

News

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Bureau of Labor Statistics

Boston, MA 02203

Internet address: <http://www.bls.gov/ro1/>

For information: (617) 565-2327

Media contact: Walter Marshall
(617) 565-2324

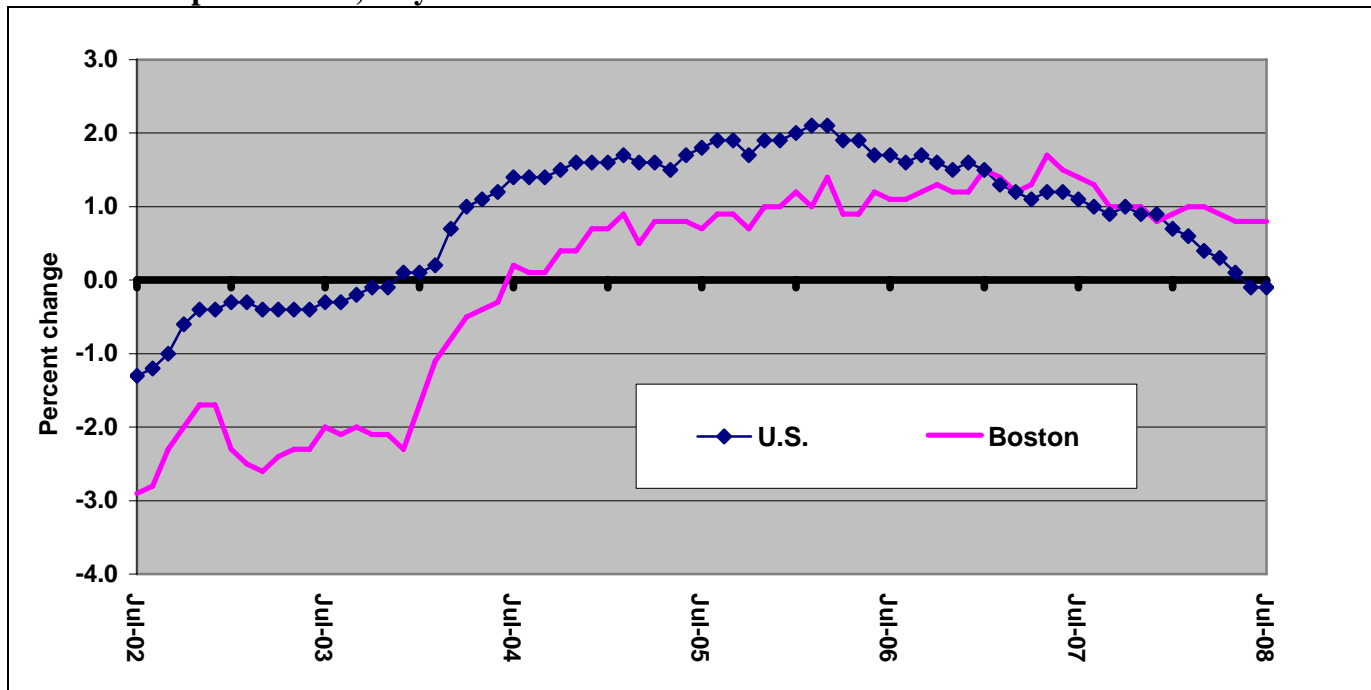
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July 2008 Job Count for the Boston Area Rose Over the Year

Total nonfarm employment in the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy metropolitan area¹ stood at 2,501,200 in July 2008, an increase of 18,900 jobs over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. From July 2007 to July 2008, nonfarm employment rose 0.8 percent in the local area compared to a 0.1-percent decline nationwide. Regional Commissioner Denis M. McSweeney noted that the increase posted in July was a continuation of a long-term trend of over-the-year job gains that began in July 2004. (See chart A 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 A. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change in the United States and the Boston metropolitan area, July 2002 – 2008



