NEWS RELEASE
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For Release: Thursday, May 04, 2017 **17-373-CHI**

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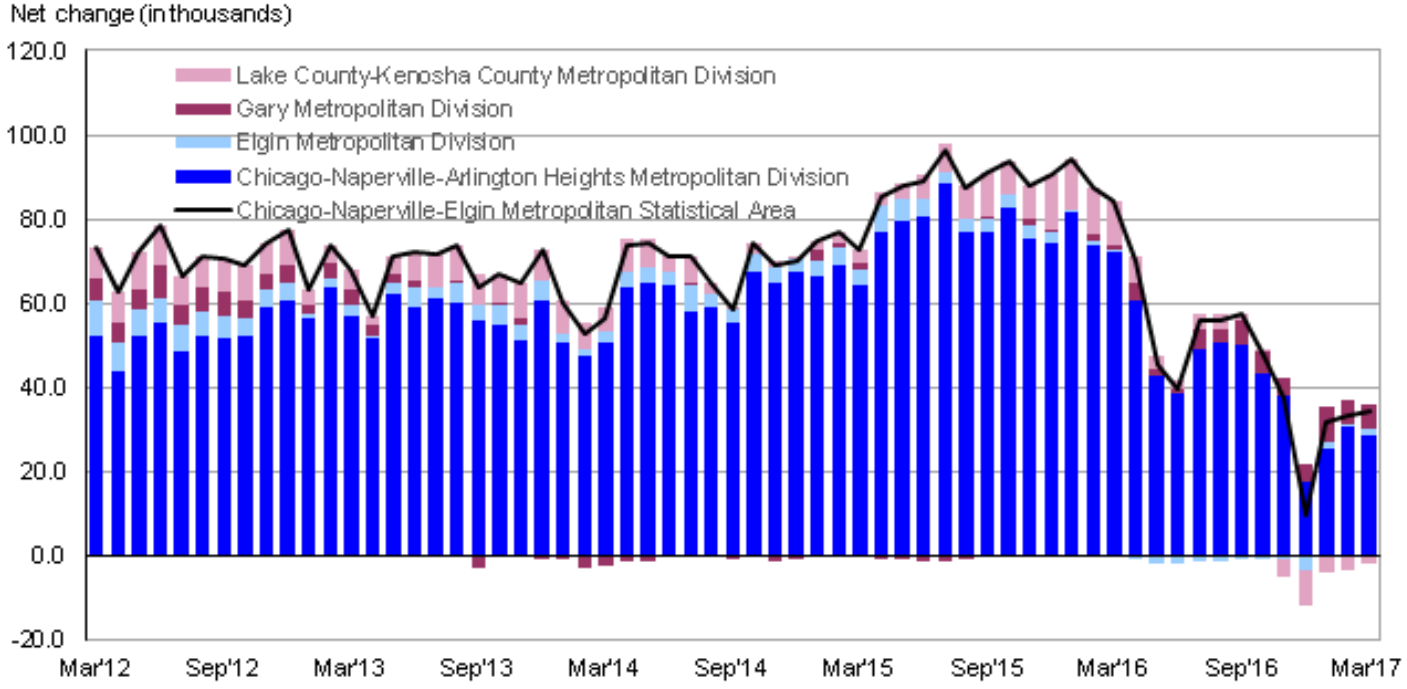
Chicago Area Employment — March 2017

Local Rate of Employment Growth Below National Average

Total nonfarm employment for the Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 4,611,600 in March 2017, up 34,400, or 0.8 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national job count increased 1.5 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, March 2012–March 2017



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 28,500 jobs from March a year ago.

Employment in the Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division increased by 6,100, while employment in the Elgin, Ill. Metropolitan Division added 1,500 jobs from the previous March. In the Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division, employment declined by 1,700 over the year.

