



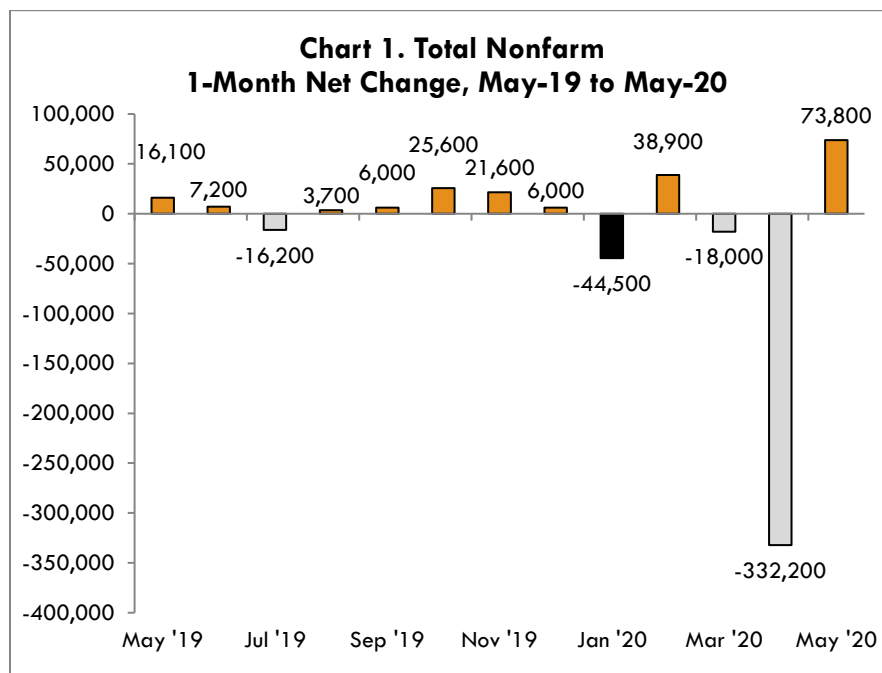
Current Employment and Local Area
Unemployment Statistics
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land
May 2020

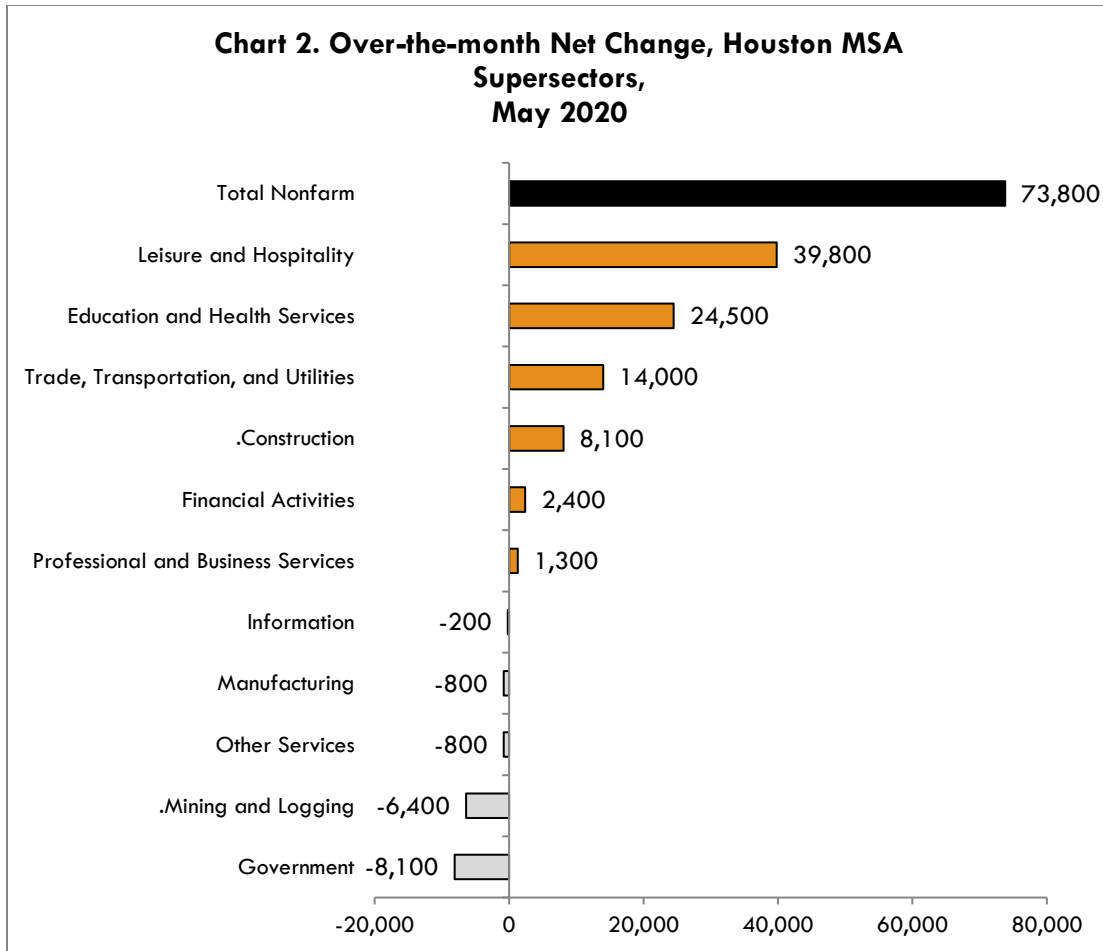
Workforce Solutions is an affiliate of the Gulf Coast Workforce Board, which manages a regional system that helps employers solve their workforce problems and residents build careers so both can compete in the global economy. The workforce system serves the City of Houston and the surrounding 13 Texas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

Total Nonfarm

One Month Change

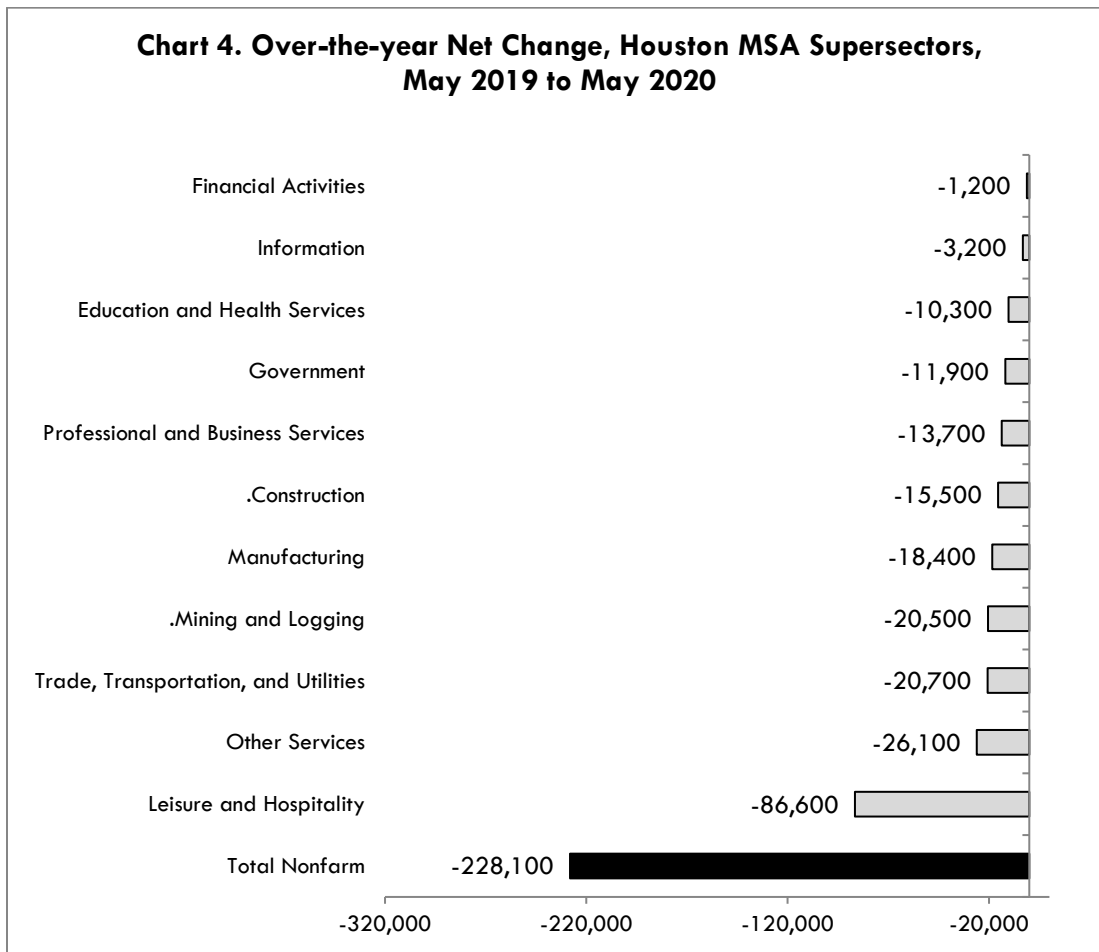
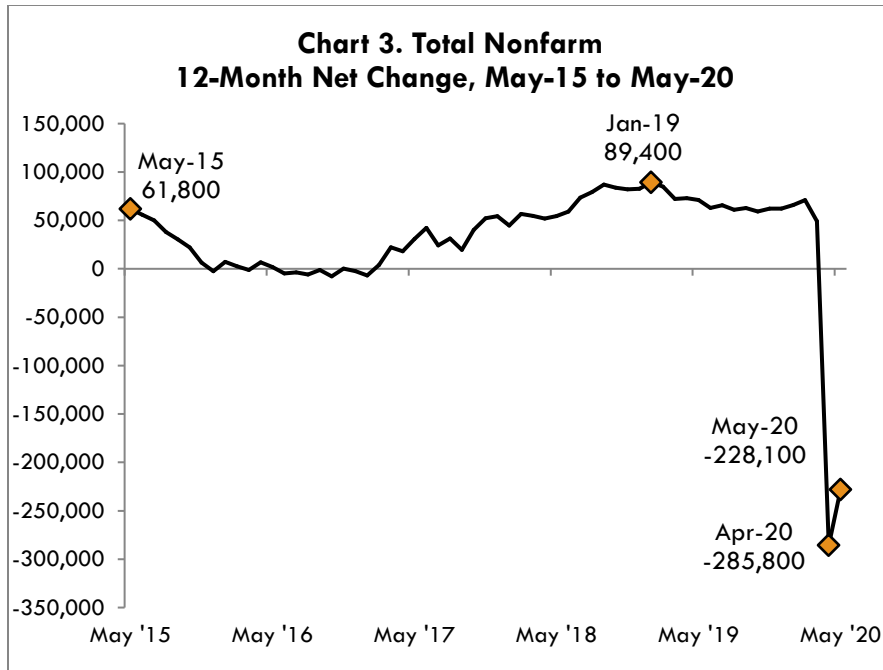
Houston MSA Total Nonfarm employment stood at 2,927,500 in May, up 73,800 jobs over the month, or 2.6 percent mirroring the surprise increase observed nationally a few weeks earlier. A year ago, Houston registered an over-the-month increase of 16,100 jobs. This was the largest-ever one-month gain of any month since records began in 1990. The largest one-month decline on record outside of seasonal job losses in January and July occurred in April 2020, down -332,200 jobs. Historically in the month of May, Total Nonfarm has on average added 12,600 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. **The primary drivers of this May's growth were increases in Leisure and Hospitality (restaurants, bars, and hotels), Education and Health Services, and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (retail) reflecting the expiration of state-mandated business closures at the end of April.** Gains were also recorded in Construction, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services. The net increase in jobs over the month was partially offset by losses in Government, Mining and Logging, and Other Services. **Total losses in March and April stand at -350,200 jobs implying that with May's gains, roughly one-fifth of jobs lost since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic have been recovered to date.**





