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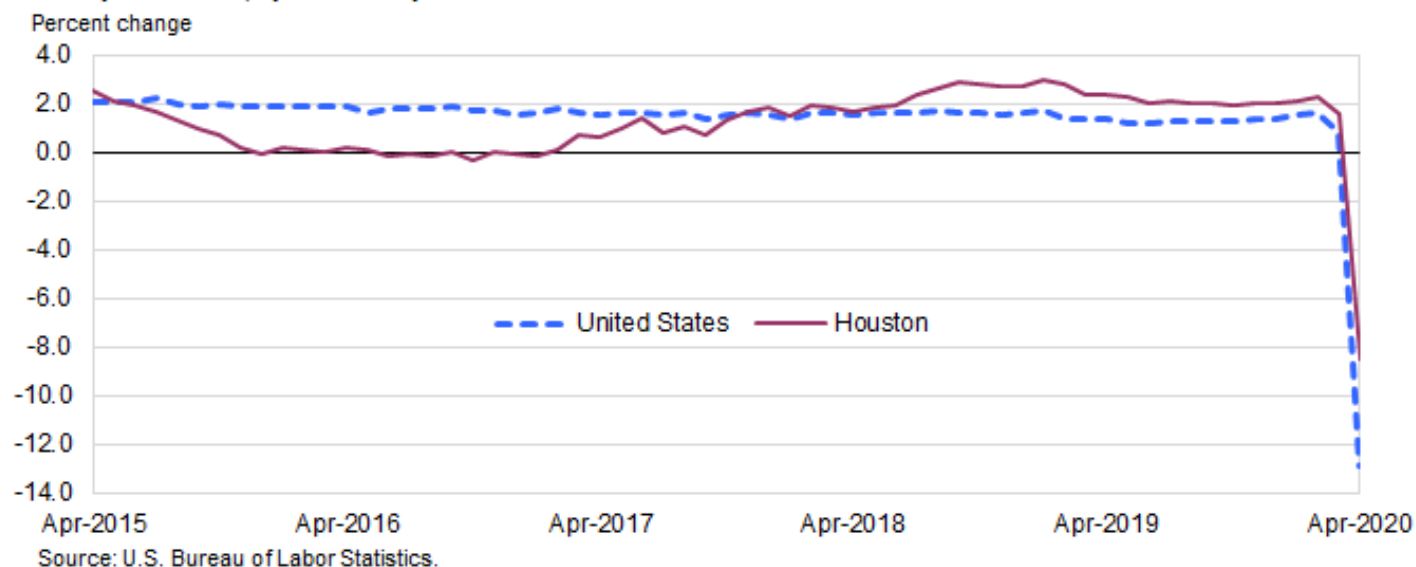
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Houston Area Employment — April 2020

Total nonfarm employment in the Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,873,800 in April 2020, down 265,700, or 8.5 percent, from one year earlier, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national job count dropped 12.9 percent. (See [chart 1](#).) Acting Regional Commissioner Michael Hirniak noted that Houston's annual decline marked the largest rate of decrease for the series since its inception in January 1990. Despite this record loss, Houston ranked third among the 12 largest metropolitan areas in the country, as 9 of the 12 areas had greater percentage losses. (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 Houston metropolitan area, April 2015–April 2020



Industry employment

In the Houston metropolitan area, the leisure and hospitality supersector had the largest employment decline, losing 117,500 jobs from April a year ago. Within the supersector, food services and drinking places had the largest decline, losing 93,200 jobs over the year. The 35.4-percent rate of local job loss in leisure and hospitality compared to the 47.2-percent national plunge. (See [table 1](#) and [chart 2](#).)

Houston's second-largest employment loss occurred in the education and health services supersector which lost 35,600 jobs from April 2019 to April 2020. The health care and social assistance subsector dropped 32,600 jobs during the period. The education and health services supersector had an 8.8-percent rate of job loss in Houston, compared to an 8.7-percent loss nationwide.

Employment in Houston's largest supersector—trade, transportation, and utilities—fell by 24,700 jobs over the year. Local declines were widespread among the industries, with the largest loss in clothing and clothing accessories stores (-14,100). Two local industries did experience growth—general merchandise stores, including warehouse clubs and supercenters (+1,700) and food and beverage stores (+1,600). Locally, the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector's rate of job loss was 4.0 percent, compared to a 10.6-percent loss nationally.

