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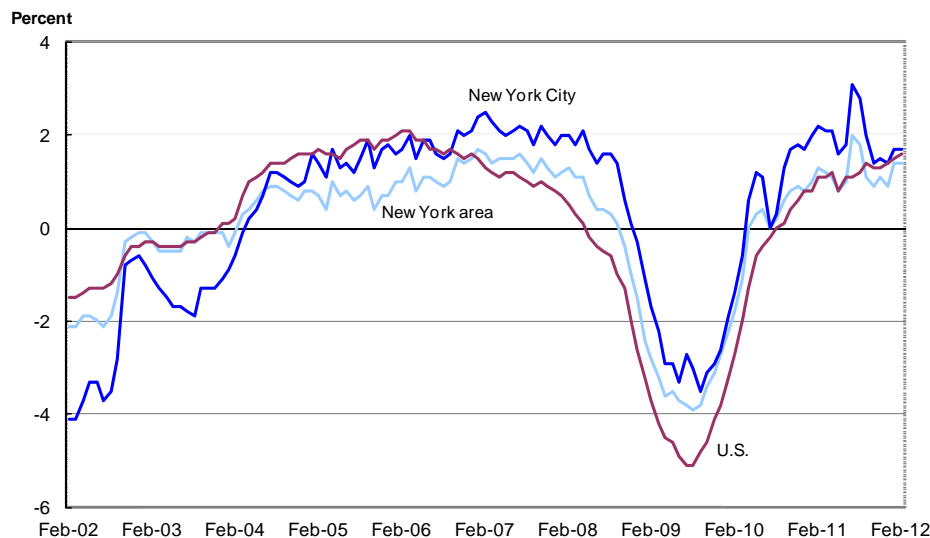
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NEW YORK AREA EMPLOYMENT - FEBRUARY 2012
Job Count Up 1.4 Percent over the Year in Area, Up 1.7 Percent in New York City

(NOTE: This release was reissued on Thursday, June 28, 2012, to correct estimates that were incorrectly published in the database due to a data processing error. Table 1 has corrected January employment levels for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area, the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division, and New York City. Table 2 has corrected January employment levels for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area. The text of the release is correct as originally posted.)

Total nonfarm employment for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area rose by 117,700 or 1.4 percent from February 2011 to February 2012, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Deborah A. Brown, the Bureau's acting regional commissioner, noted that the rates of job growth in the area and in New York City (1.7 percent) nearly matched the national rate of 1.6 percent. (See table 1 and chart 1. The Technical Note contains metropolitan area definitions. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, New York City, and the United States, February 2002 – February 2012



