



General Information: (312) 353-1880

FOR RELEASE:

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Wednesday, August 5, 2009

(312) 353-1138

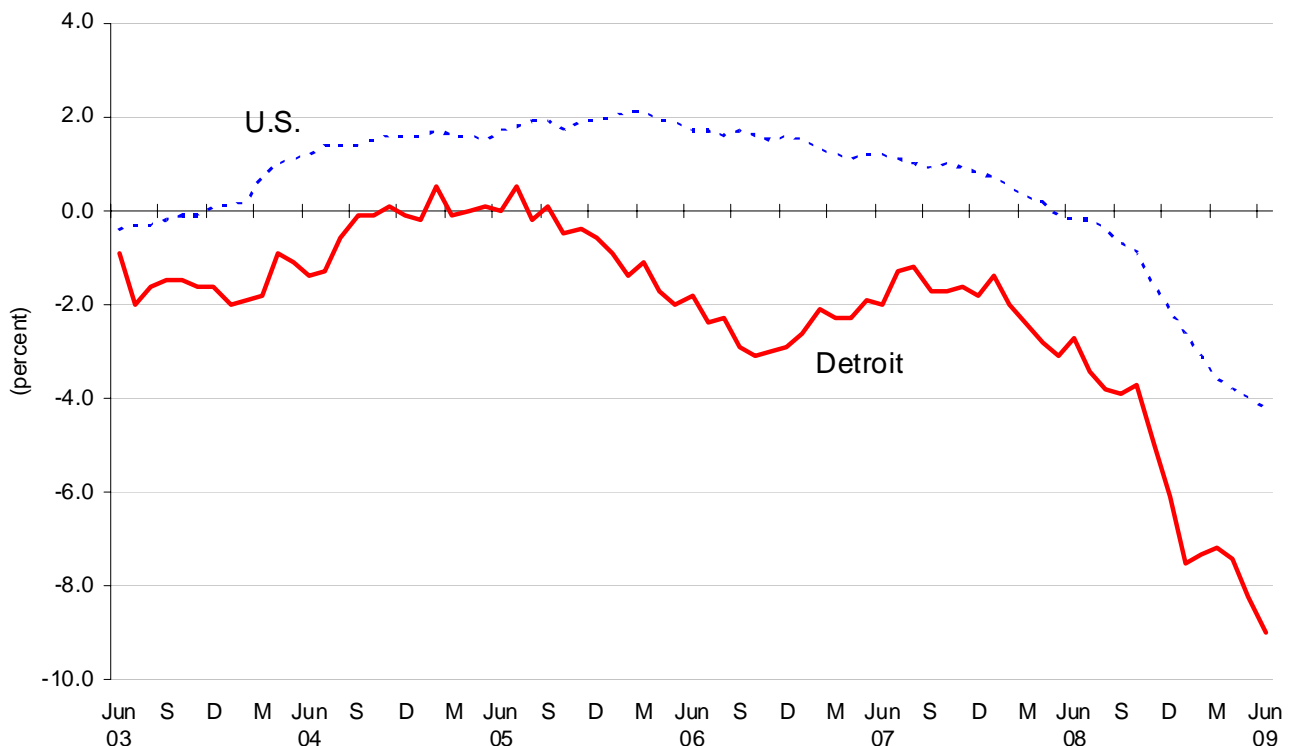
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## DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA JOB COUNT: JUNE 2009

