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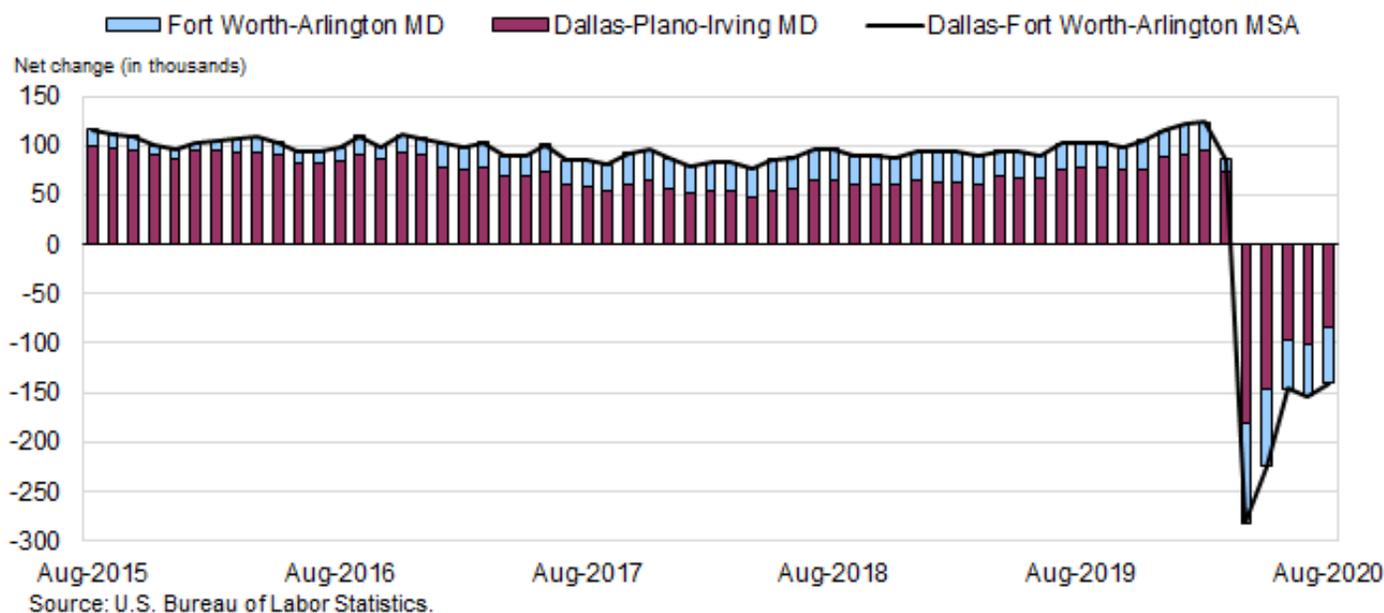
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Dallas-Fort Worth Area Employment — August 2020

Total nonfarm employment in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,657,500 in August 2020, down 140,300 from one year earlier, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. From August 2019 to August 2020, local nonfarm employment fell 3.7 percent compared to the national decline of 7.0 percent. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#).) Regional Commissioner Michael Hirniak noted that this was the fifth consecutive month of over-the-year employment declines in the Dallas area. Dallas had the second-slowest 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, August 2015–August 2020



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 72 percent of the area’s workforce, lost 84,100 jobs since August 2019, a decrease of 3.1 percent. The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division, which accounted for the remaining 28 percent of the area’s workforce, lost 56,200 jobs during the period, a decline of 5.1 percent.

Industry employment

Leisure and hospitality lost 79,800 jobs in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area from August 2019 to August 2020, the largest loss of any local supersector. Within the supersector, food services and drinking places had the largest decline, losing 58,900 jobs over the year. The 19.8-percent annual rate of job loss in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington's leisure and hospitality supersector compared to the national decline of 23.2 percent. (See [table 1](#) and [chart 2](#).)

