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Population and Employment in Ohio's Metropolitan Areas

This is an annual exploration of population and employment changes in Ohio's 12 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), drawing on two recent data releases. These areas are home to 79 percent of the state's population and 71 percent of the state's jobs. Each year in March, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics issues revised estimates of U.S., state, and MSA employment in total and by industry sector for the previous two years. Also in March, the U.S. Census Bureau issued MSA population estimates as of July 2016.

As explained in previous articles, MSAs are collections of counties defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and are intended to give federal agencies a consistent geographical basis for statistical analysis and reporting. MSAs are centered on an urban core (one or more cities) with a population of at least 50,000. The county or counties containing the urban core are automatically included in the MSA. Adjacent counties are included if they have what OMB terms, "a high degree of social and economic interaction with the core as measured by commuting ties." Specifically, outlying counties are included in the MSA if at least one of two conditions applies: (1) at least 25 percent of the employed residents of the outlying county commute to one of the central counties for work; and/or (2) at least 25 percent of the jobs in the outlying county are filled by workers who live in a central county.

There are 12 MSAs with urban cores in Ohio. These MSAs and their component counties are listed in Table 1.[1]

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[1] Belmont County is an outlying county of the Wheeling MSA and Lawrence County is an outlying county of the Huntington-Ashland MSA. These MSAs are not included in this analysis because their urban cores are outside of Ohio.

Table 1
Component Counties of Ohio MSAs

Akron, OH MSA	Cleveland-Elyria, OH MSA	Lima, OH MSA
Portage County, OH	Cuyahoga County, OH	Allen County, OH
Summit County, OH	Geauga County, OH	**Mansfield, OH MSA**
Canton-Massillon, OH MSA	Lake County, OH	Richland County, OH
Carroll County, OH	Lorain County, OH	**Springfield, OH MSA**
Stark County, OH	Medina County, OH	Clark County, OH
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA	**Columbus, OH MSA**	**Toledo, OH MSA**
Dearborn County, IN	Delaware County, OH	Fulton County, OH
Ohio County, IN	Fairfield County, OH	Lucas County, OH
Union County, IN	Franklin County, OH	Wood County, OH
Boone County, KY	Hocking County, OH	**Weirton-Steubenville,**
Bracken County, KY	Licking County, OH	**WV-OH**
Campbell County, KY	Madison County, OH	Jefferson County, OH
Gallatin County, KY	Morrow County, OH	Brooke County, WV
Kenton County, KY	Pickaway County, OH	Hancock County, WV
Pendleton County, KY	Union County, OH	**Youngstown-Warren-**
Brown County, OH	**Dayton, OH MSA**	**Boardman, OH-PA MSA**
Butler County, OH	Greene County, OH	Mahoning County, OH
Clermont County, OH	Miami County, OH	Trumbull County, OH
Hamilton County, OH	Montgomery County, OH	Mercer County, PA
Warren County, OH		

Population Changes in Ohio and Its MSAs

The Census Bureau publishes annual population estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and places (e.g., cities, villages, and townships). The county estimates are aggregated to produce estimates for MSAs. Estimates of county and MSA population as of July 1, 2016, were released in March. City, village, and township population estimates will be released in May.

The population estimates are based on the most recent census totals (2010 in this case). The approach relies on the fact that the population in 2016 must be equal to the population in 2010 plus births, less deaths, plus movers into the area, less movers out between 2010 and 2016. The problem is that these changes, especially mobility changes, are measured with imperfect data. This means that the resulting population estimates have an error component that increases as the time between the census and the estimation date increases.

Table 2 reveals census totals for Ohio, the 12 MSAs, and the U.S. for 2000 and 2010, estimates for 2015 and 2016, and percentage changes in population between the three earlier dates and 2016 (including population in adjoining states for multi-state MSAs). Because the population and employment growth of Columbus is so much greater than that of the rest of the state, this and the employment tables also show Ohio totals excluding the 10-county Columbus MSA. Totals for 2000 and 2010 are shown for the MSAs as they are currently configured. As discussed in the April 5, 2013, edition of *On the Money* (Vol. 130, No. 7) MSAs nationwide went through their once-a-decade comprehensive redelineation in February 2013. As a result, the Cincinnati MSA lost one county and gained another, the Columbus MSA gained two counties, and Dayton and Toledo each lost one. But all population totals are calculated assuming the 2013 boundaries rather than the 1993 delineations effective in 2000 and the 2003 delineations effective in 2010.

