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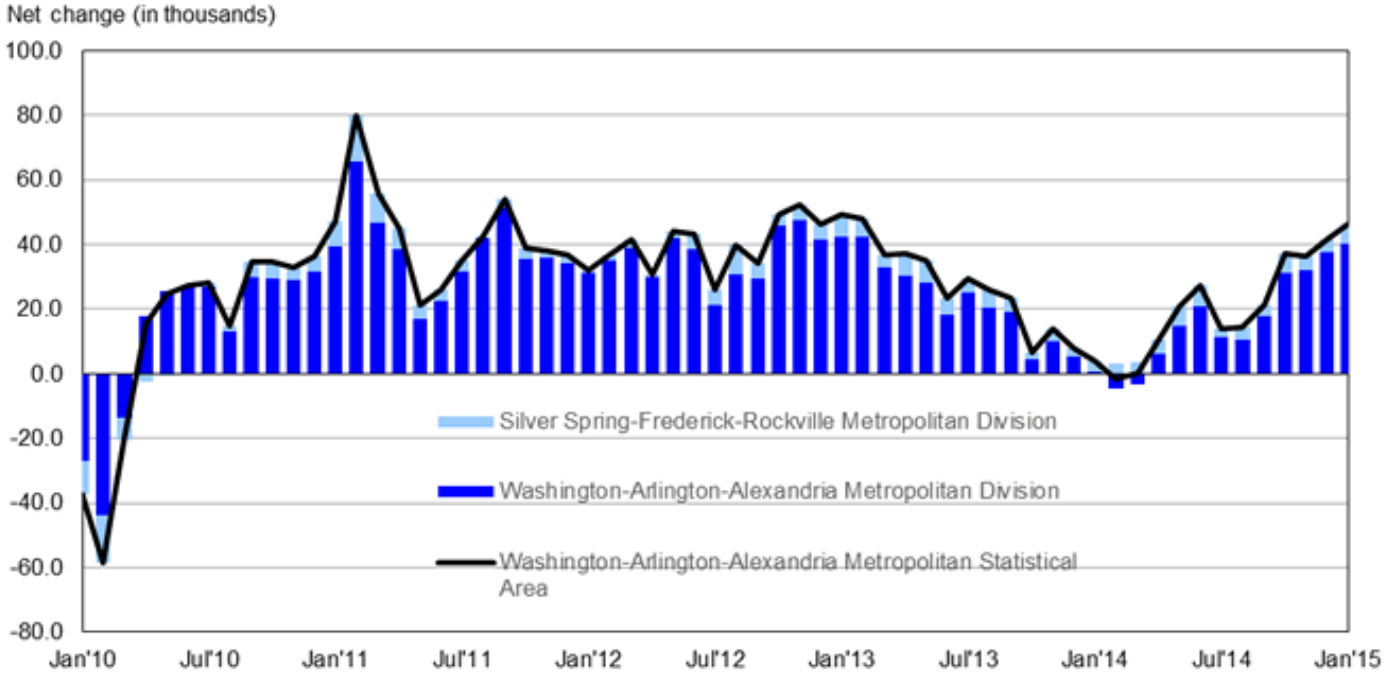
Washington Area Employment - January 2015

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 3,097,000 in January 2015, up 46,300, or 1.5 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national job count increased 2.3 percent. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that the Washington area's January increase was its 11th consecutive over-the-year employment gain. (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, January 2010–January 2015



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 divisions¾separately identifiable employment centers within the greater metropolitan area. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division, with 82 percent of the area's

