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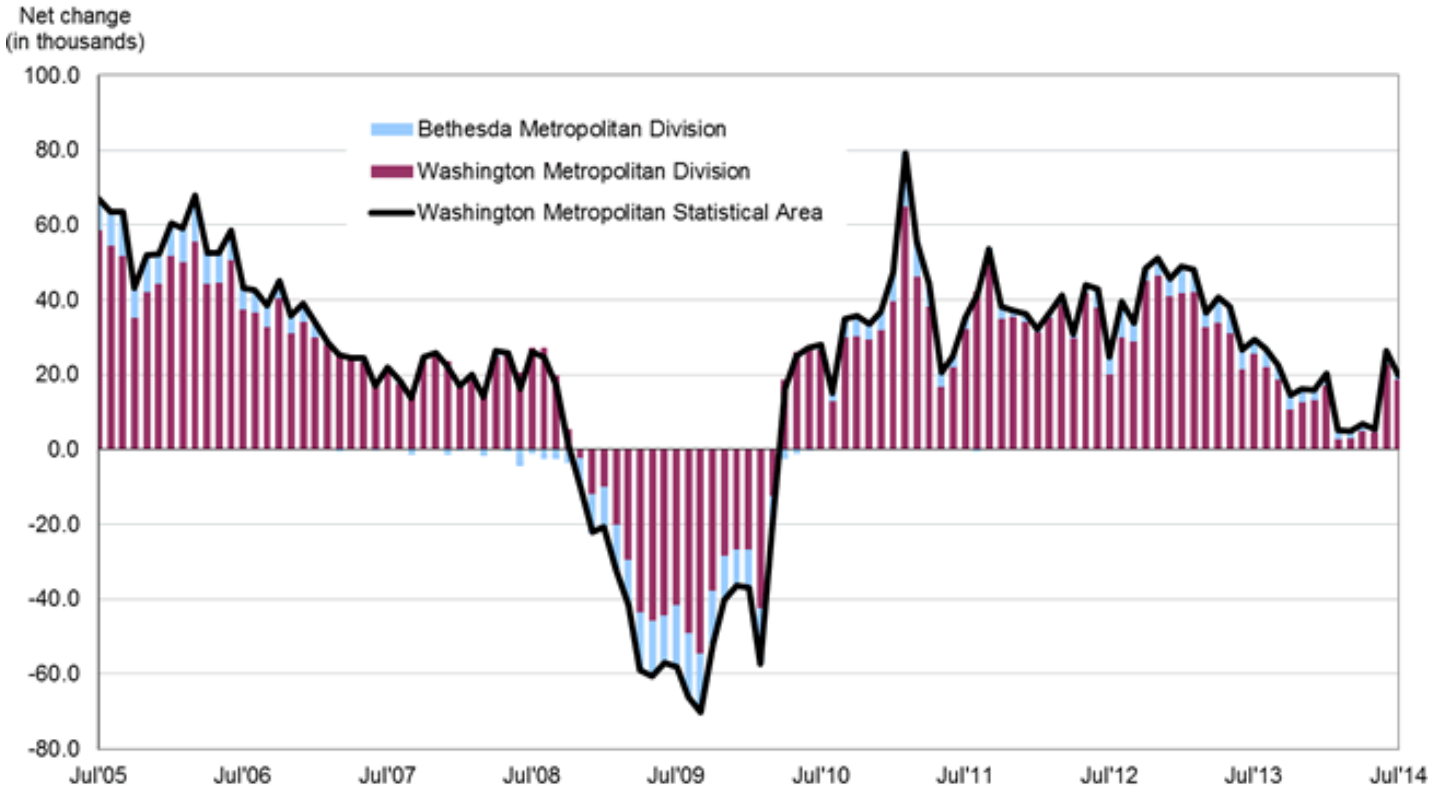
MID-ATLANTIC INFORMATION OFFICE: Philadelphia, Pa.
Technical information: (215) 597-3282 BLSInfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/mid-atlantic
Media contact: (215) 861-5600 BLSMediaPhiladelphia@bls.gov

