

News

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APRIL 2007 JOB COUNT FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK AREA ROSE 70,100 OVER THE YEAR

Total nonfarm employment for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area¹ stood at 8,472,200 in April 2007, 70,100 above its year-ago level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Regional Commissioner Michael L. Dolfman pointed out that the increase in April, like that in the previous month, was the smallest employment gain since December 2005. New York City added 48,100 jobs over the year, accounting for most of the area's job growth. The City also outpaced the rest of the area with a 1.3-percent increase in employment, while the area's job count rose 0.8 percent over the year, below the 1.4-percent increase for the nation. (See chart A. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Since April 2003, the New York metropolitan area has added 260,300 jobs, more than offsetting the losses incurred between 2001 and 2003. As a result of the gains over the past four years, by April 2007 employment had risen 0.7 percent, or 56,600 jobs above its April 2001 peak. By contrast, despite the recent strong job growth in New York City, its job count stood 0.5 percent below its April 2001 level. The national economy, which enjoyed a stronger recovery than both the New York area and the City, experienced employment growth of 4.2 percent from April 2001 to April 2007.

Industry employment in the greater New York area

In the greater New York area, all but one industry supersector added jobs from April 2006 to April 2007, and five added more than 10,000. Education and health services experienced the strongest employment growth, adding 22,900 jobs over the year, the smallest gain posted since August 2005. Most of the job growth occurred in health care and social assistance, which added 22,000 jobs since April 2006. Employment expanded by 19,100 jobs in professional and business services. In financial activities, employment advanced by 11,400, and in other services, by 11,100. Leisure and hospitality added 10,300 jobs from April a year ago.

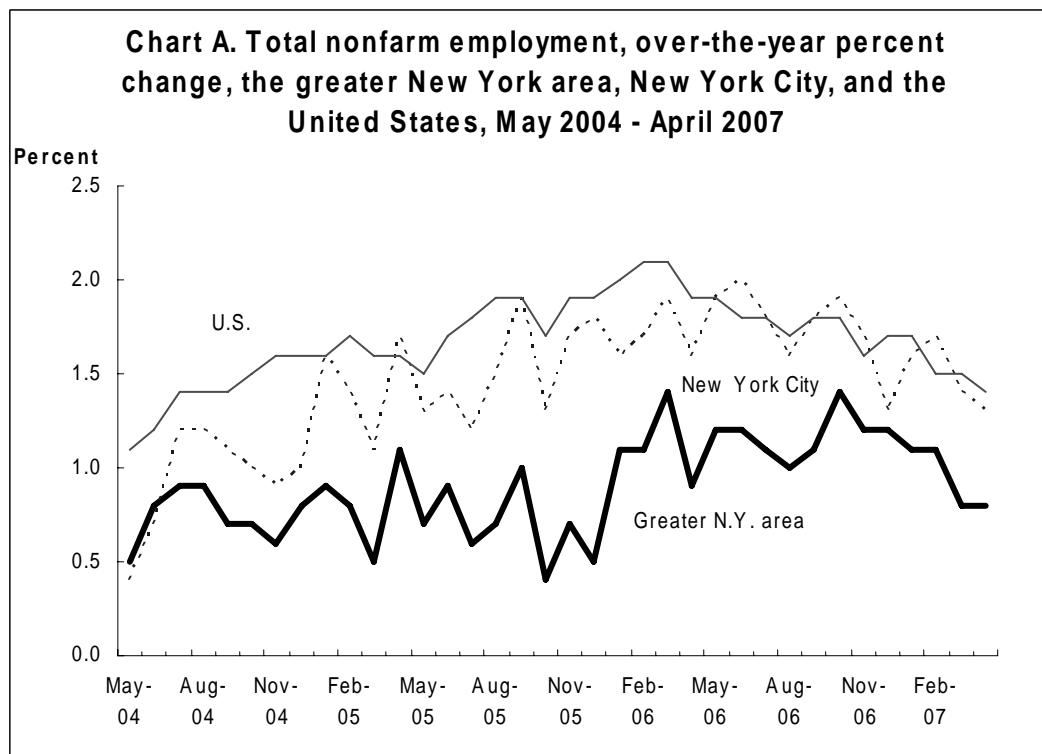
¹ The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) consists of New York City, Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties in New York; Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County, Pennsylvania. For convenience, the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island MSA is referred to as the greater New York area throughout this release.