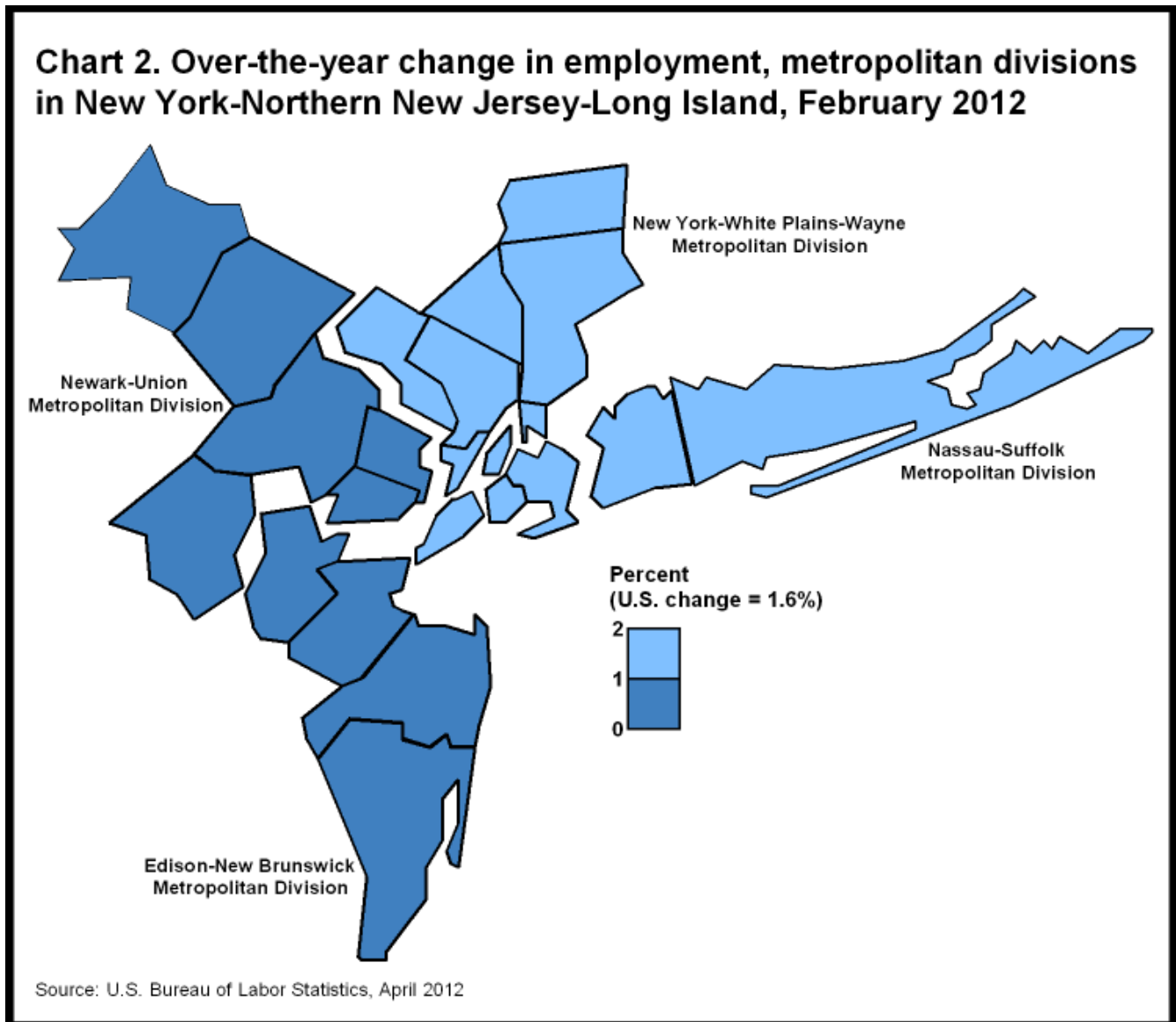
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



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The New York metropolitan area is made up of four metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. All four divisions gained jobs over the year. New York-White Plains-Wayne had the largest increase, 78,700 jobs, followed by Nassau-Suffolk, up 19,700. The two other divisions, Newark-Union and Edison-New Brunswick, each gained just under 10,000 jobs.

While Nassau-Suffolk had a smaller numeric increase, it had a slightly larger percentage change than New York-White Plains-Wayne—1.6 percent versus 1.5 percent. Edison and Newark each had increases of 1.0 percent. (See chart 2.)



Industry employment

In the New York area, the largest increase in employment occurred in professional and business services, which posted a 57,200-job gain over the year. (See table 1.) Job growth in the supersector was largely concentrated among professional, scientific, and technical services, which added 37,100 jobs, the largest expansion recorded in over a decade. New York City and the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division experienced sharp increases in these services, adding 24,100 and 4,700 employees,

respectively. These increases more than offset declines in Edison-New Brunswick. All four metropolitan divisions also added jobs in the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services industry.

