NEWS RELEASE
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For Release: Friday, September 04, 2015 **15-1570-DAL**

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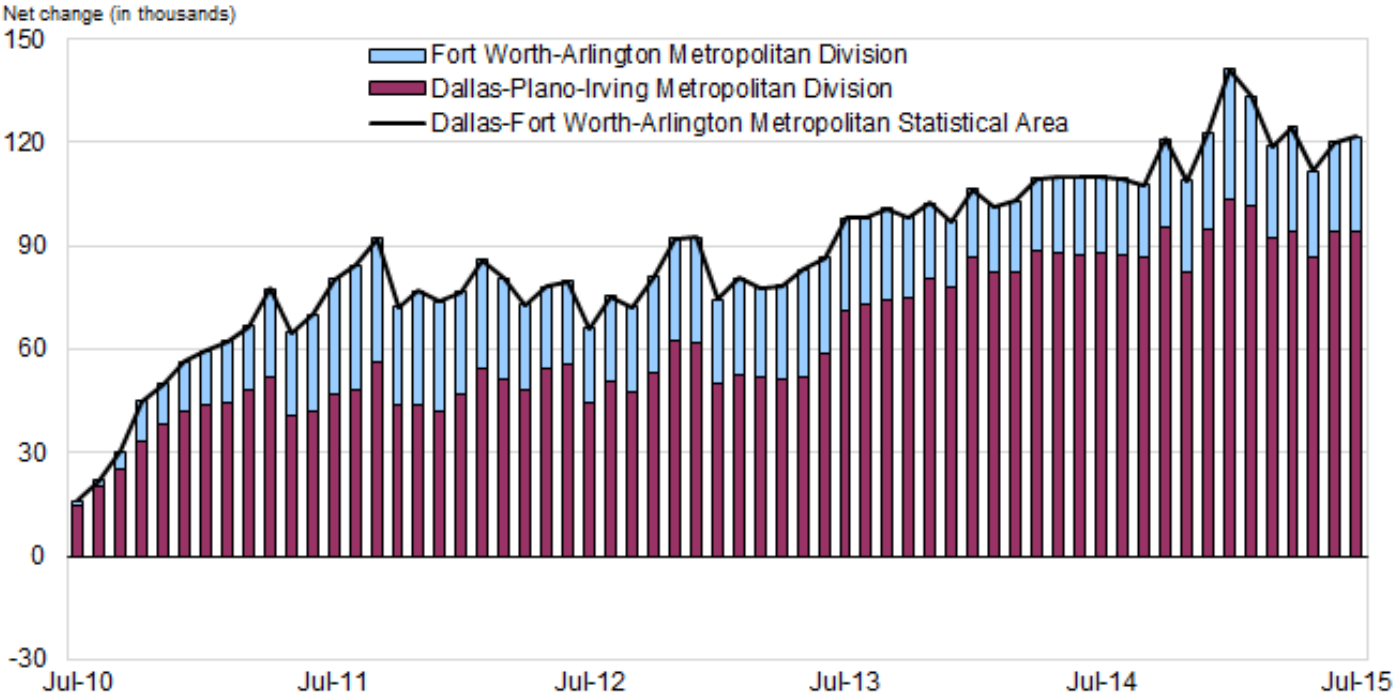
Dallas-Fort Worth Area Employment — July 2015

Total nonfarm employment in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,390,000 in July 2015, up 121,700 over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. From July 2014 to July 2015, local nonfarm employment rose 3.7 percent, well above the national increase of 2.1 percent. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that among the 12 largest metropolitan areas in the country, Dallas ranked first in the rate of job growth and third in the number of jobs added. (See chart 1 and table 1; the Technical Note at the end of this release contains the 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 Dallas metropolitan area and its divisions, July 2010–July 2015



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of two metropolitan divisions – separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division, which accounted for 70 percent of the area's workforce, added 94,300 jobs from July a

year ago, a gain of 4.1 percent. The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division, which accounted for the remaining 30 percent of the area's workforce, added 27,400 jobs during the 12-month period, a 2.8-percent increase.

