

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

New York Office

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**For release at 10:00 A.M. (EDT)
August 16, 2004**

GREATER NEW YORK AREA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO 5.5 PERCENT IN JUNE; JOB COUNT RISES BY OVER 100,000 FROM A YEAR AGO

The unemployment rate for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area¹ dropped to 5.5 percent in June, down 0.7 percentage point from a year ago, and not much different from the 5.8 percent rate for the nation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. (See table 1.) Regional Commissioner Michael L. Dolfman pointed out that June was the eighth consecutive month in which the area recorded an over-the-year decline in the unemployment rate. The last eight-month streak of consecutive declines ended in March 2001. (All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Total nonfarm employment for the greater New York area stood at 9,745,600 in June, 102,100, or 1.1 percent, above its year-ago level. Over the same period, the nation's job count grew at the same rate. For the area, this was the largest over-the-year increase in jobs since February 2001.

Professional and business services; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality recorded large increases in employment in the greater New York area, while government; financial activities; information; other services; and trade, transportation, and utilities generated smaller gains. In contrast, manufacturing and construction and mining continued to shed jobs over the year. (See table 2.)

¹ The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) consists of the Bergen-Passaic, NJ; Bridgeport, CT; Danbury, CT; Dutchess County, NY; Jersey City, NJ; Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ; Monmouth-Ocean, NJ; Nassau-Suffolk, NY; New Haven-Meriden, CT; New York, NY; Newark, NJ; Newburgh, NY-PA; Stamford-Norwalk, CT; Trenton, NJ; and Waterbury, CT Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). For convenience, the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island CMSA is referred to as the greater New York area throughout this release.

Chart 1. Unemployment rates, the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island area and the United States, July 2001-June 2004

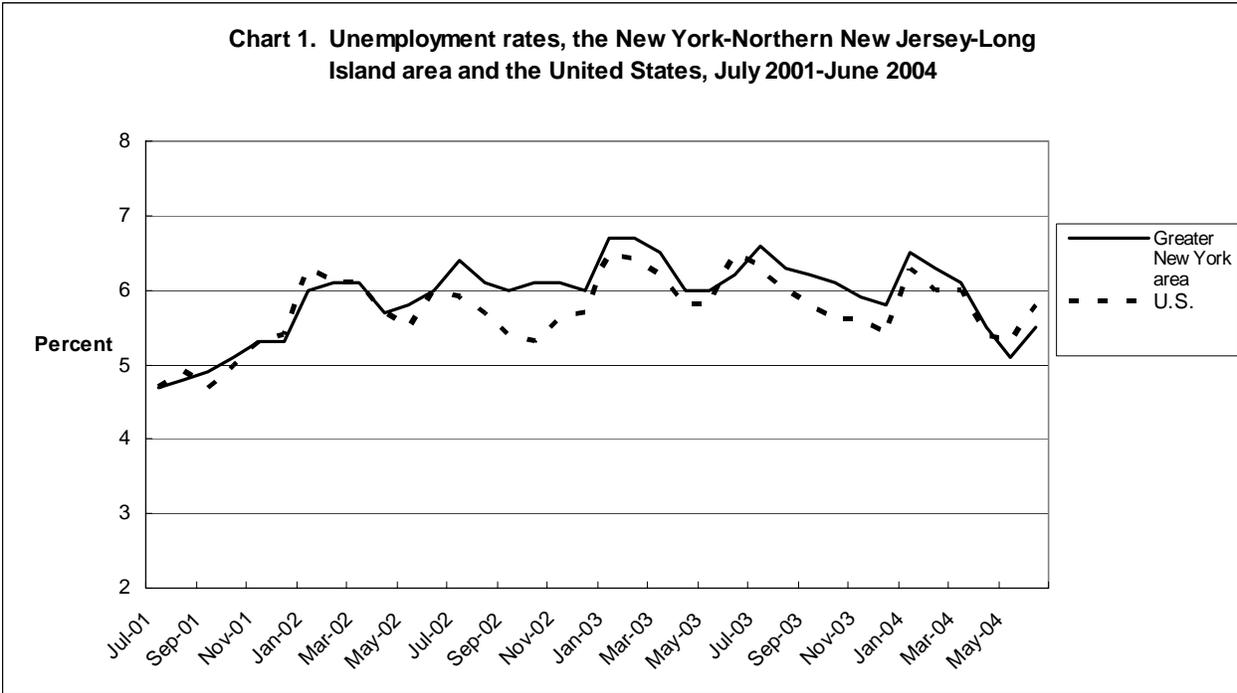
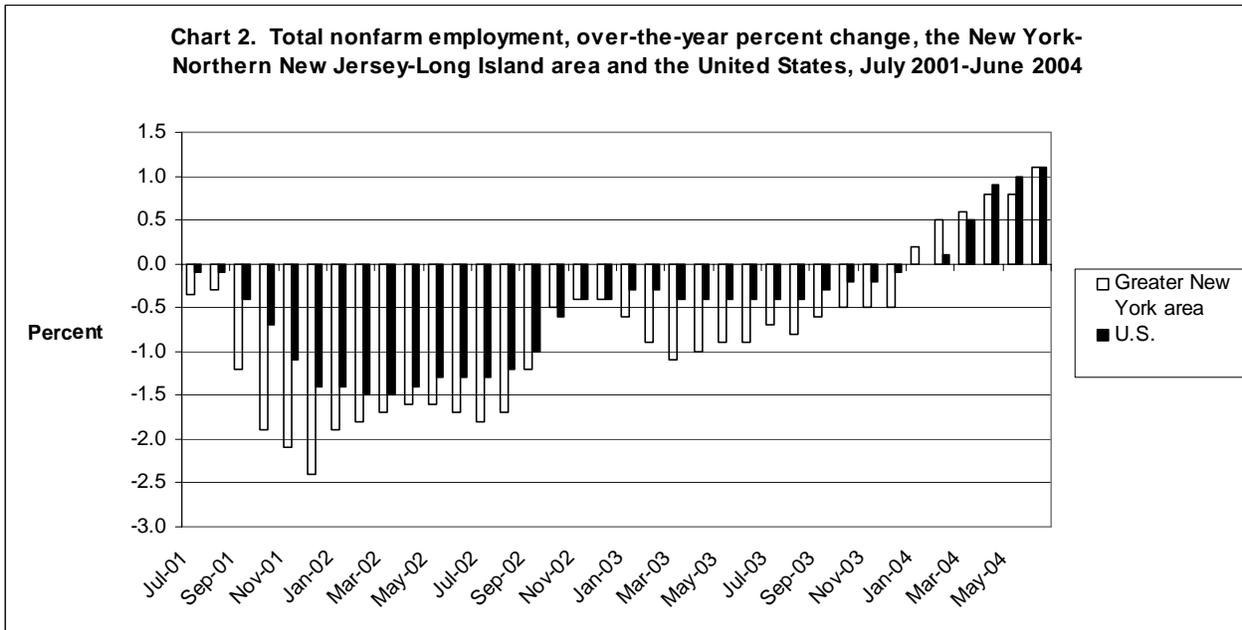


