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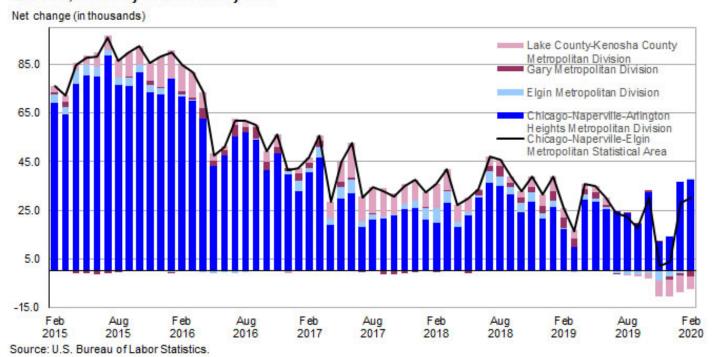
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# Chicago Area Employment — February 2020 Local Rate of Employment Growth Below National Average

Total nonfarm employment for the Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 4,694,000 in February 2020, up 30,200, or 0.6 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national job count increased by 1.6 percent. (See chart 1 and table 1.) 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. (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 2015–February 2020



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 37,500 jobs from February a year ago. The remaining three areas posted declines or had little employment change over the year.

## **Industry employment**

In the greater Chicago metropolitan area, education and health services had the largest employment gain from February 2019 to February 2020, adding 20,300 jobs. The Chicago area's 2.8-percent rate of job growth in education and health services compared to the nationwide advance of 2.7 percent. (See chart 2.)

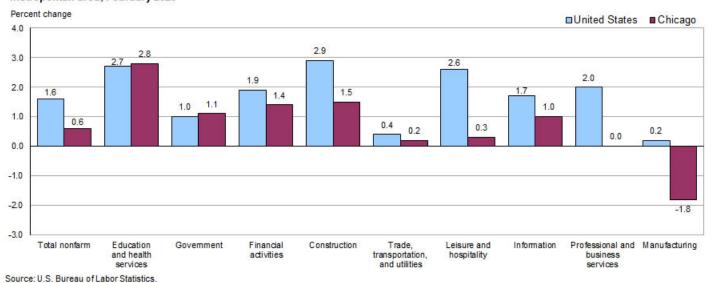


Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Chicago metropolitan area, February 2020

Chicago's government supersector added 5,900 jobs from February 2019 to February 2020. Local employment growth in the supersector was concentrated in the Chicago division, which added 4,600 jobs. The 1.1-percent increase in Chicago's government employment compared to a gain of 1.0 percent nationally.

Financial activities added 4,500 jobs over the year, the third-largest employment gain in the Chicago area. The Chicago division, which accounted for nearly 90 percent of the area's financial activities employment, added 6,000 jobs. The local rate of job growth at 1.4 percent compared to the national increase of 1.9 percent.

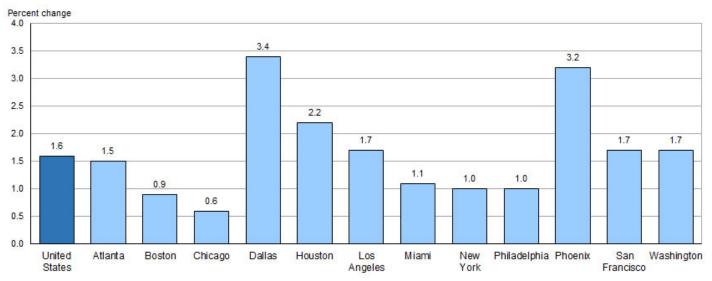
Three other local supersectors each gained between 2,500 and 1,300 jobs from February a year ago: construction (+2,400); trade, transportation, and utilities (+2,300); and leisure and hospitality (+1,300). The Chicago area's construction industry job growth rate of 1.5 percent was lower than the 2.9-percent national increase. Trade, transportation, and utilities employment increased 0.2 percent in the Chicago area compared to the national increase of 0.4 percent. The leisure and hospitality industry supersector's local job growth rate of 0.3 percent was lower than the 2.6-percent national increase during the February 2019 to February 2020 period.

Manufacturing employment in the Chicago area fell by 7,500 over the year, a 1.8-percent decline. Nationally, employment in the manufacturing sector increased by 0.2 percent.

### Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Chicago was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in February 2020. All 12 areas had overthe-year job growth during the period, with the rates of job growth in 6 areas above the national average of 1.6 percent. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington had the fastest rate of job growth, up 3.4 percent, followed by Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale at 3.2 percent. Chicago (+0.6 percent) had the slowest rate of job growth. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, February 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Dallas added the largest number of jobs over the year, 126,000, followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, with 103,100 jobs, and New York-Newark-Jersey City (+100,100). Boston-Cambridge-Nashua had the smallest employment gain over the year (+25,100), followed by Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach (+28,900). Annual gains in the remaining seven metropolitan areas ranged from 69,800 in Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale to 29,200 in Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington.

Over the year, education and health services added the most jobs in eight areas: Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and Phoenix. Professional and business services added the most jobs in the four remaining areas.

Manufacturing lost the most jobs in five areas: Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, and San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward. Boston had an equal number of job losses in manufacturing and other services. Dallas, Phoenix, and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria were the only areas to experience job gains in all supersectors from February 2019 to February 2020.

Metropolitan area employment data for March 2020 are scheduled to be released on Friday, April 17, 2020.

#### **Technical Note**

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor between State employment security agencies and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2017 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** CES State and Area employment data are produced using several estimation procedures. Where possible these data are produced using a "weighted link relative" estimation technique in which a ratio of current-month weighted employment to that of the previous-month weighted employment is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are then obtained by multiplying these ratios by the previous month's employment estimates. The weighted link relative technique is utilized for data series where the sample size meets certain statistical criteria.

For some employment series, the sample of establishments is very small or highly variable. In these cases, a model-based approach is used in estimation. These models use the direct sample estimates (described above), combined with forecasts of historical (benchmarked) data to decrease volatility in estimation. Two different models (Fay-Herriot Model and Small Domain Model) are used depending on the industry level being estimated. For more detailed information about each model, refer to the BLS Handbook of Methods.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports that are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

**Reliability of the estimates.** The estimates presented in this release are based on sample surveys, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the specific estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error for the total nonfarm employment series are available for metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions at www.bls.gov/sae/additional-resources/reliability-of-state-and-area-estimates.htm. Measures of sampling error for more detailed series at the area and division level are available upon request. Measures of sampling error for states down to the supersector level and for the private service-providing, goods-producing, total private and total nonfarm levels are available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/sae/additional-resources/reliability-of-state-and-area-estimates.htm. Information on recent benchmark revisions is available online at www.bls.gov/sae/publications/benchmark-article/annual-benchmark-article.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 April 10, 2018. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

The **Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI 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, IL Metropolitan Division** includes Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kendall, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois.
- The **Elgin, IL Metropolitan Division** includes DeKalb and Kane Counties.

- The **Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division** includes Lake County in Illinois and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.
- The **Gary, IN 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 CES program are also available in the news release *State Employment and Unemployment* and from the BLS website at www.bls.gov/sae/.

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

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

Area and Industry	Feb	Dec 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2020(p)	Feb 2019 to Feb 2020(p)	
	2019				Net change	Percent change
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	4,663.8	4,791.0	4,686.3	4,694.0	30.2	0.6
Mining and logging	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	159.0	173.9	161.6	161.4	2.4	1.5
Manufacturing	420.6	416.5	410.8	413.1	-7.5	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	932.7	975.1	946.1	935.0	2.3	0.2
Information	78.6	80.4	79.0	79.4	0.8	1.0
Financial activities	313.6	320.9	317.6	318.1	4.5	1.4
Professional and business services	816.2	833.7	811.8	816.1	-0.1	0.0
Education and health services	734.5	751.9	747.7	754.8	20.3	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	465.4	482.0	469.9	466.7	1.3	0.3
Other services	197.4	199.8	198.8	197.7	0.3	0.2
Government	544.2	555.0	541.4	550.1	5.9	1.1
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights, IL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	3,716.5	3,829.0	3,750.6	3,754.0	37.5	1.0
Mining and logging	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	117.5	127.8	119.5	119.3	1.8	1.5
Manufacturing	285.1	282.1	277.8	278.9	-6.2	-2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	735.7	771.5	748.7	739.6	3.9	0.5
Information	70.3	72.3	71.1	71.6	1.3	1.8
Financial activities	272.0	279.5	277.3	278.0	6.0	2.2
Professional and business services	688.8	706.1	687.5	692.7	3.9	0.6
Education and health services	600.6	617.2	614.8	620.2	19.6	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	368.6	384.3	375.1	371.4	2.8	0.8
Other services	160.0	161.6	161.0	159.8	-0.2	-0.1
Government	416.7	425.3	416.6	421.3	4.6	1.1
Elgin, IL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	257.1	262.5	255.7	257.2	0.1	0.0
Mining and logging	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	12.1	13.8	12.1	12.2	0.1	0.8
Manufacturing	37.1	36.0	35.7	35.6	-1.5	-4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	48.2	50.9	48.9	48.2	0.0	0.0
Information	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.4	-13.8
Financial activities	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.0	-0.3	-2.9
Professional and business services	34.7	34.7	35.8	35.1	0.4	1.2
Education and health services	33.0	33.7	33.0	33.5	0.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	26.0	25.4	25.1	24.9	-1.1	-4.2
Other services	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.8	0.3	3.2
Government	43.2	45.1	42.8	45.3	2.1	4.9
Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	411.9	418.0	404.8	406.8	-5.1	-1.2
Mining and logging	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	13.8	15.1	14.0	13.9	0.1	0.7
Manufacturing	62.8	62.5	61.6	62.5	-0.3	-0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	91.0	93.6	91.1	90.0	-1.0	-1.1
Information	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	-0.1	-2.8
Financial activities	22.5	22.4	21.7	21.4	-1.1	-4.9
Professional and business services	68.1	68.2	64.4	64.7	-3.4	-5.0
Education and health services	48.2	48.9	48.4	49.1	0.9	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	38.4	39.8	38.0	38.4	0.0	0.0
Other services	13.0	13.5	13.4	13.4	0.4	3.1

