



Current Employment and Local Area
Unemployment Statistics
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land
January 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.

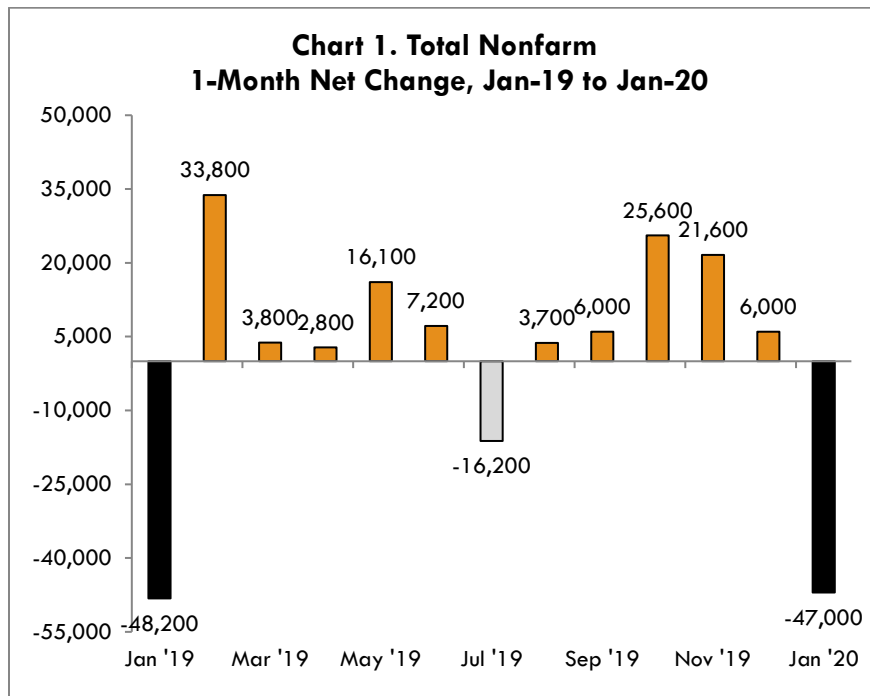
Total Nonfarm

One Month Change

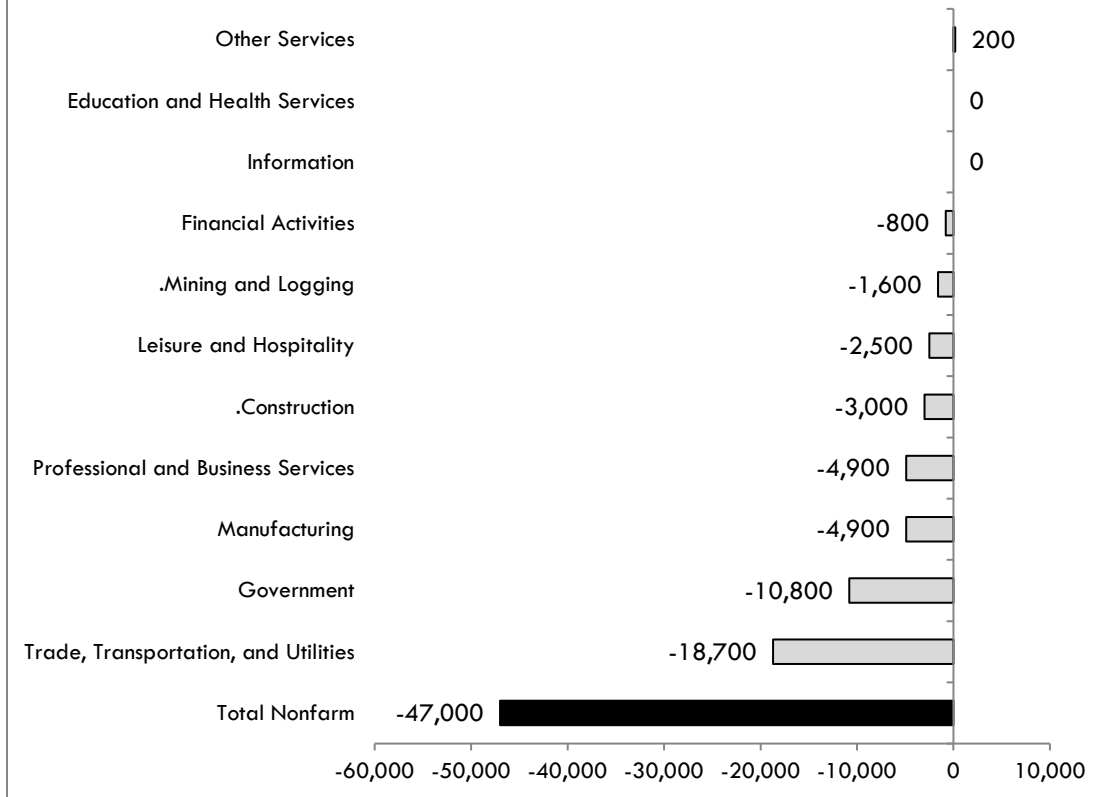
Houston MSA Total Nonfarm employment stood at 3,162,500 in January, down -47,000 jobs over the month, or - 1.5 percent. A year ago Houston registered an over-the-month decrease of -48,200 jobs. The largest over-the-month gain on record for Total Nonfarm Employment occurred in February 2018, up 38,300 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 January, Total Nonfarm has on average lost -44,300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are on par with the long-term average. Note that over-the-month losses occur in January without exception due to the termination of holiday-related seasonal jobs and downward adjustments to population estimates by BLS. The primary drivers of this January's decline were decreases in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, Government, and Manufacturing. The net decrease in jobs over the month was partially offset by gains in Other Services, Education and Health Services, and Information. **NOTE: the data in this report reflect the release of the 2019 benchmark revisions. A separate report detailing the impact of the revisions is forthcoming.**

Special Note on the Corona Virus

At the time of writing, labor market impacts resulting from the corona virus, formally known as Covid-19 have yet to appear, given that many of the more significant development such as restricted air travel, cancellation of large public events, and increased use of telecommuting have only become common as of late-February, early-March 2020. However, given reduced economic activity globally and falling commodity prices, the effects of the virus are likely to exacerbate weakness in Mining and Logging and Manufacturing, two sectors that were already slowing as early as spring 2019. The combination of these trends is likely manifest as flat if not negative job growth over the next several Current Employment Statistics reports for the Houston metropolitan area.



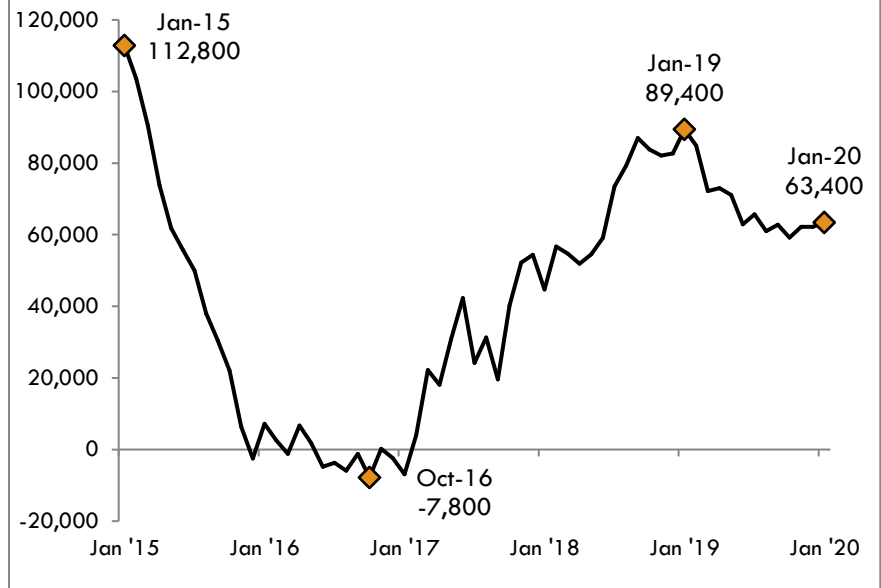
**Chart 2. Over-the-month Net Change, Houston MSA
Supersectors,
January 2020**



Year over Year Change

Over the year, Total Nonfarm employment was up 63,400, or 2.0 percent. To compare, January 2019 saw a year-over-year gain of 89,400 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 with Education and Health Services (15,100), Professional and Business Services (13,500), and Construction (12,400) serving as the top three.

