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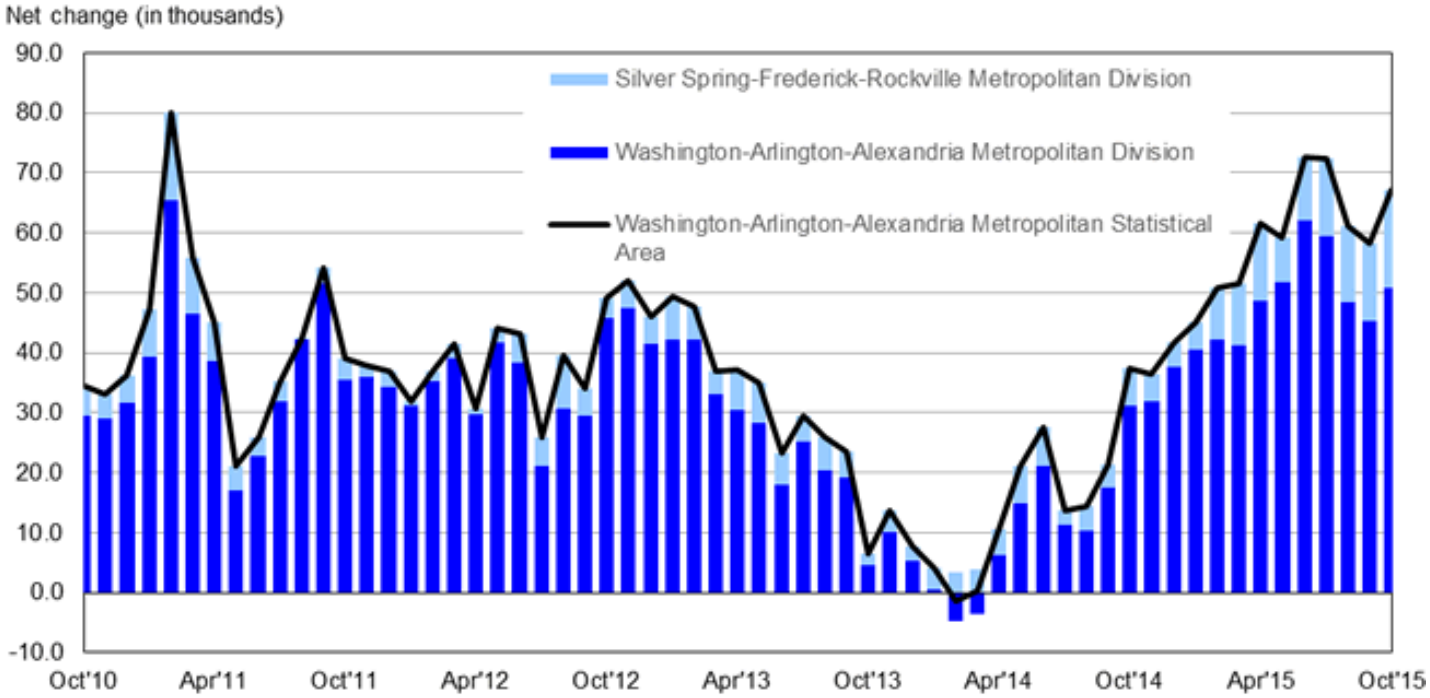
Washington Area Employment – October 2015

Local Rate of Employment Growth was Close to the National Average

Total nonfarm employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,206,000 in October 2015, up 67,100, or 2.1 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national job count increased 1.9 percent. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that the Washington area's October increase was its 20th 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, October 2010–October 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 81 percent of the area's

employment, gained 50,800 jobs over the year, representing 76 percent of the employment gain. The Silver Spring-Frederick-Rockville, Md. Metropolitan Division, which represented the remaining 19 percent of area employment, added 16,300 jobs since October 2014.

