



Current Employment and Local Area  
Unemployment Statistics  
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land  
March 2020

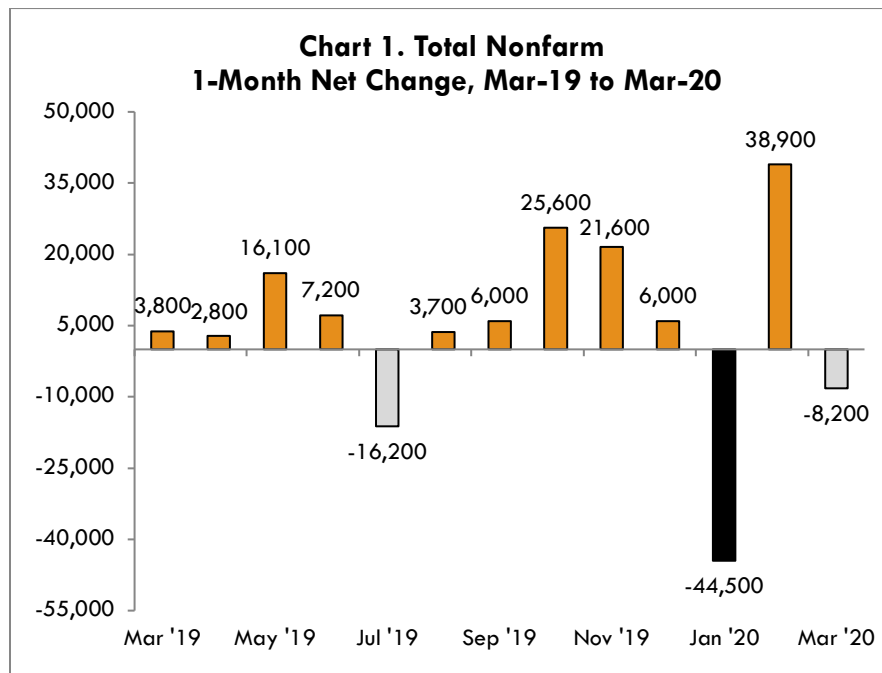
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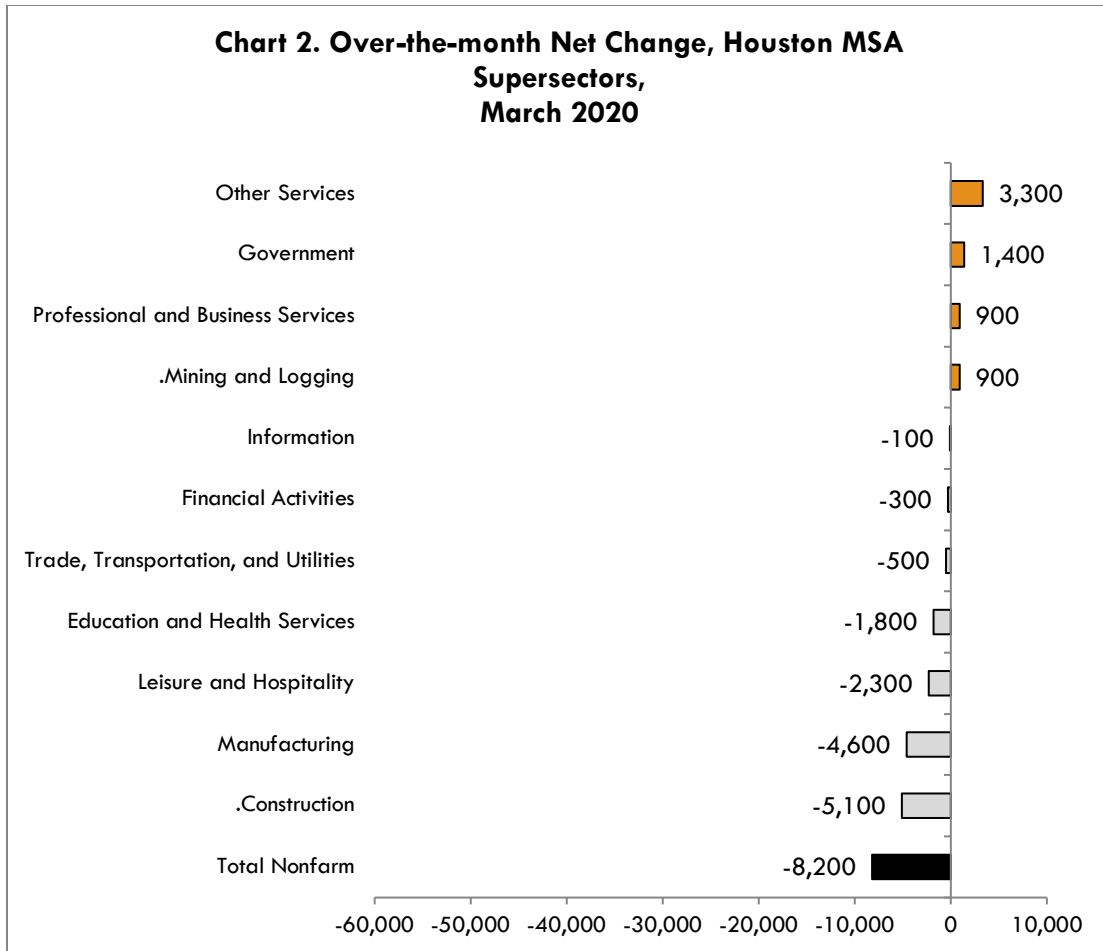
*Workforce Solutions is an affiliate of the Gulf Coast Workforce Board, which manages a regional system that helps employers solve their workforce problems and residents build careers so both can compete in the global economy. The workforce system serves the City of Houston and the surrounding 13 Texas Gulf Coast counties including: Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Colorado, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Matagorda, Montgomery, Walker, Waller, and Wharton.*

# Total Nonfarm

## One Month Change

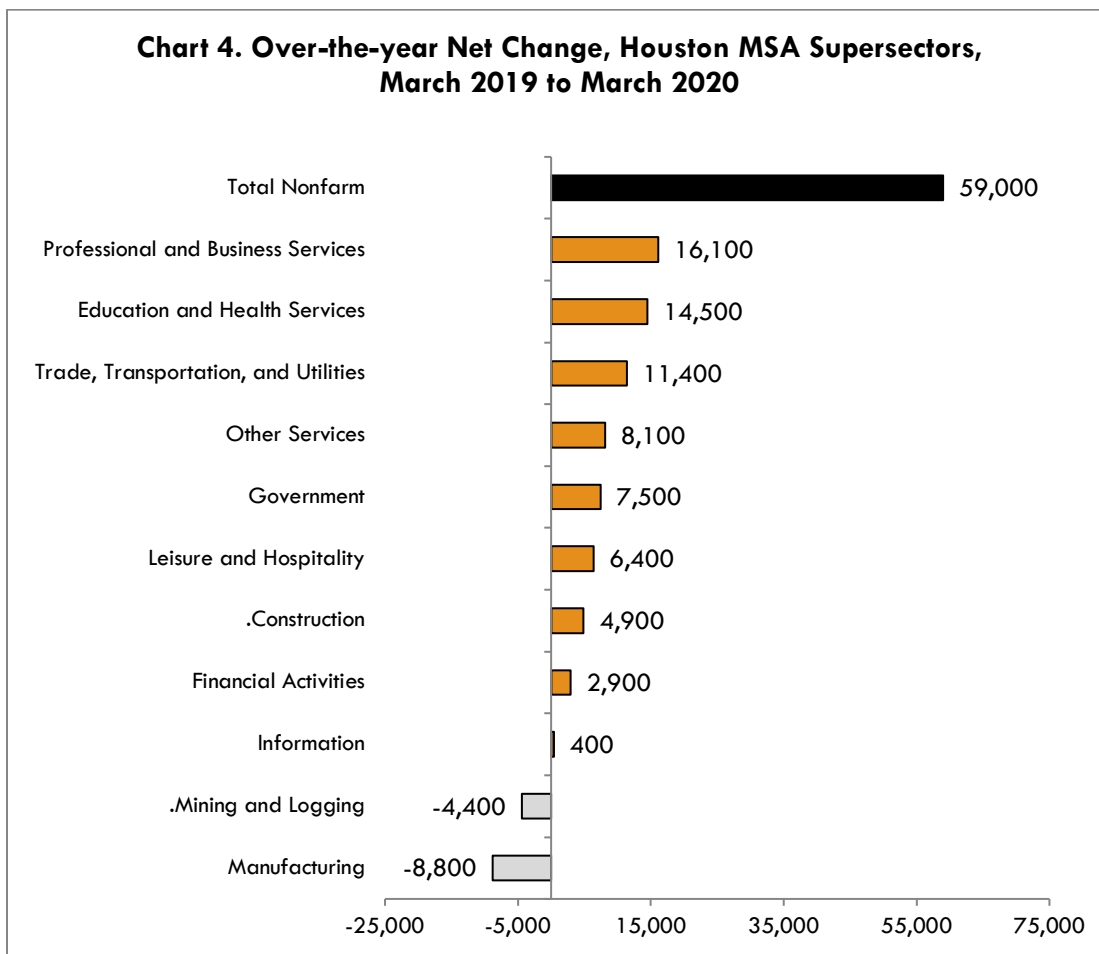
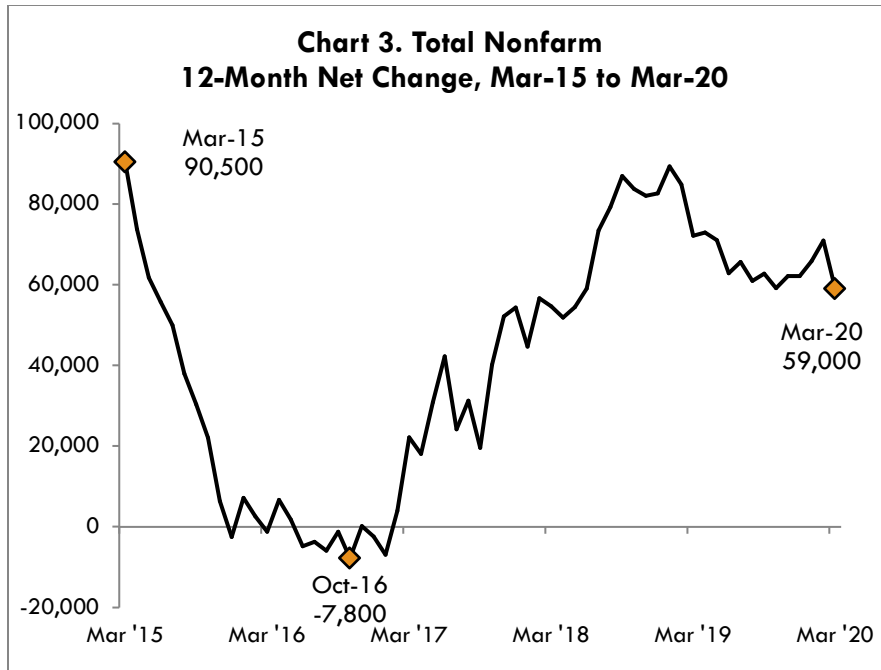
Houston MSA Total Nonfarm employment stood at 3,195,700 in March, down -8,200 jobs over the month, or -0.3 percent. A year ago, Houston registered an over-the-month increase of 3,800 jobs. **Due to the economic disruption caused by COVID-19, this March marks only the second instance of an over-the-month loss in this month since records began in 1990. The other March decline in employment occurred in 2009 during the Great Recession when the Houston MSA lost -5,400 jobs.** The largest over-the-month gain on record for Total Nonfarm Employment occurred in February 2020, up 38,900 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record outside of seasonal job losses in January and July occurred in September 2008, down -22,100 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Total Nonfarm has on average added 12,900 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. The primary drivers of this March's decline were decreases in Construction, Manufacturing, and Leisure and Hospitality. Losses were also recorded in Education and Health Services, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, and Financial Activities. The net decrease in jobs over the month was partially offset by gains in Other Services, Government, and Professional and Business Services. **A combination of government-mandated closures of non-essential businesses as part of social distancing strategies to reduce the spread of the virus coupled with a decline oil prices to roughly \$20 per barrel are the primary causes of the decline in employment.**