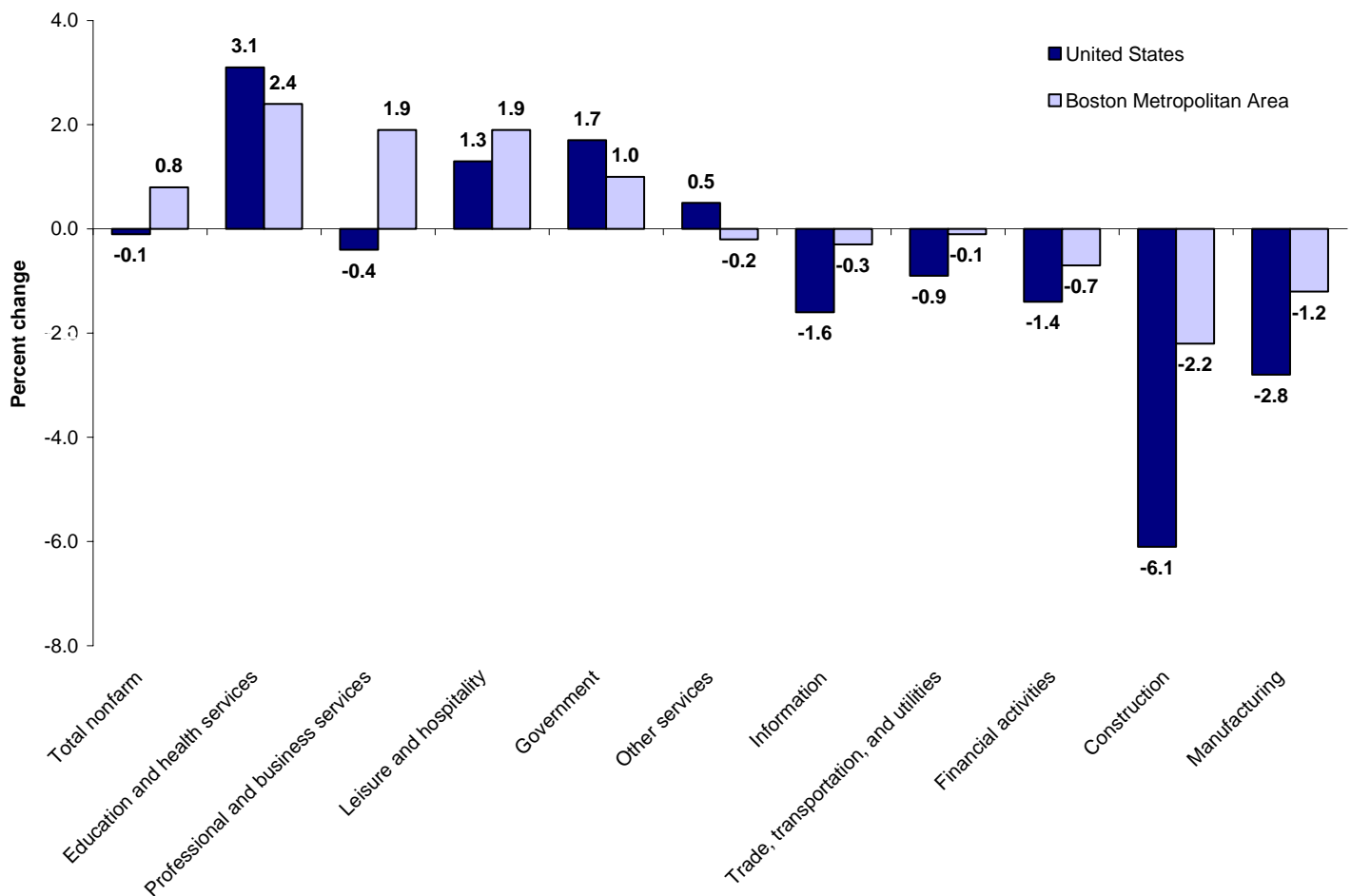
¹ Areas in the six New England states are defined as Metropolitan New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), while areas in other states are county-based and identified as metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions. However, for comparative purposes, the Boston NECTA and its divisions have been referred to as a metropolitan area and metropolitan divisions. See technical note for more information on the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy NECTA.