Construction lost 19,800 jobs in the Houston area from April 2019 to April 2020. The greatest decline was in specialty trade contractors, which lost 19,200 jobs. Area employment in the construction supersector fell 8.4 percent, compared to the 11.3-percent national decline.

Houston's manufacturing employment fell by 17,300 from April a year ago. Local job losses were nearly equally distributed between durable and non-durable goods manufacturing, 9,100 and 8,200, respectively. The local 7.3-percent decrease in manufacturing jobs compared to a 10.5-percent U.S. decline.

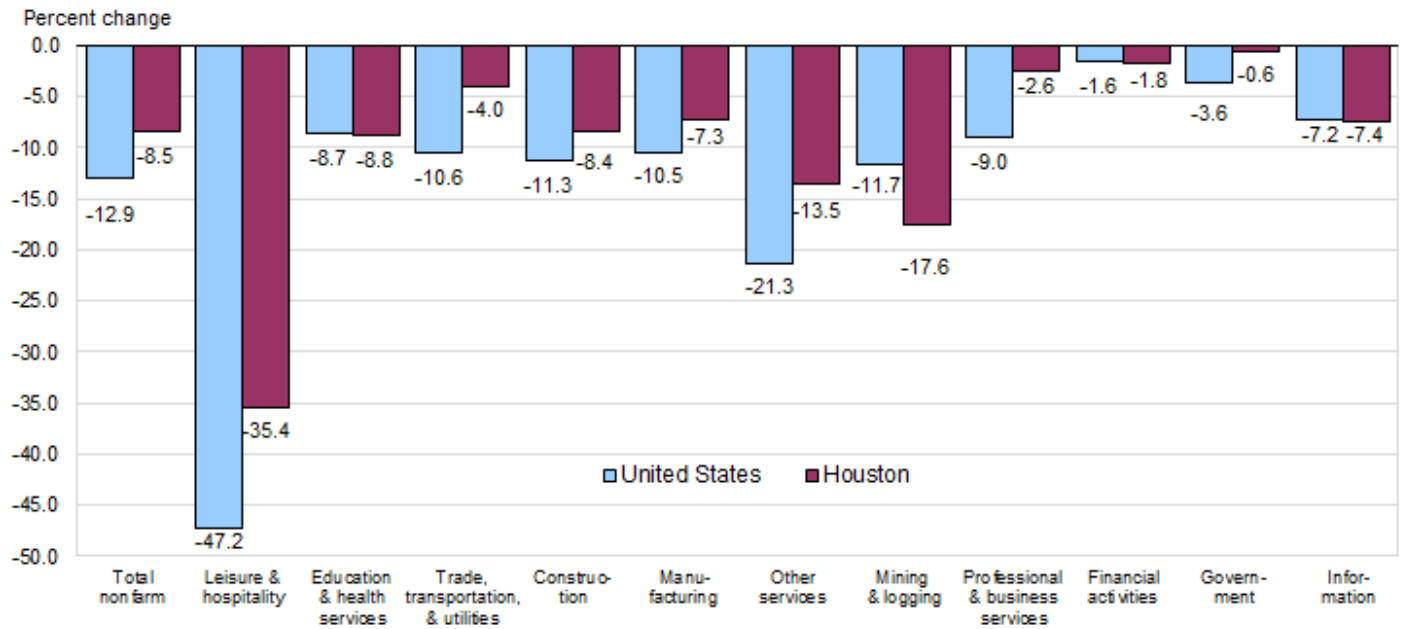
The other services supersector (which includes repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, membership associations, and private households) declined by 15,600 jobs in the local area since April 2019. The rates of job loss in Houston and the U.S. were 13.5 percent and 21.3 percent, respectively.

The mining and logging supersector in Houston lost 14,200 jobs during the last year, with the majority of the losses in the support activities for mining industry. This was the only local supersector to experience a notably faster rate of job loss (-17.6 percent) than the national average (-11.7 percent).

Houston's professional and business services supersector lost 13,100 jobs from April a year ago. Although increases occurred in some of the professional services industries, the employment services industry lost 15,600 jobs. Employment in Houston's professional and business services supersector fell 2.6 percent compared to the national loss of 9.0 percent.

