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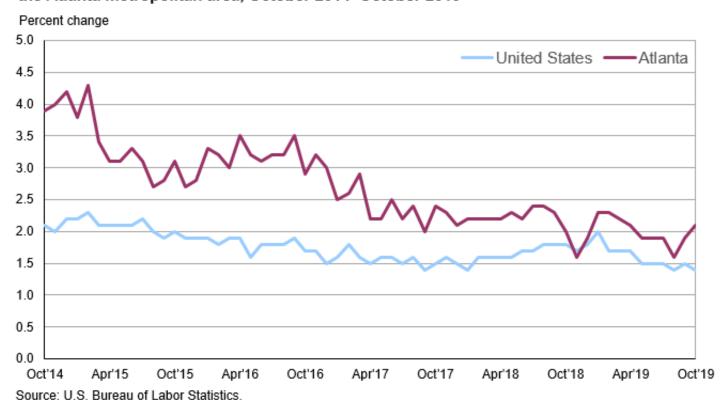
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Atlanta Area Employment – October 2019 Local Rate of Employment Growth Above the National Average

Total nonfarm employment for the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,874,900 in October 2019, up 59,200, or 2.1 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national rate of job growth was 1.4 percent. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that the Atlanta area has had over-the-year employment gains each month since July 2010. (See chart 1 and table 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 in the United States and the Atlanta metropolitan area, October 2014–October 2019



Industry employment

In the Atlanta metropolitan area, the leisure and hospitality industry had the largest employment gain from October 2018 to October 2019, up 14,700, or 4.9 percent. Local job gains occurred primarily in the food services and drinking places subsector (+11,400). Nationwide, employment in the leisure and hospitality industry rose 2.3 percent over the year. (See chart 2.)

Percent change 6.0 United States ■Atlanta 4.9 5.0 4.0 4.0 3.6 3.0 2.3 2.1 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.8 2.0 14 1.3 1.3 0.7 1.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 -0.5 -1.0 -1.3Total nonfarm Education Professional Government Construction Manufacturing Mining and Other services hospitality and health and business transportation, activities logging and utilities services services

Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Atlanta metropolitan area, October 2019

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Atlanta's education and health services supersector added 13,000 jobs, an increase of 3.6 percent since October 2018. Local employment gains were concentrated in the health care and social assistance sector (+11,800). Nationally, employment in education and health services was up 2.7 percent over the year.

Over the year, the professional and business services supersector added 9,400 jobs in the local area. Atlanta's 1.8-percent annual rate of job growth in the professional and business services supersector was similar to the 1.9-percent national gain.

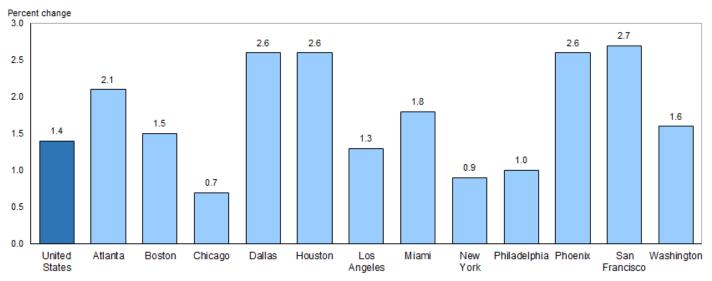
Three other supersectors in the local area gained at least 5,000 jobs over the past 12 months: trade, transportation, and utilities (+8,400); government (+6,100); and construction (+5,100).

Since October 2018, the other services supersector in the Atlanta area lost 1,300 jobs, down 1.3 percent over the past 12 months. Over the year, U.S. employment in other services was up 1.3 percent.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in October 2019. All 12 areas had over-the-year job growth during the period, with the rates of job growth in 8 areas exceeding the national average of 1.4 percent. San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward (+2.7 percent) had the fastest rate of job growth, followed by Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, and Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale (+2.6 percent each). Chicago-Naperville-Elgin (+0.7 percent), New York-Newark-Jersey City (+0.9 percent), and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington (+1.0 percent) had the slowest rates of job growth. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, October 2019



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Dallas added the largest number of jobs over the year, 98,700, followed by New York (+84,600), Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim (+80,700), and Houston (+80,400). Philadelphia had the smallest employment gain over the year (+28,600), followed by Chicago (+35,800), and Boston-Cambridge-Nashua (+40,900). Annual job gains in the remaining five metropolitan areas ranged from 66,800 in San Francisco to 49,000 in Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach.

Over the year, education and health services added the most jobs in six areas: Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and Philadelphia. Professional and business services added the most jobs in three other areas: Houston, San Francisco, and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria.

