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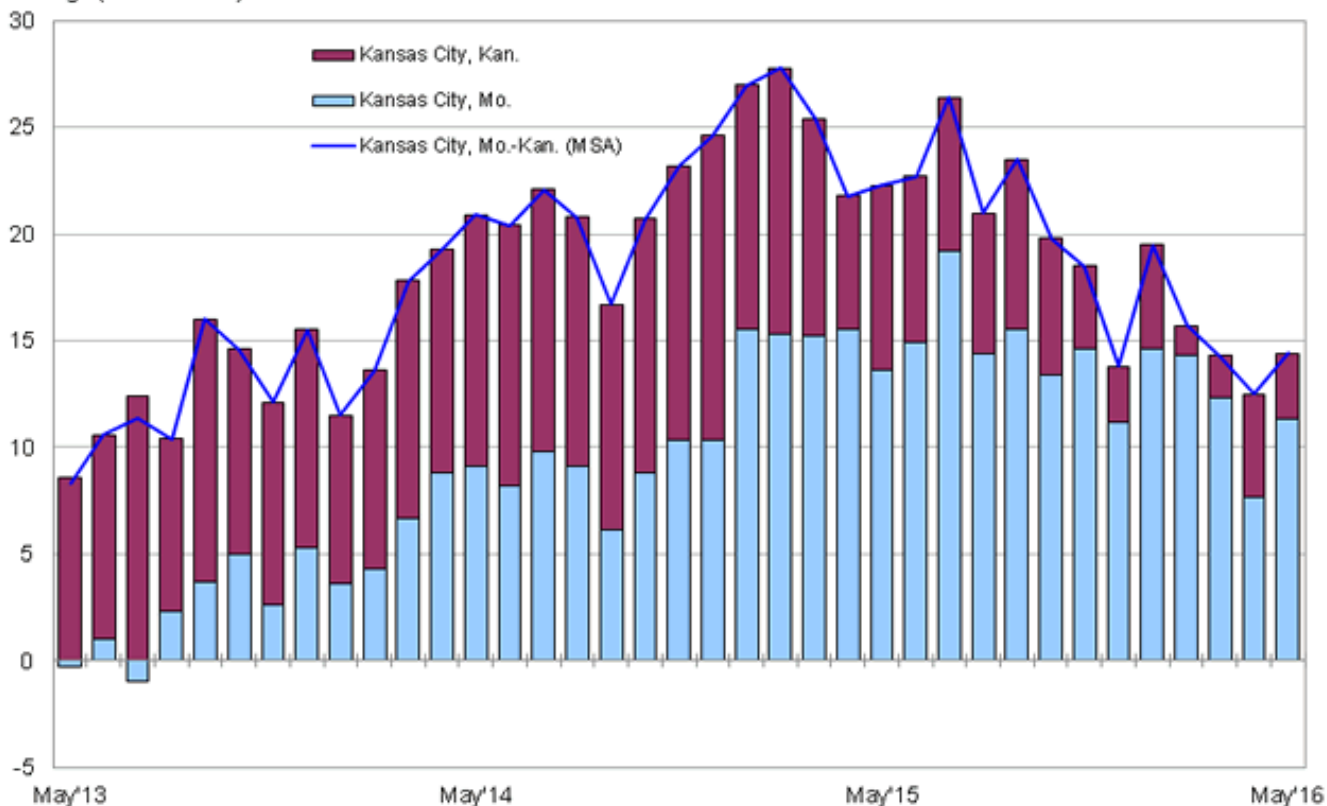
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Kansas City Area Employment – May 2016

Total nonfarm employment for the Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) stood at 1,063,300 in May 2016, up 14,400 or 1.4 percent from May 2015, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, nonfarm employment nationwide rose 1.7 percent. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that the Kansas City metropolitan area has had annual job gains of at least 10,000 each month since June 2013. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#); the [Technical Note](#) at the end of this release contains metropolitan area definitions. Data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, analysis is based on over-the-year comparisons.)

Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Kansas City metropolitan area and its components, May 2013–May 2016

Net change (in thousands)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Kansas City metropolitan area is comprised of two separately identifiable employment centers—the Missouri portion and the Kansas portion of the MSA. The Missouri portion, which had 56 percent of the area’s workforce, added 11,300 jobs (1.9 percent) from May 2015 to May 2016. The Kansas portion, with 44 percent of the area’s workforce, gained 3,100 jobs (0.7 percent) over the year.

Leisure and hospitality had the largest employment increase in the metropolitan area, up 3,800 jobs since May 2015, with the Missouri side of the MSA adding 2,100 jobs and the Kansas side gaining 1,700 jobs. This supersector’s rate of local job growth, at 3.6 percent, outpaced the national gain of 2.5 percent.

