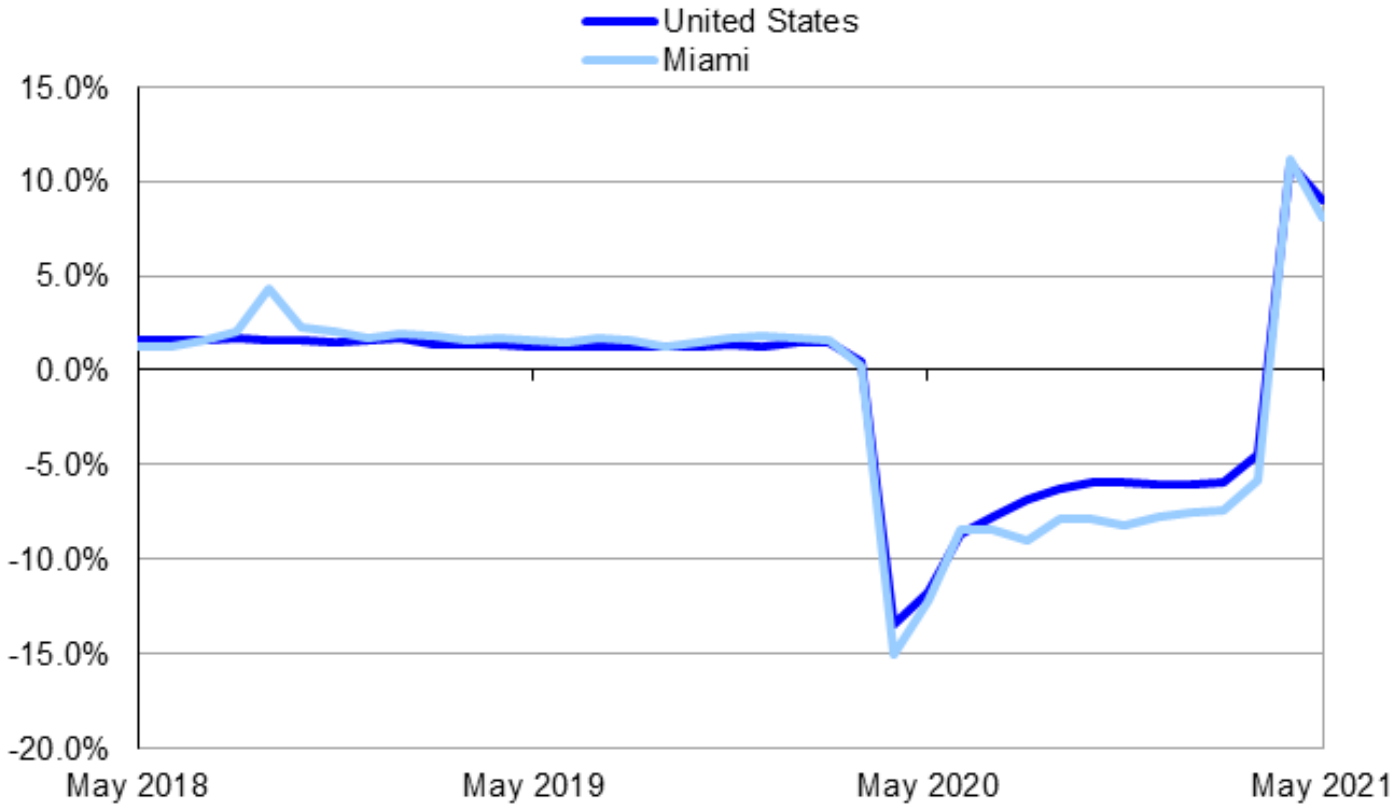
For Release: Thursday, July 01, 2021 **21-1225-ATL**

SOUTHEAST INFORMATION OFFICE: Atlanta, Ga.
Technical information: (404) 893-4222 BLSInfoAtlanta@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/southeast
Media contact: (404) 893-4220

Miami Area Employment — May 2021

Total nonfarm employment for the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area increased by 193,400 over the year in May, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that the local rate of job gain, 8.1 percent, compared to the 9.0-percent national increase. (See chart 1 and table 1.) (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. Over-the-year percent change for total nonfarm employment in the Miami metropolitan area, May 2018–May 2021



