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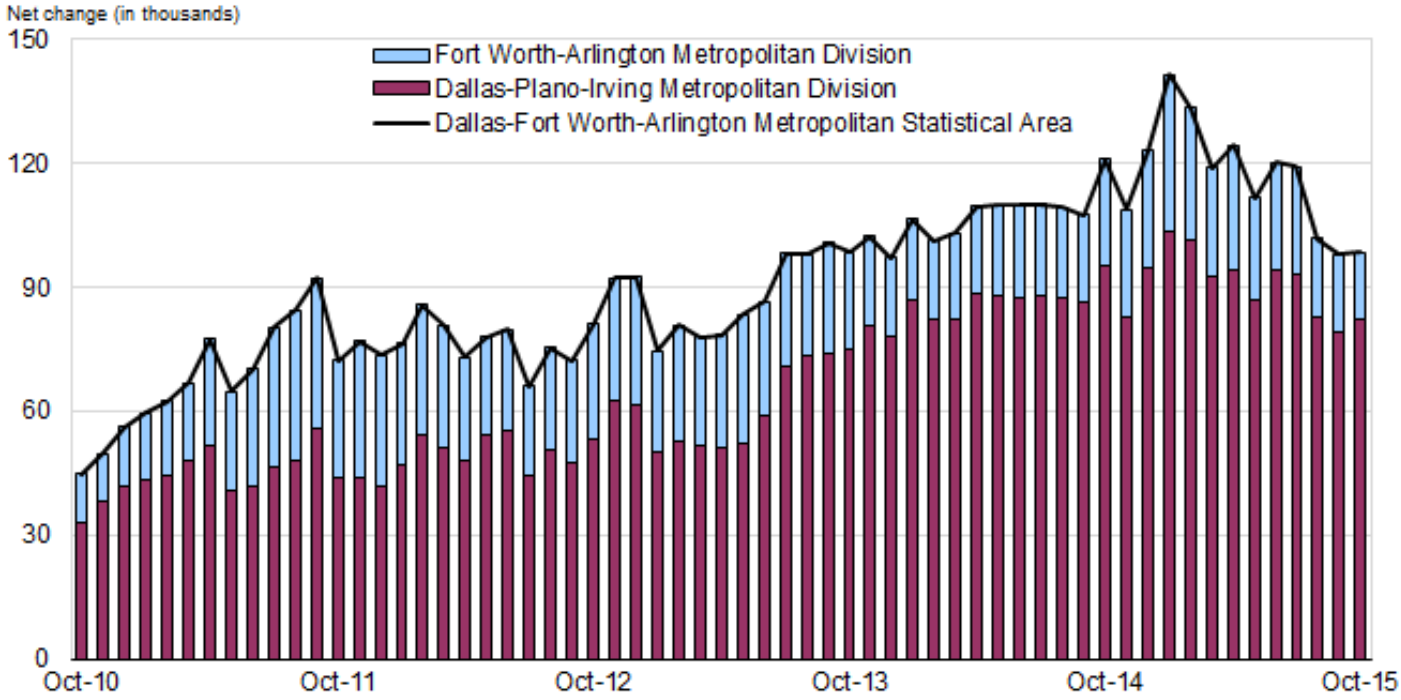
Dallas-Fort Worth Area Employment — October 2015

Total nonfarm employment in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,423,100 in October 2015, up 98,400 over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. From October 2014 to October 2015, local nonfarm employment rose 3.0 percent, above the national increase of 1.9 percent. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that among the 12 largest metropolitan areas in the country, Dallas ranked third in both the rate of job growth and 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, October 2010–October 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 71 percent of the area's workforce, provided 84 percent of area

growth with the addition of 82,200 jobs from October a year ago, an increase of 3.5 percent. The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division, which accounted for the remaining 29 percent of the area's workforce, added 16,200 jobs during the 12-month period, a gain of 1.6 percent.

