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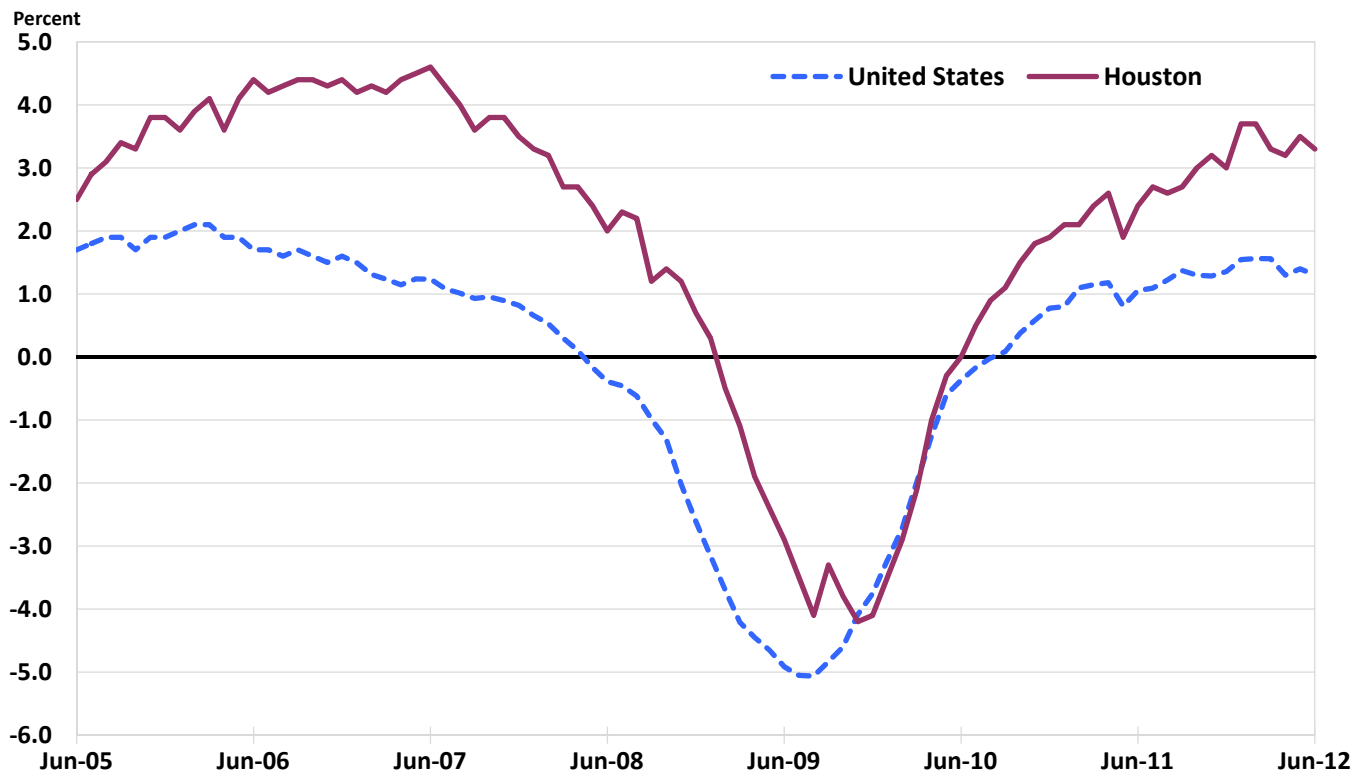
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HOUSTON AREA EMPLOYMENT – JUNE 2012

Total nonfarm employment in the Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,686,000 in June 2012, up 85,000 from one year earlier, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. From June 2011 to June 2012, local nonfarm employment rose 3.3 percent, about two and a half times faster than the national increase of 1.3 percent. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that among the 12 largest metropolitan areas in the country, Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown’s rate of job growth surpassed all others and was the only one above 3.0 percent. (See chart 1 and table 1; Technical Note at end of release 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 in the United States and the Houston metropolitan area, June 2005–June 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Industry employment

