

Employment

IN NEW YORK STATE

Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor
Peter M. Rivera, Commissioner

At a Glance

In November 2012, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.3%, down from October's rate of 8.7%. The nation's unemployment rate was 7.7% in November 2012. New York State had 8,800,300 nonfarm jobs in November 2012, including 7,313,300 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of seasonally adjusted private sector jobs in the state decreased by 0.4% between October 2012 and November 2012, while those in the nation increased by 0.1%. From November 2011 to November 2012, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.2% in the state and 1.8% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted). New York's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators decreased at an annual rate of 2.3% in November 2012.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

November 2011 - November 2012

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	90.2	1.0
Private Sector	88.0	1.2
Goods-producing	-24.5	-3.1
Nat. res. & mining	-0.1	-1.9
Construction	-17.4	-5.4
Manufacturing	-7.0	-1.5
Durable gds.	-2.5	-0.9
Nondurable gds.	-4.5	-2.4
Service-providing	114.7	1.4
Trade, trans. & util.	15.3	1.0
Wholesale trade	5.7	1.7
Retail trade	13.3	1.4
Trans., wrhs. & util.	-3.7	-1.4
Information	-0.5	-0.2
Financial activities	0.3	0.0
Prof. & bus. svcs.	55.0	4.8
Educ. & health svcs.	27.8	1.6
Leisure & hospitality	0.2	0.0
Other services	14.4	3.9
Government	2.2	0.1

Lost Sleep Costs U.S. Economy \$80 Billion Per Year...

The Tired American: Many U.S. Workers Are Not Getting Enough Sleep

"There is a time for many words, and there is also a time for sleep."

Homer, *The Odyssey*

"It's an underappreciated problem. Americans are not missing work because of insomnia. They are still going to their jobs, but accomplishing less because they're tired. In an information-based economy, it's difficult to find a condition that has a greater effect on productivity."

Dr. Ronald Kessler, Harvard Medical School

American workers are increasingly burdened by hectic schedules, which often include long, late hours on the job. One result of burning the candle at both ends is that many Americans suffer from a severe lack of sleep.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) asked more than 15,000 adults about their work and sleep habits. Some results from that survey are alarming. According to the CDC, 30% of U.S. workers in 2010 (more than 40 million adults) got less than six hours of sleep per night – that's up from 24% in 1990. Needless to say, these workers got much less than the recommended amount, which the National Sleep Foundation (NSF) pegs at seven to nine hours of sleep per night.

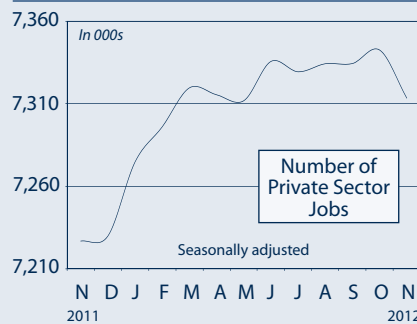
Lost Sleep Costs

Lack of sleep takes its toll on workers in many ways. These costs include absenteeism, less

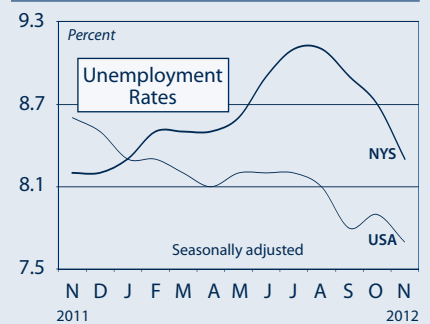
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IN NOVEMBER...

