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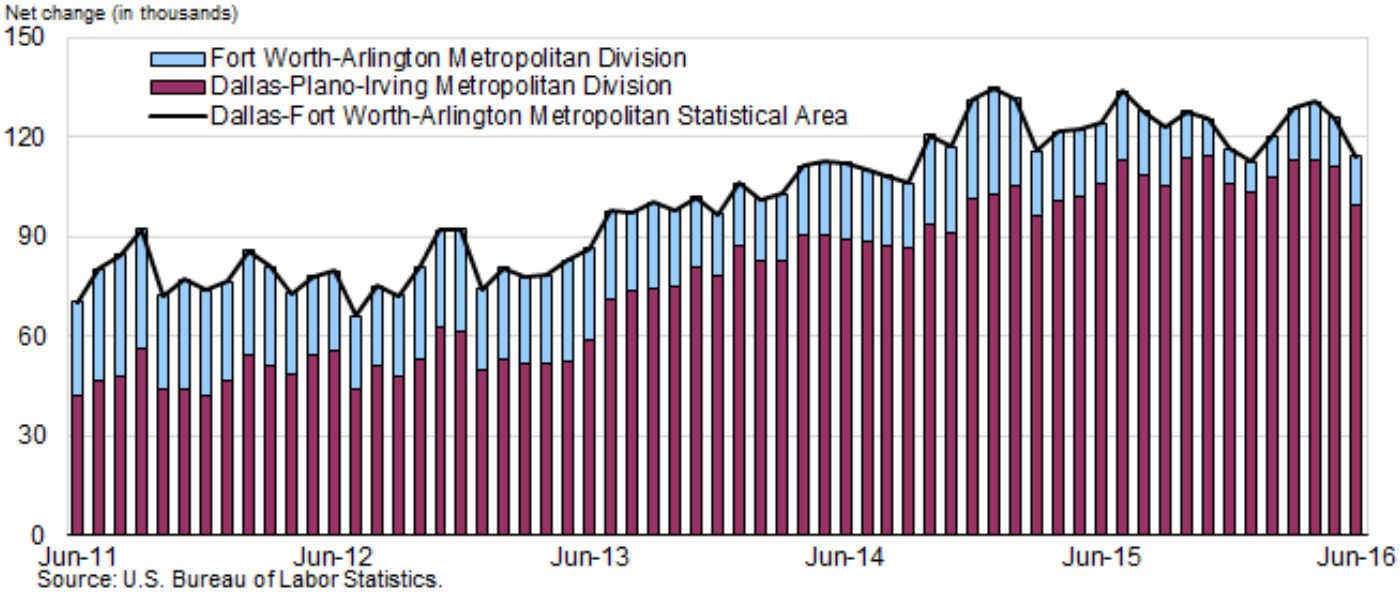
Dallas-Fort Worth Area Employment — June 2016

Total nonfarm employment in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 3,523,400 in June 2016, up 114,100 over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. From June 2015 to June 2016, local nonfarm employment rose 3.3 percent, above the national increase of 1.8 percent. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations 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, June 2011–June 2016



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's workforce, added 99,600 jobs from June a year ago, an increase of 4.1 percent. The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division, which accounted for the remaining 29 percent of the area's workforce, added 14,500 jobs during the 12-month period, a gain of 1.4 percent.

