

News

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JULY 2007 JOB COUNT FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK AREA ROSE 76,800 OVER THE YEAR

Total nonfarm employment for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area¹ stood at 8,544,600 in July 2007, 76,800 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 July increase was in line with increases over the previous four months. New York City accounted for most of the area's job growth, adding 52,500 jobs over the year. The City also outpaced the greater New York area in job growth from July a year ago—1.4 percent versus 0.9 percent. In fact, the job growth rate for the City has been either 1.4 or 1.3 percent and for the metropolitan area, 0.9 or 0.8 percent, since March 2007. Nationally, employment increased 1.3 percent from July a year ago, and while the City kept pace with the national average, the greater New York area lagged behind. (See chart A. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Since July 2003, the New York metropolitan area has added 293,800 jobs, more than offsetting the losses incurred from July 2001 to July 2003. As a result, the July 2007 employment count in the greater New York area stood 1.2 percent above its previous peak in July 2001. Nationally, the economy enjoyed a much stronger recovery, with job growth of 5.7 percent since July 2001.

In New York City, by contrast, the recovery from the 2001 recession remained incomplete. Despite adding 200,400 jobs over the past four years, New York City's job count stood 0.2 percent below its previous July peak in 2000.

Industry employment in the greater New York area

In the greater New York area, employment advanced in all but two industry supersectors from July 2006 to July 2007, and two added more than 20,000 jobs. Professional and business services experienced the

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.

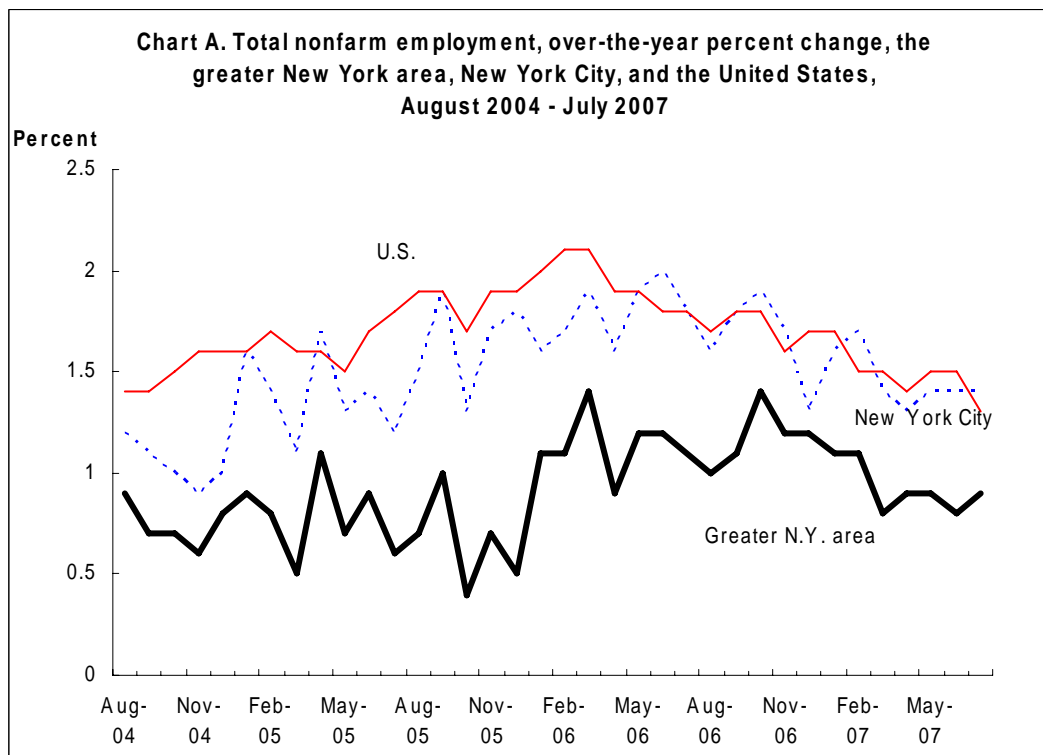


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strongest employment growth, adding 21,600 jobs over the year—roughly the same number as in the previous four months. Most of these jobs were in professional, scientific, and technical services, which increased by 18,900. The job count in the education and health services supersector rose by 20,500 over the year, the smallest gain posted since August 2005. Another supersector, leisure and hospitality, added 13,100 jobs from July a year ago, and four others (natural resources, mining, and construction; financial activities; other services; and government) had increases between 8,000 and 10,000.

