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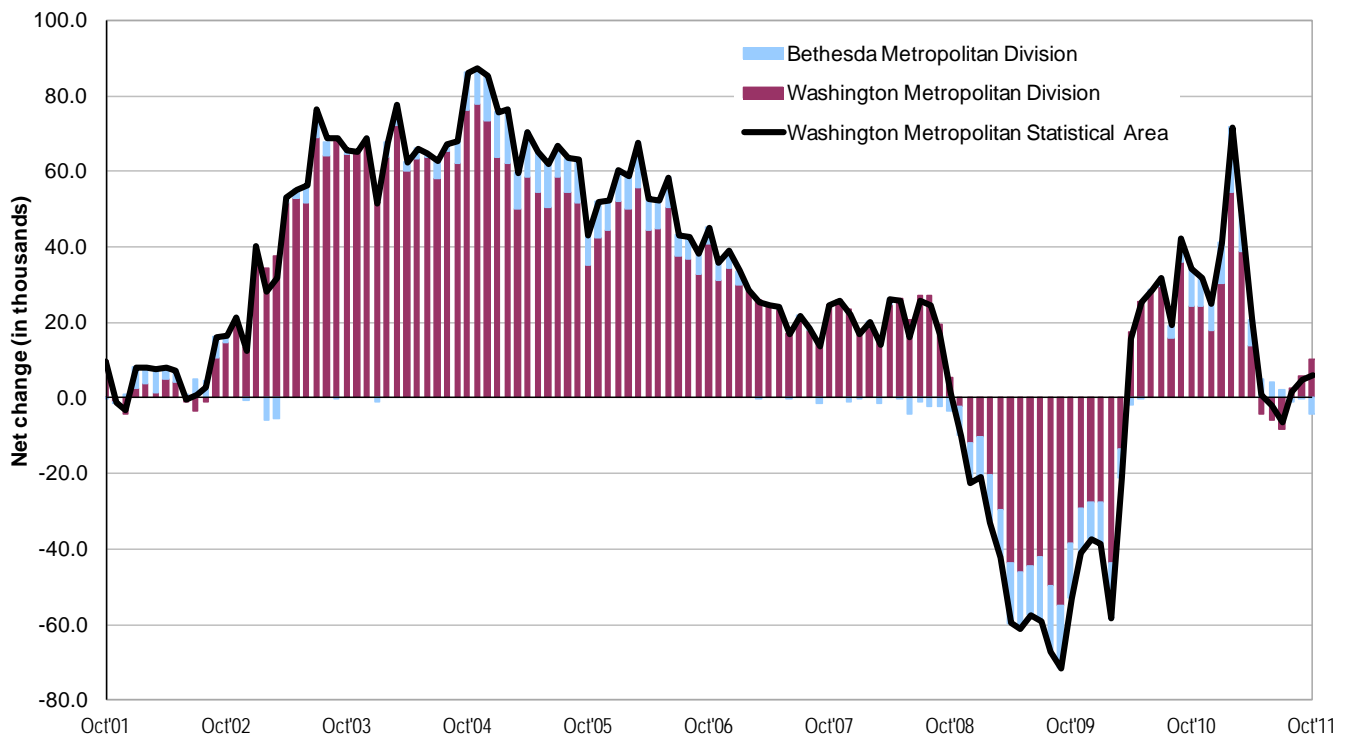
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**WASHINGTON AREA EMPLOYMENT – OCTOBER 2011**  
**Local Rate of Employment Growth Below National Average**

Total nonfarm employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,994,300 in October 2011, up 5,900, or 0.2 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national job count increased 1.2 percent. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau’s regional commissioner, noted that the October increase was the sixth consecutive month of little or no change over the year. In fact, whether Washington was adding or losing jobs during this six-month period, the change in employment was always 0.2 percent or less. (See chart 1 and table 1; Technical Note at end of release contains metropolitan area definitions. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

**Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Washington metropolitan area and its divisions, October 2001-October 2011**