Industry employment

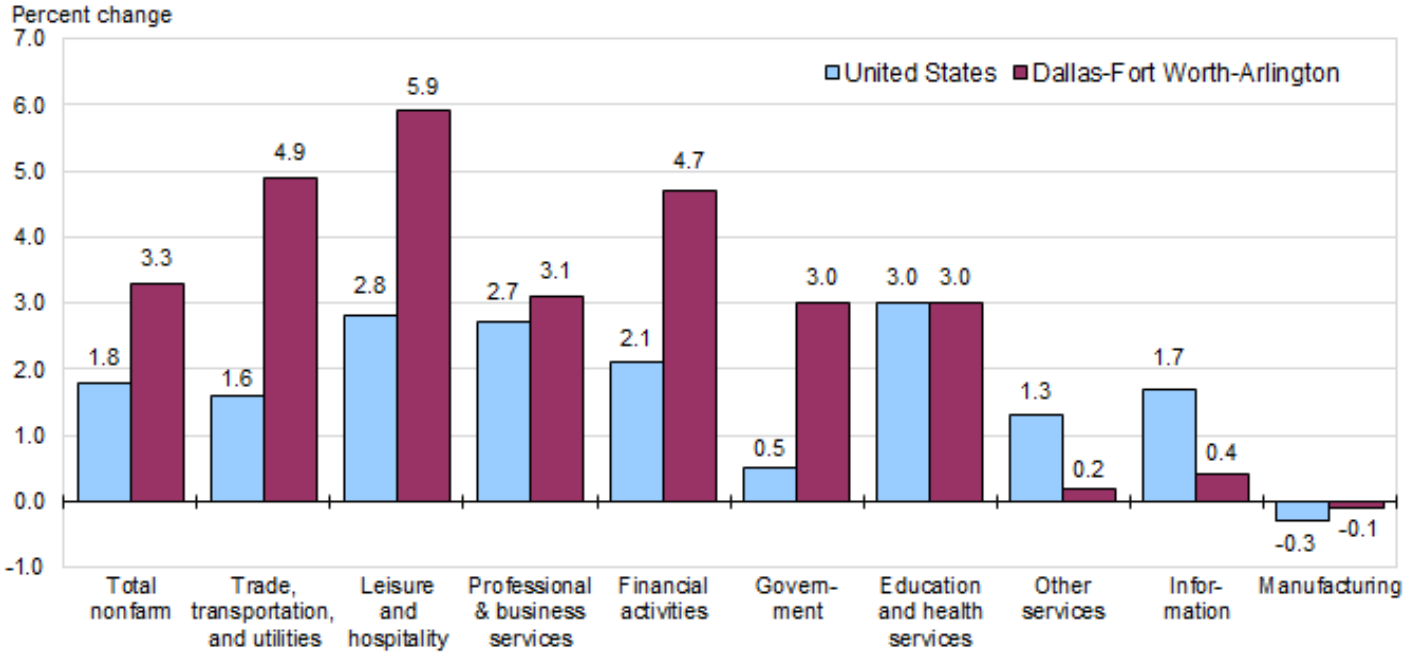
Trade, transportation, and utilities, the metropolitan area's largest supersector, added 35,400 jobs from June 2015. (See table 1 and chart 2.) The 4.9-percent rate of local job growth was more than three times the national rate of 1.6 percent. Locally, industry employment growth occurred in each of the three subsectors, led by the addition of 20,600 wholesale trade jobs. Retail trade added 11,000 jobs and transportation and utilities added 3,800.

Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 21,300 in the local area from June 2015, with the majority of the job gain in the supersector's largest industry, food services and drinking places (+16,800). The local leisure and hospitality job growth rate of 5.9 percent was more than double the national rate of 2.8 percent. While both local metropolitan divisions added jobs over the year, the rate of job growth in Dallas-Plano-Irving (7.1 percent) was faster-paced than that of Fort Worth-Arlington (3.5 percent).

The Dallas area's professional and business services supersector added 17,500 jobs, a 3.1-percent gain over the year. One of the leading contributors to the supersector's job growth was Dallas-Plano-Irving's computer systems design and related services industry where employment increased by 10,200, a 16.0-percent gain. Nationwide, employment in the professional and business services supersector increased at a rate of 2.7 percent over the year.

The local financial activities supersector added 13,100 jobs from June 2015, a 4.7-percent increase; nationally, the rate of growth was 2.1 percent. Employment growth in the metropolitan area was concentrated in the Dallas-Plano-Irving division, which added 12,100 jobs, a 5.5-percent increase.

Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area, June 2016



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Government employment in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area increased by 12,500 from June 2015; more than 80 percent of the gain came from local government which added 10,200 jobs. Government employment rose 3.0 percent in the local area compared to a 0.5-percent rise nationwide.

