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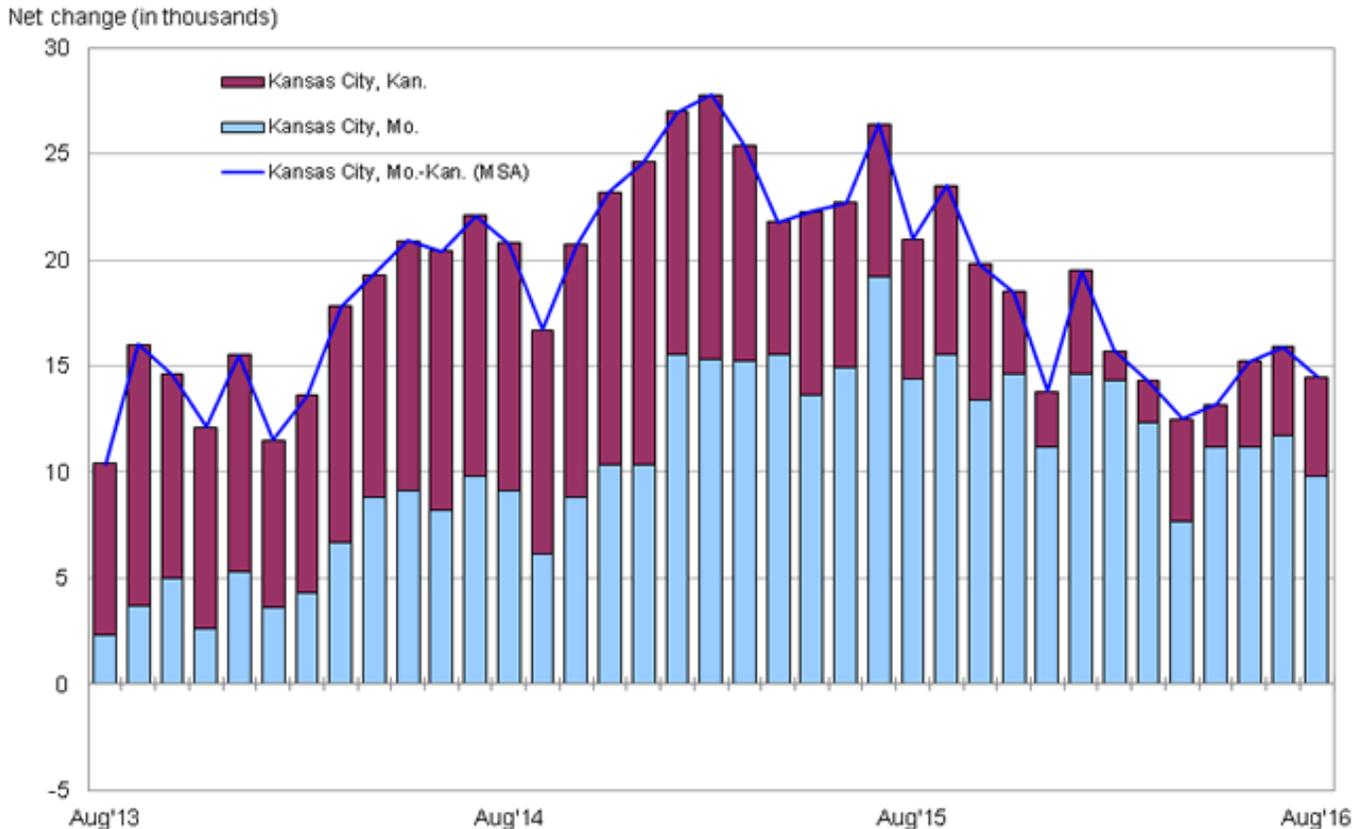
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Kansas City Area Employment – August 2016

Total nonfarm employment for the Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) stood at 1,057,400 in August 2016, up 14,500 or 1.4 percent from August 2015, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, nonfarm employment nationwide rose 1.7 percent. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations 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, August 2013–August 2016



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 9,800 jobs (+1.7 percent) from August 2015 to August 2016. The Kansas portion, with 44 percent of the area’s workforce, gained 4,700 jobs (+1.0 percent) over the year.

Education and health services had the largest employment increase in the metropolitan area, up 6,700 jobs since August 2015, with the Missouri side of the MSA adding 4,900 jobs and the Kansas side gaining 1,800 jobs. This supersector’s rate of local job growth, at 4.6 percent, outpaced the national gain of 2.8 percent.

