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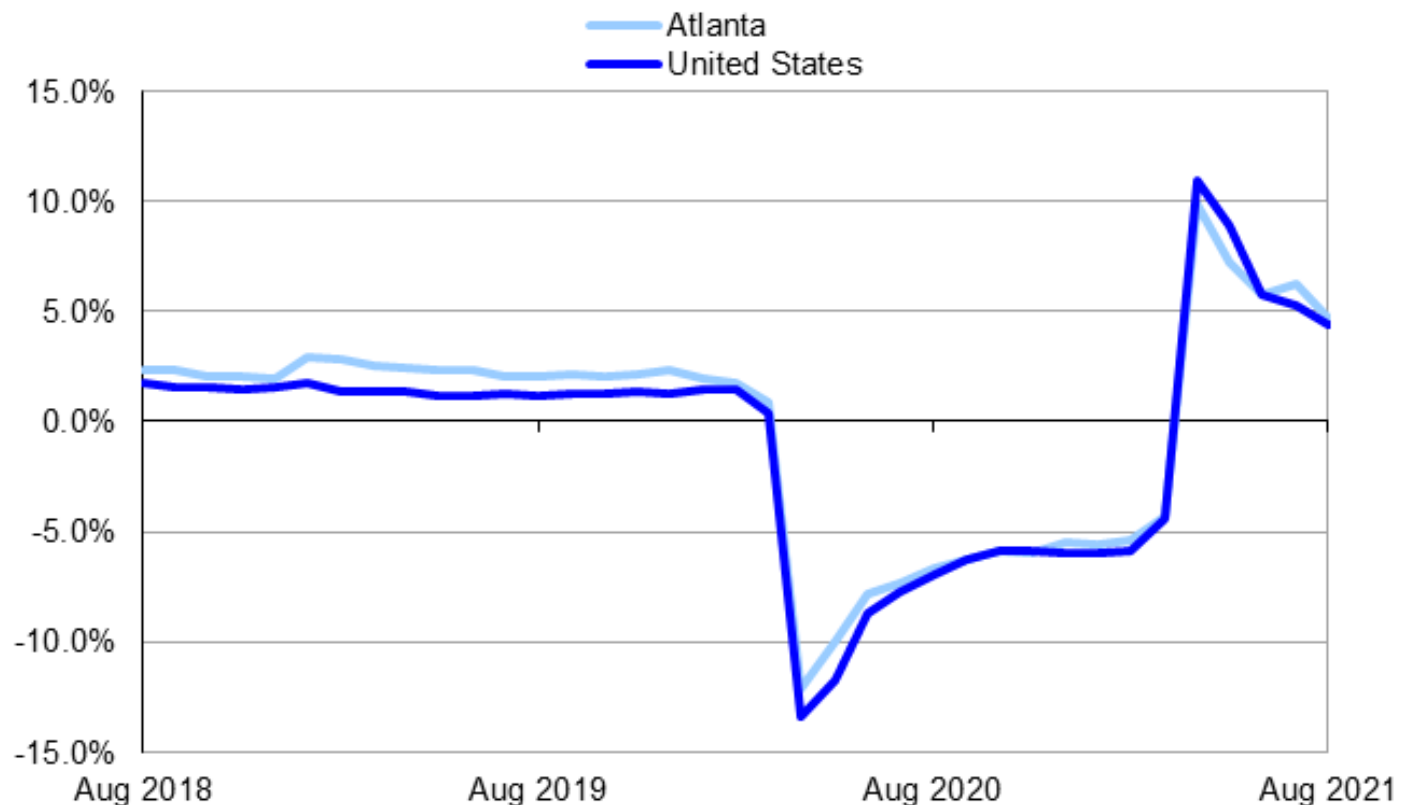
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Atlanta Area Employment — August 2021

Total nonfarm employment for the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA, metropolitan area increased by 124,300 over the year in August, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that the local rate of job gain, 4.7 percent, compared to the 4.4-percent national increase. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#).) (All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Chart 1. Over-the-year percent change for total nonfarm employment in the Atlanta metropolitan area, August 2018–August 2021

