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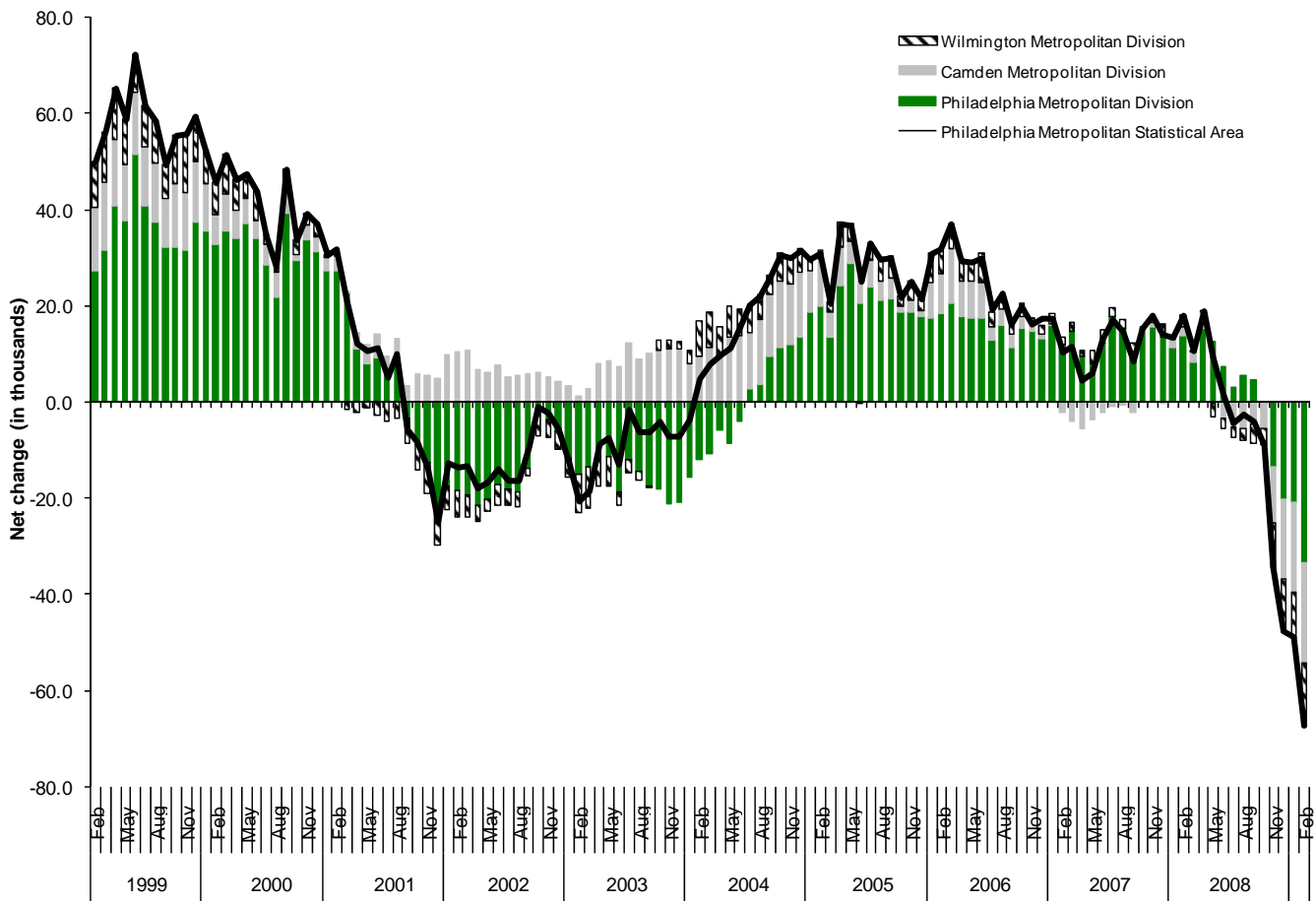
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PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN AREA JOB COUNT: FEBRUARY 2009 Employment Fell by 67,400 Over the Year

Total nonfarm employment for the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,722,400 in February 2009, down 67,400, or 2.4 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 3.1 percent. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that February's decline was the largest over-the-year net decrease in local payrolls since December 1991. (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, February 1999-February 2009

