



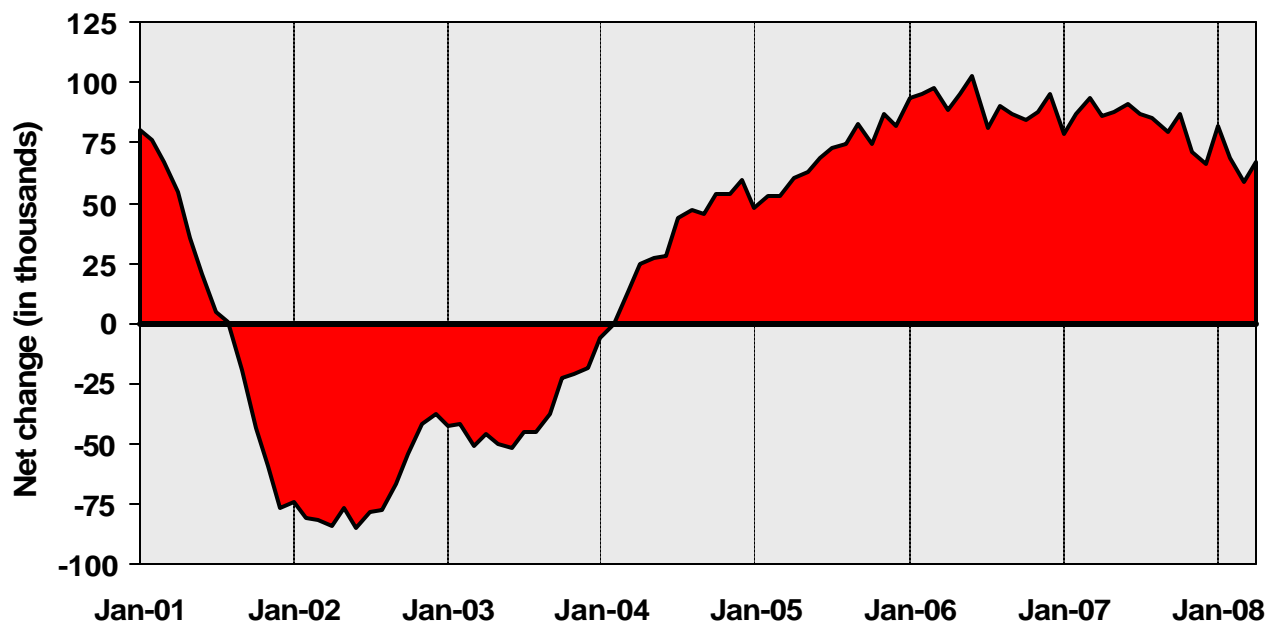
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FOR RELEASE:
June 9, 2008

DALLAS-FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON JOB GROWTH AMONG THE HIGHEST IN THE NATION

Total nonfarm employment in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,992,700 in April 2008, an increase of 66,800 jobs over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. From April 2007 to April 2008, the job growth rate was 2.3 percent, substantially above the national increase of 0.3 percent. Among the 12 largest metropolitan areas in the country, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington registered the second-fastest rate of job growth during the past year and added the second-largest number of jobs; only Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown had a faster rate of growth and added more jobs. (See tables 1 and 2.) Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that the April 2008 gain continued the trend of over-the-year increases that began in February 2004. (See chart A. Data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

