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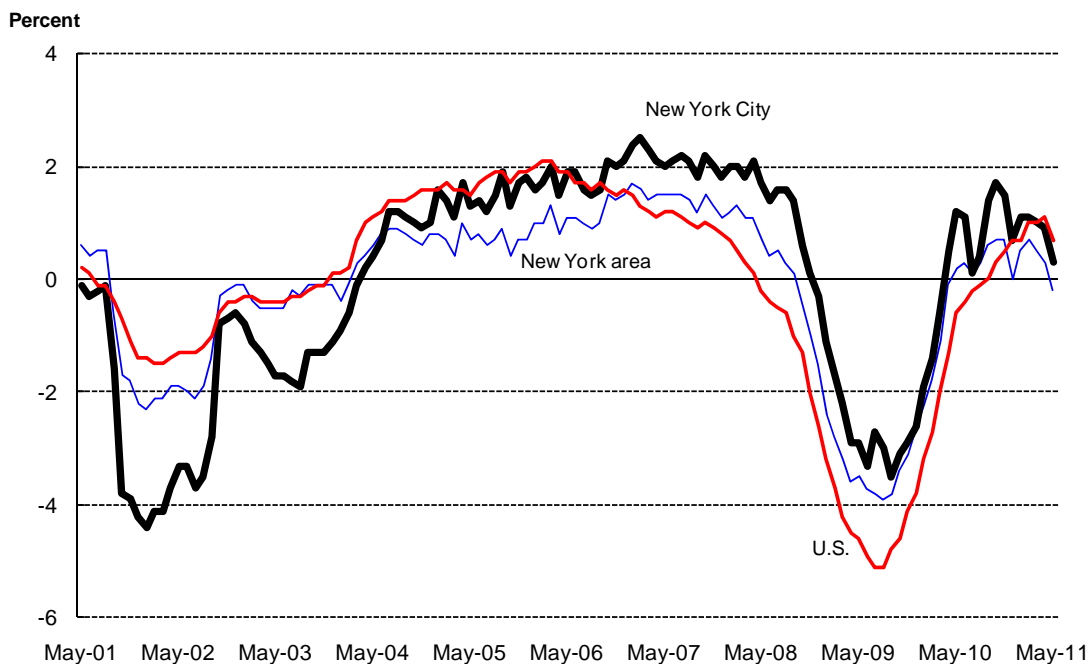
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NEW YORK AREA EMPLOYMENT - MAY 2011
Job Count Down 0.2 Percent over the Year in Area, Up 0.3 Percent in New York City

Total nonfarm employment for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area dropped by 17,300 or 0.2 percent from May 2010 to May 2011, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In New York City, however, employment rose by 9,900 or 0.3 percent from May a year ago. (See table 1.) Michael L. Dolfman, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that this was the area's first over-the-year loss of jobs since April 2010. Nationally, employment rose by 0.7 percent from May 2010. (See chart 1. The Technical Note at the 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.)

