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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 2017.

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]

[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, WV-OH**
Bracken County, KY	Licking County, OH	Jefferson County, OH
Campbell County, KY	Madison County, OH	Brooke County, WV
Gallatin County, KY	Morrow County, OH	Hancock County, WV
Kenton County, KY	Pickaway County, OH	**Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA MSA**
Pendleton County, KY	Union County, OH	Mahoning County, OH
Brown County, OH	**Dayton, OH MSA**	Trumbull County, OH
Butler County, OH	Greene County, OH	Mercer County, PA
Clermont County, OH	Miami County, OH	
Hamilton County, OH	Montgomery County, OH	
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, 2017, were released in March. City, village, and township population estimates are scheduled to 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 2017 must be equal to the population in 2010 plus births, less deaths, plus movers into the area, less movers out between 2010 and 2017. 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 2016 and 2017, and percentage changes in population between each of the three earlier dates and 2017. The totals include population in adjoining states for the three multi-state MSAs, but the table also shows the portion of the total population in Ohio. 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.

Growth was somewhat better in 2017 than in 2016. Ohio's 2017 growth was 0.3 percent rather than the 0.1 percent registered in 2016, and most MSAs had larger gains or smaller losses in 2017 than in 2016. But the only MSAs with positive population growth between 2000 and 2017 were Akron, Cincinnati, and Columbus. Only Cincinnati and Columbus grew faster than the state average over the 17 years, and only Columbus grew faster than the national average. The population of the Columbus MSA is now higher than that of the Cleveland MSA. Between 2000 and 2017, Ohio population increased less than 305,300, while the Columbus MSA population increased 403,500. Thus, the population outside the Columbus MSA declined 98,200, or 1.0 percent, between 2000 and 2017.

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

Area	Census		Estimates		Percentage change		
	2000	2010	2016	2017	2000-17	2010-17	2016-17
Ohio	11,353,336	11,536,504	11,622,554	11,658,609	2.7%	1.1%	0.3%
Excluding Columbus	9,678,110	9,634,530	9,575,577	9,579,884	-1.0%	-0.6%	0.0%
Akron	694,975	703,200	702,556	703,505	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Canton	406,966	404,422	401,165	399,927	-1.7%	-1.1%	-0.3%
Cincinnati	1,994,818	2,114,580	2,166,029	2,179,082	9.2%	3.1%	0.6%
Ohio share	1,556,764	1,625,406	1,661,156	1,671,098	7.3%	2.8%	0.6%
Cleveland	2,148,041	2,077,240	2,060,065	2,058,844	-4.2%	-0.9%	-0.1%
Columbus	1,675,226	1,901,974	2,046,977	2,078,725	24.1%	9.3%	1.6%
Dayton	805,971	799,232	800,886	803,416	-0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Lima	108,464	106,331	103,626	103,198	-4.9%	-2.9%	-0.4%
Mansfield	128,932	124,475	121,167	120,589	-6.5%	-3.1%	-0.5%
Springfield	144,742	138,333	134,621	134,557	-7.0%	-2.7%	0.0%
Toledo	618,216	610,001	604,591	603,668	-2.4%	-1.0%	-0.2%
Steubenville	131,995	124,454	119,242	118,250	-10.4%	-5.0%	-0.8%
Ohio share	73,886	69,709	66,914	66,359	-10.2%	-4.8%	-0.8%
Youngstown	603,061	565,773	544,543	541,926	-10.1%	-4.2%	-0.5%
Ohio share	482,693	449,135	431,870	430,176	-10.9%	-4.2%	-0.4%
U.S. (000)	281,425	308,746	323,406	325,719	15.7%	5.5%	0.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Updated Ohio Employment Estimates

