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METROPOLITAN AREA EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: JULY 2008

Unemployment rates were higher in July than a year earlier in 338 of the 369 metropolitan areas, lower in 25 areas, and unchanged in 6 areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Eleven areas recorded jobless rates of at least 10.0 percent, while nine areas registered rates below 3.0 percent. The national unemployment rate in July was 6.0 percent, not seasonally adjusted, up from 4.9 percent a year earlier.

Metropolitan Area Unemployment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

In July, 90 metropolitan areas reported jobless rates of at least 7.0 percent, up from 29 areas a year earlier, while 40 areas posted rates below 4.0 percent, down from 91 areas in July 2007. El Centro, Calif., and neighboring Yuma, Ariz., continued to record the highest unemployment rates, 23.3 and 20.0 percent, respectively. Sioux Falls, S.D., again registered the lowest jobless rate, 2.4 percent. Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Rapid City, S.D., reported the next lowest rates, 2.5 percent each. Overall, 153 areas posted unemployment rates above the U.S. figure of 6.0 percent, 205 areas had rates below it, and 11 areas had the same rate. (See table 1 and the map.)

Two Indiana areas—Elkhart-Goshen and Kokomo—recorded the largest jobless rate increases from July 2007 (+4.8 and +4.4 percentage points, respectively). Both areas experienced layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing. Forty-nine additional areas registered over-the-year unemployment rate increases of 2.0 percentage points or more, and another 177 areas had rate increases of 1.0 to 1.9 percentage points. Jonesboro, Ark., experienced the largest jobless rate decrease from a year earlier (-1.7 percentage points). Three more areas, all in Arkansas, logged rate decreases of 1.0 percentage point or more: Hot Springs and Pine Bluff (-1.4 points each) and Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway (-1.0 point).

Of the 49 metropolitan areas with a Census 2000 population of 1 million or more, Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., continued to report the highest unemployment rate, 9.4 percent in July 2008, followed again by Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif., at 8.9 percent. Seven more large areas posted rates of 7.0 percent or more. The large area with the lowest jobless rate was Oklahoma City, Okla., at 4.0 percent. New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, La., and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va., had the next lowest rates, 4.1 percent each. Forty-seven large areas had higher unemployment

rates than in July 2007, and two had lower rates. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif., experienced the largest over-the-year jobless rate increase (+2.4 percentage points), followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., and Providence-Fall River-Warwick, R.I.-Mass. (+2.2 points each). Six additional large areas recorded over-the-year unemployment rate increases of 2.0 percentage points or more, and 24 large areas had rate increases from 1.0 to 1.9 percentage points. No large area had a rate decrease of more than 0.3 percentage point from a year earlier.

Metropolitan Division Unemployment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Eleven of the most populous metropolitan areas are composed of 34 metropolitan divisions, which are essentially separately identifiable employment centers. In July, the two divisions that comprise the Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., metropolitan area again registered the highest jobless rates: Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, 10.9 percent, and Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, 8.3 percent. Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, Md., continued to report the lowest unemployment rate among the divisions, 3.5 percent. Nashua, N.H.-Mass., again posted the next lowest rate, 3.8 percent. (See table 2.)

In July, all 34 metropolitan divisions again recorded over-the-year jobless rate increases. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, Calif., experienced the largest unemployment rate increase (+2.5 percentage points). Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill., and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, Fla., registered the next largest rate increases (+2.1 and +2.0 percentage points, respectively). Fourteen other divisions reported over-the-year rate increases of 1.0 percentage point or more.

In 7 of the 11 metropolitan areas that contain divisions, the ranges between the highest and lowest division jobless rates were 1.0 percentage point or more in July. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H., posted the largest rate difference among its divisions, 3.9 percentage points (Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, Mass.-N.H., 7.7 percent, compared with Nashua, N.H.-Mass., 3.8 percent).

Metropolitan Area Nonfarm Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Among the 310 metropolitan areas for which nonfarm payroll data were available in July, 188 metropolitan areas reported over-the-year increases in employment, 110 reported decreases, and 12 had no change. The largest over-the-year employment increase was recorded in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas (+68,000), followed by Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas (+57,100), Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash. (+38,900), and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. (+35,400). The largest over-the-year percentage gain in employment was reported in Grand Junction, Colo. (+4.9 percent), followed by McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas (+4.6 percent), Odessa, Texas, and Pascagoula, Miss. (+3.5 percent each), and College Station-Bryan, Texas; El Paso, Texas; and Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash. (+3.4 percent each). (See table 3.)

The largest over-the-year decrease in employment occurred in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. (-45,000), followed by Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. (-36,700), Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Ariz. (-28,300), and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. (-26,000). The largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment was reported in Flint, Mich. (-5.9 percent), followed by Cape Coral-Fort Myers, Fla. (-4.2 percent), Elkhart-Goshen, Ind. (-3.6 percent), and Lake Havasu City-Kingman, Ariz. (-3.4 percent).

