



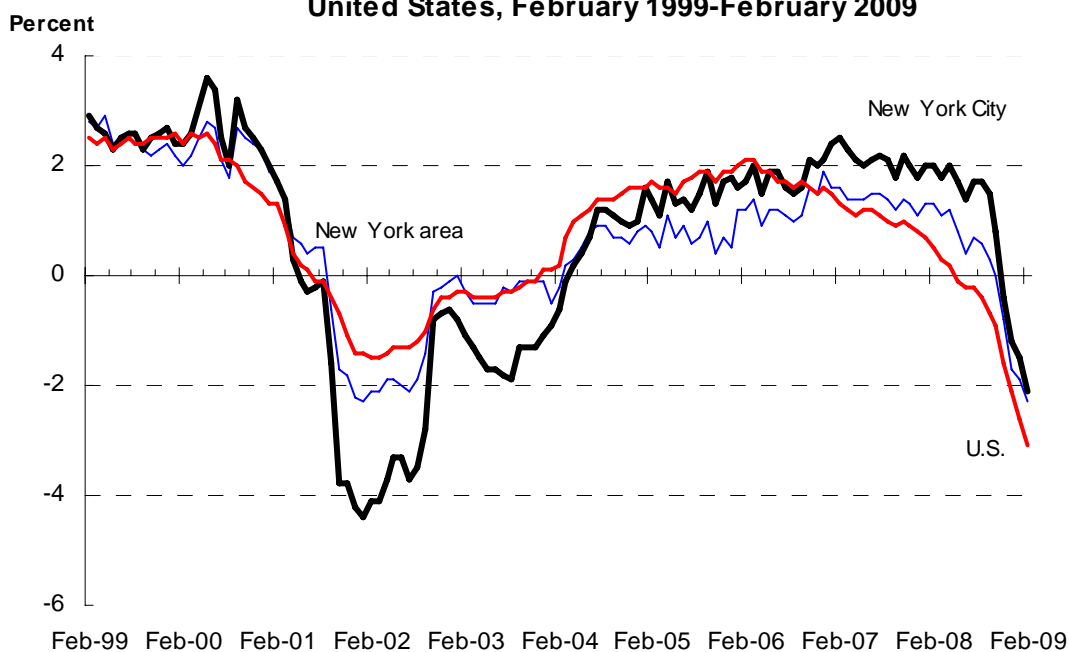
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NEW YORK AREA EMPLOYMENT, FEBRUARY 2009 Job Count Declined by 193,000 over the Year

Total nonfarm employment for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area fell sharply (-193,000) in February 2009, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Michael L. Dolfman, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted the 2.3-percent drop in employment was the area's sharpest over-the-year decline since January 2002. In New York City, employment shrank by 79,900 or 2.1 percent from February 2008 to February 2009. (See table 1.) Nationally, employment fell 3.1 percent during the same period. (See chart A. The Technical Note at end of this release contains metropolitan area definitions. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Chart A. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, New York City, and the United States, February 1999-February 2009

