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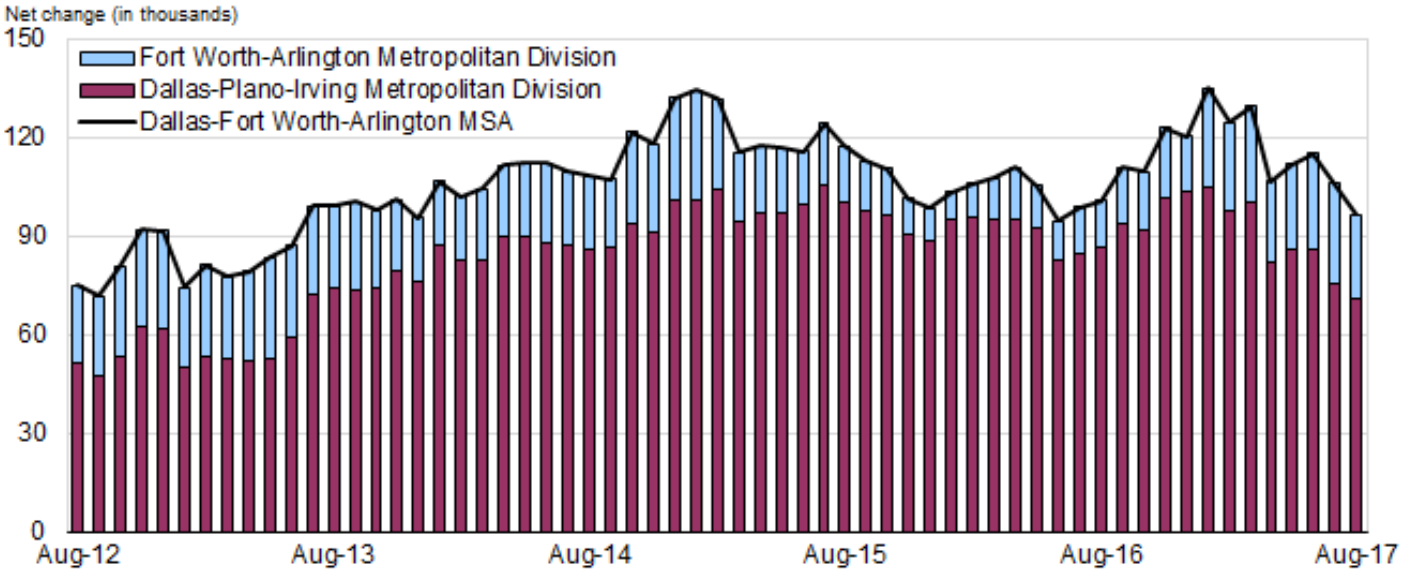
Dallas-Fort Worth Area Employment — August 2017

Total nonfarm employment in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,612,900 in August 2017, up 96,700 over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. From August 2016 to August 2017, local nonfarm employment rose 2.8 percent, above the national increase of 1.5 percent. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Stanley W. Suchman noted that among the 12 largest metropolitan areas in the country, Dallas ranked second in both the rate of job growth and 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, August 2012–August 2017



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, added 70,900 jobs from August a year ago, an increase of 2.8 percent. The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division, which accounted for the remaining 29 percent of the area's workforce, added 25,800 jobs during the 12-month period, a gain of 2.6 percent.

