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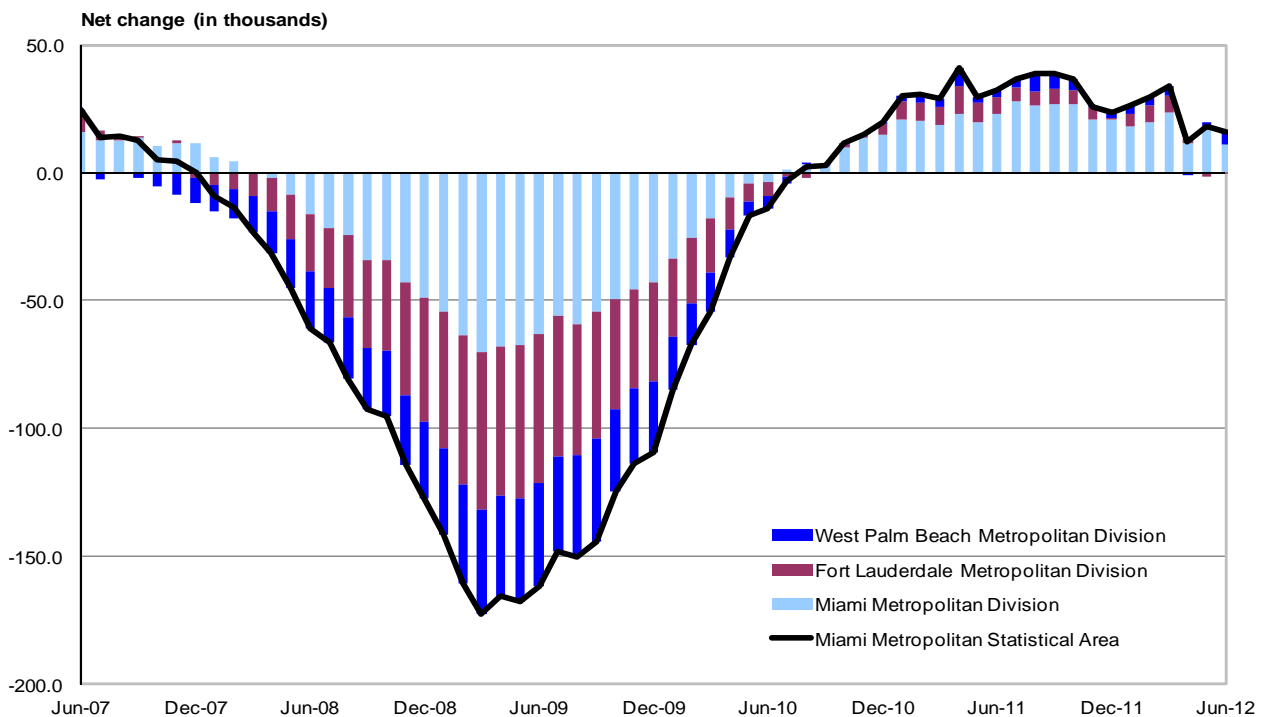
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MIAMI AREA EMPLOYMENT – JUNE 2012

Total nonfarm employment for the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,211,000 in June 2012, an increase of 16,100, from one year ago, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The 0.7-percent rate of gain in the Miami metropolitan area lagged behind national job growth of 1.3 percent from June 2011 to June 2012. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that Miami has experienced over-the-year employment growth for nearly two years. (See chart 1 and table 1. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Miami metropolitan area and its divisions, June 2007–June 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Metropolitan divisions

The Miami area is made up of three metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. Two of the three divisions—Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach—added jobs from June a year ago. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, the largest of the three divisions with 45 percent of the area’s employment, added 10,800 jobs, accounting for about two-thirds of the area’s job growth. The West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach division, with 23 percent of the employed, added 5,700 jobs, or around one-third of the area’s growth. Employment in Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach was little changed over the year .

