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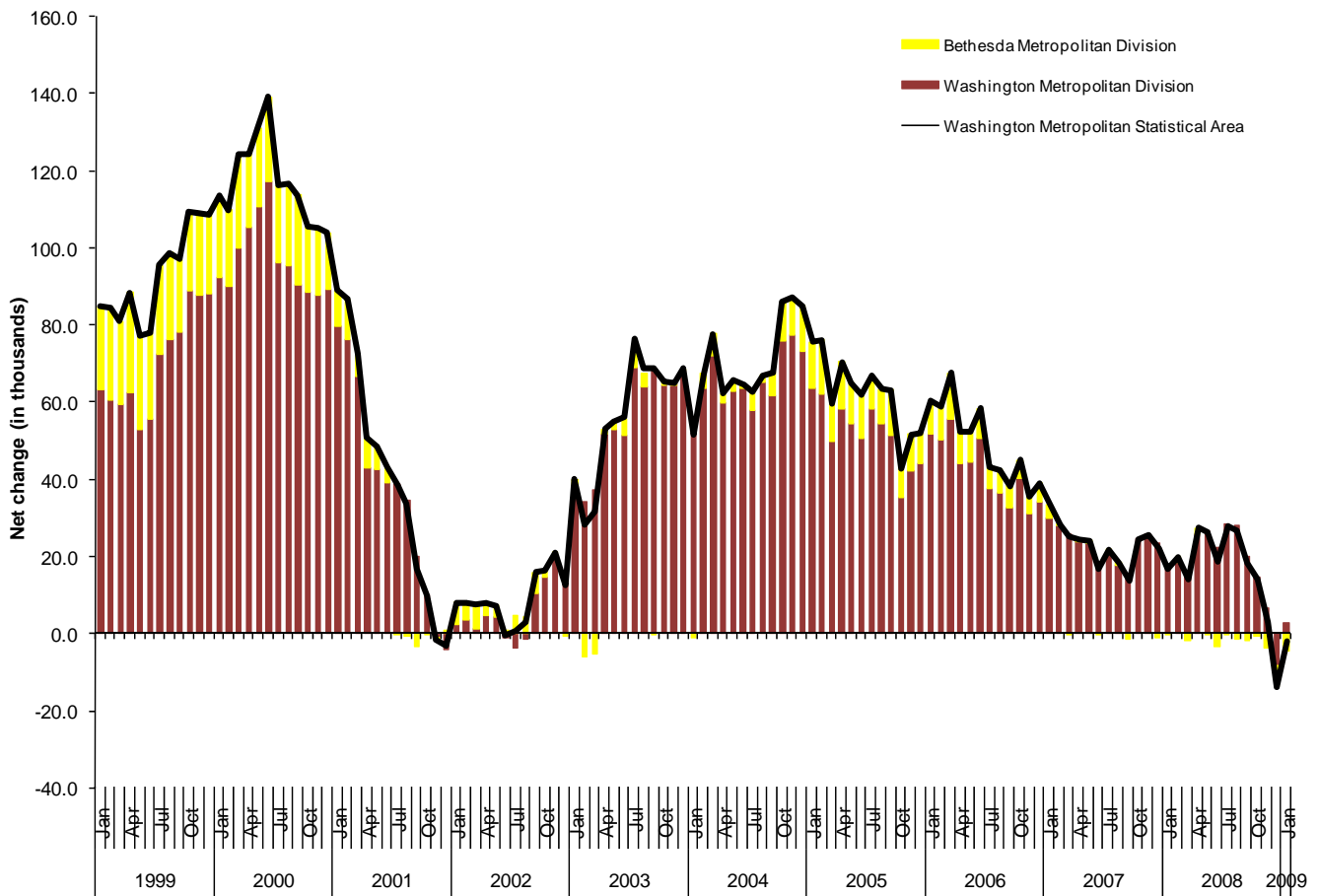
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## WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA JOB COUNT: JANUARY 2009 Employment Fell by 1,800 Over the Year

Total nonfarm employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,957,400 in January 2009, down 1,800, or 0.1 percent, over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. During the same period, the national job count fell 2.6 percent. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that January's decline was the 2<sup>nd</sup> consecutive over-the-year decrease in local payrolls, following uninterrupted over-the-year growth from July 2002 to November 2008. (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 Washington metropolitan area and its components, January 1999-January 2009**