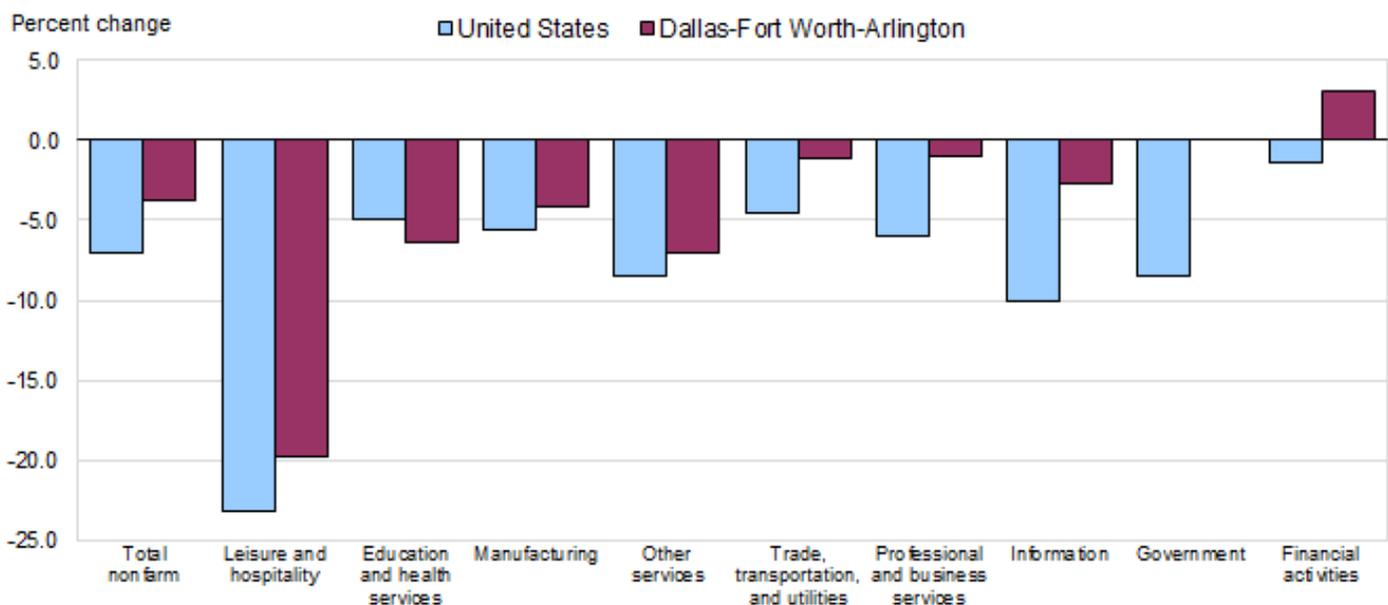
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington's second-largest employment loss occurred in the education and health services supersector, which declined by 29,800 jobs from August 2019 to August 2020. The vast majority of those losses were in the health care and social assistance subsector, which declined by 27,200 jobs. The education and health services supersector had a 6.4-percent rate of job loss in Dallas, compared to a 4.9-percent loss nationwide.

Employment in manufacturing fell by 11,900 jobs in the local area from August a year ago. The Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan division was responsible for the largest share, with 7,700 jobs lost. The majority of manufacturing job losses in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington came from the durable good subsector (-8,000), but nondurable goods manufacturing also contributed to the decline (-3,900). Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington's 4.1-percent annual rate of job loss in manufacturing compared to the U.S. loss of 5.6 percent.

The other services supersector (which includes repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, membership associations, and private households) lost 9,200 jobs in the local area since August 2019. This supersector had a 7.1-percent rate of job loss in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, compared to an 8.5-percent loss nationwide.

