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Bureau of Labor Statistics

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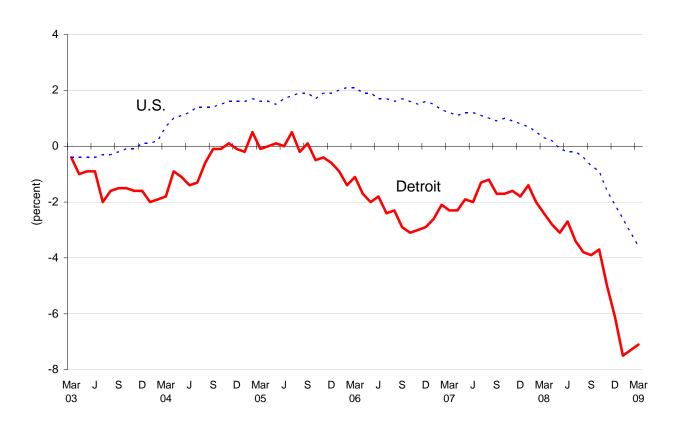
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DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA JOB COUNT: MARCH 2009

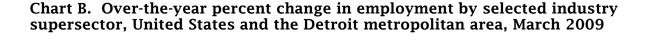
Job Count for the Detroit Area Fell by 135,300 Over the Year

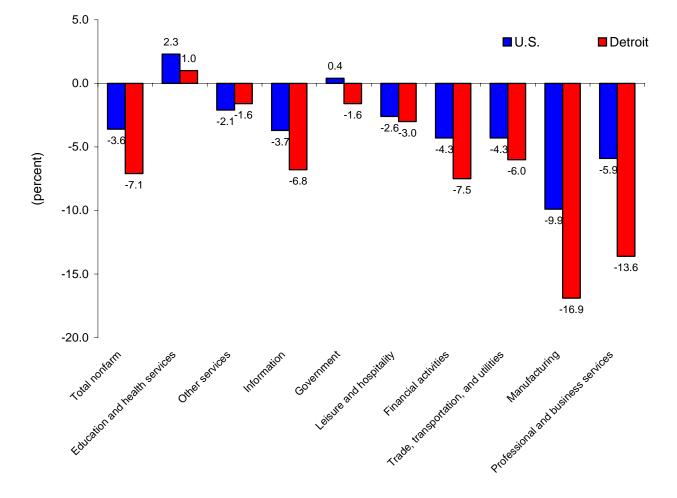
Total nonfarm employment for the Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 1,772,200 in March 2009, 135,300 below its year-ago level. This drop represented a decline of 7.1 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nationally, nonfarm employment was down 3.6 percent during the same 12-month period. (See chart A and table 1.) Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa noted that while the Detroit area has experienced declines in employment every month since October 2005, the rate of over-the-year job loss has accelerated substantially in recent months. (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 Detroit metropolitan area, March 2003-2009



The Detroit metropolitan area is made up of two metropolitan divisions separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area—both of which experienced job losses that outpaced the national decline. Employment in the Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn Metropolitan Division declined 5.7 percent and the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division fell 8.0 percent. The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Division, which accounted for about 59 percent of the metropolitan area's total employment, experienced about 68 percent of Detroit's over the year job losses. (See table 1.)





Industry Employment

Professional and business services recorded the largest employment loss in the Detroit area, dropping 46,200 jobs from March 2008 to March 2009, a decline of 13.6 percent. Just one year earlier, employment in the industry had still decreased, but was down only 1.4 percent. The recent loss of professional and business service jobs was more pronounced in the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division, which lost

34,300 or 15.4 percent of its employment from March 2008. Nationally, employment in professional and business services also decreased, though the 5.9-percent over-the-year decline was not nearly as steep. (See chart B and table 1.)

The second-largest employment decline in the Detroit area was in the manufacturing industry which lost 41,100 jobs, a decline of 16.9 percent. The losses were more severe in the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills area, which lost 29,200 jobs or 18.7 percent of its manufacturing employment. Nationally, manufacturing employment fell by 9.9 percent from March 2008 to March 2009.

Trade, transportation, and utilities, the Detroit area's largest supersector, experienced an employment decline of 21,500 or 6.0 percent. The decline was roughly equally distributed with the Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn area losing 6.6 percent of its employment in the industry and the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Division losing 5.5 percent. Nationally, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities fell 4.3 percent.

Employment in mining, logging, and construction fell by 8,700 or 14.8 percent over the year. This compared to a 9.0-percent decline during the previous 12-month period. Nationally, employment in these industries experienced a collective employment decline of 12.1 percent from March 2008.