Industry employment

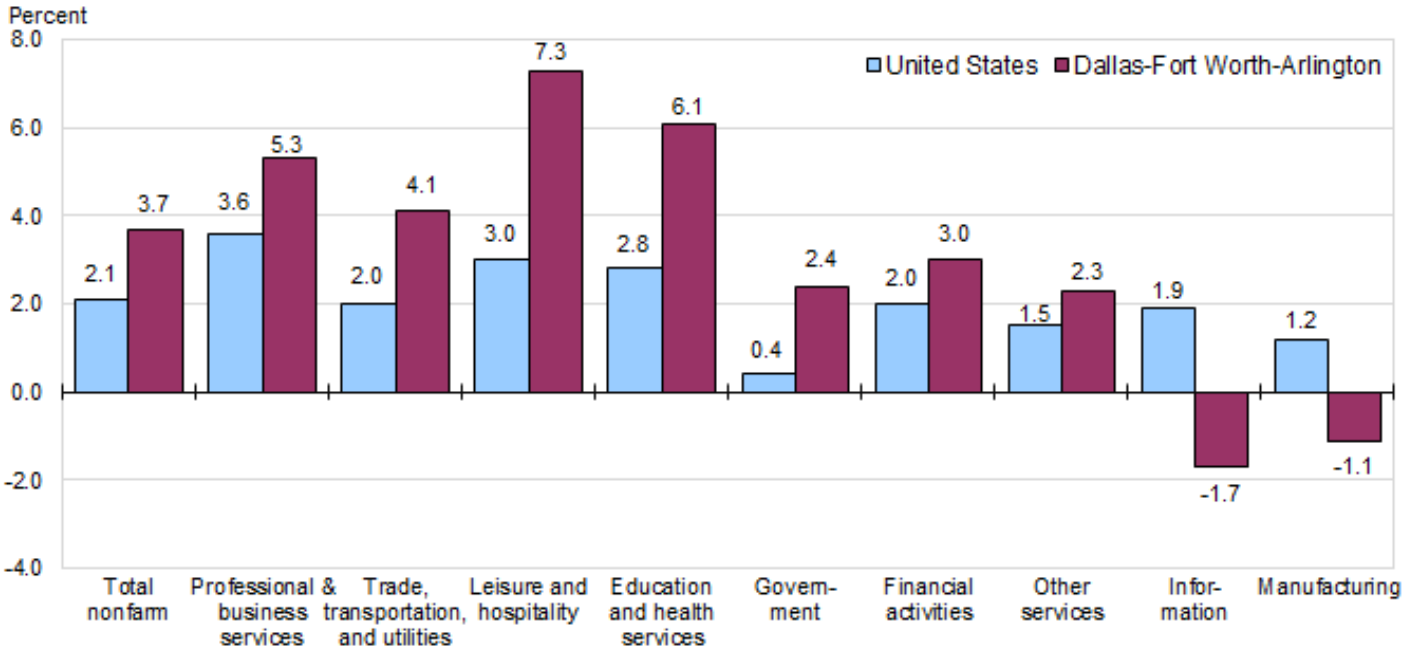
Professional and business services registered the largest annual employment gain among the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington supersectors, adding 28,700 jobs, a 5.3-percent rise since July 2014; nationally, employment was up 3.6 percent in this supersector. (See table 1 and chart 2.) Local growth in this industry was particularly strong in the employment services industry which gained 11,000 jobs over the year, a 9.5-percent increase.

Trade, transportation, and utilities, the metropolitan area's largest supersector, added 27,700 jobs from July 2014. The 4.1-percent local rate of job growth compared to the national rate of 2.0 percent. Locally, this supersector growth was led by a gain of 10,600 jobs in the retail trade industry, an increase of 3.1 percent. The area's transportation and utilities industry added 10,100 jobs during the period, an increase of 6.6 percent, while wholesale trade added 7,000 jobs, rising 3.7 percent.

Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 24,900 from July 2014, an increase of 7.3 percent, more than double the national rate of gain of 3.0 percent. Both metropolitan divisions contributed to the increase, with Dallas-Plano-Irving adding 18,800 jobs and Fort Worth-Arlington adding 6,100 jobs.

Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington's education and health services supersector added 24,400 jobs, a gain of 6.1 percent over the year. Nationwide, this industry registered a 2.8-percent increase from July a year ago. Both metropolitan divisions made contributions to the annual job gain, but Fort Worth's growth rate exceeded that of Dallas, at 7.3 and 5.7 percent, respectively.

Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area, July 2015



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Government employment in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area increased by 9,200 from July 2014. Within the government sector, local government jurisdictions accounted for the largest share of the rise (7,400). Locally, government employment rose 2.4 percent, compared to a 0.4-percent rise nationwide.

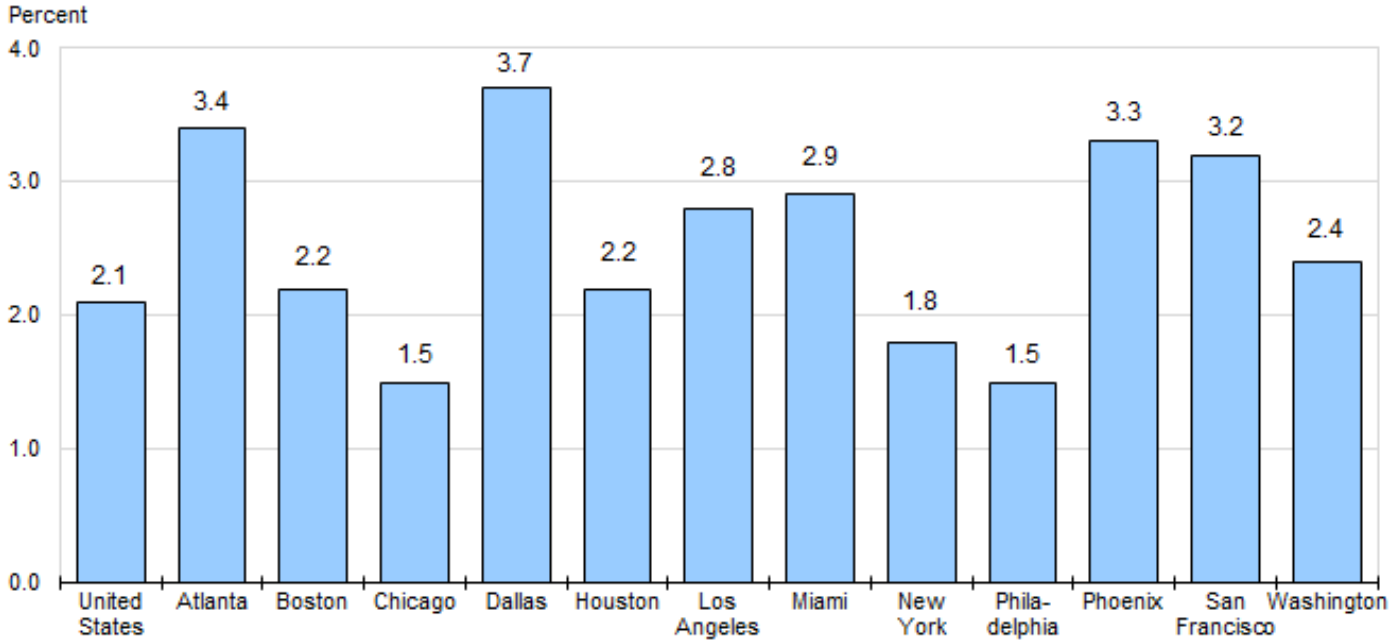
The local financial activities supersector added 8,100 jobs since July 2014, a 3.0-percent increase; nationally, the rate of job growth for the financial activities supersector was 2.0 percent. Most of the local job gain in this supersector was in the Dallas-Plano-Irving division (6,100).

