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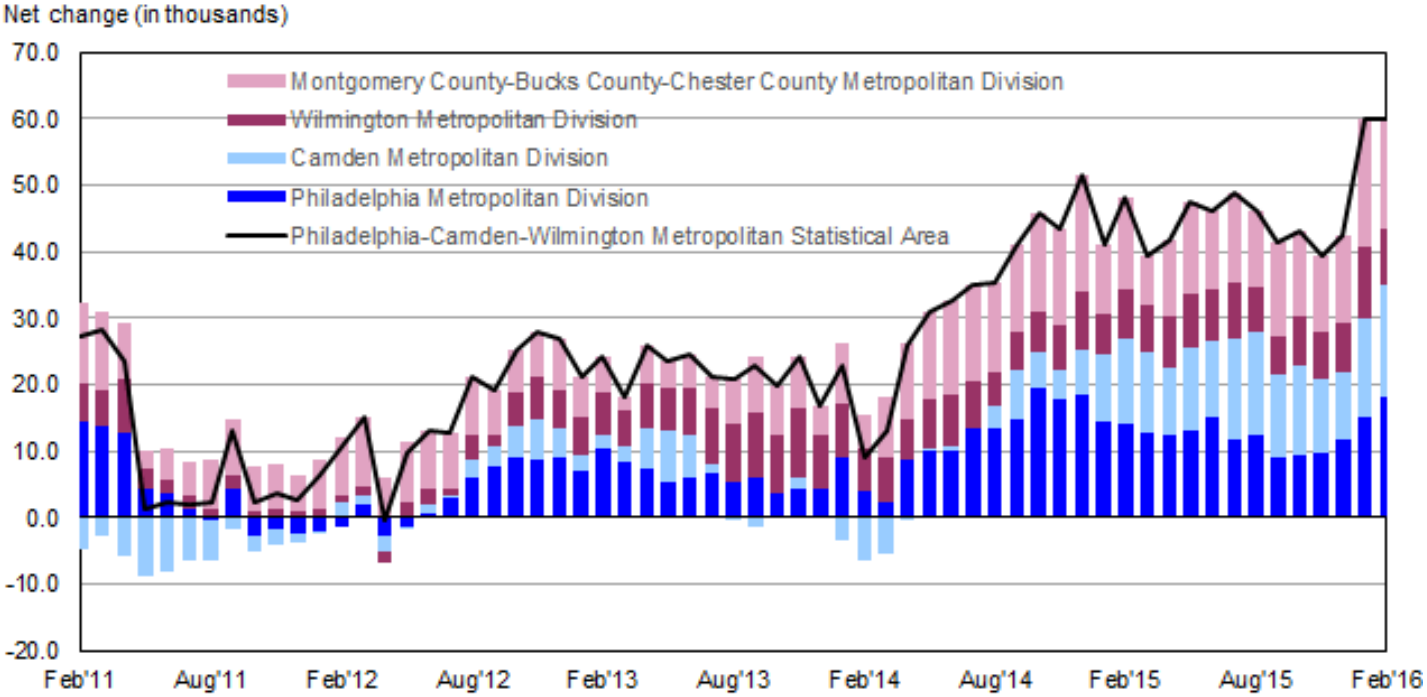
Philadelphia Area Employment – February 2016

Local Rate of Employment Growth Above National Average

Total nonfarm employment for the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,826,900 in February 2016, up 60,000, or 2.2 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national job count increased 1.9 percent. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that the Philadelphia area has not had an over-the-year employment decline in more than five years. (See chart 1 and table 1; the Technical Note at the end of this release contains 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 Philadelphia metropolitan area and its divisions, February 2011–February 2016



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Metropolitan Statistical Area is made up of four metropolitan divisions¾separately identifiable employment centers within the greater metropolitan area. All four divisions saw employment increases over the year. The Montgomery County-Bucks County-Chester County Metropolitan Division, with 36 percent of the area's employment, gained 16,500 jobs since last February. The Philadelphia Metropolitan Division, with 33 percent of local employment, added 18,300 jobs