Over-the-year, nonfarm employment rose in 22 of the 38 metropolitan areas with annual average employment levels above 750,000 in 2007. The largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment in these large metropolitan areas was posted in Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, N.C.-S.C. (+3.0

percent), followed by Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas (+2.3 percent) and Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; and Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash. (+2.2 percent each). Among these large areas, 16 reported a decrease in employment. The largest over-the-year percentage decreases in employment in these areas were posted by Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. (-2.1 percent), Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. (-1.9 percent), Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Ariz. (-1.5 percent) and Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla. (-1.3 percent).

Metropolitan Division Nonfarm Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Nonfarm payroll employment data were available in July 2008 for 32 metropolitan divisions, which are essentially separately identifiable employment centers within a metropolitan area. Seventeen of the 32 metropolitan divisions reported over-the-year employment gains while 14 reported losses and one had no change. The largest over-the-year increase in the metropolitan divisions occurred in Dallas-Plano-Irving, Texas (+51,800), followed by Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Wash. (+33,100), New York-White Plains-Wayne, N.Y.-N.J. (+31,900), and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. (+31,300). The largest over-the-year decrease in the metropolitan divisions occurred in Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, Calif. (-29,900), followed by Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. (-23,600), Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, Calif. (-19,600), and Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, Calif. (-15,100). (See table 4.)

The largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the metropolitan divisions was reported in Dallas-Plano-Irving, Texas (+2.5 percent), followed by Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Wash. (+2.3 percent), Tacoma, Wash. (+2.1 percent), and Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas (+1.9 percent). The largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment among the metropolitan divisions was reported in Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, Calif., and Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. (-2.0 percent each), followed by Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, Calif. (-1.9 percent) and Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. (-1.7 percent).

The Regional and State Employment and Unemployment release for August is scheduled to be issued on Friday, September 19. The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment release for August is scheduled to be issued on Tuesday, September 30.

Hurricane Katrina

For July, BLS and its state partners continued to make modifications to the usual estimation procedures for the LAUS program to reflect the impact of Hurricane Katrina on the labor force statistics in affected areas. These modifications included: (1) modifying the state population controls to account for displacement due to Katrina; (2) developing labor force estimates for the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner metropolitan area using an alternative to the model-based method; and (3) not publishing labor force estimates for the months immediately following the hurricane for the parishes within the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner metropolitan area and cities within those parishes, where the quality of input data was severely compromised by the hurricane.

For more information on LAUS procedures and estimates for July 2008, see *Hurricane Information: Katrina and Rita* on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/Katrina/home.htm> or call (202) 691-6392.

Technical Note

This release presents labor force and unemployment data from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program (tables 1 and 2) for 369 metropolitan statistical areas and metropolitan New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), plus 8 areas in Puerto Rico. Estimates for 34 metropolitan and NECTA divisions also are presented. Nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program (tables 3 and 4) are provided for most of the same areas. State estimates were previously published in the news release, *Regional and State Employment and Unemployment*, and are republished in this release for ease of reference. The LAUS and CES programs are both federal-state cooperative endeavors.

Labor force and unemployment—from the LAUS program

Definitions. The labor force and unemployment data are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of households that is conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Census Bureau. The LAUS program measures employment and unemployment on a place-of-residence basis. The universe for each is the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. *Employed* persons are those who did any work at all for pay or profit in the reference week (the week including the 12th of the month) or worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or farm, plus those not working who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not paid, for such reasons as labor-management dispute, illness, or vacation. *Unemployed* persons are those who were not employed during the reference week (based on the definition above), had actively looked for a job sometime in the 4-week period ending with the reference week, and were currently available for work; persons on layoff expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The *labor force* is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. The *unemployment rate* is the number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

Method of estimation. Estimates for states, the District of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale metropolitan division, and New York City are produced using time-series models with real-time benchmarking to national CPS totals. Model-based estimation was extended to the following areas and their respective balances of state in 2005: the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metropolitan Division; Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area; Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI Metropolitan Statistical Area; Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metropolitan Division; New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area; and Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division. (Model-based estimation of the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner metropolitan area was suspended following

Hurricane Katrina; the indirect estimation methods described below will be used for this area until further notice.) Modeling improves the statistical basis of the estimation for these areas and provides important tools for analysis, such as measures of errors and seasonally adjusted series. For all other substate areas in this release, estimates are prepared through indirect estimation procedures using a building-block approach. Employment estimates, which are based largely on “place of work” estimates from the CES program, are adjusted to refer to place of residence as used in the CPS. Unemployment estimates are aggregates of persons previously employed in industries covered by state unemployment insurance (UI) laws and entrants to the labor force data from the CPS. The substate estimates of employment and unemployment, which geographically exhaust the entire state, are adjusted proportionally to ensure that they add to the independently estimated state or balance-of-state totals. A detailed description of the estimation procedures is available from BLS upon request.

Annual revisions. Labor force and unemployment data shown for the prior year reflect adjustments made at the end of each year, usually implemented with January estimates. The adjusted model-based estimates reflect updated population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, any revisions in the other data sources, and model reestimation. All substate estimates are reestimated and adjusted to add to the revised model-based estimates.

Employment—from the CES program

Definitions. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period that 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 the 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 that 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 surveys, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are 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 particular estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding. Unemployment rates are computed from unrounded data and thus may differ slightly from rates computed using the rounded data displayed in the tables.