Two local supersectors experienced annual losses of more than 1,000 jobs over the year–manufacturing (-2,800) and information (-1,400). The area's manufacturing job losses occurred in both durable and non-durable manufacturing industries. Local manufacturing employment fell 1.1 percent, compared to a national increase of 1.2 percent. Employment in the information supersector declined 1.7 percent in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, compared to the nationwide gain of 1.9 percent.

Twelve largest metropolitan areas

Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in July 2015. All 12 areas experienced over-the-year job growth during the period, with 9 areas exceeding the U.S. average of 2.1 percent. Dallas had the fastest rate of job growth, 3.7 percent, followed by Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell (3.4 percent), Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale (3.3 percent), and San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward (3.2 percent). The slowest rates of job growth were in Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington and Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, at 1.5 percent each, and New York-Newark-Jersey City at 1.8 percent. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, July 2015



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New York added the largest number of jobs, 164,400. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim and Dallas both added more than 120,000 jobs. Philadelphia recorded the smallest employment gain (41,500), followed by Boston-Cambridge-Nashua (57,900).

Professional and business services registered the largest over-the-year employment gains in 6 of the 12 metropolitan areas–Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Phoenix, and San Francisco. Education and health services added the most jobs in four areas–Boston, Los Angeles, New York, and Washington.

Manufacturing recorded the largest job losses in Dallas, Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, New York, and Phoenix. Four areas–Boston, Los Angeles, Miami, and San Francisco–recorded no over-the-year job losses greater than 1,000 jobs in any supersector.

Metropolitan area employment data for August 2015 are scheduled to be released on Friday, September 18, 2015, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Technical Note

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

Definitions. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 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 the 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 that are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

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

Employment estimates. Measures of sampling error are available for state CES data at the total nonfarm and supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/sae/.

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 on December 1, 2009. A detailed list of geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

The **Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise Counties in Texas.

- The **Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division** includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall Counties in Texas.
- The **Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division** includes Hood, Johnson, Parker, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise Counties in Texas.

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. 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/.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, U.S. and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Jul. 2014	May 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015(p)	Change from Jul. 2014 to Jul. 2015	
					Number	Percent
United States						
Total nonfarm	138,841	142,365	142,839	141,794	2,953	2.1
Mining and logging	915	838	842	845	-70	-7.7
Construction	6,425	6,437	6,572	6,650	225	3.5
Manufacturing	12,263	12,317	12,412	12,413	150	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,419	26,794	26,950	26,956	537	2.0
Information	2,754	2,791	2,796	2,806	52	1.9
Financial activities	8,056	8,092	8,176	8,217	161	2.0
Professional and business services	19,227	19,700	19,882	19,913	686	3.6
Education and health services	21,151	22,045	21,841	21,738	587	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	15,422	15,390	15,786	15,879	457	3.0
Other services	5,639	5,669	5,713	5,722	83	1.5
Government	20,570	22,292	21,869	20,655	85	0.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	3,268.3	3,377.1	3,403.4	3,390.0	121.7	3.7
Mining, logging, and construction	196.9	196.4	197.3	197.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	263.2	260.5	261.8	260.4	-2.8	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	681.4	703.0	707.5	709.1	27.7	4.1
Information	82.8	81.2	81.1	81.4	-1.4	-1.7
Financial activities	267.5	276.8	276.8	275.6	8.1	3.0
Professional and business services	538.3	557.3	567.5	567.0	28.7	5.3
Education and health services	396.8	416.5	420.1	421.2	24.4	6.1
Leisure and hospitality	339.2	354.2	363.0	364.1	24.9	7.3
Other services	117.8	117.0	118.8	120.5	2.7	2.3
Government	384.4	414.2	409.5	393.6	9.2	2.4
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	2,294.2	2,373.3	2,395.0	2,388.5	94.3	4.1
Mining, logging, and construction	123.1	124.5	125.8	126.6	3.5	2.8
Manufacturing	166.0	164.3	165.0	164.3	-1.7	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	453.6	465.3	469.5	471.2	17.6	3.9
Information	69.5	68.4	68.3	68.6	-0.9	-1.3
Financial activities	211.1	218.6	217.9	217.2	6.1	2.9
Professional and business services	426.7	443.2	452.1	451.5	24.8	5.8
Education and health services	275.9	289.9	292.3	291.5	15.6	5.7
Leisure and hospitality	228.7	239.5	246.2	247.5	18.8	8.2
Other services	79.9	79.5	80.3	82.2	2.3	2.9
Government	259.7	280.1	277.6	267.9	8.2	3.2
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	974.1	1,003.8	1,008.4	1,001.5	27.4	2.8
Mining, logging, and construction	73.8	71.9	71.5	70.5	-3.3	-4.5
Manufacturing	97.2	96.2	96.8	96.1	-1.1	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	227.8	237.7	238.0	237.9	10.1	4.4
Information	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.8	-0.5	-3.8
Financial activities	56.4	58.2	58.9	58.4	2.0	3.5
Professional and business services	111.6	114.1	115.4	115.5	3.9	3.5
Education and health services	120.9	126.6	127.8	129.7	8.8	7.3
Leisure and hospitality	110.5	114.7	116.8	116.6	6.1	5.5
Other services	37.9	37.5	38.5	38.3	0.4	1.1
Government	124.7	134.1	131.9	125.7	1.0	0.8