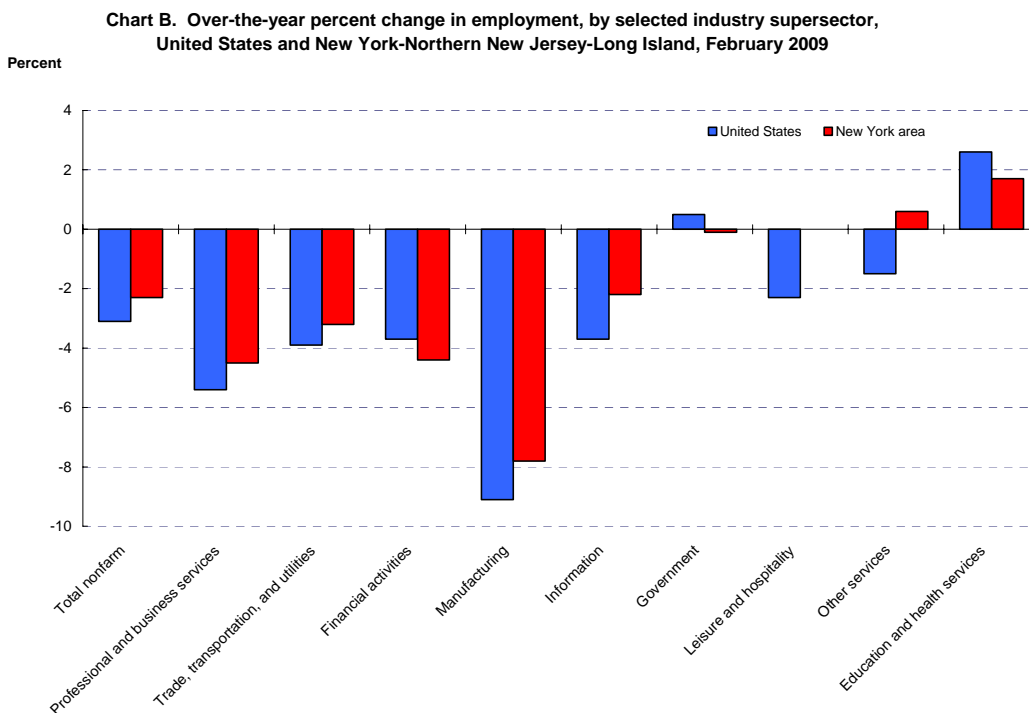


Round-the-clock recorded messages for the Consumer Price Index and a variety of other *Bureau of Labor Statistics* data are available by dialing the *New York Information Office's* main telephone number: (646) 264-3600. For recorded messages, press '2'.

The New York metropolitan area is made up of four metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. All four divisions lost employment over the year. Over half of the jobs lost, 110,300, occurred in the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division, which includes New York City. Edison-New Brunswick dropped 41,800 jobs, the largest 12-month loss since the division’s employment series began in 1990. The Nassau-Suffolk and Newark-Union Metropolitan Divisions recorded declines of 20,600 and 20,300, respectively. With a job loss of 4.1 percent, Edison–New Brunswick was the only division to suffer a percentage decline sharper than that for the nation. (See chart 1.) Nassau-Suffolk was the only division to record a contraction of less than 2 percent.

Industry employment

In the New York area, employment in two supersectors fell by more than 50,000 over the past year: professional and business services lost 58,600 jobs, and trade, transportation and utilities dropped 51,600. In both of these supersectors, the New York-White Plains-Wayne Division accounted for roughly half of the area’s losses. In professional and business services, employment in Edison-New Brunswick shrank by 18,500, the largest loss in the history of the series. For the area as a whole, employment in professional and business services contracted by 4.5 percent and in trade, transportation, and utilities, by 3.2 percent. Nationally, the rates of decline in these supersectors were even sharper—5.4 and 3.9 percent, respectively. (See table 2 and chart B.)



Three other supersectors in the New York area had employment declines of over 30,000 since February 2008. Financial activities shed 35,100 jobs, a 4.4-percent contraction, larger than the national decline of 3.7 percent. Almost half of the 12-month job reduction in financial activities occurred in New York City’s securities, commodity contracts, and investments industry. Manufacturing employment dropped by 33,800, the largest over-the-year decrease since 2002. Employment in mining, logging, and construction retreated by 32,500. In New York City, employment in this supersector declined by 13,800, the largest drop since 1991.

In contrast, two area supersectors added jobs over the year. Employment in education and health services rose by 24,300, with much of the increase coming in ambulatory care, up 11,100 jobs. Although

employment in the area supersector expanded, the 1.7-percent increase lagged behind that of the nation, 2.6 percent. The other services supersector picked up 2,100 jobs.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

