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For release: Thursday, August 2, 2012

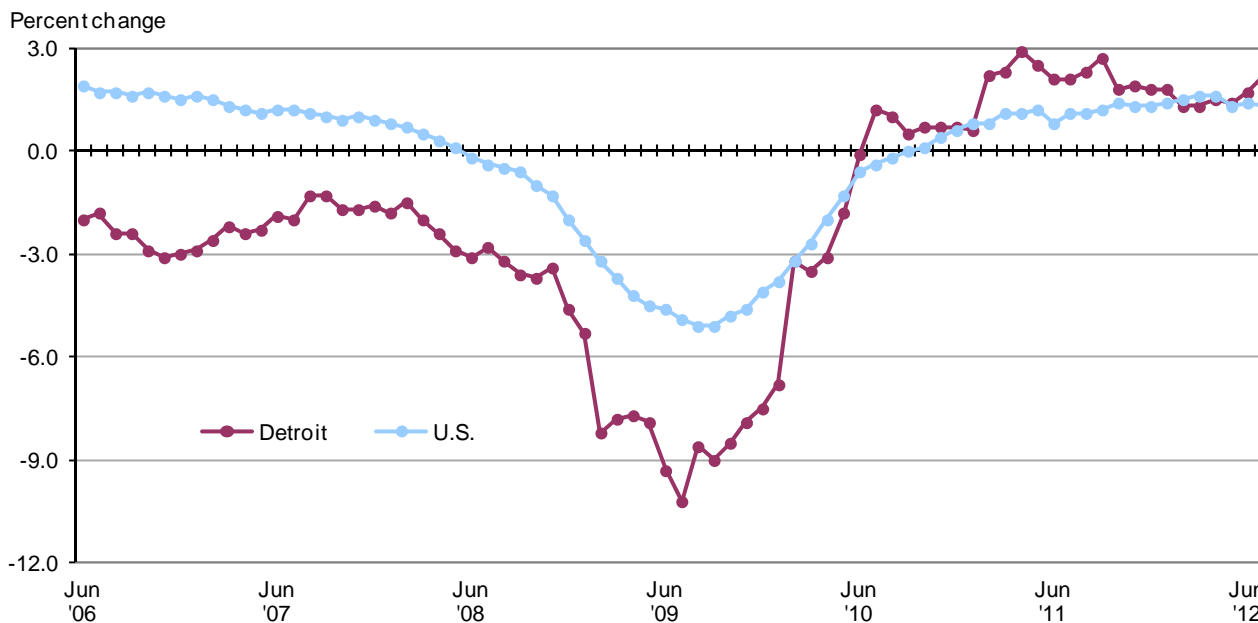
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DETROIT AREA EMPLOYMENT – JUNE 2012

Total nonfarm employment for the Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 1,835,600 in June 2012, up 40,000 or 2.2 percent from its year-ago level, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Job growth in the Detroit area exceeded the 1.3-percent nationwide rate of increase from June 2011 to June 2012. (See chart 1 and table 1.) Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer noted that in June, Detroit area job growth continued the trend of over-the-year gains that began in May 2010. (All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; over-the-year analysis is used throughout. Technical Note at end of release contains metropolitan area definitions.)

Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change in the United States and the Detroit metropolitan area, June 2006-2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