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	Jul. 2014	May 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015(p)	Change from Jul. 2014 to Jul. 2015	
					Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,499.6	2,582.8	2,581.0	2,584.6	85.0	3.4
Mining and logging	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	102.7	105.7	106.2	107.7	5.0	4.9
Manufacturing	153.0	153.9	155.3	156.2	3.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	554.4	569.2	568.8	572.4	18.0	3.2
Information	89.5	88.4	88.7	88.4	-1.1	-1.2
Financial activities	160.1	164.8	165.2	164.9	4.8	3.0
Professional and business services	466.0	481.0	484.0	490.7	24.7	5.3
Education and health services	302.3	316.5	312.8	311.5	9.2	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	265.0	279.9	279.3	280.8	15.8	6.0
Other services	95.9	94.4	96.0	95.8	-0.1	-0.1
Government	309.4	327.7	323.4	314.9	5.5	1.8
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,596.5	2,644.9	2,665.4	2,654.4	57.9	2.2
Mining, logging, and construction	101.0	99.3	103.3	105.1	4.1	4.1
Manufacturing	193.0	190.7	192.7	192.3	-0.7	-0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	410.7	414.4	418.7	416.8	6.1	1.5
Information	76.3	76.4	77.8	78.6	2.3	3.0
Financial activities	175.6	174.6	177.2	177.3	1.7	1.0
Professional and business services	450.1	454.8	460.1	463.7	13.6	3.0
Education and health services	531.7	552.2	544.1	546.8	15.1	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	264.1	257.1	268.2	272.2	8.1	3.1
Other services	105.1	103.0	105.9	108.2	3.1	2.9
Government	288.9	322.4	317.4	293.4	4.5	1.6
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,529.7	4,584.0	4,618.1	4,596.1	66.4	1.5
Mining and logging	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	-0.1	-6.3
Construction	166.7	163.0	169.1	173.8	7.1	4.3
Manufacturing	410.5	405.7	409.1	408.3	-2.2	-0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	908.8	919.1	925.5	925.6	16.8	1.8
Information	81.5	80.6	81.0	80.7	-0.8	-1.0
Financial activities	292.4	285.5	290.1	290.0	-2.4	-0.8
Professional and business services	804.9	818.2	825.3	827.4	22.5	2.8
Education and health services	676.4	702.1	699.5	690.0	13.6	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	452.6	450.3	461.0	459.7	7.1	1.6
Other services	198.0	194.9	197.5	197.6	-0.4	-0.2
Government	536.3	563.1	558.5	541.5	5.2	1.0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,268.3	3,377.1	3,403.4	3,390.0	121.7	3.7
Mining, logging, and construction	196.9	196.4	197.3	197.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	263.2	260.5	261.8	260.4	-2.8	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	681.4	703.0	707.5	709.1	27.7	4.1
Information	82.8	81.2	81.1	81.4	-1.4	-1.7
Financial activities	267.5	276.8	276.8	275.6	8.1	3.0
Professional and business services	538.3	557.3	567.5	567.0	28.7	5.3
Education and health services	396.8	416.5	420.1	421.2	24.4	6.1
Leisure and hospitality	339.2	354.2	363.0	364.1	24.9	7.3
Other services	117.8	117.0	118.8	120.5	2.7	2.3
Government	384.4	414.2	409.5	393.6	9.2	2.4
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,921.6	2,982.7	2,991.1	2,986.2	64.6	2.2
Mining and logging	111.4	108.1	108.8	110.3	-1.1	-1.0
Construction	203.4	204.4	205.4	205.6	2.2	1.1