Chart 2. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island area and the United States, July 2001-June 2004



Unemployment in the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island area

The greater New York area’s unemployment rate has recorded over-the-year declines in each of the last eight months. Despite this sustained improvement, the area’s unemployment rate remains well above the 4.3 percent recorded in June 2001 during the early stage of the last recession.

The greater New York area, which consists of 15 primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) spread across four states, contains three of the most populous PMSAs in the United States—New York, Newark, and Nassau-Suffolk. Though geographically close to one another, these three PMSAs, nevertheless, highlight the

sometimes large differences in unemployment that can exist between areas. The jobless rate for the New York PMSA stood at 6.9 percent in June, compared with 5.0 percent in the Newark PMSA and 4.2 percent in the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA. The jobless rate for New York City, within the New York PMSA, was 7.4 percent, leading all jurisdictions in the greater New York area. (See table A.) Over the year, unemployment rates declined 1.3 percentage points in Newark, 0.5 percentage point in New York City, and 0.4 percentage point in the New York PMSA. The unemployment rate for Nassau-Suffolk was little changed (0.1 percentage point) from June 2003.

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island area and geographic components, not seasonally adjusted

	2003 June	2004 March	2004 April	2004 May	2004 June(p)	Change from June 2003 to June 2004(p)
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Unemployment rates (percent)					
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.1	5.5	-0.7
Connecticut portion	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	-1.0
New Jersey portion	6.0	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.7	-1.3
Newark PMSA	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.0	-1.3
New York portion	6.4	6.7	6.0	5.5	6.1	-0.3
Nassau-Suffolk PMSA	4.1	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.2	0.1
New York PMSA	7.3	7.5	6.7	6.2	6.9	-0.4
New York City	7.9	8.1	7.2	6.6	7.4	-0.5
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Nonfarm employment (in thousands)					
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	9,643.5	9,541.4	9,600.6	9,674.8	9,745.6	102.1
Connecticut portion	816.7	797.9	804.6	810.3	814.0	-2.7
New Jersey portion	3,219.9	3,190.5	3,214.5	3,238.7	3,272.7	52.8
Newark PMSA	1,018.7	1,012.7	1,018.1	1,024.3	1,031.8	13.1
New York portion	5,606.9	5,553.0	5,581.5	5,625.8	5,658.9	52.0
Nassau-Suffolk PMSA	1,242.4	1,216.5	1,229.1	1,244.1	1,257.2	14.8
New York PMSA	4,103.6	4,079.5	4,093.1	4,118.6	4,135.4	31.8
New York City	3,541.7	3,524.9	3,535.8	3,555.7	3,566.0	24.3

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The Connecticut portion consists of the Bridgeport, CT; Danbury, CT; New Haven-Meriden, CT; Stamford-Norwalk, CT; and Waterbury, CT PMSAs. The New Jersey portion consists of the Bergen-Passaic, NJ; Jersey City, NJ; Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ; Monmouth-Ocean, NJ; Newark, NJ; and Trenton, NJ PMSAs. The New York portion consists of the Dutchess County, NY; Nassau-Suffolk, NY; New York, NY; and Newburgh, NY-PA PMSAs.

Employment in the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Area

In June, the greater New York area's six-month streak of over-the-year job gains continued, as the area recorded its largest employment increase since February 2001. The addition of 102,100 jobs followed over-the-year employment increases of 79,600 in May and 78,700 in April.

Among the private industry leaders in job growth in the greater New York area, professional and business services added 29,000 jobs over the year, the largest 12-month increase since March 2001. Despite this gain, employment in professional and business services remained 69,300 below its June 2001 level when the nation was in the midst of a recession. Employment in education and health services was up 27,800 jobs since June 2003. Leisure and hospitality added 23,700 jobs and reached an all-time high employment level (739,600) in June. Among the other industry sectors, financial activities; information; trade, transportation, and

utilities; and other services each added between 5,900 and 8,600 jobs. On the other hand, manufacturing and construction and mining both shed jobs over the year. In the public sector, government added 12,300 jobs from June a year ago, reaching its highest level since the series began in 1990.

Despite the overall job growth in June 2004, only one private sector industry, leisure and hospitality, has completely regained the losses it incurred during the lingering downturn and the aftermath of the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001. Six other industries have yet to return to job levels existing three years earlier. Still, there were two industry sectors—education and health services and other services—that added jobs during this three-year stretch, though not continually.

Employment increases within the greater New York area were heaviest in the New York PMSA, up 31,800, particularly New York City, up 24,300. The Nassau-Suffolk and Newark PMSAs added 14,800 and 13,100 jobs, respectively.

In both the New York PMSA and New York City, the information industry recorded the sharpest growth, expanding by 4.9 and 5.5 percent, respectively, since June 2003. Although the over-the-year changes in the City's information sector have been positive for six consecutive months, its job count remained 33,300 jobs below its June 2001 level during the recession. Leisure and hospitality employment grew by 4.2 percent in New York City in June, reaching its highest level since the series began in 1990. Other industry sectors adding jobs were other services; education and health services; and trade, transportation, and utilities. By contrast, construction, manufacturing, government, and financial activities in New York City continued to experience over-the-year job losses.

In the Nassau-Suffolk area, four industry sectors grew by over 2.0 percent (leisure and hospitality, government, education and health services, and construction and mining), while two sectors shrank by 2.0 percent or more (information and manufacturing). In the Newark metropolitan area, the sharpest over-the-year growth occurred in professional and business services (4.9 percent), followed by government and information (3.5 percent each), and financial activities (2.7 percent). Two sectors (manufacturing and trade, transportation, and utilities) lost jobs.

Unemployment in the 30 largest metropolitan areas

Three PMSAs in the greater New York area—New York, Nassau-Suffolk, and Newark—are among the 30 largest metropolitan areas in the country (based on the 2000 Census population ranking). They are also three of the six largest areas located in the nation's Northeast region.

The New York area had an unemployment rate of 6.9 percent in June, the highest rate of any metropolitan area in the Northeast, while the Nassau-Suffolk area had a rate of 4.2 percent, the lowest in the region. The other four large Northeastern metropolitan areas—Boston, Mass.; Newark; Philadelphia, Penn.; and Pittsburgh, Penn.—had rates ranging from 4.7 to 5.7 percent, all of which were either below or roughly equal to the 5.8 percent national average. Newark's unemployment rate declined 1.3 percentage points from June 2003 to June 2004, Boston's was down 0.7 percentage point, and New York's, 0.4 percentage point. Rates in the three remaining areas were basically unchanged from a year ago.