Five other Detroit-area supersectors reported job losses ranging from 8,100 in financial services to 1,400 in other services.

Education and health services was the only Detroit area supersector to add jobs over the year, increasing by 2,900 or 1.0 percent. In spite of the area's overall employment decline in recent years, the education and health services industry has expanded every month since June 2003. Nationally, the education and health services expanded 2.3 percent from March a year ago.

Employment in the 12 Largest Areas

The Detroit-Warren-Livonia area was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in March 2009. All of these areas experienced over-the-year job losses. (See chart C and table 2.) Nationally, employment fell 3.6 percent from March 2008 to March 2009.

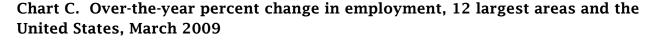
Of these 12 metropolitan areas, 5—Detroit-Warren-Livonia (-7.1 percent), Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach (-4.7 percent each), and Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont (-3.9 percent each)—recorded employment declines at a faster-than-average pace.

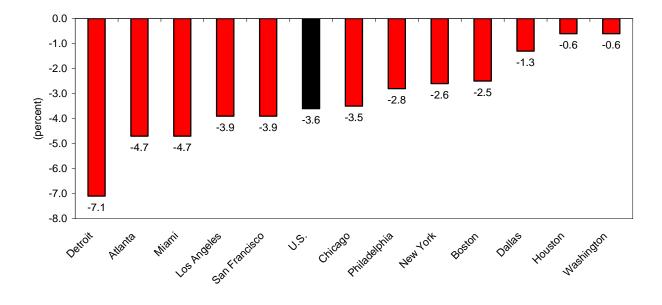
Conversely, seven metropolitan areas lost jobs at a slower rate than that for the nation. Five of these areas experienced declines in the 3.5- to 1.0-percent range— Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria posted the smallest losses (-0.6 percent each).

Two metropolitan areas experienced employment declines of over 200,000 from March a year ago: Los Angeles (-221,300) and New York (-219,700). Four other areas

lost more than 100,000 jobs led by Chicago (-157,600). Two areas, Houston and Washington, lost fewer than 20,000 jobs over the year.

In 7 of the 12 areas, professional and business services recorded the largest loss of jobs from March 2008. Education and health services added the most jobs in 11 of the 12 areas, Washington being the exception.





Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program for the Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Statistical Area, one of the 12 largest metropolitan areas. The rankings were based on population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2007. The CES program is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor.

Employment definition. 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 survey, 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 November 20, 2008. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, and Wayne Counties in Michigan.

<u>The Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)</u> includes Wayne County in Michigan.

<u>The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)</u> includes Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, and St. Clair Counties in Michigan.

Additional information

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Midwest Information Office at (312) 353-1880 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by	ndustry supersector, total U.S. and Detroit metropolitan area and its components, not
seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands	

