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FOR RELEASE:

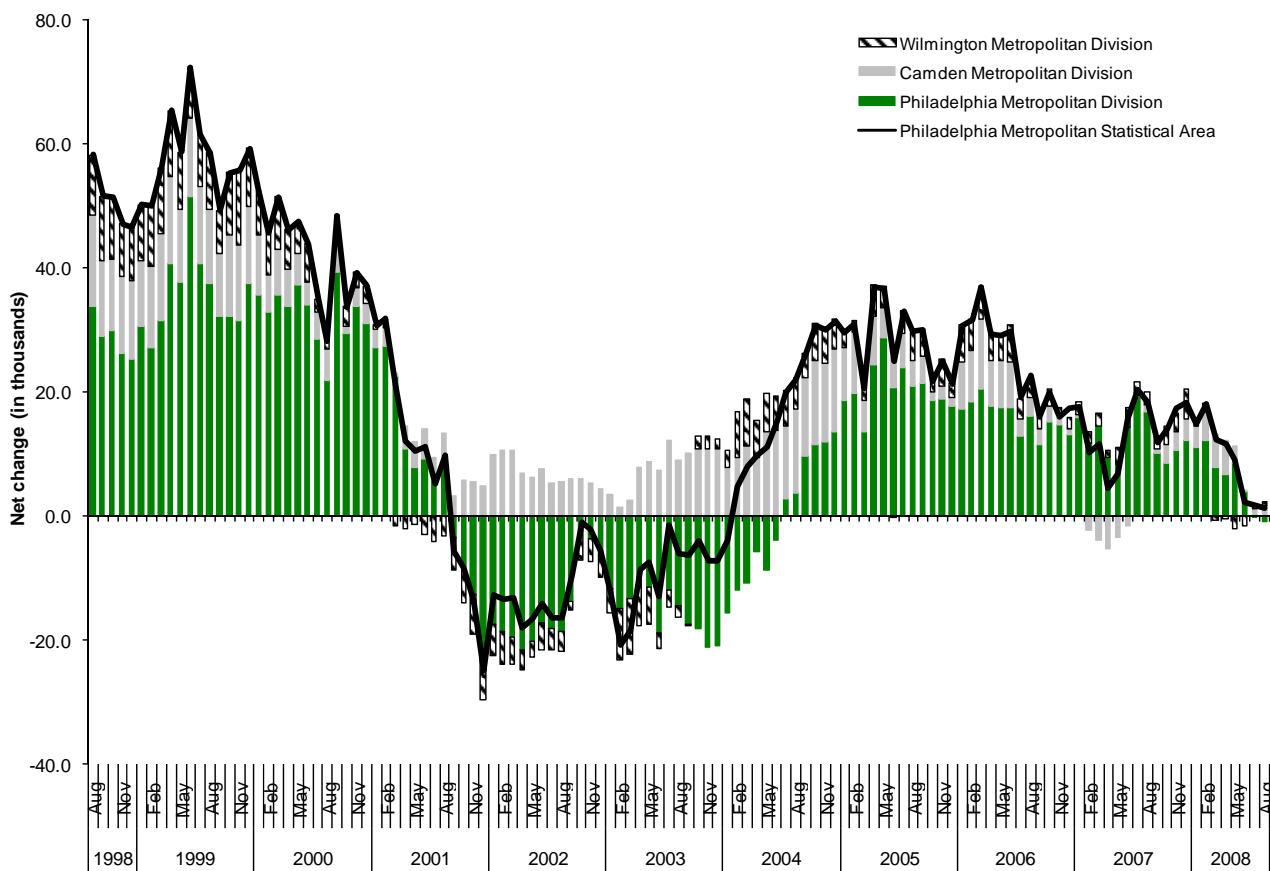
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August 2008 Job Count for the Philadelphia Area Rose Slightly Over the Year

Total nonfarm employment for the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,798,900 in August 2008, up 1,300 over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The slight increase in local employment represented no change on a percentage basis, while the national job count fell 0.2 percent from August 2007 to August 2008. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that the Philadelphia metropolitan area has not experienced an over-the-year decline in employment since January 2004; however, the August 2008 advance was the smallest over-the-year net increase during this time period. (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 net change in the Philadelphia metropolitan area and its components, August 1998-August 2008