As shown, the only MSAs to register positive population growth over the 16-year period are Akron, Cincinnati, and Columbus. Only Cincinnati and Columbus grew faster than the state average, and only Columbus grew faster than the national average. Between 2000 and 2016, Ohio population increased 251,800, while the Columbus MSA population increased more than 349,900. Thus, the population outside the Columbus MSA declined 93,200, or 1.0 percent, between 2000 and 2016.

Table 2
Ohio, MSA, and U.S. Population and Population Changes

Area	Census		Estimates		Percentage change		
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2000-16	2010-16	2015-16
Ohio	11,353,336	11,536,504	11,594,408	11,605,090	2.2%	0.6%	0.1%
Excluding Columbus	9,678,110	9,634,530	9,597,599	9,584,946	-1.0%	-0.5%	-0.1%
Akron	694,975	703,200	704,355	703,358	1.2%	0.0%	-0.1%
Canton	406,966	404,422	403,751	402,655	-1.1%	-0.4%	-0.3%
Cincinnati	1,994,818	2,114,580	2,146,784	2,155,392	8.0%	1.9%	0.4%
Cleveland	2,148,041	2,077,240	2,063,862	2,059,929	-4.1%	-0.8%	-0.2%
Columbus	1,675,226	1,901,974	1,996,809	2,020,144	20.6%	6.2%	1.2%
Dayton	805,971	799,232	800,746	799,800	-0.8%	0.1%	-0.1%
Lima	108,464	106,331	104,944	104,210	-3.9%	-2.0%	-0.7%
Mansfield	128,932	124,475	121,912	121,581	-5.7%	-2.3%	-0.3%
Springfield	144,742	138,333	136,412	135,815	-6.2%	-1.8%	-0.4%
Toledo	618,216	610,001	606,698	605,579	-2.0%	-0.7%	-0.2%
Steubenville	131,995	124,454	121,312	120,519	-8.7%	-3.2%	-0.7%
Youngstown	603,061	565,773	553,407	549,390	-8.9%	-2.9%	-0.7%
U.S. (000)	281,425	308,746	318,563	320,897	14.0%	3.9%	0.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
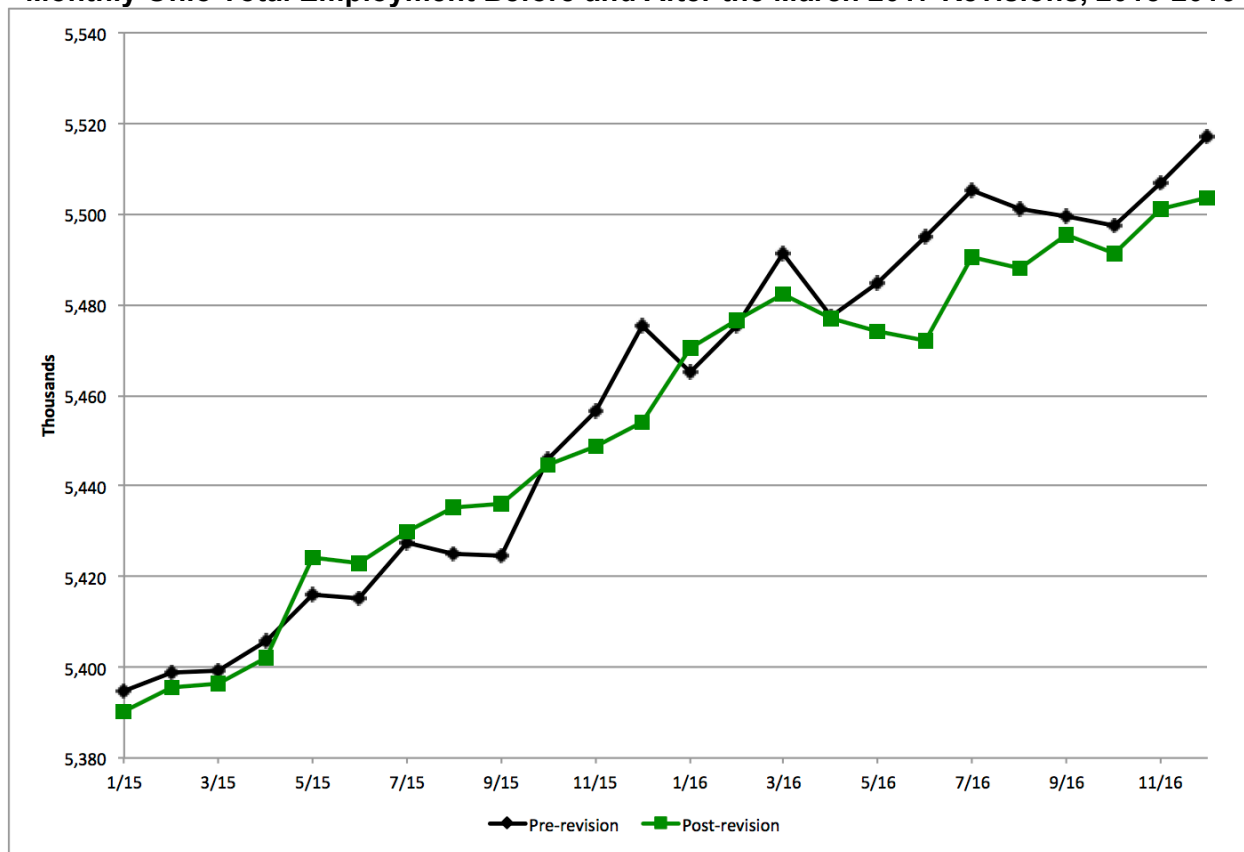

