



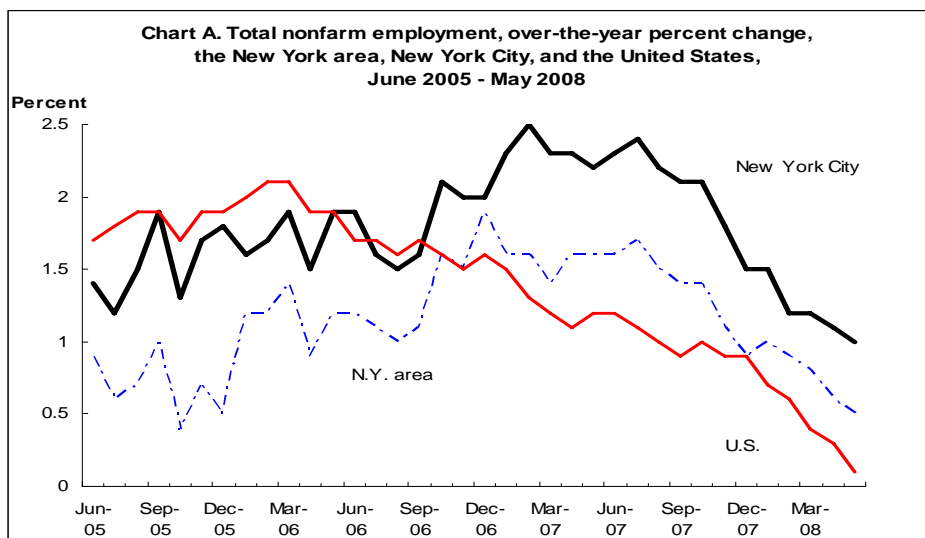
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EMPLOYMENT IN THE NEW YORK AREA ROSE 0.5 PERCENT OVER THE YEAR IN MAY 2008

Total nonfarm employment for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area¹ stood at 8,647,700 in May 2008, 39,800 or 0.5 percent 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 this was the area's smallest percentage gain over a 12-month period since December 2005, when it was also 0.5 percent. (See chart A. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

New York City, where two out of every five jobs in the area are located, accounted for over 90 percent of the area's job growth in May, adding 36,700 jobs over the year, an increase of 1.0 percent. Still, this was the City's smallest 12-month rate of employment growth since December 2004. Despite the slower pace of job growth, New York City, as well as the entire metropolitan area, surpassed the 0.1-percent rate of increase for the nation in May 2008.



¹ 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 New York area throughout this release.



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Industry employment in the New York area

In the New York area, employment advanced in all but two industry supersectors from May 2007 to May 2008, with three adding more than 10,000 jobs. The job count in the education and health services supersector increased by 21,000 over the year, in line with the increases recorded since January. Government followed with a gain of 12,100, while leisure and hospitality added 10,300 jobs, its smallest 12-month gain since April 2006. Five other supersectors had increases between 7,000 and 2,000. In contrast to these widespread gains, employment losses were confined to financial activities and manufacturing, which shed 6,900 and 18,700 jobs, respectively, over the year. The loss in financial activities was the largest since April 2003, with cutbacks particularly sharp in credit intermediation (or banking), down 6,700 jobs over the year.

Information, up 6,500, had the fourth largest numeric increase in jobs in the New York area in May 2008, but the largest over-the-year percentage gain, 2.2 percent. Other services and leisure and hospitality had the next highest rates of job growth, 1.7 and 1.6 percent, respectively. Two additional supersectors—education and health services and government—had employment growth of 1.4 and 0.9 percent, respectively.

At the national level, the natural resources and mining supersector, published separately from construction, recorded the sharpest growth in employment, up 4.9 percent from May a year ago. Education and health had the next highest rate of job growth, 3.1 percent, followed by leisure and hospitality, 1.8 percent. Two other supersectors, government and other services, had percentage increases of 1.0 and 0.7 percent, respectively.

Five supersectors in the United States lost jobs from May 2007 to May 2008. In construction, employment decreased 5.5 percent, the 14th consecutive month of over-the-year job losses. The job count in manufacturing shrank 2.5 percent and in information, jobs were down 1.2 percent. (As previously noted, the information supersector in the New York area enjoyed particularly strong growth in May, counter to the decline at the national level.) Nationally, employment also contracted in financial activities, down 1.1 percent, and in trade, transportation, and utilities, down 0.6 percent.