Industry employment

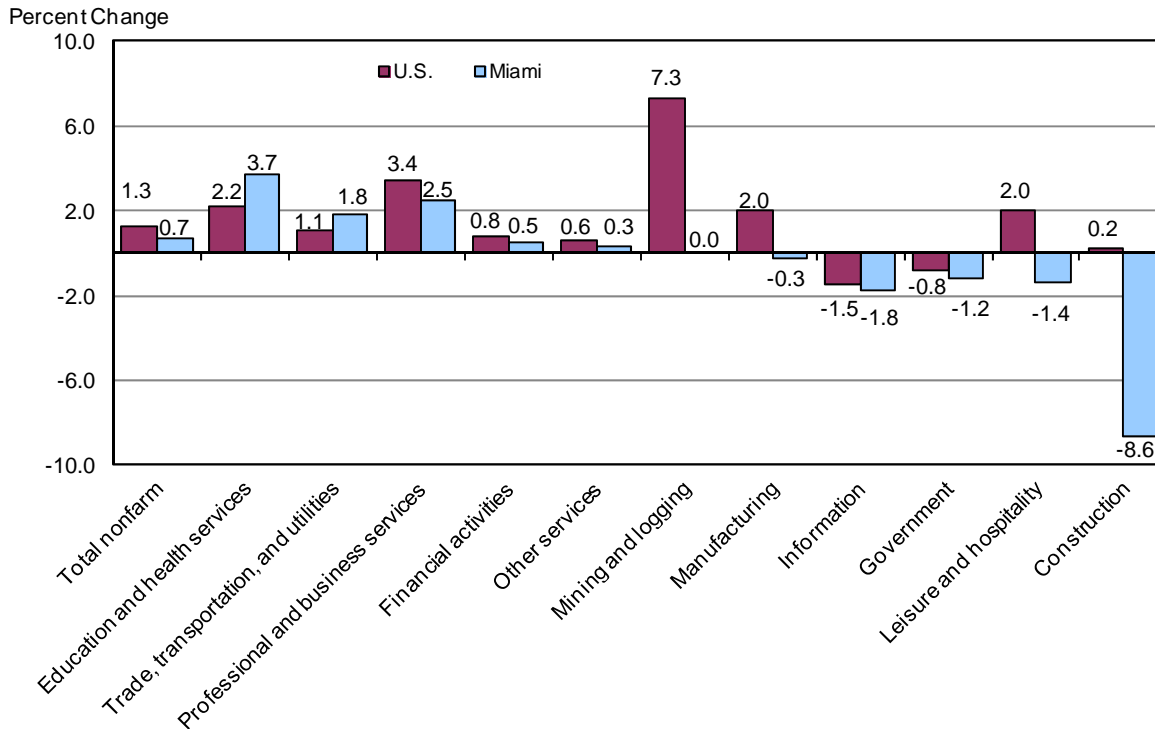
In the Miami metropolitan area, the education and health services supersector experienced the largest employment increase, up 12,600 or 3.7 percent from June a year ago. This supersector has experienced over-the-year employment gains every month since April 1999. Nationwide, employment in this industry grew 2.2 percent over the 12-month period. (See chart 2 and table 1.)

Trade, transportation, and utilities had the second largest over-the-year increase in jobs locally in June 2012, growing by 9,200. Other than education and health services, this was the only other supersector in the Miami area to have a faster rate of gain than the industry did nationwide, 1.8 versus 1.1 percent. The area’s job growth in trade, transportation, and utilities was concentrated in the Miami division.

Professional and business services (8,400) added the third most jobs in the Miami area from June 2011, growing at a 2.5-percent pace. In particular, the West Palm Beach division accounted for most of the growth adding 5,600 jobs.

Three industry supersectors in the Miami area had employment declines of at least 3,000 from June 2011 to June 2012. Construction suffered the largest loss of jobs, down 7,200 or 8.6 percent, marking six years of consecutive over-the-year employment declines. Nationally, this industry added jobs over the 12-month period, increasing 0.2 percent. Leisure and hopitality posted the second largest loss of jobs in the Miami area, down 3,600 or 1.4 percent; nationally, this supersector added jobs, increasing 2.0 percent. The public sector posted the third largest loss, -3,300, a decline of 1.2 percent. Nationally, government lost jobs at a rate of 0.8 percent over the year. (See chart 2.)