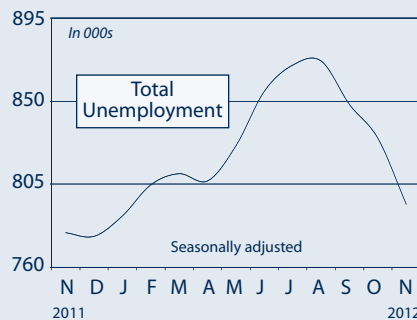
...NYS private sector jobs decreased



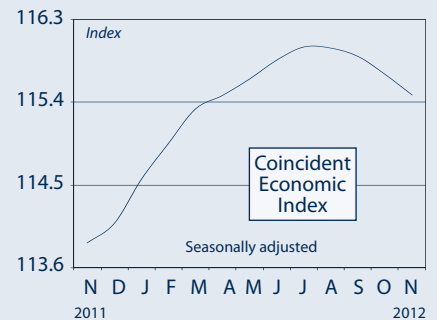
...NYS unemployment rate decreased



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS economic index decreased



Focus on New York City

A Strong Recovery Benefits All Boroughs

by James Brown, Labor Market Analyst, New York City

The recent release of Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data from the second quarter of 2012 allows us to analyze the City's economic performance since the depths of the economic downturn in the summer of 2009.

From the second quarter of 2008 to the second quarter of 2009, New York City shed 117,335 private sector jobs, a loss of 3.7%. The job losses were disproportionately concentrated in Manhattan (-103,965) and Queens (-12,325). Over this time frame, the Bronx actually added jobs, while Brooklyn and Staten Island suffered modest losses.

This pattern is not that unusual since Manhattan, with its large concentration of financial and professional jobs, and Queens, with its airports, are much more sensitive to national recessions. Jobs in the other boroughs are more dependent on industries that serve the local population, such as health care and education, which generally do better in downturns.

From 2009 to 2012, New York City's private sector enjoyed a robust recovery, adding 199,540 jobs, a 6.6% increase. Jobs were added in all five boroughs: Manhattan (+115,499); Brooklyn (+46,630); Queens (+28,042); Bronx (+8,562); and Staten Island (+808). However, the standout performer was Brooklyn, where private sector jobs climbed 10.6% between 2009 and 2012.

Since 60% of the region's private sector jobs are located in Manhattan, the borough's gains, unlike its losses during the downturn, were only in line with its share of the City's private sector

jobs. Manhattan's fastest-growing sector was accommodation and food services (+35,436). Retail trade was the second best performer, adding 20,171 jobs. Manhattan also saw significant gains in the information sector (+14,866). The largest job cluster – professional and technical services – grew by 5.6%, which represented 15,942 new jobs.

The fastest-growing sector in Queens in 2009-2012 was arts, entertainment and recreation, where employment jumped 31.1%. Administrative and support services was a close second, growing by 28.7%. This sector added the most new jobs (+6,466), while accommodation and food services (+14.8%) and retail trade (+9.7%) each generated more than 5,000 new jobs. The economically sensitive transportation and warehousing industry also expanded, adding nearly 3,000 jobs.

Brooklyn's strong job gains in 2009-2012 were highlighted by its growing importance as a center of corporate offices and professional services firms. Management of companies grew by 45.1%, while professional and technical services climbed 25.9% and administrative and support services grew by 14.6%. Together, these three sectors added more than 7,000 jobs in Brooklyn. Educational services was strong, growing by 15.0%. Brooklyn's largest sector – health care and social services – also performed well (+12.0%).

Just over 45% of the private sector jobs in the Bronx are in the health care and social services (+3.5%) and educational services (+7.8%) sectors. Growth in these two sectors generated



3,848 new jobs. However, the borough's fastest growth was in accommodation and food service (+17.2%) and management of companies (+13.6%). The Bronx expanded on its role as a regional distribution center, as jobs in the wholesale trade (+4.9%) and transportation and warehousing (+9.1%) sectors grew faster than in any other borough.

Job growth on Staten Island followed a different pattern than in the other boroughs. While administrative and support services (+27.9%) was the borough's fastest-growing industry, professional and technical services (-4.5%) lost jobs. Similarly, employment in the leisure and hospitality sectors lagged. The borough also suffered the largest drop in construction employment (-12.9%) of any borough.