**Chart 3. Total Nonfarm
12-Month Net Change, Jan-15 to Jan-20**

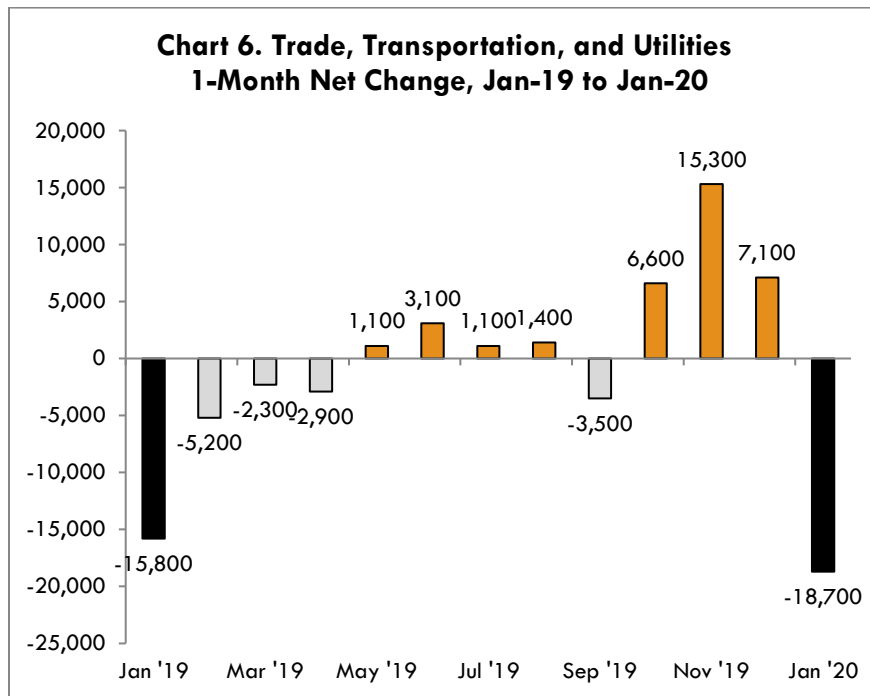


DECLINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

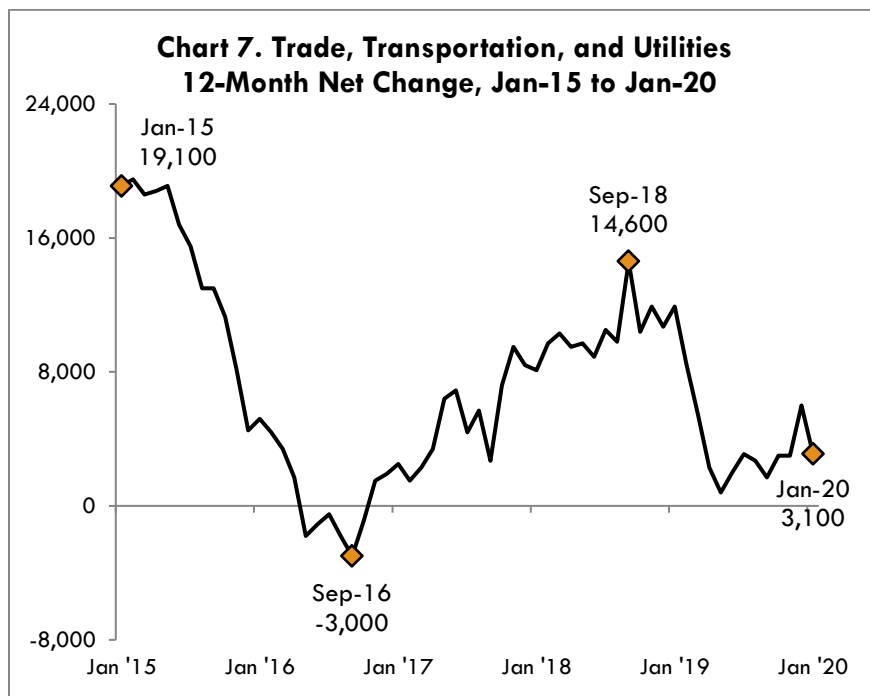
One Month Change

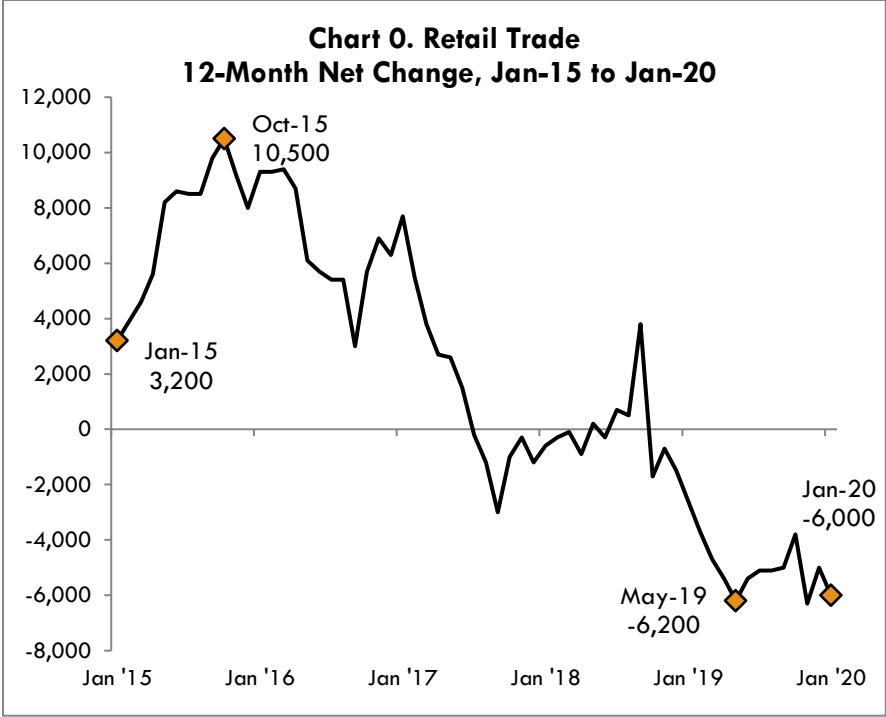
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was the largest declining sector over the month down -18,700 jobs, or -2.9 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in November 2019, up 15,300 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2009, down -3,500 jobs. Historically in the month of January, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities has lost an average of -17,700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are on par with the long-term average. Over-the-month losses occur each January in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities without exception due to the termination of holiday-related seasonal jobs in Retail Trade and downward adjustments to population estimates by BLS. Losses can also be expected in February of each year due to continued shedding of remaining seasonal Retail Trade employment. Retail Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -12,500 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities, which lost -4,700 jobs from December to January. Lastly, Wholesale Trade subtracted -1,500 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was up 3,100 jobs, or 0.5 percent. 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. Wholesale Trade was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 4,900 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities, which added 4,200 jobs from January a year ago. **Lastly, Retail Trade offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -6,000 jobs and continues to be a drag on the sector's growth as a result of broad-based declines across the Retail space. (See supplemental chart below.) Currently, five out six sub-components of Retail: Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers; Food and Beverage Stores; Health and Personal Care Stores; Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores; General Merchandise Stores show year-over-year job losses.** Trade, Transportation, and Utilities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 20.4 percent to 20.1 percent over the past year.



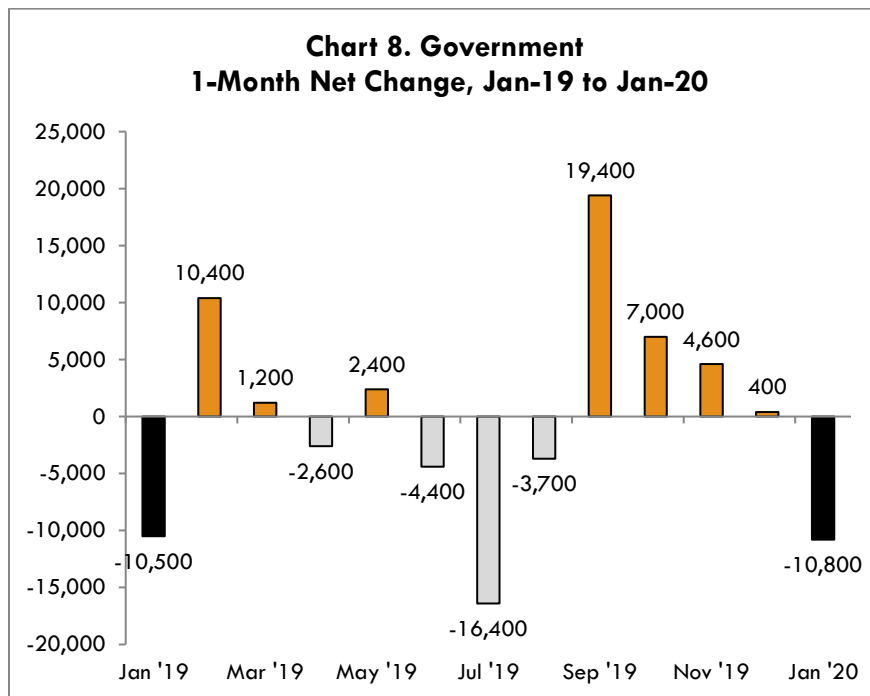


Government

One Month Change

Government was the second-largest declining sector over the month down -10,800 jobs, or -2.5 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 outside of typical January losses occurred in April 2018, down -2,700 jobs.

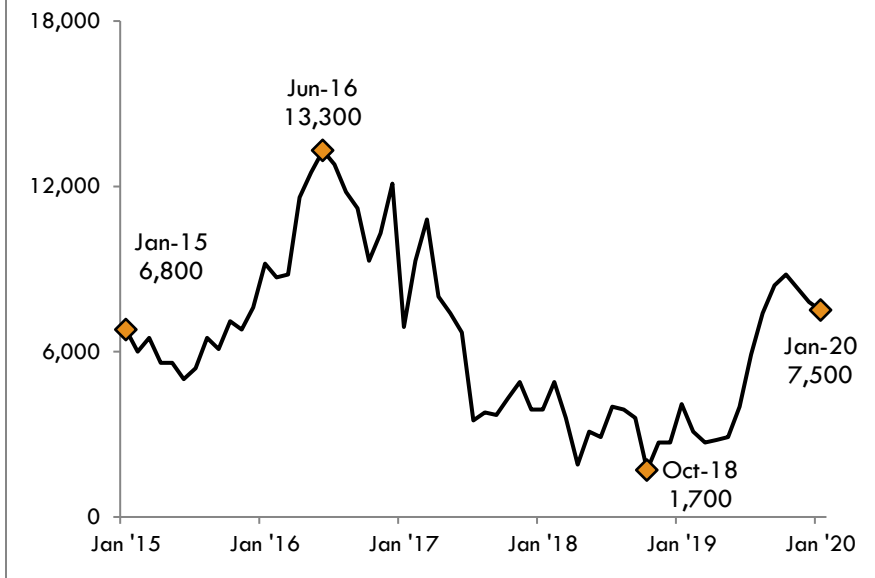
Historically in the month of January, Government has on average lost -4,900 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially greater than the long-term average, however, losses exceeding 10,500 have become the norm each January since 2017.



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. Government's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 13.2 percent over the past year.

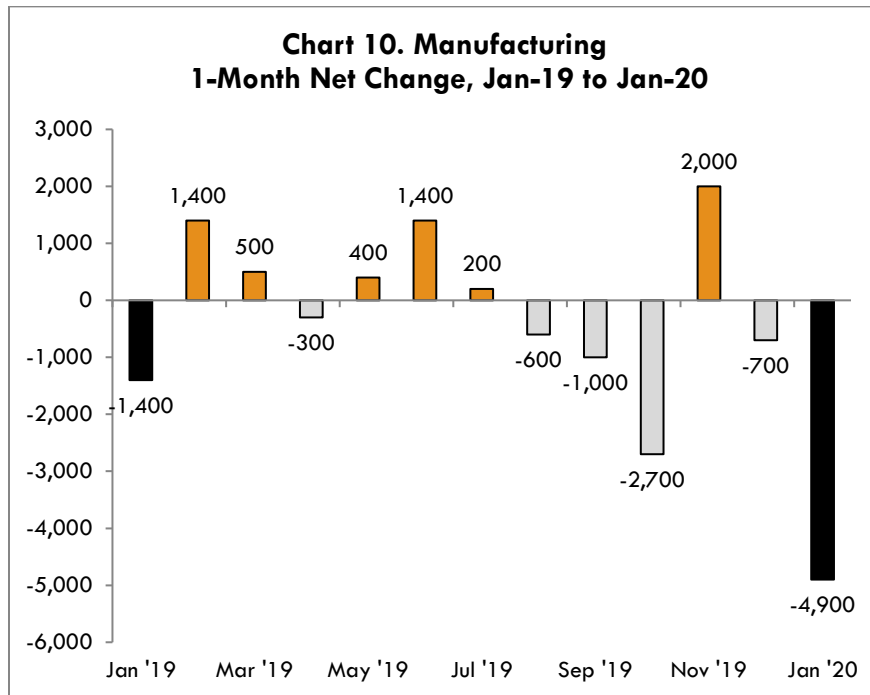
Chart 9. Government
12-Month Net Change, Jan-15 to Jan-20