Chart 2. Over-the-year percent change in employment by selected industry supersectors, United States and the Miami metropolitan area, June 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

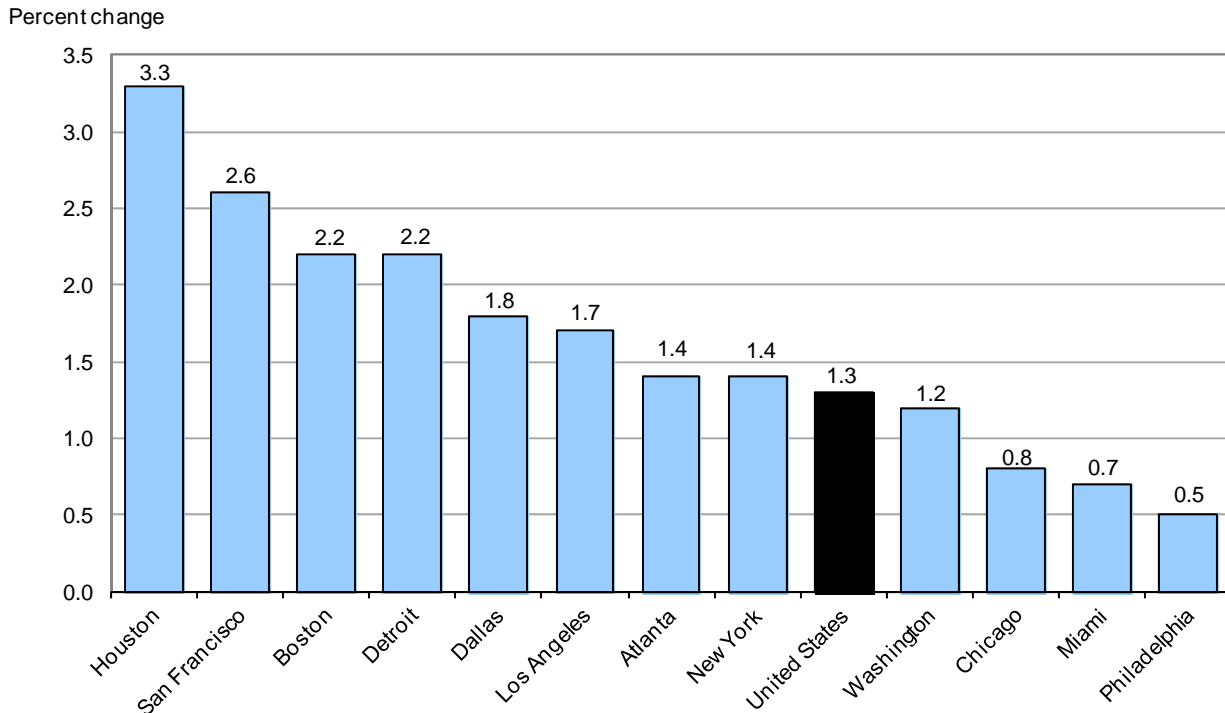
Miami was 1 of the nation’s 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in June 2012. All of these areas experienced over-the-year job gains from June 2011, with eight areas—Houston, San Francisco, Boston, Detroit, Dallas, Los Angeles, Atlanta, and New York—registering rates of growth above the 1.3-percent national average. Among the 12 areas, Houston experienced the fastest rate of expansion, up 3.3 percent, and Philadelphia, the slowest, at 0.5 percent. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

The New York area added the largest number of jobs, 116,000, from the previous June. Los Angeles and Houston followed with gains of 88,400 and 85,000, respectively. Two areas added fewer than 20,000 jobs over the 12-month period—Miami (16,100) and Philadelphia (13,700). (See chart 3 and table 2.)