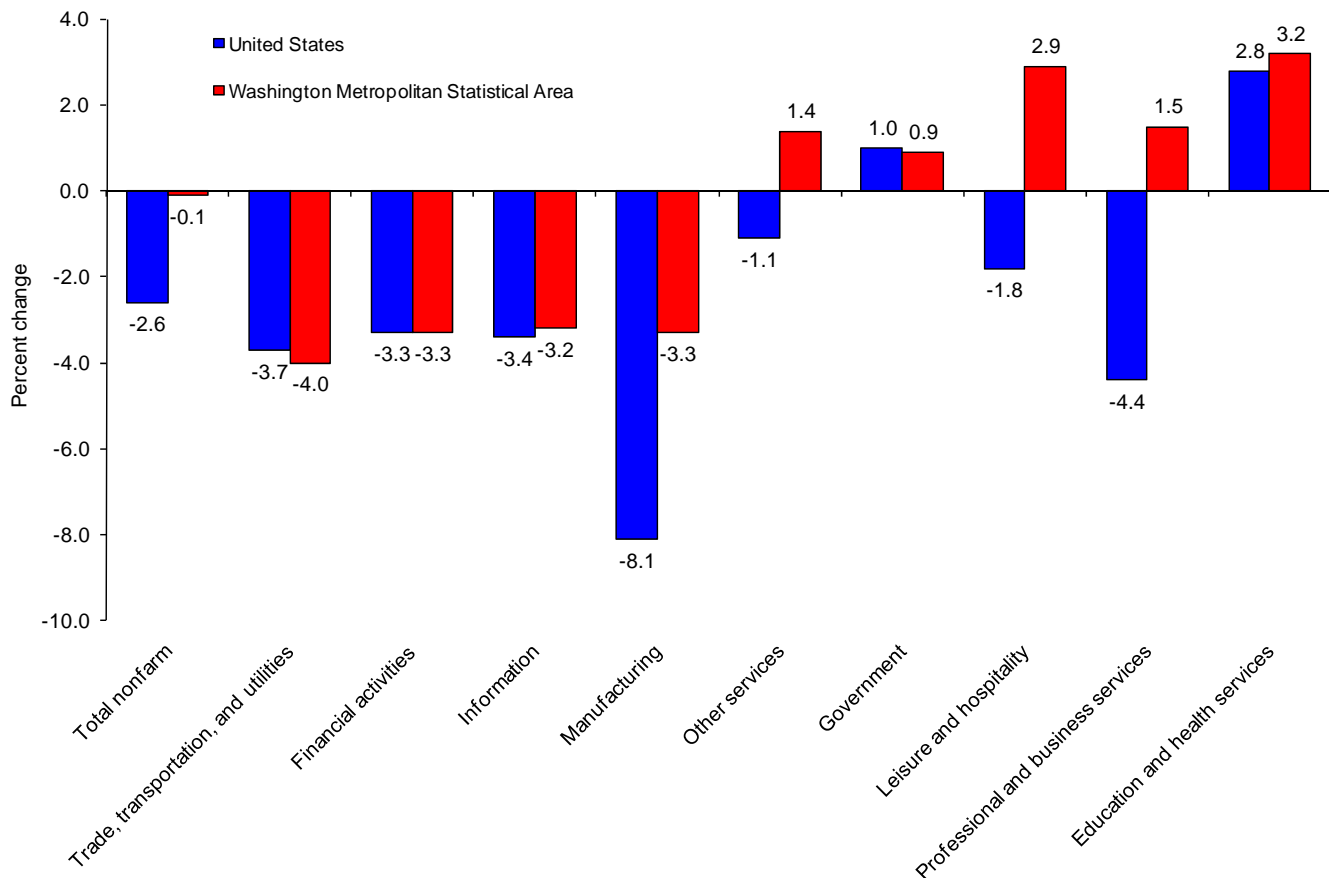


The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area is made up of two metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. The Bethesda-Frederick-Rockville, Md. Metropolitan Division, which represented 19 percent of the local workforce, accounted for the area’s entire employment decline, losing 4,600 jobs since January 2008. However, the larger Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division, which accounted for the remaining 81 percent of the area’s employment, moderated the overall decline by adding 2,800 jobs to its payrolls.

