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SOUTHWEST INFORMATION OFFICE: Dallas, Texas

Technical information: (972) 850-4800 BLSInfoDallas@bls.gov [www.bls.gov/regions/southwest](http://www.bls.gov/regions/southwest)

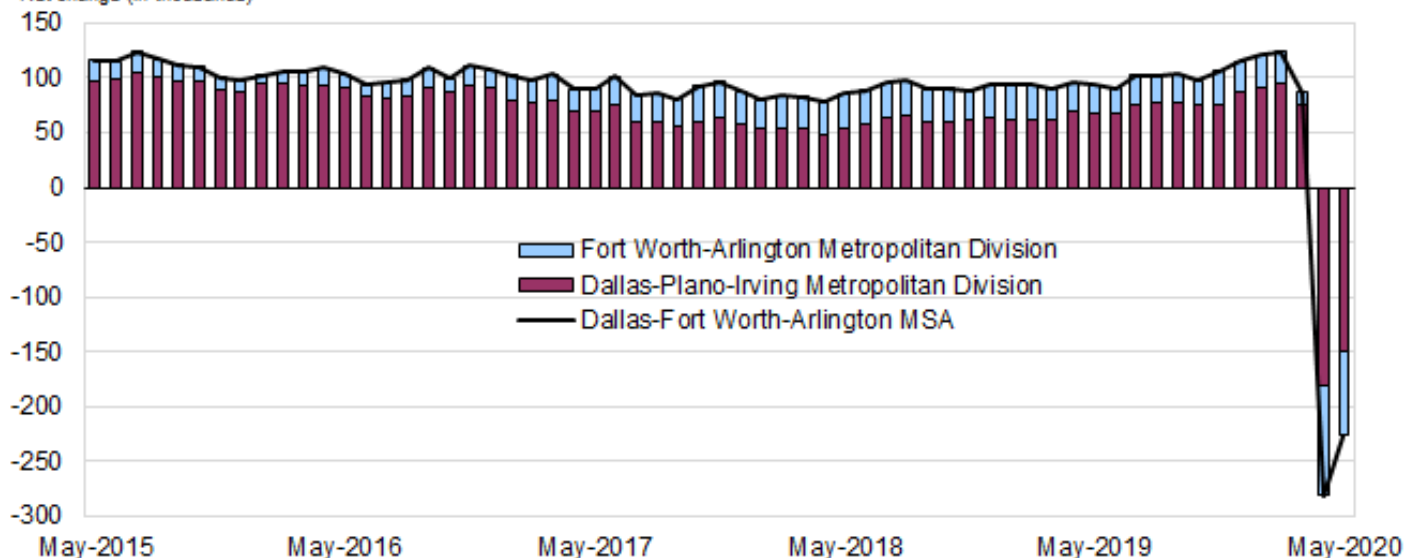
Media contact: (972) 850-4800

### Dallas-Fort Worth Area Employment — May 2020

Total nonfarm employment in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,541,000 in May 2020, down 226,800 from one year earlier, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. From May 2019 to May 2020, local nonfarm employment fell 6.0 percent compared to the national decline of 11.8 percent. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#).) Acting Regional Commissioner Michael Hirniak noted that this was the second consecutive month of over-the-year employment declines in the Dallas area. The rates of job loss in May (-6.0 percent) and April (-7.5 percent) were the largest rates of decline for the series since January 1990 when comparable data were first available. Despite the local losses in May, Dallas had the second-lowest rate of loss among the 12 largest metropolitan areas in the country, as 10 of the 12 areas had greater percentage losses. (The [Technical Note](#) at the end of this release contains the 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 Dallas metropolitan area and its divisions, May 2015–May 2020**

Net change (in thousands)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of two metropolitan divisions – separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division, which accounted for 71 percent of the area’s workforce, lost 150,400 jobs from May 2019, a decrease of 5.6 percent. The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division, which accounted for the remaining 29 percent of the area’s workforce, lost 76,400 jobs during the period, a decline of 7.0 percent.

