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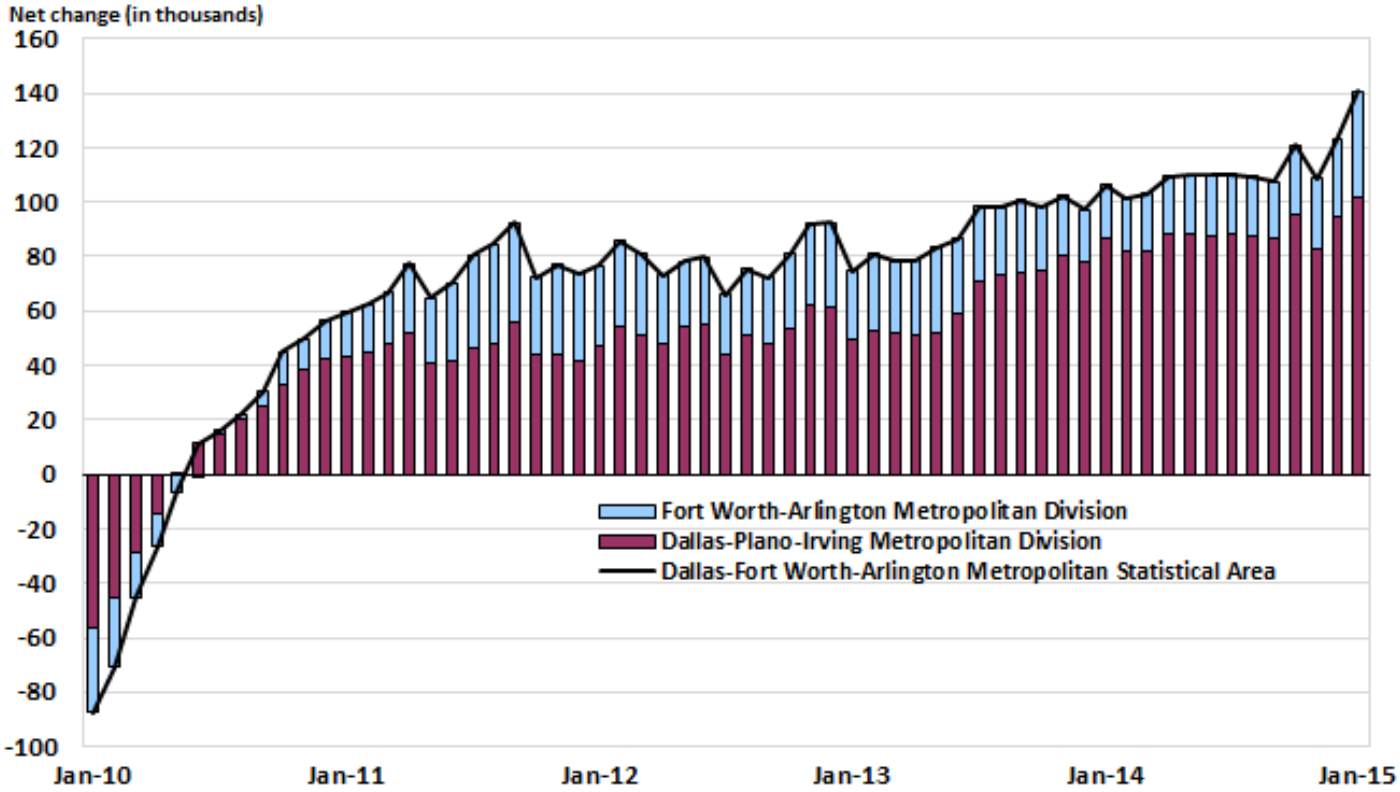
SOUTHWEST INFORMATION OFFICE: Dallas, Texas
Technical information: (972) 850-4800 BLSInfoDallas@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/southwest
Media contact: (972) 850-4800

Dallas-Fort Worth Area Employment — January 2015

Total nonfarm employment in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,316,200 in January 2015, up 140,800 over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. From January 2014 to January 2015, local nonfarm employment rose 4.4 percent, well above the national increase of 2.3 percent. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that among the 12 largest metropolitan areas in the country, Dallas ranked first in the rate of job growth and third in the number of jobs added. (See chart 1 and table 1; the Technical Note at the end of this release contains the metropolitan area definitions. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Dallas metropolitan area and its divisions, January 2010–January 2015



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of two metropolitan divisions – separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division, which accounted for 70 percent of the area workforce, added 102,100 jobs from

January a year ago, a gain of 4.6 percent. The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division, which accounted for the remaining 30 percent of the area workforce, added 38,700 jobs during the 12-month period, a 4.1-percent increase.