Metropolitan divisions

The New York area contains four metropolitan divisions, essentially separately identifiable employment centers within a metropolitan area. Only two divisions added jobs from May 2007 to May 2008. Not unexpectedly, the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division experienced the larger employment gain, 40,900, though this was the smallest increase since June 2004. The Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division added 5,100 jobs. Employment also grew at a faster pace in New York-White Plains-Wayne than in Nassau-Suffolk, 0.8 percent versus 0.4 percent; however both divisions exceeded the 0.1-percent increase in jobs for the nation. (See chart 1.)

In the other two metropolitan divisions, Newark-Union lost 2,700 jobs after two months of virtually no change. In Edison-New Brunswick, employment fell by 3,500—the largest 12-month decline since July 2002. Both areas lost jobs at a 0.3-percent pace over the year.

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 the

metropolitan area's, over-the-year increase in employment with the addition of 36,700 jobs in May. Putnam-Rockland-Westchester gained 3,700 jobs, while Bergen-Hudson-Passaic recorded relatively little change in employment.

In May 2008, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year increase in employment, 9,800, in New York City. The next largest advance, 9,100, occurred in education and health services. In the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division, however, education and health services (12,300) led all other supersectors in job gains.

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

Area	2007 May	2008 March	2008 April	2008 May p	Change from May 2007 to May p 2008
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	8,607.9	8,540.7	8,586.4	8,647.7	39.8
Edison-New Brunswick	1,049.2	1,025.0	1,034.8	1,045.7	-3.5
Nassau-Suffolk	1,227.6	1,255.9	1,266.0	1,282.7	5.1
New York-White Plains-Wayne	5,238.8	5,234.2	5,253.2	5,279.7	40.9
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic	910.4	902.0	905.9	910.9	0.5
New York City	3,746.4	3,758.0	3,767.9	3,783.1	36.7
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	582.0	574.2	579.4	585.7	3.7
Newark-Union	1,042.3	1,025.6	1,032.4	1,039.6	-2.7

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The Edison-New Brunswick 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 May 2008, the information supersector had the strongest rates of over-the-year employment growth in both the New York division, 3.4 percent, and in New York City, 4.2 percent. (See table 1.) For New York City, this supersector's growth rates for April (4.3 percent) and May were the two largest percent changes since July and August of 2001. Three other supersectors in the division recorded employment growth of 1.7 percent: leisure and hospitality; natural resources, mining, and construction; and other services. Job growth in these three supersectors has either slowed or changed little since January. The slower job growth in the division's leisure and hospitality supersector was reflected in the dampened job growth in New York City's restaurants and bars. In May, employment in this industry increased 2.5 percent over the year, while in January the rate of job growth had been 4.5 percent.

Manufacturing was the only supersector in the New York division to experience a loss in jobs from May a year ago, declining 6.5 percent. Employment losses were concentrated in New York City (8,400) and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic (4,700).

In the Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division, employment growth was led by leisure and hospitality at 2.5 percent, followed by education and health services at 1.8 percent. Employment in two other supersectors (government and natural resources, mining, and construction) increased by 1.5 percent. On the other hand, financial activities had the sharpest rate of job loss, down 3.4 percent, followed by manufacturing, down 2.0 percent from May a year ago.