Industry employment

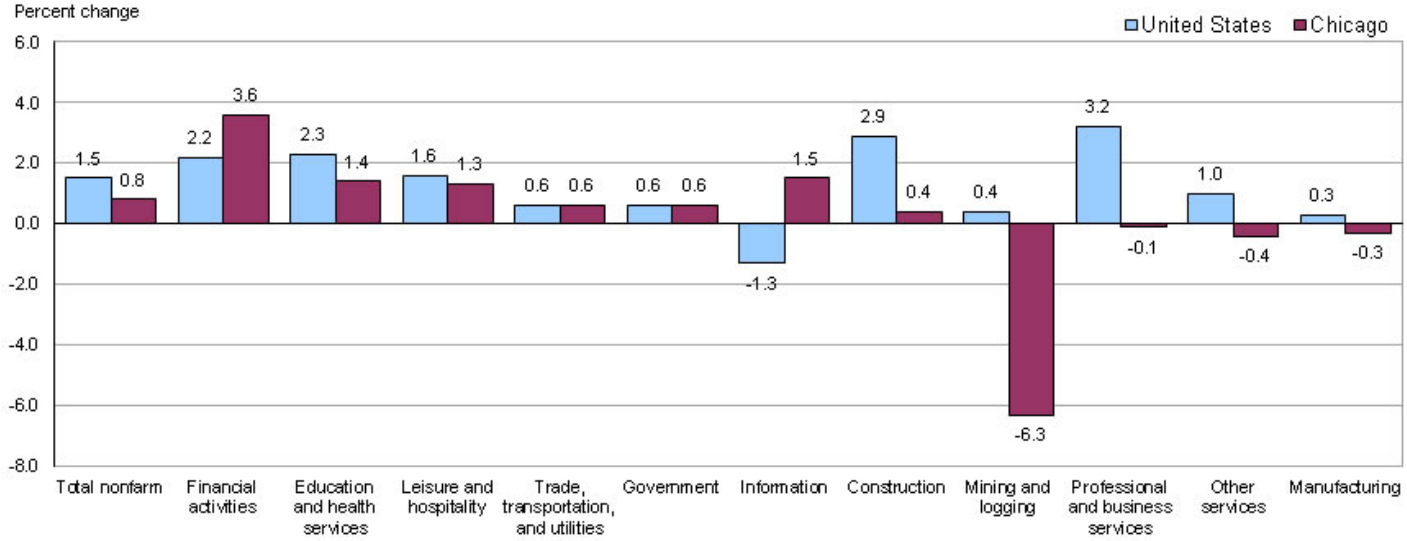
In the greater Chicago metropolitan area, financial activities had the largest employment gain from March 2016 to March 2017, adding 10,700 jobs. The Chicago area's 3.6-percent growth in financial activities was greater than the nationwide advance of 2.2 percent. Local employment growth in the supersector was concentrated in the Chicago division which added 10,200 jobs. (See chart 2.)

Education and health services employment increased by 9,800 since March 2016, the second-largest employment gain in the Chicago area. Local employment growth in the supersector was concentrated in the Chicago division, which added, 7,900 jobs. The local rate of job growth, at 1.4 percent, was lower than the national increase of 2.3 percent.

Four other supersectors in the Chicago area each gained more than 1,000 jobs since last March—leisure and hospitality (+6,000), trade, transportation, and utilities (+5,300), government (+3,400), and information (+1,200). The 1.3-percent local rate of job growth in leisure and hospitality was lower than the nationwide increase of 1.6 percent. The Chicago area's 0.6-percent growth rates in both trade, transportation, and utilities and government employment were similar to the gains nationwide. The 1.5-percent local rate of job gain in information compared to the national decrease of 1.3 percent.

In contrast, one supersector in the Chicago area lost more than 1,000 jobs since last March—manufacturing (-1,200). Nationally, the manufacturing supersector added jobs. The local rate of job loss in manufacturing, down 0.3 percent, compared to the 0.3-percent gain for the nation.

Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Chicago metropolitan area, March 2017