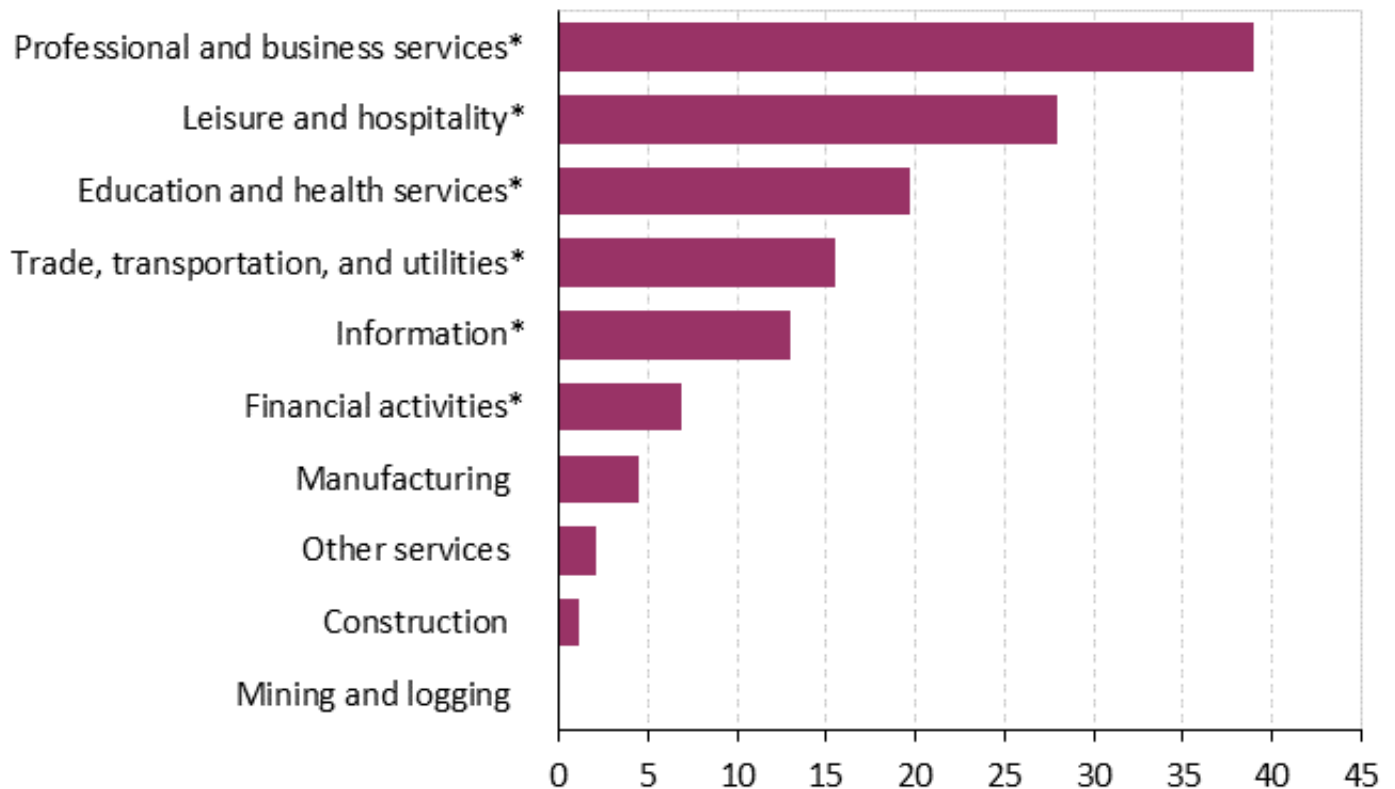


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry employment

In Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA, professional and business services had the largest gain (+38,900) among local private-industry supersectors. (See [chart 2](#).) Within this supersector, the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sector added 27,200 jobs, while the professional, scientific, and technical services sector added 11,900 jobs. The 7.5-percent increase in the metropolitan area's professional and business services supersector compared to the 5.6-percent gain on a national level.