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 2019	Dec 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2020(p)	Feb 2019 to Feb 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Government	50.4	50.3	48.6	49.8	-0.6	-1.2
Gary, IN Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	278.3	281.5	275.2	276.0	-2.3	-0.8
Mining and logging	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	15.6	17.2	16.0	16.0	0.4	2.6
Manufacturing	35.6	35.9	35.7	36.1	0.5	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	57.8	59.1	57.4	57.2	-0.6	-1.0
Information	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	-0.1	-1.1
Professional and business services	24.6	24.7	24.1	23.6	-1.0	-4.1
Education and health services	52.7	52.1	51.5	52.0	-0.7	-1.3
Leisure and hospitality	32.4	32.5	31.7	32.0	-0.4	-1.2
Other services	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.7	-0.2	-1.3
Government	33.9	34.3	33.4	33.7	-0.2	-0.6

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 2019	Dec 2019	Jan 2020	Feb	Feb 2019 to Feb 2020(p)	
				2020(p)	Net change	Percent change
United States(1)						
Total nonfarm	148,684	152,929	150,117	150,997	2,313	1.6
Mining and logging	730	714	700	701	-29	-4.0
Construction	7,062	7,447	7,241	7,270	208	2.9
Manufacturing	12,762	12,876	12,763	12,792	30	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27,351	28,582	27,725	27,452	101	0.4
Information	2,830	2,895	2,854	2,878	48	1.
Financial activities	8,633	8,819	8,761	8,793	160	1.9
Professional and business services	20,841	21,600	21,135	21,248	407	2.
Education and health services	24,044	24,633	24,390	24,692	648	2.
Leisure and hospitality	15,841	16,450	16,095	16,259	418	2.0
Other services	5,797	5,902	5,860	5,883	86	1.9
Government	22,793	23,011	22,593	23,029	236	1.0
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,819.3	2,904.0	2,862.6	2,861.7	42.4	1.9
Mining and logging	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	128.0	130.7	127.7	129.6	1.6	1.3
Manufacturing	170.3	172.1	172.1	171.6	1.3	0.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	594.8	623.6	611.0	603.8	9.0	1.5
Information	101.9	102.0	100.4	101.7	-0.2	-0.3
Financial activities	174.8	179.2	177.6	178.4	3.6	2.
Professional and business services	544.9	562.6	546.9	546.7	1.8	0.3
Education and health services	368.9	384.1	382.9	383.9	15.0	4.
Leisure and hospitality	296.5	303.5	300.5	302.0	5.5	1.9
Other services	102.4	105.6	104.8	104.1	1.7	1.3
Government	335.3	339.1	337.2	338.4	3.1	0.9
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH (NECTA)						
Total nonfarm	2,761.7	2,827.0	2,768.8	2,786.8	25.1	0.9
Mining, logging, and construction	113.1	120.3	114.7	113.6	0.5	0.4
Manufacturing	187.3	187.8	185.8	186.5	-0.8	-0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	419.9	436.3	427.4	419.6	-0.3	-0.
Information	79.6	82.5	82.9	83.0	3.4	4.3
Financial activities	184.7	186.6	186.7	186.9	2.2	1.3
Professional and business services	503.6	518.0	506.8	509.3	5.7	1.1
Education and health services	592.7	599.6	588.7	604.0	11.3	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	261.5	271.8	261.6	263.8	2.3	0.9
Other services	101.8	102.9	102.0	101.0	-0.8	-0.8
Government	317.5	321.2	312.2	319.1	1.6	0.9
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,663.8	4,791.0	4,686.3	4,694.0	30.2	0.0
Mining and logging	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	159.0	173.9	161.6	161.4	2.4	1.
Manufacturing	420.6	416.5	410.8	413.1	-7.5	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	932.7	975.1	946.1	935.0	2.3	0.3
Information	78.6	80.4	79.0	79.4	0.8	1.0
Financial activities	313.6	320.9	317.6	318.1	4.5	1.4
Professional and business services	816.2	833.7	811.8	816.1	-0.1	0.
Education and health services	734.5	751.9	747.7	754.8	20.3	2.
Leisure and hospitality	465.4	482.0	469.9	466.7	1.3	0.
Other services	197.4	199.8	198.8	197.7	0.3	0.3
Government	544.2	555.0	541.4	550.1	5.9	1.
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,721.5	3,875.6	3,818.6	3,847.5	126.0	3.
Mining, logging, and construction	221.9	234.6	232.3	235.7	13.8	6.