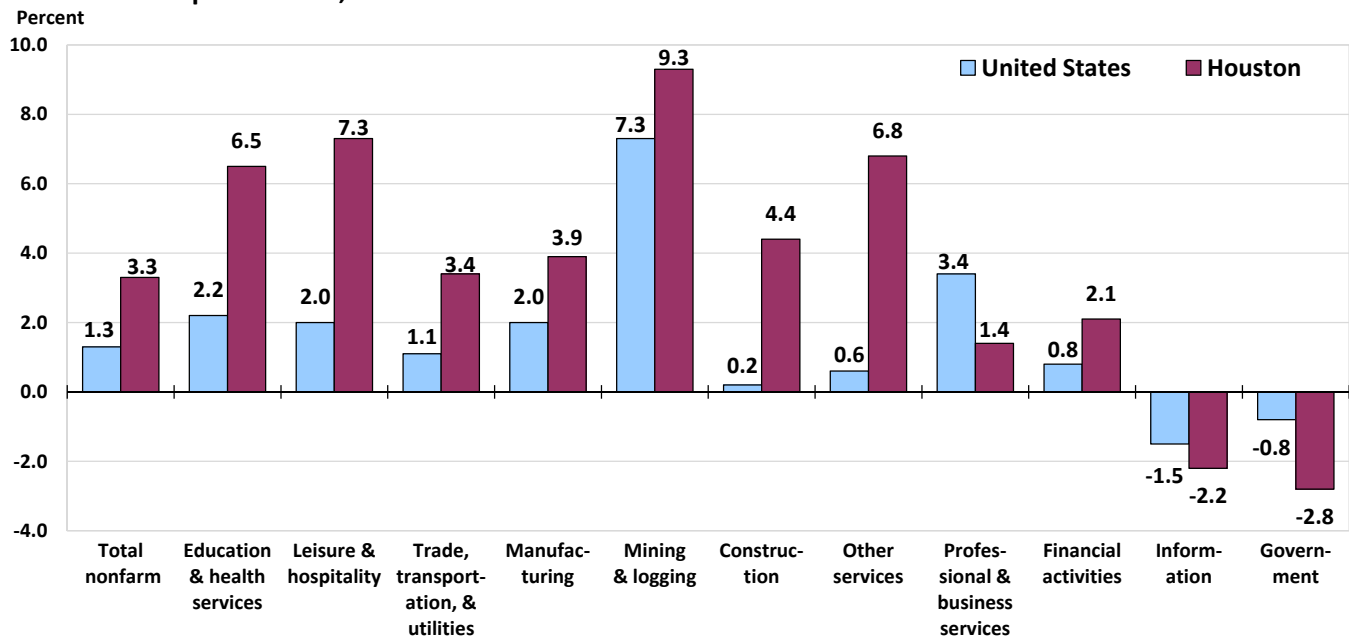
Houston's education and health services supersector added the largest number of jobs from June a year ago, up 20,600, with more than two-thirds of the increase occurring in ambulatory health care services. The 6.5-percent rate of growth in this industry was nearly three times the nationwide average of 2.2 percent. Education and health services was not the only local industry with an above average rate of job growth; in total, 8 of the 11 supersectors in Houston had faster rates of expansion than their national counterparts. (See table 1 and chart 2.)

Locally, both leisure and hospitality, and trade, transportation, and utilities, added almost as many jobs as education and health services over the year. Employment in leisure and hospitality was up 18,200 in the Houston area from June 2011, an increase of 7.3 percent. The metropolitan area's largest supersector—trade, transportation, and utilities—added 18,000 jobs, expanding at a 3.4-percent pace over the year. Retail trade added 9,800 jobs accounting for more than half of this industry's employment gain, but transportation and utilities, up 5,100, and wholesale trade, up 3,100, were also large contributors to growth in this supersector.

Manufacturing had the next largest increase in employment in the Houston area from June a year ago, up 9,000 or 3.9 percent, almost twice as fast as the nationwide growth rate of 2.0 percent.

The mining and logging industry added 8,200 jobs over the 12-month period, recording the fastest rate of growth among the Houston area supersectors at 9.3 percent. The rate of expansion in this industry has led all local supersectors since August 2010. Nationwide, mining and logging employment advanced 7.3 percent.

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Houston's construction industry registered its third consecutive month of over-the-year job gains, adding 7,500 from June 2011. Employment growth in specialty trade contractors (3,100) and heavy and civil engineering construction (2,900) accounted for the largest part of the industry gain. The 4.4-percent rate of growth in this local industry was well above the 0.2-percent gain nationwide.

Other local supersectors recording employment advances from June a year ago were other services (6,400), professional and business services (5,500), and financial activities (2,900). Among local supersectors registering over-the-year increases, professional and business services was the only industry to grow more slowly than its national counterpart – 1.4 versus 3.4 percent.