Manufacturing

One Month Change

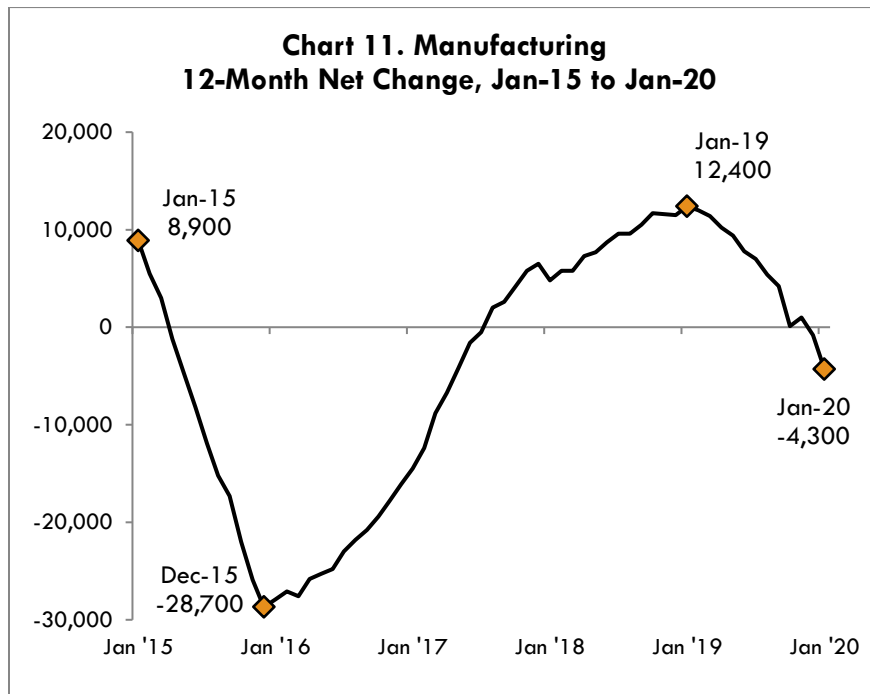
Manufacturing was the third-largest declining sector over the month down -4,900 jobs, or -2.1 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 1990, up 3,200 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 1999, down -5,100 jobs. **Historically in the month of January, Manufacturing has on average lost -1,700 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially greater than the long-term average. January's loss follows on the heels of December's -700 decline, and four other months of losses throughout 2019 contributing to year-over-year weakness seen in Chart 11.** Note that over-the-month job losses are typical in January for this sector however there has been one instance of gains in this month since records began in 1990. Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -2,500 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Non-Durable Goods, which lost -2,400 jobs from December to January.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Manufacturing was down -4,300 jobs, or -1.8 percent. Currently, this sector is the second-fastest declining in percentage terms in the Houston area. Furthermore, 53.1 percent of total (gross) jobs lost across the region over the past year can be attributed to Manufacturing. The 2019 benchmark revisions reflected in these data reveal that Manufacturing employment turned negative year-over-year in December 2019 for the first time since July 2017. **Prior to benchmark revisions, job growth was positive at +6,700 over-the-year. This substantial downward revision indicates a material weakening of the sector.** 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. Non-Durable Goods was the largest contributor to the overall sector's

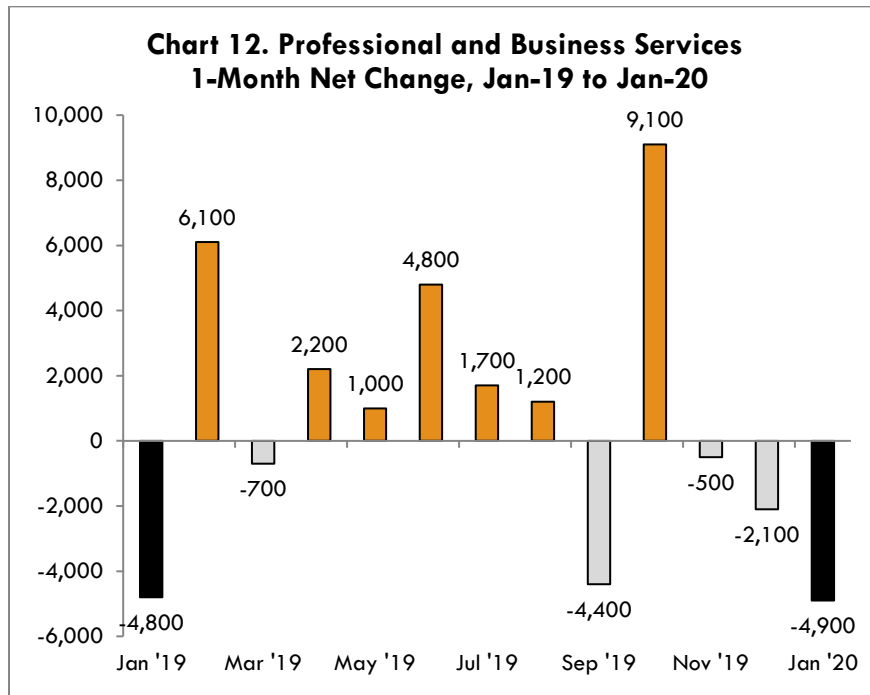
decline, down -2,800 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Durable Goods, which lost -1,500 jobs from January a year ago. Manufacturing's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 7.6 percent to 7.3 percent over the past year.



Professional and Business Services

One Month Change

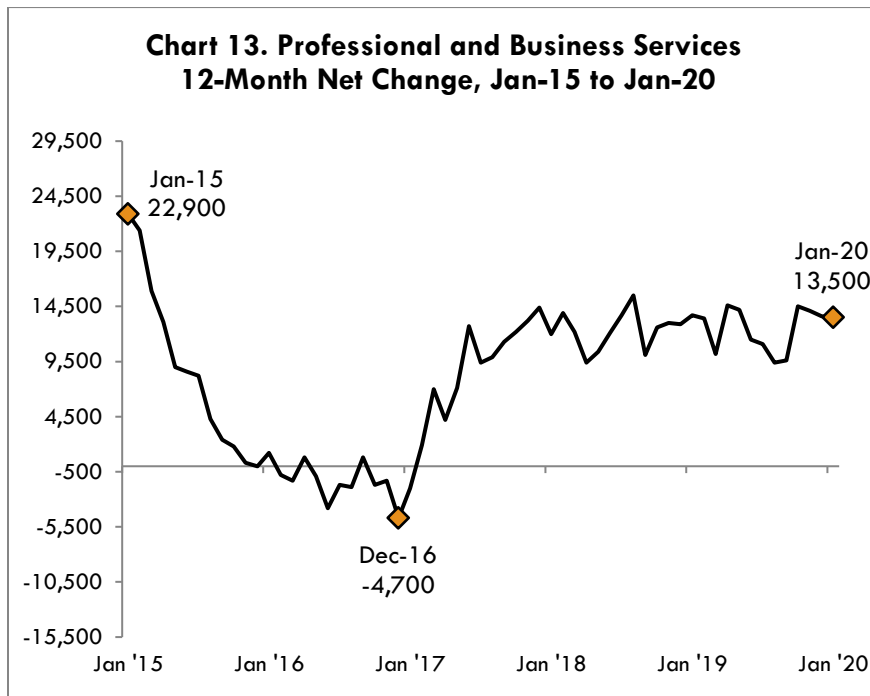
Professional and Business Services also saw a decrease over the month down -4,900 jobs, or -1.0 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in October 2019, up 9,100 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in April 2009, down -4,300 jobs. Historically in the month of January, Professional and Business Services has on average lost -6,200 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are somewhat less than the long-term average. Note that over-the-month job losses are typical in January for this sector. Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -6,300 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Management of Companies and Enterprises, which lost -700 jobs from December to January. Lastly, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services offset a portion of the sector's losses with a gain of 2,100 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Professional and Business Services was up 13,500 jobs, or 2.7 percent. **Job growth in December was comparable to January at 13,600 after revisions. Previously growth was estimated to be 26,300 as of December for an over-estimation of over 50 percent.** Nonetheless, currently 18.9 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 14,100 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, which

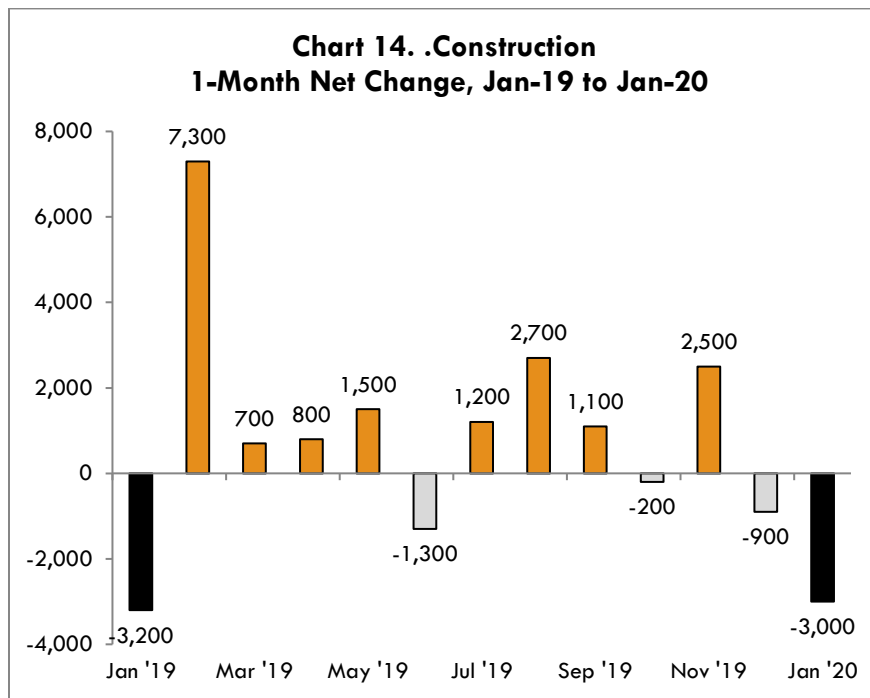
added 900 jobs from January a year ago. Lastly, Management of Companies and Enterprises offset a portion of the sector's gains with a loss of -1,500 jobs. Professional and Business Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 16.0 percent to 16.1 percent over the past year.



