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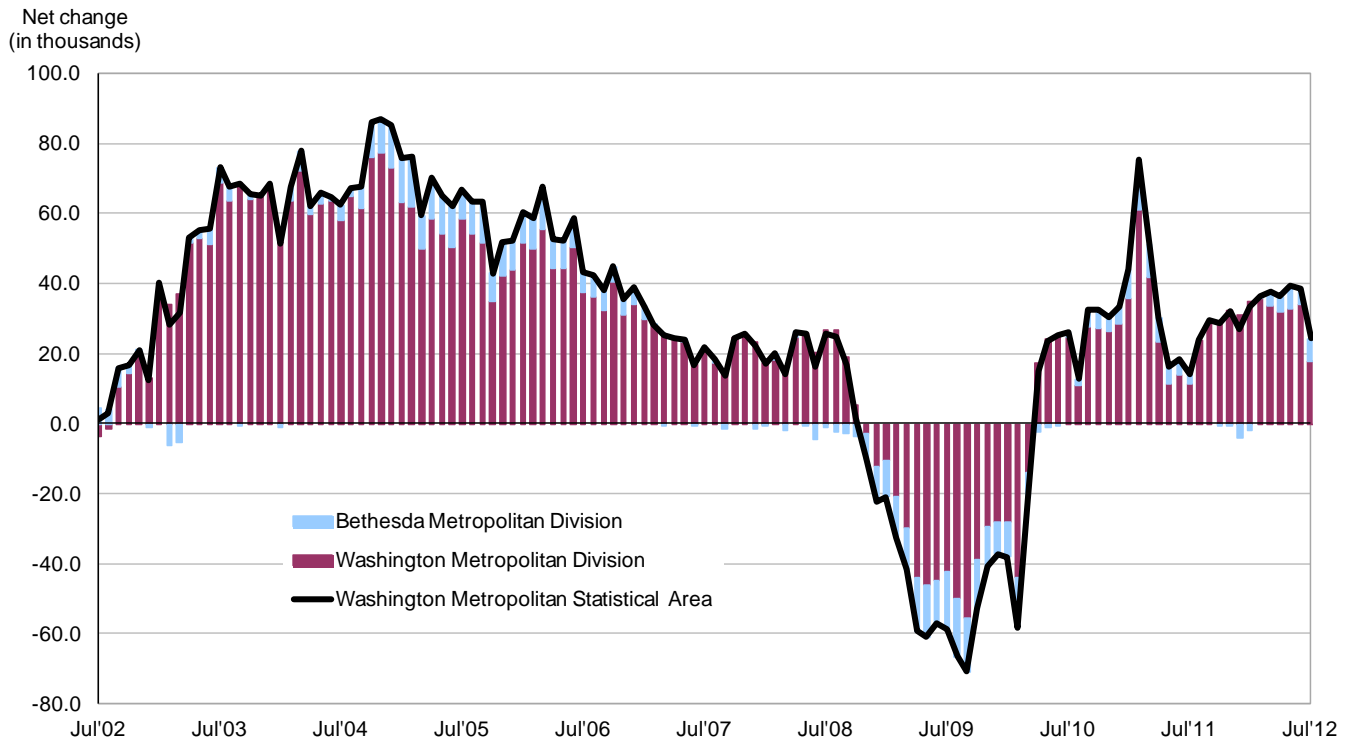
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## WASHINGTON AREA EMPLOYMENT – JULY 2012

### Local Rate of Employment Growth Slower than National Average

Total nonfarm employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,033,400 in July 2012, up 24,300, or 0.8 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national job count increased 1.4 percent. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau’s regional commissioner, noted that the July increase was the 28<sup>th</sup> consecutive month of over-the-year job gains in the area, following 17 months of consecutive job losses. (See chart 1 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 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Washington metropolitan area and its divisions, July 2002–July 2012**