Round-the-clock recorded messages for the **Consumer Price Index** and a variety of other **Bureau of Labor Statistics** data are available by dialing the **New York Information Office's** main telephone number: **(212) 337-2400**. For recorded messages, press '2'. Fax-on-Demand service will be discontinued on April 27, 2007.

Although other services had the fourth-largest numeric increase, it had the largest over-the-year percentage change in the metropolitan area, 3.1 percent, followed by natural resources, mining, and construction with 2.0-percent growth. No other supersector had job growth of at least 2.0 percent.

Manufacturing shed 19,700 jobs from April 2006 to April 2007 in the New York metropolitan area, a decline of 4.2 percent, continuing a downward trend. The number of jobs lost was more severe than any recorded in the previous 12 months, which ranged from 18,300 to 10,900, and the rate of loss, at 4.2 percent, was the steepest since September 2005. Nationwide, employment in manufacturing decreased 1.1 percent from April a year ago.



Growth rates by industry supersector were generally higher at the national level. Nationwide, the natural resources and mining supersector, published separately from construction at the national level, recorded the sharpest growth in employment, up 6.0 percent over the year. Leisure and hospitality had the next highest percentage gain at 3.0 percent, followed by education and health services at 2.8 percent. Professional and business services was the only other supersector to have a growth rate of at least 2.0 percent from April 2006 to April 2007.

Metropolitan divisions

The greater New York area contains four metropolitan divisions, essentially separately identifiable employment centers within a metropolitan area. Each of these divisions added jobs from April 2006 to April 2007. Not unexpectedly, the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division, comprising over 60 percent of the area’s workforce, added the largest number of jobs (50,700). Accounting for 72.3 percent of the area’s job growth, this employment gain trailed other over-the-year increases during the past 12 months which had ranged from 53,100 to 77,300. The Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division added the next most jobs (10,200), followed by the Edison Metropolitan Division (8,600). Employment in the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division was relatively unchanged from a year ago.

The New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division consists of New York City and two three-county areas: Putnam-Rockland-Westchester in New York and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic in New Jersey. Of these three components, New York City accounted for most of the division's, not to mention metropolitan area's, over-the-year increase in employment with the addition of 48,100 jobs in April. In Putnam-Rockland-Westchester, employment rose by 6,600. Bergen-Hudson-Passaic, however, lost 4,000 jobs.

April job growth in New York City was led by professional and business services, which expanded by 16,100. The next largest increase occurred in education and health services (12,200), followed by financial activities (11,100). Not surprisingly, these three supersectors were also among the top job gainers in the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division and the greater New York area.

All four divisions in the greater New York metropolitan area had over-the-year job growth below that of the nation (1.4 percent). Of the four divisions, New York-White Plains-Wayne had the highest growth rate, 1.0 percent. (See chart 1.) The Nassau-Suffolk and Edison Divisions followed with employment gains of 0.8 percent. Job growth in Newark-Union was flat at 0.1 percent.

Table A. Nonfarm employment, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Area	2006 April	2007 Feb.	2007 March	2007 April p	Change from April 2006 to April p 2007
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	8,402.1	8,366.1	8,425.0	8,472.2	70.1
Edison	1,022.1	1,008.1	1,018.4	1,030.7	8.6
Nassau-Suffolk	1,239.6	1,224.8	1,237.5	1,249.8	10.2
New York-White Plains-Wayne	5,110.3	5,113.1	5,143.1	5,161.0	50.7
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic	901.7	891.2	895.2	897.7	-4.0
New York City	3,645.3	3,660.8	3,681.9	3,693.4	48.1
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	563.3	561.1	566.0	569.9	6.6
Newark-Union	1,030.1	1,020.1	1,026.0	1,030.7	0.6

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The Edison Metropolitan Division consists of Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Somerset Counties in New Jersey. The Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division consists of Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York. The New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division consists of New York City and Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties in New York; and Bergen, Hudson, and Passaic Counties in New Jersey. The Newark-Union Metropolitan Division consists of Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County in Pennsylvania.

