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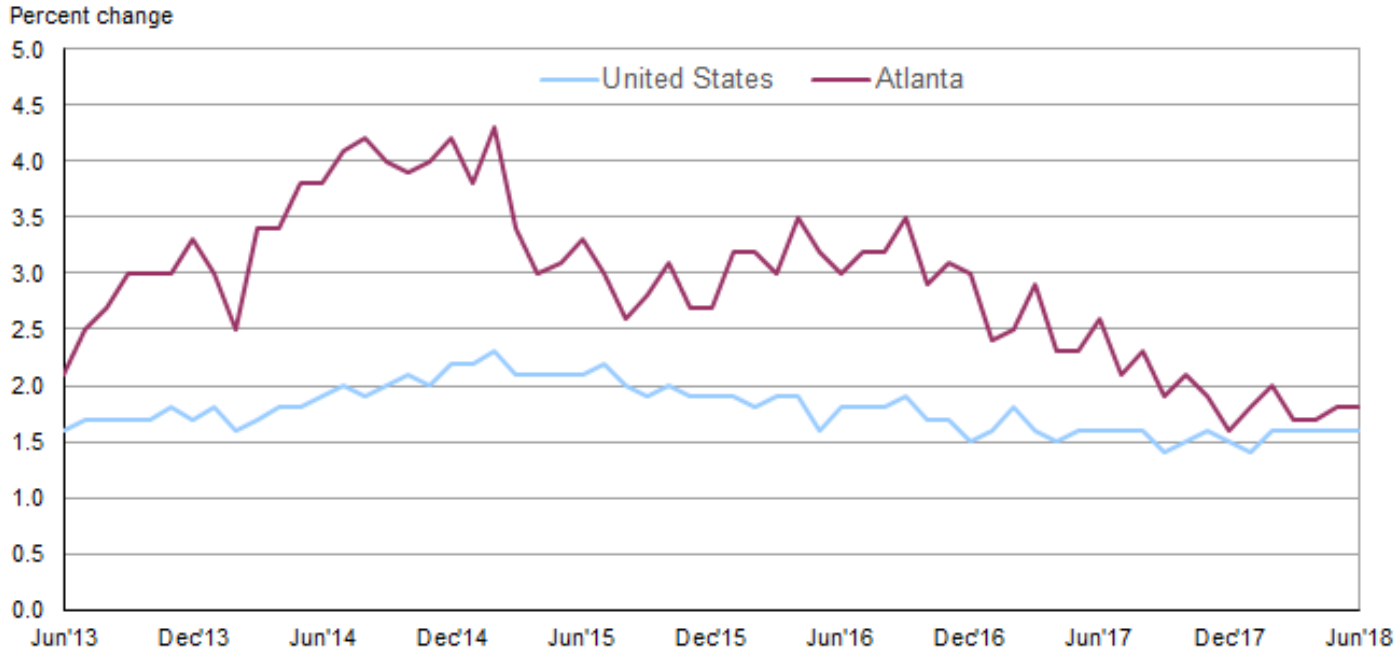
Atlanta Area Employment – June 2018

Local Rate of Employment Growth Similar to the National Average

Total nonfarm employment for the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, Ga. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,780,300 in June 2018, up 49,000, or 1.8 percent, over the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, the national rate of job growth was 1.6 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, June 2013–June 2018