In contrast, manufacturing shed 17,600 jobs from July 2006 to July 2007 in the New York metropolitan area. Employment in the information supersector declined 1,600, the first over-the-year loss since May 2005.

Although natural resources, mining, and construction had the fourth largest numeric increase in jobs (9,800), it had the largest over-the-year percentage change in the greater metropolitan area, 2.7 percent. The other services supersector had the next fastest growth rate, 2.4 percent, followed by four others with job gains of 1.0 percent or more (leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, education and health, and financial activities).



Growth rates by industry supersector were generally higher at the national level. The natural resources and mining supersector, published separately from construction at the national level, recorded the sharpest growth in employment, up 4.8 percent from July a year ago. Two supersectors, education and health services and leisure and hospitality, had the next highest percentage gain, both at 3.2 percent. Six other supersectors had growth rates at or above 1.0 percent.

Two supersectors in the United States lost jobs over the year. In manufacturing employment was down 1.2 percent from July 2006. (In comparison, the rate of job loss in this supersector was much higher in the New York area, -3.8 percent.) Construction employment at the national level was also down from July a

year ago, shrinking 0.8 percent. Including the July 2007 decline, this supersector has recorded over-the-year losses for four consecutive months.

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 July 2006 to July 2007. Not unexpectedly, the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division, comprising over 60 percent of the area workforce, experienced the largest employment gain, 59,100. This was in line with over-the-year increases during the previous four months, which had ranged from 53,100 to 55,500. Two metropolitan divisions added a similar number of jobs, Nassau-Suffolk (8,000) and Edison (7,500). Employment in the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division increased 2,200 over the year. In these last three divisions, the 12-month gain in July was also consistent with trends of the previous four months.

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 52,500 jobs in July. Putnam-Rockland-Westchester added 6,400 jobs. Employment in Bergen-Hudson-Passaic, however, was virtually unchanged.

July 2007 job growth in New York City was led by professional and business services, which expanded by 14,700. The next largest increase occurred in financial activities (11,800), followed by education and health services (10,700). 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 area had over-the-year job growth below that of the nation (1.3 percent), although New York-White Plains-Wayne (1.2 percent) was close. (See chart 1.) Employment in Edison grew by 0.7 percent and in Nassau-Suffolk, by 0.6 percent. Job growth in Newark-Union edged up 0.2 percent.

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

Area	2006 July	2007 May	2007 June	2007 July p	Change from July 2006 to July p 2007
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	8,467.8	8,547.8	8,619.4	8,544.6	76.8
Edison	1,041.2	1,041.4	1,058.4	1,048.7	7.5
Nassau-Suffolk	1,253.0	1,263.9	1,279.9	1,261.0	8.0
New York-White Plains-Wayne	5,135.4	5,201.3	5,231.8	5,194.5	59.1
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic	897.4	905.0	910.6	897.6	0.2
New York City	3,665.9	3,721.1	3,738.5	3,718.4	52.5
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	572.1	575.2	582.7	578.5	6.4
Newark-Union	1,038.2	1,041.2	1,049.3	1,040.4	2.2

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 July 2007, employment growth in the New York-White Plains-Wayne division was brisk in natural resources, mining, and construction, up 3.8 percent, and even faster paced in New York City, 5.9 percent. (See table 1.) Within this supersector, job gains were particularly robust in construction of buildings in the City, up 9.6 percent over the year. Relatively strong growth in this division also occurred in leisure and hospitality (3.2 percent) and other services and professional and business services (both 1.9 percent). The increase in financial activities, 1.8 percent, was driven largely by the securities industry, which advanced 4.9 percent over the year in New York City. Employment in education and health services increased 1.7 percent. In four other supersectors—leisure and hospitality, other services, professional and business services, and financial activities—job growth rates in this division matched or exceeded their respective national averages.