Three additional supersectors added at least 1,000 jobs each since August 2015. Employment in professional and business services rose by 3,900 over the year, with the increase concentrated in the Missouri portion of the MSA (+3,300). The 2.1-percent rate of local job growth in the supersector compared to the national rate of 2.7 percent. The financial activities supersector added 2,700 jobs in the local area over the year. Both portions of the MSA contributed to the growth in the financial activities industry, as the Kansas portion added 1,500 jobs and the Missouri portion gained 1,200 jobs. Financial activities added jobs at a faster rate in the MSA (+3.5 percent) than it did nationally (+2.1 percent). Manufacturing employment rose by 1,600 since August 2015 with all of the expansion on the Missouri side of the MSA (+1,800). Locally, manufacturing employment increased 2.2 percent while nationwide it declined 0.3 percent.

One supersector in the Kansas City metropolitan area experienced employment losses of more than 1,000 over the year. Information shed 1,500 jobs, led by job losses in the Missouri portion of the MSA (-1,000). Locally, information employment declined 7.4 percent while nationally it was up 1.0 percent.

Metropolitan area employment data for September 2016 are scheduled to be released on Friday, October 21, 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 website 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	Aug 2015	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016 ^(P)	Aug 2015 to Aug 2016 ^(P)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm.....	141,973	145,199	144,200	144,424	2,451	1.7
Mining and logging	814	690	693	689	-125	-15.4
Construction	6,734	6,847	6,915	6,917	183	2.7
Manufacturing.....	12,409	12,372	12,370	12,371	-38	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,960	27,364	27,348	27,346	386	1.4
Information	2,768	2,797	2,790	2,796	28	1.0
Financial activities	8,208	8,338	8,378	8,379	171	2.1
Professional and business services	19,883	20,344	20,376	20,428	545	2.7
Education and health services	21,791	22,483	22,369	22,399	608	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	15,802	16,179	16,265	16,235	433	2.7
Other services	5,660	5,760	5,758	5,735	75	1.3
Government.....	20,944	22,025	20,938	21,129	185	0.9
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., MSA						
Total nonfarm.....	1,042.9	1,068.3	1,058.9	1,057.4	14.5	1.4
Mining, logging, and construction.....	47.0	47.0	48.1	47.5	0.5	1.1
Manufacturing.....	73.6	75.9	74.9	75.2	1.6	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	206.8	207.3	206.7	206.4	-0.4	-0.2
Information	20.4	18.9	18.9	18.9	-1.5	-7.4
Financial activities	76.5	78.0	78.8	79.2	2.7	3.5
Professional and business services	185.7	188.0	191.0	189.6	3.9	2.1
Education and health services	146.6	151.6	151.6	153.3	6.7	4.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	108.3	112.8	111.8	108.8	0.5	0.5
Other services	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.3	-0.4	-1.0
Government.....	136.3	147.5	135.8	137.2	0.9	0.7
Kansas City, Mo., portion						
Total nonfarm.....	580.1	595.8	591.5	589.9	9.8	1.7
Mining, logging, and construction.....	26.7	26.5	26.8	26.8	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing.....	43.4	45.4	45.3	45.2	1.8	4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	109.3	109.2	108.6	109.3	0.0	0.0
Information	12.0	11.1	11.1	11.0	-1.0	-8.3
Financial activities	40.9	41.2	42.1	42.1	1.2	2.9
Professional and business services	90.2	92.3	95.0	93.5	3.3	3.7
Education and health services	81.4	85.5	85.2	86.3	4.9	6.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	66.8	67.8	67.7	65.1	-1.7	-2.5
Other services	25.8	25.6	25.6	25.6	-0.2	-0.8
Government.....	83.6	91.2	84.1	85.0	1.4	1.7
Kansas City, Kan., portion						
Total nonfarm.....	462.8	472.5	467.4	467.5	4.7	1.0
Mining, logging, and construction.....	20.3	20.5	21.3	20.7	0.4	2.0
Manufacturing.....	30.2	30.5	29.6	30.0	-0.2	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	97.5	98.1	98.1	97.1	-0.4	-0.4
Information	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.9	-0.5	-6.0
Financial activities	35.6	36.8	36.7	37.1	1.5	4.2
Professional and business services	95.5	95.7	96.0	96.1	0.6	0.6
Education and health services	65.2	66.1	66.4	67.0	1.8	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	41.5	45.0	44.1	43.7	2.2	5.3
Other services	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.7	-0.2	-1.3
Government.....	52.7	56.3	51.7	52.2	-0.5	-0.9

Footnotes

(P) Preliminary