### **Industry employment**

In the greater Washington metropolitan area, the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector lost 15,900 jobs from January 2008 to January 2009, more than any other industry. Within this supersector, declining employment in retail trade accounted for 13,600 of the jobs lost. The 4.0-percent local employment decline in trade, transportation, and utilities compared to the national decrease of 3.7 percent. (See table 1 and chart B.) For the metropolitan area, the Washington metropolitan division lost 9,900 trade, transportation, and utilities jobs, while the Bethesda division accounted for over one-third (6,000) of the decline though it represented only one-fifth of local employment in this industry.

**Chart B. Over-the-year percent change in employment by selected industry supersector, United States and the Washington metropolitan area, January 2009**



Two other industries lost more than 5,000 jobs over the year in the Washington area—mining, logging, and construction (11,900) and financial activities (5,100). Over-the-year decreases in mining, logging, and construction jobs in the greater Washington area stretched back to November 2006 without interruption—27 consecutive periods of decline. Local employment in financial activities fell 3.3 percent since January 2008, matching the national rate of decline for this industry.

Four supersectors gained more than 5,000 jobs in the Washington area from January 2008 to January 2009. Education and health services gained the most jobs (10,700); nearly all (9,900) of these jobs were located in the Washington division. Professional and business services, the largest supersector in the Washington area accounting for almost one-quarter of the area's employment as of January 2009, gained the second-highest number of jobs at 9,900, followed by leisure and hospitality (7,200), and government (5,600). These four supersectors exhibited consistent job growth in the Washington area with uninterrupted employment gains stretching back at least four years in each of these industries.

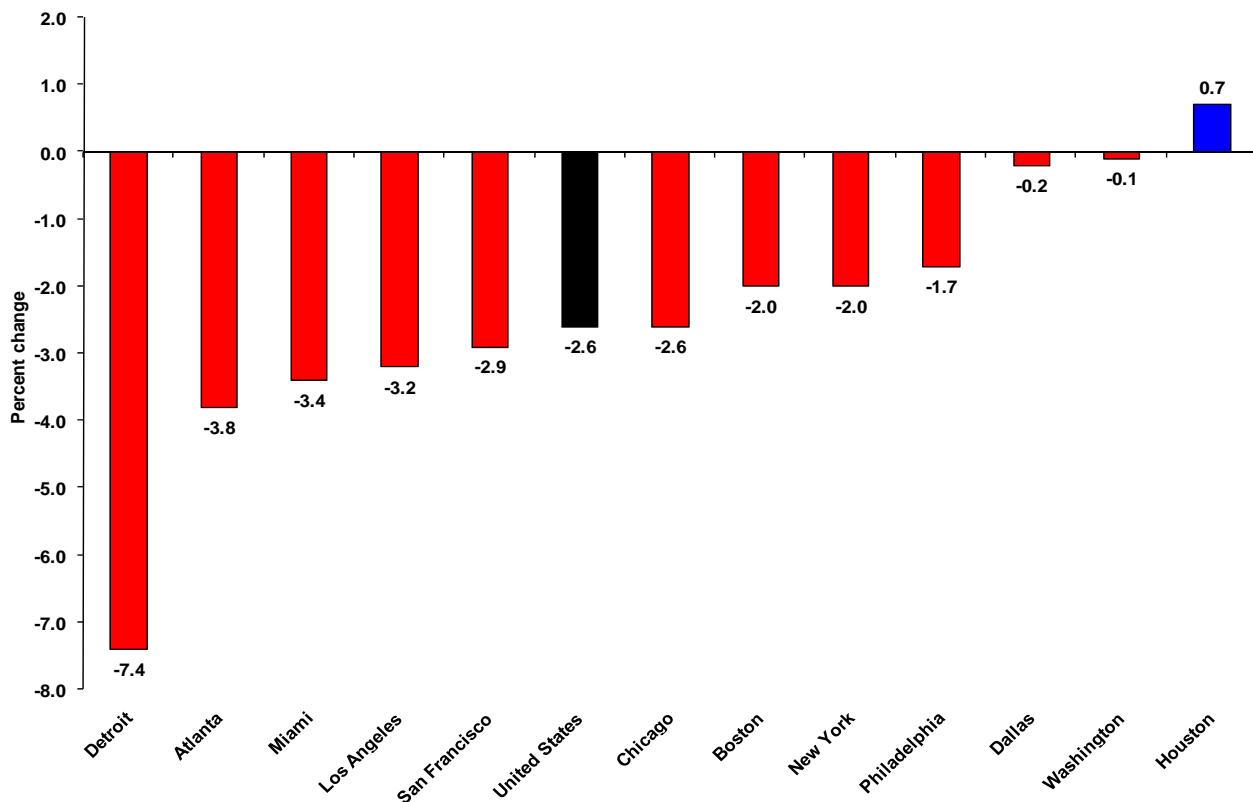
### **Twelve largest metropolitan areas**