Chart 2. Over-the-year net change for private-industry supersector employment in the Atlanta metropolitan area, August 2021 (in thousands)



Note: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Leisure and hospitality gained 28,000 jobs over the year in the metropolitan area. Within this supersector, the accommodation and food services sector accounted for 23,700 of the jobs gained. The metropolitan area had an 11.9-percent gain in the leisure and hospitality supersector, compared to the 17.5-percent increase for the nation.

Education and health services gained 19,700 jobs. The majority of employment gained in this supersector was concentrated in the health care and social assistance sector (+14,400).

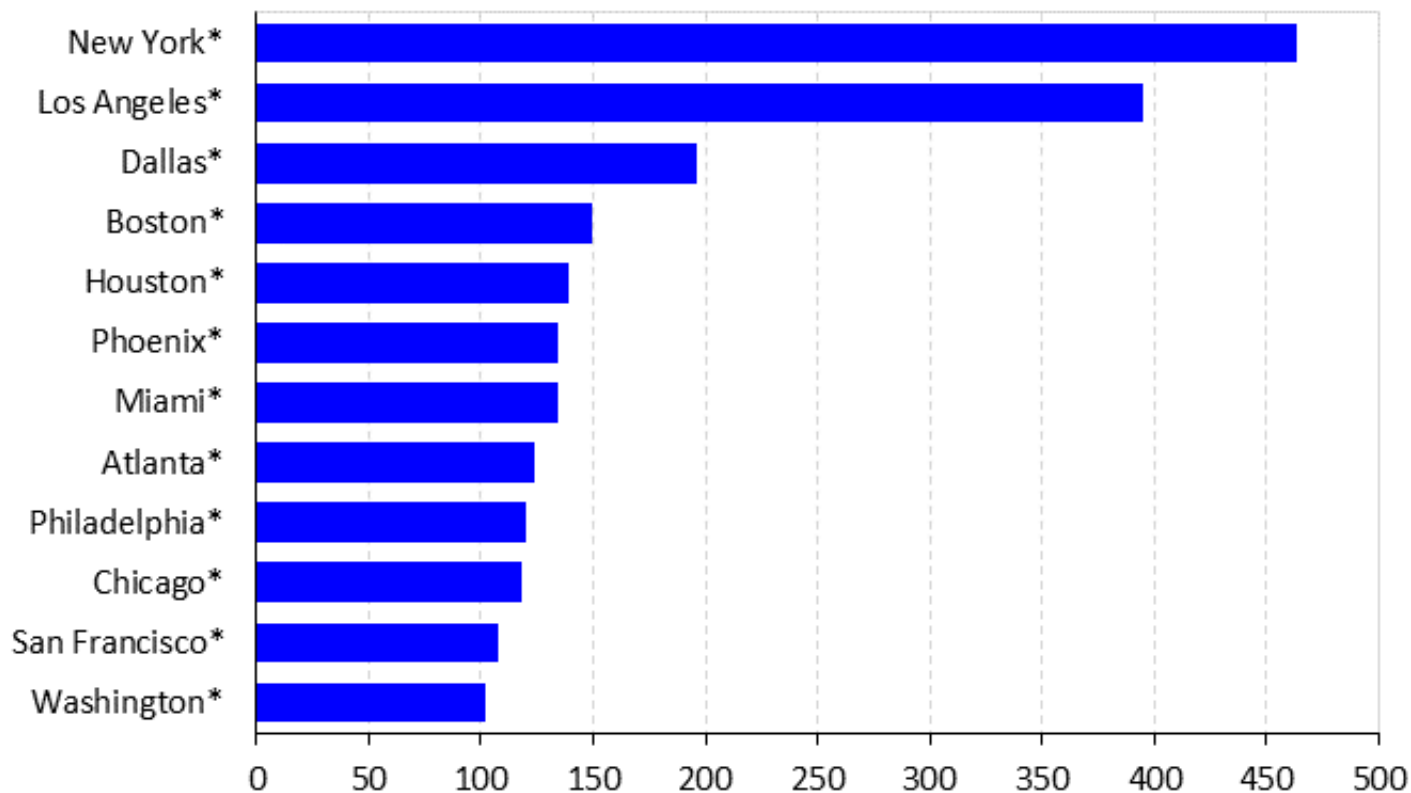
Three other supersectors had significant over-the-year job gains for the metropolitan area: trade, transportation, and utilities (+15,500), information (+13,000), and financial activities (+6,900).

