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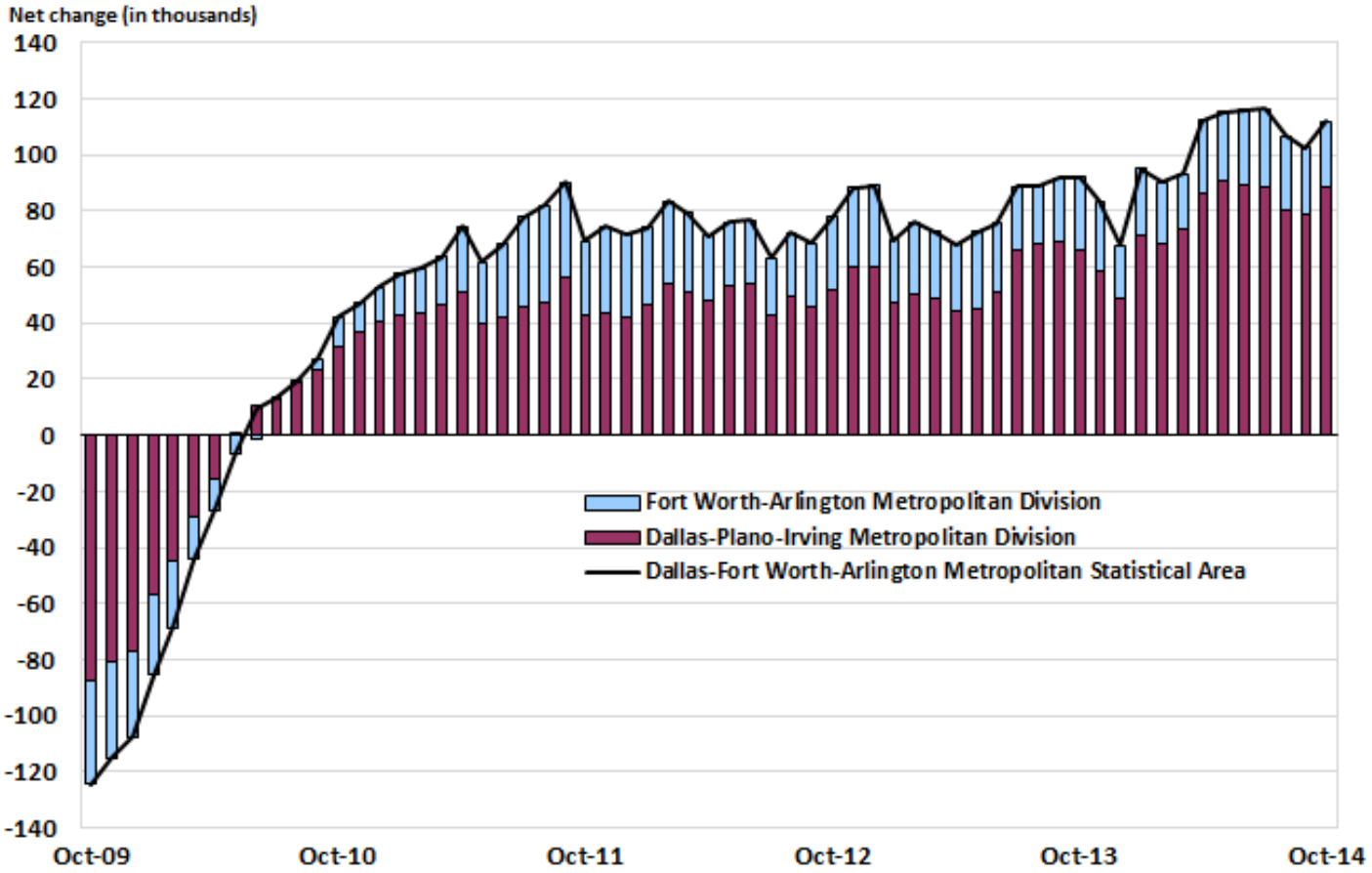
Dallas-Fort Worth Area Employment — October 2014

Total nonfarm employment in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,245,100 in October 2014, up 111,900 over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. From October 2013 to October 2014, local nonfarm employment rose 3.6 percent, well above the national increase of 2.0 percent. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that among the 12 largest metropolitan areas in the country, Dallas ranked second in the rate of job growth and third in the number of jobs added. (See chart 1 and table 1; the Technical Note at the end of this release contains the 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 Dallas metropolitan area and its divisions, October 2009–October 2014



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of two metropolitan divisions – separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division, which accounted for 71 percent of the area workforce, provided 79 percent of area growth with the addition of 88,200 jobs from October a year ago, an increase of 4.0 percent. The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division, which accounted for the remaining 29 percent of the area workforce, added 23,700 jobs during the 12-month period, a 2.5-percent increase.