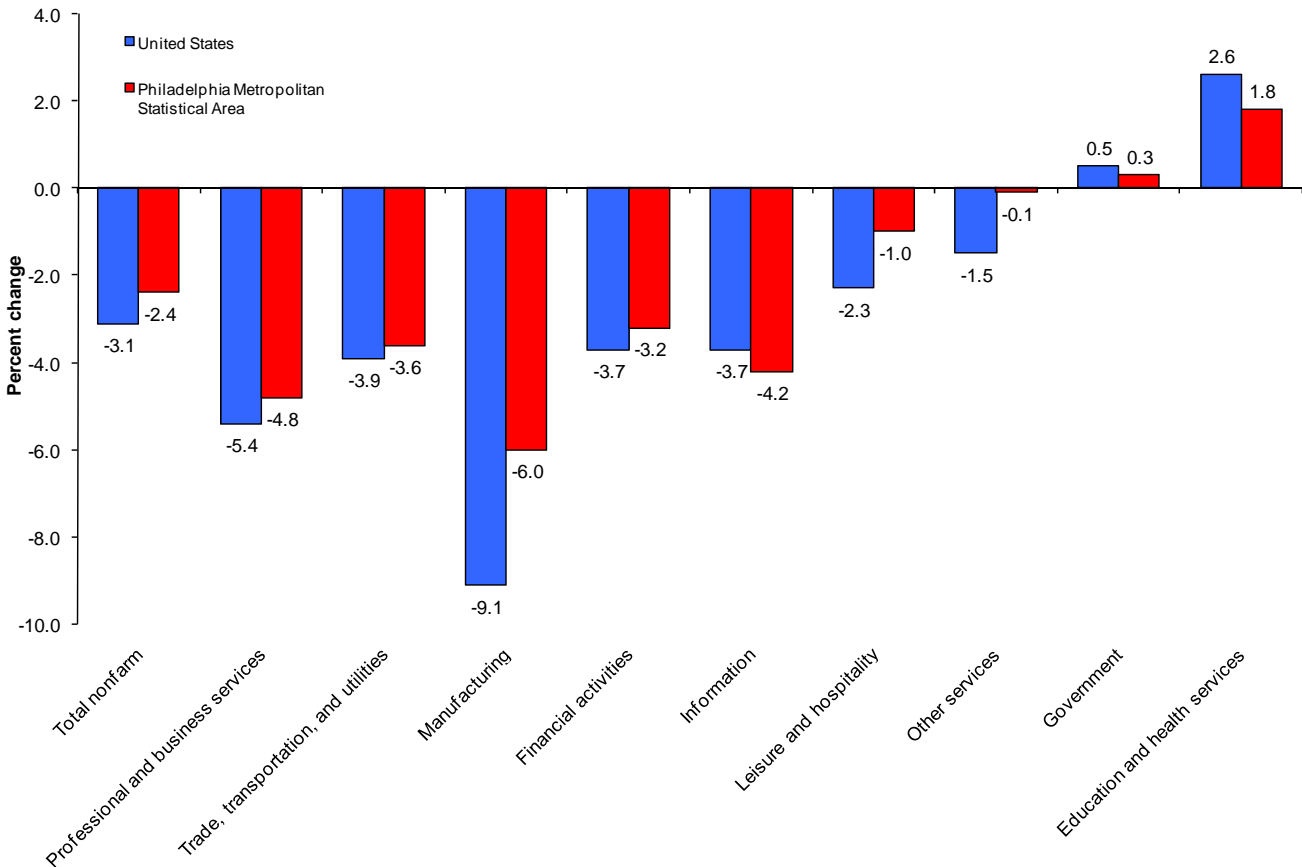


The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Metropolitan Statistical Area is made up of three metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. All three divisions lost jobs over the year. The Philadelphia Metropolitan Division, which accounted for 69 percent of the workforce, had the largest decline, losing 33,600 jobs over the last 12 months. Philadelphia City, part of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Division, lost 9,400 jobs since February 2008. Employment levels dropped by 20,800 in the Camden Metropolitan Division, which represented 19 percent of the Philadelphia area workforce. The Wilmington Metropolitan Division, which accounted for the remaining 12 percent for the local area workforce, lost 13,000 jobs over the year.