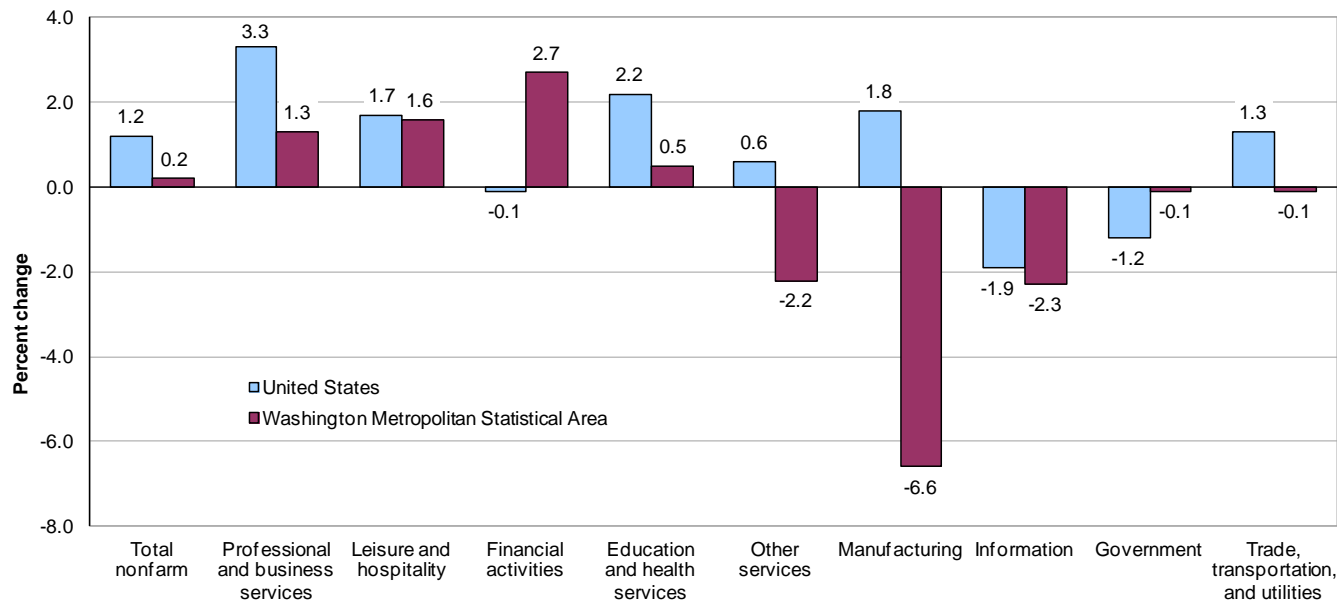
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area is made up of two metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the greater metropolitan area. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division, with 81 percent of the area’s employment, accounted for the entire increase in the area, adding 10,100 jobs over the year. The Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, Md. Metropolitan Division, which represented the remaining 19 percent of local employment, lost 4,200 jobs since October 2010.

### Industry employment

Professional and business services employment in the greater Washington metropolitan area grew by 8,700 from October 2010 to October 2011, more than any other supersector. Still, this industry’s employment growth of 1.3 percent locally was smaller than the 3.3-percent rate experienced nationally. In the greater Washington area, the gain was centered entirely in the Washington division, which added 11,400 jobs in professional and business services; the Bethesda division lost 2,700 jobs in this industry. (See chart 2.)