Twelve largest metropolitan areas

Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA, was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in August 2021. All 12 areas gained jobs over the year. New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA, had the largest increase (+463,600). Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, had the smallest gain (+101,700) among the largest areas. (See [table 2](#) and [chart 3](#).)

Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA, had a 7.2-percent rate of job gain, followed by Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ (+6.5 percent). The rates of job gains in the remaining 10 areas ranged from 5.9 percent in Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH, to 2.7 percent in Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI.

Chart 3. Over-the-year net change in total nonfarm employment for the 12 largest metropolitan areas, August 2021 (in thousands)



Note: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment release for September 2021 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 3, 2021, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on August 2021 Establishment Survey Data

BLS has continued to review all estimation and methodological procedures for the establishment survey, which included the review of data, estimation processes, the application of the birth-death model, and seasonal adjustment. Business births and deaths cannot be adequately captured by the establishment survey as they occur. Therefore, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program uses a model to account for the relatively stable net employment change generated by business births and deaths. Due to the impact of COVID-19, the relationship between business births and deaths is no longer stable. Typically, reports with zero employment are not included in estimation. For the July final and August preliminary estimates, CES included a portion of these reports in the estimates and made modifications to the birth-death model. In addition for both months, the establishment survey included a portion of the reports that returned to reporting positive employment from reporting zero employment. For more information, see www.bls.gov/web/empstat/cesbd.htm.

In the establishment survey, workers who are paid by their employer for all or any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month are counted as employed, even if they were not actually at their jobs. Workers who are temporarily or permanently absent from their jobs and are not being paid are not counted as employed, even if they are continuing to receive benefits. The length of the reference period does vary across the respondents in the establishment survey; one-third of businesses have a weekly pay period, slightly over 40 percent a bi-weekly, about 20 percent semi-monthly, and a small amount monthly.

Technical Note

Special technical note: This technical note describes the procedures regularly used on a monthly basis to develop estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some of the procedures described in this technical note have been modified. The modifications are briefly described in the box note of this news release. More information on the changes to the CES business birth-death model is available at www.bls.gov/web/empstat/cesbd.htm.

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the CES program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor between State employment security agencies and the U.S. 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.

For some employment series, the sample of establishments is very small or highly variable. In these cases, a model-based approach is used in estimation. These models use the direct sample estimates (described above), combined with forecasts of historical (benchmarked) data to decrease volatility in estimation. Two different models (Fay-Herriot Model and Small Domain Model) are used depending on the industry level being estimated. For more detailed information about each model, refer to the BLS Handbook of Methods at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/ces-20110307.pdf.

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 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. Changes in metropolitan area nonfarm payroll employment are cited in the analysis of this release only if they have been determined to be statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level. Measures of sampling error for the total nonfarm employment series are available for metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions at www.bls.gov/web/laus/790stderr.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 <https://www.bls.gov/web/laus/790stderr.htm>. Information on recent benchmark revisions is available online at www.bls.gov/web/laus/bmrk_article.htm.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this news release reflect the delineations issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on April 10, 2018. The 12 metropolitan areas discussed in this release are the metropolitan areas with the largest population according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

The **Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes 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 Counties.

Additional information

Employment data from the CES program are available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/sae/.