Industry employment

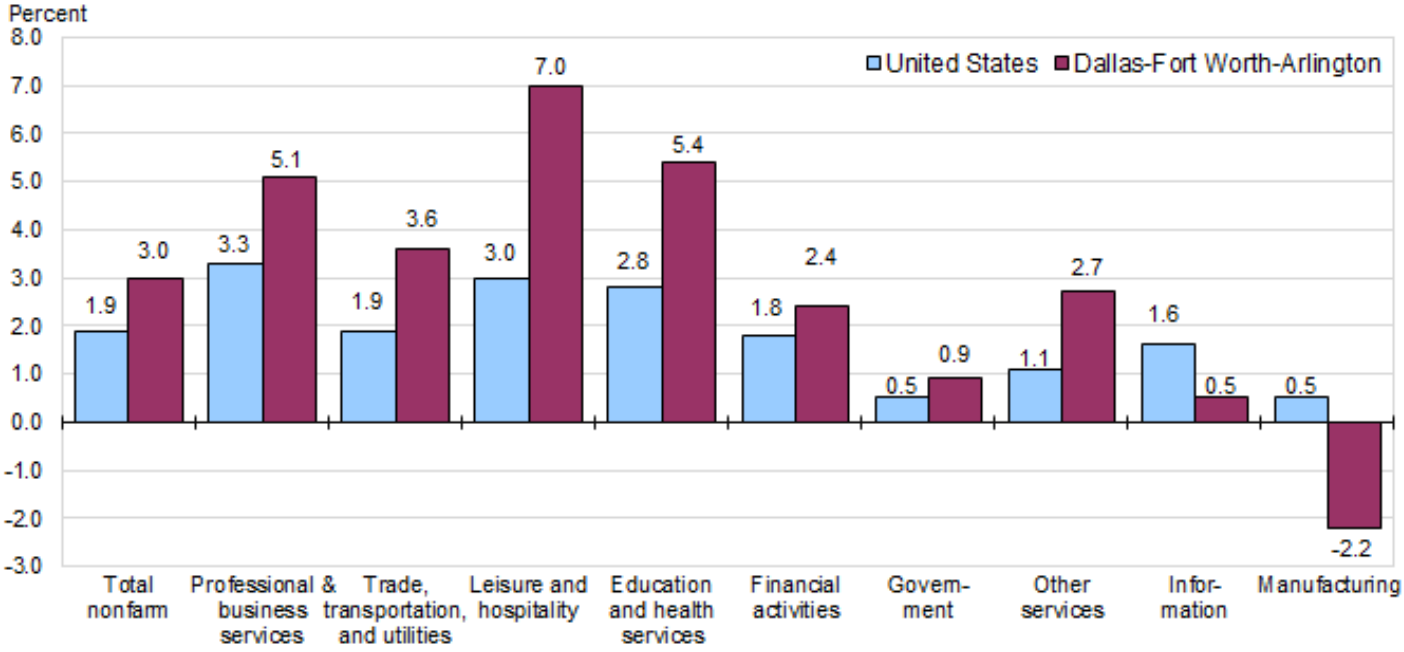
Professional and business services had the largest annual employment gain among the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington supersectors, adding 27,800 jobs, a 5.1-percent rise since October 2014; nationally, employment was up 3.3 percent in this supersector. (See table 1 and chart 2.) Local growth in this sector was particularly strong in the employment services industry which gained 15,100 jobs over the year, a 12.4-percent increase.

Trade, transportation, and utilities, the metropolitan area's largest supersector, added 24,800 jobs from October 2014. The 3.6-percent local rate of job growth compared to the national rate of 1.9 percent. Locally, industry employment growth occurred in each of the three subsectors, led by the addition of 10,800 retail trade jobs. Wholesale trade added 10,500 jobs and transportation and utilities added 3,500 jobs during the period.

Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 23,200 from October 2014, with nearly all the job gains in the supersector's largest industry, food services and drinking places. The local leisure and hospitality job growth rate of 7.0 percent was more than double the national rate of 3.0 percent.

Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington's education and health services supersector added 22,100 jobs, a gain of 5.4 percent over the year. Both metropolitan divisions had annual job gains, with Dallas adding 15,000 jobs and Fort Worth adding 7,100 jobs. Nationwide, this industry registered a 2.8-percent increase from October a year ago.

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The local financial activities supersector added 6,500 jobs since October 2014, a 2.4-percent increase; nationally, the rate of job growth for the financial activities supersector was 1.8 percent.

Government employment in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area increased by 3,700 from October 2014. Local government accounted for the largest share of the gain (2,400). Government employment rose 0.9 percent in the local area, compared to a 0.5-percent rise nationwide.

