

# Employment

IN NEW YORK STATE



Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor  
Colleen C. Gardner, Commissioner

## At a Glance

In January 2011, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.3%, up from December 2010's 8.2% rate. (The nation's unemployment rate was 9.0% in January.) In January 2011, the state had 8,561,300 nonfarm jobs, including 7,079,800 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of seasonally adjusted private sector jobs in the state increased by 0.1% from December 2010, while the U.S. private sector job count increased by less than 0.1%. From January 2010 to January 2011, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.1% in both the state and the U.S. In addition, New York's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 0.4% in January 2011.

### Change in Nonfarm Jobs

January 2010 - January 2011

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	45.5	0.5
Private Sector	76.0	1.1
Goods-producing	-21.9	-3.0
Nat. res. & mining	0.0	0.0
Construction	-14.2	-5.1
Manufacturing	-7.7	-1.7
Durable gds.	-6.1	-2.3
Nondurable gds.	-1.6	-0.9
Service-providing	67.4	0.9
Trade, trans. & util.	12.3	0.9
Wholesale trade	6.8	2.1
Retail trade	6.4	0.7
Trans., wrhs. & util.	-0.9	-0.3
Information	-1.4	-0.6
Financial activities	9.1	1.4
Prof. & bus. svcs.	27.6	2.6
Educ. & health svcs.	29.8	1.8
Leisure & hospitality	14.7	2.2
Other services	5.8	1.6
Government	-30.5	-2.0

State Ranks High in Job Growth in '10...

## NYS: Stronger Job Growth and Lower Jobless Rate than U.S. in 2010

The New York State Department of Labor recently released revised jobs and labor force (including unemployment rates) numbers for 2010 and earlier. They show the New York economy performed better than first thought. The new data indicate that the Empire State:

- Added the most private sector jobs of any state in 2010
- Ranked 5th among all states in percentage growth in private sector jobs in 2010
- Added more private sector jobs during this economic recovery than first estimated
- Lost fewer jobs in the 2008-09 recession than initially calculated

The new figures show that from 2009 to 2010, the state's private sector job count grew by

11,500, or 0.2%, to 7,043,400. In 2009-2010, private sector jobs in the U.S. dropped by 0.8%.

The state's nonfarm job count (private plus public sectors) decreased by 2,400 to 8,553,300 in 2010. This was the state's lowest annual nonfarm job count since 2005.

Jobs and labor force data are revised at the end of each year for all states and the U.S., using methods set by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The revised data are based on more complete information from UI records.

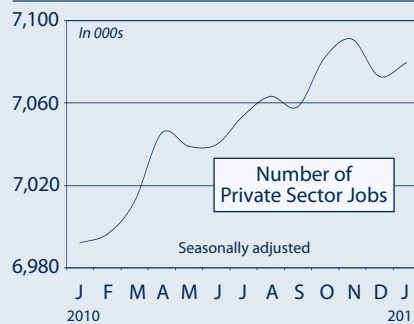
### Private and Public Sectors

During 2009-2010, educational and health services added the most jobs (+39,000) of

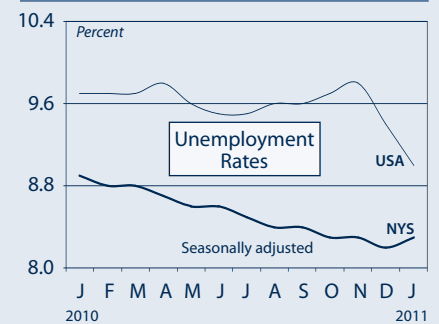
*Continued on page 2*

### IN JANUARY...

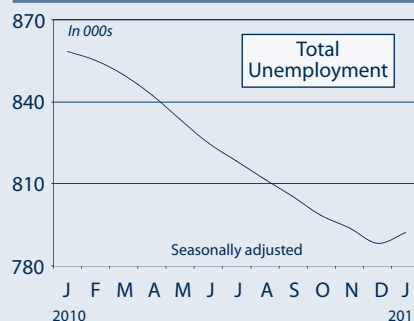
...NYS private sector jobs increased



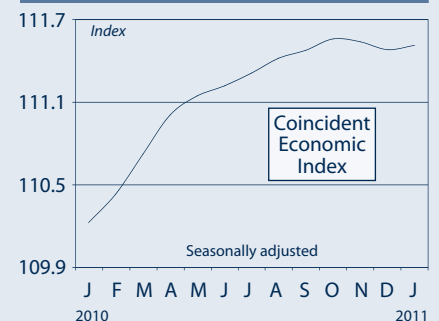
...NYS unemployment rate increased



...NYS unemployment increased



...NYS economic index increased



## Focus on the Capital Region

High-Tech Continues to Drive Region

by James Ross, Labor Market Analyst, Capital Region

For many years, local economic developers have focused on raising the number of local high-tech jobs in the Capital Region. This is because a boost in high-tech jobs leads to more jobs throughout the local economy. Also, high-tech jobs usually pay very well.