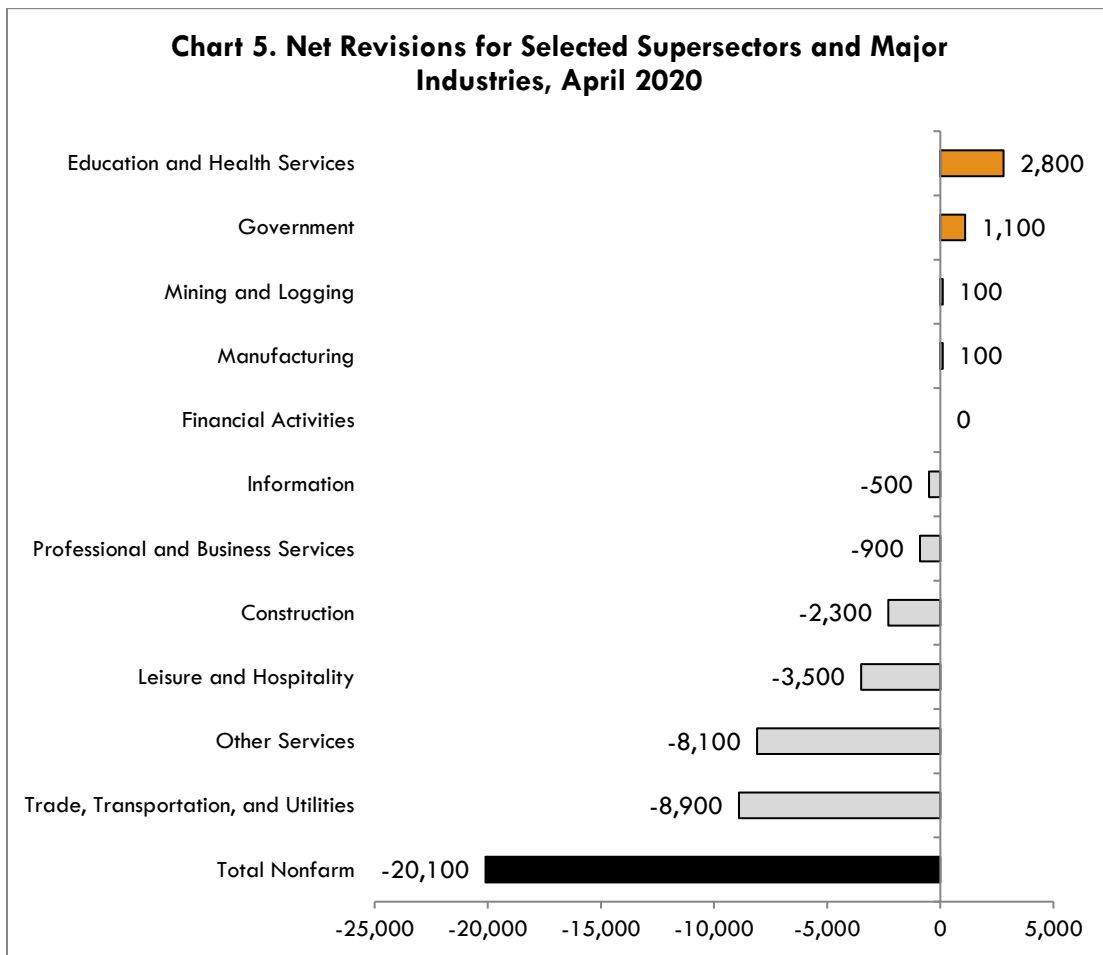
Year over Year Change

Over the year, Total Nonfarm employment was down -228,100, or -7.2 percent. To compare, May 2019 saw a year-over-year gain of 71,100 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 April 2020, down -285,800 jobs. Currently 11 out of 11 sectors show flat or negative growth year over year with Leisure and Hospitality (-86,600), Other Services (-26,100), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-20,700) posting the largest absolute job losses.



Previous Month's Revisions

Total Nonfarm employment was revised downward by -20,100 jobs for a March to April larger net loss of -332,200 compared to an original estimate of -312,100 jobs. A downward revision of -8,900 jobs in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the largest contributor followed by Other Services (-8,100) and Leisure and Hospitality (-3,500). Upward revisions in Education and Health Services (+2,800), Government (+1,100), and Manufacturing (+100) provided a partial offset of the overall downward revision to Total Nonfarm employment.

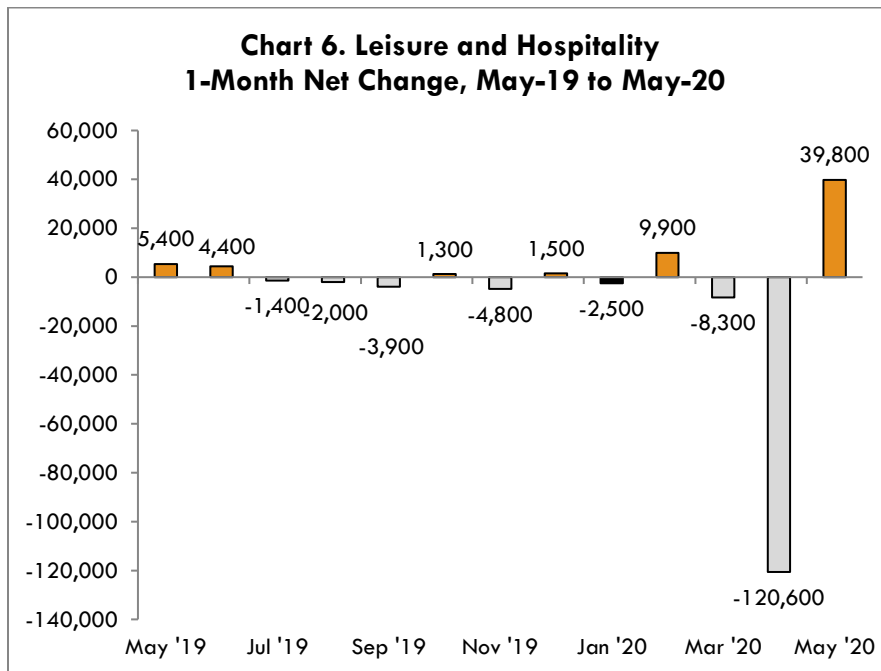


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Leisure and Hospitality

One Month Change

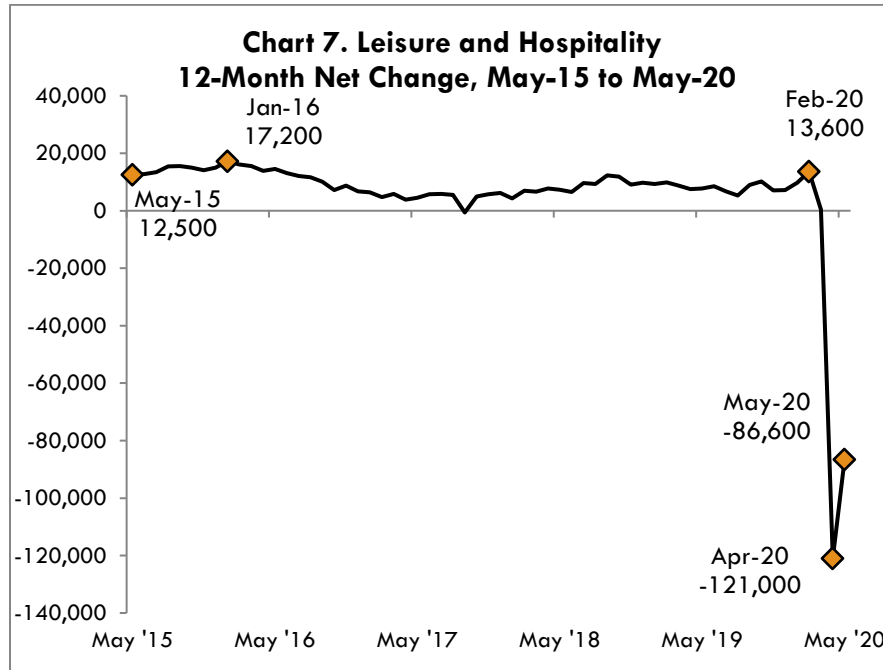
Leisure and Hospitality, composed of bars, restaurants, and hotels, was the largest gaining sector over the month up 39,800 jobs, or 18.9 percent. The aforementioned businesses were some of the earliest and most severely impacted by closures in response to COVID-19. This was the largest-ever one-month gain of any month since records began in 1990. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -120,600 jobs. Historically in the month of May, Leisure and Hospitality has added an average of 4,400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. **Gains are typical in May in Leisure and Hospitality with no instances of jobs losses in this month since records began in 1990 although losses in March and April stand as the only losses ever recorded during those months. This marks what is typically the fourth of five consecutive months during which no job losses are recorded each year, the current year obviously serving as the exception.** Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 37,400 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which added 2,400 jobs from April to May.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Leisure and Hospitality was down -86,600 jobs, or -25.7 percent. This was the largest-ever year-over-year decline in the month of May since records began in 1990 however this marks a significant bounce from April's year-over-year losses of -121,000 jobs. Nonetheless, this sector is currently the fastest-declining in

percentage terms in the Houston area accounting for 38.0 percent of total (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year. 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 April 2020, down -121,000 jobs. Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -69,000 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which lost -17,600 jobs from May a year ago. Leisure and Hospitality's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 10.7 percent to 8.6 percent over the past year.



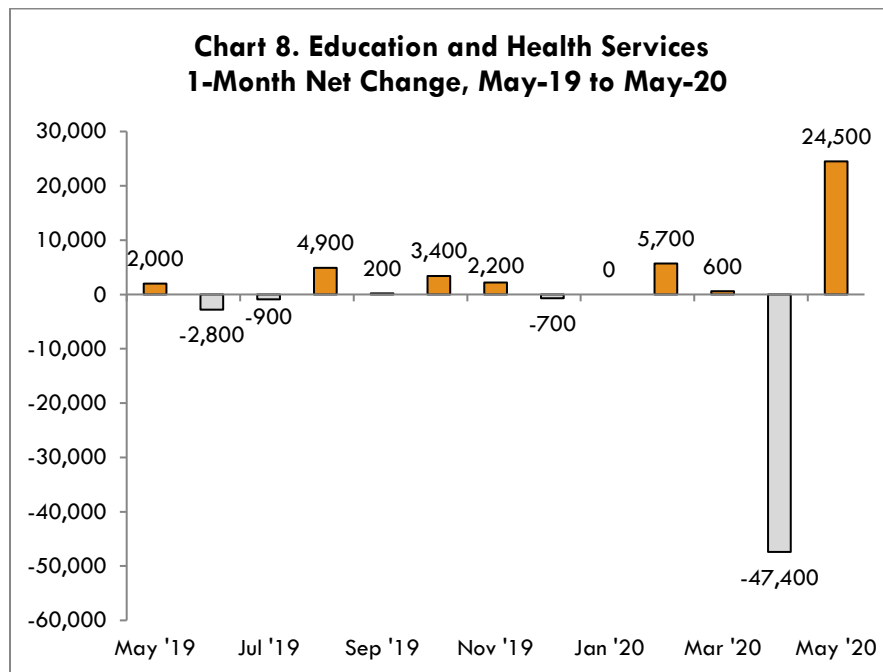
Previous Month's Revisions

Leisure and Hospitality employment was revised downward by -3,500 jobs for a March to April larger net loss of -120,600 compared to an original estimate of -117,100 jobs.