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria area was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in January 2009. Eleven of these areas experienced over-the-year job losses. (See chart C.) Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown was the only area to add jobs during this 12-month period, growing at a 0.7-percent pace. Nationally, employment declined 2.6 percent from January 2008 to January 2009.

Of the areas with over-the-year job losses, five—Detroit-Warren-Livonia (-7.4 percent), Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta (-3.8 percent), Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach (-3.4 percent), Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana (-3.2 percent), and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont (-2.9 percent)—experienced employment declines faster than the national rate. Job losses in Chicago-Naperville-Joliet occurred at the same rate as that for the nation. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island (-2.0 percent each), Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington (-1.7 percent), Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington (-0.2 percent), and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria (-0.1 percent) all lost jobs at a slower pace than the nation since January 2008.

Four metropolitan areas experienced employment declines of over 100,000 from January a year ago, led by Los Angeles (-175,600) and New York (-168,600). Another five areas had job losses of about 50,000 or more. Houston, the only area to gain jobs since last January, increased its employment by 17,200.

**Chart C. Over-the-year percent change in employment, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, January 2009**



## 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.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for approximately 39 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

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

**Reliability of the estimates.** The estimates presented in this release are based on sample 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 [www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm](http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm). Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at [www.bls.gov/sae/](http://www.bls.gov/sae/).

### 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 by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

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/](http://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, 2008. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/assets/omb/bulletins/fy2009/09-01.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/assets/omb/bulletins/fy2009/09-01.pdf).

**The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties, and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities in Virginia; Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; and Jefferson County in West Virginia.

**The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties, and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities in Virginia; Calvert, Charles, and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; and Jefferson County in West Virginia.

**The Bethesda-Frederick-Rockville, Md. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Frederick and Montgomery Counties in Maryland.

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

Area	Jan. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 (p)	Jan. 2008 to Jan. 2009 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>						
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	2,959.2	3,021.3	3,015.2	2,957.4	-1.8	-0.1
Mining, logging, and construction	173.4	169.7	167.1	161.5	-11.9	-6.9
Manufacturing	61.2	59.9	59.8	59.2	-2.0	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	402.2	400.3	402.3	386.3	-15.9	-4.0
Information	92.0	90.2	90.4	89.1	-2.9	-3.2
Financial activities	154.6	152.0	152.2	149.5	-5.1	-3.3
Professional and business services	669.6	688.1	685.1	679.5	9.9	1.5
Education and health services	331.2	346.1	345.0	341.9	10.7	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	245.4	259.0	258.3	252.6	7.2	2.9
Other services	180.3	185.2	184.9	182.9	2.6	1.4
Government	649.3	670.8	670.1	654.9	5.6	0.9
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division</b>						
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	2,390.4	2,444.4	2,438.4	2,393.2	2.8	0.1
Mining, logging, and construction	133.8	130.6	128.4	124.5	-9.3	-7.0
Manufacturing	41.1	39.9	39.7	39.3	-1.8	-4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	319.6	319.5	321.5	309.7	-9.9	-3.1
Information	75.6	73.7	73.9	72.5	-3.1	-4.1
Financial activities	110.8	109.4	109.9	107.8	-3.0	-2.7
Professional and business services	548.4	562.0	558.7	554.9	6.5	1.2
Education and health services	259.0	271.9	271.4	268.9	9.9	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	200.7	213.8	211.6	207.6	6.9	3.4
Other services	149.8	154.0	153.6	152.1	2.3	1.5
Government	551.6	569.6	569.7	555.9	4.3	0.8
<b>Bethesda-Frederick-Rockville, Md. Metropolitan Division</b>						
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	568.8	576.9	576.8	564.2	-4.6	-0.8
Mining, logging, and construction	39.6	39.1	38.7	37.0	-2.6	-6.6
Manufacturing	20.1	20.0	20.1	19.9	-0.2	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	82.6	80.8	80.8	76.6	-6.0	-7.3
Information	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.6	0.2	1.2
Financial activities	43.8	42.6	42.3	41.7	-2.1	-4.8
Professional and business services	121.2	126.1	126.4	124.6	3.4	2.8
Education and health services	72.2	74.2	73.6	73.0	0.8	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	44.7	45.2	46.7	45.0	0.3	0.7
Other services	30.5	31.2	31.3	30.8	0.3	1.0
Government	97.7	101.2	100.4	99.0	1.3	1.3