The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy area is comprised of nine metropolitan divisions – separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy division, the largest of the nine, added 19,000 jobs to its payrolls between July 2007 and July 2008. Employment in the remaining eight divisions, for the most part, was little changed over-the-year. The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy division accounted for 69 percent of the workforce in July 2008.

Industry Employment

In the Boston area, the education and health services supersector experienced the largest employment gain, adding 10,900 jobs over the year, an increase of 2.4 percent. Employment in this supersector also rose nationally, up 3.1 percent since July 2007. Education and health services was the largest industry in the Boston metropolitan area in July 2008, with 19 percent of total employment.

Chart B. Over-the-year percent change in employment by selected industry supersector, United States and the Boston metropolitan area, July 2008



Three other local supersectors recorded employment gains in the Boston area from July 2007 to July 2008. Professional and business services added 7,900 jobs, a 1.9-percent increase; nationwide this industry declined -0.4 percent. Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 4,300, or 1.9 percent; this compared to a 1.3-percent increase in the supersector nationally. Public sector employment grew by 2,900, a gain of 1.0 percent. Nationwide, government grew at a faster pace, advancing 1.7 percent.

Job losses in the Boston area were limited to three supersectors. Manufacturing posted the largest decline, down 2,600, or 1.2 percent over the year, continuing a trend of over-the-year losses in this industry that began in March 2001. Construction employment decreased by 2,300, or 2.2 percent. Nationally, jobs in this industry declined at a faster rate, down 6.1 percent. Financial activities employment in the Boston metropolitan area fell by 1,300, a decrease of 0.7 percent, with none of the job loss occurring in the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy division.

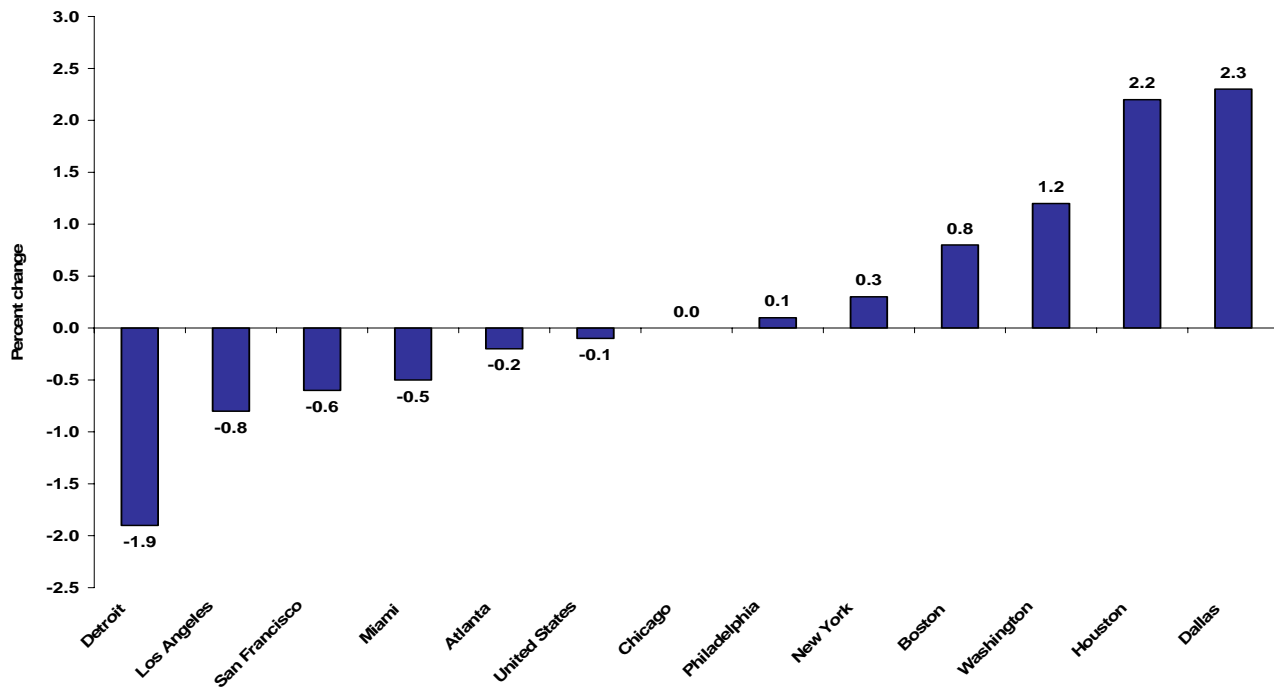
Employment in the 12 Largest Metropolitan Areas