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area and Industry	Jul. 2014	May 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015(p)	Change from Jul. 2014 to Jul. 2015	
					Number	Percent
Manufacturing	256.4	249.0	248.0	249.7	-6.7	-2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	596.7	608.3	607.5	610.6	13.9	2.3
Information	33.2	33.8	33.9	34.2	1.0	3.0
Financial activities	148.7	146.0	146.4	145.4	-3.3	-2.2
Professional and business services	467.1	471.2	479.3	481.9	14.8	3.2
Education and health services	348.4	363.2	360.9	363.9	15.5	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	291.6	307.6	314.2	311.9	20.3	7.0
Other services	105.1	104.5	106.1	105.9	0.8	0.8
Government	359.6	386.6	380.6	366.8	7.2	2.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,662.4	5,860.4	5,864.2	5,819.9	157.5	2.8
Mining and logging	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	-0.2	-3.7
Construction	203.5	214.9	215.8	216.6	13.1	6.4
Manufacturing	523.6	526.2	526.9	528.2	4.6	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,052.6	1,069.9	1,076.1	1,078.0	25.4	2.4
Information	214.6	216.5	214.7	216.3	1.7	0.8
Financial activities	325.2	326.4	327.4	328.5	3.3	1.0
Professional and business services	884.7	900.9	904.8	905.0	20.3	2.3
Education and health services	918.0	976.1	964.1	956.3	38.3	4.2
Leisure and hospitality	669.8	684.8	687.4	694.5	24.7	3.7
Other services	200.0	207.1	208.7	207.7	7.7	3.9
Government	665.0	732.4	733.1	683.6	18.6	2.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,379.9	2,502.0	2,464.3	2,449.8	69.9	2.9
Mining and logging	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	102.9	106.2	106.7	106.9	4.0	3.9
Manufacturing	80.5	81.3	81.4	80.4	-0.1	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	559.4	576.9	573.8	572.1	12.7	2.3
Information	48.4	48.6	48.6	48.2	-0.2	-0.4
Financial activities	168.6	175.6	174.4	173.9	5.3	3.1
Professional and business services	386.3	403.1	403.4	404.1	17.8	4.6
Education and health services	349.3	371.3	365.7	363.2	13.9	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	289.7	311.7	308.4	303.1	13.4	4.6
Other services	116.5	121.1	121.7	120.0	3.5	3.0
Government	277.7	305.6	279.6	277.3	-0.4	-0.1
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	9,166.8	9,318.3	9,399.9	9,331.2	164.4	1.8
Mining, logging, and construction	364.4	362.2	372.6	376.3	11.9	3.3
Manufacturing	370.3	367.8	370.0	367.4	-2.9	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,683.9	1,706.3	1,719.6	1,707.6	23.7	1.4
Information	284.2	283.5	285.3	284.9	0.7	0.2
Financial activities	766.8	754.1	764.9	768.4	1.6	0.2
Professional and business services	1,453.2	1,454.6	1,472.7	1,467.1	13.9	1.0
Education and health services	1,678.1	1,791.1	1,770.8	1,738.9	60.8	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	887.1	873.0	915.9	920.9	33.8	3.8
Other services	406.9	418.0	424.4	425.2	18.3	4.5
Government	1,271.9	1,307.7	1,303.7	1,274.5	2.6	0.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,765.6	2,831.1	2,837.7	2,807.1	41.5	1.5
Mining, logging, and construction	110.0	115.0	115.3	116.7	6.7	6.1
Manufacturing	180.2	177.9	178.8	178.1	-2.1	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	511.1	520.4	523.7	521.8	10.7	2.1
Information	46.6	45.7	45.7	45.6	-1.0	-2.1
Financial activities	205.4	206.3	207.7	209.3	3.9	1.9