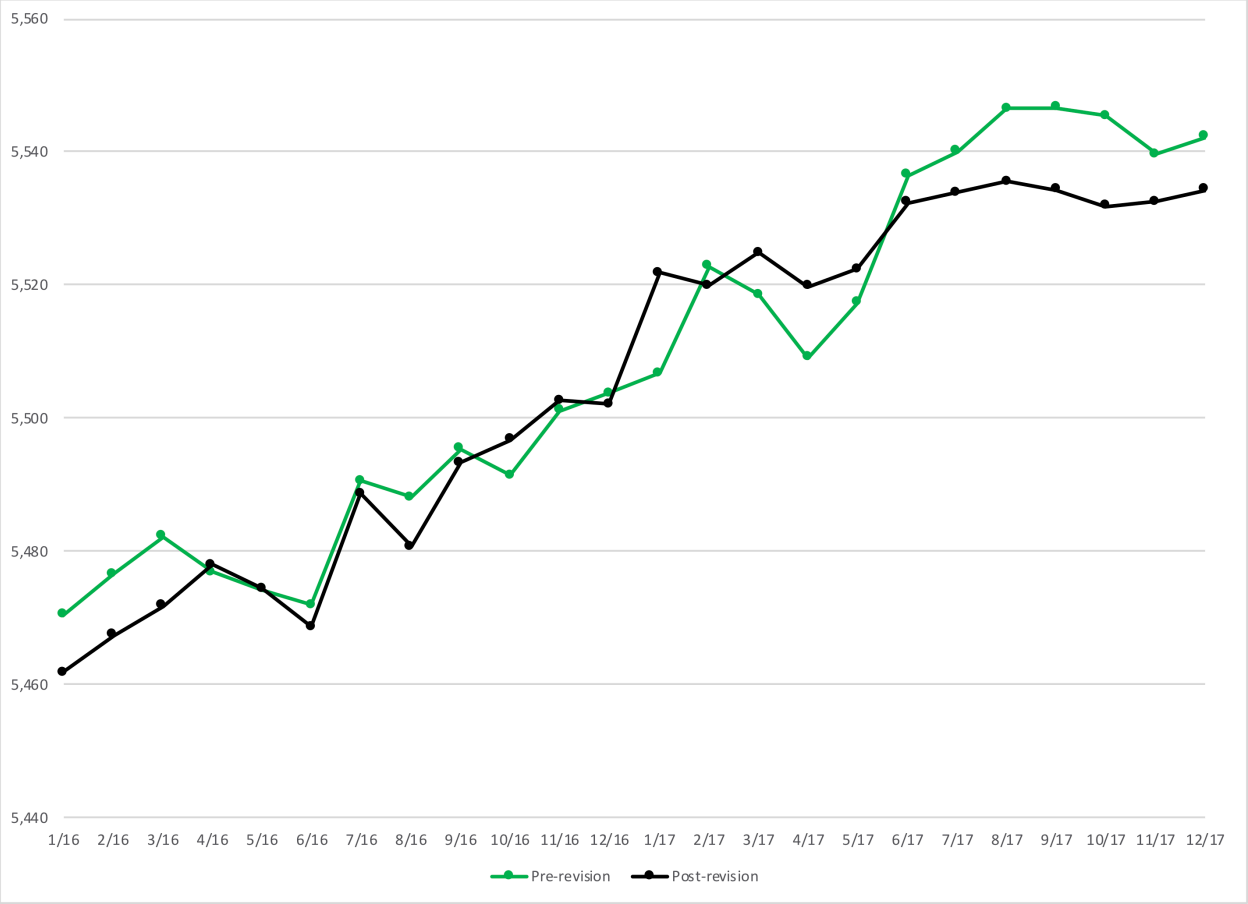
The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) issues monthly employment estimates for the nation, states, and MSAs. In Ohio, the estimates are prepared by the Ohio Labor Market Information Bureau in cooperation with BLS. These estimates, the Current Employment Statistics (CES), are generally issued only 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, they are based on a relatively small sample of employers. The national sample totals approximately 149,000 firms and government agencies representing about 651,000 worksites; the sample in Ohio is 4,110 firms covering 26,940 worksites (9 percent of the 297,000 total). 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 sampled also varies among industry sectors: from 7 percent for other services and 11 percent for construction to 72 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 an input into the correction of the CES totals for the previous two years.

The March 2018 revisions showed that Ohio's 2017 average employment was lower than that originally reported. The pre-revision and post-revision monthly estimates of statewide employment are shown in Figure 1. Meanwhile, average 2016 employment was slightly increased. This reduced the 2017 employment increase from 50,300 (0.9 percent) to 44,800 (0.8 percent). The U.S. gain was twice the Ohio gain at 1.7 percent. Employment during 2017 will be revised again next March. However, the second-year revisions are usually much smaller than those in the first year. The revised estimates for the most recent six months are less reliable than those for earlier months, suggesting the possibility that the recent slowing of Ohio growth may be an understatement.