Summary

Private sector job growth in the City's boroughs was driven by a number of broad trends, including strength in tourism, the spread of the vibrant corporate services sectors outside of the traditional Manhattan core, and steady growth by the city's large health care, social services and education industries. Despite these broad trends, each borough had unique traits, which led to different economic outcomes. ■

The Tired American... from page 1

productive work, health issues, work-related illnesses and injuries, and, in extreme cases, death. In total, the NSF estimates that tired workers cost the U.S. economy some \$80 billion per year; that value is more than the economy in 14 states!

A separate 2011 study from researchers at the Harvard Medical School (HMS) also illustrates the dramatic toll lack of sleep has on the American workplace. The HMS researchers estimate that just under one-quarter (23.2%) of all employees in the U.S. suffer from insomnia. They estimate that insomnia costs the average American worker 11.3 days, or \$2,280, in lost productivity every year. For the nation as a whole, the total cost is \$63.2 billion.

An April 2012 survey conducted for Pfizer Con-

sumer Healthcare found that among U.S. workers who feel sleep deprived:

- 50% performed poorly at work
- 31% had been late to work by more than 15 minutes
- 38% had missed important appointments
- 28% had fallen asleep at work

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports that almost 4 million U.S. workers, including 228,000 in New York State, had a nonfatal occupational injury or illness in 2010. Further, 4,547 U.S. workers died from occupational injuries in 2010. Each year about 49,000 deaths are due to work-related illnesses. Combine these figures with NSF's estimate that lack of sleep is the pri-

mary cause for 18% of all accidents and injuries in the workplace and you can see that sleep deprivation has a tremendous impact on American workers and companies.

Sleep deprivation also affects our society as a whole. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 100,000 crashes each year are the direct result of sleepy drivers. The Institute of Medicine estimates that driving while fatigued or drowsy causes about 20% of all motor vehicle crashes each year. Annually, about one million crashes, 500,000 injuries, and 8,000 deaths can be attributed to a lack of sleep.

Who's Sleepy at Work?

Workers' rate of sleep deficit (less than 6 hours/
Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV '11	NOV '12		NOV '11	NOV '12		NOV '11	NOV '12
New York State	7.9	7.9	Hudson Valley	6.8	7.0	Finger Lakes	7.2	7.4
Capital	7.0	7.0	Dutchess	6.9	7.1	Genesee	7.3	7.4
Albany	6.7	6.7	Orange	7.4	7.6	Livingston	7.1	7.1
Columbia	7.0	7.0	Putnam	6.1	6.2	Monroe	7.3	7.3
Greene	8.7	9.0	Rockland	6.4	6.4	Ontario	6.6	6.7
Rensselaer	7.1	7.1	Sullivan	9.0	9.2	Orleans	8.3	10.1
Saratoga	6.3	6.4	Ulster	7.7	7.9	Seneca	7.1	7.1
Schenectady	7.2	7.4	Westchester	6.4	6.7	Wayne	7.0	7.7
Warren	8.3	8.0	Mohawk Valley	8.0	8.2	Wyoming	8.0	8.4
Washington	6.9	7.1	Fulton	9.5	9.7	Yates	6.5	6.4
Central New York	7.7	7.8	Herkimer	7.5	8.0	Western New York	7.6	7.9
Cayuga	7.3	7.5	Montgomery	9.0	9.3	Allegany	7.7	7.6
Cortland	7.8	8.1	Oneida	7.7	7.9	Cattaraugus	8.3	8.2
Madison	7.3	8.1	Otsego	7.3	7.3	Chautauqua	7.6	8.2
Onondaga	7.5	7.4	Schoharie	8.6	8.0	Erie	7.4	7.7
Oswego	9.4	9.5	North Country	9.2	9.3	Niagara	7.9	8.5
Southern Tier	7.6	7.8	Clinton	8.7	8.7	Long Island	6.8	7.1
Broome	8.0	8.1	Essex	9.1	9.8	Nassau	6.4	7.0
Chemung	7.8	8.5	Franklin	8.7	9.4	Suffolk	7.0	7.2
Chenango	7.9	7.9	Hamilton	9.0	10.5	New York City	8.9	8.7
Delaware	8.3	8.9	Jefferson	9.5	9.4	Bronx	12.2	11.8
Schuyler	7.4	7.8	Lewis	8.8	9.0	Kings	9.7	9.4
Steuben	8.7	9.1	St. Lawrence	9.5	9.4	New York	7.5	7.1
Tioga	7.8	8.0				Queens	8.0	7.8
Tompkins	5.5	5.4				Richmond	7.9	8.0