In the South region, Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.-W.Va., had the lowest unemployment rate, 3.3 percent; this was also the lowest rate among the 30 largest metropolitan areas nationwide. All together, four of the eight areas in the South had jobless rates less than the national average. In the West, six out of ten areas had unemployment rates below the national average, including Orange County, Calif., which had the second lowest unemployment rate in the U.S., 3.5 percent. In the Midwest five of the six areas had rates above the national

average; the exception was Minneapolis-St. Paul with an unemployment rate of 4.6 percent. Detroit, Mich., had the highest unemployment rate in the region, as well as among the 30 areas, 7.3 percent.

Unemployment rates declined over the year in 28 of the 30 largest areas. Although Portland-Vancouver had the highest jobless rate in the West and fifth highest in the nation, the area also experienced the largest drop in its rate among the 30 metropolitan areas over the 12-month period—2.3 percentage points. Six other areas—one in the East, two in the South, and three in the West—had the next largest declines, ranging from 1.3 to 1.5 percentage points. The two metropolitan areas with jobless rates that did not decrease over the year were Nassau-Suffolk and Pittsburgh, both in the Northeast.

Employment in the 30 largest metropolitan areas

The Northeast experienced over-the-year job gains in four of its six major metropolitan areas. Newark led the region with a gain of 1.3 percent, closely followed by Nassau-Suffolk (1.2 percent), then New York (0.8 percent) and Philadelphia (0.5 percent). On the other hand, Boston shed 0.7 percent of its jobs since June 2003, the second-sharpest contraction among the 30 large areas, and Pittsburgh's job count was essentially unchanged during the 12-month period.

The South presented the sunniest job picture of the four regions, with all eight of its metropolitan areas recording over-the-year job growth. Particularly strong gains were recorded in the Washington, D.C. area (2.9 percent), which again led the 30 largest areas. The employment situation in the Midwest region was not as bright. Three of the six areas experienced over-the-year job losses and a fourth area had no growth. Detroit shed 1.7 percent of its jobs from June a year ago—the largest percentage loss among the large metropolitan areas. Still, one metropolitan area in the Midwest, St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., had one of the highest rates of job growth in the country, 2.5 percent. In the West region, eight of its ten areas added jobs over the year, with particularly strong growth (1.5 percent or more) in four of these—Phoenix-Mesa, Ariz.; Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.; Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Wash., and San Diego, Calif. Only San Francisco, Calif., registered a loss of more than one-half a percent, with employment down 0.6 percent from June a year ago.

Technical Note

This release presents employment and unemployment data from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program (tables A, 1, and 3) and nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program (tables A, 2, and 4) for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area and the 30 largest metropolitan areas. A Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area contains two or more Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Metropolitan areas that are not part of a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area are referred to as Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The rankings were based on population estimates for Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas collected by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2000. The LAUS and CES programs are both Federal-State cooperative endeavors.

Labor force and unemployment-from the LAUS program

Definitions. The labor force and unemployment data are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of households that is conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Census Bureau. The labor force includes both the employed and the unemployed. Employed persons are those who did any work at all for pay or profit in the survey reference week (the week including the 12th of the month) or worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or farm, plus those not working who have a job from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not paid, for such reasons as labor-management dispute, illness, or vacation. Unemployed persons are those who did not work at all (in the reference week), have actively looked for a job (sometime in the 4-week period ending with the survey reference week), and are currently available for work; persons on layoff expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

Method of estimation. Effective January 1996, estimates for all states, the District of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, and New York City are produced using estimating equations based on regression techniques. For all other substate areas, estimates are prepared through indirect estimation procedures. Employment estimates, which are based largely on "place of work" estimates from the CES program, are adjusted to refer to place of residence as used in the CPS. Unemployment estimates are aggregates of persons previously employed in industries covered by state unemployment (UI) laws and entrants to the labor force data from the CPS. The substate estimates of employment and unemployment which geographically exhaust the entire state, are adjusted proportionally to ensure that they add to the independently estimated state totals. A detailed description of the estimation procedures is available from BLS upon request.