Manufacturing and information were the only two supersectors in the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division to shed jobs over the year with declines of 5.1 and 1.4 percent, respectively. The losses in manufacturing were concentrated in New York City (-6.9 percent) and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic (-4.6 percent).

In the Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division, employment growth was led by natural resources, mining, and construction, with a 3.9-percent gain. Professional and business services followed with a 2.4-percent gain, outpacing the national increase of 1.8 percent. Two supersectors lost at least 1,000 jobs. Employment in manufacturing was down 1.9 percent, and in financial activities, 2.1 percent. Financial activities has recorded over-the-year job declines every month since January 2005, a period of employment loss that exceeds the 30-month streak for manufacturing.

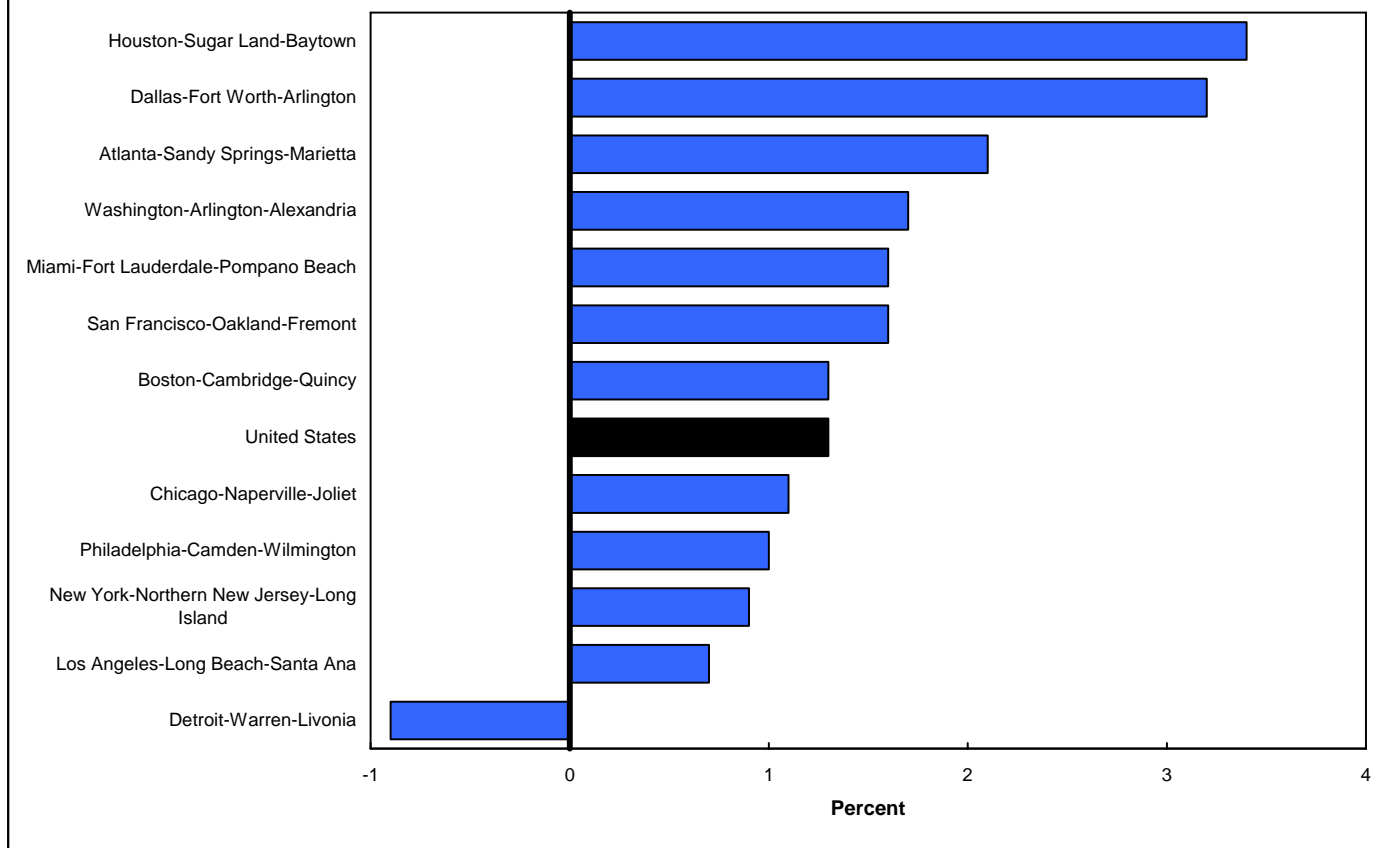
In the Edison Metropolitan Division, other services (7.1 percent) and information (3.3 percent) experienced the greatest job growth from July 2006 to July 2007; each of these industries grew at a pace that surpassed its respective national industry average. Manufacturing and trade, transportation, and utilities both lost more than 1,000 jobs, declining by 1.5 and 0.7 percent, respectively. Nationally, trade, transportation, and utilities increased by 1.0 percent over the year.

