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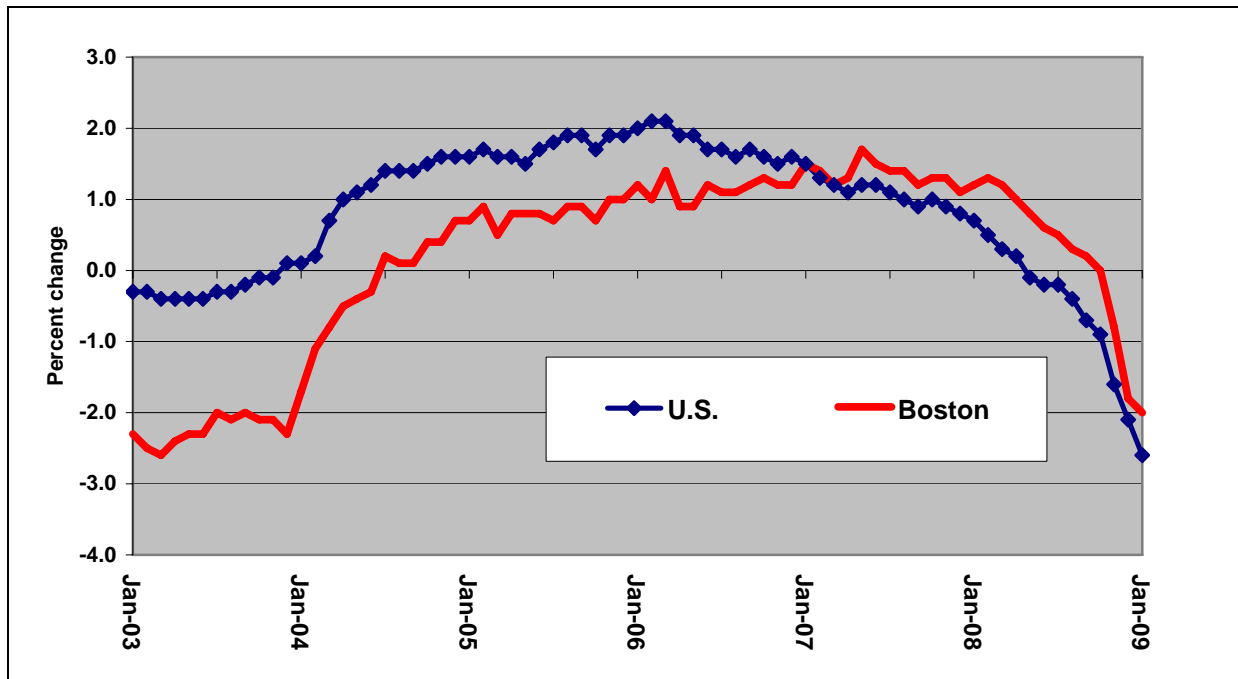
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## **BOSTON AREA EMPLOYMENT: JANUARY 2009** **Job Count Declined by 50,100 over the year**

Total nonfarm employment for the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy metropolitan area<sup>1</sup> stood at 2,413,700 in January 2009, down 50,100, or 2.0 percent over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. During the same period, the national job count fell 2.6 percent. Regional Commissioner Denis M. McSweeney noted that January's decline was the fourth consecutive over-the-year decrease in local employment, following uninterrupted over-the-year growth from July 2004 to September 2008. (See chart A and table 1; Technical Note at end of release contains metropolitan area definitions. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year-analysis is used throughout.)

