

# News

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Internet Address: <http://www.bls.gov/ro2/home.htm>  
Information: Martin Kohli, (646) 264-3620  
Media Contact: Michael L. Dolfman, (212) 337-2500

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## THE GREATER NEW YORK AREA JOB COUNT IN OCTOBER 2007 ROSE 77,500 OVER THE YEAR

Total nonfarm employment for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area<sup>1</sup> stood at 8,595,700 in October 2007, 77,500 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 October increase was in line with gains over the previous seven months. New York City accounted for most of the area's job growth, adding 57,000 jobs over the year. The City also outpaced the greater New York area in its percentage increase in jobs from October a year ago—1.5 percent versus 0.9 percent. This situation is not unusual, however, as a faster rate of employment growth in the City has been evident for years. Nationally, employment increased 1.2 percent from October a year ago, and while the City has generally kept pace with or exceeded the national average during 2007, the greater New York area has lagged behind. (See chart A. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

### Industry employment in the greater New York area

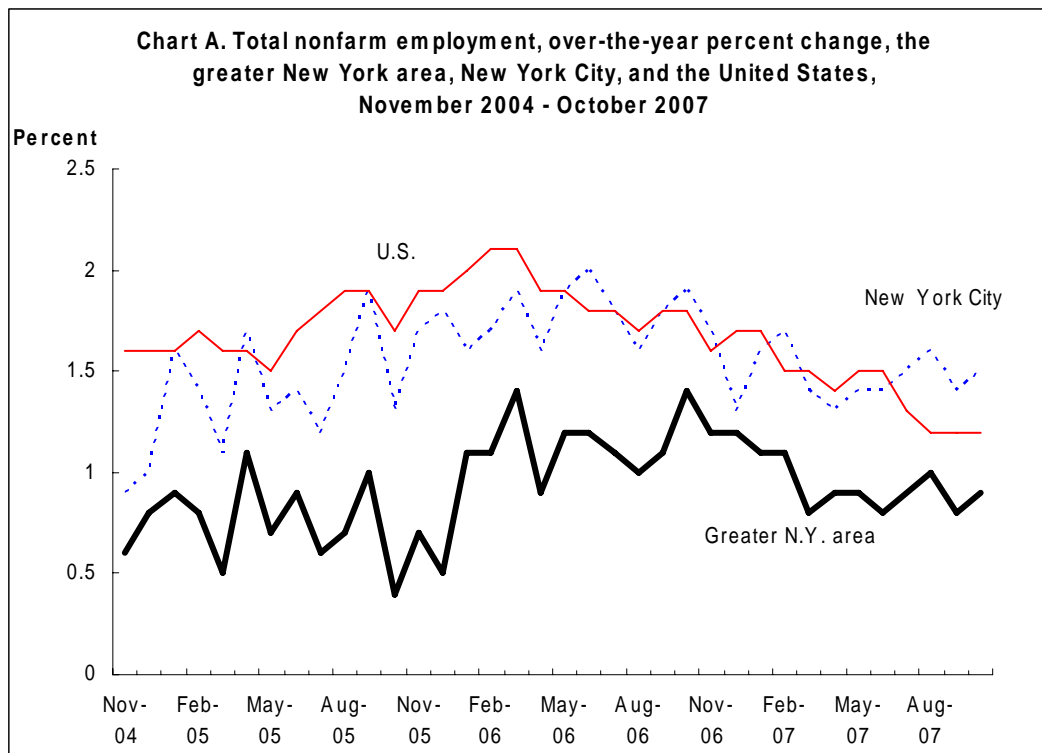
In the greater New York area, employment advanced strongly in all but two industry supersectors from October 2006 to October 2007, and two added more than 20,000 jobs. Professional and business services added 21,900 jobs over the year—slightly higher than the gains recorded over the previous seven months. Most of these jobs were in professional, scientific, and technical services, which increased by 17,900. The job count in the education and health services supersector rose by a similar amount, 21,700, over the year; however, this was the second smallest gain posted since August 2005. Another supersector, leisure and hospitality, added 13,400 jobs from October a year ago, and five others (government; financial activities; natural resources, mining, and construction; other services; and trade, transportation, and utilities) had increases between 5,000 and 10,000. In contrast to these widespread gains, employment losses were confined to manufacturing, which shed 15,400 jobs over the year.