Information in this release will be made available to individuals with sensory impairments 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	Aug 2020	June 2021	July 2021	Aug 2021(p)	Aug 2020 to Aug 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm.....	140,728	146,578	146,544	146,856	6,128	4.4
Mining and logging	595	634	643	647	52	8.7
Construction	7,460	7,598	7,641	7,643	183	2.5
Manufacturing.....	12,133	12,397	12,458	12,492	359	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,452	27,318	27,339	27,314	862	3.3
Information	2,622	2,730	2,763	2,771	149	5.7
Financial activities	8,730	8,842	8,890	8,899	169	1.9
Professional and business services	20,060	20,918	21,062	21,175	1,115	5.6
Education and health services	22,782	23,347	23,313	23,341	559	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,445	15,397	15,872	15,798	2,353	17.5
Other services	5,425	5,729	5,788	5,791	366	6.7
Government.....	21,024	21,668	20,775	20,985	-39	-0.2
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm.....	2,668.8	2,776.2	2,790.8	2,793.1	124.3	4.7
Mining and logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	127.8	130.4	130.5	128.9	1.1	0.9
Manufacturing.....	161.8	166.3	166.2	166.3	4.5	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	575.9	591.1	592.9	591.4	15.5	2.7
Information	90.7	101.7	104.4	103.7	13.0	14.3
Financial activities	177.4	179.7	182.9	184.3	6.9	3.9
Professional and business services	522.0	552.4	556.8	560.9	38.9	7.5
Education and health services	351.1	365.5	366.7	370.8	19.7	5.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	235.4	261.8	269.4	263.4	28.0	11.9
Other services	93.6	97.9	97.8	95.7	2.1	2.2
Government.....	331.5	327.8	321.6	326.1	-5.4	-1.6

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	Aug 2020	June 2021	July 2021	Aug 2021(p)	Aug 2020 to Aug 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm.....	2,668.8	2,776.2	2,790.8	2,793.1	124.3	4.7
Mining and logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	127.8	130.4	130.5	128.9	1.1	0.9
Manufacturing.....	161.8	166.3	166.2	166.3	4.5	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	575.9	591.1	592.9	591.4	15.5	2.7
Information	90.7	101.7	104.4	103.7	13.0	14.3
Financial activities	177.4	179.7	182.9	184.3	6.9	3.9
Professional and business services	522.0	552.4	556.8	560.9	38.9	7.5
Education and health services	351.1	365.5	366.7	370.8	19.7	5.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	235.4	261.8	269.4	263.4	28.0	11.9
Other services	93.6	97.9	97.8	95.7	2.1	2.2
Government.....	331.5	327.8	321.6	326.1	-5.4	-1.6
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm.....	2,529.3	2,671.9	2,682.1	2,679.2	149.9	5.9
Mining, logging, and construction.....	120.2	125.6	129.2	130.4	10.2	8.5
Manufacturing.....	177.2	181.9	183.8	184.0	6.8	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	382.6	405.1	402.5	402.6	20.0	5.2
Information	77.6	80.4	82.8	82.5	4.9	6.3
Financial activities	182.4	183.8	183.9	181.7	-0.7	-0.4
Professional and business services	500.5	526.0	531.7	530.3	29.8	6.0
Education and health services	537.4	553.3	556.9	555.4	18.0	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	190.9	230.7	244.9	246.8	55.9	29.3
Other services	84.8	88.8	93.2	93.3	8.5	10.0
Government.....	275.7	296.3	273.2	272.2	-3.5	-1.3
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm.....	4,376.1	4,495.9	4,504.4	4,494.5	118.4	2.7
Mining and logging	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.1	5.9
Construction	176.2	178.5	182.0	180.0	3.8	2.2
Manufacturing.....	395.9	395.0	396.2	399.8	3.9	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	911.2	928.1	928.7	925.6	14.4	1.6
Information	71.7	70.8	70.8	70.3	-1.4	-2.0
Financial activities	316.2	317.4	316.7	316.6	0.4	0.1
Professional and business services	775.8	799.5	806.5	806.6	30.8	4.0
Education and health services	682.8	696.8	697.8	695.7	12.9	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	364.4	399.6	410.4	408.3	43.9	12.0
Other services	178.2	182.4	182.6	182.4	4.2	2.4
Government.....	502.0	526.0	510.9	507.4	5.4	1.1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm.....	3,618.4	3,790.4	3,791.9	3,814.9	196.5	5.4
Mining, logging, and construction.....	216.3	216.7	216.6	219.5	3.2	1.5
Manufacturing.....	279.2	282.7	286.3	286.0	6.8	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	791.3	825.3	823.5	830.1	38.8	4.9
Information	77.2	79.9	79.7	79.2	2.0	2.6
Financial activities	324.3	330.3	333.4	330.8	6.5	2.0
Professional and business services	624.9	663.8	670.6	684.3	59.4	9.5
Education and health services	442.6	448.3	448.7	451.6	9.0	2.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	319.3	377.8	381.0	372.4	53.1	16.6
Other services	110.7	121.4	121.8	122.0	11.3	10.2
Government.....	432.6	444.2	430.3	439.0	6.4	1.5
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm.....	2,912.9	3,047.3	3,047.5	3,052.3	139.4	4.8
Mining and logging	62.6	68.9	68.5	69.9	7.3	11.7
Construction	207.1	204.2	202.7	204.8	-2.3	-1.1