Local employment losses were smaller in the three remaining supersectors: financial activities (-3,000), government (-2,500), and information (-2,400).

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



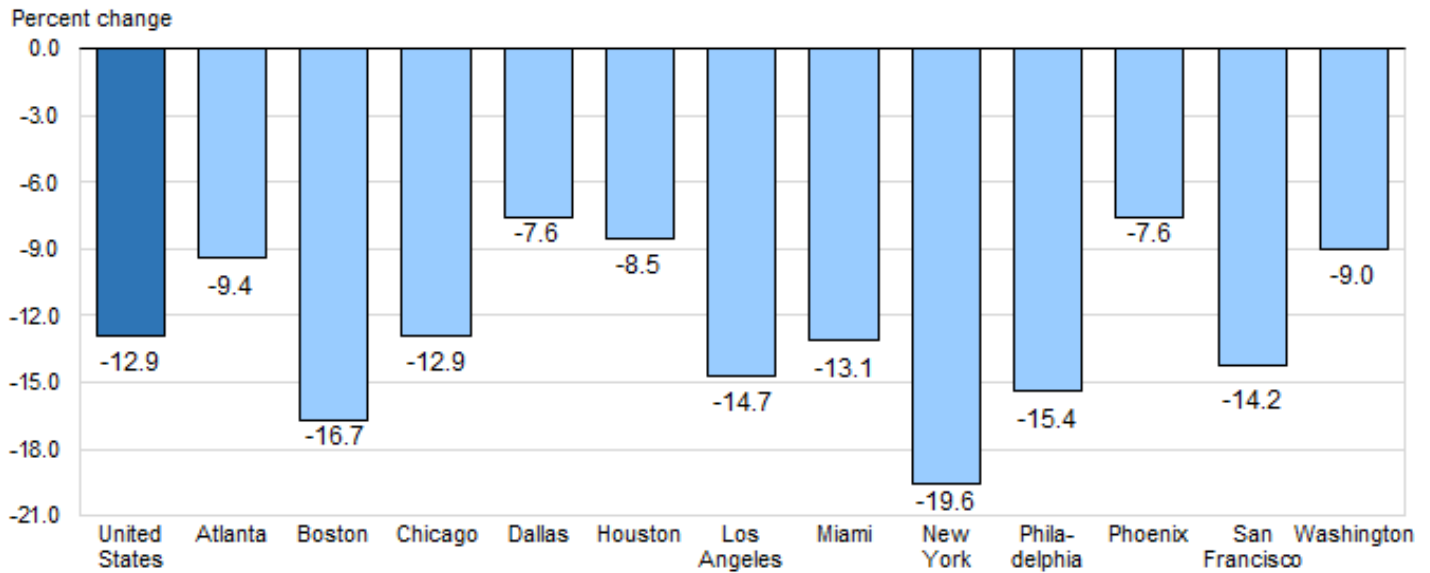
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in April 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 12.9 percent. New York-Newark-Jersey City had the highest rate of job loss (-19.6 percent), followed by Boston-Cambridge-Nashua (-16.7 percent). Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington and Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale had the lowest rates of job loss (-7.6 percent each). (See [chart 3](#) and [table 2](#).)

New York lost the largest number of jobs over the year (-1,949,600), followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim (-916,200). The smallest employment loss occurred in Phoenix (-164,000). Annual losses in the remaining nine metropolitan areas ranged from 610,900 in Chicago-Naperville-Elgin to 265,700 in Houston.

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



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 (-626,900), followed by Los Angeles (-321,500). Phoenix had the smallest job loss for the leisure and hospitality sector (-90,500). The remaining nine areas had job losses of over 100,000 for this industry sector.

The information sector posted annual gains in four areas: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, Boston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward.

Metropolitan area employment data for May 2020 are scheduled to be released on Friday, June 19, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Impact on April 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. For the March 2020 final estimates updated with this news release, CES modified the birth-death model. Typically, reports with zero employment are not included in estimation. For the March final estimates, CES included a portion of these reports in the estimates. For the April 2020 preliminary estimates, in addition to the inclusion of reported zeros, the establishment survey made modifications to the birth-death model. 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 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 **Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller Counties.

