

News

United
States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Boston, MA 02203

Internet address: <http://www.bls.gov/ro1/>

USDL-08-364

For information: (617) 565-2327

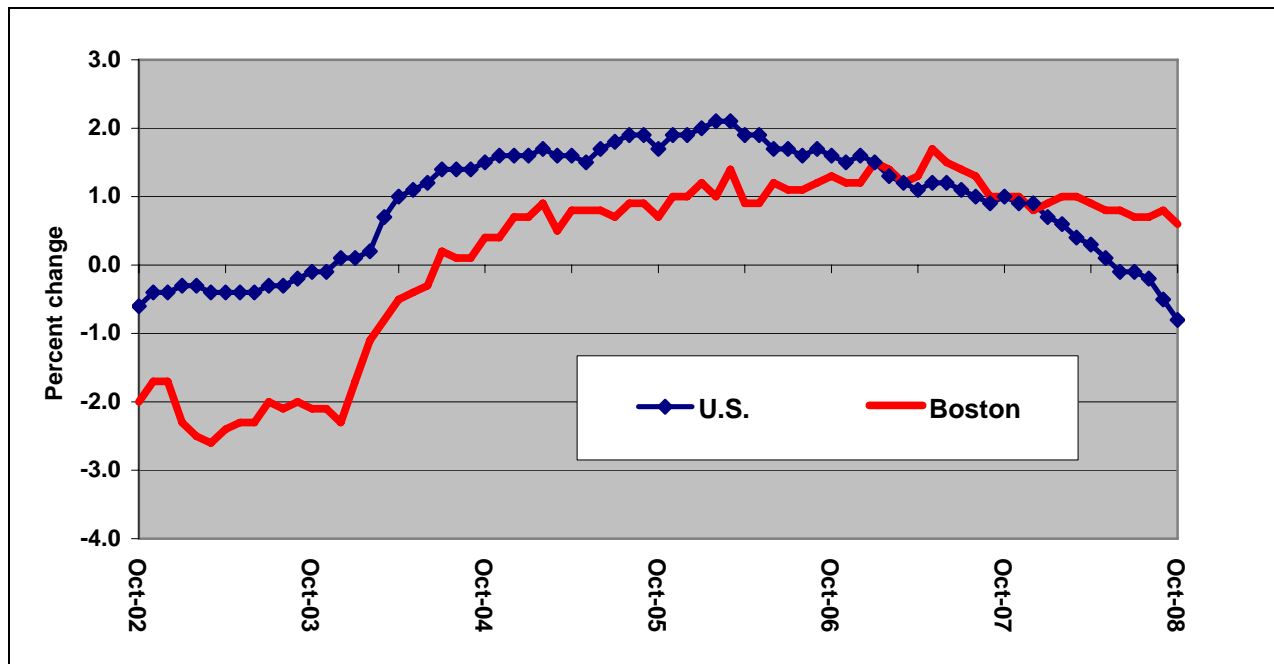
For release: Thursday, December 11, 2008

Media contact: Denis McSweeney
(617) 565-2331

Boston Metropolitan Area Job Count in October 2008 Rose by 14,900 Over the Year

Total nonfarm employment for the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy metropolitan area¹ stood at 2,519,600 in October 2008, up 14,900, or 0.6 percent over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. While nonfarm employment grew in the Boston metropolitan area, the national job count fell 0.8 percent from October 2007 to October 2008. Regional Commissioner Denis M. McSweeney noted that the increase posted in October was a continuation of a long-term trend of over-the-year job gains that began in July 2004. However, the latest over-the-year advance was the smallest posted since March 2005. (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. Also, data in this release for October 2008 are preliminary.)