Industry employment

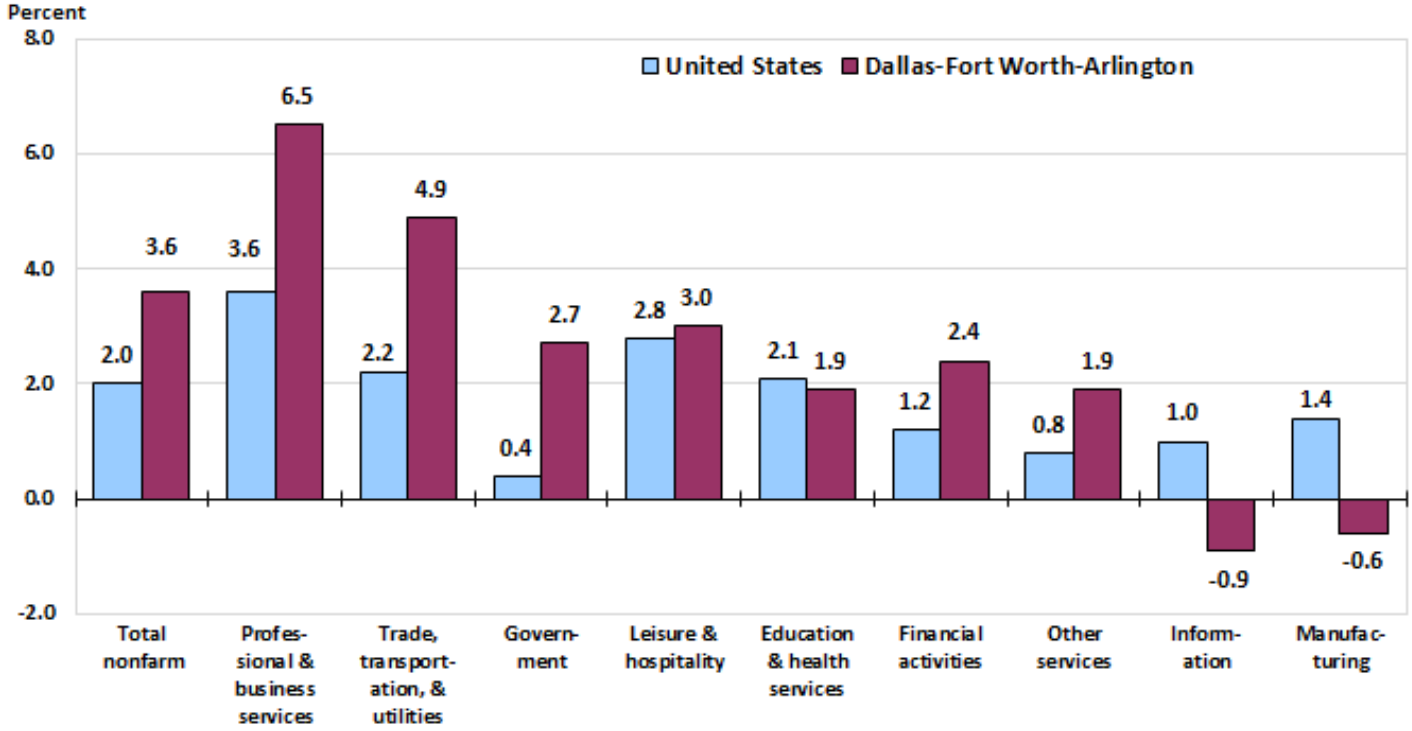
Professional and business services registered the largest annual gain among the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington supersectors, adding 32,300 jobs, a 6.5-percent rise since October 2013; nationally, employment was up 3.6 percent in this supersector. (See table 1 and chart 2.) Local growth in this supersector was particularly strong in the employment services industry which gained 16,400 jobs over the year, a 14.7-percent increase.