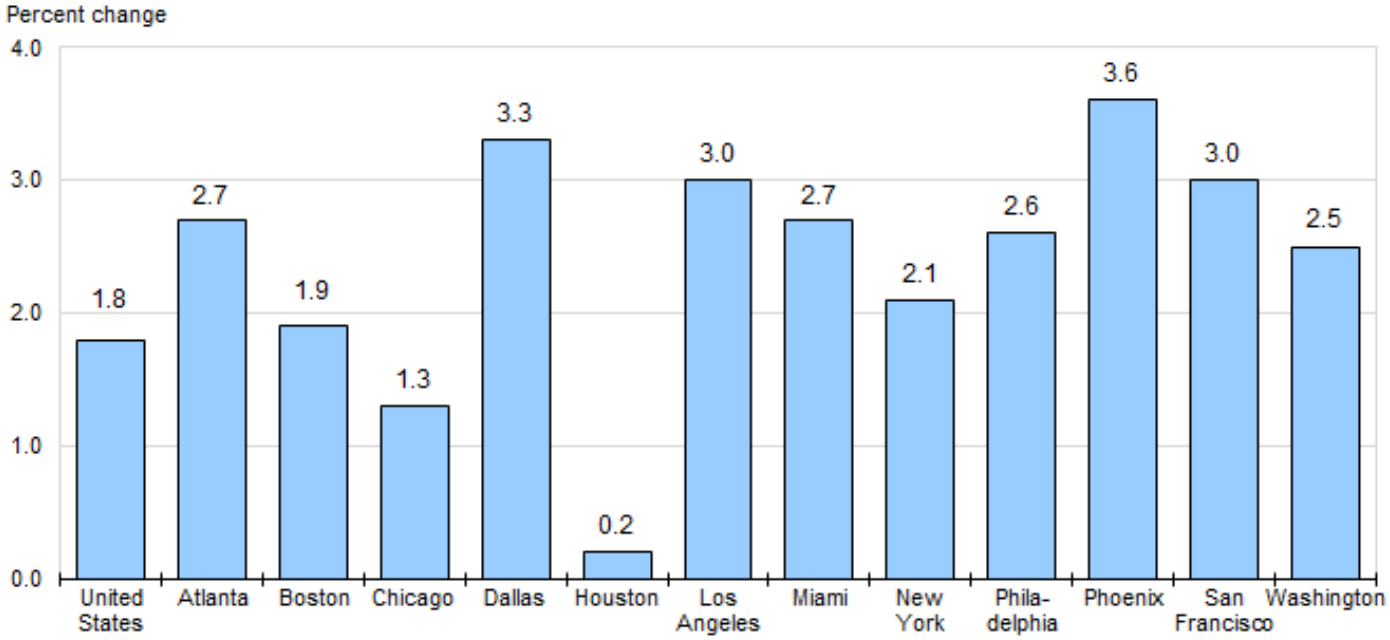
Locally, education and health services added 12,400 jobs from June 2015. The local area's rate of job growth matched the national gain of 3.0 percent. The gains locally were concentrated in Dallas-Plano-Irving, which added 11,600 jobs, a 4.0-percent growth rate.

The mining, logging, and construction supersector added 1,600 local jobs over the year, an increase of 0.8 percent. However, within the supersector, stronger growth occurred in specialty trade contractors, which added 3,200 jobs. The Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan division accounted for the largest share of growth in specialty trade contractors, up 1,900, or 5.4 percent.

Twelve largest metropolitan areas

Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in June 2016. All 12 areas had over-the-year job growth during the period, with the rates of job growth in 10 areas exceeding the national increase of 1.8 percent. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale had the fastest rate of job growth, 3.6 percent, followed by Dallas (3.3 percent), and Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim and San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward (3.0 percent each). Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land and Chicago-Naperville-Elgin had the slowest rates of job growth. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, June 2016



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New York-Newark-Jersey City added the largest number of jobs, 196,500, followed by Los Angeles (+171,900) and Dallas (+114,100). Houston had the smallest employment gain over the year, adding 5,200 jobs.

Education and health services had the largest employment gain in 4 areas—Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, Los Angeles, New York, and Phoenix. Professional and business services added the most jobs in 4 areas—Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, San Francisco, and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria.

Manufacturing had the largest over-the-year losses in Boston, Chicago, and Los Angeles. The New York area experienced no annual job losses in any supersector.

Metropolitan area employment data for July 2016 are scheduled to be released on Friday, August 19, 2016, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

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 2012 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 levels 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 delineations issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on February 28, 2013. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available online at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

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

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

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. Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the BLS website at www.bls.gov/sae/.