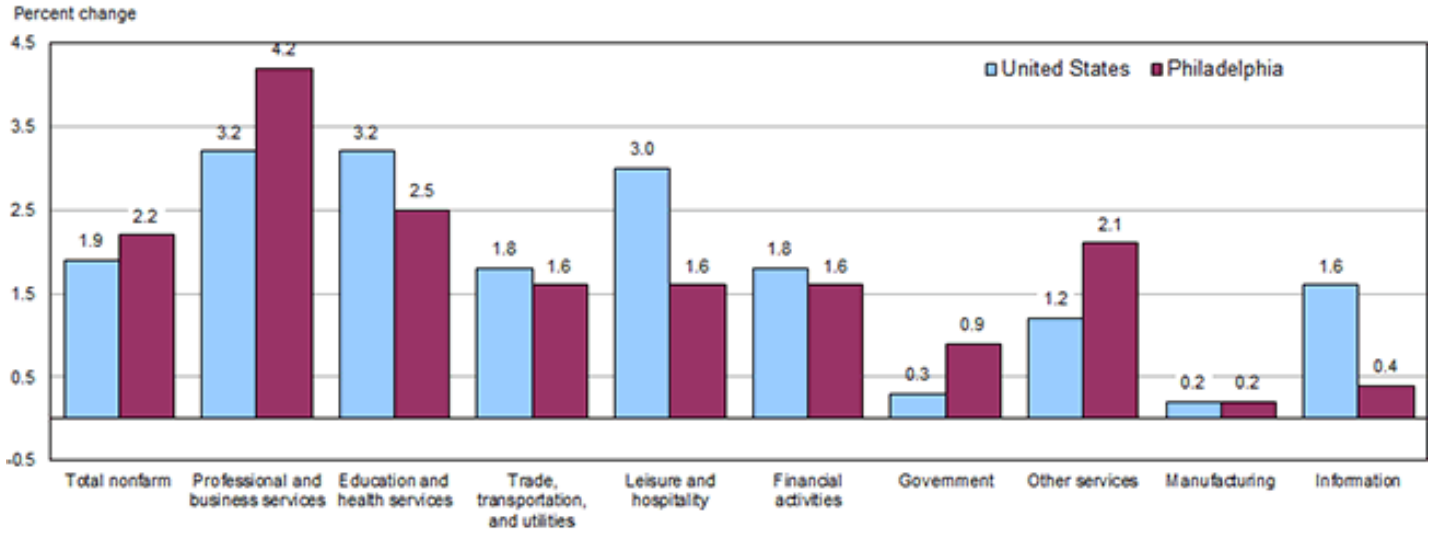
over the year. The Camden Metropolitan Division, with 18 percent of the area's employment, and the Wilmington Metropolitan Division, with the remaining 13 percent, gained 16,600 and 8,600 jobs, respectively, over the year.

Industry employment

In the greater Philadelphia metropolitan area, professional and business services had the largest employment gain from February 2015 to February 2016, adding 18,100 jobs. The Philadelphia area's 4.2-percent growth in professional and business services employment was higher than the nationwide increase of 3.2 percent. The Montgomery County division added the largest share of professional and business services jobs at 38 percent, a percentage similar to its share of total employment in the area; meanwhile, the Camden division, with a much smaller share of local employment, added 26 percent of the professional and business services jobs in the area. (See chart 2.)

Education and health services employment increased by 15,300 since last February, the second-largest gain in the Philadelphia area. The local rate of job growth, at 2.5 percent, compared to the national rate of 3.2 percent. Of the four local divisions, Philadelphia saw the largest increase for this industry, adding 6,500 jobs.

Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Philadelphia metropolitan area, February 2016