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area and Industry	Jul. 2014	May 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015(p)	Change from Jul. 2014 to Jul. 2015	
					Number	Percent
Professional and business services	447.5	445.0	449.8	448.8	1.3	0.3
Education and health services	575.5	597.4	588.4	587.1	11.6	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	257.8	260.9	270.4	270.6	12.8	5.0
Other services	119.8	122.5	122.1	121.2	1.4	1.2
Government	311.7	340.0	335.8	307.9	-3.8	-1.2
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	1,799.5	1,895.0	1,865.2	1,858.7	59.2	3.3
Mining and logging	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	95.8	101.3	102.3	102.0	6.2	6.5
Manufacturing	118.5	116.9	117.1	117.0	-1.5	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	360.8	367.7	367.5	368.5	7.7	2.1
Information	35.7	35.4	35.8	35.8	0.1	0.3
Financial activities	161.5	166.6	166.2	165.9	4.4	2.7
Professional and business services	306.4	315.7	318.0	321.2	14.8	4.8
Education and health services	262.6	277.6	276.5	276.3	13.7	5.2
Leisure and hospitality	190.9	206.9	200.8	199.3	8.4	4.4
Other services	63.7	68.2	67.7	68.0	4.3	6.8
Government	200.2	235.3	209.9	201.3	1.1	0.5
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,185.7	2,247.3	2,253.4	2,255.9	70.2	3.2
Mining and logging	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	-0.1	-11.1
Construction	103.1	103.8	105.8	107.9	4.8	4.7
Manufacturing	121.7	124.4	124.0	124.8	3.1	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	355.1	356.6	359.9	362.7	7.6	2.1
Information	79.0	81.0	81.4	82.0	3.0	3.8
Financial activities	129.0	127.4	127.2	128.1	-0.9	-0.7
Professional and business services	444.4	467.1	471.0	480.1	35.7	8.0
Education and health services	322.8	329.8	327.4	326.3	3.5	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	252.9	259.2	261.5	261.0	8.1	3.2
Other services	83.9	86.1	85.5	85.7	1.8	2.1
Government	292.9	311.1	308.9	296.5	3.6	1.2
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,118.0	3,183.2	3,208.6	3,191.8	73.8	2.4
Mining, logging, and construction	151.4	153.7	153.6	153.7	2.3	1.5
Manufacturing	50.5	48.9	49.5	49.9	-0.6	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	397.3	404.1	407.8	405.7	8.4	2.1
Information	77.9	76.7	76.6	77.7	-0.2	-0.3
Financial activities	153.3	149.2	151.1	151.5	-1.8	-1.2
Professional and business services	713.5	724.8	734.9	734.8	21.3	3.0
Education and health services	391.6	419.2	416.5	415.1	23.5	6.0
Leisure and hospitality	311.7	310.9	321.5	319.2	7.5	2.4
Other services	196.0	196.1	197.8	199.6	3.6	1.8
Government	674.8	699.6	699.3	684.6	9.8	1.5

(p) preliminary