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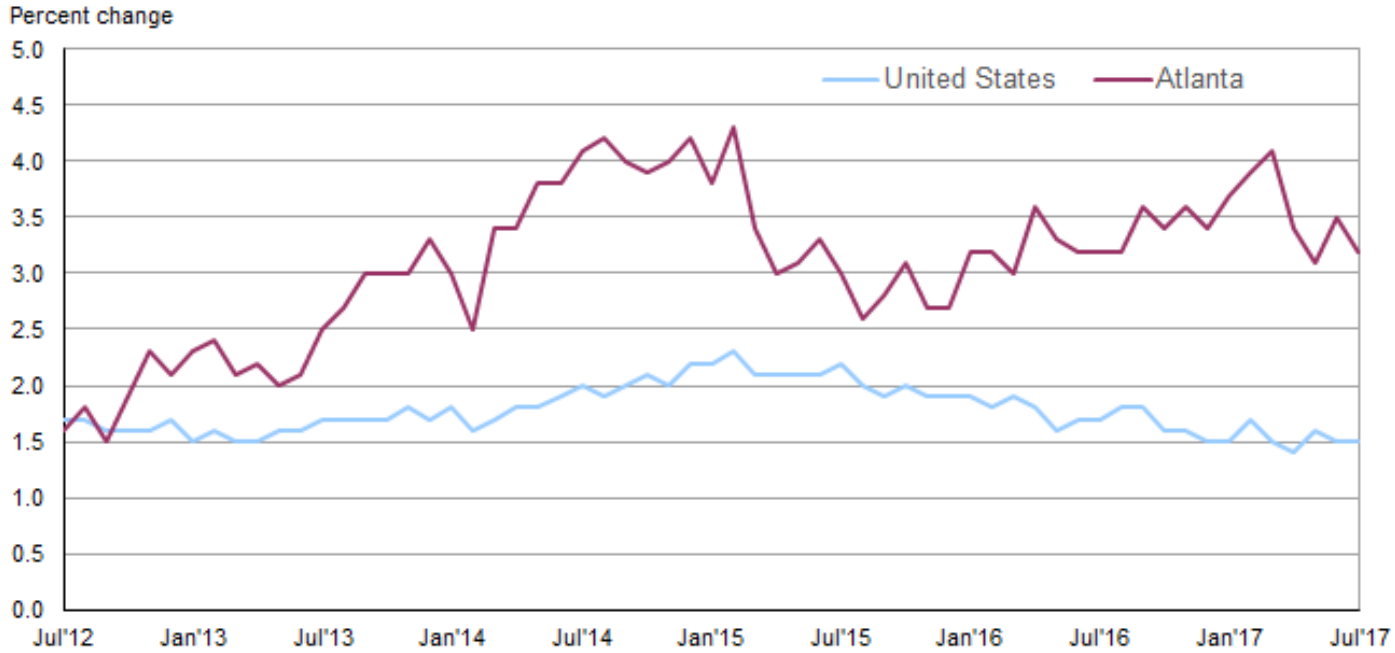
Atlanta Area Employment – July 2017

Local Rate of Employment Growth Above the National Average

Total nonfarm employment for the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, Ga. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,742,800 in July 2017, up 85,300, or 3.2 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that among the 12 largest metropolitan areas in the country, Atlanta ranked first in the rate of job growth and third in the number of jobs added. (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, July 2012–July 2017