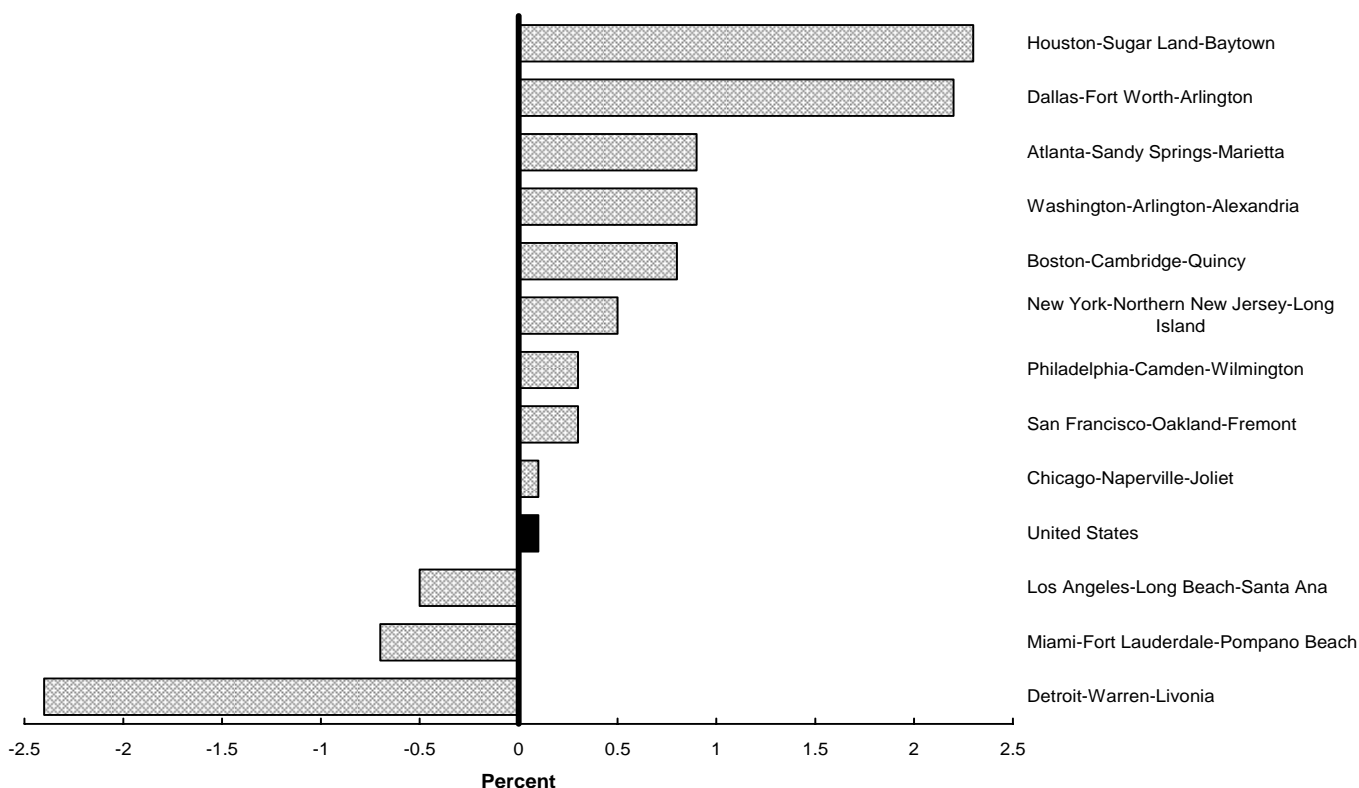
In the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division, four supersectors had employment cutbacks of 1,000 or more. Financial activities, down 4.1 percent, recorded the sharpest rate of job loss, while employment in manufacturing declined by 1.6 percent. Government and trade, transportation, and utilities both experienced employment retreats of 0.7 percent. On the other hand, employment in education and health services expanded by 2.5 percent, followed closely by other services at 2.3 percent.

In the Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division, four supersectors recorded job losses of 1,000 or more. As was the case in Nassau-Suffolk and Newark, the steepest employment decline occurred in financial activities, down 3.7 percent over the year, and the second largest percentage decline was in manufacturing, down 3.0 percent. Employment in natural resources, mining, and construction and trade, transportation, and utilities declined by 2.9 percent, and 0.8 percent, respectively. These losses were, in part, offset by increases in other services (up 2.1 percent), government (up 1.1 percent), and education and health services (0.9 percent).

Employment in the 12 largest areas

Nine of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas experienced over-the-year job growth equal to or greater than the national increase of 0.1 percent. The top two high-growth areas recorded gains greater than 2.0 percent—Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Tex., (2.3 percent) and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Tex. (2.2 percent). Seven areas had employment growth ranging from 0.9 to 0.1 percent. In Houston, Dallas, and four other areas adding jobs, the over-the-year rates of growth were at least 0.5-percentage point lower in May than they had been in January.

Chart B. Over-the-year percent change in employment, 12 largest areas and the United States, May 2008



Three areas continued to lose employment over the year. Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., had the sharpest decline (down 2.4 percent). Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla., and Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., recorded smaller contractions of 0.7 and 0.5 percent, respectively. (See chart B and table 2.)