Washington Area Employment - July 2014

Local Rate of Employment Growth Slower than National Average

Total nonfarm employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,107,800 in July 2014, up 19,800, or 0.6 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 July increase was the 52nd consecutive month of over-the-year job gains in the area. (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, July 2005–July 2014



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

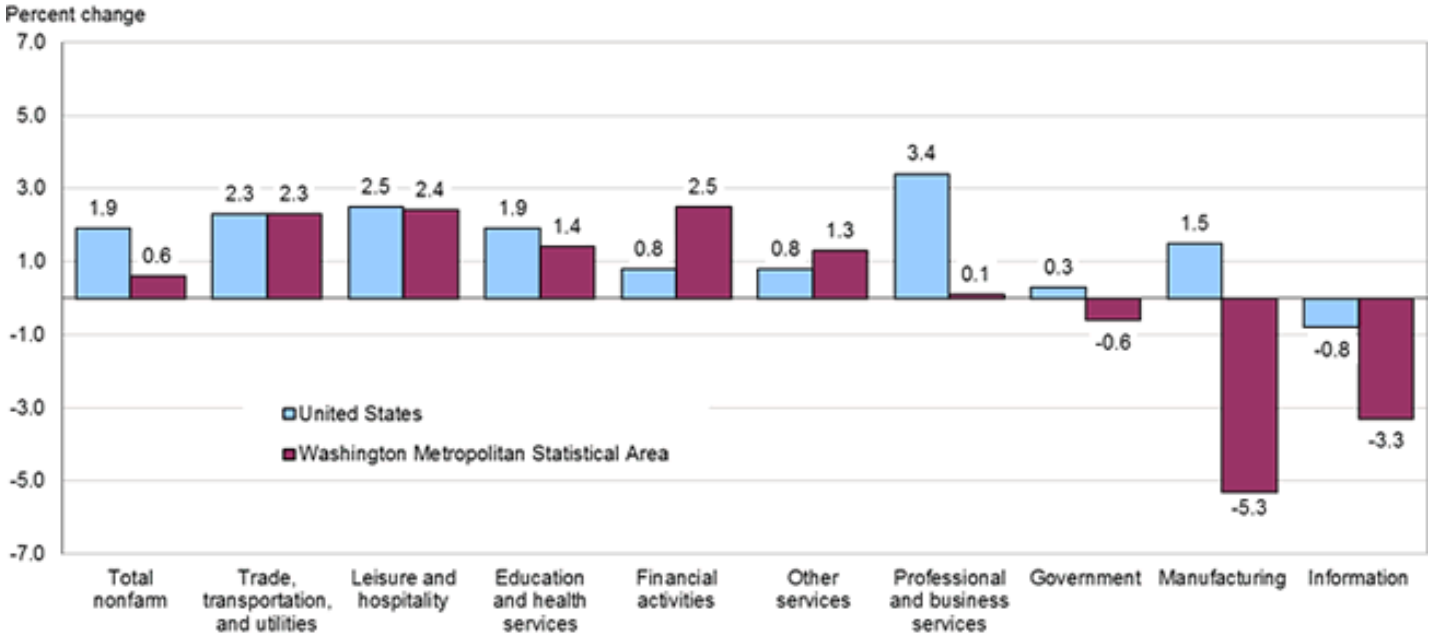
The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area is made up of two metropolitan divisions¾separately identifiable employment centers within the greater metropolitan area. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division, with 81 percent of the area's employment, gained 18,800 jobs over the year. The Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, Md. Metropolitan Division, which represented the remaining 19 percent of area employment, added 1,000 jobs since July 2013.

Industry employment

Trade, transportation, and utilities gained 8,900 jobs in the greater Washington metropolitan area from July 2013 to July 2014, more than any other supersector. The local rate of increase, 2.3 percent, was identical to the national growth rate. Both the Washington division and the Bethesda division gained jobs in this industry, adding 6,700 and 2,200, respectively.

Leisure and hospitality added 7,200 jobs over the year in the local area. The local growth rate was 2.4 percent, just below the national increase of 2.5 percent. All of the employment gains in the leisure and hospitality sector were centered in the Washington division, while the Bethesda division shed jobs. (See chart 2.)