**Chart A. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change in the United States and the Boston metropolitan area, January 2003 – 2009**



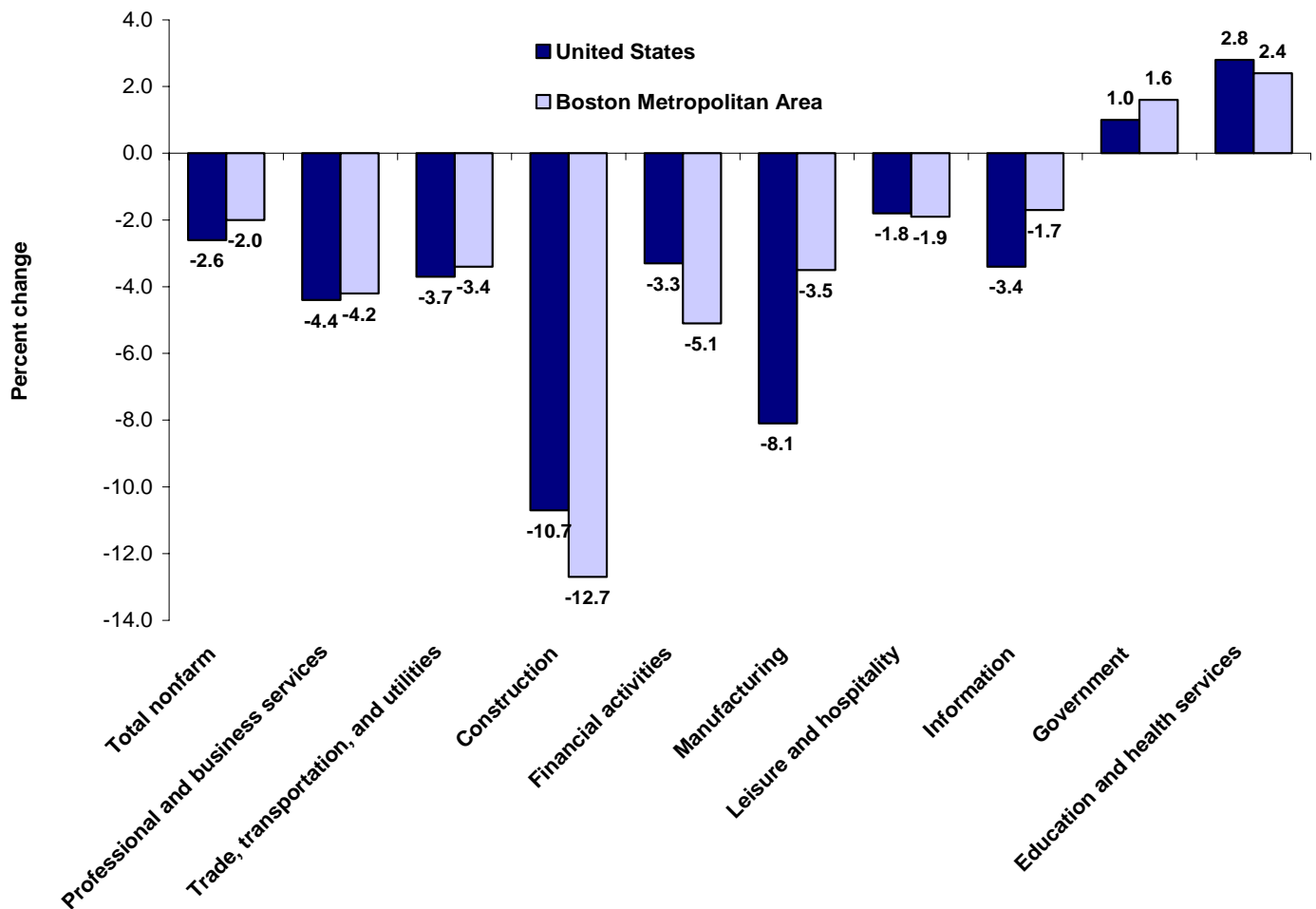
<sup>1</sup> Areas in the six New England states are defined as Metropolitan New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), while areas in other states are county-based and identified as metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions. However, for comparative purposes, the Boston NECTA and its divisions have been referred to as a metropolitan area and metropolitan divisions. See technical note for more information on the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy NECTA.

The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy area is comprised of nine metropolitan divisions – separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy Metropolitan Division, the largest of the nine, lost 28,600 jobs from January 2008 to January 2009. Employment in the six other divisions for which data are published also declined over the year. The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy division accounted for 69 percent of the workforce in January 2009.