In the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division, government added more jobs over the year than any supersector, increasing 1.7 percent; this was above the national rate of growth of 1.1 percent. Education and health services (1.4 percent) posted the next highest increase, but this change lagged the national gain of 3.2 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities (1.0 percent) had the next strongest employment growth, matching its national percentage. Manufacturing employment shrank 4.4 percent in this division from July a year ago, and leisure and hospitality decreased 1.4 percent. Nationally, leisure and hospitality added jobs, increasing 3.2 percent over the year.

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 July 2007. Six of these 12 areas experienced over-the-year job growth greater than the national increase of 1.3 percent. The top two high-growth areas, both in Texas, had employment gains greater than twice the U.S. average—Houston-Baytown-Sugarland (3.4 percent) and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington (3.2 percent). Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga. (2.1 percent); Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. (1.7 percent); and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif., and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla. (both 1.6 percent) followed. Of these six high-growth areas, only San Francisco was not located in the South region of the country. (See chart B and table 2.)

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



Five metropolitan areas had employment growth equal to or below the national average, ranging from 1.3 to 0.7 percent: Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.; Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.; Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.; New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.; and Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., was the only area of the 12 to lose jobs over the year, dropping 0.9 percent of its employment.

The fastest-growing supersector from July 2006 to July 2007 varied among metropolitan areas. Among those industries adding at least 1,000 jobs over the year, education and health services had the highest percentage increase in employment in 4 of the 12 areas (Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco) and ranked 2nd in 3 other areas (Atlanta, Miami, and Washington, D.C.). One industry, construction, had a varied performance across the metropolitan areas. Job growth in this industry was strong in Houston (6.3 percent), Chicago (2.4 percent), and Atlanta (2.1 percent), but particularly weak in San Francisco (-3.1 percent) and Los Angeles (-1.4 percent). Nationwide, construction jobs were down 0.8 percent over the year.

The two areas with the fastest rates of job growth—Houston and Dallas—also added the most jobs. Employment grew by 91,000 in Dallas and by 82,000 in Houston. In 7 of the 12 areas—Chicago, Dallas, Houston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.—professional and business services added the most jobs. In four areas—Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Miami—the education and health services supersector had the largest numerical increase.