**Chart 2. Over-the-year percent change in employment by selected industry supersector, United States and the Washington metropolitan area, October 2011**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

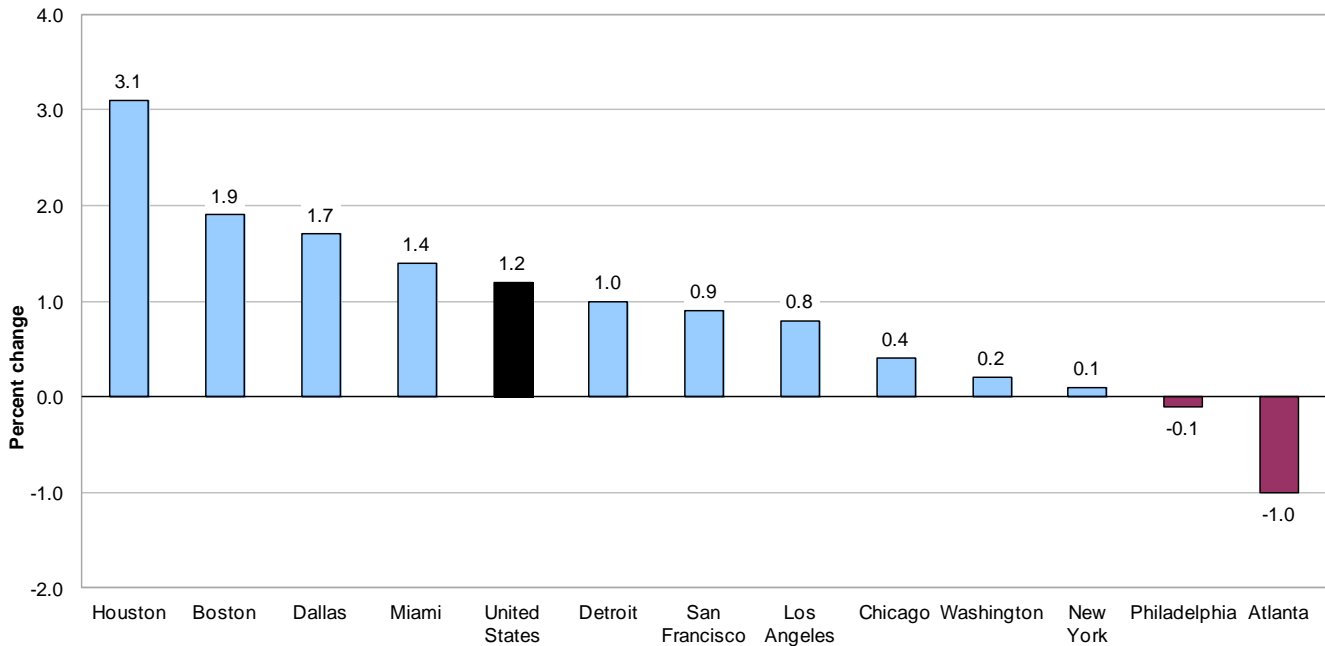
Three other supersectors gained jobs in the Washington area since October 2010—leisure and hospitality (4,100), financial activities (4,000), and education and health services (1,900). The Washington division had most of the job growth in the leisure and hospitality and financial activities industries; employment in these supersectors was little changed in the Bethesda division. However, in education and health services, almost all of the growth was located in the Bethesda division. Nationally, employment in both leisure and hospitality and education and health services rose, while in financial activities, employment declined slightly over the year.

Five supersectors lost at least 1,000 jobs in the Washington metropolitan area over the last 12 months: other services; manufacturing; mining, logging, and construction; information; and government. Though other services and manufacturing experienced the largest over-the-year employment declines in the area, down 3,900 and 3,500, respectively, these industries both registered increases in their national job counts. The information and government supersectors both lost jobs nationwide since October 2010. However, the rate of decline in the public sector was much slower locally than nationally—0.1 versus 1.2 percent.

## Twelve largest metropolitan areas

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in October 2011. Ten of these areas experienced over-the-year job gains during the period, with four—Houston, Boston, Dallas, and Miami—registering rates of job growth above the 1.2-percent national average. Six other areas recorded annual growth rates ranging from 1.0 to 0.1 percent. Atlanta experienced the largest percentage decline in jobs, down 1.0 percent. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

**Chart 3. Over-the-year percent change in employment, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, October 2011**



U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Of the ten areas experiencing employment increases from the previous October, Houston added the largest number of jobs, 79,500, while two others, Dallas and Boston, expanded by more than 45,000. Five other areas added at least 15,000 jobs. In contrast, Atlanta lost 22,100 jobs and Philadelphia, 3,300, during this 12-month period.