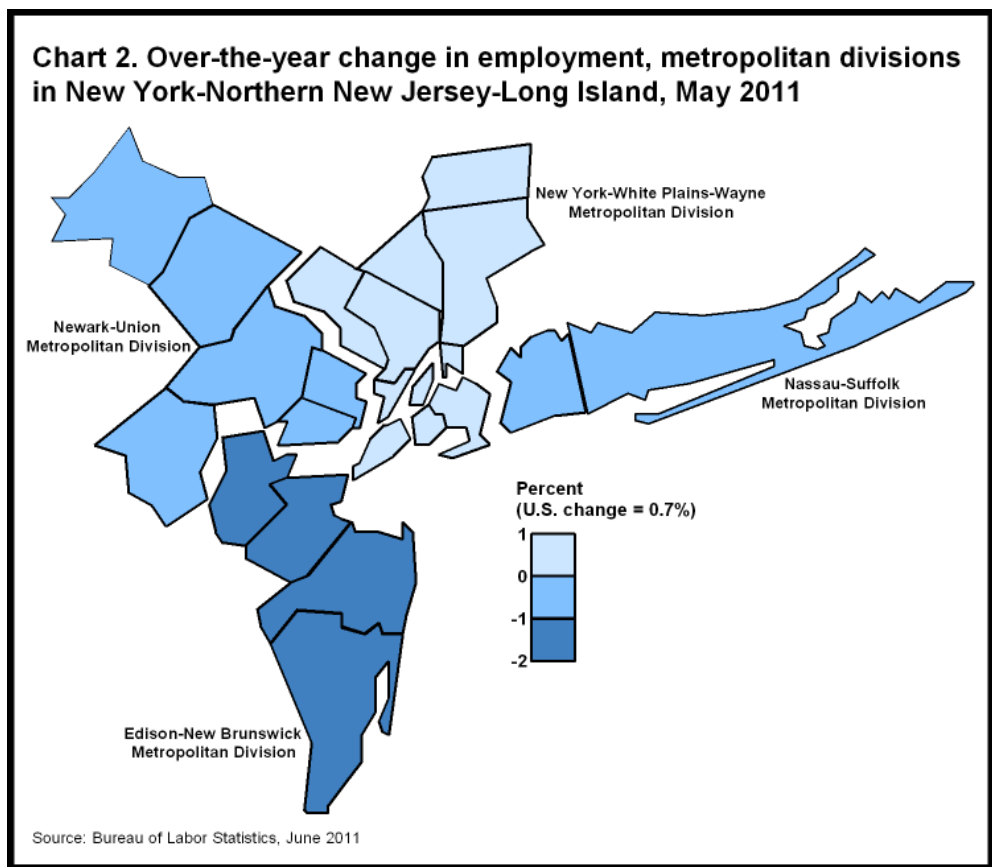
Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, New York City, and the United States, May 2001 - May 2011



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-New Jersey 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. Three divisions lost jobs over the year. Edison-New Brunswick had the largest decline, down 10,700, followed closely by Newark-Union, down 9,100. In Nassau-Suffolk, employment contracted by 4,800 over the year, the first time since March 2010 that the division lost more than 1,000 jobs. By contrast, employment in New York-White Plains-Wayne increased by 7,300 from the previous May.

Edison-New Brunswick also had the largest percentage decline in employment, 1.1 percent, while Newark-Union and Nassau-Suffolk were down 0.9 and 0.4 percent, respectively. In comparison, employment in New York-White Plains-Wayne inched up 0.1 percent. (See chart 2.) None of the divisions came close to matching the nation’s 0.7-percent rate of job growth.



Industry employment

The decline in employment in the New York area was largely due to the substantial drop in government jobs, down 76,900 from May a year ago, the largest decrease in the history of the series. (See table 1.) More than half of these losses were in federal government (46,300). In part, this was a result of the end of temporary employment for employees hired to work on the 2010 Census. This decline in federal government employment well exceeded the losses which occurred in May 1991 (-23,000) and May 2001 (-31,500) after the last two censuses. Local and state government in the area also contracted, shedding 22,600 and 8,000 jobs respectively. Nationally, the rate of job loss in government was smaller than in New York, 3.6 percent compared to 5.7 percent.

Employment also fell in four other supersectors in the New York area: manufacturing (-10,600), mining, logging, and construction (-9,600 jobs), other services (-3,700), and information (-2,300). Nationally, by