Of the 12 metropolitan areas, Dallas had the largest increase in jobs from May a year ago, 66,100, with Houston following at 58,300. New York added 39,800 jobs. No other area had an employment increase over 30,000. By contrast, three areas continued to shed jobs with Miami losing 16,500, Los Angeles 27,800 and Detroit shedding 47,400 jobs.

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Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area and the 12 largest metropolitan areas. The rankings were based on population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2007. 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 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 survey, 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 specific 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 total nonfarm and supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data. 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 November 20, 2007. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy2008/b08-01.pdf>.

Additional information

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

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	2007 May	2008 March	2008 April	2008 May p	Change from May 2007 to May p 2008	
					Number	Percent
United States						
Total nonfarm	138,289.0	137,033.0	137,745.0	138,393.0	104.0	0.1
Natural resources and mining	720.0	738.0	743.0	755.0	35.0	4.9
Construction	7,725.0	6,998.0	7,122.0	7,297.0	-428.0	-5.5
Manufacturing	13,903.0	13,576.0	13,547.0	13,559.0	-344.0	-2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,559.0	26,265.0	26,285.0	26,403.0	-156.0	-0.6
Information	3,044.0	3,008.0	3,003.0	3,008.0	-36.0	-1.2
Financial activities	8,318.0	8,194.0	8,207.0	8,229.0	-89.0	-1.1
Professional and business services	17,937.0	17,796.0	18,002.0	17,978.0	41.0	0.2
Education and health services	18,331.0	18,850.0	18,931.0	18,897.0	566.0	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	13,655.0	13,307.0	13,575.0	13,903.0	248.0	1.8
Other services	5,520.0	5,509.0	5,532.0	5,558.0	38.0	0.7
Government	22,577.0	22,792.0	22,798.0	22,806.0	229.0	1.0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	8,607.9	8,540.7	8,586.4	8,647.7	39.8	0.5
Natural resources, mining, and construction	366.3	344.9	357.5	368.6	2.3	0.6
Manufacturing	453.8	437.1	435.0	435.1	-18.7	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,611.2	1,601.0	1,602.7	1,614.5	3.3	0.2
Information	289.1	292.3	293.9	295.6	6.5	2.2
Financial activities	794.4	790.0	788.2	787.5	-6.9	-0.9
Professional and business services	1,300.2	1,286.3	1,298.5	1,303.7	3.5	0.3
Education and health services	1,452.1	1,469.2	1,471.2	1,473.1	21.0	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	662.4	632.2	649.4	672.7	10.3	1.6
Other services	371.4	373.0	374.0	377.8	6.4	1.7
Government	1,307.0	1,314.7	1,316.0	1,319.1	12.1	0.9
Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,049.2	1,025.0	1,034.8	1,045.7	-3.5	-0.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	48.9	43.8	46.2	47.5	-1.4	-2.9
Manufacturing	74.5	72.3	72.2	72.3	-2.2	-3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	229.7	223.9	225.1	227.9	-1.8	-0.8
Information	30.3	29.8	29.6	29.7	-0.6	-2.0
Financial activities	63.0	60.4	60.5	60.7	-2.3	-3.7
Professional and business services	179.8	176.0	179.4	180.7	0.9	0.5
Education and health services	139.2	139.7	139.8	140.4	1.2	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	84.6	76.0	80.0	84.7	0.1	0.1
Other services	47.1	48.1	47.8	48.1	1.0	2.1
Government	152.1	155.0	154.2	153.7	1.6	1.1
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,277.6	1,255.9	1,266.0	1,282.7	5.1	0.4
Natural resources, mining, and construction	72.9	69.7	70.7	74.0	1.1	1.5
Manufacturing	84.1	82.4	81.7	82.4	-1.7	-2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	272.9	268.7	269.4	272.1	-0.8	-0.3
Information	28.5	28.1	28.2	28.2	-0.3	-1.1
Financial activities	80.2	77.0	77.2	77.5	-2.7	-3.4
Professional and business services	165.8	158.9	162.9	165.3	-0.5	-0.3
Education and health services	212.4	216.6	216.8	216.3	3.9	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	100.9	94.0	97.4	103.4	2.5	2.5
Other services	53.3	53.0	53.2	53.7	0.4	0.8
Government	206.6	207.5	208.5	209.8	3.2	1.5