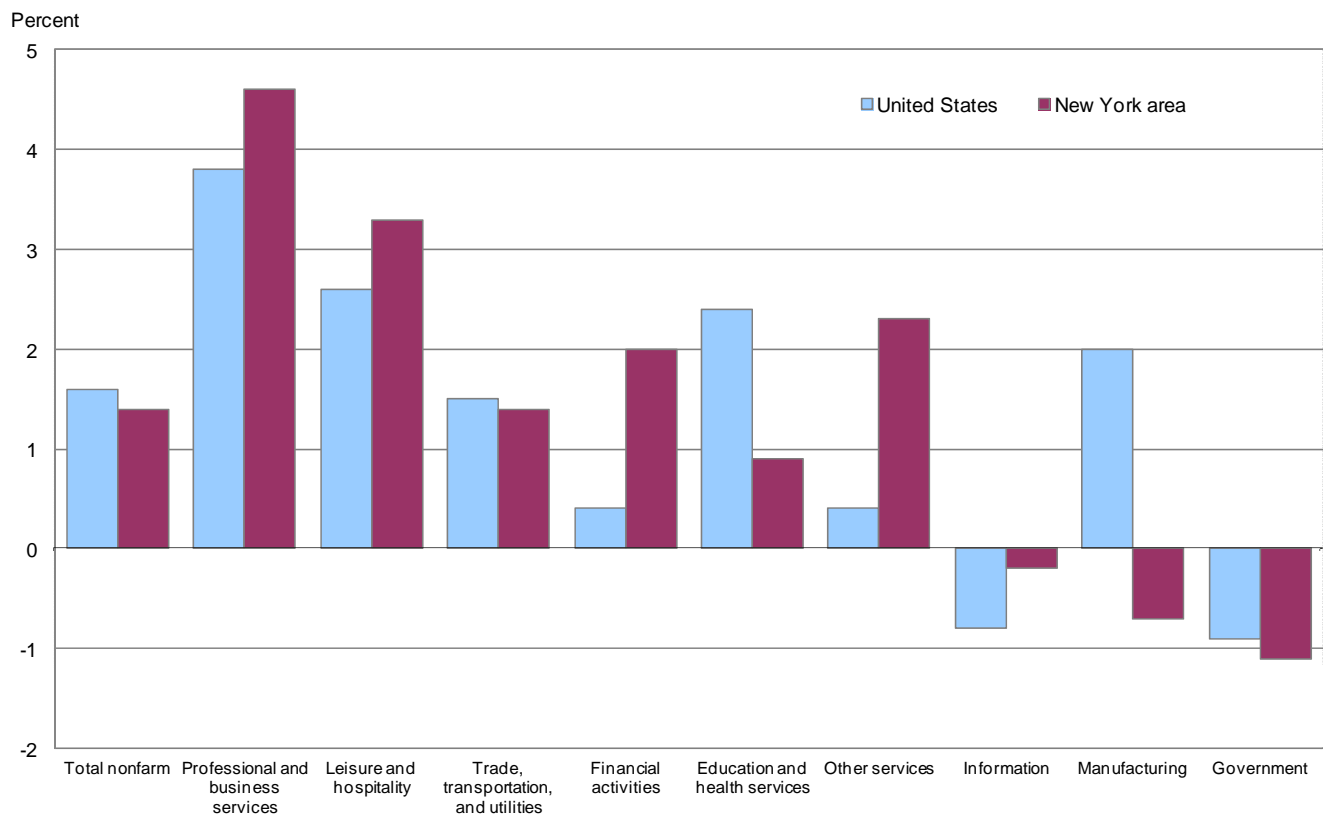
Four other supersectors registered job gains of at least 10,000: leisure and hospitality (21,900), trade, transportation, and utilities (21,300), financial activities (14,200), and education and health services (13,800). In leisure and hospitality, accommodation and food services accounted for virtually all of the increase, with New York City adding 13,200 jobs in food services and drinking places.

The increase in trade, transportation, and utilities was attributable to gains in retail trade, up 20,800. The 1.4-percent growth rate for the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector was similar to the national rate of 1.5 percent. (See chart 3.)

In financial activities, New York City accounted for over half of the area's increase, due in part to adding 3,500 jobs in the securities industry. Financial activities grew more rapidly in the New York area (2.0 percent) than the nation (0.4 percent).

In education and health services, ambulatory health care services and hospitals were the primary growth industries. In the Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division, employment in education and health services increased 5,300 in February, the largest over-the-year increase since June 2002. Still, the New York area's 0.9-percent growth rate trailed the national pace of 2.4 percent.

Chart 3. Over-the-year percent change in employment, by selected industry supersector, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island and the United States, February 2012