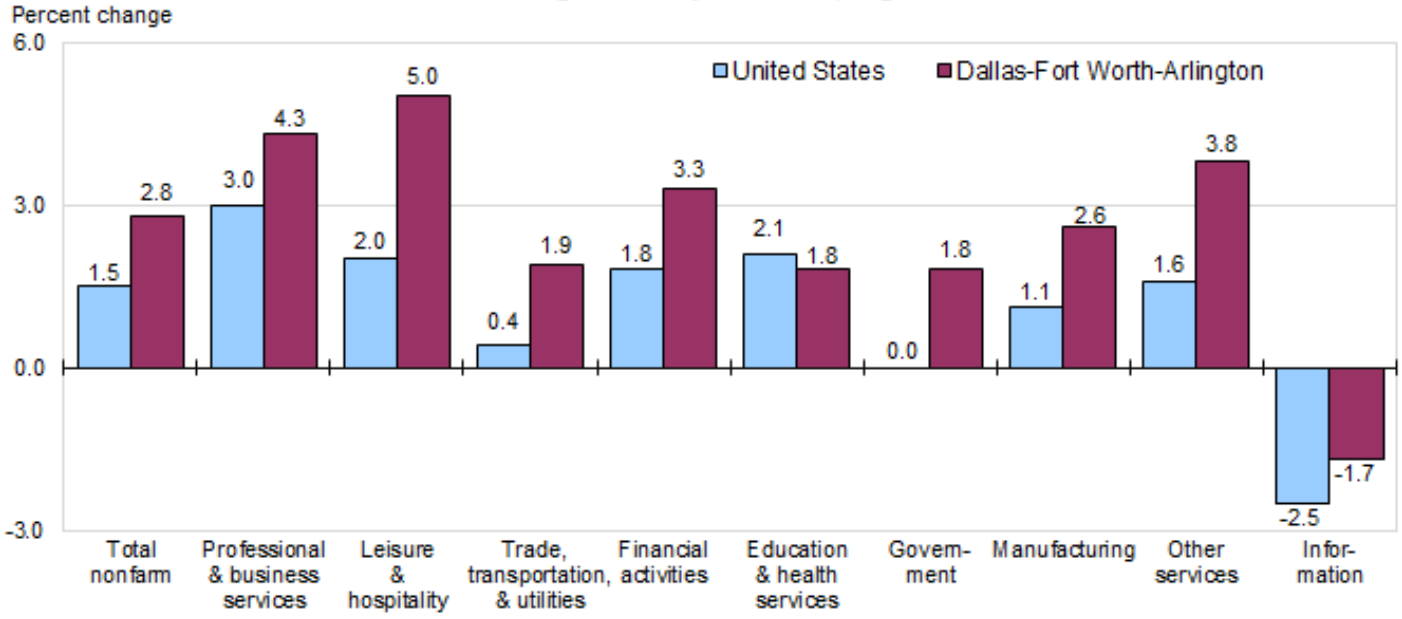
Industry employment

Professional and business services added 25,100 jobs in the local area from August 2016 to August 2017, a 4.3-percent increase and the largest gain of any local supersector. (See table 1 and chart 2.) Nearly all of the increase was in the Dallas-Plano-Irving metropolitan division, which added 22,300 jobs. Nationwide, employment in the professional and business services supersector rose at a rate of 3.0 percent over the year.

Employment in the area's leisure and hospitality supersector rose by 18,600 over the year, with the majority of the job gain in the sector's largest industry, food services and drinking places (+13,000). The supersector's rate of job growth in the Dallas metropolitan area, at 5.0 percent, was more than double the nationwide advance of 2.0 percent.

Trade, transportation, and utilities, the metropolitan area's largest supersector, added the third-largest number of jobs, up 14,500 from August 2016. The 1.9-percent local rate of job growth was above the national gain of 0.4 percent. Locally, employment rose in each of the three industry subsectors, as wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities each added 5,800 jobs, and retail trade added 2,900 jobs.

Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area, August 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The local financial activities supersector added 9,500 jobs from August 2016, a 3.3-percent increase; nationally, the rate of job growth was 1.8 percent. Both metropolitan divisions added jobs: 6,200 in Dallas-Plano-Irving and 3,300 in Fort Worth-Arlington. Job growth was particularly strong in the Fort Worth-Arlington finance and insurance industry, which rose by 3,200, a 7.4-percent increase.

Employment in education and health services rose by 7,900 in the Dallas area from August 2016. The local area's 1.8-percent rate of job growth compared to the national rate of 2.1 percent. Employment increased at a faster pace in Fort Worth compared to Dallas, 2.8 and 1.4 percent, respectively. Fort Worth-Arlington added 3,700 jobs and Dallas-Plano-Irving added 4,200 jobs during the previous 12 months.

Government employment in the metropolitan area increased by 7,400 from August 2016 to August 2017, up 1.8 percent. Local government accounted for more than 85 percent of the growth with the addition of 6,400 jobs. Nationally, employment was little changed in this sector.