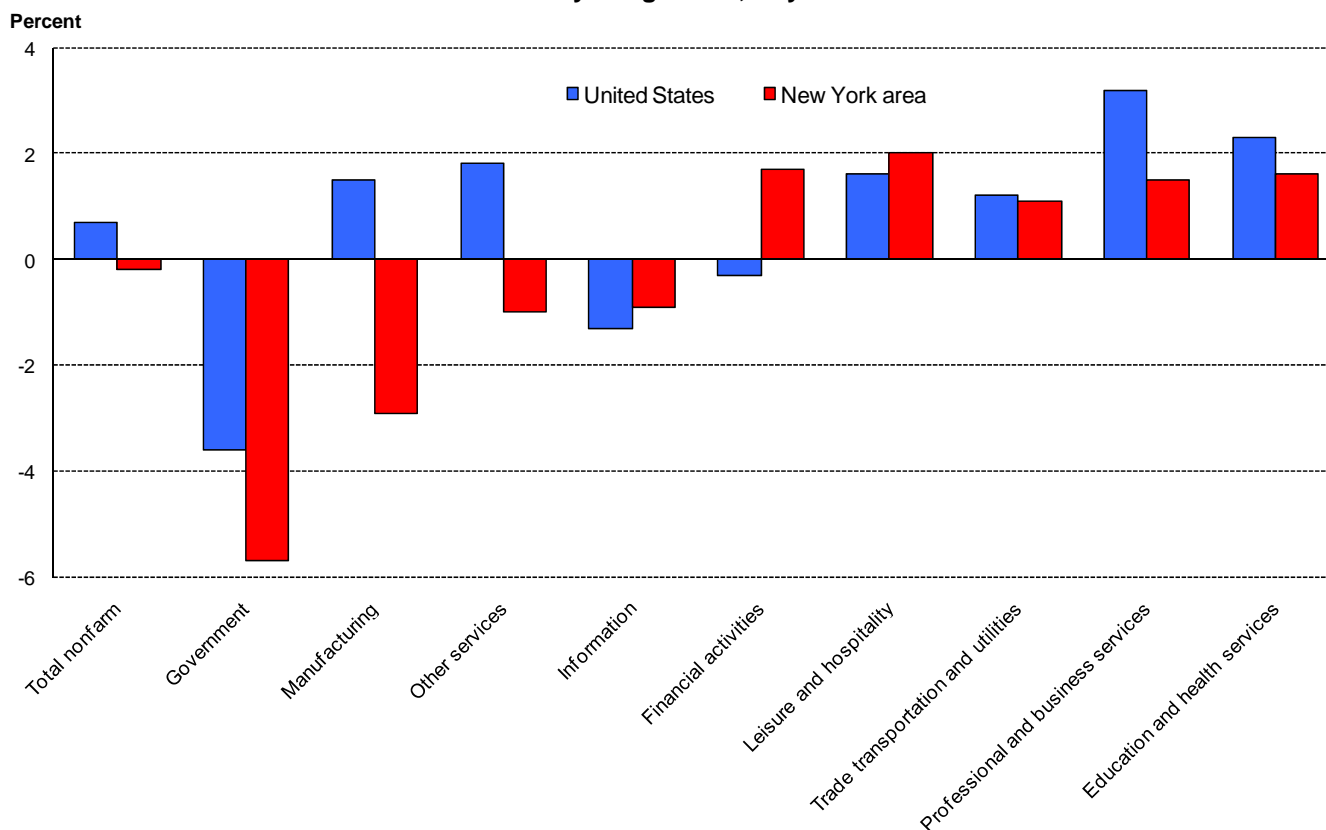
contrast, manufacturing, logging and mining, construction, and other services all added jobs from May 2010.

Five supersectors in the area added jobs over the year. Education and health services had the largest increase, up 24,600; most of this gain occurred in educational services in New York City, which rose by 16,900. Still, the area’s 1.6-percent job growth in education and health services lagged the national increase of 2.3 percent. (See chart 3.)

Professional and business services expanded by 18,600, led by the increase in professional and technical services. In particular, New York City, added 8,100 jobs in accounting, computer systems design, and advertising services. However, local growth in this supersector, at 1.5 percent, was less than half the national rate of expansion at 3.2 percent.

The trade, transportation, and utilities supersector in the New York area grew by 17,100 or 1.1 percent over the 12-month period, with more than half of the expansion occurring in retail trade.

Chart 3. Over-the-year percent change in employment, by selected industry supersector, United States and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, May 2011



Leisure and hospitality added 13,800 jobs in the New York area over the year, growing at a 2.0-percent pace; the rate of expansion in this industry exceeded the 1.6-percent national average. Over half of the area’s job gain occurred in eating and drinking establishments in New York City. New York’s financial activities supersector added 12,000 jobs from May a year ago, growing by 1.7 percent; it was the only other industry to increase at a faster-than-average pace in the metropolitan area. The City also featured prominently in the area’s gains in this industry, adding 8,700 jobs in the securities and banking industries.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