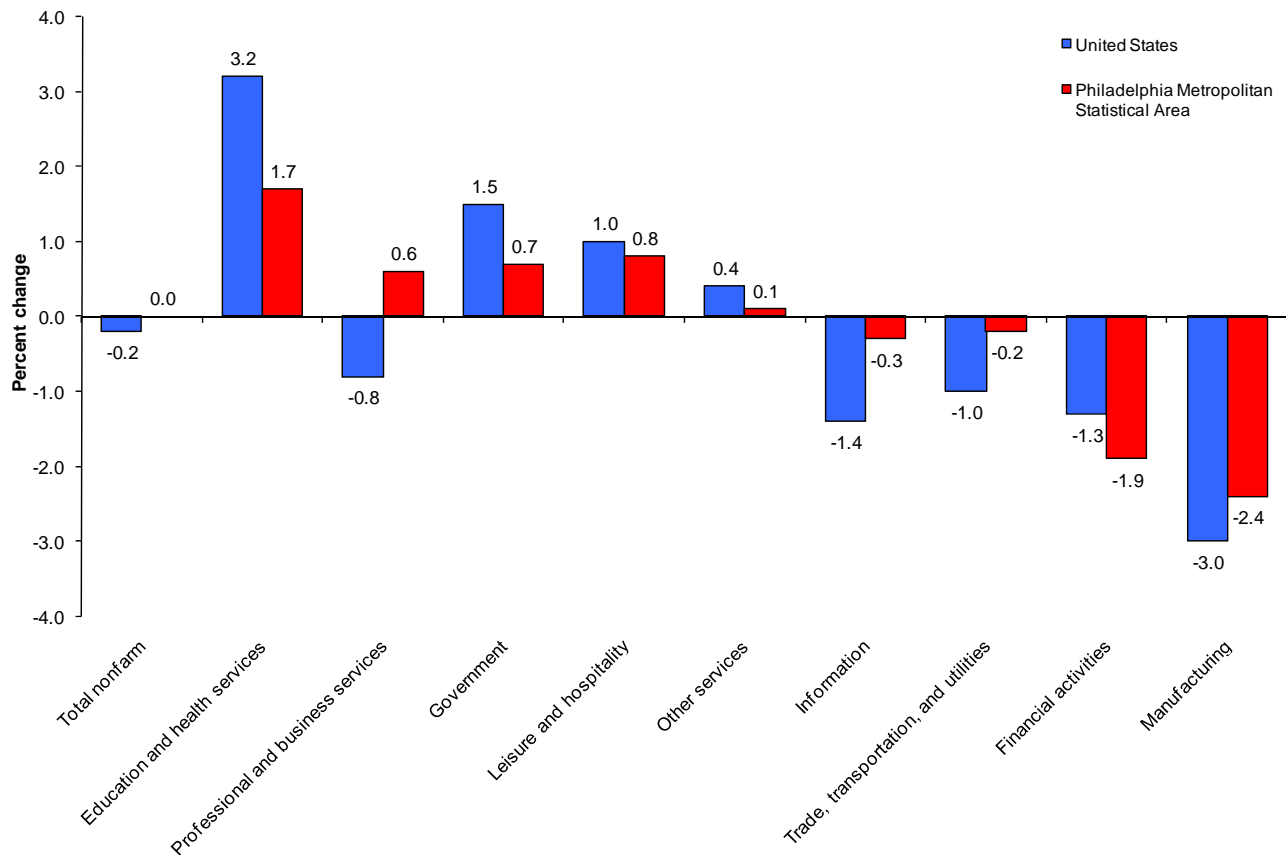


The Philadelphia metropolitan area is made up of three metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. Of the three divisions, the Camden Metropolitan Division was the only one to gain at least 1,000 jobs. Employment in this division, which accounted for 19 percent of the Philadelphia area workforce, increased by 1,600 since August 2007. Both the Philadelphia Metropolitan Division, which represented 68 percent of the workforce, and the Wilmington Metropolitan Division, which accounted for the remaining 13 percent, experienced little change over the year. Similarly, Philadelphia City, part of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Division, was virtually unchanged since last August.

Industry employment

In the Philadelphia metropolitan area, the education and health services supersector had the largest employment gain, adding 8,700 jobs over the year; it was also the only industry to experience measurable employment growth in all three metropolitan divisions. The last time this industry posted an employment decline in the Philadelphia area was August 1995; since then, the area has added 132,700 education and health services jobs, an increase of 33.9 percent. Still, the recent 12-month increase of 1.7 percent in local education and health services employment was slower than the national advance of 3.2 percent. (See table 1 and chart B.)