Information lost the most jobs in three areas: Chicago, Houston, and Los Angeles. Trade, transportation, and utilities lost the most jobs in three other areas: Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. Dallas was the only area to have no job losses in any of its supersectors from October 2018 to October 2019.

Metropolitan area employment data for November 2019 are scheduled to be released on Friday, December 20, 2019.

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 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 2017 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

Method of estimation. CES State and Area employment data are produced using several estimation procedures. Where possible these data are produced using a "weighted link relative" estimation technique in which a ratio of current-month weighted employment to that of the previous-month weighted employment is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are then obtained by multiplying these ratios by the previous month's employment estimates. The weighted link relative technique is utilized for data series where the sample size meets certain statistical criteria.

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.

Employment estimates. Measures of sampling error for the total nonfarm employment series are available for metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions at www.bls.gov/sae/additional-resources/reliability-of-state-and-area-estimates.htm. Measures of sampling error for more detailed series at the area and division level are available upon request. Measures of sampling error for states at the supersector level and for the private service-providing, goods-producing, total private and total nonfarm levels are available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/sae/additional-resources/reliability-of-state-and-area-estimates.htm. Measures of nonsampling error are not available for the areas contained in this release. Information on recent benchmark revisions is available online at www.bls.gov/sae/publications/benchmark-article/annual-benchmark-article.pdf.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the delineations issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on April 10, 2018. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

The **Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA, Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes the counties of Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Haralson, Heard, Henry, Jasper, Lamar, Meriwether, Morgan, Newton, Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Rockdale, Spalding, and Walton in Georgia.

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 online 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; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

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

Area and Industry	Oct 2018	Aug 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2019(p)	Oct 2018 to Oct 2019(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm	150,853	151,607	152,015	152,962	2,109	1.4
Mining and logging	759	760	754	755	-4	-0.5
Construction	7,559	7,758	7,698	7,705	146	1.9
Manufacturing	12,774	12,934	12,880	12,820	46	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27,764	27,750	27,698	27,897	133	0.5
Information	2,839	2,849	2,822	2,831	-8	-0.3
Financial activities	8,618	8,761	8,708	8,732	114	1.3
Professional and business services	21,397	21,668	21,637	21,812	415	1.9
Education and health services	24,018	24,067	24,343	24,662	644	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	16,402	17,416	16,909	16,781	379	2.3
Other services	5,871	5,992	5,936	5,946	75	1.3
Government	22,852	21,652	22,630	23,021	169	0.7
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	2,815.7	2,849.7	2,851.9	2,874.9	59.2	2.1
Mining and logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	128.7	133.6	133.6	133.8	5.1	4.0
Manufacturing	172.9	175.3	175.7	175.3	2.4	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	603.6	604.3	606.7	612.0	8.4	1.4
Information	99.6	98.9	97.9	100.1	0.5	0.5
Financial activities	175.4	176.9	176.1	176.3	0.9	0.5
Professional and business services	536.1	538.9	539.3	545.5	9.4	1.8
Education and health services	359.9	365.7	369.1	372.9	13.0	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	300.4	317.0	311.9	315.1	14.7	4.9
Other services	99.8	99.2	98.4	98.5	-1.3	-1.3
Government	337.7	338.3	341.6	343.8	6.1	1.8