<sup>1</sup> The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-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: (646) 264-3600. For recorded messages, press '2'.

Although leisure and hospitality had the third largest numeric increase in jobs in the greater metropolitan area, it had the largest over-the-year percentage gain, 2.1 percent. Two supersectors, natural resources, mining, and construction and professional and business services, had the next highest rate of job growth, 1.7 percent. Three other supersectors (education and health, other services, and financial activities) had employment growth of 1.0 percent or more.



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 4.2 percent from October a year ago. Two supersectors, education and health services and leisure and hospitality, had the next highest percentage gain, both at 3.2 percent, followed by professional and business services at 2.0 percent.

Two supersectors in the United States lost jobs over the year. In manufacturing, employment contracted by 1.5 percent from October 2006. (In comparison, the rate of job loss in this supersector was much higher in the New York area, -3.3 percent.) Construction employment at the national level was also down from October a year ago, shrinking 1.4 percent, the seventh consecutive month of over-the-year job losses.

### 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 October 2006 to October 2007. Not unexpectedly, the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division, comprising over 60 percent of the area workforce, experienced the largest employment gain, 62,300. This was in line with over-the-year increases during the previous seven months, which had ranged from 53,100 to 64,400. The Edison Metropolitan Division posted the next largest increase, 8,900, its biggest 12-month gain since January. The Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division added 5,300 jobs, while Newark-Union inched up 1,000, its smallest increase since December 2005

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 57,000 jobs in October. Putnam-Rockland-Westchester posted a job gain of 6,000, while Bergen-Hudson-Passaic saw little change in its job count.

October 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 (13,000), followed by education and health services (10,200). 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.

Among the four metropolitan divisions in the greater New York area, only New York-White Plains-Wayne matched the nation in employment growth, expanding 1.2 percent over the year. (See chart 1.) Edison added jobs at a 0.9-percent pace, slightly below the national average. Jobs in Nassau-Suffolk advanced more slowly, 0.4 percent, and in Newark-Union hardly at all, 0.1 percent.

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

Area	2006 Oct.	2007 Aug.	2007 Sept.	2007 Oct. p	Change from Oct. 2006 to Oct. p 2007
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	8,518.2	8,511.6	8,535.4	8,595.7	77.5
Edison	1,031.4	1,043.5	1,037.5	1,040.3	8.9
Nassau-Suffolk	1,266.4	1,256.7	1,257.5	1,271.7	5.3
New York-White Plains-Wayne	5,181.2	5,175.3	5,201.9	5,243.5	62.3
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic	911.1	893.8	904.6	910.4	-0.7
New York City	3,696.2	3,706.9	3,723.2	3,753.2	57.0
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	573.9	574.6	574.1	579.9	6.0
Newark-Union	1,039.2	1,036.1	1,038.5	1,040.2	1.0

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 October 2007, employment growth in the New York division was brisk in natural resources, mining, and construction, up 3.3 percent, and even faster paced in New York City, up 5.4 percent. (See table 1.) Within this supersector, job gains were particularly robust in special trade contractors in the City, up 5.6 percent over the year—this industry's largest percentage gain since February 2001. Relatively strong growth in the New York division also occurred in leisure and hospitality (3.1 percent) and financial activities (2.1 percent). The division's growth in finance compared favorably with the supersector's 0.4-percent growth at the national level. In the City, the increase in financial activities, 2.8 percent, was driven largely by the securities industry, which advanced 4.7 percent. Employment in professional and business services in the New York division increased 1.9 percent. A driving force in this supersector was the advertising industry in the City which expanded by 7.7 percent from October a year ago—the largest gain since November 2000.