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



Three other industries—professional and business services (2,400), government (2,200), and leisure and hospitality (1,900)—had job increases in the Philadelphia area. At the national level, the professional and business services industry had a decline in jobs from August 2007 to August 2008. The area's growth rates for government and for leisure and hospitality lagged those of the nation.

Four supersectors in the Philadelphia area lost 1,000 or more jobs over the 12-month period. Manufacturing employment fell by 5,300, and financial activities employment by 4,200, since August 2007; both declines were largely centered in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Division. The natural resources, mining, and construction industry lost 3,000 jobs over the year, with the losses split between the Philadelphia and Wilmington Metropolitan Divisions. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities declined by 1,300 since last August; the Camden Metropolitan Division was responsible for most of the decrease in this supersector.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

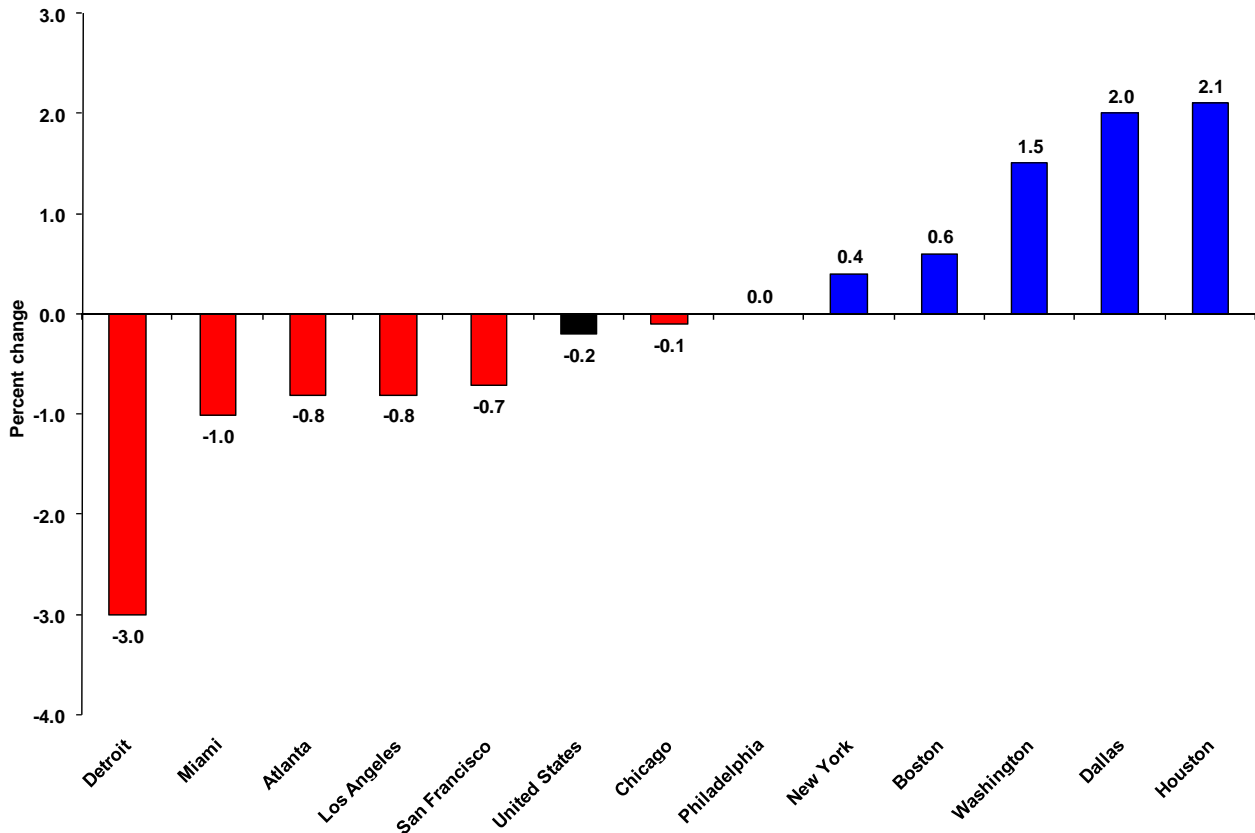
The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington area was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in August 2008. Six of these 12 areas experienced over-the-year job losses, 5 at a rate surpassing the national average (-0.2 percent). Detroit-Warren-Livonia suffered the sharpest over-the-year decline, down 3.0 percent. Employment in Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach retreated by 1.0 percent. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta and Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana reported losses of 0.8 percent, followed closely by San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, down 0.7 percent. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet (-0.1 percent) was the only area to lose jobs at a slower-than-average pace.