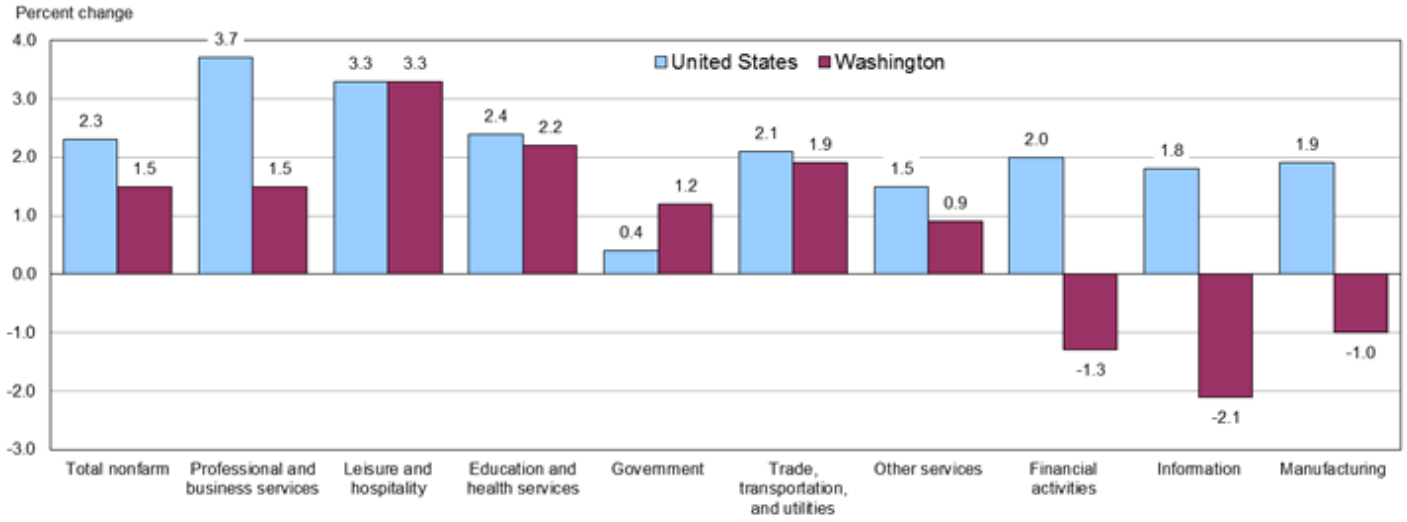
employment, gained 40,400 jobs over the year. The Silver Spring-Frederick-Rockville, Md. Metropolitan Division, which represented the remaining 18 percent of area employment, added 5,900 jobs since January 2014.

Industry employment

In the greater Washington metropolitan area, professional and business services recorded the largest employment gain from January 2014 to January 2015, adding 10,400 jobs. Still, the Washington area's 1.5-percent growth in professional and business services employment was less than half the nationwide increase of 3.7 percent. While most of the local job gains in this industry were centered in the Washington division (9,200), employment increased in the Silver Spring division (1,200) as well. (See chart 2.)

Four other supersectors in Washington added at least 7,000 jobs since last January—leisure and hospitality (9,300); education and health services (8,600); government (8,400); and trade, transportation, and utilities (7,500). The local rate of employment growth in leisure and hospitality matched the national increase, while the rates of job growth in education and health services and trade, transportation, and utilities were slower locally than nationally. In contrast, government employment grew at a faster pace in the Washington area than it did for the nation.

Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Washington metropolitan area, January 2015