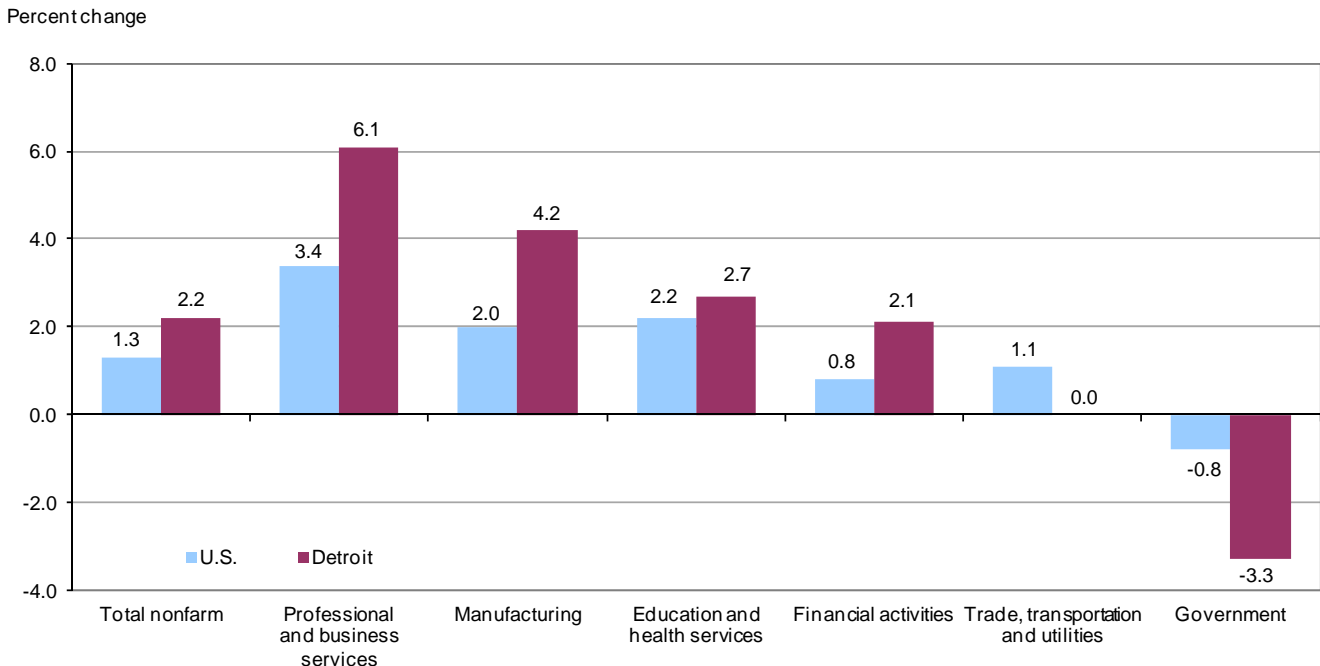
The Detroit metropolitan area is made up of two metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. Employment in the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division increased 34,400 from June a year ago, a gain of 3.2 percent. The Warren-

Troy-Farmington Hills division accounted for 61 percent of the metropolitan area's total employment, but over 85 percent of the area's job growth. The Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn Metropolitan Division gained 5,600 jobs over the 12-month period. (See table 1.)

Industry employment

Professional and business services added the largest number of jobs in the Detroit area in June 2012, up 19,900 over the year. Since August 2010, this supersector has experienced over-the-year employment gains of 11,000 or more. The rate of job growth in professional and business services in June 2012 was 6.1 percent locally, greater than the 3.4-percent increase nationally. (See chart 2 and table 1.)

Chart 2. Over-the-year percent change in employment by selected industry supersector, United States and the Detroit metropolitan area, June 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Manufacturing had the second largest increase in jobs in the Detroit area from the previous June, expanding by 8,600. This gain represented a 4.2-percent growth rate, more than twice the 2.0-percent increase nationwide. Employment gains in this supersector began in May 2010 and have continued unabated since that time.

Local employment in leisure and hospitality grew by 8,000 over the year, with most of the increase coming from the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills division, which added 7,600 jobs. Since last June, leisure and hospitality employment in the Detroit area increased 4.5 percent, more than double the national growth rate of 2.0 percent.

Employment in education and health services in Detroit rose 7,800 or 2.7 percent from the previous June. Over-the-year employment growth in this supersector began in July 2010. Nationally, this industry increased 2.2 percent from June a year ago.

One other supersector added more than 1,000 jobs from June a year ago in the Detroit area. Employment in the financial activities supersector was up 2,100 or 2.1 percent over the past 12 months. Nationwide, this industry grew at a slower pace, 0.8 percent.