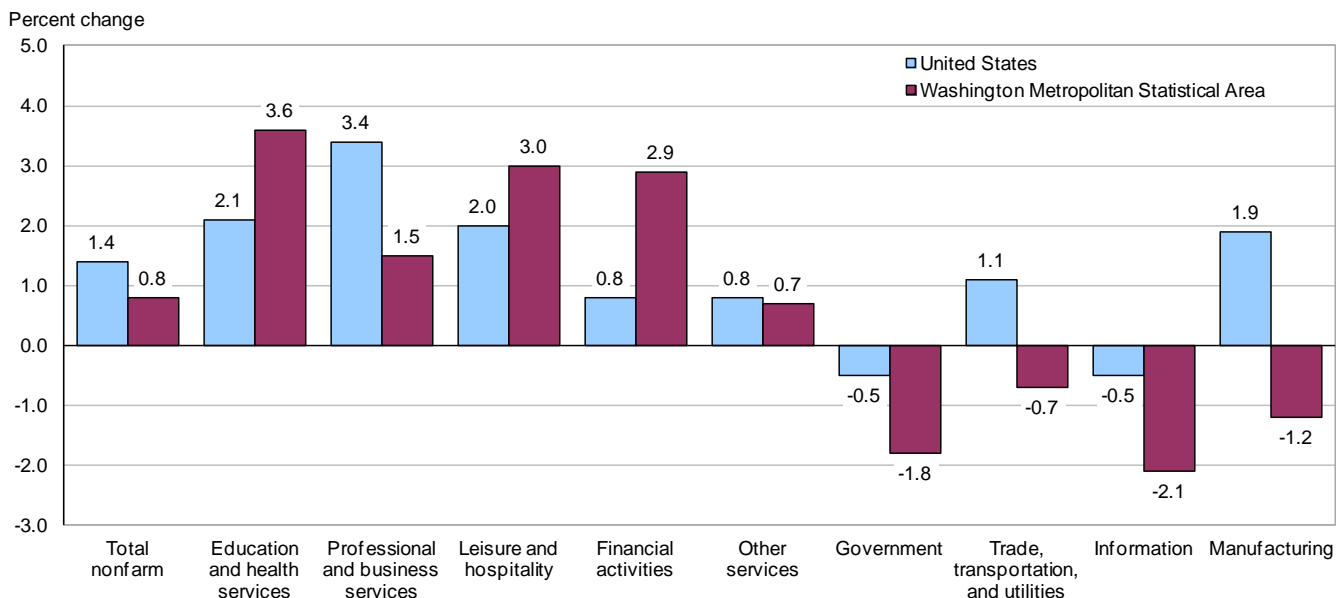


The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area is made up of two metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the greater metropolitan area. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division, with 81 percent of the area’s employment, gained 18,000 jobs over the year. The Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, Md. Metropolitan Division, which represented the remaining 19 percent of area employment, added 6,300 jobs since July 2011, accounting for 26 percent of the Washington area’s growth.

## Industry employment

Education and health services gained 13,000 jobs in the greater Washington metropolitan area from July 2011 to July 2012, more than any other supersector. Ambulatory health care services added 6,300 jobs; this industry represented 29 percent of total employment in the supersector, but 48 percent of the over-the-year increase. Education and health services’ overall growth rate of 3.6 percent in the Washington area was well above the national average of 2.1 percent. (See chart 2.)

**Chart 2. Over-the-year percent change in employment by selected industry supersector, United States and the Washington metropolitan area, July 2012**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Professional and business services, the Washington area’s largest supersector, gained the second-highest number of jobs locally, adding 10,200 since July 2011. Within the greater Washington area, gains in professional and business services were split between the two divisions, with the Washington division adding 5,400 jobs and the Bethesda division, 4,800. Bethesda’s job gain accounted for 47 percent of the supersector’s growth even though it represented just 19 percent of its local employment. The rate of increase for this industry in the metropolitan area, 1.5 percent, was less than half the national gain of 3.4 percent over the year. However, job growth in the Bethesda division, at 3.8 percent, exceeded the nationwide increase.

Locally, employment was up 8,500 in leisure and hospitality from July a year ago, expanding at the higher-than-average rate of 3.0 percent. Three other supersectors in the Washington area added less than 5,000 jobs: mining, logging, and construction; financial activities; and other services. In these four supersectors, all or nearly all of the employment gains came from the Washington division.