Education and Health Services

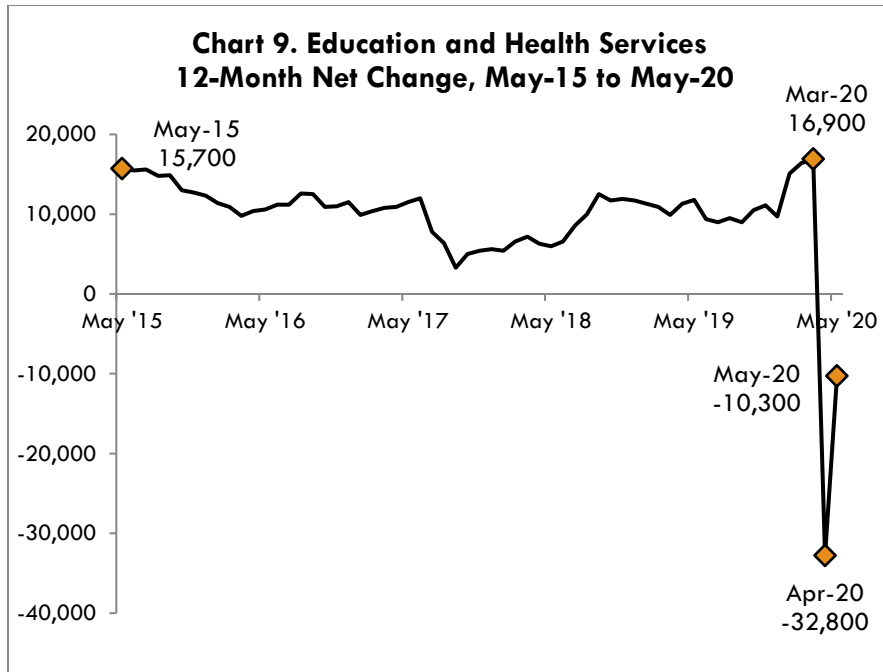
One Month Change

Education and Health Services was the second-largest gaining sector over the month up 24,500 jobs, or 6.6 percent. This was the largest-ever one-month gain of any month since records began in 1990. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -47,400 jobs. Historically in the month of May, Education and Health Services has on average added 1,200 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. **Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 24,500 jobs over the month reflecting the reopening of businesses offering non-emergency healthcare-related services.** One component industry that provided a partial offset was Educational Services, which lost jobs from April to May.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Education and Health Services was down -10,300 jobs, or -2.5 percent. **This was the largest-ever year-over-year decline in the month of May since records began in 1990 however it marks a rebound, trimming losses observed in April by more than two-thirds.** 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 April 2020, down -32,800 jobs. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -5,400 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Educational Services, which lost -4,900 jobs from May a year ago. Education and Health Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 12.8 percent to 13.5 percent over the past year.



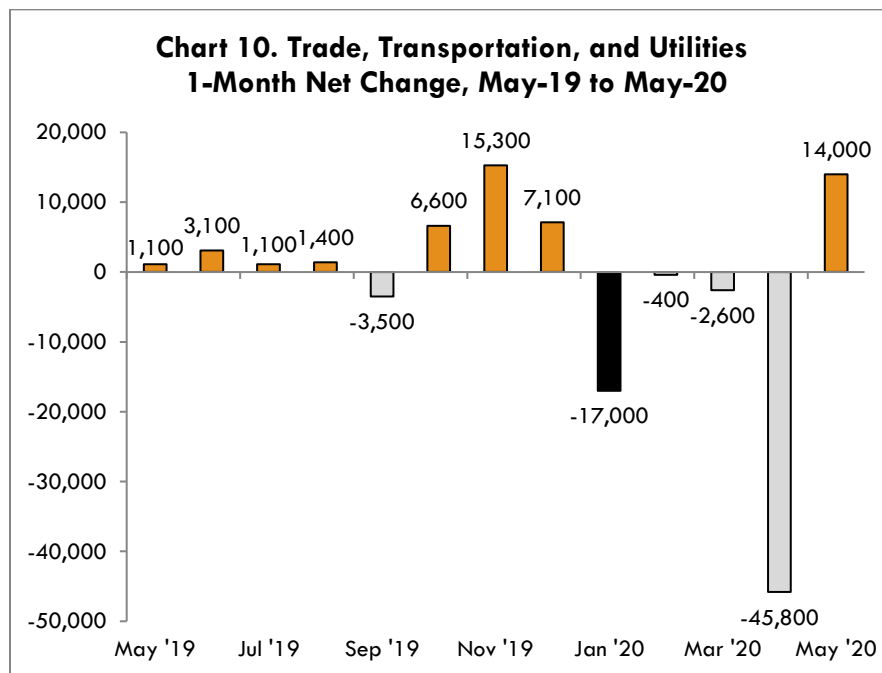
Previous Month's Revisions

Education and Health Services employment was revised upward by 2,800 jobs for a March to April smaller net loss of -47,400 compared to an original estimate of -50,200 jobs.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

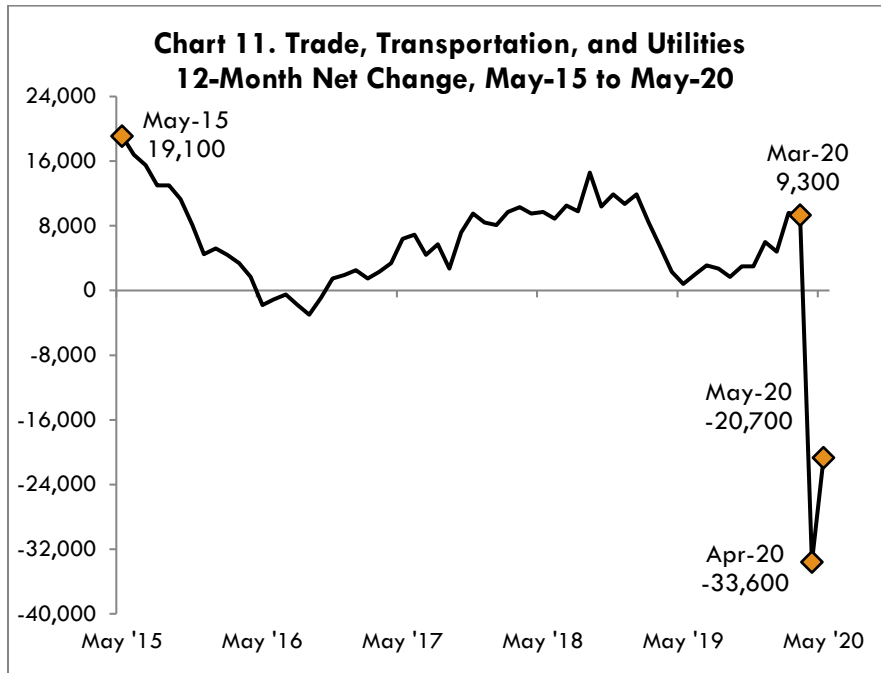
One Month Change

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the third-largest gaining sector over the month up 14,000 jobs, or 2.4 percent. **This was the largest-ever one-month gain in the month of May since records began in 1990 however unlike other sectors this was not an all-time high.** The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in November 2018, up 15,300 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -45,800 jobs. Historically in the month of May, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities has on average added 1,900 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. **Retail Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 11,300 jobs over the month, again reflecting the reopening of non-essential retail businesses on May 1st.** The second-largest contributor was Wholesale Trade, which added 1,700 jobs from April to May. Lastly, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities contributed 1,000 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was down -20,700 jobs, or -3.3 percent. This was the largest-ever year-over-year decline in the month of May since records began in 1990. 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 April 2020, down -33,600 jobs. Retail Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -15,300 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Wholesale Trade, which lost -9,200 jobs from May a year ago. Lastly, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 3,800 jobs. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 19.7 percent to 20.5 percent over the past year.



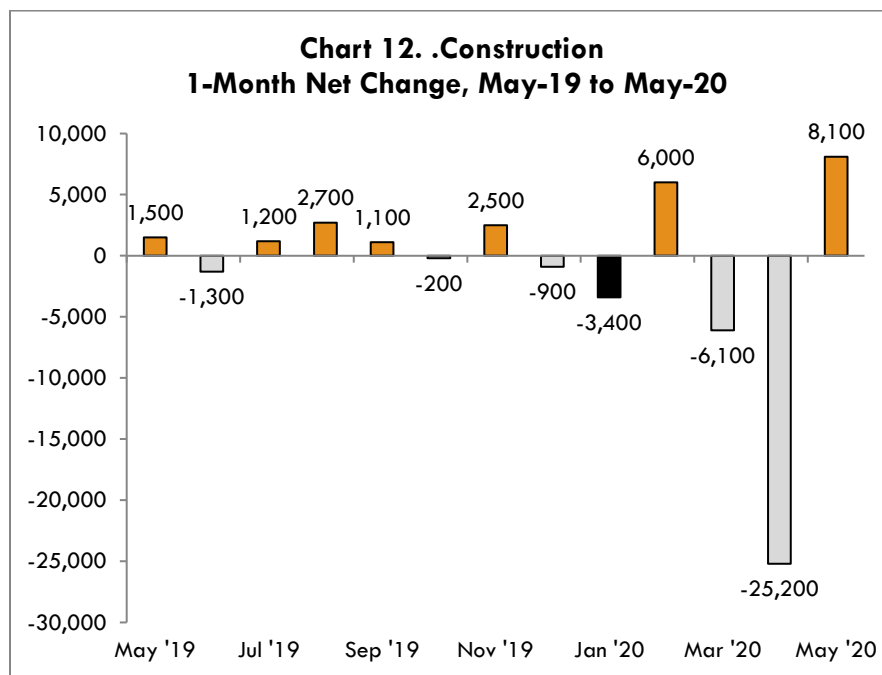
Previous Month's Revisions

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment was revised downward by -8,900 jobs for a March to April larger net loss of -45,800 compared to an original estimate of -36,900 jobs.

Construction

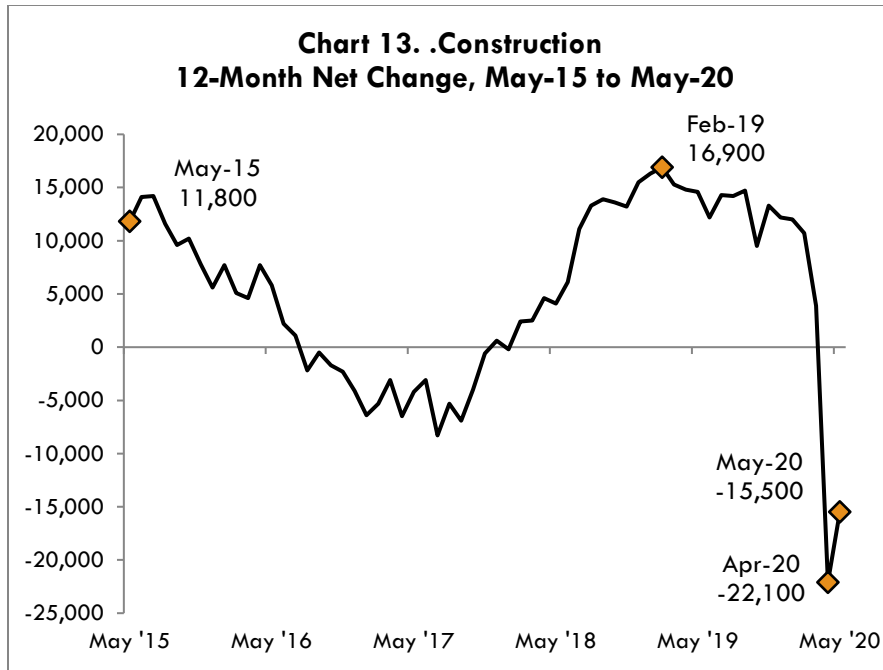
One Month Change

Construction also saw an increase over the month up 8,100 jobs, or 3.8 percent. **This was the largest-ever one-month gain of any month since records began in 1990.** The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -25,200 jobs. Historically in the month of May, Construction has on average added 1,300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Specialty Trade Contractors was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 4,300 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, which added 2,900 jobs from April to May. Lastly, Construction of Buildings contributed 900 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Construction was down -15,500 jobs, or -6.6 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. Specialty Trade Contractors was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -15,600 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Construction of Buildings, which lost -2,400 jobs from May a year ago. Lastly, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 2,500 jobs. Construction's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 7.5 percent over the past year.