Construction

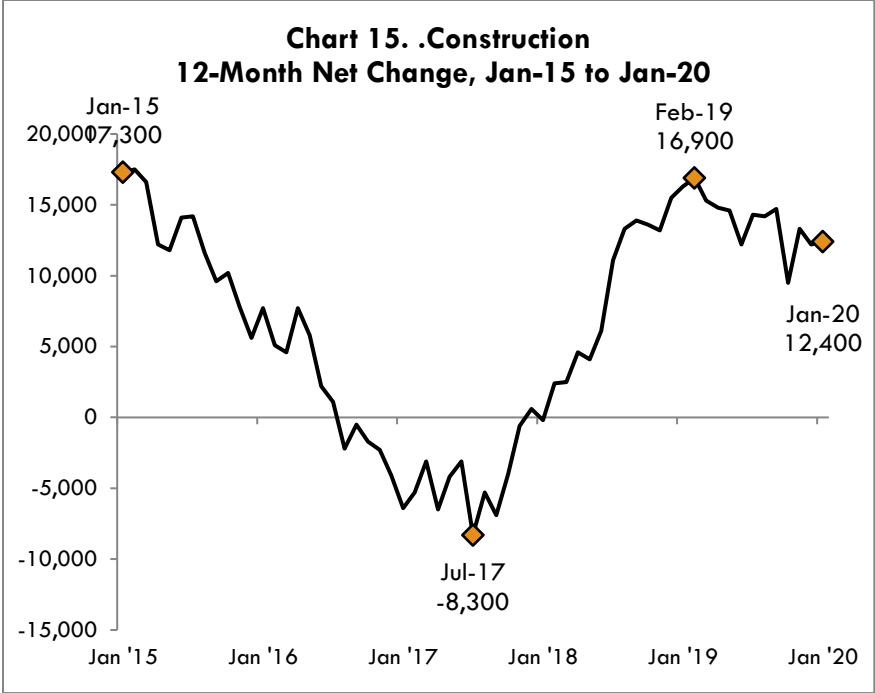
One Month Change

Construction also saw a decrease over the month down -3,000 jobs, or -1.2 percent. 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 January, Construction has on average lost -3,300 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are on par with the long-term average. Construction typically experiences over-the-month job losses in January however there have been two instances of job gains in this sector in the month of January since records began in 1990. Specialty Trade Contractors was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -2,100 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Construction of Buildings, which lost -600 jobs from December to January. Lastly, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction subtracted -300 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

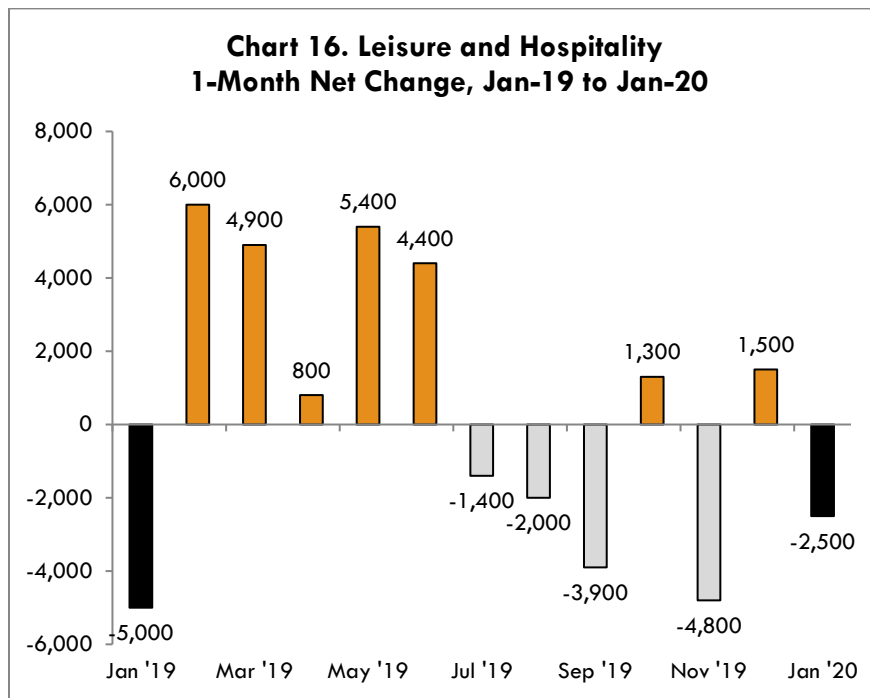
Year over year, Construction was up 12,400 jobs, or 5.5 percent. Currently, this sector is the fastest-growing in percentage terms in the Houston. Furthermore, 17.3 percent of total (gross) jobs added across the region over the past year can be attributed to Construction. The largest over-the-year gain 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 6,300 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Construction of Buildings, which added 3,900 jobs from January a year ago. Lastly, Specialty Trade Contractors contributed 2,200 jobs. Construction's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 7.3 percent to 7.6 percent over the past year.



Leisure and Hospitality

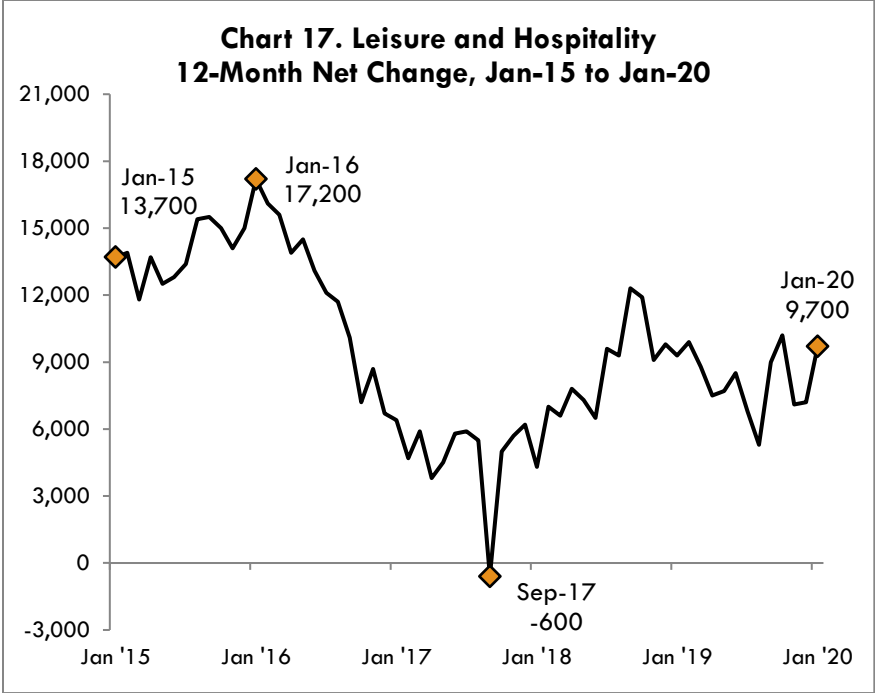
One Month Change

Leisure and Hospitality also saw a decrease over the month down -2,500 jobs, or -0.8 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in March 2014, up 7,800 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in November 2019, down -4,800 jobs. Historically in the month of January, Leisure and Hospitality has on average lost -4,400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are moderately less than the long-term average. Like Total Nonfarm employment, over-the-month job losses in this sector occur each January without exception due to the conclusion of holiday-related seasonal jobs and downward adjustments to population estimates by BLS. Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -1,500 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which lost -1,000 jobs from December to January.



Year over Year and Year to Date

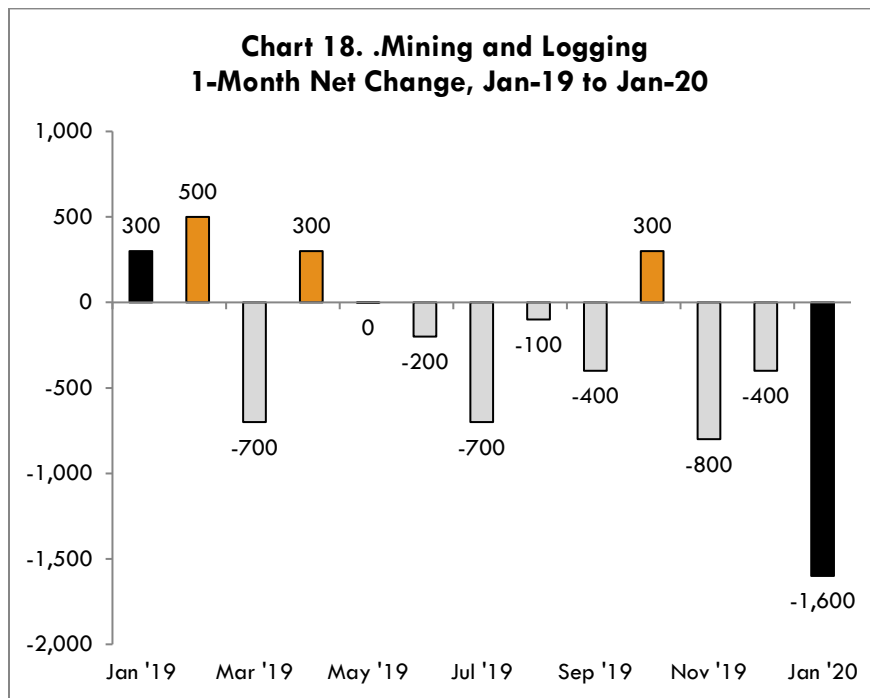
Year over year, Leisure and Hospitality was up 9,700 jobs, or 3.0 percent. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in January 2016, up 17,200 jobs. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in August 1991, down -4,100 jobs. Accommodation and Food Services was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 7,000 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, which added 2,700 jobs from January a year ago. Leisure and Hospitality's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 10.3 percent to 10.4 percent over the past year.



Mining and Logging

One Month Change

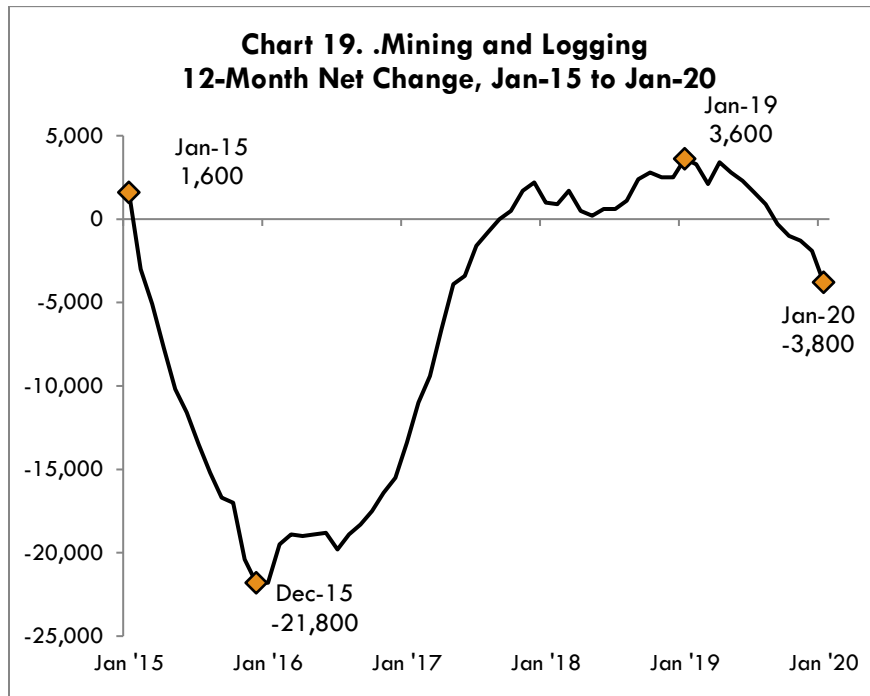
Mining and Logging also saw a decrease over the month down -1,600 jobs, or -2.0 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2011, up 2,800 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in February 2015, down -3,800 jobs. Historically in the month of January, Mining and Logging has on average lost -800 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are substantially greater than the long-term average. Mining and Logging typically experiences over-the-month job losses in January however there have been four instances of job gains and one instance of zero net change in this sector in the month of January since records began in 1990. Oil and Gas Extraction was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -600 jobs over the month. The second-largest declining contributor was Support Activities for Mining, which lost -600 jobs from December to January. Lastly, Other Mining and Logging Undefined* subtracted -400 jobs.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Mining and Logging was down -3,800 jobs, or -4.7 percent. Currently, this sector is the fastest-declining in percentage terms in the Houston area. Furthermore, 46.9 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. **Data post-benchmark revisions indicates that this sector, representing exploration and production and oil field services, turned negative year-over-year in September 2019 almost two years to the month that the sector last saw losses in August 2017.** Support Activities for Mining was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -3,500 jobs over the year. The second-largest declining contributor was Other Mining and Logging Undefined*, which lost -200 jobs from January a year ago. Lastly, Oil