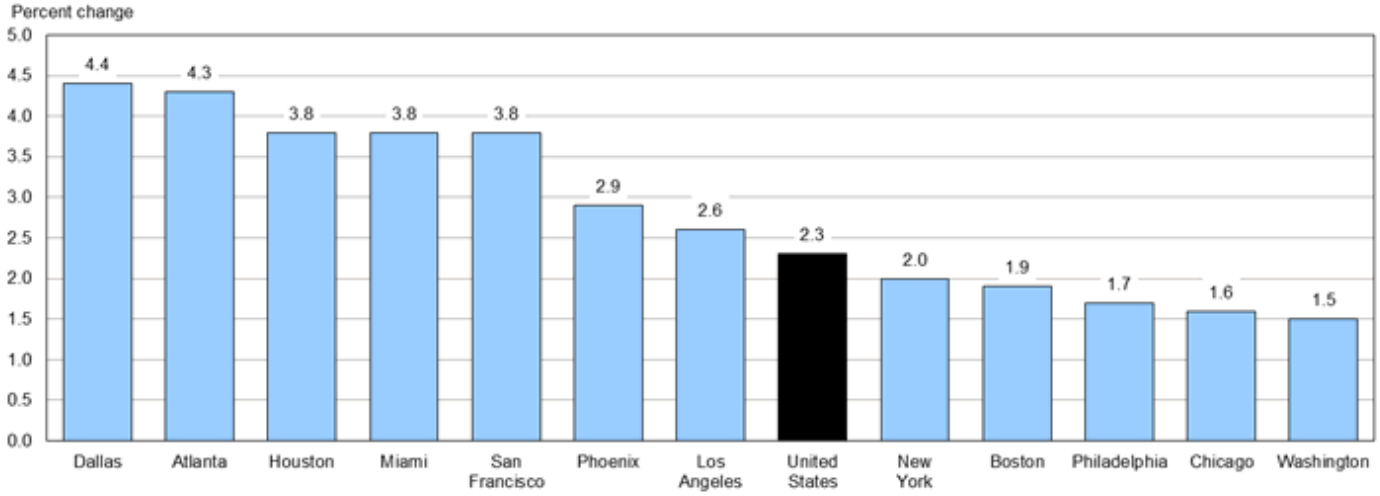
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Locally, two supersectors lost more than 1,000 jobs from January 2014 to January 2015—financial activities and information. Both of these industries gained jobs nationwide.

Twelve largest metropolitan areas

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in January 2015. All 12 areas experienced over-the-year job growth during the period, with 7 exceeding the national average of 2.3 percent. The fastest rate of job growth was registered in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, up 4.4 percent, followed by Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, up 4.3 percent. The slowest rates of job growth were in Washington-Arlington-Alexandria (1.5 percent) and Chicago-Naperville-Elgin (1.6 percent). (See chart 3 and table 2.)

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The New York-Newark-Jersey City area added the largest number of jobs, 179,600. Employment in both Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim and Dallas increased by over 140,000. Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington experienced the smallest employment gain over the year, adding 45,900 jobs, followed by Washington, up 46,300 jobs.

Education and health services registered the largest employment gains in 6 of the 12 metropolitan areas from January a year ago—Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale. Professional and business services added the most jobs in four areas—Dallas, Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, and Washington.

Government had the largest over-the-year loss of jobs in Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Philadelphia, and Phoenix. Manufacturing lost the most jobs in two areas–Chicago and New York. Dallas was the only area to experience no annual job losses in any supersector.

Metropolitan area employment data for February 2015 are scheduled to be released on Friday, March 27, 2015, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Changes to Current Employment Statistics Data

Effective with the release of January 2015 data, nonfarm payroll employment estimates for states, metropolitan areas, and metropolitan divisions were revised to reflect 2014 benchmark levels. For more information on benchmark procedures, see www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbmart.htm.

Revised metropolitan area and metropolitan division delineations were also implemented with the release of January 2015 data. The revised delineations were issued by the Office of Management and Budget for solely statistical purposes through Bulletin No. 13-01 on February 28, 2013, based on the application of updated statistical standards to U.S. Census Bureau population and journey-to-work data.

Note that Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Ariz., replaces Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, Mich., in the 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas discussion based on annual estimates of population change by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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 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 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 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 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. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at www.bls.gov/sae/.

Additional information

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.

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.