#### Year over Year Change

Over the year, Total Nonfarm employment was up 59,000, or 1.9 percent. To compare, March 2019 saw a year-over-year gain of 72,200 jobs. The largest over-the-year gain on record for Total Nonfarm Employment occurred in November 2012, up 122,600 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in November 2009, down -114,300 jobs. Currently 9 out of 11 sectors show positive growth year over year: Professional and Business Services (16,100), Education and Health Services (14,500), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (11,400). **Note that year-over-year growth as of February stood at 71,000 further emphasizing the anticipated slowdown in job growth as a result of the current global pandemic.**

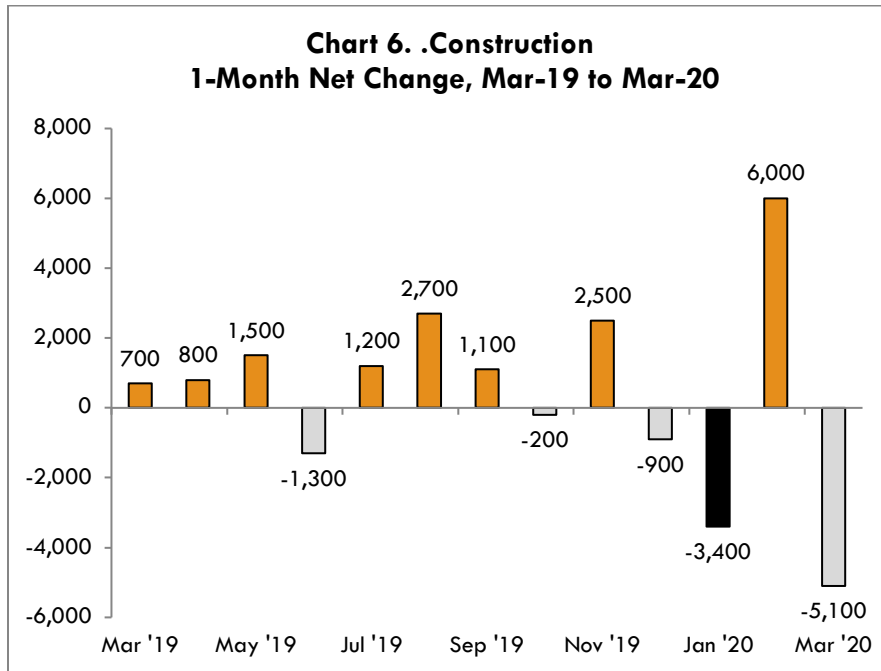


# DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

## Construction

### One Month Change

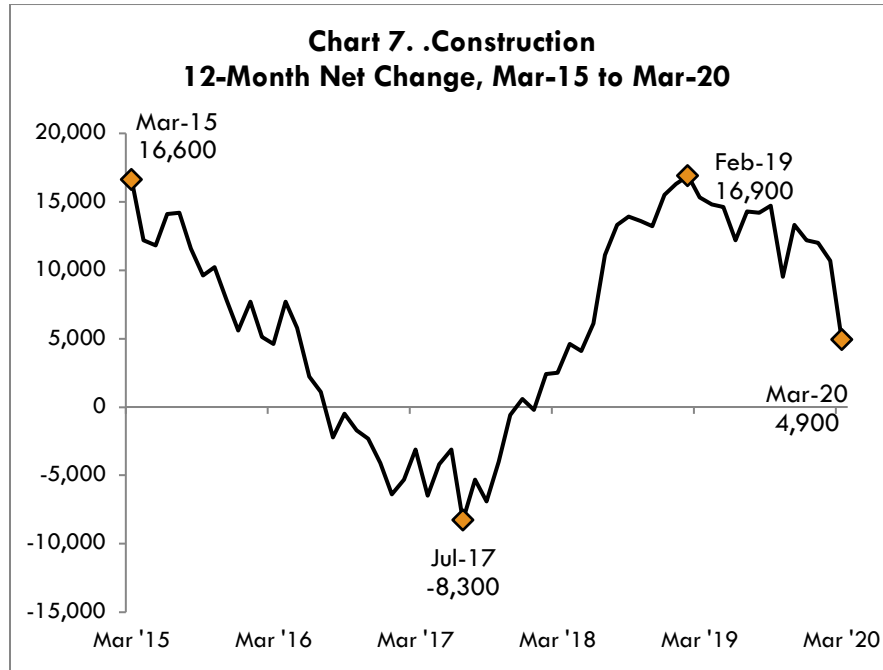
Construction was the largest declining sector over the month down -5,100 jobs, or -2.1 percent. This was the largest decline in the month of March since records began in 1990. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in February 2019, up 7,300 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2009, down -5,400 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Construction has added an average of 1,700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. Construction has typically experienced gains in March with three exceptions occurring in 2016, 2009, and 2003 to which we now add 2020. Specialty Trade Contractors was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -3,500 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Construction of Buildings, which lost -1,300 jobs from February to March. Lastly, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction subtracted -300 jobs. **Anecdotal commentary: the full effects of COVID-19 on this sector are yet to be felt, not only because of the lag in the release of data but also projects that were in-progress are likely to be continued however it is anticipated that new project that would have otherwise begun are likely to be postponed indefinitely.**



### Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Construction was up 4,900 jobs, or 2.1 percent. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in December 2014, up 19,700 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in November 2009, down -33,700 jobs. Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction was the largest contributor to the

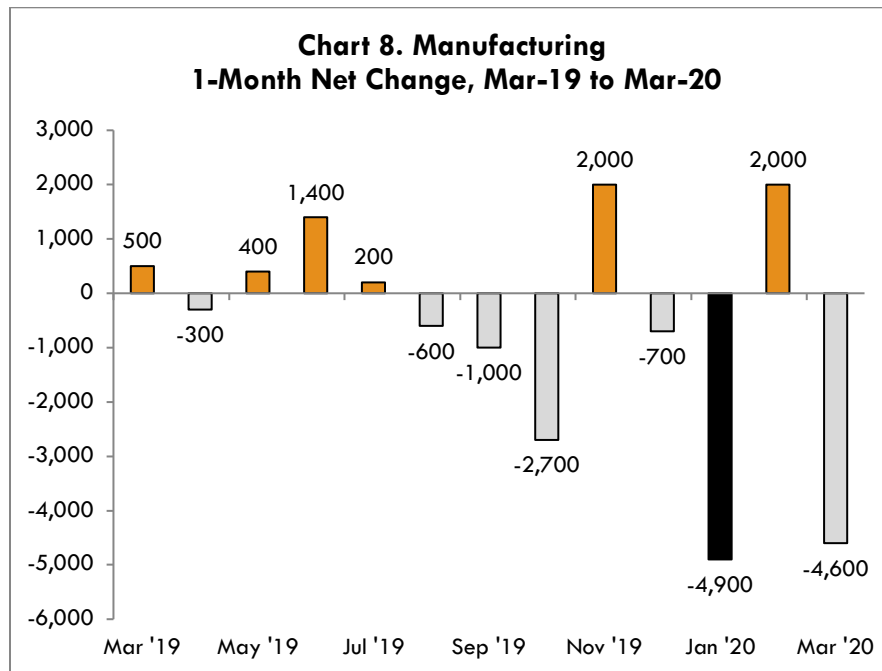
overall sector's increase, up 6,000 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Construction of Buildings, which added 2,500 jobs from March a year ago. Lastly, Specialty Trade Contractors offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -3,600 jobs. Construction's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 7.5 percent over the past year.



# Manufacturing

## One Month Change

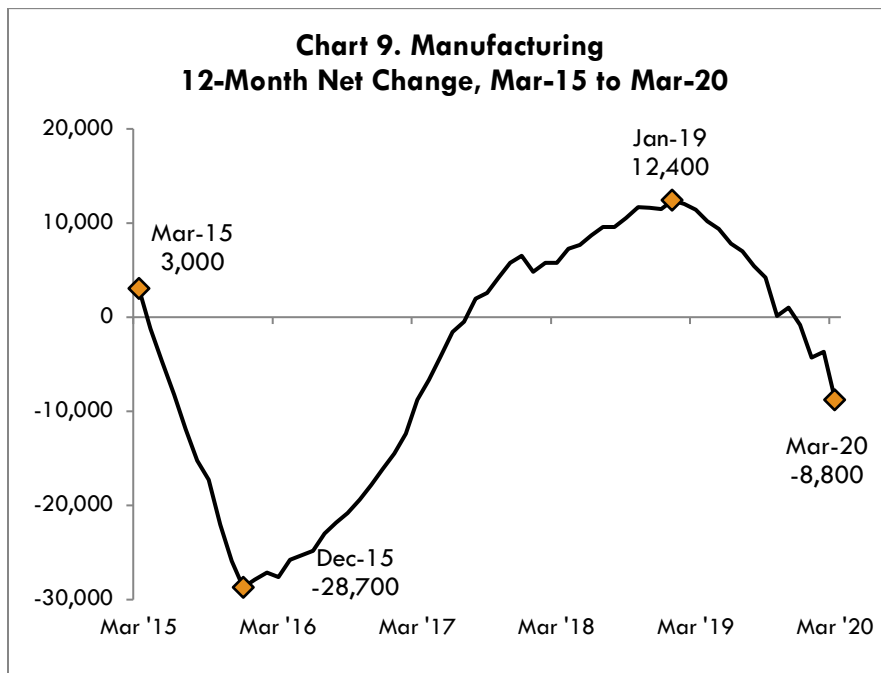
Manufacturing was the second-largest declining sector over the month down -4,600 jobs, or -2.0 percent. **This was the largest March decline on record, just surpassing the loss of -4,500 jobs in 2009 during the Great Recession.** The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 1990, up 3,200 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 1999, down -5,100 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Manufacturing has on average added 400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. **Manufacturing has typically experienced modest gains in March. Exceptions to this trend have understandably coincided with economic downturns over the past two and a half decades including the current one resulting from COVID-19 and the collapse in oil prices.** Durable Goods, the segment of Manufacturing that provides parts and equipment used in oil and gas exploration, was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -3,800 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Non-Durable Goods, which lost -800 jobs from February to March.



## Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Manufacturing was down -8,800 jobs, or -3.7 percent. Currently, this sector is the second-fastest declining in percentage terms in the Houston area. Furthermore, 66.7 percent of total (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year can be attributed to Manufacturing. **Note that job growth in this sector began slowing since the most recent peak in January 2019 as a result of oil prices failing to sustain above \$60 a barrel, prior to COVID-19, and tighter credit conditions for the oil and gas industry.** The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2012, up 17,700 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in November 2009, down -28,800 jobs. Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -5,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Non-Durable Goods, which lost -

3,100 jobs from March a year ago. Manufacturing's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 7.5 percent to 7.1 percent over the past year.

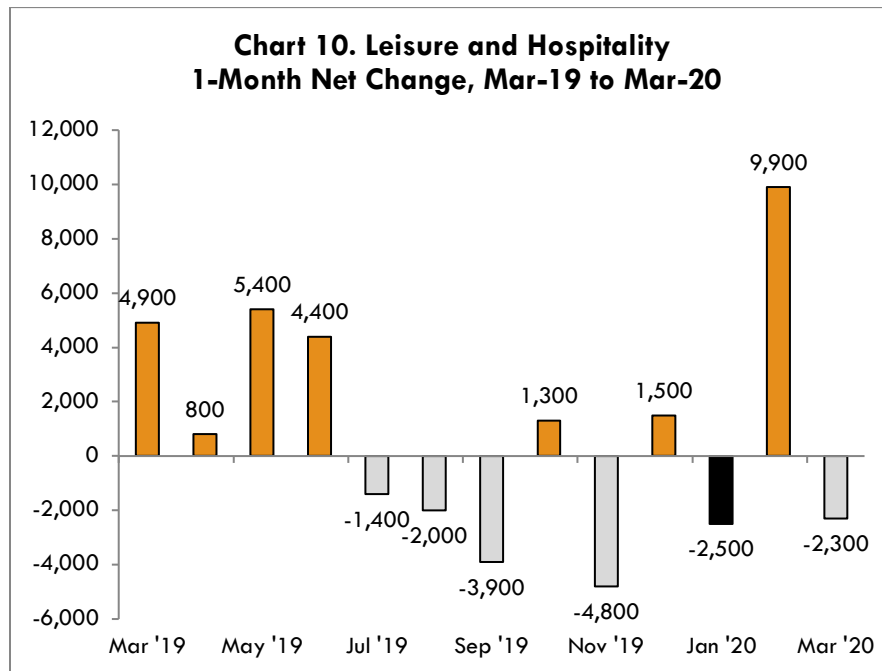




# Leisure and Hospitality

## One Month Change

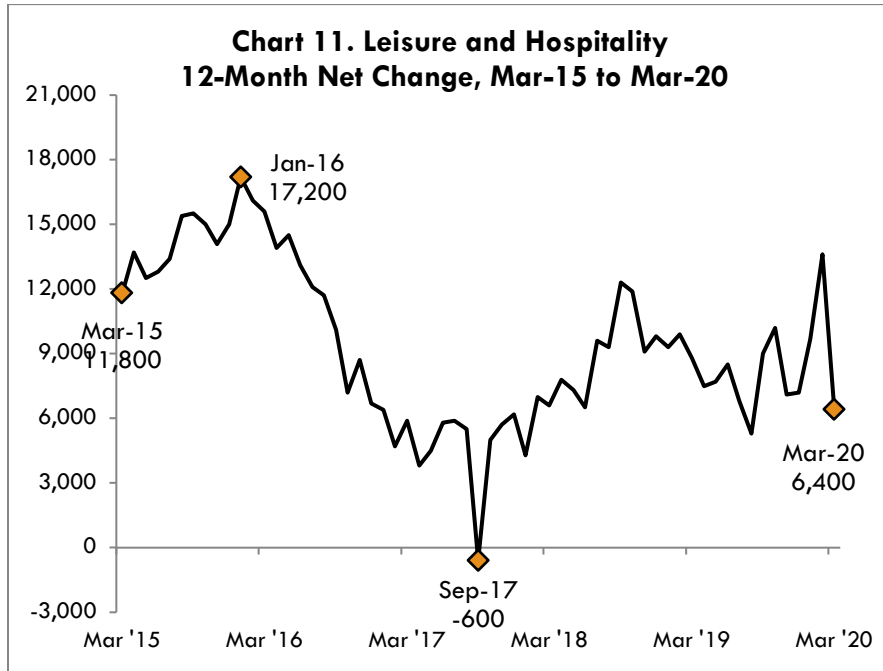
Leisure and Hospitality was the third-largest declining sector over the month down -2,300 jobs, or -0.7 percent. This is only recorded March with a loss of jobs since records began in 1990. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in February 2020, up 9,900 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in November 2019, down -4,800 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Leisure and Hospitality has on average added 4,300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. Gains are typical in March in Leisure and Hospitality with no instances of jobs losses in this month since records began in 1990. **Typically, this would be the second of five consecutive months occurring each year during which no job losses have ever been recorded however with this March's jobs report, that streak is now broken.** Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -4,200 jobs over the month and within this category **Food Services and Drinking Places accounted for a loss of -4,600 jobs. One component industry that surprisingly enough provided a partial offset was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which gained 1,900 jobs from February to March however given the suspension of in-person attendance of professional sports events and closure of non-essential businesses, this increase is not expected to continue.**



## Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Leisure and Hospitality was up 6,400 jobs, or 1.9 percent. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in January 2016, up 17,200 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in August 1991, down -4,100 jobs. Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 3,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and

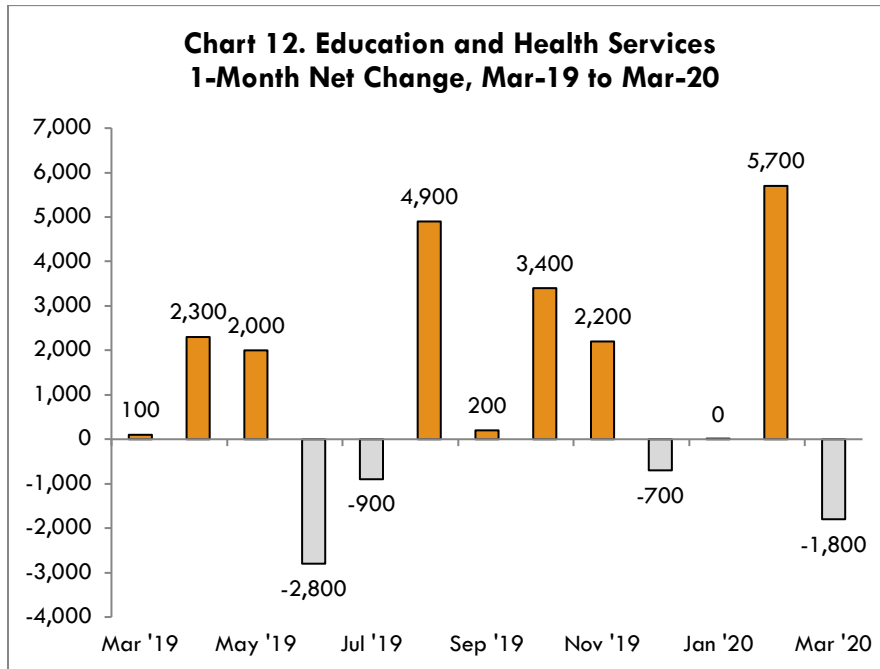
Recreation, which added 2,700 jobs from March a year ago. Leisure and Hospitality's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 10.6 percent over the past year.



# Education and Health Services

## One Month Change

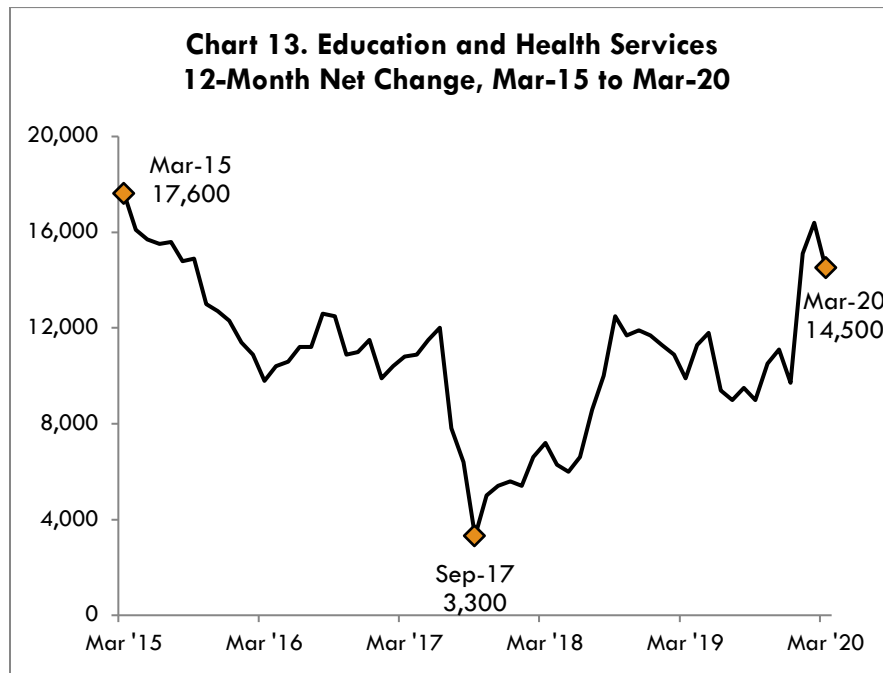
Education and Health Services also saw a decrease over the month down -1,800 jobs, or -0.4 percent. This was the largest March decline on record. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in February 2020, up 5,700 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in February 1990, down -7,300 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Education and Health Services has on average added 1,300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -1,200 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Educational Services, which lost -600 jobs from February to March. **Note: One would expect healthcare to see a surge in demand for workers given the nature of the current public health crisis however certain healthcare services that are considered non-emergencies have been suspended or drastically reduced in availability. It appears that the drop-off in demand for these types of services and therefore workers is currently outweighing demand for frontline healthcare staff leading to the fall in employment. As possible evidence for this, an examination of unique job ads in this sector reveals that the number of ads has fallen by 17% or -2,915 between mid-April to mid-March compared to mid-March to mid-February. Whether this trend will continue is unclear at this time.**



## Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Education and Health Services was up 14,500 jobs, or 3.6 percent. Currently, this sector is the second-fastest growing in percentage terms in the Houston area. Furthermore, 20.1 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Education and Health Services. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in March 2015, up 17,600 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in January 1991, down -3,300 jobs. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest

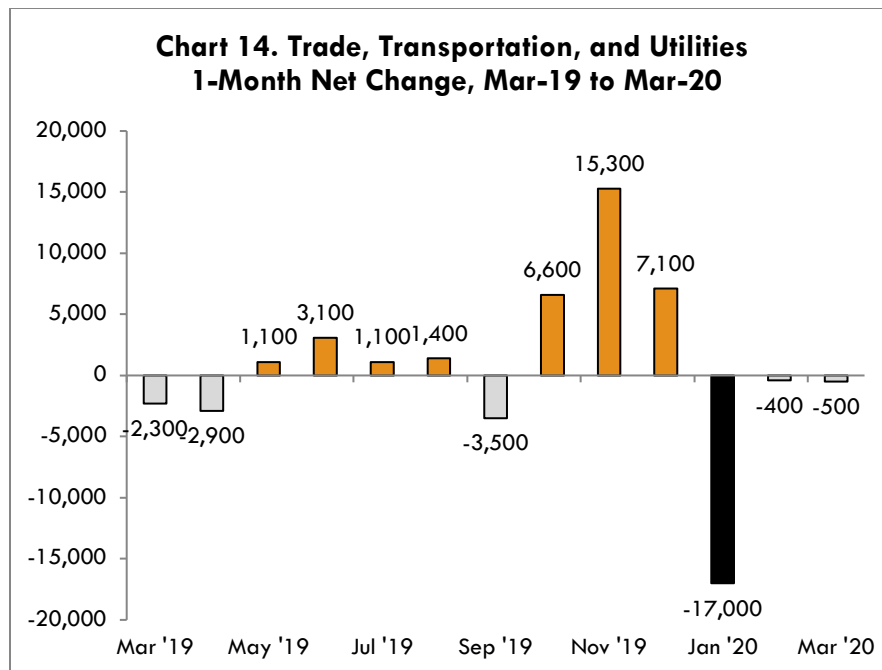
contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 13,600 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Educational Services, which added 900 jobs from March a year ago. Education and Health Services's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 12.8 percent to 13.0 percent over the past year.



# Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

## One Month Change

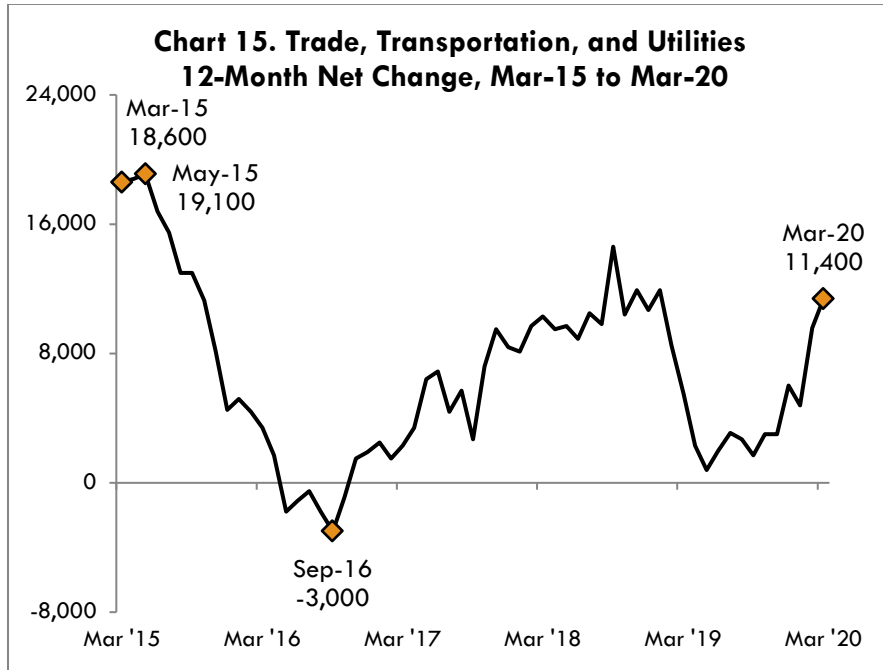
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities also saw a decrease over the month down -500 jobs, or -0.1 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in November 2019, up 15,300 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2009, down -3,500 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities has on average added 1,700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. March is typically a month of gains for Trade, Transportation, and Utilities with the only notable exceptions occurring during economic downturns, which now includes the current one resulting from COVID-19. Retail Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -2,200 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Wholesale Trade, which gained 200 jobs from February to March. Lastly, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 1,500 jobs. **Note: Retail Trade presents a mixed picture given that certain segments of it, such as groceries have anecdotally seen a surge in demand for workers while others such as clothing stores are largely considered non-essential and therefore closed. However, this month's jobs report indicates that not only did clothing stores see a decline in employment of -600 jobs but also Food and Beverage Stores, which includes grocery stores, which saw a loss of -700 jobs. It is unclear if this reflects a short-term drop in demand for grocery workers that has seen been compensated for, or if in fact demand for workers in this space has been equally adversely impacted by COVID-19.**



## Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was up 11,400 jobs, or 1.8 percent. Furthermore, 15.8 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Trade, Transportation, and Utilities. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in November 2007, up 23,300 jobs. The

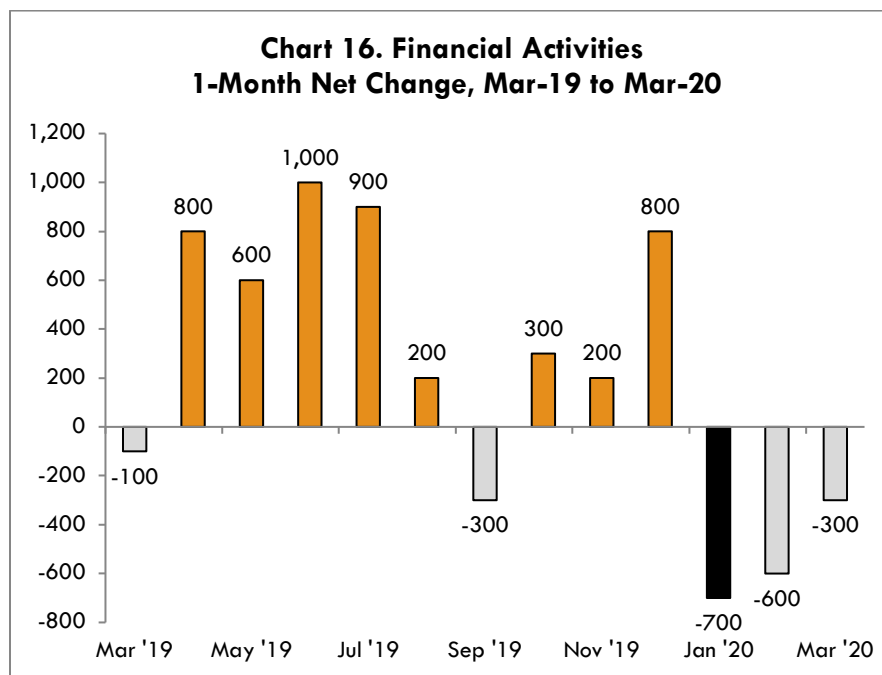
largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in November 2009, down -23,200 jobs. Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 7,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Wholesale Trade, which added 5,800 jobs from March a year ago. Lastly, Retail Trade offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -2,100 jobs. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 19.9 percent over the past year.



# Financial Activities

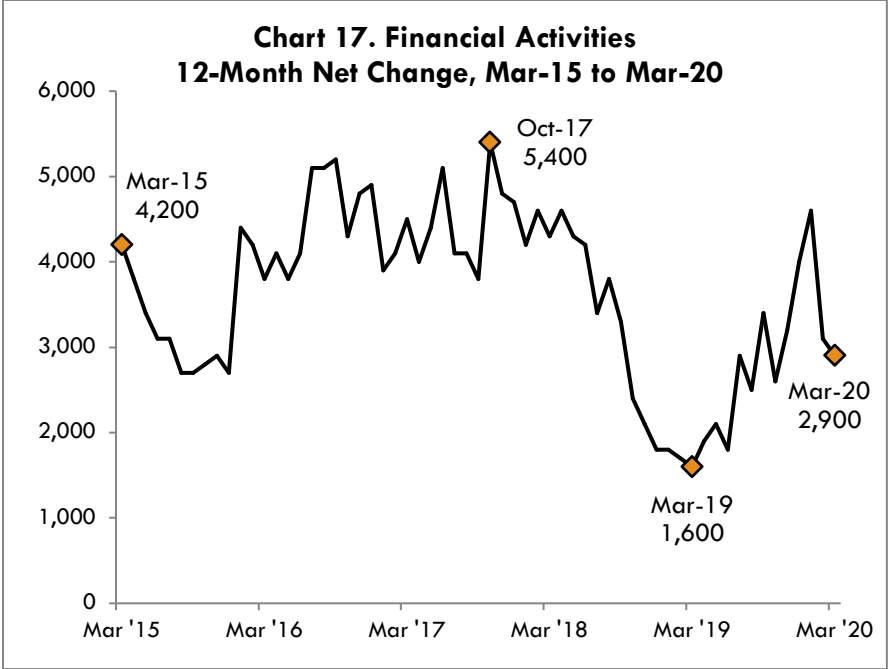
## One Month Change

Financial Activities also saw a decrease over the month down -300 jobs, or -0.2 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in October 1997, up 2,000 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in July 1990, down -1,500 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Financial Activities has on average added 300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. Finance and Insurance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -200 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which lost -100 jobs from February to March.



## Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Financial Activities was up 2,900 jobs, or 1.8 percent. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in September 1998, up 9,000 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in August 2009, down -6,300 jobs. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Finance and Insurance, which added 1,200 jobs from March a year ago. Financial Activities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 5.3 percent over the past year.