### Rate of Job Loss more than Double that for the Nation

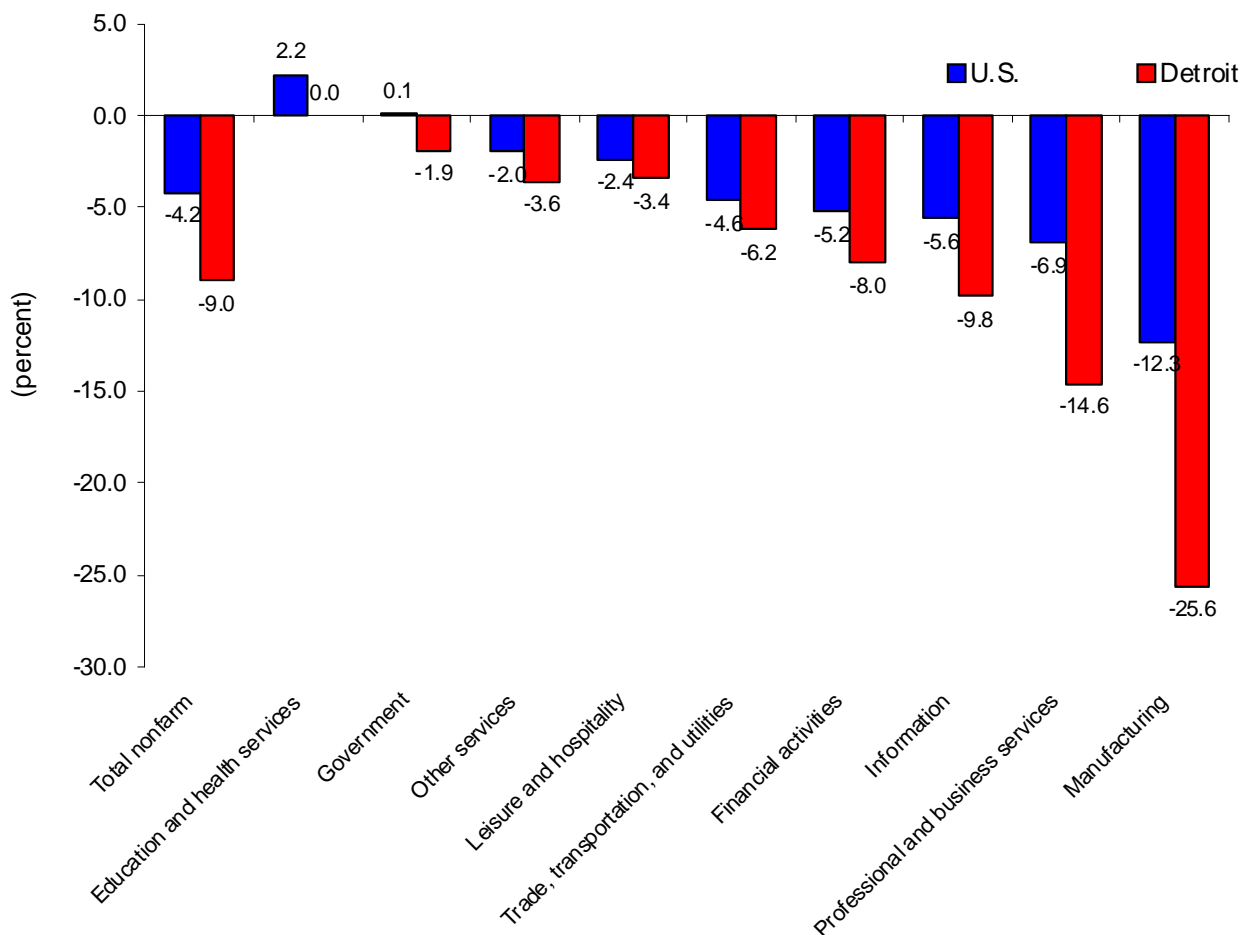
Total nonfarm employment for the Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 1,767,300 in June 2009, 175,400 below its year-ago level. This loss of jobs represented a decline of 9.0 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nationally, nonfarm employment was down 4.2 percent during the same 12-month period. (See chart A and table 1.) Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa noted that while the Detroit area has experienced declines in employment every month since October 2005, the rate of over-the-year job loss has accelerated substantially in recent months. (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 percent change in the United States and the Detroit metropolitan area, June 2003-2009**



The Detroit metropolitan area is made up of two metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area—both of which experienced job losses that outpaced the national decline. Employment in the Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn Metropolitan Division declined 8.1 percent from June a year ago and in the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division, it was down 9.6 percent. The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills division, which accounted for about 60 percent of the metropolitan area's total employment, experienced about 64 percent of Detroit's over-the-year job losses. (See table 1.)