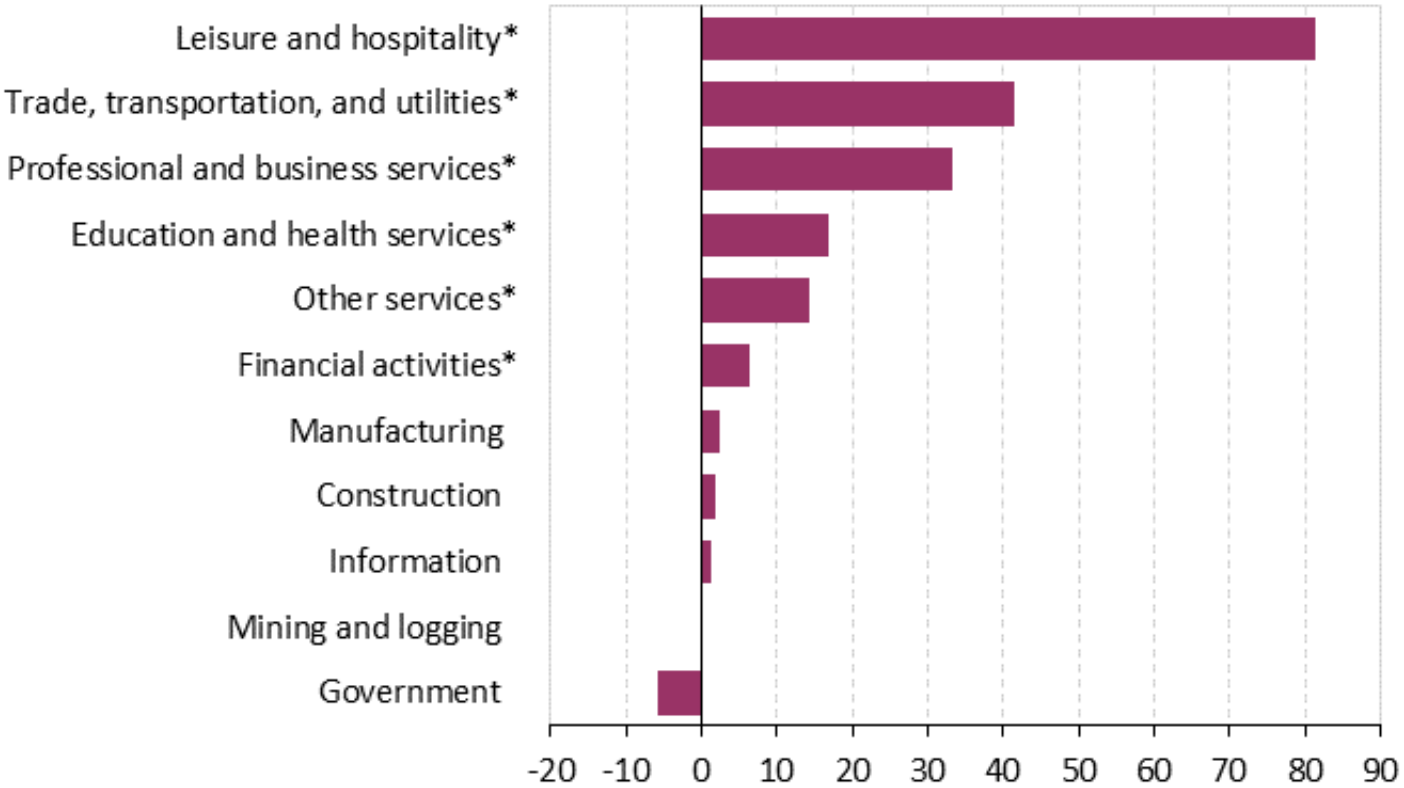
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Miami metropolitan area is made up of three metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. All three divisions had employment increases over the year. The Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall division, with 44 percent of the area's total nonfarm employment, gained 82,100 jobs over the year. The Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach division, which accounted for 32 percent of the area's employment, gained 62,100 jobs since May 2020, and the West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach division, with 24 percent of the area's employment, added 49,200 jobs.