(p) = preliminary

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

Area	Jan. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 (p)	Jan. 2008 to Jan. 2009 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>United States</b>						
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	135,840	136,882	135,917	132,347	-3,493	-2.6
Mining and logging	730	799	786	766	36	4.9
Construction	7,053	7,058	6,739	6,298	-755	-10.7
Manufacturing	13,619	13,140	12,944	12,522	-1,097	-8.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,510	26,439	26,475	25,536	-974	-3.7
Information	3,000	2,970	2,954	2,899	-101	-3.4
Financial activities	8,166	8,028	8,009	7,899	-267	-3.3
Professional and business services	17,674	17,590	17,406	16,899	-775	-4.4
Education and health services	18,488	19,255	19,242	19,008	520	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	12,905	13,087	13,013	12,668	-237	-1.8
Other services	5,445	5,486	5,455	5,387	-58	-1.1
Government	22,250	23,030	22,894	22,465	215	1.0
<b>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.</b>						
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	2,432.5	2,399.6	2,381.3	2,341.2	-91.3	-3.8
Mining and logging	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	-0.4	-22.2
Construction	132.7	121.5	115.9	113.2	-19.5	-14.7
Manufacturing	172.4	161.5	159.4	157.2	-15.2	-8.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	560.2	553.0	550.4	535.2	-25.0	-4.5
Information	83.2	82.4	82.5	81.6	-1.6	-1.9
Financial activities	157.3	151.8	151.4	150.4	-6.9	-4.4
Professional and business services	409.5	396.3	392.2	381.2	-28.3	-6.9
Education and health services	255.5	263.6	264.3	262.5	7.0	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	227.8	229.5	227.7	225.1	-2.7	-1.2
Other services	97.3	97.4	95.8	95.1	-2.2	-2.3
Government	334.8	341.1	340.2	338.3	3.5	1.0
<b>Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)</b>						
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	2,463.8	2,504.4	2,479.8	2,413.7	-50.1	-2.0
Mining and logging	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-14.3
Construction	90.8	94.2	88.3	79.3	-11.5	-12.7
Manufacturing	218.2	213.1	212.3	210.5	-7.7	-3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	421.1	420.1	420.4	406.7	-14.4	-3.4
Information	74.8	75.1	74.5	73.5	-1.3	-1.7
Financial activities	186.0	179.4	178.5	176.5	-9.5	-5.1
Professional and business services	408.1	414.7	405.7	391.1	-17.0	-4.2
Education and health services	466.4	486.6	487.2	477.6	11.2	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	206.1	217.9	210.9	202.2	-3.9	-1.9
Other services	87.9	89.2	88.8	87.1	-0.8	-0.9
Government	303.7	313.3	312.5	308.6	4.9	1.6
<b>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.</b>						
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	4,472.0	4,513.9	4,488.5	4,355.7	-116.3	-2.6
Mining and logging	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.0
Construction	188.4	201.3	188.7	169.3	-19.1	-10.1
Manufacturing	477.2	462.4	459.6	453.0	-24.2	-5.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	931.4	929.4	932.6	896.0	-35.4	-3.8
Information	90.4	89.0	89.1	88.3	-2.1	-2.3
Financial activities	318.7	312.3	312.2	306.6	-12.1	-3.8
Professional and business services	723.1	728.9	721.0	694.8	-28.3	-3.9
Education and health services	596.8	617.3	618.0	609.2	12.4	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	387.9	397.2	393.7	378.4	-9.5	-2.4
Other services	196.5	199.3	199.2	195.9	-0.6	-0.3
Government	559.7	574.7	572.3	562.3	2.6	0.5
<b>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas</b>						
<b>Total nonfarm</b>	2,943.7	2,998.3	3,003.8	2,936.6	-7.1	-0.2
Mining, logging, and construction	189.0	191.0	189.5	185.5	-3.5	-1.9
Manufacturing	290.4	282.9	281.8	278.6	-11.8	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	627.3	636.2	642.8	616.7	-10.6	-1.7
Information	89.1	87.2	87.7	87.7	-1.4	-1.6
Financial activities	231.7	234.7	235.6	233.5	1.8	0.8
Professional and business services	444.1	453.8	455.1	436.0	-8.1	-1.8
Education and health services	318.9	336.9	336.7	334.5	15.6	4.9
Leisure and hospitality	274.3	280.7	280.7	276.6	2.3	0.8
Other services	102.7	103.8	104.0	101.0	-1.7	-1.7
Government	376.2	391.1	389.9	386.5	10.3	2.7

