

Employment

IN NEW YORK STATE

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

At a Glance

In January 2013, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.4%, up from December's level of 8.2%. The nation's unemployment rate was 7.9% in January 2013. New York State had 8,857,600 nonfarm jobs in January 2013, including 7,410,300 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of seasonally adjusted private sector jobs in the state increased by 0.2% between December 2012 and January 2013, while those in the nation increased by 0.1%. From January 2012 to January 2013, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.4% in the state and 1.9% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted). New York's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 3.4% in January 2013.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

January 2012 - January 2013

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	90.8	1.1
Private Sector	102.6	1.4
Goods-producing	-9.1	-1.2
Nat. res. & mining	-0.2	-4.4
Construction	0.6	0.2
Manufacturing	-9.5	-2.1
Durable gds.	-6.4	-2.4
Nondurable gds.	-3.1	-1.7
Service-providing	99.9	1.3
Trade, trans. & util.	17.8	1.2
Wholesale trade	-1.2	-0.4
Retail trade	16.4	1.8
Trans., wrhs. & util.	2.6	1.0
Information	-4.1	-1.6
Financial activities	-3.3	-0.5
Prof. & bus. svcs.	32.9	2.9
Educ. & health svcs.	32.4	1.9
Leisure & hospitality	29.4	4.0
Other services	6.6	1.8
Government	-11.8	-0.8

State Sets All-time Employment High...

New York State's Economic Recovery Continued in 2012

The New York State Department of Labor recently released revised job and labor force numbers for 2012 and earlier. Job and labor force data are revised at the end of each year for each state and the nation as more complete information becomes available, using methods set by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). This process is called benchmarking and is federally mandated.

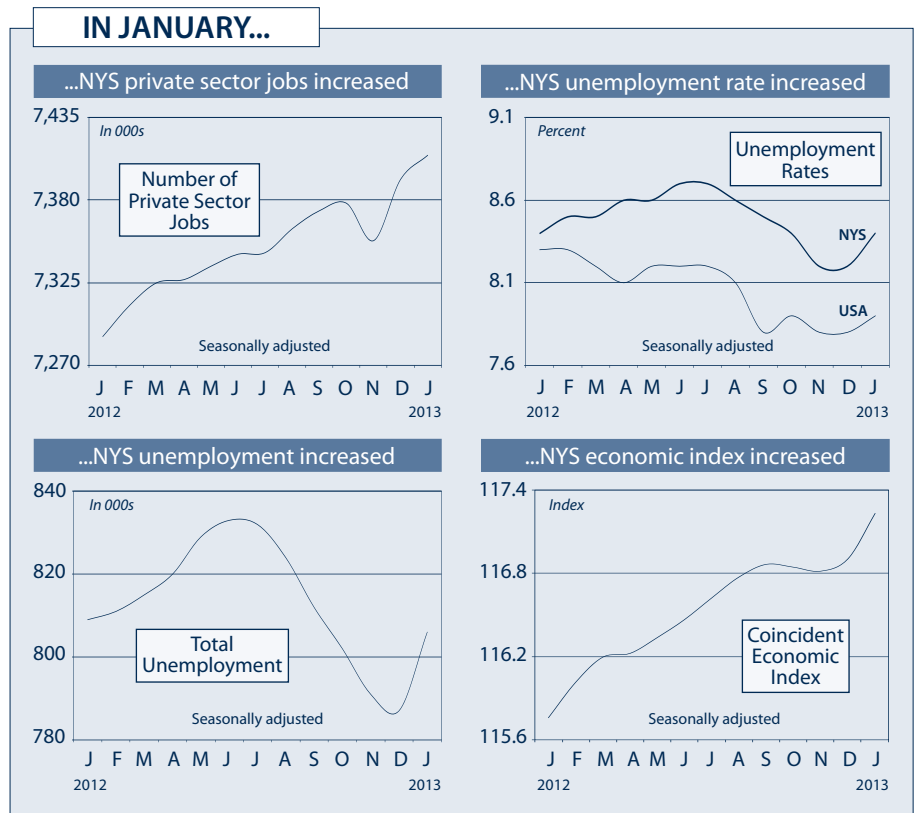
We recently released revised job and labor force data for 2011 and 2012. Visit www.labor.ny.gov for details.

the state's third consecutive year of job growth since the state's economic recovery started in 2009. New York has now recovered all of the private sector jobs lost during the recession, making it one of only a handful of states to have done so. In contrast, the nation has regained just over 60% of its lost private sector jobs.

Statewide Analysis

In 2012, professional and business services added the most jobs (+33,900) of any major industry sector in New York. Sector job gains were centered in professional, scientific and technical services (+20,400), especially in computer systems design services (+5,000)

Continued on page 2



Focus on the Finger Lakes

Popular Wineries Boost Region's Economy

by Tammy Marino, Labor Market Analyst, Finger Lakes

"Really, if you haven't tried any wines from the Finger Lakes in recent years, you are missing out."