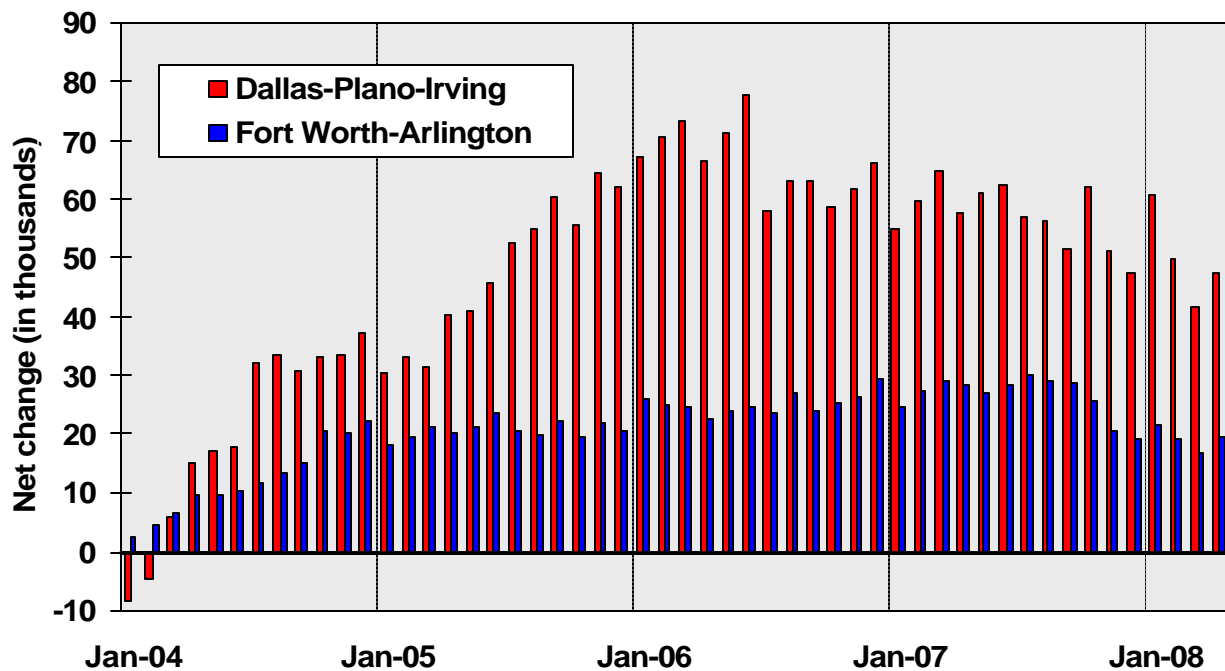
Chart A. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area, January 2001-April 2008



Metropolitan divisions

The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of two metropolitan divisions -- separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. Both metropolitan divisions gained jobs from April 2007 to April 2008 with the distribution of new jobs being proportional to their employment concentrations. The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division, which accounts for nearly 71 percent of the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area workforce, had 71 percent of the growth with the addition of 47,400 jobs from April a year ago. The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division made up almost 30 percent of those employed in the greater Dallas-Fort Worth area and accounted for 29 percent of the area's growth with the addition of 19,400 jobs during the 12-month period. (See chart B.)

Chart B. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Dallas-Plano-Irving and Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Divisions, January 2004-April 2008



Job growth in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area was widespread from April 2007 to April 2008, with nine industry supersectors adding at least 1,000 jobs and four of these registering gains of 10,000 or more. The largest increase occurred in educational and health services, which added 16,300 jobs during the 12-month period, followed by government (11,200) and trade, transportation and utilities (11,100). The fourth supersector to add more than 10,000 jobs was natural resources, mining, and construction with a gain of 10,500. Manufacturing was the only supersector in the area to register a decline, down 2,600. (See table 1.)

In the Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division, job growth was led by educational and health services, which added 12,400 jobs from April a year ago, followed by government with 9,200. In the Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division, trade, transportation, and utilities was the top job-producer with a gain of 4,300, followed by educational and health services which added 3,900 during the 12-month period.

Industry employment

Employment in educational and health services rose by 16,300 jobs from April 2007 in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area, an increase of 5.2 percent. Dallas-Plano-Irving added these jobs at a faster pace than Fort Worth-Arlington, 5.7 percent versus 4.0 percent, but both divisions had rates of growth above the 3.0-percent national average. Employment growth in educational and health services was responsible for more than one-fourth of all new jobs in the local area between April 2007 and April 2008. (See table 1.)