Footnotes

⁽p) Preliminary

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

Area and Industry	Oct 2018	Aug 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2019(p)	Oct 2018 to Oct 2019(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,815.7	2,849.7	2,851.9	2,874.9	59.2	2.
Mining and logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.
Construction	128.7	133.6	133.6	133.8	5.1	4.
Manufacturing	172.9	175.3	175.7	175.3	2.4	1.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	603.6	604.3	606.7	612.0	8.4	1.
Information	99.6	98.9	97.9	100.1	0.5	0.
Financial activities	175.4	176.9	176.1	176.3	0.9	0.
Professional and business services	536.1	538.9	539.3	545.5	9.4	1.
Education and health services	359.9	365.7	369.1	372.9	13.0	3.
Leisure and hospitality	300.4	317.0	311.9	315.1	14.7	4.
Other services	99.8	99.2	98.4	98.5	-1.3	-1.
Government	337.7	338.3	341.6	343.8	6.1	1.
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,793.9	2,810.5	2,809.4	2,834.8	40.9	1.
Mining, logging, and construction	121.6	123.0	121.9	123.1	1.5	1.
Manufacturing	188.9	188.8	187.2	188.1	-0.8	-0.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	425.1	422.1	420.0	423.3	-1.8	-0.
Information	80.7	85.3	83.5	83.4	2.7	3.
Financial activities	183.5	187.9	185.1	184.7	1.2	0.
Professional and business services	506.3	519.1	514.5	519.0	12.7	2.
Education and health services	590.3	588.7	595.7	609.7	19.4	3.
Leisure and hospitality	275.7	296.6	281.8	279.0	3.3	1.
Other services	103.0	108.4	103.7	104.5	1.5	1.
Government	318.8	290.6	316.0	320.0	1.2	0.
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,806.1	4,832.4	4,821.1	4,841.9	35.8	0.
Mining and logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.1	6.
Construction	191.1	191.2	189.1	189.4	-1.7	-0.
Manufacturing	423.9	428.3	426.0	425.8	1.9	0.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	957.0	959.9	955.1	962.2	5.2	0.
Information	77.4	74.0	73.5	74.4	-3.0	-3.
Financial activities	313.4	316.9	313.9	315.9	2.5	0.
Professional and business services	859.4	859.3	857.9	862.3	2.9	0.
Education and health services	743.0	740.9	745.4	757.4	14.4	1.
Leisure and hospitality	491.1	522.0	505.5	503.8	12.7	2.
Other services	198.2	201.0	198.7	198.7	0.5	0.
Government	550.0	537.3	554.4	550.3	0.3	0.
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,729.9	3,811.2	3,810.3	3,828.6	98.7	2.
Mining, logging, and construction	223.2	238.5	237.8	240.3	17.1	7.
Manufacturing	281.6	287.8	288.2	283.6	2.0	0.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	792.6	800.2	796.6	805.2	12.6	1.
Information	81.9	82.1	81.2	81.9	0.0	0.
Financial activities	304.7	318.0	319.5	319.1	14.4	4.
Professional and business services	631.6	655.1	648.6	645.5	13.9	2.
Education and health services	455.7	466.0	466.1	469.0	13.3	2.
Leisure and hospitality	387.9	407.6	402.5	403.4	15.5	4.
Other services	125.1	129.7	128.0	128.7	3.6	2.
Government	445.6	426.2	441.8	451.9	6.3	1.
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,121.7	3,165.6	3,173.9	3,202.1	80.4	2.
Mining and logging	81.4	87.7	87.4	87.4	6.0	7.
Construction	227.1	227.1	232.2	231.3	4.2	1.

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area and Industry	Oct 2018	Aug	Sept	Oct 2019(p)	Oct 2018 to Oct 2019(p)	
		2019	2019		Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing	231.9	242.8	241.4	241.0	9.1	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	628.7	631.4	626.5	632.7	4.0	0.6
Information	31.3	29.9	29.7	30.0	-1.3	-4.2
Financial activities	165.2	168.8	168.0	168.8	3.6	2.2
Professional and business services	498.5	521.5	521.0	529.5	31.0	6.2
Education and health services	397.8	404.1	404.6	407.9	10.1	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	327.6	336.5	329.1	331.5	3.9	1.2
Other services	113.8	121.6	120.3	121.0	7.2	6.3
Government	418.4	394.2	413.7	421.0	2.6	0.6
os Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm	6,217.4	6,201.2	6,249.5	6,298.1	80.7	1.3
Mining and logging	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	258.9	271.5	271.2	272.7	13.8	5.3
Manufacturing	500.0	505.5	505.0	504.0	4.0	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,116.2	1,108.4	1,111.0	1,119.4	3.2	0.3
Information	251.7	244.3	242.2	240.3	-11.4	-4.
Financial activities	340.6	343.5	341.4	344.8	4.2	1.3
Professional and business services	952.6	960.3	962.4	964.2	11.6	1.3
Education and health services	1,060.8	1,070.1	1,085.7	1,096.3	35.5	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	761.3	784.4	776.8	781.1	19.8	2.0
Other services	213.0	212.8	211.5	212.3	-0.7	-0.3
Government	759.9	698.0	739.9	760.6	0.7	0.
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,705.6	2,728.1	2,730.9	2,754.6	49.0	1.8
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	141.3	143.3	144.8	144.6	3.3	2.:
Manufacturing	91.5	91.8	90.0	89.8	-1.7	-1.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	610.1	607.0	606.3	614.9	4.8	0.
Information	51.1	50.1	49.9	50.3	-0.8	-1.
Financial activities	185.8	187.5	187.4	189.0	3.2	1.
Professional and business services	453.6	461.7	463.0	465.0	11.4	2.
Education and health services	407.5	417.3	419.1	423.2	15.7	3.
Leisure and hospitality	324.2	327.9	326.6	330.7	6.5	2.
Other services	123.7	126.6	125.5	126.2	2.5	2.0
Government	316.1	314.2	317.6	320.2	4.1	1.
lew York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	9,923.1	9,935.3	9,919.3	10,007.7	84.6	0.9
Mining, logging, and construction	418.5	436.7	431.5	427.9	9.4	2.
Manufacturing	362.3	363.3	361.9	360.4	-1.9	-0.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,746.1	1,722.8	1,732.6	1,744.6	-1.5	-0.
Information	294.7	296.7	294.7	291.8	-2.9	-1.i
Financial activities	780.6	782.5	768.7	769.6	-11.0	-1.
Professional and business services	1,588.8	1,593.2	1,587.1	1,603.9	15.1	1.0
Education and health services	2,027.7	1,992.8	2,032.5	2,080.6	52.9	2.
Leisure and hospitality	936.2	1,018.5	970.1	951.5	15.3	1.
Other services	428.6	435.0	428.5	433.5	4.9	1.
Government	1,339.6	1,293.8	1,311.7	1,343.9	4.3	0.
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-	1,000.0	1,200.0	1,511.7	1,040.9	4.5	0.
1D						
Total nonfarm	2,975.4	2,955.1	2,985.6	3,004.0	28.6	1.0
Mining, logging, and construction	121.5	128.2	126.9	127.6	6.1	5.0
Manufacturing	182.1	182.9	181.7	181.8	-0.3	-0.
Trade, transportation, and utilities	525.9	514.4	520.1	525.1	-0.8	-0.

