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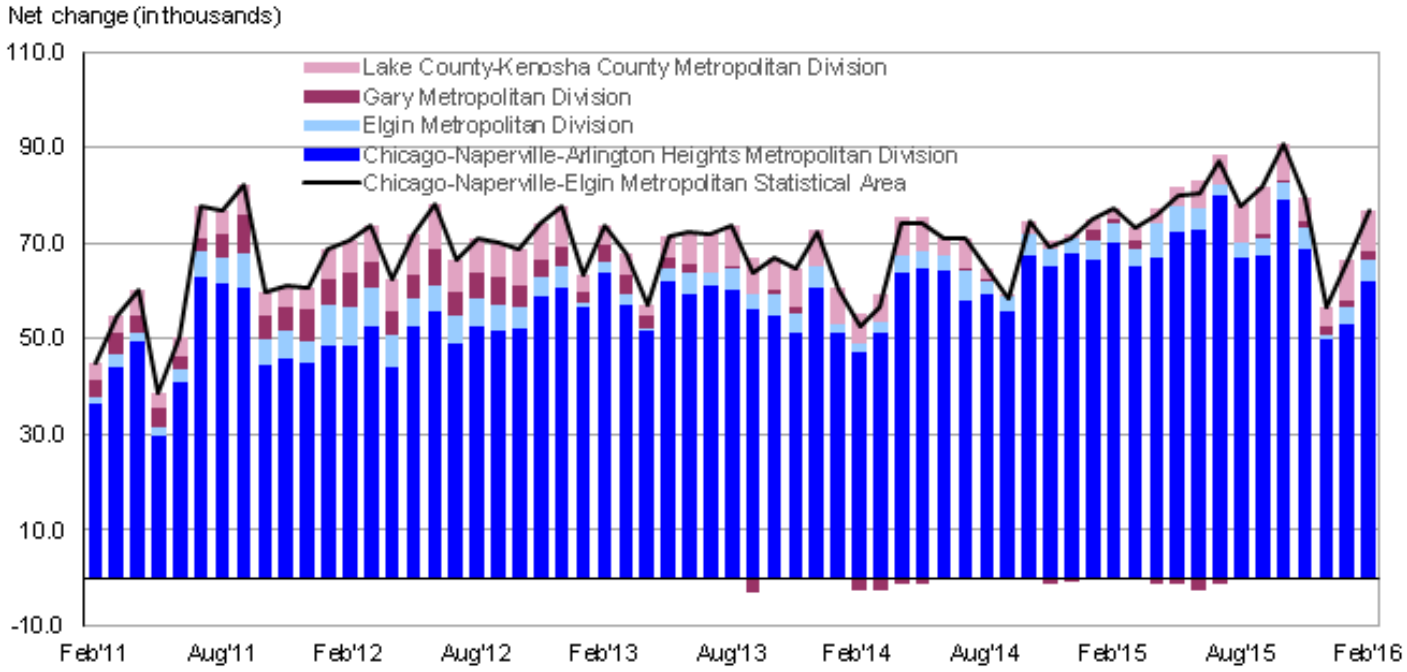
Chicago Area Employment — February 2016
Employment Growth Below National Average

Total nonfarm employment for the Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 4,542,000 in February 2016, up 77,000, or 1.7 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. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Charlene Peiffer noted that the Chicago metropolitan area has had over-the-year employment increases each month since October 2010. (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 Chicago metropolitan area and its divisions, February 2011–February 2016



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Chicago metropolitan area is made up of four metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. The Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights Metropolitan Division, which accounted for 80 percent of the area's workforce, added 62,100 jobs from February a year ago.

Employment in the Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division increased by 8,800, while employment in the Elgin Metropolitan Division and the Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division grew by 4,500 and 1,600, respectively, over the year.