Chart A. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change in the United States and the Boston metropolitan area, October 2002 – 2008



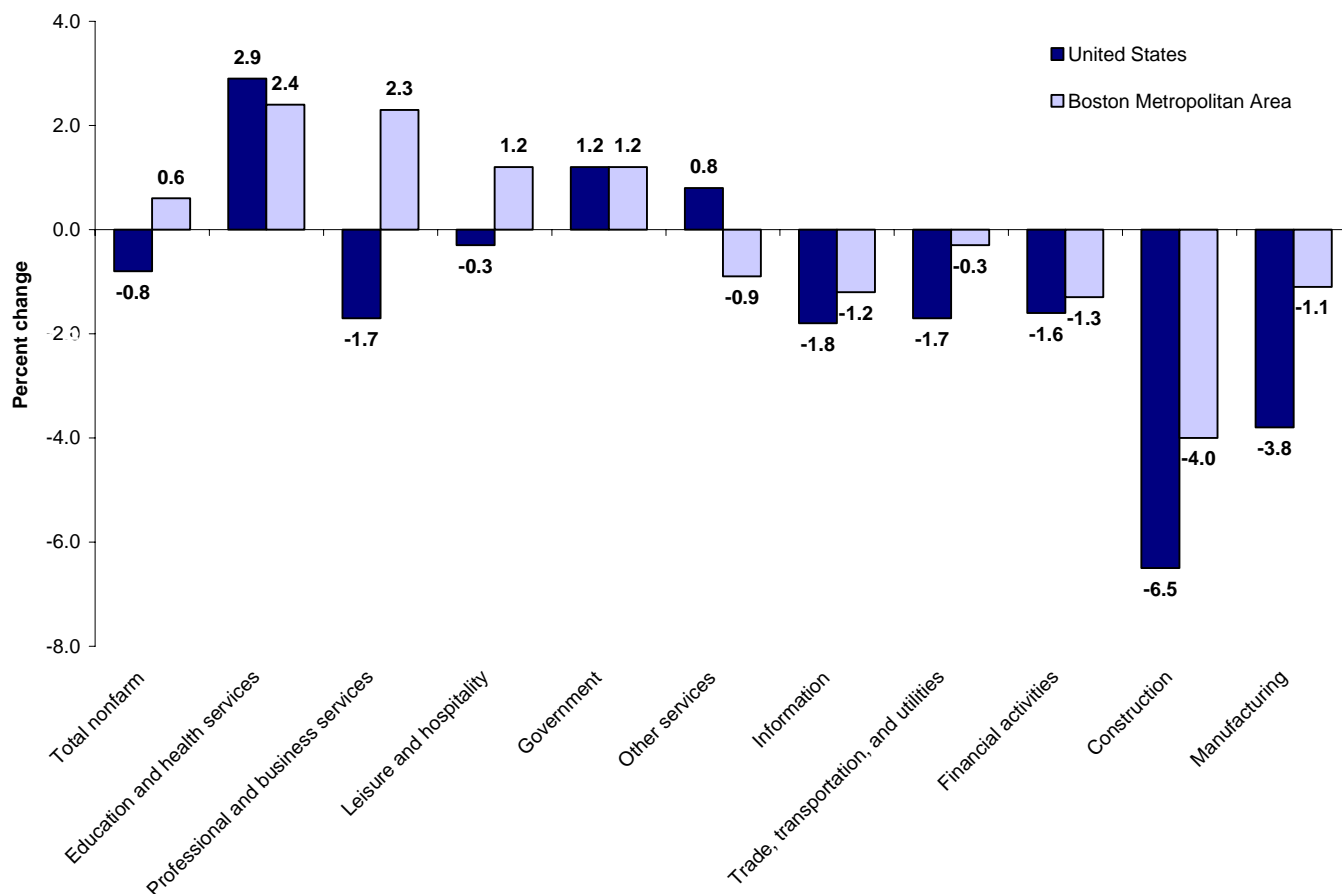
¹ Areas in the six New England states are defined as Metropolitan New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), while areas in other states are county-based and identified as metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions. However, for comparative purposes, the Boston NECTA and its divisions have been referred to as a metropolitan area and metropolitan divisions. See technical note for more information on the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy NECTA.

The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy area is comprised of nine metropolitan divisions – separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy Metropolitan Division, the largest of the nine, added 15,000 jobs to its payrolls from October 2007 and October 2008. Employment in the remaining divisions, for the most part, was little changed over-the-year. The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy division accounted for 69 percent of the workforce in October 2008.