To put this in historical perspective, the last 12-month period when at least half of the largest areas reported job declines was February 2004, when many areas were still emerging from the 2001 recession.

Houston and Dallas led the large areas with job growth of 2.1 and 2.0 percent, respectively, while Washington-Arlington-Alexandria followed with an increase of 1.5 percent. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy and New York posted smaller gains of 0.6 and 0.4 percent, respectively. In Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, employment remained virtually unchanged. (See chart C.)

Detroit, the area with the largest percentage decline in employment in August 2008, also lost the most jobs, 58,900. Los Angeles followed with job losses of 43,400. Dallas, the area with the second fastest growth rate in August 2008, added the largest number of jobs over the year at 59,800, followed by Houston at 53,400, then Washington, with 44,600.

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



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

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 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, 2007. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy2008/b08-01.pdf.

Additional information

Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at www.bls.gov/sae/.

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Mid-Atlantic Information Office at 215-597-3282 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

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 published annually in the May issue of Employment and Earnings.

The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md., Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania; Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties in New Jersey; New Castle County in Delaware; and Cecil County in Maryland.

The Camden, N.J. Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in New Jersey.

The Philadelphia, Pa. Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania.

The Wilmington, Del.-Md.-N.J. Metropolitan Division (MD) includes New Castle County in Delaware; Cecil County in Maryland; and Salem County in New Jersey.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, Philadelphia metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area	Aug. 2007	June 2008	July 2008	Aug. 2008(p)	Aug. 2007 to Aug. 2008(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	2,797.6	2,839.3	2,808.7	2,798.9	1.3	0.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	133.5	128.7	129.8	130.5	-3.0	-2.2
Manufacturing	221.0	217.4	215.8	215.7	-5.3	-2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	529.0	531.5	529.1	527.7	-1.3	-0.2
Information	57.9	57.6	57.5	57.7	-0.2	-0.3
Financial activities	221.4	217.6	217.7	217.2	-4.2	-1.9
Professional and business services	433.8	437.5	436.3	436.2	2.4	0.6
Education and health services	515.6	527.6	526.6	524.3	8.7	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	231.7	236.7	234.7	233.6	1.9	0.8
Other services	124.8	126.2	125.8	124.9	0.1	0.1
Government	328.9	358.5	335.4	331.1	2.2	0.7
Philadelphia, Pa. Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,907.9	1,934.0	1,915.8	1,907.0	-0.9	0.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	85.3	82.2	82.9	83.6	-1.7	-2.0
Manufacturing	151.3	148.4	147.9	147.4	-3.9	-2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	340.9	344.8	343.3	342.1	1.2	0.4
Information	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.2	-0.1	-0.2
Financial activities	146.4	143.9	144.1	143.6	-2.8	-1.9
Professional and business services	306.2	309.1	308.7	307.8	1.6	0.5
Education and health services	389.9	398.0	397.0	394.8	4.9	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	158.1	161.5	160.2	159.4	1.3	0.8
Other services	85.0	85.6	85.5	85.0	0.0	0.0
Government	202.5	218.5	204.2	201.1	-1.4	-0.7
Philadelphia City, Pa.						
Total nonfarm	656.3	660.2	659.4	656.1	-0.2	0.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.7	0.4	3.3
Manufacturing	28.1	27.5	27.3	27.4	-0.7	-2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	87.6	87.4	87.4	87.0	-0.6	-0.7
Information	12.8	13.1	13.0	13.1	0.3	2.3
Financial activities	47.4	46.9	47.0	46.8	-0.6	-1.3
Professional and business services	85.8	86.2	86.1	86.0	0.2	0.2
Education and health services	189.7	193.9	193.3	192.0	2.3	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	58.3	59.6	58.2	58.0	-0.3	-0.5
Other services	28.2	28.7	28.6	28.3	0.1	0.4
Government	106.1	104.6	106.1	104.8	-1.3	-1.2
Camden, N.J. Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	538.5	550.0	541.2	540.1	1.6	0.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	26.5	25.8	26.1	26.3	-0.2	-0.8
Manufacturing	45.5	44.9	44.9	44.7	-0.8	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	122.8	122.2	121.4	121.1	-1.7	-1.4
Information	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	33.9	32.6	32.5	32.4	-1.5	-4.4
Professional and business services	73.0	74.4	73.8	74.3	1.3	1.8
Education and health services	78.2	80.4	80.3	80.0	1.8	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	42.8	44.3	43.7	43.2	0.4	0.9
Other services	24.4	25.2	24.9	24.7	0.3	1.2
Government	81.9	90.7	84.1	83.9	2.0	2.4
Wilmington, Del.-Md.-N.J. Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	351.2	355.3	351.7	351.8	0.6	0.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	21.7	20.7	20.8	20.6	-1.1	-5.1
Manufacturing	24.2	24.1	23.0	23.6	-0.6	-2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	65.3	64.5	64.4	64.5	-0.8	-1.2
Information	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	-0.1	-1.6
Financial activities	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2	0.1	0.2
Professional and business services	54.6	54.0	53.8	54.1	-0.5	-0.9
Education and health services	47.5	49.2	49.3	49.5	2.0	4.2
Leisure and hospitality	30.8	30.9	30.8	31.0	0.2	0.6
Other services	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.2	-0.2	-1.3
Government	44.5	49.3	47.1	46.1	1.6	3.6