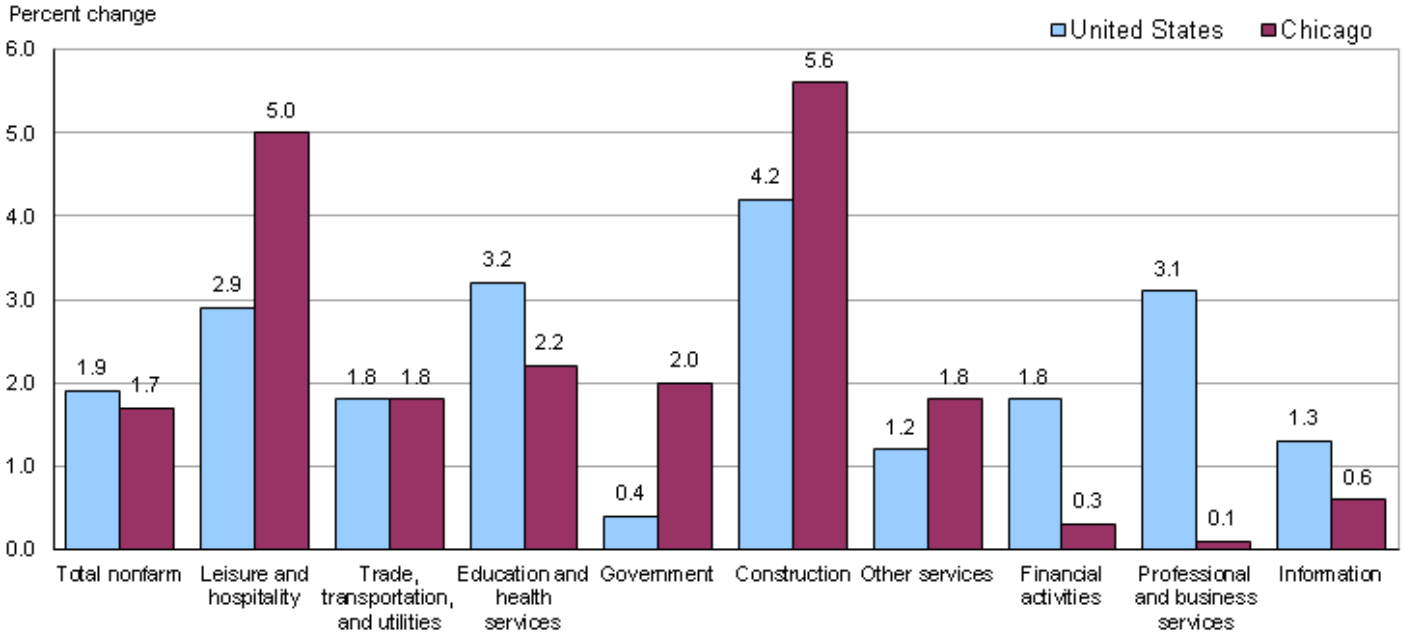
Industry employment

The largest over-the-year employment increase in the Chicago metropolitan area in February 2016 was in the leisure and hospitality industry, up 21,100, or 5.0 percent. The Chicago metropolitan area has had over-the-year employment increases each month since August 2010 in the leisure and hospitality industry. Local area employment growth was concentrated in the Chicago division which added 18,200 jobs. Nationwide, employment in leisure and hospitality rose 2.9 percent from the previous February. (See chart 2.)

Trade, transportation, and utilities, the largest supersector in the Chicago area, added 16,200 jobs, a 1.8-percent gain from February a year ago. This supersector has had over-the-year employment increases each month since October 2010. In the recent annual period, the Chicago division added 8,300 jobs and the Lake division added 5,500 jobs. Nationally, employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector increased 1.8 percent from February 2015. Local growth in this supersector was strong in retail trade which gained 10,300 jobs since last February. The Chicago division added 6,600 jobs and the Gary division gained 2,000 jobs over-the-year. Nationally, employment in retail trade increased 2.3 percent from the previous February.