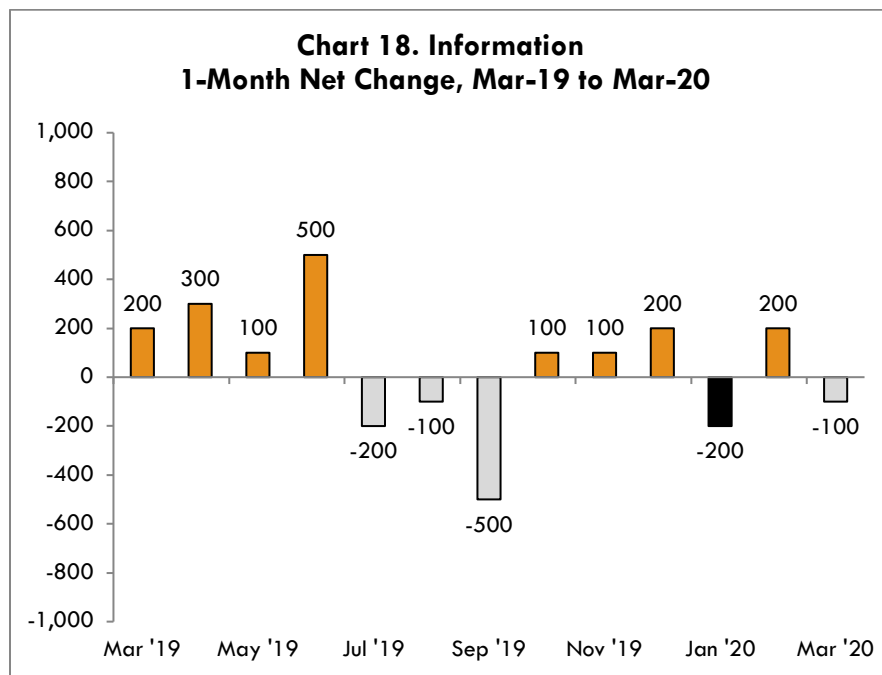




# Information

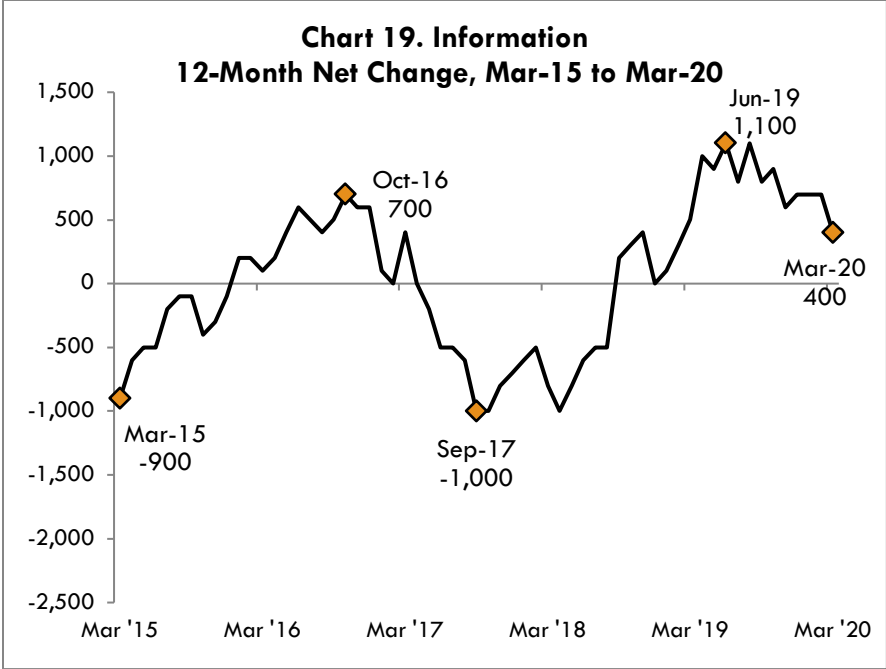
## One Month Change

Information also saw a decrease over the month down -100 jobs, or -0.3 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in July 1994, up 1,500 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in July 2001, down -1,700 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Information has on average added 30 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are somewhat below the long-term average.



## Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Information was up 400 jobs, or 1.2 percent. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in June 1997, up 4,600 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in April 2002, down -7,000 jobs. The absolute number of jobs in this sector most recently peaked in July 2016 at 33,100 before reaching a low of 31,200 in October 2017. Since that time, employment levels have risen by 1,400, which implies that 73.7 percent of the -1,900 jobs lost in this sector have been recovered to date. Information's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 1.0 percent over the past year.

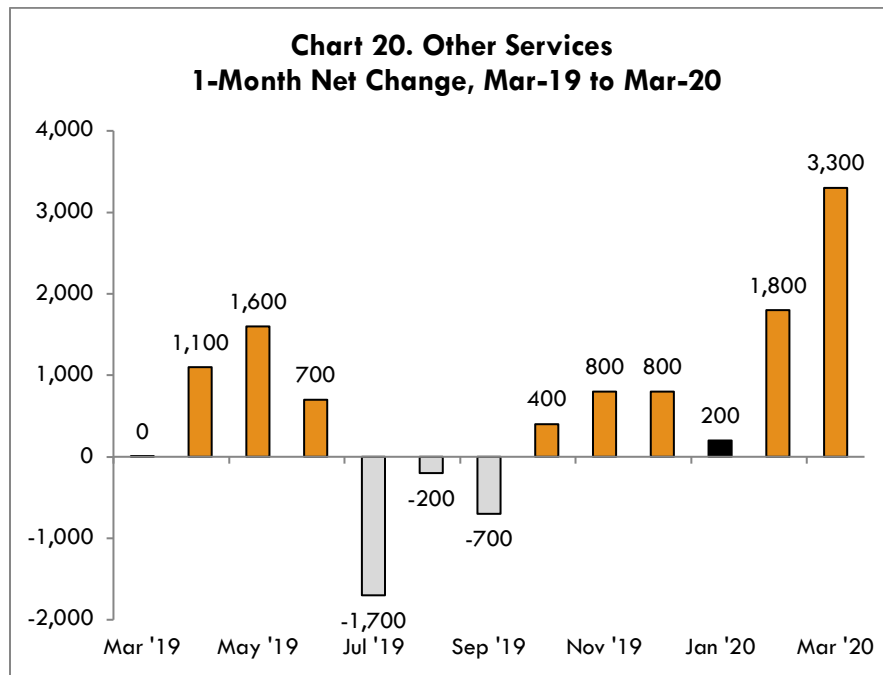


## GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

### Other Services

#### One Month Change

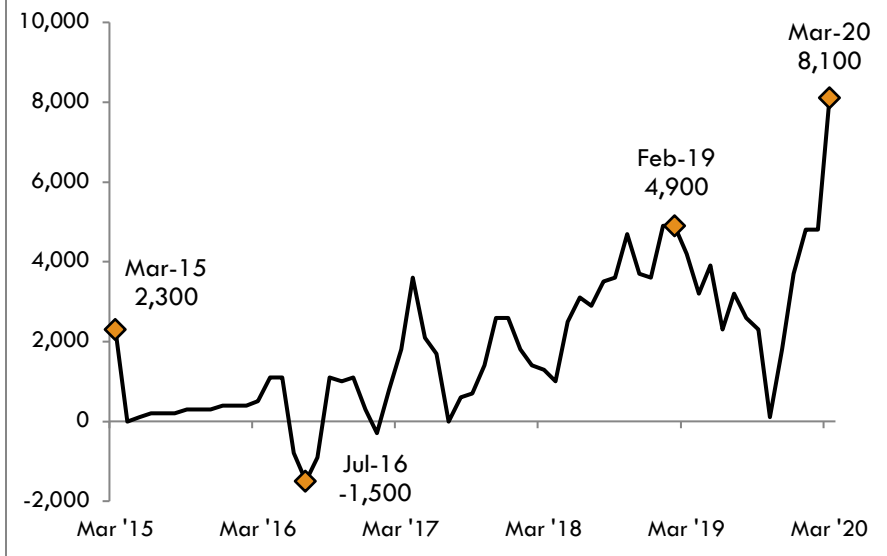
Other Services was the largest gaining sector over the month up 3,300 jobs, or 2.8 percent. **This was the largest increase on record of any month.** The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2006, up 4,900 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in January 2007, down -3,500 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Other Services has on average lost -40 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. As a catch-all category, job growth in Other Services in March, while fairly low, has been typical over the years.



#### Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Other Services was up 8,100 jobs, or 7.1 percent. Currently, this sector is the fastest-growing in percentage terms in the Houston. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in March 2020, up 8,100 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in December 2007, down -3,600 jobs. Other Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 3.7 percent to 3.9 percent over the past year. **Note: For the year ended in December 2019, year-over-year job growth in the sector was overstated by 6,000 jobs prior to benchmark revisions and moreover this sector was chronically overstated throughout the year. As a result, March's unusually large increase over-the-month also driving the over-the-year change should be viewed skeptically.**

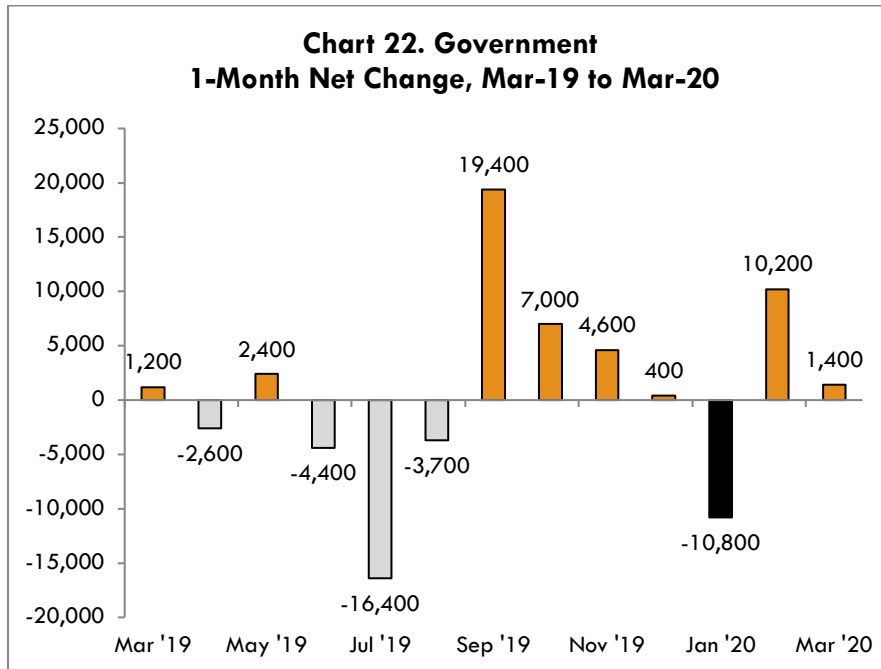
**Chart 21. Other Services**  
**12-Month Net Change, Mar-15 to Mar-20**



# Government

## One Month Change

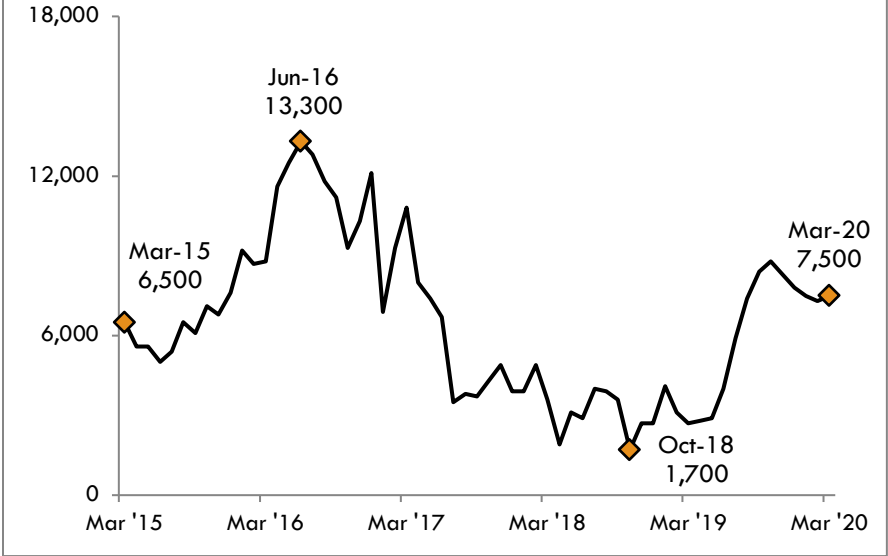
Government was the second-largest gaining sector over the month up 1,400 jobs, or 0.3 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in September 2013, up 22,500 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2018, down -2,700 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Government has on average added 500 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Government typically experiences job gains in March with the only examples of losses occurring in the early-to-mid 1990s. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,200 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was State Government, which added 200 jobs from February to March. Lastly, Federal Government saw no change over the month.



## Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Government was up 7,500 jobs, or 1.8 percent. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in May 2010, up 19,100 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in January 2012, down -17,100 jobs. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 5,200 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was State Government, which added 1,500 jobs from March a year ago. Lastly, Federal Government contributed 800 jobs. Government's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 13.4 percent over the past year.