Industry supersectors. In April 2007, employment in the New York-White Plains-Wayne Division was brisk in natural resources, mining, and construction, up 3.3 percent, and even brisker in New York City, 5.3 percent. (See table 1.) Within this supersector, job growth was particularly robust in construction of buildings in the City, up 11.6 percent over the year. Relatively strong growth in this Division also occurred in leisure and hospitality (2.4 percent); other services (2.3 percent); and professional and business services (2.0 percent). The increase in financial activities, 1.9 percent, was driven largely by the securities industry, which advanced 6.1 percent over the year in New York City. Employment in education and health services increased by 1.6 percent, the smallest rate of growth since July 2005. Much of the slower growth was due to ambulatory healthcare in New York City. Although employment in this industry increased by 2.9 percent over the year, this was the slowest rate growth since November 2004. With a couple of exceptions, notably financial activities and other services, job growth rates for industry supersectors in this division fell below their respective national averages.

Manufacturing was the only supersector in the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division to shed more than 1,000 jobs over the year, declining 5.9 percent. Losses were concentrated in New York City (-7.7 percent) and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic (-5.5 percent).

In the Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division, employment growth was strongest in professional and business services, increasing 2.7 percent over the year. Natural resources, mining, and construction jobs were up 2.2 percent. Information and leisure and hospitality experienced job gains of 1.7 and 1.5 percent, respectively. The only supersector to lose at least 1,000 jobs, was manufacturing, contracting 1.8 percent. Overall, growth rates in most supersectors in this division were lower than their respective national industry averages.

In the Edison Metropolitan Division, only two supersectors experienced job growth faster than the national rate of growth for those industries from April 2006 to April 2007—other services (9.4 versus 1.0 percent) and information (4.0 versus 1.1 percent). Manufacturing was the only supersector in this division to lose at least 1,000 jobs, declining 1.7 percent.

In the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division employment grew strongly in only one supersector, other services at 4.5 percent; this compares to an increase of 1.0 percent nationally. Two supersectors lost more than 1,000 jobs—manufacturing, down 4.5 percent, and leisure and hospitality, down 2.2 percent, over the year. Nationally, employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 3.2 percent.