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 Houston metropolitan area, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020(p)	Apr. 2019 to Apr. 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm.....	150,430	151,076	150,583	131,071	-19,359	-12.9
Mining and logging	732	700	697	646	-86	-11.7
Construction	7,377	7,276	7,328	6,544	-833	-11.3
Manufacturing.....	12,775	12,795	12,760	11,432	-1,343	-10.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27,425	27,481	27,459	24,508	-2,917	-10.6
Information	2,832	2,881	2,876	2,629	-203	-7.2
Financial activities	8,678	8,797	8,794	8,536	-142	-1.6
Professional and business services	21,169	21,246	21,186	19,264	-1,905	-9.0
Education and health services	24,206	24,711	24,600	22,111	-2,095	-8.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	16,406	16,264	15,965	8,655	-7,751	-47.2
Other services	5,882	5,889	5,866	4,631	-1,251	-21.3
Government.....	22,948	23,036	23,052	22,115	-833	-3.6
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm.....	3,139.5	3,203.9	3,185.9	2,873.8	-265.7	-8.5
Mining and logging	80.8	75.2	75.3	66.6	-14.2	-17.6
Construction	235.0	244.2	238.1	215.2	-19.8	-8.4
Manufacturing.....	235.9	232.0	230.3	218.6	-17.3	-7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	620.7	635.5	632.9	596.0	-24.7	-4.0
Information	32.5	32.7	32.7	30.1	-2.4	-7.4
Financial activities	165.1	167.5	167.3	162.1	-3.0	-1.8
Professional and business services	501.9	514.9	512.6	488.8	-13.1	-2.6
Education and health services	402.8	416.8	417.4	367.2	-35.6	-8.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	331.7	339.6	331.3	214.2	-117.5	-35.4
Other services	115.6	119.3	120.4	100.0	-15.6	-13.5
Government.....	417.5	426.2	427.6	415.0	-2.5	-0.6

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020(p)	Apr. 2019 to Apr. 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm.....	2,828.8	2,866.1	2,855.4	2,561.6	-267.2	-9.4
Mining and logging	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	-0.1	-6.3
Construction	129.1	129.7	128.9	124.1	-5.0	-3.9
Manufacturing.....	171.7	172.1	170.5	151.4	-20.3	-11.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	595.9	604.3	607.1	579.9	-16.0	-2.7
Information	100.0	101.3	101.9	100.7	0.7	0.7
Financial activities	175.7	178.6	179.0	169.2	-6.5	-3.7
Professional and business services	543.5	548.6	543.1	495.3	-48.2	-8.9
Education and health services	367.9	384.9	385.6	350.9	-17.0	-4.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	302.8	302.1	293.8	177.4	-125.4	-41.4
Other services	104.1	104.3	104.8	80.8	-23.3	-22.4
Government.....	336.5	338.7	339.1	330.4	-6.1	-1.8
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm.....	2,799.9	2,781.8	2,758.3	2,332.2	-467.7	-16.7
Mining, logging, and construction.....	120.0	113.6	114.0	76.6	-43.4	-36.2
Manufacturing.....	187.4	186.6	185.5	171.2	-16.2	-8.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	419.5	420.2	418.2	339.7	-79.8	-19.0
Information	79.4	82.9	82.9	81.9	2.5	3.1
Financial activities	184.9	186.9	187.2	184.4	-0.5	-0.3
Professional and business services	514.3	509.2	509.5	479.4	-34.9	-6.8
Education and health services	597.8	598.8	595.0	536.1	-61.7	-10.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	274.2	263.5	248.3	97.3	-176.9	-64.5
Other services	103.4	101.1	98.7	62.1	-41.3	-39.9
Government.....	319.0	319.0	319.0	303.5	-15.5	-4.9
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm.....	4,729.9	4,691.6	4,661.6	4,119.0	-610.9	-12.9
Mining and logging	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	-0.2	-10.5
Construction	177.7	161.0	164.2	155.1	-22.6	-12.7
Manufacturing.....	419.3	413.3	412.0	377.3	-42.0	-10.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	937.3	934.8	929.5	843.0	-94.3	-10.1
Information	78.5	79.3	79.1	77.0	-1.5	-1.9
Financial activities	315.8	317.8	316.5	310.1	-5.7	-1.8
Professional and business services	824.2	815.3	801.7	741.3	-82.9	-10.1
Education and health services	739.9	754.6	751.3	681.2	-58.7	-7.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	487.2	466.7	456.6	248.4	-238.8	-49.0
Other services	199.8	197.7	197.9	162.1	-37.7	-18.9
Government.....	548.3	549.5	551.0	521.8	-26.5	-4.8
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm.....	3,745.1	3,845.1	3,816.6	3,462.1	-283.0	-7.6
Mining, logging, and construction.....	224.0	235.7	232.9	221.6	-2.4	-1.1
Manufacturing.....	287.2	288.7	288.1	277.6	-9.6	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	779.6	796.5	798.6	757.5	-22.1	-2.8
Information	81.6	83.1	82.5	80.2	-1.4	-1.7
Financial activities	314.5	326.6	326.6	322.6	8.1	2.6
Professional and business services	632.3	653.1	651.6	594.0	-38.3	-6.1
Education and health services	460.8	475.6	467.3	416.1	-44.7	-9.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	392.0	402.1	385.3	238.4	-153.6	-39.2
Other services	126.7	129.7	126.9	110.0	-16.7	-13.2
Government.....	446.4	454.0	456.8	444.1	-2.3	-0.5
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm.....	3,139.5	3,203.9	3,185.9	2,873.8	-265.7	-8.5
Mining and logging	80.8	75.2	75.3	66.6	-14.2	-17.6
Construction	235.0	244.2	238.1	215.2	-19.8	-8.4