**Industry Employment**

In the Boston area, employment fell over the year in seven supersectors with three industries posting job losses of 10,000 or more. Professional and business services lost 17,000 jobs, more than any other industry. The 4.2-percent local decline was similar to the 4.4-percent loss nationally. (See table 1 and chart B.) Trade, transportation, and utilities employment declined by 14,400, or 3.4 percent, compared with the 3.7-percent national decrease. Construction employment (-11,500) fell sharply over the year both locally and nationally, with decreases of 12.7 and 10.7 percent, respectively.

**Chart B. Over-the-year percent change in employment by selected industry supersector, United States and the Boston metropolitan area, January 2009**



Financial activities employment in the Boston metropolitan area fell by 9,500 from January a year ago, a 5.1-percent decrease. Job losses in this industry extend back to September 2007, 17 consecutive periods of over-the-year decreases. Manufacturing employment also continued to slide, down 7,700, or 3.5 percent, although the local loss was slower paced than the 8.1-percent national decline. Other industries with over-the-year job losses were leisure and hospitality (-3,900) and information (-1,300).

Two supersectors in the Boston metropolitan area added jobs from January 2008 to January 2009. Education and health services gained 11,200 jobs, a 2.4-percent increase. Employment in this industry has increased annually without interruption since April 2001. Public sector employment rose by 4,900, a 1.6-percent gain. Nationally, employment in these industries grew 2.8 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively.

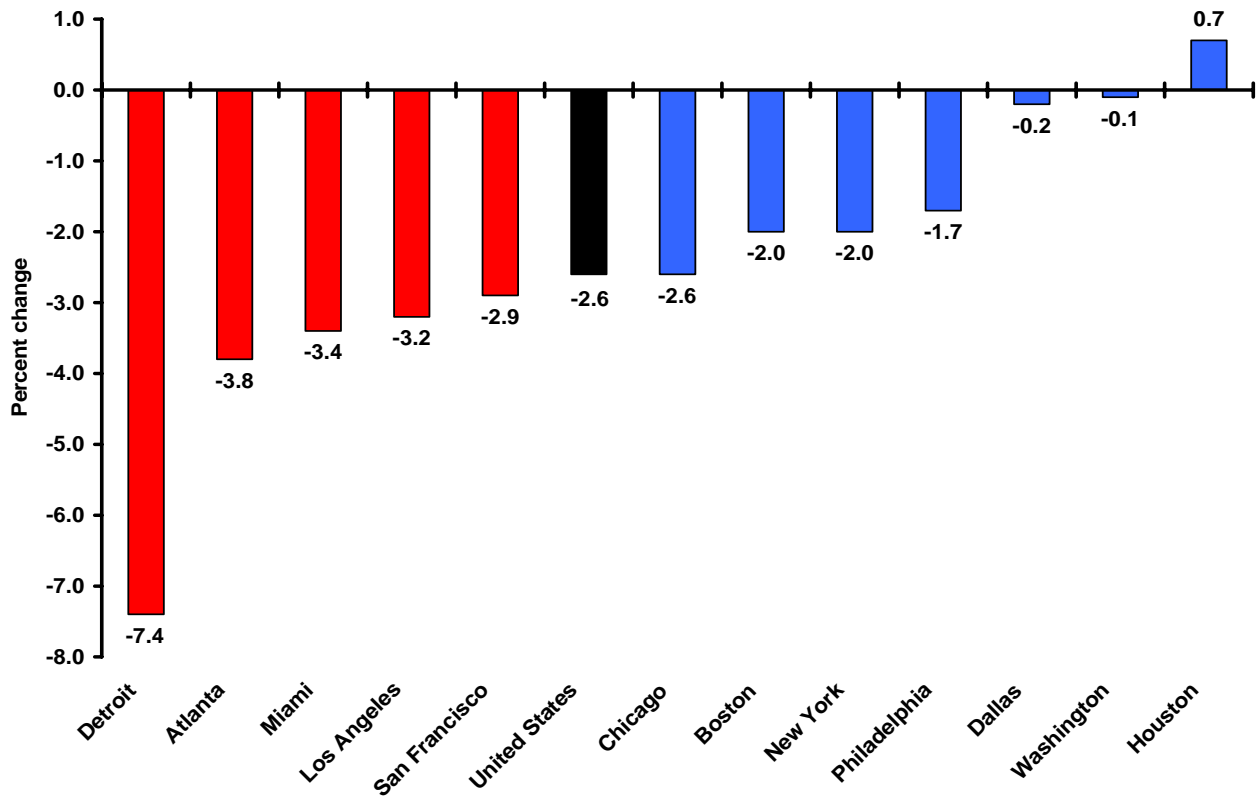
**Employment in the 12 Largest Metropolitan Areas**