## Industry employment

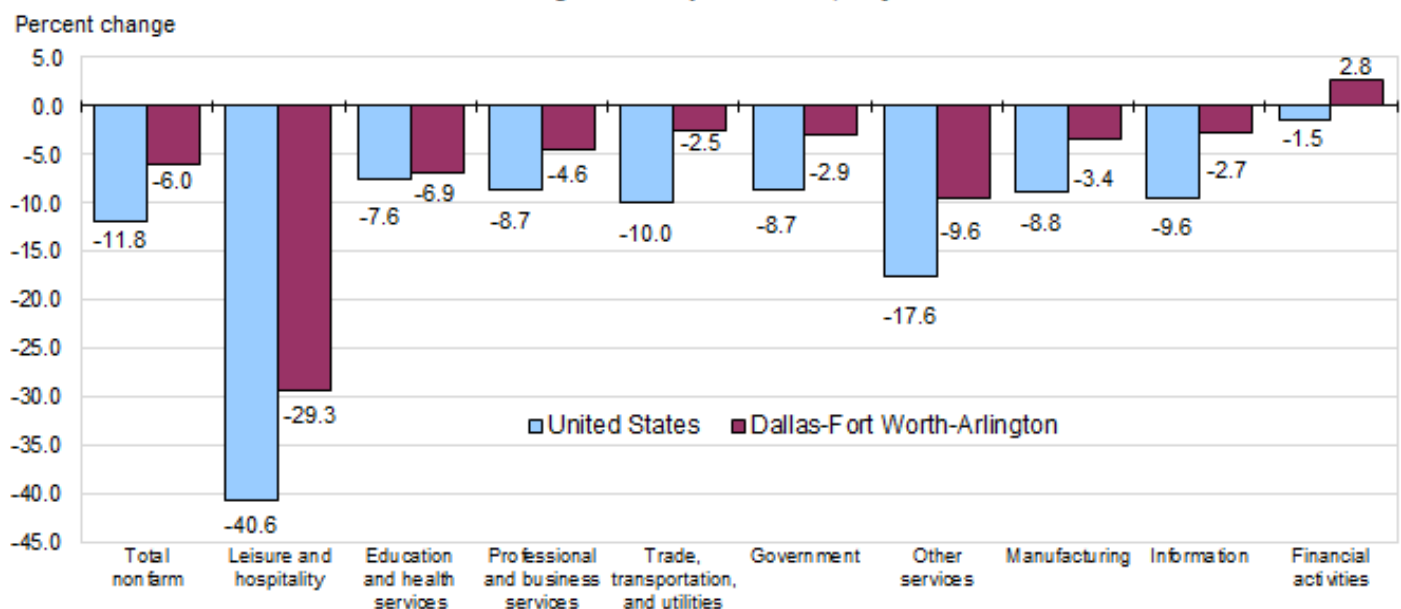
Leisure and hospitality lost 116,800 jobs in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area from May 2019 to May 2020, the largest loss of any local supersector. Within the supersector, food services and drinking places had the largest decline, losing 85,500 jobs over the year. Leisure and hospitality employment registered similar declines in both metropolitan divisions as employment dropped 30.0 percent in Dallas-Plano-Irving and 27.9 percent in Fort Worth-Arlington. The 29.3-percent annual rate of job loss in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington compared to a national plunge of 40.6 percent. (See [table 1](#) and [chart 2](#).)

Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington's second-largest employment loss occurred in the education and health services supersector, which declined by 31,900 jobs from May 2019 to May 2020. The health care and social assistance subsector dropped by 30,200 jobs, as many ambulatory health care services were curtailed beginning in April 2020. The education and health services supersector had a 6.9-percent rate of job loss in Dallas, compared to a 7.6-percent loss nationwide.

Employment in professional and business services fell by 28,900 jobs in the local area from May a year ago. The Dallas-Plano-Irving metropolitan division was responsible for the largest share of the loss, losing 20,800 jobs. There were some annual industry employment gains within professional and business services in Dallas-Plano-Irving, but these were more than offset by a loss of 21,000 jobs in the employment services industry, a 21.7-percent decrease. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington's 4.6-percent annual rate of job loss in this supersector compared to the U.S. loss of 8.7 percent.