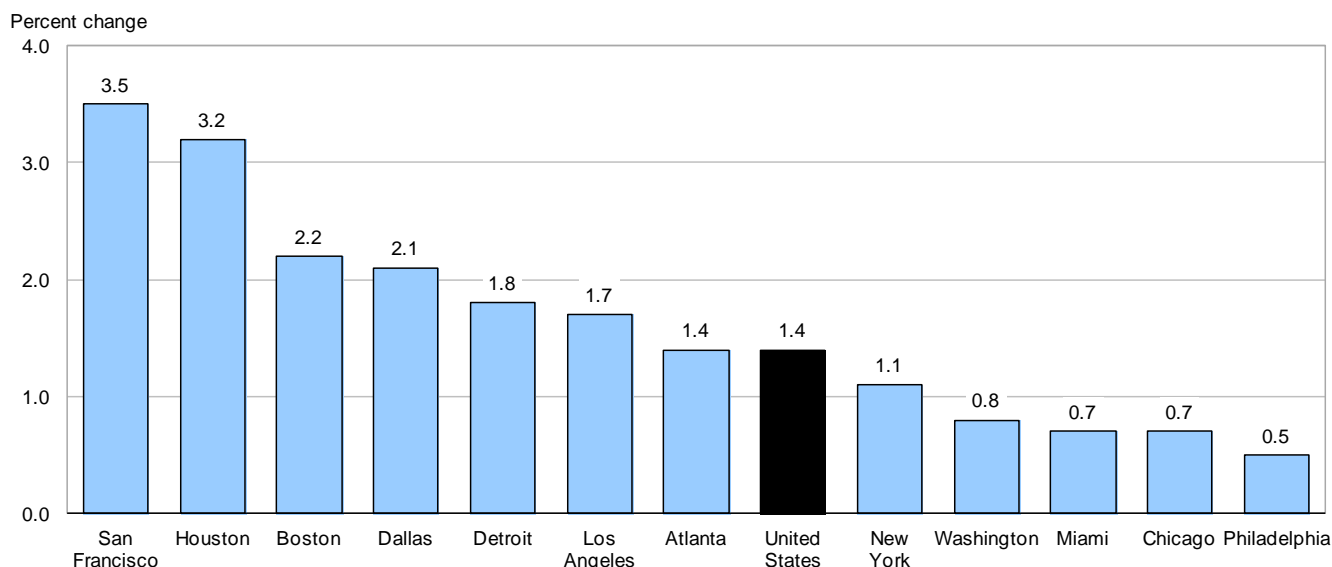
Three supersectors lost more than 1,000 jobs since last July, led by government, down 12,500. All of the greater Washington area’s decline in public sector employment occurred in the Washington division, which lost 14,600 jobs over the year; 11,900 of those were in state government. In contrast, the Bethesda division added 2,100 government jobs during this period. Washington-area job losses were also recorded in the trade, transportation, and utilities (-2,500) and information (-1,700) supersectors over the year. As in the public sector, these decreases were primarily located in the Washington division.

### Twelve largest metropolitan areas

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria was 1 of the nation’s 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in July 2012. All of these areas experienced over-the-year job growth during the period, with six exceeding the national average of 1.4 percent. Two areas—San Francisco and Houston—registered rates of employment growth above 3.0 percent, more than double that for the nation. The slowest rate of expansion occurred in Philadelphia, up 0.5 percent. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

The New York area added the largest number of jobs, 90,400, from July 2011, followed by Los Angeles and Houston, up 86,300 and 83,700, respectively. Employment in San Francisco, Dallas, and Boston expanded by more than 50,000. Only Philadelphia and Miami had employment increases of less than 15,000 over the year.

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Professional and business services registered the largest over-the-year employment gains in 8 of the 12 metropolitan areas—Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Manufacturing experienced the largest increase in jobs in one area, Detroit, from July 2011 to July 2012.

Government recorded the largest loss of jobs in nine areas—Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. New York’s loss of 28,600 public sector jobs was the largest decrease over the 12-month period. One area, San Francisco, added jobs in the public sector, up 11,700 from a year ago.

## 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.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12<sup>th</sup> 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 online at [www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm](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/](http://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, dated December 1, 2009. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at [www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm).