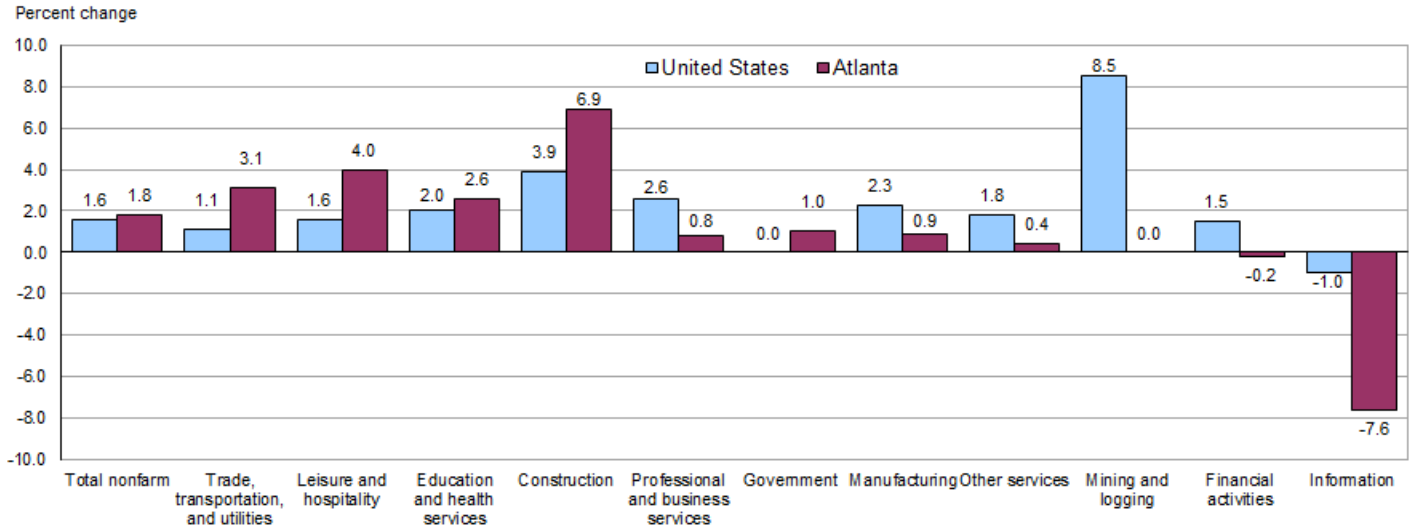


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry employment

In the Atlanta metropolitan area, the trade, transportation, and utilities industry had the largest employment gain from June 2017 to June 2018, up 18,500, or 3.1 percent. Local job gains in the industry were concentrated in the transportation and warehousing sector (+10,800). Nationwide, employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities industry rose 1.1 percent from the previous June. (See chart 2.)

Chart 2. Total nonfarm and selected industry supersector employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and the Atlanta metropolitan area, June 2018



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Atlanta's leisure and hospitality supersector added 11,900 jobs, a 4.0-percent increase over the 12-month period. Local job growth for this industry was concentrated in the food services and drinking places subsector (+13,200). In contrast, local employment in the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector declined since June 2017 (-1,500). Employment nationwide in leisure and hospitality increased 1.6 percent from June a year ago.

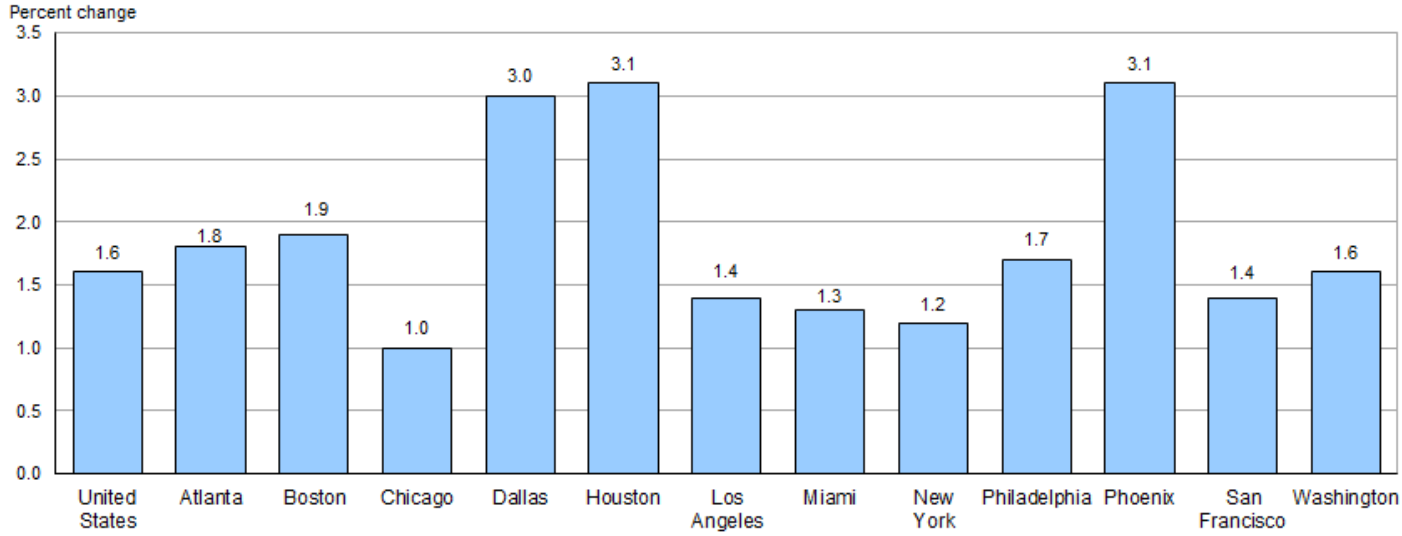
Two other supersectors in the Atlanta area gained at least 8,000 jobs since last June. Atlanta's education and health services industry added 8,700 jobs, up 2.6 percent; nationwide, employment in this supersector rose 2.0 percent over the year. Atlanta's construction supersector gained 8,400 jobs over the year. The 6.9-percent rate of local job growth exceeded the national gain of 3.9 percent.