Updated Ohio Employment Estimates

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) issues monthly employment estimates for the nation, states, and MSAs. In Ohio, the estimates are prepared by the Ohio Labor Market Information Bureau in cooperation with BLS. These estimates, the Current Employment Statistics (CES), are generally issued only a month after the fact. Thus, they give a close to real-time view of employment in total and for industry sectors. However, in order to produce the estimates so quickly, the Bureau of Labor Statistics bases them on a relatively small sample of employers. The national sample totals approximately 147,000 firms and government agencies representing about 634,000 worksites; the sample in Ohio is 4,180 firms covering 26,570 worksites (out of a total of 293,900). Basing the CES totals on a sample creates error. The error is larger the smaller the MSA and the smaller the industry sector, but can initially misstate employment trends materially even for larger MSAs such as Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus. The percentage of worksites samples also varies among industry sectors: from 7 percent for other services and 11 percent for construction to 74 percent for government. Thus, the reliability of the estimates varies among sectors. The overall implication is that this very timely view of the local economy can be misleading.

National CES estimates are corrected each February and state and local estimates are corrected each March as more accurate data become available. These data are primarily the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax reports required of nearly all employers (and covering about 97 percent of total employment). These UI reports form the basis of the Quarterly Census of

Employment and Wages (QCEW), which is often analyzed in these articles. QCEW provides an employment count, not an estimate, and is used to correct the CES totals for the previous two years.

The March 2017 revisions showed that Ohio's employment growth in 2016 was somewhat weaker than first reported. The pre-revision and post-revision monthly estimates of statewide employment are shown in Figure 1. The previous estimates showed a year-over-year gain of 69,300 (1.3 percent); the revised estimates trimmed this gain to 57,400 (1.1 percent), compared to a U.S. gain of 1.7 percent. Notice too that some of the choppiness present in the original estimates has disappeared in the corrections. This makes clear that one must be careful not to attach too much significance to large swings in the monthly employment totals; these often do not reflect reality. This is not the last word on the 2016 employment estimates, however: they will be revised again next March. However, the second-year revisions are usually much smaller than those in the first year. Also, the revised estimates for the most recent six months are less reliable than those for earlier months. (Thus, the recent slowing of Ohio growth may be an understatement.)