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	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020(p)	Apr. 2019 to Apr. 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing.....	235.9	232.0	230.3	218.6	-17.3	-7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	620.7	635.5	632.9	596.0	-24.7	-4.0
Information	32.5	32.7	32.7	30.1	-2.4	-7.4
Financial activities	165.1	167.5	167.3	162.1	-3.0	-1.8
Professional and business services	501.9	514.9	512.6	488.8	-13.1	-2.6
Education and health services	402.8	416.8	417.4	367.2	-35.6	-8.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	331.7	339.6	331.3	214.2	-117.5	-35.4
Other services	115.6	119.3	120.4	100.0	-15.6	-13.5
Government.....	417.5	426.2	427.6	415.0	-2.5	-0.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm.....	6,214.2	6,310.2	6,205.4	5,298.0	-916.2	-14.7
Mining and logging	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	-0.2	-8.3
Construction	253.8	258.0	249.5	222.5	-31.3	-12.3
Manufacturing.....	499.1	495.3	486.4	425.0	-74.1	-14.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,098.5	1,110.8	1,102.2	936.4	-162.1	-14.8
Information	233.0	266.8	260.0	235.1	2.1	0.9
Financial activities	339.1	345.8	346.9	324.6	-14.5	-4.3
Professional and business services	964.4	974.0	957.6	842.5	-121.9	-12.6
Education and health services	1,073.7	1,100.2	1,091.5	969.6	-104.1	-9.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	771.8	771.2	732.8	450.3	-321.5	-41.7
Other services	210.0	210.9	195.5	141.5	-68.5	-32.6
Government.....	768.4	774.9	780.7	748.3	-20.1	-2.6
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm.....	2,724.1	2,749.2	2,726.9	2,366.0	-358.1	-13.1
Mining and logging	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	140.3	141.5	141.0	130.7	-9.6	-6.8
Manufacturing.....	91.2	90.4	90.3	79.9	-11.3	-12.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	609.5	618.0	617.7	557.2	-52.3	-8.6
Information	51.0	51.1	51.0	47.7	-3.3	-6.5
Financial activities	188.4	190.3	191.1	187.8	-0.6	-0.3
Professional and business services	450.1	455.3	454.0	395.1	-55.0	-12.2
Education and health services	412.2	412.7	412.9	372.7	-39.5	-9.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	338.4	344.8	323.1	180.6	-157.8	-46.6
Other services	121.4	122.3	120.5	97.6	-23.8	-19.6
Government.....	320.8	322.0	324.5	315.9	-4.9	-1.5
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm.....	9,954.6	9,910.0	9,785.1	8,005.0	-1,949.6	-19.6
Mining, logging, and construction.....	417.1	395.3	400.4	252.6	-164.5	-39.4
Manufacturing.....	360.7	358.7	359.0	292.0	-68.7	-19.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,716.8	1,707.1	1,692.8	1,329.7	-387.1	-22.5
Information	293.9	290.6	293.1	282.4	-11.5	-3.9
Financial activities	782.9	783.5	763.6	742.1	-40.8	-5.2
Professional and business services	1,606.5	1,598.3	1,594.4	1,386.2	-220.3	-13.7
Education and health services	2,081.5	2,109.2	2,094.5	1,828.2	-253.3	-12.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	929.7	898.1	839.5	302.8	-626.9	-67.4
Other services	426.9	430.8	422.5	293.1	-133.8	-31.3
Government.....	1,338.6	1,338.4	1,325.3	1,295.9	-42.7	-3.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm.....	2,978.8	2,968.1	2,959.0	2,521.0	-457.8	-15.4
Mining, logging, and construction.....	120.5	112.5	112.8	72.6	-47.9	-39.8
Manufacturing.....	183.3	182.7	182.3	169.5	-13.8	-7.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	521.7	520.4	522.2	451.2	-70.5	-13.5
Information	48.7	49.4	49.4	46.5	-2.2	-4.5

