

EMPLOYMENT in New York State

George E. Pataki, Governor

March 2006

Linda Angello, Commissioner

New Tool for Job Seekers...

JobZone: A New Career Management Product

JobZone is a new career management product developed by the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL). The program is designed to provide comprehensive job search, career exploration, and career planning assistance to customers 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Each user creates a free, secure account, which is retrievable from any computer with Internet access.

The cornerstone of this new product is the pooling of the resources and expertise of multiple NYSDOL divisions. It allows a job seeker to access localized labor market information, training and

development information, and job fair and job bank services all in one convenient online location. The integration is seamless, allowing customers to access the necessary information without needing to visit another web site or having to contact a staff person in a local One-Stop Career Center.

JobZone allows career development staff to concentrate on the customers who require the most assistance. For the customers capable of self-service, it provides a central site with tools addressing all phases of career development. Customers can explore the world of work by viewing occupational profiles, which com-

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At a Glance

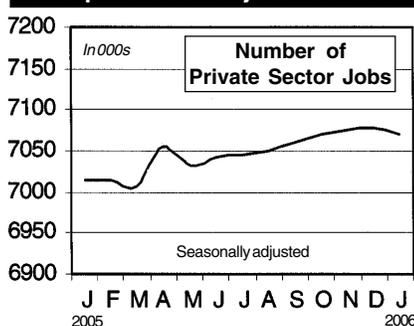
In January 2006, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.6 percent, down from 5.0 percent in December 2005. (The nation's unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in January.) In January 2006, the state had 8,561,500 nonfarm jobs, including 7,071,500 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of private sector jobs in the state decreased by 0.1 percent from December. (The nation's private sector job count increased by 0.2 percent over the month.) From January 2005 to January 2006, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.1 percent in the state and increased by 1.8 percent in the nation (not seasonally adjusted). In addition, New York's employment-population ratio, a measure of labor force participation, increased in January.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs Jan. 2005 - Jan. 2006 (Data not seasonally adjusted, numbers in thousands)

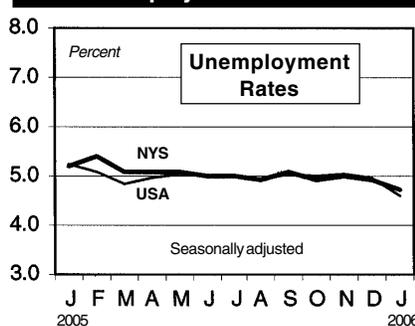
	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	72.5	0.9
Private Sector	72.6	1.1
Goods-producing	-17.1	-1.9
Nat. res. & mining	0.3	6.1
Construction	3.8	1.3
Manufacturing	-21.2	-3.6
Durable gds.	-11.5	-3.4
Nondurable gds.	-9.7	-4.0
Service-providing	89.6	1.2
Trade, trans., & util.	12.8	0.9
Wholesale trade	0.6	0.2
Retail trade	9.0	1.0
Trans., whrs., & util.	3.2	1.2
Information	3.8	1.4
Financial activities	15.1	2.2
Prof. & bus. svcs.	12.4	1.2
Educ. & health svcs.	31.7	2.1
Leisure & hospitality	8.7	1.4
Other services	5.2	1.5
Government	-0.1	0.0

IN JANUARY...

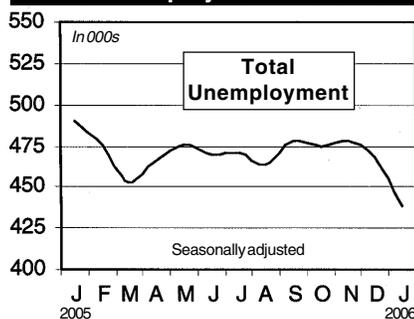
...NYS private sector jobs decreased



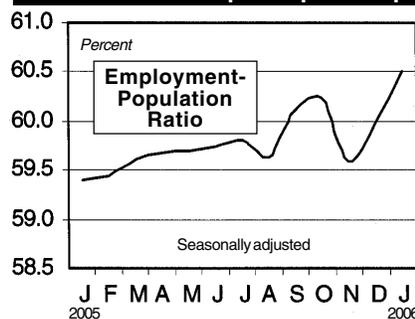
...NYS unemployment rate decreased



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS labor force participation up