In contrast, employment in manufacturing was down 4.6 percent over the year in the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division, declining more rapidly than the national rate of 1.5 percent. Manufacturing jobs declined in two of the three county components—New York City, down 5.6 percent, and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic, down 4.3 percent.

In the Edison Metropolitan Division other services, which added more jobs than any supersector, had the fastest rate of job growth at 8.1 percent, well above the supersector's percentage increase at the national level. Other job gainers included government, and education and health services, with percentage growth of 2.3 percent each. Job losses were largest in manufacturing and trade, transportation, and utilities, which experienced rates of decline of 1.4 and 1.5 percent, respectively.

In the Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division, employment growth was led by professional and business services, with a 1.9-percent gain, almost matching the supersector's 2.0-percent rise nationwide. Leisure and hospitality had the next highest increase, 1.7 percent. On the other hand, jobs in financial activities were down 2.9 percent and in manufacturing, 1.6 percent. October was the 33<sup>rd</sup> consecutive month of over-the-year job loss in both of these supersectors.

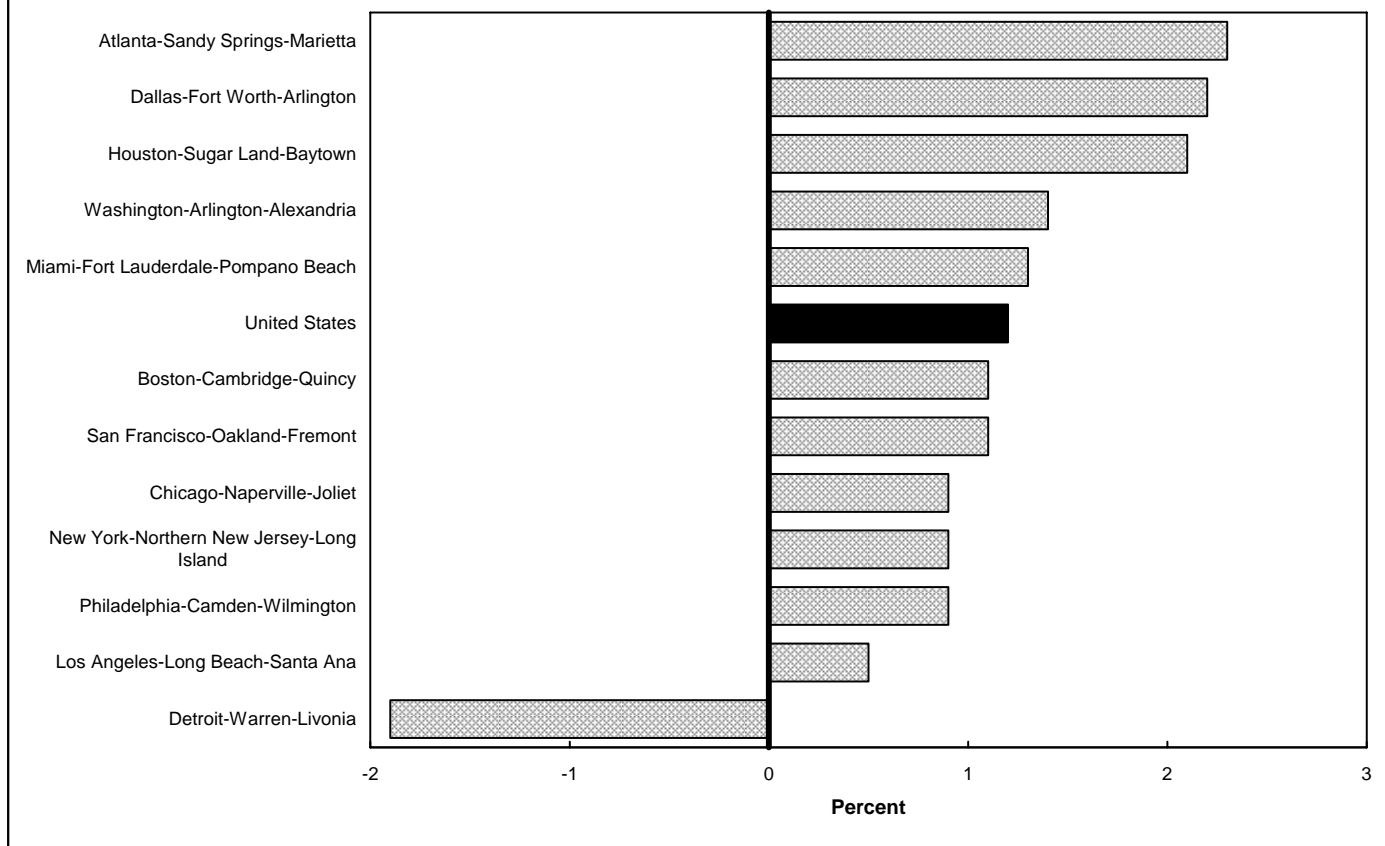
In the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division, education and health services experienced the fastest rate of job growth from October 2006 to October 2007, with employment increasing 1.5 percent. No other supersector in Newark had a percentage increase in jobs of 1.0 percent or more. However, in one supersector, manufacturing, employment declined by 3.4 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 October 2007. Five of these 12 areas experienced over-the-year job growth greater than the national increase of 1.2 percent. The top three high-growth areas had employment gains greater than 2.0 percent—Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga. (2.3 percent); Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Tex. (2.2 percent); Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Tex. (2.1 percent). Two other areas also exceeded the national increase: Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. (1.4 percent) and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla. (1.3 percent). (See chart B and table 2.) All five of these high-growth areas were located in the South region of the country.