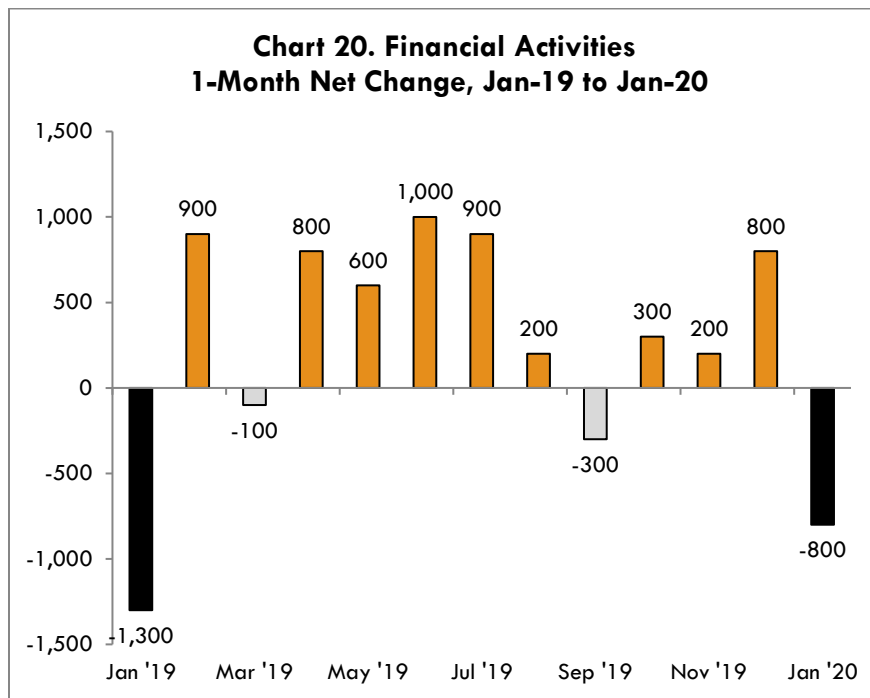
and Gas Extraction subtracted -100 jobs. Mining and Logging's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has fallen from 2.6 percent to 2.4 percent over the past year.



Financial Activities

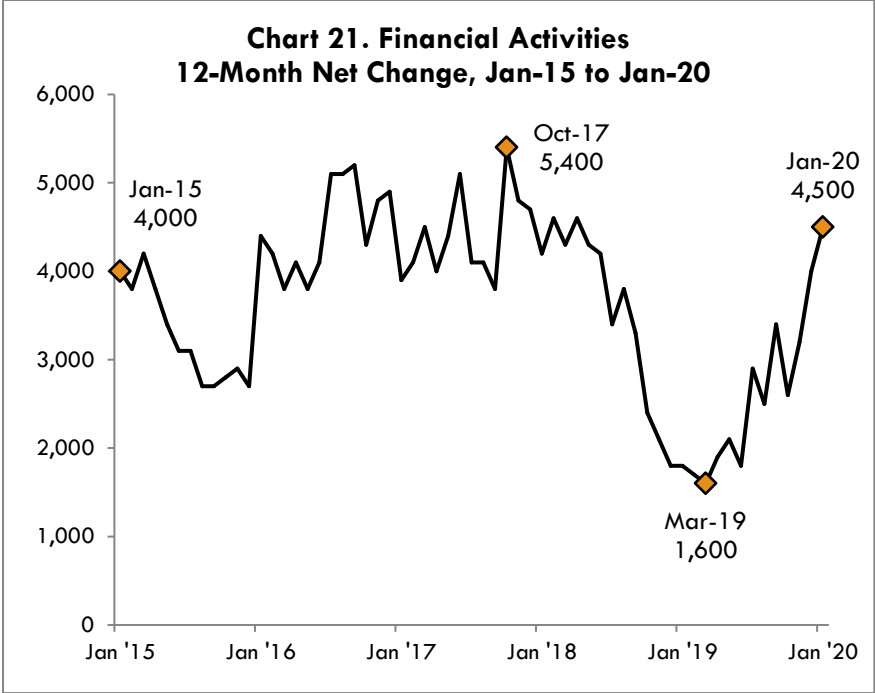
One Month Change

Financial Activities also saw a decrease over the month down -800 jobs, or -0.5 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 January, Financial Activities has on average lost -1,400 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's losses are moderately less than the long-term average. Note that over-the-month job losses are typical in January for this sector. Finance and Insurance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's decline, down -1,000 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, which gained 200 jobs from December to January.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Financial Activities was up 4,500 jobs, or 2.8 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 3,700 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Finance and Insurance, which added 800 jobs from January a year ago. Financial Activities' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 5.3 percent over the past year.

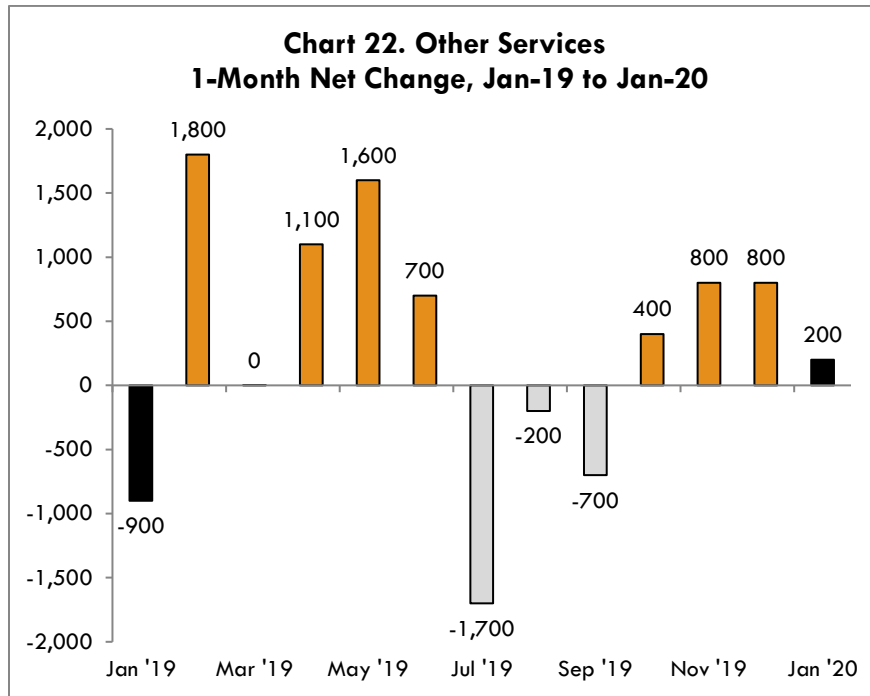


GAINING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Other Services

One Month Change

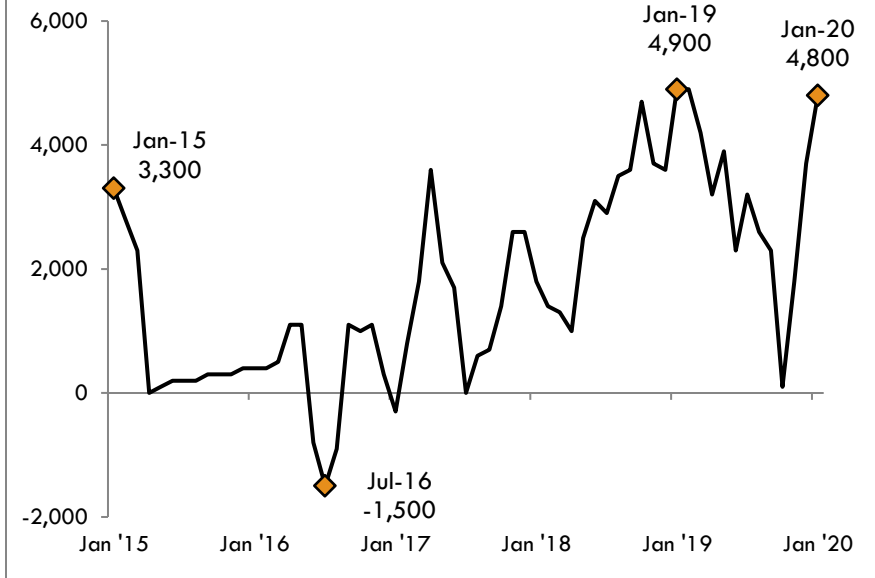
Other Services was the largest gaining sector over the month up 200 jobs, or 0.2 percent. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in June 2006, up 4,900 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in January 2007, down -3,500 jobs. Historically in the month of January, Other Services has on average lost -200 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's gains stand in direct contrast to the long-term average.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Other Services was up 4,800 jobs, or 4.3 percent. Currently, this sector is the second-fastest growing in percentage terms in the Houston area. **However, this pace of job growth is likely still over-stated given that pre-benchmark revisions, it was reported to be up 9,700 year-over-year. This was revised down to 3,700 wiping away nearly two-thirds of estimated growth at end of 2019.** The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in April 2014, up 5,300 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 remained constant at 3.7 percent over the past year.