Industry Employment

In the Boston area, the education and health services supersector experienced the largest employment gain, adding 11,500 jobs over the year, an increase of 2.4 percent. Employment in this supersector also rose nationally, up 2.9 percent since October 2007. Education and health services was the largest industry in the Boston metropolitan area in October 2008, with 19 percent of total employment.

Chart B. Over-the-year percent change in employment by selected industry supersector, United States and the Boston metropolitan area, October 2008



Three other local supersectors added employment in the Boston area from October 2007 to October 2008. Professional and business services added 9,300 jobs, a 2.3-percent increase; nationwide, this industry declined 1.7 percent. Public sector employment rose by 3,500, a gain of 1.2 percent. Nationwide, government employment also increased 1.2 percent. Employment in leisure and hospitality rose locally by 2,600, or 1.2 percent; this contrasted with the 0.3-percent decline nationwide.

Four supersectors in the Boston area lost more than 1,000 jobs from October 2007 to October 2008. Construction posted the largest decline, down 4,100, or 4.0 percent. Nationally, jobs in this industry declined at a faster rate, down 6.5 percent. Financial activities employment in the Boston area fell by 2,400 or 1.3 percent, similar to the 1.6-percent decline posted nationally. Locally, manufacturing employment continued to post over-the-year losses, down 2,400 or 1.1 percent. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities decreased by 1,400, a 0.3 percent decline.

Employment in the 12 Largest Metropolitan Areas

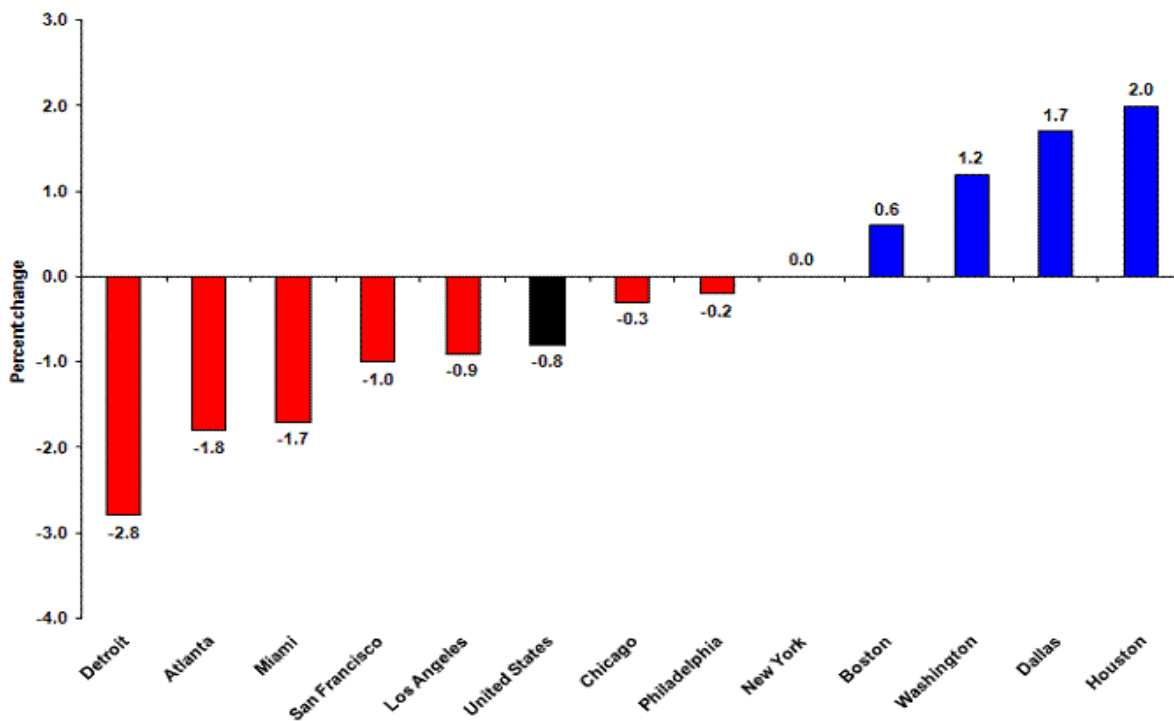
The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy area was one of the nation’s 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in October 2008. Seven of these 12 areas experienced over-the-year job losses, 4 added jobs, and 1 area registered no growth; nationally, employment declined 0.8 percent.