Among the 12 metropolitan areas, professional and business services registered the largest employment gains from June a year ago in 7 areas—Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Education and health services led in 3 others—Houston, Miami, and Washington.

The public sector experienced the largest loss of jobs in seven areas—Boston, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and San Francisco—from June 2011 to June 2012. Losses were highest in Los Angeles, down 11,300 over the year, followed by Houston and Philadelphia, down 10,600 and 9,900, respectively. Of the 12 areas, only Washington added more than 1,000 government jobs during this period.

Chart 3. Over-the-year percent change in employment, 12 largest areas and United States, June 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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 between State employment security agencies and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Definition. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their places 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 (NAICS).

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, 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 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 are available for state CES data at the supersector level are available online at www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available 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 December 1, 2009. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

The Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla., Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes the counties of Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach in Florida.

The Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, Fla., Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Broward County in Florida.

The Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, Fla., Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Miami-Dade County in Florida.

The West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, Fla., Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Palm Beach County in Florida.

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 online at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm>. Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the Current Employment Statistics 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 Southeast BLS information office at 404-893-4222 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Current and historical information on the Current Employment Statistics program and other surveys are also available on our regional Web site at www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and Miami metropolitan area, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	June 2011	Apr 2012	May 2012	June 2012(p)	Change from June 2011 to June 2012	
					Number	Percent
United States						
Total nonfarm	132,340.0	132,945.0	133,725.0	134,116.0	1,776.0	1.3
Mining and logging	794.0	827.0	841.0	852.0	58.0	7.3
Construction	5,704.0	5,389.0	5,550.0	5,717.0	13.0	0.2
Manufacturing	11,806.0	11,873.0	11,931.0	12,038.0	232.0	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,098.0	25,060.0	25,271.0	25,383.0	285.0	1.1
Information	2,684.0	2,626.0	2,644.0	2,645.0	-39.0	-1.5
Financial activities	7,725.0	7,694.0	7,723.0	7,785.0	60.0	0.8
Professional and business services	17,437.0	17,794.0	17,840.0	18,031.0	594.0	3.4
Education and health services	19,655.0	20,415.0	20,359.0	20,089.0	434.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	13,921.0	13,509.0	13,824.0	14,198.0	277.0	2.0
Other services	5,407.0	5,353.0	5,382.0	5,442.0	35.0	0.6
Government	22,109.0	22,405.0	22,360.0	21,936.0	-173.0	-0.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach FL Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	2,194.9	2,243.0	2,246.0	2,211.0	16.1	0.7
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	84.2	77.4	78.9	77.0	-7.2	-8.6
Manufacturing	76.4	76.9	77.3	76.2	-0.2	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	515.0	523.4	524.6	524.2	9.2	1.8
Information	43.9	43.1	43.2	43.1	-0.8	-1.8
Financial activities	153.2	152.2	153.8	153.9	0.7	0.5
Professional and business services	339.5	344.0	344.9	347.9	8.4	2.5
Education and health services	342.1	356.9	357.3	354.7	12.6	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	260.6	263.7	262.4	257.0	-3.6	-1.4
Other services	93.8	94.7	94.6	94.1	0.3	0.3
Government	285.5	310.0	308.3	282.2	-3.3	-1.2
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall FL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	991.0	1,016.2	1,022.1	1,001.8	10.8	1.1
Mining and logging	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	30.9	27.2	27.9	27.4	-3.5	-11.3
Manufacturing	36.4	35.3	35.5	35.3	-1.1	-3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	256.5	263.8	266.8	266.1	9.6	3.7
Information	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.6	-0.1	-0.6
Financial activities	64.8	63.3	64.1	64.6	-0.2	-0.3
Professional and business services	135.2	137.2	138.6	136.6	1.4	1.0
Education and health services	162.8	171.4	171.4	169.8	7.0	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	112.6	114.6	115.3	112.8	0.2	0.2
Other services	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.2	0.3	0.8
Government	133.8	145.2	143.9	131.0	-2.8	-2.1
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach FL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	707.5	717.6	715.3	707.1	-0.4	-0.1
Construction	30.1	27.0	27.0	26.3	-3.8	-12.6
Manufacturing	25.3	27.1	27.1	26.4	1.1	4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	161.6	160.9	159.3	159.9	-1.7	-1.1
Information	17.0	16.4	16.4	16.4	-0.6	-3.5
Financial activities	52.4	53.5	54.3	53.8	1.4	2.7
Professional and business services	119.8	120.3	119.0	121.2	1.4	1.2
Education and health services	96.5	99.8	99.4	99.0	2.5	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	79.3	81.4	81.9	80.1	0.8	1.0
Other services	31.0	31.2	31.0	31.0	0.0	0.0
Government	94.4	99.9	99.8	92.9	-1.5	-1.6
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach FL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	496.4	509.2	508.6	502.1	5.7	1.1
Construction	23.2	23.2	24.0	23.3	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.5	-0.2	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	96.9	98.7	98.5	98.2	1.3	1.3
Information	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	-0.1	-1.1
Financial activities	36.0	35.4	35.4	35.5	-0.5	-1.4
Professional and business services	84.5	86.5	87.3	90.1	5.6	6.6
Education and health services	82.8	85.7	86.5	85.9	3.1	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	68.7	67.7	65.2	64.1	-4.6	-6.7
Other services	22.9	23.3	23.1	22.9	0.0	0.0
Government	57.3	64.9	64.6	58.3	1.0	1.7