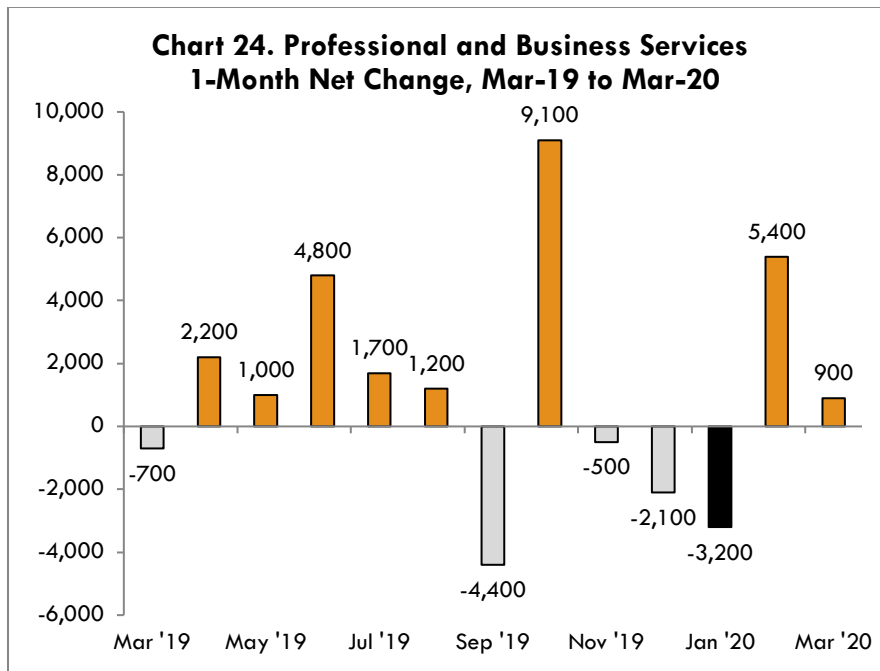
**Chart 23. Government  
12-Month Net Change, Mar-15 to Mar-20**



# Professional and Business Services

## One Month Change

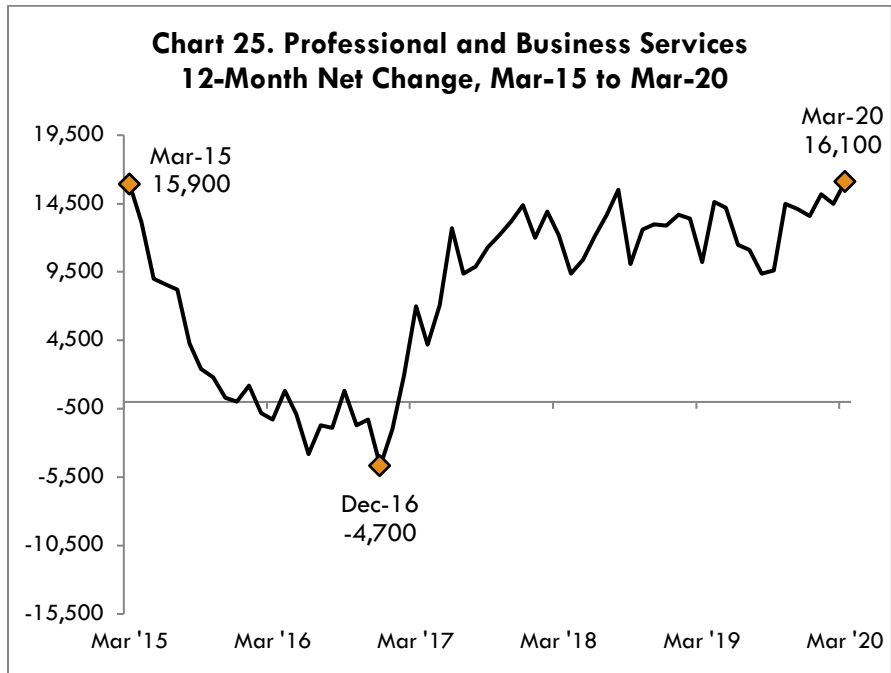
Professional and Business Services was the third-largest gaining sector over the month up 900 jobs, or 0.2 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in October 2019, up 9,100 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 1999, down -4,300 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Professional and Business Services has on average added 2,800 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially below the long-term average. March is typically a strong month for job growth in this sector. Since records began, there have only been three instances of job losses in Professional and Business Services in the month of March: 2015 and 2016 due to low oil prices and 2009 due to the Great Recession. **Note: while workers in this sector are more likely able to work remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic, the sector remains heavily influenced by the state of the other two segments that make up oil and gas: Mining and Logging and Manufacturing. The latter sector saw significant job losses in March while the former posted gains identical to Professional and Business Services. Given the ongoing weakness in oil and gas and potential for professional sales-related workers to be laid-off during the current crisis, the overall sector is not expected to continue posting gains until an inflection point has been reached at the very least.** Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,400 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Management of Companies and Enterprises, which added 100 jobs from February to March. Lastly, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -600 jobs.



## Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Professional and Business Services was up 16,100 jobs, or 3.2 percent. Currently, this sector is the third-fastest growing in percentage terms in the Houston area. Furthermore, 22.3 percent of total (gross) jobs

added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Professional and Business Services. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in November 2012, up 30,800 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in October 2009, down -35,100 jobs. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 13,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, which added 3,500 jobs from March a year ago. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -1,100 jobs. Professional and Business Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 16.0 percent to 16.2 percent over the past year.

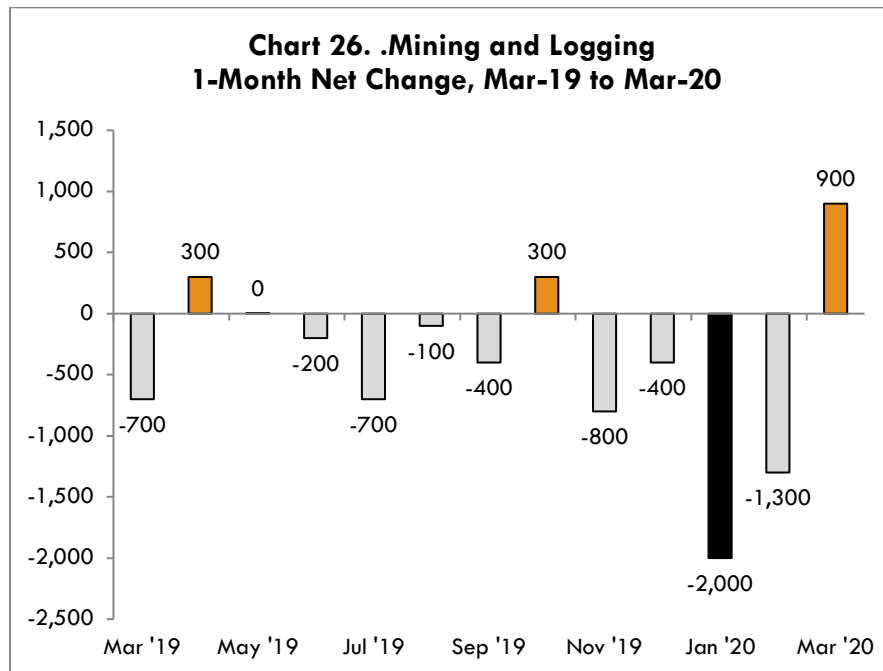




# Mining and Logging

## One Month Change

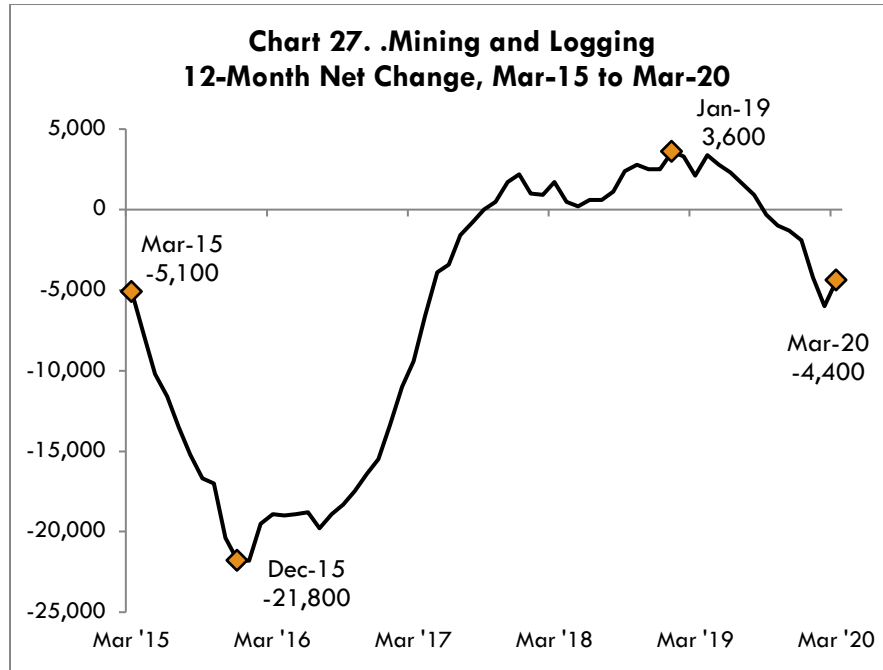
Mining and Logging, which is primarily composed of oil and gas exploration and oil field services companies, also saw an increase over the month up 900 jobs, or 1.2 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2011, up 2,800 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in February 2015, down -3,800 jobs. Historically in the month of March, Mining and Logging has on average lost -70 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately above the long-term average. Mining and Logging has posted gains in the Month of March roughly two-thirds of the time over the past two and a half decades. Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 400 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Oil and Gas Extraction, which added 400 jobs from February to March. Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined\* contributed 100 jobs. **Note: given the recent collapse in oil prices, further job gains in this sector are unlikely throughout the remainder of 2020 and furthermore this month's gains could be revised to negative once April's data is released.**



## Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Mining and Logging was down -4,400 jobs, or -5.5 percent. **Currently, this sector is the fastest-declining in percentage terms in the Houston area.** Furthermore, 33.3 percent of total (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year can be attributed to Mining and Logging. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in December 2011, up 11,900 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in December 2015, down -21,800 jobs. Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -3,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Oil and Gas Extraction, which lost -700 jobs from March a year ago. Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined\* saw no change over the month. The absolute number of jobs in this sector most recently peaked in December 2014 at