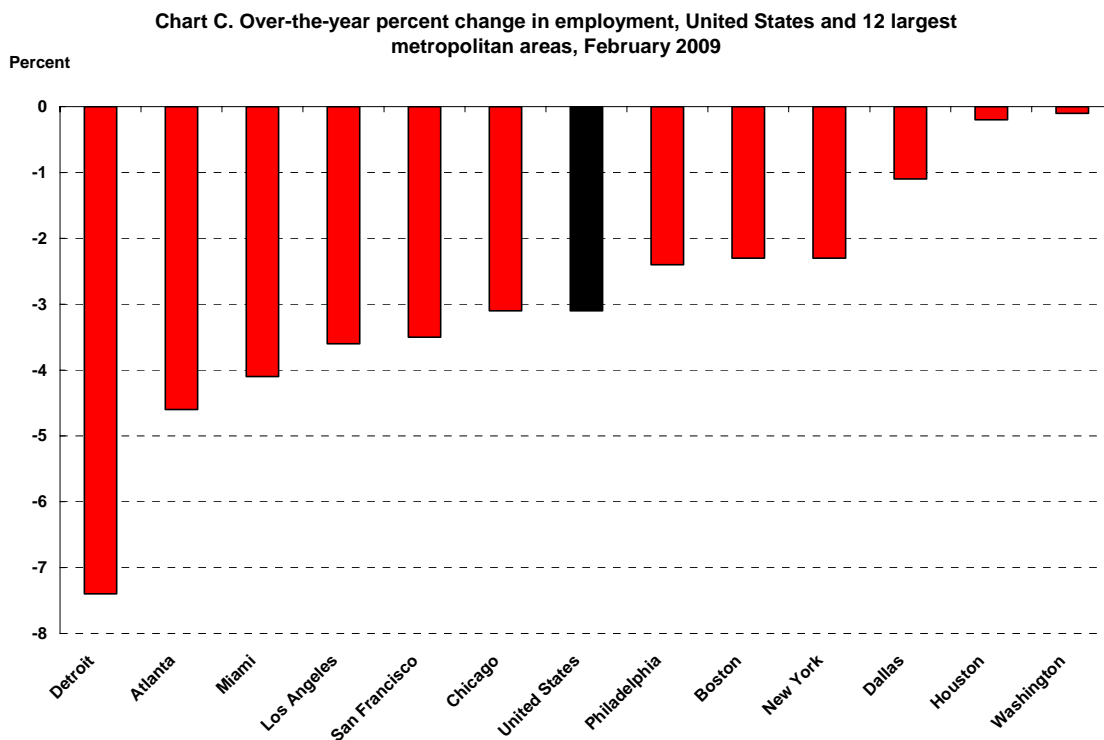
All 12 of the largest metropolitan statistical areas in the nation experienced over-the-year job declines in February 2009. (See chart C and table 2.) The last over-the-year period for which all 12 areas reported job declines was December 1991 when the nation was emerging from the 1990-1991 recession. Nationally, employment declined 3.1 percent from February 2008 to February 2009.

Of these 12 metropolitan areas, five—Detroit-Warren-Livonia (-7.4 percent), Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta (-4.6 percent), Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach (-4.1 percent), Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana (-3.6 percent), and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont (-3.5 percent)—experienced employment declines at a faster-than-average pace. Job losses in Chicago-Naperville-Joliet occurred at the same rate as that for the nation.

Six metropolitan areas had a percentage loss in jobs that fell below the national average. Four of these areas experienced declines in the 2.5- to 1.0-percent range—Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington. Percentage losses in the remaining areas of Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown (-0.2 percent) and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria (-0.1 percent) were considerably smaller.

Five metropolitan areas experienced employment declines of over 100,000 from February a year ago, led by Los Angeles (-202,300) and New York (-193,000). Another four areas had job losses of 50,000 or more. Washington had the smallest decline in jobs, down 3,300 over the year.

In 7 of the 12 areas, professional and business services experienced the largest employment losses over the 12-month period.



Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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 for state CES data at the supersector level are available online at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm>. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/sae/.

Additional information

Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at www.bls.gov/sae/.

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the New York-New Jersey Information Office at (646) 264-3600 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET.

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, dated November 20, 2008. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm>.

The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island 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.

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.