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	2007 May	2008 March	2008 April	2008 May p	Change from May 2007 to	
					May p 2008 Number	Percent
New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	5,238.8	5,234.2	5,253.2	5,279.7	40.9	0.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	199.0	190.6	197.3	202.3	3.3	1.7
Manufacturing	207.1	195.1	194.0	193.7	-13.4	-6.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	893.4	895.6	896.2	900.9	7.5	0.8
Information	206.1	210.0	211.7	213.2	7.1	3.4
Financial activities	575.0	579.5	577.6	576.2	1.2	0.2
Professional and business services	793.5	793.9	796.4	797.2	3.7	0.5
Education and health services	954.9	964.7	966.1	967.2	12.3	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	407.0	396.3	404.1	413.9	6.9	1.7
Other services	223.5	223.6	224.8	227.4	3.9	1.7
Government	779.3	784.9	785.0	787.7	8.4	1.1
New York City						
Total nonfarm	3,746.4	3,758.0	3,767.9	3,783.1	36.7	1.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	127.7	123.3	127.1	130.1	2.4	1.9
Manufacturing	102.5	94.7	94.5	94.1	-8.4	-8.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	567.6	574.2	575.1	577.4	9.8	1.7
Information	165.4	169.0	170.8	172.4	7.0	4.2
Financial activities	463.3	469.2	467.1	465.8	2.5	0.5
Professional and business services	587.3	590.1	589.6	589.7	2.4	0.4
Education and health services	712.2	719.6	720.6	721.3	9.1	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	302.2	296.4	301.5	307.5	5.3	1.8
Other services	159.7	159.2	159.2	160.9	1.2	0.8
Government	558.5	562.3	562.4	563.9	5.4	1.0
Newark-Union Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,042.3	1,025.6	1,032.4	1,039.6	-2.7	-0.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	45.5	40.8	43.3	44.8	-0.7	-1.5
Manufacturing	88.1	87.3	87.1	86.7	-1.4	-1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	215.2	212.8	212.0	213.6	-1.6	-0.7
Information	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.5	0.3	1.2
Financial activities	76.2	73.1	72.9	73.1	-3.1	-4.1
Professional and business services	161.1	157.5	159.8	160.5	-0.6	-0.4
Education and health services	145.6	148.2	148.5	149.2	3.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	69.9	65.9	67.9	70.7	0.8	1.1
Other services	47.5	48.3	48.2	48.6	1.1	2.3
Government	169.0	167.3	168.3	167.9	-1.1	-0.7

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2007 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	2007 May	2008 March	2008 April	2008 May p	Change from May 2007 to May p 2008	
					Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,455.8	2,471.0	2,472.9	2,478.7	22.9	0.9
Natural resources and mining	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	139.9	137.6	138.2	139.7	-0.2	-0.1
Manufacturing	176.2	174.6	173.6	172.8	-3.4	-1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	561.3	562.7	563.0	565.0	3.7	0.7
Information	87.8	88.2	88.5	88.7	0.9	1.0
Financial activities	163.2	160.7	160.5	161.1	-2.1	-1.3
Professional and business services	405.3	412.1	410.0	408.7	3.4	0.8
Education and health services	251.5	258.2	259.6	260.7	9.2	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	239.8	236.7	240.4	243.8	4.0	1.7
Other services	98.8	97.9	98.4	99.3	0.5	0.5
Government	329.5	339.9	338.2	336.4	6.9	2.1
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,493.4	2,471.0	2,497.7	2,513.1	19.7	0.8
Natural resources and mining	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.1	9.1
Construction	100.7	89.2	94.8	98.8	-1.9	-1.9
Manufacturing	222.2	219.9	219.9	219.8	-2.4	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	417.6	411.6	412.7	416.5	-1.1	-0.3
Information	74.4	75.1	75.0	74.8	0.4	0.5
Financial activities	189.1	187.5	187.5	187.7	-1.4	-0.7
Professional and business services	409.5	405.6	413.6	416.9	7.4	1.8
Education and health services	464.5	477.7	482.0	475.7	11.2	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	219.2	208.0	215.2	223.5	4.3	2.0
Other services	88.8	87.2	87.3	88.2	-0.6	-0.7
Government	306.3	308.2	308.6	310.0	3.7	1.2
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,580.2	4,505.8	4,545.2	4,585.1	4.9	0.1
Natural resources and mining	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	-0.1	-4.0
Construction	220.8	195.3	205.8	213.4	-7.4	-3.4
Manufacturing	483.7	479.6	478.9	478.7	-5.0	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	926.6	925.5	926.8	935.2	8.6	0.9
Information	90.8	91.3	91.2	91.2	0.4	0.4
Financial activities	330.6	325.4	325.0	324.8	-5.8	-1.8
Professional and business services	746.0	724.8	740.9	749.1	3.1	0.4
Education and health services	591.8	599.3	601.1	601.7	9.9	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	415.6	390.1	402.0	413.8	-1.8	-0.4
Other services	198.1	197.1	196.9	197.2	-0.9	-0.5
Government	573.1	575.2	574.3	577.6	4.5	0.8
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,942.8	2,975.8	2,996.3	3,008.9	66.1	2.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	186.3	192.8	193.8	196.1	9.8	5.3
Manufacturing	297.7	294.7	294.8	296.1	-1.6	-0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	619.4	625.8	626.6	629.0	9.6	1.5
Information	88.7	91.0	89.9	89.4	0.7	0.8
Financial activities	233.0	234.5	236.4	237.1	4.1	1.8
Professional and business services	437.7	437.3	445.1	446.5	8.8	2.0
Education and health services	315.9	328.9	329.6	330.5	14.6	4.6
Leisure and hospitality	283.6	280.5	288.1	291.2	7.6	2.7
Other services	106.9	108.3	109.0	109.4	2.5	2.3
Government	373.6	382.0	383.0	383.6	10.0	2.7