Figure 1
Monthly Ohio Total Employment Before and After the March 2017 Revisions, 2015-2016

Source: Current Employment Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

With these new estimates, we can update the growth trend of Ohio employment in the expansion and compare it to the U.S. This is accomplished in Figure 2, which plots Ohio and U.S. employment growth since the trough of February 2010, the month that U.S. and Ohio employment growth resumed. Growth is shown on an index basis. The dotted green line shows Ohio employment growth excluding the Columbus MSA. As this graph reveals, Ohio growth

exceeded the national average early in the expansion. On a year-over-year basis, Ohio growth tied the national average in 2010 and exceeded it in 2011 and 2012. This was a remarkable feat: the last three consecutive years during which Ohio employment growth equaled or exceeded the national average were 1946, 1947, and 1948. Ohio's growth rate slowed beginning in mid-2012, however, as U.S. employment growth began to accelerate. As a result, the total Ohio employment gain from February 2010 through February 2017 was 519,200 jobs, or 10.4 percent, compared to a national average of 12.4 percent. Excluding Columbus, Ohio's seven year gain amounted to only 8.7 percent.

Figure 2
Ohio and U.S. Employment Growth, February 2010-February 2017*
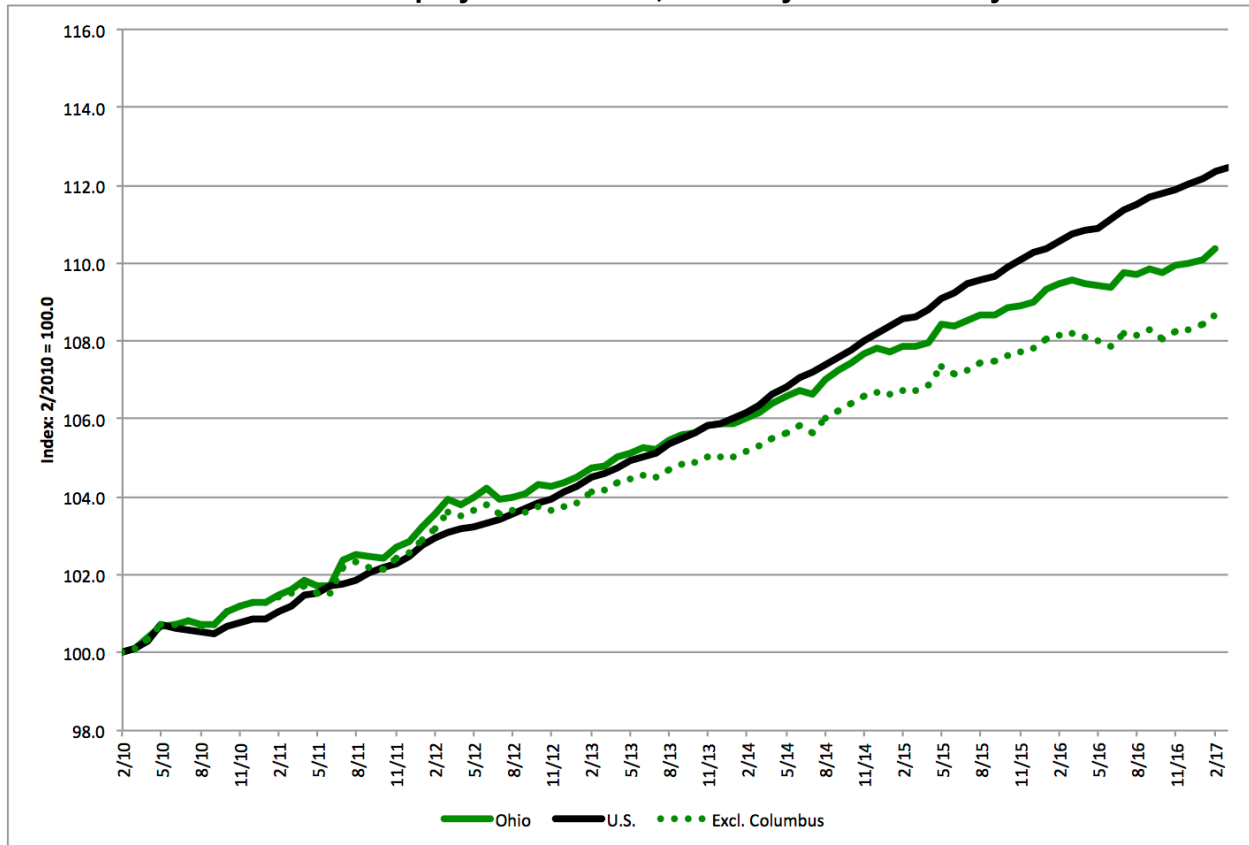
*March for U.S. employment.
Source: Current Employment Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment Growth in Ohio's MSAs