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 2019	Dec 2019	Jan 2020	Feb	Feb 2019 to Feb 2020(p)	
				2020(p)	Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing	286.6	290.5	288.1	289.1	2.5	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	780.6	832.5	803.1	796.7	16.1	2.1
Information	81.5	83.3	83.7	82.9	1.4	1.7
Financial activities	312.5	324.3	323.8	326.3	13.8	4.4
Professional and business services	626.5	651.4	644.3	655.2	28.7	4.6
Education and health services	458.6	475.2	471.8	475.5	16.9	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	384.3	401.9	397.8	402.3	18.0	4.7
Other services	124.5	127.5	127.2	129.8	5.3	4.3
Government	444.5	454.4	446.5	454.0	9.5	2.1
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,132.9	3,209.5	3,165.0	3,201.8	68.9	2.2
Mining and logging	81.2	78.5	76.5	75.6	-5.6	-6.9
Construction	233.5	241.6	238.2	243.2	9.7	4.2
Manufacturing	235.7	234.9	230.0	232.9	-2.8	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	625.9	652.9	635.9	634.1	8.2	1.3
Information	32.0	32.7	32.5	32.7	0.7	2.2
Financial activities	164.4	168.8	168.1	167.4	3.0	1.8
Professional and business services	500.4	512.7	509.5	514.9	14.5	2.9
Education and health services	400.4	411.1	411.1	416.6	16.2	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	326.0	332.2	329.7	338.2	12.2	3.7
Other services	114.5	117.3	117.5	120.0	5.5	4.8
Government	418.9	426.8	416.0	426.2	7.3	1.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	410.0	420.0	410.0	420.2	7.0	1.7
Total nonfarm	6,207.1	6,349.7	6,259.8	6,310.2	103.1	1.7
Mining and logging	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	-0.1	-4.2
Construction	249.3	257.0	256.0	259.1	9.8	3.9
Manufacturing	500.2	498.3	494.4	495.5	-4.7	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,100.2	1,147.5	1,118.6	1,109.0	8.8	0.8
Information	259.6	250.9	253.2	265.9	6.3	2.4
Financial activities	339.0	345.2	342.8	344.9	5.9	1.7
Professional and business services	961.7	987.4	966.6	975.9	14.2	1.5
Education and health services	1,068.8	1,099.3	1,090.5	1,100.1	31.3	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	755.9	775.6	763.0	771.2	15.3	
Other services	207.7	212.5	209.0	210.8	3.1	2.0 1.5
Government	762.3	773.7	763.4	775.5		1.7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	702.3	113.1	703.4	775.5	13.2	1.7
Total nonfarm	2,721.7	2,760.7	2,733.0	2,750.6	28.9	1.1
Mining and logging	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	14.3
	140.9	142.2	141.9	141.6	0.1	0.5
Construction						
Manufacturing	91.5	91.4	90.2	90.4	-1.1	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	612.0	636.9	620.8	618.3	6.3	1.0
Information	51.4	51.1	50.6	51.1	-0.3	-0.6
Financial activities	188.1	192.3	188.7	190.3	2.2	1.2
Professional and business services	448.2	451.6	450.7	455.5	7.3	1.6
Education and health services	409.9	413.2	408.9	413.2	3.3	0.0
Leisure and hospitality	337.9	338.9	337.4	344.7	6.8	2.0
Other services	121.2	120.7	121.1	122.6	1.4	1.2
Government	319.9	321.6	321.9	322.1	2.2	0.7
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA					,	
Total nonfarm	9,810.3	10,109.3	9,855.2	9,910.4	100.1	1.0
Mining, logging, and construction	399.8	404.5	392.1	393.6	-6.2	-1.6
Manufacturing	359.5	359.7	356.4	359.1	-0.4	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,714.0	1,790.5	1,734.3	1,707.1	-6.9	-0.4
Information	289.4	296.2	285.8	290.1	0.7	0.2