Labor force and unemployment estimates. Model-based error measures are available for states on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lastderr.htm>. Measures of nonsampling error are not available, but additional information on the subject is provided in *Employment and Earnings Online* at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm>.

Employment estimates. Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data at the total nonfarm 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 on November 20, 2007. Data reflect New England City and Town Area (NECTA) definitions, rather than county-based definitions, in the six New England States. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm>.

Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings Online*.

Estimates of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted labor force and unemployment data for states, census regions and divisions, and seven substate areas are available in the news release, *Regional and State Employment and Unemployment*. Estimates of labor force and unemployment for all states, metropolitan areas, labor market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and other areas used in the administration of various federal economic assistance programs are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/>. Employment data from the CES program are available at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/>.

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. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force				Unemployed							
					Number				Percent of labor force			
	June		July		June		July		June		July	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 ^P	2007	2008	2007	2008 ^P	2007	2008	2007	2008 ^P
Puerto Rico	1,399.4	1,375.3	1,382.3	1,364.6	165.2	162.9	166.8	168.1	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.3
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian	117.1	117.2	115.1	113.0	15.3	14.6	15.5	15.4	13.1	12.5	13.5	13.6
Fajardo	29.0	29.0	29.2	28.5	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.0	14.4	13.4	15.0	14.0
Guayama	27.2	28.1	27.1	27.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.5	15.0	15.3	15.2	16.3
Mayaguez	37.8	38.1	37.7	37.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.2
Ponce	92.5	91.5	90.9	92.6	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.4	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.3
San German-Cabo Rojo	53.4	52.9	54.6	52.7	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.7	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.6
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo	944.6	920.4	931.7	915.8	104.7	103.4	105.1	106.3	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.6
Yauco	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.9	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	15.2	14.8	15.6	15.2

^P = preliminary.

¹ Area boundaries do not reflect official OMB definitions.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Data for Puerto Rico are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. Area definitions are based on Office of Management and Budget Bulletin No. 08-01, dated November 20, 2007, and are available at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm>. Areas in the six New England states are Metropolitan New England

City and Town Areas (NECTAs), while areas in other states are county-based. Some metropolitan areas lie in two or more states. They are listed under the state that appears first in their titles. Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, Iowa-Ill., and Weirton-Steubenville, W.Va.-Ohio, are the exceptions in that they are listed under Illinois and Ohio, respectively, for operational reasons. Estimates for the latest month are subject to revision the following month.