The **Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Rappahannock, 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** includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Rappahannock, 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 **Silver Spring-Frederick-Rockville, Md. Metropolitan Division** 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	Back data	Jan 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Jan 2014 to Jan 2015	
						Net change	Percent change
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area							
Total nonfarm		3,050.7	3,158.7	3,156.3	(p) 3,097.0	(p) 46.3	(p) 1.5
Mining, logging, and construction		142.0	151.2	147.9	(p) 146.4	(p) 4.4	(p) 3.1
Manufacturing		49.6	50.0	49.8	(p) 49.1	(p) -0.5	(p) -1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities		391.8	409.1	416.2	(p) 399.3	(p) 7.5	(p) 1.9
Information		78.0	76.1	76.6	(p) 76.4	(p) -1.6	(p) -2.1
Financial activities		150.8	151.4	150.8	(p) 148.8	(p) -2.0	(p) -1.3
Professional and business services		691.8	710.4	707.5	(p) 702.2	(p) 10.4	(p) 1.5
Education and health services		399.8	416.3	416.0	(p) 408.4	(p) 8.6	(p) 2.2
Leisure and hospitality		280.1	300.3	299.2	(p) 289.4	(p) 9.3	(p) 3.3
Other services		190.2	194.6	194.0	(p) 192.0	(p) 1.8	(p) 0.9
Government		676.6	699.3	698.3	(p) 685.0	(p) 8.4	(p) 1.2
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm		2,485.0	2,579.6	2,577.1	(p) 2,525.4	(p) 40.4	(p) 1.6
Mining, logging, and construction		110.4	118.1	115.4	(p) 114.1	(p) 3.7	(p) 3.4
Manufacturing		33.5	33.7	33.4	(p) 32.7	(p) -0.8	(p) -2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities		314.6	331.1	336.8	(p) 322.2	(p) 7.6	(p) 2.4
Information		64.2	62.7	63.2	(p) 63.1	(p) -1.1	(p) -1.7
Financial activities		111.9	113.3	112.7	(p) 111.2	(p) -0.7	(p) -0.6
Professional and business services		571.3	586.9	586.2	(p) 580.5	(p) 9.2	(p) 1.6
Education and health services		318.3	331.5	330.4	(p) 324.1	(p) 5.8	(p) 1.8
Leisure and hospitality		230.9	249.1	247.4	(p) 239.7	(p) 8.8	(p) 3.8
Other services		158.8	162.6	162.0	(p) 160.2	(p) 1.4	(p) 0.9
Government		571.1	590.6	589.6	(p) 577.6	(p) 6.5	(p) 1.1
Silver Spring-Frederick-Rockville, Md. Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm		565.7	579.1	579.2	(p) 571.6	(p) 5.9	(p) 1.0
Mining, logging, and construction		31.6	33.1	32.5	(p) 32.3	(p) 0.7	(p) 2.2
Manufacturing		16.1	16.3	16.4	(p) 16.4	(p) 0.3	(p) 1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities		77.2	78.0	79.4	(p) 77.1	(p) -0.1	(p) -0.1
Information		13.8	13.4	13.4	(p) 13.3	(p) -0.5	(p) -3.6
Financial activities		38.9	38.1	38.1	(p) 37.6	(p) -1.3	(p) -3.3
Professional and business services		120.5	123.5	121.3	(p) 121.7	(p) 1.2	(p) 1.0
Education and health services		81.5	84.8	85.6	(p) 84.3	(p) 2.8	(p) 3.4
Leisure and hospitality		49.2	51.2	51.8	(p) 49.7	(p) 0.5	(p) 1.0
Other services		31.4	32.0	32.0	(p) 31.8	(p) 0.4	(p) 1.3
Government		105.5	108.7	108.7	(p) 107.4	(p) 1.9	(p) 1.8

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes
(P) Preliminary
SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics - NationalState and Metropolitan Area