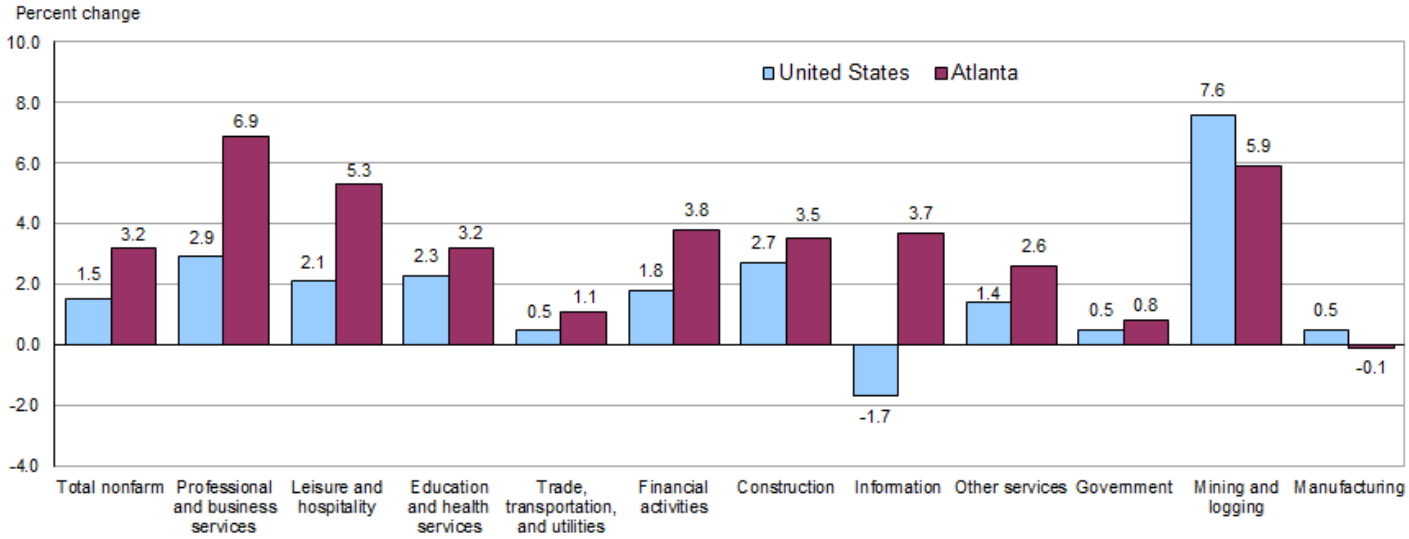


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry employment

In the Atlanta metropolitan area, the professional and business services industry had the largest employment gain from July 2016 to July 2017, up 33,700, or 6.9 percent. Nationwide, employment in professional and business services rose 2.9 percent from the previous July. (See chart 2.)

Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Atlanta metropolitan area, July 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Leisure and hospitality employment increased by 15,300 since last July, the second-largest gain in the Atlanta area. The 5.3-percent rate of local job growth for this supersector was greater than the 2.1-percent national gain.

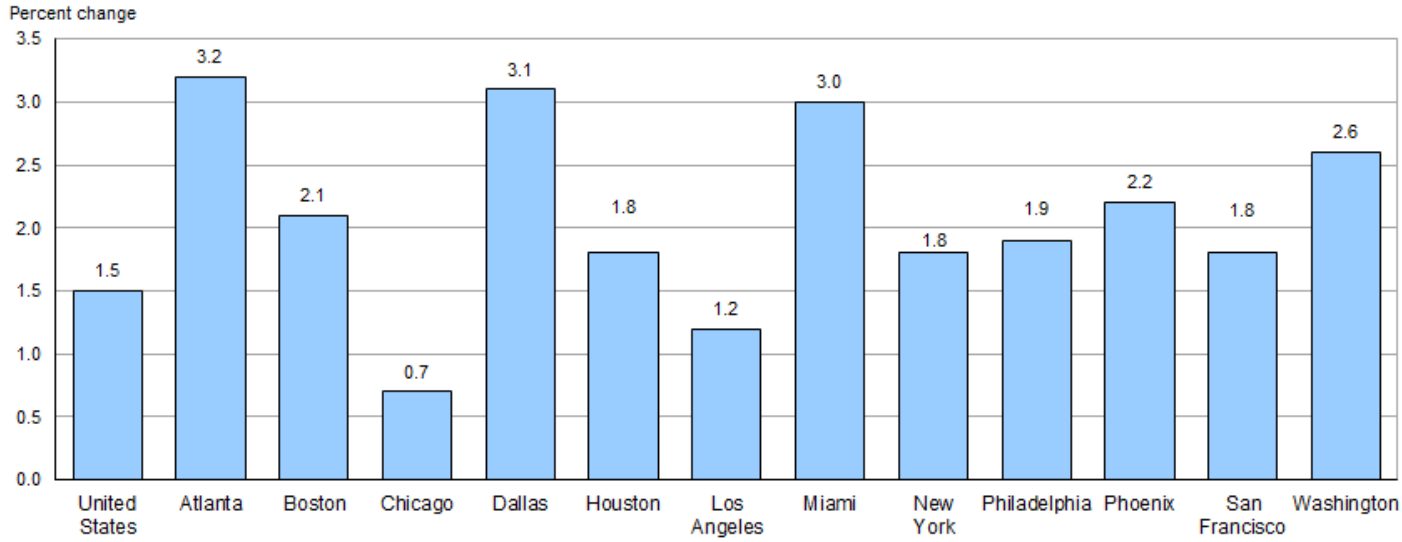
Education and health services was the only other supersector in the Atlanta area that gained at least 10,000 jobs since last July. This supersector added 10,600 jobs in the local area, a 3.2-percent increase. Nationwide, employment in education and health services rose 2.3 percent over the year.