Table 3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	June		July		Change from July 2007 to July 2008 P	
	2007	2008	2007	2008P	Number	Percent
Maryland	2,635.7	2,664.7	2,623.1	2,648.5	25.4	1.0
Baltimore-Towson	1,330.5	1,337.5	1,321.0	1,329.3	8.3	.6
Hagerstown-Martinsburg	103.0	103.4	102.3	102.8	.5	.5
Salisbury	56.4	56.4	55.9	56.1	.2	.4
Massachusetts	3,326.7	3,335.7	3,290.3	3,299.7	9.4	.3
Barnstable Town	110.1	108.9	114.2	113.4	-.8	-.7
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy	2,510.2	2,529.2	2,482.3	2,501.2	18.9	.8
New Bedford	67.3	66.1	65.3	64.9	-.4	-.6
Springfield	302.6	300.9	295.6	294.1	-1.5	-.5
Worcester	252.0	251.3	245.3	244.5	-.8	-.3
Michigan	4,328.6	4,270.9	4,204.4	4,151.3	-53.1	-1.3
Ann Arbor	198.4	196.0	192.1	191.4	-.7	-.4
Battle Creek	60.3	58.7	58.8	57.4	-1.4	-2.4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	1,996.9	1,954.3	1,931.1	1,894.4	-36.7	-1.9
Flint	151.5	144.3	144.6	136.0	-8.6	-5.9
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	397.1	396.1	386.0	386.0	.0	.0
Holland-Grand Haven	114.4	112.6	111.0	110.0	-1.0	-.9
Jackson	58.9	57.8	57.2	56.3	-.9	-1.6
Kalamazoo-Portage	147.1	145.9	143.4	142.0	-1.4	-1.0
Lansing-East Lansing	223.5	220.3	218.1	214.9	-3.2	-1.5
Muskegon-Norton Shores	65.8	66.1	64.9	64.7	-.2	-.3
Niles-Benton Harbor	64.9	66.7	64.9	65.2	.3	.5
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North	91.2	88.2	87.8	85.3	-2.5	-2.8
Minnesota	2,821.9	2,827.0	2,784.6	2,783.6	-1.0	.0
Duluth	135.8	136.3	132.7	133.9	1.2	.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington	1,824.9	1,826.9	1,800.7	1,801.2	.5	.0
Rochester	109.5	110.3	108.5	109.7	1.2	1.1
St. Cloud	102.9	103.7	101.6	102.5	.9	.9
Mississippi	1,152.6	1,152.7	1,136.4	1,140.3	3.9	.3
Gulfport-Biloxi	110.5	111.1	109.5	111.4	1.9	1.7
Hattiesburg	61.0	60.7	60.2	60.5	.3	.5
Jackson	262.4	261.8	259.8	260.0	.2	.1
Pascagoula	56.7	58.9	56.6	58.6	2.0	3.5
Missouri	2,826.1	2,821.0	2,771.7	2,769.1	-2.6	-.1
Columbia	91.1	91.9	90.1	91.0	.9	1.0
Jefferson City	79.8	80.1	78.6	78.6	.0	.0
Joplin	80.3	81.1	78.4	79.3	.9	1.1
Kansas City	1,024.7	1,026.1	1,015.8	1,015.9	.1	.0
St. Joseph	60.3	60.8	58.4	58.8	.4	.7
St. Louis ²	1,373.8	1,368.8	1,346.4	1,340.2	-6.2	-.5
Springfield	201.5	204.8	198.3	201.8	3.5	1.8
Montana	454.1	459.5	454.7	457.5	2.8	.6
Billings	81.2	83.0	80.8	82.2	1.4	1.7
Missoula	58.4	57.7	58.9	57.7	-1.2	-2.0
Nebraska	974.6	984.3	964.0	973.1	9.1	.9
Lincoln	174.6	176.3	172.6	174.6	2.0	1.2
Omaha-Council Bluffs	470.0	473.5	465.6	467.9	2.3	.5
Nevada	1,302.3	1,290.1	1,286.7	1,276.7	-10.0	-.8
Las Vegas-Paradise	933.2	927.2	920.4	917.4	-3.0	-.3
Reno-Sparks	225.3	221.9	224.4	220.2	-4.2	-1.9
New Hampshire	656.1	666.3	652.8	660.2	7.4	1.1
Manchester	101.7	102.5	100.3	100.3	.0	.0
Portsmouth	57.5	58.1	58.1	58.1	.0	.0
Rochester-Dover	55.7	57.3	54.0	55.6	1.6	3.0
New Jersey	4,157.0	4,131.7	4,098.7	4,088.7	-10.0	-.2
Atlantic City-Hammonton	154.5	152.7	154.1	154.2	.1	.1
Trenton-Ewing	240.2	239.8	237.3	237.0	-.3	-.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	63.4	61.8	60.8	59.1	-1.7	-2.8
New Mexico	846.3	854.4	838.8	846.7	7.9	.9
Albuquerque	397.8	398.0	394.1	395.1	1.0	.3
Las Cruces	66.9	67.7	65.6	66.4	.8	1.2
Santa Fe	65.7	65.4	66.1	65.7	-.4	-.6
New York	8,837.9	8,865.5	8,756.5	8,778.9	22.4	.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	453.7	452.9	447.3	446.7	-.6	-.1
Binghamton	116.5	116.3	112.7	112.4	-.3	-.3
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	552.1	554.9	544.0	545.6	1.6	.3
Glens Falls	58.3	57.6	59.0	57.7	-1.3	-2.2
Ithaca	61.0	61.2	60.2	60.3	.1	.2
Kingston	65.3	65.5	63.8	64.1	.3	.5
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	8,690.4	8,706.3	8,608.3	8,637.5	29.2	.3
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown	258.6	258.8	255.4	255.8	.4	.2
Rochester	521.5	517.1	514.0	510.5	-3.5	-.7
Syracuse	327.2	327.4	322.8	321.5	-1.3	-.4