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	Aug 2020	June 2021	July 2021	Aug 2021(p)	Aug 2020 to Aug 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing.....	210.9	207.2	209.5	210.8	-0.1	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	607.0	631.8	629.3	631.3	24.3	4.0
Information	27.5	28.8	29.0	29.0	1.5	5.5
Financial activities	163.6	163.2	163.4	164.9	1.3	0.8
Professional and business services	482.1	493.7	501.5	507.0	24.9	5.2
Education and health services	392.8	400.5	405.2	409.2	16.4	4.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	269.1	326.6	328.5	323.6	54.5	20.3
Other services	100.6	111.3	114.9	114.5	13.9	13.8
Government.....	389.6	411.1	395.0	387.3	-2.3	-0.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm.....	5,444.2	5,792.2	5,776.2	5,838.9	394.7	7.2
Mining and logging	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Construction	248.3	250.6	247.0	249.9	1.6	0.6
Manufacturing.....	455.8	457.4	456.5	457.8	2.0	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,013.0	1,054.6	1,061.4	1,059.3	46.3	4.6
Information	191.4	201.2	205.2	211.1	19.7	10.3
Financial activities	322.5	323.6	324.5	322.8	0.3	0.1
Professional and business services	879.7	916.1	924.8	932.1	52.4	6.0
Education and health services	1,022.5	1,065.0	1,056.5	1,060.5	38.0	3.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	485.3	632.6	657.3	660.1	174.8	36.0
Other services	153.2	174.7	179.7	178.6	25.4	16.6
Government.....	670.6	714.5	661.4	704.8	34.2	5.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm.....	2,471.8	2,571.8	2,580.6	2,605.7	133.9	5.4
Mining and logging	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	139.4	138.9	139.0	139.3	-0.1	-0.1
Manufacturing.....	86.2	87.9	87.5	86.6	0.4	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	567.6	581.5	585.2	585.5	17.9	3.2
Information	45.7	46.6	46.7	47.1	1.4	3.1
Financial activities	186.7	190.7	192.9	192.9	6.2	3.3
Professional and business services	433.3	449.8	452.7	455.0	21.7	5.0
Education and health services	387.1	397.2	395.9	401.4	14.3	3.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	224.8	283.5	285.8	284.8	60.0	26.7
Other services	102.2	112.3	112.0	111.4	9.2	9.0
Government.....	298.0	282.6	282.1	300.9	2.9	1.0
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm.....	8,699.5	9,189.8	9,164.3	9,163.1	463.6	5.3
Mining, logging, and construction.....	391.5	373.5	375.0	376.0	-15.5	-4.0
Manufacturing.....	324.9	335.5	334.7	337.4	12.5	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,502.8	1,580.5	1,560.8	1,554.4	51.6	3.4
Information	277.8	297.4	299.6	302.9	25.1	9.0
Financial activities	764.6	759.5	753.9	760.3	-4.3	-0.6
Professional and business services	1,448.7	1,517.0	1,516.0	1,515.9	67.2	4.6
Education and health services	1,836.2	1,958.7	1,939.5	1,938.6	102.4	5.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	584.8	712.2	747.2	751.5	166.7	28.5
Other services	340.5	356.8	360.2	361.3	20.8	6.1
Government.....	1,227.7	1,298.7	1,277.4	1,264.8	37.1	3.0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm.....	2,709.2	2,843.2	2,828.2	2,828.9	119.7	4.4
Mining, logging, and construction.....	118.0	119.7	120.7	122.0	4.0	3.4
Manufacturing.....	173.7	175.2	176.7	176.2	2.5	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	493.9	517.2	516.0	514.5	20.6	4.2
Information	49.7	52.2	53.1	53.3	3.6	7.2