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

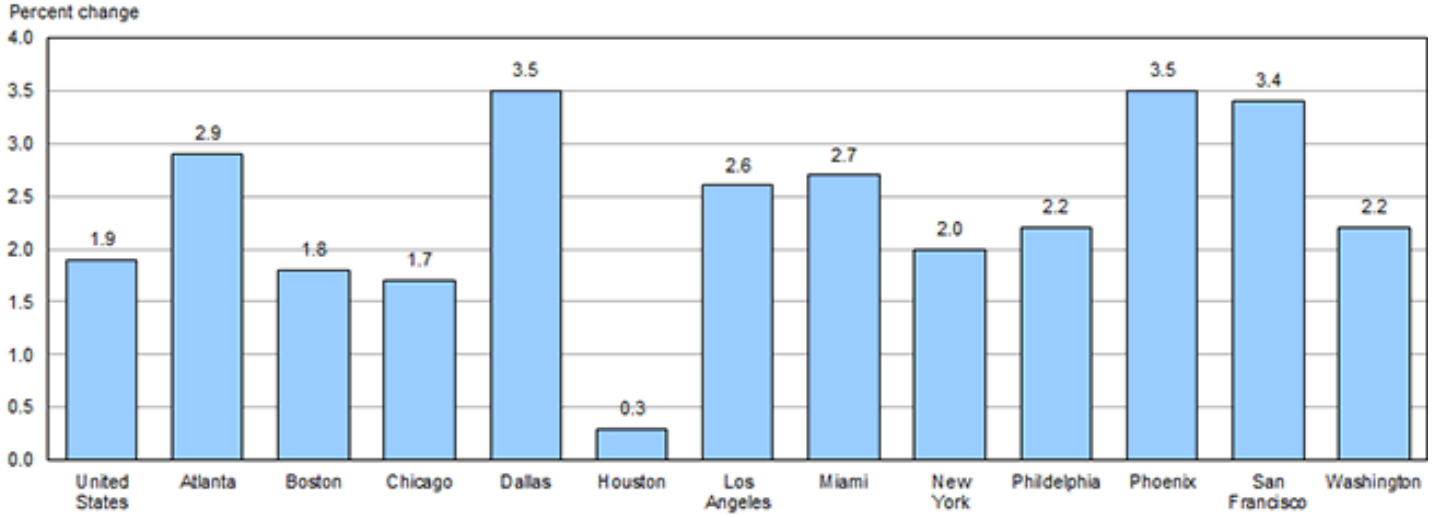
Two other supersectors in the Philadelphia area gained more than 5,000 jobs since last February—trade, transportation, and utilities (7,900); and mining, logging, and construction (5,700). The 1.6-percent local rate of employment growth in trade, transportation, and utilities lagged the nationwide increase of 1.8 percent.

Among the six remaining supersectors, only two had employment gains that were less than 1,000.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Philadelphia was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in February 2016. All 12 areas experienced over-the-year job growth during the period, with 9 exceeding the national average of 1.9 percent. The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington and Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale areas had the fastest rate of job growth, up 3.5 percent each, followed by San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward at 3.4 percent. The Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land area had the slowest rate of job growth, up 0.3 percent. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The New York-Newark-Jersey City area added the largest number of jobs, 181,700 since February 2015. Employment in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim and Dallas also increased by over 100,000 each. Houston had the smallest gain, adding 9,000 jobs over the 12-month period.

Professional and business services had the most job growth in 5 of the 12 metropolitan areas from February a year ago—Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Philadelphia, Phoenix, San Francisco, and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria. Education and health services added the most jobs in Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, Los Angeles, and New York.

Manufacturing had the largest over-the-year loss of jobs in four areas—Boston, Dallas, Houston, and Los Angeles. Three areas experienced no annual job losses in any supersector—Miami, New York, and Philadelphia.

Metropolitan area employment data for March 2016 are scheduled to be released on Friday, April 15, 2016, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Changes to Current Employment Statistics Data

Effective with the release of January 2016 data, nonfarm payroll employment estimates for states and metropolitan areas were revised to reflect 2015 benchmark levels. For more information on benchmark procedures, see www.bls.gov/sae/benchmark2016.pdf.

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 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 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 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 www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available 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 29, 2013. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

The **Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania; Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties in New Jersey; New Castle County in Delaware; and Cecil County in Maryland.

- The Camden, N.J. Metropolitan Division includes Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in New Jersey.
- The Montgomery County-Bucks County-Chester County, Pa. Metropolitan Division includes Bucks, Chester, and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania.
- The Philadelphia, Pa. Metropolitan Division includes Delaware and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania.
- The Wilmington, Del.-Md.-N.J. Metropolitan Division includes New Castle County in Delaware; Cecil County in Maryland; and Salem County in New Jersey.