Seven metropolitan areas had employment growth rates less than the U.S. average. San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. and Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H., both at 1.1 percent, fell just short of the national rate. Three other areas had employment growth of 0.9 percent—Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., was the only area of the 12 to lose jobs over the year, dropping 1.9 percent of its employment.

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



The fastest growing supersector from October 2006 to October 2007 often varied by metropolitan area but two stood out. Among those industries adding at least 1,000 jobs over the year, education and health services had the highest percentage increase in employment in four areas (Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Miami) while professional and business services was the growth leader in four areas (Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.). Among those industries losing at least 1,000 jobs from October a year ago, manufacturing had the largest decline in 4 of the 12 areas—Chicago, Miami, New York and Philadelphia—and construction in 2 others—Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Of the 12 metropolitan areas, New York had the largest increase in jobs from October a year ago, 77,500. Three other areas added at least 50,000 jobs during the 12-month period, Dallas, Atlanta, and Houston. In six of the areas—Chicago, Dallas, Houston, New York, San Francisco and Washington—professional and business services added the most jobs; in four areas—Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia—education and health services had the largest numeric 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	2007	2007	2007	Change from	
	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p	Oct. 2006 to	Oct. p 2007
					Number	Percent
United States						
Total nonfarm	137,643.0	137,909.0	138,502.0	139,261.0	1,618.0	1.2
Natural resources and mining	709.0	743.0	736.0	739.0	30.0	4.2
Construction	7,905.0	7,930.0	7,838.0	7,792.0	-113.0	-1.4
Manufacturing	14,193.0	14,096.0	14,053.0	13,983.0	-210.0	-1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,325.0	26,484.0	26,445.0	26,541.0	216.0	0.8
Information	3,046.0	3,094.0	3,078.0	3,080.0	34.0	1.1
Financial activities	8,404.0	8,515.0	8,437.0	8,439.0	35.0	0.4
Professional and business services	17,836.0	18,115.0	18,100.0	18,188.0	352.0	2.0
Education and health services	18,152.0	18,126.0	18,432.0	18,736.0	584.0	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	13,188.0	14,194.0	13,790.0	13,612.0	424.0	3.2
Other services	5,431.0	5,519.0	5,456.0	5,456.0	25.0	0.5
Government	22,454.0	21,093.0	22,137.0	22,695.0	241.0	1.1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	8,518.2	8,511.6	8,535.4	8,595.7	77.5	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	360.2	369.3	369.8	366.4	6.2	1.7
Manufacturing	465.2	449.7	451.1	449.8	-15.4	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,601.4	1,584.0	1,596.7	1,606.5	5.1	0.3
Information	294.6	294.5	292.8	294.7	0.1	0.0
Financial activities	796.3	810.6	804.8	805.6	9.3	1.2
Professional and business services	1,281.8	1,305.7	1,302.2	1,303.7	21.9	1.7
Education and health services	1,427.0	1,395.5	1,421.2	1,448.7	21.7	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	629.4	674.3	656.4	642.8	13.4	2.1
Other services	368.0	373.9	372.3	373.7	5.7	1.5
Government	1,294.3	1,254.1	1,268.1	1,303.8	9.5	0.7
Edison Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,031.4	1,043.5	1,037.5	1,040.3	8.9	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	49.8	50.2	49.8	49.3	-0.5	-1.0
Manufacturing	76.3	75.8	75.4	75.2	-1.1	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	226.9	222.9	222.3	223.6	-3.3	-1.5
Information	30.6	31.4	31.0	30.9	0.3	1.0
Financial activities	65.0	65.8	65.2	65.5	0.5	0.8
Professional and business services	171.7	176.0	175.8	174.3	2.6	1.5
Education and health services	134.0	135.0	135.8	137.1	3.1	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	78.5	90.6	82.9	78.5	0.0	0.0
Other services	48.1	53.0	51.8	52.0	3.9	8.1
Government	150.5	142.8	147.5	153.9	3.4	2.3
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,266.4	1,256.7	1,257.5	1,271.7	5.3	0.4
Natural resources, mining, and construction	72.3	74.8	74.1	73.2	0.9	1.2
Manufacturing	86.0	84.3	84.8	84.6	-1.4	-1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	272.9	270.9	272.0	274.1	1.2	0.4
Information	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.3	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	80.0	78.2	77.8	77.7	-2.3	-2.9
Professional and business services	166.5	169.1	168.8	169.7	3.2	1.9
Education and health services	207.5	200.5	202.5	209.3	1.8	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	96.0	110.6	102.6	97.6	1.6	1.7
Other services	52.3	52.7	52.3	52.7	0.4	0.8
Government	202.6	185.4	192.5	202.5	-0.1	0.0

