

News

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GREATER NEW YORK AREA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO 5.2 PERCENT IN SEPTEMBER; 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 5.2 percent in September, down 1.0 percentage point from a year ago, and not much different from the 5.1 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 September was the eleventh consecutive month in which the area recorded an over-the-year decline in its unemployment rate. (All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

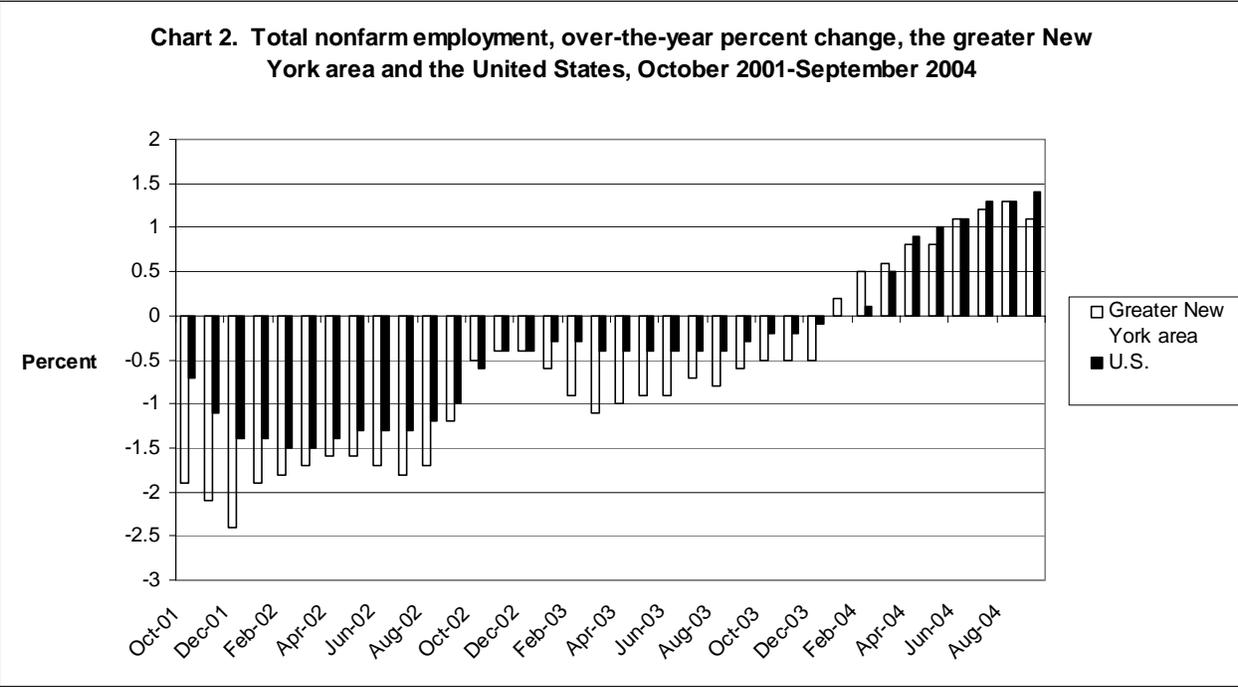
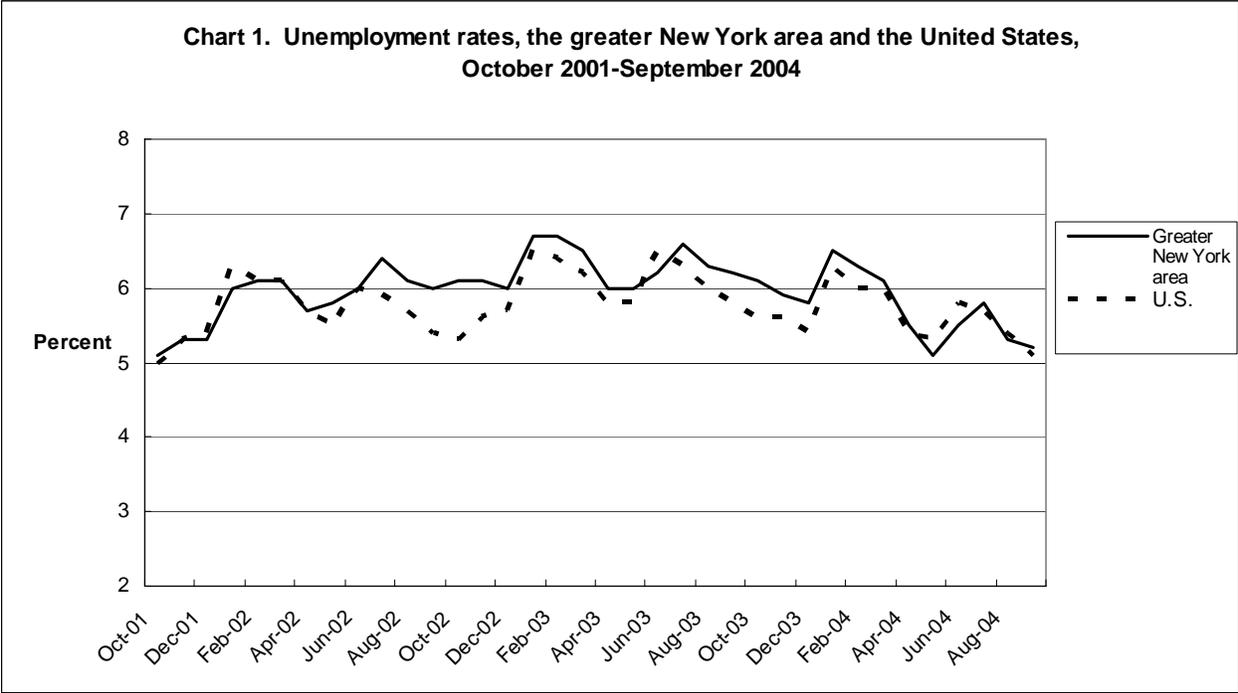
Total nonfarm employment for the greater New York area stood at 9,630,100 in September, 101,100 above its year-ago level. New York's job count grew at a 1.1 percent rate over the 12-month period, slightly below the 1.4-percent pace for the nation. In the New York area, September's over-the-year change was slightly below the average for the previous three months (114,900) but well above the growth for the first five months of the year (56,300).