Industry employment

In the greater Philadelphia metropolitan area, the professional and business services supersector lost 20,300 jobs from February 2008 to February 2009, more than any other industry. The recent losses represented a 4.8-percent employment decline from last year, less than the national decrease of 5.4 percent. (See chart B.) For the metropolitan area, the Camden Metropolitan Division accounted for nearly one-half (-9,100) of the decline though it represented less than 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 Philadelphia metropolitan area, February 2009



Three other industries lost more than 10,000 jobs over the year in the Philadelphia area—trade, transportation, and utilities (-18,700), mining, logging, and construction (-14,300) and manufacturing (-13,200). Locally, both the mining, logging, and construction and the trade, transportation, and utilities supersectors have had over-the-year decreases for at least 10 consecutive months. However, over-the-year losses in manufacturing have continued for a much longer time span, with declines almost unabated since August 1998, a period of more than 10 years.

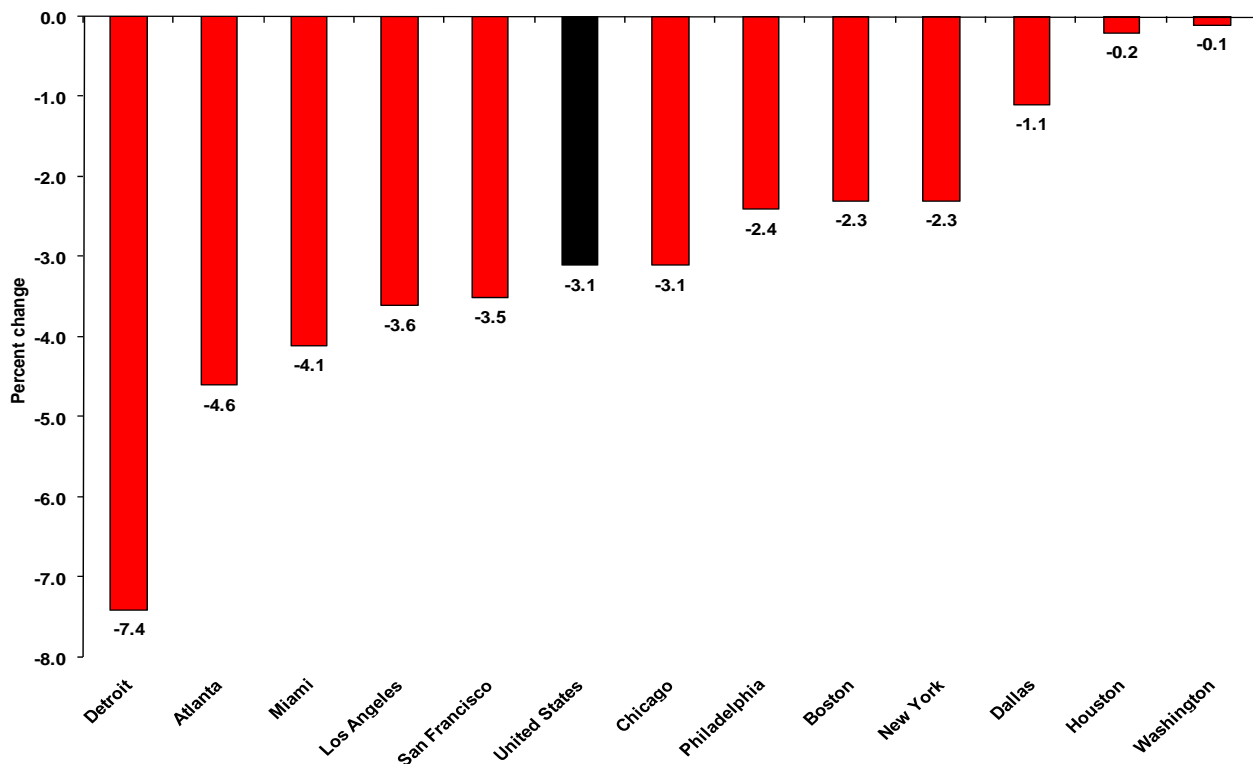
Three other supersectors lost jobs over the year in the Philadelphia area—financial activities (-7,000), information (-2,400), and leisure and hospitality (-2,000). Local employment in financial activities and leisure and hospitality declined at a slower-than-average pace, while in information, employment decreased at a faster pace than that for the nation.