Industry employment

In the greater Miami area, leisure and hospitality had the largest job gain (+81,300), a 40.9-percent increase over the year. (See chart 2.) Within this supersector, the accommodation and food services sector added 71,600 jobs. Nationally, employment in the leisure and hospitality supersector was up 41.7 percent over the year.

Chart 2. Over-the-year net change for industry supersector employment in the Miami metropolitan area, May 2021 (in thousands)



Note: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 90-percent confidence level.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Trade, transportation, and utilities gained 41,400 jobs over the year in the local area. Within this supersector, the retail trade sector accounted for the majority of the jobs gained (+31,800), while the transportation and utilities sector added 7,400 jobs. The 7.7-percent increase in Miami's trade, transportation, and utilities supersector compared to the 8.8-percent gain on a national level.

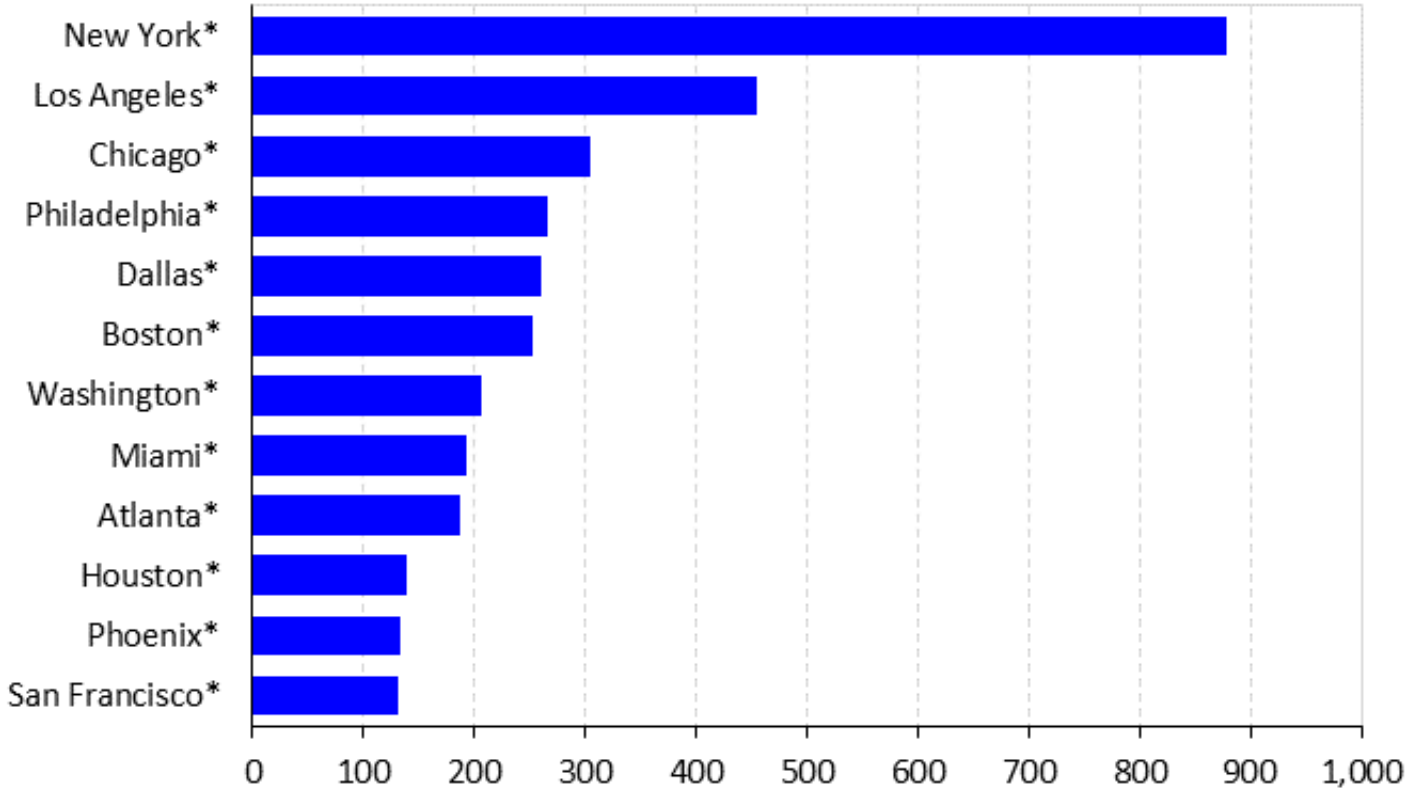
Professional and business services added 33,200 jobs locally. Within this supersector, employment in the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sector was up 15,000.