Focus on the Capital Region

High-Tech Important to Region

by Jim Ross, Labor Market Analyst, Capital Region

Attracting high-technology industries has been a primary focus of economic development efforts in the Capital Region for almost a decade. These efforts are due, in large part, to the high-tech sector's ability to generate economic growth and provide high-paying jobs. However, there is no consensus among analysts as to which industries comprise the high-tech sector.

One list, developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), defines high-tech industries as those which have a proportion of employment in selected scientific, engineering, and technical occupations that is at least twice the average for all industries combined. Within this list, there are actually three high-tech industry groups which are based on their proportion of total employment in the selected job titles: Level I industries have at least 25 percent of their employment in high-tech job titles; Level II industries, 15-25 percent; and Level III industries, 10-15 percent.

Specific industries comprising each high-tech industry group are presented in the table at the bottom of this page. A cursory examination of these three groups reveals that a wide range of goods-producing and service-providing



"The local Workforce New York partners are excited to work with our emerging and growing high-tech businesses to make Tech Valley an unqualified success."

David Wallingford, Regional Administrator,
Capital/Northern Region

industries are represented, including the federal government (excluding the U.S. Postal Service), which is classified as a "Level II" industry. Although this is not an industry that usually comes to mind when you think "high-tech," it nonetheless meets the BLS criteria.

High-tech industries in the Capital Region, which in this analysis includes Albany, Columbia, Fulton, Greene, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren, and Washington counties, accounted for 49,500 jobs, or 8.9 percent of total area employment in second quarter 2005. This was somewhat lower than the comparable 10.7 percent national share. High-tech's share

of total employment is underrepresented in the Capital Region due, in part, to the large number of state government jobs in the area, which are not defined by the BLS as high-tech. Level I industries accounted for 22,000 jobs, or 4.0 percent, of total local employment in second quarter 2005, while the job counts at Level II and Level III industries totaled 12,900 and 14,700, respectively.

Total high-tech employment fell 7.4 percent in the Capital Region from second quarter 2000 to second quarter 2005. This compares favorably with a national high-tech decline of 9.7 percent over the same period. In contrast, total nonfarm employment rose in both the Capital Region (+2.4 percent) and the U.S. (+1.1 percent) from 2000 to 2005.

Local Level I high-tech industries fared much better than all high-tech industries in the area, and better than Level I industries in the nation. Locally, this level dipped 0.5 percent compared to a national loss of 9.8 percent. The biggest local job loser in this group, computer systems design and related services, shed almost 800 jobs. This drop was due, in part, to the end of the Y2K conversion for many older computing systems. The biggest gainer was scientific

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High-Technology Industries

Level I Industries

Aerospace product & parts mfg.
Arch., eng., & related services
Communications equip. mfg.
Computer and periph. equip. mfg.
Computer systems design
Data processing and hosting
Internet publishing and broadcasting
ISP and Web search portals
Navigational, measuring, electro-medical, & control instruments mfg.
Other telecommunications
Pharmaceutical and medicine mfg.
Scientific R&D services
Semicon. & other elec. component mfg.
Software publishers

Level II Industries

Audio & video equipment mfg.
Basic chemical mfg.
Commercial/service machinery mfg.
Elec. power gen., trans., & dis.
Federal Gov. (ex. Postal Service)
Forestry
Industrial machinery mfg.
Mgmt., scien., and tech. consulting
Magnetic and optical media
Oil and gas extraction
Prof. & comm. equip., wholesalers
Resin, syn. rubber, and fiber mfg.