Trade, transportation, and utilities, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington's largest supersector, lost 8,900 jobs from August 2019 to August 2020. Job losses in Fort Worth-Arlington (-9,900) offset a job gain in Dallas-Plano-Irving (+1,000). Locally, the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector's rate of job loss was 1.1 percent, compared to a 4.5-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, August 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment in professional and business services fell by 6,400 jobs in the local area from August a year ago. The Dallas-Plano-Irving metropolitan division lost 4,300 jobs. Within the metropolitan division, a loss of 11,100 jobs in the employment services industry was moderated by employment gains within professional, scientific, and technical services (+5,500). Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington’s 1.0-percent annual rate of job loss in this supersector compared to the U.S. loss of 6.0 percent.

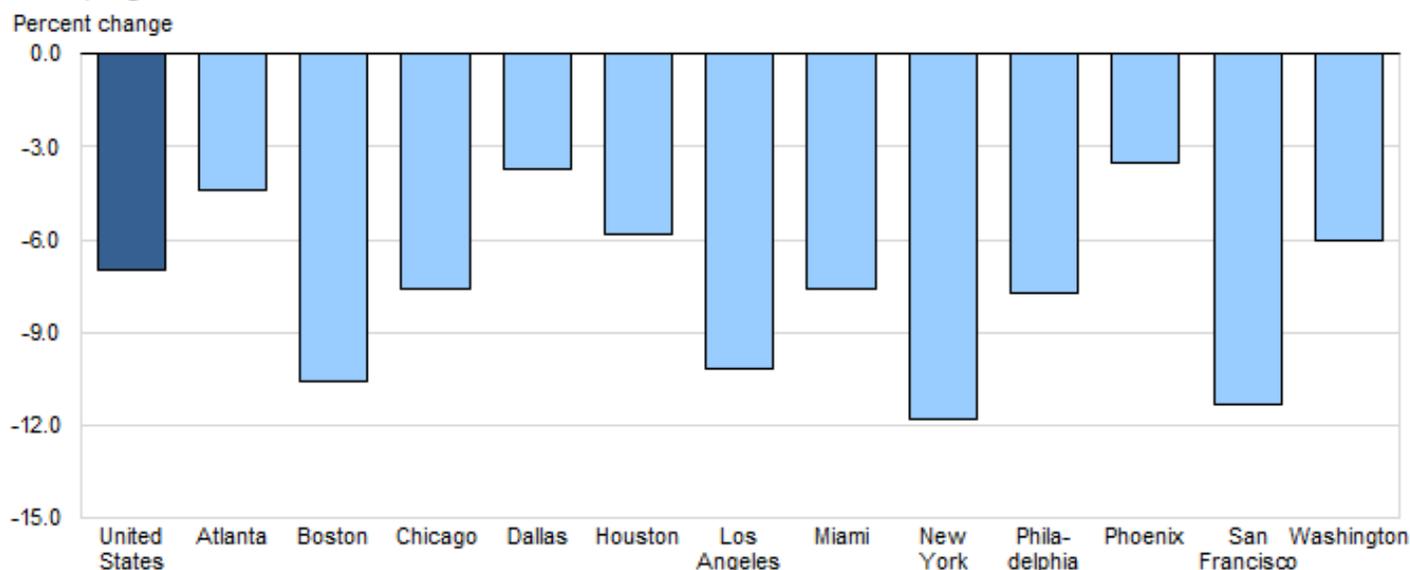
From August 2019 to August 2020, three local supersectors experienced job losses of 2,200 or less: information; mining, logging, and construction; and government.

Financial activities was the only local supersector to add jobs from August a year ago, up 9,900. While the majority of these job gains occurred in Dallas-Plano-Irving (+7,000), Fort Worth-Arlington also saw growth (+2,900). The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington supersector rate of job growth, 3.1 percent, compared to the national decline of 1.4 percent.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington was 1 of the nation’s 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in August 2020. All 12 areas had over-the-year job losses during the period, with the rates of job loss in 7 areas exceeding the national decrease of 7.0 percent. New York-Newark-Jersey City had the fastest rate of job loss (-11.8 percent), followed by San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward (-11.3 percent). Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale had the slowest rate of job loss, down 3.5 percent, followed by Dallas (-3.7 percent). (See [chart 3](#) and [table 2](#).)