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey is a monthly survey of business establishments which provides estimates of employment, hours, and earnings data by industry for the nation as a whole, all States, and most major metropolitan areas since 1939. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative program in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Area	Back data	Jan 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Jan 2014 to Jan 2015	
						Net change	Percent change
United States							
Total nonfarm		135,516	141,478	141,484	(p) 138,663	(p) 3,147	(p) 2.3
Mining and logging		860	916	912	(p) 893	(p) 33	(p) 3.8
Construction		5,609	6,339	6,175	(p) 5,926	(p) 317	(p) 5.7
Manufacturing		11,987	12,290	12,302	(p) 12,214	(p) 227	(p) 1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities		25,990	27,106	27,402	(p) 26,540	(p) 550	(p) 2.1
Information		2,689	2,778	2,775	(p) 2,737	(p) 48	(p) 1.8
Financial activities		7,863	8,041	8,059	(p) 8,018	(p) 155	(p) 2.0
Professional and business services		18,438	19,507	19,519	(p) 19,112	(p) 674	(p) 3.7
Education and health services		21,120	21,912	21,893	(p) 21,634	(p) 514	(p) 2.4
Leisure and hospitality		13,815	14,616	14,597	(p) 14,274	(p) 459	(p) 3.3
Other services		5,466	5,592	5,589	(p) 5,550	(p) 84	(p) 1.5
Government		21,679	22,381	22,261	(p) 21,765	(p) 86	(p) 0.4
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, Ga.							
Total nonfarm		2,427.2	2,559.5	2,566.7	(p) 2,531.6	(p) 104.4	(p) 4.3
Mining and logging		1.3	1.3	1.3	(p) 1.3	(p) 0.0	(p) 0.0
Construction		94.5	104.6	102.3	(p) 100.1	(p) 5.6	(p) 5.9
Manufacturing		149.9	153.6	153.5	(p) 154.0	(p) 4.1	(p) 2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities		543.0	576.8	582.2	(p) 569.1	(p) 26.1	(p) 4.8
Information		87.6	87.6	89.6	(p) 87.4	(p) -0.2	(p) -0.2
Financial activities		156.3	162.6	163.0	(p) 163.8	(p) 7.5	(p) 4.8
Professional and business services		441.4	472.2	472.5	(p) 462.8	(p) 21.4	(p) 4.8
Education and health services		300.2	313.6	313.9	(p) 313.1	(p) 12.9	(p) 4.3
Leisure and hospitality		241.7	263.0	264.1	(p) 258.4	(p) 16.7	(p) 6.9
Other services		92.0	96.7	96.3	(p) 95.9	(p) 3.9	(p) 4.2
Government		319.3	327.5	328.0	(p) 325.7	(p) 6.4	(p) 2.0
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)							
Total nonfarm		2,519.4	2,628.1	2,629.8	(p) 2,568.3	(p) 48.9	(p) 1.9
Mining, logging, and construction		85.4	99.0	95.4	(p) 88.7	(p) 3.3	(p) 3.9
Manufacturing		191.7	191.7	192.5	(p) 191.3	(p) -0.4	(p) -0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		409.1	421.1	429.3	(p) 417.0	(p) 7.9	(p) 1.9
Information		73.9	75.8	76.1	(p) 75.2	(p) 1.3	(p) 1.8
Financial activities		170.8	173.3	173.7	(p) 173.3	(p) 2.5	(p) 1.5
Professional and business services		428.0	449.2	446.4	(p) 437.8	(p) 9.8	(p) 2.3
Education and health services		524.8	550.4	551.0	(p) 538.2	(p) 13.4	(p) 2.6
Leisure and hospitality		232.0	246.6	245.1	(p) 233.9	(p) 1.9	(p) 0.8
Other services		96.7	101.2	100.9	(p) 100.3	(p) 3.6	(p) 3.7
Government		307.0	319.8	319.4	(p) 312.6	(p) 5.6	(p) 1.8
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.							
Total nonfarm		4,372.8	4,566.8	4,563.5	(p) 4,440.6	(p) 67.8	(p) 1.6
Mining and logging		1.2	1.6	1.4	(p) 1.2	(p) 0.0	(p) 0.0
Construction		130.6	163.5	153.0	(p) 136.0	(p) 5.4	(p) 4.1
Manufacturing		406.9	409.9	411.4	(p) 405.8	(p) -1.1	(p) -0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities		893.3	929.1	944.1	(p) 907.2	(p) 13.9	(p) 1.6
Information		78.7	80.5	81.0	(p) 80.3	(p) 1.6	(p) 2.0
Financial activities		286.8	289.7	288.4	(p) 286.8	(p) 0.0	(p) 0.0
Professional and business services		763.6	809.4	803.5	(p) 776.2	(p) 12.6	(p) 1.7
Education and health services		677.1	700.0	699.7	(p) 693.8	(p) 16.7	(p) 2.5
Leisure and hospitality		409.8	431.2	431.1	(p) 418.4	(p) 8.6	(p) 2.1