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



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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 eleven months. Despite this sustained improvement, the area’s unemployment rate of 5.2 percent remains well above the 3.9 percent recorded in September 2000 before the recession began.

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 6.4 percent in September 2004, compared to 4.8 percent in the Newark PMSA and 3.9 percent in the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA. New York City, within the New York PMSA, had a jobless rate of 6.9 percent. Over the year, unemployment rates fell by 1.5 percentage points in New York City, 1.3 percentage points in the New York PMSA, and 1.2 percentage points in the Newark PMSA. In the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA, the jobless rate edged down 0.4 percentage point.

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

	2003 Sep.	2004 June	2004 July	2004 Aug.	2004 Sep. (p)	Change from September 2003 to Sep. 2004(p)
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Unemployment rates (percent)					
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	6.2	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.2	-1.0
Connecticut portion	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.0	-0.9
New Jersey portion	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.7	4.5	-1.2
Newark PMSA	6.0	4.9	5.7	4.9	4.8	-1.2
New York portion	6.7	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.7	-1.0
Nassau-Suffolk PMSA	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.9	-0.4
New York PMSA	7.7	6.9	7.0	6.3	6.4	-1.3
New York City	8.4	7.4	7.6	6.7	6.9	-1.5
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Nonfarm employment (in thousands)					
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	9,529.0	9,750.2	9,664.5	9,619.8	9,630.1	101.1
Connecticut portion	804.7	814.1	804.0	797.4	801.0	-3.7
New Jersey portion	3,184.8	3,271.9	3,242.3	3,231.9	3,235.0	50.2
Newark PMSA	1,010.3	1,032.2	1,022.2	1,015.9	1,017.6	7.3
New York portion	5,539.5	5,664.2	5,618.2	5,590.5	5,594.1	54.6
Nassau-Suffolk PMSA	1,226.2	1,256.4	1,235.3	1,229.9	1,239.0	12.8
New York PMSA	4,056.8	4,141.8	4,121.1	4,099.7	4,093.5	36.7
New York City	3,501.7	3,572.3	3,557.8	3,539.4	3,531.9	30.2

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 September, the greater New York area's recorded its ninth straight month of over-the-year job gains. Despite these repeated gains, the job count remains 196,300 (or 2.0 percent) below its September 2000 level, before the recession began.