The Software Alliance, formed back in the 1990s, illustrates how employers can work together. Local companies created it to attract employees to the Capital Region's growing software industry and spur investment. Eventually, the Alliance had nearly 150 firms with 1,200 workers.

Soon after, the State of New York began to look for sites for a plant to fabricate computer chips (called a "chip fab"). To lure a chip fab and to sell the region, business leaders labeled the local 10-county area as "Tech Valley." The Tech Valley name took hold, and soon spread to counties in the Hudson Valley, North Country and Mohawk Valley.

### What's High Tech?

There is no official list of industries that make up the high-tech sector. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) drew up one oft-cited list that covers a wide range of manufacturing and service industries. The BLS list has three levels of high-tech industry groups, based on the share of workers in selected scientific, engineering and technical job titles:

- Level I: At least 25%
- Level II: Between 15% and 25%
- Level III: Between 10% and 15%

### How Many Local High-Tech Jobs?

In the first quarter of 2010, all high-tech industries accounted for 51,689 jobs, or 10.7%, of total employment in the Capital Region. This area includes Albany, Columbia, Fulton, Greene, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren and Washington counties. The job count breaks down this way:

- Level I: 21,816
- Level II: 15,266
- Level III: 14,607

As noted above, high-tech jobs tend to pay very well. During the first quarter of 2010, high-tech salaries in the Capital Region averaged \$73,000 per year. This was 70% higher than the average for all industries (\$43,100) in the area.

### High-Tech Grows Locally

The local high-tech sector has shown stronger job growth in recent years. From the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2010, total high-tech employment in the Capital Region rose 3.5%. In contrast, the region's total job count dropped by 1.9% over the same period.

Local Level I high-tech industries fared much better than all high-tech industries in the area, rising 4.9%. The biggest job generators in this group were computer systems design services (+980) and architectural and engineering services (+850).

Another Level I industry -- semiconductor and other electronic components -- surely will drive local high-tech growth in the next few years.

We released revised jobs data for 2009 and 2010 on March 9, 2011. Visit [www.labor.ny.gov](http://www.labor.ny.gov) for details.



"The Capital Region will benefit from job growth due to high-tech developments. These include expansion of the nanotech research facility at UAlbany, completion of the \$4.6 billion GlobalFoundries chip fab in Saratoga County, and GE's reemergence as a driving force in the nation's high-tech future."

**Colleen C. Gardner,**  
Commissioner

This is due to the region's success in landing a \$4.6 billion GlobalFoundries chip fab in Saratoga County. The plant will employ 1,600 workers when it reaches full operations in a few years.

Level II industries suffered a 1.2% job loss from 2005 to 2010. Gains in management, scientific and technical consulting services were more than offset by losses in most other industries.

Level III industries added over 900 jobs (+6.7%) over the five-year period. The largest job gains were in:

- Wired telecommunications carriers
- Management of companies (including GE's renewable energy headquarters)
- Engine, turbine and power transmission equipment

The high-tech sector adds a fourth leg to our traditional, stable three-legged economy dominated by government, health care and higher education. Clearly, a four-legged stool provides greater strength to support the Capital Region economy. For details on high-tech industries, see [www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/cap/hightech.pdf](http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/cap/hightech.pdf). ■

### State Ranks High... from page 1

any private sector industry in New York. Gains were centered in health care and social assistance (+24,900). Leisure and hospitality added 20,300 jobs during 2009-2010, with sector gains focused in accommodation and food services (+20,800).

Manufacturing lost the most jobs (-19,100) between 2009 and 2010. Losses were biggest in durable goods (-13,300). Job declines in construction (-19,000) were concentrated in specialty trade contractors (-14,300). Losses in financial activities (-11,000) were focused in finance and insurance (-8,300).

The total government job count (federal, state and local) in New York State declined by 13,900 in 2010. Government job losses were greatest at the local (-16,000) and state (-3,400) levels.

### Unemployment Rates and Labor Force

The unemployment rate in New York State grew from 8.4% in 2009 to 8.6% in 2010 -- its highest annual level since 1992. This over-the-year climb was in line with the increase at the national level, from 9.3% in 2009 to 9.6% in 2010.