Employment in the 12 largest areas

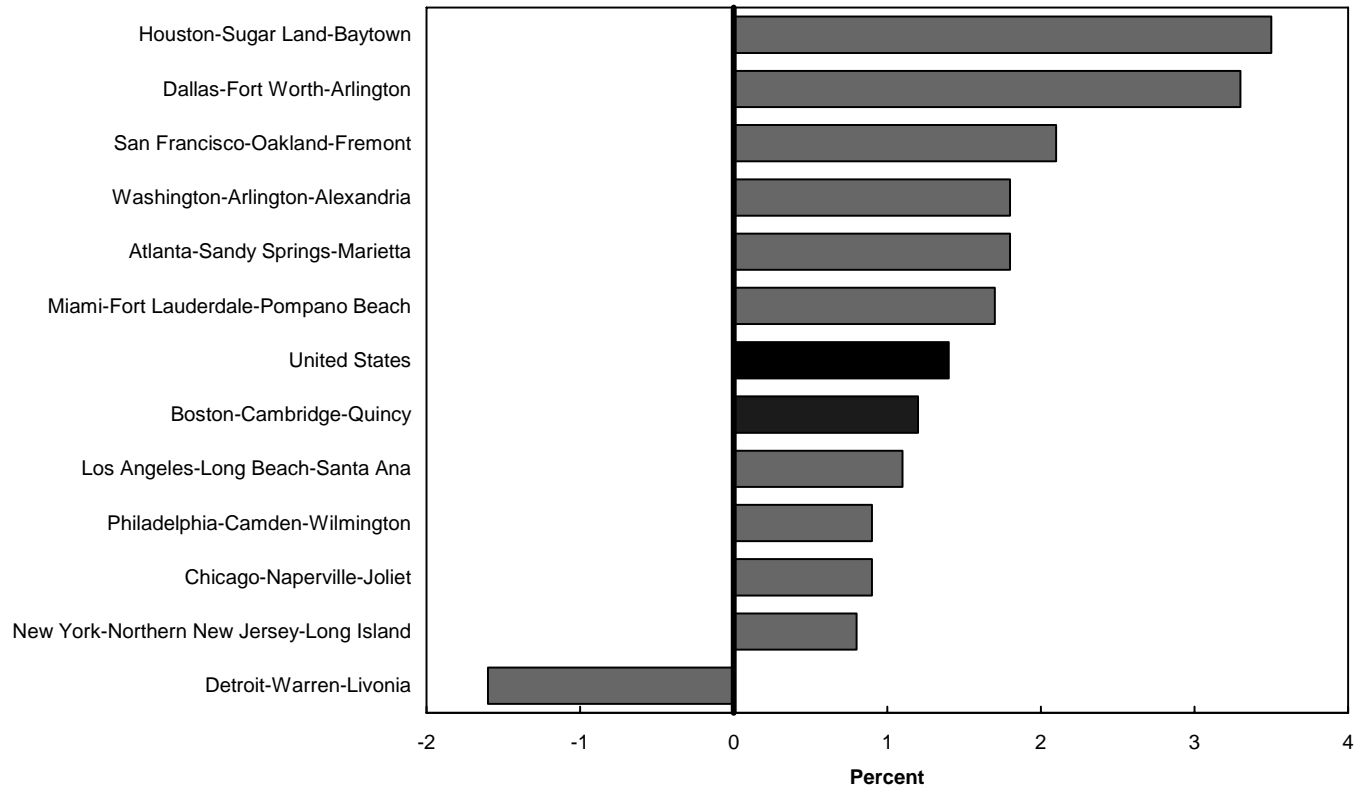
The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island area was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in April 2007. Six of these 12 areas experienced over-the-year job growth greater than the national increase of 1.4 percent. The top-two high-growth areas, both in Texas, had employment gains greater than twice the U.S. average—Houston-Baytown-Sugarland (3.5 percent) and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington (3.3 percent). San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. (2.1 percent); Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. and Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga. (both 1.8 percent); and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla. (1.7 percent), followed. Of the six areas with above-average job growth, only San Francisco was not located in the South region of the country. (See chart B and table 2.)

Five metropolitan areas had below-average employment gains ranging from 1.2 to 0.8 percent: Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.; Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.; Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.; Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.; and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa. Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., was the only area of the 12 to lose jobs over the year, dropping 1.6 percent of its employment from April a year ago.

The fastest growing industry supersector from April 2006 to April 2007 varied among metropolitan areas, but one stood out. Education and health services had the highest percentage increase in employment in 5 of the 12 areas (Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia) among those industries adding at least 1,000 jobs. Job growth in three areas, Dallas, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., was led by professional and business services.

The two areas with the fastest rates of job growth—Houston and Dallas—also added the most jobs. Employment grew by 92,400 in Dallas and by 84,900 in Houston. Employment in three other areas rose by 50,000 or more over the year—New York (70,100), Los Angeles (64,000) and Washington, D.C. (53,600). In 6 of the 12 areas—Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia—education and health services added the most jobs. In four areas—Dallas, Houston, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.—the professional and business services supersector had the largest numerical increase.

**Chart B. Over-the-year percent change in employment,
12 largest areas and the United States, April 2007**



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Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area and the 12 largest metropolitan areas. The rankings were based on population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2000. The CES program is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor.

Employment

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 2002 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 the approximately 10 percent of CES published series.

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 are available for state CES data at the NAICS supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data at the total nonfarm level. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site 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 on December 5, 2005. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