Trade, transportation, and utilities, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington's largest supersector, lost 19,500 jobs from May 2019 to May 2020. Locally, employment declined in all three sub-sectors: wholesale trade (-8,000); transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-7,700); and retail trade (-3,800). Despite the overall job loss in retail trade, some retail industries did experience annual job gains including food and beverage stores (+4,100) and building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (+2,400). The 7.0-percent annual rate of job gain for local food and beverage stores was the largest increase for this series since its inception in January 1990. Locally, the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector's rate of job loss was 2.5 percent, compared to a 10.0-percent loss nationally.

**Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area, May 2020**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The government supersector in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington lost 13,000 jobs from May 2019 to May 2020. All of the job losses occurred in state and local government. Over the year, government employment fell 2.9 percent in the local area and 6.0 percent nationwide.

The other services supersector (which includes repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, membership associations, and private households) lost 12,400 jobs in the local area since May 2019. This supersector had the second-largest rate of local job loss, down 9.6 percent; nationally, the decline was 17.6 percent.

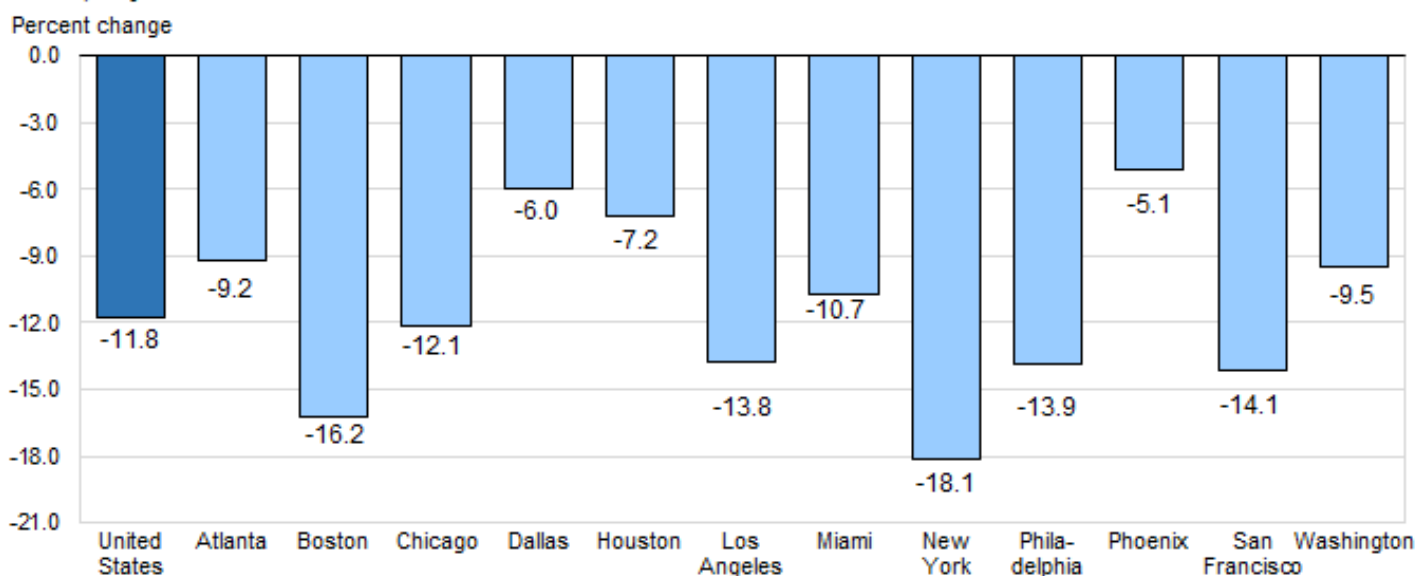
From May 2019 to May 2020, three local sectors experienced job losses of less than 10,000: manufacturing (-9,700), information (-2,200), and mining, logging, and construction (-1,400).

Financial activities was the only local supersector to add jobs from May a year ago, up 9,000. All of this job gain occurred in Dallas-Plano-Irving (+9,200). The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington supersector rate of growth, 2.8 percent, compared to the national decline of 1.5 percent.

### Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in May 2020. All 12 areas had over-the-year job losses during the period, with the rates of job loss in 6 areas exceeding the national decrease of 11.8 percent. New York-Newark-Jersey City had the highest rate of job loss (-18.1 percent), followed by Boston-Cambridge-Nashua (-16.2 percent). Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale had the lowest rate of job loss, down 5.1 percent, followed by Dallas (-6.0 percent). (See [chart 3](#) and [table 2](#).)