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 Current Employment Statistics program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet 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, Philadelphia metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area	Back data	Feb 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016 (p)	Feb 2015 to Feb 2016 (p)	
						Net change	Percent change
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Metropolitan Statistical Area							
Total nonfarm		2,766.9	2,879.2	2,814.3	2,826.9	60.0	2.2
Mining, logging, and construction		99.3	112.6	107.4	105.0	5.7	5.7
Manufacturing		180.2	182.0	181.1	180.6	0.4	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		505.4	539.6	518.2	513.3	7.9	1.6
Information		46.1	46.9	46.4	46.3	0.2	0.4
Financial activities		205.9	210.4	209.1	209.2	3.3	1.6
Professional and business services		435.3	459.3	450.5	453.4	18.1	4.2
Education and health services		604.6	616.8	608.2	619.9	15.3	2.5
Leisure and hospitality		235.0	248.5	240.0	238.7	3.7	1.6
Other services		115.6	118.7	116.9	118.0	2.4	2.1
Government		339.5	344.4	336.5	342.5	3.0	0.9
Philadelphia, Pa. Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm		907.4	933.8	913.4	925.7	18.3	2.0
Mining, logging, and construction		21.0	22.4	21.3	21.3	0.3	1.4
Manufacturing		35.9	35.4	34.8	34.6	-1.3	-3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities		130.7	140.9	134.6	133.8	3.1	2.4
Information		14.3	14.9	14.7	14.6	0.3	2.1
Financial activities		57.7	59.1	58.6	59.3	1.6	2.8
Professional and business services		119.9	124.7	121.7	124.2	4.3	3.6
Education and health services		276.6	279.9	274.6	283.1	6.5	2.3
Leisure and hospitality		84.9	87.7	87.2	86.8	1.9	2.2
Other services		37.8	39.4	39.0	39.0	1.2	3.2
Government		128.6	129.4	126.9	129.0	0.4	0.3
Philadelphia City, Pa.							
Total nonfarm		680.0	697.5	684.8	694.0	14.0	2.1
Mining, logging, and construction		11.2	11.4	10.7	11.0	-0.2	-1.8
Manufacturing		21.0	21.1	20.7	20.5	-0.5	-2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities		90.4	97.4	92.6	92.4	2.0	2.2
Information		11.6	12.0	11.8	11.8	0.2	1.7
Financial activities		41.9	43.0	42.4	43.1	1.2	2.9
Professional and business services		89.2	91.8	89.9	92.1	2.9	3.3
Education and health services		220.3	222.7	219.4	225.8	5.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality		65.0	67.2	67.5	67.1	2.1	3.2
Other services		26.7	28.0	27.7	27.7	1.0	3.7
Government		102.7	102.9	102.1	102.5	-0.2	-0.2
Montgomery County-Bucks County-Chester County, Pa. Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm		1,007.5	1,049.5	1,024.7	1,024.0	16.5	1.6
Mining, logging, and construction		44.2	50.8	49.6	47.2	3.0	6.8
Manufacturing		90.2	90.3	90.1	90.0	-0.2	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		200.8	212.1	204.0	201.8	1.0	0.5
Information		20.5	21.1	20.8	20.8	0.3	1.5
Financial activities		77.4	78.7	78.7	78.5	1.1	1.4
Professional and business services		190.7	199.1	195.8	197.6	6.9	3.6
Education and health services		178.1	182.4	179.5	181.5	3.4	1.9
Leisure and hospitality		76.9	83.9	77.4	76.2	-0.7	-0.9
Other services		45.7	46.8	46.0	46.5	0.8	1.8
Government		83.0	84.3	82.8	83.9	0.9	1.1

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area	Back data	Feb 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016 (p)	Feb 2015 to Feb 2016 (p)	
						Net change	Percent change
Camden, N.J. Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm		504.7	529.0	518.7	521.3	16.6	3.3
Mining, logging, and construction		19.1	21.8	20.2	20.9	1.8	9.4
Manufacturing		35.0	36.7	36.5	36.4	1.4	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities		111.0	119.0	115.4	113.8	2.8	2.5
Information		7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	-0.3	-4.1
Financial activities		28.2	29.0	28.6	28.7	0.5	1.8
Professional and business services		73.7	79.3	78.2	78.4	4.7	6.4
Education and health services		89.7	92.7	91.9	93.0	3.3	3.7
Leisure and hospitality		41.8	43.4	43.4	43.1	1.3	3.1
Other services		18.1	18.4	18.0	18.5	0.4	2.2
Government		80.8	81.7	79.5	81.5	0.7	0.9
Wilmington, Del.-Md.-N.J. Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm		347.3	366.9	357.5	355.9	8.6	2.5
Mining, logging, and construction		15.0	17.6	16.3	15.6	0.6	4.0
Manufacturing		19.1	19.6	19.7	19.6	0.5	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities		62.9	67.6	64.2	63.9	1.0	1.6
Information		4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	-0.1	-2.5
Financial activities		42.6	43.6	43.2	42.7	0.1	0.2
Professional and business services		51.0	56.2	54.8	53.2	2.2	4.3
Education and health services		60.2	61.8	62.2	62.3	2.1	3.5
Leisure and hospitality		31.4	33.5	32.0	32.6	1.2	3.8
Other services		14.0	14.1	13.9	14.0	0.0	0.0
Government		47.1	49.0	47.3	48.1	1.0	2.1