Annual revisions. Labor force and unemployment data shown for the prior year reflect adjustments made at the end of each year, usually with January estimates. The adjusted estimates reflect updated population data from the U.S. Census Bureau and any revisions in the other data sources. In addition, data for all states, the District of Columbia, and the two large substate areas noted are adjusted annually to equal the CPS annual averages, usually effective with January estimates. All other substate estimates are adjusted to add to the revised (benchmarked) state estimates.

Employment—from the CES program

Definitions. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which 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 2002 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 10 percent of CES published series.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which 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 and administrative data 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 are also 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 special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding. With respect to the LAUS program, unemployment rates are computed, in most instances, from unrounded data rather than from data that may be displayed in the tables; differences, however, are generally insignificant.

Labor force and unemployment estimates. Measures of sampling error, in the form of the standard errors for state annual average estimates derived from the CPS, are available in the annual BLS bulletin, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*. Error measures cannot be computed for substate areas because of the special estimation processes used. Measures of nonsampling error for CPS data are not available, but additional information on the subject is provided in the BLS monthly periodical, *Employment and Earnings*.

Employment estimates. Measures of sampling error are available for state CES data at the NAICS supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data at the total nonfarm level. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at (<http://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, dated Sep. 30, 1996. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

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 by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Estimates of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted labor force and unemployment data for states, census regions and divisions, and two areas are available in the news release, *Regional and State Employment and Unemployment*. Estimates of labor force and unemployment for all states, metropolitan areas, labor market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and other areas used in the administration of various federal economic assistance programs are available from the BLS Internet at (<http://www.bls.gov/lau/>). Employment data from the CES program are available at (<http://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: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Area and Employment Status	2003 June	2004 March	2004 April	2004 May	2004 June(p)	Change from June 2003 to June 2004 (p)
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island CMSA						
Civilian labor force	10,669.7	10,596.3	10,545.7	10,541.2	10,709.7	40.0
Unemployed	659.0	642.0	577.8	541.7	589.3	-69.8
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.1	5.5	-0.7
Connecticut portion						
Civilian labor force	963.7	939.0	936.1	949.5	959.6	-4.2
Unemployed	54.3	46.7	41.8	44.5	44.3	-10.0
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	-1.0
New Jersey portion						
Civilian labor force	3,502.9	3,481.6	3,483.5	3,484.9	3,530.9	28.1
Unemployed	209.6	180.0	168.6	158.8	165.7	-43.9
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.7	-1.3
Newark PMSA						
Civilian labor force	1,078.1	1,076.4	1,074.3	1,072.5	1,082.1	4.1
Unemployed	67.8	58.7	54.9	51.6	53.6	-14.2
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.0	-1.3
New York portion						
Civilian labor force	6,203.1	6,175.8	6,126.1	6,106.8	6,219.2	16.1
Unemployed	395.2	415.4	367.4	338.5	379.3	-15.8
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.7	6.0	5.5	6.1	-0.3
Nassau-Suffolk PMSA						
Civilian labor force	1,514.4	1,477.0	1,476.9	1,477.5	1,514.0	-0.4
Unemployed	62.8	68.3	61.8	57.5	63.3	0.5
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.2	0.1
New York PMSA						
Civilian labor force	4,359.7	4,375.1	4,325.7	4,304.4	4,371.8	12.0
Unemployed	318.0	329.8	290.1	266.3	300.6	-17.4
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.5	6.7	6.2	6.9	-0.4
New York City						
Civilian labor force	3,662.0	3,689.4	3,644.3	3,622.7	3,672.3	10.3
Unemployed	289.3	298.8	262.7	239.9	271.8	-17.5
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.1	7.2	6.6	7.4	-0.5