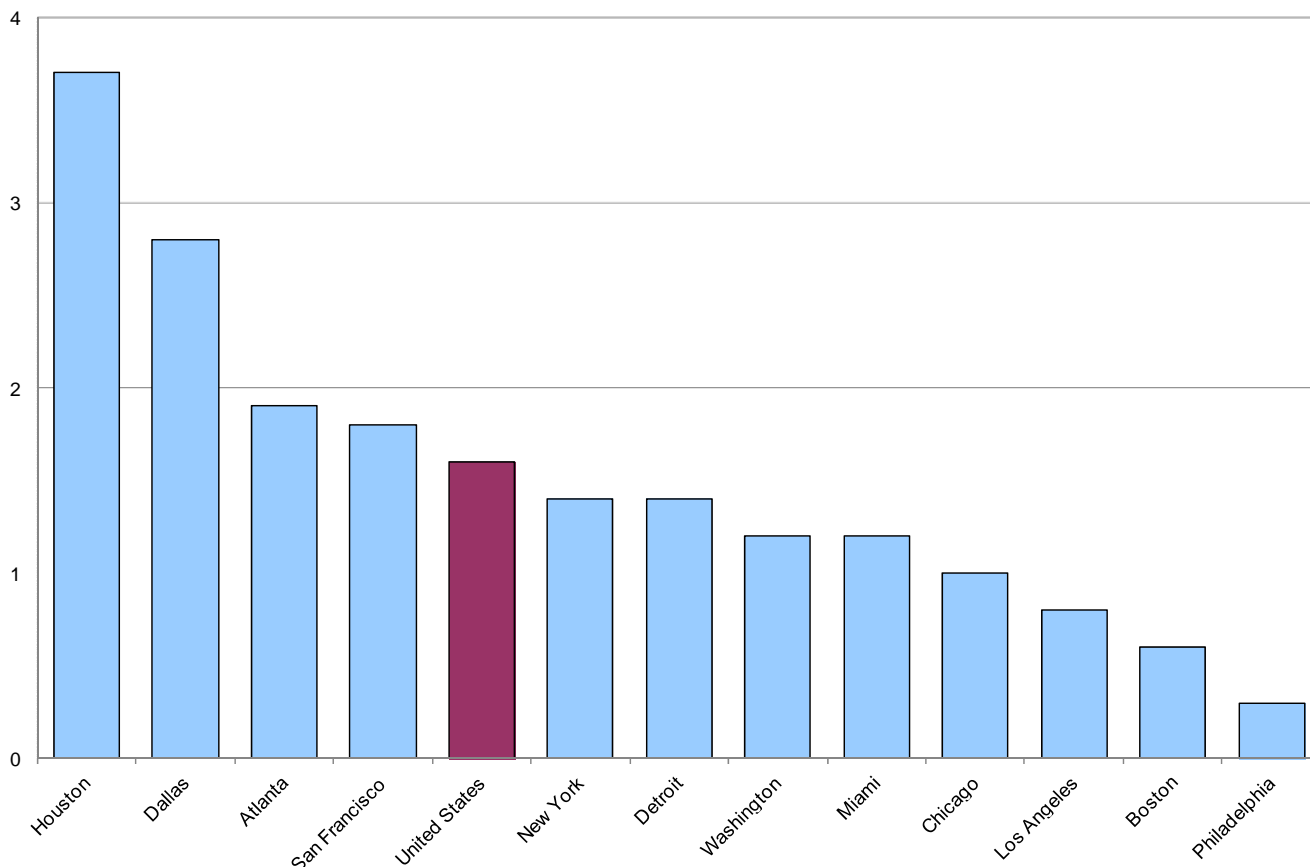
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Government employment declined by 13,400, or 1.1 percent. Roughly half of this contraction occurred in local government. In two other New York area supersectors, information and manufacturing, employment declined by 0.2 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively. Nationally, information employment also declined, by 0.8 percent, while manufacturing gained jobs, up 2.0 percent.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island area was 1 of the nation’s 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in February 2012. All of these areas experienced over-the-year job gains during the period, though the rates of growth were varied. Four of these areas expanded at a pace above the 1.6-percent national average and three others grew by less than 1.0 percent. Employment growth was strongest in Houston, up 3.7 percent—more than twice the U.S. average—and slowest in Philadelphia, up 0.3 percent. (See chart 4 and table 2.)

Chart 4. Over-the-year percent change in employment, 12 largest metropolitan areas and the United States, February 2012
Percent



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Among the 12 areas, New York added the most jobs since February 2011, up 117,700. Houston and Dallas followed with the addition of 93,400 and 79,400 jobs, respectively. Five other areas added between 44,000 and 34,000 jobs. Only Philadelphia gained fewer than 10,000 jobs over the 12-month period.

Two industry supersectors accounted for most of the job growth in the 12 metropolitan areas from February a year ago. Professional and business services registered the largest employment gains in six

areas (Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco) and education and health services led in five other areas (Houston, Miami, Philadelphia, and Washington).