(p) = preliminary.

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

Area	Aug. 2007	June 2008	July 2008	Aug. 2008(p)	Aug. 2007 to Aug. 2008(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm	137,524	138,676	137,259	137,231	-293	-0.2
Natural resources and mining	743	777	790	806	63	8.5
Construction	7,912	7,421	7,462	7,465	-447	-5.6
Manufacturing	13,934	13,627	13,526	13,521	-413	-3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,614	26,474	26,378	26,335	-279	-1.0
Information	3,031	3,021	2,997	2,988	-43	-1.4
Financial activities	8,363	8,274	8,279	8,258	-105	-1.3
Professional and business services	18,157	18,090	18,022	18,016	-141	-0.8
Education and health services	18,068	18,700	18,593	18,653	585	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	14,108	14,251	14,324	14,253	145	1.0
Other services	5,537	5,601	5,597	5,561	24	0.4
Government	21,057	22,440	21,291	21,375	318	1.5
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.						
Total nonfarm	2,469.9	2,467.9	2,439.9	2,449.8	-20.1	-0.8
Natural resources and mining	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	-0.1	-4.0
Construction	140.5	137.9	135.9	132.5	-8.0	-5.7
Manufacturing	175.8	172.1	169.4	167.7	-8.1	-4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	562.5	565.0	561.0	559.7	-2.8	-0.5
Information	87.7	88.9	88.5	88.1	0.4	0.5
Financial activities	163.2	160.4	159.7	159.5	-3.7	-2.3
Professional and business services	413.6	409.9	408.5	410.4	-3.2	-0.8
Education and health services	254.4	258.5	257.1	260.2	5.8	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	240.9	244.8	241.3	241.0	0.1	0.0
Other services	99.5	100.1	99.6	99.5	0.0	0.0
Government	329.3	327.9	316.5	328.8	-0.5	-0.2
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)						
Total nonfarm	2,475.7	2,529.2	2,499.6	2,491.5	15.8	0.6
Natural resources and mining	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	9.1
Construction	105.7	102.2	103.3	103.5	-2.2	-2.1
Manufacturing	222.7	221.1	219.9	220.1	-2.6	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	417.0	421.9	417.3	416.6	-0.4	-0.1
Information	75.2	75.3	75.2	74.8	-0.4	-0.5
Financial activities	191.5	189.9	190.2	190.0	-1.5	-0.8
Professional and business services	416.3	422.9	422.5	424.5	8.2	2.0
Education and health services	452.9	465.1	466.0	463.2	10.3	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	230.1	234.2	233.7	233.9	3.8	1.7
Other services	90.8	90.0	90.4	90.3	-0.5	-0.6
Government	272.4	305.4	279.9	273.4	1.0	0.4
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.						
Total nonfarm	4,593.6	4,612.7	4,593.4	4,587.9	-5.7	-0.1
Natural resources and mining	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	226.5	217.7	218.4	218.6	-7.9	-3.5
Manufacturing	483.0	480.3	477.8	477.3	-5.7	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	928.9	939.5	935.5	934.1	5.2	0.6
Information	91.7	91.5	91.2	90.8	-0.9	-1.0
Financial activities	331.2	327.1	326.9	326.6	-4.6	-1.4
Professional and business services	757.8	758.5	757.3	759.7	1.9	0.3
Education and health services	584.4	597.4	593.2	593.0	8.6	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	426.2	424.3	425.4	426.1	-0.1	0.0
Other services	205.2	200.6	204.2	203.8	-1.4	-0.7
Government	555.6	573.3	561.0	555.4	-0.2	0.0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,954.5	3,015.4	3,001.0	3,014.3	59.8	2.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	191.5	198.9	199.3	200.0	8.5	4.4
Manufacturing	297.7	295.1	293.1	292.9	-4.8	-1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	624.3	631.1	632.4	635.4	11.1	1.8
Information	90.2	90.2	88.7	88.8	-1.4	-1.6
Financial activities	235.8	238.3	238.0	238.0	2.2	0.9
Professional and business services	448.5	446.5	447.6	447.7	-0.8	-0.2
Education and health services	318.3	328.4	329.9	332.7	14.4	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	286.0	295.8	294.5	294.7	8.7	3.0
Other services	108.5	111.8	111.3	111.3	2.8	2.6
Government	353.7	379.3	366.2	372.8	19.1	5.4