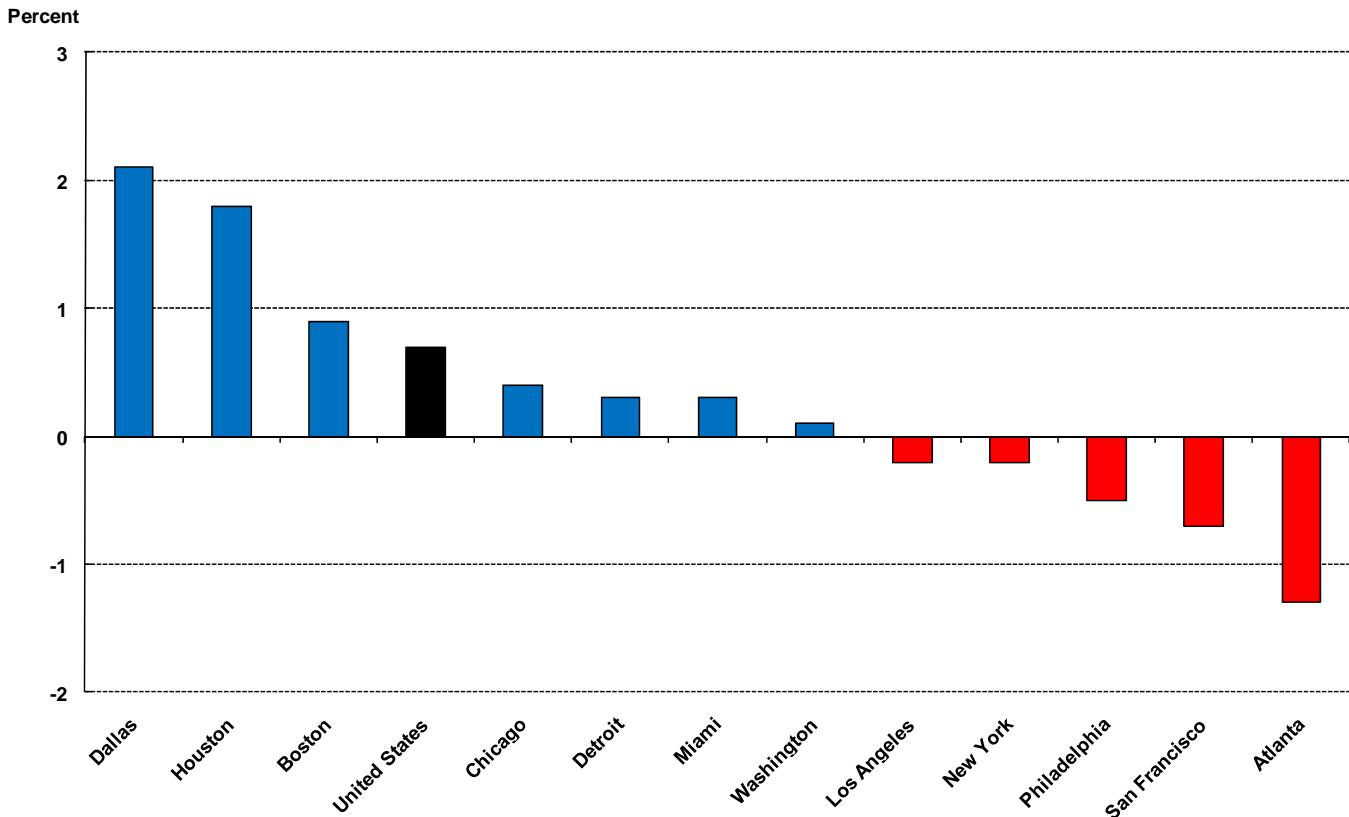
The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island area was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in May 2011. Seven of these areas experienced over-the-year increases in employment. Three of these areas—Dallas, Houston, and Boston—recorded rates of job growth above the national increase of 0.7 percent. (See chart 4.) Five metropolitan areas experienced employment losses from the previous May, with Atlanta reporting the largest percentage decline, -1.3 percent.

Of the 7 areas experiencing employment increases from the previous May, Dallas added the largest number of jobs, 58,900, followed by Houston at 45,000. Two more areas, Boston and Chicago, had increases between 25,000 and 15,000. In contrast, Atlanta lost 30,000 jobs, while New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco each lost more than 10,000.

Among the 12 metropolitan areas, professional and business services registered the largest employment gains in 4 areas (Dallas, Houston, San Francisco, and Washington), leisure and hospitality recorded the largest increases in 3 areas (Atlanta, Miami, and Philadelphia), and education and health services experienced the largest gains in 2 other areas (Boston and New York).

Government was the largest job loser in every area except Washington. The loss of public sector jobs was highest in New York, down 76,900 from May a year ago.