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area	Back data	Jan 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Jan 2014 to Jan 2015	
						Net change	Percent change
Other services		190.0	192.0	192.8	(p) 191.7	(p) 1.7	(p) 0.9
Government		534.8	559.9	557.1	(p) 543.2	(p) 8.4	(p) 1.6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas							
Total nonfarm		3,175.4	3,341.9	3,359.3	(p) 3,316.2	(p) 140.8	(p) 4.4
Mining, logging, and construction		183.6	196.7	199.2	(p) 198.7	(p) 15.1	(p) 8.2
Manufacturing		256.7	263.3	263.0	(p) 263.2	(p) 6.5	(p) 2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities		667.3	704.8	714.5	(p) 697.8	(p) 30.5	(p) 4.6
Information		82.1	81.8	81.5	(p) 82.1	(p) 0.0	(p) 0.0
Financial activities		260.6	271.7	272.2	(p) 269.3	(p) 8.7	(p) 3.3
Professional and business services		512.8	552.9	554.2	(p) 545.8	(p) 33.0	(p) 6.4
Education and health services		390.8	411.2	413.6	(p) 410.0	(p) 19.2	(p) 4.9
Leisure and hospitality		313.0	333.3	334.3	(p) 330.3	(p) 17.3	(p) 5.5
Other services		113.6	116.0	115.4	(p) 113.8	(p) 0.2	(p) 0.2
Government		394.9	410.2	411.4	(p) 405.2	(p) 10.3	(p) 2.6
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, Texas							
Total nonfarm		2,839.9	2,982.7	2,992.6	(p) 2,946.5	(p) 106.6	(p) 3.8
Mining and logging		106.7	113.4	115.5	(p) 114.1	(p) 7.4	(p) 6.9
Construction		191.5	209.1	208.8	(p) 205.6	(p) 14.1	(p) 7.4
Manufacturing		250.5	257.4	258.7	(p) 255.4	(p) 4.9	(p) 2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities		586.7	612.4	620.1	(p) 602.3	(p) 15.6	(p) 2.7
Information		33.1	32.7	32.6	(p) 32.7	(p) -0.4	(p) -1.2
Financial activities		145.1	148.8	149.3	(p) 147.4	(p) 2.3	(p) 1.6
Professional and business services		446.2	471.3	470.4	(p) 465.8	(p) 19.6	(p) 4.4
Education and health services		342.1	359.8	359.2	(p) 358.3	(p) 16.2	(p) 4.7
Leisure and hospitality		269.1	289.0	290.0	(p) 286.4	(p) 17.3	(p) 6.4
Other services		100.7	104.9	104.3	(p) 103.3	(p) 2.6	(p) 2.6
Government		368.2	383.9	383.7	(p) 375.2	(p) 7.0	(p) 1.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, Calif.							
Total nonfarm		5,621.1	5,844.8	5,853.1	(p) 5,769.8	(p) 148.7	(p) 2.6
Mining and logging		5.3	5.4	5.3	(p) 5.2	(p) -0.1	(p) -1.9
Construction		193.4	209.7	204.9	(p) 202.6	(p) 9.2	(p) 4.8
Manufacturing		521.2	525.7	524.7	(p) 523.0	(p) 1.8	(p) 0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities		1,046.6	1,093.1	1,102.3	(p) 1,074.1	(p) 27.5	(p) 2.6
Information		222.6	225.3	224.3	(p) 218.3	(p) -4.3	(p) -1.9
Financial activities		320.5	326.5	328.0	(p) 326.8	(p) 6.3	(p) 2.0
Professional and business services		867.8	900.1	900.9	(p) 886.1	(p) 18.3	(p) 2.1
Education and health services		918.7	963.8	967.1	(p) 954.6	(p) 35.9	(p) 3.9
Leisure and hospitality		630.4	666.3	666.4	(p) 660.0	(p) 29.6	(p) 4.7
Other services		192.3	202.8	202.4	(p) 201.4	(p) 9.1	(p) 4.7
Government		702.3	726.1	726.8	(p) 717.7	(p) 15.4	(p) 2.2
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Fla.							
Total nonfarm		2,383.5	2,488.0	2,500.3	(p) 2,474.9	(p) 91.4	(p) 3.8
Mining and logging		0.6	0.6	0.6	(p) 0.6	(p) 0.0	(p) 0.0
Construction		94.7	107.6	106.4	(p) 104.0	(p) 9.3	(p) 9.8
Manufacturing		79.5	82.1	82.0	(p) 80.8	(p) 1.3	(p) 1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities		558.4	581.1	588.6	(p) 580.3	(p) 21.9	(p) 3.9
Information		47.3	48.5	48.6	(p) 48.0	(p) 0.7	(p) 1.5
Financial activities		165.5	173.7	173.9	(p) 172.4	(p) 6.9	(p) 4.2
Professional and business services		377.1	401.4	402.8	(p) 396.6	(p) 19.5	(p) 5.2