Locally, education and health services employment increased by 15,400, a 2.2-percent gain from February 2015 to February 2016. This supersector has experienced over-the-year increases of greater than 1,000 each month since December 1999. In the recent 12-month period, employment in the Chicago division was up by 14,400 or 2.5 percent. Nationwide, employment in this supersector rose 3.2 percent from February a year ago.

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

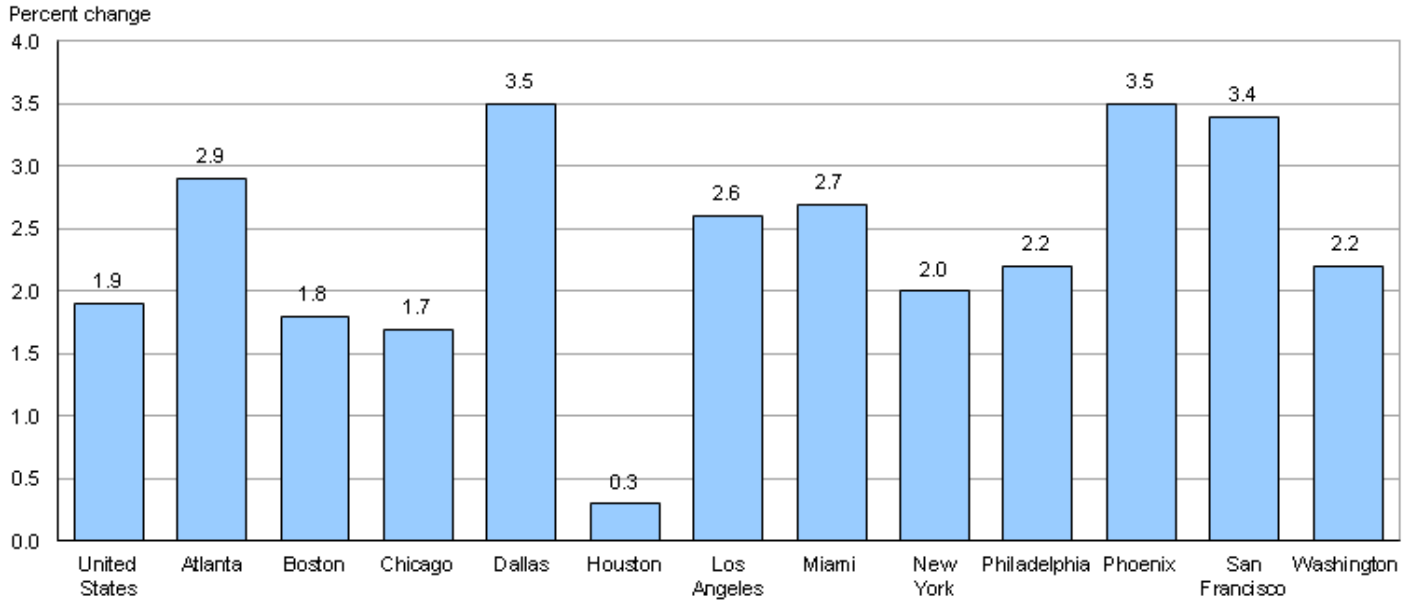


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Chicago 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. 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 rates 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. The Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim and Dallas areas added more than 100,000 jobs 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-Camden-Wilmington, 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 since last February—Miami, New York, and Philadelphia.

Metropolitan area employment data for March 2016 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, April 27, 2016.

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 https://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 28, 2013. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

The **Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois; Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter Counties in Indiana; and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.

- The **Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights, Ill. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kendall, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois.
- The **Elgin, Ill. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes DeKalb and Kane Counties.

- The **Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Lake County in Illinois and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.
- The **Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter Counties in Indiana.