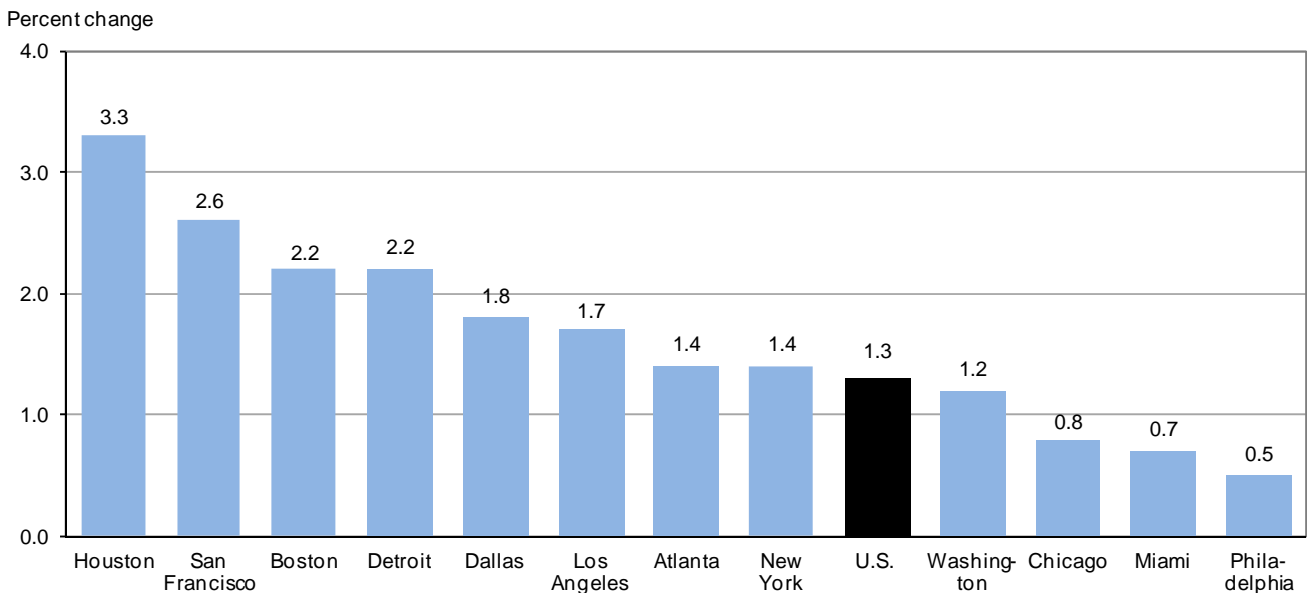
Government recorded the largest employment decline in the Detroit area in June 2012, down 6,600 over the year; the majority of the loss occurred in local government. The rate of job loss in the public sector, at 3.3 percent, was more than four times the national decline of 0.8 percent during this 12-month period. With few exceptions, the public sector in the Detroit area has recorded over-the-year employment losses since January 2004.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Detroit was 1 of the nation’s 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in June 2012. All of these areas experienced over-the-year job gains from June 2011, with eight areas—Houston, San Francisco, Boston, Detroit, Dallas, Los Angeles, Atlanta, and New York—registering rates of growth above the 1.3-percent national average. Among the 12 areas, Houston experienced the fastest rate of expansion, up 3.3 percent, and Philadelphia, the slowest at 0.5 percent. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

The New York area added the largest number of jobs, 116,000, from the previous June. Los Angeles and Houston followed with gains of 88,400 and 85,000, respectively. Two areas added fewer than 20,000 jobs over the 12-month period—Miami (16,100) and Philadelphia (13,700).

Chart 3. Over-the-year percent change in employment, United States and 12 largest areas, June 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Among the 12 metropolitan areas, professional and business services registered the largest employment gains from June a year ago in 7 areas—Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Education and health services led in 3 others—Houston, Miami, and Washington.

The public sector experienced the largest loss of jobs in seven areas—Boston, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and San Francisco—from June 2011 to June 2012. Losses were highest in

Los Angeles, down 11,300 over the year, followed by Houston and Philadelphia, down 10,600 and 9,900, respectively. Of the 12 areas, only Washington added more than 1,000 government jobs during this 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 between State employment security agencies and 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 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 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 1, 2009. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm>.

Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, and Wayne Counties in Michigan.

The Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Wayne County in Michigan.

The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, and St. Clair Counties in Michigan.