For the sixth consecutive month, the information supersector in the Atlanta area lost jobs over the year. During the most recent 12-month period, the local information supersector lost 7,500 jobs, a 7.6-percent rate of decline. Nationally, employment in this supersector declined 1.0 percent during the 12-month period ended June 2018. No other industry supersector in the Atlanta area had an employment decline of 1,000 or more jobs from June 2017 to June 2018.

Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas

Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in June 2018. All 12 areas had over-the-year job growth during the period, with the rates of job growth in 7 areas matching or exceeding the national increase of 1.6 percent. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land and Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale had the fastest rate of job growth, up 3.1 percent each. Chicago-Naperville-Elgin had the slowest rate of job growth, up 1.0 percent. (See chart 3 and table 2.)

Chart 3. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, June 2018



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New York-Newark-Jersey City added the largest number of jobs over the year, 117,400, followed by Dallas, up 109,400. Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach had the smallest employment gain over the year, adding 34,100 jobs. Annual gains in the remaining nine metropolitan areas ranged from 94,600 in Houston to 34,800 in San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward.

Over the year, education and health services added the most jobs in five areas: Chicago, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, New York, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria. Professional and business services gained the most jobs in four areas: Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, Dallas, Houston, and San Francisco.

Government lost the most jobs in five areas: Boston, Miami, New York, Phoenix, and Washington. The information supersector lost the most jobs in four additional areas. Dallas was the only metropolitan area to have no annual job losses in any supersector from June a year ago.

Metropolitan area employment data for July 2018 are scheduled to be released on Friday, August 17, 2018.

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 private employment series are available for metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions at www.bls.gov/sae/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 down to the supersector level are available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.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/web/laus/benchmark.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 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), June 2018

Area and Industry	June 2017	Apr 2018	May 2018	June 2018(p)	June 2017 to June 2018(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm	147,578	148,372	149,334	149,980	2,402	1.6
Mining and logging	684	721	730	742	58	8.5
Construction	7,157	7,081	7,279	7,439	282	3.9
Manufacturing	12,508	12,598	12,654	12,795	287	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27,498	27,496	27,690	27,804	306	1.1
Information	2,809	2,763	2,765	2,781	-28	-1.0
Financial activities	8,510	8,505	8,552	8,637	127	1.5
Professional and business services	20,600	20,822	20,933	21,134	534	2.6
Education and health services	22,966	23,697	23,633	23,417	451	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	16,759	16,134	16,552	17,027	268	1.6
Other services	5,849	5,841	5,886	5,956	107	1.8
Government	22,238	22,714	22,660	22,248	10	0.0
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	2,731.3	2,757.1	2,771.4	2,780.3	49.0	1.8
Mining and logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	122.0	126.3	129.1	130.4	8.4	6.9
Manufacturing	167.2	168.8	168.9	168.7	1.5	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	601.5	612.8	617.5	620.0	18.5	3.1
Information	99.3	91.2	91.7	91.8	-7.5	-7.6
Financial activities	171.4	169.7	170.3	171.0	-0.4	-0.2
Professional and business services	501.0	497.9	497.2	505.2	4.2	0.8
Education and health services	337.7	353.2	352.0	346.4	8.7	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	300.2	299.5	308.1	312.1	11.9	4.0
Other services	101.3	98.7	100.0	101.7	0.4	0.4
Government	328.1	337.4	335.0	331.4	3.3	1.0