	Mar	Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009(p)	Change from Mar 2008 to Mar 2009(p)	
Area and Industry	2008					
				(Number	Percent
United States						
Total nonfarm	136,944	132,302	132,130	132,072	-4,872	-3.6
Mining and logging	741	766	754	736	-5	7
Construction	7,047	6,295	6,152	6,113	-934	-13.3
Manufacturing	13,559	12,519	12,344	12,210	-1,349	-9.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,330	25,534	25,212	25,199	-1,131	-4.3
Information	3,016	2,895	2,903	2,904	-112	-3.7
Financial activities	8,171	7,901	7,863	7,823	-348	-4.3
Professional and business services	17,733	16,877	16,741	16,678	-1,055	-5.9
Education and health services	18,833	19,013	19,239	19,269	436	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	13,156	12,667	12,678	12,813	-343	-2.6
Other services	5,518	5,388	5,400	5,402	-116	-2.1
Government	22,840	22,447	22,844	22,925	85	.4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area	,	,	,-	,		
Total nonfarm	1,907.5	1,767.7	1,773.0	1,772.2	-135.3	-7.1
Mining, logging, and construction	58.6	51.8	50.3	49.9	-8.7	-14.8
Manufacturing	243.2	195.3	200.2	202.1	-41.1	-16.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	358.9	339.9	337.4	337.4	-21.5	-6.0
Information	32.4	30.9	30.7	30.2	-21.5	-6.8
Financial activities	107.6	100.5	100.3	99.5	-8.1	-7.5
Professional and business services	339.6	299.7	297.4	293.4	-46.2	-13.6
Education and health services	280.9	281.4	283.5	283.8	2.9	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	175.7	168.7	168.7	170.4	-5.3	-3.0
Other services	86.2	84.2	84.8	84.8	-1.4	-1.6
Government	224.4	215.3	219.7	220.7	-3.7	-1.6
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division Total nonfarm	765.4	718.3	719.9	721.6	-43.8	-5.7
	18.8	16.8	16.4	16.2	-43.6	-13.8
Mining, logging, and construction						
Manufacturing	87.0	73.1	74.4	75.1	-11.9	-13.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	147.7	138.8	137.7	137.9	-9.8	-6.6
Information	12.6	11.4	11.4	11.1	-1.5	-11.9
Financial activities	34.6	32.2	32.2	32.1	-2.5	-7.2
Professional and business services	117.1	106.2	105.8	105.2	-11.9	-10.2
Education and health services	123.5	122.7	123.5	123.7	.2	.2
Leisure and hospitality	78.4	75.9	75.5	76.6	-1.8	-2.3
Other services	35.3	34.3	34.5	34.7	6	-1.7
Government	110.4	106.9	108.5	109.0	-1.4	-1.3
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division	4.440.4	4 0 4 0 4	1 050 1	4 050 0	04.5	
Total nonfarm	1,142.1	1,049.4	1,053.1	1,050.6	-91.5	-8.0
Mining, logging, and construction	39.8	35.0	33.9	33.7	-6.1	-15.3
Manufacturing	156.2	122.2	125.8	127.0	-29.2	-18.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	211.2	201.1	199.7	199.5	-11.7	-5.5
Information	19.8	19.5	19.3	19.1	7	-3.5
Financial activities	73.0	68.3	68.1	67.4	-5.6	-7.7
Professional and business services	222.5	193.5	191.6	188.2	-34.3	-15.4
Education and health services	157.4	158.7	160.0	160.1	2.7	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	97.3	92.8	93.2	93.8	-3.5	-3.6
Other services	50.9	49.9	50.3	50.1	8	-1.6
Government	114.0	108.4	111.2	111.7	-2.3	-2.0

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

Area and Industry	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar 2009(p)	Change from Mar 2008 to	
	2008	2009	2009		Mar 2	009(p)
					Number	Percen
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,445.6	2,341.5	2,330.6	2,329.7	-115.9	-4.7
Mining and logging	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	4	-22.2
Construction	132.2	113.2	111.6	109.2	-23.0	-17.4
Manufacturing	171.7	157.2	155.1	152.8	-18.9	-11.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	558.1	534.2	526.9	529.1	-29.0	-5.2
Information	84.0	81.6	81.8	80.7	-3.3	-3.9
Financial activities	157.3	150.0	148.8	148.1	-9.2	-5.8
Professional and business services	407.9	382.3	379.8	379.7	-28.2	-6.9 1.1
Education and health services	259.2	262.8	263.0	262.0	2.8	
Leisure and hospitality	233.4	224.8	223.7	227.5	-5.9	-2.
Other services	98.2	95.5	96.8	96.1	-2.1	-2.1
Government	341.8	338.4	341.6	343.1	1.3	.4
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	0.470.0	0.440.0	0.400 5	0 440 4	<u> </u>	
Fotal nonfarm	2,476.0	2,412.9	2,409.5	2,413.1	-62.9	-2.
Mining and logging Construction	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6 77.2	1	-14. -14.
	90.5	79.6	76.8	77.3	-13.2	
Manufacturing	217.2	210.5	208.7	208.6	-8.6	-4.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	412.0	406.4	397.6	396.9	-15.1	-3.
Information	75.4	73.7	73.1	72.8	-2.6	-3
Financial activities	185.8	176.5	175.8	175.9	-9.9	-5.
Professional and business services	409.8	391.0	387.8	387.0	-22.8	-5.
Education and health services	478.9	477.2	488.2	490.9	12.0	2.
Leisure and hospitality	209.0	202.2	203.2	205.1	-3.9	-1.
Other services	88.5	86.9	86.0	86.2	-2.3	-2.
Government	308.2	308.3	311.7	311.8	3.6	1.:
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	4 490 0	4 25 4 2	4 0 0 4 4	4 2 2 4 4	157.0	21
Total nonfarm	4,489.0	4,354.3	4,331.4	4,331.4	-157.6	-3. -5.
Mining and logging	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1	
Construction	190.0	169.2	166.1	170.7	-19.3	-10.:
Manufacturing	474.7	453.0	444.4	438.6	-36.1	-7.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	920.5	895.9	887.5	888.1 87.2	-32.4	-3.
Information	90.6	88.2	87.5		-3.4	-3.
Financial activities	318.6	306.5	305.8	303.0	-15.6	-4.9
Professional and business services Education and health services	724.4 603.2	695.1 608.7	686.9 611.1	683.5 611.8	-40.9 8.6	-5.0 1.4
	394.0	378.2	376.1	381.3		-3.1
Leisure and hospitality	198.4			196.7	-12.7	
Other services Government	572.7	195.8 561.7	195.7 568.5	568.7	-1.7 -4.0	' '
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	572.7	301.7	506.5	300.7	-4.0	
-	2,975.9	2,936.7	2 0 2 4 2	2 0 2 7 1	-38.8	-1.:
Total nonfarm	2,975.9	2,936.7	2,934.2 185.7	2,937.1 183.7	-30.0	-1.
Mining, logging, and construction	289.7	280.4	280.1	278.5	-11.5	-ə. -3.
Manufacturing	626.4	280.4 618.3	280.1 613.0	278.5 617.1	-11.2	-3.: -1.:
Trade, transportation, and utilities	89.2		87.3	86.9	-9.3	-1.
		87.5 221.0				
Financial activities	233.0	231.0	231.8	229.7 421.0	-3.3	-1
Professional and business services	448.5 324.6	435.3	429.2 339.1	431.0	-17.5 13.9	-3.
Education and health services		335.0 275.6		338.5		4.:
Leisure and hospitality	281.1	275.6	277.6	280.5	6	
Other services	103.3	101.4	98.9 201 5	98.5	-4.8	-4.
Government	384.9	386.8	391.5	392.7	7.8	2.