Those areas with over-the-year job losses were: Detroit-Warren-Livonia (-2.8 percent), Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta (-1.8 percent), Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach (-1.7 percent), San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont (-1.0 percent), Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana (-0.9 percent), Chicago-Naperville-Joliet (-0.3 percent), and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington (-0.2 percent).

Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown registered the fastest rate of gain, up 2.0 percent, followed by Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, up 1.7 percent. The other two areas experiencing employment growth during the 12-month period were: Washington-Arlington-Alexandria (1.2 percent) and Boston-Cambridge-Quincy (0.6 percent). New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island registered no job growth. (See chart C.)

The largest declines in employment occurred in Detroit (-55,700) and Los Angeles (-50,600). Two other areas, Atlanta and Miami, lost more than 40,000 jobs. Houston, the area with the fastest rate of job growth in the nation in October 2008, also added the largest number of jobs over the year, 52,300, followed closely by Dallas with 50,000. Washington was third, adding 35,700 to its count.

Chart C. Over-the-year percent change in employment, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, October 2008



Additional information

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the New England Information Office at 617-565-2327 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. 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.

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.

Employment 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 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 <http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm>. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at <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 November 20, 2007. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy2008/b08-01.pdf.

The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. Metropolitan New England City and Town Area

(NECTA) includes Taunton city, and Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Mansfield, Norton, and Raynham towns in Bristol County; Beverly, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Methuen, Newburyport, Peabody, and Salem cities, and Amesbury, Andover, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Marblehead, Merrimac, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, North Andover, Rockport, Rowley, Salisbury, Saugus, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham, and West Newbury towns in Essex County; Cambridge, Everett, Lowell, Malden, Marlborough, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, and Woburn cities, and Acton, Arlington, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Belmont, Billerica, Boxborough, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Framingham, Groton, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lexington, Lincoln, Littleton, Maynard, Natick, North Reading, Pepperell, Reading, Sherborn, Shirley, Stoneham, Stow, Sudbury, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Wayland, Westford, Weston, Wilmington, and Winchester towns in Middlesex County; Franklin and Quincy cities, and Avon, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Holbrook, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood, Weymouth, and Wrentham towns in Norfolk County; Brockton city, and Abington, Bridgewater, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marshfield, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rockland, Scituate, West Bridgewater, and Whitman towns in Plymouth County; Boston, Chelsea, and Revere cities, and Winthrop town in Suffolk County; Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford, Southborough, and Upton towns in Worcester County, Mass.; Nashua city, and Amherst, Brookline, Greenfield, Greenville, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Lyndeborough, Mason, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, Pelham, and Wilton towns in Hillsborough County; Atkinson, Brentwood, Chester, Danville, Derry, East Kingston, Epping, Exeter, Fremont, Hampstead, Hampton Falls, Kensington, Kingston, Londonderry, Newfields, Newton, Plaistow, Raymond, Salem, Sandown, Seabrook, South Hampton, and Windham towns in Rockingham County, N.H.