Trade, transportation, and utilities, the metropolitan area's largest supersector, added 31,500 jobs from October 2013. The local rate of job growth, at 4.9 percent, was more than twice the national rate of 2.2 percent. Wholesale trade led the local supersector growth with the addition of 14,200 jobs, followed by transportation and utilities which added 13,600 jobs, representing gains of 8.3 and 9.1 percent, respectively.

Mining, logging, and construction added 14,200 jobs locally, a 7.9-percent gain over the year. The rates of job growth for this supersector differed between the metropolitan divisions, as Dallas-Plano-Irving registered a 9.4-percent rise and Fort Worth-Arlington expanded by 5.0 percent.

Government added 10,700 jobs between October 2013 and October 2014, increasing at a 2.7-percent pace locally compared to 0.4 percent nationally. Expansion in Dallas's public sector employment occurred in the state government and local government jurisdictions as federal government employment declined over the year.

Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area, October 2014



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 9,700 from October 2013, an increase of 3.0 percent. Dallas-Plano-Irving added jobs in this industry at a 3.5-percent pace and Fort Worth-Arlington experienced an increase of 2.0 percent. Nationwide, leisure and hospitality employment rose 2.8 percent during the period.

The local education and health services supersector added 7,400 jobs since October 2013, an increase of 1.9 percent compared to the national gain of 2.1 percent. Most of the local expansion occurred in the Dallas-Plano-Irving metropolitan division which added 6,000 education and health services jobs, rising at a 2.2-percent pace.

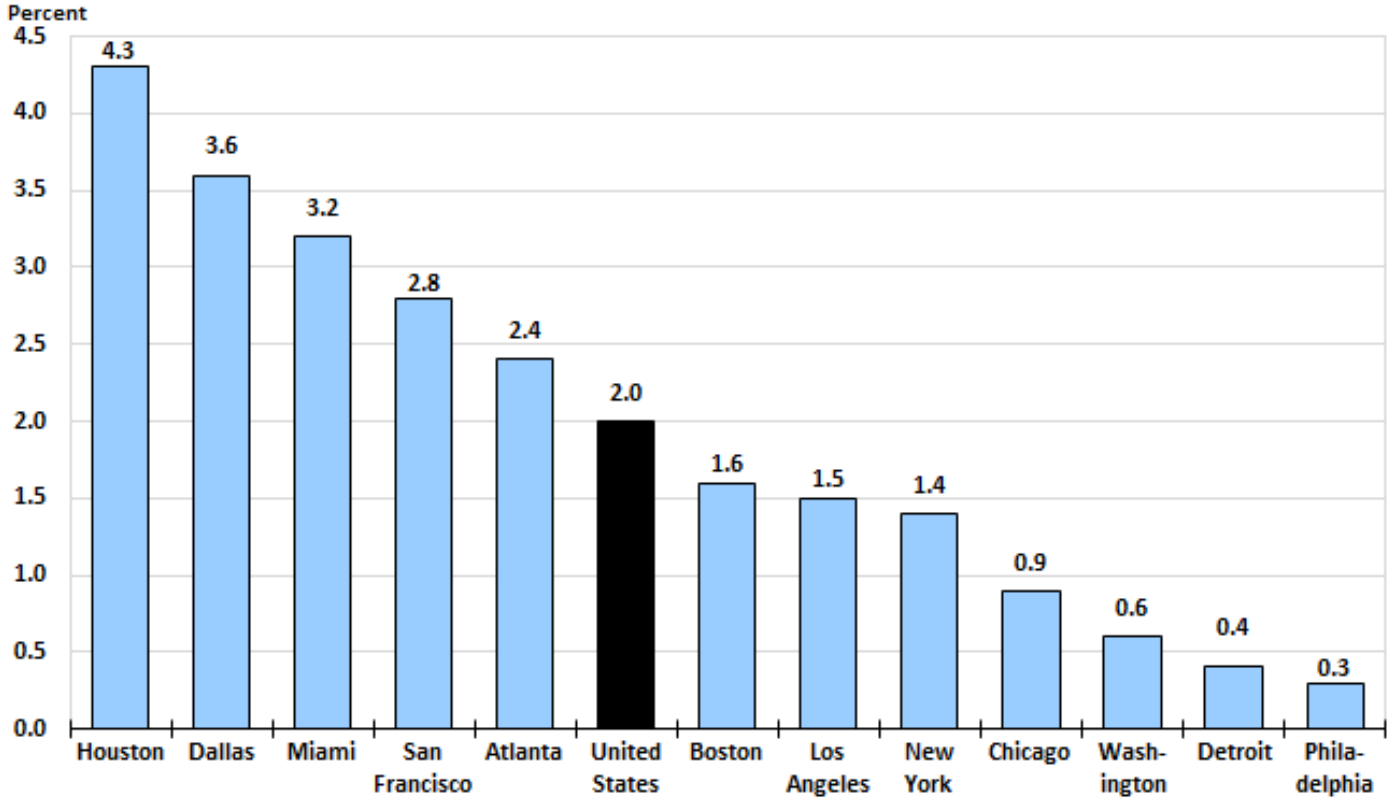
Two other local supersectors recorded employment gains of at least 1,000 from October 2013: financial activities (6,200); and other services (2,100). The area's 2.4-percent job growth in financial activities was its strongest over-the-year rate of increase since October 2013. Nationally, employment in this supersector rose 1.2 percent from October 2013 to October 2014.