Professional and business services experienced the strongest growth from September a year ago, adding 27,700 jobs, in line with the average over-the-year gain of 27,600 recorded during the past five months. Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 22,500, close to the 23,200 average of the past five months. While the size of September's job growth in both professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality

has been consistent with recent trends, the 20,000 gain in education and health was the smallest over-the-year increase since December 2001. Trade, transportation, and utilities added 12,100 jobs from September 2003 to September 2004, the third straight month of over-the-year employment gains above 10,000; this compares to increases of 6,600 or less in the first five months of 2004. Other industries that added jobs in September included government (9,600 jobs); financial activities (9,200 jobs); information (8,000 jobs); and other services (7,500 jobs). The manufacturing industry shed 16,100 jobs since September 2003.

Employment increases in the three PMSAs within the greater New York area were concentrated in the New York PMSA, which added 36,700 jobs in September, 30,200 of the addition occurring in New York City. Despite the gains of the past year, the New York PMSA's job count remained 180,000 or 4.2 percent below its September 2000 level. New York City registered an even larger decline, with a 5.1-percent loss totaling 187,900 jobs over this four-year period. The Nassau-Suffolk PMSA added 12,800 jobs over the year and the Newark PMSA, 7,300. With these gains, the job count in Nassau-Suffolk has risen 10,300 above its September 2000 level, while the job count in Newark remains 4,200 short of its pre-recession level four years earlier.

In both the New York PMSA and New York City, the information industry recorded the sharpest growth, expanding 4.8 and 5.4 percent, respectively, since September 2003. Although the over-the-year changes in the City's information sector have been positive for nine consecutive months, its job count remained 21,900 jobs below its September 2000 level. Elsewhere in New York City, employment in three other industry sectors (leisure and hospitality, other services, and professional and business services) grew by 2.8 percent or more. Within professional and business services, job growth was especially strong in employment services (12.4 percent) and accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services (7.8 percent). By contrast, employment declines in the City were particularly sharp in manufacturing (-5.0 percent) and construction (-4.6 percent). Government jobs (-0.8 percent) were also down over the year, while the job count in New York City's financial activities sector was little changed (-0.2 percent).

In Nassau-Suffolk, five industries (leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, education and health services, construction and mining, and other services) experienced job growth greater than 1.4 percent. The information and manufacturing industries continued to decline in Nassau-Suffolk, shedding 3.8 and 1.7 percent of their jobs, respectively. In the Newark metropolitan area, employment grew by 3.9 percent in government, and by more than 1.9 percent in two other industries--professional and business services and financial activities. However, four industries in Newark (trade, transportation, and utilities; manufacturing; information; and education and health services) recorded job losses from September 2003.

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 6.4 percent in September, the highest rate of any metropolitan area in the Northeast, while the Nassau-Suffolk area had a rate of 3.9 percent, the lowest in the region. The other four large Northeastern metropolitan areas—Boston, Mass.; Newark; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Pittsburgh, Pa.—had rates ranging from 4.2 to 5.0 percent, all of which were either below or roughly equal to the 5.1 percent national average.

In the Northeast, unemployment rates in New York and Boston declined by 1.3 percentage points from September 2003 to September 2004, while the rate in Newark dropped 1.2 percentage points. Nassau-Suffolk

and Philadelphia saw their rates move down a bit (-0.4 and -0.5 percentage points, respectively); the jobless rate in Pittsburgh, however, was essentially unchanged (-0.1 percentage point).

In the South region, Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.-W.Va., had the lowest unemployment rate, 3.1 percent; this was also the lowest rate among the 30 largest metropolitan areas nationwide. Unemployment rates in four of eight areas in the South fell below the national average, as did the rates in seven of ten areas in the West. Orange County, Calif., had the second lowest unemployment rate in the U.S., 3.2 percent. In the Midwest, five of six areas had rates above the national average, the exception being Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis. (4.5 percent). Detroit, Mich., had the highest unemployment rate among the nation's 30 largest metropolitan areas, 6.7 percent.

Over the year, unemployment rates either declined or remained the same in all 30 areas. Although Portland-Vancouver, Ore.-Wash. (6.5 percent), had the highest jobless rate in the West and second highest in the nation, it also experienced one of the largest decreases (-1.6 percentage points). Only Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Wash., with its over-the-year drop of 2.2-percentage points, had greater improvement. All together, 14 of the 30 largest metropolitan areas experienced unemployment rate declines of at least 1.0 percentage point—6 in the West, 4 in the South, 3 in the Northeast, and 1 in the Midwest.