Utica-Rome	135.6	135.2	135.7	134.5	-1.2	-.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	June		July		Change from July 2007 to July 2008 P	
	2007	2008	2007	2008P	Number	Percent
North Carolina	4,167.5	4,188.8	4,081.5	4,130.4	48.9	1.2
Asheville	178.2	181.5	176.2	179.9	3.7	2.1
Burlington	60.9	61.9	60.4	60.8	.4	.7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord	859.3	877.2	840.6	865.5	24.9	3.0
Durham	288.2	293.4	283.9	291.2	7.3	2.6
Fayetteville	129.2	130.4	124.4	126.4	2.0	1.6
Greensboro-High Point	373.5	378.5	366.4	371.5	5.1	1.4
Greenville	77.0	79.5	75.2	77.1	1.9	2.5
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton	163.7	163.9	160.6	159.9	-.7	-.4
Raleigh-Cary	518.7	533.2	514.7	527.6	12.9	2.5
Rocky Mount	64.3	64.6	63.2	64.2	1.0	1.6
Wilmington	148.8	152.1	145.9	150.5	4.6	3.2
Winston-Salem	219.9	223.5	213.7	220.2	6.5	3.0
North Dakota	362.3	364.8	352.9	356.8	3.9	1.1
Bismarck	61.0	61.8	60.1	61.3	1.2	2.0
Fargo	118.2	119.2	116.3	117.8	1.5	1.3
Grand Forks	53.2	54.1	51.7	52.5	.8	1.5
Ohio	5,487.2	5,463.7	5,421.3	5,409.9	-11.4	-.2
Akron	339.3	340.1	338.9	339.5	.6	.2
Canton-Massillon	174.8	174.1	172.8	173.3	.5	.3
Cincinnati-Middletown	1,055.4	1,055.2	1,046.2	1,045.3	-.9	-.1
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor	1,086.7	1,079.7	1,072.8	1,070.7	-2.1	-.2
Columbus	950.7	956.9	945.4	952.5	7.1	.8
Dayton	407.0	404.0	400.6	398.3	-2.3	-.6
Lima	56.2	56.2	54.7	56.1	1.4	2.6
Mansfield	58.3	57.7	57.4	56.8	-.6	-1.0
Springfield	53.3	52.8	51.3	51.5	.2	.4
Toledo	330.7	325.8	323.1	321.5	-1.6	-.5
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman	242.9	241.5	240.2	240.5	.3	.1
Oklahoma	1,570.8	1,585.7	1,550.8	1,567.6	16.8	1.1
Oklahoma City	568.6	575.6	559.0	567.7	8.7	1.6
Tulsa	427.9	427.9	425.2	424.8	-.4	-.1
Oregon	1,749.3	1,750.2	1,728.1	1,725.3	-2.8	-.2
Bend	73.4	74.0	73.5	74.2	.7	1.0
Eugene-Springfield	158.5	158.1	154.0	154.1	.1	.1
Medford	84.8	84.8	82.5	82.5	.0	.0
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton	1,039.4	1,043.9	1,033.3	1,036.2	2.9	.3
Salem	152.6	153.1	153.5	152.9	-.6	-.4
Pennsylvania	5,854.2	5,851.7	5,786.4	5,784.5	-1.9	-.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	350.5	349.1	342.5	341.9	-.6	-.2
Altoona	63.8	63.0	62.9	62.7	-.2	-.3
Erie	134.7	135.2	133.2	134.0	.8	.6
Harrisburg-Carlisle	336.1	336.6	332.7	333.9	1.2	.4
Johnstown	62.1	62.0	60.7	60.6	-.1	-.2
Lancaster	240.0	242.3	238.1	239.9	1.8	.8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	2,837.1	2,839.3	2,807.1	2,808.8	1.7	.1
Pittsburgh	1,164.4	1,166.5	1,145.9	1,150.2	4.3	.4
Reading	176.5	174.0	173.4	171.2	-2.2	-1.3
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre	265.7	264.8	260.7	261.4	.7	.3
State College	71.3	71.6	71.2	71.1	-.1	-.1
Williamsport	53.6	53.3	52.6	52.5	-.1	-.2
York-Hanover	183.9	184.2	182.0	182.6	.6	.3
Rhode Island	501.4	488.5	493.1	479.1	-14.0	-2.8
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	592.1	579.2	580.4	565.8	-14.6	-2.5
South Carolina	1,966.4	1,971.4	1,937.7	1,941.6	3.9	.2
Anderson	64.2	63.8	63.5	63.0	-.5	-.8
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville	301.8	304.4	300.3	301.1	.8	.3
Columbia	368.9	369.5	365.3	365.7	.4	.1
Florence	90.1	91.5	87.5	88.2	.7	.8
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley	319.3	324.7	317.6	321.1	3.5	1.1
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway	131.9	135.3	131.9	134.4	2.5	1.9
Spartanburg	125.5	126.5	121.5	123.7	2.2	1.8
South Dakota	416.6	421.2	413.2	418.5	5.3	1.3
Rapid City	63.6	64.4	63.4	63.9	.5	.8
Sioux Falls	136.1	138.1	134.4	136.6	2.2	1.6
Tennessee	2,803.3	2,789.8	2,787.1	2,773.8	-13.3	-.5
Chattanooga	247.0	246.4	246.6	246.3	-.3	-.1
Clarksville	84.2	84.5	84.1	83.6	-.5	-.6
Jackson	62.1	62.8	61.9	62.6	.7	1.1
Johnson City	78.9	79.3	79.1	79.5	.4	.5
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol	120.9	121.4	120.5	121.1	.6	.5
Knoxville	336.4	337.3	336.3	336.4	.1	.0
Memphis	641.3	637.2	639.3	634.7	-4.6	-.7