**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 Oct.	2007 Aug.	2007 Sept.	2007 Oct. p	Change from Oct. 2006 to Oct. p 2007	
					Number	Percent
New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	5,181.2	5,175.3	5,201.9	5,243.5	62.3	1.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	192.2	198.9	200.4	198.6	6.4	3.3
Manufacturing	212.9	202.4	203.6	203.1	-9.8	-4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	887.7	877.1	888.6	893.2	5.5	0.6
Information	208.9	207.9	206.9	208.6	-0.3	-0.1
Financial activities	573.7	588.5	584.4	585.5	11.8	2.1
Professional and business services	780.1	794.8	792.5	795.0	14.9	1.9
Education and health services	943.4	919.3	940.6	958.0	14.6	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	389.8	404.3	403.6	401.7	11.9	3.1
Other services	219.0	218.8	219.5	220.7	1.7	0.8
Government	773.5	763.3	761.8	779.1	5.6	0.7
New York City						
Total nonfarm	3,696.2	3,706.9	3,723.2	3,753.2	57.0	1.5
Natural resources, mining, and construction	121.7	128.1	129.8	128.3	6.6	5.4
Manufacturing	106.4	99.5	100.2	100.4	-6.0	-5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	560.4	557.5	565.6	567.5	7.1	1.3
Information	167.5	166.8	165.7	167.5	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	462.1	477.6	474.2	475.1	13.0	2.8
Professional and business services	576.0	591.1	588.3	590.7	14.7	2.6
Education and health services	704.7	684.6	701.8	714.9	10.2	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	287.4	293.8	296.4	296.3	8.9	3.1
Other services	155.6	153.2	154.0	155.3	-0.3	-0.2
Government	554.4	554.7	547.2	557.2	2.8	0.5
Newark-Union Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,039.2	1,036.1	1,038.5	1,040.2	1.0	0.1
Natural resources, mining, and construction	45.9	45.4	45.5	45.3	-0.6	-1.3
Manufacturing	90.0	87.2	87.3	86.9	-3.1	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	213.9	213.1	213.8	215.6	1.7	0.8
Information	24.8	25.0	24.8	24.9	0.1	0.4
Financial activities	77.6	78.1	77.4	76.9	-0.7	-0.9
Professional and business services	163.5	165.8	165.1	164.7	1.2	0.7
Education and health services	142.1	140.7	142.3	144.3	2.2	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	65.1	68.8	67.3	65.0	-0.1	-0.2
Other services	48.6	49.4	48.7	48.3	-0.3	-0.6
Government	167.7	162.6	166.3	168.3	0.6	0.4

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	2007	2007	2007	Change from	
	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p	Oct. 2006 to	Oct. p 2007
					Number	Percent
<b>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,421.2	2,460.8	2,466.8	2,477.1	55.9	2.3
Natural resources and mining	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.3	14.3
Construction	142.0	144.2	143.6	144.3	2.3	1.6