Three additional supersectors added at least 3,000 jobs each since May 2015. Employment in education and health services rose by 3,100 over the year, with all of the gains on the Missouri side of the MSA (+3,300). The 2.1-percent rate of local job growth in the supersector was slower-paced than the national rate of 3.1 percent. The financial activities and professional and business services supersectors added 3,000 jobs each in the local area over the year. Both portions of the MSA added jobs in the financial activities industry, as the Kansas portion added 1,900 jobs and the Missouri portion gained 1,100 jobs. The 4.0-percent rate of local job growth in financial activities was twice the national rate of 2.0 percent. Local employment gains in the professional and business services sector were in the Missouri portion of the metropolitan area (+3,500). The 1.6-percent rate of local job growth was slower than the 2.7-percent national rate for this supersector.

Two more local supersectors registered employment gains of over 1,000 jobs from May 2015. Manufacturing added 1,400 jobs from May a year ago with all of the growth on the Missouri side of the MSA (+1,800). Locally, manufacturing employment increased 1.9 percent over the year compared to the nationwide decline of 0.4 percent. Employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector rose by 1,200 over the year in the local area. The Kansas portion of the MSA was responsible for the growth with the addition of 1,600 jobs since May 2015. Trade, transportation, and utilities employment increased at a 0.6-percent pace locally, slower than the national rate of 1.6 percent.

Information was the only supersector in the Kansas City metropolitan area that lost jobs over the year (-1,700). The job losses were concentrated in the Missouri portion of the MSA (-1,100). Locally, information employment declined by 8.2 percent, while nationally it was up 0.2 percent.

Metropolitan area employment data for June 2016 are scheduled to be released on Friday, July 22, 2016.

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, 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 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 standards and definitions established 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 Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Bates, Caldwell, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Lafayette, Platte, and Ray Counties in Missouri; Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties in Kansas.

The Kansas City, Mo., portion includes Bates, Caldwell, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Lafayette, Platte, and Ray Counties in Missouri.

The Kansas City, Kan., portion includes Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties in Kansas.

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 United States and the Kansas City metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	May 2015	Mar 2016	Apr 2016	May 2016 ^(p)	May 2015 to May 2016 ^(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm.....	142,233	142,895	143,941	144,592	2,359	1.7
Mining and logging	821	703	692	687	-134	-16.3
Construction	6,482	6,355	6,560	6,695	213	3.3
Manufacturing.....	12,308	12,230	12,242	12,262	-46	-0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,791	26,965	27,055	27,207	416	1.6
Information	2,748	2,778	2,788	2,754	6	0.2
Financial activities	8,084	8,185	8,209	8,243	159	2.0
Professional and business services	19,607	19,829	20,091	20,128	521	2.7
Education and health services	22,038	22,673	22,751	22,719	681	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	15,348	15,041	15,367	15,728	380	2.5
Other services	5,652	5,654	5,685	5,714	62	1.1
Government.....	22,354	22,482	22,501	22,455	101	0.5
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., MSA						
Total nonfarm.....	1,048.9	1,044.2	1,052.5	1,063.3	14.4	1.4
Mining, logging, and construction.....	45.6	45.3	46.1	46.0	0.4	0.9
Manufacturing.....	74.7	75.9	76.0	76.1	1.4	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	206.3	204.6	204.2	207.5	1.2	0.6
Information	20.7	19.1	19.2	19.0	-1.7	-8.2
Financial activities	75.1	76.9	77.5	78.1	3.0	4.0
Professional and business services	182.6	182.8	184.1	185.6	3.0	1.6
Education and health services	146.3	146.5	148.0	149.4	3.1	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	106.4	101.7	105.1	110.2	3.8	3.6
Other services	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.4	0.0	0.0
Government.....	149.8	150.3	151.0	150.0	0.2	0.1
Kansas City, Mo., portion						
Total nonfarm.....	583.3	586.0	589.2	594.6	11.3	1.9
Mining, logging, and construction.....	26.0	27.3	26.4	26.1	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing.....	43.5	44.9	45.2	45.3	1.8	4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	109.7	107.7	107.7	109.3	-0.4	-0.4
Information	12.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	-1.1	-9.0
Financial activities	40.2	40.6	40.9	41.3	1.1	2.7
Professional and business services	88.1	90.3	90.5	91.6	3.5	4.0
Education and health services	81.1	82.8	83.6	84.4	3.3	4.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	65.8	62.8	64.8	67.9	2.1	3.2
Other services	25.6	25.4	25.5	25.6	0.0	0.0
Government.....	91.1	93.0	93.4	92.0	0.9	1.0
Kansas City, Kan., portion						
Total nonfarm.....	465.6	458.2	463.3	468.7	3.1	0.7
Mining, logging, and construction.....	19.6	18.0	19.7	19.9	0.3	1.5
Manufacturing.....	31.2	31.0	30.8	30.8	-0.4	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	96.6	96.9	96.5	98.2	1.6	1.7
Information	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.9	-0.6	-7.1
Financial activities	34.9	36.3	36.6	36.8	1.9	5.4
Professional and business services	94.5	92.5	93.6	94.0	-0.5	-0.5
Education and health services	65.2	63.7	64.4	65.0	-0.2	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	40.6	38.9	40.3	42.3	1.7	4.2
Other services	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.8	0.0	0.0
Government.....	58.7	57.3	57.6	58.0	-0.7	-1.2

Footnotes

(p) Preliminary