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

Area and Industry	Mar	Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009(p)	Change from Mar 2008 to Mar 2009(p)	
, and and modely	2008					
					Number	Percen
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	1,907.5	1,767.7	1,773.0	1,772.2	-135.3	-7.′
Mining, logging, and construction	58.6	51.8	50.3	49.9	-8.7	-14.8
Manufacturing	243.2	195.3	200.2	202.1	-41.1	-16.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	358.9	339.9	337.4	337.4	-21.5	-6.0
Information	32.4	30.9	30.7	30.2	-2.2	-6.
Financial activities	107.6	100.5	100.3	99.5	-8.1	-7.
Professional and business services	339.6	299.7	297.4	293.4	-46.2	-13.
Education and health services	280.9	281.4	283.5	283.8	2.9	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	175.7	168.7	168.7	170.4	-5.3	-3.
Other services	86.2	84.2	84.8	84.8	-1.4	-1.0
Government	224.4	215.3	219.7	220.7	-3.7	-1.0
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,592.0	2,576.8	2,571.4	2,577.6	-14.4	(
Mining and logging	87.2	93.0	92.3	91.3	4.1	4.
Construction	204.8	199.5	200.2	198.0	-6.8	-3.
Manufacturing	238.3	241.2	238.8	237.3	-1.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	528.1	523.0	517.5	521.8	-6.3	-1.:
Information	36.7	35.5	35.6	35.5	-1.2	-3.
Financial activities	144.2	141.3	141.7	142.2	-2.0	-1.4
Professional and business services	381.4	378.3	368.7	367.9	-13.5	-3.
Education and health services	281.0	288.2	289.8	290.5	9.5	3.
Leisure and hospitality	232.2	222.4	226.4	231.5	7	
Other services	90.9	89.7	90.3	90.5	4	
Government	367.2	364.7	370.1	371.1	3.9	1.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	5 000 7	5 000 4	5 070 4	5 000 4	004.0	
Total nonfarm	5,603.7	5,369.4	5,373.4	5,382.4	-221.3	-3.9
Mining and logging	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	.0	
Construction	243.6	211.5	205.3	204.8	-38.8	-15.
Manufacturing	615.3	578.8	575.2	573.8	-41.5	-6.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,080.7	1,033.6	1,025.4	1,023.7	-57.0	-5.
Information	243.4	217.3	227.8	236.1	-7.3	-3.
Financial activities	355.2	337.2	335.6	335.3	-19.9	-5.0
Professional and business services	862.1	823.7	816.1	815.2	-46.9	-5.
Education and health services	655.3	652.3	667.0	669.2	13.9	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	573.2	554.5	554.5	553.2	-20.0	-3.
Other services	194.5	189.6	190.4	190	-4.5	-2.3
Government	775.4	765.9	771.1	776.1	.7	
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	2,420,2	0.040.0	0.040.0	2 206 9	110.4	4
Total nonfarm	2,420.2 .8	2,319.8	2,313.8 .6	2,306.8	-113.4 2	-4. -25.
Mining and logging		.6 121.4		.6 113.6		
Construction	144.1	121.4	118.1	113.6	-30.5	-21. 7
Manufacturing	95.7	90.0	89.6	88.4	-7.3 25.7	-7.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	550.3	527.6	524.4	524.6	-25.7	-4.
Information	51.5	48.9	48.9	48.7	-2.8	-5.
Financial activities	176.6	166.9 243.6	167.3	166.0	-10.6	-6. 7
Professional and business services	365.2	343.6	342.4	339.2	-26.0	-7.1
Education and health services	328.0	332.4	332.0	333.0	5.0	1.
Leisure and hospitality	269.6	255.7	259.6	261.6	-8.0	-3.
Other services	105.4	102.3	102.2	102.6	-2.8	-2.
Government (p) = preliminary	333.0	330.4	328.7	328.5	-4.5	-1.