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

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

Area and Industry	Jun. 2015	Apr. 2016	May 2016	Jun. 2016(p)	Jun. 2015 to Jun. 2016(p)	
					Net Change	Percent Change
United States						
Total nonfarm	142,717	143,934	144,557	145,239	2,522	1.8
Mining and logging	825	691	689	692	-133	-16.1
Construction	6,621	6,561	6,699	6,850	229	3.5
Manufacturing	12,407	12,239	12,256	12,374	-33	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,955	27,061	27,220	27,375	420	1.6
Information	2,755	2,785	2,742	2,802	47	1.7
Financial activities	8,168	8,210	8,249	8,337	169	2.1
Professional and business services	19,797	20,088	20,137	20,330	533	2.7
Education and health services	21,829	22,755	22,698	22,484	655	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	15,742	15,367	15,711	16,186	444	2.8
Other services	5,687	5,682	5,704	5,761	74	1.3
Government	21,931	22,495	22,452	22,048	117	0.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	3,409.3	3,498.3	3,515.7	3,523.4	114.1	3.3
Mining, logging, and construction	200.6	201.8	199.8	202.2	1.6	0.8
Manufacturing	264.0	261.4	262.2	263.7	-0.3	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	721.2	748.1	752.4	756.6	35.4	4.9
Information	80.1	80.1	80.6	80.4	0.3	0.4
Financial activities	276.6	287.2	288.9	289.7	13.1	4.7
Professional and business services	559.5	573.0	579.4	577.0	17.5	3.1
Education and health services	415.6	431.3	431.5	428.0	12.4	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	360.1	371.0	374.3	381.4	21.3	5.9
Other services	121.6	120.3	120.1	121.9	0.3	0.2
Government	410.0	424.1	426.5	422.5	12.5	3.0
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX, Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	2,408.7	2,489.3	2,502.4	2,508.3	99.6	4.1
Mining, logging, and construction	129.2	131.5	129.5	130.5	1.3	1.0
Manufacturing	167.7	167.2	167.7	168.9	1.2	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	481.5	502.9	506.5	509.3	27.8	5.8
Information	68.1	68.6	69.0	68.9	0.8	1.2
Financial activities	220.4	229.7	231.0	232.5	12.1	5.5
Professional and business services	449.1	460.4	465.3	464.0	14.9	3.3
Education and health services	288.3	300.6	301.1	299.9	11.6	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	244.3	256.3	258.4	261.6	17.3	7.1
Other services	82.8	83.3	83.8	84.6	1.8	2.2
Government	277.3	288.8	290.1	288.1	10.8	3.9
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX, Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,000.6	1,009.0	1,013.3	1,015.1	14.5	1.4
Mining, logging, and construction	71.4	70.3	70.3	71.7	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	96.3	94.2	94.5	94.8	-1.5	-1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	239.7	245.2	245.9	247.3	7.6	3.2
Information	12.0	11.5	11.6	11.5	-0.5	-4.2
Financial activities	56.2	57.5	57.9	57.2	1.0	1.8
Professional and business services	110.4	112.6	114.1	113.0	2.6	2.4
Education and health services	127.3	130.7	130.4	128.1	0.8	0.6
Leisure and hospitality	115.8	114.7	115.9	119.8	4.0	3.5
Other services	38.8	37.0	36.3	37.3	-1.5	-3.9
Government	132.7	135.3	136.4	134.4	1.7	1.3