Employment in the 30 largest metropolitan areas

The Northeast experienced over-the-year job gains in five of its six major metropolitan areas. Nassau-Suffolk led the region with a gain of 1.0 percent, closely followed by New York (0.9 percent), then Newark (0.7 percent). Employment was up 0.3 percent in Philadelphia but changed only marginally in Pittsburgh, (0.1 percent). None of these five areas had job growth matching or exceeding the 1.4-percent national rate of job expansion. In contrast, Boston was the only large area in the Northeast, and one of two nationwide, to shed jobs over the year (-0.3 percent).

In the West, four areas (Phoenix-Mesa, Ariz.; Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.; Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Wash., and San Diego, Calif.) had percentage job gains larger than the national average, as did two areas in the South (Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, Md.). The Midwest had only one metropolitan area with strong job growth, St. Louis, Mo.; in fact, St. Louis' 2.9-percent increase outpaced the percentage gains of any of the other areas. The Midwest also had the metropolitan area with the largest percentage loss in employment – Detroit, which shed 1.3 percent of its jobs from September 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 Sep.	2004 June	2004 July	2004 Aug.	2004 Sep.(p)	Change from Sep. 2003 to Sep. 2004 (p)
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island CMSA						
Civilian labor force	10,492.4	10,713.8	10,847.2	10,724.6	10,564.2	71.8
Unemployed	653.9	590.4	631.5	564.8	544.7	-109.2
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.2	-1.0
Connecticut portion						
Civilian labor force	938.7	959.6	972.2	960.1	935.3	-3.5
Unemployed	46.3	44.2	46.2	43.3	37.8	-8.5
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.0	-0.9
New Jersey portion						
Civilian labor force	3,437.7	3,532.6	3,555.9	3,519.8	3,464.0	26.3
Unemployed	195.8	165.8	191.4	164.9	155.9	-39.9
Unemployment rate	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.7	4.5	-1.2
Newark PMSA						
Civilian labor force	1,061.1	1,083.1	1,090.3	1,075.4	1,060.3	-0.8
Unemployed	63.7	53.6	61.9	53.0	50.6	-13.1
Unemployment rate	6.0	4.9	5.7	4.9	4.8	-1.2
New York portion						
Civilian labor force	6,115.9	6,221.6	6,319.0	6,244.6	6,164.9	49.0
Unemployed	411.8	380.4	393.9	356.6	351.1	-60.7
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.7	-1.0
Nassau-Suffolk PMSA						
Civilian labor force	1,472.8	1,512.6	1,526.8	1,509.3	1,473.4	0.6
Unemployed	62.8	63.0	66.2	63.8	58.2	-4.6
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.9	-0.4
New York PMSA						
Civilian labor force	4,323.3	4,375.7	4,457.0	4,403.7	4,368.5	45.2
Unemployed	334.5	301.5	312.5	278.1	279.0	-55.6
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.9	7.0	6.3	6.4	-1.3
New York City						
Civilian labor force	3,644.5	3,675.5	3,748.4	3,702.9	3,687.8	43.3
Unemployed	306.5	272.1	283.6	249.1	252.8	-53.8
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.4	7.6	6.7	6.9	-1.5