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	2003 June	2004 March	2004 April	2004 May	2004 June(p)	Change from June 2003 to June 2004(p)	
						Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island CMSA							
Total nonfarm	9,643.5	9,541.4	9,600.6	9,674.8	9,745.6	102.1	1.1
Total private	8,138.3	8,029.1	8,085.6	8,157.3	8,228.1	89.8	1.1
Construction and mining	388.4	352.4	367.0	377.9	385.8	-2.6	-0.7
Manufacturing	660.0	637.4	635.6	638.8	643.5	-16.5	-2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,833.0	1,808.5	1,809.8	1,824.8	1,838.9	5.9	0.3
Information	330.2	334.2	334.9	337.5	338.2	8.0	2.4
Financial activities	860.4	855.9	857.9	858.8	869.0	8.6	1.0
Professional and business services	1,390.4	1,377.7	1,393.8	1,404.0	1,419.4	29.0	2.1
Education and health services	1,568.0	1,609.7	1,611.2	1,609.3	1,595.8	27.8	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	715.9	663.9	684.8	712.0	739.6	23.7	3.3
Other services	392.0	389.4	390.6	394.2	397.9	5.9	1.5
Government	1,505.2	1,512.3	1,515.0	1,517.5	1,517.5	12.3	0.8
Connecticut portion							
Total nonfarm	816.7	797.9	804.6	810.3	814.0	-2.7	-0.3
Total private	716.3	697.0	703.6	709.3	714.3	-2.0	-0.3
Construction and mining	32.0	27.1	28.9	30.4	31.4	-0.6	-1.9
Manufacturing	97.3	93.8	93.4	93.5	94.2	-3.1	-3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	152.4	149.3	149.2	150.9	152.2	-0.2	-0.1
Information	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.2	0.1	0.4
Financial activities	62.1	62.1	62.2	62.3	62.8	0.7	1.1
Professional and business services	110.7	105.7	107.1	108.0	109.0	-1.7	-1.5
Education and health services	140.5	144.6	146.3	144.7	142.1	1.6	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	64.0	57.5	59.6	62.2	64.9	0.9	1.4
Other services	33.2	32.9	32.9	33.2	33.5	0.3	0.9
Government	100.4	100.9	101.0	101.0	99.7	-0.7	-0.7
New Jersey portion							
Total nonfarm	3,219.9	3,190.5	3,214.5	3,238.7	3,272.7	52.8	1.6
Total private	2,727.9	2,684.9	2,708.0	2,732.3	2,764.9	37.0	1.4
Construction and mining	128.3	119.3	124.6	128.5	131.1	2.8	2.2
Manufacturing	287.5	280.1	279.5	281.0	283.5	-4.0	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	711.4	699.2	700.5	704.4	709.1	-2.3	-0.3
Information	91.8	89.8	89.9	90.8	91.9	0.1	0.1
Financial activities	232.9	235.1	236.7	237.1	241.0	8.1	3.5
Professional and business services	495.1	495.7	501.8	504.3	509.7	14.6	2.9
Education and health services	434.2	440.2	441.9	443.2	443.4	9.2	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	223.1	202.7	210.0	219.1	230.1	7.0	3.1
Other services	123.6	122.8	123.1	123.9	125.1	1.5	1.2
Government	492.0	505.6	506.5	506.4	507.8	15.8	3.2
Newark PMSA							
Total nonfarm	1,018.7	1,012.7	1,018.1	1,024.3	1,031.8	13.1	1.3
Total private	863.3	852.2	856.6	863.5	871.0	7.7	0.9
Construction and mining	40.5	36.6	38.5	39.7	40.5	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	100.7	98.3	97.8	98.6	99.3	-1.4	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	217.1	211.5	210.8	212.0	212.8	-4.3	-2.0
Information	25.9	26.5	26.6	26.6	26.8	0.9	3.5
Financial activities	77.9	78.6	79.3	79.2	80.0	2.1	2.7
Professional and business services	159.8	163.8	165.2	165.8	167.6	7.8	4.9
Education and health services	136.5	137.0	137.4	138.0	137.8	1.3	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	62.5	58.1	59.1	61.4	63.4	0.9	1.4
Other services	42.4	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.8	0.4	0.9
Government	155.4	160.5	161.5	160.8	160.8	5.4	3.5