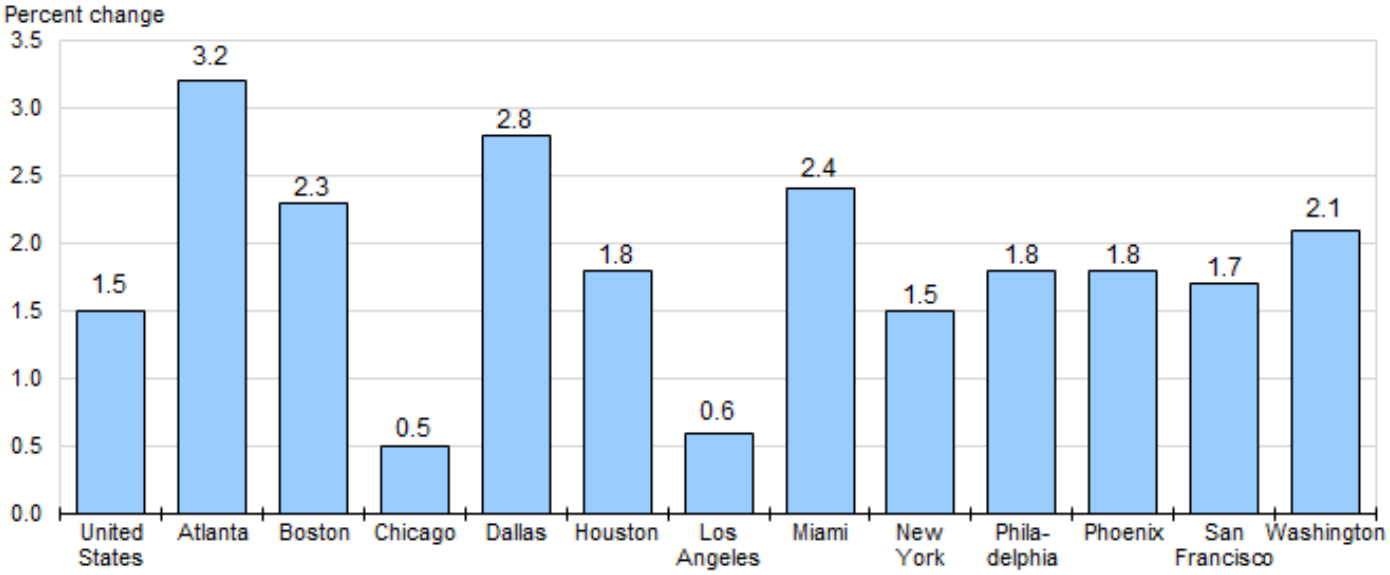
The manufacturing supersector added 7,000 jobs in the metropolitan area, an increase of 2.6 percent. Fort Worth-Arlington was responsible for the majority of the job gain, up 3,600 or 3.9 percent, from August 2016. Nationwide, manufacturing employment rose 1.1 percent.

In the three remaining supersectors, other services added 4,700 jobs locally from August 2016, mining logging and construction added 3,400, and information lost 1,400.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in August 2017. All 12 areas had over-the-year job growth during the period, with the rates of job growth in 9 areas exceeding the national increase of 1.5 percent. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell had the fastest rate of job growth, 3.2 percent, followed by Dallas at 2.8 percent. Chicago-Naperville-Elgin and Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim had the slowest rates of job growth at 0.5 and 0.6 percent, respectively. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, August 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New York-Newark-Jersey City added the largest number of jobs over the year, 145,900, followed by Dallas (+96,700) and Atlanta (+86,400). Chicago had the smallest employment gain over the year, adding 24,700 jobs. Annual job gains in the other eight metropolitan areas ranged from 67,600 to 34,900.

Over the year, education and health services added the most jobs in five areas: Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria. Professional and business services gained the most jobs in four areas: Atlanta, Dallas, Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington.

Information lost the most jobs over the year in three areas: Dallas, New York, and Washington. Atlanta had no annual job losses in any supersector.