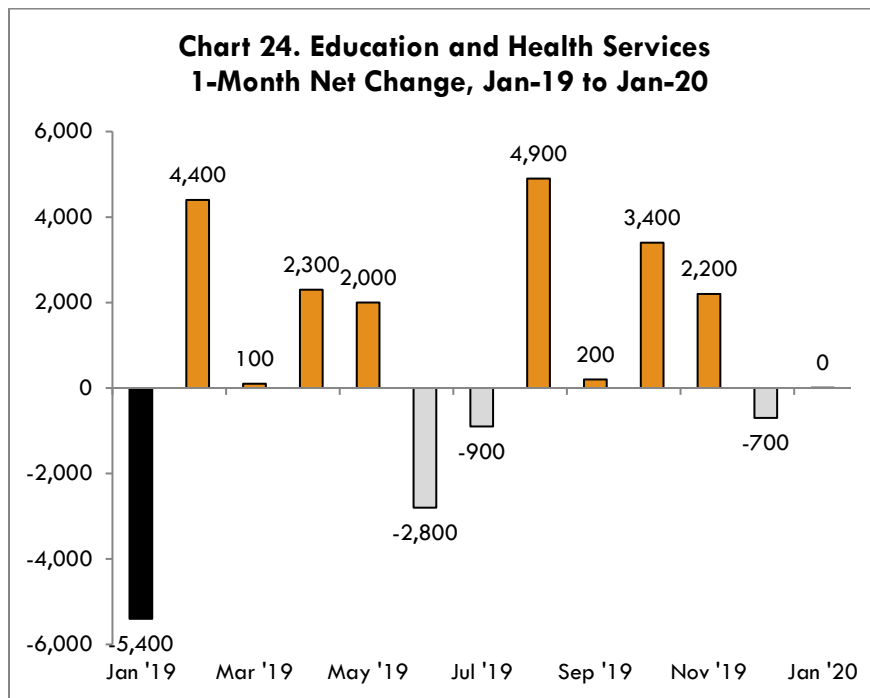
Chart 23. Other Services
12-Month Net Change, Jan-15 to Jan-20



Education and Health Services

One Month Change

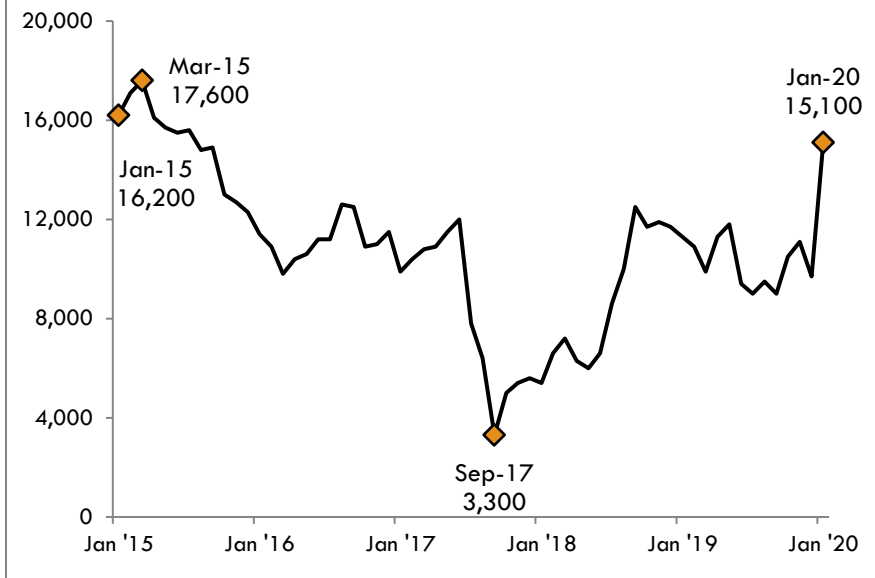
Education and Health Services was unchanged over the month. The largest over-the-month gain on record for this sector occurred in August 2019, up 4,900 jobs. The largest one-month decline on record occurred in February 1990, down -7,300 jobs. Historically in the month of January, Education and Health Services has on average lost 3,100 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's net zero change is substantially above the long-term average. Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest contributor to the overall sector's increase, up 1,600 jobs over the month. One component industry that provided a partial offset was Educational Services, which lost 1,600 jobs from December to January.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Education and Health Services was up 15,100 jobs, or 3.8 percent. Currently, this sector is the third-fastest growing in percentage terms in the Houston area. Furthermore, 21.1 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 13,100 jobs over the year. The second-largest contributor was Educational Services, which added 2,000 jobs from January a year ago. Education and Health Services' share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has risen from 12.8 percent to 13.0 percent over the past year.

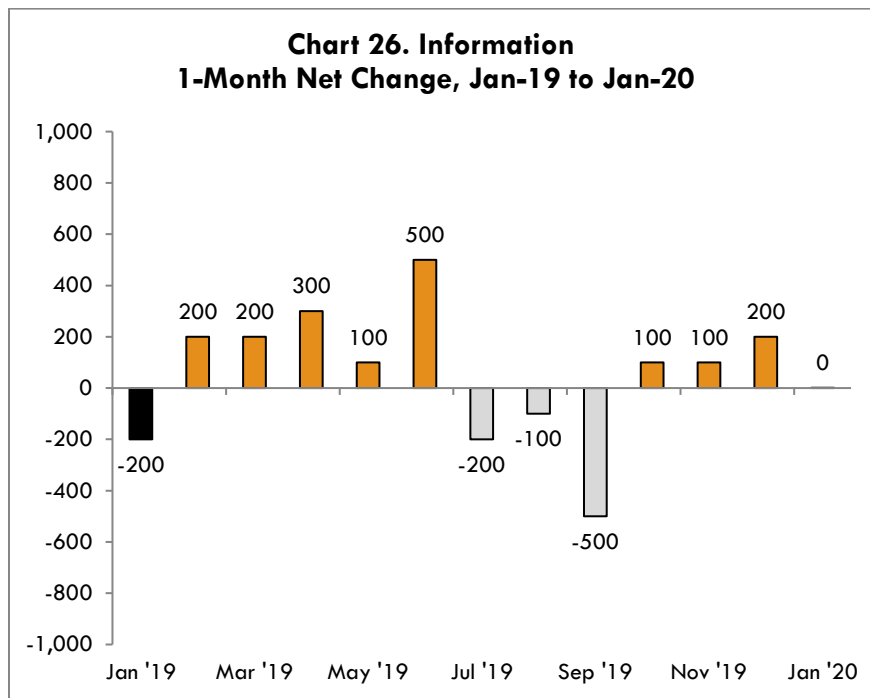
**Chart 25. Education and Health Services
12-Month Net Change, Jan-15 to Jan-20**



Information

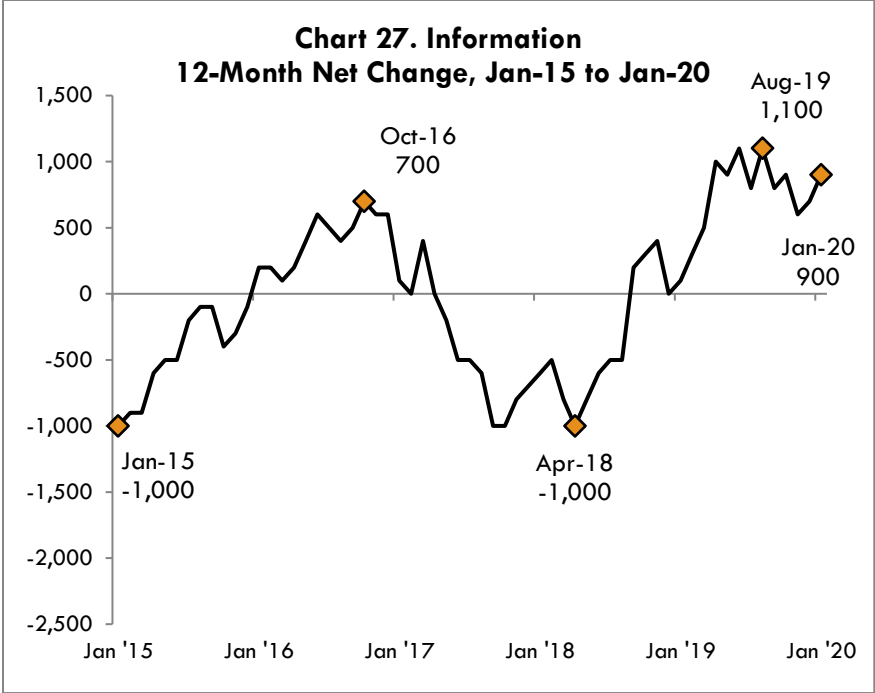
One Month Change

Information was unchanged over the month. 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 January, Information has on average lost -500 jobs over the month, which indicates that this month's net zero change is moderately above the long-term average. While over-the-month job losses are typical in this sector each January, the magnitude of the declines has shrunk in recent years due to continued long-term structural job losses in media and publishing-related industries.



Year over Year and Year to Date

Year over year, Information was up 900 jobs, or 2.8 percent. The largest over-the-year gain on record for this sector occurred in June 1997, up 4,600 jobs. Pre-benchmark revisions this sector appeared to continue its long-term secular decline in the wake of the Dot-Com era of the late-90s early 2000s however in early 2019 growth turned consistently positive for the first time since 2016 due to surge in hiring related to television and movie production in the Houston area. See this [Houston Chronicle article](#) dated February 11, 2020 for one possible production driving atypical growth in the sector. The largest over-the-year decline on record occurred in April 2002, down -7,000 jobs. Information's share of Houston area Total Nonfarm Employment has remained constant at 1.0 percent over the past year.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Not-Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (not-seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 4.1 percent in January, up from December's 3.6 percent and down from 4.4 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 3.8 percent and slightly above the national rate of 4.0 percent. 141,548 individuals were unemployed in Houston in January, up from December's 126,019 and down from 150,264 in January 2019.