Widespread losses were recorded in the public sector over the year. Government experienced the largest loss of jobs in eight areas and had the second largest drop in three additional areas. Only Washington added public sectors jobs from the prior February, up 5,800. The decline in government employment was largest in New York, down 13,400, followed by Los Angeles (-9,300), and Philadelphia (-9,000).

Changes to Current Employment Statistics Data

Effective with the release of January 2012 data, nonfarm payroll estimates for all states, metropolitan areas, and metropolitan divisions were revised to reflect 2011 benchmark levels. For more information on benchmark procedures, see www.bls.gov/sae/benchmark2012.pdf.

Metropolitan area employment data for March 2012 are scheduled to be released on May 2, 2012.

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.

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 a 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 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 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 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 December 1, 2009. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) consists of Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties in New York State; 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 Bronx, Kings, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester Counties in New York State; 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. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p	Feb. 2011 to Feb. 2012 ^p	
					Net change	Percent change
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	8,238.8	8,535.3	8,320.6	8,356.5	117.7	1.4
Mining, logging, and construction	267.0	296.6	267.1	264.4	-2.6	-1.0
Manufacturing	360.4	361.9	358.3	357.9	-2.5	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,522.1	1,621.6	1,562.2	1,543.4	21.3	1.4
Information	266.6	270.2	262.4	266.1	-0.5	-0.2
Financial activities	728.2	743.2	741.6	742.4	14.2	2.0
Professional and business services	1,256.8	1,327.8	1,295.4	1,314.0	57.2	4.6
Education and health services	1,553.9	1,574.6	1,555.1	1,567.7	13.8	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	657.4	706.1	673.9	679.3	21.9	3.3
Other services	356.6	364.9	362.5	364.9	8.3	2.3
Government	1,269.8	1,268.4	1,242.1	1,256.4	-13.4	-1.1
Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	952.9	988.9	957.4	962.5	9.6	1.0
Mining, logging, and construction	30.7	34.8	31.0	29.9	-0.8	-2.6
Manufacturing	60.0	58.5	57.4	57.1	-2.9	-4.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	211.8	226.0	215.3	212.0	0.2	0.1
Information	24.7	24.6	24.3	24.3	-0.4	-1.6
Financial activities	55.3	55.8	54.4	55.1	-0.2	-0.4
Professional and business services	166.5	171.5	164.5	169.2	2.7	1.6
Education and health services	147.3	151.2	150.5	152.6	5.3	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	72.5	78.7	74.8	75.6	3.1	4.3
Other services	42.1	45.3	44.8	44.5	2.4	5.7
Government	142.0	142.5	140.4	142.2	0.2	0.1
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,200.3	1,260.3	1,219.0	1,220.0	19.7	1.6
Mining, logging, and construction	53.5	58.0	51.1	51.9	-1.6	-3.0
Manufacturing	71.6	72.8	72.5	72.8	1.2	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	251.5	269.8	259.4	253.9	2.4	1.0
Information	24.4	24.4	23.8	24.1	-0.3	-1.2
Financial activities	69.1	71.9	71.7	70.9	1.8	2.6
Professional and business services	148.8	161.8	157.2	158.6	9.8	6.6
Education and health services	229.5	237.1	231.1	232.7	3.2	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	90.6	99.5	95.0	94.4	3.8	4.2
Other services	52.6	54.0	53.4	53.1	0.5	1.0
Government	208.7	211.0	203.8	207.6	-1.1	-0.5