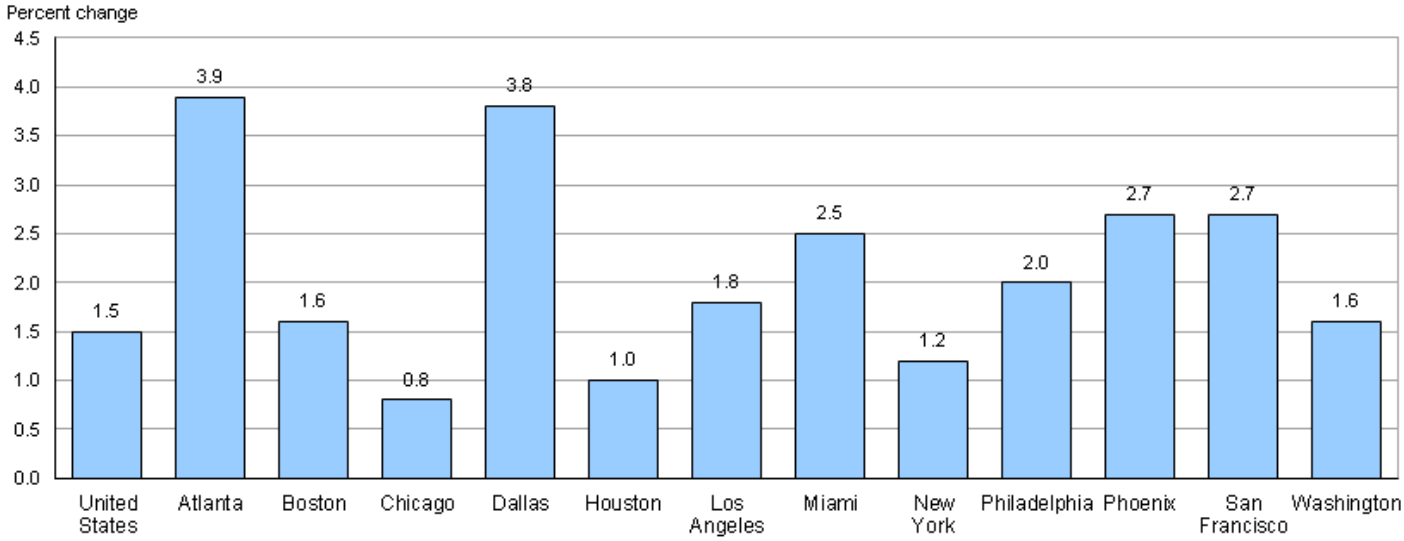


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Chicago was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in March 2017. All 12 areas had over-the-year job growth during the period, with the rates of job growth in 9 areas exceeding the national increase of 1.5 percent. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell had the fastest rate of job growth, 3.9 percent, followed by Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington at 3.8 percent. Chicago and Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land had the slowest rates of job growth at 0.8 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, March 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Dallas added the largest number of jobs over the year (+129,700). The New York-Newark-Jersey City, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, and Atlanta areas also added over 100,000 jobs each. Houston had the smallest employment gain over the year, adding 30,900 jobs.

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

Manufacturing recorded the largest over-the-year loss of jobs in five areas—Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia. Three areas experienced no annual job losses in any supersector—Atlanta, Dallas, and San Francisco.

Metropolitan area employment data for April 2017 are scheduled to be released on Friday, May 19, 2017.

Changes to Current Employment Statistics Data

Effective with the release of January 2017 data, nonfarm payroll employment estimates for states and metropolitan areas were revised to reflect 2016 benchmark levels. For more information on benchmark procedures, see www.bls.gov/sae/benchmark2017.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 are available for metropolitan areas or metropolitan divisions upon request. Measures of sampling error for states down to the supersector level are available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm. Information on recent benchmark revisions is available online at www.bls.gov/sae/benchmark2017.pdf.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the delineations issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on July 15, 2015. 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** 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** includes Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kendall, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois.
- The **Elgin, Ill. Metropolitan Division** includes DeKalb and Kane Counties.