The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy area was 1 of the nation’s 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in January 2009. Eleven of these areas experienced over-the-year job losses. (See chart C and table 3.) Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown was the only area to add jobs during this 12-month period, growing at a 0.7-percent pace. Nationally, employment declined 2.6 percent from January 2008 to January 2009.

Of the areas with over-the-year job losses, five—Detroit-Warren-Livonia (-7.4 percent), Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta (-3.8 percent), Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach (-3.4 percent), Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana (-3.2 percent), and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont (-2.9 percent)—experienced employment declines faster than the national rate. Job losses in Chicago-Naperville-Joliet occurred at the same rate as that for the nation. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island (-2.0 percent each), Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington (-1.7 percent), Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington (-0.2 percent), and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria (-0.1 percent) all lost jobs at a slower pace than the nation since January 2008.

Four metropolitan areas experienced employment declines of over 100,000 from January a year ago, led by Los Angeles (-175,600) and New York (-168,600). Another five areas had job losses of about 50,000 or more. Houston, the only area to gain jobs since last January, increased its employment by 17,200.

**Chart C. Over-the-year percent change in employment, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, January 2009**



## **Additional information**

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the New England Information Office at 617-565-2327 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 617-565-2072; Federal Relay Services: 1-800-877-8339.

## **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 in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Employment Definition.** 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 2007 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 and administrative data 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 <http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm>. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at <http://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, dated November 20, 2008. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/assets/omb/bulletins/fy2009/09-01.pdf>.

**The Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. Metropolitan New England City and Town Area (NECTA)** includes nine NECTA divisions--subdivisions of the larger NECTA which function as distinct social, economic, and cultural areas within the larger region. The NECTA divisions that compose the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA include: Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA, Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA, Framingham, MA, Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH, Nashua, NH-MA, Peabody, MA, Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA, and select cities and towns within.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, U.S. and Boston metropolitan area, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Jan 2008	Nov 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2009(p)	Change from Jan 2008 to Jan 2009	
					Number	Percent
U.S.						
Total nonfarm	135,840	136,882	135,917	132,347	-3,493	-2.6
Natural resources and mining	730	799	786	766	36	4.9
Construction	7,053	7,058	6,739	6,298	-755	-10.7
Manufacturing	13,619	13,140	12,944	12,522	-1,097	-8.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,510	26,439	26,475	25,536	-974	-3.7
Information	3,000	2,970	2,954	2,899	-101	-3.4
Financial activities	8,166	8,028	8,009	7,899	-267	-3.3
Professional and business services	17,674	17,590	17,406	16,899	-775	-4.4
Educational and health services	18,488	19,255	19,242	19,008	520	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	12,905	13,087	13,013	12,668	-237	-1.8
Other services	5,445	5,486	5,455	5,387	-58	-1.1
Government	22,250	23,030	22,894	22,465	215	1.0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,463.8	2,504.4	2,479.8	2,413.7	-50.1	-2.0
Natural resources and mining	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-14.3
Construction	90.8	94.2	88.3	79.3	-11.5	-12.7
Manufacturing	218.2	213.1	212.3	210.5	-7.7	-3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	421.1	420.1	420.4	406.7	-14.4	-3.4
Information	74.8	75.1	74.5	73.5	-1.3	-1.7
Financial activities	186.0	179.4	178.5	176.5	-9.5	-5.1
Professional and business services	408.1	414.7	405.7	391.1	-17.0	-4.2
Educational and health services	466.4	486.6	487.2	477.6	11.2	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	206.1	217.9	210.9	202.2	-3.9	-1.9
Other services	87.9	89.2	88.8	87.1	-0.8	-0.9
Government	303.7	313.3	312.5	308.6	4.9	1.6
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH division						
Total nonfarm	1,689.7	1,721.7	1,707.3	1,661.1	-28.6	-1.7
Natural resources and mining	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	58.0	59.4	55.7	49.7	-8.3	-14.3
Manufacturing	104.1	101	100.6	99.6	-4.5	-4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	421.1	420.1	420.4	406.7	-14.4	-3.4
Information	55.2	55.7	55.4	54.6	-0.6	-1.1
Financial activities	153.6	147.9	147.2	145.8	-7.8	-5.1
Professional and business services	311.0	316.1	310.3	300.3	-10.7	-3.4
Educational and health services	350.8	368.2	369.4	360.5	9.7	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	142.3	150.0	146.2	140.1	-2.2	-1.5
Other services	60.6	62.5	62.3	61.0	0.4	0.7
Government	200.7	205.8	205.2	203.4	2.7	1.3