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. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^P	Feb. 2011 to Feb. 2012 ^P	
					Net change	Percent change
New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	5,135.7	5,305.5	5,182.8	5,214.4	78.7	1.5
Mining, logging, and construction	154.3	169.4	153.8	151.8	-2.5	-1.6
Manufacturing	160.9	161.9	159.4	159.8	-1.1	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	864.5	921.5	887.7	880.2	15.7	1.8
Information	199.8	204.3	197.6	201.2	1.4	0.7
Financial activities	537.4	545.6	546.0	547.1	9.7	1.8
Professional and business services	782.1	826.5	810.3	822.6	40.5	5.2
Education and health services	1,031.9	1,038.5	1,027.4	1,035.9	4.0	0.4
Leisure and hospitality	428.0	458.3	437.4	443.0	15.0	3.5
Other services	219.5	222.8	220.4	223.2	3.7	1.7
Government	757.3	756.7	742.8	749.6	-7.7	-1.0
New York City						
Total nonfarm	3,731.8	3,848.8	3,765.9	3,793.8	62.0	1.7
Mining, logging, and construction	104.9	111.5	102.4	101.6	-3.3	-3.1
Manufacturing	74.5	73.4	71.9	72.2	-2.3	-3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	562.0	599.7	576.5	573.9	11.9	2.1
Information	167.5	172.1	166.1	169.8	2.3	1.4
Financial activities	434.2	440.7	441.7	442.2	8.0	1.8
Professional and business services	583.8	616.5	604.6	614.1	30.3	5.2
Education and health services	772.2	775.0	766.0	772.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure and hospitality	324.5	349.1	334.6	339.8	15.3	4.7
Other services	162.4	164.2	163.1	165.4	3.0	1.8
Government	545.8	546.6	539.0	542.6	-3.2	-0.6
Newark-Union Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	949.9	980.6	961.4	959.6	9.7	1.0
Mining, logging, and construction	28.5	34.4	31.2	30.8	2.3	8.1
Manufacturing	67.9	68.7	69.0	68.2	0.3	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	194.3	204.3	199.8	197.3	3.0	1.5
Information	17.7	16.9	16.7	16.5	-1.2	-6.8
Financial activities	66.4	69.9	69.5	69.3	2.9	4.4
Professional and business services	159.4	168.0	163.4	163.6	4.2	2.6
Education and health services	145.2	147.8	146.1	146.5	1.3	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	66.3	69.6	66.7	66.3	0.0	0.0
Other services	42.4	42.8	43.9	44.1	1.7	4.0
Government	161.8	158.2	155.1	157.0	-4.8	-3.0

^P=preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2011 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. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p	Feb. 2011 to Feb. 2012 ^p	
					Net change	Percent change
United States¹						
Total nonfarm	129,148.0	132,965.0	130,297.0	131,199.0	2,051.0	1.6
Mining and logging	723.0	818.0	813.0	817.0	94.0	13.0
Construction	5,049.0	5,441.0	5,158.0	5,129.0	80.0	1.6
Manufacturing	11,542.0	11,817.0	11,755.0	11,774.0	232.0	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,473.0	25,803.0	25,047.0	24,837.0	364.0	1.5
Information	2,663.0	2,660.0	2,599.0	2,643.0	-20.0	-0.8
Financial activities	7,624.0	7,707.0	7,645.0	7,652.0	28.0	0.4
Professional and business services	16,842.0	17,698.0	17,335.0	17,488.0	646.0	3.8
Education and health services	19,829.0	20,236.0	19,977.0	20,298.0	469.0	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	12,614.0	13,116.0	12,817.0	12,943.0	329.0	2.6
Other services	5,284.0	5,336.0	5,293.0	5,307.0	23.0	0.4
Government	22,505.0	22,333.0	21,858.0	22,311.0	-194.0	-0.9
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,272.5	2,334.1	2,303.4	2,316.4	43.9	1.9
Mining and logging	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	88.2	91.5	88.4	88.5	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	144.8	148.1	148.5	149.6	4.8	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	514.0	541.6	531.1	531.7	17.7	3.4
Information	79.2	79.0	78.7	79.3	0.1	0.1
Financial activities	141.0	138.8	136.5	135.1	-5.9	-4.2
Professional and business services	390.8	411.7	407.9	412.6	21.8	5.6
Education and health services	285.5	294.1	290.4	294.4	8.9	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	215.5	219.6	213.0	215.1	-0.4	-0.2
Other services	92.9	91.3	92.6	92.4	-0.5	-0.5
Government	319.3	317.1	315.0	316.4	-2.9	-0.9
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,404.6	2,464.3	2,417.4	2,418.7	14.1	0.6
Mining and logging	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	69.9	78.8	72.5	70.1	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	193.0	197.6	196.2	195.5	2.5	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	394.2	418.7	407.0	397.9	3.7	0.9
Information	71.6	72.9	71.7	72.5	0.9	1.3
Financial activities	171.6	171.1	168.8	168.1	-3.5	-2.0
Professional and business services	391.1	401.9	393.7	395.2	4.1	1.0
Education and health services	505.4	505.4	500.7	509.7	4.3	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	208.8	215.0	209.9	210.5	1.7	0.8
Other services	90.4	95.1	94.6	94.7	4.3	4.8
Government	308.2	307.3	301.9	304.1	-4.1	-1.3
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,188.9	4,329.3	4,224.1	4,231.0	42.1	1.0
Mining and logging	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.2	16.7
Construction	124.1	139.3	121.9	119.8	-4.3	-3.5
Manufacturing	406.4	413.6	411.5	412.7	6.3	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	849.3	894.3	859.6	847.3	-2.0	-0.2
Information	79.2	79.3	78.6	78.0	-1.2	-1.5
Financial activities	282.8	283.4	283.2	282.8	0.0	0.0
Professional and business services	678.6	714.9	695.4	700.9	22.3	3.3
Education and health services	648.4	662.7	653.2	659.9	11.5	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	374.7	394.8	384.5	384.1	9.4	2.5
Other services	186.7	191.7	190.1	190.6	3.9	2.1
Government	557.5	553.8	544.7	553.5	-4.0	-0.7