Three other supersectors had significant over-the-year job gains: education and health services (+16,800), other services (+14,400), and financial activities (+6,400).

Twelve largest metropolitan areas
Miami was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in May 2021. All 12 areas gained jobs over the year. New York-Newark-Jersey City had the largest increase (+878,700). San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward (+131,900) and Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale (+132,900) had the smallest gains among the largest areas. (See table 2 and chart 3.)

New York had a 10.7-percent rate of job gain, followed by Boston-Cambridge-Nashua (10.6 percent) and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington (10.4 percent). The rates of job gains in the remaining nine areas ranged from 8.6 percent in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim to 4.8 percent in Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land.

Chart 3. Over-the-year net change in total nonfarm employment for the 12 largest metropolitan areas, May 2021 (in thousands)



Note: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 90-percent confidence level.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment release for June 2021 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, July 28, 2021, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on May 2021 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 April final and May 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 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 at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/ces-20110307.pdf.

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 also are 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 specific estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

Employment estimates. Changes in metropolitan area nonfarm payroll employment are cited in the analysis of this release only if they have been determined to be statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level. Measures of sampling error for the total nonfarm employment series are available for metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions at www.bls.gov/web/laus/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 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/web/laus/790stderr.htm. Information on recent benchmark revisions is available online at www.bls.gov/web/laus/bmrk_article.htm.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this news release reflect the delineations issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on April 10, 2018.

The Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the counties of Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach in Florida.

- The **Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL** Metropolitan Division includes Broward County in Florida.
- The **Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL** Metropolitan Division includes Miami-Dade County in Florida
- The **West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL** Metropolitan Division includes Palm Beach County in Florida.

Additional information

Employment data from the CES program are available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/sae/.

Information in this release will be made available to individuals with sensory impairments 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 Miami metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	May 2020	Mar 2021	Apr 2021	May 2021(p)	May 2020 to May 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm	133,419	143,315	144,412	145,385	11,966	9.0
Mining and logging	602	610	611	615	13	2.2
Construction	7,070	7,203	7,370	7,484	414	5.9
Manufacturing	11,629	12,267	12,227	12,269	640	5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,830	26,897	26,852	27,009	2,179	8.8
Information	2,585	2,675	2,693	2,716	131	5.1
Financial activities	8,593	8,750	8,770	8,782	189	2.2
Professional and business services	19,238	20,549	20,704	20,766	1,528	7.9
Education and health services	22,153	23,518	23,594	23,567	1,414	6.4
Leisure and hospitality	10,303	13,448	14,020	14,599	4,296	41.7
Other services	4,797	5,504	5,567	5,606	809	16.9
Government	21,619	21,894	22,004	21,972	353	1.6
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	2,389.9	2,573.3	2,575.4	2,583.3	193.4	8.1
Mining and logging	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	137.7	139.9	138.0	139.6	1.9	1.4
Manufacturing	85.0	87.8	87.7	87.5	2.5	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	535.2	578.9	574.7	576.6	41.4	7.7
Information	45.4	46.1	46.3	46.6	1.2	2.6
Financial activities	183.0	188.1	189.2	189.4	6.4	3.5
Professional and business services	414.5	444.3	447.0	447.7	33.2	8.0
Education and health services	384.4	401.2	401.1	401.2	16.8	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	198.7	274.1	277.8	280.0	81.3	40.9
Other services	96.3	108.4	110.2	110.7	14.4	15.0
Government	308.9	303.7	302.6	303.2	-5.7	-1.8
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,061.4	1,139.1	1,140.1	1,143.5	82.1	7.7
Mining and logging	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	52.6	52.2	51.0	51.5	-1.1	-2.1
Manufacturing	39.5	40.8	40.4	40.4	0.9	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	261.3	281.1	278.8	279.6	18.3	7.0
Information	18.1	18.3	18.3	18.4	0.3	1.7
Financial activities	78.8	81.3	81.8	82.4	3.6	4.6
Professional and business services	165.7	182.9	186.9	184.8	19.1	11.5
Education and health services	182.2	187.1	187.6	186.8	4.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	78.8	109.7	110.7	113.2	34.4	43.7
Other services	40.4	45.6	46.4	47.1	6.7	16.6
Government	143.5	139.6	137.7	138.8	-4.7	-3.3
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	758.0	815.6	814.8	820.1	62.1	8.2
Construction	48.5	50.2	49.5	50.4	1.9	3.9
Manufacturing	26.5	27.0	27.2	27.2	0.7	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	170.4	185.2	184.0	184.5	14.1	8.3
Information	18.2	18.4	18.5	18.6	0.4	2.2
Financial activities	61.9	63.1	63.4	63.3	1.4	2.3
Professional and business services	138.6	143.9	141.4	145.1	6.5	4.7
Education and health services	103.7	109.1	108.3	108.8	5.1	4.9
Leisure and hospitality	59.1	83.5	85.6	85.7	26.6	45.0
Other services	27.9	32.1	33.0	32.6	4.7	16.8
Government	103.1	103.0	103.8	103.8	0.7	0.7