Level III Industries

Electrical equip. mfg.
Elect. and precision equip. repair & main.
Engine, turbine, and power trans. eqp. mfg.
Facilities support services
Mgmt. of companies and enterprises
Monetary authorities, central bank
Chemical product and prep. mfg.
General purpose mach. mfg.
Pipeline transportation
Transportation equip. mfg.
Paint, coating, and adhesive mfg.
Pesticide & fertilizer mfg.
Petrol. and coal products mfg.
Pipeline transportation of crude oil
Pipeline transportation of natural gas
Satellite telecommunications
Securities and commodity exchanges
Telecommunications resellers
Wired telecommunications carriers
Wireless telecommunications carriers

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JAN '05	JAN '06		JAN '05	JAN '06		JAN '05	JAN '06
New York State	5.7	5.2	Hudson Valley	4.6	4.2	Southern Tier	5.9	5.2
Capital	4.8	4.3	Dutchess	4.5	4.0	Broome	6.1	5.3
Albany	4.4	3.9	Orange	4.7	4.4	Chemung	6.5	5.3
Columbia	4.6	4.2	Putnam	4.0	3.7	Chenango	6.4	5.7
Greene	5.8	5.2	Rockland	4.4	4.0	Delaware	5.1	5.0
Rensselaer	5.0	4.6	Sullivan	6.1	5.4	Otsego	5.6	5.3
Saratoga	4.2	3.8	Ulster	5.1	4.6	Schuyler	7.6	6.6
Schenectady	4.8	4.2	Westchester	4.6	4.1	Steuben	7.4	6.5
Warren	6.1	5.7	Mohawk Valley	6.2	5.6	Tioga	6.1	5.1
Washington	5.7	4.9	Fulton	6.5	6.2	Tompkins	3.7	3.3
Central New York	5.9	5.2	Herkimer	6.8	6.0	Western New York	6.2	5.6
Cayuga	5.7	5.4	Madison	6.4	5.8	Allegany	7.0	6.3
Cortland	7.3	6.2	Montgomery	7.1	6.8	Cattaraugus	6.6	6.0
Onondaga	5.4	4.6	Oneida	5.8	4.9	Chautauqua	5.8	5.2
Oswego	7.8	7.1	Schoharie	6.2	6.4	Erie	6.1	5.4
Finger Lakes	5.7	5.1	North Country	7.5	6.9	Niagara	6.7	6.3
Genesee	6.6	6.1	Clinton	6.6	6.2	Long Island	4.7	4.2
Livingston	6.5	6.2	Essex	6.6	6.8	Nassau	4.5	4.0
Monroe	5.2	4.6	Franklin	7.5	6.9	Suffolk	4.9	4.3
Ontario	6.0	5.6	Hamilton	7.7	7.5	New York City	6.2	5.9
Orleans	7.1	7.0	Jefferson	8.1	7.3	Bronx	8.1	7.6
Seneca	6.3	5.4	Lewis	8.6	7.7	Kings	6.7	6.2
Wayne	6.5	5.7	St. Lawrence	7.6	6.8	New York	5.5	5.2
Wyoming	7.1	6.5				Queens	5.6	5.4
Yates	5.7	5.3				Richmond	5.3	5.0

Capital Region...

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research and development services, up over 800 jobs, which benefited from investments at the New York State Center of Excellence in Nanoelectronics located at the University at Albany. Recent announcements indicate the center is expected to create an additional 1,500 jobs in the next few years.

Level II and Level III industries suffered more significant losses from 2000 to 2005. Level II industries lost over 1,200 jobs (-9.3 percent). Over half of these local losses, however, were in the federal government. Level III industries lost over 2,500 jobs (-14.9 percent) over the five-year period, with the biggest loss in wired telecommunications (-800).

As noted above, a major attraction of the high-tech sector is the high salaries these industries provide. The average high-tech wage in the Capital Region was \$62,900 in 2005, more than 70 percent higher than the average for all industries (\$36,800) in the area.