Among the 12 metropolitan areas, professional and business services was a major source of job growth from October 2010 to October 2011. This supersector registered the largest over-the-year employment gain in nine areas—Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington. In the three remaining areas of Detroit, Los Angeles, and Miami, professional and business services was the second largest job gainer during the 12-month period.

Government experienced the largest loss of jobs in seven areas—Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, New York, and Philadelphia. The decline in public sector jobs was largest in New York, down 29,200 from the previous October, followed by Philadelphia, down 11,500.

## Changes to Current Employment Statistics Data

Effective with the release of January 2011 data, nonfarm payroll estimates for all states, metropolitan areas, and metropolitan divisions were revised to reflect 2010 benchmark levels. For more information on benchmark procedures, see [www.bls.gov/sae/benchmark2011.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/sae/benchmark2011.pdf).

### Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor between State employment security agencies and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a “link relative” technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for approximately 39 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

**Reliability of the estimates.** The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the supersector level are available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm](http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm). Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at [www.bls.gov/sae/](http://www.bls.gov/sae/).

## **Additional information**

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available online at [www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm). Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the Current Employment Statistics program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at [www.bls.gov/sae/](http://www.bls.gov/sae/).

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Mid-Atlantic Information Office at 215-597-3282 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated December 1, 2009. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at [www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm).

The **Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties, and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities in Virginia; Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; and Jefferson County in West Virginia.

The **Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties, and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities in Virginia; Calvert, Charles, and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; and Jefferson County in West Virginia.

The **Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, Md. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Frederick and Montgomery Counties in Maryland.

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, Washington metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area	Oct 2010	Aug 2011	Sep 2011	Oct 2011 (p)	Oct 2010 to Oct 2011 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,988.4	2,969.1	2,980.4	2,994.3	5.9	0.2
Mining, logging, and construction	141.7	140.2	140.6	139.5	-2.2	-1.6
Manufacturing	53.0	49.9	49.2	49.5	-3.5	-6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	380.8	380.8	376.6	380.4	-0.4	-0.1
Information	79.2	74.6	77.1	77.4	-1.8	-2.3
Financial activities	146.8	151.1	151.1	150.8	4.0	2.7
Professional and business services	688.9	696.6	694.9	697.6	8.7	1.3
Education and health services	365.4	355.3	362.6	367.3	1.9	0.5
Leisure and hospitality	260.0	271.8	265.7	264.1	4.1	1.6
Other services	180.7	179.7	176.8	176.8	-3.9	-2.2
Government	691.9	669.1	685.8	690.9	-1.0	-0.1
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,419.3	2,408.1	2,416.3	2,429.4	10.1	0.4
Mining, logging, and construction	110.2	110.9	110.8	110.9	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	35.6	32.9	32.4	32.8	-2.8	-7.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	304.4	306.8	303.2	305.6	1.2	0.4
Information	64.0	61.1	61.9	62.2	-1.8	-2.8
Financial activities	105.2	109.8	109.9	109.4	4.2	4.0
Professional and business services	561.7	571.4	570.2	573.1	11.4	2.0
Education and health services	286.3	275.6	282.2	286.4	0.1	0.0
Leisure and hospitality	213.1	221.6	217.2	216.7	3.6	1.7
Other services	150.3	148.9	146.3	146.3	-4.0	-2.7
Government	588.5	569.1	582.2	586.0	-2.5	-0.4
<b>Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, Md. Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm	569.1	561.0	564.1	564.9	-4.2	-0.7
Mining, logging, and construction	31.5	29.3	29.8	28.6	-2.9	-9.2
Manufacturing	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.7	-0.7	-4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	76.4	74.0	73.4	74.8	-1.6	-2.1
Information	15.2	13.5	15.2	15.2	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.4	-0.2	-0.5
Professional and business services	127.2	125.2	124.7	124.5	-2.7	-2.1
Education and health services	79.1	79.7	80.4	80.9	1.8	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	46.9	50.2	48.5	47.4	0.5	1.1
Other services	30.4	30.8	30.5	30.5	0.1	0.3
Government	103.4	100.0	103.6	104.9	1.5	1.5