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area	Back data	Jan 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Jan 2014 to Jan 2015	
						Net change	Percent change
Education and health services		349.0	365.0	367.5	(p) 364.8	(p) 15.8	(p) 4.5
Leisure and hospitality		292.8	302.4	305.7	(p) 303.4	(p) 10.6	(p) 3.6
Other services		114.6	119.3	120.3	(p) 121.2	(p) 6.6	(p) 5.8
Government		304.0	306.3	303.9	(p) 302.8	(p) -1.2	(p) -0.4
New York-Newark-Jersey City, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.							
Total nonfarm		8,872.4	9,293.0	9,312.8	(p) 9,052.0	(p) 179.6	(p) 2.0
Mining, logging, and construction		315.2	358.3	352.4	(p) 329.2	(p) 14.0	(p) 4.4
Manufacturing		369.1	368.4	367.8	(p) 363.8	(p) -5.3	(p) -1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities		1,671.6	1,745.7	1,769.0	(p) 1,702.9	(p) 31.3	(p) 1.9
Information		279.3	284.9	283.6	(p) 279.7	(p) 0.4	(p) 0.1
Financial activities		743.5	752.7	752.7	(p) 746.8	(p) 3.3	(p) 0.4
Professional and business services		1,380.4	1,456.6	1,457.9	(p) 1,411.1	(p) 30.7	(p) 2.2
Education and health services		1,683.6	1,767.8	1,776.9	(p) 1,747.7	(p) 64.1	(p) 3.8
Leisure and hospitality		775.2	838.7	833.2	(p) 792.2	(p) 17.0	(p) 2.2
Other services		391.0	408.7	408.9	(p) 406.0	(p) 15.0	(p) 3.8
Government		1,263.5	1,311.2	1,310.4	(p) 1,272.6	(p) 9.1	(p) 0.7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.							
Total nonfarm		2,721.5	2,829.1	2,831.2	(p) 2,767.4	(p) 45.9	(p) 1.7
Mining, logging, and construction		95.3	108.6	107.1	(p) 103.2	(p) 7.9	(p) 8.3
Manufacturing		178.9	179.7	181.0	(p) 180.4	(p) 1.5	(p) 0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities		508.4	523.8	533.5	(p) 517.3	(p) 8.9	(p) 1.8
Information		46.5	46.2	46.4	(p) 45.9	(p) -0.6	(p) -1.3
Financial activities		201.6	204.6	205.0	(p) 206.1	(p) 4.5	(p) 2.2
Professional and business services		431.9	457.3	452.7	(p) 439.2	(p) 7.3	(p) 1.7
Education and health services		576.8	603.8	602.0	(p) 590.6	(p) 13.8	(p) 2.4
Leisure and hospitality		231.2	243.2	242.0	(p) 233.3	(p) 2.1	(p) 0.9
Other services		115.9	119.3	119.1	(p) 117.4	(p) 1.5	(p) 1.3
Government		335.0	342.6	342.4	(p) 334.0	(p) -1.0	(p) -0.3
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Ariz.							
Total nonfarm		1,827.6	1,906.4	1,912.5	(p) 1,881.4	(p) 53.8	(p) 2.9
Mining and logging		3.4	3.4	3.3	(p) 3.3	(p) -0.1	(p) -2.9
Construction		93.8	96.9	96.7	(p) 97.3	(p) 3.5	(p) 3.7
Manufacturing		117.3	117.7	117.4	(p) 116.2	(p) -1.1	(p) -0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities		361.2	378.2	383.7	(p) 370.8	(p) 9.6	(p) 2.7
Information		33.8	34.9	34.9	(p) 34.2	(p) 0.4	(p) 1.2
Financial activities		160.6	165.2	165.9	(p) 164.8	(p) 4.2	(p) 2.6
Professional and business services		301.3	319.4	320.9	(p) 314.9	(p) 13.6	(p) 4.5
Education and health services		263.4	276.4	278.3	(p) 277.2	(p) 13.8	(p) 5.2
Leisure and hospitality		194.2	203.2	202.7	(p) 201.5	(p) 7.3	(p) 3.8
Other services		63.0	66.4	66.3	(p) 68.1	(p) 5.1	(p) 8.1
Government		235.6	244.7	242.4	(p) 233.1	(p) -2.5	(p) -1.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, Calif.							
Total nonfarm		2,124.4	2,237.0	2,244.2	(p) 2,205.1	(p) 80.7	(p) 3.8
Mining and logging		0.9	0.9	0.9	(p) 0.8	(p) -0.1	(p) -11.1
Construction		94.4	104.7	100.7	(p) 100.8	(p) 6.4	(p) 6.8
Manufacturing		118.6	122.9	122.6	(p) 122.3	(p) 3.7	(p) 3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities		351.2	367.2	372.8	(p) 358.8	(p) 7.6	(p) 2.2
Information		75.0	79.6	80.0	(p) 79.7	(p) 4.7	(p) 6.3
Financial activities		125.7	128.0	128.7	(p) 128.1	(p) 2.4	(p) 1.9