Industry employment

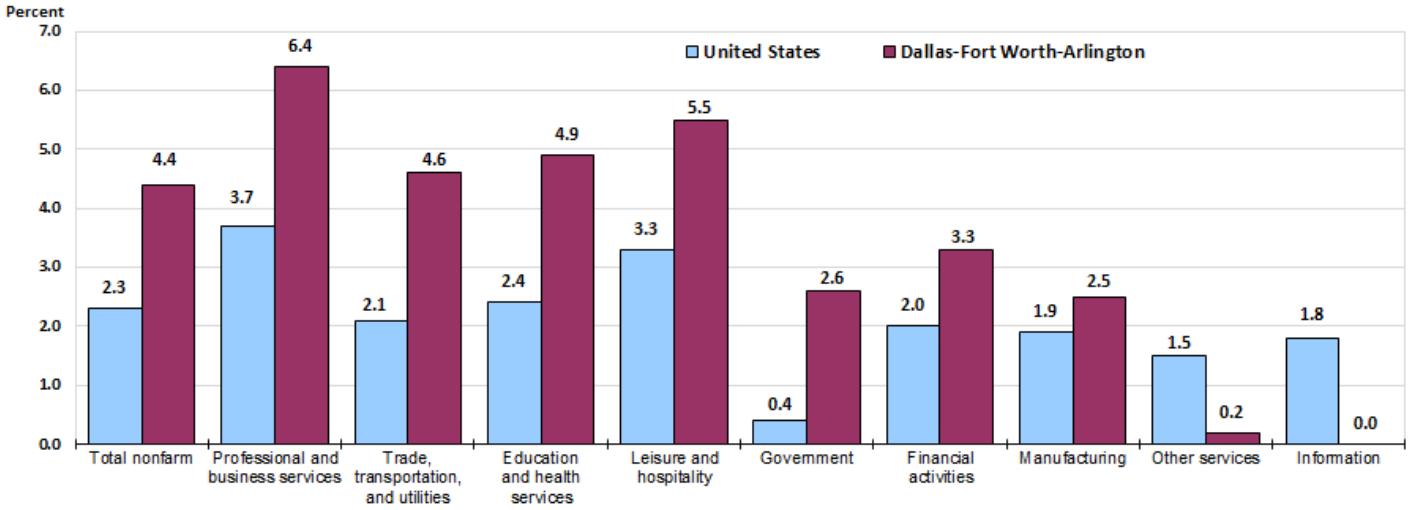
Professional and business services registered the largest annual gain among the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington supersectors, adding 33,000 jobs, a 6.4-percent rise since January 2014; nationally, employment was up 3.7 percent in this supersector. (See table 1 and chart 2.) Local growth in this industry was particularly strong in the employment services industry which gained 11,900 jobs over the year, an 11.2-percent increase.

Trade, transportation, and utilities, the metropolitan area's largest supersector, added 30,500 jobs from January 2014. The local rate of job growth, at 4.6 percent, was more than twice the national rate of 2.1 percent. Locally, industry employment growth was bolstered by expansion in each of the three subsectors, led by the addition of 10,600 wholesale trade jobs. Transportation and utilities added 10,400 jobs and retailers added 9,500 jobs during the period.

The Dallas area's education and health services supersector added 19,200 jobs, a 4.9-percent gain over the year. Nationwide, industry employment rose 2.4 percent during the same period.

Employment in leisure and hospitality rose 17,300 from January 2014, an increase of 5.5 percent. This industry expanded at a 7.1-percent pace in Fort Worth-Arlington and 4.8-percent pace in Dallas-Plano-Irving. Nationwide, leisure and hospitality employment rose 3.3 percent during the period.