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	June 2011	Apr 2012	May 2012	June 2012(p)	Change from June 2011 to 2012(p)	
					Number	Percent
					Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	
Total nonfarm	2,306.5	2,334.3	2,340.7	2,338.7	32.2	1.4
Mining and logging	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	91.9	86.6	87.9	88.4	-3.5	-3.8
Manufacturing	146.8	147.9	149.5	149.3	2.5	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	522.0	538.9	541.8	541.3	19.3	3.7
Information	79.7	78.3	77.5	77.8	-1.9	-2.4
Financial activities	142.1	135.7	135.1	135.5	-6.6	-4.6
Professional and business services	400.3	416.8	414.7	417.3	17.0	4.2
Education and health services	283.0	295.8	295.5	290.0	7.0	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	233.0	222.2	226.8	229.7	-3.3	-1.4
Other services	94.9	93.7	94.8	95.7	0.8	0.8
Government	311.5	317.1	315.8	312.4	0.9	0.3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,463.1	2,470.4	2,495.8	2,516.2	53.1	2.2
Mining and logging	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	83.5	78.4	83.3	85.8	2.3	2.8
Manufacturing	195.9	196.7	197.8	200.0	4.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	404.9	401.5	406.1	411.8	6.9	1.7
Information	72.8	73.6	74.3	75.3	2.5	3.4
Financial activities	173.8	170.2	170.7	173.5	-0.3	-0.2
Professional and business services	405.2	410.2	419.3	428.3	23.1	5.7
Education and health services	487.3	512.1	509.4	496.8	9.5	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	238.6	226.7	233.9	244.9	6.3	2.6
Other services	95.9	95.8	96.0	98.3	2.4	2.5
Government	304.6	304.7	304.4	300.9	-3.7	-1.2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,341.6	4,311.0	4,342.3	4,375.9	34.3	0.8
Mining and logging	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	6.7
Construction	153.8	136.4	141.2	148.8	-5.0	-3.3
Manufacturing	414.3	416.9	419.0	424.3	10.0	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	872.8	856.9	861.6	865.9	-6.9	-0.8
Information	79.8	78.0	77.9	78.5	-1.3	-1.6
Financial activities	285.9	282.4	284.3	286.6	0.7	0.2
Professional and business services	713.8	726.1	730.4	739.8	26.0	3.6
Education and health services	648.3	661.2	659.9	653.5	5.2	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	421.0	405.4	416.7	432.1	11.1	2.6
Other services	193.2	189.8	191.2	193.2	0.0	0.0
Government	557.2	556.3	558.5	551.6	-5.6	-1.0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX						
Total nonfarm	2,940.4	2,966.5	2,979.5	2,992.0	51.6	1.8
Mining, logging, and construction	160.7	158.7	159.9	164.1	3.4	2.1
Manufacturing	255.8	257.9	255.5	255.2	-0.6	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	600.1	609.3	612.1	614.0	13.9	2.3
Information	79.2	78.9	78.9	78.5	-0.7	-0.9
Financial activities	235.3	240.1	239.7	243.4	8.1	3.4
Professional and business services	449.3	450.6	455.1	461.3	12.0	2.7
Education and health services	365.2	373.0	374.7	374.2	9.0	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	297.6	299.9	305.0	308.5	10.9	3.7
Other services	104.4	103.7	104.1	105.9	1.5	1.4
Government	392.8	394.4	394.5	386.9	-5.9	-1.5