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 Sep.	2004 June	2004 July	2004 Aug.	2004 Sep. p	Change from Sep. 2003 to Sep. 2004	
						Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island CMSA							
Total nonfarm	9,529.0	9,750.2	9,664.5	9,619.8	9,630.1	101.1	1.1
Total private	8,074.8	8,230.7	8,188.9	8,170.5	8,166.3	91.5	1.1
Construction and mining	390.5	387.1	389.7	393.0	391.1	0.6	0.2
Manufacturing	651.5	642.2	633.3	635.4	635.4	-16.1	-2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,816.8	1,839.3	1,817.1	1,812.8	1,828.9	12.1	0.7
Information	328.2	339.1	337.2	338.2	336.2	8.0	2.4
Financial activities	855.5	871.0	875.0	871.4	864.7	9.2	1.1
Professional and business services	1,385.1	1,418.3	1,415.7	1,415.9	1,412.8	27.7	2.0
Education and health services	1,565.2	1,594.1	1,578.3	1,566.8	1,585.2	20.0	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	696.6	741.7	745.8	741.0	719.1	22.5	3.2
Other services	385.4	397.9	396.8	396.0	392.9	7.5	1.9
Government	1,454.2	1,519.5	1,475.6	1,449.3	1,463.8	9.6	0.7
Connecticut portion							
Total nonfarm	804.7	814.1	804.0	797.4	801.0	-3.7	-0.5
Total private	706.8	714.3	712.2	707.5	703.7	-3.1	-0.4
Construction and mining	31.6	31.4	32.1	32.2	31.5	-0.1	-0.3
Manufacturing	95.2	93.8	93.4	93.4	93.2	-2.0	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	149.3	152.3	150.4	148.3	148.8	-0.5	-0.3
Information	23.9	24.0	23.9	23.9	24.0	0.1	0.4
Financial activities	61.9	62.8	63.3	63.7	63.0	1.1	1.8
Professional and business services	110.9	108.6	106.9	107.1	105.8	-5.1	-4.6
Education and health services	140.1	142.6	141.9	139.9	143.1	3.0	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	61.4	65.2	66.5	65.2	61.6	0.2	0.3
Other services	32.5	33.6	33.8	33.8	32.7	0.2	0.6
Government	97.9	99.8	91.8	89.9	97.3	-0.6	-0.6
New Jersey portion							
Total nonfarm	3,184.8	3,271.9	3,242.3	3,231.9	3,235.0	50.2	1.6
Total private	2,706.8	2,765.0	2,755.4	2,753.6	2,743.1	36.3	1.3
Construction and mining	128.8	131.6	133.7	134.1	133.1	4.3	3.3
Manufacturing	284.8	282.9	280.0	280.7	279.7	-5.1	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	704.1	709.3	700.7	699.6	704.3	0.2	0.0
Information	91.0	91.6	90.6	91.1	91.2	0.2	0.2
Financial activities	232.5	241.1	242.4	242.1	239.9	7.4	3.2
Professional and business services	496.7	509.7	508.5	510.7	508.8	12.1	2.4
Education and health services	432.0	443.7	440.2	438.1	440.6	8.6	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	214.6	230.1	233.0	231.6	221.8	7.2	3.4
Other services	122.3	125.0	126.3	125.6	123.7	1.4	1.1
Government	478.0	506.9	486.9	478.3	491.9	13.9	2.9
Newark PMSA							
Total nonfarm	1,010.3	1,032.2	1,022.2	1,015.9	1,017.6	7.3	0.7
Total private	859.4	871.3	865.3	861.7	860.8	1.4	0.2
Construction and mining	41.1	40.7	41.4	41.2	41.2	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	99.9	99.4	98.3	98.3	98.1	-1.8	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	214.1	213.1	210.8	210.0	211.8	-2.3	-1.1
Information	26.7	26.8	26.5	26.6	26.4	-0.3	-1.1
Financial activities	78.5	80.2	80.5	80.3	80.0	1.5	1.9
Professional and business services	161.3	167.1	165.5	165.8	165.7	4.4	2.7
Education and health services	135.4	137.8	136.2	134.9	134.8	-0.6	-0.4
Leisure and hospitality	60.6	63.4	63.1	62.2	61.0	0.4	0.7
Other services	41.8	42.8	43.0	42.4	41.8	0.0	0.0
Government	150.9	160.9	156.9	154.2	156.8	5.9	3.9