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



### **Industry Employment**

Manufacturing recorded the largest employment loss in the Detroit area, down 62,800 from June 2008 to June 2009, a decline of 25.6 percent. This was the largest number of jobs lost, as well as the largest percentage decline, since 1990 when these data series first became available. Nationally, employment in manufacturing declined 12.3 percent from June a year ago. (See chart B and table 1.)

The second-largest employment decline in the Detroit area was in professional and business services which lost 50,300 jobs, a drop of 14.6 percent. The impact was more pronounced in the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills division, which accounted for 75 percent of the decline with the loss of 37,700 jobs. Nationally, professional and business services employment fell by 6.9 percent from June 2008 to June 2009.

Trade, transportation, and utilities, the Detroit area's largest supersector, experienced an employment decline of 22,500 or 6.2 percent. Nationally, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities fell 4.6 percent.

Employment in mining, logging, and construction fell by 14,000 or 20.3 percent over the year in the Detroit area. This compared to an 8.5-percent decline during the previous 12-month period.

Five other Detroit area supersectors reported job losses ranging from 8,700 in financial activities to 3,200 in both information and other services.

Education and health services failed to add jobs over the year for the first time since July 2003. Nationally, education and health services expanded 2.2 percent from June a year ago.

### **Employment in the 12 Largest Areas**

The Detroit area was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in June 2009. All of these areas experienced over-the-year job losses. (See chart C and table 2.) Nationally, employment fell 4.2 percent from June 2008 to June 2009.

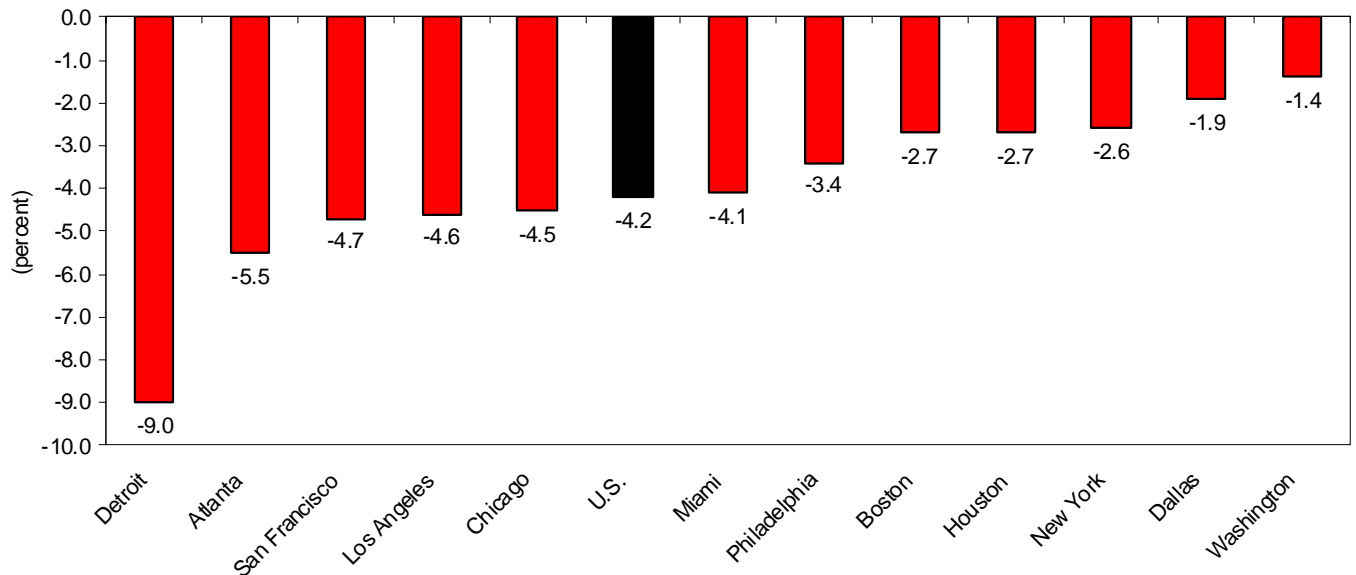
Of these 12 metropolitan areas, 5—Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, and Chicago-Naperville-Joliet—recorded employment declines at a faster-than-average pace. Of these five, only Detroit's rate of job loss, at 9.0 percent, was more than double the national average. The other four experienced declines from 5.5 to 4.5 percent.