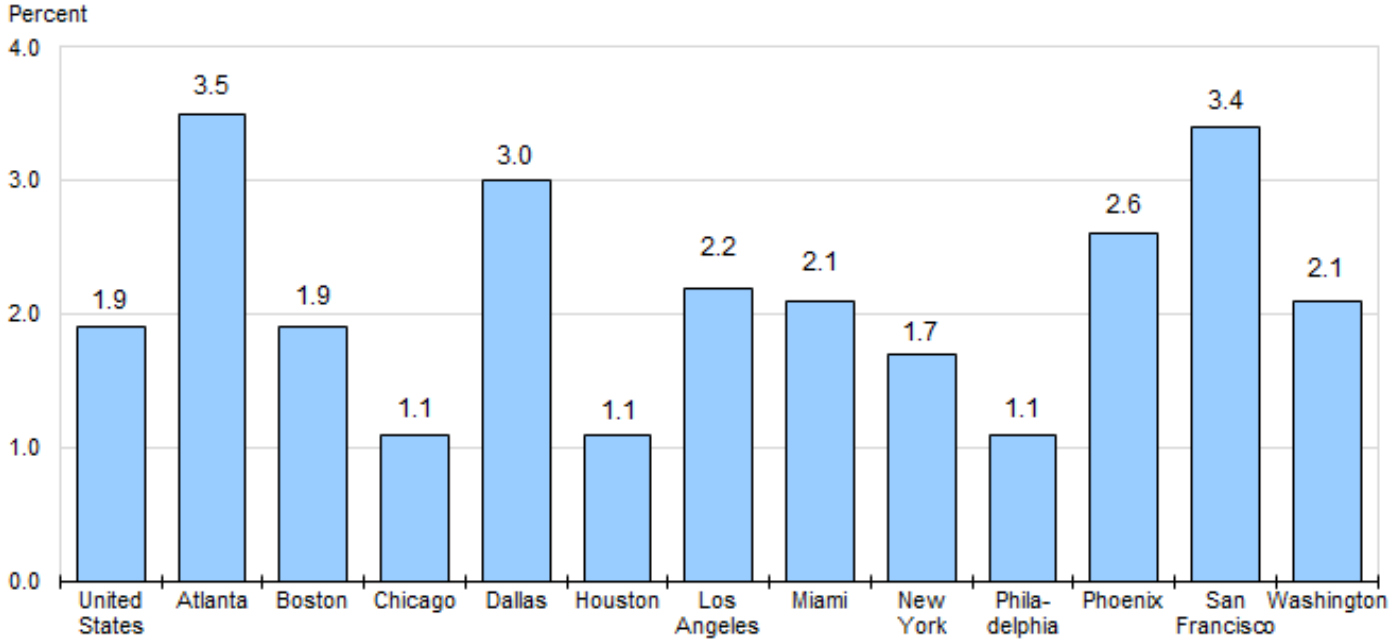
The mining, logging, and construction supersector had the largest employment decline in the local area, down 7,300 over the year. The bulk of this loss occurred among specialty trade contractors, down 5,300 jobs.

The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington manufacturing supersector lost 5,900 jobs from October 2014. Job losses occurred in both metropolitan divisions and were particularly evident in the transportation equipment manufacturing industry (-2,200). Locally, manufacturing employment fell 2.2 percent from October 2014, compared to the national increase of 0.5 percent.

Twelve largest metropolitan areas

Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in October 2015. All 12 areas experienced over-the-year job growth during the period, with 7 areas exceeding the U.S. average of 1.9 percent. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell had the fastest rate of job growth, 3.5 percent, followed by San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward (3.4 percent) and Dallas (3.0 percent). The slowest rates of job growth were in Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, and Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, at 1.1 percent each. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New York-Newark-Jersey City added the largest number of jobs, 157,100, followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim (126,300) and Dallas (98,400). Philadelphia recorded the smallest employment gain (31,600), followed by Houston (33,100).

Professional and business services had the largest over-the-year employment gains in 7 of the 12 metropolitan areas–Atlanta, Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, Chicago, Dallas, Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, San Francisco, and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria. Education and health services added the most jobs in three areas–Los Angeles, New York, and Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale.

Manufacturing recorded the largest job losses in Boston, Chicago, Houston, and Philadelphia. Four areas–Atlanta, New York, Phoenix, and Washington–recorded no over-the-year job losses greater than 1,000 in any supersector.