(p) = preliminary.

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

Area	Aug. 2007	June 2008	July 2008	Aug. 2008(p)	Aug. 2007 to Aug. 2008(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.						
Total nonfarm	1,954.7	1,954.3	1,892.9	1,895.8	-58.9	-3.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	77.0	66.8	67.7	67.0	-10.0	-13.0
Manufacturing	257.9	243.2	227.1	229.0	-28.9	-11.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	365.3	363.9	358.1	357.7	-7.6	-2.1
Information	34.2	33.1	32.7	32.8	-1.4	-4.1
Financial activities	112.3	110.2	109.3	108.5	-3.8	-3.4
Professional and business services	354.4	348.8	340.9	345.0	-9.4	-2.7
Education and health services	273.9	283.9	281.3	281.4	7.5	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	188.0	189.7	186.8	187.1	-0.9	-0.5
Other services	89.1	87.2	86.7	86.4	-2.7	-3.0
Government	202.6	227.5	202.3	200.9	-1.7	-0.8
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,561.6	2,619.1	2,607.4	2,615.0	53.4	2.1
Natural resources and mining	85.7	90.4	91.3	92.0	6.3	7.4
Construction	197.3	203.5	202.9	203.7	6.4	3.2
Manufacturing	234.7	237.4	237.2	237.4	2.7	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	524.6	530.1	530.9	532.5	7.9	1.5
Information	37.0	37.1	37.0	36.9	-0.1	-0.3
Financial activities	146.3	147.7	148.4	148.8	2.5	1.7
Professional and business services	387.5	392.5	394.1	395.0	7.5	1.9
Education and health services	283.8	291.2	290.5	292.5	8.7	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	234.7	239.6	237.2	237.6	2.9	1.2
Other services	94.7	97.7	96.9	97.1	2.4	2.5
Government	335.3	351.9	341.0	341.5	6.2	1.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.						
Total nonfarm	5,595.2	5,611.6	5,554.2	5,551.8	-43.4	-0.8
Natural resources and mining	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	266.7	248.7	249.1	250.8	-15.9	-6.0
Manufacturing	624.1	619.4	615.0	614.3	-9.8	-1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,094.7	1,082.3	1,084.1	1,082.8	-11.9	-1.1
Information	245.5	234.9	229.5	238.5	-7.0	-2.9
Financial activities	371.6	354.7	353.4	353.1	-18.5	-5.0
Professional and business services	881.6	874.9	870.9	873.0	-8.6	-1.0
Education and health services	613.5	637.3	627.2	628.0	14.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	578.1	581.1	582.8	582.0	3.9	0.7
Other services	194.5	198.5	197.1	195.9	1.4	0.7
Government	719.9	774.8	740.1	728.4	8.5	1.2
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.						
Total nonfarm	2,414.7	2,395.9	2,363.3	2,391.3	-23.4	-1.0
Natural resources and mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	156.7	143.0	139.9	138.7	-18.0	-11.5
Manufacturing	96.3	93.3	91.4	91.4	-4.9	-5.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	541.6	542.6	538.7	536.2	-5.4	-1.0
Information	52.0	51.3	51.1	50.8	-1.2	-2.3
Financial activities	179.4	175.4	174.2	172.9	-6.5	-3.6
Professional and business services	396.8	392.6	390.2	389.4	-7.4	-1.9
Education and health services	316.4	328.7	324.3	327.6	11.2	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	248.2	260.0	250.3	251.4	3.2	1.3
Other services	100.2	102.8	101.5	101.1	0.9	0.9
Government	326.4	305.5	301.0	331.1	4.7	1.4