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin	759.7	765.2	759.7	764.5	4.8	.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state and metropolitan area—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	June		July		Change from July 2007 to July 2008 ^P	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 ^P	Number	Percent
Texas	10,405.7	10,641.5	10,311.9	10,562.8	250.9	2.4
Abilene	66.1	67.1	65.7	66.4	.7	1.1
Amarillo	112.2	113.5	112.8	113.0	.2	.2
Austin-Round Rock	762.0	776.2	753.8	769.6	15.8	2.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur	165.5	165.8	161.5	164.1	2.6	1.6
Brownsville-Harlingen	123.6	125.6	123.8	124.0	.2	.2
College Station-Bryan	86.4	88.7	86.2	89.1	2.9	3.4
Corpus Christi	177.4	179.3	174.6	177.1	2.5	1.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	2,959.0	3,015.4	2,932.6	3,000.6	68.0	2.3
El Paso	269.9	277.1	266.3	275.4	9.1	3.4
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	2,565.2	2,619.1	2,550.0	2,607.1	57.1	2.2
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	121.0	124.3	120.9	122.6	1.7	1.4
Laredo	86.3	88.0	85.4	87.1	1.7	2.0
Longview	95.8	99.0	95.4	98.0	2.6	2.7
Lubbock	128.8	128.8	127.9	127.5	-.4	-.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	210.6	217.2	204.1	213.4	9.3	4.6
Midland	66.2	67.7	66.2	67.8	1.6	2.4
Odessa	59.9	61.7	59.4	61.5	2.1	3.5
San Antonio	838.7	854.6	830.3	848.2	17.9	2.2
Texarkana	56.8	57.8	55.5	57.0	1.5	2.7
Tyler	94.0	95.2	93.2	94.3	1.1	1.2
Waco	109.9	111.4	109.0	111.0	2.0	1.8
Wichita Falls	62.1	63.8	61.6	63.6	2.0	3.2
Utah	1,261.0	1,271.8	1,243.3	1,250.4	7.1	.6
Ogden-Clearfield	205.5	206.3	203.0	203.1	.1	.0
Provo-Orem	189.5	188.5	185.4	183.1	-2.3	-1.2
St. George	54.2	53.9	53.6	53.0	-.6	-1.1
Salt Lake City	640.8	648.1	636.5	642.4	5.9	.9
Vermont	310.8	310.7	302.6	302.1	-.5	-.2
Burlington-South Burlington	114.5	114.4	112.3	112.4	.1	.1
Virginia	3,809.4	3,821.4	3,758.0	3,773.8	15.8	.4
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford	69.9	69.1	68.7	68.2	-.5	-.7
Charlottesville	102.2	102.5	100.4	100.6	.2	.2
Harrisonburg	63.6	64.6	62.3	63.8	1.5	2.4
Lynchburg	108.5	111.0	107.4	110.0	2.6	2.4
Richmond	641.0	645.4	631.7	637.1	5.4	.9
Roanoke	165.7	166.9	162.8	164.0	1.2	.7
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News	789.4	799.6	778.0	793.6	15.6	2.0
Winchester	59.4	60.3	57.9	58.9	1.0	1.7
Washington	2,960.1	2,992.1	2,944.1	2,971.1	27.0	.9
Bellingham	85.5	87.4	84.0	85.6	1.6	1.9
Bremerton-Silverdale	86.9	87.5	87.4	87.6	.2	.2
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland	92.5	95.1	91.4	94.5	3.1	3.4
Olympia	102.9	104.8	102.0	103.8	1.8	1.8
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue	1,754.4	1,787.9	1,745.8	1,784.7	38.9	2.2
Spokane	220.6	219.5	214.0	215.9	1.9	.9
Yakima	79.9	81.1	78.6	79.9	1.3	1.7
West Virginia	764.4	764.3	754.2	759.5	5.3	.7
Charleston	153.1	152.4	151.0	151.8	.8	.5
Huntington-Ashland	120.3	120.9	117.6	118.7	1.1	.9
Morgantown	59.5	60.9	60.0	61.6	1.6	2.7
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna	73.5	73.1	72.9	72.5	-.4	-.5
Wheeling	68.2	68.5	67.4	68.9	1.5	2.2
Wisconsin	2,942.3	2,918.6	2,901.0	2,889.0	-12.0	-.4
Appleton	122.5	122.2	121.2	120.8	-.4	-.3
Eau Claire	84.2	84.2	83.9	83.6	-.3	-.4
Green Bay	173.6	172.1	171.6	170.5	-1.1	-.6
Janesville	71.7	70.1	70.5	69.7	-.8	-1.1
La Crosse	76.4	74.4	75.1	73.7	-1.4	-1.9
Madison	351.2	353.0	348.1	348.1	.0	.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis	871.2	861.8	857.8	854.1	-3.7	-.4
Oshkosh-Neenah	95.0	94.6	94.1	93.8	-.3	-.3
Racine	82.3	81.0	80.9	80.0	-.9	-1.1
Sheboygan	66.9	65.7	65.8	64.8	-1.0	-1.5
Wausau	74.6	73.2	73.6	72.6	-1.0	-1.4
Wyoming	298.6	306.4	294.9	302.3	7.4	2.5
Cheyenne	45.0	46.1	44.6	45.6	1.0	2.2
Puerto Rico	1,037.5	1,025.7	1,040.3	1,000.9	-39.4	-3.8
Ponce	66.6	66.6	66.1	66.5	.4	.6
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo	775.7	763.4	776.2	745.9	-30.3	-3.9
Virgin Islands	46.7	46.6	46.8	46.9	.1	.2