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

Area and Industry	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar	Change from Mar 2008 to	
Alea and moustly	2008	2009	2009	2009(p)	Mar 2	009(p)
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,571.3	8,336.9	8,329.9	8,351.6	-219.7	-2.6
Mining, logging, and constructionn	351.0	318.9	311.8	317.0	-34.0	-9.7
Manufacturing	435.7	403.2	400.7	397.8	-37.9	-8.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,599.6	1,563.8	1,541.7	1,540.6	-59.0	-3.7
Information	284.6	276.3	278.0	275.9	-8.7	-3.1
Financial activities	791.3	759.6	757.0	755.1	-36.2	-4.6
Professional and business services	1,313.4	1,250.1	1,244.2	1,249.8	-63.6	-4.8
Education and health services	1,478.1	1,478.8	1,496.6	1,505.6	27.5	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	638.0	628.8	626.5	633.7	-4.3	7
Other services	368.6	367.4	370.0	369.6	1.0	.3
Government	1,311.0	1,290.0	1,303.4	1,306.5	-4.5	3
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,801.8	2,729.8	2,721.5	2,724.6	-77.2	-2.8
Mining, logging, and construction	121.2	107.6	103.6	103.6	-17.6	-14.5
Manufacturing	218.8	207.9	205.9	205.1	-13.7	-6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	523.9	511.1	503.1	504.6	-19.3	-3.7
Information	57.6	55.6	55.3	55.0	-2.6	-4.5
Financial activities	218.2	212.5	210.7	209.8	-8.4	-3.8
Professional and business services	428.0	409.2	404.8	406.4	-21.6	-5.0
Education and health services	538.5	539.8	549.5	545.5	7.0	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	214.8	208.6	207.4	211.6	-3.2	-1.5
Other services	121.6	121.8	121.7	122.1	.5	.4
Government	359.2	355.7	359.5	360.9	1.7	.5
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA			-	-	-	-
Total nonfarm	2,032.6	1,960.5	1,955.6	1,953.0	-79.6	-3.9
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	.0	.0
Construction	109.8	95.4	93.9	93.0	-16.8	-15.3
Manufacturing	137.5	131.6	130.7	130.3	-7.2	-5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	356.4	343.2	338.2	336.1	-20.3	-5.7
Information	68.0	66.4	65.9	65.6	-2.4	-3.5
Financial activities	145.6	137.3	136.1	135.9	-9.7	-6.7
Professional and business services	373.1	362.0	361.1	360.8	-12.3	-3.3
Education and health services	235.2	232.6	235.6	235.8	.6	.3
Leisure and hospitality	211.5	205.0	204.0	204.8	-6.7	-3.2
Other services	75.1	72.9	73.0	72.7	-2.4	-3.2
Government	319.0	312.7	315.7	316.6	-2.4	8
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,985.9	2,955.3	2,961.6	2,967.6	-18.3	6
Mining, logging, and construction	173.6	160.3	156.9	155.2	-18.4	-10.6
Manufacturing	61.2	59.2	58.7	58.6	-2.6	-4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	395.7	387.0	381.0	379.9	-15.8	-4.0
Information	92.3	88.7	88.2	87.2	-5.1	-5.5
Financial activities	154.5	149.1	148.6	149.1	-5.4	-3.5
Professional and business services	676.4	680.2	686.4	688.7	12.3	1.8
Education and health services	336.4	340.7	344.6	346.7	10.3	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	252.3	252.5	250.6	251.6	7	3
Other services	182.6	182.1	182.5	184.2	1.6	.9
Government (p) = preliminary	660.9	655.5	664.1	666.4	5.5	.8