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

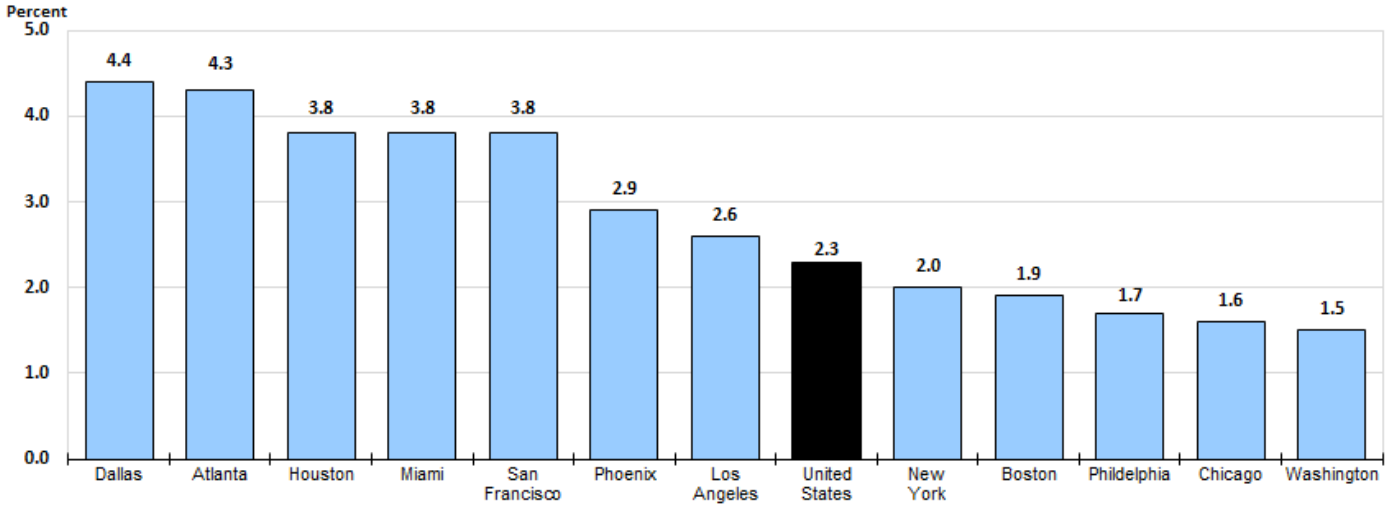
The mining, logging, and construction sector added 15,100 jobs locally, an 8.2-percent gain over the year. Growth in this industry was strong in both metropolitan divisions as employment in Dallas-Plano-Irving registered a 9.7-percent rise and Fort Worth-Arlington experienced a 5.7-percent increase.

Three other local supersectors recorded employment gains of at least 6,500 from January 2014: government (10,300); financial activities (8,700); and manufacturing (6,500). Within the financial activities industry, most of the over-the-year expansion occurred in the Dallas-Plano-Irving metropolitan division which added 7,500 jobs, a 3.7-percent increase. Nearly two-thirds of the local manufacturing employment growth occurred in the Fort Worth-Arlington division, which added 4,200 jobs, a 4.5-percent rise since January 2014.

Twelve largest metropolitan areas

Dallas 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, 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 recorded the smallest employment gain over the year, up 45,900, followed by Washington, up 46,300.

Education and health services registered the largest over-the-year 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 recorded the largest over-the-year loss of jobs in three areas–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. For further information, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/data-sets.2013.html.

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 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 the approximately 39 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports that are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

Reliability of the estimates. The estimates presented in this release are based on sample surveys, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be

introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the specific estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

Employment estimates. Measures of sampling error are available for state CES data at the total nonfarm and supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/sae/.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on December 1, 2009. A detailed list of geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

The **Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise Counties in Texas.

- The **Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division** includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall Counties in Texas.
- The **Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division** includes Hood, Johnson, Parker, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise Counties in Texas.

Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in Employment and Earnings, which is available online at www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm. Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the Current Employment Statistics program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at www.bls.gov/sae/.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, U.S. and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Jan. 2014	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2015(p)	Change from Jan. 2014 to Jan. 2015	
					Number	Percent
U.S.						
Total nonfarm	135,516	141,478	141,484	138,663	3,147	2.3
Mining and logging	860	916	912	893	33	3.8
Construction	5,609	6,339	6,175	5,926	317	5.7
Manufacturing	11,987	12,290	12,302	12,214	227	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,990	27,106	27,402	26,540	550	2.1
Information	2,689	2,778	2,775	2,737	48	1.8
Financial activities	7,863	8,041	8,059	8,018	155	2.0
Professional and business services	18,438	19,507	19,519	19,112	674	3.7
Education and health services	21,120	21,912	21,893	21,634	514	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	13,815	14,616	14,597	14,274	459	3.3
Other services	5,466	5,592	5,589	5,550	84	1.5
Government	21,679	22,381	22,261	21,765	86	0.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	3,175.4	3,341.9	3,359.3	3,316.2	140.8	4.4
Mining, logging, and construction	183.6	196.7	199.2	198.7	15.1	8.2
Manufacturing	256.7	263.3	263.0	263.2	6.5	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	667.3	704.8	714.5	697.8	30.5	4.6
Information	82.1	81.8	81.5	82.1	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	260.6	271.7	272.2	269.3	8.7	3.3
Professional and business services	512.8	552.9	554.2	545.8	33.0	6.4
Education and health services	390.8	411.2	413.6	410.0	19.2	4.9
Leisure and hospitality	313.0	333.3	334.3	330.3	17.3	5.5
Other services	113.6	116.0	115.4	113.8	0.2	0.2
Government	394.9	410.2	411.4	405.2	10.3	2.6
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	2,227.8	2,347.4	2,360.3	2,329.9	102.1	4.6
Mining, logging, and construction	115.4	123.6	126.5	126.6	11.2	9.7
Manufacturing	163.7	166.6	166.2	166.0	2.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	445.0	468.3	474.9	464.0	19.0	4.3
Information	68.4	68.8	68.5	69.2	0.8	1.2
Financial activities	204.9	215.1	215.0	212.4	7.5	3.7
Professional and business services	405.1	437.6	438.5	434.8	29.7	7.3
Education and health services	269.9	285.7	287.7	284.4	14.5	5.4
Leisure and hospitality	212.0	225.1	226.0	222.1	10.1	4.8
Other services	76.8	79.0	78.4	77.4	0.6	0.8
Government	266.6	277.6	278.6	273.0	6.4	2.4
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	947.6	994.5	999.0	986.3	38.7	4.1
Mining, logging, and construction	68.2	73.1	72.7	72.1	3.9	5.7
Manufacturing	93.0	96.7	96.8	97.2	4.2	4.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	222.3	236.5	239.6	233.8	11.5	5.2
Information	13.7	13.0	13.0	12.9	-0.8	-5.8
Financial activities	55.7	56.6	57.2	56.9	1.2	2.2
Professional and business services	107.7	115.3	115.7	111.0	3.3	3.1
Education and health services	120.9	125.5	125.9	125.6	4.7	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	101.0	108.2	108.3	108.2	7.2	7.1
Other services	36.8	37.0	37.0	36.4	-0.4	-1.1
Government	128.3	132.6	132.8	132.2	3.9	3.0