¹ The 2007 data for the months of July and August have been corrected in the BLS news release USDL 08-0977, "Regional State Employment and Unemployment: June 2008," issued on July 18, 2008.

² Area boundaries do not reflect official OMB definitions.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available. Area definitions are based on Office of Management and Budget Bulletin No. 08-01, dated November 20, 2007, and are available at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm>.

Areas in the six New England states are Metropolitan New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), while areas in other states are county-based. Some metropolitan areas lie in two or more states. They are listed under the state that appears first in their titles. Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, Iowa-III., and Weirton-Steubenville, W. Va.-Ohio, are the exceptions in that they are listed under Illinois and Ohio, respectively, for operational reasons. Data reflect the conversion to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing NAICS 2002. For more details, see <http://www.bls.gov/sae/saenaics07.htm>.

Table 4. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by state, selected metropolitan area, and metropolitan division

(Numbers in thousands)

State, area, and division	June		July		Change from July 2007 to July 2008 ^P	
	2007	2008	2007	2008 ^P	Number	Percent
California	15,269.2	15,209.9	15,129.4	15,056.7	-72.7	-0.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	5,659.4	5,611.6	5,606.9	5,561.9	-45.0	-.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale	4,137.5	4,115.4	4,090.9	4,075.8	-15.1	-.4
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine	1,521.9	1,496.2	1,516.0	1,486.1	-29.9	-2.0
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont	2,043.1	2,039.5	2,034.8	2,022.8	-12.0	-.6
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward	1,054.0	1,037.2	1,045.5	1,025.9	-19.6	-1.9
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City	989.1	1,002.3	989.3	996.9	7.6	.8
District of Columbia	693.2	704.6	701.9	717.6	15.7	2.2
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria ¹	3,017.0	3,044.3	2,991.8	3,027.2	35.4	1.2
Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg ²	583.6	585.4	578.4	582.5	4.1	.7
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria ¹	2,433.4	2,458.9	2,413.4	2,444.7	31.3	1.3
Florida	7,988.2	7,875.4	7,885.1	7,807.3	-77.8	-1.0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach	2,416.9	2,395.9	2,375.0	2,363.8	-11.2	-.5
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach	787.6	778.8	773.0	766.9	-6.1	-.8
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall	1,049.9	1,043.1	1,033.6	1,029.7	-3.9	-.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach	579.4	574.0	568.4	567.2	-1.2	-.2
Illinois	6,052.5	6,046.5	6,011.5	6,012.3	.8	.0
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet ¹	4,615.7	4,612.7	4,591.3	4,593.0	1.7	.0
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet	3,918.4	3,914.5	3,907.7	3,905.0	-2.7	-.1
Gary ²	286.5	286.9	278.5	280.6	2.1	.8
Lake County-Kenosha County ¹	410.8	411.3	405.2	407.4	2.2	.5
Massachusetts	3,326.7	3,335.7	3,290.3	3,299.7	9.4	.3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy ¹	2,510.2	2,529.2	2,482.3	2,501.2	18.9	.8
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy	1,717.5	1,735.9	1,704.9	1,723.9	19.0	1.1
Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton	91.1	91.5	89.4	89.6	.2	.2
Framingham	160.5	162.0	157.9	159.3	1.4	.9
Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury ¹	80.7	80.6	79.0	78.8	-.2	-.3
Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford ¹	120.7	120.4	119.0	118.7	-.3	-.3
Nashua ¹	134.1	135.9	130.3	132.0	1.7	1.3
Peabody	102.7	102.4	101.4	101.4	.0	.0
Michigan	4,328.6	4,270.9	4,204.4	4,151.3	-53.1	-1.3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	1,996.9	1,954.3	1,931.1	1,894.4	-36.7	-1.9
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn	793.5	769.7	761.2	748.1	-13.1	-1.7
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills	1,203.4	1,184.6	1,169.9	1,146.3	-23.6	-2.0
New York	8,837.9	8,865.5	8,756.5	8,778.9	22.4	.3
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island ¹	8,690.4	8,706.3	8,608.3	8,637.5	29.2	.3
Edison-New Brunswick ²	1,067.3	1,060.6	1,057.9	1,052.3	-5.6	-.5
Nassau-Suffolk	1,293.3	1,298.6	1,273.7	1,279.5	5.8	.5
New York-White Plains-Wayne ¹	5,276.8	5,299.7	5,237.6	5,269.5	31.9	.6
Newark-Union ²	1,053.0	1,047.4	1,039.1	1,036.2	-2.9	-.3
Pennsylvania	5,854.2	5,851.7	5,786.4	5,784.5	-1.9	.0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington ¹	2,837.1	2,839.3	2,807.1	2,808.8	1.7	.1
Camden ²	549.8	550.0	540.2	540.9	.7	.1
Philadelphia	1,930.2	1,934.0	1,915.9	1,917.3	1.4	.1
Wilmington ²	357.1	355.3	351.0	350.6	-.4	-.1
Texas	10,405.7	10,641.5	10,311.9	10,562.8	250.9	2.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	2,959.0	3,015.4	2,932.6	3,000.6	68.0	2.3
Dallas-Plano-Irving	2,087.9	2,128.3	2,067.9	2,119.7	51.8	2.5
Fort Worth-Arlington	871.1	887.1	864.7	880.9	16.2	1.9
Washington	2,960.1	2,992.1	2,944.1	2,971.1	27.0	.9
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue	1,754.4	1,787.9	1,745.8	1,784.7	38.9	2.2
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	1,470.6	1,499.5	1,465.0	1,498.1	33.1	2.3
Tacoma	283.8	288.4	280.8	286.6	5.8	2.1

¹ Part of the area is in one or more adjacent states.