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	2007 May	2008 March	2008 April	2008 May p	Change from May 2007 to May p 2008	
					Number	Percent
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	1,995.1	1,909.1	1,919.3	1,947.7	-47.4	-2.4
Natural resources, mining, and construction	72.9	58.4	61.0	65.7	-7.2	-9.9
Manufacturing	262.9	238.7	232.9	239.2	-23.7	-9.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	367.1	358.7	359.7	362.8	-4.3	-1.2
Information	34.4	33.3	33.0	33.0	-1.4	-4.1
Financial activities	112.5	109.6	109.7	110.0	-2.5	-2.2
Professional and business services	352.0	337.0	342.3	348.6	-3.4	-1.0
Education and health services	279.0	283.6	284.1	285.0	6.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	189.5	174.1	179.7	186.5	-3.0	-1.6
Other services	89.2	85.3	85.9	86.4	-2.8	-3.1
Government	235.6	230.4	231.0	230.5	-5.1	-2.2
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,547.4	2,595.0	2,597.3	2,605.7	58.3	2.3
Natural resources and mining	84.0	87.9	88.4	89.2	5.2	6.2
Construction	196.4	202.2	201.9	202.0	5.6	2.9
Manufacturing	232.1	235.1	236.0	235.7	3.6	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	513.9	522.2	524.5	525.2	11.3	2.2
Information	37.0	36.8	36.9	36.9	-0.1	-0.3
Financial activities	144.2	145.7	145.8	146.0	1.8	1.2
Professional and business services	377.8	388.7	386.9	388.3	10.5	2.8
Education and health services	281.2	290.9	289.8	291.5	10.3	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	230.8	230.8	232.4	235.6	4.8	2.1
Other services	93.2	95.1	95.8	96.0	2.8	3.0
Government	356.8	359.6	358.9	359.3	2.5	0.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,641.5	5,608.1	5,607.2	5,613.7	-27.8	-0.5
Natural resources and mining	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	0.1	2.0
Construction	262.2	246.1	246.1	246.6	-15.6	-5.9
Manufacturing	630.2	622.7	620.8	619.8	-10.4	-1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,086.8	1,080.9	1,079.1	1,082.9	-3.9	-0.4
Information	241.9	234.6	230.9	233.4	-8.5	-3.5
Financial activities	377.3	356.0	355.6	354.3	-23.0	-6.1
Professional and business services	874.5	877.3	876.6	874.3	-0.2	0.0
Education and health services	631.3	646.7	649.5	647.0	15.7	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	572.9	568.4	573.3	576.5	3.6	0.6
Other services	195.1	196.9	197.1	198.2	3.1	1.6
Government	764.3	773.4	773.2	775.6	11.3	1.5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,447.4	2,440.6	2,432.0	2,430.9	-16.5	-0.7
Natural resources and mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	158.5	144.0	142.3	143.4	-15.1	-9.5
Manufacturing	99.0	94.7	93.8	93.5	-5.5	-5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	547.0	546.4	544.7	541.8	-5.2	-1.0
Information	52.4	51.7	51.1	51.2	-1.2	-2.3
Financial activities	180.4	176.0	175.5	175.5	-4.9	-2.7
Professional and business services	400.2	396.7	393.3	393.0	-7.2	-1.8
Education and health services	318.1	326.5	328.8	330.0	11.9	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	260.1	266.8	264.2	263.9	3.8	1.5
Other services	101.2	103.1	102.5	102.7	1.5	1.5
Government	329.8	334.0	335.1	335.2	5.4	1.6