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 Sep.	2004 June	2004 July	2004 Aug.	2004 Sep. p	Change from Sep. 2003 to Sep. 2004	
						Number	Percent
New York portion							
Total nonfarm	5,539.5	5,664.2	5,618.2	5,590.5	5,594.1	54.6	1.0
Total private	4,661.2	4,751.4	4,721.3	4,709.4	4,719.5	58.3	1.3
Construction and mining	230.1	224.1	223.9	226.7	226.5	-3.6	-1.6
Manufacturing	271.5	265.5	259.9	261.3	262.5	-9.0	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	963.4	977.7	966.0	964.9	975.8	12.4	1.3
Information	213.3	223.5	222.7	223.2	221.0	7.7	3.6
Financial activities	561.1	567.1	569.3	565.6	561.8	0.7	0.1
Professional and business services	777.5	800.0	800.3	798.1	798.2	20.7	2.7
Education and health services	993.1	1,007.8	996.2	988.8	1,001.5	8.4	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	420.6	446.4	446.3	444.2	435.7	15.1	3.6
Other services	230.6	239.3	236.7	236.6	236.5	5.9	2.6
Government	878.3	912.8	896.9	881.1	874.6	-3.7	-0.4
Nassau-Suffolk PMSA							
Total nonfarm	1,226.2	1,256.4	1,235.3	1,229.9	1,239.0	12.8	1.0
Total private	1,031.1	1,049.5	1,044.4	1,044.1	1,042.4	11.3	1.1
Construction and mining	67.1	67.3	68.2	68.3	68.2	1.1	1.6
Manufacturing	87.9	86.8	85.1	85.9	86.4	-1.5	-1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	269.7	275.2	270.3	269.9	271.7	2.0	0.7
Information	28.7	28.1	27.8	27.8	27.6	-1.1	-3.8
Financial activities	83.2	84.9	84.9	84.9	83.9	0.7	0.8
Professional and business services	153.4	156.9	156.6	156.9	156.7	3.3	2.2
Education and health services	192.3	195.9	194.0	193.7	196.2	3.9	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	97.5	102.8	106.0	105.0	99.7	2.2	2.3
Other services	51.3	51.6	51.5	51.7	52.0	0.7	1.4
Government	195.1	206.9	190.9	185.8	196.6	1.5	0.8
New York PMSA							
Total nonfarm	4,056.8	4,141.8	4,121.1	4,099.7	4,093.5	36.7	0.9
Total private	3,425.7	3,490.7	3,466.3	3,454.2	3,467.2	41.5	1.2
Construction and mining	151.1	144.6	143.2	146.0	146.1	-5.0	-3.3
Manufacturing	158.3	153.4	149.6	150.4	151.2	-7.1	-4.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	639.2	645.9	639.7	639.0	648.1	8.9	1.4
Information	180.1	190.9	190.4	190.7	188.7	8.6	4.8
Financial activities	466.9	470.7	472.5	468.8	466.4	-0.5	-0.1
Professional and business services	604.1	622.3	623.0	620.4	620.9	16.8	2.8
Education and health services	756.0	766.3	757.9	750.7	759.2	3.2	0.4
Leisure and hospitality	300.6	319.1	315.4	313.9	312.3	11.7	3.9
Other services	169.4	177.5	174.6	174.3	174.3	4.9	2.9
Government	631.1	651.1	654.8	645.5	626.3	-4.8	-0.8
New York City							
Total nonfarm	3,501.7	3,572.3	3,557.8	3,539.4	3,531.9	30.2	0.9
Total private	2,962.3	3,017.8	2,994.6	2,984.0	2,997.0	34.7	1.2
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	116.3	108.9	107.8	110.4	110.9	-5.4	-4.6
Manufacturing	125.6	121.2	117.8	118.6	119.3	-6.3	-5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	531.5	535.8	531.5	531.2	537.8	6.3	1.2
Information	161.7	172.2	171.7	171.9	170.4	8.7	5.4
Financial activities	432.6	436.3	438.1	433.9	431.8	-0.8	-0.2
Professional and business services	534.7	551.2	552.2	549.7	549.9	15.2	2.8
Education and health services	653.5	663.8	654.7	648.3	655.2	1.7	0.3
Leisure and hospitality	259.3	274.4	268.8	268.3	270.2	10.9	4.2
Other services	147.0	153.9	151.9	151.6	151.4	4.4	3.0
Government	539.4	554.5	563.2	555.4	534.9	-4.5	-0.8

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 Sep.	2004 June	2004 July	2004 Aug.	2004 Sep. (p)	Change from Sep. 2003 to Sep. 2004 (p)
Northeast	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.8	-0.8
Boston, MA-NH PMSA	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.2	-1.3
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.9	-0.4
New York, NY PMSA	7.7	6.9	7.0	6.3	6.4	-1.3
Newark, NJ PMSA	6.0	4.9	5.7	4.9	4.8	-1.2
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	-0.5
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.4	4.8	-0.1
South	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.8	-0.9
Atlanta, GA MSA	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	-0.6
Baltimore, MD PMSA	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	-0.6
Dallas, TX PMSA	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.0	5.7	-1.4
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2	-1.2
Houston, TX PMSA	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.3	5.9	-1.2
Miami, FL PMSA	7.1	7.2	6.3	6.6	6.1	-1.0
Tampa-St. Pete.-Clearwater, FL MSA	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.7	-0.7
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	-0.4
Midwest	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1	-0.5
Chicago, IL PMSA	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8	-1.0
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	-0.3
Detroit, MI PMSA	7.3	7.3	8.2	6.6	6.7	-0.6
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	-0.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.5	-0.6
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.2	5.9	0.0
West	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.3	-0.9
Denver, CO PMSA	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	-1.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.4	6.2	-1.1
Oakland, CA PMSA	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.0	-1.2
Orange County, CA PMSA	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.2	-0.5
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.1	-0.9
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	8.1	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.5	-1.6
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	6.1	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.7	-0.4
San Diego, CA MSA	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.8	-0.4
San Francisco, CA PMSA	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.2	-1.3
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA	7.2	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.0	-2.2