The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy area was one of the nation’s 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in July 2008. Of the 12, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington registered the fastest rate of employment growth, up 2.3 percent from July 2007, closely followed by Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, up 2.2 percent. Four other areas experienced job growth during the 12-month period: Washington-Arlington-Alexandria (1.2 percent), Boston-Cambridge-Quincy (0.8 percent), New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island (0.3 percent), and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington (0.1 percent). Employment in another area, Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, was unchanged over the year. Nationally, however, jobs were on the decline, slipping by 0.1 percent. (See chart C.)

The percentage loss in jobs exceeded that for the nation in five of the largest metropolitan areas: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta (-0.2 percent), Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach (-0.5 percent), San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont (-0.6 percent), Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana (-0.8 percent), and Detroit-Warren-Livonia (-1.9 percent).

Dallas, the area with the fastest annual growth rate in July 2008, also added the largest number of jobs over the year, 68,000, followed by Houston with the addition of 57,100 jobs. Washington, D.C. was a more distant third, adding 35,400 to its count. The largest numeric declines in employment occurred in Los Angeles (-45,000) and Detroit (-36,700).

Chart C. Over-the-year percent change in employment, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, July 2008



Additional information

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the New England Information Office at 617-565-2327 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

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 in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment Definition. 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 survey and administrative data 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 <http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm>. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at <http://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 November 20, 2007. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy2008/b08-01.pdf.

The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. Metropolitan New England City and Town Area

(NECTA) includes Taunton city, and Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Mansfield, Norton, and Raynham towns in Bristol County; Beverly, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Methuen, Newburyport, Peabody, and Salem cities, and Amesbury, Andover, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Marblehead, Merrimac, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, North Andover, Rockport, Rowley, Salisbury, Saugus, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham, and West Newbury towns in Essex County; Cambridge, Everett, Lowell, Malden, Marlborough, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, and Woburn cities, and Acton, Arlington, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Belmont, Billerica, Boxborough, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Framingham, Groton, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lexington, Lincoln, Littleton, Maynard, Natick, North Reading, Pepperell, Reading, Sherborn, Shirley, Stoneham, Stow, Sudbury, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Wayland, Westford, Weston, Wilmington, and Winchester towns in Middlesex County; Franklin and Quincy cities, and Avon, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Holbrook, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood, Weymouth, and Wrentham towns in Norfolk County; Brockton city, and Abington, Bridgewater, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marshfield, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rockland, Scituate, West Bridgewater, and Whitman towns in Plymouth County; Boston, Chelsea, and Revere cities, and Winthrop town in Suffolk County; Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford, Southborough, and Upton towns in Worcester County, Mass.; Nashua city, and Amherst, Brookline, Greenfield, Greenville, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Lyndeborough, Mason, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, Pelham, and Wilton towns in Hillsborough County; Atkinson, Brentwood, Chester, Danville, Derry, East Kingston, Epping, Exeter, Fremont, Hampstead, Hampton Falls, Kensington, Kingston, Londonderry, Newfields, Newton, Plaistow, Raymond, Salem, Sandown, Seabrook, South Hampton, and Windham towns in Rockingham County, N.H.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, U.S. and Boston metropolitan area, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	July 2007	May 2008	June 2008	July 2008(p)	Change from July 2007 to July 2008	
					Number	Percent
U.S.						
Total nonfarm	137,410	138,405	138,694	137,236	-174	-0.1
Natural resources and mining	740	761	778	793	53	7.2
Construction	7,941	7,306	7,425	7,459	-482	-6.1
Manufacturing	13,926	13,567	13,629	13,532	-394	-2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,610	26,396	26,478	26,367	-243	-0.9
Information	3,041	3,011	3,022	2,993	-48	-1.6
Financial activities	8,401	8,227	8,273	8,285	-116	-1.4
Professional and business services	18,086	17,983	18,100	18,017	-69	-0.4
Educational and health services	18,012	18,868	18,686	18,564	552	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	14,142	13,906	14,248	14,328	186	1.3
Other services	5,565	5,553	5,595	5,591	26	0.5
Government	20,946	22,827	22,460	21,307	361	1.7
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2482.3	2513.5	2529.2	2501.2	18.9	0.8
Natural resources and mining	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	9.1
Construction	105.6	98.8	102.2	103.3	-2.3	-2.2
Manufacturing	222.3	219.7	221.1	219.7	-2.6	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	417.7	416.7	421.9	417.1	-0.6	-0.1
Information	75.3	74.8	75.3	75.1	-0.2	-0.3
Financial activities	191.6	187.6	189.9	190.3	-1.3	-0.7
Professional and business services	414.6	417.4	422.9	422.5	7.9	1.9
Educational and health services	455.1	475.5	465.1	466.0	10.9	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	229.3	223.5	234.2	233.6	4.3	1.9
Other services	91.1	88.4	90.0	90.9	-0.2	-0.2
Government	278.6	309.9	305.4	281.5	2.9	1.0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH division						
Total nonfarm	1704.9	1723.8	1735.9	1723.9	19.0	1.1
Natural resources and mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	66.2	61.8	63.9	64.6	-1.6	-2.4
Manufacturing	106.3	104.8	105.4	104.7	-1.6	-1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	417.7	416.7	421.9	417.1	-0.6	-0.1
Information	55.3	55.2	55.5	55.4	0.1	0.2
Financial activities	158.1	155.7	157.4	158.1	0.0	0.0
Professional and business services	315.3	319.0	323.6	323.8	8.5	2.7
Educational and health services	343.5	357.8	348.8	351.7	8.2	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	157.3	153.2	160.5	160.7	3.4	2.2
Other services	63.1	60.3	62.2	62.4	-0.7	-1.1
Government	189.0	204.2	203.6	190.5	1.5	0.8