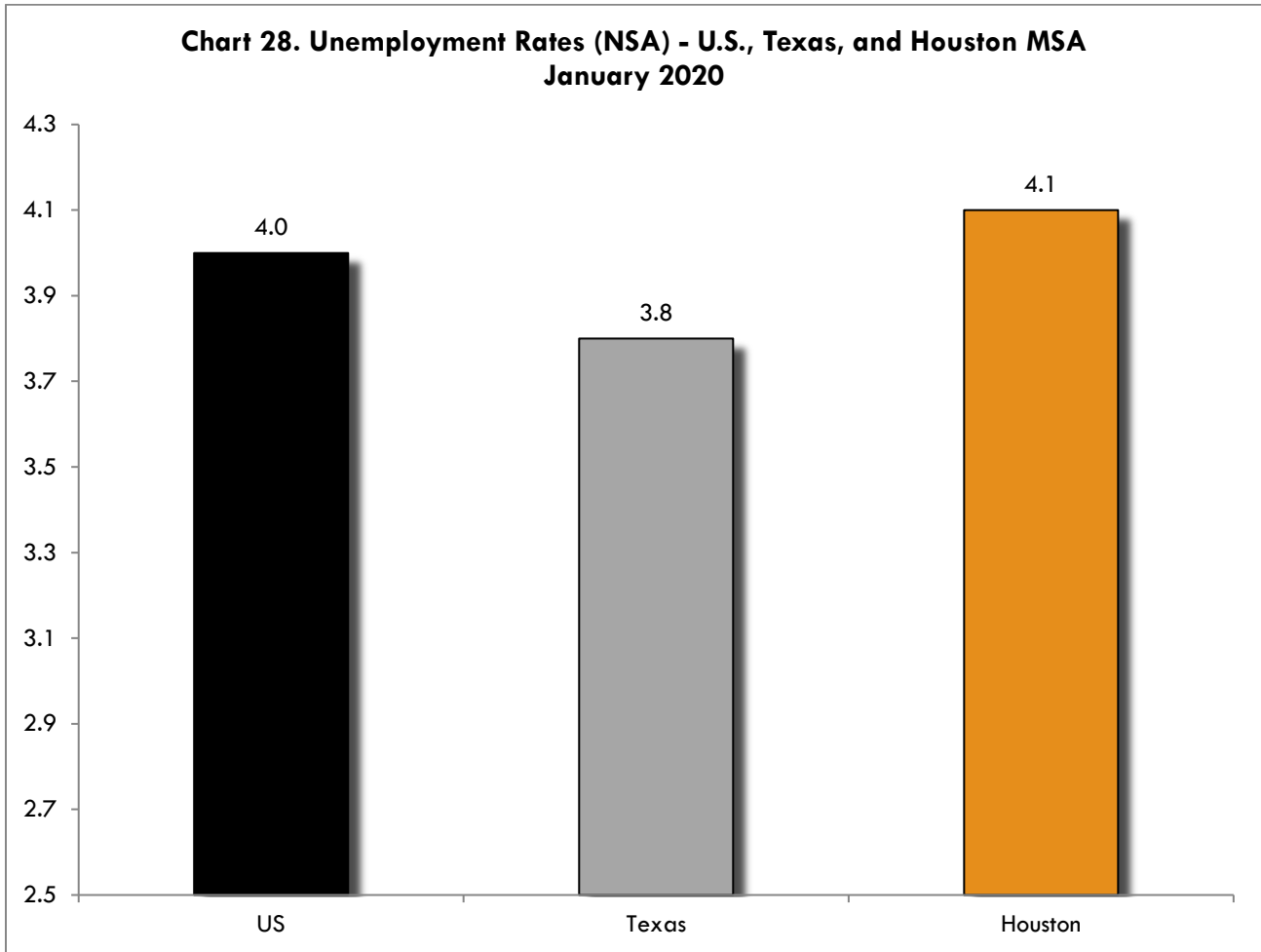
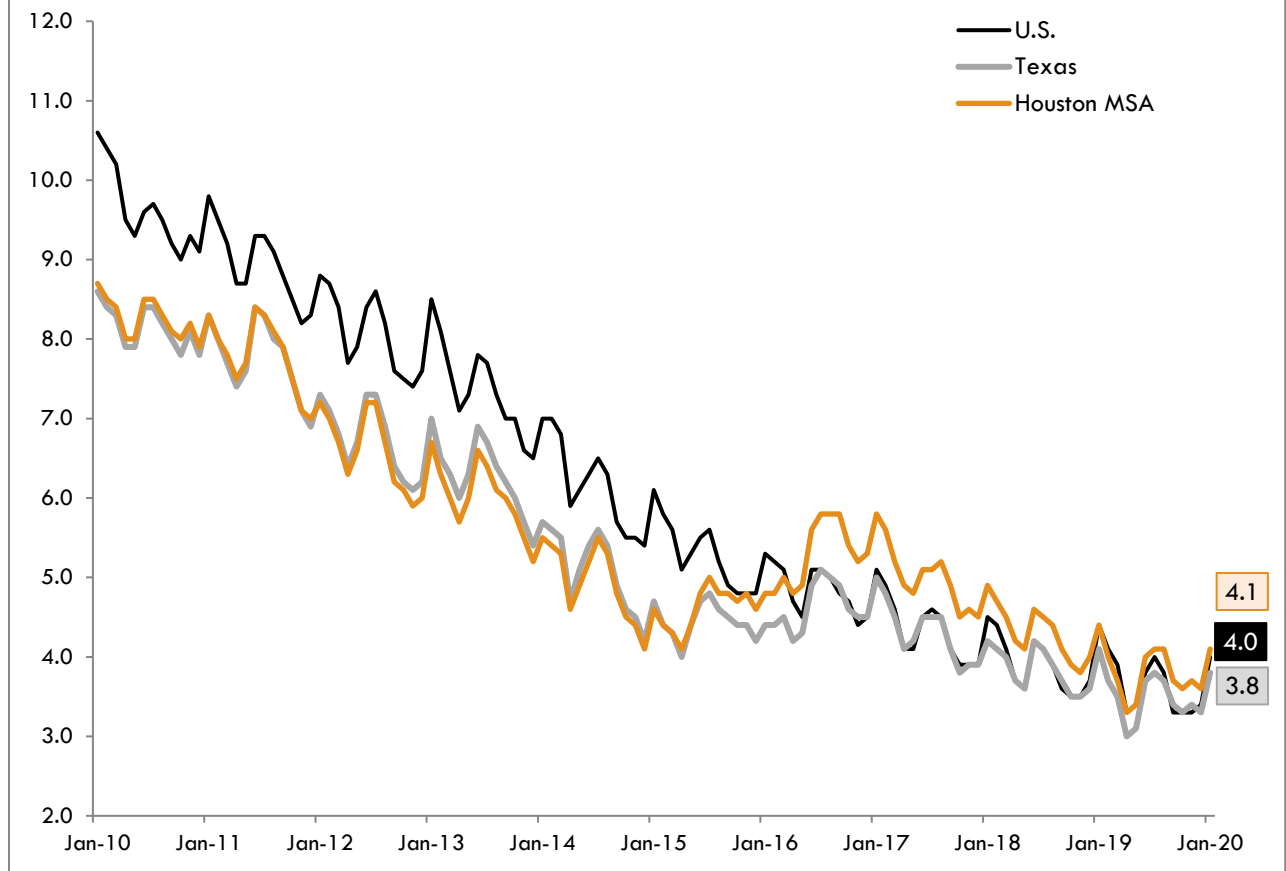
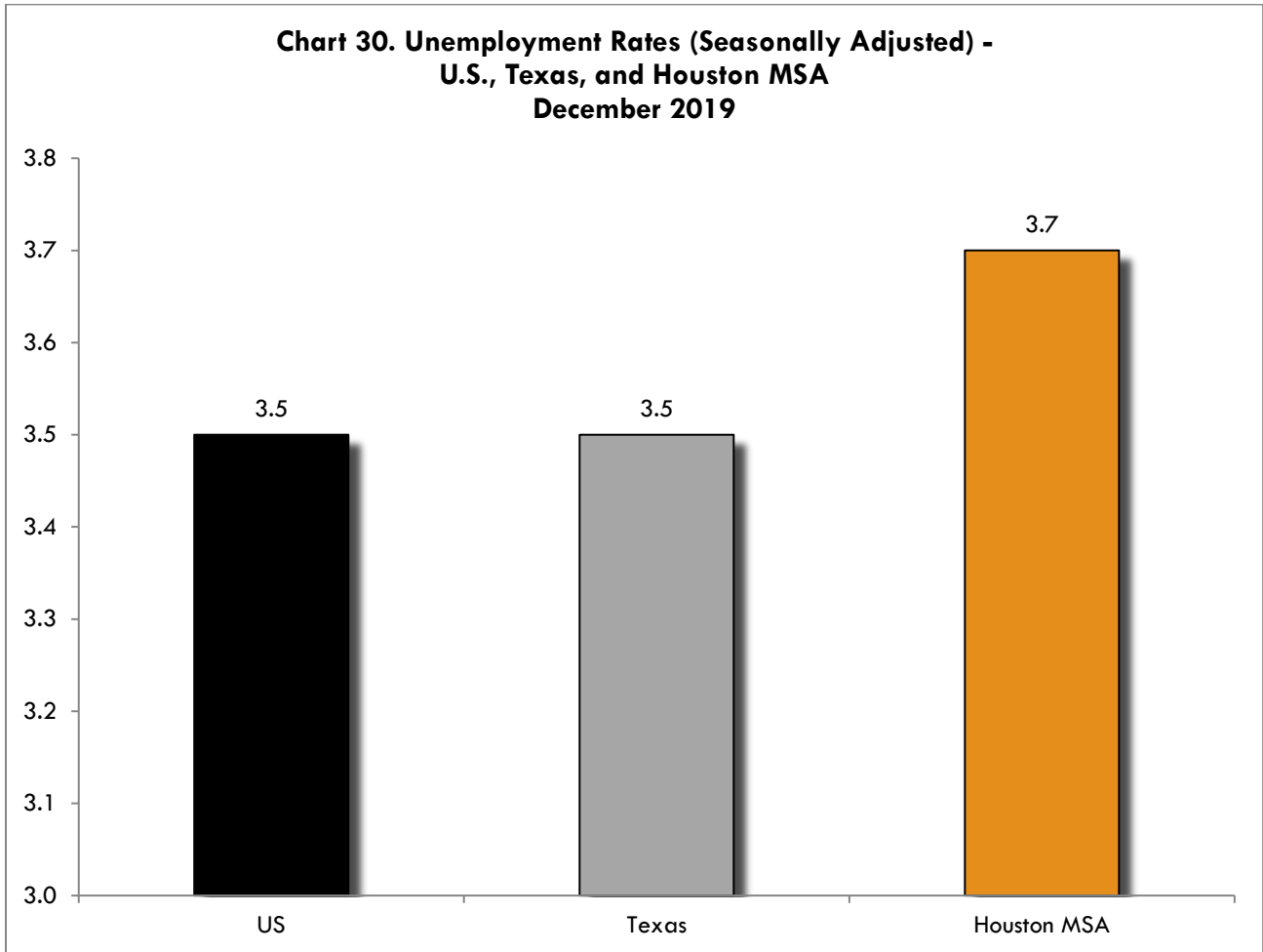


Chart 29. Unemployment Rates (NSA) - U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA, January 2010 to January 2020