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

Area	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009 p	Feb. 2008 to Feb. 2009 p	
					Net change	Percent change
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	8,520.4	8,604.4	8,336.9	8,327.4	-193.0	-2.3
Mining, logging, and construction	344.6	348.8	318.9	312.1	-32.5	-9.4
Manufacturing	434.8	416.1	403.2	401.0	-33.8	-7.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,593.2	1,626.3	1,563.8	1,541.6	-51.6	-3.2
Information	284.4	283.6	276.3	278.2	-6.2	-2.2
Financial activities	791.0	774.0	759.6	755.9	-35.1	-4.4
Professional and business services	1,303.9	1,298.0	1,250.1	1,245.3	-58.6	-4.5
Education and health services	1,469.3	1,505.2	1,478.8	1,493.6	24.3	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	626.5	659.4	628.8	626.3	-0.2	0.0
Other services	366.6	373.7	367.4	368.7	2.1	0.6
Government	1,306.1	1,319.3	1,290.0	1,304.7	-1.4	-0.1
Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,019.7	1,020.6	979.4	977.9	-41.8	-4.1
Mining, logging, and construction	42.3	43.7	36.7	36.3	-6.0	-14.2
Manufacturing	71.3	69.0	67.5	67.0	-4.3	-6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	227.6	226.7	219.3	216.7	-10.9	-4.8
Information	30.1	29.4	28.9	28.8	-1.3	-4.3
Financial activities	61.9	62.7	60.9	60.4	-1.5	-2.4
Professional and business services	172.4	166.9	155.8	153.9	-18.5	-10.7
Education and health services	141.0	145.6	143.0	144.0	3.0	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	74.2	78.7	74.0	73.9	-0.3	-0.4
Other services	45.7	47.1	46.0	46.6	0.9	2.0
Government	153.2	150.8	147.3	150.3	-2.9	-1.9
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,239.5	1,269.1	1,219.7	1,218.9	-20.6	-1.7
Mining, logging, and construction	68.0	70.0	63.9	63.6	-4.4	-6.5
Manufacturing	81.6	80.6	78.6	78.2	-3.4	-4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	269.3	276.5	264.1	259.9	-9.4	-3.5
Information	26.8	26.5	25.6	25.7	-1.1	-4.1
Financial activities	76.1	74.1	73.3	72.9	-3.2	-4.2
Professional and business services	158.9	162.5	155.3	154.6	-4.3	-2.7
Education and health services	214.3	220.8	215.7	218.3	4.0	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	88.8	96.3	90.0	89.6	0.8	0.9
Other services	52.2	53.8	52.5	52.6	0.4	0.8
Government	203.5	208.0	200.7	203.5	0.0	0.0
New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	5,234.1	5,282.4	5,131.6	5,123.8	-110.3	-2.1
Mining, logging, and construction	194.6	192.9	178.6	174.6	-20.0	-10.8
Manufacturing	197.6	186.1	179.7	178.9	-18.7	-9.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	885.7	907.1	872.8	858.8	-26.9	-3.0
Information	205.7	206.4	200.7	202.6	-3.1	-1.5
Financial activities	577.9	564.4	552.1	549.4	-28.5	-4.9
Professional and business services	805.4	802.9	779.7	778.0	-27.4	-3.4
Education and health services	966.6	990.9	972.7	983.1	16.5	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	396.8	411.2	393.0	390.5	-6.3	-1.6
Other services	221.9	227.1	225.1	224.4	2.5	1.1
Government	781.9	793.4	777.2	783.5	1.6	0.2
New York City						
Total nonfarm	3,763.8	3,792.8	3,685.6	3,683.9	-79.9	-2.1
Mining, logging, and construction	128.2	124.4	116.1	114.4	-13.8	-10.8
Manufacturing	96.9	89.1	84.9	84.7	-12.2	-12.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	567.1	578.8	555.8	547.8	-19.3	-3.4