The only bright spot in local area employment was education and health services, which gained 9,700 jobs over the last 12 months. While all three metropolitan divisions shared in the recent increase, most of the gains were centered in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Division. The last time this supersector had an over-the-year decline was August 1995, more than 13 years ago. Since February 1990, the first year comparable data were available, education and health services employment has grown 56.1 percent in the Philadelphia metropolitan area, far exceeding the growth rate in any other local supersector.

Twelve largest metropolitan areas

The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington area was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in February 2009. All 12 of these areas experienced over-the-year job losses. (See chart C and table 2.) The last over-the-year period for which all 12 areas reported job declines was December 1991 when the nation was emerging from the 1990-1991 recession. Nationally, employment declined 3.1 percent from February 2008 to February 2009.

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



Of these 12 metropolitan areas, five—Detroit-Warren-Livonia (-7.4 percent), Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta (-4.6 percent), Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach (-4.1 percent), Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana (-3.6 percent), and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont (-3.5 percent)—experienced employment declines at a faster-than-average pace. Job losses in Chicago-Naperville-Joliet occurred at the same rate as that for the nation.

Six metropolitan areas had a percentage loss in jobs that fell below the national average. Four of these areas experienced declines in the 2.5- to 1.0-percent range—Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington. Percentage losses in the remaining areas of Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown (-0.2 percent) and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria (-0.1 percent) were considerably smaller.

Five metropolitan areas experienced employment declines of over 100,000 from February a year ago, led by Los Angeles (-202,300) and New York (-193,000). Another four areas had job losses of 50,000 or more. Washington had the smallest decline in jobs, down 3,300 over the year.

In 7 of the 12 areas, professional and business services experienced the largest employment losses over the 12-month period.

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. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at 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/.

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 <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm>.

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	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009(p)	Feb. 2008 to Feb. 2009(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	2,789.8	2,804.2	2,729.8	2,722.4	-67.4	-2.4
Mining, logging, and construction	118.6	115.2	107.6	104.3	-14.3	-12.1
Manufacturing	218.6	211.1	207.9	205.4	-13.2	-6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	522.2	532.0	511.1	503.5	-18.7	-3.6
Information	57.8	56.0	55.6	55.4	-2.4	-4.2
Financial activities	218.0	214.7	212.5	211.0	-7.0	-3.2
Professional and business services	424.3	421.9	409.2	404.0	-20.3	-4.8
Education and health services	540.9	548.7	539.8	550.6	9.7	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	209.8	218.7	208.6	207.8	-2.0	-1.0
Other services	121.7	123.2	121.8	121.6	-0.1	-0.1
Government	357.9	362.7	355.7	358.8	0.9	0.3
Philadelphia, Pa. Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,907.2	1,925.4	1,876.2	1,873.6	-33.6	-1.8
Mining, logging, and construction	75.9	72.4	67.5	66.1	-9.8	-12.9
Manufacturing	149.5	146.2	144.0	142.4	-7.1	-4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	338.0	348.9	336.4	330.1	-7.9	-2.3
Information	42.6	41.3	41.0	40.9	-1.7	-4.0
Financial activities	144.2	142.7	141.0	139.4	-4.8	-3.3
Professional and business services	298.7	301.0	294.5	292.5	-6.2	-2.1
Education and health services	414.1	417.6	409.6	419.6	5.5	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	143.1	150.6	142.8	141.5	-1.6	-1.1
Other services	83.1	84.1	83.1	82.9	-0.2	-0.2
Government	218.0	220.6	216.3	218.2	0.2	0.1
Philadelphia City, Pa.						
Total nonfarm	661.5	665.4	648.8	652.1	-9.4	-1.4
Mining, logging, and construction	11.8	11.3	10.6	10.4	-1.4	-11.9
Manufacturing	27.7	26.3	25.8	25.3	-2.4	-8.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	86.0	89.6	86.4	84.1	-1.9	-2.2
Information	12.2	12.2	11.9	11.7	-0.5	-4.1
Financial activities	46.2	46.1	45.5	45.3	-0.9	-1.9
Professional and business services	86.0	83.7	82.2	81.1	-4.9	-5.7
Education and health services	205.2	204.5	199.0	206.3	1.1	0.5
Leisure and hospitality	54.9	58.2	55.2	55.8	0.9	1.6
Other services	27.3	28.6	27.8	27.7	0.4	1.5
Government	104.2	104.9	104.4	104.4	0.2	0.2
Camden, N.J. Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	532.7	530.0	515.6	511.9	-20.8	-3.9
Mining, logging, and construction	23.2	24.0	22.3	21.3	-1.9	-8.2
Manufacturing	45.3	43.7	43.4	43.0	-2.3	-5.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	120.3	119.3	114.0	113.6	-6.7	-5.6
Information	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.3	-0.7	-7.8
Financial activities	33.0	31.4	31.0	31.1	-1.9	-5.8
Professional and business services	71.3	68.5	65.0	62.2	-9.1	-12.8
Education and health services	78.2	80.8	80.3	81.1	2.9	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	39.4	39.2	37.9	38.2	-1.2	-3.0
Other services	23.4	23.9	23.7	23.7	0.3	1.3
Government	89.6	90.7	89.6	89.4	-0.2	-0.2
Wilmington, Del.-Md.-N.J. Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	349.9	348.8	338.0	336.9	-13.0	-3.7
Natural resources, mining, and construction	19.5	18.8	17.8	16.9	-2.6	-13.3
Manufacturing	23.8	21.2	20.5	20.0	-3.8	-16.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	63.9	63.8	60.7	59.8	-4.1	-6.4
Information	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.5	-0.3	-0.7
Professional and business services	54.3	52.4	49.7	49.3	-5.0	-9.2
Education and health services	48.6	50.3	49.9	49.9	1.3	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	27.3	28.9	27.9	28.1	0.8	2.9
Other services	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.0	-0.2	-1.3
Government	50.3	51.4	49.8	51.2	0.9	1.8