The government supersector added 11,200 jobs in the greater Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area from April a year ago. This 3.0-percent rate of gain was three times the national increase of 1.0 percent, but growth rates within the two metropolitan divisions were somewhat different. Government added 9,200 jobs in Dallas-Plano-Irving, an increase of 3.6 percent, while the Fort Worth-Arlington area added 2,000 jobs and rose at a slower pace, up 1.7 percent. Nearly 20 percent of job growth in Dallas-Plano-Irving was attributable to the government supersector, while it accounted for just over 10 percent of total job growth in Fort Worth-Arlington.

The largest supersector in the greater Dallas-Fort Worth area -- trade, transportation, and utilities -- added 11,100 jobs since April 2007, an increase of 1.8 percent. The Dallas-Plano-Irving division was responsible for 6,800 of these new jobs while Fort Worth-Arlington added 4,300. Growth in the Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan division was slightly faster than in Dallas-Plano-Irving, 2.1 percent versus 1.7 percent; both compared well to the national decline of 0.3 percent.

Employment in natural resources, mining, and construction rose by 10,500 in the greater metropolitan area from April 2007, registering the fastest rate of increase among the local supersectors at 5.7 percent. Dallas-Plano-Irving added more jobs (7,600) than Fort Worth-Arlington (2,900) and experienced a higher rate of growth, 6.1 percent compared to 4.8 percent. Over-the-year expansion in this supersector accounted for 16 percent of all new jobs in Dallas-Plano-Irving and nearly 15 percent in Fort Worth-Arlington.

Leisure and hospitality employment rose by 8,600 in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area from April 2007 to April 2008, an increase of 3.1 percent. The rate of job expansion differed slightly between the two metropolitan divisions, with Fort Worth-Arlington increasing at a 3.9-percent pace compared to Dallas-Plano-Irving's 2.7-percent gain; both areas exceeded the 2.3-percent rate of growth registered at the national level.

Financial activities employment in the greater Dallas metropolitan area rose by 4,000 from April 2007, a 1.7-percent increase. Industry employment in Dallas-Plano-Irving rose 1.8 percent over the year while the Fort Worth-Arlington division added jobs at a 1.5-percent pace. While the rates of growth in this supersector were among the slowest in the local area, they compared favorably to the national decline of 1.1 percent during the same 12-month period.

Employment in information (which includes such industries as software publishing, traditional publishing, broadcasting, telecommunications, and data processing) rose by 2,600 in the greater metropolitan area since April 2007, a gain of 3.0 percent. Industry employment increased at about the same rate in both metropolitan divisions. Nationally, this supersector lost jobs over the 12-month period, down 0.8 percent.

Professional and business services employment rose by 2,600 from April 2007, an advance of 0.6 percent in the greater Dallas area. Both metropolitan divisions registered increases that were at or below the 0.8-percent national average.

Employment in the other services supersector (which includes such industries as dry cleaning and laundry, personal care, death care, pet care, and dating services) rose by 2,500 in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington metropolitan area, an advance of 2.4 percent. Rates of gain were similar between the metropolitan divisions, with jobs growing 2.4 percent in Dallas-Plano-Irving and 2.2 percent in Fort Worth-Arlington. Nationally, employment in this supersector increased much more slowly, up 0.8 percent from April a year ago.

Locally, employment in manufacturing declined 2,600 or 0.9 percent from April 2007. All of the industry's losses occurred in the Dallas-Plano-Irving area. Nationally, manufacturing jobs declined 2.4 percent.

Employment in the 12 largest areas

The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area was one of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in April 2008. Eight of these areas experienced over-the-year job growth greater than the national increase of 0.3 percent. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas, registered the fastest rate of gain, up 2.8 percent from April 2007 to April 2008, followed by Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, up 2.3 percent. The other six areas with above-average growth were: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga. (1.2 percent), Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va., and Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (1.0 percent each), San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. (0.8 percent), New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa. (0.7 percent), and Philadelphia-Camden, Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del., (0.4 percent). Job growth in Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., equaled the national increase of 0.3 percent. (See chart C.)