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

Area and Industry	July 2007	May 2008	June 2008	July 2008(p)	Change from July 2007 to July 2008	
					Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2445.7	2479.1	2467.9	2440.4	-5.3	-0.2
Natural resources and mining	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	-4.0
Construction	139.9	139.5	137.9	135.8	-4.1	-2.9
Manufacturing	175.5	173.1	172.1	169.4	-6.1	-3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	562.4	565.0	565.0	560.7	-1.7	-0.3
Information	87.4	88.7	88.9	88.5	1.1	1.3
Financial activities	163.4	161.0	160.4	159.7	-3.7	-2.3
Professional and business services	410.5	409.1	409.9	408.8	-1.7	-0.4
Educational and health services	249.9	260.9	258.5	257.2	7.3	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	239.6	243.6	244.8	241.5	1.9	0.8
Other services	99.5	99.3	100.1	99.8	0.3	0.3
Government	315.1	336.4	327.9	316.6	1.5	0.5
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2482.3	2513.5	2529.2	2501.2	18.9	0.8
Natural resources and mining	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	9.1
Construction	105.6	98.8	102.2	103.3	-2.3	-2.2
Manufacturing	222.3	219.7	221.1	219.7	-2.6	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	417.7	416.7	421.9	417.1	-0.6	-0.1
Information	75.3	74.8	75.3	75.1	-0.2	-0.3
Financial activities	191.6	187.6	189.9	190.3	-1.3	-0.7
Professional and business services	414.6	417.4	422.9	422.5	7.9	1.9
Educational and health services	455.1	475.5	465.1	466.0	10.9	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	229.3	223.5	234.2	233.6	4.3	1.9
Other services	91.1	88.4	90.0	90.9	-0.2	-0.2
Government	278.6	309.9	305.4	281.5	2.9	1.0
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4591.3	4585.3	4612.7	4593.0	1.7	0.0
Natural resources and mining	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	226.8	213.5	217.7	218.4	-8.4	-3.7
Manufacturing	483.3	478.8	480.3	477.9	-5.4	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	928.5	935.2	939.5	934.9	6.4	0.7
Information	91.6	91.1	91.5	91.3	-0.3	-0.3
Financial activities	332.5	325.0	327.1	327.0	-5.5	-1.7
Professional and business services	752.2	749.1	758.5	757.0	4.8	0.6
Educational and health services	585.5	601.6	597.4	593.3	7.8	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	424.9	413.8	424.3	425.2	0.3	0.1
Other services	205.1	197.0	200.6	204.4	-0.7	-0.3
Government	557.9	577.7	573.3	561.1	3.2	0.6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	2932.6	3005.5	3015.4	3000.6	68.0	2.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	188.6	194.8	198.9	199.7	11.1	5.9
Manufacturing	298.2	294.6	295.1	295.1	-3.1	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	621.0	628.1	631.1	631.8	10.8	1.7
Information	89.6	89.4	90.2	88.5	-1.1	-1.2
Financial activities	234.6	237.0	238.3	237.8	3.2	1.4
Professional and business services	442.5	444.7	446.5	449.7	7.2	1.6
Educational and health services	314.4	330.9	328.4	329.9	15.5	4.9
Leisure and hospitality	284.8	292.1	295.8	293.5	8.7	3.1
Other services	108.1	109.9	111.8	110.3	2.2	2.0
Government	350.8	384.0	379.3	364.3	13.5	3.8