Conversely, seven metropolitan areas lost jobs at a slower pace than that for the nation. Five of these areas experienced declines in the 4.1- to 2.6-percent range—Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria posted the smallest losses (-1.9 and -1.4 percent, respectively).

Three metropolitan areas experienced employment declines of over 200,000 from June a year ago: Los Angeles (-259,100), New York (-226,900), and Chicago (-207,600). Only one area, Washington, lost fewer than 50,000 jobs over the year.

In 4 of the 12 areas, professional and business services recorded the largest loss of jobs from June 2008, while trade, transportation, and utilities registered the largest loss in 4 additional areas. Conversely, education and health services added the most jobs in 9 of the 12 areas.

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



#### Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program for the Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Statistical Area, one of the 12 largest metropolitan areas. The rankings were based on population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2007. The CES program is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor.

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

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

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports that are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new

benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

### **Reliability of the estimates**

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the specific estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error are available for state CES data at the total nonfarm and supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/sae/](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 on November 20, 2008. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm>.

**Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, and Wayne Counties in Michigan.

**The Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Wayne County in Michigan.

**The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, and St. Clair Counties in Michigan.

### **Additional information**

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Midwest Information Office at (312) 353-1880 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET.

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

Area and Industry	June 2008	Apr 2009	May 2009	June 2009(p)	Change from June 2008 to June 2009(p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>United States</b>						
Total nonfarm	138,451	132,336	132,719	132,609	-5,842	-4.2
Mining and logging	780	729	723	723	-57	-7.3
Construction	7,466	6,205	6,348	6,432	-1,034	-13.8
Manufacturing	13,599	12,055	11,942	11,920	-1,679	-12.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,522	25,119	25,236	25,311	-1,211	-4.6
Information	3,029	2,883	2,865	2,858	-171	-5.6
Financial activities	8,228	7,778	7,764	7,802	-426	-5.2
Professional and business services	17,984	16,763	16,722	16,735	-1,249	-6.9
Education and health services	18,677	19,327	19,282	19,087	410	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	14,069	13,052	13,411	13,732	-337	-2.4
Other services	5,608	5,413	5,438	5,498	-110	-2.0
Government	22,489	23,012	22,988	22,511	22	.1
<b>Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,942.7	1,770.0	1,773.8	1,767.3	-175.4	-9.0
Mining, logging, and construction	69.1	49.6	53.7	55.1	-14.0	-20.3
Manufacturing	245.4	195.5	185.7	182.6	-62.8	-25.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	360.9	336.4	337.5	338.4	-22.5	-6.2
Information	32.5	29.7	29.7	29.3	-3.2	-9.8
Financial activities	108.4	99.3	99.1	99.7	-8.7	-8.0
Professional and business services	345.1	295.2	297.3	294.8	-50.3	-14.6
Education and health services	281.5	283.5	284.2	281.5	.0	.0
Leisure and hospitality	188.5	174.5	180.8	182.0	-6.5	-3.4
Other services	88.1	85.3	84.5	84.9	-3.2	-3.6
Government	223.2	221.0	221.3	219.0	-4.2	-1.9
<b>Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm	774.8	719.3	717.1	711.7	-63.1	-8.1
Mining, logging, and construction	21.6	16.8	18.0	18.3	-3.3	-15.3
Manufacturing	89.2	72.4	67.7	64.6	-24.6	-27.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	148.1	137.4	137.8	138.3	-9.8	-6.6
Information	12.5	10.8	10.7	10.3	-2.2	-17.6
Financial activities	34.6	31.5	31.4	31.6	-3.0	-8.7
Professional and business services	117.9	105.6	106.1	105.3	-12.6	-10.7
Education and health services	123.1	123.9	124.0	122.9	-.2	-.2
Leisure and hospitality	81.7	77.1	78.5	79.0	-2.7	-3.3
Other services	36.0	34.8	34.5	34.9	-1.1	-3.1
Government	110.1	109.0	108.4	106.5	-3.6	-3.3
<b>Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,167.9	1,050.7	1,056.7	1,055.6	-112.3	-9.6
Mining, logging, and construction	47.5	32.8	35.7	36.8	-10.7	-22.5
Manufacturing	156.2	123.1	118.0	118.0	-38.2	-24.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	212.8	199.0	199.7	200.1	-12.7	-6.0
Information	20.0	18.9	19.0	19.0	-1.0	-5.0
Financial activities	73.8	67.8	67.7	68.1	-5.7	-7.7
Professional and business services	227.2	189.6	191.2	189.5	-37.7	-16.6
Education and health services	158.4	159.6	160.2	158.6	.2	.1
Leisure and hospitality	106.8	97.4	102.3	103.0	-3.8	-3.6
Other services	52.1	50.5	50.0	50.0	-2.1	-4.0
Government	113.1	112.0	112.9	112.5	-.6	-.5