Manufacturing	178.1	176.6	176.5	176.6	-1.5	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	551.3	560.6	562.6	565.4	14.1	2.6
Information	89.1	89.6	89.7	90.4	1.3	1.5
Financial activities	163.7	163.9	162.8	162.3	-1.4	-0.9
Professional and business services	402.4	409.8	411.6	413.1	10.7	2.7
Education and health services	245.8	251.3	252.5	254.8	9.0	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	227.4	237.6	234.6	234.7	7.3	3.2
Other services	96.8	97.0	95.8	96.1	-0.7	-0.7
Government	322.5	327.9	334.8	337.0	14.5	4.5
<b>Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,478.2	2,469.4	2,492.8	2,504.8	26.6	1.1
Natural resources and mining	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.1	8.3
Construction	104.3	106.9	104.7	102.6	-1.7	-1.6
Manufacturing	222.3	222.7	221.4	221.1	-1.2	-0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	420.9	417.5	416.4	421.0	0.1	0.0
Information	74.3	76.4	75.5	75.3	1.0	1.3
Financial activities	187.7	192.5	190.5	189.6	1.9	1.0
Professional and business services	401.3	413.2	413.0	412.7	11.4	2.8
Education and health services	461.4	449.9	463.4	474.2	12.8	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	214.4	229.2	222.0	218.7	4.3	2.0
Other services	86.8	87.3	85.1	84.5	-2.3	-2.6
Government	303.6	272.4	299.5	303.8	0.2	0.1
<b>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI</b>						
Total nonfarm	4,562.2	4,598.5	4,599.7	4,604.6	42.4	0.9
Natural resources and mining	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	-0.2	-7.1
Construction	226.6	234.9	233.4	231.7	5.1	2.3
Manufacturing	488.5	482.9	481.9	481.4	-7.1	-1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	923.8	923.8	923.8	926.1	2.3	0.2
Information	90.5	90.4	90.3	90.7	0.2	0.2
Financial activities	333.4	337.9	334.4	334.6	1.2	0.4
Professional and business services	743.5	761.7	762.8	767.4	23.9	3.2
Education and health services	584.9	579.6	587.6	592.4	7.5	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	403.0	426.8	418.8	410.8	7.8	1.9
Other services	196.5	202.7	199.1	198.0	1.5	0.8
Government	568.7	555.2	565.0	568.9	0.2	0.0
<b>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,901.7	2,949.5	2,956.9	2,966.3	64.6	2.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	180.1	187.9	186.7	186.4	6.3	3.5
Manufacturing	300.0	304.2	302.3	300.4	0.4	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	615.9	620.6	619.2	623.5	7.6	1.2
Information	91.9	92.8	93.1	93.6	1.7	1.8
Financial activities	232.3	240.3	239.9	239.5	7.2	3.1
Professional and business services	423.3	436.9	436.7	437.7	14.4	3.4
Education and health services	306.3	312.3	315.9	317.5	11.2	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	272.4	284.8	283.2	283.6	11.2	4.1
Other services	107.7	110.4	109.7	108.6	0.9	0.8
Government	371.8	359.3	370.2	375.5	3.7	1.0