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

Area and Industry	July 2007	May 2008	June 2008	July 2008(p)	Change from July 2007 to July 2008	
					Number	Percent
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	1931.1	1946.4	1954.3	1894.4	-36.7	-1.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	77.3	65.1	66.8	68.0	-9.3	-12.0
Manufacturing	238.8	238.5	243.2	225.1	-13.7	-5.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	363.9	363.0	363.9	359.0	-4.9	-1.3
Information	34.3	33.1	33.1	32.9	-1.4	-4.1
Financial activities	113.2	109.9	110.2	109.5	-3.7	-3.3
Professional and business services	347.4	347.1	348.8	341.4	-6.0	-1.7
Educational and health services	274.4	285.0	283.9	281.5	7.1	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	188.5	186.8	189.7	186.6	-1.9	-1.0
Other services	89.0	86.6	87.2	86.5	-2.5	-2.8
Government	204.3	231.3	227.5	203.9	-0.4	-0.2
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2550.0	2606.1	2619.1	2607.1	57.1	2.2
Natural resources and mining	85.5	89.2	90.4	91.0	5.5	6.4
Construction	197.3	201.9	203.5	202.8	5.5	2.8
Manufacturing	234.9	235.7	237.4	236.7	1.8	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	521.2	525.4	530.1	530.2	9.0	1.7
Information	36.9	36.9	37.1	36.9	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	145.9	146.1	147.7	148.6	2.7	1.9
Professional and business services	385.9	388.3	392.5	394.3	8.4	2.2
Educational and health services	280.7	291.2	291.2	290.9	10.2	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	233.5	235.4	239.6	238.6	5.1	2.2
Other services	94.4	96.2	97.7	96.7	2.3	2.4
Government	333.8	359.8	351.9	340.4	6.6	2.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5606.9	5611.1	5611.6	5561.9	-45.0	-0.8
Natural resources and mining	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	267.1	246.7	248.7	248.6	-18.5	-6.9
Manufacturing	627.2	619.7	619.4	616.9	-10.3	-1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1096.5	1080.6	1082.3	1085.4	-11.1	-1.0
Information	239.6	234.6	234.9	231.9	-7.7	-3.2
Financial activities	374.0	354.5	354.7	352.7	-21.3	-5.7
Professional and business services	877.8	872.6	874.9	872.2	-5.6	-0.6
Educational and health services	614.3	646.5	637.3	628.4	14.1	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	580.5	577.4	581.1	583.2	2.7	0.5
Other services	194.8	197.7	198.5	196.7	1.9	1.0
Government	730.1	775.8	774.8	740.9	10.8	1.5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2375.0	2431.1	2395.9	2363.8	-11.2	-0.5
Natural resources and mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	156.5	143.2	143.0	140.1	-16.4	-10.5
Manufacturing	95.9	93.7	93.3	91.9	-4.0	-4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	540.1	542.4	542.6	537.6	-2.5	-0.5
Information	52.0	51.3	51.3	51.1	-0.9	-1.7
Financial activities	180.0	174.9	175.4	174.4	-5.6	-3.1
Professional and business services	393.9	393.8	392.6	391.2	-2.7	-0.7
Educational and health services	312.9	329.9	328.7	323.8	10.9	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	246.9	262.8	260.0	250.3	3.4	1.4
Other services	99.6	102.7	102.8	101.3	1.7	1.7
Government	296.5	335.7	305.5	301.4	4.9	1.7