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	June 2017	Apr 2018	May 2018	June 2018(p)	June 2017 to June 2018(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,731.3	2,757.1	2,771.4	2,780.3	49.0	1.8
Mining and logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	122.0	126.3	129.1	130.4	8.4	6.9
Manufacturing	167.2	168.8	168.9	168.7	1.5	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	601.5	612.8	617.5	620.0	18.5	3.1
Information	99.3	91.2	91.7	91.8	-7.5	-7.6
Financial activities	171.4	169.7	170.3	171.0	-0.4	-0.2
Professional and business services	501.0	497.9	497.2	505.2	4.2	0.8
Education and health services	337.7	353.2	352.0	346.4	8.7	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	300.2	299.5	308.1	312.1	11.9	4.0
Other services	101.3	98.7	100.0	101.7	0.4	0.4
Government	328.1	337.4	335.0	331.4	3.3	1.0
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,771.4	2,763.9	2,787.5	2,824.8	53.4	1.9
Mining, logging, and construction	115.5	113.8	119.6	123.3	7.8	6.8
Manufacturing	188.3	188.1	188.6	192.2	3.9	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	428.8	419.7	423.9	430.9	2.1	0.5
Information	80.6	79.1	79.5	80.2	-0.4	-0.5
Financial activities	187.5	182.8	183.5	185.8	-1.7	-0.9
Professional and business services	488.9	497.0	501.0	513.1	24.2	4.9
Education and health services	574.3	592.8	589.2	582.9	8.6	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	287.8	269.5	281.2	295.7	7.9	2.7
Other services	106.0	105.5	105.1	109.1	3.1	2.9
Government	313.7	315.6	315.9	311.6	-2.1	-0.7
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,757.4	4,695.1	4,750.8	4,803.9	46.5	1.0
Mining and logging	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	-0.1	-5.9
Construction	180.7	173.8	183.7	189.9	9.2	5.1
Manufacturing	419.6	419.6	421.7	425.0	5.4	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	951.4	944.9	952.4	954.8	3.4	0.4
Information	80.2	75.6	76.1	75.8	-4.4	-5.5
Financial activities	307.0	305.6	307.9	312.2	5.2	1.7
Professional and business services	837.9	813.7	823.0	842.8	4.9	0.6
Education and health services	718.5	736.5	737.8	729.6	11.1	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	504.8	474.3	489.7	510.2	5.4	1.1
Other services	198.3	193.5	195.0	196.7	-1.6	-0.8
Government	557.3	556.0	561.9	565.3	8.0	1.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,606.8	3,687.3	3,706.2	3,716.2	109.4	3.0
Mining, logging, and construction	217.0	223.9	227.4	229.0	12.0	5.5
Manufacturing	272.5	276.9	276.1	278.3	5.8	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	765.6	774.7	780.4	783.0	17.4	2.3
Information	83.7	83.8	84.2	84.4	0.7	0.8
Financial activities	295.3	297.0	298.4	298.9	3.6	1.2
Professional and business services	589.9	611.9	612.4	615.1	25.2	4.3
Education and health services	442.5	453.3	455.1	457.9	15.4	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	383.7	390.5	396.5	400.5	16.8	4.4
Other services	126.0	127.4	126.9	128.2	2.2	1.7
Government	430.6	447.9	448.8	440.9	10.3	2.4
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm	3,038.8	3,098.8	3,110.2	3,133.4	94.6	3.1
Mining and logging	78.1	78.1	79.3	79.4	1.3	1.7
Construction	217.3	228.6	229.6	236.6	19.3	8.9

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	June 2017	Apr 2018	May 2018	June 2018(p)	June 2017 to June 2018(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing	220.7	227.6	227.6	227.4	6.7	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	615.5	626.7	627.7	629.8	14.3	2.3
Information	32.6	31.2	31.3	31.3	-1.3	-4.0
Financial activities	159.5	161.8	162.9	163.9	4.4	2.8
Professional and business services	482.5	505.7	510.3	523.7	41.2	8.5
Education and health services	385.5	388.2	387.2	387.5	2.0	0.5
Leisure and hospitality	326.2	324.4	327.3	332.8	6.6	2.0
Other services	112.5	112.0	111.8	111.5	-1.0	-0.9
Government	408.4	414.5	415.2	409.5	1.1	0.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm	6,049.2	6,115.0	6,125.8	6,132.6	83.4	1.4
Mining and logging	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	-0.1	-3.3
Construction	241.2	247.8	247.5	248.5	7.3	3.0
Manufacturing	510.0	507.6	507.1	506.5	-3.5	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,093.8	1,085.1	1,086.1	1,088.1	-5.7	-0.5
Information	234.7	245.5	238.0	235.6	0.9	0.4
Financial activities	340.6	340.9	339.3	340.2	-0.4	-0.1
Professional and business services	907.3	926.1	931.5	936.7	29.4	3.2
Education and health services	998.2	1,036.0	1,035.8	1,030.7	32.5	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	752.1	763.4	773.7	776.7	24.6	3.3
Other services	206.3	201.6	203.1	205.2	-1.1	-0.5
Government	762.0	758.1	760.8	761.5	-0.5	-0.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,613.8	2,666.6	2,669.3	2,647.9	34.1	1.3
Mining and logging	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	14.3
Construction	129.9	140.0	142.4	143.2	13.3	10.2
Manufacturing	89.6	96.3	97.9	97.7	8.1	9.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	595.9	596.6	599.5	601.1	5.2	0.9
Information	51.4	50.4	50.6	50.4	-1.0	-1.9
Financial activities	179.4	179.2	180.5	182.0	2.6	1.4
Professional and business services	434.8	437.6	435.7	438.3	3.5	0.8
Education and health services	391.1	394.1	393.1	391.0	-0.1	0.0
Leisure and hospitality	325.4	332.6	329.3	325.9	0.5	0.2
Other services	123.4	124.7	125.4	126.7	3.3	2.7
Government	292.2	314.3	314.1	290.8	-1.4	-0.5
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	9,789.8	9,723.5	9,833.1	9,907.2	117.4	1.2
Mining, logging, and construction	405.5	395.3	405.6	416.2	10.7	2.6
Manufacturing	367.7	361.9	363.9	367.2	-0.5	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,753.7	1,740.4	1,758.6	1,769.3	15.6	0.9
Information	289.4	281.6	283.0	290.1	0.7	0.2
Financial activities	785.4	772.8	773.6	788.4	3.0	0.4
Professional and business services	1,566.9	1,546.8	1,567.9	1,585.4	18.5	1.2
Education and health services	1,911.8	1,987.3	1,994.0	1,958.7	46.9	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	968.6	900.2	947.0	992.7	24.1	2.5
Other services	430.3	423.5	427.4	430.7	0.4	0.1
Government	1,310.5	1,313.7	1,312.1	1,308.5	-2.0	-0.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,923.2	2,948.2	2,962.3	2,972.2	49.0	1.7
Mining, logging, and construction	120.0	115.0	118.5	120.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	181.5	180.3	182.0	182.6	1.1	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	522.1	525.5	528.0	530.8	8.7	1.7
Information	46.6	44.8	44.7	44.8	-1.8	-3.9