(p) preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Jan 2008	Nov 2009	Dec 2009	Jan 2009(p)	Change from Jan 2008 to Jan 2009	
					Number	Percent
<b>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,432.5	2,399.6	2,381.3	2,341.2	-91.3	-3.8
Mining and logging	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	-0.4	-22.2
Construction	132.7	121.5	115.9	113.2	-19.5	-14.7
Manufacturing	172.4	161.5	159.4	157.2	-15.2	-8.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	560.2	553.0	550.4	535.2	-25.0	-4.5
Information	83.2	82.4	82.5	81.6	-1.6	-1.9
Financial activities	157.3	151.8	151.4	150.4	-6.9	-4.4
Professional and business services	409.5	396.3	392.2	381.2	-28.3	-6.9
Educational and health services	255.5	263.6	264.3	262.5	7.0	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	227.8	229.5	227.7	225.1	-2.7	-1.2
Other services	97.3	97.4	95.8	95.1	-2.2	-2.3
Government	334.8	341.1	340.2	338.3	3.5	1.0
<b>Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,463.8	2,504.4	2,479.8	2,413.7	-50.1	-2.0
Mining and logging	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-14.3
Construction	90.8	94.2	88.3	79.3	-11.5	-12.7
Manufacturing	218.2	213.1	212.3	210.5	-7.7	-3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	421.1	420.1	420.4	406.7	-14.4	-3.4
Information	74.8	75.1	74.5	73.5	-1.3	-1.7
Financial activities	186.0	179.4	178.5	176.5	-9.5	-5.1
Professional and business services	408.1	414.7	405.7	391.1	-17.0	-4.2
Educational and health services	466.4	486.6	487.2	477.6	11.2	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	206.1	217.9	210.9	202.2	-3.9	-1.9
Other services	87.9	89.2	88.8	87.1	-0.8	-0.9
Government	303.7	313.3	312.5	308.6	4.9	1.6
<b>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI</b>						
Total nonfarm	4,472.0	4,513.9	4,488.5	4,355.7	-116.3	-2.6
Mining and logging	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.0
Construction	188.4	201.3	188.7	169.3	-19.1	-10.1
Manufacturing	477.2	462.4	459.6	453.0	-24.2	-5.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	931.4	929.4	932.6	896.0	-35.4	-3.8
Information	90.4	89.0	89.1	88.3	-2.1	-2.3
Financial activities	318.7	312.3	312.2	306.6	-12.1	-3.8
Professional and business services	723.1	728.9	721.0	694.8	-28.3	-3.9
Educational and health services	596.8	617.3	618.0	609.2	12.4	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	387.9	397.2	393.7	378.4	-9.5	-2.4
Other services	196.5	199.3	199.2	195.9	-0.6	-0.3
Government	559.7	574.7	572.3	562.3	2.6	0.5
<b>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,943.7	2,998.3	3,003.8	2,936.6	-7.1	-0.2
Mining, logging, and construction	189.0	191.0	189.5	185.5	-3.5	-1.9
Manufacturing	290.4	282.9	281.8	278.6	-11.8	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	627.3	636.2	642.8	616.7	-10.6	-1.7
Information	89.1	87.2	87.7	87.7	-1.4	-1.6
Financial activities	231.7	234.7	235.6	233.5	1.8	0.8
Professional and business services	444.1	453.8	455.1	436.0	-8.1	-1.8
Educational and health services	318.9	336.9	336.7	334.5	15.6	4.9
Leisure and hospitality	274.3	280.7	280.7	276.6	2.3	0.8
Other services	102.7	103.8	104.0	101.0	-1.7	-1.7
Government	376.2	391.1	389.9	386.5	10.3	2.7