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New York lost the largest number of jobs over the year (-1,811,400), followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim (-859,000). The smallest employment loss occurred in Phoenix (-111,000). Annual losses in the remaining nine metropolitan areas ranged from 567,000 in Chicago-Naperville-Elgin to 226,800 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 (-589,100), followed by Los Angeles (-342,700). Phoenix had the smallest job loss for the leisure and hospitality sector (-62,500), followed by Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land (-86,600). The remaining eight areas had job losses of over 100,000 for this industry sector.

Dallas was the only area to have job gains over 1,000 in any supersector from May 2019 to May 2020, with an increase of 9,000 jobs in financial activities.

**Metropolitan area employment data for June 2020 are scheduled to be released on Friday, July 17, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).**

### **Coronavirus (COVID-19) Impact on May 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 April final estimates, CES included a portion of these reports in the estimates and made modifications to the birth-death model. For the May 2020 preliminary estimates, in addition to the inclusion of reported zeros and the modification of the model, 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](http://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 that 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 that 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.** 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](http://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 down to the supersector level are available on the BLS website at [www.bls.gov/sae/additional-resources/reliability-of-state-and-area-estimates.htm](http://www.bls.gov/sae/additional-resources/reliability-of-state-and-area-estimates.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/sae/publications/benchmark-article/annual-benchmark-article.pdf](http://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, dated April 10, 2018. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at [www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm).

The **Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise Counties in Texas.

The **Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division** includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall Counties in Texas.

The **Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division** includes Hood, Johnson, Parker, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise Counties in Texas.

## **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](http://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](http://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 Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area and Industry	May 2019	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020(p)	May 2019 to May 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>United States</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	151,109	150,073	130,411	133,342	-17,767	-11.8
Mining and logging .....	739	696	641	631	-108	-14.6
Construction .....	7,540	7,295	6,486	7,110	-430	-5.7
Manufacturing.....	12,810	12,747	11,427	11,677	-1,133	-8.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	27,554	27,399	24,283	24,790	-2,764	-10.0
Information .....	2,842	2,874	2,613	2,570	-272	-9.6
Financial activities .....	8,707	8,780	8,518	8,573	-134	-1.5
Professional and business services .....	21,239	21,173	19,222	19,384	-1,855	-8.7
Education and health services .....	24,121	24,518	21,985	22,281	-1,840	-7.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	16,788	15,714	8,520	9,978	-6,810	-40.6
Other services .....	5,913	5,813	4,572	4,870	-1,043	-17.6
Government.....	22,856	23,064	22,144	21,478	-1,378	-6.0
<b>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	3,767.8	3,816.6	3,463.4	3,541.0	-226.8	-6.0
Mining, logging, and construction.....	225.4	232.9	222.8	224.0	-1.4	-0.6
Manufacturing.....	287.9	288.1	277.7	278.2	-9.7	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	782.5	798.6	761.8	763.0	-19.5	-2.5
Information .....	81.7	82.5	80.0	79.5	-2.2	-2.7
Financial activities .....	315.9	326.6	322.4	324.9	9.0	2.8
Professional and business services .....	634.6	651.6	597.4	605.7	-28.9	-4.6
Education and health services .....	463.0	467.3	408.2	431.1	-31.9	-6.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	398.6	385.3	238.1	281.8	-116.8	-29.3
Other services .....	128.6	126.9	111.2	116.2	-12.4	-9.6
Government.....	449.6	456.8	443.8	436.6	-13.0	-2.9
<b>Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	2,679.4	2,724.0	2,483.4	2,529.0	-150.4	-5.6
Mining, logging, and construction.....	149.4	156.5	151.6	152.6	3.2	2.1
Manufacturing.....	185.7	186.9	183.1	183.2	-2.5	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	521.7	535.1	510.2	508.8	-12.9	-2.5
Information .....	70.8	71.9	70.5	70.1	-0.7	-1.0
Financial activities .....	247.3	257.4	254.2	256.5	9.2	3.7
Professional and business services .....	514.3	528.7	485.3	493.5	-20.8	-4.0
Education and health services .....	321.9	324.1	283.3	296.1	-25.8	-8.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	273.0	263.4	165.9	191.2	-81.8	-30.0
Other services .....	86.8	85.7	74.8	77.1	-9.7	-11.2
Government.....	308.5	314.3	304.5	299.9	-8.6	-2.8
<b>Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	1,088.4	1,092.6	980.0	1,012.0	-76.4	-7.0
Mining, logging, and construction.....	76.0	76.4	71.2	71.4	-4.6	-6.1
Manufacturing.....	102.2	101.2	94.6	95.0	-7.2	-7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	260.8	263.5	251.6	254.2	-6.6	-2.5
Information .....	10.9	10.6	9.5	9.4	-1.5	-13.8
Financial activities .....	68.6	69.2	68.2	68.4	-0.2	-0.3
Professional and business services .....	120.3	122.9	112.1	112.2	-8.1	-6.7
Education and health services .....	141.1	143.2	124.9	135.0	-6.1	-4.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	125.6	121.9	72.2	90.6	-35.0	-27.9
Other services .....	41.8	41.2	36.4	39.1	-2.7	-6.5
Government.....	141.1	142.5	139.3	136.7	-4.4	-3.1