(p) = preliminary

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area	Oct 2010	Aug 2011	Sep 2011	Oct 2011 (p)	Oct 2010 to Oct 2011 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>United States</b>						
Total nonfarm	131,071	131,058	131,746	132,620	1,549	1.2
Mining and logging	743	814	819	824	81	10.9
Construction	5,748	5,833	5,796	5,777	29	0.5
Manufacturing	11,612	11,860	11,835	11,826	214	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,747	24,959	24,899	25,058	311	1.3
Information	2,696	2,637	2,651	2,644	-52	-1.9
Financial activities	7,621	7,657	7,609	7,617	-4	-0.1
Professional and business services	16,950	17,368	17,360	17,501	551	3.3
Education and health services	19,865	19,694	20,012	20,301	436	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	13,031	13,870	13,473	13,249	218	1.7
Other services	5,416	5,501	5,446	5,451	35	0.6
Government	22,642	20,865	21,846	22,372	-270	-1.2
<b>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,270.2	2,239.6	2,234.2	2,248.1	-22.1	-1.0
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	91.2	87.1	84.8	83.5	-7.7	-8.4
Manufacturing	143.0	147.2	147.1	146.7	3.7	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	514.2	512.9	513.9	519.1	4.9	1.0
Information	78.7	75.5	75.0	74.4	-4.3	-5.5
Financial activities	140.4	129.3	127.8	127.0	-13.4	-9.5
Professional and business services	386.8	385.7	387.0	393.5	6.7	1.7
Education and health services	275.8	278.7	278.2	281.3	5.5	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	223.6	223.9	217.5	219.2	-4.4	-2.0
Other services	93.8	93.2	91.4	91.8	-2.0	-2.1
Government	321.3	304.7	310.1	310.2	-11.1	-3.5
<b>Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,452.5	2,466.4	2,479.4	2,499.5	47.0	1.9
Mining and logging	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1	-16.7
Construction	80.9	85.5	82.7	82.7	1.8	2.2
Manufacturing	195.7	200.5	199.9	200.3	4.6	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	401.0	407.3	403.6	408.5	7.5	1.9
Information	73.4	72.5	77.6	76.9	3.5	4.8
Financial activities	172.6	175.5	173.6	173.4	0.8	0.5
Professional and business services	394.4	405.8	403.8	404.8	10.4	2.6
Education and health services	508.2	498.6	506.1	518.1	9.9	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	228.7	249.5	236.9	235.2	6.5	2.8
Other services	90.1	94.5	92.5	92.6	2.5	2.8
Government	306.9	276.2	302.2	306.5	-0.4	-0.1
<b>Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.</b>						
Total nonfarm	4,300.0	4,289.5	4,293.6	4,316.2	16.2	0.4
Mining and logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	160.3	169.3	165.2	166.0	5.7	3.6
Manufacturing	405.7	408.8	407.5	406.5	0.8	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	860.6	864.7	865.9	870.7	10.1	1.2
Information	79.4	75.8	74.9	76.0	-3.4	-4.3
Financial activities	287.0	286.4	283.5	284.0	-3.0	-1.0
Professional and business services	695.2	703.4	702.2	709.2	14.0	2.0
Education and health services	647.7	632.1	640.6	652.5	4.8	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	400.0	414.8	406.4	396.9	-3.1	-0.8
Other services	192.1	193.1	190.3	189.9	-2.2	-1.1
Government	570.4	539.5	555.5	562.9	-7.5	-1.3
<b>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,895.0	2,926.5	2,942.0	2,943.8	48.8	1.7
Mining, logging, and construction	161.5	165.3	164.1	159.7	-1.8	-1.1
Manufacturing	249.2	251.3	251.6	250.8	1.6	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	592.9	607.5	607.1	608.3	15.4	2.6
Information	78.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	-4.0	-5.1
Financial activities	229.1	239.8	239.5	239.5	10.4	4.5
Professional and business services	439.4	451.6	458.8	459.5	20.1	4.6
Education and health services	361.3	365.1	364.7	366.0	4.7	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	282.8	290.2	290.3	289.4	6.6	2.3
Other services	100.2	101.8	101.1	100.7	0.5	0.5
Government	400.6	379.9	390.8	395.9	-4.7	-1.2