(p) preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)-continued

Area and Industry	Jan 2008	Nov 2009	Dec 2009	Jan 2009(p)	Change from Jan 2008 to Jan 2009	
					Number	Percent
<b>Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,910.4	1,880.9	1,852.3	1,768.7	-141.7	-7.4
Mining, logging, and construction	61.0	63.3	58.8	52.0	-9.0	-14.8
Manufacturing	245.4	231.0	225.6	194.9	-50.5	-20.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	363.3	357.4	354.7	340.0	-23.3	-6.4
Information	32.7	31.5	31.5	30.9	-1.8	-5.5
Financial activities	108.3	103.0	102.0	100.5	-7.8	-7.2
Professional and business services	341.4	321.6	312.9	300.0	-41.4	-12.1
Educational and health services	278.6	286.5	285.6	281.4	2.8	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	174.0	176.8	175.6	169.4	-4.6	-2.6
Other services	85.8	86.3	84.7	84.2	-1.6	-1.9
Government	219.9	223.5	220.9	215.4	-4.5	-2.0
<b>Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,559.0	2,623.8	2,628.1	2,576.2	17.2	0.7
Mining and logging	86.0	93.2	93.7	92.8	6.8	7.9
Construction	199.5	204.3	203.9	199.5	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	237.2	243.9	244.1	241.0	3.8	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	525.9	542.8	545.1	523.0	-2.9	-0.6
Information	36.6	36.2	36.1	35.6	-1.0	-2.7
Financial activities	143.3	143.5	143.9	142.2	-1.1	-0.8
Professional and business services	374.8	384.0	384.7	377.0	2.2	0.6
Educational and health services	279.8	289.0	289.9	287.9	8.1	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	224.5	227.9	229.0	222.2	-2.3	-1.0
Other services	90.2	90.1	90.2	89.7	-0.5	-0.6
Government	361.2	368.9	367.5	365.3	4.1	1.1
<b>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA</b>						
Total nonfarm	5,548.8	5,521.5	5,492.3	5,373.2	-175.6	-3.2
Mining and logging	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	242.9	224.7	220.6	212.0	-30.9	-12.7
Manufacturing	615.1	594.7	587.9	578.7	-36.4	-5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,093.6	1,064.8	1,065.5	1,034.5	-59.1	-5.4
Information	226.6	248.4	238.8	214.8	-11.8	-5.2
Financial activities	356.2	340.5	340.1	338.1	-18.1	-5.1
Professional and business services	851.0	842.7	843.4	824.0	-27.0	-3.2
Educational and health services	640.6	664.6	662.5	652.2	11.6	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	562.8	566.6	562.6	554.8	-8.0	-1.4
Other services	192.3	193.7	193.6	190.0	-2.3	-1.2
Government	762.7	775.8	772.3	769.1	6.4	0.8
<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,399.9	2,345.6	2,350.0	2,319.1	-80.8	-3.4
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-14.3
Construction	146.0	125.0	123.5	121.6	-24.4	-16.7
Manufacturing	96.4	90.7	90.3	90.0	-6.4	-6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	551.3	539.0	539.1	526.7	-24.6	-4.5
Information	51.5	49.3	49.4	48.9	-2.6	-5.0
Financial activities	176.4	168.1	168.4	166.9	-9.5	-5.4
Professional and business services	358.5	351.6	351.9	344.0	-14.5	-4.0
Educational and health services	322.6	336.5	337.0	332.1	9.5	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	261.9	250.9	254.3	254.8	-7.1	-2.7
Other services	103.8	103.3	104.3	103.0	-0.8	-0.8
Government	330.8	330.5	331.1	330.5	-0.3	-0.1