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and the Miami metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands) - Continued

Area and Industry	May 2020	Mar 2021	Apr 2021	May 2021(p)	May 2020 to May 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	570.5	618.6	620.5	619.7	49.2	8.6
Construction	36.6	37.5	37.5	37.7	1.1	3.0
Manufacturing	19.0	20.0	20.1	19.9	0.9	4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	103.5	112.6	111.9	112.5	9.0	8.7
Information	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.6	0.5	5.5
Financial activities	42.3	43.7	44.0	43.7	1.4	3.3
Professional and business services	110.2	117.5	118.7	117.8	7.6	6.9
Education and health services	98.5	105.0	105.2	105.6	7.1	7.2
Leisure and hospitality	60.8	80.9	81.5	81.1	20.3	33.4
Other services	28.0	30.7	30.8	31.0	3.0	10.7
Government	62.3	61.1	61.1	60.6	-1.7	-2.7

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	May 2020	Mar 2021	Apr 2021	May 2021(p)	May 2020 to May 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,561.2	2,730.1	2,733.3	2,748.7	187.5	7.3
Mining and logging	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	126.2	130.4	130.8	128.7	2.5	2.0
Manufacturing	157.8	163.1	165.5	168.0	10.2	6.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	550.9	590.2	582.4	582.3	31.4	5.7
Information	89.6	99.7	100.9	101.3	11.7	13.1
Financial activities	175.8	180.4	179.4	178.8	3.0	1.7
Professional and business services	502.5	534.3	537.7	539.9	37.4	7.4
Education and health services	341.1	362.7	365.1	368.5	27.4	8.0
Leisure and hospitality	200.9	247.1	246.7	254.9	54.0	26.9
Other services	86.5	91.6	93.6	96.4	9.9	11.4
Government	328.3	328.9	329.6	328.3	0.0	0.0
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,377.4	2,572.3	2,611.5	2,630.3	252.9	10.6
Mining, logging, and construction	96.9	113.2	117.4	122.1	25.2	26.0
Manufacturing	172.2	177.9	178.2	178.3	6.1	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	342.4	396.2	397.3	399.5	57.1	16.7
Information	78.2	78.7	79.6	79.4	1.2	1.5
Financial activities	178.6	181.6	182.7	183.0	4.4	2.5
Professional and business services	487.2	502.8	514.8	518.0	30.8	6.3
Education and health services	521.0	558.5	560.4	553.9	32.9	6.3
Leisure and hospitality	132.9	178.6	193.2	207.7	74.8	56.3
Other services	68.0	83.6	85.2	85.9	17.9	26.3
Government	300.0	301.2	302.7	302.5	2.5	0.8
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,136.1	4,345.9	4,401.6	4,439.8	303.7	7.3
Mining and logging	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	-0.1	-5.6
Construction	165.3	155.2	168.5	172.7	7.4	4.5
Manufacturing	387.7	392.5	389.9	390.9	3.2	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	840.4	907.7	909.7	916.6	76.2	9.1
Information	72.2	70.3	70.2	70.3	-1.9	-2.6
Financial activities	310.5	313.8	314.7	314.9	4.4	1.4
Professional and business services	750.2	772.0	784.8	788.1	37.9	5.1
Education and health services	668.8	703.8	704.9	704.5	35.7	5.3
Leisure and hospitality	269.0	331.4	352.7	370.7	101.7	37.8
Other services	158.5	176.8	178.6	179.5	21.0	13.2
Government	511.7	520.9	526.0	529.9	18.2	3.6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,499.1	3,728.1	3,736.6	3,759.3	260.2	7.4
Mining, logging, and construction	218.6	218.5	215.2	215.7	-2.9	-1.3
Manufacturing	272.4	281.6	279.8	280.9	8.5	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	758.3	812.5	810.6	813.2	54.9	7.2
Information	76.7	79.2	78.8	79.7	3.0	3.9
Financial activities	320.0	328.2	326.5	328.4	8.4	2.6
Professional and business services	603.0	642.8	647.9	651.3	48.3	8.0
Education and health services	431.2	452.7	450.8	453.5	22.3	5.2
Leisure and hospitality	280.2	341.9	352.9	361.2	81.0	28.9
Other services	100.2	115.5	115.8	119.0	18.8	18.8
Government	438.5	455.2	458.3	456.4	17.9	4.1
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,898.0	3,000.2	3,018.0	3,037.7	139.7	4.8
Mining and logging	67.7	69.5	69.5	69.8	2.1	3.1
Construction	215.5	208.1	207.5	206.9	-8.6	-4.0