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 by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island and United States, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and industry supersector	2006 April	2007 Feb.	2007 March p	2007 April p	Change from April 2006 to April p 2007	
					Number	Percent
United States						
Total nonfarm	135,802.0	135,904.0	136,826.0	137,653.0	1,851.0	1.4
Natural resources and mining	669.0	693.0	701.0	709.0	40.0	6.0
Construction	7,556.0	7,167.0	7,347.0	7,524.0	-32.0	-0.4
Manufacturing	14,182.0	14,010.0	14,024.0	14,026.0	-156.0	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,002.0	26,003.0	26,152.0	26,230.0	228.0	0.9
Information	3,046.0	3,075.0	3,078.0	3,089.0	43.0	1.4
Financial activities	8,320.0	8,404.0	8,414.0	8,415.0	95.0	1.1
Professional and business services	17,407.0	17,508.0	17,626.0	17,796.0	389.0	2.2
Education and health services	17,906.0	18,254.0	18,339.0	18,408.0	502.0	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	12,969.0	12,889.0	13,095.0	13,361.0	392.0	3.0
Other services	5,426.0	5,409.0	5,448.0	5,479.0	53.0	1.0
Government	22,319.0	22,492.0	22,602.0	22,616.0	297.0	1.3
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	8,402.1	8,366.1	8,425.0	8,472.2	70.1	0.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	343.2	327.3	336.6	350.0	6.8	2.0
Manufacturing	469.7	450.6	451.5	450.0	-19.7	-4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,573.9	1,572.5	1,577.8	1,577.8	3.9	0.2
Information	288.4	288.5	290.0	289.3	0.9	0.3
Financial activities	784.1	790.9	793.3	795.5	11.4	1.5
Professional and business services	1,259.0	1,253.4	1,265.7	1,278.1	19.1	1.5
Education and health services	1,415.5	1,428.5	1,438.6	1,438.4	22.9	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	614.6	595.7	608.2	624.8	10.2	1.7
Other services	359.9	365.3	368.3	371.0	11.1	3.1
Government	1,293.8	1,293.4	1,295.0	1,297.3	3.5	0.3
Edison Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,022.1	1,008.1	1,018.4	1,030.7	8.6	0.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	48.3	44.4	45.7	47.8	-0.5	-1.0
Manufacturing	77.3	75.2	75.6	76.0	-1.3	-1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	222.4	219.0	220.3	221.6	-0.8	-0.4
Information	30.0	30.6	31.1	31.2	1.2	4.0
Financial activities	63.6	63.3	63.8	64.0	0.4	0.6
Professional and business services	170.2	166.8	169.2	172.3	2.1	1.2
Education and health services	134.1	134.6	135.3	135.3	1.2	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	77.5	72.7	74.1	78.4	0.9	1.2
Other services	46.9	49.0	49.5	51.3	4.4	9.4
Government	151.8	152.5	153.8	152.8	1.0	0.7
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,239.6	1,224.8	1,237.5	1,249.8	10.2	0.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	68.6	64.2	67.2	70.1	1.5	2.2
Manufacturing	85.7	84.0	84.1	84.2	-1.5	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	266.2	265.4	265.2	267.0	0.8	0.3
Information	29.5	30.0	30.0	30.0	0.5	1.7
Financial activities	79.3	78.2	78.2	79.2	-0.1	-0.1
Professional and business services	162.7	159.3	162.1	163.9	1.2	0.7
Education and health services	202.1	203.6	205.9	207.6	5.5	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	91.6	87.0	90.6	93.0	1.4	1.5
Other services	51.8	51.0	51.7	51.5	-0.3	-0.6
Government	202.1	202.1	202.5	203.3	1.2	0.6

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island and United States, not seasonally adjusted—continued
(Numbers in thousands)