- The **Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division** includes Lake County in Illinois and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.
- The **Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division** 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	Mar 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017(p)	Mar 2016 to Mar 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	4,577.2	4,574.2	4,585.4	4,611.6	34.4	0.8
Mining and logging	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	-0.1	-6.3
Construction	156.7	153.7	156.5	157.3	0.6	0.4
Manufacturing	414.0	411.3	412.2	412.8	-1.2	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	926.7	939.7	925.7	932.0	5.3	0.6
Information	79.8	80.3	80.5	81.0	1.2	1.5
Financial activities	294.8	304.4	305.6	305.5	10.7	3.6
Professional and business services	799.6	796.2	794.6	799.1	-0.5	-0.1
Education and health services	713.6	711.7	723.8	723.4	9.8	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	447.1	443.1	442.4	453.1	6.0	1.3
Other services	193.4	190.4	192.3	192.6	-0.8	-0.4
Government	549.9	542.0	550.3	553.3	3.4	0.6
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights, IL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	3,653.6	3,654.9	3,665.1	3,682.1	28.5	0.8
Mining and logging	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	-0.1	-9.1
Construction	118.8	116.2	118.7	117.4	-1.4	-1.2
Manufacturing	283.3	279.8	281.3	281.5	-1.8	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	733.0	742.2	731.0	735.6	2.6	0.4
Information	70.8	70.9	71.1	71.6	0.8	1.1
Financial activities	254.8	264.1	265.3	265.0	10.2	4.0
Professional and business services	675.5	673.9	672.5	676.6	1.1	0.2
Education and health services	583.5	581.9	593.1	591.4	7.9	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	354.9	354.9	355.1	364.1	9.2	2.6
Other services	157.7	155.4	157.1	157.2	-0.5	-0.3
Government	420.2	414.7	418.9	420.7	0.5	0.1
Elgin, IL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	248.4	246.4	247.9	249.9	1.5	0.6
Mining and logging	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	11.1	10.1	10.2	10.5	-0.6	-5.4
Manufacturing	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.0	-0.3	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	47.0	48.3	47.4	47.9	0.9	1.9
Information	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.3	9.1
Financial activities	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	0.0	0.0
Professional and business services	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.2	-0.2	-0.6
Education and health services	31.9	32.2	32.2	33.2	1.3	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	24.5	23.7	23.6	23.9	-0.6	-2.4
Other services	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.8	-0.3	-3.3
Government	42.9	41.2	43.6	43.9	1.0	2.3
Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	402.3	396.3	396.1	400.6	-1.7	-0.4
Mining and logging	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	12.6	11.9	11.9	12.8	0.2	1.6
Manufacturing	59.3	60.2	60.4	60.7	1.4	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	89.0	91.3	89.4	90.1	1.1	1.2
Information	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.1	2.8
Financial activities	20.7	20.8	20.8	21.0	0.3	1.4
Professional and business services	69.1	66.0	66.0	66.9	-2.2	-3.2
Education and health services	46.7	46.2	46.7	46.7	0.0	0.0
Leisure and hospitality	36.3	31.9	32.1	33.1	-3.2	-8.8
Other services	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.9	-0.1	-0.8

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	Mar 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017(p)	Mar 2016 to Mar 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Government	51.9	51.4	52.2	52.6	0.7	1.3
Gary, IN Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	272.9	276.6	276.3	279.0	6.1	2.2
Mining and logging	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	14.2	15.5	15.7	16.6	2.4	16.9
Manufacturing	36.1	36.0	35.3	35.6	-0.5	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	57.7	57.9	57.9	58.4	0.7	1.2
Information	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.2	2.3
Professional and business services	22.6	23.9	23.7	23.4	0.8	3.5
Education and health services	51.5	51.4	51.8	52.1	0.6	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	31.4	32.6	31.6	32.0	0.6	1.9
Other services	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.7	0.1	0.7
Government	34.9	34.7	35.6	36.1	1.2	3.4

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	Mar 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017(p)	Mar 2016 to Mar 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States(1)						
Total nonfarm	142,814	143,273	144,279	144,949	2,135	1.5
Mining and logging	681	662	672	684	3	0.4
Construction	6,402	6,415	6,479	6,586	184	2.9
Manufacturing	12,288	12,263	12,302	12,329	41	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,855	27,241	26,998	27,025	170	0.6
Information	2,776	2,720	2,747	2,739	-37	-1.3
Financial activities	8,181	8,339	8,339	8,360	179	2.2
Professional and business services	19,704	20,098	20,216	20,336	632	3.2
Education and health services	22,590	22,707	23,072	23,111	521	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	15,143	15,018	15,167	15,390	247	1.6
Other services	5,642	5,641	5,673	5,698	56	1.0
Government	22,552	22,169	22,614	22,691	139	0.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,622.9	2,698.6	2,716.2	2,726.0	103.1	3.9
Mining and logging	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.1	5.9
Construction	111.8	118.1	118.5	121.2	9.4	8.4
Manufacturing	161.6	163.1	163.6	162.8	1.2	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	583.0	599.3	595.4	596.2	13.2	2.3
Information	93.1	97.7	98.6	99.7	6.6	7.1
Financial activities	163.5	170.1	171.4	171.8	8.3	5.1
Professional and business services	481.2	497.2	506.2	508.0	26.8	5.6
Education and health services	330.2	338.0	342.6	342.1	11.9	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	273.2	284.5	286.9	290.8	17.6	6.4
Other services	96.1	97.0	96.8	96.4	0.3	0.3
Government	327.5	331.8	334.4	335.2	7.7	2.4
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH (NECTA)						
Total nonfarm	2,661.3	2,685.1	2,688.5	2,703.5	42.2	1.6
Mining, logging, and construction	101.0	101.7	99.6	100.1	-0.9	-0.9
Manufacturing	187.0	185.5	185.3	185.1	-1.9	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	414.4	424.9	415.6	415.8	1.4	0.3
Information	77.3	78.4	78.5	78.4	1.1	1.4
Financial activities	183.7	189.2	189.0	189.7	6.0	3.3
Professional and business services	455.8	464.5	466.8	468.7	12.9	2.8
Education and health services	571.8	577.3	586.1	589.6	17.8	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	251.4	250.2	247.8	252.5	1.1	0.4
Other services	99.5	100.3	100.0	100.9	1.4	1.4
Government	319.4	313.1	319.8	322.7	3.3	1.0
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,577.2	4,574.2	4,585.4	4,611.6	34.4	0.8
Mining and logging	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	-0.1	-6.3
Construction	156.7	153.7	156.5	157.3	0.6	0.4
Manufacturing	414.0	411.3	412.2	412.8	-1.2	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	926.7	939.7	925.7	932.0	5.3	0.6
Information	79.8	80.3	80.5	81.0	1.2	1.5
Financial activities	294.8	304.4	305.6	305.5	10.7	3.6
Professional and business services	799.6	796.2	794.6	799.1	-0.5	-0.1
Education and health services	713.6	711.7	723.8	723.4	9.8	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	447.1	443.1	442.4	453.1	6.0	1.3
Other services	193.4	190.4	192.3	192.6	-0.8	-0.4
Government	549.9	542.0	550.3	553.3	3.4	0.6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,455.2	3,557.9	3,572.4	3,584.9	129.7	3.8
Mining, logging, and construction	199.6	207.9	208.6	207.5	7.9	4.0