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

Area and Industry	Oct 2007	Aug 2008	Sept 2008	Oct 2008(p)	Change from Oct 2007 to Oct 2008	
					Number	Percent
U.S.						
Total nonfarm	138,837	137,246	137,374	137,734	-1,103	-0.8
Natural resources and mining	736	806	807	805	69	9.4
Construction	7,767	7,465	7,350	7,264	-503	-6.5
Manufacturing	13,821	13,519	13,440	13,291	-530	-3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,690	26,331	26,194	26,226	-464	-1.7
Information	3,015	2,987	2,966	2,961	-54	-1.8
Financial activities	8,270	8,257	8,174	8,137	-133	-1.6
Professional and business services	18,232	18,022	17,938	17,930	-302	-1.7
Educational and health services	18,669	18,658	18,916	19,214	545	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	13,530	14,256	13,762	13,489	-41	-0.3
Other services	5,478	5,566	5,514	5,524	46	0.8
Government	22,629	21,379	22,313	22,893	264	1.2
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,504.7	2,491.8	2,513.7	2,519.6	14.9	0.6
Natural resources and mining	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	102.9	103.4	101.3	98.8	-4.1	-4.0
Manufacturing	221.1	220.1	219.4	218.7	-2.4	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	419.4	416.8	416.5	418	-1.4	-0.3
Information	75.2	74.8	74.1	74.3	-0.9	-1.2
Financial activities	188.7	190	186.9	186.3	-2.4	-1.3
Professional and business services	413.3	424.6	422	422.6	9.3	2.3
Educational and health services	472.1	463.2	475.3	483.6	11.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	219.1	233.9	226.5	221.7	2.6	1.2
Other services	88.1	90.2	87.6	87.3	-0.8	-0.9
Government	303.7	273.6	303	307.2	3.5	1.2
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH division						
Total nonfarm	1,719.3	1,720.2	1,727.6	1,734.3	15.0	0.9
Natural resources and mining	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	16.7
Construction	64.7	64.8	63.4	61.8	-2.9	-4.5
Manufacturing	105.6	105	104.5	104.3	-1.3	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	419.4	416.8	416.5	418	-1.4	-0.3
Information	55.4	55.1	54.5	54.6	-0.8	-1.4
Financial activities	155.7	157.9	155.4	154.8	-0.9	-0.6
Professional and business services	314.8	324.4	321.8	322.5	7.7	2.4
Educational and health services	356	348.9	358	365.3	9.3	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	152.1	162	157.6	155.2	3.1	2.0
Other services	61	62.5	60.4	60.4	-0.6	-1.0
Government	200.1	187.9	200.2	202.2	2.1	1.0

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

Area and Industry	Oct 2007	Aug 2008	Sept 2008	Oct 2008(p)	Change from Oct 2007 to Oct 2008	
					Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2479.5	2450.5	2434.1	2434.7	-44.8	-1.8
Natural resources and mining	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	-0.1	-4.0
Construction	140.1	132.0	128.1	126.7	-13.4	-9.6
Manufacturing	175.3	168.0	166.7	164.8	-10.5	-6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	566.1	560.2	556.6	557.3	-8.8	-1.6
Information	88.0	88.3	88.0	88.1	0.1	0.1
Financial activities	161.8	159.9	158.7	159.3	-2.5	-1.5
Professional and business services	414.3	410.9	406.0	404.5	-9.8	-2.4
Educational and health services	259.0	261.2	262.6	267.1	8.1	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	236.5	240.4	236.8	233.2	-3.3	-1.4
Other services	99.3	98.4	97.1	97.2	-2.1	-2.1
Government	336.6	328.8	331.1	334.1	-2.5	-0.7
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2504.7	2491.8	2513.7	2519.6	14.9	0.6
Natural resources and mining	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	102.9	103.4	101.3	98.8	-4.1	-4.0
Manufacturing	221.1	220.1	219.4	218.7	-2.4	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	419.4	416.8	416.5	418.0	-1.4	-0.3
Information	75.2	74.8	74.1	74.3	-0.9	-1.2
Financial activities	188.7	190.0	186.9	186.3	-2.4	-1.3
Professional and business services	413.3	424.6	422.0	422.6	9.3	2.3
Educational and health services	472.1	463.2	475.3	483.6	11.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	219.1	233.9	226.5	221.7	2.6	1.2
Other services	88.1	90.2	87.6	87.3	-0.8	-0.9
Government	303.7	273.6	303.0	307.2	3.5	1.2
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4588.5	4585.0	4587.6	4576.1	-12.4	-0.3
Natural resources and mining	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.1	4.2
Construction	222.1	218.4	215.8	212.6	-9.5	-4.3
Manufacturing	481.9	477.2	476.1	474.0	-7.9	-1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	931.6	933.5	931.7	931.1	-0.5	-0.1
Information	91.1	90.9	90.2	90.1	-1.0	-1.1
Financial activities	327.4	326.6	324.1	323.2	-4.2	-1.3
Professional and business services	755.8	759.5	759.9	756.1	0.3	0.0
Educational and health services	597.4	593.3	600.5	605.8	8.4	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	407.2	426.0	417.9	408.5	1.3	0.3
Other services	198.6	203.7	199.6	199.2	0.6	0.3
Government	572.5	553.4	569.3	573.0	0.5	0.1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	2976.5	3013.3	3019.6	3026.5	50.0	1.7
Natural resources, mining, and construction	193.2	201.0	200.9	197.4	4.2	2.2
Manufacturing	296.6	293.4	292.6	291.1	-5.5	-1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	628.4	635.5	635.5	639.4	11.0	1.8
Information	89.9	88.9	87.5	87.9	-2.0	-2.2
Financial activities	233.9	238.2	237.5	237.2	3.3	1.4
Professional and business services	446.1	447.9	446.1	448.2	2.1	0.5
Educational and health services	323.5	333.2	335.5	337.7	14.2	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	280.5	294.8	291.6	290.8	10.3	3.7
Other services	107.7	111.3	110.5	109.9	2.2	2.0
Government	376.7	369.1	381.9	386.9	10.2	2.7