Area and industry supersector	2006 April	2007 Feb.	2007 March	2007 April p	Change from April 2006 to April p 2007		
					Number	Percent	
New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm	5,110.3	5,113.1	5,143.1	5,161.0	50.7	1.0	
Natural resources, mining, and construction	182.9	178.4	182.6	189.0	6.1	3.3	
Manufacturing	215.6	204.1	204.3	202.8	-12.8	-5.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	872.5	875.2	878.2	875.8	3.3	0.4	
Information	205.0	203.3	204.3	204.1	-0.9	-0.4	
Financial activities	564.4	572.8	574.6	575.2	10.8	1.9	
Professional and business services	765.0	769.6	775.2	780.6	15.6	2.0	
Education and health services	937.9	948.5	954.3	952.7	14.8	1.6	
Leisure and hospitality	380.9	373.8	380.6	390.2	9.3	2.4	
Other services	214.1	217.8	219.3	219.0	4.9	2.3	
Government	772.0	769.6	769.7	771.6	-0.4	-0.1	
New York City							
Total nonfarm	3,645.3	3,660.8	3,681.9	3,693.4	48.1	1.3	
Natural resources, mining, and construction	115.7	116.4	118.7	121.8	6.1	5.3	
Manufacturing	107.1	99.6	99.6	98.8	-8.3	-7.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	550.7	553.7	555.8	555.2	4.5	0.8	
Information	163.1	162.6	163.7	163.3	0.2	0.1	
Financial activities	453.5	461.4	463.4	464.6	11.1	2.4	
Professional and business services	564.5	574.5	578.2	580.6	16.1	2.9	
Education and health services	701.0	710.8	714.8	713.2	12.2	1.7	
Leisure and hospitality	281.7	277.2	282.1	289.2	7.5	2.7	
Other services	153.3	154.7	155.8	155.1	1.8	1.2	
Government	554.7	549.9	549.8	551.6	-3.1	-0.6	
Newark-Union Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm	1,030.1	1,020.1	1,026.0	1,030.7	0.6	0.1	
Natural resources, mining, and construction	43.4	40.3	41.1	43.1	-0.3	-0.7	
Manufacturing	91.1	87.3	87.5	87.0	-4.1	-4.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	212.8	212.9	214.1	213.4	0.6	0.3	
Information	23.9	24.6	24.6	24.0	0.1	0.4	
Financial activities	76.8	76.6	76.7	77.1	0.3	0.4	
Professional and business services	161.1	157.7	159.2	161.3	0.2	0.1	
Education and health services	141.4	141.8	143.1	142.8	1.4	1.0	
Leisure and hospitality	64.6	62.2	62.9	63.2	-1.4	-2.2	
Other services	47.1	47.5	47.8	49.2	2.1	4.5	
Government	167.9	169.2	169.0	169.6	1.7	1.0	

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2006 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and industry supersector	2006 April	2007 Feb.	2007 March	2007 April p	Change from April 2006 to April p 2007		
					Number	Percent	
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA							
Total nonfarm	2,389.8	2,395.8	2,407.0	2,432.6	42.8	1.8	
Natural resources and mining	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.1	5.0	
Construction	134.7	136.8	138.0	139.9	5.2	3.9	
Manufacturing	178.0	174.6	175.0	175.7	-2.3	-1.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	545.0	548.3	545.5	552.2	7.2	1.3	
Information	90.3	89.0	88.9	89.2	-1.1	-1.2	
Financial activities	161.5	162.1	162.8	163.6	2.1	1.3	
Professional and business services	397.3	396.4	399.4	404.4	7.1	1.8	
Education and health services	241.1	246.2	247.6	248.6	7.5	3.1	
Leisure and hospitality	224.7	221.5	224.3	232.9	8.2	3.6	
Other services	97.0	95.9	96.3	96.1	-0.9	-0.9	
Government	318.2	323.0	327.2	327.9	9.7	3.0	
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH							
Total nonfarm	2,441.9	2,428.0	2,433.8	2,470.3	28.4	1.2	
Natural resources and mining	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	9.1	
Construction	100.9	93.5	91.2	98.5	-2.4	-2.4	
Manufacturing	222.2	222.3	222.1	221.8	-0.4	-0.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	414.4	419.5	412.2	414.1	-0.3	-0.1	
Information	73.9	75.1	75.1	75.2	1.3	1.8	
Financial activities	186.1	187.4	187.1	187.2	1.1	0.6	
Professional and business services	393.4	392.1	393.1	403.7	10.3	2.6	
Education and health services	453.7	452.4	463.2	467.1	13.4	3.0	
Leisure and hospitality	206.9	199.0	199.3	210.8	3.9	1.9	
Other services	86.6	84.5	84.2	85.1	-1.5	-1.7	
Government	302.7	301.1	305.3	305.6	2.9	1.0	
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI							
Total nonfarm	4,496.1	4,446.6	4,456.3	4,534.4	38.3	0.9	
Natural resources and mining	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	-0.1	-3.8	
Construction	217.0	197.5	196.0	217.2	0.2	0.1	
Manufacturing	489.7	480.9	482.2	482.4	-7.3	-1.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	911.5	916.9	906.8	916.5	5.0	0.5	
Information	91.2	90.2	90.1	90.1	-1.1	-1.2	
Financial activities	329.0	333.0	334.7	335.2	6.2	1.9	
Professional and business services	722.9	715.1	715.3	737.3	14.4	2.0	
Education and health services	573.4	581.4	585.8	589.2	15.8	2.8	
Leisure and hospitality	392.5	380.2	380.6	398.0	5.5	1.4	
Other services	194.9	195.8	195.4	197.4	2.5	1.3	
Government	571.4	553.3	567.1	568.6	-2.8	-0.5	
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington-Arlington, TX							
Total nonfarm	2,843.0	2,877.1	2,894.2	2,935.4	92.4	3.3	
Natural resources, mining, and construction	171.8	174.6	176.1	179.5	7.7	4.5	
Manufacturing	298.0	298.6	301.6	302.6	4.6	1.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	606.6	610.6	607.7	614.7	8.1	1.3	
Information	92.2	92.9	93.6	93.3	1.1	1.2	
Financial activities	228.6	234.5	235.2	237.2	8.6	3.8	
Professional and business services	409.9	417.7	421.9	434.2	24.3	5.9	
Education and health services	297.6	303.5	305.2	308.1	10.5	3.5	
Leisure and hospitality	264.8	267.1	270.4	280.2	15.4	5.8	
Other services	107.5	108.0	109.0	110.6	3.1	2.9	
Government	366.0	369.6	373.5	375.0	9.0	2.5	