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	Jun. 2015	Apr. 2016	May 2016	Jun. 2016(p)	Jun. 2015 to Jun. 2016(p)	
					Net Change	Percent Change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,589.5	2,645.0	2,664.1	2,658.9	69.4	2.7
Mining and logging	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	108.7	113.7	115.1	116.0	7.3	6.7
Manufacturing	157.3	162.2	160.8	163.1	5.8	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	577.0	591.5	595.1	593.4	16.4	2.8
Information	90.0	87.3	87.9	88.6	-1.4	-1.6
Financial activities	162.6	162.6	164.6	164.9	2.3	1.4
Professional and business services	482.0	491.3	496.1	495.9	13.9	2.9
Education and health services	315.4	326.1	328.0	321.7	6.3	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	278.1	284.0	290.7	294.4	16.3	5.9
Other services	97.7	97.0	97.2	96.8	-0.9	-0.9
Government	319.3	327.8	327.1	322.7	3.4	1.1
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,682.2	2,684.7	2,699.1	2,733.9	51.7	1.9
Mining, logging, and construction	106.7	107.9	112.7	117.5	10.8	10.1
Manufacturing	194.4	188.7	188.7	191.1	-3.3	-1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	421.7	416.9	421.8	426.7	5.0	1.2
Information	78.4	77.7	74.8	79.0	0.6	0.8
Financial activities	183.0	185.2	185.7	189.2	6.2	3.4
Professional and business services	462.5	461.3	462.5	471.8	9.3	2.0
Education and health services	547.7	574.1	569.9	566.0	18.3	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	270.3	252.0	263.3	274.3	4.0	1.5
Other services	104.1	103.6	104.0	106.4	2.3	2.2
Government	313.4	317.3	315.7	311.9	-1.5	-0.5
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,641.0	4,620.9	4,675.7	4,702.7	61.7	1.3
Mining and logging	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.1	6.7
Construction	172.7	166.1	173.4	181.9	9.2	5.3
Manufacturing	417.6	411.9	412.3	414.5	-3.1	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	934.4	929.4	938.1	942.8	8.4	0.9
Information	81.1	80.6	81.2	81.4	0.3	0.4
Financial activities	295.8	290.2	292.3	295.2	-0.6	-0.2
Professional and business services	817.3	809.2	822.1	832.4	15.1	1.8
Education and health services	696.5	715.5	712.9	701.8	5.3	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	472.9	462.6	480.9	493.0	20.1	4.3
Other services	197.0	194.2	195.9	198.4	1.4	0.7
Government	554.2	559.8	565.1	559.7	5.5	1.0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,409.3	3,498.3	3,515.7	3,523.4	114.1	3.3
Mining, logging, and construction	200.6	201.8	199.8	202.2	1.6	0.8
Manufacturing	264.0	261.4	262.2	263.7	-0.3	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	721.2	748.1	752.4	756.6	35.4	4.9
Information	80.1	80.1	80.6	80.4	0.3	0.4
Financial activities	276.6	287.2	288.9	289.7	13.1	4.7
Professional and business services	559.5	573.0	579.4	577.0	17.5	3.1
Education and health services	415.6	431.3	431.5	428.0	12.4	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	360.1	371.0	374.3	381.4	21.3	5.9
Other services	121.6	120.3	120.1	121.9	0.3	0.2
Government	410.0	424.1	426.5	422.5	12.5	3.0
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,993.5	2,995.1	2,993.2	2,998.7	5.2	0.2
Mining and logging	100.3	88.6	86.7	86.7	-13.6	-13.6
Construction	217.9	219.5	219.0	214.6	-3.3	-1.5

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	Jun. 2015	Apr. 2016	May 2016	Jun. 2016(p)	Jun. 2015 to Jun. 2016(p)	
					Net Change	Percent Change
Manufacturing	247.5	232.5	230.4	232.3	-15.2	-6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	611.2	612.3	612.7	613.7	2.5	0.4
Information	32.7	31.4	31.3	31.1	-1.6	-4.9
Financial activities	151.6	152.0	153.2	154.8	3.2	2.1
Professional and business services	473.3	460.1	456.2	457.8	-15.5	-3.3
Education and health services	364.4	382.5	383.7	383.1	18.7	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	307.0	317.1	318.9	327.9	20.9	6.8
Other services	108.2	105.6	107.0	109.1	0.9	0.8
Government	379.4	393.5	394.1	387.6	8.2	2.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,799.2	5,940.2	5,956.7	5,971.1	171.9	3.0
Mining and logging	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	-0.6	-12.8
Construction	216.1	230.2	233.2	232.5	16.4	7.6
Manufacturing	519.0	510.9	510.8	513.5	-5.5	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,066.6	1,083.2	1,085.6	1,088.2	21.6	2.0
Information	227.4	241.4	237.1	235.1	7.7	3.4
Financial activities	330.5	334.7	335.7	338.3	7.8	2.4
Professional and business services	879.6	900.0	901.3	910.6	31.0	3.5
Education and health services	924.4	981.3	982.4	974.7	50.3	5.4
Leisure and hospitality	696.5	711.2	716.1	727.4	30.9	4.4
Other services	200.9	202.6	203.7	203.5	2.6	1.3
Government	733.5	740.6	746.7	743.2	9.7	1.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,474.9	2,570.1	2,569.4	2,540.5	65.6	2.7
Mining and logging	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	112.0	118.9	119.8	119.3	7.3	6.5
Manufacturing	84.7	84.8	84.9	84.3	-0.4	-0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	582.3	592.4	593.4	593.8	11.5	2.0
Information	48.2	48.0	48.0	48.1	-0.1	-0.2
Financial activities	174.6	181.7	181.3	182.7	8.1	4.6
Professional and business services	400.5	414.7	415.0	416.0	15.5	3.9
Education and health services	365.5	375.7	375.0	373.6	8.1	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	304.1	320.8	319.2	316.2	12.1	4.0
Other services	121.0	124.1	123.9	122.6	1.6	1.3
Government	281.4	308.4	308.3	283.3	1.9	0.7
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	9,433.3	9,470.4	9,527.4	9,629.8	196.5	2.1
Mining, logging, and construction	379.5	381.6	391.2	397.2	17.7	4.7
Manufacturing	370.2	368.4	369.3	372.5	2.3	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,732.9	1,711.3	1,721.5	1,741.6	8.7	0.5
Information	285.9	287.3	277.1	292.8	6.9	2.4
Financial activities	770.7	766.8	765.9	773.7	3.0	0.4
Professional and business services	1,499.9	1,498.8	1,508.8	1,521.6	21.7	1.4
Education and health services	1,758.9	1,843.2	1,842.6	1,826.4	67.5	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	913.7	870.6	907.9	958.3	44.6	4.9
Other services	417.9	422.0	421.8	427.6	9.7	2.3
Government	1,303.7	1,320.4	1,321.3	1,318.1	14.4	1.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,841.8	2,885.4	2,897.5	2,915.6	73.8	2.6
Mining, logging, and construction	113.5	113.5	115.0	117.2	3.7	3.3
Manufacturing	182.5	182.6	183.3	185.0	2.5	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	520.8	522.1	527.4	530.0	9.2	1.8
Information	46.9	46.8	44.4	47.3	0.4	0.9