Footnotes
(P) Preliminary

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

Area	Back data	Feb 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016 (p)	Feb 2015 to Feb 2016 (p)	
						Net change	Percent change
United States							
Total nonfarm		139,343	144,116	141,150	141,987	2,644	1.9
Mining and logging		861	765	740	716	-145	-16.8
Construction		5,962	6,507	6,212	6,215	253	4.2
Manufacturing		12,219	12,323	12,245	12,236	17	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities		26,344	27,867	26,997	26,830	486	1.8
Information		2,729	2,768	2,726	2,764	35	1.3
Financial activities		8,016	8,201	8,155	8,158	142	1.8
Professional and business services		19,137	20,079	19,643	19,723	586	3.1
Education and health services		21,887	22,559	22,261	22,590	703	3.2
Leisure and hospitality		14,374	15,000	14,661	14,792	418	2.9
Other services		5,555	5,641	5,589	5,621	66	1.2
Government		22,259	22,406	21,921	22,342	83	0.4
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, Ga.							
Total nonfarm		2,534.0	2,643.8	2,598.8	2,606.5	72.5	2.9
Mining and logging		1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	7.1
Construction		104.5	111.7	109.7	110.1	5.6	5.4
Manufacturing		155.6	161.3	160.5	159.9	4.3	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities		567.0	604.5	587.4	585.9	18.9	3.3
Information		86.7	87.4	86.6	86.1	-0.6	-0.7
Financial activities		160.0	163.4	163.0	161.8	1.8	1.1
Professional and business services		467.6	489.6	476.3	483.0	15.4	3.3
Education and health services		314.7	323.7	320.1	322.5	7.8	2.5
Leisure and hospitality		257.2	275.8	271.1	271.1	13.9	5.4
Other services		94.5	98.7	97.2	96.4	1.9	2.0
Government		324.8	326.2	325.4	328.2	3.4	1.0
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)							
Total nonfarm		2,578.8	2,681.1	2,618.0	2,625.6	46.8	1.8
Mining, logging, and construction		89.8	107.0	102.0	99.5	9.7	10.8
Manufacturing		191.3	191.1	189.4	189.1	-2.2	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		406.1	428.6	417.3	409.4	3.3	0.8
Information		76.0	77.3	77.1	76.8	0.8	1.1
Financial activities		178.2	184.3	183.7	183.9	5.7	3.2
Professional and business services		439.2	458.3	445.4	446.2	7.0	1.6
Education and health services		551.9	566.9	558.0	569.1	17.2	3.1
Leisure and hospitality		234.4	248.6	237.4	236.5	2.1	0.9
Other services		96.5	103.0	100.6	99.9	3.4	3.5
Government		315.4	316.0	307.1	315.2	-0.2	-0.1
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.							
Total nonfarm		4,465.0	4,640.6	4,514.9	4,542.0	77.0	1.7
Mining and logging		1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	-0.1	-7.7
Construction		141.5	165.7	150.3	149.4	7.9	5.6
Manufacturing		411.6	414.3	410.6	411.5	-0.1	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities		904.1	958.1	923.5	920.3	16.2	1.8
Information		80.4	82.3	80.9	80.9	0.5	0.6
Financial activities		289.1	295.0	290.8	290.1	1.0	0.3
Professional and business services		781.9	802.8	774.9	782.7	0.8	0.1
Education and health services		695.9	711.3	704.8	711.3	15.4	2.2
Leisure and hospitality		420.4	452.2	437.3	441.5	21.1	5.0