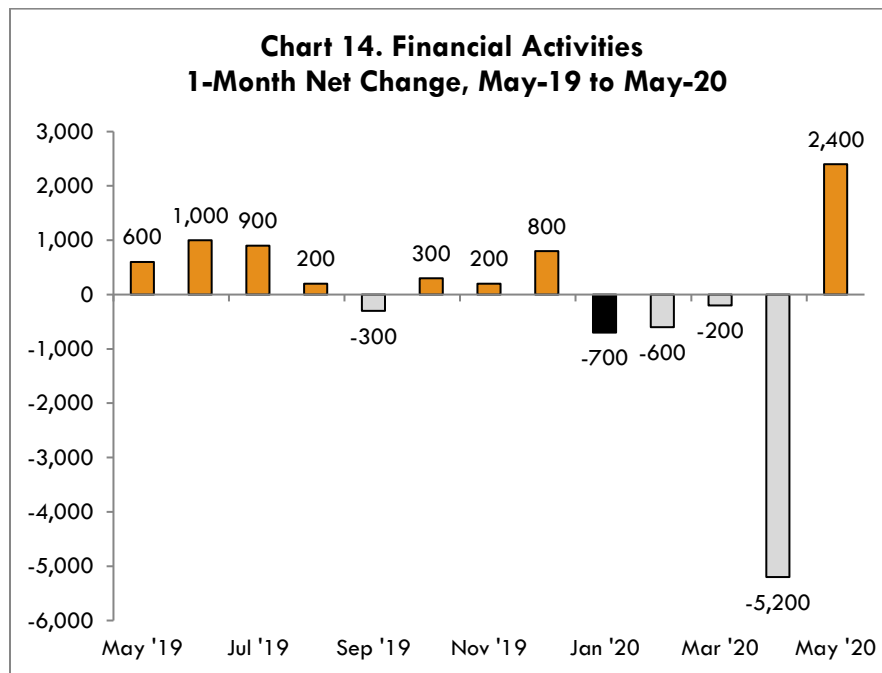
Previous Month's Revisions

Construction employment was revised downward by -2,300 jobs for a March to April larger net loss of -25,200 compared to an original estimate of -22,900 jobs.

Financial Activities

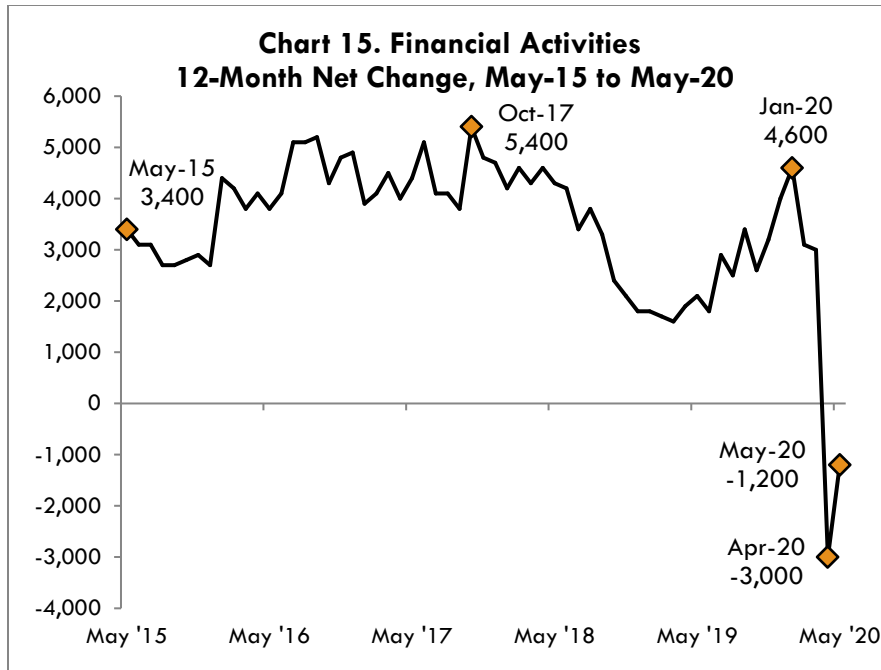
One Month Change

Financial Activities also saw an increase over the month up 2,400 jobs, or 1.5 percent. This was the largest-ever one-month gain of any month since records began in 1990. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2020, down -5,200 jobs. Historically in the month of May, Financial Activities has on average added 400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are substantially above the long-term average. Real Estate and Rental and Leasing was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,900 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Finance and Insurance, which added 500 jobs from April to May.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Financial Activities was down -1,200 jobs, or -0.7 percent. **Currently, this sector is experiencing the smallest percentage decline among the 11 major sectors in Houston.** 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 decline, down -1,900 jobs over the year. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Finance and Insurance, which gained 700 jobs from May a year ago. Financial Activities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 5.3 percent to 5.6 percent over the past year.



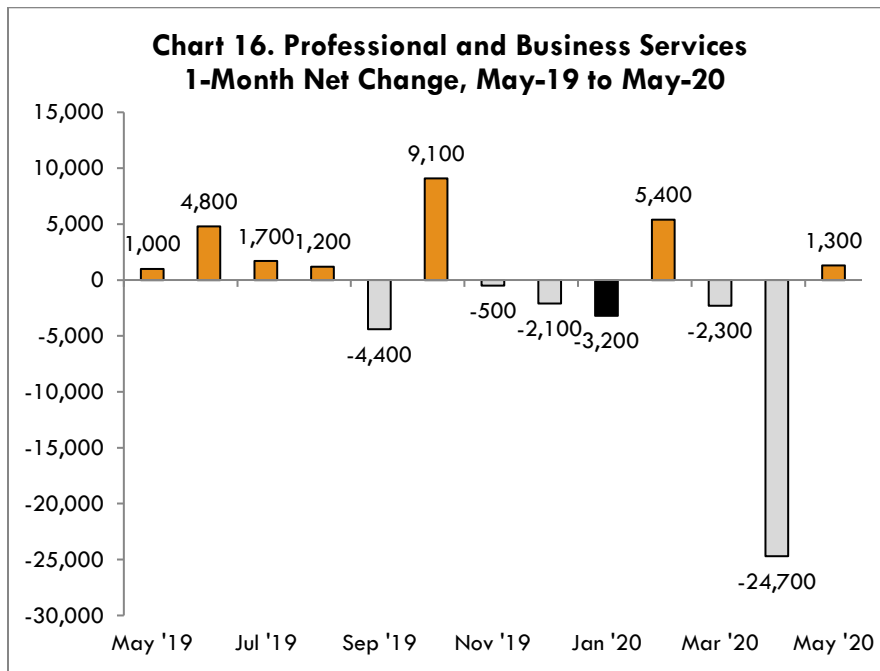
Previous Month's Revisions

Financial Activities employment saw no revision from March to April leaving the previous month's original decrease of -5,200 intact.

Professional and Business Services

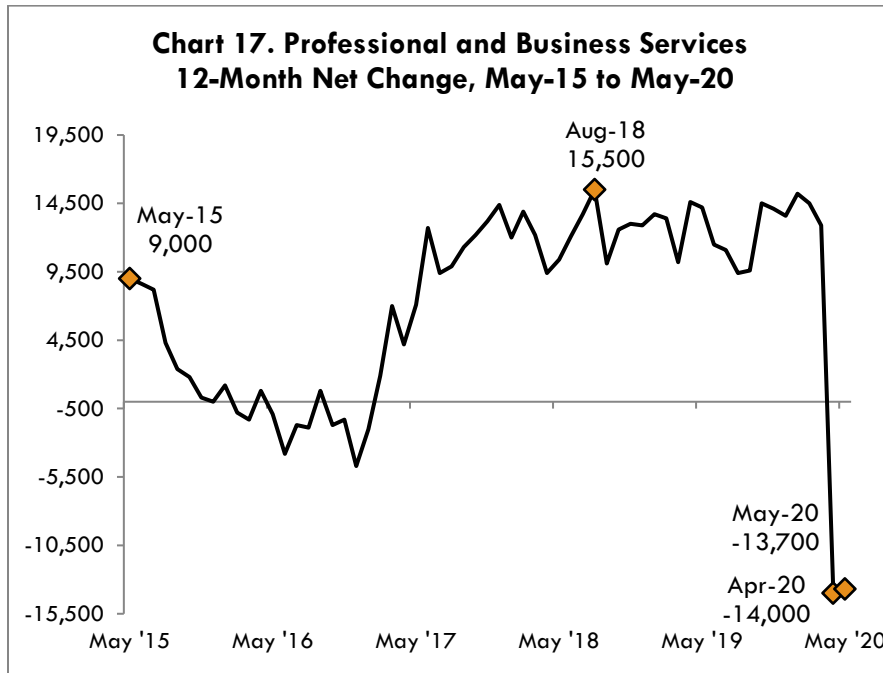
One Month Change

Professional and Business Services also saw an increase over the month up 1,300 jobs, or 0.3 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 2020, down -24,700 jobs. **Unlike several other sectors which saw much larger rebounds, May's increase among Professional and Business Services offsets a little over 5 percent of jobs lost in April possibly reflecting continued weakness in the core portion of the oil and gas, upon which Professional and Business Services are reliant.** Historically in the month of May, Professional and Business Services has on average added 1,000 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains are moderately above the long-term average. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 5,400 jobs over the month. The second-largest contributor was Management of Companies and Enterprises, which added 300 jobs from April to May. Lastly, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -4,400 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Professional and Business Services was down -13,700 jobs, or -2.7 percent. 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. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -7,800 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Management of Companies and Enterprises, which lost -5,400 jobs from May a year ago. Lastly, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services subtracted -500 jobs. Professional and Business Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 16.0 percent to 16.7 percent over the past year.



Previous Month's Revisions

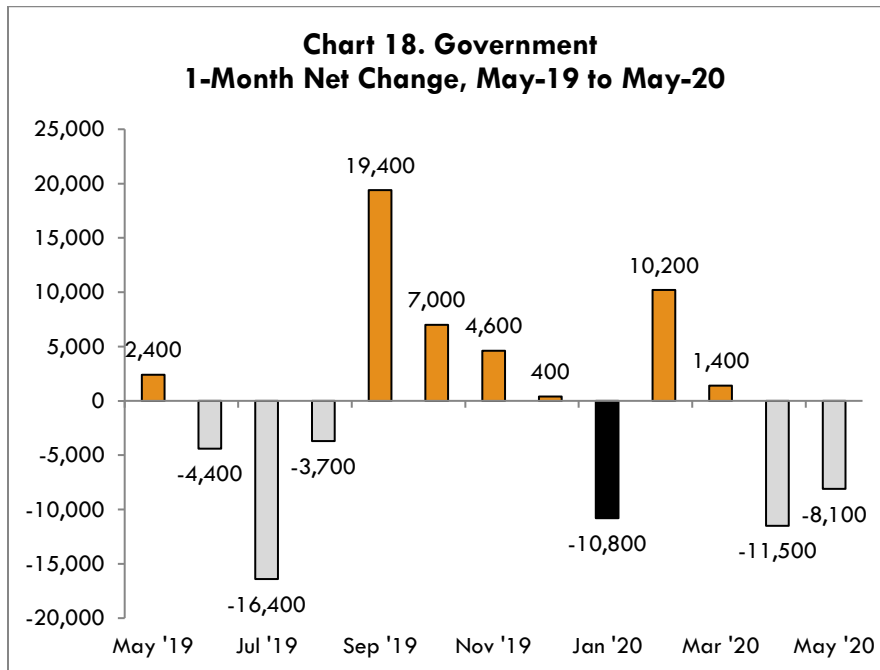
Professional and Business Services employment was revised downward by -900 jobs for a March to April larger net loss of -24,700 compared to an original estimate of -23,800 jobs.

DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Government

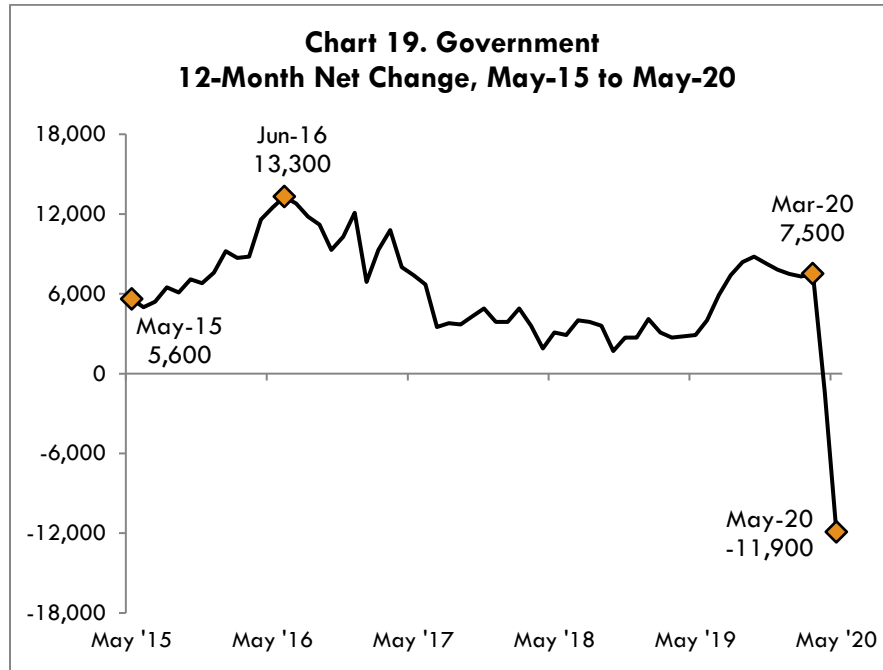
One Month Change

Government was the largest declining sector over the month down -8,100 jobs, or -1.9 percent. This was the largest-ever one-month decline in the month of May since records began in 1990. 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 2020, down -11,500 jobs. Historically in the month of May, Government has on average added 1,200 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. Local Government was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -4,500 jobs over the month. **This likely reflects current and near-term fiscal challenges facing local governments related to falling sales tax receipts, which are a significant source of revenues for municipalities.** The second-largest declining contributor was State Government, which lost -3,700 jobs from April to May. Lastly, Federal Government offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 100 jobs. **NOTE: The past three Decennial Censuses all resulted in significant increases in Federal Government payrolls in the month of May due to the temporary hiring of data collectors to conduct the survey in-person. A typical May during a non-Census year would yield little to no change in employment while the aforementioned Census year posted over-the-month gains of 3,100 in 1990, 6,100 in 2000, and 9,700 in 2010. In contrast to this trend, May's increase of only 100 jobs suggests that social-distancing protocols in response to COVID-19 resulted in little if any additional hiring for the 2020 Decennial Census.**



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Government was down -11,900 jobs, or -2.8 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 decline, down -8,200 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was State Government, which lost -4,600 jobs from May a year ago. Lastly, Federal Government offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 900 jobs. Government's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 13.3 percent to 13.9 percent over the past year.



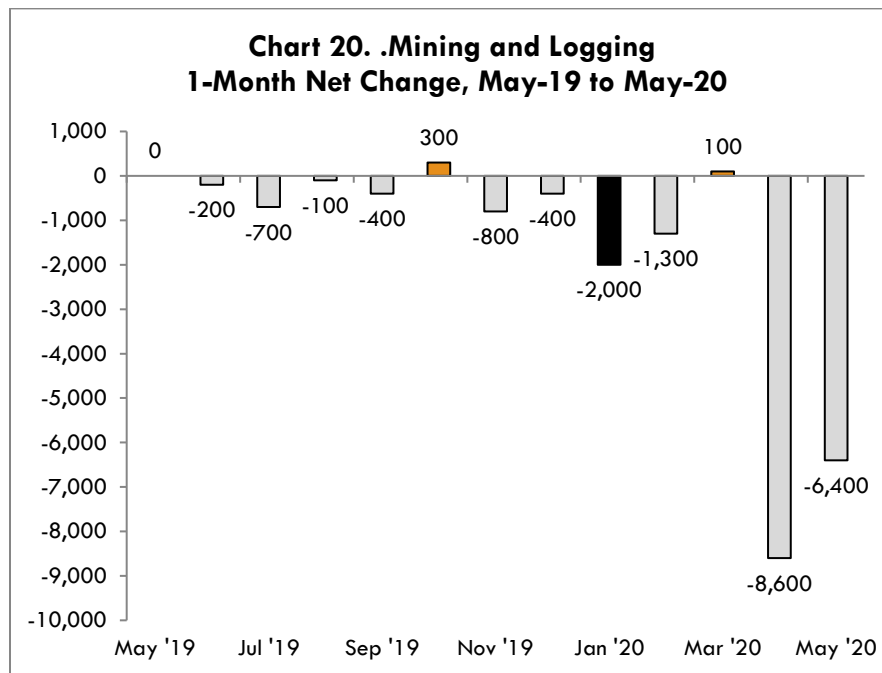
Previous Month's Revisions

Government employment was revised upward by 1,100 jobs for a March to April smaller net loss of -11,500 compared to an original estimate of -12,600 jobs.

Mining and Logging

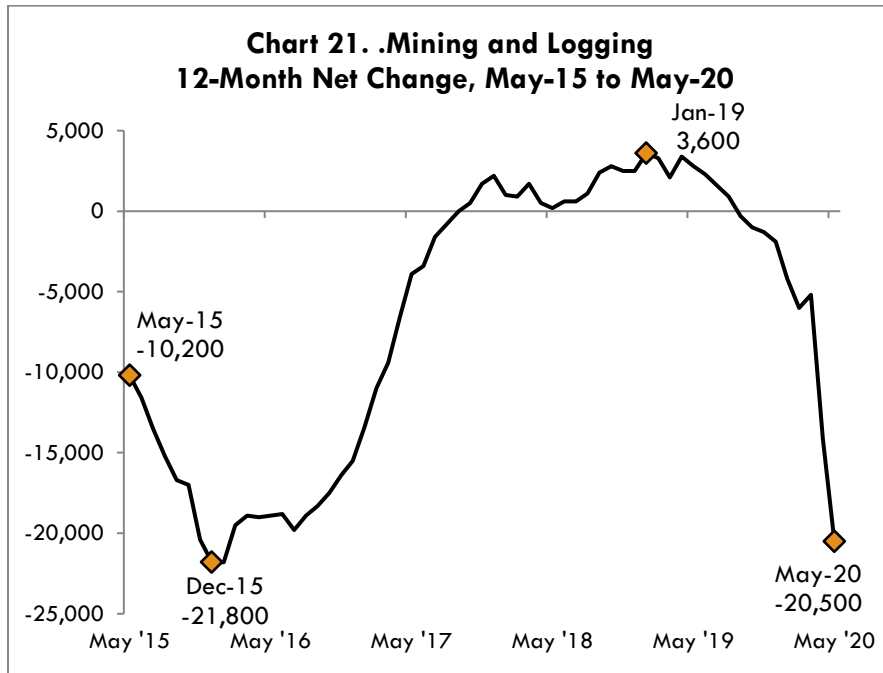
One Month Change

Mining and Logging was the second-largest declining sector over the month down -6,400 jobs, or -9.6 percent as a result of continued low oil prices and exacerbated by COVID-19 despite being deemed an [essential industry](#). This was the largest-ever one-month decline in the month of May since records began in 1990. 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 April 2020, down -8,600 jobs. Historically in the month of May, Mining and Logging has on average added 100 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -3,500 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Oil and Gas Extraction, which lost -2,500 jobs from April to May. Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined* subtracted -400 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Mining and Logging was down -20,500 jobs, or -25.4 percent. **This was the largest-ever year-over-year decline in the month of May since records began in 1990 and unlike other sectors saw continued losses rather than some degree of rebound.** Currently, this sector is the second-fastest declining in percentage terms in the Houston area. 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 -14,000 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Oil and Gas Extraction, which lost -6,400 jobs from May a year ago. Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined* subtracted -100 jobs. Mining and Logging's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 2.6 percent to 2.1 percent over the past year.



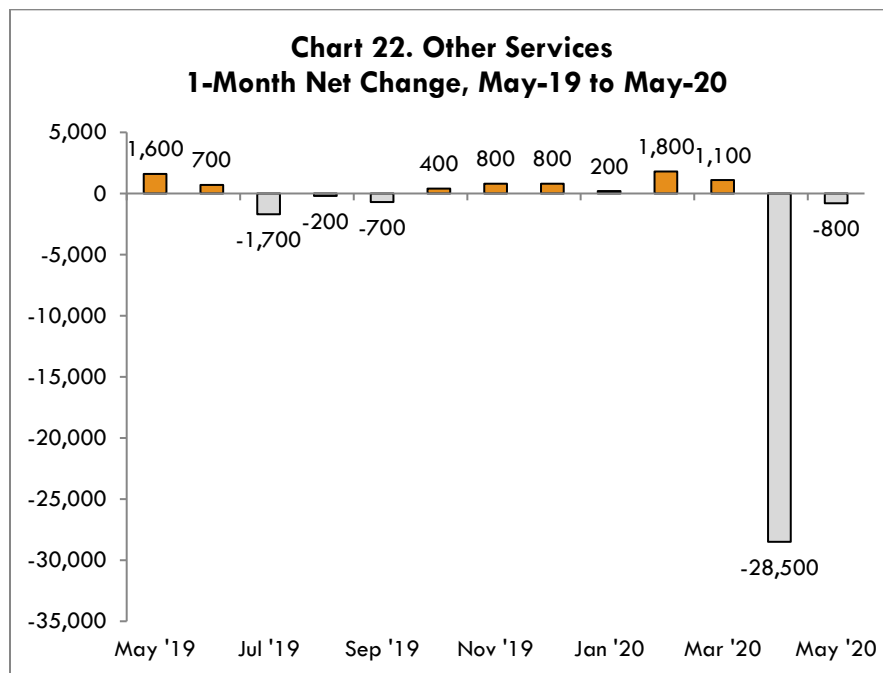
Previous Month's Revisions

Mining and Logging employment was revised upward by 100 jobs for a March to April smaller net loss of -8,600 compared to an original estimate of -8,700 jobs.