(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	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009(p)	Feb. 2008 to Feb. 2009(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm	136,356	135,917	132,302	132,130	-4,226	-3.1
Mining and logging	731	786	766	754	23	3.1
Construction	6,983	6,739	6,295	6,152	-831	-11.9
Manufacturing	13,578	12,944	12,519	12,344	-1,234	-9.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,246	26,475	25,534	25,212	-1,034	-3.9
Information	3,014	2,954	2,895	2,903	-111	-3.7
Financial activities	8,163	8,009	7,901	7,863	-300	-3.7
Professional and business services	17,695	17,406	16,877	16,741	-954	-5.4
Education and health services	18,757	19,242	19,013	19,239	482	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	12,971	13,013	12,667	12,678	-293	-2.3
Other services	5,482	5,455	5,388	5,400	-82	-1.5
Government	22,736	22,894	22,447	22,844	108	0.5
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.						
Total nonfarm	2,444.0	2,381.3	2,341.5	2,332.7	-111.3	-4.6
Mining and logging	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	-0.3	-16.7
Construction	133.3	115.9	113.2	112.0	-21.3	-16.0
Manufacturing	172.1	159.4	157.2	154.5	-17.6	-10.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	557.9	550.4	534.2	528.3	-29.6	-5.3
Information	83.7	82.5	81.6	81.1	-2.6	-3.1
Financial activities	157.8	151.4	150.0	149.4	-8.4	-5.3
Professional and business services	410.2	392.2	382.3	379.8	-30.4	-7.4
Education and health services	259.0	264.3	262.8	263.5	4.5	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	229.8	227.7	224.8	223.7	-6.1	-2.7
Other services	98.3	95.8	95.5	96.9	-1.4	-1.4
Government	340.1	340.2	338.4	342.0	1.9	0.6
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)						
Total nonfarm	2,467.0	2,479.8	2,412.9	2,409.2	-57.8	-2.3
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.1	-14.3
Construction	88.7	88.3	79.6	76.7	-12.0	-13.5
Manufacturing	217.5	212.3	210.5	209.0	-8.5	-3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	411.6	420.4	406.4	397.4	-14.2	-3.4
Information	75.2	74.5	73.7	73.1	-2.1	-2.8
Financial activities	185.6	178.5	176.5	176.0	-9.6	-5.2
Professional and business services	408.9	405.7	391.0	387.7	-21.2	-5.2
Education and health services	476.5	487.2	477.2	488.5	12.0	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	206.4	210.9	202.2	203.2	-3.2	-1.6
Other services	88.0	88.8	86.9	86.1	-1.9	-2.2
Government	307.9	312.5	308.3	310.9	3.0	1.0
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.						
Total nonfarm	4,468.8	4,488.5	4,354.3	4,331.7	-137.1	-3.1
Mining and logging	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	0.1	5.6
Construction	184.9	188.7	169.2	165.9	-19.0	-10.3
Manufacturing	474.2	459.6	453.0	444.3	-29.9	-6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	918.0	932.6	895.9	887.5	-30.5	-3.3
Information	90.6	89.1	88.2	87.6	-3.0	-3.3
Financial activities	318.6	312.2	306.5	306.1	-12.5	-3.9
Professional and business services	724.8	721.0	695.1	686.9	-37.9	-5.2
Education and health services	602.4	618.0	608.7	611.0	8.6	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	386.3	393.7	378.2	376.4	-9.9	-2.6
Other services	197.2	199.2	195.8	195.5	-1.7	-0.9
Government	570.0	572.3	561.7	568.6	-1.4	-0.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,965.5	3,003.8	2,936.7	2,934.0	-31.5	-1.1
Mining, logging, and construction	192.9	189.5	185.4	186.9	-6.0	-3.1
Manufacturing	290.8	281.8	280.4	279.9	-10.9	-3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	624.6	642.8	618.3	613.0	-11.6	-1.9
Information	89.2	87.7	87.5	87.3	-1.9	-2.1
Financial activities	232.8	235.6	231.0	230.7	-2.1	-0.9
Professional and business services	446.4	455.1	435.3	430.0	-16.4	-3.7
Education and health services	323.8	336.7	335.0	338.3	14.5	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	277.9	280.7	275.6	278.0	0.1	0.0
Other services	103.4	104.0	101.4	98.9	-4.5	-4.4
Government	383.7	389.9	386.8	391.0	7.3	1.9