(p) = preliminary

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

Area	Jan. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 (p)	Jan. 2008 to Jan. 2009 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,910.4	1,880.9	1,852.3	1,768.7	-141.7	-7.4
Mining, logging, and construction	61.0	63.3	58.8	52.0	-9.0	-14.8
Manufacturing	245.4	231.0	225.6	194.9	-50.5	-20.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	363.3	357.4	354.7	340.0	-23.3	-6.4
Information	32.7	31.5	31.5	30.9	-1.8	-5.5
Financial activities	108.3	103.0	102.0	100.5	-7.8	-7.2
Professional and business services	341.4	321.6	312.9	300.0	-41.4	-12.1
Education and health services	278.6	286.5	285.6	281.4	2.8	1.0
Leisure & hospitality	174.0	176.8	175.6	169.4	-4.6	-2.6
Other services	85.8	86.3	84.7	84.2	-1.6	-1.9
Government	219.9	223.5	220.9	215.4	-4.5	-2.0
<b>Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,559.0	2,623.8	2,628.1	2,576.2	17.2	0.7
Mining and logging	86.0	93.2	93.7	92.8	6.8	7.9
Construction	199.5	204.3	203.9	199.5	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	237.2	243.9	244.1	241.0	3.8	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	525.9	542.8	545.1	523.0	-2.9	-0.6
Information	36.6	36.2	36.1	35.6	-1.0	-2.7
Financial activities	143.3	143.5	143.9	142.2	-1.1	-0.8
Professional and business services	374.8	384.0	384.7	377.0	2.2	0.6
Education and health services	279.8	289.0	289.9	287.9	8.1	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	224.5	227.9	229.0	222.2	-2.3	-1.0
Other services	90.2	90.1	90.2	89.7	-0.5	-0.6
Government	361.2	368.9	367.5	365.3	4.1	1.1
<b>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.</b>						
Total nonfarm	5,548.8	5,521.5	5,492.3	5,373.2	-175.6	-3.2
Mining and logging	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	242.9	224.7	220.6	212.0	-30.9	-12.7
Manufacturing	615.1	594.7	587.9	578.7	-36.4	-5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,093.6	1,064.8	1,065.5	1,034.5	-59.1	-5.4
Information	226.6	248.4	238.8	214.8	-11.8	-5.2
Financial activities	356.2	340.5	340.1	338.1	-18.1	-5.1
Professional and business services	851.0	842.7	843.4	824.0	-27.0	-3.2
Education and health services	640.6	664.6	662.5	652.2	11.6	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	562.8	566.6	562.6	554.8	-8.0	-1.4
Other services	192.3	193.7	193.6	190.0	-2.3	-1.2
Government	762.7	775.8	772.3	769.1	6.4	0.8
<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,399.9	2,345.6	2,350.0	2,319.1	-80.8	-3.4
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-14.3
Construction	146.0	125.0	123.5	121.6	-24.4	-16.7
Manufacturing	96.4	90.7	90.3	90.0	-6.4	-6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	551.3	539.0	539.1	526.7	-24.6	-4.5
Information	51.5	49.3	49.4	48.9	-2.6	-5.0
Financial activities	176.4	168.1	168.4	166.9	-9.5	-5.4
Professional and business services	358.5	351.6	351.9	344.0	-14.5	-4.0
Education and health services	322.6	336.5	337.0	332.1	9.5	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	261.9	250.9	254.3	254.8	-7.1	-2.7
Other services	103.8	103.3	104.3	103.0	-0.8	-0.8
Government	330.8	330.5	331.1	330.5	-0.3	-0.1