The March CES corrections also restated employment in all MSAs, giving an updated view of employment growth in these areas. Table 3 updates and in some cases restates a table in the April 8, 2016, issue of *On the Money* (Vol. 131, No. 31). The table compares gains in the expansion that began in early 2010 to the losses suffered during the recession. The months designated as the pre-recession employment peak and the post-recession trough are specific to each area. Although the employment trough occurred in February 2010 for both Ohio and the U.S, employment hit bottom in individual areas as early as November 2009 or as late as June 2010.

Defining the pre-recession peak is more difficult. National employment clearly peaked in January 2008, but employment in most of Ohio's MSAs declined fairly steadily throughout the 2000s. This was primarily due to the decade-long employment decline in manufacturing. The table in last year's article assumed that the pre-recession peak occurred no earlier than October 2007, but this table removes that restriction. Many MSAs experienced a modest peak in 2006; statewide employment peaked in March 2006. However, Mansfield and Youngstown employment fell steadily through the decade, so the peak employment for these two MSAs is assumed to have occurred in January 2006. This was in neither case an actual peak, which occurred many years earlier. The peak months for each area are shown in the table.

Table 3
Recovery of Recession Employment Losses by Ohio and its MSAs

Area	Peak month	Peak to trough		Trough to Feb. 2017		Percentage recovered
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Ohio	3/06	-451,100	-8.3%	519,200	10.4%	115.1%
Excluding Columbus	3/06	-415,800	-9.2%	354,500	8.7%	85.3%
Akron	2/08	-28,700	-8.4%	26,000	8.3%	90.6%
Canton	11/07	-15,500	-8.9%	14,400	9.1%	92.9%
Cincinnati	1/08	-72,800	-6.9%	116,100	11.9%	159.5%
Cleveland	4/06	-92,500	-8.6%	74,600	7.6%	80.6%
Columbus	2/08	-52,300	-5.4%	166,900	18.3%	319.1%
Dayton	3/06	-40,700	-10.2%	28,200	7.9%	69.3%
Lima	2/06	-6,600	-11.4%	1,700	3.3%	25.8%
Mansfield	1/06	-8,000	-13.5%	800	1.6%	10.0%
Springfield	12/06	-5,000	-9.3%	1,000	2.0%	20.0%
Toledo	3/07	-40,800	-12.7%	36,200	13.0%	88.7%
Weirton-Steubenville	2/08	-5,600	-11.5%	-2,000	-4.6%	-35.7%
Youngstown	1/06	-28,300	-11.6%	7,600	3.5%	26.9%
United States	1/08	-8,697,000	-6.3%	16,027,000	12.4%	184.3%

*Employment was in decline prior to the recession.
Source: Current Employment Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Only Cincinnati and Columbus have more than made back their recession losses, but Akron and Canton are close to that goal. On the other hand, employment growth has been minimal in Mansfield and Springfield, while Weirton-Steubenville's losses have continued through the recovery.