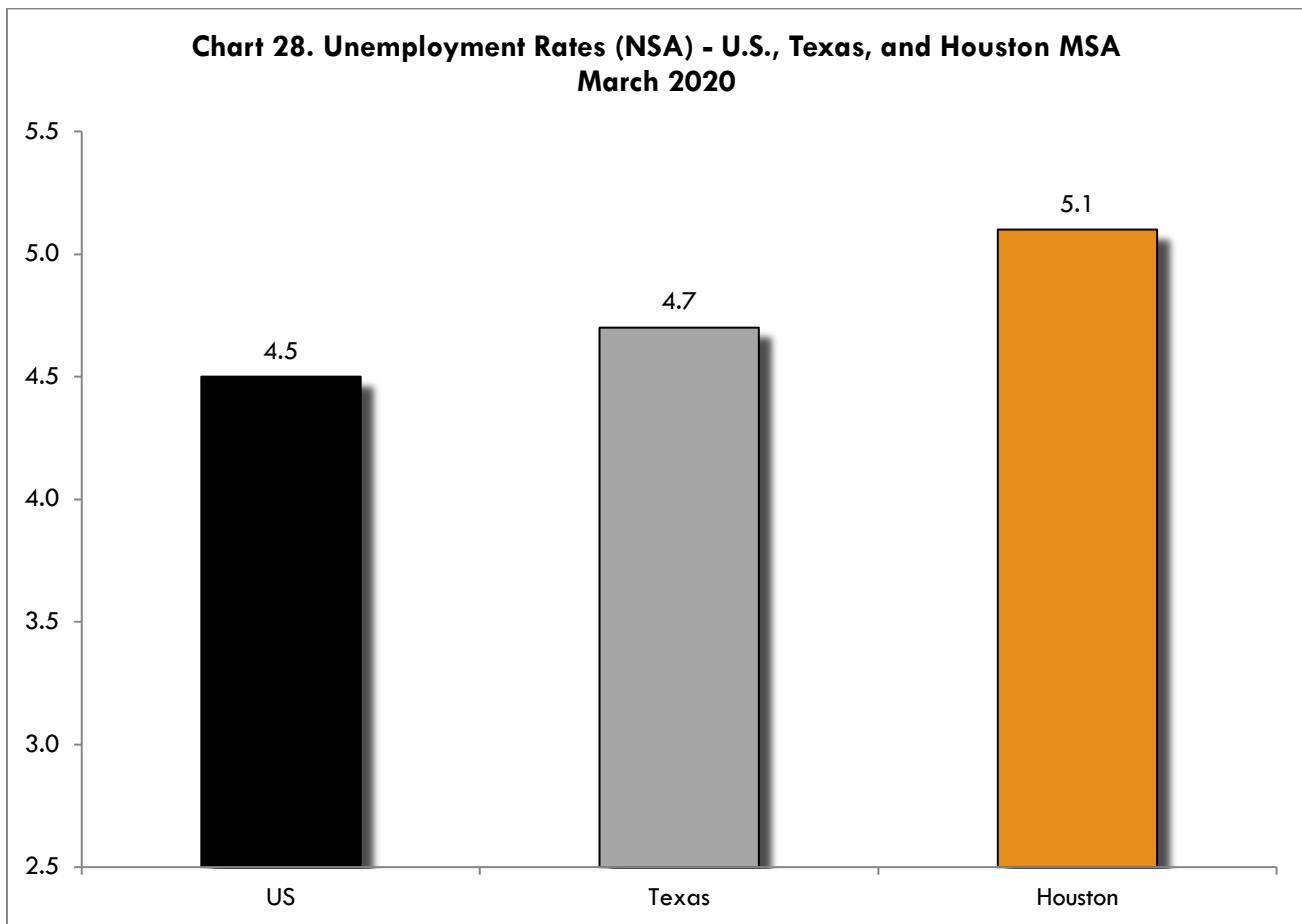
113,000 before reaching a low of 75,700 in December 2016. Since that time, employment levels have risen by 400, which implies that 1.1 percent of the -37,300 jobs lost in this sector have been recovered to date. Mining and Logging's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 2.6 percent to 2.4 percent over the past year.



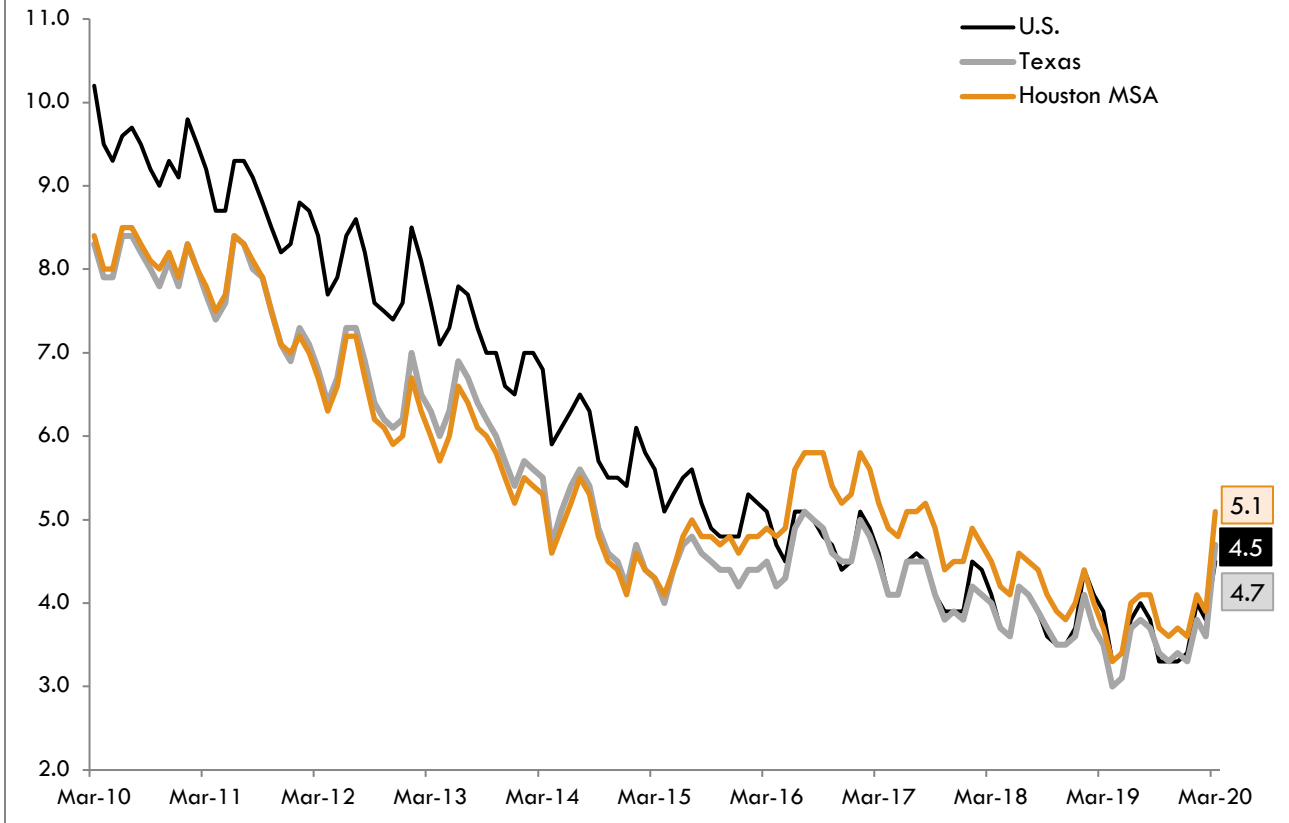
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

### Not-Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (not-seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 5.1 percent in March, up from February's 3.9 percent and up from 3.7 percent a year ago. **This was above the statewide rate of 4.7 percent and above the national rate of 4.5 percent. Due to COVID-19, oil prices, and the subsequent surge in filings for unemployment insurance, this was also the largest February to March over-the-month increase in the unemployment rate since records began. A typical February to March change sees a decrease in the unemployment rate of roughly -0.2 percentage points. Furthermore, this month's 1.2 percentage point rise in the unemployment is tied with May 2009 during the Great Recession for the largest one-month increase on record.** 176,566 individuals were unemployed in Houston in March, up from February's 134,536 and up from 127,436 in March 2019.

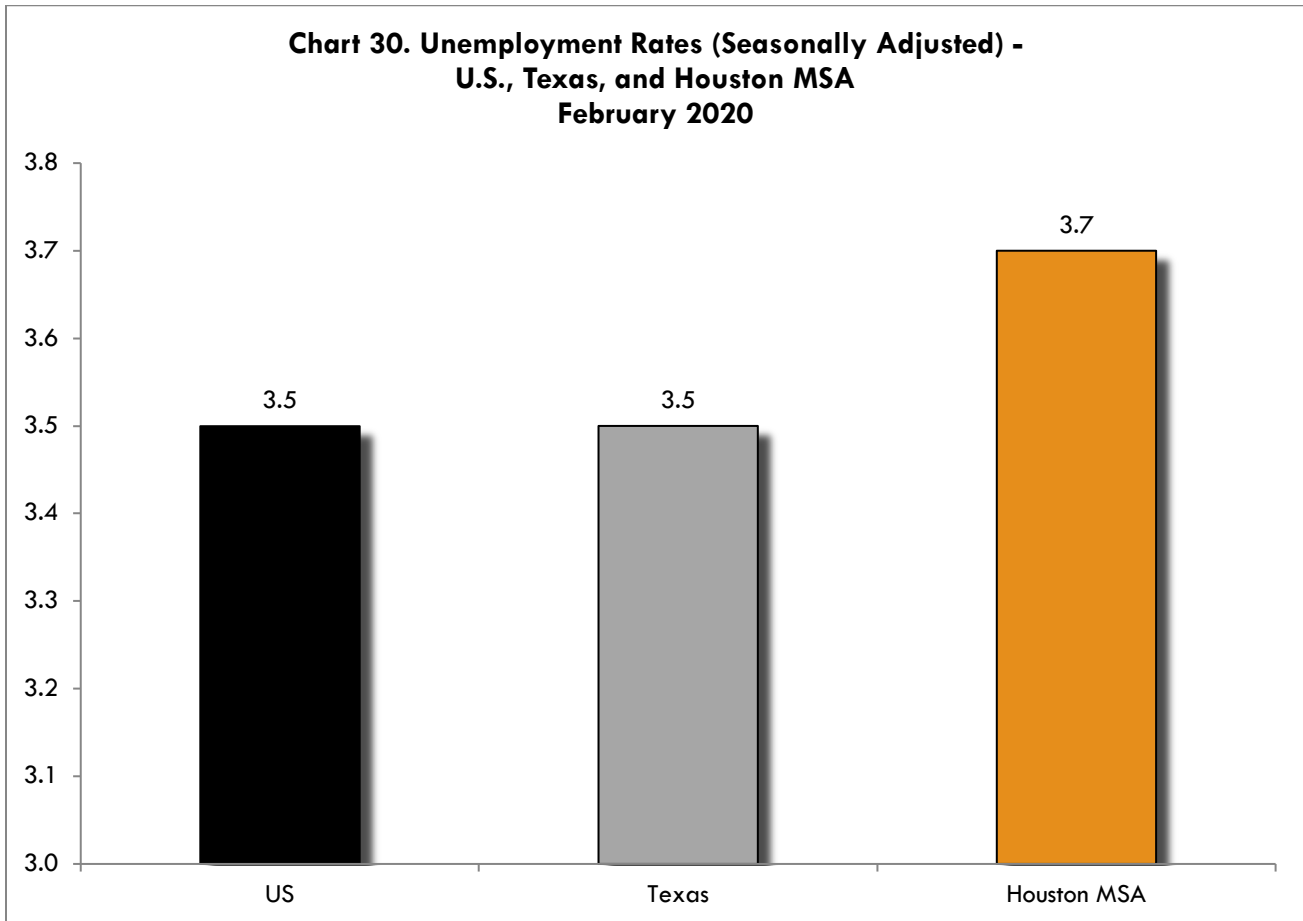


**Chart 29. Unemployment Rates (NSA) - U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA, March 2010 to March 2020**