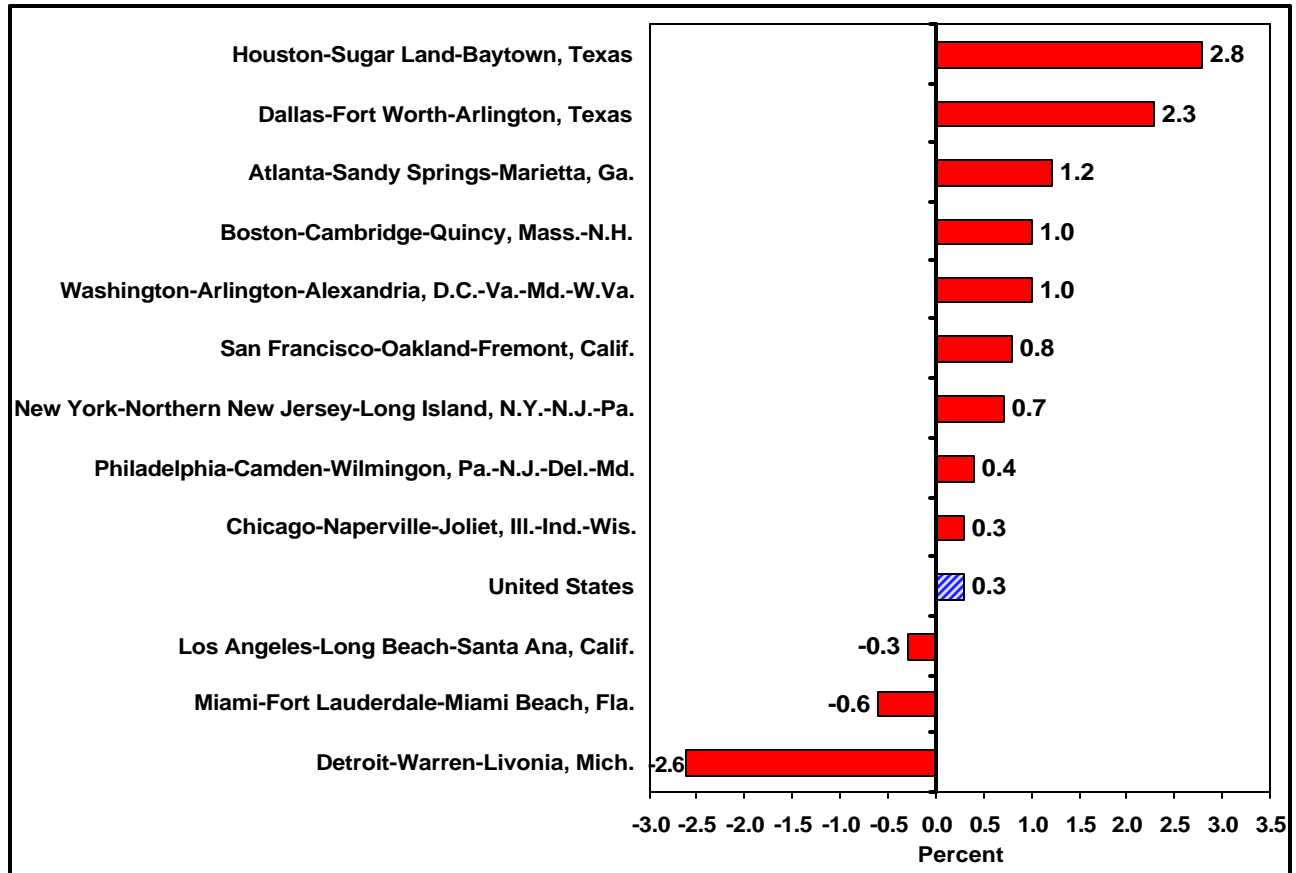
Three areas lost jobs from April 2007: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. (-0.3 percent), Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla. (-0.6 percent), and Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. (-2.6 percent).