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 on line at www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm. Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the Current Employment Statistics program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at www.bls.gov/sae/.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1 (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, the United States and the Detroit metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	June 2011	Apr 2012	May 2012	June 2012 (p)	Change from June 2011 to June 2012	
					Number	Percent
United States						
Total nonfarm	132,340	132,945	133,725	134,116	1,776	1.3
Mining and logging	794	827	841	852	58	7.3
Construction	5,704	5,389	5,550	5,717	13	.2
Manufacturing	11,806	11,873	11,931	12,038	232	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,098	25,060	25,271	25,383	285	1.1
Information	2,684	2,626	2,644	2,645	-39	-1.5
Financial activities	7,725	7,694	7,723	7,785	60	.8
Professional and business services	17,437	17,794	17,840	18,031	594	3.4
Education and health services	19,655	20,415	20,359	20,089	434	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	13,921	13,509	13,824	14,198	277	2.0
Other services	5,407	5,353	5,382	5,442	35	.6
Government	22,109	22,405	22,360	21,936	-173	-.8
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	1,795.6	1,794.9	1,818.0	1,835.6	40.0	2.2
Mining, logging, and construction	58.1	49.3	56.1	57.7	-.4	-.7
Manufacturing	206.2	210.7	212.3	214.8	8.6	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	335.5	330.4	335.7	335.5	.0	.0
Information	25.9	25.5	25.7	25.6	-.3	-1.2
Financial activities	98.9	99.0	99.6	101.0	2.1	2.1
Professional and business services	325.4	337.7	340.8	345.3	19.9	6.1
Education and health services	287.6	293.2	293.6	295.4	7.8	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	178.4	172.4	179.9	186.4	8.0	4.5
Other services	81.0	81.1	81.4	81.9	.9	1.1
Government	198.6	195.6	192.9	192.0	-6.6	-3.3
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	706.3	698.5	704.1	711.9	5.6	.8
Mining, logging, and construction	19.3	16.2	17.6	19.0	-.3	-1.6
Manufacturing	74.4	73.9	75.2	76.1	1.7	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	135.2	131.0	133.2	133.2	-2.0	-1.5
Information	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	.0	.0
Financial activities	31.1	32.5	32.9	33.3	2.2	7.1
Professional and business services	112.0	116.1	116.7	119.3	7.3	6.5
Education and health services	123.9	123.8	124.0	125.5	1.6	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	76.7	73.9	75.7	77.1	.4	.5
Other services	32.6	32.4	32.1	32.3	-.3	-.9
Government	94.1	91.7	89.6	89.1	-5.0	-5.3
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,089.3	1,096.4	1,113.9	1,123.7	34.4	3.2
Mining, logging, and construction	38.8	33.1	38.5	38.7	-.1	-.3
Manufacturing	131.8	136.8	137.1	138.7	6.9	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	200.3	199.4	202.5	202.3	2.0	1.0
Information	18.9	18.5	18.6	18.6	-.3	-1.6
Financial activities	67.8	66.5	66.7	67.7	-.1	-.1
Professional and business services	213.4	221.6	224.1	226.0	12.6	5.9
Education and health services	163.7	169.4	169.6	169.9	6.2	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	101.7	98.5	104.2	109.3	7.6	7.5
Other services	48.4	48.7	49.3	49.6	1.2	2.5
Government	104.5	103.9	103.3	102.9	-1.6	-1.5

(p) preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	June 2011	Apr 2012	May 2012	June 2012 (p)	Change from June 2011 to June 2012	
					Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,306.5	2,334.3	2,340.7	2,338.7	32.2	1.4
Mining and logging	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	.0	.0
Construction	91.9	86.6	87.9	88.4	-3.5	-3.8
Manufacturing	146.8	147.9	149.5	149.3	2.5	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	522.0	538.9	541.8	541.3	19.3	3.7
Information	79.7	78.3	77.5	77.8	-1.9	-2.4
Financial activities	142.1	135.7	135.1	135.5	-6.6	-4.6
Professional and business services	400.3	416.8	414.7	417.3	17.0	4.2
Education and health services	283.0	295.8	295.5	290.0	7.0	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	233.0	222.2	226.8	229.7	-3.3	-1.4
Other services	94.9	93.7	94.8	95.7	.8	.8
Government	311.5	317.1	315.8	312.4	.9	.3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,463.1	2,470.4	2,495.8	2,516.2	53.1	2.2
Mining and logging	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	.0	.0
Construction	83.5	78.4	83.3	85.8	2.3	2.8
Manufacturing	195.9	196.7	197.8	200.0	4.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	404.9	401.5	406.1	411.8	6.9	1.7
Information	72.8	73.6	74.3	75.3	2.5	3.4
Financial activities	173.8	170.2	170.7	173.5	-.3	-.2
Professional and business services	405.2	410.2	419.3	428.3	23.1	5.7
Education and health services	487.3	512.1	509.4	496.8	9.5	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	238.6	226.7	233.9	244.9	6.3	2.6
Other services	95.9	95.8	96.0	98.3	2.4	2.5
Government	304.6	304.7	304.4	300.9	-3.7	-1.2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,341.6	4,311.0	4,342.3	4,375.9	34.3	.8
Mining and logging	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	.1	6.7
Construction	153.8	136.4	141.2	148.8	-5.0	-3.3
Manufacturing	414.3	416.9	419.0	424.3	10.0	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	872.8	856.9	861.6	865.9	-6.9	-.8
Information	79.8	78.0	77.9	78.5	-1.3	-1.6
Financial activities	285.9	282.4	284.3	286.6	.7	.2
Professional and business services	713.8	726.1	730.4	739.8	26.0	3.6
Education and health services	648.3	661.2	659.9	653.5	5.2	.8
Leisure and hospitality	421.0	405.4	416.7	432.1	11.1	2.6
Other services	193.2	189.8	191.2	193.2	.0	.0
Government	557.2	556.3	558.5	551.6	-5.6	-1.0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX						
Total nonfarm	2,940.4	2,966.5	2,979.5	2,992.0	51.6	1.8
Mining, logging, and construction	160.7	158.7	159.9	164.1	3.4	2.1
Manufacturing	255.8	257.9	255.5	255.2	-.6	-.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	600.1	609.3	612.1	614.0	13.9	2.3
Information	79.2	78.9	78.9	78.5	-.7	-.9
Financial activities	235.3	240.1	239.7	243.4	8.1	3.4
Professional and business services	449.3	450.6	455.1	461.3	12.0	2.7
Education and health services	365.2	373.0	374.7	374.2	9.0	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	297.6	299.9	305.0	308.5	10.9	3.7
Other services	104.4	103.7	104.1	105.9	1.5	1.4
Government	392.8	394.4	394.5	386.9	-5.9	-1.5