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas, not seasonally adjusted—continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and industry supersector	2006 April	2007 Feb.	2007 March	2007 April p	Change from April 2006 to April p 2007	
					Number	Percent
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	2,019.3	1,946.3	1,960.7	1,986.7	-32.6	-1.6
Natural resources, mining, and construction	74.6	65.6	64.1	67.8	-6.8	-9.1
Manufacturing	278.8	252.0	264.5	267.3	-11.5	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	370.5	365.8	360.4	361.8	-8.7	-2.3
Information	34.3	34.0	34.3	33.6	-0.7	-2.0
Financial activities	114.8	113.0	112.8	112.8	-2.0	-1.7
Professional and business services	361.1	349.8	350.6	357.3	-3.8	-1.1
Education and health services	273.1	275.0	276.9	278.9	5.8	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	184.9	175.4	176.4	184.1	-0.8	-0.4
Other services	89.4	89.5	89.9	90.9	1.5	1.7
Government	237.8	226.2	230.8	232.2	-5.6	-2.4
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,419.7	2,469.1	2,484.6	2,504.6	84.9	3.5
Natural resources and mining	74.7	80.1	81.2	81.9	7.2	9.6
Construction	177.7	183.5	187.3	188.9	11.2	6.3
Manufacturing	219.5	225.3	224.6	223.4	3.9	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	493.8	505.3	501.6	504.4	10.6	2.1
Information	35.7	35.0	35.1	35.4	-0.3	-0.8
Financial activities	139.3	140.7	141.4	142.0	2.7	1.9
Professional and business services	350.1	358.9	361.1	364.6	14.5	4.1
Education and health services	270.4	275.2	277.8	279.8	9.4	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	215.3	215.3	217.9	225.5	10.2	4.7
Other services	92.8	97.3	98.0	98.4	5.6	6.0
Government	350.4	352.5	358.6	360.3	9.9	2.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,593.2	5,590.8	5,625.6	5,657.2	64.0	1.1
Natural resources and mining	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	-0.1	-2.2
Construction	259.9	257.2	258.1	261.0	1.1	0.4
Manufacturing	647.9	637.6	641.2	642.0	-5.9	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,070.7	1,084.2	1,076.5	1,078.0	7.3	0.7
Information	238.3	235.2	241.1	238.0	-0.3	-0.1
Financial activities	387.8	386.0	387.1	387.1	-0.7	-0.2
Professional and business services	864.6	867.8	874.3	881.2	16.6	1.9
Education and health services	618.6	628.2	638.0	642.9	24.3	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	554.6	546.6	552.4	562.8	8.2	1.5
Other services	192.4	193.2	194.6	195.8	3.4	1.8
Government	753.9	750.3	757.8	764.0	10.1	1.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,417.5	2,429.3	2,446.0	2,458.7	41.2	1.7
Natural resources and mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	158.7	159.8	160.5	160.1	1.4	0.9
Manufacturing	100.4	99.4	98.9	98.9	-1.5	-1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	538.4	545.8	544.5	547.8	9.4	1.7
Information	53.8	53.5	53.7	53.6	-0.2	-0.4
Financial activities	182.6	183.9	185.4	186.2	3.6	2.0
Professional and business services	398.2	398.5	403.6	406.6	8.4	2.1
Education and health services	304.2	303.6	307.2	310.4	6.2	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	255.1	255.4	260.7	260.8	5.7	2.2
Other services	100.1	102.7	103.4	103.4	3.3	3.3
Government	325.4	326.1	327.5	330.3	4.9	1.5