Six of the eight remaining local supersectors had over-the-year job gains ranging from 6,600 to 2,500 in July 2017.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in July 2017. All 12 areas had over-the-year job growth during the period, with the rates of job growth in 10 areas exceeding the national increase of 1.5 percent. Atlanta had the fastest rate of job growth, up 3.2 percent, followed by Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington (+3.1 percent) and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach (+3.0 percent). Chicago-Naperville-Elgin had the slowest rate of job growth, up 0.7 percent. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, July 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The New York-Newark-Jersey City added the largest number of jobs over the year, 176,400, followed by Dallas (+108,200). Chicago had the smallest employment gain over the year, adding 33,100 jobs. Annual jobs gains in the remaining nine metropolitan areas ranged from 85,300 in Atlanta to 42,100 in Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale.

Over the year, education and health services added the most jobs in seven areas: Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, Miami, New York, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria.

Metropolitan area employment data for August 2017 are scheduled to be released on Friday, September 15, 2017.

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 2012 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 approximately 39 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports 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 state CES data at the supersector level are available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at www.bls.gov/sae/.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the delineations issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on July 15, 2015. 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), July 2017

Area and Industry	July 2016	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017(p)	July 2016 to July 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm	144,203	146,784	147,407	146,368	2,165	1.5
Mining and logging	672	703	716	723	51	7.6
Construction	6,971	6,938	7,103	7,157	186	2.7
Manufacturing	12,439	12,375	12,493	12,502	63	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27,249	27,261	27,418	27,378	129	0.5
Information	2,792	2,720	2,738	2,745	-47	-1.7
Financial activities	8,380	8,414	8,503	8,528	148	1.8
Professional and business services	20,271	20,675	20,841	20,857	586	2.9
Education and health services	22,299	23,123	22,892	22,806	507	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	16,379	16,151	16,609	16,729	350	2.1
Other services	5,751	5,773	5,832	5,831	80	1.4
Government	21,000	22,651	22,262	21,112	112	0.5
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	2,657.5	2,745.7	2,759.5	2,742.8	85.3	3.2
Mining and logging	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.1	5.9
Construction	117.8	122.4	122.5	121.9	4.1	3.5
Manufacturing	162.3	162.4	163.2	162.2	-0.1	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	590.1	597.7	597.6	596.7	6.6	1.1
Information	96.1	99.8	99.3	99.7	3.6	3.7
Financial activities	167.3	173.0	174.8	173.6	6.3	3.8
Professional and business services	487.9	513.3	523.4	521.6	33.7	6.9
Education and health services	329.6	343.9	340.9	340.2	10.6	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	291.0	299.4	306.1	306.3	15.3	5.3
Other services	99.7	98.6	101.4	102.3	2.6	2.6
Government	314.0	333.4	328.5	316.5	2.5	0.8

Footnotes(p) Preliminary

Note: None of the statistics herein are seasonally adjusted.