The revised data also show that the number of unemployed in New York State climbed by 1.3% -- from 813,300 in 2009 to 824,100 in 2010, a re-

cord high (current data go back to 1976). The number of unemployed in the U.S. increased at a faster rate (+3.9%) between 2009 and 2010.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics calculates a broader gauge of unemployment and underemployment called "U-6". It includes:

- Unemployed people looking for work
- People who stopped looking for work
- Part-time workers who want full-time work

U-6 in New York State rose from 14.3% in 2009 to 14.8% in 2010. In the nation as a whole, the U-6 rate was 16.7% in 2010, up from 16.2% in 2009.

*Continued on page 3*

## Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JAN '10	JAN '11		JAN '10	JAN '11		JAN '10	JAN '11
<b>New York State</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>Hudson Valley</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>Finger Lakes</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Capital District</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	Dutchess	8.8	8.5	Genesee	9.6	9.0
Albany	7.7	7.9	Orange	9.0	8.7	Livingston	10.7	10.4
Columbia	8.7	8.6	Putnam	7.7	7.0	Monroe	8.7	8.2
Greene	9.5	9.2	Rockland	7.7	7.4	Ontario	9.6	8.9
Rensselaer	8.9	8.8	Sullivan	10.8	10.6	Orleans	11.7	11.6
Saratoga	7.8	7.6	Ulster	9.3	9.2	Seneca	9.5	9.2
Schenectady	8.6	8.2	Westchester	8.0	7.6	Wayne	10.5	9.8
Warren	10.7	10.4	<b>Mohawk Valley</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	Wyoming	11.5	10.9
Washington	9.5	9.2	Fulton	11.7	11.4	Yates	8.8	8.1
<b>Central New York</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	Herkimer	10.3	10.3	<b>Western New York</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Cayuga	10.2	9.2	Montgomery	11.5	11.3	Allegany	10.5	10.7
Cortland	11.3	10.6	Oneida	8.8	9.0	Cattaraugus	10.3	10.0
Madison	10.3	10.3	Otsego	9.4	9.5	Chautauqua	10.6	9.5
Onondaga	8.8	8.2	Schoharie	11.7	11.6	Erie	9.3	8.9
Oswego	12.3	12.6	<b>North Country</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	Niagara	10.7	10.1
<b>Southern Tier</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	Clinton	11.2	11.5	<b>Long Island</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Broome	10.2	9.7	Essex	11.3	10.8	Nassau	7.8	7.5
Chemung	9.7	8.8	Franklin	10.4	10.4	Suffolk	8.6	8.4
Chenango	10.9	10.0	Hamilton	10.9	10.9	<b>New York City</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Delaware	10.4	9.8	Jefferson	11.3	11.7	Bronx	13.9	13.1
Schuyler	11.0	10.2	Lewis	11.3	11.4	Kings	11.1	10.1
Steuben	11.4	11.2	St. Lawrence	12.0	12.1	New York	9.0	7.8
Tioga	9.9	9.3				Queens	9.5	8.5
Tompkins	6.8	6.6				Richmond	9.2	8.7

State Ranks High... from page 2

### Change in Annual Average Jobs by Industry:

#### New York State, 2009-2010

(data in thousands)

	Annual Average Jobs:		Change:	
	2009	2010	Net	%
Total Nonfarm	8,555.7	8,553.3	-2.4	0.0
Private Sector	7,031.9	7,043.4	+11.5	+0.2
Natural Resources & Mining	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	324.5	305.5	-19.0	-5.9
Manufacturing	475.9	456.8	-19.1	-4.0
Durable Goods	280.8	267.5	-13.3	-4.7
Non-Durable Goods	195.1	189.3	-5.8	-3.0
Trade, Trans. & Utilities	1,457.5	1,456.7	-0.8	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	329.6	325.4	-4.2	-1.3
Retail Trade	863.7	873.1	+9.4	+1.1
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	264.1	258.1	-6.0	-2.3
Information	259.5	252.0	-7.5	-2.9
Financial Activities	676.9	665.9	11.0	-1.6
Professional & Business Services	1,090.5	1,100.0	+9.5	+0.9
Educational & Health Services	1,664.7	1,703.7	+39.0	+2.3
Educational Services	383.3	397.3	+14.0	+3.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,281.4	1,306.3	+24.9	+1.9
Leisure & Hospitality	712.6	732.9	+20.3	+2.8
Other Services	364.6	364.8	+0.2	+0.1
Government	1,523.8	1,509.9	-13.9	-0.9
Federal	126.8	132.2	+5.4	+4.3
State	261.2	257.8	-3.4	-1.3
Local	1,135.8	1,119.8	-16.0	-1.4

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics

The average length of unemployment for jobless New Yorkers was 32.6 weeks in 2010. This grew by 6.1 weeks between 2009 and 2010. The average spell of unemployment in the nation was 33.0 weeks in 2010. This grew by 8.6 weeks between 2009 and 2010.