Chart 4. Over-the-year percent change in employment, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, May 2011



Metropolitan area employment data for June 2011 are scheduled to be released on Friday, July 22, 2011.

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

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 12:30 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 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	May 2010	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011 ^P	May 2010 to May 2011 ^P	
					Net change	Percent change
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	8,376.1	8,244.7	8,318.7	8,358.8	-17.3	-0.2
Mining, logging, and construction	300.2	271.8	282.3	290.3	-9.9	-3.3
Manufacturing	368.4	357.9	359.2	357.8	-10.6	-2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,521.1	1,519.5	1,531.5	1,538.2	17.1	1.1
Information	266.0	265.4	265.1	263.7	-2.3	-0.9
Financial activities	722.9	732.8	735.2	734.9	12.0	1.7
Professional and business services	1,256.6	1,251.0	1,270.5	1,275.2	18.6	1.5
Education and health services	1,540.1	1,564.4	1,569.8	1,564.7	24.6	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	691.0	657.0	680.0	704.8	13.8	2.0
Other services	358.9	351.7	352.1	355.2	-3.7	-1.0
Government	1,350.9	1,273.2	1,273.0	1,274.0	-76.9	-5.7
Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	994.8	964.4	973.0	984.1	-10.7	-1.1
Mining, logging, and construction	36.6	33.7	35.1	36.9	0.3	0.8
Manufacturing	62.1	60.0	62.0	61.2	-0.9	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	214.8	212.9	215.1	216.4	1.6	0.7
Information	25.6	25.7	25.3	25.2	-0.4	-1.6
Financial activities	56.7	57.2	56.8	58.4	1.7	3.0
Professional and business services	166.5	160.1	159.5	159.7	-6.8	-4.1
Education and health services	149.1	150.9	151.0	151.6	2.5	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	85.9	79.2	84.3	89.2	3.3	3.8
Other services	43.1	41.2	42.1	42.5	-0.6	-1.4
Government	154.4	143.5	141.8	143.0	-11.4	-7.4
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,239.8	1,211.6	1,230.0	1,235.0	-4.8	-0.4
Mining, logging, and construction	62.6	53.6	58.4	61.9	-0.7	-1.1
Manufacturing	73.1	71.1	71.1	71.3	-1.8	-2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	255.3	253.7	257.8	257.8	2.5	1.0
Information	25.5	24.4	24.5	24.6	-0.9	-3.5
Financial activities	69.6	69.7	69.8	69.2	-0.4	-0.6
Professional and business services	154.2	150.1	153.8	155.5	1.3	0.8
Education and health services	226.7	231.4	233.4	229.7	3.0	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	102.7	94.6	98.1	102.8	0.1	0.1
Other services	53.1	53.5	53.3	53.8	0.7	1.3
Government	217.0	209.5	209.8	208.4	-8.6	-4.0

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

Area	May 2010	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011 ^P	May 2010 to May 2011 ^P	
					Net change	Percent change
New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	5,165.8	5,116.2	5,155.0	5,173.1	7.3	0.1
Mining, logging, and construction	167.7	153.4	156.7	158.4	-9.3	-5.5
Manufacturing	163.4	159.0	159.0	158.7	-4.7	-2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	857.1	854.6	861.0	865.0	7.9	0.9
Information	195.7	196.6	196.8	195.5	-0.2	-0.1
Financial activities	528.6	537.3	540.5	539.3	10.7	2.0
Professional and business services	770.8	776.7	788.3	790.7	19.9	2.6
Education and health services	1,016.9	1,039.2	1,041.3	1,039.0	22.1	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	434.5	419.8	431.6	444.5	10.0	2.3
Other services	219.4	216.8	216.5	217.4	-2.0	-0.9
Government	811.7	762.8	763.3	764.6	-47.1	-5.8
New York City						
Total nonfarm	3,735.6	3,713.3	3,735.7	3,745.5	9.9	0.3
Mining, logging, and construction	112.3	103.5	104.1	105.6	-6.7	-6.0
Manufacturing	76.6	74.3	73.3	73.8	-2.8	-3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	555.3	556.5	559.5	560.8	5.5	1.0
Information	162.4	163.2	163.5	162.2	-0.2	-0.1
Financial activities	424.0	433.2	436.1	434.4	10.4	2.5
Professional and business services	573.6	582.8	589.8	592.8	19.2	3.3
Education and health services	758.7	777.7	779.6	776.9	18.2	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	325.0	315.2	323.6	332.0	7.0	2.2
Other services	162.1	159.7	159.2	159.6	-2.5	-1.5
Government	585.6	547.2	547.0	547.4	-38.2	-6.5
Newark-Union Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	975.7	952.5	960.7	966.6	-9.1	-0.9
Mining, logging, and construction	33.3	31.1	32.1	33.1	-0.2	-0.6
Manufacturing	69.8	67.8	67.1	66.6	-3.2	-4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	193.9	198.3	197.6	199.0	5.1	2.6
Information	19.2	18.7	18.5	18.4	-0.8	-4.2
Financial activities	68.0	68.6	68.1	68.0	0.0	0.0
Professional and business services	165.1	164.1	168.9	169.3	4.2	2.5
Education and health services	147.4	142.9	144.1	144.4	-3.0	-2.0
Leisure and hospitality	67.9	63.4	66.0	68.3	0.4	0.6
Other services	43.3	40.2	40.2	41.5	-1.8	-4.2
Government	167.8	157.4	158.1	158.0	-9.8	-5.8