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	June 2017	Apr 2018	May 2018	June 2018(p)	June 2017 to June 2018(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Financial activities	216.5	215.2	216.6	218.3	1.8	0.8
Professional and business services	471.1	474.0	480.2	483.1	12.0	2.5
Education and health services	628.2	661.3	654.5	646.9	18.7	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	279.1	267.2	274.1	284.1	5.0	1.8
Other services	123.1	120.4	121.5	122.8	-0.3	-0.2
Government	335.0	344.5	342.2	338.7	3.7	1.1
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm	1,999.2	2,094.1	2,087.7	2,060.6	61.4	3.1
Mining and logging	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	-0.1	-3.0
Construction	114.5	121.5	123.8	127.6	13.1	11.4
Manufacturing	123.3	127.9	129.4	130.9	7.6	6.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	390.3	397.5	397.8	397.6	7.3	1.9
Information	36.4	36.4	37.1	37.3	0.9	2.5
Financial activities	185.8	189.3	188.8	189.3	3.5	1.9
Professional and business services	340.9	350.8	348.5	351.0	10.1	3.0
Education and health services	301.5	319.9	319.1	314.5	13.0	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	220.3	234.9	232.8	226.9	6.6	3.0
Other services	66.0	65.8	66.6	66.1	0.1	0.2
Government	216.9	246.9	240.6	216.2	-0.7	-0.3
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,404.9	2,427.3	2,435.8	2,439.7	34.8	1.4
Mining and logging	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	118.3	120.8	122.1	123.9	5.6	4.7
Manufacturing	140.0	142.3	142.3	143.4	3.4	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	380.7	381.8	382.2	383.3	2.6	0.7
Information	106.8	108.5	108.2	110.1	3.3	3.1
Financial activities	142.9	142.9	143.0	142.2	-0.7	-0.5
Professional and business services	480.0	488.9	491.0	492.1	12.1	2.5
Education and health services	347.5	356.2	356.6	355.5	8.0	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	278.6	274.5	277.7	279.6	1.0	0.4
Other services	88.2	84.4	84.7	84.5	-3.7	-4.2
Government	321.4	326.5	327.5	324.6	3.2	1.0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	3,300.3	3,303.0	3,325.5	3,351.8	51.5	1.6
Mining, logging, and construction	162.9	161.3	162.0	167.3	4.4	2.7
Manufacturing	55.1	55.0	55.6	56.2	1.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	408.4	407.0	412.3	413.5	5.1	1.2
Information	74.4	74.7	75.0	75.6	1.2	1.6
Financial activities	159.0	159.1	159.2	161.6	2.6	1.6
Professional and business services	754.8	752.2	759.9	769.9	15.1	2.0
Education and health services	427.4	448.2	445.5	442.9	15.5	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	342.1	331.6	339.3	348.7	6.6	1.9
Other services	209.7	208.7	210.8	212.3	2.6	1.2
Government	706.5	705.2	705.9	703.8	-2.7	-0.4

Footnotes
(p) Preliminary