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	Jan. 2014	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2015(p)	Change from Jan. 2014 to Jan. 2015	
					Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,427.2	2,559.5	2,566.7	2,531.6	104.4	4.3
Mining and logging	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	94.5	104.6	102.3	100.1	5.6	5.9
Manufacturing	149.9	153.6	153.5	154.0	4.1	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	543.0	576.8	582.2	569.1	26.1	4.8
Information	87.6	87.6	89.6	87.4	-0.2	-0.2
Financial activities	156.3	162.6	163.0	163.8	7.5	4.8
Professional and business services	441.4	472.2	472.5	462.8	21.4	4.8
Education and health services	300.2	313.6	313.9	313.1	12.9	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	241.7	263.0	264.1	258.4	16.7	6.9
Other services	92.0	96.7	96.3	95.9	3.9	4.2
Government	319.3	327.5	328.0	325.7	6.4	2.0
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,519.4	2,628.1	2,629.8	2,568.3	48.9	1.9
Mining, logging, and construction	85.4	99.0	95.4	88.7	3.3	3.9
Manufacturing	191.7	191.7	192.5	191.3	-0.4	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	409.1	421.1	429.3	417.0	7.9	1.9
Information	73.9	75.8	76.1	75.2	1.3	1.8
Financial activities	170.8	173.3	173.7	173.3	2.5	1.5
Professional and business services	428.0	449.2	446.4	437.8	9.8	2.3
Education and health services	524.8	550.4	551.0	538.2	13.4	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	232.0	246.6	245.1	233.9	1.9	0.8
Other services	96.7	101.2	100.9	100.3	3.6	3.7
Government	307.0	319.8	319.4	312.6	5.6	1.8
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,372.8	4,566.8	4,563.5	4,440.6	67.8	1.6
Mining and logging	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	130.6	163.5	153.0	136.0	5.4	4.1
Manufacturing	406.9	409.9	411.4	405.8	-1.1	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	893.3	929.1	944.1	907.2	13.9	1.6
Information	78.7	80.5	81.0	80.3	1.6	2.0
Financial activities	286.8	289.7	288.4	286.8	0.0	0.0
Professional and business services	763.6	809.4	803.5	776.2	12.6	1.7
Education and health services	677.1	700.0	699.7	693.8	16.7	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	409.8	431.2	431.1	418.4	8.6	2.1
Other services	190.0	192.0	192.8	191.7	1.7	0.9
Government	534.8	559.9	557.1	543.2	8.4	1.6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,175.4	3,341.9	3,359.3	3,316.2	140.8	4.4
Mining, logging, and construction	183.6	196.7	199.2	198.7	15.1	8.2
Manufacturing	256.7	263.3	263.0	263.2	6.5	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	667.3	704.8	714.5	697.8	30.5	4.6
Information	82.1	81.8	81.5	82.1	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	260.6	271.7	272.2	269.3	8.7	3.3
Professional and business services	512.8	552.9	554.2	545.8	33.0	6.4
Education and health services	390.8	411.2	413.6	410.0	19.2	4.9
Leisure and hospitality	313.0	333.3	334.3	330.3	17.3	5.5
Other services	113.6	116.0	115.4	113.8	0.2	0.2
Government	394.9	410.2	411.4	405.2	10.3	2.6
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,839.9	2,982.7	2,992.6	2,946.5	106.6	3.8
Mining and logging	106.7	113.4	115.5	114.1	7.4	6.9
Construction	191.5	209.1	208.8	205.6	14.1	7.4

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	Jan. 2014	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2015(p)	Change from Jan. 2014 to Jan. 2015	
					Number	Percent
Manufacturing	250.5	257.4	258.7	255.4	4.9	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	586.7	612.4	620.1	602.3	15.6	2.7
Information	33.1	32.7	32.6	32.7	-0.4	-1.2
Financial activities	145.1	148.8	149.3	147.4	2.3	1.6
Professional and business services	446.2	471.3	470.4	465.8	19.6	4.4
Education and health services	342.1	359.8	359.2	358.3	16.2	4.7
Leisure and hospitality	269.1	289.0	290.0	286.4	17.3	6.4
Other services	100.7	104.9	104.3	103.3	2.6	2.6
Government	368.2	383.9	383.7	375.2	7.0	1.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,621.1	5,844.8	5,853.1	5,769.8	148.7	2.6
Mining and logging	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	-0.1	-1.9
Construction	193.4	209.7	204.9	202.6	9.2	4.8
Manufacturing	521.2	525.7	524.7	523.0	1.8	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,046.6	1,093.1	1,102.3	1,074.1	27.5	2.6
Information	222.6	225.3	224.3	218.3	-4.3	-1.9
Financial activities	320.5	326.5	328.0	326.8	6.3	2.0
Professional and business services	867.8	900.1	900.9	886.1	18.3	2.1
Education and health services	918.7	963.8	967.1	954.6	35.9	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	630.4	666.3	666.4	660.0	29.6	4.7
Other services	192.3	202.8	202.4	201.4	9.1	4.7
Government	702.3	726.1	726.8	717.7	15.4	2.2
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,383.5	2,488.0	2,500.3	2,474.9	91.4	3.8
Mining and logging	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	94.7	107.6	106.4	104.0	9.3	9.8
Manufacturing	79.5	82.1	82.0	80.8	1.3	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	558.4	581.1	588.6	580.3	21.9	3.9
Information	47.3	48.5	48.6	48.0	0.7	1.5
Financial activities	165.5	173.7	173.9	172.4	6.9	4.2
Professional and business services	377.1	401.4	402.8	396.6	19.5	5.2
Education and health services	349.0	365.0	367.5	364.8	15.8	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	292.8	302.4	305.7	303.4	10.6	3.6
Other services	114.6	119.3	120.3	121.2	6.6	5.8
Government	304.0	306.3	303.9	302.8	-1.2	-0.4
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,872.4	9,293.0	9,312.8	9,052.0	179.6	2.0
Mining, logging, and construction	315.2	358.3	352.4	329.2	14.0	4.4
Manufacturing	369.1	368.4	367.8	363.8	-5.3	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,671.6	1,745.7	1,769.0	1,702.9	31.3	1.9
Information	279.3	284.9	283.6	279.7	0.4	0.1
Financial activities	743.5	752.7	752.7	746.8	3.3	0.4
Professional and business services	1,380.4	1,456.6	1,457.9	1,411.1	30.7	2.2
Education and health services	1,683.6	1,767.8	1,776.9	1,747.7	64.1	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	775.2	838.7	833.2	792.2	17.0	2.2
Other services	391.0	408.7	408.9	406.0	15.0	3.8
Government	1,263.5	1,311.2	1,310.4	1,272.6	9.1	0.7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,721.5	2,829.1	2,831.2	2,767.4	45.9	1.7
Mining, logging, and construction	95.3	108.6	107.1	103.2	7.9	8.3
Manufacturing	178.9	179.7	181.0	180.4	1.5	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	508.4	523.8	533.5	517.3	8.9	1.8
Information	46.5	46.2	46.4	45.9	-0.6	-1.3
Financial activities	201.6	204.6	205.0	206.1	4.5	2.2