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area	Back data	Jan 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Jan 2014 to Jan 2015	
						Net change	Percent change
Professional and business services		427.4	458.8	461.9	(p) 455.1	(p) 27.7	(p) 6.5
Education and health services		315.9	329.2	328.8	(p) 325.1	(p) 9.2	(p) 2.9
Leisure and hospitality		236.4	254.6	256.8	(p) 247.6	(p) 11.2	(p) 4.7
Other services		80.0	83.8	83.9	(p) 82.9	(p) 2.9	(p) 3.6
Government		298.9	307.3	307.1	(p) 303.9	(p) 5.0	(p) 1.7
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.							
Total nonfarm		3,050.7	3,158.7	3,156.3	(p) 3,097.0	(p) 46.3	(p) 1.5
Mining, logging, and construction		142.0	151.2	147.9	(p) 146.4	(p) 4.4	(p) 3.1
Manufacturing		49.6	50.0	49.8	(p) 49.1	(p) -0.5	(p) -1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities		391.8	409.1	416.2	(p) 399.3	(p) 7.5	(p) 1.9
Information		78.0	76.1	76.6	(p) 76.4	(p) -1.6	(p) -2.1
Financial activities		150.8	151.4	150.8	(p) 148.8	(p) -2.0	(p) -1.3
Professional and business services		691.8	710.4	707.5	(p) 702.2	(p) 10.4	(p) 1.5
Education and health services		399.8	416.3	416.0	(p) 408.4	(p) 8.6	(p) 2.2
Leisure and hospitality		280.1	300.3	299.2	(p) 289.4	(p) 9.3	(p) 3.3
Other services		190.2	194.6	194.0	(p) 192.0	(p) 1.8	(p) 0.9
Government		676.6	699.3	698.3	(p) 685.0	(p) 8.4	(p) 1.2

Footnotes
(P) Preliminary
SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics - NationalState and Metropolitan Area

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey is a monthly survey of business establishments which provides estimates of employment, hours, and earnings data by industry for the nation as a whole, all States, and most major metropolitan areas since 1939. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative program in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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