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area	Back data	Feb 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016 (p)	Feb 2015 to Feb 2016 (p)	
						Net change	Percent change
Other services		191.8	195.2	192.6	195.2	3.4	1.8
Government		547.0	562.3	548.0	557.9	10.9	2.0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas							
Total nonfarm		3,331.0	3,483.6	3,422.2	3,447.8	116.8	3.5
Mining, logging, and construction		197.7	200.8	195.1	197.5	-0.2	-0.1
Manufacturing		263.6	260.4	259.3	259.2	-4.4	-1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities		702.2	758.9	741.2	740.7	38.5	5.5
Information		79.3	80.6	79.6	80.7	1.4	1.8
Financial activities		271.1	283.0	282.8	283.3	12.2	4.5
Professional and business services		548.7	575.6	558.6	565.1	16.4	3.0
Education and health services		407.7	423.5	422.5	424.7	17.0	4.2
Leisure and hospitality		333.5	361.4	355.2	358.4	24.9	7.5
Other services		116.8	118.3	114.5	117.3	0.5	0.4
Government		410.4	421.1	413.4	420.9	10.5	2.6
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, Texas							
Total nonfarm		2,974.6	3,021.3	2,973.5	2,983.6	9.0	0.3
Mining and logging		107.0	94.3	92.5	89.3	-17.7	-16.5
Construction		214.4	224.4	220.9	221.5	7.1	3.3
Manufacturing		257.4	238.7	237.4	234.3	-23.1	-9.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities		604.6	627.5	612.6	609.9	5.3	0.9
Information		32.0	31.5	31.6	31.8	-0.2	-0.6
Financial activities		149.7	152.1	151.8	151.4	1.7	1.1
Professional and business services		470.3	468.6	458.4	459.0	-11.3	-2.4
Education and health services		361.6	377.5	375.3	377.8	16.2	4.5
Leisure and hospitality		288.3	309.0	305.3	309.0	20.7	7.2
Other services		105.2	106.1	105.6	105.4	0.2	0.2
Government		384.1	391.6	382.1	394.2	10.1	2.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, Calif.							
Total nonfarm		5,743.7	5,952.5	5,834.7	5,893.3	149.6	2.6
Mining and logging		4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.0
Construction		206.3	223.7	220.3	224.9	18.6	9.0
Manufacturing		519.2	514.5	508.4	509.1	-10.1	-1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities		1,059.6	1,118.4	1,088.1	1,077.5	17.9	1.7
Information		227.3	233.1	224.1	237.5	10.2	4.5
Financial activities		326.5	335.8	331.1	332.4	5.9	1.8
Professional and business services		874.1	906.9	883.3	895.4	21.3	2.4
Education and health services		932.4	969.6	957.0	975.1	42.7	4.6
Leisure and hospitality		669.6	706.4	691.8	697.6	28.0	4.2
Other services		197.8	200.5	196.6	200.8	3.0	1.5
Government		726.7	739.3	729.7	738.8	12.1	1.7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Fla.							
Total nonfarm		2,487.0	2,572.7	2,542.7	2,554.8	67.8	2.7
Mining and logging		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction		107.0	119.1	115.7	115.8	8.8	8.2
Manufacturing		82.9	85.0	84.8	86.0	3.1	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities		578.9	605.3	592.4	591.5	12.6	2.2
Information		47.5	48.5	48.0	48.0	0.5	1.1
Financial activities		172.4	177.6	178.4	180.5	8.1	4.7