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 Sep.	2004 June	2004 July	2004 Aug.	2004 Sep. p	Change from Sep. 2003 to Sep. 2004	
						Number	Percent
Northeast							
Boston, MA-NH PMSA	1,927.3	1,941.5	1,923.4	1,913.0	1,921.5	-5.8	-0.3
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	1,226.2	1,256.4	1,235.3	1,229.9	1,239.0	12.8	1.0
New York, NY PMSA	4,056.8	4,141.8	4,121.1	4,099.7	4,093.5	36.7	0.9
Newark, NJ PMSA	1,010.3	1,032.2	1,022.2	1,015.9	1,017.6	7.3	0.7
Philadelphia, PA PMSA	2,403.4	2,436.0	2,403.5	2,398.9	2,410.9	7.5	0.3
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	1,113.1	1,123.2	1,109.8	1,106.8	1,114.5	1.4	0.1
South							
Atlanta, GA MSA	2,172.2	2,180.4	2,165.9	2,184.1	2,187.8	15.6	0.7
Baltimore, MD PMSA	1,250.1	1,271.8	1,262.2	1,264.2	1,270.2	20.1	1.6
Dallas, TX PMSA	1,903.1	1,913.2	1,902.8	1,910.7	1,917.7	14.6	0.8
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	778.3	782.7	776.4	780.8	782.8	4.5	0.6
Houston, TX PMSA	2,095.6	2,114.9	2,101.2	2,109.9	2,120.2	24.6	1.2
Miami, FL PMSA	1,003.6	1,017.6	994.5	995.3	1,013.1	9.5	0.9
Tampa-St. Pete.-Clearwater, FL MSA	1,229.5	1,235.8	1,228.8	1,240.5	1,243.6	14.1	1.1
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	2,844.0	2,918.0	2,910.8	2,900.0	2,909.6	65.6	2.3
Midwest							
Chicago, IL PMSA	4,109.4	4,123.7	4,122.9	4,116.0	4,115.5	6.1	0.1
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	1,117.7	1,121.8	1,115.7	1,114.4	1,118.7	1.0	0.1
Detroit, MI PMSA	2,059.9	2,058.3	1,992.5	2,019.0	2,034.1	-25.8	-1.3
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	944.4	953.7	942.1	940.2	946.5	2.1	0.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	1,723.5	1,763.3	1,733.2	1,731.2	1,734.6	11.1	0.6
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	1,296.3	1,341.7	1,315.3	1,316.6	1,334.4	38.1	2.9
West							
Denver, CO PMSA	1,145.5	1,159.0	1,154.2	1,152.4	1,151.2	5.7	0.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	3,975.2	4,018.5	3,973.3	3,969.9	3,991.1	15.9	0.4
Oakland, CA PMSA	1,019.4	1,028.6	1,019.8	1,018.8	1,026.2	6.8	0.7
Orange County, CA PMSA	1,427.3	1,438.7	1,431.2	1,429.5	1,433.2	5.9	0.4
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	1,621.3	1,639.7	1,622.6	1,644.1	1,660.2	38.9	2.4
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	926.3	933.7	923.9	924.4	927.0	0.7	0.1
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	1,088.7	1,115.3	1,105.1	1,102.9	1,114.5	25.8	2.4
San Diego, CA MSA	1,243.7	1,269.7	1,257.0	1,261.0	1,262.2	18.5	1.5
San Francisco, CA PMSA	948.6	952.4	948.9	947.9	951.1	2.5	0.3
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA	1,345.2	1,368.8	1,364.7	1,364.3	1,370.8	25.6	1.9

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.