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 July	2007 May	2007 June	2007 July p	Change from July 2006 to July p 2007	
					Number	Percent
United States						
Total nonfarm	136,006.0	138,655.0	139,161.0	137,828.0	1,822.0	1.3
Natural resources and mining	702.0	719.0	733.0	736.0	34.0	4.8
Construction	8,011.0	7,736.0	7,913.0	7,947.0	-64.0	-0.8
Manufacturing	14,261.0	14,059.0	14,149.0	14,088.0	-173.0	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,213.0	26,420.0	26,524.0	26,467.0	254.0	1.0
Information	3,060.0	3,105.0	3,117.0	3,104.0	44.0	1.4
Financial activities	8,434.0	8,454.0	8,518.0	8,554.0	120.0	1.4
Professional and business services	17,733.0	17,891.0	18,106.0	18,056.0	323.0	1.8
Education and health services	17,481.0	18,377.0	18,183.0	18,042.0	561.0	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	13,826.0	13,763.0	14,156.0	14,263.0	437.0	3.2
Other services	5,489.0	5,502.0	5,556.0	5,550.0	61.0	1.1
Government	20,796.0	22,629.0	22,206.0	21,021.0	225.0	1.1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	8,467.8	8,547.8	8,619.4	8,544.6	76.8	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	357.3	358.2	364.1	367.1	9.8	2.7
Manufacturing	465.1	452.6	455.2	447.5	-17.6	-3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,579.5	1,593.9	1,609.6	1,584.9	5.4	0.3
Information	293.6	291.8	294.2	292.0	-1.6	-0.5
Financial activities	802.1	796.4	805.6	810.9	8.8	1.1
Professional and business services	1,282.8	1,286.5	1,307.7	1,304.4	21.6	1.7
Education and health services	1,381.1	1,441.9	1,426.6	1,401.6	20.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	666.2	650.8	674.3	679.3	13.1	2.0
Other services	367.0	373.5	377.2	375.7	8.7	2.4
Government	1,273.1	1,302.2	1,304.9	1,281.2	8.1	0.6
Edison Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,041.2	1,041.4	1,058.4	1,048.7	7.5	0.7
Natural resources, mining, and construction	50.4	48.5	49.5	50.1	-0.3	-0.6
Manufacturing	77.5	76.3	76.9	76.3	-1.2	-1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	225.9	223.9	226.6	224.3	-1.6	-0.7
Information	30.5	31.3	31.8	31.5	1.0	3.3
Financial activities	65.5	64.4	64.9	66.0	0.5	0.8
Professional and business services	172.5	173.5	176.2	175.1	2.6	1.5
Education and health services	134.2	136.5	137.0	135.9	1.7	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	91.6	83.2	89.2	91.5	-0.1	-0.1
Other services	49.2	51.0	52.2	52.7	3.5	7.1
Government	143.9	152.8	154.1	145.3	1.4	1.0
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,253.0	1,263.9	1,279.9	1,261.0	8.0	0.6
Natural resources, mining, and construction	71.8	72.2	73.1	74.6	2.8	3.9
Manufacturing	85.4	83.7	84.8	83.8	-1.6	-1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	269.3	269.7	273.5	269.2	-0.1	0.0
Information	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.3	0.2	0.7
Financial activities	81.0	78.3	79.4	79.3	-1.7	-2.1
Professional and business services	165.6	166.5	170.0	169.6	4.0	2.4
Education and health services	199.1	206.9	202.9	200.6	1.5	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	109.9	99.9	107.8	111.5	1.6	1.5
Other services	52.1	52.4	53.6	52.7	0.6	1.2
Government	188.7	204.2	204.5	189.4	0.7	0.4