The fastest growing industry supersector did not vary a lot among the 12 largest areas from April 2007 to April 2008. Education and health services had the highest percentage increase in employment in seven areas among those industries adding at least 1,000 jobs: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, and Philadelphia. In Washington, D.C., education and health services tied with other services as the fastest-growing industry. Among those industries losing at least 1,000 jobs from April a year ago, manufacturing had the largest percentage decline in 5 of the 12 areas (Boston, Dallas, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia), and financial activities in 3 others (Atlanta, Los Angeles, and San Francisco).

The two metropolitan areas with the fastest rates of growth – Houston and Dallas – also added the most jobs. Employment grew by 71,100 in Houston and 66,800 in Dallas from April 2007 to April 2008. The only other area in which employment rose by more than 50,000 over the year was New York (57,600). By contrast, one area lost over 50,000 jobs—Detroit, down 50,900 since April 2007.

In 9 of the 12 areas – Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and Philadelphia – education and health services added the most jobs. In San Francisco and Washington, the professional and business services supersector had the largest numerical increase. The trade, transportation, and utilities supersector added the most jobs in the Houston area.

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



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 by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800). Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above-mentioned news releases and from the Internet at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Southwest Information Office at 214-767-6970 from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 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.

Definitions. 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 2002 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 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 December 5, 2005. A list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of Employment and Earnings.

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

The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall Counties in Texas.

The Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Johnson, Parker, Tarrant, and Wise Counties in Texas.

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

Area and Industry	Apr 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2008(p)	Change from Apr 2007 to Apr 2008	
					Number	Percent
U.S.						
Total nonfarm	137,341	136,439	137,019	137,722	381	0.3
Natural resources and mining	710	728	737	739	29	4.1
Construction	7,513	6,939	6,997	7,111	-402	-5.4
Manufacturing	13,876	13,593	13,574	13,545	-331	-2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,368	26,186	26,265	26,299	-69	-0.3
Information	3,030	3,006	3,007	3,007	-23	-0.8
Financial activities	8,291	8,184	8,189	8,201	-90	-1.1
Professional and business services	17,858	17,753	17,798	18,001	143	0.8
Educational and health services	18,369	18,773	18,855	18,926	557	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	13,272	13,110	13,299	13,573	301	2.3
Other services	5,490	5,473	5,507	5,532	42	0.8
Government	22,564	22,694	22,791	22,788	224	1.0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)						
Total nonfarm	2,925.9	2,958.4	2,975.8	2,992.7	66.8	2.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	184.6	191.6	192.8	195.1	10.5	5.7
Manufacturing	297.1	294.8	294.7	294.5	-2.6	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	616.8	621.7	625.8	627.9	11.1	1.8
Information	88.0	90.3	91.0	90.6	2.6	3.0
Financial activities	232.1	234.6	234.5	236.1	4.0	1.7
Professional and business services	436.7	434.0	437.3	439.3	2.6	0.6
Educational and health services	314.5	326.0	328.9	330.8	16.3	5.2
Leisure and hospitality	278.8	276.4	280.5	287.4	8.6	3.1
Other services	105.8	107.4	108.3	108.3	2.5	2.4
Government	371.5	381.6	382.0	382.7	11.2	3.0
Dallas-Plano-Irving, Texas, Metropolitan Division (MD)						
Total nonfarm	2,063.3	2,087.1	2,099.3	2,110.7	47.4	2.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	123.8	129.2	129.7	131.4	7.6	6.1
Manufacturing	198.5	196.0	195.6	195.7	-2.8	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	411.6	414.8	417.7	418.4	6.8	1.7
Information	72.1	73.9	74.6	74.2	2.1	2.9
Financial activities	184.4	186.3	186.3	187.7	3.3	1.8
Professional and business services	334.8	333.0	335.5	336.6	1.8	0.5
Educational and health services	217.7	226.3	228.5	230.1	12.4	5.7
Leisure and hospitality	192.3	190.5	193.0	197.5	5.2	2.7
Other services	73.5	74.5	75.1	75.3	1.8	2.4
Government	254.6	262.6	263.3	263.8	9.2	3.6
Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas, Metropolitan Division (MD)						
Total nonfarm	862.6	871.3	876.5	882.0	19.4	2.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	60.8	62.4	63.1	63.7	2.9	4.8
Manufacturing	98.6	98.8	99.1	98.8	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	205.2	206.9	208.1	209.5	4.3	2.1
Information	15.9	16.4	16.4	16.4	0.5	3.1
Financial activities	47.7	48.3	48.2	48.4	0.7	1.5
Professional and business services	101.9	101.0	101.8	102.7	0.8	0.8
Educational and health services	96.8	99.7	100.4	100.7	3.9	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	86.5	85.9	87.5	89.9	3.4	3.9
Other services	32.3	32.9	33.2	33.0	0.7	2.2
Government	116.9	119.0	118.7	118.9	2.0	1.7