Table 4 provides additional details regarding employment totals and performance during the expansion of each of the MSAs. Annual average employment totals are shown for 2010, 2015, and 2016, together with percentage changes in employment from 2010 and 2015 through 2016. Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo enjoyed employment gains over the last year greater than the state average. Cincinnati, Columbus, and Toledo exceeded the U.S. average. Canton's and Youngstown's one-year gains were only marginal, and Springfield, Weirton-Steubenville, and Youngstown suffered net losses between 2015 and 2016. While Mansfield's 0.8 percent gain was less than the Ohio average, it more than made up for a 0.6 percent loss in 2015.

Table 4
Employment and Employment Changes in Ohio, MSAs, and the U.S., 2010-2016

Area	Total employment (thousands)			Percentage change	
	2010	2015	2016	2010-2016	2015-2016
Ohio	5,036.0	5,423.5	5,480.9	8.8%	1.1%
Excluding Columbus	4,115.7	4,384.1	4,417.4	7.3%	0.8%
Akron	317.6	337.8	340.0	7.1%	0.7%
Canton	159.7	172.1	172.2	7.8%	0.1%
Cincinnati	981.6	1,061.0	1,080.1	10.0%	1.8%
Cleveland	990.9	1,045.1	1,054.5	6.4%	0.9%
Columbus	920.3	1,039.4	1,063.5	15.6%	2.3%
Dayton	360.7	379.8	384.5	6.6%	1.2%
Lima	51.6	52.3	52.7	2.1%	0.8%
Mansfield	52.1	52.5	52.9	1.5%	0.8%
Springfield	49.8	50.8	49.9	0.2%	-1.8%
Toledo	282.0	304.8	310.9	10.2%	2.0%
Weirton-Steubenville	44.1	43.2	42.0	-4.8%	-2.8%
Youngstown	220.0	225.8	224.4	2.0%	-0.6%
United States	130,361	141,843	144,306	10.7%	1.7%

Source: Current Employment Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

As mentioned earlier, the CES data include employment totals for industry sectors. The number of sectors and industries covered is greater for the state and for larger MSAs because of the greater reliability of the underlying estimates. The five tables at the end of the report provide industry sector employment changes for the United States in Table 5, Ohio in Table 6, Cincinnati in Table 7, Cleveland in Table 8, and Columbus in Table 9. While it is theoretically possible to construct these tables for all 12 MSAs, the problem is the rounding of the employment totals to the nearest hundred in the source and the small totals for most of the sectors in smaller MSAs, in addition to the still somewhat tentative nature of the estimates themselves. This rounding can produce misleading results. If a 10,000-job sector has a rounded employment gain of 100, the calculated increase is 0.7 percent, but even if the rounded totals themselves are accurate, the actual increase can be as little as 0.1 percent or as much as 1.3 percent. Exploring the sector performance of these MSAs can be more productively accomplished using the precise totals from the QCEW, which will be released for 2016 in June. This release will be the subject of the August 2017 issue of *On the Money*.

Focusing primarily on the one-year changes, manufacturing employment growth both in Ohio and nationally weakened considerably in 2016, with a marginal decline at the state level. This broke a five-year streak of faster-than-average employment growth in Ohio manufacturing, the longest consecutive series of annual gains since 1961-1966. Growth continued in Cincinnati and Columbus, albeit at a slower pace than in previous years, but declined 3,300 in Cleveland. As has been discussed in previous articles, the lack of manufacturing employment growth does not necessarily suggest a lack of manufacturing activity growth, merely that the ongoing trend toward greater automation has finally caught up with the growth of output. While this was to be expected, it poses a challenge for state and local government budgets. The ongoing need to replace retiring and relocating workers will continue to drive job openings, however, particularly in the skilled trades.

Retail growth was weaker than average statewide and in Cleveland and Columbus, but much greater than average in Cincinnati – in 2016, but not for the entire six-year expansion. Slow population growth is the likely explanation for the slow growth of this locally-serving sector in most of Ohio, but not in Columbus. Columbus retail includes some segments that were overbuilt at the beginning of the expansion, but only slightly. These have declined sharply, while other segments are growing far faster than average. But the largest single culprit is the non-store retailers component, including electronic shopping and mail order houses. However, this is the industry within which at least some of the thousands of new Amazon jobs in central Ohio are likely to be classified; if so, this should bring the Columbus retail sector far closer to average.