Chart 2. Over-the-year percent change in employment by selected industry supersector, United States and the Washington metropolitan area, July 2014



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Three other supersectors in the Washington area gained at least 2,500 jobs since last July—education and health services (5,400), financial activities (3,800), and other services (2,500). Local growth rates for financial activities and other services were faster than the national growth rates for these supersectors, while education and health services grew slower locally than it did nationally.

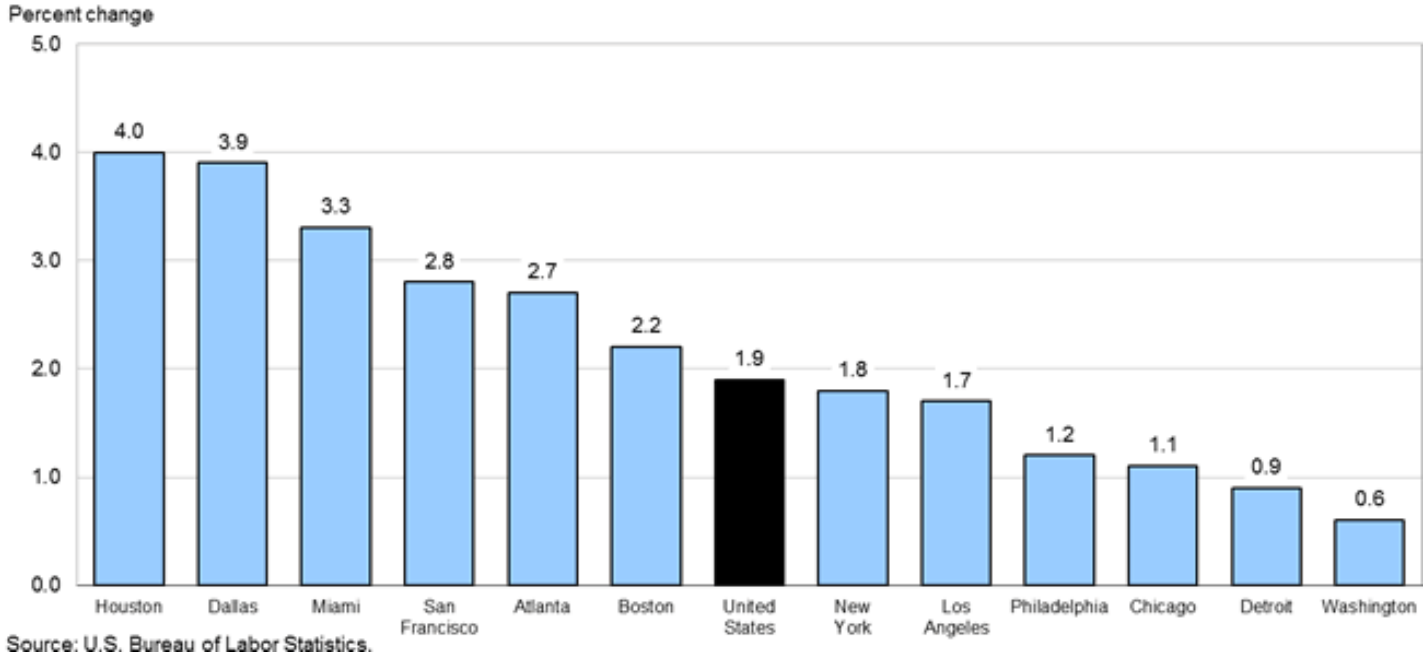
Locally, three supersectors lost jobs from July 2013 to July 2014—government (-4,100), manufacturing (-2,600), and information (-2,500). The government and manufacturing supersectors gained jobs nationwide, while the information industry lost jobs over the year.

Twelve largest metropolitan areas

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in July 2014. All 12 areas experienced over-the-year job growth during the period, with 6 exceeding the national average of 1.9 percent. The fastest rate of job growth was registered in Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, up 4.0 percent, closely followed by Dallas, at 3.9 percent. The slowest rates of job growth were in Washington-Arlington-Alexandria (0.6 percent) and Detroit-Warren-Livonia (0.9 percent). (See chart 3 and table 2.)