Other Services

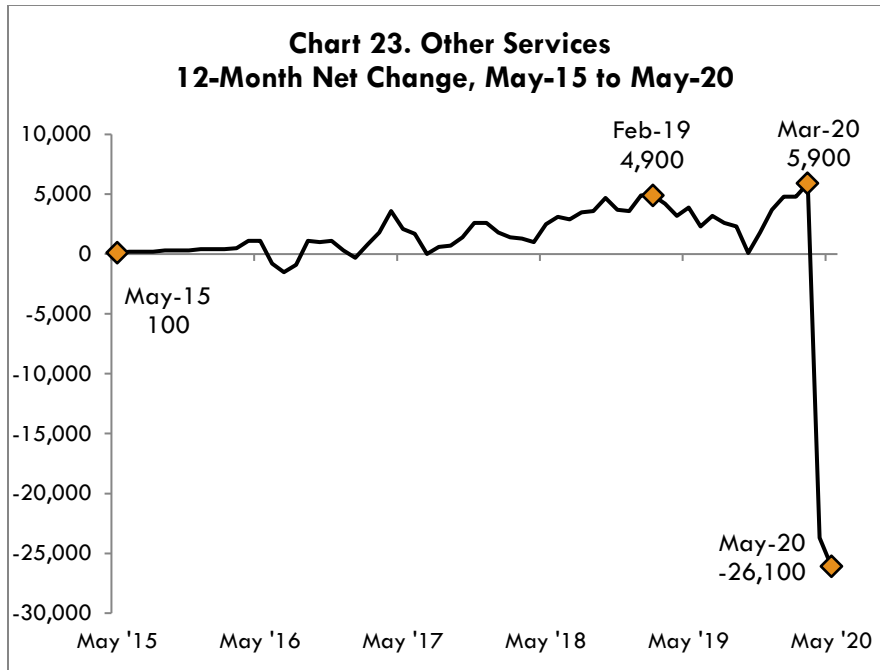
One Month Change

Other Services was the third-largest declining sector over the month down -800 jobs, or -0.9 percent. **This was the largest-ever one-month decline in the month of May since records began in 1990 however this decline pales in comparison to April's loss of -28,500 jobs, which currently stands as the largest one-month decline for this sector.** The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2006, up 4,900 jobs. Historically in the month of May, Other Services has on average added 500 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially below the long-term average. **This sector is composed of various types of repair and maintenance businesses, personal care services such as hair and nail salons, dry-cleaning services, non-medical pet care, and parking lots/garages. It appears that despite the phased reopening that occurred throughout May, this sector has yet to experience the employment rebound that occurred in related sectors such as Leisure and Hospitality and Retail.**



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Other Services was down -26,100 jobs, or -22.3 percent. This was the largest-ever year-over-year decline of any month since records began in 1990. Currently, this sector is the third-fastest declining in percentage terms in the Houston area. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in March 2020, up 5,900 jobs. Other Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 3.7 percent to 3.1 percent over the past year.



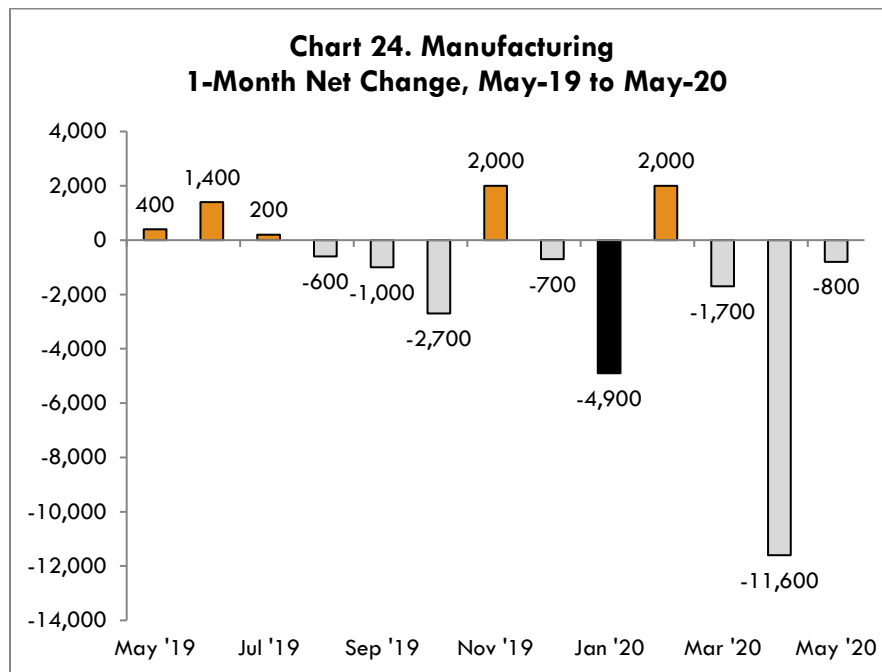
Previous Month's Revisions

Other Services employment was revised downward by -8,100 jobs for a March to April larger net loss of -28,500 compared to an original estimate of -20,400 jobs.

Manufacturing

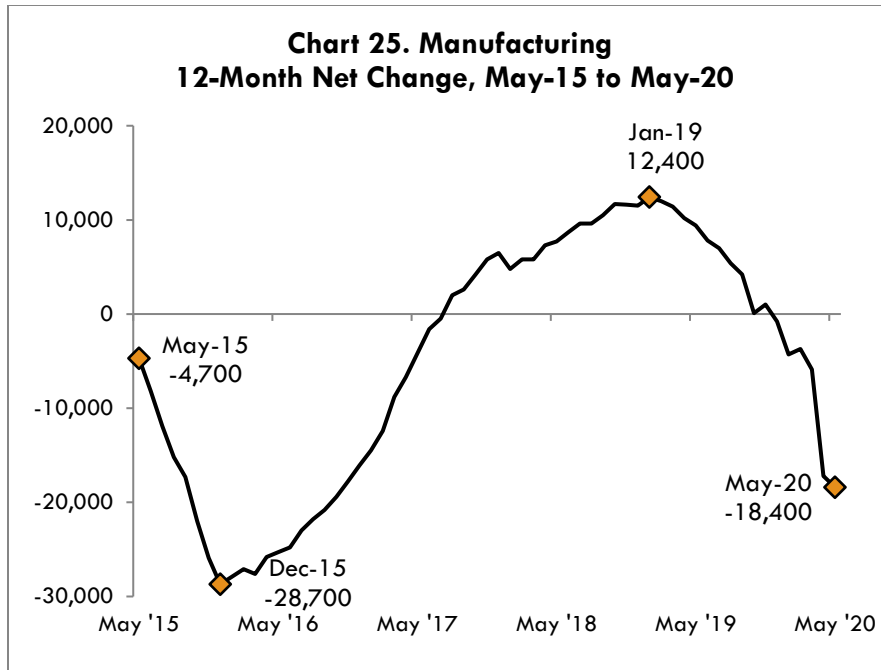
One Month Change

Manufacturing also saw a decrease over the month down -800 jobs, or -0.4 percent. 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 2020, down -11,600 jobs. Historically in the month of May, Manufacturing has on average added 500 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses stand in contrast to the long-term average. Surprisingly, Non-Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -700 jobs over the month rather than Durable Goods, which lost -100 jobs from April to May. The latter tends to decline as part of any weakness facing the core portion of the upstream oil and gas industry while the former directly comprises downstream energy.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Manufacturing was down -18,400 jobs, or -7.8 percent. 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 -9,800 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Non-Durable Goods, which lost -8,600 jobs from May a year ago. Manufacturing's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 7.5 percent over the past year.



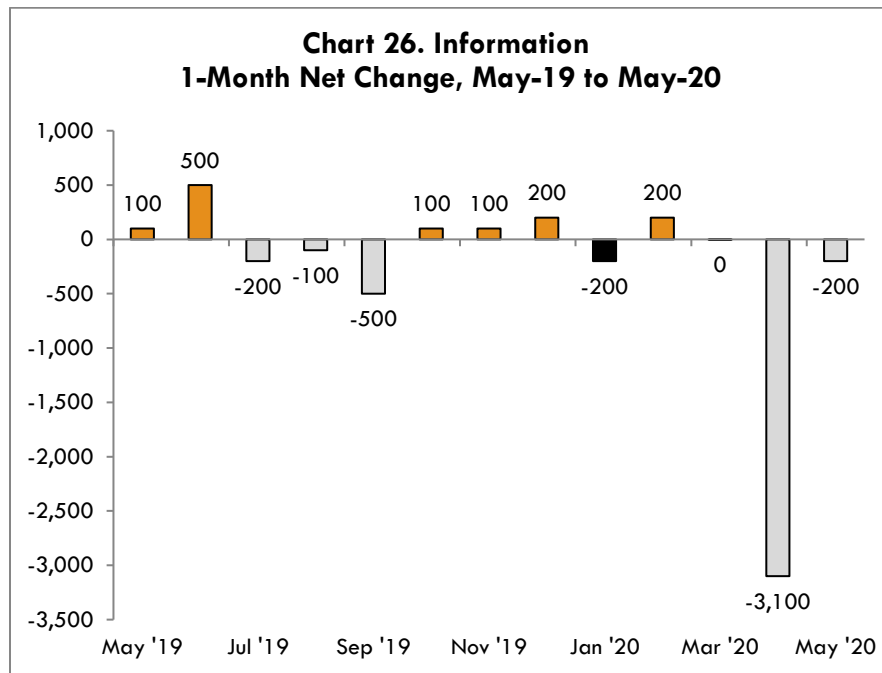
Previous Month's Revisions

Manufacturing employment was revised upward by 100 jobs for a March to April slightly smaller net loss of -11,600 compared to an original estimate of -11,700 jobs.

Information

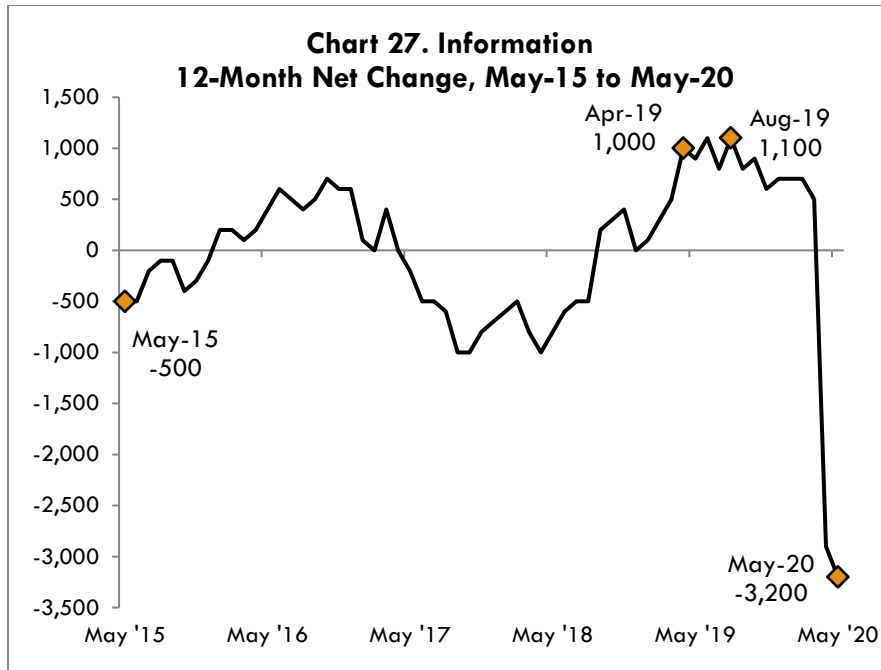
One Month Change

Information also saw a decrease over the month down -200 jobs, or -0.7 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 April 2020, down -3,100 jobs. Historically in the month of May, Information has on average added 100 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 down -3,200 jobs, or -9.8 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. Information's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 1.0 percent over the past year.