^P=preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2010 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	May 2010	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011 ^P	May 2010 to May 2011 ^P	
					Net change	Percent change
United States¹						
Total nonfarm	130,801.0	129,899.0	131,071.0	131,753.0	952.0	0.7
Mining and logging	695.0	744.0	757.0	773.0	78.0	11.2
Construction	5,564.0	5,184.0	5,385.0	5,576.0	12.0	0.2
Manufacturing	11,496.0	11,579.0	11,629.0	11,669.0	173.0	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,524.0	24,505.0	24,678.0	24,822.0	298.0	1.2
Information	2,718.0	2,679.0	2,681.0	2,684.0	-34.0	-1.3
Financial activities	7,625.0	7,572.0	7,580.0	7,601.0	-24.0	-0.3
Professional and business services	16,618.0	16,869.0	17,111.0	17,152.0	534.0	3.2
Education and health services	19,569.0	19,999.0	20,086.0	20,016.0	447.0	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	13,228.0	12,788.0	13,133.0	13,444.0	216.0	1.6
Other services	5,368.0	5,413.0	5,440.0	5,466.0	98.0	1.8
Government	23,396.0	22,567.0	22,591.0	22,550.0	-846.0	-3.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,278.8	2,234.1	2,249.7	2,248.8	-30.0	-1.3
Mining and logging	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.1	7.7
Construction	92.7	84.3	84.9	85.3	-7.4	-8.0
Manufacturing	142.0	144.9	145.3	146.0	4.0	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	511.0	509.1	510.3	510.3	-0.7	-0.1
Information	78.8	75.1	75.4	74.8	-4.0	-5.1
Financial activities	140.5	133.1	132.4	132.4	-8.1	-5.8
Professional and business services	379.6	378.3	388.0	382.4	2.8	0.7
Education and health services	276.7	278.2	276.5	277.0	0.3	0.1
Leisure and hospitality	225.2	217.6	224.5	229.8	4.6	2.0
Other services	94.0	92.5	92.6	93.3	-0.7	-0.7
Government	337.0	319.6	318.4	316.1	-20.9	-6.2
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,444.0	2,416.6	2,449.0	2,465.5	21.5	0.9
Mining and logging	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	-0.2	-28.6
Construction	78.8	69.6	76.3	79.5	0.7	0.9
Manufacturing	194.1	195.2	196.8	197.0	2.9	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	398.3	393.1	396.8	399.0	0.7	0.2
Information	73.4	74.4	75.7	75.6	2.2	3.0
Financial activities	173.3	171.3	172.4	172.0	-1.3	-0.8
Professional and business services	394.9	386.8	390.6	396.1	1.2	0.3
Education and health services	495.0	512.5	513.9	508.6	13.6	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	227.4	216.3	228.1	237.6	10.2	4.5
Other services	90.4	89.6	90.5	91.3	0.9	1.0
Government	317.7	307.4	307.5	308.3	-9.4	-3.0
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,284.0	4,216.1	4,261.9	4,300.6	16.6	0.4
Mining and logging	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	-0.1	-6.3
Construction	152.4	140.1	150.1	159.9	7.5	4.9
Manufacturing	402.9	406.3	408.1	410.5	7.6	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	850.5	852.3	862.2	866.7	16.2	1.9
Information	80.1	76.9	76.5	76.2	-3.9	-4.9
Financial activities	288.5	283.2	283.1	284.3	-4.2	-1.5
Professional and business services	681.4	673.5	683.6	688.6	7.2	1.1
Education and health services	638.1	645.2	646.5	648.1	10.0	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	402.9	380.5	393.1	403.9	1.0	0.2
Other services	192.0	191.8	191.8	191.3	-0.7	-0.4
Government	593.6	564.8	565.4	569.6	-24.0	-4.0