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	Apr 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2008(p)	Change from Apr 2007 to Apr 2008	
					Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,443.7	2,462.3	2,471.0	2,472.3	28.6	1.2
Natural resources and mining	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	139.1	137.2	137.6	138.2	-0.9	-0.6
Manufacturing	176.0	175.0	174.6	173.6	-2.4	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	557.7	561.7	562.7	562.9	5.2	0.9
Information	87.3	88.0	88.2	88.5	1.2	1.4
Financial activities	163.3	160.6	160.7	160.4	-2.9	-1.8
Professional and business services	403.2	410.0	412.1	410.0	6.8	1.7
Educational and health services	251.4	258.0	258.2	259.3	7.9	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	235.2	233.2	236.7	240.6	5.4	2.3
Other services	98.0	97.7	97.9	98.6	0.6	0.6
Government	330.0	338.4	339.9	337.7	7.7	2.3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,474.8	2,460.1	2,471.0	2,499.2	24.4	1.0
Natural resources and mining	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	10.0
Construction	95.5	87.5	89.2	94.8	-0.7	-0.7
Manufacturing	221.4	219.9	219.9	219.8	-1.6	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	412.4	410.8	411.6	412.6	0.2	0.0
Information	74.1	74.8	75.1	75.2	1.1	1.5
Financial activities	188.6	187.5	187.5	187.5	-1.1	-0.6
Professional and business services	406.8	403.3	405.6	413.7	6.9	1.7
Educational and health services	470.8	476.0	477.7	482.2	11.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	211.3	205.1	208.0	215.8	4.5	2.1
Other services	87.6	86.8	87.2	87.3	-0.3	-0.3
Government	305.3	307.4	308.2	309.2	3.9	1.3
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,532.6	4,480.8	4,505.8	4,544.2	11.6	0.3
Natural resources and mining	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	-0.1	-4.2
Construction	212.2	188.7	195.3	205.6	-6.6	-3.1
Manufacturing	483.9	478.9	479.6	478.9	-5.0	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	916.2	921.1	925.5	926.8	10.6	1.2
Information	90.6	91.1	91.3	91.1	0.5	0.6
Financial activities	329.7	325.3	325.4	325.1	-4.6	-1.4
Professional and business services	740.2	722.3	724.8	740.8	0.6	0.1
Educational and health services	589.4	597.6	599.3	600.8	11.4	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	400.5	385.3	390.1	401.8	1.3	0.3
Other services	196.2	196.4	197.1	196.8	0.6	0.3
Government	570.9	571.9	575.2	574.2	3.3	0.6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,925.9	2,958.4	2,975.8	2,992.7	66.8	2.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	184.6	191.6	192.8	195.1	10.5	5.7
Manufacturing	297.1	294.8	294.7	294.5	-2.6	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	616.8	621.7	625.8	627.9	11.1	1.8
Information	88.0	90.3	91.0	90.6	2.6	3.0
Financial activities	232.1	234.6	234.5	236.1	4.0	1.7
Professional and business services	436.7	434.0	437.3	439.3	2.6	0.6
Educational and health services	314.5	326.0	328.9	330.8	16.3	5.2
Leisure and hospitality	278.8	276.4	280.5	287.4	8.6	3.1
Other services	105.8	107.4	108.3	108.3	2.5	2.4