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	2007 May	2008 March	2008 April	2008 May p	Change from May 2007 to May p 2008	
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,607.9	8,540.7	8,586.4	8,647.7	39.8	0.5
Natural resources, mining, and construction	366.3	344.9	357.5	368.6	2.3	0.6
Manufacturing	453.8	437.1	435.0	435.1	-18.7	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,611.2	1,601.0	1,602.7	1,614.5	3.3	0.2
Information	289.1	292.3	293.9	295.6	6.5	2.2
Financial activities	794.4	790.0	788.2	787.5	-6.9	-0.9
Professional and business services	1,300.2	1,286.3	1,298.5	1,303.7	3.5	0.3
Education and health services	1,452.1	1,469.2	1,471.2	1,473.1	21.0	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	662.4	632.2	649.4	672.7	10.3	1.6
Other services	371.4	373.0	374.0	377.8	6.4	1.7
Government	1,307.0	1,314.7	1,316.0	1,319.1	12.1	0.9
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,826.9	2,803.5	2,823.9	2,835.2	8.3	0.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	129.1	121.5	123.8	126.6	-2.5	-1.9
Manufacturing	221.2	217.1	216.5	215.9	-5.3	-2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	529.7	525.5	526.4	530.2	0.5	0.1
Information	57.2	57.3	57.4	57.4	0.2	0.3
Financial activities	219.8	217.0	216.4	216.9	-2.9	-1.3
Professional and business services	432.5	426.9	433.3	434.6	2.1	0.5
Education and health services	525.8	536.1	539.4	536.6	10.8	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	228.4	216.9	223.8	230.9	2.5	1.1
Other services	124.0	124.0	124.4	124.8	0.8	0.6
Government	359.2	361.2	362.5	361.3	2.1	0.6
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,034.8	2,035.6	2,036.3	2,040.6	5.8	0.3
Natural resources and mining	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.2	14.3
Construction	116.1	112.7	112.9	113.7	-2.4	-2.1
Manufacturing	137.5	137.0	136.4	136.4	-1.1	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	357.5	354.9	353.3	353.8	-3.7	-1.0
Information	68.6	68.3	68.0	68.0	-0.6	-0.9
Financial activities	152.9	147.9	147.5	147.4	-5.5	-3.6
Professional and business services	352.9	359.8	360.9	359.6	6.7	1.9
Education and health services	231.7	234.5	233.9	234.1	2.4	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	213.6	211.9	213.6	216.8	3.2	1.5
Other services	75.0	75.5	75.6	75.9	0.9	1.2
Government	327.6	331.5	332.6	333.3	5.7	1.7
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,998.9	2,994.9	3,007.7	3,025.4	26.5	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	187.1	177.3	179.9	181.9	-5.2	-2.8
Manufacturing	62.3	61.4	61.0	60.9	-1.4	-2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	403.0	399.6	401.0	404.1	1.1	0.3
Information	93.8	92.0	91.4	91.6	-2.2	-2.3
Financial activities	160.1	156.2	155.7	156.1	-4.0	-2.5
Professional and business services	677.8	681.8	685.8	689.2	11.4	1.7
Education and health services	328.0	339.3	339.8	336.4	8.4	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	256.6	247.3	251.4	257.8	1.2	0.5
Other services	180.7	183.4	184.7	185.7	5.0	2.8
Government	649.5	656.6	657.0	661.7	12.2	1.9

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2007 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, metropolitan divisions in New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, May 2008