The Tired American...from page 2

Percentage of U.S. Workers, by Industry, Reporting Less Than Six Hours of Sleep per Night, 2010

Industry Sector	Percentage of Workers
Mining	41.6%
Utilities	38.0%
Manufacturing	34.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	32.7%
Healthcare & Social Assistance	32.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	30.7%
Retail Trade	30.3%
Average, All Industries	30.0%
Construction	29.0%
Finance & Insurance	27.4%
Educational Services	27.3%
Agriculture	26.2%
Other Services	24.1%

Source: CDC

night) varies by industry sector. The table above reports industry data collected by the CDC in 2010. At 41.6%, mining workers reported the highest rate of sleep deprivation in the U.S. Certain occupations, especially those in transportation, also suffer from higher rates of sleep deprivation. For example, an NSF survey found that 50% of pilots and 44% of truck drivers reported they rarely get a good night's sleep before work.

The rate of sleep deficit is higher among people who hold multiple jobs, put in more than

40 hours per week, and work the night shift. This is a key fact because, during the last U.S. recession, overtime and extended work hours became not only needed, but also often mandatory. The sluggish national economy caused many employers to not hire new workers, so they turned to overtime to compensate. Some labor unions contend that mandatory overtime and extended shifts are a hazard that increases the chance of illness or injury.

Among people who work more than one job, 37.0% reported getting less than six hours of sleep per night. This figure skyrockets to 60.5% for multiple-job holders who also regularly worked the night shift. Similarly, the rate of sleep deprivation among those who worked more than 40 hours per week was above average (36.2%). When those workers were also on the night shift, the rate of sleep deficiency climbed to 58.1%.

The rate of sleep deprivation also varies by age. Older Americans report fewer sleep problems. An NSF survey found that just over half (51%) of people ages 19-29 said they "rarely/never get a good night's sleep on weekdays." That figure dropped to 43% for people between 30 and 45, and slid even further to 38% for Americans 46-64 years of age.

How can we reverse the growing trend of sleep deprivation among American workers? Re-

searchers at the CDC suggest ways employers can help their workers get more sleep. One idea is to alter night shift schedules or limit the number of consecutive shifts for employees.

Summary

Clearly, many American workers are not getting enough sleep. The direct and indirect costs of sleep deprivation can be high. Moreover, it can cost companies billions of dollars per year and have lasting negative effects on society. Lack of sleep is not always an individual's choice, but voluntary or not, individuals' sleep deprivation has wide-ranging effects on others. ■

by Timothy Glass

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REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

CAPITAL

James Ross — 518-462-7600

Over the past 12 months, the number of private sector jobs in the Capital Region increased by 8,300, or 2.0 percent, to 416,200. Gains were centered in professional and business services (+3,900), educational and health services (+2,300), manufacturing (+1,500), and natural resources, mining and construction (+500). Losses were greatest in leisure and hospitality (-400) and trade, transportation and utilities (-200).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

For the 12-month period ending November 2012, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area fell 100 to 257,800. Job growth was concentrated in trade, transportation and utilities (+1,500), professional and business services (+1,200), and educational and health services (+1,000). The largest job losses were in leisure and hospitality (-2,000) and manufacturing (-1,200).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area increased over the year by 3,000, or 0.7 percent, to 438,100 in November 2012. Gains were largest in professional and business services (+3,200), educational and health services (+1,800), and leisure and hospitality (+1,100). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-2,100) and construction (-1,600).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the 12-month period ending November 2012, the private sector job count in the Hudson Valley increased by 8,000, or 1.1 percent, to 753,900. Gains were strongest in professional and business services (+4,400), trade, transportation and utilities (+3,900), and educational and health services (+3,700). The largest job loss was in natural resources, mining and construction (-4,800).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