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

Area and Industry	Oct 2007	Aug 2008	Sept 2008	Oct 2008(p)	Change from Oct 2007 to Oct 2008	
					Number	Percent
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	1964.4	1896.3	1905.1	1908.7	-55.7	-2.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	74.7	67.1	65.0	64.5	-10.2	-13.7
Manufacturing	246.2	229.3	229.4	230.2	-16.0	-6.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	366.1	357.6	356.6	357.0	-9.1	-2.5
Information	33.6	32.7	32.4	32.3	-1.3	-3.9
Financial activities	109.5	108.9	106.6	105.6	-3.9	-3.6
Professional and business services	351.1	343.7	341.7	339.1	-12.0	-3.4
Educational and health services	281.2	281.2	282.5	284.9	3.7	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	183.2	187.1	183.2	181.1	-2.1	-1.1
Other services	87.4	86.3	85.8	85.6	-1.8	-2.1
Government	231.4	202.4	221.9	228.4	-3.0	-1.3
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2582.6	2617.1	2627.3	2634.9	52.3	2.0
Natural resources and mining	86.0	91.9	91.4	92.4	6.4	7.4
Construction	199.0	203.1	202.9	204.1	5.1	2.6
Manufacturing	235.1	237.5	236.9	235.3	0.2	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	524.8	533.7	531.2	533.1	8.3	1.6
Information	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.4	-0.4	-1.1
Financial activities	145.9	148.7	148.8	148.4	2.5	1.7
Professional and business services	388.8	395.4	395.4	397.1	8.3	2.1
Educational and health services	288.0	292.6	294.4	295.4	7.4	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	228.7	237.4	233.3	230.9	2.2	1.0
Other services	93.8	96.5	95.9	95.0	1.2	1.3
Government	355.7	343.4	360.6	366.8	11.1	3.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5639.9	5543.8	5572.7	5589.3	-50.6	-0.9
Natural resources and mining	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	259.2	250.0	248.8	246.7	-12.5	-4.8
Manufacturing	622.2	614.0	612.2	608.7	-13.5	-2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1101.7	1080.9	1081.4	1081.6	-20.1	-1.8
Information	236.9	238.6	242.0	242.4	5.5	2.3
Financial activities	365.6	351.7	348.9	348.1	-17.5	-4.8
Professional and business services	880.7	870.7	868.0	866.9	-13.8	-1.6
Educational and health services	641.1	627.3	645.4	655.1	14.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	572.0	580.9	575.5	573.4	1.4	0.2
Other services	195.9	196.0	196.8	196.5	0.6	0.3
Government	759.6	728.7	748.7	764.9	5.3	0.7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2431.6	2390.3	2388.1	2391.1	-40.5	-1.7
Natural resources and mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	155.1	137.7	137.3	135.6	-19.5	-12.6
Manufacturing	95.1	91.4	91.4	90.9	-4.2	-4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	545.1	536.4	532.7	534.3	-10.8	-2.0
Information	51.7	50.8	50.3	50.1	-1.6	-3.1
Financial activities	180.0	172.9	171.7	171.9	-8.1	-4.5
Professional and business services	397.7	389.5	387.9	387.2	-10.5	-2.6
Educational and health services	323.4	327.2	331.1	332.6	9.2	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	251.8	251.5	250.6	253.1	1.3	0.5
Other services	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.7	0.7	0.7
Government	330.0	331.1	332.9	333.0	3.0	0.9