(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 2019	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020(p)	May 2019 to May 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	2,843.4	2,855.4	2,547.5	2,582.7	-260.7	-9.2
Mining and logging .....	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction .....	130.7	128.9	124.0	125.8	-4.9	-3.7
Manufacturing.....	171.9	170.5	149.8	151.4	-20.5	-11.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	598.2	607.1	575.0	572.0	-26.2	-4.4
Information .....	99.6	101.9	94.0	90.2	-9.4	-9.4
Financial activities .....	176.7	179.0	167.6	173.2	-3.5	-2.0
Professional and business services .....	545.5	543.1	494.4	497.4	-48.1	-8.8
Education and health services .....	368.9	385.6	353.3	353.1	-15.8	-4.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	309.9	293.8	176.7	203.2	-106.7	-34.4
Other services .....	103.8	104.8	81.3	88.7	-15.1	-14.5
Government.....	336.6	339.1	329.9	326.1	-10.5	-3.1
<b>Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	2,820.9	2,758.3	2,319.7	2,364.1	-456.8	-16.2
Mining, logging, and construction.....	123.4	114.0	78.3	92.9	-30.5	-24.7
Manufacturing.....	188.1	185.5	167.5	172.4	-15.7	-8.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	423.6	418.2	339.2	343.9	-79.7	-18.8
Information .....	80.7	82.9	81.9	80.2	-0.5	-0.6
Financial activities .....	185.2	187.2	184.1	183.0	-2.2	-1.2
Professional and business services .....	515.8	509.5	477.6	481.6	-34.2	-6.6
Education and health services .....	593.1	595.0	531.5	533.4	-59.7	-10.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	285.3	248.3	95.5	113.9	-171.4	-60.1
Other services .....	104.3	98.7	60.4	65.4	-38.9	-37.3
Government.....	321.4	319.0	303.7	297.4	-24.0	-7.5
<b>Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	4,781.2	4,661.6	4,127.3	4,204.5	-576.7	-12.1
Mining and logging .....	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	0.2	10.5
Construction .....	185.4	164.2	154.2	171.3	-14.1	-7.6
Manufacturing.....	420.7	412.0	380.9	390.0	-30.7	-7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	943.1	929.5	852.1	860.3	-82.8	-8.8
Information .....	78.2	79.1	76.9	75.4	-2.8	-3.6
Financial activities .....	316.5	316.5	310.5	309.4	-7.1	-2.2
Professional and business services .....	833.9	801.7	749.2	763.0	-70.9	-8.5
Education and health services .....	740.1	751.3	678.1	683.0	-57.1	-7.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	503.6	456.6	238.6	269.8	-233.8	-46.4
Other services .....	201.1	197.9	160.3	163.1	-38.0	-18.9
Government.....	556.7	551.0	524.8	517.1	-39.6	-7.1
<b>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	3,767.8	3,816.6	3,463.4	3,541.0	-226.8	-6.0
Mining, logging, and construction.....	225.4	232.9	222.8	224.0	-1.4	-0.6
Manufacturing.....	287.9	288.1	277.7	278.2	-9.7	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	782.5	798.6	761.8	763.0	-19.5	-2.5
Information .....	81.7	82.5	80.0	79.5	-2.2	-2.7
Financial activities .....	315.9	326.6	322.4	324.9	9.0	2.8
Professional and business services .....	634.6	651.6	597.4	605.7	-28.9	-4.6
Education and health services .....	463.0	467.3	408.2	431.1	-31.9	-6.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	398.6	385.3	238.1	281.8	-116.8	-29.3
Other services .....	128.6	126.9	111.2	116.2	-12.4	-9.6
Government.....	449.6	456.8	443.8	436.6	-13.0	-2.9
<b>Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	3,155.6	3,185.9	2,853.7	2,927.5	-228.1	-7.2
Mining and logging .....	80.8	75.3	66.7	60.3	-20.5	-25.4
Construction .....	236.5	238.1	212.9	221.0	-15.5	-6.6