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	May 2020	Mar 2021	Apr 2021	May 2021(p)	May 2020 to May 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing	220.2	208.5	207.7	207.0	-13.2	-6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	587.7	624.3	623.1	624.2	36.5	6.2
Information	28.4	28.6	28.5	28.5	0.1	0.4
Financial activities	161.9	163.4	162.5	163.7	1.8	1.1
Professional and business services	474.0	485.3	490.8	493.4	19.4	4.1
Education and health services	384.2	396.7	396.8	402.6	18.4	4.8
Leisure and hospitality	248.7	292.4	305.2	312.7	64.0	25.7
Other services	93.2	107.2	109.6	111.3	18.1	19.4
Government	416.5	416.2	416.8	417.6	1.1	0.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,300.4	5,632.9	5,695.8	5,755.9	455.5	8.6
Mining and logging	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Construction	242.6	248.7	251.1	249.6	7.0	2.9
Manufacturing	446.4	449.7	450.8	455.2	8.8	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	928.8	1,045.8	1,040.1	1,044.5	115.7	12.5
Information	186.8	204.8	204.8	205.2	18.4	9.9
Financial activities	320.8	323.2	323.6	323.7	2.9	0.9
Professional and business services	859.8	903.0	909.7	917.4	57.6	6.7
Education and health services	1,008.3	1,054.6	1,063.7	1,071.4	63.1	6.3
Leisure and hospitality	425.9	536.7	574.7	603.6	177.7	41.7
Other services	149.7	160.4	167.1	168.6	18.9	12.6
Government	729.4	704.1	708.3	714.8	-14.6	-2.0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,389.9	2,573.3	2,575.4	2,583.3	193.4	8.1
Mining and logging	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	137.7	139.9	138.0	139.6	1.9	1.4
Manufacturing	85.0	87.8	87.7	87.5	2.5	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	535.2	578.9	574.7	576.6	41.4	7.7
Information	45.4	46.1	46.3	46.6	1.2	2.6
Financial activities	183.0	188.1	189.2	189.4	6.4	3.5
Professional and business services	414.5	444.3	447.0	447.7	33.2	8.0
Education and health services	384.4	401.2	401.1	401.2	16.8	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	198.7	274.1	277.8	280.0	81.3	40.9
Other services	96.3	108.4	110.2	110.7	14.4	15.0
Government	308.9	303.7	302.6	303.2	-5.7	-1.8
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,216.6	8,922.3	9,003.1	9,095.3	878.7	10.7
Mining, logging, and construction	321.2	354.2	366.9	371.2	50.0	15.6
Manufacturing	302.0	331.0	331.0	333.2	31.2	10.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,339.3	1,538.6	1,538.8	1,557.2	217.9	16.3
Information	278.9	290.1	289.3	294.2	15.3	5.5
Financial activities	751.2	754.2	754.0	753.3	2.1	0.3
Professional and business services	1,404.9	1,471.5	1,490.3	1,497.8	92.9	6.6
Education and health services	1,818.4	1,978.1	1,983.0	1,986.7	168.3	9.3
Leisure and hospitality	426.6	569.9	609.0	656.5	229.9	53.9
Other services	287.0	345.5	348.1	352.5	65.5	22.8
Government	1,287.1	1,289.2	1,292.7	1,292.7	5.6	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,557.0	2,774.6	2,802.1	2,822.9	265.9	10.4
Mining, logging, and construction	107.0	112.1	114.9	117.9	10.9	10.2
Manufacturing	167.1	172.1	173.3	172.8	5.7	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	445.8	506.7	508.1	510.1	64.3	14.4
Information	49.0	49.7	50.6	50.7	1.7	3.5
Financial activities	212.3	213.6	215.2	216.4	4.1	1.9