(p) = preliminary



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

Area	Jan. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 (p)	Jan. 2008 to Jan. 2009 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.</b>						
Total nonfarm	8,499.5	8,639.8	8,604.4	8,330.9	-168.6	-2.0
Mining, logging, and construction	346.9	361.9	348.8	318.3	-28.6	-8.2
Manufacturing	435.7	421.0	416.1	402.3	-33.4	-7.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,615.0	1,624.5	1,626.3	1,561.5	-53.5	-3.3
Information	282.3	286.5	283.6	276.2	-6.1	-2.2
Financial activities	790.6	771.7	774.0	759.9	-30.7	-3.9
Professional and business services	1,298.9	1,312.7	1,298.0	1,249.6	-49.3	-3.8
Education and health services	1,448.8	1,505.5	1,505.2	1,477.6	28.8	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	622.8	663.1	659.4	627.6	4.8	0.8
Other services	365.2	375.0	373.7	367.2	2.0	0.5
Government	1,293.3	1,317.9	1,319.3	1,290.7	-2.6	-0.2
<b>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,778.9	2,817.7	2,804.2	2,730.6	-48.3	-1.7
Mining, logging, and construction	120.4	119.4	115.2	108.0	-12.4	-10.3
Manufacturing	217.7	212.5	211.1	208.3	-9.4	-4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	532.0	528.0	532.0	511.2	-20.8	-3.9
Information	57.8	56.1	56.0	55.6	-2.2	-3.8
Financial activities	217.8	215.1	214.7	212.5	-5.3	-2.4
Professional and business services	425.2	428.9	421.9	409.6	-15.6	-3.7
Education and health services	525.6	551.9	548.7	539.4	13.8	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	209.8	219.0	218.7	208.4	-1.4	-0.7
Other services	121.7	123.5	123.2	122.1	0.4	0.3
Government	350.9	363.3	362.7	355.5	4.6	1.3
<b>San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,018.4	2,014.1	2,006.9	1,959.9	-58.5	-2.9
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	110.3	104.2	100.4	95.7	-14.6	-13.2
Manufacturing	137.2	134.4	133.6	131.5	-5.7	-4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	361.5	356.6	357.6	342.4	-19.1	-5.3
Information	67.9	67.2	66.8	66.6	-1.3	-1.9
Financial activities	145.9	139.3	138.8	137.1	-8.8	-6.0
Professional and business services	370.1	369.6	369.4	362.5	-7.6	-2.1
Education and health services	228.5	237.2	237.2	232.3	3.8	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	207.1	212.2	212.2	205.1	-2.0	-1.0
Other services	73.6	74.5	74.6	72.8	-0.8	-1.1
Government	314.9	317.5	314.9	312.5	-2.4	-0.8
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,959.2	3,021.3	3,015.2	2,957.4	-1.8	-0.1
Mining, logging, and construction	173.4	169.7	167.1	161.5	-11.9	-6.9
Manufacturing	61.2	59.9	59.8	59.2	-2.0	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	402.2	400.3	402.3	386.3	-15.9	-4.0
Information	92.0	90.2	90.4	89.1	-2.9	-3.2
Financial activities	154.6	152.0	152.2	149.5	-5.1	-3.3
Professional and business services	669.6	688.1	685.1	679.5	9.9	1.5
Education and health services	331.2	346.1	345.0	341.9	10.7	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	245.4	259.0	258.3	252.6	7.2	2.9
Other services	180.3	185.2	184.9	182.9	2.6	1.4
Government	649.3	670.8	670.1	654.9	5.6	0.9

(p) = preliminary