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

Area and Industry	Oct 2007	Aug 2008	Sept 2008	Oct 2008(p)	Change from Oct 2007 to Oct 2008	
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8647.6	8587.5	8602.4	8648.8	1.2	0.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	374.8	378.8	377.9	373.0	-1.8	-0.5
Manufacturing	448.3	429.7	431.8	428.8	-19.5	-4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1627.8	1601.5	1614.2	1622.7	-5.1	-0.3
Information	291.3	295.6	293.4	293.0	1.7	0.6
Financial activities	795.9	791.6	780.4	776.4	-19.5	-2.5
Professional and business services	1316.7	1323.5	1316.2	1319.4	2.7	0.2
Educational and health services	1464.9	1430.1	1458.4	1484.7	19.8	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	652.5	695.3	678.1	661.8	9.3	1.4
Other services	371.8	376.4	376.0	376.2	4.4	1.2
Government	1303.6	1265.0	1276.0	1312.8	9.2	0.7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2835.6	2796.7	2809.3	2830.3	-5.3	-0.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	132.2	130.4	128.5	127.1	-5.1	-3.9
Manufacturing	218.8	215.0	213.9	213.3	-5.5	-2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	535.3	526.9	527.1	530.3	-5.0	-0.9
Information	57.9	57.5	57.6	57.3	-0.6	-1.0
Financial activities	218.5	217.0	213.8	213.6	-4.9	-2.2
Professional and business services	434.0	436.1	434.5	437.7	3.7	0.9
Educational and health services	534.2	523.9	534.0	542.7	8.5	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	222.8	233.7	226.5	223.9	1.1	0.5
Other services	125.1	124.9	124.1	124.8	-0.3	-0.2
Government	356.8	331.3	349.3	359.6	2.8	0.8
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	2049.7	2021.8	2026.6	2029.5	-20.2	-1.0
Natural resources and mining	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	6.7
Construction	120.9	116.9	116.1	115.1	-5.8	-4.8
Manufacturing	137.5	136.6	136.3	136.2	-1.3	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	360.8	353.4	353.3	353.2	-7.6	-2.1
Information	68.2	67.9	67.5	67.4	-0.8	-1.2
Financial activities	150.5	146.9	146.4	146.2	-4.3	-2.9
Professional and business services	360.7	362.4	361.8	361.9	1.2	0.3
Educational and health services	232.0	229.6	232.2	234.2	2.2	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	214.4	217.7	216.0	213.9	-0.5	-0.2
Other services	75.4	74.9	74.8	74.1	-1.3	-1.7
Government	327.8	313.9	320.6	325.7	-2.1	-0.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3005.2	3025.7	3030.7	3040.9	35.7	1.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	185.0	183.4	181.5	180.0	-5.0	-2.7
Manufacturing	61.9	61.9	61.8	61.2	-0.7	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	403.8	404.3	401.7	404.3	0.5	0.1
Information	92.4	91.9	91.1	90.0	-2.4	-2.6
Financial activities	157.0	156.7	155.2	153.8	-3.2	-2.0
Professional and business services	681.3	695.4	691.4	692.3	11.0	1.6
Educational and health services	334.6	328.8	340.1	344.5	9.9	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	254.0	266.0	259.0	255.4	1.4	0.6
Other services	180.9	187.9	188.2	189.1	8.2	4.5
Government	654.3	649.4	660.7	670.3	16.0	2.4