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



New York lost the largest number of jobs over the year (-1,176,100), followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim (-633,000). The smallest employment loss occurred in Phoenix (-77,300). Annual losses in the remaining nine metropolitan areas ranged from 366,600 in Chicago-Naperville-Elgin to 126,500 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 (-404,900), followed by Los Angeles (-251,900). Phoenix had the smallest job loss for the leisure and hospitality sector (-48,100). The remaining nine areas had job losses ranging from 128,700 in Chicago to 50,400 in Atlanta for this industry sector.

Three areas had job gains over 1,000 within at least one supersector from August 2019 to August 2020: Dallas (financial activities), Phoenix (trade, transportation, utilities; education and health services; and other services), and Washington (government).

Metropolitan area employment and unemployment data for September 2020 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, October 28, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Impact on August 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 July final and August 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 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. 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. 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.

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.

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. 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 Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Aug. 2019	Jun. 2020	Jul. 2020	Aug. 2020(p)	Aug. 2019 to Aug. 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm.....	151,141	138,502	139,063	140,598	-10,543	-7.0
Mining and logging	744	630	630	625	-119	-16.0
Construction	7,760	7,365	7,426	7,459	-301	-3.9
Manufacturing.....	12,929	12,139	12,175	12,211	-718	-5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27,619	25,868	26,087	26,382	-1,237	-4.5
Information	2,887	2,584	2,585	2,594	-293	-10.1
Financial activities	8,835	8,648	8,682	8,713	-122	-1.4
Professional and business services	21,521	19,838	20,002	20,220	-1,301	-6.0
Education and health services	23,980	22,556	22,649	22,815	-1,165	-4.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	17,244	12,437	13,139	13,249	-3,995	-23.2
Other services	5,951	5,246	5,405	5,445	-506	-8.5
Government.....	21,671	21,191	20,283	20,885	-786	-3.6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm.....	3,797.8	3,642.0	3,627.5	3,657.5	-140.3	-3.7
Mining, logging, and construction.....	229.9	229.8	229.9	228.1	-1.8	-0.8
Manufacturing.....	290.9	280.0	279.8	279.0	-11.9	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	795.5	782.8	780.3	786.6	-8.9	-1.1
Information	82.1	80.1	79.5	79.9	-2.2	-2.7
Financial activities	322.4	328.5	331.4	332.3	9.9	3.1
Professional and business services	651.9	626.4	634.0	645.5	-6.4	-1.0
Education and health services	464.3	431.4	428.2	434.5	-29.8	-6.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	402.8	334.0	327.3	323.0	-79.8	-19.8
Other services	129.8	121.2	118.1	120.6	-9.2	-7.1
Government.....	428.2	427.8	419.0	428.0	-0.2	0.0
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm.....	2,706.1	2,601.3	2,592.8	2,622.0	-84.1	-3.1
Mining, logging, and construction.....	152.6	153.2	155.2	155.4	2.8	1.8
Manufacturing.....	188.5	185.1	184.8	184.3	-4.2	-2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	530.7	524.4	524.3	531.7	1.0	0.2
Information	71.3	70.6	70.0	70.3	-1.0	-1.4
Financial activities	253.1	258.0	259.8	260.1	7.0	2.8
Professional and business services	527.9	509.0	514.2	523.6	-4.3	-0.8
Education and health services	323.1	302.2	298.8	302.3	-20.8	-6.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	274.9	224.5	218.4	218.3	-56.6	-20.6
Other services	87.5	82.7	82.3	82.8	-4.7	-5.4
Government.....	296.5	291.6	285.0	293.2	-3.3	-1.1
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm.....	1,091.7	1,040.7	1,034.7	1,035.5	-56.2	-5.1
Mining, logging, and construction.....	77.3	76.6	74.7	72.7	-4.6	-6.0
Manufacturing.....	102.4	94.9	95.0	94.7	-7.7	-7.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	264.8	258.4	256.0	254.9	-9.9	-3.7
Information	10.8	9.5	9.5	9.6	-1.2	-11.1
Financial activities	69.3	70.5	71.6	72.2	2.9	4.2
Professional and business services	124.0	117.4	119.8	121.9	-2.1	-1.7
Education and health services	141.2	129.2	129.4	132.2	-9.0	-6.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	127.9	109.5	108.9	104.7	-23.2	-18.1
Other services	42.3	38.5	35.8	37.8	-4.5	-10.6
Government.....	131.7	136.2	134.0	134.8	3.1	2.4