Previous Month's Revisions

Information employment was revised downward by -500 jobs for a March to April larger net loss of -3,100 compared to an original estimate of -2,600 jobs.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Not-Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (not-seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 13.9 percent in May, down from April's 14.3 percent and up from 3.4 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 12.7 percent and above the national rate of 13.0 percent. **The Houston-area decline in the unemployment rate from April to May mirrored the surprise drop in the national rate a few weeks prior. National forecasts had anticipated a rise in the unemployment rate to 19 percent, which in turn was also expected locally. However, it appears that reopening measures coupled with fiscal and monetary policy responses resulted in sufficient numbers of individuals returning to work both nationally and locally that the 10 million additional claims for unemployment insurance across the U.S. and 150,000 across the Houston metro were offset resulting in falling unemployment rates.** 463,133 individuals were unemployed in Houston in May, down from April's 454,790 and up from 115,222 in May 2019.

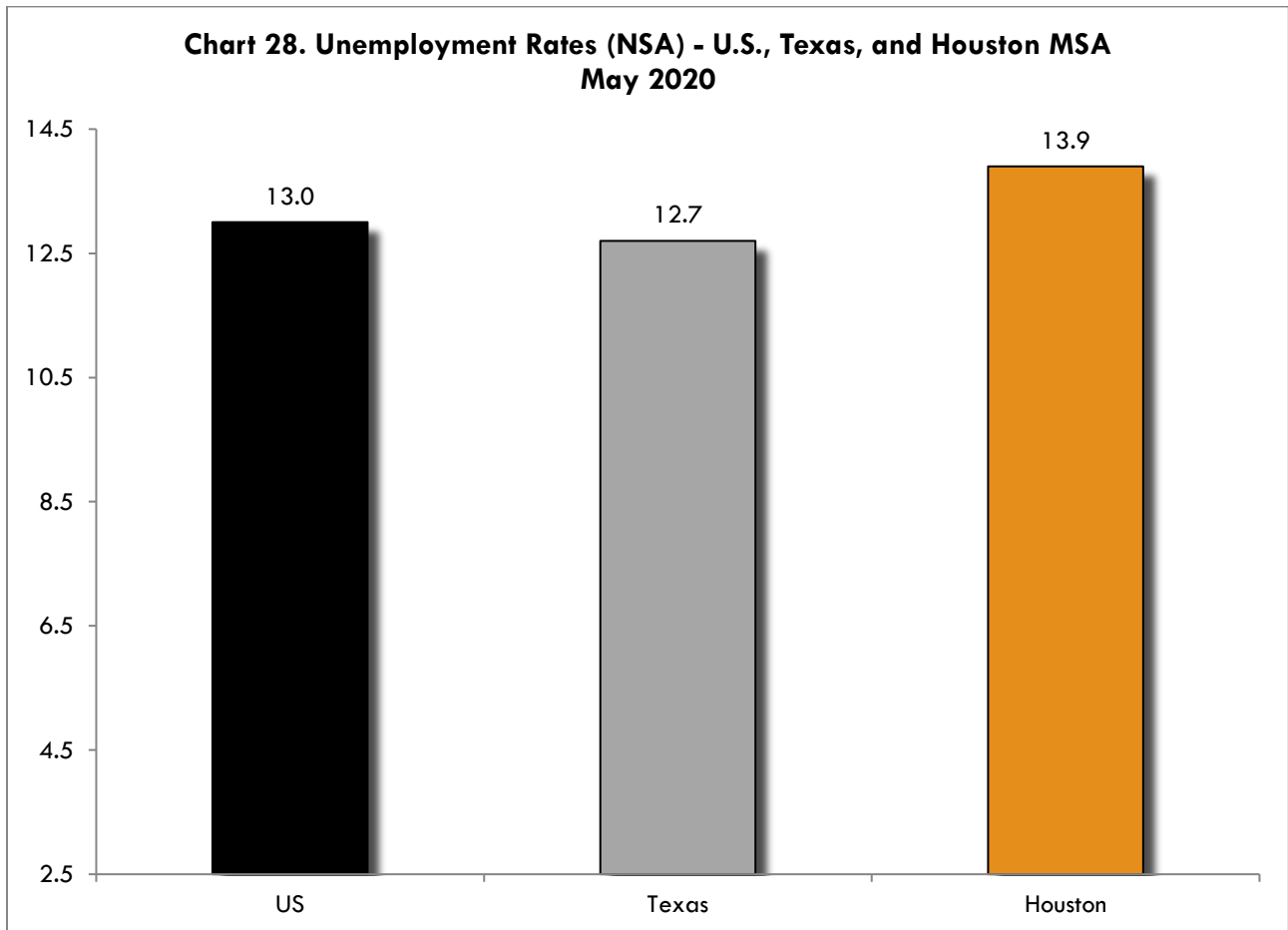
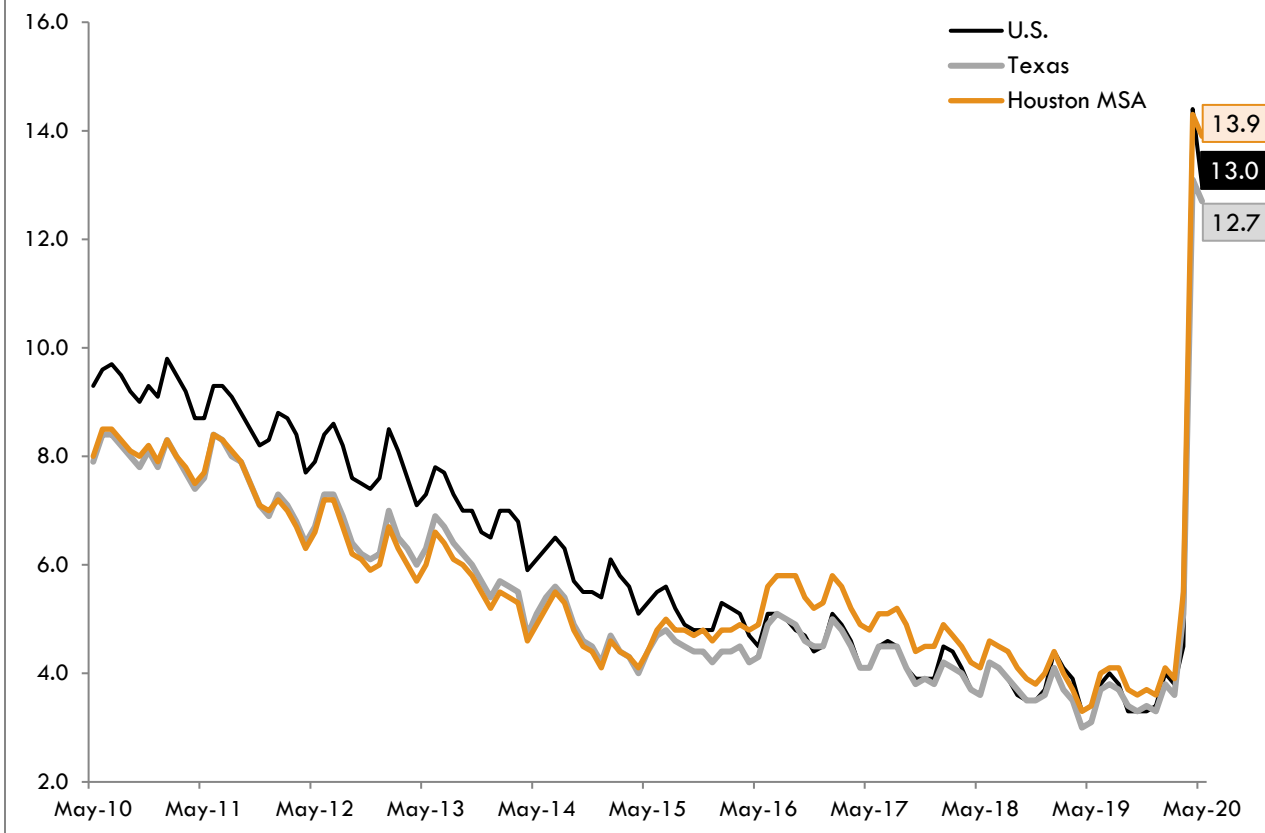
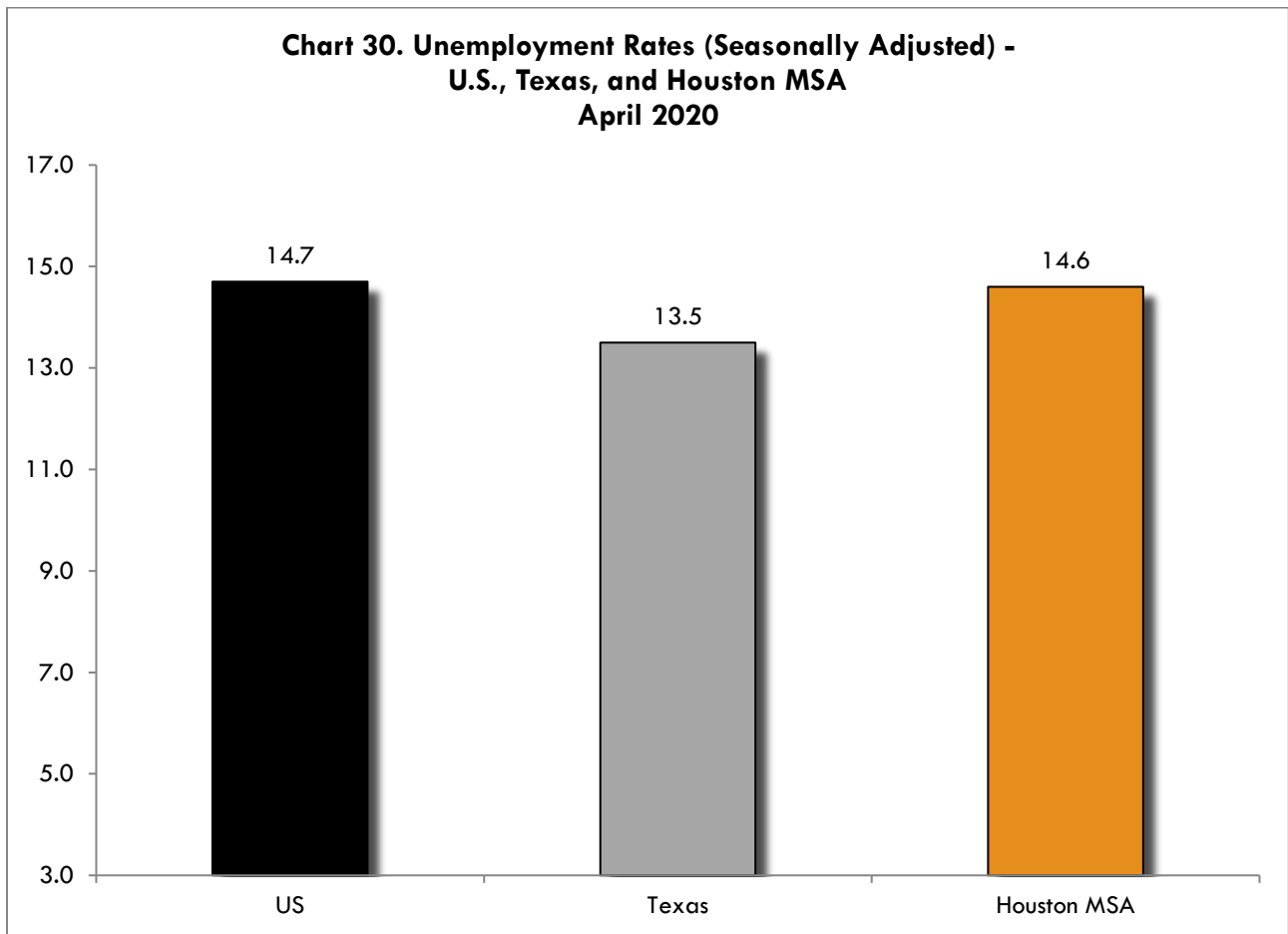