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009 p	Feb. 2008 to	
					Feb. 2009 p Net change	Feb. 2009 p Percent change
New York City—continued						
Information	166.1	168.8	163.6	165.7	-0.4	-0.2
Financial activities	467.3	456.7	446.7	444.0	-23.3	-5.0
Professional and business services	599.6	600.9	583.9	582.5	-17.1	-2.9
Education and health services	721.3	738.5	723.1	732.6	11.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	297.5	307.0	294.1	293.5	-4.0	-1.3
Other services	159.0	164.0	161.7	161.1	2.1	1.3
Government	560.8	564.6	555.7	557.6	-3.2	-0.6
Newark-Union Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,027.1	1,032.3	1,006.2	1,006.8	-20.3	-2.0
Mining, logging, and construction	39.7	42.2	39.7	37.6	-2.1	-5.3
Manufacturing	84.3	80.4	77.4	76.9	-7.4	-8.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	210.6	216.0	207.6	206.2	-4.4	-2.1
Information	21.8	21.3	21.1	21.1	-0.7	-3.2
Financial activities	75.1	72.8	73.3	73.2	-1.9	-2.5
Professional and business services	167.2	165.7	159.3	158.8	-8.4	-5.0
Education and health services	147.4	147.9	147.4	148.2	0.8	0.5
Leisure and hospitality	66.7	73.2	71.8	72.3	5.6	8.4
Other services	46.8	45.7	43.8	45.1	-1.7	-3.6
Government	167.5	167.1	164.8	167.4	-0.1	-0.1

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2008 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, United States and 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009 p	Feb. 2008 to Feb. 2009 p Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm	136,356.0	135,917.0	132,302.0	132,130.0	-4,226.0	-3.1
Mining and logging	731.0	786.0	766.0	754.0	23.0	3.1
Construction	6,983.0	6,739.0	6,295.0	6,152.0	-831.0	-11.9
Manufacturing	13,578.0	12,944.0	12,519.0	12,344.0	-1,234.0	-9.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,246.0	26,475.0	25,534.0	25,212.0	-1,034.0	-3.9
Information	3,014.0	2,954.0	2,895.0	2,903.0	-111.0	-3.7
Financial activities	8,163.0	8,009.0	7,901.0	7,863.0	-300.0	-3.7
Professional and business services	17,695.0	17,406.0	16,877.0	16,741.0	-954.0	-5.4
Education and health services	18,757.0	19,242.0	19,013.0	19,239.0	482.0	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	12,971.0	13,013.0	12,667.0	12,678.0	-293.0	-2.3
Other services	5,482.0	5,455.0	5,388.0	5,400.0	-82.0	-1.5
Government	22,736.0	22,894.0	22,447.0	22,844.0	108.0	0.5
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,444.0	2,381.3	2,341.5	2,332.7	-111.3	-4.6
Mining and logging	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	-0.3	-16.7
Construction	133.3	115.9	113.2	112.0	-21.3	-16.0
Manufacturing	172.1	159.4	157.2	154.5	-17.6	-10.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	557.9	550.4	534.2	528.3	-29.6	-5.3
Information	83.7	82.5	81.6	81.1	-2.6	-3.1
Financial activities	157.8	151.4	150.0	149.4	-8.4	-5.3
Professional and business services	410.2	392.2	382.3	379.8	-30.4	-7.4
Education and health services	259.0	264.3	262.8	263.5	4.5	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	229.8	227.7	224.8	223.7	-6.1	-2.7
Other services	98.3	95.8	95.5	96.9	-1.4	-1.4
Government	340.1	340.2	338.4	342.0	1.9	0.6
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,467.0	2,479.8	2,412.9	2,409.2	-57.8	-2.3
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.1	-14.3
Construction	88.7	88.3	79.6	76.7	-12.0	-13.5
Manufacturing	217.5	212.3	210.5	209.0	-8.5	-3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	411.6	420.4	406.4	397.4	-14.2	-3.4
Information	75.2	74.5	73.7	73.1	-2.1	-2.8
Financial activities	185.6	178.5	176.5	176.0	-9.6	-5.2
Professional and business services	408.9	405.7	391.0	387.7	-21.2	-5.2
Education and health services	476.5	487.2	477.2	488.5	12.0	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	206.4	210.9	202.2	203.2	-3.2	-1.6
Other services	88.0	88.8	86.9	86.1	-1.9	-2.2
Government	307.9	312.5	308.3	310.9	3.0	1.0
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,468.8	4,488.5	4,354.3	4,331.7	-137.1	-3.1
Mining and logging	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	0.1	5.6
Construction	184.9	188.7	169.2	165.9	-19.0	-10.3
Manufacturing	474.2	459.6	453.0	444.3	-29.9	-6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	918.0	932.6	895.9	887.5	-30.5	-3.3
Information	90.6	89.1	88.2	87.6	-3.0	-3.3
Financial activities	318.6	312.2	306.5	306.1	-12.5	-3.9
Professional and business services	724.8	721.0	695.1	686.9	-37.9	-5.2
Education and health services	602.4	618.0	608.7	611.0	8.6	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	386.3	393.7	378.2	376.4	-9.9	-2.6
Other services	197.2	199.2	195.8	195.5	-1.7	-0.9
Government	570.0	572.3	561.7	568.6	-1.4	-0.2