Ohio's financial activities employment (including finance, insurance, real estate, and all forms of rental and leasing) has been growing faster than average throughout the expansion, as it has in Cincinnati and Columbus. Cleveland's employment growth has been far slower than average, though. The finance segment was the primary growth area in Cincinnati, while in Columbus the driver was insurance carriers and agencies.

Professional and business services has been among the fastest-growing sectors nationally. This sector includes professional offices, research and development, marketing, corporate administration, administrative support – including all temporary employment – and waste services. Growth has been rapid in Ohio as well, but slowed considerably statewide and in Cincinnati in 2016. Part of the problem in Ohio was the corporate administration segment, which has the highest average salary of any broad industry group. This segment declined statewide as well as in Cincinnati and Columbus. Corporate administration growth was equal to the national average in Cleveland, however, after declines in 2014 and 2015. An additional problem in Cincinnati was a 700-job decline in the much larger administrative and waste services segment.

Employment growth in educational and health services has been greater than the national average only in Columbus, but Cleveland's 2016 gain of 2.4 percent is a substantial improvement over earlier years; employment growth has been accelerating during the past two years. The education segment includes only private education, so the sector is primarily healthcare. While Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus each have outstanding hospitals that attract a large number of patients from far outside Ohio, much of the sector, such as physicians' offices and clinics, serves a local market and is thus limited by Ohio's slow population growth (although the aging population's increasing demand for healthcare is an offsetting factor).

Leisure and hospitality includes arts, entertainment, recreation, hotels, and food services. Like healthcare, this is a sector that caters partly to local residents and partly to visitors. It has an important role in drawing visitors to Ohio, thereby attracting spending from elsewhere and increasing income, wealth, and jobs. Employment growth statewide was about two-thirds the national average in 2016, and growth was even slower in Cincinnati. Cleveland, however, posted growth close to the national average and faster than in Columbus.

Government employment grew nationally, statewide, and in all three MSAs in 2016. In all areas but Columbus, these gains recovered a share of earlier net losses. Federal employment was slightly higher statewide and in the three MSAs. State government employment was likewise marginally higher statewide and in Cincinnati and Cleveland, but increased 2.7 percent in Columbus. Local government employment gained 1.0 percent statewide and in Cleveland, 0.2 percent in Cincinnati, and 1.8 percent in Columbus.

Table 5
U.S. Employment and Employment Changes by Sector, 2010-2016

Area	Total employment (thousands)			Percentage change	
	2010	2015	2016	2010-2016	2015-2016
Total employment	130,361	141,843	144,306	10.7%	1.7%
Construction and mining	6,223	7,274	7,389	18.7%	1.6%
Manufacturing	11,528	12,336	12,348	7.1%	0.1%
Wholesale trade	5,452	5,854	5,866	7.6%	0.2%
Retail trade	14,440	15,604	15,820	9.6%	1.4%
Transportation and utilities	4,743	5,427	5,545	16.9%	2.2%
Information	2,707	2,750	2,772	2.4%	0.8%
Financial activities	7,695	8,123	8,285	7.7%	2.0%
Professional & business svcs.	16,728	19,633	20,136	20.4%	2.6%
Educational and health svcs.	19,975	22,029	22,616	13.2%	2.7%
Leisure and hospitality	13,049	15,160	15,620	19.7%	3.0%
Other services	5,331	5,622	5,685	6.6%	1.1%
Government	22,490	22,029	22,223	-1.2%	0.9%

Table 6
Ohio Employment and Employment Changes by Sector, 2010-2016

Area	Total employment (thousands)			Percentage change	
	2010	2015	2016	2010-2016	2015-2016
Total employment	5,036.0	5,423.5	5,480.9	8.8%	1.1%
Construction and mining	180.1	214.6	217.0	20.5%	1.1%
Manufacturing	620.8	686.8	685.5	10.4%	-0.2%
Wholesale trade	215.1	235.1	235.1	9.3%	0.0%
Retail trade	551.9	570.7	574.4	4.1%	0.6%
Transportation and utilities	180.4	207.1	211	17.0%	1.9%
Information	77.6	71.6	72.3	-6.8%	1.0%
Financial activities	276.7	293.4	299.8	8.3%	2.2%
Professional & business svcs.	625.8	715.6	722.2	15.4%	0.9%
Educational and health svcs.	840.6	906	923.8	9.9%	2.0%
Leisure and hospitality	475.3	539.4	550.8	15.9%	2.1%
Other services	206.0	212.5	212.6	3.2%	0.0%
Government	785.7	770.7	776.5	-1.2%	0.8%