Government	371.5	381.6	382.0	382.7	11.2	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	Apr 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2008(p)	Change from Apr 2007 to Apr 2008	
					Number	Percent
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	1,969.7	1,910.4	1,909.1	1,918.8	-50.9	-2.6
Natural resources, mining, and construction	67.1	58.3	58.4	61.2	-5.9	-8.8
Manufacturing	263.4	243.9	238.7	233.0	-30.4	-11.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	362.6	357.4	358.7	359.4	-3.2	-0.9
Information	34.1	33.5	33.3	33.0	-1.1	-3.2
Financial activities	112.2	109.6	109.6	109.7	-2.5	-2.2
Professional and business services	350.4	337.1	337.0	342.8	-7.6	-2.2
Educational and health services	277.4	283.0	283.6	283.9	6.5	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	181.2	171.4	174.1	179.4	-1.8	-1.0
Other services	88.4	85.7	85.3	86.1	-2.3	-2.6
Government	232.9	230.5	230.4	230.3	-2.6	-1.1
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,526.8	2,581.7	2,595.0	2,597.9	71.1	2.8
Natural resources and mining	83.2	87.5	87.9	88.5	5.3	6.4
Construction	193.3	200.9	202.2	202.1	8.8	4.6
Manufacturing	230.3	234.4	235.1	235.8	5.5	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	510.2	519.6	522.2	525.3	15.1	3.0
Information	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.9	0.2	0.5
Financial activities	143.4	145.1	145.7	146.3	2.9	2.0
Professional and business services	374.7	386.9	388.7	386.3	11.6	3.1
Educational and health services	279.1	289.9	290.9	290.0	10.9	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	227.0	227.8	230.8	232.3	5.3	2.3
Other services	92.3	94.8	95.1	95.5	3.2	3.5
Government	356.6	358.0	359.6	358.9	2.3	0.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,628.3	5,577.1	5,608.1	5,610.8	-17.5	-0.3
Natural resources and mining	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.2	4.1
Construction	260.3	244.9	246.1	245.8	-14.5	-5.6
Manufacturing	630.9	620.0	622.7	622.0	-8.9	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,083.9	1,084.2	1,080.9	1,080.6	-3.3	-0.3
Information	237.6	226.1	234.6	233.0	-4.6	-1.9
Financial activities	379.7	356.9	356.0	355.8	-23.9	-6.3
Professional and business services	873.6	873.5	877.3	876.6	3.0	0.3
Educational and health services	632.9	643.2	646.7	648.8	15.9	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	567.9	561.0	568.4	573.0	5.1	0.9
Other services	194.3	195.6	196.9	197.2	2.9	1.5
Government	762.3	766.6	773.4	772.9	10.6	1.4
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,443.1	2,437.2	2,440.6	2,427.9	-15.2	-0.6
Natural resources and mining	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	-0.1	-12.5
Construction	159.0	146.1	144.0	142.4	-16.6	-10.4
Manufacturing	99.1	94.6	94.7	94.1	-5.0	-5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	544.2	548.3	546.4	544.3	0.1	0.0
Information	52.1	51.8	51.7	51.0	-1.1	-2.1
Financial activities	180.8	177.0	176.0	175.2	-5.6	-3.1
Professional and business services	399.7	393.9	396.7	391.7	-8.0	-2.0
Educational and health services	316.6	325.1	326.5	327.3	10.7	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	261.0	263.4	266.8	263.7	2.7	1.0
Other services	100.5	101.9	103.1	102.7	2.2	2.2
Government	329.3	334.4	334.0	334.8	5.5	1.7