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009 p	Feb. 2008 to	
					Feb. 2009 p	Net Percent change change
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,965.5	3,003.8	2,936.7	2,934.0	-31.5	-1.1
Mining, logging, and construction	192.9	189.5	185.4	186.9	-6.0	-3.1
Manufacturing	290.8	281.8	280.4	279.9	-10.9	-3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	624.6	642.8	618.3	613.0	-11.6	-1.9
Information	89.2	87.7	87.5	87.3	-1.9	-2.1
Financial activities	232.8	235.6	231.0	230.7	-2.1	-0.9
Professional and business services	446.4	455.1	435.3	430.0	-16.4	-3.7
Education and health services	323.8	336.7	335.0	338.3	14.5	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	277.9	280.7	275.6	278.0	0.1	0.0
Other services	103.4	104.0	101.4	98.9	-4.5	-4.4
Government	383.7	389.9	386.8	391.0	7.3	1.9
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	1,911.8	1,852.3	1,767.7	1,769.4	-142.4	-7.4
Mining, logging, and construction	58.6	58.8	51.8	50.8	-7.8	-13.3
Manufacturing	249.1	225.6	195.3	197.7	-51.4	-20.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	358.3	354.7	339.9	337.2	-21.1	-5.9
Information	32.8	31.5	30.9	30.5	-2.3	-7.0
Financial activities	108.2	102.0	100.5	100.4	-7.8	-7.2
Professional and business services	341.0	312.9	299.7	298.5	-42.5	-12.5
Education and health services	280.6	285.6	281.4	283.5	2.9	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	173.3	175.6	168.7	168.6	-4.7	-2.7
Other services	86.0	84.7	84.2	84.0	-2.0	-2.3
Government	223.9	220.9	215.3	218.2	-5.7	-2.5
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,580.8	2,628.1	2,576.8	2,574.5	-6.3	-0.2
Mining and logging	87.0	93.7	93.0	93.0	6.0	6.9
Construction	204.5	203.9	199.5	200.4	-4.1	-2.0
Manufacturing	238.0	244.1	241.2	240.6	2.6	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	525.5	545.1	523.0	518.3	-7.2	-1.4
Information	36.8	36.1	35.5	35.6	-1.2	-3.3
Financial activities	144.5	143.9	141.3	141.6	-2.9	-2.0
Professional and business services	379.4	384.7	378.3	367.5	-11.9	-3.1
Education and health services	281.7	289.9	288.2	291.4	9.7	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	227.1	229.0	222.4	227.3	0.2	0.1
Other services	90.7	90.2	89.7	90.5	-0.2	-0.2
Government	365.6	367.5	364.7	368.3	2.7	0.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,583.3	5,492.3	5,369.4	5,381.0	-202.3	-3.6
Mining and logging	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	243.3	220.6	211.5	207.4	-35.9	-14.8
Manufacturing	616.3	587.9	578.8	576.7	-39.6	-6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,085.0	1,065.5	1,033.6	1,024.6	-60.4	-5.6
Information	234.8	238.8	217.3	226.6	-8.2	-3.5
Financial activities	356.1	340.1	337.2	336.3	-19.8	-5.6
Professional and business services	859.8	843.4	823.7	822.0	-37.8	-4.4
Education and health services	652.7	662.5	652.3	663.6	10.9	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	566.3	562.6	554.5	556.0	-10.3	-1.8
Other services	193.3	193.6	189.6	191.0	-2.3	-1.2
Government	770.7	772.3	765.9	771.8	1.1	0.1