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	Aug. 2019	Jun. 2020	Jul. 2020	Aug. 2020(p)	Aug. 2019 to Aug. 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm.....	2,852.7	2,687.9	2,702.0	2,726.2	-126.5	-4.4
Mining and logging	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	-0.1	-6.3
Construction	130.4	127.8	127.0	127.5	-2.9	-2.2
Manufacturing.....	173.0	159.7	159.7	161.0	-12.0	-6.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	598.0	588.0	589.7	598.4	0.4	0.1
Information	101.0	91.2	91.4	91.3	-9.7	-9.6
Financial activities	179.8	174.1	172.3	169.8	-10.0	-5.6
Professional and business services	548.1	515.9	517.2	522.0	-26.1	-4.8
Education and health services	370.7	362.5	363.7	368.2	-2.5	-0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	311.1	250.6	262.5	260.7	-50.4	-16.2
Other services	105.4	94.4	96.2	98.3	-7.1	-6.7
Government.....	333.6	322.2	320.8	327.5	-6.1	-1.8
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm.....	2,817.0	2,446.4	2,487.8	2,518.0	-299.0	-10.6
Mining, logging, and construction.....	127.7	106.4	110.8	111.1	-16.6	-13.0
Manufacturing.....	189.4	175.4	176.3	176.5	-12.9	-6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	426.3	364.0	375.4	384.0	-42.3	-9.9
Information	84.3	79.5	80.4	81.4	-2.9	-3.4
Financial activities	190.7	185.5	186.0	185.2	-5.5	-2.9
Professional and business services	525.9	490.7	494.7	498.4	-27.5	-5.2
Education and health services	579.2	525.0	533.7	540.3	-38.9	-6.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	295.6	157.6	181.3	190.8	-104.8	-35.5
Other services	107.9	70.9	78.0	78.8	-29.1	-27.0
Government.....	290.0	291.4	271.2	271.5	-18.5	-6.4
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm.....	4,797.0	4,344.8	4,399.7	4,430.4	-366.6	-7.6
Mining and logging	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	-0.2	-10.5
Construction	191.1	179.0	181.4	181.4	-9.7	-5.1
Manufacturing.....	420.6	402.4	400.3	400.8	-19.8	-4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	949.4	893.2	901.3	904.1	-45.3	-4.8
Information	79.5	75.7	75.4	75.3	-4.2	-5.3
Financial activities	323.1	311.2	312.8	310.9	-12.2	-3.8
Professional and business services	852.8	778.7	786.7	793.6	-59.2	-6.9
Education and health services	725.9	690.3	692.2	696.8	-29.1	-4.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	515.0	329.1	379.4	386.3	-128.7	-25.0
Other services	200.7	179.5	179.9	181.4	-19.3	-9.6
Government.....	537.0	504.0	488.7	498.1	-38.9	-7.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm.....	3,797.8	3,642.0	3,627.5	3,657.5	-140.3	-3.7
Mining, logging, and construction.....	229.9	229.8	229.9	228.1	-1.8	-0.8
Manufacturing.....	290.9	280.0	279.8	279.0	-11.9	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	795.5	782.8	780.3	786.6	-8.9	-1.1
Information	82.1	80.1	79.5	79.9	-2.2	-2.7
Financial activities	322.4	328.5	331.4	332.3	9.9	3.1
Professional and business services	651.9	626.4	634.0	645.5	-6.4	-1.0
Education and health services	464.3	431.4	428.2	434.5	-29.8	-6.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	402.8	334.0	327.3	323.0	-79.8	-19.8
Other services	129.8	121.2	118.1	120.6	-9.2	-7.1
Government.....	428.2	427.8	419.0	428.0	-0.2	0.0
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm.....	3,150.3	2,980.4	2,962.2	2,967.5	-182.8	-5.8
Mining and logging	79.8	61.5	60.6	59.9	-19.9	-24.9
Construction	239.1	218.7	217.9	216.3	-22.8	-9.5