(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 2008	Apr 2009	May 2009	June 2009(p)	Change from June 2008 to June 2009(p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,437.6	2,318.4	2,316.1	2,304.1	-133.5	-5.5
Mining and logging	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	-.3	-17.6
Construction	130.1	107.2	104.5	104.4	-25.7	-19.8
Manufacturing	169.6	151.0	150.2	149.9	-19.7	-11.6
Trade transportation and utilities	553.2	522.4	520.3	517.0	-36.2	-6.5
Information	84.7	80.5	79.5	79.0	-5.7	-6.7
Financial activities	156.3	148.0	147.5	146.3	-10.0	-6.4
Professional and business services	412.5	373.0	369.4	371.3	-41.2	-10.0
Education and health services	256.0	265.1	268.6	264.9	8.9	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	241.5	230.7	237.6	237.8	-3.7	-1.5
Other services	98.8	96.7	96.6	96.9	-1.9	-1.9
Government	333.2	342.4	340.5	335.2	2.0	.6
<b>Boston-Cambridge-Quincy MA-NH</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,524.1	2,428.2	2,442.0	2,455.7	-68.4	-2.7
Mining and logging	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	-.1	-11.1
Construction	101.0	80.4	83.1	85.1	-15.9	-15.7
Manufacturing	218.3	207.8	207.8	208.1	-10.2	-4.7
Trade transportation and utilities	421.2	395.8	400.4	404.7	-16.5	-3.9
Information	76.1	72.9	72.6	73.0	-3.1	-4.1
Financial activities	187.6	175.4	175.4	177.3	-10.3	-5.5
Professional and business services	422.3	390.8	393.8	397.9	-24.4	-5.8
Education and health services	464.8	489.5	483.2	477.7	12.9	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	233.5	216.2	226.7	234.0	.5	.2
Other services	91.2	86.0	87.6	89.8	-1.4	-1.5
Government	307.2	312.7	310.6	307.3	.1	.0
<b>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet IL-IN-WI</b>						
Total nonfarm	4,594.8	4,346.8	4,370.3	4,387.2	-207.6	-4.5
Mining and logging	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	-.1	-4.5
Construction	213.3	176.6	181.2	184.4	-28.9	-13.5
Manufacturing	475.6	432.2	429.0	428.0	-47.6	-10.0
Trade transportation and utilities	929.5	886.9	892.6	896.6	-32.9	-3.5
Information	91.2	85.7	84.4	84.8	-6.4	-7.0
Financial activities	320.9	300.5	298.9	300.5	-20.4	-6.4
Professional and business services	747.8	693.5	696.0	702.4	-45.4	-6.1
Education and health services	604.5	610.9	612.1	606.4	1.9	.3
Leisure and hospitality	431.5	390.6	403.5	412.3	-19.2	-4.4
Other services	202.6	196.7	197.7	200.5	-2.1	-1.0
Government	575.7	571.2	572.9	569.2	-6.5	-1.1
<b>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX</b>						
Total nonfarm	3,005.5	2,935.3	2,946.4	2,947.2	-58.3	-1.9
Mining logging and construction	198.8	186.6	186.9	188.6	-10.2	-5.1
Manufacturing	288.0	277.5	276.5	274.0	-14.0	-4.9
Trade transportation and utilities	628.4	609.7	609.6	608.0	-20.4	-3.2
Information	88.6	85.6	85.1	84.4	-4.2	-4.7
Financial activities	237.6	231.0	231.4	232.6	-5.0	-2.1
Professional and business services	457.5	426.7	426.3	425.9	-31.6	-6.9
Education and health services	326.2	340.7	345.4	347.6	21.4	6.6
Leisure and hospitality	292.6	285.4	288.8	291.3	-1.3	-.4
Other services	107.9	98.9	102.5	103.4	-4.5	-4.2
Government	379.9	393.2	393.9	391.4	11.5	3.0