**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	
	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p	Oct. 2006 to	Oct. p 2007
					Number	Percent
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	2,011.7	1,959.0	1,967.7	1,973.9	-37.8	-1.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	79.7	73.9	72.6	71.7	-8.0	-10.0
Manufacturing	263.3	259.6	260.9	254.6	-8.7	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	370.7	361.5	360.2	363.5	-7.2	-1.9
Information	33.4	33.4	33.0	33.0	-0.4	-1.2
Financial activities	113.8	112.0	111.4	111.6	-2.2	-1.9
Professional and business services	364.5	362.1	360.3	359.9	-4.6	-1.3
Education and health services	277.2	276.9	278.1	282.1	4.9	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	183.6	188.9	184.7	181.5	-2.1	-1.1
Other services	90.9	90.9	90.7	90.6	-0.3	-0.3
Government	234.6	199.8	215.8	225.4	-9.2	-3.9
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,487.4	2,518.5	2,536.3	2,540.3	52.9	2.1
Natural resources and mining	80.5	85.7	86.0	86.5	6.0	7.5
Construction	186.2	192.2	194.5	195.2	9.0	4.8
Manufacturing	225.2	226.6	227.0	225.5	0.3	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	507.3	508.3	508.3	509.9	2.6	0.5
Information	35.7	36.1	35.7	35.4	-0.3	-0.8
Financial activities	141.4	144.1	144.2	144.6	3.2	2.3
Professional and business services	363.2	375.1	374.2	375.2	12.0	3.3
Education and health services	274.9	281.6	283.1	285.0	10.1	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	220.0	232.4	229.2	226.4	6.4	2.9
Other services	96.1	100.6	99.9	96.3	0.2	0.2
Government	356.9	335.8	354.2	360.3	3.4	1.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,653.0	5,626.0	5,668.7	5,683.1	30.1	0.5
Natural resources and mining	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	267.8	264.1	261.7	259.5	-8.3	-3.1
Manufacturing	644.0	638.2	637.9	635.7	-8.3	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,091.8	1,083.0	1,086.4	1,092.3	0.5	0.0
Information	238.2	240.3	250.9	242.0	3.8	1.6
Financial activities	385.8	383.6	382.0	381.2	-4.6	-1.2
Professional and business services	877.7	885.8	884.7	885.6	7.9	0.9
Education and health services	635.9	630.3	645.6	652.8	16.9	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	561.1	578.4	573.7	571.1	10.0	1.8
Other services	194.8	196.5	197.5	197.2	2.4	1.2
Government	751.3	721.2	743.7	761.1	9.8	1.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,424.1	2,438.3	2,443.1	2,455.8	31.7	1.3
Natural resources and mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	161.6	160.3	160.5	160.3	-1.3	-0.8
Manufacturing	99.6	98.9	98.6	97.9	-1.7	-1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	538.9	546.2	545.1	548.7	9.8	1.8
Information	53.6	53.4	53.5	53.5	-0.1	-0.2
Financial activities	183.1	186.4	186.1	188.1	5.0	2.7
Professional and business services	400.8	399.8	399.6	403.3	2.5	0.6
Education and health services	308.7	312.3	316.6	317.4	8.7	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	246.5	250.8	250.4	252.0	5.5	2.2
Other services	102.9	102.1	102.3	102.9	0.0	0.0
Government	327.8	327.5	329.8	331.1	3.3	1.0