(p) = preliminary

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)—continued**

Area	Oct 2010	Aug 2011	Sep 2011	Oct 2011 (p)	Oct 2010 to Oct 2011 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,756.4	1,751.4	1,761.0	1,774.0	17.6	1.0
Mining, logging, and construction	55.5	62.5	61.5	60.3	4.8	8.6
Manufacturing	194.8	198.5	200.8	202.0	7.2	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	327.1	326.0	324.4	327.6	0.5	0.2
Information	28.1	27.8	27.6	27.7	-0.4	-1.4
Financial activities	94.0	95.8	95.0	95.2	1.2	1.3
Professional and business services	312.1	318.6	316.1	318.9	6.8	2.2
Education and health services	287.6	286.1	286.9	289.5	1.9	0.7
Leisure & hospitality	168.9	173.0	170.6	169.0	0.1	0.1
Other services	80.9	82.0	81.4	83.5	2.6	3.2
Government	207.4	181.1	196.7	200.3	-7.1	-3.4
<b>Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,549.0	2,593.3	2,605.2	2,628.5	79.5	3.1
Mining and logging	82.2	90.8	91.7	92.7	10.5	12.8
Construction	174.3	184.0	183.1	179.4	5.1	2.9
Manufacturing	219.0	230.2	228.9	229.3	10.3	4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	518.1	527.7	525.3	529.7	11.6	2.2
Information	31.3	29.8	29.6	29.4	-1.9	-6.1
Financial activities	134.9	135.8	135.5	136.7	1.8	1.3
Professional and business services	366.4	379.8	381.0	385.0	18.6	5.1
Education and health services	311.8	316.9	321.9	325.2	13.4	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	233.6	245.5	239.4	242.5	8.9	3.8
Other services	91.8	96.2	96.3	98.1	6.3	6.9
Government	385.6	356.6	372.5	380.5	-5.1	-1.3
<b>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.</b>						
Total nonfarm	5,154.6	5,095.9	5,148.1	5,194.0	39.4	0.8
Mining and logging	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.1	2.2
Construction	170.7	170.2	168.3	170.3	-0.4	-0.2
Manufacturing	523.2	526.3	524.3	524.6	1.4	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	987.6	977.5	982.0	985.4	-2.2	-0.2
Information	221.6	230.9	230.8	229.5	7.9	3.6
Financial activities	313.8	310.8	309.0	310.6	-3.2	-1.0
Professional and business services	778.1	772.6	782.7	791.9	13.8	1.8
Education and health services	689.8	678.1	696.4	706.0	16.2	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	560.1	570.4	573.3	573.0	12.9	2.3
Other services	180.2	174.3	174.5	175.3	-4.9	-2.7
Government	724.9	680.1	702.1	722.7	-2.2	-0.3
<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,182.3	2,194.6	2,197.5	2,213.5	31.2	1.4
Mining and logging	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	86.4	84.3	84.3	84.2	-2.2	-2.5
Manufacturing	73.5	72.2	72.3	72.2	-1.3	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	502.3	503.8	501.9	504.7	2.4	0.5
Information	42.9	41.2	40.9	41.2	-1.7	-4.0
Financial activities	151.4	150.8	150.6	150.3	-1.1	-0.7
Professional and business services	328.8	335.8	336.0	340.4	11.6	3.5
Education and health services	337.8	342.2	348.2	349.8	12.0	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	246.4	257.7	255.0	256.8	10.4	4.2
Other services	93.8	92.6	93.0	94.4	0.6	0.6
Government	318.5	313.5	314.8	319.0	0.5	0.2