(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	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009(p)	Feb. 2008 to Feb. 2009(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.						
Total nonfarm	1,911.8	1,852.3	1,767.7	1,769.4	-142.4	-7.4
Mining, logging, and construction	58.6	58.8	51.8	50.8	-7.8	-13.3
Manufacturing	249.1	225.6	195.3	197.7	-51.4	-20.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	358.3	354.7	339.9	337.2	-21.1	-5.9
Information	32.8	31.5	30.9	30.5	-2.3	-7.0
Financial activities	108.2	102.0	100.5	100.4	-7.8	-7.2
Professional and business services	341.0	312.9	299.7	298.5	-42.5	-12.5
Education and health services	280.6	285.6	281.4	283.5	2.9	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	173.3	175.6	168.7	168.6	-4.7	-2.7
Other services	86.0	84.7	84.2	84.0	-2.0	-2.3
Government	223.9	220.9	215.3	218.2	-5.7	-2.5
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,580.8	2,628.1	2,576.8	2,574.5	-6.3	-0.2
Mining and logging	87.0	93.7	93.0	93.0	6.0	6.9
Construction	204.5	203.9	199.5	200.4	-4.1	-2.0
Manufacturing	238.0	244.1	241.2	240.6	2.6	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	525.5	545.1	523.0	518.3	-7.2	-1.4
Information	36.8	36.1	35.5	35.6	-1.2	-3.3
Financial activities	144.5	143.9	141.3	141.6	-2.9	-2.0
Professional and business services	379.4	384.7	378.3	367.5	-11.9	-3.1
Education and health services	281.7	289.9	288.2	291.4	9.7	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	227.1	229.0	222.4	227.3	0.2	0.1
Other services	90.7	90.2	89.7	90.5	-0.2	-0.2
Government	365.6	367.5	364.7	368.3	2.7	0.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.						
Total nonfarm	5,583.3	5,492.3	5,369.4	5,381.0	-202.3	-3.6
Mining and logging	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	243.3	220.6	211.5	207.4	-35.9	-14.8
Manufacturing	616.3	587.9	578.8	576.7	-39.6	-6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,085.0	1,065.5	1,033.6	1,024.6	-60.4	-5.6
Information	234.8	238.8	217.3	226.6	-8.2	-3.5
Financial activities	356.1	340.1	337.2	336.3	-19.8	-5.6
Professional and business services	859.8	843.4	823.7	822.0	-37.8	-4.4
Education and health services	652.7	662.5	652.3	663.6	10.9	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	566.3	562.6	554.5	556.0	-10.3	-1.8
Other services	193.3	193.6	189.6	191.0	-2.3	-1.2
Government	770.7	772.3	765.9	771.8	1.1	0.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.						
Total nonfarm	2,413.9	2,350.0	2,319.8	2,316.0	-97.9	-4.1
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.1	-14.3
Construction	144.8	123.5	121.4	118.3	-26.5	-18.3
Manufacturing	96.5	90.3	90.0	89.5	-7.0	-7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	550.3	539.1	527.6	524.6	-25.7	-4.7
Information	51.5	49.4	48.9	48.9	-2.6	-5.0
Financial activities	176.5	168.4	166.9	166.9	-9.6	-5.4
Professional and business services	363.3	351.9	343.6	342.6	-20.7	-5.7
Education and health services	326.1	337.0	332.4	331.9	5.8	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	266.4	254.3	255.7	259.2	-7.2	-2.7
Other services	104.5	104.3	102.3	102.4	-2.1	-2.0
Government	333.3	331.1	330.4	331.1	-2.2	-0.7