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-Rockville-Frederick, 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	Jul 2011	May 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2012 <sup>1</sup>	Jul 2011 to Jul 2012 <sup>1</sup>	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>						
Total nonfarm	3,009.1	3,040.1	3,054.2	3,033.4	24.3	0.8
Mining, logging, and construction	144.8	146.4	147.4	149.1	4.3	3.0
Manufacturing	50.4	50.2	50.8	49.8	-0.6	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	379.0	375.6	379.9	376.5	-2.5	-0.7
Information	81.5	79.9	79.9	79.8	-1.7	-2.1
Financial activities	146.4	150.0	150.7	150.7	4.3	2.9
Professional and business services	691.3	694.9	700.8	701.5	10.2	1.5
Education and health services	363.5	379.8	378.5	376.5	13.0	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	279.4	282.3	286.5	287.9	8.5	3.0
Other services	184.1	183.3	185.2	185.4	1.3	0.7
Government	688.7	697.7	694.5	676.2	-12.5	-1.8
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,442.9	2,466.6	2,479.8	2,460.9	18.0	0.7
Mining, logging, and construction	111.3	115.5	115.6	116.9	5.6	5.0
Manufacturing	33.8	34.4	34.9	34.0	0.2	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	303.2	299.8	303.9	300.5	-2.7	-0.9
Information	66.6	65.4	65.4	65.3	-1.3	-2.0
Financial activities	106.3	110.3	110.7	110.9	4.6	4.3
Professional and business services	565.5	565.5	570.8	570.9	5.4	1.0
Education and health services	286.8	299.1	299.1	297.4	10.6	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	229.5	234.7	237.8	238.5	9.0	3.9
Other services	153.3	152.8	154.3	154.5	1.2	0.8
Government	586.6	589.1	587.3	572.0	-14.6	-2.5
<b>Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, Md. Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm	566.2	573.5	574.4	572.5	6.3	1.1
Mining, logging, and construction	33.5	30.9	31.8	32.2	-1.3	-3.9
Manufacturing	16.6	15.8	15.9	15.8	-0.8	-4.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	75.8	75.8	76.0	76.0	0.2	0.3
Information	14.9	14.5	14.5	14.5	-0.4	-2.7
Financial activities	40.1	39.7	40.0	39.8	-0.3	-0.7
Professional and business services	125.8	129.4	130.0	130.6	4.8	3.8
Education and health services	76.7	80.7	79.4	79.1	2.4	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	49.9	47.6	48.7	49.4	-0.5	-1.0
Other services	30.8	30.5	30.9	30.9	0.1	0.3
Government	102.1	108.6	107.2	104.2	2.1	2.1

<sup>1</sup> State and regional data for the most recent month are preliminary.

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

Area	Jul 2011	May 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2012 <sup>1</sup>	Jul 2011 to Jul 2012 <sup>1</sup>	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>United States</b>						
Total nonfarm	131,038	133,723	134,072	132,868	1,830	1.4
Mining and logging	809	842	851	855	46	5.7
Construction	5,777	5,548	5,718	5,780	3	0.1
Manufacturing	11,820	11,931	12,040	12,050	230	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,068	25,275	25,390	25,343	275	1.1
Information	2,668	2,642	2,648	2,654	-14	-0.5
Financial activities	7,741	7,726	7,788	7,806	65	0.8
Professional and business services	17,401	17,833	18,015	17,994	593	3.4
Education and health services	19,564	20,359	20,080	19,983	419	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	13,997	13,829	14,197	14,280	283	2.0
Other services	5,406	5,384	5,438	5,447	41	0.8
Government	20,787	22,354	21,907	20,676	-111	-0.5
<b>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,298.8	2,340.7	2,339.1	2,330.7	31.9	1.4
Mining and logging	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	92.6	87.9	88.1	88.6	-4.0	-4.3
Manufacturing	148.3	149.5	148.6	148.3	0.0	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	523.0	541.8	542.9	542.9	19.9	3.8
Information	80.0	77.5	77.9	78.1	-1.9	-2.4
Financial activities	141.9	135.1	135.0	134.7	-7.2	-5.1
Professional and business services	400.8	414.7	417.5	421.7	20.9	5.2
Education and health services	284.6	295.5	290.2	291.3	6.7	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	231.3	226.8	229.5	229.4	-1.9	-0.8
Other services	95.0	94.8	95.4	95.2	0.2	0.2
Government	300.0	315.8	312.7	299.2	-0.8	-0.3
<b>Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,447.5	2,495.8	2,518.6	2,500.3	52.8	2.2
Mining and logging	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	84.7	83.3	86.1	88.8	4.1	4.8
Manufacturing	196.1	197.8	200.7	200.3	4.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	403.2	406.1	412.1	408.9	5.7	1.4
Information	73.9	74.3	76.1	76.3	2.4	3.2
Financial activities	174.6	170.7	175.1	175.5	0.9	0.5
Professional and business services	405.1	419.3	428.1	426.8	21.7	5.4
Education and health services	489.1	509.4	497.0	501.9	12.8	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	241.0	233.9	243.0	245.8	4.8	2.0
Other services	98.4	96.0	98.7	98.8	0.4	0.4
Government	280.8	304.4	301.1	276.6	-4.2	-1.5
<b>Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.</b>						
Total nonfarm	4,319.7	4,342.3	4,376.0	4,351.6	31.9	0.7
Mining and logging	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.2	13.3
Construction	156.5	141.2	148.4	152.2	-4.3	-2.7
Manufacturing	413.6	419.0	424.2	425.9	12.3	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	866.1	861.6	866.2	860.3	-5.8	-0.7
Information	79.8	77.9	78.4	78.6	-1.2	-1.5
Financial activities	286.5	284.3	286.9	287.5	1.0	0.3
Professional and business services	715.1	730.4	739.6	743.2	28.1	3.9
Education and health services	643.9	659.9	652.8	644.3	0.4	0.1
Leisure and hospitality	420.0	416.7	431.2	431.3	11.3	2.7
Other services	194.0	191.2	193.7	192.7	-1.3	-0.7
Government	542.7	558.5	553.0	533.9	-8.8	-1.6
<b>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,919.3	2,979.5	2,990.2	2,979.6	60.3	2.1
Mining, logging, and construction	159.0	159.9	163.4	167.3	8.3	5.2
Manufacturing	256.8	255.5	255.2	258.3	1.5	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	601.8	612.1	614.3	613.7	11.9	2.0
Information	79.0	78.9	78.4	78.5	-0.5	-0.6
Financial activities	236.9	239.7	243.9	241.1	4.2	1.8
Professional and business services	448.6	455.1	459.7	464.5	15.9	3.5
Education and health services	363.8	374.7	373.7	374.9	11.1	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	293.9	305.0	309.2	305.8	11.9	4.0
Other services	103.5	104.1	105.7	104.6	1.1	1.1
Government	376.0	394.5	386.7	370.9	-5.1	-1.4