(p) = preliminary.

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

Area	Aug. 2007	June 2008	July 2008	Aug. 2008(p)	Aug. 2007 to Aug. 2008(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.						
Total nonfarm	8,556.1	8,706.3	8,637.7	8,589.7	33.6	0.4
Natural resources, mining, and construction	377.4	374.1	375.3	379.0	1.6	0.4
Manufacturing	450.3	435.9	430.2	429.7	-20.6	-4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,595.4	1,628.3	1,605.8	1,601.5	6.1	0.4
Information	290.4	296.0	295.9	295.7	5.3	1.8
Financial activities	804.8	793.4	795.8	792.7	-12.1	-1.5
Professional and business services	1,321.8	1,323.2	1,321.5	1,323.5	1.7	0.1
Education and health services	1,401.4	1,459.8	1,438.3	1,429.3	27.9	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	683.5	694.9	700.2	695.9	12.4	1.8
Other services	370.9	381.2	378.0	376.8	5.9	1.6
Government	1,260.2	1,319.5	1,296.7	1,265.6	5.4	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.						
Total nonfarm	2,797.6	2,839.3	2,808.7	2,798.9	1.3	0.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	133.5	128.7	129.8	130.5	-3.0	-2.2
Manufacturing	221.0	217.4	215.8	215.7	-5.3	-2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	529.0	531.5	529.1	527.7	-1.3	-0.2
Information	57.9	57.6	57.5	57.7	-0.2	-0.3
Financial activities	221.4	217.6	217.7	217.2	-4.2	-1.9
Professional and business services	433.8	437.5	436.3	436.2	2.4	0.6
Education and health services	515.6	527.6	526.6	524.3	8.7	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	231.7	236.7	234.7	233.6	1.9	0.8
Other services	124.8	126.2	125.8	124.9	0.1	0.1
Government	328.9	358.5	335.4	331.1	2.2	0.7
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.						
Total nonfarm	2,036.6	2,039.5	2,025.3	2,023.3	-13.3	-0.7
Natural resources and mining	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	6.7
Construction	123.0	114.8	116.2	117.5	-5.5	-4.5
Manufacturing	137.7	136.4	136.5	136.6	-1.1	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	359.2	353.6	353.6	353.6	-5.6	-1.6
Information	69.1	67.9	67.8	67.8	-1.3	-1.9
Financial activities	152.4	147.2	146.9	147.1	-5.3	-3.5
Professional and business services	360.6	361.4	362.7	363.2	2.6	0.7
Education and health services	226.7	231.4	229.9	229.3	2.6	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	217.8	218.3	217.9	218.1	0.3	0.1
Other services	75.4	76.0	75.4	75.1	-0.3	-0.4
Government	313.2	330.9	316.8	313.4	0.2	0.1
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.						
Total nonfarm	2,980.8	3,044.3	3,031.4	3,025.4	44.6	1.5
Natural resources, mining, and construction	189.1	183.9	183.3	183.5	-5.6	-3.0
Manufacturing	62.8	61.8	61.6	61.9	-0.9	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	403.3	407.4	405.9	405.0	1.7	0.4
Information	94.0	92.3	92.6	92.2	-1.8	-1.9
Financial activities	159.2	157.2	156.9	156.6	-2.6	-1.6
Professional and business services	684.4	695.1	694.9	695.3	10.9	1.6
Education and health services	317.0	333.6	329.4	327.9	10.9	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	264.8	265.9	266.8	266.3	1.5	0.6
Other services	180.5	188.7	189.2	187.9	7.4	4.1
Government	625.7	658.4	650.8	648.8	23.1	3.7

(p) = preliminary.