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted--continued
(Numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	2003 June	2004 March	2004 April	2004 May	2004 June(p)	Change from June 2003 to June 2004(p)	
						Number	Percent
New York portion							
Total nonfarm	5,606.9	5,553.0	5,581.5	5,625.8	5,658.9	52.0	0.9
Total private	4,694.1	4,647.2	4,674.0	4,715.7	4,748.9	54.8	1.2
Construction and mining	228.1	206.0	213.5	219.0	223.3	-4.8	-2.1
Manufacturing	275.2	263.5	262.7	264.3	265.8	-9.4	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	969.2	960.0	960.1	969.5	977.6	8.4	0.9
Information	214.3	220.4	221.0	222.6	222.1	7.8	3.6
Financial activities	565.4	558.7	559.0	559.4	565.2	-0.2	0.0
Professional and business services	784.6	776.3	784.9	791.7	800.7	16.1	2.1
Education and health services	993.3	1,024.9	1,023.0	1,021.4	1,010.3	17.0	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	428.8	403.7	415.2	430.7	444.6	15.8	3.7
Other services	235.2	233.7	234.6	237.1	239.3	4.1	1.7
Government	912.8	905.8	907.5	910.1	910.0	-2.8	-0.3
Nassau-Suffolk PMSA							
Total nonfarm	1,242.4	1,216.5	1,229.1	1,244.1	1,257.2	14.8	1.2
Total private	1,039.3	1,010.5	1,022.9	1,037.7	1,049.6	10.3	1.0
Construction and mining	66.1	60.2	63.9	66.2	67.5	1.4	2.1
Manufacturing	88.5	86.3	86.7	86.9	86.7	-1.8	-2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	273.0	268.2	269.3	272.5	275.2	2.2	0.8
Information	29.2	28.3	28.0	28.2	28.1	-1.1	-3.8
Financial activities	84.2	83.6	83.8	84.2	85.0	0.8	1.0
Professional and business services	155.3	149.1	152.7	154.6	156.5	1.2	0.8
Education and health services	191.7	198.1	197.4	197.9	195.7	4.0	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	100.2	86.1	90.3	95.6	103.0	2.8	2.8
Other services	51.1	50.6	50.8	51.6	51.9	0.8	1.6
Government	203.1	206.0	206.2	206.4	207.6	4.5	2.2
New York PMSA							
Total nonfarm	4,103.6	4,079.5	4,093.1	4,118.6	4,135.4	31.8	0.8
Total private	3,448.3	3,434.3	3,445.8	3,469.3	3,487.8	39.5	1.1
Construction and mining	149.8	135.1	138.3	141.0	143.6	-6.2	-4.1
Manufacturing	160.9	152.0	150.9	152.1	153.5	-7.4	-4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	641.1	637.2	635.8	640.9	646.0	4.9	0.8
Information	180.6	187.5	188.5	189.8	189.5	8.9	4.9
Financial activities	470.2	464.2	464.2	464.0	468.7	-1.5	-0.3
Professional and business services	609.2	607.2	611.9	616.6	623.4	14.2	2.3
Education and health services	757.0	781.1	779.3	777.4	768.7	11.7	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	305.5	296.7	303.0	311.9	317.4	11.9	3.9
Other services	174.0	173.3	173.9	175.6	177.0	3.0	1.7
Government	655.3	645.2	647.3	649.3	647.6	-7.7	-1.2
New York City							
Total nonfarm	3,541.7	3,524.9	3,535.8	3,555.7	3,566.0	24.3	0.7
Total private	2,982.1	2,974.8	2,983.1	3,001.9	3,015.1	33.0	1.1
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	114.9	103.3	104.9	106.4	108.1	-6.8	-5.9
Manufacturing	128.2	119.8	119.0	120.2	121.4	-6.8	-5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	532.8	529.5	528.0	532.1	536.0	3.2	0.6
Information	162.1	168.9	170.0	171.3	171.0	8.9	5.5
Financial activities	436.0	430.2	430.4	430.1	434.1	-1.9	-0.4
Professional and business services	539.5	538.6	541.8	546.4	552.1	12.6	2.3
Education and health services	655.9	676.2	675.0	672.8	666.1	10.2	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	261.9	258.1	263.3	270.1	273.0	11.1	4.2
Other services	150.7	150.1	150.6	152.4	153.2	2.5	1.7
Government	559.6	550.1	552.7	553.8	550.9	-8.7	-1.6

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2003 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.

Table 3. Unemployment rates, four census regions, and 30 metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted
(percent of labor force)

Area	2003 June	2004 March	2004 April	2004 May	2004 June(p)	Change from June 2003 to June 2004(p)
Northeast	5.8	5.9	5.2	5.1	5.4	-0.4
Boston, MA-NH PMSA	5.4	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.7	-0.7
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	4.1	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.2	0.1
New York, NY PMSA	7.3	7.5	6.7	6.2	6.9	-0.4
Newark, NJ PMSA	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.0	-1.3
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.5	-0.1
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	5.7	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.7	0.0
South	6.4	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	-0.9
Atlanta, GA MSA	5.6	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.6	-1.0
Baltimore, MD PMSA	5.5	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.8	-0.7
Dallas, TX PMSA	8.1	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.6	-1.5
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	7.4	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.1	-1.3
Houston, TX PMSA	7.9	6.3	6.0	6.2	7.0	-0.9
Miami, FL PMSA	7.8	6.4	6.5	6.3	7.1	-0.7
Tampa-St. Pete.-Clearwater, FL MSA	4.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.1	-0.6
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	3.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	-0.6
Midwest	6.1	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.5	-0.6
Chicago, IL PMSA	7.1	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.2	-0.9
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	7.0	6.8	6.5	5.9	6.5	-0.5
Detroit, MI PMSA	7.8	7.7	6.1	6.6	7.3	-0.5
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	6.5	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.9	-0.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.8	4.6	-0.6
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	6.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	6.0	-0.5
West	6.8	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.9	-0.9
Denver, CO PMSA	6.7	5.4	5.3	4.7	5.3	-1.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	7.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	-0.6
Oakland, CA PMSA	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.6	-1.1
Orange County, CA PMSA	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.5	-0.4
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	5.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	-1.1
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	9.1	7.6	6.7	6.5	6.8	-2.3
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.8	-0.3
San Diego, CA MSA	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.1	-0.4
San Francisco, CA PMSA	6.2	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.7	-1.5
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA	7.3	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	-1.4