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	Aug. 2019	Jun. 2020	Jul. 2020	Aug. 2020(p)	Aug. 2019 to Aug. 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing.....	237.3	219.7	215.8	214.3	-23.0	-9.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	627.4	607.6	605.0	610.1	-17.3	-2.8
Information.....	32.8	29.6	29.4	28.8	-4.0	-12.2
Financial activities.....	167.8	164.5	164.6	164.7	-3.1	-1.8
Professional and business services.....	510.6	500.8	505.4	509.4	-1.2	-0.2
Education and health services.....	406.0	395.7	398.7	394.2	-11.8	-2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	338.1	285.0	279.6	279.8	-58.3	-17.2
Other services.....	116.0	98.7	100.2	104.7	-11.3	-9.7
Government.....	395.4	398.6	385.0	385.3	-10.1	-2.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm.....	6,211.8	5,591.0	5,563.6	5,578.8	-633.0	-10.2
Mining and logging.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Construction.....	260.9	251.4	249.3	251.7	-9.2	-3.5
Manufacturing.....	500.0	457.1	458.9	455.6	-44.4	-8.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,109.3	1,010.4	1,024.1	1,036.0	-73.3	-6.6
Information.....	238.2	200.2	202.5	204.6	-33.6	-14.1
Financial activities.....	343.3	331.4	337.4	335.2	-8.1	-2.4
Professional and business services.....	978.8	888.1	895.7	896.7	-82.1	-8.4
Education and health services.....	1,070.9	1,014.1	1,016.3	1,016.9	-54.0	-5.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	780.0	542.1	543.4	528.1	-251.9	-32.3
Other services.....	211.8	160.2	164.7	161.5	-50.3	-23.7
Government.....	716.3	733.7	669.0	690.2	-26.1	-3.6
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm.....	2,714.4	2,493.0	2,479.6	2,507.4	-207.0	-7.6
Mining and logging.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	14.3
Construction.....	143.2	142.0	140.6	138.0	-5.2	-3.6
Manufacturing.....	92.0	84.5	85.3	85.6	-6.4	-7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	610.7	573.8	576.7	580.5	-30.2	-4.9
Information.....	51.0	48.0	47.0	46.7	-4.3	-8.4
Financial activities.....	189.8	189.2	190.4	189.1	-0.7	-0.4
Professional and business services.....	455.7	420.2	421.2	423.7	-32.0	-7.0
Education and health services.....	407.1	381.7	376.4	380.7	-26.4	-6.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	327.3	254.9	244.7	241.1	-86.2	-26.3
Other services.....	119.4	108.1	108.3	108.0	-11.4	-9.5
Government.....	317.5	289.8	288.2	313.2	-4.3	-1.4
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm.....	9,928.7	8,508.1	8,618.4	8,752.6	-1,176.1	-11.8
Mining, logging, and construction.....	429.6	359.2	376.8	380.9	-48.7	-11.3
Manufacturing.....	359.9	324.4	326.5	328.9	-31.0	-8.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,712.9	1,461.7	1,520.9	1,536.4	-176.5	-10.3
Information.....	301.4	277.0	280.4	284.9	-16.5	-5.5
Financial activities.....	802.4	746.8	751.4	758.2	-44.2	-5.5
Professional and business services.....	1,626.5	1,426.1	1,444.6	1,446.6	-179.9	-11.1
Education and health services.....	1,992.8	1,839.8	1,844.4	1,854.1	-138.7	-7.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	992.8	475.4	560.2	587.9	-404.9	-40.8
Other services.....	428.9	322.6	358.8	367.8	-61.1	-14.2
Government.....	1,281.5	1,275.1	1,154.4	1,206.9	-74.6	-5.8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm.....	2,961.9	2,680.1	2,705.7	2,733.5	-228.4	-7.7
Mining, logging, and construction.....	124.5	106.4	107.1	108.8	-15.7	-12.6
Manufacturing.....	184.4	176.8	176.7	175.6	-8.8	-4.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	525.2	481.0	485.7	493.9	-31.3	-6.0
Information.....	50.4	46.9	47.1	46.9	-3.5	-6.9