Metropolitan area employment data for September 2017 are scheduled to be released on Friday, October 20, 2017, 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 levels 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 CES program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the BLS website 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	Aug. 2016	Jun. 2017	Jul. 2017	Aug. 2017(p)	Aug. 2016 to Aug. 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm	144,441	147,421	146,330	146,541	2,100	1.5
Mining and logging	670	716	723	728	58	8.7
Construction	6,975	7,106	7,145	7,181	206	3.0
Manufacturing	12,430	12,496	12,517	12,572	142	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27,259	27,413	27,376	27,360	101	0.4
Information	2,790	2,738	2,734	2,721	-69	-2.5
Financial activities	8,381	8,505	8,536	8,532	151	1.8
Professional and business services	20,321	20,861	20,874	20,928	607	3.0
Education and health services	22,354	22,894	22,807	22,831	477	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	16,330	16,618	16,740	16,663	333	2.0
Other services	5,729	5,831	5,834	5,821	92	1.6
Government	21,202	22,243	21,044	21,204	2	0.0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	3,516.2	3,624.0	3,608.9	3,612.9	96.7	2.8
Mining, logging, and construction	207.1	207.6	209.1	210.5	3.4	1.6
Manufacturing	265.8	268.8	270.7	272.8	7.0	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	753.7	764.8	764.9	768.2	14.5	1.9
Information	83.1	81.7	82.3	81.7	-1.4	-1.7
Financial activities	284.0	293.6	294.6	293.5	9.5	3.3
Professional and business services	586.8	609.1	609.7	611.9	25.1	4.3
Education and health services	432.8	440.3	439.9	440.7	7.9	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	371.9	397.1	395.2	390.5	18.6	5.0
Other services	122.9	128.2	128.3	127.6	4.7	3.8
Government	408.1	432.8	414.2	415.5	7.4	1.8
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	2,506.9	2,583.8	2,571.8	2,577.8	70.9	2.8
Mining, logging, and construction	136.0	136.6	136.9	139.1	3.1	2.3
Manufacturing	173.1	173.3	175.2	176.5	3.4	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	506.3	516.8	516.7	519.0	12.7	2.5
Information	71.5	70.2	70.8	70.4	-1.1	-1.5
Financial activities	226.2	232.5	232.8	232.4	6.2	2.7
Professional and business services	474.4	495.9	495.2	496.7	22.3	4.7
Education and health services	301.3	306.2	306.1	305.5	4.2	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	254.4	269.2	267.9	266.6	12.2	4.8
Other services	83.1	86.4	86.4	85.9	2.8	3.4
Government	280.6	296.7	283.8	285.7	5.1	1.8
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,009.3	1,040.2	1,037.1	1,035.1	25.8	2.6
Mining, logging, and construction	71.1	71.0	72.2	71.4	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	92.7	95.5	95.5	96.3	3.6	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	247.4	248.0	248.2	249.2	1.8	0.7
Information	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.3	-0.3	-2.6
Financial activities	57.8	61.1	61.8	61.1	3.3	5.7
Professional and business services	112.4	113.2	114.5	115.2	2.8	2.5
Education and health services	131.5	134.1	133.8	135.2	3.7	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	117.5	127.9	127.3	123.9	6.4	5.4
Other services	39.8	41.8	41.9	41.7	1.9	4.8
Government	127.5	136.1	130.4	129.8	2.3	1.8