Manufacturing employment in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area fell by 1,500 from October 2013, a decline of 0.6 percent. All of the job loss occurred in Dallas-Plano-Irving which has registered annual declines since September 2012. In contrast, manufacturing employment nationwide rose 1.4 percent during the latest period.

Employment in the 12 Largest Metropolitan Areas

Dallas was one of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in October 2014. All 12 areas experienced over-the-year job growth during the period, with 5 exceeding the national average of 2.0 percent. The fastest rate of job growth was registered in Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, up 4.3 percent, followed by Dallas, at 3.6 percent. The slowest rates of job growth were in Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington (0.3 percent) and Detroit-Warren-Livonia (0.4 percent). (See chart 3 and table 2.)

Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, October 2014



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island area added the largest number of jobs, 123,900, since October 2013. Two other metropolitan areas gained more than 100,000 jobs over the year–Houston (120,600) and Dallas (111,900). Two areas added fewer than 10,000 jobs over the year–Philadelphia (9,100) and Detroit (6,900).

Two supersectors accounted for most of the job growth in the 12 largest areas. Professional and business services led employment growth in five metropolitan areas: Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Dallas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont. (See table 2.) Trade, transportation, and utilities recorded the largest gains in four areas: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Detroit, Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, and Philadelphia.

Over the year, manufacturing recorded the largest loss of jobs in three areas–Chicago, Dallas, and Los Angeles. Information lost the most jobs in two areas–New York and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria. Houston and Miami experienced no annual job loss in any supersector.

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 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 surveys, 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/.

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 geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

The **Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties in Texas.