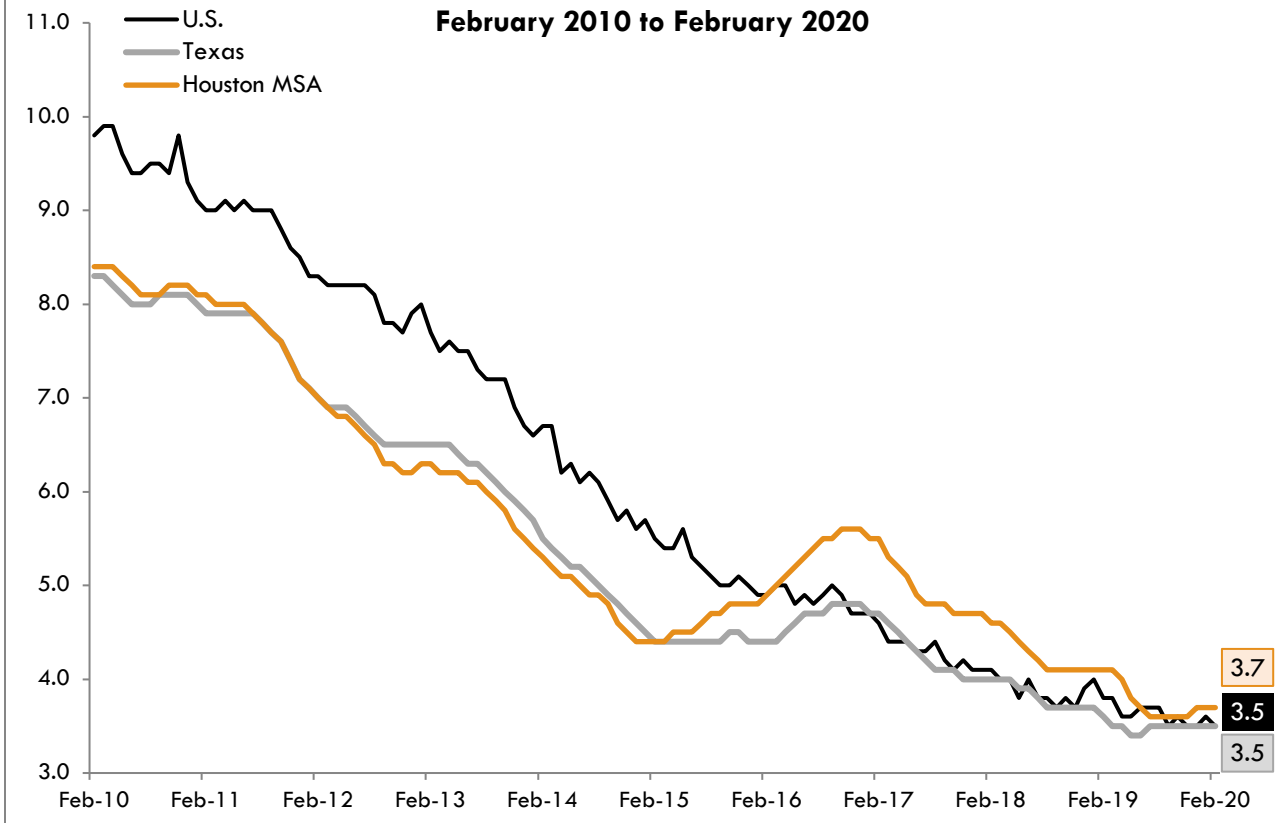


## Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 3.7 percent in February, unchanged from January and down from 4.1 percent a year ago. **Note that due to the one-month lag in the availability of seasonally-adjusted data and the acceleration of job losses occurring in mid-to-late March, the February 2020 unemployment does not reflect the impacts of COVID-19.** This was above the statewide rate of 3.5 percent and above the national rate of 3.5 percent. 130,164 individuals were unemployed in Houston in February, virtually unchanged from January's 129,460 and down from 141,581 in February 2019. The net number of unemployed individuals in Houston has fallen by -12,570 since the most recent low of 142,734 in February 2015 however the current month's unemployment level remains below the all-time high of 247,725 recorded in March 2010.



**Chart 31. Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted) -  
U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA,  
February 2010 to February 2020**



NAICS Industry	Mar-20	Feb-20	Mar-19	Monthly	Monthly %	Yearly	Yearly %
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>3,195,700</b>	<b>3,203,900</b>	<b>3,136,700</b>	<b>-8,200</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Total Private	2,768,100	2,777,700	2,716,600	-9,600	-0.3%	51,500	1.9%
Goods Producing	542,600	551,400	550,900	-8,800	-1.6%	-8,300	-1.5%
<b>Mining and Logging</b>	<b>76,100</b>	<b>75,200</b>	<b>80,500</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>-4,400</b>	<b>-5.5%</b>
...Oil and Gas Extraction	36,400	36,000	37,100	400	1.1%	-700	-1.9%
...Support Activities for Mining	38,200	37,800	41,900	400	1.1%	-3,700	-8.8%
<b>Construction</b>	<b>239,100</b>	<b>244,200</b>	<b>234,200</b>	<b>-5,100</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
..Construction of Buildings	59,500	60,800	57,000	-1,300	-2.1%	2,500	4.4%
..Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	66,100	66,400	60,100	-300	-0.5%	6,000	10.0%
..Specialty Trade Contractors	113,500	117,000	117,100	-3,500	-3.0%	-3,600	-3.1%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>227,400</b>	<b>232,000</b>	<b>236,200</b>	<b>-4,600</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>-8,800</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>
..Durable Goods	145,000	148,800	150,700	-3,800	-2.6%	-5,700	-3.8%
...Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	51,400	52,400	55,200	-1,000	-1.9%	-3,800	-6.9%
...Machinery Manufacturing	48,400	48,600	46,400	-200	-0.4%	2,000	4.3%
....Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Mfg.	29,700	29,900	29,900	-200	-0.7%	-200	-0.7%
...Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	13,600	13,600	13,200	0	0.0%	400	3.0%
..Non-Durable Goods	82,400	83,200	85,500	-800	-1.0%	-3,100	-3.6%
...Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	10,700	10,700	10,200	0	0.0%	500	4.9%
...Chemical Manufacturing	40,300	40,400	40,300	-100	-0.2%	0	0.0%
Service Providing	2,653,100	2,652,500	2,585,800	600	0.0%	67,300	2.6%
.Private Service Providing	2,225,500	2,226,300	2,165,700	-800	0.0%	59,800	2.8%
<b>..Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>635,000</b>	<b>635,500</b>	<b>623,600</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
...Wholesale Trade	177,400	177,200	171,600	200	0.1%	5,800	3.4%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	110,100	109,500	107,300	600	0.5%	2,800	2.6%
.....Prof. and Commercial Equip. Supplies Wholesalers	18,100	18,100	17,700	0	0.0%	400	2.3%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	51,400	52,600	52,100	-1,200	-2.3%	-700	-1.3%
...Retail Trade	299,100	301,300	301,200	-2,200	-0.7%	-2,100	-0.7%
....Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	43,600	43,400	42,700	200	0.5%	900	2.1%
....Bldg. Material and Garden Equip. and Supplies Dealers	21,900	21,300	22,300	600	2.8%	-400	-1.8%
....Food and Beverage Stores	65,900	66,600	66,100	-700	-1.1%	-200	-0.3%
....Health and Personal Care Stores	19,200	19,100	19,000	100	0.5%	200	1.1%
....Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	27,400	28,000	29,100	-600	-2.1%	-1,700	-5.8%
....General Merchandise Stores	56,000	56,200	56,500	-200	-0.4%	-500	-0.9%
.....Department Stores	18,600	18,700	19,000	-100	-0.5%	-400	-2.1%
.....Other General Merchandise Stores	37,400	37,500	37,500	-100	-0.3%	-100	-0.3%
...Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	158,500	157,000	150,800	1,500	1.0%	7,700	5.1%
....Utilities	17,300	17,100	17,200	200	1.2%	100	0.6%
.....Air Transportation	20,000	20,100	20,000	-100	-0.5%	0	0.0%
.....Truck Transportation	28,000	28,000	28,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
.....Pipeline Transportation	12,200	12,200	11,900	0	0.0%	300	2.5%
<b>..Information</b>	<b>32,600</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>32,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
...Telecommunications	13,900	13,800	13,900	100	0.7%	0	0.0%
<b>..Financial Activities</b>	<b>167,200</b>	<b>167,500</b>	<b>164,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
...Finance and Insurance	103,500	103,700	102,300	-200	-0.2%	1,200	1.2%
....Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	43,600	43,600	43,700	0	0.0%	-100	-0.2%
.....Depository Credit Intermediation	30,200	30,300	30,100	-100	-0.3%	100	0.3%
....Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Fin. Investments	20,800	20,800	20,700	0	0.0%	100	0.5%
....Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	39,100	39,300	37,900	-200	-0.5%	1,200	3.2%
...Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	63,700	63,800	62,000	-100	-0.2%	1,700	2.7%
<b>..Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>515,800</b>	<b>514,900</b>	<b>499,700</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
...Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	250,700	249,300	237,000	1,400	0.6%	13,700	5.8%
....Legal Services	27,200	27,200	26,700	0	0.0%	500	1.9%

....Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll	29,900	29,700	28,500	200	0.7%	1,400	4.9%
....Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	75,400	75,200	71,500	200	0.3%	3,900	5.5%
....Computer Systems Design and Related Services	35,700	35,700	33,600	0	0.0%	2,100	6.3%
...Management of Companies and Enterprises	45,900	45,800	47,000	100	0.2%	-1,100	-2.3%
...Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	219,200	219,800	215,700	-600	-0.3%	3,500	1.6%
....Administrative and Support Services	205,400	206,300	204,200	-900	-0.4%	1,200	0.6%
....Employment Services	71,500	75,500	78,000	-4,000	-5.3%	-6,500	-8.3%
....Services to Buildings and Dwellings	51,400	50,700	50,000	700	1.4%	1,400	2.8%
<b>..Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>415,000</b>	<b>416,800</b>	<b>400,500</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
...Educational Services	64,500	65,100	63,600	-600	-0.9%	900	1.4%
...Health Care and Social Assistance	350,500	351,700	336,900	-1,200	-0.3%	13,600	4.0%
....Ambulatory Health Care Services	166,600	167,400	163,600	-800	-0.5%	3,000	1.8%
....Hospitals	89,200	88,800	86,700	400	0.5%	2,500	2.9%
<b>..Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>337,300</b>	<b>339,600</b>	<b>330,900</b>	<b>-2,300</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
...Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	38,800	36,900	36,100	1,900	5.1%	2,700	7.5%
...Accommodation and Food Services	298,500	302,700	294,800	-4,200	-1.4%	3,700	1.3%
....Accommodation	29,300	28,900	28,300	400	1.4%	1,000	3.5%
....Food Services and Drinking Places	269,200	273,800	266,500	-4,600	-1.7%	2,700	1.0%
<b>..Other Services</b>	<b>122,600</b>	<b>119,300</b>	<b>114,500</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>427,600</b>	<b>426,200</b>	<b>420,100</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
.Federal Government	30,300	30,300	29,500	0	0.0%	800	2.7%
.State Government	89,700	89,500	88,200	200	0.2%	1,500	1.7%
..State Government Educational Services	51,900	51,800	52,800	100	0.2%	-900	-1.7%
.Local Government	307,600	306,400	302,400	1,200	0.4%	5,200	1.7%
..Local Government Educational Services	215,100	214,000	211,500	1,100	0.5%	3,600	1.7%