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area	Back data	Feb 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016 (p)	Feb 2015 to Feb 2016 (p)	
						Net change	Percent change
Professional and business services		399.4	417.3	408.4	412.4	13.0	3.3
Education and health services		363.7	376.5	372.7	373.7	10.0	2.7
Leisure and hospitality		308.9	313.5	313.4	315.9	7.0	2.3
Other services		120.5	122.7	123.0	122.9	2.4	2.0
Government		305.2	306.6	305.3	307.5	2.3	0.8
New York-Newark-Jersey City, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.							
Total nonfarm		9,114.6	9,537.1	9,258.3	9,296.3	181.7	2.0
Mining, logging, and construction		331.9	382.2	358.2	354.9	23.0	6.9
Manufacturing		363.9	370.8	367.7	368.4	4.5	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		1,683.6	1,778.2	1,714.2	1,693.6	10.0	0.6
Information		282.3	289.1	284.2	287.1	4.8	1.7
Financial activities		752.0	772.2	760.4	762.3	10.3	1.4
Professional and business services		1,434.3	1,516.1	1,466.6	1,469.9	35.6	2.5
Education and health services		1,764.6	1,828.6	1,792.4	1,816.6	52.0	2.9
Leisure and hospitality		807.5	859.0	823.0	824.0	16.5	2.0
Other services		402.7	417.5	410.0	413.1	10.4	2.6
Government		1,291.8	1,323.4	1,281.6	1,306.4	14.6	1.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.							
Total nonfarm		2,766.9	2,879.2	2,814.3	2,826.9	60.0	2.2
Mining, logging, and construction		99.3	112.6	107.4	105.0	5.7	5.7
Manufacturing		180.2	182.0	181.1	180.6	0.4	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		505.4	539.6	518.2	513.3	7.9	1.6
Information		46.1	46.9	46.4	46.3	0.2	0.4
Financial activities		205.9	210.4	209.1	209.2	3.3	1.6
Professional and business services		435.3	459.3	450.5	453.4	18.1	4.2
Education and health services		604.6	616.8	608.2	619.9	15.3	2.5
Leisure and hospitality		235.0	248.5	240.0	238.7	3.7	1.6
Other services		115.6	118.7	116.9	118.0	2.4	2.1
Government		339.5	344.4	336.5	342.5	3.0	0.9
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Ariz.							
Total nonfarm		1,897.8	1,984.7	1,946.9	1,964.8	67.0	3.5
Mining and logging		3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-2.9
Construction		96.0	101.2	100.9	103.2	7.2	7.5
Manufacturing		118.3	121.2	120.6	119.7	1.4	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		369.5	398.7	383.6	381.6	12.1	3.3
Information		36.5	38.3	38.6	38.6	2.1	5.8
Financial activities		164.3	171.8	172.1	174.5	10.2	6.2
Professional and business services		315.7	342.2	331.2	330.3	14.6	4.6
Education and health services		277.9	291.9	289.5	291.8	13.9	5.0
Leisure and hospitality		207.7	210.9	210.2	213.8	6.1	2.9
Other services		65.2	65.7	65.3	66.3	1.1	1.7
Government		243.3	239.5	231.6	241.7	-1.6	-0.7
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, Calif.							
Total nonfarm		2,209.2	2,313.1	2,276.3	2,284.7	75.5	3.4
Mining and logging		1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	-0.1	-10.0
Construction		104.0	114.7	113.6	113.1	9.1	8.8
Manufacturing		124.4	128.4	126.2	126.4	2.0	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities		358.0	386.7	374.2	369.8	11.8	3.3

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area	Back data	Feb 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016 (p)	Feb 2015 to Feb 2016 (p)	
						Net change	Percent change
Information		82.0	86.4	85.8	86.0	4.0	4.9
Financial activities		127.7	129.8	128.6	128.5	0.8	0.6
Professional and business services		449.5	475.0	469.5	470.5	21.0	4.7
Education and health services		325.4	335.3	333.1	339.4	14.0	4.3
Leisure and hospitality		247.8	259.9	253.1	255.3	7.5	3.0
Other services		82.4	83.2	81.4	82.8	0.4	0.5
Government		307.0	312.7	309.9	312.0	5.0	1.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.							
Total nonfarm		3,111.7	3,222.2	3,171.3	3,180.5	68.8	2.2
Mining, logging, and construction		141.8	153.8	150.7	149.6	7.8	5.5
Manufacturing		51.6	53.5	52.0	51.9	0.3	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities		391.7	420.0	405.3	401.4	9.7	2.5
Information		77.0	75.6	75.0	75.4	-1.6	-2.1
Financial activities		152.3	155.2	154.4	154.3	2.0	1.3
Professional and business services		706.9	729.9	724.0	724.4	17.5	2.5
Education and health services		413.2	419.9	417.8	422.2	9.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality		291.2	312.1	306.1	303.5	12.3	4.2
Other services		193.0	200.0	196.3	197.7	4.7	2.4
Government		693.0	702.2	689.7	700.1	7.1	1.0

Footnotes
(P) Preliminary