Metropolitan area employment data for November 2015 are scheduled to be released on Friday, December 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 2012 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 delineations issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on February 28, 2013. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available online 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, United States and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Oct. 2014	Aug. 2015	Sep. 2015	Oct. 2015(p)	Change from Oct. 2014 to Oct. 2015(p)	
					Net Change	Percent Change
United States						
Total nonfarm	141,000	142,062	142,587	143,739	2,739	1.9
Mining and logging	920	831	816	808	-112	-12.2
Construction	6,437	6,683	6,629	6,665	228	3.5
Manufacturing	12,281	12,416	12,372	12,346	65	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,629	26,955	26,885	27,130	501	1.9
Information	2,753	2,808	2,790	2,797	44	1.6
Financial activities	8,025	8,216	8,163	8,169	144	1.8
Professional and business services	19,463	19,965	19,913	20,114	651	3.3
Education and health services	21,816	21,793	22,086	22,431	615	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	14,813	15,836	15,425	15,251	438	3.0
Other services	5,592	5,677	5,632	5,655	63	1.1
Government	22,271	20,882	21,876	22,373	102	0.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	3,324.7	3,390.9	3,397.3	3,423.1	98.4	3.0
Mining, logging, and construction	199.4	195.0	193.1	192.1	-7.3	-3.7
Manufacturing	263.2	258.5	258.3	257.3	-5.9	-2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	695.9	709.9	712.7	720.7	24.8	3.6
Information	81.1	81.9	81.7	81.5	0.4	0.5
Financial activities	270.4	276.0	275.4	276.9	6.5	2.4
Professional and business services	548.3	569.6	568.6	576.1	27.8	5.1
Education and health services	408.1	425.1	425.9	430.2	22.1	5.4
Leisure and hospitality	333.6	360.5	355.8	356.8	23.2	7.0
Other services	116.5	121.9	120.8	119.6	3.1	2.7
Government	408.2	392.5	405.0	411.9	3.7	0.9
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	2,337.4	2,392.8	2,395.9	2,419.6	82.2	3.5
Mining, logging, and construction	125.2	127.0	125.5	123.9	-1.3	-1.0
Manufacturing	166.6	162.5	162.6	161.7	-4.9	-2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	463.7	473.5	475.1	482.8	19.1	4.1
Information	68.2	69.1	68.9	68.8	0.6	0.9
Financial activities	214.3	217.2	216.9	218.2	3.9	1.8
Professional and business services	435.0	453.2	453.7	460.8	25.8	5.9
Education and health services	283.4	294.4	294.6	298.4	15.0	5.3
Leisure and hospitality	225.9	245.0	239.8	242.4	16.5	7.3
Other services	79.2	83.8	83.4	83.9	4.7	5.9
Government	275.9	267.1	275.4	278.7	2.8	1.0
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	987.3	998.1	1,001.4	1,003.5	16.2	1.6
Mining, logging, and construction	74.2	68.0	67.6	68.2	-6.0	-8.1
Manufacturing	96.6	96.0	95.7	95.6	-1.0	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	232.2	236.4	237.6	237.9	5.7	2.5
Information	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	-0.2	-1.6
Financial activities	56.1	58.8	58.5	58.7	2.6	4.6
Professional and business services	113.3	116.4	114.9	115.3	2.0	1.8
Education and health services	124.7	130.7	131.3	131.8	7.1	5.7
Leisure and hospitality	107.7	115.5	116.0	114.4	6.7	6.2
Other services	37.3	38.1	37.4	35.7	-1.6	-4.3
Government	132.3	125.4	129.6	133.2	0.9	0.7