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

Area and Industry	July 2016	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017(p)	July 2016 to July 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,657.5	2,745.7	2,759.5	2,742.8	85.3	3.2
Mining and logging	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.1	5.9
Construction	117.8	122.4	122.5	121.9	4.1	3.5
Manufacturing	162.3	162.4	163.2	162.2	-0.1	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	590.1	597.7	597.6	596.7	6.6	1.1
Information	96.1	99.8	99.3	99.7	3.6	3.7
Financial activities	167.3	173.0	174.8	173.6	6.3	3.8
Professional and business services	487.9	513.3	523.4	521.6	33.7	6.9
Education and health services	329.6	343.9	340.9	340.2	10.6	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	291.0	299.4	306.1	306.3	15.3	5.3
Other services	99.7	98.6	101.4	102.3	2.6	2.6
Government	314.0	333.4	328.5	316.5	2.5	0.8
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,722.2	2,756.5	2,789.7	2,779.2	57.0	2.1
Mining, logging, and construction	114.6	111.5	114.0	116.5	1.9	1.7
Manufacturing	188.7	185.1	188.0	188.4	-0.3	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	424.4	423.2	431.2	428.0	3.6	0.8
Information	79.2	78.3	79.6	79.6	0.4	0.5
Financial activities	190.4	191.3	193.5	195.2	4.8	2.5
Professional and business services	478.7	480.8	486.4	489.4	10.7	2.2
Education and health services	564.3	586.9	587.6	587.2	22.9	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	282.3	273.4	283.5	289.7	7.4	2.6
Other services	105.6	103.9	107.8	109.4	3.8	3.6
Government	294.0	322.1	318.1	295.8	1.8	0.6
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,686.1	4,701.4	4,745.6	4,719.2	33.1	0.7
Mining and logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	182.1	175.1	180.6	182.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	416.5	413.3	418.2	417.1	0.6	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	945.4	939.1	947.8	946.5	1.1	0.1
Information	80.7	83.5	84.6	84.5	3.8	4.7
Financial activities	302.2	308.4	311.5	311.6	9.4	3.1
Professional and business services	829.5	823.7	836.4	838.3	8.8	1.1
Education and health services	705.2	728.2	720.1	709.8	4.6	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	489.6	478.0	494.3	493.0	3.4	0.7
Other services	195.9	195.4	198.0	198.5	2.6	1.3
Government	537.4	555.1	552.5	536.1	-1.3	-0.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,503.0	3,612.1	3,624.0	3,611.2	108.2	3.1
Mining, logging, and construction	206.7	205.4	207.6	209.2	2.5	1.2
Manufacturing	266.2	266.3	268.8	270.6	4.4	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	749.0	762.2	764.8	765.1	16.1	2.1
Information	83.2	81.1	81.7	82.0	-1.2	-1.4
Financial activities	283.7	292.0	293.6	295.0	11.3	4.0
Professional and business services	582.3	604.8	609.1	611.8	29.5	5.1
Education and health services	429.2	443.9	440.3	438.9	9.7	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	372.0	390.2	397.1	396.0	24.0	6.5
Other services	124.2	126.7	128.2	128.1	3.9	3.1
Government	406.5	439.5	432.8	414.5	8.0	2.0
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,988.7	3,048.2	3,061.2	3,042.9	54.2	1.8
Mining and logging	86.7	86.9	86.3	87.3	0.6	0.7
Construction	218.4	216.2	215.1	210.1	-8.3	-3.8

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	July 2016	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017(p)	July 2016 to July 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing	221.8	230.6	234.1	234.7	12.9	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	608.1	601.3	603.2	603.5	-4.6	-0.8
Information	33.1	32.0	32.2	32.4	-0.7	-2.1
Financial activities	156.2	156.2	156.2	157.9	1.7	1.1
Professional and business services	470.4	478.0	486.1	487.0	16.6	3.5
Education and health services	378.9	391.3	390.5	391.9	13.0	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	317.5	326.0	330.7	328.9	11.4	3.6
Other services	110.4	110.8	113.2	112.1	1.7	1.5
Government	387.2	418.9	413.6	397.1	9.9	2.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,919.8	6,042.3	6,040.2	5,993.0	73.2	1.2
Mining and logging	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	-0.1	-2.4
Construction	233.2	239.6	243.8	250.6	17.4	7.5
Manufacturing	517.1	509.2	510.9	510.3	-6.8	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,088.0	1,077.9	1,079.4	1,082.9	-5.1	-0.5
Information	250.2	257.5	256.0	253.1	2.9	1.2
Financial activities	340.0	337.8	337.9	339.4	-0.6	-0.2
Professional and business services	906.7	909.0	914.3	909.0	2.3	0.3
Education and health services	950.5	1,001.0	983.3	975.4	24.9	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	730.1	736.5	742.8	747.0	16.9	2.3
Other services	204.0	211.0	210.0	210.5	6.5	3.2
Government	695.9	758.9	757.8	710.8	14.9	2.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,543.6	2,656.3	2,625.9	2,620.4	76.8	3.0
Mining and logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	123.3	128.4	128.3	130.0	6.7	5.4
Manufacturing	87.2	88.1	87.0	87.0	-0.2	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	587.9	598.8	600.2	598.4	10.5	1.8
Information	49.4	49.1	49.0	49.0	-0.4	-0.8
Financial activities	176.4	174.9	175.6	176.3	-0.1	-0.1
Professional and business services	422.8	437.7	436.5	432.1	9.3	2.2
Education and health services	374.9	397.1	397.5	396.7	21.8	5.8
Leisure and hospitality	312.4	336.4	330.7	329.1	16.7	5.3
Other services	124.2	128.9	130.0	131.2	7.0	5.6
Government	284.4	316.2	290.4	289.9	5.5	1.9
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	9,560.1	9,678.7	9,775.6	9,736.5	176.4	1.8
Mining, logging, and construction	398.4	393.2	399.2	403.4	5.0	1.3
Manufacturing	368.2	363.9	366.7	365.2	-3.0	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,713.7	1,719.7	1,735.1	1,719.3	5.6	0.3
Information	293.6	284.9	286.1	284.4	-9.2	-3.1
Financial activities	783.4	774.1	787.2	793.6	10.2	1.3
Professional and business services	1,536.7	1,543.0	1,571.4	1,575.8	39.1	2.5
Education and health services	1,817.2	1,932.4	1,910.7	1,893.8	76.6	4.2
Leisure and hospitality	946.6	928.5	976.1	984.7	38.1	4.0
Other services	419.7	423.0	430.7	429.2	9.5	2.3
Government	1,282.6	1,316.0	1,312.4	1,287.1	4.5	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,857.9	2,926.3	2,941.6	2,912.5	54.6	1.9
Mining, logging, and construction	117.5	118.4	120.8	120.9	3.4	2.9
Manufacturing	180.1	176.8	178.4	178.6	-1.5	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	520.0	524.1	528.3	525.5	5.5	1.1
Information	47.2	46.2	47.1	47.1	-0.1	-0.2