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	Aug. 2019	Jun. 2020	Jul. 2020	Aug. 2020(p)	Aug. 2019 to Aug. 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Financial activities	218.9	210.3	211.6	211.7	-7.2	-3.3
Professional and business services	473.2	446.4	447.1	449.1	-24.1	-5.1
Education and health services	651.2	618.4	622.7	626.7	-24.5	-3.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	290.9	169.2	192.7	197.6	-93.3	-32.1
Other services	123.6	95.5	104.9	107.9	-15.7	-12.7
Government.....	319.6	329.2	310.1	315.3	-4.3	-1.3
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm.....	2,179.3	2,060.7	2,050.7	2,102.0	-77.3	-3.5
Mining and logging	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	-0.1	-2.8
Construction	136.3	133.4	132.0	132.2	-4.1	-3.0
Manufacturing.....	134.6	130.5	129.9	130.4	-4.2	-3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	405.5	407.7	408.3	413.1	7.6	1.9
Information	40.8	37.8	38.0	38.5	-2.3	-5.6
Financial activities	204.3	203.4	202.6	204.4	0.1	0.0
Professional and business services	371.2	341.9	343.4	345.5	-25.7	-6.9
Education and health services	339.3	330.4	332.5	342.6	3.3	1.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	229.2	189.4	177.6	181.1	-48.1	-21.0
Other services	70.6	71.6	71.4	72.4	1.8	2.5
Government.....	243.9	211.0	211.4	238.3	-5.6	-2.3
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm.....	2,494.7	2,200.6	2,196.4	2,213.1	-281.6	-11.3
Mining and logging	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	130.9	115.9	115.0	115.6	-15.3	-11.7
Manufacturing.....	143.9	125.4	126.4	127.1	-16.8	-11.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	373.8	328.5	334.4	337.2	-36.6	-9.8
Information	131.3	119.9	121.4	120.7	-10.6	-8.1
Financial activities	149.0	146.2	146.8	147.5	-1.5	-1.0
Professional and business services	510.2	480.9	483.9	485.5	-24.7	-4.8
Education and health services	361.4	333.7	335.6	336.6	-24.8	-6.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	289.4	181.5	187.1	186.2	-103.2	-35.7
Other services	89.1	68.5	71.0	69.7	-19.4	-21.8
Government.....	315.4	299.8	274.5	286.7	-28.7	-9.1
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm.....	3,345.9	3,119.2	3,128.1	3,144.5	-201.4	-6.0
Mining, logging, and construction.....	168.7	162.9	166.8	166.7	-2.0	-1.2
Manufacturing.....	57.2	54.4	54.3	54.3	-2.9	-5.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	408.0	374.6	382.2	383.2	-24.8	-6.1
Information	77.5	73.2	74.0	73.9	-3.6	-4.6
Financial activities	162.3	158.1	157.4	157.8	-4.5	-2.8
Professional and business services	787.2	764.6	768.7	769.9	-17.3	-2.2
Education and health services	442.3	408.0	406.0	407.1	-35.2	-8.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	347.6	223.4	243.6	243.4	-104.2	-30.0
Other services	212.5	203.5	203.9	204.3	-8.2	-3.9
Government.....	682.6	696.5	671.2	683.9	1.3	0.2

(p) preliminary