The private sector job count on Long Island decreased over the year by 2,700, or 0.3 percent, to 1,052,700 in November 2012. Employment grew in financial activities (+4,500), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,000), educational and health services (+1,700), and professional and business services (+1,100). The largest losses were in natural resources, mining and construction (-6,900) and leisure and hospitality (-2,500).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending November 2012, the private sector job count in the Mohawk Valley decreased by 500, or 0.3 percent, to 151,300. Job gains occurred in educational and health services (+500) and professional and business services (+300). Losses were centered in leisure and hospitality (-500) and natural resources, mining and construction (-300).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 212-775-3330

Private sector employment in New York City rose by 67,100, or 2.0 percent, to 3,356,000 for the 12-month period ending November 2012. Growth was greatest in professional and business services (+44,300), educational and health services (+13,100), other services (+8,600), and trade, transportation and utilities (+4,400). Losses were centered in financial activities (-3,400), natural resources, mining and construction (-1,800), and manufacturing (-1,300).

SOUTHERN TIER

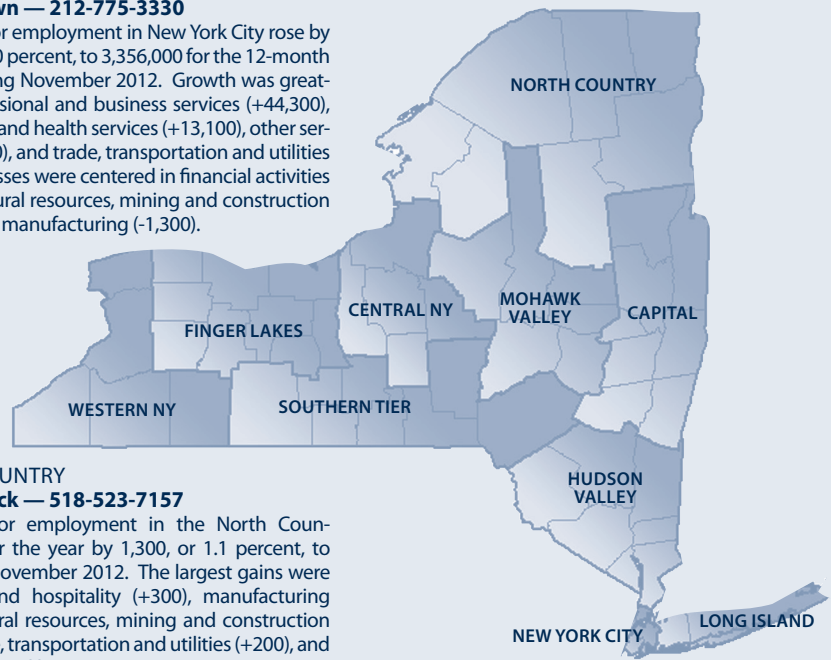
Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

Private sector jobs in the Southern Tier rose over the year by 300, or 0.1 percent, to 232,000 in November 2012. Employment gains were largest in educational and health services (+2,400). Job losses were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (-800), leisure and hospitality (-700), and trade, transportation and utilities (-600).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

Private sector jobs in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area fell by 1,600, or 0.4 percent, to 452,100 over the 12 months ending November 2012. Gains were centered in educational and health services (+3,700) and trade, transportation and utilities (+800). Job losses were greatest in professional and business services (-3,500), financial activities (-1,400) and manufacturing (-900).



NORTH COUNTRY

Alan Beideck — 518-523-7157

Private sector employment in the North Country rose over the year by 1,300, or 1.1 percent, to 114,900 in November 2012. The largest gains were in leisure and hospitality (+300), manufacturing (+300), natural resources, mining and construction (+300), trade, transportation and utilities (+200), and professional and business services (+200).