(p) = preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)--continued

Area and Industry	June 2011	Apr 2012	May 2012	June 2012 (p)	Change from June 2011 to June 2012	
					Number	Percent
Detroit-Warren-Livonia MI						
Total nonfarm	1,795.6	1,794.9	1,818.0	1,835.6	40.0	2.2
Mining, logging, and construction	58.1	49.3	56.1	57.7	-.4	-.7
Manufacturing	206.2	210.7	212.3	214.8	8.6	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	335.5	330.4	335.7	335.5	.0	.0
Information	25.9	25.5	25.7	25.6	-.3	-1.2
Financial activities	98.9	99.0	99.6	101.0	2.1	2.1
Professional and business services	325.4	337.7	340.8	345.3	19.9	6.1
Education and health services	287.6	293.2	293.6	295.4	7.8	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	178.4	172.4	179.9	186.4	8.0	4.5
Other services	81.0	81.1	81.4	81.9	.9	1.1
Government	198.6	195.6	192.9	192.0	-6.6	-3.3
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown TX						
Total nonfarm	2,601.0	2,668.3	2,678.4	2,686.0	85.0	3.3
Mining and logging	88.6	95.4	95.4	96.8	8.2	9.3
Construction	172.4	172.6	172.0	179.9	7.5	4.4
Manufacturing	228.2	234.0	235.8	237.2	9.0	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	527.8	539.5	539.0	545.8	18.0	3.4
Information	31.9	31.3	31.3	31.2	-.7	-2.2
Financial activities	137.1	138.8	141.2	140.0	2.9	2.1
Professional and business services	383.9	388.0	389.8	389.4	5.5	1.4
Education and health services	314.7	336.4	337.0	335.3	20.6	6.5
Leisure and hospitality	250.4	259.7	264.6	268.6	18.2	7.3
Other services	93.6	97.5	97.6	100.0	6.4	6.8
Government	372.4	375.1	374.7	361.8	-10.6	-2.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA						
Total nonfarm	5,173.0	5,217.6	5,239.4	5,261.4	88.4	1.7
Mining and logging	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	.2	4.4
Construction	174.4	167.9	171.7	178.8	4.4	2.5
Manufacturing	521.9	515.4	517.2	516.7	-5.2	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	987.4	1,000.1	999.1	1,002.9	15.5	1.6
Information	215.2	220.8	220.7	223.9	8.7	4.0
Financial activities	313.0	315.8	317.3	320.6	7.6	2.4
Professional and business services	784.6	805.8	809.8	812.1	27.5	3.5
Education and health services	683.5	711.7	708.8	699.6	16.1	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	573.6	576.2	587.1	596.4	22.8	4.0
Other services	180	177.4	178.2	182.1	2.1	1.2
Government	734.9	722.0	724.9	723.6	-11.3	-1.5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach FL						
Total nonfarm	2,194.9	2,243.0	2,246.0	2,211.0	16.1	.7
Mining and logging	.7	.7	.7	.7	.0	.0
Construction	84.2	77.4	78.9	77.0	-7.2	-8.6
Manufacturing	76.4	76.9	77.3	76.2	-.2	-.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	515.0	523.4	524.6	524.2	9.2	1.8
Information	43.9	43.1	43.2	43.1	-.8	-1.8
Financial activities	153.2	152.2	153.8	153.9	.7	.5
Professional and business services	339.5	344.0	344.9	347.9	8.4	2.5
Education and health services	342.1	356.9	357.3	354.7	12.6	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	260.6	263.7	262.4	257.0	-3.6	-1.4
Other services	93.8	94.7	94.6	94.1	.3	.3
Government	285.5	310.0	308.3	282.2	-3.3	-1.2