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 July	2007 May	2007 June	2007 July p	Change from July 2006 to July p 2007	
					Number	Percent
New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	5,135.4	5,201.3	5,231.8	5,194.5	59.1	1.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	189.9	193.2	196.6	197.2	7.3	3.8
Manufacturing	211.2	205.1	205.6	200.4	-10.8	-5.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	872.5	884.6	892.1	877.4	4.9	0.6
Information	208.1	205.9	207.4	205.2	-2.9	-1.4
Financial activities	577.3	576.8	583.9	587.6	10.3	1.8
Professional and business services	779.5	783.6	796.7	794.4	14.9	1.9
Education and health services	907.5	954.0	942.9	922.9	15.4	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	394.3	400.9	408.0	406.9	12.6	3.2
Other services	216.5	221.3	221.7	220.6	4.1	1.9
Government	778.6	775.9	776.9	781.9	3.3	0.4
New York City						
Total nonfarm	3,665.9	3,721.1	3,738.5	3,718.4	52.5	1.4
Natural resources, mining, and construction	119.4	124.4	126.7	126.5	7.1	5.9
Manufacturing	105.1	100.4	100.6	97.9	-7.2	-6.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	550.9	560.7	565.5	556.8	5.9	1.1
Information	165.7	164.6	165.8	164.0	-1.7	-1.0
Financial activities	465.0	466.8	473.0	476.8	11.8	2.5
Professional and business services	576.2	582.0	592.7	590.9	14.7	2.6
Education and health services	676.2	714.4	704.8	686.9	10.7	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	286.0	296.1	299.0	295.7	9.7	3.4
Other services	153.8	156.7	156.5	154.6	0.8	0.5
Government	567.6	555.0	553.9	568.3	0.7	0.1
Newark-Union Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,038.2	1,041.2	1,049.3	1,040.4	2.2	0.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	45.2	44.3	44.9	45.2	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	91.0	87.5	87.9	87.0	-4.0	-4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	211.8	215.7	217.4	214.0	2.2	1.0
Information	24.9	24.5	24.7	25.0	0.1	0.4
Financial activities	78.3	76.9	77.4	78.0	-0.3	-0.4
Professional and business services	165.2	162.9	164.8	165.3	0.1	0.1
Education and health services	140.3	144.5	143.8	142.2	1.9	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	70.4	66.8	69.3	69.4	-1.0	-1.4
Other services	49.2	48.8	49.7	49.7	0.5	1.0
Government	161.9	169.3	169.4	164.6	2.7	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.

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 July	2007 May	2007 June	2007 July p	Change from July 2006 to July p 2007	
					Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,385.2	2,442.0	2,443.9	2,434.8	49.6	2.1
Natural resources and mining	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	140.4	140.6	142.1	143.3	2.9	2.1
Manufacturing	177.0	176.5	176.7	175.6	-1.4	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	546.4	556.1	558.0	558.6	12.2	2.2
Information	89.0	89.6	90.5	89.8	0.8	0.9
Financial activities	162.3	163.5	163.8	164.1	1.8	1.1
Professional and business services	401.2	403.9	406.7	408.2	7.0	1.7
Education and health services	239.4	249.2	247.7	248.7	9.3	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	230.3	236.3	238.8	236.1	5.8	2.5
Other services	98.3	96.7	97.0	97.2	-1.1	-1.1
Government	298.8	327.5	320.5	311.1	12.3	4.1
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,445.4	2,483.3	2,500.1	2,477.2	31.8	1.3
Natural resources and mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.1	7.7
Construction	107.4	102.8	106.0	106.9	-0.5	-0.5
Manufacturing	222.4	222.0	222.9	222.8	0.4	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	415.2	416.9	421.9	417.6	2.4	0.6
Information	75.0	75.3	76.3	76.2	1.2	1.6
Financial activities	191.1	188.2	191.0	192.9	1.8	0.9
Professional and business services	401.3	405.8	413.5	412.2	10.9	2.7
Education and health services	438.5	461.5	452.3	451.7	13.2	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	225.2	217.7	226.8	229.0	3.8	1.7
Other services	89.3	85.3	86.3	87.7	-1.6	-1.8
Government	278.7	306.5	301.8	278.8	0.1	0.0
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,547.6	4,577.5	4,618.9	4,597.3	49.7	1.1
Natural resources and mining	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	-0.1	-3.6
Construction	229.4	225.8	232.8	234.8	5.4	2.4
Manufacturing	487.9	483.2	486.0	483.8	-4.1	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	920.4	923.0	927.8	924.3	3.9	0.4
Information	91.6	90.1	90.7	90.7	-0.9	-1.0
Financial activities	335.2	336.4	338.0	338.1	2.9	0.9
Professional and business services	738.1	745.0	754.1	755.0	16.9	2.3
Education and health services	568.4	590.4	584.6	580.3	11.9	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	420.0	411.2	426.6	428.0	8.0	1.9
Other services	202.9	198.2	202.3	202.9	0.0	0.0
Government	550.9	571.7	573.4	556.7	5.8	1.1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,849.8	2,949.8	2,954.3	2,940.8	91.0	3.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	176.8	182.9	186.0	186.7	9.9	5.6
Manufacturing	301.0	304.1	305.3	305.4	4.4	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	611.1	618.0	618.3	618.7	7.6	1.2
Information	92.4	93.3	93.4	92.5	0.1	0.1
Financial activities	230.1	237.9	239.8	240.1	10.0	4.3
Professional and business services	413.9	432.3	434.2	436.3	22.4	5.4
Education and health services	299.5	309.8	309.0	311.1	11.6	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	270.4	283.4	286.6	283.3	12.9	4.8
Other services	107.8	112.0	112.9	112.3	4.5	4.2
Government	346.8	376.1	368.8	354.4	7.6	2.2