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009 p	Feb. 2008 to	
					Net change	Percent change
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,413.9	2,350.0	2,319.8	2,316.0	-97.9	-4.1
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.1	-14.3
Construction	144.8	123.5	121.4	118.3	-26.5	-18.3
Manufacturing	96.5	90.3	90.0	89.5	-7.0	-7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	550.3	539.1	527.6	524.6	-25.7	-4.7
Information	51.5	49.4	48.9	48.9	-2.6	-5.0
Financial activities	176.5	168.4	166.9	166.9	-9.6	-5.4
Professional and business services	363.3	351.9	343.6	342.6	-20.7	-5.7
Education and health services	326.1	337.0	332.4	331.9	5.8	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	266.4	254.3	255.7	259.2	-7.2	-2.7
Other services	104.5	104.3	102.3	102.4	-2.1	-2.0
Government	333.3	331.1	330.4	331.1	-2.2	-0.7
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,520.4	8,604.4	8,336.9	8,327.4	-193.0	-2.3
Mining, logging, and construction	344.6	348.8	318.9	312.1	-32.5	-9.4
Manufacturing	434.8	416.1	403.2	401.0	-33.8	-7.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,593.2	1,626.3	1,563.8	1,541.6	-51.6	-3.2
Information	284.4	283.6	276.3	278.2	-6.2	-2.2
Financial activities	791.0	774.0	759.6	755.9	-35.1	-4.4
Professional and business services	1,303.9	1,298.0	1,250.1	1,245.3	-58.6	-4.5
Education and health services	1,469.3	1,505.2	1,478.8	1,493.6	24.3	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	626.5	659.4	628.8	626.3	-0.2	0.0
Other services	366.6	373.7	367.4	368.7	2.1	0.6
Government	1,306.1	1,319.3	1,290.0	1,304.7	-1.4	-0.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,789.8	2,804.2	2,729.8	2,722.4	-67.4	-2.4
Mining, logging, and construction	118.6	115.2	107.6	104.3	-14.3	-12.1
Manufacturing	218.6	211.1	207.9	205.4	-13.2	-6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	522.2	532.0	511.1	503.5	-18.7	-3.6
Information	57.8	56.0	55.6	55.4	-2.4	-4.2
Financial activities	218.0	214.7	212.5	211.0	-7.0	-3.2
Professional and business services	424.3	421.9	409.2	404.0	-20.3	-4.8
Education and health services	540.9	548.7	539.8	550.6	9.7	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	209.8	218.7	208.6	207.8	-2.0	-1.0
Other services	121.7	123.2	121.8	121.6	-0.1	-0.1
Government	357.9	362.7	355.7	358.8	0.9	0.3
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,030.6	2,006.9	1,960.5	1,959.1	-71.5	-3.5
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	110.8	100.4	95.4	94.1	-16.7	-15.1
Manufacturing	137.6	133.6	131.6	131.2	-6.4	-4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	357.1	357.6	343.2	338.5	-18.6	-5.2
Information	68.3	66.8	66.4	66.3	-2.0	-2.9
Financial activities	145.8	138.8	137.3	136.7	-9.1	-6.2
Professional and business services	372.3	369.4	362.0	361.5	-10.8	-2.9
Education and health services	234.6	237.2	232.6	236.7	2.1	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	210.3	212.2	205.0	204.5	-5.8	-2.8
Other services	74.7	74.6	72.9	73.3	-1.4	-1.9
Government	317.7	314.9	312.7	314.9	-2.8	-0.9

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009 p	Feb. 2008 to Feb. 2009 p	
					Net change	Percent change
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,968.1	3,015.2	2,955.3	2,964.8	-3.3	-0.1
Mining, logging, and construction	172.3	167.1	160.3	157.5	-14.8	-8.6
Manufacturing	61.2	59.8	59.2	59.1	-2.1	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	395.3	402.3	387.0	381.5	-13.8	-3.5
Information	92.4	90.4	88.7	88.6	-3.8	-4.1
Financial activities	154.6	152.2	149.1	148.8	-5.8	-3.8
Professional and business services	672.8	685.1	680.2	686.3	13.5	2.0
Education and health services	334.8	345.0	340.7	345.5	10.7	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	246.5	258.3	252.5	250.8	4.3	1.7
Other services	181.2	184.9	182.1	183.0	1.8	1.0

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2008 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, February 2009