(p) = preliminary

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)—continued**

Area	Oct 2010	Aug 2011	Sep 2011	Oct 2011 (p)	Oct 2010 to Oct 2011 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.</b>						
Total nonfarm	8,378.6	8,311.0	8,296.9	8,382.8	4.2	0.1
Mining, logging, and construction	302.0	305.9	305.4	302.9	0.9	0.3
Manufacturing	368.1	358.5	356.6	359.6	-8.5	-2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,543.2	1,528.2	1,540.2	1,549.0	5.8	0.4
Information	269.7	246.0	260.6	259.6	-10.1	-3.7
Financial activities	733.6	741.8	738.2	734.5	0.9	0.1
Professional and business services	1,276.9	1,295.0	1,288.9	1,299.2	22.3	1.7
Education and health services	1,554.5	1,521.3	1,537.3	1,570.8	16.3	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	690.9	731.5	708.3	703.2	12.3	1.8
Other services	357.7	356.1	346.6	351.2	-6.5	-1.8
Government	1,282.0	1,226.7	1,214.8	1,252.8	-29.2	-2.3
<b>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,721.5	2,665.4	2,690.3	2,718.2	-3.3	-0.1
Mining, logging, and construction	103.0	99.3	98.9	99.9	-3.1	-3.0
Manufacturing	186.6	183.1	182.2	181.9	-4.7	-2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	502.2	498.3	499.8	504.4	2.2	0.4
Information	51.2	47.4	50.2	50.1	-1.1	-2.1
Financial activities	200.0	201.9	200.1	200.6	0.6	0.3
Professional and business services	410.0	417.8	415.5	415.7	5.7	1.4
Education and health services	570.4	551.2	561.9	574.9	4.5	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	228.4	235.0	231.9	231.3	2.9	1.3
Other services	120.2	122.6	121.5	121.4	1.2	1.0
Government	349.5	308.8	328.3	338.0	-11.5	-3.3
<b>San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,891.6	1,892.3	1,899.2	1,909.3	17.7	0.9
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	-7.1
Construction	80.7	80.2	80.2	79.9	-0.8	-1.0
Manufacturing	115.1	116.3	115.4	114.6	-0.5	-0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	321.3	318.5	320.4	319.9	-1.4	-0.4
Information	61.6	61.9	61.6	61.8	0.2	0.3
Financial activities	124.7	122.1	123.4	122.5	-2.2	-1.8
Professional and business services	351.9	361.1	362.6	362.9	11.0	3.1
Education and health services	249.8	249.2	250.8	256.9	7.1	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	210.7	216.2	213.1	214.4	3.7	1.8
Other services	71.8	74.4	74.5	73.7	1.9	2.6
Government	302.6	291.0	295.9	301.4	-1.2	-0.4
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,988.4	2,969.1	2,980.4	2,994.3	5.9	0.2
Mining, logging, and construction	141.7	140.2	140.6	139.5	-2.2	-1.6
Manufacturing	53.0	49.9	49.2	49.5	-3.5	-6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	380.8	380.8	376.6	380.4	-0.4	-0.1
Information	79.2	74.6	77.1	77.4	-1.8	-2.3
Financial activities	146.8	151.1	151.1	150.8	4.0	2.7
Professional and business services	688.9	696.6	694.9	697.6	8.7	1.3
Education and health services	365.4	355.3	362.6	367.3	1.9	0.5
Leisure and hospitality	260.0	271.8	265.7	264.1	4.1	1.6
Other services	180.7	179.7	176.8	176.8	-3.9	-2.2
Government	691.9	669.1	685.8	690.9	-1.0	-0.1

(p) = preliminary