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	Aug. 2016	Jun. 2017	Jul. 2017	Aug. 2017(p)	Aug. 2016 to Aug. 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,675.3	2,759.5	2,746.2	2,761.7	86.4	3.2
Mining and logging	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	118.3	122.5	121.7	120.6	2.3	1.9
Manufacturing	162.5	163.2	162.3	162.9	0.4	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	589.8	597.6	597.4	599.2	9.4	1.6
Information	94.0	99.3	99.2	98.6	4.6	4.9
Financial activities	167.3	174.8	173.8	172.9	5.6	3.3
Professional and business services	491.4	523.4	520.4	524.9	33.5	6.8
Education and health services	334.9	340.9	340.5	344.2	9.3	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	290.3	306.1	305.8	301.5	11.2	3.9
Other services	99.0	101.4	102.5	102.6	3.6	3.6
Government	326.0	328.5	320.8	332.5	6.5	2.0
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,710.6	2,789.7	2,782.0	2,774.0	63.4	2.3
Mining, logging, and construction	114.2	114.0	116.2	116.6	2.4	2.1
Manufacturing	188.4	188.0	188.3	188.1	-0.3	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	423.4	431.2	428.7	426.0	2.6	0.6
Information	79.5	79.6	78.8	79.1	-0.4	-0.5
Financial activities	190.1	193.5	195.0	193.9	3.8	2.0
Professional and business services	477.8	486.4	488.9	491.8	14.0	2.9
Education and health services	561.2	587.6	589.4	584.4	23.2	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	281.8	283.5	291.1	290.6	8.8	3.1
Other services	104.6	107.8	109.5	111.3	6.7	6.4
Government	289.6	318.1	296.1	292.2	2.6	0.9
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,685.1	4,745.6	4,718.7	4,709.8	24.7	0.5
Mining and logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	182.1	180.6	181.9	183.9	1.8	1.0
Manufacturing	415.4	418.2	416.4	412.7	-2.7	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	945.6	947.8	945.2	945.0	-0.6	-0.1
Information	81.2	84.6	84.7	83.9	2.7	3.3
Financial activities	302.2	311.5	312.0	311.5	9.3	3.1
Professional and business services	832.5	836.4	839.2	840.1	7.6	0.9
Education and health services	704.9	720.1	709.2	707.8	2.9	0.4
Leisure and hospitality	489.2	494.3	493.4	492.4	3.2	0.7
Other services	195.4	198.0	198.5	197.8	2.4	1.2
Government	535.0	552.5	536.6	533.1	-1.9	-0.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,516.2	3,624.0	3,608.9	3,612.9	96.7	2.8
Mining, logging, and construction	207.1	207.6	209.1	210.5	3.4	1.6
Manufacturing	265.8	268.8	270.7	272.8	7.0	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	753.7	764.8	764.9	768.2	14.5	1.9
Information	83.1	81.7	82.3	81.7	-1.4	-1.7
Financial activities	284.0	293.6	294.6	293.5	9.5	3.3
Professional and business services	586.8	609.1	609.7	611.9	25.1	4.3
Education and health services	432.8	440.3	439.9	440.7	7.9	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	371.9	397.1	395.2	390.5	18.6	5.0
Other services	122.9	128.2	128.3	127.6	4.7	3.8
Government	408.1	432.8	414.2	415.5	7.4	1.8
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,984.3	3,061.2	3,041.7	3,037.8	53.5	1.8
Mining and logging	86.4	86.3	87.4	87.0	0.6	0.7
Construction	216.2	215.1	210.7	211.7	-4.5	-2.1