(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	Apr 2007	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2008(p)	Change from Apr 2007 to Apr 2008	
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,532.0	8,483.9	8,540.7	8,589.6	57.6	0.7
Natural resources, mining, and construction	355.3	338.2	344.9	358.4	3.1	0.9
Manufacturing	453.0	437.5	437.1	435.0	-18.0	-4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,594.1	1,594.3	1,601.0	1,605.8	11.7	0.7
Information	287.0	291.4	292.3	294.7	7.7	2.7
Financial activities	793.8	788.1	790.0	788.5	-5.3	-0.7
Professional and business services	1,291.7	1,274.0	1,286.3	1,298.1	6.4	0.5
Educational and health services	1,451.3	1,459.5	1,469.2	1,472.5	21.2	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	637.3	621.4	632.2	648.5	11.2	1.8
Other services	366.7	370.7	373.0	373.2	6.5	1.8
Government	1,301.8	1,308.8	1,314.7	1,314.9	13.1	1.0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,812.3	2,789.8	2,803.5	2,823.2	10.9	0.4
Natural resources, mining, and construction	126.2	118.7	121.5	124.5	-1.7	-1.3
Manufacturing	220.5	217.0	217.1	216.1	-4.4	-2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	524.6	524.8	525.5	526.0	1.4	0.3
Information	57.0	57.6	57.3	57.4	0.4	0.7
Financial activities	219.9	216.8	217.0	217.1	-2.8	-1.3
Professional and business services	430.3	423.6	426.9	433.3	3.0	0.7
Educational and health services	529.6	536.7	536.1	538.1	8.5	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	221.1	212.1	216.9	224.5	3.4	1.5
Other services	123.0	123.5	124.0	124.6	1.6	1.3
Government	360.1	359.0	361.2	361.6	1.5	0.4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,017.6	2,028.8	2,035.6	2,034.5	16.9	0.8
Natural resources and mining	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.2	14.3
Construction	114.7	112.7	112.7	113.0	-1.7	-1.5
Manufacturing	137.1	136.8	137.0	136.0	-1.1	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	355.4	356.4	354.9	353.6	-1.8	-0.5
Information	68.2	68.5	68.3	68.0	-0.2	-0.3
Financial activities	152.2	147.6	147.9	147.2	-5.0	-3.3
Professional and business services	350.5	358.3	359.8	360.1	9.6	2.7
Educational and health services	230.4	233.0	234.5	233.7	3.3	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	208.5	209.1	211.9	213.6	5.1	2.4
Other services	74.1	74.9	75.5	75.6	1.5	2.0
Government	325.1	329.9	331.5	332.1	7.0	2.2
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,979.5	2,975.6	2,994.9	3,007.9	28.4	1.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	185.3	174.8	177.3	179.5	-5.8	-3.1
Manufacturing	62.0	61.3	61.4	60.9	-1.1	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	399.5	398.3	399.6	401.1	1.6	0.4
Information	93.4	92.2	92.0	91.3	-2.1	-2.2
Financial activities	159.8	156.1	156.2	156.1	-3.7	-2.3
Professional and business services	674.7	676.3	681.8	686.8	12.1	1.8
Educational and health services	330.5	337.6	339.3	339.5	9.0	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	249.6	243.9	247.3	251.4	1.8	0.7
Other services	179.4	182.2	183.4	184.2	4.8	2.7
Government	645.3	652.9	656.6	657.1	11.8	1.8

(p) preliminary