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	Jun. 2015	Apr. 2016	May 2016	Jun. 2016(p)	Jun. 2015 to Jun. 2016(p)	
					Net Change	Percent Change
Financial activities	209.9	209.1	210.1	211.6	1.7	0.8
Professional and business services	452.1	466.5	471.0	475.6	23.5	5.2
Education and health services	593.5	622.6	616.1	608.2	14.7	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	264.9	258.3	267.0	279.4	14.5	5.5
Other services	120.1	119.2	119.8	120.0	-0.1	-0.1
Government	337.6	344.7	343.4	341.3	3.7	1.1
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	1,868.9	1,977.5	1,960.3	1,936.2	67.3	3.6
Mining and logging	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-2.9
Construction	98.6	105.4	105.7	108.5	9.9	10.0
Manufacturing	119.8	118.4	119.9	120.6	0.8	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	372.2	384.0	383.9	383.4	11.2	3.0
Information	36.8	39.3	38.8	39.3	2.5	6.8
Financial activities	165.9	175.3	174.7	175.4	9.5	5.7
Professional and business services	318.6	332.9	328.1	330.8	12.2	3.8
Education and health services	275.8	292.9	291.9	290.5	14.7	5.3
Leisure and hospitality	204.3	216.3	214.4	209.6	5.3	2.6
Other services	65.4	66.7	65.7	64.9	-0.5	-0.8
Government	208.1	243.0	233.9	209.9	1.8	0.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,257.2	2,308.4	2,314.0	2,324.8	67.6	3.0
Mining and logging	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	-0.1	-10.0
Construction	110.0	117.0	117.3	119.0	9.0	8.2
Manufacturing	126.0	127.1	127.0	128.3	2.3	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	362.6	368.4	368.9	371.0	8.4	2.3
Information	85.4	86.1	85.7	86.9	1.5	1.8
Financial activities	129.9	129.0	129.5	130.5	0.6	0.5
Professional and business services	459.7	474.4	473.3	476.1	16.4	3.6
Education and health services	326.9	340.8	343.0	339.4	12.5	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	261.1	265.0	266.5	271.9	10.8	4.1
Other services	84.0	84.1	84.6	85.6	1.6	1.9
Government	310.6	315.6	317.3	315.2	4.6	1.5
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,195.0	3,231.7	3,245.8	3,276.1	81.1	2.5
Mining, logging, and construction	152.6	158.6	158.4	161.8	9.2	6.0
Manufacturing	53.2	52.4	53.2	53.8	0.6	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	403.9	409.6	413.4	418.1	14.2	3.5
Information	77.1	74.8	73.0	75.6	-1.5	-1.9
Financial activities	155.3	154.8	153.7	154.4	-0.9	-0.6
Professional and business services	726.4	735.1	739.7	745.3	18.9	2.6
Education and health services	405.3	424.4	420.4	420.3	15.0	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	324.5	319.8	326.6	338.6	14.1	4.3
Other services	199.6	199.5	200.0	201.6	2.0	1.0
Government	697.1	702.7	707.4	706.6	9.5	1.4

(p) preliminary