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	Mar 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017(p)	Mar 2016 to Mar 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing	264.0	265.7	265.5	266.1	2.1	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	733.5	767.4	760.3	761.7	28.2	3.8
Information	81.2	82.4	82.5	82.4	1.2	1.5
Financial activities	278.1	288.8	288.6	290.9	12.8	4.6
Professional and business services	567.9	590.2	591.7	596.3	28.4	5.0
Education and health services	427.4	436.9	439.5	439.7	12.3	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	357.4	368.5	374.1	378.6	21.2	5.9
Other services	118.5	121.5	124.8	124.6	6.1	5.1
Government	427.6	428.6	436.8	437.1	9.5	2.2
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,992.5	2,995.0	3,010.1	3,023.4	30.9	1.0
Mining and logging	92.2	87.7	87.2	87.8	-4.4	-4.8
Construction	219.0	213.4	215.6	217.8	-1.2	-0.5
Manufacturing	227.8	222.6	226.1	227.6	-0.2	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	605.8	609.9	602.6	599.6	-6.2	-1.0
Information	32.1	32.8	32.8	32.8	0.7	2.2
Financial activities	153.6	155.2	153.7	153.9	0.3	0.2
Professional and business services	466.2	466.2	468.1	472.0	5.8	1.2
Education and health services	376.0	382.7	386.2	387.4	11.4	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	309.6	310.8	314.8	319.0	9.4	3.0
Other services	107.2	107.3	107.0	108.2	1.0	0.9
Government	403.0	406.4	416.0	417.3	14.3	3.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,920.9	5,963.8	6,007.7	6,028.5	107.6	1.8
Mining and logging	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	-0.3	-7.1
Construction	225.7	222.5	230.5	235.6	9.9	4.4
Manufacturing	518.3	508.8	510.8	511.6	-6.7	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,073.8	1,096.9	1,085.6	1,083.1	9.3	0.9
Information	255.2	249.9	256.2	250.2	-5.0	-2.0
Financial activities	333.7	338.1	337.6	336.9	3.2	1.0
Professional and business services	886.6	898.3	909.4	911.7	25.1	2.8
Education and health services	968.5	984.2	996.5	1,005.2	36.7	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	707.5	709.9	717.9	724.0	16.5	2.3
Other services	201.0	207.4	208.1	209.3	8.3	4.1
Government	746.4	743.9	751.1	757.0	10.6	1.4
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,578.5	2,627.1	2,630.6	2,643.9	65.4	2.5
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	119.0	121.9	124.5	124.3	5.3	4.5
Manufacturing	87.6	88.7	88.4	88.7	1.1	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	588.3	601.7	596.9	598.1	9.8	1.7
Information	49.1	48.8	49.0	49.0	-0.1	-0.2
Financial activities	175.4	174.6	174.3	174.0	-1.4	-0.8
Professional and business services	419.0	428.6	430.4	436.3	17.3	4.1
Education and health services	377.7	388.9	392.3	394.8	17.1	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	328.1	332.5	331.0	333.3	5.2	1.6
Other services	124.7	128.5	128.7	129.0	4.3	3.4
Government	308.9	312.2	314.4	315.7	6.8	2.2
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	9,406.0	9,427.3	9,469.1	9,514.2	108.2	1.2
Mining, logging, and construction	369.3	365.2	362.8	370.9	1.6	0.4
Manufacturing	367.0	357.1	362.9	362.9	-4.1	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,697.1	1,735.2	1,708.4	1,708.8	11.7	0.7
Information	282.7	283.9	285.1	287.7	5.0	1.8