High-tech industries in the Capital Region outperformed national averages in a difficult economic environment. As the U.S. economy continues to expand, growth in local high-tech industries will help to diversify a regional economy historically dominated by health care, education and government. For more information on high-tech industries, see the BLS article on our web site at www.labor.state.ny.us/workforceindustrydata/index.asp?reg=cap.

JobZone...

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combine the most relevant statistics from government surveys. A career journal is provided to help customers tie it all together, and record the results (and their impressions) of the information found through career exploration.

After exploring the world of work, customers are offered tools for self-exploration. Adaptations of the O*NET Interest, Work Importance, and Skills profilers are readily available in formats that self-score, and provide linkages to occupations suggested for further exploration. These tools also provide valuable keywords for job searches and resume preparation, and add another level of personalization to the occupational explorational functions.

Customers armed with accurate knowledge of the labor market and of their own skills, interests, and values are then ready to begin connecting the two, to make informed decisions about their next steps. JobZone can also help with this phase. If further training is necessary to achieve their goals, customers can develop education plans using fully integrated college and training databases. They can also search America's Job Bank, which can provide job postings within five miles or statewide.

The program further supports the job search efforts of our customers by displaying a continuously updated list of regional job fairs, as well as the contact information for the nearest One-Stop

Career Center. To help customers make the most efficient use of these services, a module that builds resumes is available in JobZone. Multiple resumes can be stored, each exportable in print-ready or editable formats.

The above information only scratches the surface of what JobZone has to offer. New features are under development, and a modified interface to ease its adoption as a staff-assisted tool is also in the works. The best way to learn about this new product is to create an online account and look around at www.nyjobzone.org. You may also contact the JobZone Team by phone at 877-226-5724 or by e-mail at support@nyjobzone.org.

by Christopher Myers, Ph.D.

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REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

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Private sector employment in the Rochester area declined over the year by 8,400, or 2.0 percent, to 415,300 in January 2006. Employment gains were recorded in educational and health services (+1,600) and construction (+300). Over-the-year job losses were largest in manufacturing (-6,100), leisure and hospitality (-2,200), and professional and business services (-600).

CENTRAL NY
ROGER EVANS
315-479-3388

Private sector employment in the Syracuse metro area rose 3,300, or 1.3 percent, to 258,300 for the 12-month period ending January 2006. Job creation was largest in trade, transportation, and utilities (+1,100), professional and business services (+1,000), educational and health services (+900), and leisure and hospitality (+600). Information (-300) lost jobs over the year.

MOHAWK VALLEY
MARK BARBANO
315-793-2282

Private sector employment in the Utica-Rome metro area increased 300, or 0.3 percent, to 97,800 for the 12-month period ending January 2006. A gain in educational and health services (+600) employment more than offset job losses in information (-200) and professional and business services (-200).

NORTH COUNTRY
ALAN BEIDECK 518-891-6680

Private sector employment in the North Country region fell over the year by 400, or 0.4 percent, to 108,300 in January 2006. Gains were centered in professional and business services (+700) and trade, transportation, and utilities (+500). The largest declines were in manufacturing (-1,100) and leisure and hospitality (-400).

CAPITAL DISTRICT
JAMES ROSS
518-462-7600

From January 2005 to January 2006, the number of private sector jobs in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area increased by 2,800, or 0.9 percent, to 331,800, a record high for the month. Job gains were centered in trade, transportation and utilities (+1,200), financial activities (+700), educational and health services (+400), professional and business services (+400) and information (+300). The area lost jobs over the year in other services (-200).

HUDSON VALLEY
JOHN NELSON
914-997-8798

Private sector employment in the Hudson Valley increased over the year by 7,300, or 1.0 percent, to 726,700 in January 2006. Employment gains were largest in educational and health services (+3,300), professional and business services (+2,100), natural resources, mining and construction (+2,000), financial activities (+1,500), and trade, transportation and utilities (+1,400). Manufacturing (-2,300) and leisure and hospitality (-1,000) declined over the year.