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	Jan. 2014	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2015(p)	Change from Jan. 2014 to Jan. 2015	
					Number	Percent
Professional and business services	431.9	457.3	452.7	439.2	7.3	1.7
Education and health services	576.8	603.8	602.0	590.6	13.8	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	231.2	243.2	242.0	233.3	2.1	0.9
Other services	115.9	119.3	119.1	117.4	1.5	1.3
Government	335.0	342.6	342.4	334.0	-1.0	-0.3
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	1,827.6	1,906.4	1,912.5	1,881.4	53.8	2.9
Mining and logging	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-2.9
Construction	93.8	96.9	96.7	97.3	3.5	3.7
Manufacturing	117.3	117.7	117.4	116.2	-1.1	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	361.2	378.2	383.7	370.8	9.6	2.7
Information	33.8	34.9	34.9	34.2	0.4	1.2
Financial activities	160.6	165.2	165.9	164.8	4.2	2.6
Professional and business services	301.3	319.4	320.9	314.9	13.6	4.5
Education and health services	263.4	276.4	278.3	277.2	13.8	5.2
Leisure and hospitality	194.2	203.2	202.7	201.5	7.3	3.8
Other services	63.0	66.4	66.3	68.1	5.1	8.1
Government	235.6	244.7	242.4	233.1	-2.5	-1.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,124.4	2,237.0	2,244.2	2,205.1	80.7	3.8
Mining and logging	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-11.1
Construction	94.4	104.7	100.7	100.8	6.4	6.8
Manufacturing	118.6	122.9	122.6	122.3	3.7	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	351.2	367.2	372.8	358.8	7.6	2.2
Information	75.0	79.6	80.0	79.7	4.7	6.3
Financial activities	125.7	128.0	128.7	128.1	2.4	1.9
Professional and business services	427.4	458.8	461.9	455.1	27.7	6.5
Education and health services	315.9	329.2	328.8	325.1	9.2	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	236.4	254.6	256.8	247.6	11.2	4.7
Other services	80.0	83.8	83.9	82.9	2.9	3.6
Government	298.9	307.3	307.1	303.9	5.0	1.7
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,050.7	3,158.7	3,156.3	3,097.0	46.3	1.5
Mining, logging, and construction	142.0	151.2	147.9	146.4	4.4	3.1
Manufacturing	49.6	50.0	49.8	49.1	-0.5	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	391.8	409.1	416.2	399.3	7.5	1.9
Information	78.0	76.1	76.6	76.4	-1.6	-2.1
Financial activities	150.8	151.4	150.8	148.8	-2.0	-1.3
Professional and business services	691.8	710.4	707.5	702.2	10.4	1.5
Education and health services	399.8	416.3	416.0	408.4	8.6	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	280.1	300.3	299.2	289.4	9.3	3.3
Other services	190.2	194.6	194.0	192.0	1.8	0.9
Government	676.6	699.3	698.3	685.0	8.4	1.2

(p) preliminary