² All of the area is in one or more adjacent states.

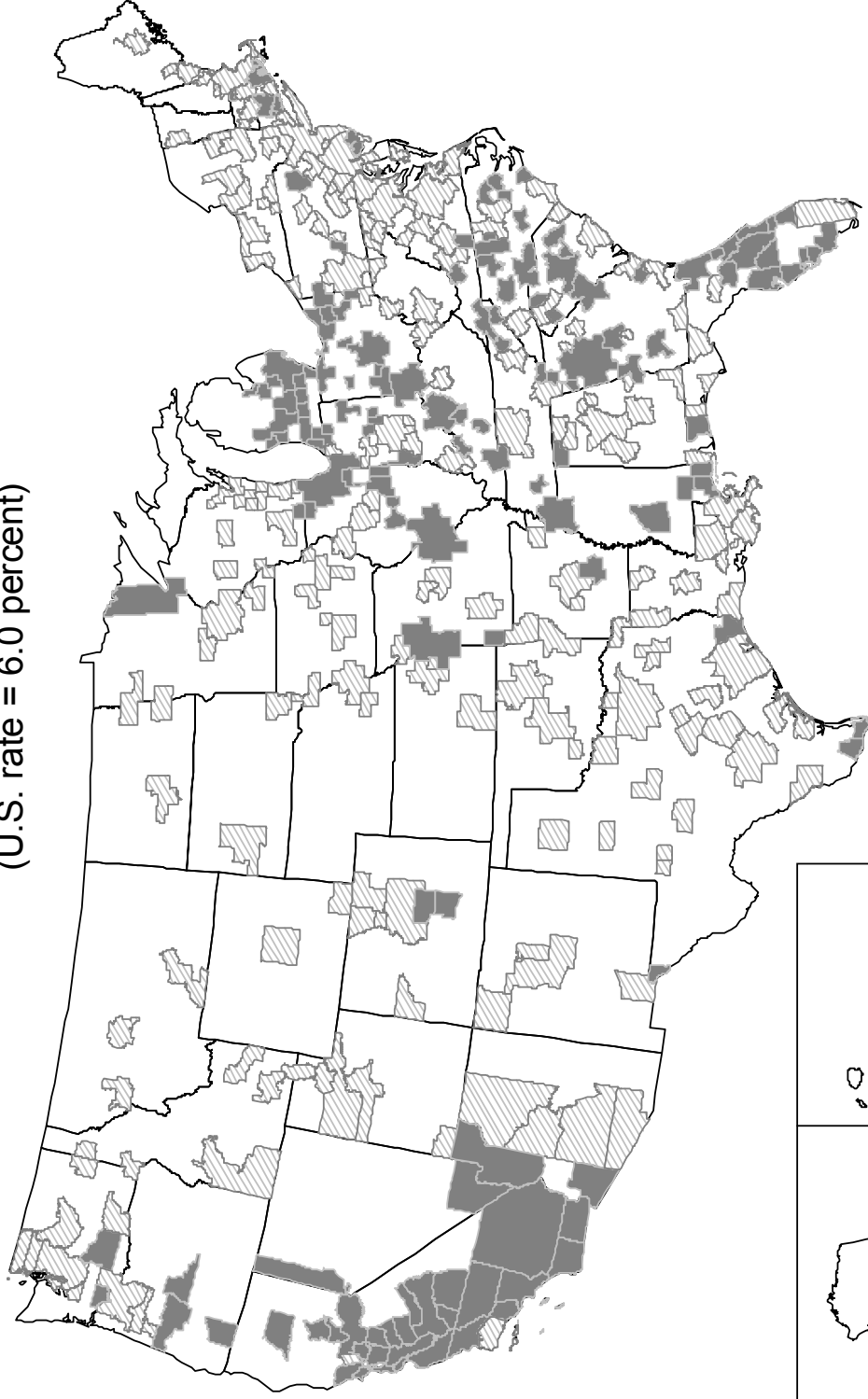
^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available. Area definitions are based on Office of Management and Budget Bulletin No. 08-01, dated November 20, 2007, and are available at <http://www.bls.gov/ia/iaumsa.htm>. Areas in the six New England states are Metropolitan New England City and Town

Areas (NECTAs), while areas in other states are county-based. Some metropolitan areas lie in two or more states. They are listed under the state that appears first in their titles. Some divisions lie in more than one state, and some, like Camden, N.J., are totally outside the states under which their metropolitan areas are listed. Data reflect the conversion to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing NAICS 2002. For more details, see <http://www.bls.gov/sae/saenics07.htm>.

Unemployment rates for metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted, July 2008

(U.S. rate = 6.0 percent)



NOTE: Map includes data for 369 metropolitan areas based on Office of Management and Budget Bulletin No. 08-01. Areas in the six New England states are Metropolitan New England City and Town areas (NECTAs), while areas in other states are county-based.

■ Above U.S. average
▨ U.S. average or below