(p) = preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)--continued

Area and Industry	June 2011	Apr 2012	May 2012	June 2012 (p)	Change from June 2011 to June 2012	
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,499.2	8,476.0	8,547.7	8,615.2	116.0	1.4
Mining, logging, and construction	304.7	281.9	281.3	289.3	-15.4	-5.1
Manufacturing	364.5	359.4	361.8	362.4	-2.1	-6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,567.0	1,555.3	1,572.1	1,583.9	16.9	1.1
Information	273.1	270.2	271.1	272.6	-.5	-.2
Financial activities	743.6	745.3	747.0	752.1	8.5	1.1
Professional and business services	1,317.9	1,340.4	1,346.9	1,367.8	49.9	3.8
Education and health services	1,540.8	1,578.9	1,583.9	1,569.7	28.9	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	746.4	712.5	743.8	775.3	28.9	3.9
Other services	370.5	369.5	374.8	380.0	9.5	2.6
Government	1,270.7	1,262.6	1,265.0	1,262.1	-8.6	-7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,728.2	2,729.4	2,738.9	2,741.9	13.7	.5
Mining, logging, and construction	103.5	98.3	99.0	100.0	-3.5	-3.4
Manufacturing	186.8	185.4	186.4	187.8	1.0	.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	501.7	495.9	502.0	500.2	-1.5	-.3
Information	50.6	49.1	49.2	49.6	-1.0	-2.0
Financial activities	200.0	199.4	199.3	200.7	.7	.4
Professional and business services	421.2	427.7	427.1	431.8	10.6	2.5
Education and health services	556.0	580.6	575.8	565.9	9.9	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	239.5	232.2	240.5	247.3	7.8	3.3
Other services	122.8	118.7	120.4	122.4	-.4	-.3
Government	346.1	342.1	339.2	336.2	-9.9	-2.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont CA						
Total nonfarm	1,900.2	1,927.7	1,932.9	1,949.9	49.7	2.6
Mining and logging	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	.0	.0
Construction	78.9	77.1	79.3	82.5	3.6	4.6
Manufacturing	116.0	114.9	114.4	115.5	-.5	-.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	319.8	323.2	324.0	327.1	7.3	2.3
Information	63.7	65.8	65.9	66.6	2.9	4.6
Financial activities	124.3	121.4	121.4	122.7	-1.6	-1.3
Professional and business services	356.2	370.3	368.2	374.8	18.6	5.2
Education and health services	244.5	257.8	257.0	256.4	11.9	4.9
Leisure and hospitality	219.3	216.8	221.1	223.6	4.3	2.0
Other services	74.6	77.8	79.4	79.5	4.9	6.6
Government	301.5	301.2	300.8	299.8	-1.7	-6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,015.8	3,026.7	3,040.1	3,051.9	36.1	1.2
Mining, logging, and construction	142.9	144.9	146.4	147.6	4.7	3.3
Manufacturing	50.8	50.1	50.2	50.9	.1	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	380.8	373.5	375.6	379.6	-1.2	-.3
Information	81.7	79.4	79.9	80.0	-1.7	-2.1
Financial activities	145.3	148.9	150.0	150.8	5.5	3.8
Professional and business services	694.1	693.3	694.9	700.9	6.8	1.0
Education and health services	365.1	383.1	379.8	378.1	13.0	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	279.5	274.8	282.3	286.6	7.1	2.5
Other services	184.6	182.0	183.3	184.7	.1	.1
Government	691.0	696.7	697.7	692.7	1.7	.2

(p) = preliminary