(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 2008	Apr 2009	May 2009	June 2009(p)	Change from June 2008 to June 2009(p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>Detroit-Warren-Livonia MI</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,942.7	1,770.0	1,773.8	1,767.3	-175.4	-9.0
Mining logging and construction	69.1	49.6	53.7	55.1	-14.0	-20.3
Manufacturing	245.4	195.5	185.7	182.6	-62.8	-25.6
Trade transportation and utilities	360.9	336.4	337.5	338.4	-22.5	-6.2
Information	32.5	29.7	29.7	29.3	-3.2	-9.8
Financial activities	108.4	99.3	99.1	99.7	-8.7	-8.0
Professional and business services	345.1	295.2	297.3	294.8	-50.3	-14.6
Education and health services	281.5	283.5	284.2	281.5	.0	.0
Leisure and hospitality	188.5	174.5	180.8	182.0	-6.5	-3.4
Other services	88.1	85.3	84.5	84.9	-3.2	-3.6
Government	223.2	221.0	221.3	219.0	-4.2	-1.9
<b>Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown TX</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,620.5	2,553.8	2,548.7	2,550.9	-69.6	-2.7
Mining and logging	90.4	89.9	89.5	89.7	-.7	-.8
Construction	206.2	190.9	188.8	188.7	-17.5	-8.5
Manufacturing	243.2	232.8	228.8	230.0	-13.2	-5.4
Trade transportation and utilities	533.9	514.2	510.6	507.8	-26.1	-4.9
Information	36.8	35.3	35.3	35.2	-1.6	-4.3
Financial activities	144.6	141.0	140.8	141.7	-2.9	-2.0
Professional and business services	387.5	365.4	364.0	370.3	-17.2	-4.4
Education and health services	284.8	290.4	291.1	291.1	6.3	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	242.5	231.8	236.9	238.4	-4.1	-1.7
Other services	93.8	89.9	90.8	92.0	-1.8	-1.9
Government	356.8	372.2	372.1	366.0	9.2	2.6
<b>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA</b>						
Total nonfarm	5,603.2	5,367.2	5,357.7	5,344.1	-259.1	-4.6
Mining and logging	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	-.1	-2.0
Construction	239.2	204.6	205.3	206.4	-32.8	-13.7
Manufacturing	613.4	566.2	565.4	564.1	-49.3	-8.0
Trade transportation and utilities	1,078.6	1,016.4	1,018.0	1,017.3	-61.3	-5.7
Information	248.6	231.4	225.3	222.5	-26.1	-10.5
Financial activities	351.5	333.9	333.6	333.8	-17.7	-5.0
Professional and business services	857.1	813.5	809.4	809.2	-47.9	-5.6
Education and health services	644.8	669.9	668.1	656.8	12.0	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	590.3	556.8	560.6	563.3	-27.0	-4.6
Other services	196	190.1	190.3	190.8	-5.2	-2.7
Government	778.7	779.5	776.8	775.0	-3.7	-.5
<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach FL</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,348.5	2,295.4	2,289.1	2,252.1	-96.4	-4.1
Mining and logging	.7	.6	.6	.6	-.1	-14.3
Construction	137.1	111.6	112.2	112.1	-25.0	-18.2
Manufacturing	93.7	87.4	86.9	86.5	-7.2	-7.7
Trade transportation and utilities	542.1	525.3	522.2	521.2	-20.9	-3.9
Information	51.0	48.4	48.5	48.1	-2.9	-5.7
Financial activities	172.9	164.9	164.4	164.2	-8.7	-5.0
Professional and business services	358.3	341.4	341.8	341.4	-16.9	-4.7
Education and health services	327.0	330.2	330.1	329.0	2.0	.6
Leisure and hospitality	259.4	254.1	251.0	247.2	-12.2	-4.7
Other services	104.1	102.0	101.9	101.4	-2.7	-2.6
Government	302.2	329.5	329.5	300.4	-1.8	-.6