**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	
	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p	Oct. 2006 to	Oct. p 2007
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,518.2	8,511.6	8,535.4	8,595.7	77.5	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	360.2	369.3	369.8	366.4	6.2	1.7
Manufacturing	465.2	449.7	451.1	449.8	-15.4	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,601.4	1,584.0	1,596.7	1,606.5	5.1	0.3
Information	294.6	294.5	292.8	294.7	0.1	0.0
Financial activities	796.3	810.6	804.8	805.6	9.3	1.2
Professional and business services	1,281.8	1,305.7	1,302.2	1,303.7	21.9	1.7
Education and health services	1,427.0	1,395.5	1,421.2	1,448.7	21.7	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	629.4	674.3	656.4	642.8	13.4	2.1
Other services	368.0	373.9	372.3	373.7	5.7	1.5
Government	1,294.3	1,254.1	1,268.1	1,303.8	9.5	0.7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,823.0	2,811.3	2,828.0	2,848.5	25.5	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	133.9	139.2	137.4	137.1	3.2	2.4
Manufacturing	228.0	224.5	223.1	222.3	-5.7	-2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	535.8	537.2	537.6	540.6	4.8	0.9
Information	55.5	54.9	55.3	55.7	0.2	0.4
Financial activities	218.8	221.1	218.4	218.0	-0.8	-0.4
Professional and business services	423.8	430.5	429.0	431.8	8.0	1.9
Education and health services	524.1	509.3	521.8	533.0	8.9	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	219.7	234.4	228.0	223.9	4.2	1.9
Other services	124.9	128.0	127.2	127.0	2.1	1.7
Government	358.5	332.2	350.2	359.1	0.6	0.2
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,029.1	2,038.4	2,045.5	2,052.1	23.0	1.1
Natural resources and mining	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.2	13.3
Construction	120.9	115.1	113.9	113.3	-7.6	-6.3
Manufacturing	141.4	143.0	143.4	143.5	2.1	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	358.6	361.4	361.5	362.0	3.4	0.9
Information	67.5	67.9	67.4	67.4	-0.1	-0.1
Financial activities	158.4	158.4	157.8	157.0	-1.4	-0.9
Professional and business services	350.8	360.3	358.9	359.8	9.0	2.6
Education and health services	229.5	229.8	233.1	235.1	5.6	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	209.3	216.5	215.7	213.6	4.3	2.1
Other services	74.0	74.9	74.6	74.5	0.5	0.7
Government	317.2	309.4	317.6	324.2	7.0	2.2
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,982.3	3,015.0	3,012.0	3,024.2	41.9	1.4
Natural resources, mining, and construction	193.5	198.4	196.8	195.8	2.3	1.2
Manufacturing	62.8	63.5	63.0	62.6	-0.2	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	405.0	408.5	407.3	410.4	5.4	1.3
Information	98.2	98.8	98.1	97.7	-0.5	-0.5
Financial activities	161.2	165.3	164.1	163.5	2.3	1.4
Professional and business services	672.3	693.9	690.3	692.5	20.2	3.0
Education and health services	321.7	310.5	318.9	323.2	1.5	0.5
Leisure and hospitality	249.2	263.8	257.0	253.8	4.6	1.8
Other services	175.1	179.7	178.0	178.6	3.5	2.0
Government	643.3	632.6	638.5	646.1	2.8	0.4

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, October 2007