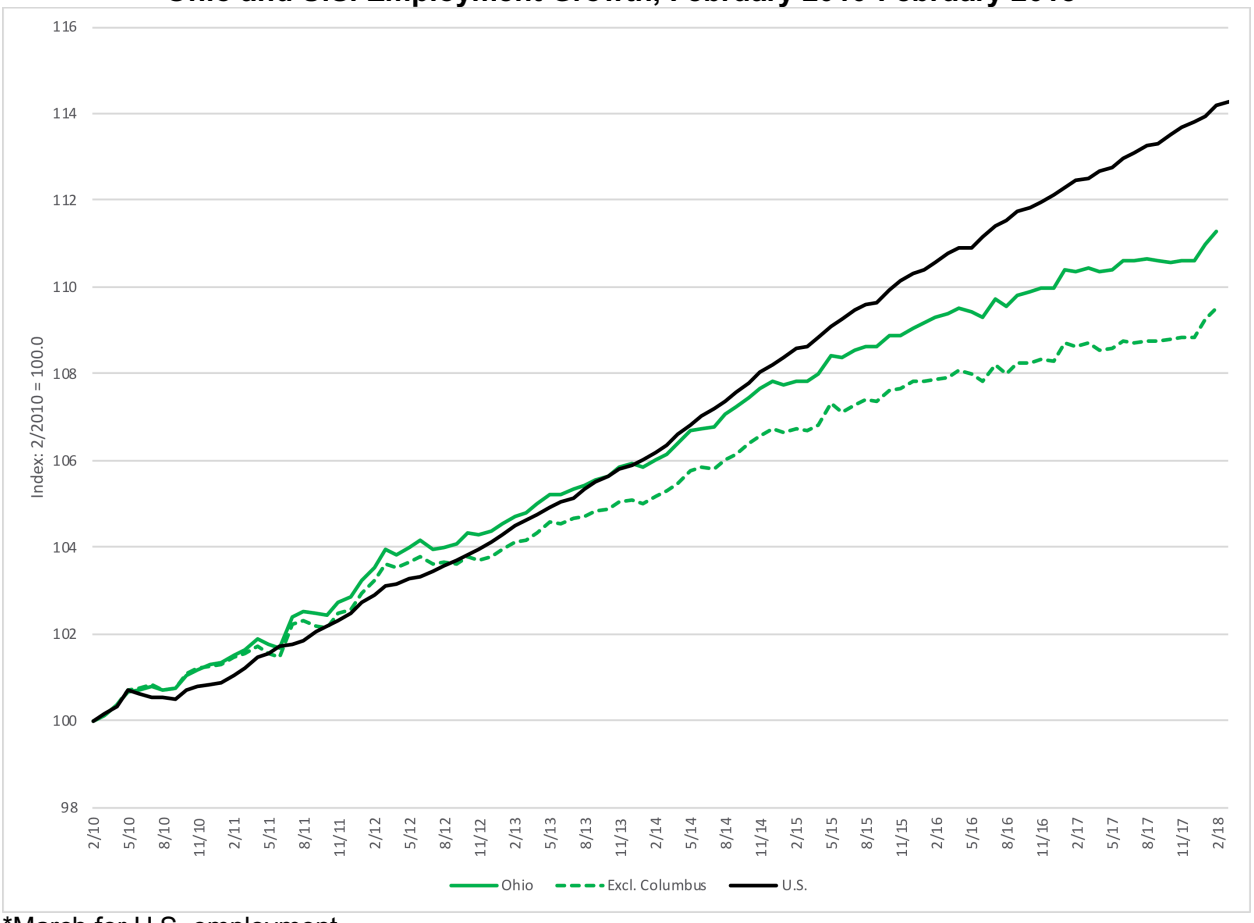
Figure 1
Monthly Ohio Total Employment Before and After the March 2017 Revisions, 2015-2016



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

Figure 2 plots Ohio and U.S. employment growth since February 2010, the month that U.S. and Ohio employment growth resumed after the recession. 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 2018 was 563,800 jobs, or 11.3 percent, compared to a national average of 14.2 percent. Excluding Columbus, Ohio's seven-year gain amounted to only 9.5 percent.