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	Oct. 2014	Aug. 2015	Sep. 2015	Oct. 2015(p)	Change from Oct. 2014 to Oct. 2015(p)	
					Net Change	Percent Change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,539.9	2,595.7	2,595.6	2,628.0	88.1	3.5
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	106.0	110.6	109.5	109.2	3.2	3.0
Manufacturing	152.7	155.9	156.9	158.8	6.1	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	563.9	572.1	571.5	582.3	18.4	3.3
Information	87.7	87.9	87.6	88.0	0.3	0.3
Financial activities	161.6	165.1	164.8	166.3	4.7	2.9
Professional and business services	471.7	490.6	490.4	497.2	25.5	5.4
Education and health services	312.1	317.8	318.6	321.7	9.6	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	261.7	275.4	270.7	273.9	12.2	4.7
Other services	94.9	94.6	93.2	94.4	-0.5	-0.5
Government	326.2	324.3	331.1	334.8	8.6	2.6
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,621.2	2,646.7	2,647.9	2,672.0	50.8	1.9
Mining, logging, and construction	100.4	105.7	103.6	105.3	4.9	4.9
Manufacturing	191.4	191.8	190.1	190.2	-1.2	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	414.0	416.2	412.5	416.1	2.1	0.5
Information	75.5	77.6	77.6	77.1	1.6	2.1
Financial activities	173.1	178.5	176.8	177.8	4.7	2.7
Professional and business services	448.4	463.3	459.5	465.0	16.6	3.7
Education and health services	547.0	543.7	550.4	560.2	13.2	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	253.4	271.7	259.9	256.9	3.5	1.4
Other services	101.0	107.2	102.1	102.8	1.8	1.8
Government	317.0	291.0	315.4	320.6	3.6	1.1
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,559.6	4,579.7	4,580.0	4,611.3	51.7	1.1
Mining and logging	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	-0.1	-6.3
Construction	168.7	172.9	170.8	173.0	4.3	2.5
Manufacturing	408.7	406.6	406.6	406.4	-2.3	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	917.1	922.4	917.8	922.9	5.8	0.6
Information	80.6	79.7	79.8	80.4	-0.2	-0.2
Financial activities	289.8	290.7	288.0	287.8	-2.0	-0.7
Professional and business services	808.6	824.6	826.1	826.7	18.1	2.2
Education and health services	694.2	688.4	695.4	709.0	14.8	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	438.6	458.8	446.4	444.8	6.2	1.4
Other services	194.1	196.3	194.9	196.5	2.4	1.2
Government	557.6	537.8	552.7	562.3	4.7	0.8
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,324.7	3,390.9	3,397.3	3,423.1	98.4	3.0
Mining, logging, and construction	199.4	195.0	193.1	192.1	-7.3	-3.7
Manufacturing	263.2	258.5	258.3	257.3	-5.9	-2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	695.9	709.9	712.7	720.7	24.8	3.6
Information	81.1	81.9	81.7	81.5	0.4	0.5
Financial activities	270.4	276.0	275.4	276.9	6.5	2.4
Professional and business services	548.3	569.6	568.6	576.1	27.8	5.1
Education and health services	408.1	425.1	425.9	430.2	22.1	5.4
Leisure and hospitality	333.6	360.5	355.8	356.8	23.2	7.0
Other services	116.5	121.9	120.8	119.6	3.1	2.7
Government	408.2	392.5	405.0	411.9	3.7	0.9
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,967.5	2,977.0	2,979.8	3,000.6	33.1	1.1
Mining and logging	113.1	111.3	111.2	109.8	-3.3	-2.9
Construction	210.4	204.6	205.3	214.6	4.2	2.0

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	Oct. 2014	Aug. 2015	Sep. 2015	Oct. 2015(p)	Change from Oct. 2014 to Oct. 2015(p)	
					Net Change	Percent Change
Manufacturing	257.9	246.4	244.4	241.5	-16.4	-6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	603.3	609.2	605.1	605.7	2.4	0.4
Information	32.5	34.5	34.6	34.0	1.5	4.6
Financial activities	149.6	144.4	143.8	144.9	-4.7	-3.1
Professional and business services	469.1	480.3	473.5	472.8	3.7	0.8
Education and health services	359.6	365.8	371.2	374.3	14.7	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	285.1	311.7	303.8	306.3	21.2	7.4
Other services	105.0	106.3	103.8	105.0	0.0	0.0
Government	381.9	362.5	383.1	391.7	9.8	2.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,798.8	5,826.0	5,873.4	5,925.1	126.3	2.2
Mining and logging	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	-0.2	-3.7
Construction	206.9	220.4	219.9	222.1	15.2	7.3
Manufacturing	524.1	524.3	526.0	522.8	-1.3	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,070.3	1,078.6	1,081.7	1,087.1	16.8	1.6
Information	225.2	219.1	220.5	221.8	-3.4	-1.5
Financial activities	324.4	327.2	324.6	325.4	1.0	0.3
Professional and business services	898.5	907.7	906.6	918.1	19.6	2.2
Education and health services	956.2	959.9	979.2	988.3	32.1	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	664.5	693.3	688.8	690.6	26.1	3.9
Other services	203.0	206.7	207.5	206.9	3.9	1.9
Government	720.3	683.6	713.4	736.8	16.5	2.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,454.9	2,477.9	2,483.2	2,507.6	52.7	2.1
Mining and logging	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	106.9	108.9	108.6	109.4	2.5	2.3
Manufacturing	81.8	80.4	80.8	80.5	-1.3	-1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	569.4	573.3	572.4	577.2	7.8	1.4
Information	48.0	48.2	47.9	48.4	0.4	0.8
Financial activities	171.8	173.7	173.6	176.4	4.6	2.7
Professional and business services	395.3	407.5	409.6	415.1	19.8	5.0
Education and health services	362.7	365.3	366.9	370.0	7.3	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	295.0	303.1	302.9	305.5	10.5	3.6
Other services	118.3	119.9	119.4	120.9	2.6	2.2
Government	305.1	297.0	300.5	303.6	-1.5	-0.5
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	9,245.8	9,291.6	9,289.5	9,402.9	157.1	1.7
Mining, logging, and construction	361.3	378.4	376.1	378.3	17.0	4.7
Manufacturing	369.8	369.0	366.4	369.6	-0.2	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,709.9	1,705.8	1,712.6	1,725.9	16.0	0.9
Information	283.5	283.0	280.8	284.7	1.2	0.4
Financial activities	755.2	766.1	761.4	762.7	7.5	1.0
Professional and business services	1,453.5	1,467.3	1,454.2	1,467.9	14.4	1.0
Education and health services	1,753.1	1,732.9	1,768.5	1,812.0	58.9	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	849.2	916.8	887.4	875.2	26.0	3.1
Other services	407.3	424.3	417.6	418.3	11.0	2.7
Government	1,303.0	1,248.0	1,264.5	1,308.3	5.3	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,816.5	2,794.6	2,817.8	2,848.1	31.6	1.1
Mining, logging, and construction	108.6	119.4	117.8	118.0	9.4	8.7
Manufacturing	179.9	177.3	177.6	176.7	-3.2	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	516.8	519.9	520.0	525.7	8.9	1.7
Information	45.9	45.3	45.2	45.1	-0.8	-1.7