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. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^P	Feb. 2011 to Feb. 2012 ^P	
					Net change	Percent change
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,870.2	2,961.3	2,928.0	2,949.6	79.4	2.8
Mining, logging, and construction	153.0	152.6	152.4	155.5	2.5	1.6
Manufacturing	250.8	256.5	255.7	256.3	5.5	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	587.3	625.0	610.9	611.0	23.7	4.0
Information	78.6	78.9	78.0	78.2	-0.4	-0.5
Financial activities	232.3	240.0	238.3	240.4	8.1	3.5
Professional and business services	435.4	450.6	446.4	448.8	13.4	3.1
Education and health services	358.3	362.7	361.7	366.9	8.6	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	276.4	297.8	295.5	295.0	18.6	6.7
Other services	100.8	102.8	101.9	102.7	1.9	1.9
Government	397.3	394.4	387.2	394.8	-2.5	-0.6
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	1,738.4	1,799.9	1,755.0	1,762.1	23.7	1.4
Mining, logging, and construction	45.3	52.5	46.9	45.8	0.5	1.1
Manufacturing	197.9	209.7	207.4	208.7	10.8	5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	325.0	342.4	330.7	326.9	1.9	0.6
Information	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.7	-0.4	-1.5
Financial activities	96.7	98.7	99.0	98.3	1.6	1.7
Professional and business services	314.9	330.7	323.8	328.9	14.0	4.4
Education and health services	287.8	292.4	287.9	290.6	2.8	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	161.9	168.8	162.9	161.7	-0.2	-0.1
Other services	79.3	80.4	79.3	79.0	-0.3	-0.4
Government	203.5	198.4	191.4	196.5	-7.0	-3.4
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,543.7	2,646.5	2,622.4	2,637.1	93.4	3.7
Mining and logging	84.5	92.8	93.3	93.6	9.1	10.8
Construction	168.1	168.9	168.1	170.4	2.3	1.4
Manufacturing	221.9	230.8	228.3	230.8	8.9	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	518.0	543.5	535.7	535.2	17.2	3.3
Information	31.8	31.5	31.1	31.1	-0.7	-2.2
Financial activities	136.0	140.3	138.7	138.2	2.2	1.6
Professional and business services	368.2	390.2	386.0	385.9	17.7	4.8
Education and health services	311.0	331.0	330.6	335.5	24.5	7.9
Leisure and hospitality	232.3	245.9	245.3	246.1	13.8	5.9
Other services	90.2	95.7	96.1	96.0	5.8	6.4
Government	381.7	375.9	369.2	374.3	-7.4	-1.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,136.8	5,245.6	5,137.8	5,175.8	39.0	0.8
Mining and logging	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	167.8	172.2	169.6	171.2	3.4	2.0
Manufacturing	518.3	516.5	512.3	517.5	-0.8	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	983.9	1,029.3	1,003.2	994.1	10.2	1.0
Information	218.4	229.7	204.2	215.6	-2.8	-1.3
Financial activities	312.9	315.9	311.6	313.4	0.5	0.2
Professional and business services	779.1	805.3	791.2	797.1	18.0	2.3
Education and health services	694.9	705.1	694.8	705.4	10.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	551.2	568.4	558.8	563.3	12.1	2.2
Other services	178.0	177.8	175.7	175.2	-2.8	-1.6
Government	727.8	720.9	711.9	718.5	-9.3	-1.3