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 July	2007 May	2007 June	2007 July p	Change from July 2006 to July p 2007	
					Number	Percent
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	1,959.6	2,004.6	2,008.3	1,941.6	-18.0	-0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	83.9	71.1	74.5	75.6	-8.3	-9.9
Manufacturing	243.1	265.9	265.1	241.0	-2.1	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	368.6	364.0	364.2	359.6	-9.0	-2.4
Information	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.9	-0.4	-1.2
Financial activities	116.0	113.1	114.1	113.2	-2.8	-2.4
Professional and business services	354.3	360.8	364.7	358.2	3.9	1.1
Education and health services	270.9	279.0	278.4	276.7	5.8	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	188.7	190.5	191.4	189.5	0.8	0.4
Other services	91.0	91.0	91.1	90.9	-0.1	-0.1
Government	208.8	235.2	230.9	203.0	-5.8	-2.8
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,436.3	2,517.2	2,522.8	2,518.3	82.0	3.4
Natural resources and mining	78.2	82.5	84.5	85.6	7.4	9.5
Construction	180.2	190.9	192.9	191.5	11.3	6.3
Manufacturing	224.8	224.0	225.8	225.8	1.0	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	500.4	503.8	505.6	507.7	7.3	1.5
Information	36.1	36.1	36.5	36.2	0.1	0.3
Financial activities	140.9	142.7	142.9	143.9	3.0	2.1
Professional and business services	359.0	368.8	374.1	376.7	17.7	4.9
Education and health services	269.6	280.6	279.6	279.8	10.2	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	222.9	229.3	234.3	233.4	10.5	4.7
Other services	95.3	98.6	100.1	100.2	4.9	5.1
Government	328.9	359.9	346.5	337.5	8.6	2.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,591.1	5,669.9	5,673.2	5,630.9	39.8	0.7
Natural resources and mining	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	267.9	262.9	263.9	264.2	-3.7	-1.4
Manufacturing	645.1	639.9	641.2	639.2	-5.9	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,081.4	1,078.9	1,080.9	1,082.3	0.9	0.1
Information	241.6	243.6	242.6	240.1	-1.5	-0.6
Financial activities	385.6	385.6	384.0	383.0	-2.6	-0.7
Professional and business services	873.3	879.7	882.8	883.6	10.3	1.2
Education and health services	607.2	641.7	634.8	627.0	19.8	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	568.2	570.5	575.3	578.0	9.8	1.7
Other services	193.8	197.0	197.5	196.9	3.1	1.6
Government	722.4	765.7	765.7	732.0	9.6	1.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,366.3	2,462.8	2,430.4	2,405.1	38.8	1.6
Natural resources and mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	161.5	160.7	160.5	160.6	-0.9	-0.6
Manufacturing	99.4	98.9	99.4	98.0	-1.4	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	535.5	547.6	547.0	543.3	7.8	1.5
Information	54.4	53.6	53.7	53.5	-0.9	-1.7
Financial activities	182.4	186.7	186.8	186.7	4.3	2.4
Professional and business services	395.0	407.4	406.0	401.8	6.8	1.7
Education and health services	299.8	312.8	313.2	309.5	9.7	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	243.0	260.0	258.2	251.2	8.2	3.4
Other services	101.3	103.8	103.5	102.7	1.4	1.4
Government	293.4	330.7	301.5	297.2	3.8	1.3