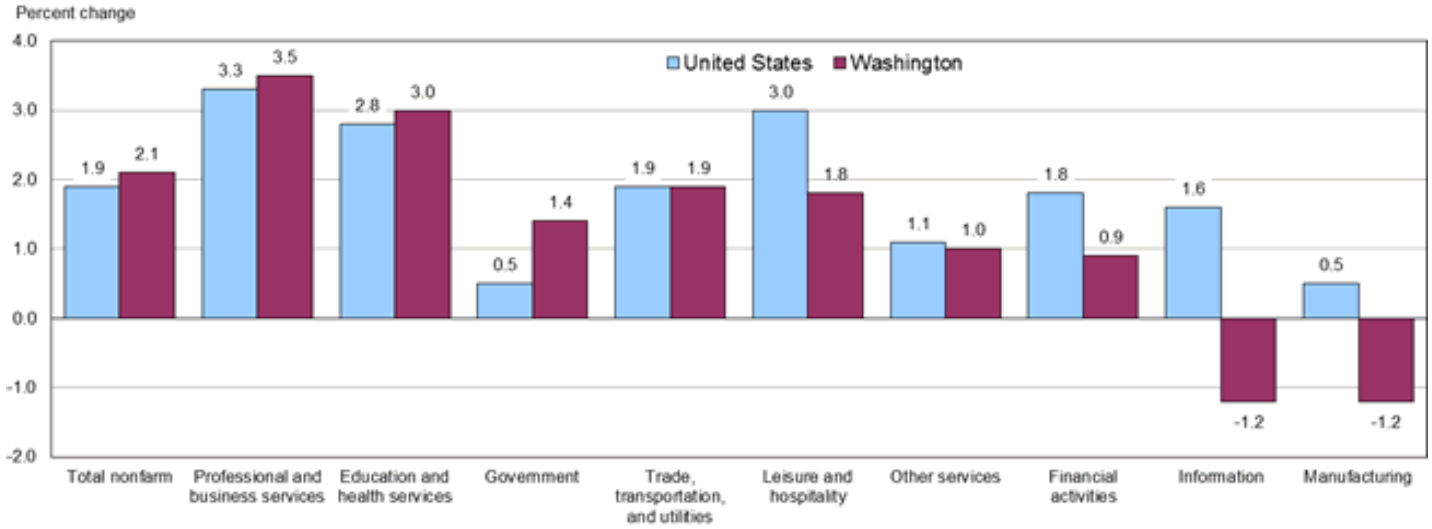
Industry employment

In the greater Washington metropolitan area, professional and business services recorded the largest employment gain from October 2014 to October 2015, adding 25,100 jobs. The Washington area's 3.5-percent growth in professional and business services employment was similar to the nationwide increase of 3.3 percent. All of the local job gains in this industry were centered in the Washington division. (See chart 2.)

One other supersector in Washington added more than 10,000 jobs since last October—education and health services (12,300). The 3.0-percent local rate of employment growth in this supersector was similar to the 2.8-percent national growth rate.

Four supersectors gained between 5,000 and 10,000 jobs: government (9,600); trade, transportation, and utilities (7,700); leisure and hospitality (5,400); and mining, logging, and construction (5,200). Local employment growth in government (1.4 percent) was nearly triple the national growth rate, while growth for trade, transportation, and utilities matched the national average (1.9 percent). The 1.8-percent growth rate for leisure and hospitality in the Washington area lagged the 3.0-percent U.S. average.

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

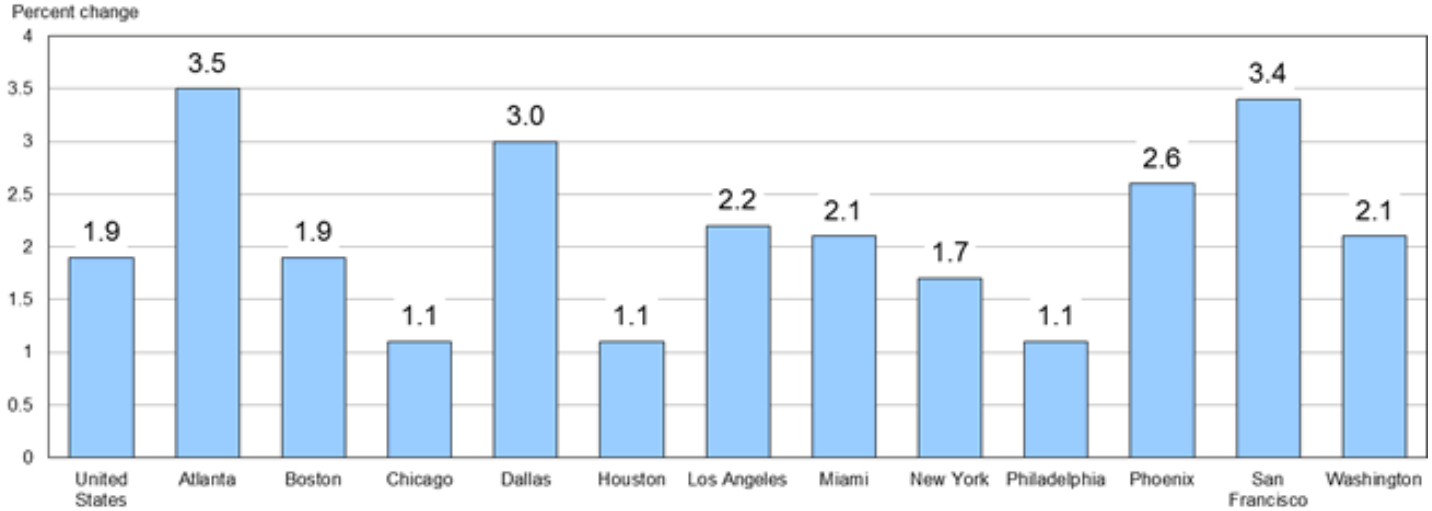


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Twelve largest metropolitan areas