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 2019	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020(p)	May 2019 to May 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing.....	236.3	230.3	218.7	217.9	-18.4	-7.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	621.8	632.9	587.1	601.1	-20.7	-3.3
Information .....	32.6	32.7	29.6	29.4	-3.2	-9.8
Financial activities .....	165.7	167.3	162.1	164.5	-1.2	-0.7
Professional and business services .....	502.9	512.6	487.9	489.2	-13.7	-2.7
Education and health services .....	404.8	417.4	370.0	394.5	-10.3	-2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	337.1	331.3	210.7	250.5	-86.6	-25.7
Other services .....	117.2	120.4	91.9	91.1	-26.1	-22.3
Government.....	419.9	427.6	416.1	408.0	-11.9	-2.8
<b>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	6,229.7	6,205.4	5,323.7	5,370.7	-859.0	-13.8
Mining and logging .....	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0
Construction .....	255.4	249.5	227.7	245.7	-9.7	-3.8
Manufacturing.....	499.1	486.4	434.6	448.8	-50.3	-10.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	1,100.9	1,102.2	957.7	967.9	-133.0	-12.1
Information .....	231.9	260.0	205.2	195.9	-36.0	-15.5
Financial activities .....	340.1	346.9	329.5	329.7	-10.4	-3.1
Professional and business services .....	964.9	957.6	855.5	862.2	-102.7	-10.6
Education and health services .....	1,074.0	1,091.5	982.6	990.7	-83.3	-7.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	780.0	732.8	420.1	437.3	-342.7	-43.9
Other services .....	211.0	195.5	151.9	150.0	-61.0	-28.9
Government.....	770.0	780.7	756.6	740.1	-29.9	-3.9
<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	2,719.7	2,726.9	2,352.7	2,427.9	-291.8	-10.7
Mining and logging .....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	14.3
Construction .....	141.2	141.0	131.6	140.1	-1.1	-0.8
Manufacturing.....	91.4	90.3	79.7	83.0	-8.4	-9.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	608.2	617.7	551.6	558.1	-50.1	-8.2
Information .....	51.5	51.0	48.0	47.8	-3.7	-7.2
Financial activities .....	188.2	191.1	189.1	187.3	-0.9	-0.5
Professional and business services .....	448.4	454.0	399.4	409.1	-39.3	-8.8
Education and health services .....	411.7	412.9	370.6	378.3	-33.4	-8.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	337.1	323.1	173.9	208.0	-129.1	-38.3
Other services .....	120.7	120.5	95.6	104.1	-16.6	-13.8
Government.....	320.6	324.5	312.4	311.3	-9.3	-2.9
<b>New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	9,998.4	9,785.1	8,007.2	8,187.0	-1,811.4	-18.1
Mining, logging, and construction.....	421.5	400.4	250.3	315.2	-106.3	-25.2
Manufacturing.....	361.3	359.0	292.2	313.4	-47.9	-13.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	1,724.8	1,692.8	1,337.9	1,389.0	-335.8	-19.5
Information .....	296.0	293.1	278.1	275.1	-20.9	-7.1
Financial activities .....	784.8	763.6	744.5	743.2	-41.6	-5.3
Professional and business services .....	1,607.9	1,594.4	1,386.4	1,402.2	-205.7	-12.8
Education and health services .....	2,075.1	2,094.5	1,813.5	1,813.5	-261.6	-12.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	960.3	839.5	314.0	371.2	-589.1	-61.3
Other services .....	428.8	422.5	293.3	299.9	-128.9	-30.1
Government.....	1,337.9	1,325.3	1,297.0	1,264.3	-73.6	-5.5
<b>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	2,985.7	2,959.0	2,517.1	2,569.4	-416.3	-13.9
Mining, logging, and construction.....	121.6	112.8	77.8	93.1	-28.5	-23.4
Manufacturing.....	183.7	182.3	167.5	172.3	-11.4	-6.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	524.5	522.2	452.6	460.8	-63.7	-12.1
Information .....	48.9	49.4	47.0	45.8	-3.1	-6.3