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, the Chicago metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Feb 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016 (p)	Feb 2015 to Feb 2016 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area						
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
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
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights, IL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	3,561.4	3,699.5	3,601.1	3,623.5	62.1	1.7
Mining and logging	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	11.1
Construction	106.7	123.7	113.0	112.9	6.2	5.8
Manufacturing	281.9	282.4	280.2	280.3	-1.6	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	716.9	755.3	727.2	725.2	8.3	1.2
Information	71.5	73.2	71.9	71.9	0.4	0.6
Financial activities	249.5	254.5	250.9	250.0	0.5	0.2
Professional and business services	659.2	679.2	655.9	662.9	3.7	0.6
Education and health services	568.1	580.9	576.5	582.5	14.4	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	332.3	359.2	346.3	350.5	18.2	5.5
Other services	156.9	159.6	157.5	159.8	2.9	1.8
Government	417.5	430.4	420.7	426.5	9.0	2.2
Elgin, IL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	246.1	255.9	247.5	250.6	4.5	1.8
Mining and logging	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-50.0
Construction	9.8	13.2	11.6	11.4	1.6	16.3
Manufacturing	35.1	35.5	34.9	35.1	0.0	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	45.3	47.5	46.3	46.1	0.8	1.8
Information	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	-0.1	-2.9
Financial activities	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.7	-0.1	-0.9
Professional and business services	35.2	34.1	33.6	34.0	-1.2	-3.4
Education and health services	32.0	33.1	32.9	32.8	0.8	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	22.9	25.3	24.5	24.5	1.6	7.0
Other services	8.9	9.3	9.2	9.3	0.4	4.5
Government	42.4	43.5	40.3	43.2	0.8	1.9
Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	388.3	406.3	396.6	397.1	8.8	2.3
Mining and logging	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	11.4	13.5	12.2	12.0	0.6	5.3
Manufacturing	59.0	60.1	59.7	60.2	1.2	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	84.3	93.4	90.7	89.8	5.5	6.5
Information	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	0.1	2.9
Financial activities	20.3	20.9	20.7	20.8	0.5	2.5
Professional and business services	65.4	66.8	64.6	64.9	-0.5	-0.8
Education and health services	45.8	46.9	46.1	46.1	0.3	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	34.3	35.6	34.8	34.5	0.2	0.6
Other services	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.9	0.2	1.6

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area and Industry	Feb 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016 (p)	Feb 2015 to Feb 2016 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Government	51.6	52.3	51.4	52.3	0.7	1.4
Gary, IN Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	269.2	278.9	269.7	270.8	1.6	0.6
Mining and logging	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-50.0
Construction	13.6	15.3	13.5	13.1	-0.5	-3.7
Manufacturing	35.6	36.3	35.8	35.9	0.3	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	57.6	61.9	59.3	59.2	1.6	2.8
Information	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	5.3
Financial activities	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.6	0.1	1.2
Professional and business services	22.1	22.7	20.8	20.9	-1.2	-5.4
Education and health services	50.0	50.4	49.3	49.9	-0.1	-0.2
Leisure and hospitality	30.9	32.1	31.7	32.0	1.1	3.6
Other services	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.2	-0.1	-0.8
Government	35.5	36.1	35.6	35.9	0.4	1.1

Footnotes
(P) Preliminary

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

Area	Feb 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016 (p)	Feb 2015 to Feb 2016 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States (1)						
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, MA-NH (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, IL-IN-WI						
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
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, TX						
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

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area	Feb 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016 (p)	Feb 2015 to Feb 2016 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
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, TX						
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, CA						
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, FL						
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
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, NY-NJ-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

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area	Feb 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016 (p)	Feb 2015 to Feb 2016 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
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-NJ-DE-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, AZ						
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, CA						
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
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, DC-VA-MD-WV						
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

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area	Feb 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016 (p)	Feb 2015 to Feb 2016 (p)	
					Net change	Percent change
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
(1) U.S. data are preliminary for two months after they are first published.
(P) Preliminary