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria 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-Fort Worth-Arlington (3.0 percent). The slowest rates of job growth were in Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Houston-The Woodlands-Sugarland, and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington 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. 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 jobs 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 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/.

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.

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, Washington metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area	Back data	Oct 2014	Aug 2015	Sep 2015	Oct 2015[p]	Oct 2014 to Oct 2015	
						Net change[p]	Percent change[p]
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area							
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
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm		2,561.1	2,573.8	2,587.2	2,611.9	50.8	2.0
Mining, logging, and construction		117.9	119.6	119.7	119.2	1.3	1.1
Manufacturing		33.7	32.6	32.3	32.6	-1.1	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities		320.8	324.1	322.9	327.3	6.5	2.0
Information		62.6	62.1	62.6	61.5	-1.1	-1.8
Financial activities		113.5	113.0	113.1	114.7	1.2	1.1
Professional and business services		584.6	607.8	602.0	610.7	26.1	4.5
Education and health services		328.9	326.3	332.3	336.1	7.2	2.2
Leisure and hospitality		249.6	259.0	252.3	253.3	3.7	1.5
Other services		162.7	165.3	165.0	164.3	1.6	1.0
Government		586.8	564.0	585.0	592.2	5.4	0.9
Silver Spring-Frederick-Rockville, Md. Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm		577.8	590.5	589.7	594.1	16.3	2.8
Mining, logging, and construction		33.0	34.5	35.7	36.9	3.9	11.8
Manufacturing		16.4	16.9	16.8	16.9	0.5	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities		77.2	79.1	77.5	78.4	1.2	1.6
Information		13.4	13.8	13.6	13.6	0.2	1.5
Financial activities		37.9	38.4	37.7	38.1	0.2	0.5
Professional and business services		123.6	122.1	121.8	122.6	-1.0	-0.8
Education and health services		84.4	88.4	88.6	89.5	5.1	6.0
Leisure and hospitality		51.2	56.8	53.7	52.9	1.7	3.3
Other services		31.9	32.5	32.4	32.2	0.3	0.9
Government		108.8	108.0	111.9	113.0	4.2	3.9

Footnotes
(P) Preliminary
SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics - NationalState and Metropolitan Area
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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	Oct 2014	Aug 2015	Sep 2015	Oct 2015[p]	Oct 2014 to Oct 2015	
						Net change[p]	Percent change[p]
United States							
Total nonfarm		141,000	142,062	142,604	143,784	2,784	2.0
Mining and logging		920	831	816	808	-112	-12.2
Construction		6,437	6,683	6,627	6,662	225	3.5
Manufacturing		12,281	12,416	12,370	12,347	66	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities		26,629	26,955	26,883	27,119	490	1.8
Information		2,753	2,808	2,796	2,806	53	1.9
Financial activities		8,025	8,216	8,163	8,176	151	1.9
Professional and business services		19,463	19,965	19,919	20,131	668	3.4
Education and health services		21,816	21,793	22,102	22,468	652	3.0
Leisure and hospitality		14,813	15,836	15,422	15,264	451	3.0
Other services		5,592	5,677	5,631	5,655	63	1.1
Government		22,271	20,882	21,875	22,348	77	0.3
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, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)							
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, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.							
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

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	Oct 2014	Aug 2015	Sep 2015	Oct 2015[p]	Oct 2014 to Oct 2015	
						Net change[p]	Percent change[p]
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, Texas							
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, Texas							
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
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, Calif.							
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, Fla.							
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

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	Oct 2014	Aug 2015	Sep 2015	Oct 2015[p]	Oct 2014 to Oct 2015	
						Net change[p]	Percent change[p]
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, N.Y.-N.J.-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.-N.J.-Del.-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
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, Ariz.							
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, Calif.							
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

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	Oct 2014	Aug 2015	Sep 2015	Oct 2015[p]	Oct 2014 to Oct 2015	
						Net change[p]	Percent change[p]
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, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.							
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

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