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	Aug. 2016	Jun. 2017	Jul. 2017	Aug. 2017(p)	Aug. 2016 to Aug. 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing	220.3	234.1	235.2	233.1	12.8	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	609.2	603.2	603.7	604.1	-5.1	-0.8
Information	32.7	32.2	32.4	31.9	-0.8	-2.4
Financial activities	156.2	156.2	157.8	158.7	2.5	1.6
Professional and business services	470.8	486.1	486.7	486.3	15.5	3.3
Education and health services	382.8	390.5	392.2	396.9	14.1	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	317.8	330.7	329.2	328.0	10.2	3.2
Other services	109.4	113.2	112.2	110.7	1.3	1.2
Government	382.5	413.6	394.2	389.4	6.9	1.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,939.8	6,040.2	5,971.0	5,977.9	38.1	0.6
Mining and logging	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	-0.1	-2.4
Construction	234.6	243.8	249.3	251.7	17.1	7.3
Manufacturing	516.1	510.9	509.8	509.1	-7.0	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,090.7	1,079.4	1,081.7	1,083.6	-7.1	-0.7
Information	255.5	256.0	252.5	253.7	-1.8	-0.7
Financial activities	339.7	337.9	339.7	340.0	0.3	0.1
Professional and business services	908.4	914.3	909.6	915.2	6.8	0.7
Education and health services	957.2	983.3	978.4	977.7	20.5	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	733.0	742.8	745.8	740.8	7.8	1.1
Other services	203.3	210.0	211.0	212.7	9.4	4.6
Government	697.2	757.8	689.2	689.4	-7.8	-1.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,573.6	2,625.9	2,619.3	2,635.5	61.9	2.4
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	124.2	128.3	129.8	132.0	7.8	6.3
Manufacturing	87.7	87.0	87.0	87.9	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	588.7	600.2	598.4	597.5	8.8	1.5
Information	49.9	49.0	49.0	49.1	-0.8	-1.6
Financial activities	176.4	175.6	177.0	174.8	-1.6	-0.9
Professional and business services	426.8	436.5	432.6	431.8	5.0	1.2
Education and health services	377.6	397.5	394.9	392.0	14.4	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	312.7	330.7	329.2	327.5	14.8	4.7
Other services	124.0	130.0	130.8	131.7	7.7	6.2
Government	304.9	290.4	289.9	310.5	5.6	1.8
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	9,516.9	9,775.6	9,726.3	9,662.8	145.9	1.5
Mining, logging, and construction	400.9	399.2	401.7	404.8	3.9	1.0
Manufacturing	368.0	366.7	365.4	367.1	-0.9	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,710.5	1,735.1	1,717.2	1,707.7	-2.8	-0.2
Information	292.7	286.1	285.7	286.5	-6.2	-2.1
Financial activities	783.3	787.2	792.7	788.8	5.5	0.7
Professional and business services	1,539.0	1,571.4	1,573.3	1,567.7	28.7	1.9
Education and health services	1,809.0	1,910.7	1,887.2	1,874.1	65.1	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	937.0	976.1	987.3	980.9	43.9	4.7
Other services	417.7	430.7	429.7	425.6	7.9	1.9
Government	1,258.8	1,312.4	1,286.1	1,259.6	0.8	0.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,852.8	2,941.6	2,916.7	2,904.3	51.5	1.8
Mining, logging, and construction	117.8	120.8	121.2	120.6	2.8	2.4
Manufacturing	179.7	178.4	179.3	179.1	-0.6	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	520.5	528.3	525.2	522.9	2.4	0.5
Information	47.0	47.1	46.3	46.1	-0.9	-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	Aug. 2016	Jun. 2017	Jul. 2017	Aug. 2017(p)	Aug. 2016 to Aug. 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Financial activities	214.2	216.4	217.1	216.5	2.3	1.1
Professional and business services	462.3	479.9	479.8	479.0	16.7	3.6
Education and health services	607.5	627.7	629.3	622.9	15.4	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	271.2	283.1	283.7	284.1	12.9	4.8
Other services	120.5	122.0	120.5	119.3	-1.2	-1.0
Government	312.1	337.9	314.3	313.8	1.7	0.5
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	1,961.7	1,982.7	1,967.7	1,996.6	34.9	1.8
Mining and logging	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	-0.1	-3.0
Construction	107.6	109.0	110.5	109.9	2.3	2.1
Manufacturing	120.2	123.3	123.2	123.6	3.4	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	384.4	387.0	387.2	386.9	2.5	0.7
Information	35.9	35.3	34.3	33.6	-2.3	-6.4
Financial activities	176.2	181.2	180.5	180.9	4.7	2.7
Professional and business services	338.9	340.9	339.9	341.5	2.6	0.8
Education and health services	292.4	297.2	295.5	301.0	8.6	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	211.4	226.3	223.0	222.8	11.4	5.4
Other services	63.6	61.3	61.6	61.2	-2.4	-3.8
Government	227.8	218.0	208.8	232.0	4.2	1.8
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,351.5	2,392.7	2,388.1	2,392.2	40.7	1.7
Mining and logging	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	116.2	121.0	122.8	123.4	7.2	6.2
Manufacturing	133.9	132.0	132.8	133.6	-0.3	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	378.1	376.8	378.8	379.2	1.1	0.3
Information	101.8	102.3	103.2	102.9	1.1	1.1
Financial activities	142.9	147.1	147.7	147.2	4.3	3.0
Professional and business services	477.3	473.9	474.0	473.5	-3.8	-0.8
Education and health services	334.2	347.3	345.1	345.7	11.5	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	271.9	279.3	281.1	282.7	10.8	4.0
Other services	86.2	88.5	88.9	89.1	2.9	3.4
Government	308.0	323.5	312.7	313.9	5.9	1.9
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,227.3	3,312.6	3,323.4	3,294.9	67.6	2.1
Mining, logging, and construction	159.2	159.8	163.9	165.0	5.8	3.6
Manufacturing	54.2	54.3	54.4	54.7	0.5	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	406.0	414.5	413.2	412.7	6.7	1.7
Information	74.5	71.6	71.4	71.2	-3.3	-4.4
Financial activities	159.3	158.6	159.6	159.1	-0.2	-0.1
Professional and business services	746.2	758.2	764.8	762.7	16.5	2.2
Education and health services	425.2	443.4	445.9	444.9	19.7	4.6
Leisure and hospitality	332.0	347.9	349.1	346.4	14.4	4.3
Other services	196.6	198.1	200.4	199.9	3.3	1.7
Government	674.1	706.2	700.7	678.3	4.2	0.6

(p) preliminary