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	Mar 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017(p)	Mar 2016 to Mar 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Financial activities	764.8	768.0	768.3	771.4	6.6	0.9
Professional and business services	1,485.6	1,501.9	1,506.3	1,508.5	22.9	1.5
Education and health services	1,867.4	1,881.2	1,914.5	1,919.4	52.0	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	851.6	841.8	842.9	857.4	5.8	0.7
Other services	411.3	411.8	412.5	413.4	2.1	0.5
Government	1,309.2	1,281.2	1,305.4	1,313.8	4.6	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,834.5	2,859.5	2,878.0	2,891.5	57.0	2.0
Mining, logging, and construction	109.6	107.8	109.4	111.5	1.9	1.7
Manufacturing	177.6	177.0	177.3	176.9	-0.7	-0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	513.8	527.9	521.5	522.7	8.9	1.7
Information	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.2	0.1	0.2
Financial activities	209.7	212.5	211.4	211.8	2.1	1.0
Professional and business services	452.0	455.6	454.0	462.2	10.2	2.3
Education and health services	618.9	630.8	648.3	646.0	27.1	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	248.3	247.3	248.6	251.7	3.4	1.4
Other services	117.9	118.7	118.6	118.1	0.2	0.2
Government	340.6	335.8	342.8	344.4	3.8	1.1
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	1,967.5	1,990.9	2,013.0	2,020.9	53.4	2.7
Mining and logging	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	103.2	103.9	104.2	107.0	3.8	3.7
Manufacturing	120.3	121.6	121.9	121.6	1.3	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	381.2	391.0	387.9	388.0	6.8	1.8
Information	36.0	35.4	35.8	35.9	-0.1	-0.3
Financial activities	171.9	179.5	181.2	182.3	10.4	6.1
Professional and business services	333.6	341.3	343.4	343.0	9.4	2.8
Education and health services	290.6	296.2	298.5	298.9	8.3	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	219.9	221.0	227.7	233.6	13.7	6.2
Other services	64.5	60.9	61.9	61.7	-2.8	-4.3
Government	243.1	236.9	247.3	245.7	2.6	1.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,310.2	2,345.5	2,356.3	2,373.2	63.0	2.7
Mining and logging	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Construction	107.4	112.2	113.6	116.4	9.0	8.4
Manufacturing	130.8	131.3	130.6	131.6	0.8	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	369.4	378.3	375.3	375.3	5.9	1.6
Information	97.2	100.2	99.7	99.4	2.2	2.3
Financial activities	140.0	144.8	145.5	146.0	6.0	4.3
Professional and business services	463.6	469.1	469.7	472.7	9.1	2.0
Education and health services	337.7	342.2	347.1	348.8	11.1	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	261.5	260.9	264.8	269.0	7.5	2.9
Other services	84.0	84.6	86.1	86.9	2.9	3.5
Government	317.7	321.0	323.0	326.2	8.5	2.7
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,194.5	3,218.2	3,240.0	3,245.0	50.5	1.6
Mining, logging, and construction	153.6	152.4	151.1	150.1	-3.5	-2.3
Manufacturing	53.2	52.6	52.5	52.9	-0.3	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	397.5	404.8	402.5	403.2	5.7	1.4
Information	74.4	71.1	72.3	71.6	-2.8	-3.8
Financial activities	155.1	154.9	155.9	154.9	-0.2	-0.1
Professional and business services	725.4	738.4	743.1	744.9	19.5	2.7

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	Mar 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017(p)	Mar 2016 to Mar 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Education and health services	435.9	437.3	446.8	445.7	9.8	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	308.5	316.6	319.2	322.8	14.3	4.6
Other services	192.7	192.6	194.6	193.7	1.0	0.5
Government	698.2	697.5	702.0	705.2	7.0	1.0

Footnotes(1) U.S. data are preliminary for two months after they are first published.
(p) Preliminary