Figure 2
Ohio and U.S. Employment Growth, February 2010-February 2018*



*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 a table in the April 14, 2017, issue of *On the Money* (Vol. 132, No. 7). 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 October 2009 in the case of Cleveland or as late as February 2011 in the case of Steubenville.

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, and even when there was an employment increase late in that expansion period, there were sometimes several short-term peaks. This was primarily due to the decade-long employment decline in manufacturing. Many MSAs experienced a modest peak in 2006; statewide employment peaked in March 2006. However, these peaks were generally well below their levels in the late 1990s. 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. 2018		Percentage recovered
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Ohio	3/06	-451,400	-8.3%	563,800	11.3%	124.9%
Excluding Columbus	3/06	-416,400	-9.2%	389,400	9.5%	93.5%
Akron	2/08	-28,700	-8.4%	27,200	8.6%	94.8%
Canton	11/07	-15,500	-8.9%	15,800	10.0%	101.9%
Cincinnati	1/08	-72,800	-6.9%	121,100	12.4%	166.3%
Cleveland	4/06	-93,100	-8.6%	73,400	7.4%	78.8%
Columbus	1/08	-53,100	-5.5%	177,500	19.5%	334.3%
Dayton	3/06	-40,700	-10.2%	34,200	9.5%	84.0%
Lima	2/06	-6,600	-11.4%	2,000	3.9%	30.3%
Mansfield	3/06	-8,100	-13.6%	1,500	2.9%	18.5%
Springfield	12/06	-5,000	-9.3%	1,400	2.9%	28.0%
Toledo	1/06	-42,100	-13.2%	30,100	10.8%	71.5%
Weirton-Steubenville	2/08	-5,600	-11.5%	-2,300	-5.3%	-41.1%
Youngstown	1/06	-28,300	-11.6%	2,600	1.2%	9.2%
United States	1/08	-8,693,000	-6.3%	18,504,000	14.3%	212.9%

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

Only Canton, Cincinnati, and Columbus have more than made back their recession losses, but Akron is close to that goal. Ohio outside of Columbus has also not fully recovered its losses, eight years after employment growth resumed. Employment recovery has been modest in Mansfield and Youngstown, while Weirton-Steubenville has 40 percent fewer jobs now than in February 2011.

Table 4 provides additional details regarding employment totals of each of the MSAs and performance during the expansion. Annual average employment totals are shown for 2010, 2016, and 2017, together with percentage changes in employment from 2010 through 2017 and 2016 through 2017. Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and Lima enjoyed employment gains over the last year greater than the state average. Lima's growth was a marked acceleration from its growth in previous years. Only Columbus exceeded the U.S. average, however. Cleveland's gain of 2,300 was a significant slowdown from growth averaging around 10,000 jobs per year in previous years. Meanwhile, Mansfield, Toledo, Weirton-Steubenville, and Youngstown all suffered net losses between 2016 and 2017.

Table 4
Employment and Employment Changes in Ohio, MSAs, and the U.S., 2010-2017

Area	Annual average employment (thousands)			Percentage change	
	2010	2016	2017	2010-2017	2016-2017
Ohio	5,036.0	5,481.1	5,525.9	9.7%	0.8%
Excluding Columbus	4,115.7	4,416.8	4,442.0	7.9%	0.6%
Akron	317.6	340.2	341.1	7.4%	0.3%
Canton	159.7	172.5	173.6	8.7%	0.6%
Cincinnati	981.6	1,080.0	1,093.6	11.4%	1.3%
Cleveland	990.9	1,055.3	1,057.6	6.7%	0.2%
Columbus	920.3	1,064.3	1,083.9	17.8%	1.8%
Dayton	360.7	384.8	389.0	7.8%	1.1%
Lima	51.6	52.9	53.5	3.7%	1.1%
Mansfield	52.1	52.7	52.3	0.4%	-0.8%
Springfield	49.8	50.0	50.2	0.8%	0.4%
Toledo	282.0	310.2	308.5	9.4%	-0.5%
Weirton-Steubenville	44.1	42.0	41.3	-6.3%	-1.7%
Youngstown	220.0	224.0	220.0	0.0%	-1.8%
United States	130,362	144,352	146,624	12.5%	1.6%

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 more precise, unrounded totals from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. These will be released for 2017 in June. Accordingly, this release will be the subject of the August 2018 issue of *On the Money*.