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. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^P	Feb. 2011 to Feb. 2012 ^P	
					Net change	Percent change
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,214.0	2,260.4	2,227.9	2,241.2	27.2	1.2
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	84.1	81.4	77.9	79.1	-5.0	-5.9
Manufacturing	75.6	78.0	77.0	77.2	1.6	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	510.3	538.2	525.7	522.9	12.6	2.5
Information	43.9	43.7	43.3	43.8	-0.1	-0.2
Financial activities	151.7	151.9	150.6	150.4	-1.3	-0.9
Professional and business services	339.4	346.3	341.4	344.7	5.3	1.6
Education and health services	340.6	355.4	351.1	355.0	14.4	4.2
Leisure and hospitality	260.9	258.8	258.7	263.0	2.1	0.8
Other services	93.2	94.6	93.3	94.4	1.2	1.3
Government	313.6	311.4	308.2	310.0	-3.6	-1.1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,238.8	8,535.3	8,320.6	8,356.5	117.7	1.4
Mining, logging, and construction	267.0	296.6	267.1	264.4	-2.6	-1.0
Manufacturing	360.4	361.9	358.3	357.9	-2.5	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,522.1	1,621.6	1,562.2	1,543.4	21.3	1.4
Information	266.6	270.2	262.4	266.1	-0.5	-0.2
Financial activities	728.2	743.2	741.6	742.4	14.2	2.0
Professional and business services	1,256.8	1,327.8	1,295.4	1,314.0	57.2	4.6
Education and health services	1,553.9	1,574.6	1,555.1	1,567.7	13.8	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	657.4	706.1	673.9	679.3	21.9	3.3
Other services	356.6	364.9	362.5	364.9	8.3	2.3
Government	1,269.8	1,268.4	1,242.1	1,256.4	-13.4	-1.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,674.6	2,733.0	2,670.6	2,683.4	8.8	0.3
Mining, logging, and construction	90.0	101.8	97.3	94.7	4.7	5.2
Manufacturing	185.0	187.0	185.9	183.9	-1.1	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	493.8	513.8	495.1	490.8	-3.0	-0.6
Information	50.0	49.5	49.0	48.8	-1.2	-2.4
Financial activities	198.5	198.4	197.5	197.5	-1.0	-0.5
Professional and business services	406.6	419.3	409.5	415.8	9.2	2.3
Education and health services	568.9	576.3	569.1	579.9	11.0	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	213.1	222.9	214.9	214.3	1.2	0.6
Other services	119.1	121.0	118.7	117.1	-2.0	-1.7
Government	349.6	343.0	333.6	340.6	-9.0	-2.6
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	1,877.4	1,923.6	1,891.9	1,911.6	34.2	1.8
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	76.2	79.0	77.0	77.0	0.8	1.0
Manufacturing	116.0	115.4	114.1	115.6	-0.4	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	316.9	332.9	324.2	321.7	4.8	1.5
Information	62.5	65.2	65.1	65.8	3.3	5.3
Financial activities	123.8	124.4	122.3	122.5	-1.3	-1.1
Professional and business services	350.5	363.4	360.0	367.1	16.6	4.7
Education and health services	247.5	252.0	245.8	254.2	6.7	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	206.3	215.0	209.9	210.3	4.0	1.9
Other services	72.5	76.9	75.8	76.9	4.4	6.1
Government	303.8	298.0	296.3	299.1	-4.7	-1.5

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. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p	Feb. 2011 to Feb. 2012 ^p	
					Net change	Percent change
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,952.9	3,030.3	2,977.9	2,989.8	36.9	1.2
Mining, logging, and construction	134.2	141.6	140.2	139.8	5.6	4.2
Manufacturing	50.7	49.4	49.7	49.5	-1.2	-2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	373.1	392.2	376.2	369.2	-3.9	-1.0
Information	80.2	80.5	78.5	79.6	-0.6	-0.7
Financial activities	144.0	148.2	147.2	147.9	3.9	2.7
Professional and business services	682.4	690.1	679.4	682.4	0.0	0.0
Education and health services	365.1	376.5	374.3	379.9	14.8	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	251.3	269.2	263.1	264.4	13.1	5.2
Other services	181.5	183.0	182.0	180.9	-0.6	-0.3
Government	690.4	699.6	687.3	696.2	5.8	0.8

¹ January data for the United States are preliminary.

^p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2011 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.