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	July 2016	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017(p)	July 2016 to July 2017(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Financial activities	214.1	214.4	216.4	217.1	3.0	1.4
Professional and business services	464.3	473.0	479.9	478.2	13.9	3.0
Education and health services	609.1	639.6	627.7	628.1	19.0	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	270.9	271.2	283.1	284.3	13.4	4.9
Other services	120.8	119.8	122.0	120.2	-0.6	-0.5
Government	313.9	342.8	337.9	312.5	-1.4	-0.4
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	1,926.8	2,009.9	1,982.7	1,968.9	42.1	2.2
Mining and logging	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	-0.1	-3.0
Construction	107.3	109.0	109.0	111.1	3.8	3.5
Manufacturing	120.1	121.6	123.3	123.5	3.4	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	383.5	386.9	387.0	388.1	4.6	1.2
Information	36.6	36.4	35.3	34.8	-1.8	-4.9
Financial activities	175.2	181.7	181.2	180.6	5.4	3.1
Professional and business services	337.3	340.2	340.9	340.4	3.1	0.9
Education and health services	286.1	300.1	297.2	294.5	8.4	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	207.7	230.3	226.3	222.5	14.8	7.1
Other services	63.9	61.8	61.3	61.4	-2.5	-3.9
Government	205.8	238.7	218.0	208.8	3.0	1.5
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,346.1	2,380.6	2,392.7	2,388.5	42.4	1.8
Mining and logging	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	115.9	118.6	121.0	124.8	8.9	7.7
Manufacturing	133.7	131.4	132.0	133.0	-0.7	-0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	376.7	375.5	376.8	378.7	2.0	0.5
Information	101.3	99.9	102.3	103.5	2.2	2.2
Financial activities	143.0	145.4	147.1	148.1	5.1	3.6
Professional and business services	476.0	470.8	473.9	472.9	-3.1	-0.7
Education and health services	334.9	349.6	347.3	345.0	10.1	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	271.2	273.3	279.3	280.4	9.2	3.4
Other services	86.5	87.4	88.5	89.2	2.7	3.1
Government	305.9	327.7	323.5	311.9	6.0	2.0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,238.4	3,285.0	3,312.6	3,321.5	83.1	2.6
Mining, logging, and construction	159.1	158.5	159.8	163.8	4.7	3.0
Manufacturing	54.2	53.6	54.3	54.3	0.1	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	406.2	409.3	414.5	412.9	6.7	1.6
Information	74.9	70.8	71.6	71.6	-3.3	-4.4
Financial activities	159.3	157.2	158.6	159.1	-0.2	-0.1
Professional and business services	745.9	753.4	758.2	761.9	16.0	2.1
Education and health services	424.8	443.2	443.4	447.7	22.9	5.4
Leisure and hospitality	333.6	337.6	347.9	350.2	16.6	5.0
Other services	197.5	194.5	198.1	199.6	2.1	1.1
Government	682.9	706.9	706.2	700.4	17.5	2.6

Footnotes(p) Preliminary