Manufacturing was a major contributor to Ohio's weaker-than-average growth, given that manufacturing's share of total Ohio employment is 50 percent greater than average. However, the 0.2 percent gain was better than the small decline in 2016. Manufacturing was also weak in Cleveland but growth was double the national average in Cincinnati. Growth matched the average in Columbus.

Retail employment declined 0.3 percent in Ohio while rising 0.3 percent nationwide. However, the very strong showing in Columbus had a substantial effect on the statewide growth rate. Excluding Columbus, Ohio retail employment declined 1.3 percent. The large decline in Cleveland certainly contributed to this poor showing.

Ohio's financial activities employment (including finance, insurance, real estate, and all forms of rental and leasing) enjoyed growth matching the national average in 2017. Over the course of the expansion, however, statewide growth was above average, thanks to 23 percent total growth in Columbus. (Along with healthcare, financial activities were a major cause of the greater-than-average growth in Columbus.) Last year's growth was better than average in both Cincinnati and Columbus, and only slightly below average in Cleveland.

However, professional and business services employment declined in Cincinnati and Columbus, while in Cleveland growth was only one-third the U.S. average. This has been among the fastest-growing sectors nationally, and growth in Ohio was a bright spot until recently. This sector includes professional offices, research and development, marketing, corporate administration, administrative support – including all temporary employment – and waste services. This sector was the subject of the October 10, 2014, issue of *On the Money* (Vol. 130, No. 43). Given the sharp change of fortunes in professional and business services, it would be worthwhile to take an updated look this fall.

Employment growth in educational and health services was greater than the national average only in Columbus in 2017 and over the course of the expansion. Cleveland's marginal decline in 2017 was particularly disappointing after a 2.2 percent gain in 2016. The education segment includes only private education, so the sector is primarily healthcare. As noted last year, despite the outstanding hospitals in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus 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. Growth in 2017 was much slower than average in Ohio and in all three MSAs. 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.

Government employment was weak nationally in 2017 and in Cincinnati and Cleveland, but much stronger than average statewide and in Columbus. The growth of state government employment was the driving factor. State employment throughout Ohio grew 2.0 percent in 2017, nearly triple the 0.7 national average. Growth in Columbus was 3.4 percent as a 28-year trend of increasing concentration of state jobs in the Columbus MSA continued. State government growth was a fairly strong 1.4 percent in Cleveland. Cincinnati's growth was only 0.3 percent, but this includes Kentucky and possibly Indiana state jobs as well as those of Ohio. Local government is the dominant factor in government employment outside Columbus. Local government employment increased 0.3 percent nationwide, 0.5 percent in Ohio, 0.4 percent in Cincinnati, 0.1 percent in Cleveland, and 1.2 percent in Columbus. Population growth (or lack thereof) certainly influenced local government growth rates.

Table 5
U.S. Employment and Employment Changes by Sector, 2010-2017

Sector	Total employment (thousands)			Percentage change	
	2010	2016	2017	2010-2017	2016-2017
Total employment	130,362	144,352	146,624	12.5%	1.6%
Construction and mining	6,223	7,396	7,633	22.7%	3.2%
Manufacturing	11,528	12,354	12,444	7.9%	0.7%
Wholesale trade	5,452.1	5,860.5	5,904.0	8.3%	0.7%
Retail trade	14,440.4	15,825.3	15,869.3	9.9%	0.3%
Transportation and utilities	4,743.5	5,570.9	5,080.8	7.1%	-8.8%
Information	2,707	2,794	2,795	3.3%	0.0%
Financial activities	7,695	8,287	8,455	9.9%	2.0%
Professional & business svcs.	16,728	20,052	20,467	22.4%	2.1%
Educational and health svcs.	19,975	22,639	23,186	16.1%	2.4%
Leisure and hospitality	13,049	15,660	16,052	23.0%	2.5%
Other services	5,331	5,691	5,776	8.3%	1.5%
Government	22,490	22,224	22,322	-0.7%	0.4%