(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	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009(p)	Feb. 2008 to Feb. 2009(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.						
Total nonfarm	8,520.4	8,604.4	8,336.9	8,327.4	-193.0	-2.3
Mining, logging, and construction	344.6	348.8	318.9	312.1	-32.5	-9.4
Manufacturing	434.8	416.1	403.2	401.0	-33.8	-7.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,593.2	1,626.3	1,563.8	1,541.6	-51.6	-3.2
Information	284.4	283.6	276.3	278.2	-6.2	-2.2
Financial activities	791.0	774.0	759.6	755.9	-35.1	-4.4
Professional and business services	1,303.9	1,298.0	1,250.1	1,245.3	-58.6	-4.5
Education and health services	1,469.3	1,505.2	1,478.8	1,493.6	24.3	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	626.5	659.4	628.8	626.3	-0.2	0.0
Other services	366.6	373.7	367.4	368.7	2.1	0.6
Government	1,306.1	1,319.3	1,290.0	1,304.7	-1.4	-0.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.						
Total nonfarm	2,789.8	2,804.2	2,729.8	2,722.4	-67.4	-2.4
Mining, logging, and construction	118.6	115.2	107.6	104.3	-14.3	-12.1
Manufacturing	218.6	211.1	207.9	205.4	-13.2	-6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	522.2	532.0	511.1	503.5	-18.7	-3.6
Information	57.8	56.0	55.6	55.4	-2.4	-4.2
Financial activities	218.0	214.7	212.5	211.0	-7.0	-3.2
Professional and business services	424.3	421.9	409.2	404.0	-20.3	-4.8
Education and health services	540.9	548.7	539.8	550.6	9.7	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	209.8	218.7	208.6	207.8	-2.0	-1.0
Other services	121.7	123.2	121.8	121.6	-0.1	-0.1
Government	357.9	362.7	355.7	358.8	0.9	0.3
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.						
Total nonfarm	2,030.6	2,006.9	1,960.5	1,959.1	-71.5	-3.5
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	110.8	100.4	95.4	94.1	-16.7	-15.1
Manufacturing	137.6	133.6	131.6	131.2	-6.4	-4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	357.1	357.6	343.2	338.5	-18.6	-5.2
Information	68.3	66.8	66.4	66.3	-2.0	-2.9
Financial activities	145.8	138.8	137.3	136.7	-9.1	-6.2
Professional and business services	372.3	369.4	362.0	361.5	-10.8	-2.9
Education and health services	234.6	237.2	232.6	236.7	2.1	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	210.3	212.2	205.0	204.5	-5.8	-2.8
Other services	74.7	74.6	72.9	73.3	-1.4	-1.9
Government	317.7	314.9	312.7	314.9	-2.8	-0.9
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.						
Total nonfarm	2,968.1	3,015.2	2,955.3	2,964.8	-3.3	-0.1
Mining, logging, and construction	172.3	167.1	160.3	157.5	-14.8	-8.6
Manufacturing	61.2	59.8	59.2	59.1	-2.1	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	395.3	402.3	387.0	381.5	-13.8	-3.5
Information	92.4	90.4	88.7	88.6	-3.8	-4.1
Financial activities	154.6	152.2	149.1	148.8	-5.8	-3.8
Professional and business services	672.8	685.1	680.2	686.3	13.5	2.0
Education and health services	334.8	345.0	340.7	345.5	10.7	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	246.5	258.3	252.5	250.8	4.3	1.7
Other services	181.2	184.9	182.1	183.0	1.8	1.0
Government	657.0	670.1	655.5	663.7	6.7	1.0

(p) = preliminary