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	May 2020	Mar 2021	Apr 2021	May 2021(p)	May 2020 to May 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Professional and business services	432.1	453.2	458.2	461.2	29.1	6.7
Education and health services	602.8	641.4	643.3	640.6	37.8	6.3
Leisure and hospitality	133.1	191.7	203.1	218.9	85.8	64.5
Other services	78.9	103.6	105.0	105.3	26.4	33.5
Government	328.9	330.5	330.4	329.0	0.1	0.0
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	2,039.3	2,165.6	2,171.7	2,172.2	132.9	6.5
Mining and logging	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	-0.4	-12.5
Construction	134.3	133.1	133.5	134.5	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	131.5	135.4	135.4	136.0	4.5	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	388.9	429.5	427.9	429.2	40.3	10.4
Information	36.2	37.0	36.6	36.6	0.4	1.1
Financial activities	202.2	202.9	204.1	204.8	2.6	1.3
Professional and business services	349.6	360.3	362.3	364.2	14.6	4.2
Education and health services	324.5	348.0	349.2	348.2	23.7	7.3
Leisure and hospitality	165.4	205.8	209.2	209.9	44.5	26.9
Other services	60.2	67.8	67.1	65.9	5.7	9.5
Government	243.3	243.0	243.6	240.1	-3.2	-1.3
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,148.0	2,248.0	2,264.8	2,279.9	131.9	6.1
Mining and logging	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	113.7	122.9	122.8	126.9	13.2	11.6
Manufacturing	133.7	141.6	140.2	140.9	7.2	5.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	309.3	333.9	333.2	333.0	23.7	7.7
Information	131.8	134.6	135.2	134.7	2.9	2.2
Financial activities	139.3	138.0	138.7	139.6	0.3	0.2
Professional and business services	470.1	486.6	490.1	488.1	18.0	3.8
Education and health services	335.8	358.9	358.5	358.3	22.5	6.7
Leisure and hospitality	145.2	160.3	173.0	187.3	42.1	29.0
Other services	62.2	68.2	68.9	67.6	5.4	8.7
Government	306.6	302.7	303.9	303.2	-3.4	-1.1
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,979.9	3,144.3	3,175.3	3,187.0	207.1	6.9
Mining, logging, and construction	156.7	158.7	159.8	160.7	4.0	2.6
Manufacturing	51.9	55.1	55.3	55.5	3.6	6.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	344.4	386.8	387.7	388.8	44.4	12.9
Information	73.1	72.6	73.8	73.5	0.4	0.5
Financial activities	154.0	151.6	152.8	151.9	-2.1	-1.4
Professional and business services	754.5	765.8	773.0	775.5	21.0	2.8
Education and health services	396.7	429.8	433.0	433.5	36.8	9.3
Leisure and hospitality	170.6	228.7	242.1	247.9	77.3	45.3
Other services	180.1	188.2	188.9	190.1	10.0	5.6
Government	697.9	707.0	708.9	709.6	11.7	1.7

Footnotes
(p) Preliminary