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	May 2010	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011 ^P	May 2010 to May 2011 ^P	
					Net change	Percent change
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,871.7	2,903.0	2,928.6	2,930.6	58.9	2.1
Mining, logging, and construction	156.7	165.6	166.2	162.8	6.1	3.9
Manufacturing	249.6	247.7	248.3	247.5	-2.1	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	587.1	590.9	595.4	597.5	10.4	1.8
Information	79.0	74.4	73.9	74.0	-5.0	-6.3
Financial activities	227.7	233.2	235.1	236.2	8.5	3.7
Professional and business services	420.3	439.8	445.6	446.7	26.4	6.3
Education and health services	354.8	365.9	373.0	371.3	16.5	4.7
Leisure and hospitality	285.3	281.4	286.9	288.2	2.9	1.0
Other services	101.3	100.8	101.6	101.7	0.4	0.4
Government	409.9	403.3	402.6	404.7	-5.2	-1.3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	1,748.3	1,725.7	1,736.6	1,754.3	6.0	0.3
Mining, logging, and construction	50.9	46.1	50.5	56.2	5.3	10.4
Manufacturing	186.4	196.8	196.6	197.2	10.8	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	324.9	321.4	321.6	326.1	1.2	0.4
Information	26.9	27.9	27.9	31.0	4.1	15.2
Financial activities	95.1	93.9	94.0	94.6	-0.5	-0.5
Professional and business services	302.9	309.0	311.0	309.8	6.9	2.3
Education and health services	285.9	286.1	285.4	285.2	-0.7	-0.2
Leisure and hospitality	174.5	159.8	163.9	170.2	-4.3	-2.5
Other services	82.3	80.9	81.3	81.9	-0.4	-0.5
Government	218.5	203.8	204.4	202.1	-16.4	-7.5
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,541.8	2,559.1	2,570.3	2,586.8	45.0	1.8
Mining and logging	79.8	85.4	86.4	87.3	7.5	9.4
Construction	171.5	173.2	169.8	174.4	2.9	1.7
Manufacturing	216.6	221.0	222.2	224.6	8.0	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	512.1	519.5	521.6	521.7	9.6	1.9
Information	32.0	30.1	29.8	29.9	-2.1	-6.6
Financial activities	135.6	133.9	134.5	134.3	-1.3	-1.0
Professional and business services	359.9	365.6	367.0	376.3	16.4	4.6
Education and health services	309.0	313.8	316.0	313.9	4.9	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	238.4	236.2	240.5	241.9	3.5	1.5
Other services	91.9	92.6	94.1	94.8	2.9	3.2
Government	395.0	387.8	388.4	387.7	-7.3	-1.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,162.1	5,147.5	5,165.9	5,153.4	-8.7	-0.2
Mining and logging	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	-0.3	-6.4
Construction	173.4	164.0	166.4	169.4	-4.0	-2.3
Manufacturing	526.3	523.8	524.9	522.5	-3.8	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	980.0	970.3	970.0	972.0	-8.0	-0.8
Information	211.4	230.3	230.3	228.9	17.5	8.3
Financial activities	312.2	311.7	309.6	309.5	-2.7	-0.9
Professional and business services	766.7	777.0	777.8	766.3	-0.4	-0.1
Education and health services	685.1	700.6	703.2	698.5	13.4	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	556.3	556.5	568.0	570.8	14.5	2.6
Other services	180.4	176.7	179.4	177.1	-3.3	-1.8
Government	765.6	732.2	731.9	734.0	-31.6	-4.1