- The **Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division** includes Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall Counties in Texas.
- The **Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division** includes Johnson, Parker, Tarrant, and Wise Counties in Texas.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, U.S. and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Oct. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sep. 2014	Oct. 2014(p)	Change from Oct. 2013 to Oct. 2014	
					Number	Percent
U.S.						
Total nonfarm	138,013	139,061	139,753	140,817	2,804	2.0
Mining and logging	888	936	939	936	48	5.4
Construction	6,086	6,351	6,320	6,328	242	4.0
Manufacturing	12,055	12,254	12,232	12,227	172	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,083	26,438	26,418	26,649	566	2.2
Information	2,674	2,707	2,695	2,701	27	1.0
Financial activities	7,905	8,032	7,993	7,999	94	1.2
Professional and business services	18,918	19,455	19,453	19,591	673	3.6
Education and health services	21,392	21,229	21,515	21,850	458	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	14,324	15,296	14,880	14,718	394	2.8
Other services	5,473	5,560	5,506	5,519	46	0.8
Government	22,215	20,803	21,802	22,299	84	0.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	3,133.2	3,214.3	3,221.3	3,245.1	111.9	3.6
Mining, logging, and construction	180.6	193.3	192.3	194.8	14.2	7.9
Manufacturing	258.3	258.5	256.8	256.8	-1.5	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	645.1	666.6	667.0	676.6	31.5	4.9
Information	79.8	79.7	79.3	79.1	-0.7	-0.9
Financial activities	253.1	258.5	257.3	259.3	6.2	2.4
Professional and business services	496.8	530.2	526.9	529.1	32.3	6.5
Education and health services	388.5	390.1	392.6	395.9	7.4	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	320.5	334.5	333.3	330.2	9.7	3.0
Other services	112.6	115.0	114.6	114.7	2.1	1.9
Government	397.9	387.9	401.2	408.6	10.7	2.7
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	2,202.2	2,267.5	2,273.7	2,290.4	88.2	4.0
Mining, logging, and construction	116.8	125.9	125.9	127.8	11.0	9.4
Manufacturing	165.2	164.3	163.5	163.7	-1.5	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	432.7	447.2	447.1	454.2	21.5	5.0
Information	66.5	67.1	66.7	66.4	-0.1	-0.2
Financial activities	198.4	206.7	205.2	207.9	9.5	4.8
Professional and business services	389.4	414.0	412.2	413.9	24.5	6.3
Education and health services	269.5	272.9	273.7	275.5	6.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	217.4	226.0	227.0	225.0	7.6	3.5
Other services	76.3	77.8	77.4	77.4	1.1	1.4
Government	270.0	265.6	275.0	278.6	8.6	3.2
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	931.0	946.8	947.6	954.7	23.7	2.5
Mining, logging, and construction	63.8	67.4	66.4	67.0	3.2	5.0
Manufacturing	93.1	94.2	93.3	93.1	0.0	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	212.4	219.4	219.9	222.4	10.0	4.7
Information	13.3	12.6	12.6	12.7	-0.6	-4.5
Financial activities	54.7	51.8	52.1	51.4	-3.3	-6.0
Professional and business services	107.4	116.2	114.7	115.2	7.8	7.3
Education and health services	119.0	117.2	118.9	120.4	1.4	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	103.1	108.5	106.3	105.2	2.1	2.0
Other services	36.3	37.2	37.2	37.3	1.0	2.8
Government	127.9	122.3	126.2	130.0	2.1	1.6

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	Oct. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sep. 2014	Oct. 2014(p)	Change from Oct. 2013 to Oct. 2014	
					Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,431.3	2,472.6	2,470.3	2,489.1	57.8	2.4
Mining and logging	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	95.5	98.0	98.8	100.7	5.2	5.4
Manufacturing	151.2	154.3	154.2	153.6	2.4	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	541.1	550.2	550.6	559.7	18.6	3.4
Information	84.6	86.9	86.2	85.3	0.7	0.8
Financial activities	158.2	161.0	161.6	162.9	4.7	3.0
Professional and business services	440.7	457.8	453.0	456.9	16.2	3.7
Education and health services	298.6	295.9	298.0	300.1	1.5	0.5
Leisure and hospitality	248.4	261.0	255.9	256.9	8.5	3.4
Other services	93.9	93.1	91.7	91.9	-2.0	-2.1
Government	317.9	313.2	319.1	319.9	2.0	0.6
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,589.5	2,592.2	2,611.2	2,630.1	40.6	1.6
Mining and logging	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	94.3	96.2	94.5	95.3	1.0	1.1
Manufacturing	193.8	195.1	193.8	193.6	-0.2	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	412.5	405.5	415.4	418.2	5.7	1.4
Information	74.7	79.8	79.9	80.6	5.9	7.9
Financial activities	172.6	176.2	174.3	174.2	1.6	0.9
Professional and business services	440.9	451.3	448.7	452.4	11.5	2.6
Education and health services	547.4	541.4	547.6	558.2	10.8	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	249.9	266.8	254.4	251.0	1.1	0.4
Other services	98.4	103.9	100.1	101.0	2.6	2.6
Government	304.4	275.4	301.9	305.0	0.6	0.2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,498.7	4,511.1	4,515.6	4,537.1	38.4	0.9
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	161.1	167.7	166.0	167.8	6.7	4.2
Manufacturing	408.9	408.7	406.6	406.5	-2.4	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	903.9	903.7	905.5	913.8	9.9	1.1
Information	80.1	80.6	79.8	79.7	-0.4	-0.5
Financial activities	290.2	290.6	288.3	288.2	-2.0	-0.7
Professional and business services	788.0	799.1	799.8	800.0	12.0	1.5
Education and health services	685.3	675.3	681.1	691.9	6.6	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	432.0	451.2	440.6	436.0	4.0	0.9
Other services	192.4	193.5	192.5	191.9	-0.5	-0.3
Government	555.4	539.3	554.0	559.9	4.5	0.8
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,133.2	3,214.3	3,221.3	3,245.1	111.9	3.6
Mining, logging, and construction	180.6	193.3	192.3	194.8	14.2	7.9
Manufacturing	258.3	258.5	256.8	256.8	-1.5	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	645.1	666.6	667.0	676.6	31.5	4.9
Information	79.8	79.7	79.3	79.1	-0.7	-0.9
Financial activities	253.1	258.5	257.3	259.3	6.2	2.4
Professional and business services	496.8	530.2	526.9	529.1	32.3	6.5
Education and health services	388.5	390.1	392.6	395.9	7.4	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	320.5	334.5	333.3	330.2	9.7	3.0
Other services	112.6	115.0	114.6	114.7	2.1	1.9
Government	397.9	387.9	401.2	408.6	10.7	2.7
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	1,883.9	1,866.8	1,877.6	1,890.8	6.9	0.4
Mining, logging, and construction	61.6	65.6	66.3	66.3	4.7	7.6