Table 6
Ohio Employment and Employment Changes by Sector, 2010-2017

Sector	Total employment (thousands)			Percentage change	
	2010	2016	2017	2010-2017	2016-2017
Total employment	5,036.0	5,481.1	5,525.9	9.7%	0.8%
Construction and mining	180.1	217.4	227.7	26.4%	4.7%
Manufacturing	620.8	685.1	686.8	10.6%	0.2%
Wholesale trade	215.1	234.7	236.2	9.8%	0.6%
Retail trade	551.9	576.0	574.5	4.1%	-0.3%
Transportation and utilities	180.4	211.4	213.5	18.3%	1.0%
Information	77.6	71.9	71.6	-7.7%	-0.4%
Financial activities	276.7	300.6	306.5	10.8%	2.0%
Professional & business svcs.	627.4	725.2	722.2	15.1%	-0.4%
Educational and health svcs.	839.1	918.0	928.6	10.7%	1.2%
Leisure and hospitality	475.3	551.9	559.9	17.8%	1.4%
Other services	206.0	214.0	216.2	5.0%	1.0%
Government	785.7	775.0	782.2	-0.4%	0.9%

Table 7
Cincinnati MSA Employment and Employment Changes by Sector, 2010-2017

Sector	Total employment (thousands)			Percentage change	
	2010	2016	2017	2010-2017	2016-2017
Total employment	981.6	1,080.0	1,093.6	11.4%	1.3%
Construction and mining	36.3	45.4	47.0	29.5%	3.5%
Manufacturing	103.0	114.4	116.0	12.6%	1.4%
Wholesale trade	54.7	61.2	61.6	12.6%	0.7%
Retail trade	101.6	107.7	108.6	6.9%	0.8%
Transportation and utilities	38.8	42.5	45.5	17.3%	7.1%
Information	14.1	14.1	13.8	-2.1%	-2.1%
Financial activities	62.5	72.3	73.9	18.2%	2.2%
Professional & business svcs.	148.4	167.9	166.7	12.3%	-0.7%
Educational and health svcs.	147.3	163.2	164.7	11.8%	0.9%
Leisure and hospitality	102.1	120.0	122.1	19.6%	1.7%
Other services	40.8	41.1	43.1	5.6%	4.9%
Government	132.1	130.2	130.6	-1.1%	0.3%

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

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

Sector	Total employment (thousands)			Percentage change	
	2010	2016	2017	2010-2017	2016-2017
Total employment	990.9	1,055.3	1,057.6	6.7%	0.2%
Construction and mining	31.6	35.9	36.4	15.2%	1.4%
Manufacturing	116.5	121.1	121.5	4.3%	0.3%
Wholesale trade	46.6	51.5	52.1	11.8%	1.2%
Retail trade	100.2	102.2	99.9	-0.3%	-2.3%
Transportation and utilities	29.3	31.1	31.0	5.8%	-0.3%
Information	15.8	14.1	14.0	-11.4%	-0.7%
Financial activities	64.6	65.4	66.6	3.1%	1.8%
Professional & business svcs.	133.6	153.0	154.1	15.3%	0.7%
Educational and health svcs.	186.2	201.6	201.4	8.2%	-0.1%
Leisure and hospitality	86.9	103.1	104.5	20.3%	1.4%
Other services	41.3	40.0	39.5	-4.4%	-1.3%
Government	138.5	136.3	136.6	-1.4%	0.2%

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

Sector	Total employment (thousands)			Percentage change	
	2010	2016	2017	2010-2017	2016-2017
Total employment	920.3	1,064.3	1,083.9	17.8%	1.8%
Construction and mining	28.5	37.5	39.5	38.6%	5.3%
Manufacturing	64.9	71.6	72.1	11.1%	0.7%
Wholesale trade	37.4	42.0	42.3	13.1%	0.7%
Retail trade	97.9	105.4	109.9	12.3%	4.3%
Transportation and utilities	42.8	54.7	54.9	28.3%	0.4%
Information	16.8	16.9	17.1	1.8%	1.2%
Financial activities	69.3	82.7	85.1	22.8%	2.9%
Professional & business svcs.	146.8	180.5	179.6	22.3%	-0.5%
Educational and health svcs.	126.7	155.7	160.9	27.0%	3.3%
Leisure and hospitality	87.3	104.7	106.3	21.8%	1.5%
Other services	36.0	41.2	41.0	13.9%	-0.5%
Government	165.9	171.5	175.2	5.6%	2.2%

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