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

Area and Industry	July 2007	May 2008	June 2008	July 2008(p)	Change from July 2007 to July 2008	
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8608.3	8646.1	8706.3	8637.5	29.2	0.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	374.8	368.2	374.1	376.2	1.4	0.4
Manufacturing	450.4	435.1	435.9	430.8	-19.6	-4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1604.3	1614.0	1628.3	1605.7	1.4	0.1
Information	289.5	294.5	296.0	296.6	7.1	2.5
Financial activities	808.7	788.1	793.4	794.7	-14.0	-1.7
Professional and business services	1319.9	1305.0	1323.2	1323.1	3.2	0.2
Educational and health services	1413.9	1472.1	1459.8	1437.6	23.7	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	687.9	672.9	694.9	700.8	12.9	1.9
Other services	373.6	377.3	381.2	377.9	4.3	1.2
Government	1285.3	1318.9	1319.5	1294.1	8.8	0.7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2807.1	2835.9	2839.3	2808.8	1.7	0.1
Natural resources, mining, and construction	132.7	126.6	128.7	129.9	-2.8	-2.1
Manufacturing	221.4	215.9	217.4	215.7	-5.7	-2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	531.0	530.0	531.5	529.0	-2.0	-0.4
Information	57.5	57.5	57.6	57.5	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	222.5	216.8	217.6	218.4	-4.1	-1.8
Professional and business services	433.6	434.8	437.5	437.0	3.4	0.8
Educational and health services	518.0	536.8	527.6	526.6	8.6	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	232.4	231.1	236.7	234.7	2.3	1.0
Other services	125.5	125.2	126.2	125.8	0.3	0.2
Government	332.5	361.2	358.5	334.2	1.7	0.5
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	2034.8	2038.7	2039.5	2022.8	-12.0	-0.6
Natural resources and mining	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	6.7
Construction	121.3	113.8	114.8	116.1	-5.2	-4.3
Manufacturing	137.4	136.5	136.4	136.3	-1.1	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	359.0	353.5	353.6	353.2	-5.8	-1.6
Information	69.1	67.9	67.9	67.6	-1.5	-2.2
Financial activities	152.3	147.0	147.2	146.5	-5.8	-3.8
Professional and business services	358.3	359.8	361.4	361.2	2.9	0.8
Educational and health services	228.0	233.8	231.4	229.9	1.9	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	217.3	216.4	218.3	217.9	0.6	0.3
Other services	75.6	75.8	76.0	75.3	-0.3	-0.4
Government	315.0	332.6	330.9	317.2	2.2	0.7
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2991.8	3026.0	3044.3	3027.2	35.4	1.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	188.9	181.7	183.9	183.8	-5.1	-2.7
Manufacturing	62.9	61.1	61.8	61.8	-1.1	-1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	405.4	403.6	407.4	406.0	0.6	0.1
Information	94.2	91.7	92.3	92.5	-1.7	-1.8
Financial activities	160.3	156.3	157.2	156.7	-3.6	-2.2
Professional and business services	683.9	688.4	695.1	695.5	11.6	1.7
Educational and health services	318.3	337.4	333.6	327.9	9.6	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	265.6	257.6	265.9	266.5	0.9	0.3
Other services	182.0	186.3	188.7	189.2	7.2	4.0
Government	630.3	661.9	658.4	647.3	17.0	2.7