(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 2008	Apr 2009	May 2009	June 2009(p)	Change from June 2008 to June 2009(p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-PA</b>						
Total nonfarm	8,717.3	8,387.8	8,429.0	8,490.4	-226.9	-2.6
Mining logging and construction	371.7	327.0	331.8	337.8	-33.9	-9.1
Manufacturing	434.8	396.6	397.1	399.2	-35.6	-8.2
Trade transportation and utilities	1,622.0	1,534.4	1,539.9	1,551.0	-71.0	-4.4
Information	287.2	275.1	271.7	272.4	-14.8	-5.2
Financial activities	795.7	752.5	750.2	750.6	-45.1	-5.7
Professional and business services	1,340.7	1,259.9	1,264.1	1,277.1	-63.6	-4.7
Education and health services	1,465.5	1,511.0	1,506.4	1,499.7	34.2	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	702.5	647.1	678.3	706.4	3.9	.6
Other services	380.4	371.6	375.6	381.9	1.5	.4
Government	1,316.8	1,312.6	1,313.9	1,314.3	-2.5	-.2
<b>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington PA-NJ-DE-MD</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,836.0	2,739.1	2,748.1	2,740.0	-96.0	-3.4
Mining logging and construction	128.7	107.2	108.6	110.0	-18.7	-14.5
Manufacturing	219.5	204.1	204.1	203.6	-15.9	-7.2
Trade transportation and utilities	528.9	504.4	507.2	508.7	-20.2	-3.8
Information	57.5	54.9	54.6	54.2	-3.3	-5.7
Financial activities	218.7	209.7	209.1	210.2	-8.5	-3.9
Professional and business services	435.7	410.4	414.8	411.6	-24.1	-5.5
Education and health services	529.1	548.3	543.9	533.0	3.9	.7
Leisure and hospitality	236.0	216.5	223.6	226.2	-9.8	-4.2
Other services	125.1	122.1	122.9	124.0	-1.1	-.9
Government	356.8	361.5	359.3	358.5	1.7	.5
<b>San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont CA</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,042.9	1,952.1	1,948.9	1,946.1	-96.8	-4.7
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	-.1	-7.1
Construction	111.2	93.4	92.0	92.6	-18.6	-16.7
Manufacturing	136.7	129.3	128.9	128.7	-8.0	-5.9
Trade transportation and utilities	356.3	333.7	333.8	332.4	-23.9	-6.7
Information	68.1	65.2	64.9	64.5	-3.6	-5.3
Financial activities	145.1	134.6	134.3	134.6	-10.5	-7.2
Professional and business services	373.7	358.9	358.1	358.7	-15.0	-4.0
Education and health services	233.3	237.4	236.8	234.7	1.4	.6
Leisure and hospitality	220.8	206.8	208.5	210.3	-10.5	-4.8
Other services	76.4	72.8	73.1	73.3	-3.1	-4.1
Government	319.9	318.6	317.1	315.0	-4.9	-1.5
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA-MD-WV</b>						
Total nonfarm	3,031.9	2,973.2	2,985.8	2,989.4	-42.5	-1.4
Mining logging and construction	175.8	156.0	157.6	158.6	-17.2	-9.8
Manufacturing	61.2	58.5	58.2	58.4	-2.8	-4.6
Trade transportation and utilities	401.6	381.7	384.2	387.7	-13.9	-3.5
Information	92.0	86.3	86.3	86.1	-5.9	-6.4
Financial activities	155.9	148.7	148.5	148.6	-7.3	-4.7
Professional and business services	689.4	688.4	689.7	693.4	4.0	.6
Education and health services	334.7	346.2	342.5	337.4	2.7	.8
Leisure and hospitality	274.9	255.3	264.5	269.4	-5.5	-2.0
Other services	186.6	184.2	183.3	185.1	-1.5	-.8
Government	659.8	667.9	671.0	664.7	4.9	.7

(p) = preliminary