Table 7
Cincinnati MSA Employment and Employment Changes by Sector, 2010-2016

Area	Total employment (thousands)			Percentage change	
	2010	2015	2016	2010-2016	2015-2016
Total employment	981.6	1,061.0	1,080.1	10.0%	1.8%
Construction and mining	36.3	43.0	45.6	25.6%	6.0%
Manufacturing	103.0	113.0	114.8	11.5%	1.6%
Wholesale trade	54.7	60.5	61.4	12.2%	1.5%
Retail trade	101.6	105.9	108.7	7.0%	2.6%
Transportation and utilities	38.8	41.2	42.2	8.8%	2.4%
Information	14.1	13.7	14.2	0.7%	3.6%
Financial activities	62.5	69.1	72.3	15.7%	4.6%
Professional & business svcs.	148.4	167.5	168.2	13.3%	0.4%
Educational and health svcs.	147.3	161.5	163.6	11.1%	1.3%
Leisure and hospitality	102.1	117.0	119.0	16.6%	1.7%
Other services	40.8	39.1	40.4	-1.0%	3.3%
Government	132.1	129.4	129.6	-1.9%	0.2%

Source: Current Employment Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 8
Cleveland MSA Employment and Employment Changes by Sector, 2010-2016

Area	Total employment (thousands)			Percentage change	
	2010	2015	2016	2010-2016	2015-2016
Total employment	990.9	1,045.1	1,054.5	6.4%	0.9%
Construction and mining	31.6	35.9	35.9	13.6%	0.0%
Manufacturing	116.5	124.3	121.0	3.9%	-2.7%
Wholesale trade	46.6	50.9	51.5	10.5%	1.2%
Retail trade	100.2	102.1	102.1	1.9%	0.0%
Transportation and utilities	29.3	31.1	31.3	6.8%	0.6%
Information	15.8	14.3	14.1	-10.8%	-1.4%
Financial activities	64.6	65.0	65.2	0.9%	0.3%
Professional & business svcs.	132.1	148.5	150.3	13.8%	1.2%
Educational and health svcs.	187.7	199.4	204.2	8.8%	2.4%
Leisure and hospitality	86.9	99.6	102.4	17.8%	2.8%
Other services	41.3	39.7	40.3	-2.4%	1.5%
Government	138.5	134.6	136.2	-1.7%	1.2%

Table 9
Columbus MSA Employment and Employment Changes by Sector, 2010-2016

Area	Total employment (thousands)			Percentage change	
	2010	2015	2016	2010-2016	2015-2016
Total employment	920.3	1,039.4	1,063.5	15.6%	2.3%
Construction and mining	28.5	35.7	37.7	32.3%	5.6%
Manufacturing	64.9	71.7	72.1	11.1%	0.6%
Wholesale trade	37.4	41.8	42.3	13.1%	1.2%
Retail trade	97.9	102.9	103.2	5.4%	0.3%
Transportation and utilities	42.8	52.6	55.1	28.7%	4.8%
Information	16.8	16.9	16.9	0.6%	0.0%
Financial activities	69.3	79.4	82.5	19.0%	3.9%
Professional & business svcs.	146.8	176.8	180.5	23.0%	2.1%
Educational and health svcs.	126.7	151.3	156.1	23.2%	3.2%
Leisure and hospitality	87.3	102.7	105.4	20.7%	2.6%
Other services	36.0	40.7	41.1	14.2%	1.0%
Government	165.9	166.9	170.7	2.9%	2.3%

Source: Current Employment Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.