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	May 2010	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011 ^P	May 2010 to May 2011 ^P	
					Net change	Percent change
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,202.1	2,209.7	2,210.9	2,209.6	7.5	0.3
Mining and logging	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	88.6	83.0	81.9	84.0	-4.6	-5.2
Manufacturing	74.7	73.1	72.3	73.4	-1.3	-1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	501.4	502.3	502.5	502.9	1.5	0.3
Information	43.3	42.3	42.0	41.8	-1.5	-3.5
Financial activities	151.1	153.1	151.3	151.4	0.3	0.2
Professional and business services	328.5	335.7	337.1	334.7	6.2	1.9
Education and health services	338.0	341.8	342.0	342.8	4.8	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	251.6	263.1	265.5	265.0	13.4	5.3
Other services	93.9	94.8	94.9	94.4	0.5	0.5
Government	330.5	320.0	320.9	318.7	-11.8	-3.6
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,376.1	8,244.7	8,318.7	8,358.8	-17.3	-0.2
Mining, logging, and construction	300.2	271.8	282.3	290.3	-9.9	-3.3
Manufacturing	368.4	357.9	359.2	357.8	-10.6	-2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,521.1	1,519.5	1,531.5	1,538.2	17.1	1.1
Information	266.0	265.4	265.1	263.7	-2.3	-0.9
Financial activities	722.9	732.8	735.2	734.9	12.0	1.7
Professional and business services	1,256.6	1,251.0	1,270.5	1,275.2	18.6	1.5
Education and health services	1,540.1	1,564.4	1,569.8	1,564.7	24.6	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	691.0	657.0	680.0	704.8	13.8	2.0
Other services	358.9	351.7	352.1	355.2	-3.7	-1.0
Government	1,350.9	1,273.2	1,273.0	1,274.0	-76.9	-5.7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,728.3	2,683.3	2,707.5	2,714.9	-13.4	-0.5
Mining, logging, and construction	101.7	93.7	96.6	94.3	-7.4	-7.3
Manufacturing	187.4	183.7	182.6	182.6	-4.8	-2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	500.9	492.8	498.0	501.6	0.7	0.1
Information	51.4	50.5	50.6	51.0	-0.4	-0.8
Financial activities	200.3	200.6	199.7	200.8	0.5	0.2
Professional and business services	409.8	402.0	408.2	407.1	-2.7	-0.7
Education and health services	561.0	572.8	573.7	568.9	7.9	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	228.9	216.8	226.0	236.9	8.0	3.5
Other services	120.2	119.8	120.6	122.7	2.5	2.1
Government	366.7	350.6	351.5	349.0	-17.7	-4.8
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	1,895.4	1,872.7	1,877.6	1,882.6	-12.8	-0.7
Mining and logging	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	-0.1	-7.1
Construction	79.8	72.3	74.4	74.2	-5.6	-7.0
Manufacturing	115.2	114.8	114.1	114.6	-0.6	-0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	320.0	315.9	316.8	316.8	-3.2	-1.0
Information	62.4	61.5	61.4	61.7	-0.7	-1.1
Financial activities	125.7	123.3	123.1	122.6	-3.1	-2.5
Professional and business services	344.3	351.9	350.8	350.2	5.9	1.7
Education and health services	250.9	253.1	253.3	255.1	4.2	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	209.5	205.4	208.9	211.9	2.4	1.1
Other services	73.2	71.3	71.3	71.8	-1.4	-1.9
Government	313.0	301.9	302.2	302.4	-10.6	-3.4

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	May 2010	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011 ^P	May 2010 to May 2011 ^P	
					Net change	Percent change
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,985.5	2,970.9	2,980.6	2,987.6	2.1	0.1
Mining, logging, and construction	142.5	132.5	134.9	137.2	-5.3	-3.7
Manufacturing	52.8	50.9	50.6	50.2	-2.6	-4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	377.0	378.3	380.8	379.7	2.7	0.7
Information	78.1	77.6	77.3	77.4	-0.7	-0.9
Financial activities	147.0	145.5	147.8	148.6	1.6	1.1
Professional and business services	680.9	694.4	693.1	693.4	12.5	1.8
Education and health services	362.2	363.6	364.5	361.7	-0.5	-0.1
Leisure and hospitality	264.0	256.1	260.9	266.8	2.8	1.1
Other services	183.2	178.0	179.5	179.5	-3.7	-2.0
Government	697.8	694.0	691.2	693.1	-4.7	-0.7

^T April 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 2010 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.