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

Area and industry supersector	2006 April	2007 Feb.	2007 March	2007 April p	Change from April 2006 to April p 2007	
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,402.1	8,346.4	8,366.1	8,472.2	70.1	0.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	343.2	329.4	327.3	350.0	6.8	2.0
Manufacturing	469.7	451.1	450.6	450.0	-19.7	-4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,573.9	1,589.9	1,572.5	1,577.8	3.9	0.2
Information	288.4	288.5	288.5	289.3	0.9	0.3
Financial activities	784.1	789.6	790.9	795.5	11.4	1.5
Professional and business services	1,259.0	1,249.3	1,253.4	1,278.1	19.1	1.5
Education and health services	1,415.5	1,408.6	1,428.5	1,438.4	22.9	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	614.6	592.7	595.7	624.8	10.2	1.7
Other services	359.9	363.0	365.3	371.0	11.1	3.1
Government	1,293.8	1,284.3	1,293.4	1,297.3	3.5	0.3
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,806.3	2,776.3	2,786.2	2,830.6	24.3	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	131.8	122.9	121.6	131.5	-0.3	-0.2
Manufacturing	229.0	224.8	224.7	224.3	-4.7	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	527.8	535.0	528.6	533.1	5.3	1.0
Information	55.4	55.2	55.0	55.3	-0.1	-0.2
Financial activities	219.8	219.0	218.9	220.0	0.2	0.1
Professional and business services	418.3	413.4	415.0	424.5	6.2	1.5
Education and health services	518.3	518.0	526.6	529.6	11.3	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	218.2	209.6	209.5	221.2	3.0	1.4
Other services	124.2	123.9	124.0	125.5	1.3	1.0
Government	363.5	354.5	362.3	365.6	2.1	0.6
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	1,988.5	2,009.5	2,021.3	2,030.1	41.6	2.1
Natural resources and mining	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.3	23.1
Construction	109.7	113.9	112.8	112.4	2.7	2.5
Manufacturing	139.2	141.5	141.4	141.5	2.3	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	352.8	360.7	357.7	358.1	5.3	1.5
Information	68.7	67.8	68.1	67.5	-1.2	-1.7
Financial activities	157.2	158.6	159.1	159.2	2.0	1.3
Professional and business services	342.8	349.8	352.4	354.2	11.4	3.3
Education and health services	226.4	226.4	231.4	232.9	6.5	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	202.8	201.9	203.7	207.5	4.7	2.3
Other services	72.7	72.6	73.7	74.5	1.8	2.5
Government	314.9	314.7	319.4	320.7	5.8	1.8
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,953.1	2,955.8	2,967.0	3,006.7	53.6	1.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	191.2	187.2	187.2	192.2	1.0	0.5
Manufacturing	63.9	62.5	62.6	63.0	-0.9	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	397.7	404.1	399.8	403.2	5.5	1.4
Information	98.5	97.7	98.1	97.7	-0.8	-0.8
Financial activities	160.7	160.5	161.4	162.6	1.9	1.2
Professional and business services	662.6	667.5	672.8	684.4	21.8	3.3
Education and health services	319.6	319.8	323.7	326.6	7.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	245.7	240.0	241.1	250.8	5.1	2.1
Other services	174.4	174.4	175.0	176.8	2.4	1.4
Government	638.8	642.1	645.3	649.4	10.6	1.7

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2006 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.

Chart 1. Over-the-year change in employment, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, April 2007