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. All estimates are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark and population information becomes available.

Table 4. Employees on nonfarm payrolls, thirty metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	2003 June	2004 March	2004 April	2004 May	2004 June (p)	Change from June 2003 to June 2004 (p)	
						Number	Percent
Northeast							
Boston, MA-NH PMSA	1,954.6	1,890.4	1,910.9	1,924.7	1,940.0	-14.6	-0.7
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	1,242.4	1,216.5	1,229.1	1,244.1	1,257.2	14.8	1.2
New York, NY PMSA	4,103.6	4,079.5	4,093.1	4,118.6	4,135.4	31.8	0.8
Newark, NJ PMSA	1,018.7	1,012.7	1,018.1	1,024.3	1,031.8	13.1	1.3
Philadelphia, PA PMSA	2,424.9	2,401.3	2,420.7	2,427.0	2,436.8	11.9	0.5
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	1,125.5	1,094.3	1,106.2	1,116.8	1,125.7	0.2	0.0
South							
Atlanta, GA MSA	2,153.2	2,161.7	2,170.2	2,174.7	2,180.3	27.1	1.3
Baltimore, MD PMSA	1,261.5	1,241.3	1,255.6	1,265.7	1,271.5	10.0	0.8
Dallas, TX PMSA	1,905.1	1,899.7	1,910.8	1,913.0	1,912.6	7.5	0.4
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	781.1	775.0	778.7	782.4	783.0	1.9	0.2
Houston, TX PMSA	2,101.4	2,100.7	2,102.9	2,113.2	2,115.0	13.6	0.6
Miami, FL PMSA	1,004.5	1,013.6	1,015.3	1,017.7	1,016.5	12.0	1.2
Tampa-St. Pete.-Clearwater, FL MSA	1,218.8	1,239.8	1,247.2	1,249.2	1,236.4	17.6	1.4
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	2,839.0	2,863.4	2,875.9	2,898.7	2,921.0	82.0	2.9
Midwest							
Chicago, IL PMSA	4,128.6	4,026.2	4,059.0	4,092.4	4,121.2	-7.4	-0.2
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	1,121.3	1,101.1	1,106.7	1,119.4	1,121.6	0.3	0.0
Detroit, MI PMSA	2,097.0	2,004.8	2,028.2	2,062.6	2,060.7	-36.3	-1.7
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	953.6	935.9	943.3	946.9	951.9	-1.7	-0.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	1,741.2	1,708.3	1,729.5	1,753.6	1,765.7	24.5	1.4
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	1,308.2	1,297.4	1,316.2	1,325.9	1,340.6	32.4	2.5
West							
Denver, CO PMSA	1,154.3	1,124.5	1,136.5	1,146.7	1,155.8	1.5	0.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	3,999.5	4,002.1	4,001.5	4,018.1	4,017.2	17.7	0.4
Oakland, CA PMSA	1,031.2	1,019.7	1,020.9	1,026.0	1,029.3	-1.9	-0.2
Orange County, CA PMSA	1,432.9	1,426.1	1,430.4	1,433.4	1,437.1	4.2	0.3
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	1,599.4	1,652.0	1,660.2	1,660.0	1,640.6	41.2	2.6
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	929.1	922.7	924.6	929.1	930.4	1.3	0.1
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	1,094.1	1,104.4	1,107.5	1,113.6	1,115.2	21.1	1.9
San Diego, CA MSA	1,249.2	1,247.7	1,254.8	1,261.5	1,268.5	19.3	1.5
San Francisco, CA PMSA	959.2	942.6	944.9	949.0	953.3	-5.9	-0.6
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA	1,345.4	1,340.2	1,346.6	1,357.2	1,367.9	22.5	1.7

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2003 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.