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area and Industry	Oct. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sep. 2014	Oct. 2014(p)	Change from Oct. 2013 to Oct. 2014	
					Number	Percent
Manufacturing	233.4	233.3	234.7	237.3	3.9	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	349.1	353.3	352.0	356.9	7.8	2.2
Information	27.1	27.5	27.1	27.1	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	101.2	98.1	96.8	97.2	-4.0	-4.0
Professional and business services	365.4	365.8	367.1	369.0	3.6	1.0
Education and health services	300.0	294.0	295.5	299.2	-0.8	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality	177.8	182.6	177.4	173.3	-4.5	-2.5
Other services	77.1	76.3	76.3	75.9	-1.2	-1.6
Government	191.2	170.3	184.4	188.6	-2.6	-1.4
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,818.9	2,898.1	2,920.4	2,939.5	120.6	4.3
Mining and logging	108.1	117.6	118.0	117.9	9.8	9.1
Construction	192.9	201.4	203.0	205.8	12.9	6.7
Manufacturing	255.0	262.1	261.6	263.0	8.0	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	567.7	585.4	584.2	588.0	20.3	3.6
Information	32.5	33.2	33.2	33.3	0.8	2.5
Financial activities	143.0	147.5	147.0	148.0	5.0	3.5
Professional and business services	431.2	447.4	448.8	448.6	17.4	4.0
Education and health services	338.2	354.5	358.6	362.1	23.9	7.1
Leisure and hospitality	272.1	287.5	283.5	280.8	8.7	3.2
Other services	100.3	102.6	102.4	102.8	2.5	2.5
Government	377.9	358.9	380.1	389.2	11.3	3.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,638.1	5,639.1	5,674.5	5,725.3	87.2	1.5
Mining and logging	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.1	1.9
Construction	199.4	210.2	213.2	212.5	13.1	6.6
Manufacturing	524.4	510.1	509.2	508.9	-15.5	-3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,039.2	1,041.5	1,042.7	1,052.3	13.1	1.3
Information	229.5	236.5	233.7	236.2	6.7	2.9
Financial activities	324.2	322.4	320.8	320.6	-3.6	-1.1
Professional and business services	873.0	892.4	897.8	905.5	32.5	3.7
Education and health services	914.5	914.8	927.2	944.9	30.4	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	634.0	649.2	647.7	644.3	10.3	1.6
Other services	194.0	196.6	195.3	196.0	2.0	1.0
Government	700.6	659.8	681.3	698.7	-1.9	-0.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,364.1	2,402.7	2,416.0	2,440.7	76.6	3.2
Mining and logging	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	97.6	102.9	104.3	105.8	8.2	8.4
Manufacturing	77.7	78.9	79.9	80.7	3.0	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	551.0	564.6	566.9	571.6	20.6	3.7
Information	46.5	46.7	46.7	46.8	0.3	0.6
Financial activities	166.5	168.8	169.1	170.4	3.9	2.3
Professional and business services	374.3	384.7	384.6	388.1	13.8	3.7
Education and health services	347.9	350.2	354.1	358.4	10.5	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	283.1	288.8	287.5	290.4	7.3	2.6
Other services	111.3	115.0	115.9	117.1	5.8	5.2
Government	307.6	301.5	306.4	310.8	3.2	1.0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,786.7	8,839.9	8,844.0	8,910.6	123.9	1.4
Mining, logging, and construction	329.1	333.5	332.8	327.2	-1.9	-0.6
Manufacturing	358.4	356.6	355.1	355.3	-3.1	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,619.4	1,633.4	1,640.1	1,649.1	29.7	1.8
Information	279.0	276.5	272.8	273.8	-5.2	-1.9