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	Aug 2020	June 2021	July 2021	Aug 2021(p)	Aug 2020 to Aug 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Financial activities	216.0	217.8	218.8	219.4	3.4	1.6
Professional and business services	442.1	463.8	464.4	464.8	22.7	5.1
Education and health services	612.0	636.1	630.2	630.0	18.0	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	193.5	230.4	237.0	235.0	41.5	21.4
Other services	102.0	107.5	107.5	107.1	5.1	5.0
Government	308.3	323.3	303.8	306.6	-1.7	-0.6
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	2,082.9	2,174.9	2,185.1	2,217.3	134.4	6.5
Mining and logging	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	-0.1	-3.4
Construction	133.8	136.0	136.8	138.0	4.2	3.1
Manufacturing	132.2	136.5	136.5	136.6	4.4	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	410.8	438.9	438.9	438.4	27.6	6.7
Information	36.4	36.9	37.6	36.2	-0.2	-0.5
Financial activities	203.7	205.3	207.7	206.8	3.1	1.5
Professional and business services	350.8	367.8	375.7	379.5	28.7	8.2
Education and health services	334.0	348.6	347.5	355.0	21.0	6.3
Leisure and hospitality	172.8	213.1	214.2	216.7	43.9	25.4
Other services	65.9	68.5	69.1	69.3	3.4	5.2
Government	239.6	220.5	218.3	238.0	-1.6	-0.7
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,201.9	2,297.7	2,296.4	2,309.2	107.3	4.9
Mining and logging	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	123.1	124.9	123.7	123.9	0.8	0.6
Manufacturing	139.2	141.7	142.6	141.7	2.5	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	332.6	333.2	335.3	333.6	1.0	0.3
Information	134.7	137.3	139.0	139.8	5.1	3.8
Financial activities	138.8	139.9	140.1	140.5	1.7	1.2
Professional and business services	472.9	494.4	498.8	505.4	32.5	6.9
Education and health services	342.6	356.5	355.3	354.7	12.1	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	157.1	196.9	205.4	206.8	49.7	31.6
Other services	62.6	71.9	74.9	75.9	13.3	21.2
Government	298.0	300.7	281.0	286.6	-11.4	-3.8
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,103.2	3,212.7	3,214.5	3,204.9	101.7	3.3
Mining, logging, and construction	162.0	163.5	163.6	162.9	0.9	0.6
Manufacturing	54.3	55.8	56.1	55.9	1.6	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	377.7	394.0	394.2	389.9	12.2	3.2
Information	73.6	73.2	73.6	73.3	-0.3	-0.4
Financial activities	155.3	152.9	153.1	154.8	-0.5	-0.3
Professional and business services	767.6	783.3	789.0	789.3	21.7	2.8
Education and health services	407.5	426.4	428.1	431.0	23.5	5.8
Leisure and hospitality	229.7	262.5	275.3	277.3	47.6	20.7
Other services	191.8	192.5	194.0	196.1	4.3	2.2
Government	683.7	708.6	687.5	674.4	-9.3	-1.4

Footnotes

(p) Preliminary