Chart 29. Unemployment Rates (NSA) - U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA, May 2010 to May 2020

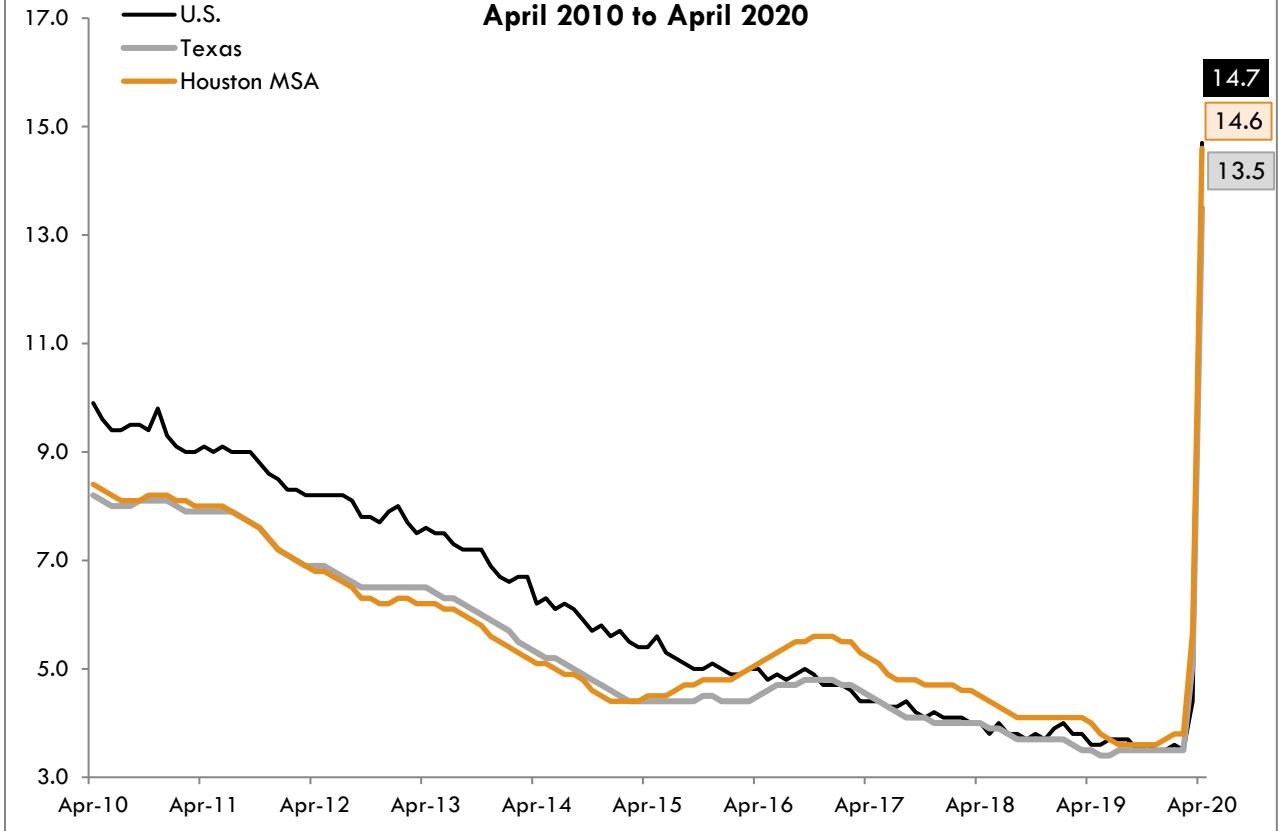


Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 14.6 percent in April, up from March's 5.7 percent and up from 4.0 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 13.5 percent and slightly below the national rate of 14.7 percent. 466,250 individuals were unemployed in Houston in April, up from March's 193,401 and up from 135,995 in April 2019.



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



NAICS Industry	Mar-20	Feb-20	Mar-19	Monthly	Monthly %	Yearly	Yearly %
Total Nonfarm	2,927,500	2,853,700	3,155,600	73,800	2.6%	-228,100	-7.2%
Total Private	2,519,500	2,437,600	2,735,700	81,900	3.4%	-216,200	-7.9%
Goods Producing	499,200	498,300	553,600	900	0.2%	-54,400	-9.8%
.Mining and Logging	60,300	66,700	80,800	-6,400	-9.6%	-20,500	-25.4%
...Oil and Gas Extraction	30,800	33,300	37,200	-2,500	-7.5%	-6,400	-17.2%
...Support Activities for Mining	28,100	31,600	42,100	-3,500	-11.1%	-14,000	-33.3%
.Construction	221,000	212,900	236,500	8,100	3.8%	-15,500	-6.6%
..Construction of Buildings	55,300	54,400	57,700	900	1.7%	-2,400	-4.2%
..Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	63,000	60,100	60,500	2,900	4.8%	2,500	4.1%
..Specialty Trade Contractors	102,700	98,400	118,300	4,300	4.4%	-15,600	-13.2%
.Manufacturing	217,900	218,700	236,300	-800	-0.4%	-18,400	-7.8%
..Durable Goods	141,100	141,200	150,900	-100	-0.1%	-9,800	-6.5%
...Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	50,600	50,600	55,200	0	0.0%	-4,600	-8.3%
...Machinery Manufacturing	45,700	45,100	46,900	600	1.3%	-1,200	-2.6%
....Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Mfg.	27,600	27,300	29,600	300	1.1%	-2,000	-6.8%
...Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	13,200	13,500	13,200	-300	-2.2%	0	0.0%
..Non-Durable Goods	76,800	77,500	85,400	-700	-0.9%	-8,600	-10.1%
...Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	10,700	10,600	10,200	100	0.9%	500	4.9%
...Chemical Manufacturing	40,300	40,300	40,200	0	0.0%	100	0.2%
Service Providing	2,428,300	2,355,400	2,602,000	72,900	3.1%	-173,700	-6.7%
.Private Service Providing	2,020,300	1,939,300	2,182,100	81,000	4.2%	-161,800	-7.4%
..Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	601,100	587,100	621,800	14,000	2.4%	-20,700	-3.3%
...Wholesale Trade	161,900	160,200	171,100	1,700	1.1%	-9,200	-5.4%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	97,200	96,000	107,000	1,200	1.3%	-9,800	-9.2%
.....Prof. and Commercial Equip. Supplies Wholesalers	18,000	18,100	17,700	-100	-0.6%	300	1.7%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	49,800	49,700	52,100	100	0.2%	-2,300	-4.4%
...Retail Trade	284,900	273,600	300,200	11,300	4.1%	-15,300	-5.1%
....Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	41,300	41,600	42,900	-300	-0.7%	-1,600	-3.7%
....Bldg. Material and Garden Equip. and Supplies Dealers	23,400	22,400	22,400	1,000	4.5%	1,000	4.5%
....Food and Beverage Stores	67,900	66,600	65,000	1,300	2.0%	2,900	4.5%
....Health and Personal Care Stores	18,000	15,700	18,900	2,300	14.6%	-900	-4.8%
....Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	16,300	13,200	28,900	3,100	23.5%	-12,600	-43.6%
....General Merchandise Stores	56,500	53,500	56,700	3,000	5.6%	-200	-0.4%
.....Department Stores	16,300	14,300	18,800	2,000	14.0%	-2,500	-13.3%
.....Other General Merchandise Stores	40,200	39,200	37,900	1,000	2.6%	2,300	6.1%
...Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	154,300	153,300	150,500	1,000	0.7%	3,800	2.5%
....Utilities	17,100	17,200	17,100	-100	-0.6%	0	0.0%
.....Air Transportation	18,200	19,200	20,300	-1,000	-5.2%	-2,100	-10.3%
.....Truck Transportation	27,900	27,800	28,300	100	0.4%	-400	-1.4%
.....Pipeline Transportation	12,000	12,100	11,800	-100	-0.8%	200	1.7%
..Information	29,400	29,600	32,600	-200	-0.7%	-3,200	-9.8%
...Telecommunications	12,300	12,300	14,000	0	0.0%	-1,700	-12.1%
..Financial Activities	164,500	162,100	165,700	2,400	1.5%	-1,200	-0.7%
...Finance and Insurance	103,800	103,300	103,100	500	0.5%	700	0.7%
....Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	44,400	44,200	44,000	200	0.5%	400	0.9%
.....Depository Credit Intermediation	30,500	30,300	30,200	200	0.7%	300	1.0%
....Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Fin. Investments	21,600	20,700	20,800	900	4.3%	800	3.8%
....Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	37,800	38,400	38,300	-600	-1.6%	-500	-1.3%
...Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	60,700	58,800	62,600	1,900	3.2%	-1,900	-3.0%
..Professional and Business Services	489,200	487,900	502,900	1,300	0.3%	-13,700	-2.7%
...Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	236,100	240,500	236,600	-4,400	-1.8%	-500	-0.2%
....Legal Services	25,800	25,300	26,700	500	2.0%	-900	-3.4%

....Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll	28,100	28,900	25,600	-800	-2.8%	2,500	9.8%
....Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	74,500	75,400	71,900	-900	-1.2%	2,600	3.6%
....Computer Systems Design and Related Services	31,800	35,200	34,600	-3,400	-9.7%	-2,800	-8.1%
...Management of Companies and Enterprises	41,600	41,300	47,000	300	0.7%	-5,400	-11.5%
...Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	211,500	206,100	219,300	5,400	2.6%	-7,800	-3.6%
....Administrative and Support Services	197,300	191,500	207,600	5,800	3.0%	-10,300	-5.0%
.....Employment Services	61,100	61,500	77,700	-400	-0.7%	-16,600	-21.4%
.....Services to Buildings and Dwellings	53,700	50,600	52,900	3,100	6.1%	800	1.5%
..Educational and Health Services	394,500	370,000	404,800	24,500	6.6%	-10,300	-2.5%
...Educational Services	59,300	59,300	64,200	0	0.0%	-4,900	-7.6%
...Health Care and Social Assistance	335,200	310,700	340,600	24,500	7.9%	-5,400	-1.6%
....Ambulatory Health Care Services	163,800	147,500	165,200	16,300	11.1%	-1,400	-0.8%
....Hospitals	86,800	87,400	86,900	-600	-0.7%	-100	-0.1%
..Leisure and Hospitality	250,500	210,700	337,100	39,800	18.9%	-86,600	-25.7%
...Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	21,300	18,900	38,900	2,400	12.7%	-17,600	-45.2%
...Accommodation and Food Services	229,200	191,800	298,200	37,400	19.5%	-69,000	-23.1%
....Accommodation	19,100	19,800	29,200	-700	-3.5%	-10,100	-34.6%
....Food Services and Drinking Places	210,100	172,000	269,000	38,100	22.2%	-58,900	-21.9%
..Other Services	91,100	91,900	117,200	-800	-0.9%	-26,100	-22.3%
Government	408,000	416,100	419,900	-8,100	-1.9%	-11,900	-2.8%
.Federal Government	30,700	30,600	29,800	100	0.3%	900	3.0%
.State Government	83,300	87,000	87,900	-3,700	-4.3%	-4,600	-5.2%
..State Government Educational Services	45,400	49,100	52,200	-3,700	-7.5%	-6,800	-13.0%
.Local Government	294,000	298,500	302,200	-4,500	-1.5%	-8,200	-2.7%
..Local Government Educational Services	203,500	207,000	210,400	-3,500	-1.7%	-6,900	-3.3%