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area and Industry	Oct. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sep. 2014	Oct. 2014(p)	Change from Oct. 2013 to Oct. 2014	
					Number	Percent
Financial activities	740.3	747.8	741.7	740.9	0.6	0.1
Professional and business services	1,404.2	1,436.2	1,432.5	1,436.2	32.0	2.3
Education and health services	1,644.1	1,631.9	1,661.8	1,689.6	45.5	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	785.6	847.6	819.8	810.9	25.3	3.2
Other services	383.0	388.9	383.9	386.5	3.5	0.9
Government	1,243.6	1,187.5	1,203.5	1,241.1	-2.5	-0.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,775.2	2,752.2	2,761.4	2,784.3	9.1	0.3
Mining, logging, and construction	106.3	114.7	112.7	111.7	5.4	5.1
Manufacturing	179.5	179.3	179.3	179.6	0.1	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	508.1	512.7	511.7	516.0	7.9	1.6
Information	46.9	46.2	45.9	45.8	-1.1	-2.3
Financial activities	204.0	206.5	204.5	204.0	0.0	0.0
Professional and business services	442.8	444.9	443.6	446.9	4.1	0.9
Education and health services	580.5	567.3	577.6	585.4	4.9	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	243.0	254.0	242.7	240.3	-2.7	-1.1
Other services	121.8	120.4	120.1	120.8	-1.0	-0.8
Government	342.3	306.2	323.3	333.8	-8.5	-2.5
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,132.5	2,166.1	2,175.9	2,192.0	59.5	2.8
Mining and logging	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	-0.1	-7.7
Construction	96.9	104.9	104.5	104.1	7.2	7.4
Manufacturing	118.0	118.1	118.8	118.8	0.8	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	348.5	351.7	353.0	358.2	9.7	2.8
Information	73.6	77.2	76.6	76.9	3.3	4.5
Financial activities	126.0	127.1	125.9	125.0	-1.0	-0.8
Professional and business services	424.1	436.3	440.3	443.2	19.1	4.5
Education and health services	317.7	321.8	324.9	328.1	10.4	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	245.3	254.4	252.7	252.8	7.5	3.1
Other services	80.3	80.9	80.3	80.8	0.5	0.6
Government	300.8	292.5	297.7	302.9	2.1	0.7
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,093.3	3,081.6	3,086.7	3,110.9	17.6	0.6
Mining, logging, and construction	146.8	151.8	150.7	151.5	4.7	3.2
Manufacturing	46.9	46.4	45.5	44.6	-2.3	-4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	392.8	394.7	392.3	395.5	2.7	0.7
Information	75.4	73.5	73.0	72.2	-3.2	-4.2
Financial activities	152.0	156.7	156.2	156.3	4.3	2.8
Professional and business services	702.5	708.5	700.7	704.5	2.0	0.3
Education and health services	402.7	385.5	392.7	402.3	-0.4	-0.1
Leisure and hospitality	293.8	309.4	300.7	299.6	5.8	2.0
Other services	189.6	192.9	189.9	190.7	1.1	0.6
Government	690.8	662.2	685.0	693.7	2.9	0.4

(p) preliminary