The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island area added the largest number of jobs, 155,400, since July 2013. Two other metropolitan areas gained more than 100,000 jobs—Dallas (120,800) and Houston (112,200). Detroit recorded the smallest employment gain over the year, up 16,800 jobs, followed by Washington, up 19,800.

Chart 3. Over-the-year percent change in employment, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, July 2014



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Professional and business services led employment growth in 7 of the 12 metropolitan areas over the year: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont. (See table 2.) Professional and business services led employment growth in 7 of the 12 metropolitan areas over the year: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont.

Over the year, government recorded the largest loss of jobs in three areas—New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Manufacturing lost the most jobs in two areas—Chicago and Los Angeles. Boston, Dallas, Houston, and Miami experienced no annual job losses in any supersector.

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, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, 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, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, 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 **Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, 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	Jul 2013	May 2014	Jun 2014	Jul 2014 (1)	Jul 2013 to Jul 2014 (1)	
						Net change	Percent change
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area							
Total nonfarm		3,088.0	3,095.8	3,121.4	3,107.8	19.8	0.6
Mining, logging, and construction		150.0	144.2	150.7	150.7	0.7	0.5
Manufacturing		48.6	45.9	46.0	46.0	-2.6	-5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities		389.1	392.4	396.5	398.0	8.9	2.3
Information		76.7	73.7	74.1	74.2	-2.5	-3.3
Financial activities		152.3	154.1	155.1	156.1	3.8	2.5
Professional and business services		712.1	704.8	712.8	712.6	0.5	0.1
Education and health services		386.4	395.9	391.8	391.8	5.4	1.4
Leisure and hospitality		304.5	304.3	314.1	311.7	7.2	2.4
Other services		191.0	189.8	192.8	193.5	2.5	1.3
Government		677.3	690.7	687.5	673.2	-4.1	-0.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm		2,513.8	2,520.4	2,540.1	2,532.6	18.8	0.7
Mining, logging, and construction		116.6	115.6	121.7	120.8	4.2	3.6
Manufacturing		32.4	30.3	30.3	30.2	-2.2	-6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities		312.3	315.1	317.6	319.0	6.7	2.1
Information		62.5	60.5	60.8	60.9	-1.6	-2.6
Financial activities		112.3	114.2	114.7	115.6	3.3	2.9
Professional and business services		587.9	580.3	586.7	588.7	0.8	0.1
Education and health services		305.1	313.4	308.2	308.6	3.5	1.1
Leisure and hospitality		249.5	250.7	259.3	257.8	8.3	3.3
Other services		160.2	159.1	161.8	162.5	2.3	1.4
Government		575.0	581.2	579.0	568.5	-6.5	-1.1
Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, Md. Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm		574.2	575.4	581.3	575.2	1.0	0.2
Mining, logging, and construction		33.4	28.6	29.0	29.9	-3.5	-10.5
Manufacturing		16.2	15.6	15.7	15.8	-0.4	-2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities		76.8	77.3	78.9	79.0	2.2	2.9
Information		14.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	-0.9	-6.3
Financial activities		40.0	39.9	40.4	40.5	0.5	1.3
Professional and business services		124.2	124.5	126.1	123.9	-0.3	-0.2
Education and health services		81.3	82.5	83.6	83.2	1.9	2.3
Leisure and hospitality		55.0	53.6	54.8	53.9	-1.1	-2.0
Other services		30.8	30.7	31.0	31.0	0.2	0.6
Government		102.3	109.5	108.5	104.7	2.4	2.3