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	2007	2007	2007	Change from	
	July	May	June	July p	July 2006 to	July p 2007
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,467.8	8,547.8	8,619.4	8,544.6	76.8	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	357.3	358.2	364.1	367.1	9.8	2.7
Manufacturing	465.1	452.6	455.2	447.5	-17.6	-3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,579.5	1,593.9	1,609.6	1,584.9	5.4	0.3
Information	293.6	291.8	294.2	292.0	-1.6	-0.5
Financial activities	802.1	796.4	805.6	810.9	8.8	1.1
Professional and business services	1,282.8	1,286.5	1,307.7	1,304.4	21.6	1.7
Education and health services	1,381.1	1,441.9	1,426.6	1,401.6	20.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	666.2	650.8	674.3	679.3	13.1	2.0
Other services	367.0	373.5	377.2	375.7	8.7	2.4
Government	1,273.1	1,302.2	1,304.9	1,281.2	8.1	0.6
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,788.7	2,842.5	2,846.9	2,815.2	26.5	1.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	136.5	135.0	136.9	137.9	1.4	1.0
Manufacturing	229.2	225.1	226.0	224.5	-4.7	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	529.3	537.1	539.9	536.0	6.7	1.3
Information	55.8	55.5	55.0	55.2	-0.6	-1.1
Financial activities	221.4	219.8	221.2	221.5	0.1	0.0
Professional and business services	421.6	426.4	430.5	430.3	8.7	2.1
Education and health services	505.1	523.7	513.6	511.1	6.0	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	230.0	229.0	235.8	235.0	5.0	2.2
Other services	125.8	126.7	128.5	128.0	2.2	1.7
Government	334.0	364.2	359.5	335.7	1.7	0.5
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,003.1	2,044.3	2,051.6	2,036.0	32.9	1.6
Natural resources and mining	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.3	21.4
Construction	119.2	114.4	116.4	115.5	-3.7	-3.1
Manufacturing	140.8	142.1	142.8	142.8	2.0	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	356.9	358.9	360.3	360.3	3.4	1.0
Information	68.6	68.0	68.2	68.1	-0.5	-0.7
Financial activities	158.2	159.8	159.5	158.5	0.3	0.2
Professional and business services	347.7	355.4	357.9	357.4	9.7	2.8
Education and health services	222.8	233.3	231.4	229.6	6.8	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	208.9	212.2	215.2	215.2	6.3	3.0
Other services	74.0	74.9	75.8	75.3	1.3	1.8
Government	304.6	323.7	322.5	311.6	7.0	2.3
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,978.2	3,022.5	3,041.1	3,030.2	52.0	1.7
Natural resources, mining, and construction	196.7	194.7	197.9	199.1	2.4	1.2
Manufacturing	64.1	63.3	63.9	63.5	-0.6	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	403.1	406.8	410.9	408.8	5.7	1.4
Information	99.2	98.0	98.4	98.9	-0.3	-0.3
Financial activities	162.8	163.9	165.1	165.5	2.7	1.7
Professional and business services	674.0	686.0	695.2	694.6	20.6	3.1
Education and health services	307.0	322.7	318.3	313.2	6.2	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	261.3	257.5	265.8	265.1	3.8	1.5
Other services	177.0	177.9	179.9	180.4	3.4	1.9
Government	633.0	651.7	645.7	641.1	8.1	1.3

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, July 2007