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	May 2019	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020(p)	May 2019 to May 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Financial activities .....	217.3	217.5	209.5	211.6	-5.7	-2.6
Professional and business services .....	472.4	470.0	433.6	434.8	-37.6	-8.0
Education and health services .....	669.1	679.7	596.6	601.8	-67.3	-10.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	284.6	258.4	114.0	132.8	-151.8	-53.3
Other services .....	123.5	120.6	80.1	81.8	-41.7	-33.8
Government.....	340.1	346.1	338.4	334.6	-5.5	-1.6
<b>Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	2,158.4	2,217.4	2,017.0	2,047.4	-111.0	-5.1
Mining and logging .....	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.2	5.7
Construction .....	133.8	136.7	134.0	134.2	0.4	0.3
Manufacturing.....	132.2	134.1	126.3	125.8	-6.4	-4.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	401.8	418.4	392.0	399.4	-2.4	-0.6
Information .....	39.9	40.4	37.4	37.5	-2.4	-6.0
Financial activities .....	201.1	202.5	201.5	202.0	0.9	0.4
Professional and business services .....	362.2	367.7	342.2	337.9	-24.3	-6.7
Education and health services .....	335.2	352.1	321.7	327.4	-7.8	-2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	233.3	235.9	146.0	170.8	-62.5	-26.8
Other services .....	70.9	71.0	61.1	67.2	-3.7	-5.2
Government.....	244.5	255.0	251.2	241.5	-3.0	-1.2
<b>San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	2,476.9	2,467.1	2,100.5	2,128.4	-348.5	-14.1
Mining and logging .....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Construction .....	126.9	123.2	91.5	109.5	-17.4	-13.7
Manufacturing.....	144.0	143.9	121.9	122.8	-21.2	-14.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	369.3	365.9	316.6	315.6	-53.7	-14.5
Information .....	125.3	129.6	118.9	117.9	-7.4	-5.9
Financial activities .....	145.7	147.5	143.6	143.7	-2.0	-1.4
Professional and business services .....	496.4	502.1	468.6	473.7	-22.7	-4.6
Education and health services .....	367.1	371.4	324.5	329.7	-37.4	-10.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	285.6	270.5	135.5	142.6	-143.0	-50.1
Other services .....	88.9	85.3	63.4	63.6	-25.3	-28.5
Government.....	327.4	327.4	315.7	309.0	-18.4	-5.6
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	3,353.8	3,343.7	3,043.6	3,036.8	-317.0	-9.5
Mining, logging, and construction.....	165.4	163.7	156.5	157.0	-8.4	-5.1
Manufacturing.....	56.9	57.2	52.9	54.1	-2.8	-4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	405.0	405.3	361.9	361.7	-43.3	-10.7
Information .....	76.2	77.6	75.5	73.3	-2.9	-3.8
Financial activities .....	160.4	161.4	156.9	159.2	-1.2	-0.7
Professional and business services .....	777.3	778.4	761.3	755.0	-22.3	-2.9
Education and health services .....	446.1	449.3	399.4	403.6	-42.5	-9.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	343.8	321.5	180.8	180.7	-163.1	-47.4
Other services .....	210.4	211.1	197.3	196.4	-14.0	-6.7
Government.....	712.3	718.2	701.1	695.8	-16.5	-2.3

(p) preliminary