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	June 2011	Apr 2012	May 2012	June 2012(p)	Change from June 2011 to 2012(p)	
					Number	Percent
Detroit-Warren-Livonia MI						
Total nonfarm	1,795.6	1,794.9	1,818.0	1,835.6	40.0	2.2
Mining, logging, and construction	58.1	49.3	56.1	57.7	-0.4	-0.7
Manufacturing	206.2	210.7	212.3	214.8	8.6	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	335.5	330.4	335.7	335.5	0.0	0.0
Information	25.9	25.5	25.7	25.6	-0.3	-1.2
Financial activities	98.9	99.0	99.6	101.0	2.1	2.1
Professional and business services	325.4	337.7	340.8	345.3	19.9	6.1
Education and health services	287.6	293.2	293.6	295.4	7.8	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	178.4	172.4	179.9	186.4	8.0	4.5
Other services	81.0	81.1	81.4	81.9	0.9	1.1
Government	198.6	195.6	192.9	192.0	-6.6	-3.3
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown TX						
Total nonfarm	2,601.0	2,668.3	2,678.4	2,686.0	85.0	3.3
Mining and logging	88.6	95.4	95.4	96.8	8.2	9.3
Construction	172.4	172.6	172.0	179.9	7.5	4.4
Manufacturing	228.2	234.0	235.8	237.2	9.0	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	527.8	539.5	539.0	545.8	18.0	3.4
Information	31.9	31.3	31.3	31.2	-0.7	-2.2
Financial activities	137.1	138.8	141.2	140.0	2.9	2.1
Professional and business services	383.9	388.0	389.8	389.4	5.5	1.4
Education and health services	314.7	336.4	337.0	335.3	20.6	6.5
Leisure and hospitality	250.4	259.7	264.6	268.6	18.2	7.3
Other services	93.6	97.5	97.6	100.0	6.4	6.8
Government	372.4	375.1	374.7	361.8	-10.6	-2.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA						
Total nonfarm	5,173.0	5,217.6	5,239.4	5,261.4	88.4	1.7
Mining and logging	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	0.2	4.4
Construction	174.4	167.9	171.7	178.8	4.4	2.5
Manufacturing	521.9	515.4	517.2	516.7	-5.2	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	987.4	1,000.1	999.1	1,002.9	15.5	1.6
Information	215.2	220.8	220.7	223.9	8.7	4.0
Financial activities	313.0	315.8	317.3	320.6	7.6	2.4
Professional and business services	784.6	805.8	809.8	812.1	27.5	3.5
Education and health services	683.5	711.7	708.8	699.6	16.1	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	573.6	576.2	587.1	596.4	22.8	4.0
Other services	180.0	177.4	178.2	182.1	2.1	1.2
Government	734.9	722.0	724.9	723.6	-11.3	-1.5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach FL						
Total nonfarm	2,194.9	2,243.0	2,246.0	2,211.0	16.1	0.7
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	84.2	77.4	78.9	77.0	-7.2	-8.6
Manufacturing	76.4	76.9	77.3	76.2	-0.2	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	515.0	523.4	524.6	524.2	9.2	1.8
Information	43.9	43.1	43.2	43.1	-0.8	-1.8
Financial activities	153.2	152.2	153.8	153.9	0.7	0.5
Professional and business services	339.5	344.0	344.9	347.9	8.4	2.5
Education and health services	342.1	356.9	357.3	354.7	12.6	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	260.6	263.7	262.4	257.0	-3.6	-1.4
Other services	93.8	94.7	94.6	94.1	0.3	0.3
Government	285.5	310.0	308.3	282.2	-3.3	-1.2