#### Summing Up

New York's labor market continues to shake off the lingering effects of the state's April 2008-December 2009 recession. In 2010, we had modest private sector job growth and a slight increase in the jobless rate. Nonetheless, the state's economy continued to outperform the nation with stronger job growth and a lower unemployment rate in 2010. ■

by Daniel Crosley

**Employment in New York State** is published 12 times a year. For a change of address, write to the Publications Unit at the address below and provide your old and new addresses.

New York State Department of Labor  
Division of Research and Statistics  
Building 12, State Office Campus  
Albany, NY 12240

Editor	Kevin Jack
Director of Communications	Leo Rosales
Graphic Design	Jeff Mosher
Labor Publications Supervisor	Christine Perham



## REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

### CAPITAL DISTRICT

**James Ross — 518-462-7600**

From January 2010 to January 2011, the number of private sector jobs in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy metro area rose 1,000, or 0.3 percent, to 321,000. Job gains were concentrated in educational and health services (+2,500) and professional and business services (+900). Job losses were centered in trade, transportation and utilities (-1,100) and natural resources, mining and construction (-500).

### CENTRAL NY

**Roger Evans — 315-479-3388**

For the 12-month period ending January 2011, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area rose 2,500, or 1.0 percent, to 249,300. Job growth was concentrated in educational and health services (+2,300), leisure and hospitality (+600), and trade, transportation and utilities (+300). Losses occurred in manufacturing (-800) and information (-300).

### FINGER LAKES

**Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870**

Private sector employment in the Rochester metro area rose over the year by 5,000, or 1.2 percent, to 415,100 in January 2011. Employment gains were centered in educational and health services (+2,900), professional and business services (+2,100), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,200), construction (+200) and leisure and hospitality (+200). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-1,200) and information (-200).

### HUDSON VALLEY

**John Nelson — 914-997-8798**

Private sector employment in the Hudson Valley rose over the year by 6,800, or 1.0 percent, to 701,600 in January 2011. Job gains were largest in professional and business services (+3,100), educational and health services (+2,900), leisure and hospitality (+1,900), and trade, transportation and utilities (+1,300). Losses were centered in manufacturing (-1,200), information (-800), and financial activities (-700).

### LONG ISLAND

**Michael Crowell — 516-934-8537**

The private sector job count on Long Island rose over the year by 5,600, or 0.6 percent, to 986,900 in January 2011. Job gains were centered in educational and health services (+4,200), trade, transportation, and utilities (+2,900), professional and business services (+2,700), and leisure and hospitality (+2,000). Losses were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (-4,600), information (-1,400), and manufacturing (-1,400).

### MOHAWK VALLEY

**Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282**

For the 12-month period ending January 2011, the private sector job count in the Utica-Rome metro area rose 100, or 0.1 percent, to 93,200. Job gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+400) and educational and health services (+200). Losses were largest in information (-200) and manufacturing (-200).

### NEW YORK CITY

**James Brown — 212-775-3330**

Private sector employment in New York City rose by 53,000, or 1.7 percent, to 3,130,000 for the 12-month period ending January 2011. Job growth occurred in educational and health services (+18,900), professional and business services (+17,600), financial activities (+9,200), leisure and hospitality (+8,900), and trade, transportation and utilities (+5,700). Losses were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (-8,000).

### NORTH COUNTRY

**Alan Beideck — 518-523-7157**

Private sector employment in the North Country rose over the year by 400, or 0.4 percent, to 106,800 in January 2011. The largest gains were in educational and health services (+500), leisure and hospitality (+300), and trade, transportation and utilities (+300). Declines occurred in manufacturing (-300), natural resources, mining and construction (-300), and professional and business services (-200).

### SOUTHERN TIER

**Christian Harris — 607-741-4485**

Private sector employment in the Southern Tier increased over the year by 1,700, or 0.8 percent, to 222,600 in January 2011. Job gains were largest in professional and business services (+700), educational and health services (+400), leisure and hospitality (+200) and manufacturing (+200).

### WESTERN NY

**John Slenker — 716-851-2742**

Private sector employment in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls area increased by 2,600, or 0.6 percent, to 432,100 over the 12 months ending January 2011. Job gains were centered in trade, transportation and utilities (+3,100) and professional and business services (+1,000). Losses occurred in manufacturing (-600), financial activities (-400), information (-400), and natural resources, mining and construction (-400).