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 2019	Dec	Jan 2020	Feb	Feb 2019 to Feb 2020(p)	
		2019		2020(p)	Net change	Percent change
Financial activities	781.9	790.4	780.0	784.0	2.1	0.3
Professional and business services	1,569.2	1,630.8	1,588.1	1,597.3	28.1	1.8
Education and health services	2,055.0	2,115.1	2,081.4	2,111.2	56.2	2.
Leisure and hospitality	890.0	937.5	894.5	900.5	10.5	1.3
Other services	421.9	429.7	426.1	427.8	5.9	1.4
Government	1,329.6	1,354.9	1,316.5	1,339.7	10.1	0.8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,932.7	3,006.4	2,948.0	2,961.9	29.2	1.0
Mining, logging, and construction	113.2	117.3	113.6	113.0	-0.2	-0.:
Manufacturing	183.0	183.7	182.8	182.4	-0.6	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	520.1	544.9	525.9	520.3	0.2	0.0
Information	48.5	50.1	49.4	49.3	0.8	1.0
Financial activities	216.2	219.0	216.6	217.5	1.3	0.0
Professional and business services	459.8	472.3	468.4	467.0	7.2	1.0
Education and health services	670.2	677.8	667.8	680.8	10.6	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	260.1	272.5	264.0	266.5	6.4	2.
Other services	120.6	122.1	120.6	121.9	1.3	1.
Government	341.0	346.7	338.9	343.2	2.2	0.0
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	2,162.1	2,249.5	2,215.5	2,231.9	69.8	3.3
Mining and logging	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.1	2.
Construction	130.5	135.7	135.2	138.0	7.5	5.
Manufacturing	131.4	135.0	133.9	133.7	2.3	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	405.1	430.8	417.3	416.9	11.8	2.9
Information	40.0	40.9	40.7	40.6	0.6	1.5
Financial activities	199.1	205.7	204.7	204.9	5.8	2.
Professional and business services	362.7	380.1	372.1	371.2	8.5	2.
Education and health services	335.7	352.2	349.2	353.8	18.1	5.
Leisure and hospitality	233.8	238.0	235.1	241.7	7.9	3.
Other services	70.3	72.4	70.5	70.4	0.1	0.
Government	250.0	255.1	253.2	257.1	7.1	2.
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,447.8	2,514.6	2,477.8	2,489.3	41.5	1.
Mining and logging	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	121.5	125.7	123.2	123.5	2.0	1.0
Manufacturing	145.2	144.3	144.2	143.7	-1.5	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	370.6	385.7	373.7	369.3	-1.3	-0.4
Information	123.1	131.2	129.8	130.2	7.1	5.
Financial activities	145.1	148.3	147.7	147.8	2.7	1.9
Professional and business services	491.0	509.4	504.5	509.0	18.0	3.
Education and health services	362.1	369.3	366.4	371.2	9.1	2.
Leisure and hospitality	277.7	285.8	278.0	280.9	3.2	1.
Other services	87.4	88.2	87.8	88.3	0.9	1.
Government	323.8	326.4	322.2	325.1	1.3	0.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-	525.5	920		02011		· ·
Total nonfarm	3,305.7	3,396.3	3,338.7	3,361.3	55.6	1.
Mining, logging, and construction	159.4	163.5	161.6	163.0	3.6	2.
Manufacturing	55.9	58.2	57.6	58.7	2.8	5.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	400.2	426.4	406.7	404.2	4.0	1.
Information	75.9	77.0	77.3	78.2	2.3	3.
Financial activities	158.9	163.0	162.8	162.5	3.6	2.
Professional and business services	765.4	787.3	780.1	785.4	20.0	2.

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 2019	Dec 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2020(p)	Feb 2019 to Feb 2020(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Education and health services	451.2	453.4	447.5	451.7	0.5	0.1
Leisure and hospitality	322.7	334.6	326.4	330.3	7.6	2.4
Other services	208.3	212.8	212.5	210.9	2.6	1.2
Government	707.8	720.1	706.2	716.4	8.6	1.2

#### Footnotes

<sup>(1)</sup> U.S. data are preliminary for two months after they are first published.

<sup>(</sup>p) Preliminary