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	Oct. 2014	Aug. 2015	Sep. 2015	Oct. 2015(p)	Change from Oct. 2014 to Oct. 2015(p)	
					Net Change	Percent Change
Financial activities	203.5	208.7	207.2	207.6	4.1	2.0
Professional and business services	454.2	446.9	447.8	452.2	-2.0	-0.4
Education and health services	599.9	584.8	596.3	608.5	8.6	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	248.5	265.4	255.8	253.8	5.3	2.1
Other services	119.0	120.1	119.5	120.2	1.2	1.0
Government	340.2	306.8	330.6	340.3	0.1	0.0
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	1,883.7	1,888.0	1,906.2	1,932.0	48.3	2.6
Mining and logging	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	-0.1	-2.9
Construction	96.8	101.9	102.6	102.8	6.0	6.2
Manufacturing	118.1	118.1	117.0	117.4	-0.7	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	368.0	370.2	369.6	376.3	8.3	2.3
Information	34.5	35.2	34.9	35.4	0.9	2.6
Financial activities	164.1	167.7	168.0	169.8	5.7	3.5
Professional and business services	314.4	318.3	318.7	323.2	8.8	2.8
Education and health services	274.5	280.2	279.0	283.5	9.0	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	200.7	201.6	203.9	207.7	7.0	3.5
Other services	65.7	66.8	67.3	68.2	2.5	3.8
Government	243.5	224.6	241.8	244.4	0.9	0.4
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,217.7	2,268.5	2,271.2	2,292.0	74.3	3.4
Mining and logging	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	-0.1	-11.1
Construction	104.3	110.3	108.5	110.4	6.1	5.8
Manufacturing	122.5	124.8	124.3	124.2	1.7	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	359.9	362.5	364.0	367.8	7.9	2.2
Information	79.2	82.7	82.6	82.7	3.5	4.4
Financial activities	129.2	128.1	127.6	127.4	-1.8	-1.4
Professional and business services	451.2	482.6	479.9	482.9	31.7	7.0
Education and health services	328.7	325.4	331.6	336.0	7.3	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	253.7	266.5	262.9	263.5	9.8	3.9
Other services	83.9	85.7	86.1	87.9	4.0	4.8
Government	304.2	299.1	302.9	308.4	4.2	1.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,138.9	3,164.3	3,176.9	3,206.0	67.1	2.1
Mining, logging, and construction	150.9	154.1	155.4	156.1	5.2	3.4
Manufacturing	50.1	49.5	49.1	49.5	-0.6	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	398.0	403.2	400.4	405.7	7.7	1.9
Information	76.0	75.9	76.2	75.1	-0.9	-1.2
Financial activities	151.4	151.4	150.8	152.8	1.4	0.9
Professional and business services	708.2	729.9	723.8	733.3	25.1	3.5
Education and health services	413.3	414.7	420.9	425.6	12.3	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	300.8	315.8	306.0	306.2	5.4	1.8
Other services	194.6	197.8	197.4	196.5	1.9	1.0
Government	695.6	672.0	696.9	705.2	9.6	1.4

(p) preliminary