<sup>1</sup> State and regional data for the most recent month are preliminary; U.S. data are preliminary for two months.

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

Area	Jul 2011	May 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2012 <sup>1</sup>	Jul 2011 to Jul 2012 <sup>1</sup>	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,764.5	1,818.0	1,834.7	1,795.9	31.4	1.8
Mining, logging, and construction	59.5	56.1	57.5	58.7	-0.8	-1.3
Manufacturing	198.6	212.3	214.6	209.6	11.0	5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	332.7	335.7	336.5	332.9	0.2	0.1
Information	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.9	0.2	0.8
Financial activities	99.1	99.6	100.8	100.9	1.8	1.8
Professional and business services	323.7	340.8	345.4	332.9	9.2	2.8
Education and health services	286.4	293.6	294.6	294.5	8.1	2.8
Leisure & hospitality	177.6	179.9	185.9	185.4	7.8	4.4
Other services	80.2	81.4	82.0	81.3	1.1	1.4
Government	181.0	192.9	191.8	173.8	-7.2	-4.0
<b>Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,592.7	2,678.4	2,692.5	2,676.4	83.7	3.2
Mining and logging	89.7	95.4	96.5	97.5	7.8	8.7
Construction	173.5	172.0	179.7	176.4	2.9	1.7
Manufacturing	230.1	235.8	237.3	237.9	7.8	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	527.8	539.0	547.4	548.4	20.6	3.9
Information	31.7	31.3	31.1	31.1	-0.6	-1.9
Financial activities	136.5	141.2	139.9	140.5	4.0	2.9
Professional and business services	383.1	389.8	393.3	391.5	8.4	2.2
Education and health services	317.3	337.0	335.0	336.0	18.7	5.9
Leisure and hospitality	249.9	264.6	268.9	266.0	16.1	6.4
Other services	95.0	97.6	99.9	101.1	6.1	6.4
<b>Government</b>	<b>358.1</b>	<b>374.7</b>	<b>363.5</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
<b>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.</b>						
Total nonfarm	5,118.9	5,239.4	5,262.1	5,205.2	86.3	1.7
Mining and logging	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	0.2	4.4
Construction	174.3	171.7	179.4	178.2	3.9	2.2
Manufacturing	521.2	517.2	516.3	516.1	-5.1	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	988.8	999.1	1,001.8	1,001.2	12.4	1.3
Information	214.9	220.7	224.4	218.8	3.9	1.8
Financial activities	314.8	317.3	320.6	322.1	7.3	2.3
Professional and business services	782.3	809.8	814.0	812.7	30.4	3.9
Education and health services	678.7	708.8	698.6	693.4	14.7	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	574.2	587.1	596.1	596.9	22.7	4.0
Other services	177.6	178.2	182.1	180.4	2.8	1.6
Government	687.6	724.9	724.1	680.7	-6.9	-1.0
<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,177.2	2,246.0	2,207.6	2,191.5	14.3	0.7
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	82.3	78.9	77.6	78.3	-4.0	-4.9
Manufacturing	75.4	77.3	76.4	75.9	0.5	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	514.9	524.6	523.8	521.9	7.0	1.4
Information	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.1	-0.3	-0.7
Financial activities	151.9	153.8	154.1	151.8	-0.1	-0.1
Professional and business services	337.2	344.9	346.5	345.8	8.6	2.6
Education and health services	340.9	357.3	353.8	351.8	10.9	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	255.6	262.4	255.2	249.2	-6.4	-2.5
Other services	92.4	94.6	94.1	93.5	1.1	1.2
Government	282.5	308.3	282.3	279.5	-3.0	-1.1