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Area and Industry	Oct 2018	Aug 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2019(p)	Oct 2018 to Oct 2019(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Financial activities	216.1	218.9	219.2	220.3	4.2	1.9
Professional and business services	474.8	477.7	477.9	478.6	3.8	0.8
Education and health services	668.8	651.1	667.8	676.2	7.4	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	272.7	291.2	281.1	278.4	5.7	2.1
Other services	121.7	123.5	123.3	123.6	1.9	1.6
Government	343.1	318.3	339.3	344.0	0.9	0.3
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	2,145.1	2,158.3	2,176.4	2,201.6	56.5	2.6
Mining and logging	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	-0.2	-5.4
Construction	128.5	137.1	138.4	138.3	9.8	7.6
Manufacturing	129.2	136.4	136.8	136.9	7.7	6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	407.3	410.7	412.1	419.8	12.5	3.1
Information	38.5	37.7	37.8	38.5	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	194.5	194.8	195.5	197.3	2.8	1.4
Professional and business services	361.4	359.7	362.9	367.9	6.5	1.8
Education and health services	333.0	338.7	341.9	345.1	12.1	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	230.4	229.2	230.0	235.0	4.6	2.0
Other services	70.7	70.9	71.9	72.8	2.1	3.0
Government	247.9	239.4	245.6	246.5	-1.4	-0.6
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,461.0	2,510.8	2,511.2	2,527.8	66.8	2.7
Mining and logging	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	128.1	137.9	136.3	135.5	7.4	5.8
Manufacturing	144.6	144.2	144.3	144.1	-0.5	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	376.9	379.5	378.8	380.9	4.0	1.1
Information	117.6	124.4	122.7	122.9	5.3	4.5
Financial activities	141.9	147.0	146.5	147.6	5.7	4.0
Professional and business services	504.2	523.6	519.5	524.1	19.9	3.9
Education and health services	359.0	364.3	369.6	373.3	14.3	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	273.8	285.9	284.0	284.2	10.4	3.8
Other services	89.0	86.7	85.4	85.7	-3.3	-3.7
Government	325.6	317.0	323.8	329.2	3.6	1.1
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-						
Total nonfarm	3,313.2	3,339.5	3,338.7	3,365.5	52.3	1.6
Mining, logging, and construction	162.9	167.2	165.6	165.6	2.7	1.7
Manufacturing	55.2	55.8	55.0	55.8	0.6	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	405.2	402.3	399.8	402.1	-3.1	-0.8
Information	74.2	73.4	72.9	74.6	0.4	0.5
Financial activities	157.9	158.1	157.1	158.4	0.5	0.3
Professional and business services	764.7	782.2	774.2	785.9	21.2	2.8
Education and health services	445.5	447.2	451.3	455.4	9.9	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	334.9	361.3	353.7	352.1	17.2	5.1
Other services	208.6	212.1	208.5	209.5	0.9	0.4
Government	704.1	679.9	700.6	706.1	2.0	0.3

Footnotes

(p) Preliminary