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes
(1) State and regional data for the most recent month are 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	Jul 2013	May 2014	Jun 2014	Jul 2014	Jul 2013 to Jul 2014	
						Net change	Percent change
United States							
Total nonfarm		136,050	139,184	139,772	(p) 138,662	(p) 2,612	(p) 1.9
Mining and logging		881	900	916	(p) 931	(p) 50	(p) 5.7
Construction		6,089	6,052	6,207	(p) 6,315	(p) 226	(p) 3.7
Manufacturing		12,040	12,095	12,210	(p) 12,215	(p) 175	(p) 1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities		25,851	26,258	26,441	(p) 26,441	(p) 590	(p) 2.3
Information		2,710	2,660	2,674	(p) 2,688	(p) -22	(p) -0.8
Financial activities		7,967	7,919	7,999	(p) 8,028	(p) 61	(p) 0.8
Professional and business services		18,718	19,150	19,353	(p) 19,360	(p) 642	(p) 3.4
Education and health services		20,762	21,484	21,271	(p) 21,164	(p) 402	(p) 1.9
Leisure and hospitality		14,965	14,873	15,270	(p) 15,345	(p) 380	(p) 2.5
Other services		5,530	5,538	5,572	(p) 5,574	(p) 44	(p) 0.8
Government		20,537	22,255	21,859	(p) 20,601	(p) 64	(p) 0.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.							
Total nonfarm		2,397.3	2,464.9	2,463.9	(p) 2,461.2	(p) 63.9	(p) 2.7
Mining and logging		1.2	1.2	1.2	(p) 1.2	(p) 0.0	(p) 0.0
Construction		93.5	97.6	97.5	(p) 97.6	(p) 4.1	(p) 4.4
Manufacturing		149.3	151.3	153.2	(p) 153.6	(p) 4.3	(p) 2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities		536.3	546.3	548.6	(p) 551.3	(p) 15.0	(p) 2.8
Information		84.8	85.5	86.7	(p) 88.1	(p) 3.3	(p) 3.9
Financial activities		157.3	158.6	160.0	(p) 161.4	(p) 4.1	(p) 2.6
Professional and business services		436.1	452.2	453.6	(p) 456.5	(p) 20.4	(p) 4.7
Education and health services		289.1	299.9	292.2	(p) 291.5	(p) 2.4	(p) 0.8
Leisure and hospitality		252.2	259.4	263.7	(p) 264.4	(p) 12.2	(p) 4.8
Other services		94.3	93.5	92.3	(p) 92.3	(p) -2.0	(p) -2.1
Government		303.2	319.4	314.9	(p) 303.3	(p) 0.1	(p) 0.0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)							
Total nonfarm		2,554.6	2,599.9	2,622.0	(p) 2,611.8	(p) 57.2	(p) 2.2
Mining and logging		0.6	0.6	0.6	(p) 0.6	(p) 0.0	(p) 0.0
Construction		95.5	89.0	93.0	(p) 96.6	(p) 1.1	(p) 1.2
Manufacturing		194.4	193.4	195.5	(p) 195.0	(p) 0.6	(p) 0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities		409.0	414.8	421.3	(p) 419.1	(p) 10.1	(p) 2.5
Information		75.7	77.6	78.6	(p) 79.6	(p) 3.9	(p) 5.2
Financial activities		174.9	171.5	174.2	(p) 176.9	(p) 2.0	(p) 1.1
Professional and business services		441.0	442.5	447.3	(p) 450.7	(p) 9.7	(p) 2.2
Education and health services		524.3	547.8	539.5	(p) 544.5	(p) 20.2	(p) 3.9
Leisure and hospitality		257.5	252.2	262.5	(p) 264.1	(p) 6.6	(p) 2.6
Other services		101.8	101.1	103.0	(p) 104.6	(p) 2.8	(p) 2.8
Government		279.9	309.4	306.5	(p) 280.1	(p) 0.2	(p) 0.1
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.							
Total nonfarm		4,456.0	4,485.2	4,527.3	(p) 4,503.2	(p) 47.2	(p) 1.1
Mining and logging		1.5	1.4	1.4	(p) 1.4	(p) -0.1	(p) -6.7
Construction		159.9	153.6	163.1	(p) 166.8	(p) 6.9	(p) 4.3
Manufacturing		410.5	404.1	405.9	(p) 408.1	(p) -2.4	(p) -0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities		896.5	897.0	904.5	(p) 902.6	(p) 6.1	(p) 0.7
Information		81.2	79.3	80.6	(p) 80.6	(p) -0.6	(p) -0.7
Financial activities		292.3	285.1	290.7	(p) 291.4	(p) -0.9	(p) -0.3
Professional and business services		772.4	782.1	790.8	(p) 793.8	(p) 21.4	(p) 2.8
Education and health services		664.6	688.6	683.5	(p) 675.4	(p) 10.8	(p) 1.6