WESTERN NY
JOHN SLENKER
716-851-2742

The private sector job count in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 1,200, or 0.3 percent, to 441,600 over the 12-month period ending January 2006. Job gains were centered in financial activities (+2,100), professional and business services (+1,700), and educational and health services (+1,600). Over-the-year job losses were largest in manufacturing (-2,700) and natural resources, mining and construction (-1,200).

SOUTHERN TIER
JOSEPH KOZLOWSKI 607-741-4485

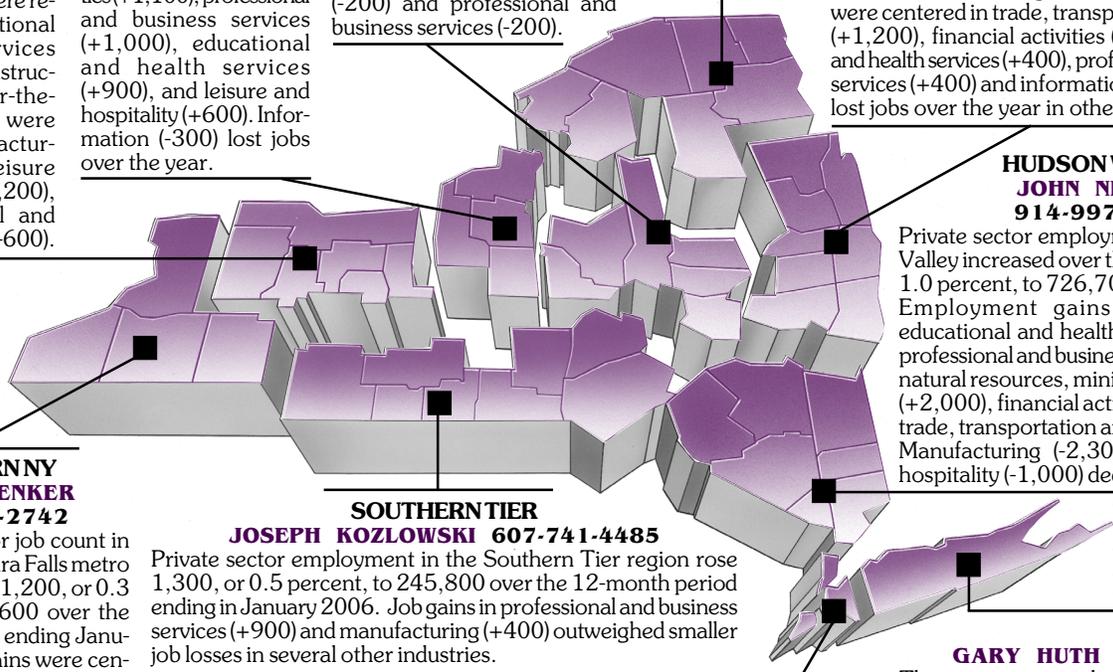
Private sector employment in the Southern Tier region rose 1,300, or 0.5 percent, to 245,800 over the 12-month period ending in January 2006. Job gains in professional and business services (+900) and manufacturing (+400) outweighed smaller job losses in several other industries.

NEW YORK CITY
JAMES BROWN 212-621-9353

Private sector employment in New York City rose 52,600, or 1.8 percent, to 3,029,400 for the 12-month period ending January 2006. Job gains were largest in educational and health services (+21,000), financial activities (+11,600), leisure and hospitality (+9,100), trade, transportation and utilities (+6,200), information (+4,900), other services (+4,300), and professional and business services (+3,000). Manufacturing (-8,900) lost jobs over the year.

LONG ISLAND
GARY HUTH 516-934-8533

The private sector job count on Long Island increased over the year by 10,900, or 1.1 percent, to 1,016,200 in January 2006, setting a record for the month. Gains were largest in professional and business services (+4,000), leisure and hospitality (+2,400), educational and health services (+1,700), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,600), and natural resources, mining and construction (+1,100). Job losses occurred in financial activities (-600) and manufacturing (-500).



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