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	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020(p)	Apr. 2019 to Apr. 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Financial activities	216.7	217.6	217.5	210.8	-5.9	-2.7
Professional and business services	471.8	470.5	470.0	435.3	-36.5	-7.7
Education and health services	675.2	682.4	679.7	599.9	-75.3	-11.2
Leisure and hospitality	276.6	265.9	258.4	113.5	-163.1	-59.0
Other services	122.0	121.5	120.6	83.4	-38.6	-31.6
Government	342.3	345.2	346.1	338.3	-4.0	-1.2
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	2,166.4	2,231.4	2,217.4	2,002.4	-164.0	-7.6
Mining and logging	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.1	2.9
Construction	133.0	137.6	136.7	134.5	1.5	1.1
Manufacturing	131.7	133.9	134.1	131.7	0.0	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	402.9	416.5	418.4	369.6	-33.3	-8.3
Information	39.7	40.8	40.4	36.4	-3.3	-8.3
Financial activities	200.8	204.8	202.5	200.6	-0.2	-0.1
Professional and business services	363.3	371.3	367.7	343.7	-19.6	-5.4
Education and health services	336.1	353.3	352.1	323.7	-12.4	-3.7
Leisure and hospitality	236.1	242.2	235.9	145.6	-90.5	-38.3
Other services	70.2	70.3	71.0	61.8	-8.4	-12.0
Government	249.1	257.1	255.0	251.2	2.1	0.8
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,465.3	2,489.1	2,467.1	2,115.6	-349.7	-14.2
Mining and logging	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	124.7	123.6	123.2	90.2	-34.5	-27.7
Manufacturing	144.3	143.6	143.9	125.7	-18.6	-12.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	367.8	369.5	365.9	313.1	-54.7	-14.9
Information	124.6	130.4	129.6	128.5	3.9	3.1
Financial activities	145.4	147.6	147.5	145.5	0.1	0.1
Professional and business services	496.0	508.3	502.1	460.3	-35.7	-7.2
Education and health services	366.0	371.6	371.4	324.7	-41.3	-11.3
Leisure and hospitality	281.9	281.2	270.5	151.0	-130.9	-46.4
Other services	88.4	88.1	85.3	60.3	-28.1	-31.8
Government	325.9	324.9	327.4	316.0	-9.9	-3.0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,341.9	3,361.1	3,343.7	3,040.9	-301.0	-9.0
Mining, logging, and construction	163.7	163.6	163.7	156.3	-7.4	-4.5
Manufacturing	56.6	58.7	57.2	53.3	-3.3	-5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	401.7	403.7	405.3	357.2	-44.5	-11.1
Information	75.9	78.1	77.6	73.9	-2.0	-2.6
Financial activities	159.9	162.3	161.4	158.7	-1.2	-0.8
Professional and business services	774.4	784.3	778.4	763.6	-10.8	-1.4
Education and health services	452.9	452.7	449.3	396.5	-56.4	-12.5
Leisure and hospitality	336.2	330.3	321.5	179.2	-157.0	-46.7
Other services	209.7	211.0	211.1	201.2	-8.5	-4.1
Government	710.9	716.4	718.2	701.0	-9.9	-1.4

(p) preliminary