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	Jul 2013	May 2014	Jun 2014	Jul 2014	Jul 2013 to Jul 2014	
						Net change	Percent change
Leisure and hospitality		445.7	439.3	451.3	(p) 447.0	(p) 1.3	(p) 0.3
Other services		193.9	191.5	196.1	(p) 194.9	(p) 1.0	(p) 0.5
Government		537.5	563.2	559.4	(p) 541.2	(p) 3.7	(p) 0.7
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas							
Total nonfarm		3,086.5	3,198.6	3,216.6	(p) 3,207.3	(p) 120.8	(p) 3.9
Mining, logging, and construction		178.9	187.2	191.1	(p) 190.9	(p) 12.0	(p) 6.7
Manufacturing		258.7	256.5	257.9	(p) 258.8	(p) 0.1	(p) 0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities		637.0	659.4	663.7	(p) 663.9	(p) 26.9	(p) 4.2
Information		79.9	81.2	81.0	(p) 80.3	(p) 0.4	(p) 0.5
Financial activities		256.0	252.4	255.5	(p) 256.5	(p) 0.5	(p) 0.2
Professional and business services		483.2	511.4	522.3	(p) 529.0	(p) 45.8	(p) 9.5
Education and health services		379.9	391.5	392.4	(p) 390.5	(p) 10.6	(p) 2.8
Leisure and hospitality		323.0	338.5	338.7	(p) 337.1	(p) 14.1	(p) 4.4
Other services		112.2	116.1	114.4	(p) 115.4	(p) 3.2	(p) 2.9
Government		377.7	404.4	399.6	(p) 384.9	(p) 7.2	(p) 1.9
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.							
Total nonfarm		1,846.5	1,880.9	1,896.9	(p) 1,863.3	(p) 16.8	(p) 0.9
Mining, logging, and construction		62.6	60.3	62.9	(p) 64.5	(p) 1.9	(p) 3.0
Manufacturing		224.1	232.2	238.4	(p) 231.1	(p) 7.0	(p) 3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities		348.5	351.9	355.9	(p) 354.3	(p) 5.8	(p) 1.7
Information		27.3	27.1	27.4	(p) 27.5	(p) 0.2	(p) 0.7
Financial activities		104.4	97.6	98.3	(p) 98.2	(p) -6.2	(p) -5.9
Professional and business services		350.1	366.7	365.3	(p) 357.9	(p) 7.8	(p) 2.2
Education and health services		293.9	298.8	298.5	(p) 296.7	(p) 2.8	(p) 1.0
Leisure & hospitality		184.1	181.8	186.2	(p) 185.6	(p) 1.5	(p) 0.8
Other services		77.8	77.3	77.0	(p) 76.6	(p) -1.2	(p) -1.5
Government		173.7	187.2	187.0	(p) 170.9	(p) -2.8	(p) -1.6
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas							
Total nonfarm		2,783.5	2,883.0	2,895.3	(p) 2,895.7	(p) 112.2	(p) 4.0
Mining and logging		108.5	111.7	114.6	(p) 116.4	(p) 7.9	(p) 7.3
Construction		189.0	196.8	196.6	(p) 197.9	(p) 8.9	(p) 4.7
Manufacturing		252.5	258.3	260.5	(p) 261.0	(p) 8.5	(p) 3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities		566.4	578.4	583.1	(p) 584.9	(p) 18.5	(p) 3.3
Information		32.8	32.9	33.2	(p) 33.3	(p) 0.5	(p) 1.5
Financial activities		144.1	144.4	145.5	(p) 147.2	(p) 3.1	(p) 2.2
Professional and business services		429.1	438.6	443.1	(p) 448.6	(p) 19.5	(p) 4.5
Education and health services		331.2	347.3	347.6	(p) 349.1	(p) 17.9	(p) 5.4
Leisure and hospitality		277.0	287.8	290.0	(p) 291.2	(p) 14.2	(p) 5.1
Other services		100.3	102.9	102.6	(p) 103.9	(p) 3.6	(p) 3.6
Government		352.6	383.9	378.5	(p) 362.2	(p) 9.6	(p) 2.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.							
Total nonfarm		5,524.6	5,675.9	5,687.8	(p) 5,616.3	(p) 91.7	(p) 1.7
Mining and logging		5.3	5.3	5.4	(p) 5.5	(p) 0.2	(p) 3.8
Construction		195.9	207.6	210.0	(p) 207.5	(p) 11.6	(p) 5.9
Manufacturing		525.3	509.1	510.3	(p) 510.9	(p) -14.4	(p) -2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities		1,028.4	1,037.6	1,043.0	(p) 1,041.1	(p) 12.7	(p) 1.2
Information		220.4	227.1	231.6	(p) 228.3	(p) 7.9	(p) 3.6
Financial activities		326.4	321.4	322.5	(p) 320.9	(p) -5.5	(p) -1.7
Professional and business services		849.7	881.4	884.1	(p) 884.0	(p) 34.3	(p) 4.0