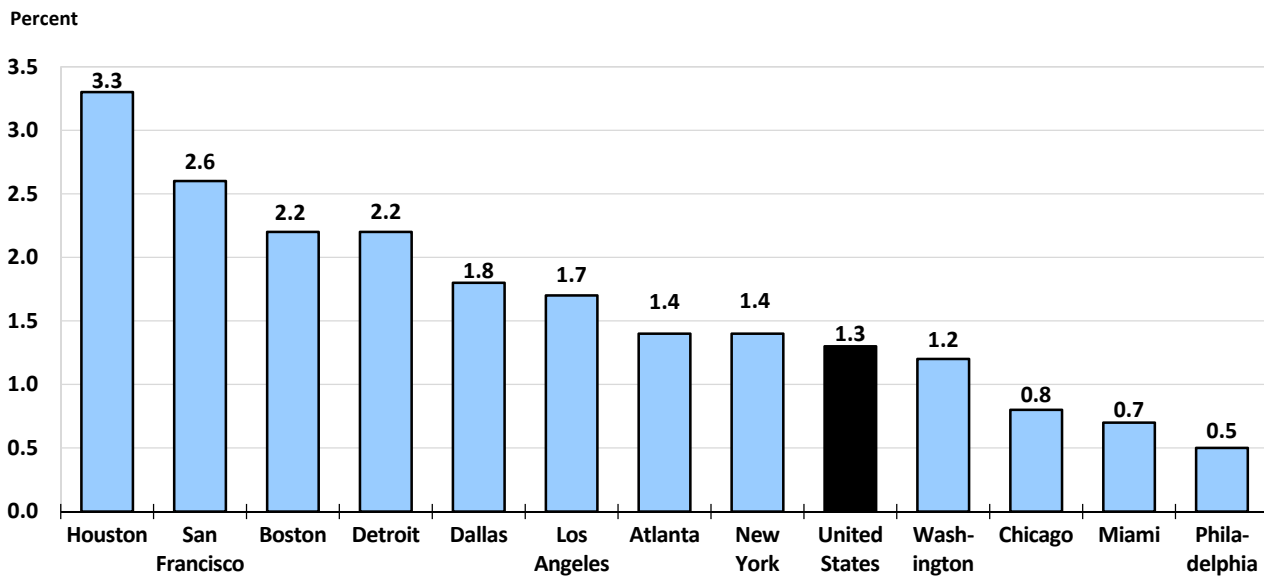
Government was the only industry to lose more than 1,000 jobs from June a year ago in the Houston area, down 10,600 or 2.8 percent. The decrease was heavily concentrated in local government, particularly local government educational services, which lost 6,800 jobs. Nationwide, total public sector employment fell 0.8 percent.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Houston 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 metropolitan 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.

Additional information

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.

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.

Employment definition. 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 surveys, 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 geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

The **Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, San Jacinto, and Waller Counties in Texas.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, U.S. and Houston metropolitan area, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Jun. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	Jun. 2012(p)	Change from Jun. 2011 to Jun. 2012	
					Number	Percent
U.S.						
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	0.2
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	0.8
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	0.6
Government	22,109	22,405	22,360	21,936	-173	-0.8
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)						
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	-0.7	-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

(p) preliminary

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

Area and Industry	Jun. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	Jun. 2012(p)	Change from Jun. 2011 to Jun. 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	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	0.8	0.8
Government	311.5	317.1	315.8	312.4	0.9	0.3
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	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	-0.3	-0.2
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-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,341.6	4,311.0	4,342.3	4,375.9	34.3	0.8
Mining and logging	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	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	-0.8
Information	79.8	78.0	77.9	78.5	-1.3	-1.6
Financial activities	285.9	282.4	284.3	286.6	0.7	0.2
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	0.8
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	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	-0.6	-0.2
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	-0.7	-0.9
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	Jun. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	Jun. 2012(p)	Change from Jun. 2011 to Jun. 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	-0.4	-0.7
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	0.0
Information	25.9	25.5	25.7	25.6	-0.3	-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	0.9	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	-0.7	-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	0.2	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	180.0	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	0.7
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	84.2	77.4	78.9	77.0	-7.2	-8.6
Manufacturing	76.4	76.9	77.3	76.2	-0.2	-0.3
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	-0.8	-1.8
Financial activities	153.2	152.2	153.8	153.9	0.7	0.5
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	0.3	0.3
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	Jun. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	Jun. 2012(p)	Change from Jun. 2011 to Jun. 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	-0.6
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	-0.5	-0.2
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	-0.7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,728.2	2,729.4	2,738.9	2,741.9	13.7	0.5
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	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	501.7	495.9	502.0	500.2	-1.5	-0.3
Information	50.6	49.1	49.2	49.6	-1.0	-2.0
Financial activities	200.0	199.4	199.3	200.7	0.7	0.4
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	-0.4	-0.3
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	0.0
Construction	78.9	77.1	79.3	82.5	3.6	4.6
Manufacturing	116.0	114.9	114.4	115.5	-0.5	-0.4
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	-0.6
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	0.1	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	380.8	373.5	375.6	379.6	-1.2	-0.3
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	0.1	0.1
Government	691.0	696.7	697.7	692.7	1.7	0.2

(p) preliminary