(p) preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)-continued

Area and Industry	Jan 2008	Nov 2009	Dec 2009	Jan 2009(p)	Change from Jan 2008 to Jan 2009	
					Number	Percent
<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA</b>						
Total nonfarm	8,499.5	8,639.8	8,604.4	8,330.9	-168.6	-2.0
Mining, logging, and construction	346.9	361.9	348.8	318.3	-28.6	-8.2
Manufacturing	435.7	421.0	416.1	402.3	-33.4	-7.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,615.0	1,624.5	1,626.3	1,561.5	-53.5	-3.3
Information	282.3	286.5	283.6	276.2	-6.1	-2.2
Financial activities	790.6	771.7	774.0	759.9	-30.7	-3.9
Professional and business services	1,298.9	1,312.7	1,298.0	1,249.6	-49.3	-3.8
Educational and health services	1,448.8	1,505.5	1,505.2	1,477.6	28.8	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	622.8	663.1	659.4	627.6	4.8	0.8
Other services	365.2	375.0	373.7	367.2	2.0	0.5
Government	1,293.3	1,317.9	1,319.3	1,290.7	-2.6	-0.2
<b>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,778.9	2,817.7	2,804.2	2,730.6	-48.3	-1.7
Mining, logging, and construction	120.4	119.4	115.2	108.0	-12.4	-10.3
Manufacturing	217.7	212.5	211.1	208.3	-9.4	-4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	532.0	528.0	532.0	511.2	-20.8	-3.9
Information	57.8	56.1	56.0	55.6	-2.2	-3.8
Financial activities	217.8	215.1	214.7	212.5	-5.3	-2.4
Professional and business services	425.2	428.9	421.9	409.6	-15.6	-3.7
Educational and health services	525.6	551.9	548.7	539.4	13.8	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	209.8	219.0	218.7	208.4	-1.4	-0.7
Other services	121.7	123.5	123.2	122.1	0.4	0.3
Government	350.9	363.3	362.7	355.5	4.6	1.3
<b>San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,018.4	2,014.1	2,006.9	1,959.9	-58.5	-2.9
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	110.3	104.2	100.4	95.7	-14.6	-13.2
Manufacturing	137.2	134.4	133.6	131.5	-5.7	-4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	361.5	356.6	357.6	342.4	-19.1	-5.3
Information	67.9	67.2	66.8	66.6	-1.3	-1.9
Financial activities	145.9	139.3	138.8	137.1	-8.8	-6.0
Professional and business services	370.1	369.6	369.4	362.5	-7.6	-2.1
Educational and health services	228.5	237.2	237.2	232.3	3.8	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	207.1	212.2	212.2	205.1	-2.0	-1.0
Other services	73.6	74.5	74.6	72.8	-0.8	-1.1
Government	314.9	317.5	314.9	312.5	-2.4	-0.8
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,959.2	3,021.3	3,015.2	2,957.4	-1.8	-0.1
Mining, logging, and construction	173.4	169.7	167.1	161.5	-11.9	-6.9
Manufacturing	61.2	59.9	59.8	59.2	-2.0	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	402.2	400.3	402.3	386.3	-15.9	-4.0
Information	92.0	90.2	90.4	89.1	-2.9	-3.2
Financial activities	154.6	152.0	152.2	149.5	-5.1	-3.3
Professional and business services	669.6	688.1	685.1	679.5	9.9	1.5
Educational and health services	331.2	346.1	345.0	341.9	10.7	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	245.4	259.0	258.3	252.6	7.2	2.9
Other services	180.3	185.2	184.9	182.9	2.6	1.4
Government	649.3	670.8	670.1	654.9	5.6	0.9

(p) preliminary