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	Jul 2013	May 2014	Jun 2014	Jul 2014	Jul 2013 to Jul 2014	
						Net change	Percent change
Education and health services		883.8	930.8	922.0	(p) 909.7	(p) 25.9	(p) 2.9
Leisure and hospitality		638.4	642.5	649.2	(p) 650.6	(p) 12.2	(p) 1.9
Other services		191.6	197.8	197.9	(p) 196.7	(p) 5.1	(p) 2.7
Government		659.4	715.3	711.8	(p) 661.1	(p) 1.7	(p) 0.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.							
Total nonfarm		2,302.9	2,417.2	2,391.2	(p) 2,379.8	(p) 76.9	(p) 3.3
Mining and logging		0.6	0.6	0.6	(p) 0.6	(p) 0.0	(p) 0.0
Construction		93.6	98.4	101.5	(p) 102.0	(p) 8.4	(p) 9.0
Manufacturing		77.5	78.9	79.3	(p) 78.4	(p) 0.9	(p) 1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		543.3	563.1	563.2	(p) 563.7	(p) 20.4	(p) 3.8
Information		46.1	46.8	46.6	(p) 46.5	(p) 0.4	(p) 0.9
Financial activities		165.2	168.8	168.9	(p) 168.8	(p) 3.6	(p) 2.2
Professional and business services		369.4	382.0	384.6	(p) 380.8	(p) 11.4	(p) 3.1
Education and health services		339.5	355.1	351.3	(p) 350.1	(p) 10.6	(p) 3.1
Leisure and hospitality		279.4	299.1	297.4	(p) 292.7	(p) 13.3	(p) 4.8
Other services		110.4	116.0	115.5	(p) 115.9	(p) 5.5	(p) 5.0
Government		277.9	308.4	282.3	(p) 280.3	(p) 2.4	(p) 0.9
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.							
Total nonfarm		8,718.0	8,842.5	8,918.7	(p) 8,873.4	(p) 155.4	(p) 1.8
Mining, logging, and construction		330.8	326.9	330.9	(p) 334.5	(p) 3.7	(p) 1.1
Manufacturing		355.5	356.3	358.5	(p) 356.1	(p) 0.6	(p) 0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		1,595.7	1,629.5	1,647.2	(p) 1,633.8	(p) 38.1	(p) 2.4
Information		278.0	272.4	272.9	(p) 275.5	(p) -2.5	(p) -0.9
Financial activities		747.4	729.2	742.1	(p) 750.4	(p) 3.0	(p) 0.4
Professional and business services		1,401.6	1,408.9	1,425.0	(p) 1,428.7	(p) 27.1	(p) 1.9
Education and health services		1,578.3	1,672.2	1,656.8	(p) 1,636.1	(p) 57.8	(p) 3.7
Leisure and hospitality		827.2	809.6	849.6	(p) 855.1	(p) 27.9	(p) 3.4
Other services		384.3	388.0	392.1	(p) 388.4	(p) 4.1	(p) 1.1
Government		1,219.2	1,249.5	1,243.6	(p) 1,214.8	(p) -4.4	(p) -0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.							
Total nonfarm		2,729.5	2,785.0	2,798.1	(p) 2,763.4	(p) 33.9	(p) 1.2
Mining, logging, and construction		105.5	106.6	110.5	(p) 116.2	(p) 10.7	(p) 10.1
Manufacturing		180.2	179.3	179.7	(p) 179.6	(p) -0.6	(p) -0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities		504.6	510.5	515.0	(p) 511.7	(p) 7.1	(p) 1.4
Information		47.5	46.3	46.4	(p) 46.3	(p) -1.2	(p) -2.5
Financial activities		205.1	203.1	205.2	(p) 206.5	(p) 1.4	(p) 0.7
Professional and business services		437.2	443.5	446.2	(p) 446.4	(p) 9.2	(p) 2.1
Education and health services		558.5	581.1	574.9	(p) 573.3	(p) 14.8	(p) 2.6
Leisure and hospitality		252.9	251.4	259.8	(p) 256.4	(p) 3.5	(p) 1.4
Other services		121.9	120.7	123.1	(p) 120.7	(p) -1.2	(p) -1.0
Government		316.1	342.5	337.3	(p) 306.3	(p) -9.8	(p) -3.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.							
Total nonfarm		2,101.4	2,152.6	2,166.5	(p) 2,160.5	(p) 59.1	(p) 2.8
Mining and logging		1.3	1.2	1.2	(p) 1.2	(p) -0.1	(p) -7.7
Construction		96.1	100.1	100.2	(p) 102.6	(p) 6.5	(p) 6.8
Manufacturing		115.9	117.3	117.7	(p) 118.4	(p) 2.5	(p) 2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		344.0	346.1	350.7	(p) 351.8	(p) 7.8	(p) 2.3