<sup>1</sup> State and regional data for the most recent month are preliminary; U.S. data are preliminary for two months.



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

Area	Jul 2011	May 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2012 <sup>1</sup>	Jul 2011 to Jul 2012 <sup>1</sup>	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.</b>						
Total nonfarm	8,461.6	8,547.7	8,620.8	8,552.0	90.4	1.1
Mining, logging, and construction	310.4	281.3	290.6	298.4	-12.0	-3.9
Manufacturing	363.3	361.8	362.4	359.1	-4.2	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,544.5	1,572.1	1,582.9	1,556.4	11.9	0.8
Information	274.1	271.1	273.0	272.0	-2.1	-0.8
Financial activities	747.6	747.0	752.1	752.2	4.6	0.6
Professional and business services	1,324.3	1,346.9	1,373.0	1,372.3	48.0	3.6
Education and health services	1,520.6	1,583.9	1,567.6	1,548.8	28.2	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	757.3	743.8	776.4	788.8	31.5	4.2
Other services	369.4	374.8	380.4	382.5	13.1	3.5
Government	1,250.1	1,265.0	1,262.4	1,221.5	-28.6	-2.3
<b>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,685.1	2,738.9	2,741.3	2,698.3	13.2	0.5
Mining, logging, and construction	105.1	99.0	100.3	100.4	-4.7	-4.5
Manufacturing	185.9	186.4	187.8	187.2	1.3	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	493.7	502.0	500.9	497.9	4.2	0.9
Information	50.5	49.2	49.5	49.6	-0.9	-1.8
Financial activities	200.3	199.3	200.8	200.3	0.0	0.0
Professional and business services	420.3	427.1	432.3	431.0	10.7	2.5
Education and health services	553.1	575.8	564.3	557.1	4.0	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	238.9	240.5	247.2	244.8	5.9	2.5
Other services	122.0	120.4	122.1	121.5	-0.5	-0.4
Government	315.3	339.2	336.1	308.5	-6.8	-2.2
<b>San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,870.6	1,932.9	1,949.7	1,935.4	64.8	3.5
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	80.9	79.3	82.9	84.0	3.1	3.8
Manufacturing	117.4	114.4	115.3	116.2	-1.2	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	319.3	324.0	327.5	328.0	8.7	2.7
Information	63.8	65.9	66.6	66.2	2.4	3.8
Financial activities	123.3	121.4	122.5	122.4	-0.9	-0.7
Professional and business services	354.5	368.2	374.9	376.8	22.3	6.3
Education and health services	242.8	257.0	256.3	253.8	11.0	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	217.5	221.1	223.9	222.4	4.9	2.3
Other services	75.6	79.4	78.4	78.4	2.8	3.7
Government	274.1	300.8	300.0	285.8	11.7	4.3
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.</b>						
Total nonfarm	3,009.1	3,040.1	3,054.2	3,033.4	24.3	0.8
Mining, logging, and construction	144.8	146.4	147.4	149.1	4.3	3.0
Manufacturing	50.4	50.2	50.8	49.8	-0.6	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	379.0	375.6	379.9	376.5	-2.5	-0.7
Information	81.5	79.9	79.9	79.8	-1.7	-2.1
Financial activities	146.4	150.0	150.7	150.7	4.3	2.9
Professional and business services	691.3	694.9	700.8	701.5	10.2	1.5
Education and health services	363.5	379.8	378.5	376.5	13.0	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	279.4	282.3	286.5	287.9	8.5	3.0
Other services	184.1	183.3	185.2	185.4	1.3	0.7
Government	688.7	697.7	694.5	676.2	-12.5	-1.8

<sup>1</sup> State and regional data for the most recent month are preliminary; U.S. data are preliminary for two months.