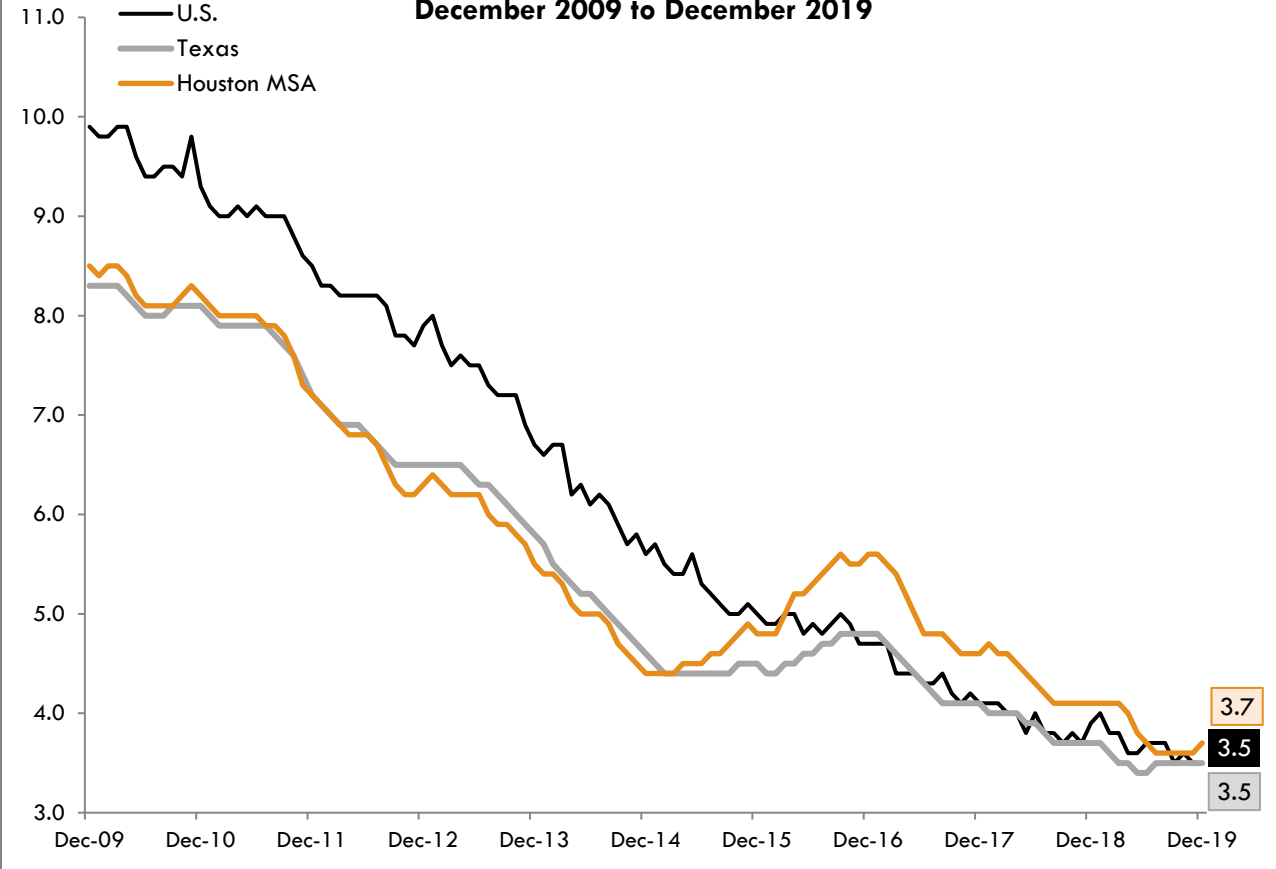


Seasonally Adjusted

The Houston MSA (seasonally-adjusted) unemployment rate stood at 3.7 percent in December, up slightly from November's 3.6 percent and down from 4.1 percent a year ago. This was above the statewide rate of 3.5 percent and above the national rate of 3.5 percent. **Note that 3.6 percent recorded in July through November 2019 remains the lowest seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate since records began in 1990.** 128,105 individuals were unemployed in Houston in December, virtually unchanged, up slightly from November's 126,175 and down from 139,252 in December 2018.



**Chart 31. Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted) -
U.S., Texas, and Houston MSA,
December 2009 to December 2019**



NAICS Industry	Jan-20	Dec-19	Jan-19	Monthly	Monthly %	Yearly	Yearly %
Total Nonfarm	3,162,500	3,209,500	3,099,100	-47,000	-1.5%	63,400	2.0%
Total Private	2,746,500	2,782,700	2,690,600	-36,200	-1.3%	55,900	2.1%
Goods Producing	545,500	555,000	541,200	-9,500	-1.7%	4,300	0.8%
Mining and Logging	76,900	78,500	80,700	-1,600	-2.0%	-3,800	-4.7%
...Oil and Gas Extraction	37,000	37,600	37,100	-600	-1.6%	-100	-0.3%
...Support Activities for Mining	38,600	39,200	42,100	-600	-1.5%	-3,500	-8.3%
Construction	238,600	241,600	226,200	-3,000	-1.2%	12,400	5.5%
..Construction of Buildings	59,100	59,700	55,200	-600	-1.0%	3,900	7.1%
..Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	63,700	64,000	57,400	-300	-0.5%	6,300	11.0%
..Specialty Trade Contractors	115,800	117,900	113,600	-2,100	-1.8%	2,200	1.9%
Manufacturing	230,000	234,900	234,300	-4,900	-2.1%	-4,300	-1.8%
..Durable Goods	147,900	150,400	149,400	-2,500	-1.7%	-1,500	-1.0%
...Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	52,200	53,100	54,500	-900	-1.7%	-2,300	-4.2%
...Machinery Manufacturing	48,600	48,700	46,300	-100	-0.2%	2,300	5.0%
....Agriculture, Construction, and Mining Machinery Mfg.	30,200	30,300	29,900	-100	-0.3%	300	1.0%
...Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	13,400	13,500	13,200	-100	-0.7%	200	1.5%
..Non-Durable Goods	82,100	84,500	84,900	-2,400	-2.8%	-2,800	-3.3%
...Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	10,600	10,600	10,200	0	0.0%	400	3.9%
...Chemical Manufacturing	40,200	40,500	39,800	-300	-0.7%	400	1.0%
Service Providing	2,617,000	2,654,500	2,557,900	-37,500	-1.4%	59,100	2.3%
.Private Service Providing	2,201,000	2,227,700	2,149,400	-26,700	-1.2%	51,600	2.4%
..Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	634,200	652,900	631,100	-18,700	-2.9%	3,100	0.5%
...Wholesale Trade	175,900	177,400	171,000	-1,500	-0.8%	4,900	2.9%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	108,000	109,300	107,000	-1,300	-1.2%	1,000	0.9%
.....Prof. and Commercial Equip. Supplies Wholesalers	18,000	18,000	17,700	0	0.0%	300	1.7%
....Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	52,400	52,800	51,900	-400	-0.8%	500	1.0%
...Retail Trade	301,400	313,900	307,400	-12,500	-4.0%	-6,000	-2.0%
....Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	43,000	43,300	42,000	-300	-0.7%	1,000	2.4%
....Bldg. Material and Garden Equip. and Supplies Dealers	20,700	20,600	21,200	100	0.5%	-500	-2.4%
....Food and Beverage Stores	66,400	67,400	67,000	-1,000	-1.5%	-600	-0.9%
....Health and Personal Care Stores	19,200	20,000	19,600	-800	-4.0%	-400	-2.0%
....Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	29,200	32,700	30,900	-3,500	-10.7%	-1,700	-5.5%
....General Merchandise Stores	57,900	63,100	60,100	-5,200	-8.2%	-2,200	-3.7%
.....Department Stores	20,200	22,600	21,000	-2,400	-10.6%	-800	-3.8%
.....Other General Merchandise Stores	37,700	40,500	39,100	-2,800	-6.9%	-1,400	-3.6%
...Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	156,900	161,600	152,700	-4,700	-2.9%	4,200	2.8%
....Utilities	17,100	17,200	17,200	-100	-0.6%	-100	-0.6%
.....Air Transportation	20,200	20,200	20,100	0	0.0%	100	0.5%
.....Truck Transportation	27,900	28,200	27,900	-300	-1.1%	0	0.0%
.....Pipeline Transportation	12,100	12,100	11,800	0	0.0%	300	2.5%
..Information	32,700	32,700	31,800	0	0.0%	900	2.8%
...Telecommunications	13,900	14,000	13,800	-100	-0.7%	100	0.7%
..Financial Activities	168,000	168,800	163,500	-800	-0.5%	4,500	2.8%
...Finance and Insurance	103,100	104,100	102,300	-1,000	-1.0%	800	0.8%
....Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	43,700	44,000	44,100	-300	-0.7%	-400	-0.9%
.....Depository Credit Intermediation	30,300	30,400	30,100	-100	-0.3%	200	0.7%
....Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Fin. Investments	20,800	21,100	20,600	-300	-1.4%	200	1.0%
....Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	38,600	39,000	37,600	-400	-1.0%	1,000	2.7%
...Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	64,900	64,700	61,200	200	0.3%	3,700	6.0%
..Professional and Business Services	507,800	512,700	494,300	-4,900	-1.0%	13,500	2.7%
...Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	249,100	247,000	235,000	2,100	0.9%	14,100	6.0%
....Legal Services	27,000	27,400	26,400	-400	-1.5%	600	2.3%

....Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll	29,000	27,300	27,500	1,700	6.2%	1,500	5.5%
....Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	74,800	75,200	70,700	-400	-0.5%	4,100	5.8%
....Computer Systems Design and Related Services	35,500	35,400	33,800	100	0.3%	1,700	5.0%
...Management of Companies and Enterprises	45,800	46,500	47,300	-700	-1.5%	-1,500	-3.2%
...Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	212,900	219,200	212,000	-6,300	-2.9%	900	0.4%
....Administrative and Support Services	201,400	207,200	200,900	-5,800	-2.8%	500	0.2%
.....Employment Services	73,300	77,000	77,900	-3,700	-4.8%	-4,600	-5.9%
.....Services to Buildings and Dwellings	49,600	50,500	48,200	-900	-1.8%	1,400	2.9%
..Educational and Health Services	411,100	411,100	396,000	0	0.0%	15,100	3.8%
...Educational Services	63,000	64,600	61,000	-1,600	-2.5%	2,000	3.3%
...Health Care and Social Assistance	348,100	346,500	335,000	1,600	0.5%	13,100	3.9%
....Ambulatory Health Care Services	167,100	165,900	162,700	1,200	0.7%	4,400	2.7%
....Hospitals	88,500	89,100	86,200	-600	-0.7%	2,300	2.7%
..Leisure and Hospitality	329,700	332,200	320,000	-2,500	-0.8%	9,700	3.0%
...Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	36,000	37,000	33,300	-1,000	-2.7%	2,700	8.1%
...Accommodation and Food Services	293,700	295,200	286,700	-1,500	-0.5%	7,000	2.4%
....Accommodation	28,400	28,700	27,600	-300	-1.0%	800	2.9%
....Food Services and Drinking Places	265,300	266,500	259,100	-1,200	-0.5%	6,200	2.4%
..Other Services	117,500	117,300	112,700	200	0.2%	4,800	4.3%
Government	416,000	426,800	408,500	-10,800	-2.5%	7,500	1.8%
.Federal Government	30,200	30,900	29,200	-700	-2.3%	1,000	3.4%
.State Government	88,600	88,700	86,400	-100	-0.1%	2,200	2.5%
..State Government Educational Services	51,100	51,200	51,300	-100	-0.2%	-200	-0.4%
.Local Government	297,200	307,200	292,900	-10,000	-3.3%	4,300	1.5%
..Local Government Educational Services	204,900	215,100	201,900	-10,200	-4.7%	3,000	1.5%