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	Jul 2013	May 2014	Jun 2014	Jul 2014	Jul 2013 to Jul 2014	
						Net change	Percent change
Information		74.2	74.9	76.2	(p) 76.6	(p) 2.4	(p) 3.2
Financial activities		126.6	125.6	127.0	(p) 126.9	(p) 0.3	(p) 0.2
Professional and business services		419.7	427.4	433.3	(p) 436.8	(p) 17.1	(p) 4.1
Education and health services		312.3	326.2	324.0	(p) 322.2	(p) 9.9	(p) 3.2
Leisure and hospitality		243.8	248.5	252.2	(p) 252.8	(p) 9.0	(p) 3.7
Other services		80.2	80.5	80.3	(p) 80.4	(p) 0.2	(p) 0.2
Government		287.3	304.8	303.7	(p) 290.8	(p) 3.5	(p) 1.2
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.							
Total nonfarm		3,088.0	3,095.8	3,121.4	(p) 3,107.8	(p) 19.8	(p) 0.6
Mining, logging, and construction		150.0	144.2	150.7	(p) 150.7	(p) 0.7	(p) 0.5
Manufacturing		48.6	45.9	46.0	(p) 46.0	(p) -2.6	(p) -5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities		389.1	392.4	396.5	(p) 398.0	(p) 8.9	(p) 2.3
Information		76.7	73.7	74.1	(p) 74.2	(p) -2.5	(p) -3.3
Financial activities		152.3	154.1	155.1	(p) 156.1	(p) 3.8	(p) 2.5
Professional and business services		712.1	704.8	712.8	(p) 712.6	(p) 0.5	(p) 0.1
Education and health services		386.4	395.9	391.8	(p) 391.8	(p) 5.4	(p) 1.4
Leisure and hospitality		304.5	304.3	314.1	(p) 311.7	(p) 7.2	(p) 2.4
Other services		191.0	189.8	192.8	(p) 193.5	(p) 2.5	(p) 1.3
Government		677.3	690.7	687.5	(p) 673.2	(p) -4.1	(p) -0.6

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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