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	June 2011	Apr 2012	May 2012	June 2012(p)	Change from June 2011 to 2012(p)	
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,499.2	8,476.0	8,547.7	8,615.2	116.0	1.4
Mining, logging, and construction	304.7	281.9	281.3	289.3	-15.4	-5.1
Manufacturing	364.5	359.4	361.8	362.4	-2.1	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,567.0	1,555.3	1,572.1	1,583.9	16.9	1.1
Information	273.1	270.2	271.1	272.6	-0.5	-0.2
Financial activities	743.6	745.3	747.0	752.1	8.5	1.1
Professional and business services	1,317.9	1,340.4	1,346.9	1,367.8	49.9	3.8
Education and health services	1,540.8	1,578.9	1,583.9	1,569.7	28.9	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	746.4	712.5	743.8	775.3	28.9	3.9
Other services	370.5	369.5	374.8	380.0	9.5	2.6
Government	1,270.7	1,262.6	1,265.0	1,262.1	-8.6	-0.7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,728.2	2,729.4	2,738.9	2,741.9	13.7	0.5
Mining, logging, and construction	103.5	98.3	99.0	100.0	-3.5	-3.4
Manufacturing	186.8	185.4	186.4	187.8	1.0	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	501.7	495.9	502.0	500.2	-1.5	-0.3
Information	50.6	49.1	49.2	49.6	-1.0	-2.0
Financial activities	200.0	199.4	199.3	200.7	0.7	0.4
Professional and business services	421.2	427.7	427.1	431.8	10.6	2.5
Education and health services	556.0	580.6	575.8	565.9	9.9	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	239.5	232.2	240.5	247.3	7.8	3.3
Other services	122.8	118.7	120.4	122.4	-0.4	-0.3
Government	346.1	342.1	339.2	336.2	-9.9	-2.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont CA						
Total nonfarm	1,900.2	1,927.7	1,932.9	1,949.9	49.7	2.6
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	78.9	77.1	79.3	82.5	3.6	4.6
Manufacturing	116.0	114.9	114.4	115.5	-0.5	-0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	319.8	323.2	324.0	327.1	7.3	2.3
Information	63.7	65.8	65.9	66.6	2.9	4.6
Financial activities	124.3	121.4	121.4	122.7	-1.6	-1.3
Professional and business services	356.2	370.3	368.2	374.8	18.6	5.2
Education and health services	244.5	257.8	257.0	256.4	11.9	4.9
Leisure and hospitality	219.3	216.8	221.1	223.6	4.3	2.0
Other services	74.6	77.8	79.4	79.5	4.9	6.6
Government	301.5	301.2	300.8	299.8	-1.7	-0.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,015.8	3,026.7	3,040.1	3,051.9	36.1	1.2
Mining, logging, and construction	142.9	144.9	146.4	147.6	4.7	3.3
Manufacturing	50.8	50.1	50.2	50.9	0.1	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	380.8	373.5	375.6	379.6	-1.2	-0.3
Information	81.7	79.4	79.9	80.0	-1.7	-2.1
Financial activities	145.3	148.9	150.0	150.8	5.5	3.8
Professional and business services	694.1	693.3	694.9	700.9	6.8	1.0
Education and health services	365.1	383.1	379.8	378.1	13.0	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	279.5	274.8	282.3	286.6	7.1	2.5
Other services	184.6	182.0	183.3	184.7	0.1	0.1
Government	691.0	696.7	697.7	692.7	1.7	0.2

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