Eric Asimov, *New York Times*, August 17, 2012

Many people seem to be taking Eric Asimov's advice, as the Finger Lakes has grown into one of the largest and most acclaimed winemaking regions in the Eastern U.S. The region is New York's largest wine producer, accounting for 85% of the state's output. New York State is the third ranking wine producer in the U.S., trailing only California and Washington. Of the Empire State's 335 wine producers, 81 are located in the nine-county Finger Lakes labor market region, according to a recent analysis of State Liquor Authority licensing data by the New York State Wine and Grape Foundation.

World Class Wines

Much of the wine production in the region is centered on Canandaigua and Seneca lakes. Victor-based Constellation Brands is one of the world's largest wine companies, with dozens of labels. They produce nearly nine million cases of wine in New York State each year. The area is also home to numerous other fine wineries, many of which are earning international recognition. These local wineries produce many wines, but the cool climate grape, Riesling, has become the region's signature wine.

Economic Driver

Both wineries (food processing) and grape growing (agriculture) are part of broader industry groups that are so important to the regional economy that they have been identified as a

priority by the Finger Lakes Regional Economic Development Council. They play a key role in the Finger Lakes economy through their job creation and value-added processing.

From 2001 to 2011, the job count at Finger Lakes wineries rose by 11% to 970. Wineries also help support the broader regional economy, since they often purchase grapes and other inputs (e.g., fertilizer) from local businesses. As a result, the region's wine makers are an important source of "spin-off" jobs due to the "ripple effects" of the economic multiplier. Researchers at Cornell University found that Finger Lakes wineries have a jobs multiplier of 3.01.

Moreover, the wine industry is an important source of regional exports. In 2011, the location quotient for Finger Lakes wineries was 5.54. This means that winery jobs are five times more concentrated in the region than in the nation as a whole. In addition, wineries generated over \$205 million in regional exports in 2011.

Tourism Magnet

Wineries have proven to be an important tourism magnet in the Finger Lakes, as many people come to the region to visit the area's many fine wine producers. Visitors to local wineries help boost the local tourism economy in a number of ways, including:

- They may stop for lunch and purchase gas in a nearby town;
- They might stay at a local bed and breakfast; or
- They might drop by a local antique store.



This "direct" spending by visitors to the Finger Lakes re-circulates several times over, helping to create jobs in industries throughout the regional economy.

Local Initiatives

Finger Lakes Community College's Viticulture and Wine Technology Facility will help meet the industry's urgent and growing demands for skilled workers. More than \$3 million in capital funds has been budgeted to construct classrooms, a laboratory and wine teaching facilities. Construction is currently underway and is expected to be completed by fall 2013. In addition, a food manufacturing initiative at the Rochester Institute of Technology, called the Finger Lakes Food Processing Cluster Initiative, received a grant of almost \$2 million to train workers and expand the workforce in this growing field.

Summary

Altogether, grape growing, wine production and related tourism activities have become an important economic engine in the Finger Lakes. Through the economic multiplier effect, the wine industry is creating jobs in many parts of the Finger Lakes economy, while also becoming an important source of exports for the region. ■

NYS Economic Recovery... from page 1

and accounting, tax preparation, and payroll services (+4,000). Administrative and support services, which is also part of the sector, chipped in an additional 12,400 jobs in 2012. Within administrative and support services, job gains were centered in employment services (+5,000) and services to buildings and dwellings (+4,200). The third major industry in professional and business services, management of companies and enterprises, added 1,100 jobs in 2012.

The second largest employment gain in 2012 was in leisure and hospitality (+33,200). Job growth within this sector was focused in accommodation and food services (+26,400), with both full service restaurants (+10,900) and limited service eating places (+10,200) reporting strong gains. Arts, entertainment and recreation chipped in

an additional 6,800 jobs, with gains centered in amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (+3,600).

Educational and health services (private) added 29,000 jobs over the year. Within this sector, employment increased in both health care and social assistance (+15,700) and education (+13,300). Health care's employment gains were greatest in ambulatory health care (+8,500). Most job increases within educational services were centered in colleges and universities (+11,000).

The fourth largest job gain was registered in trade, transportation and utilities, where employment increased by 21,900 in 2012. The sector's job gain was centered in retail trade (+19,400), especially food and beverage stores (+5,900) and clothing stores (+5,300).

Government (-21,900) and manufacturing (-400) were the only major statewide sectors to lose jobs in 2012. Public sector employment losses were concentrated at the local level (-15,700). Manufacturing's small job loss was due to a decline in durable goods (-1,100), especially computer and electronic products (-1,300) and transportation equipment (-1,100).

Labor Force Statistics

Revised data show that New York's civilian labor force, which includes state residents who are currently employed as well as those who are actively seeking employment, climbed by 58,900 between 2011 and 2012. This growth indicates more state residents had renewed confidence about finding a job.

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JAN '12	JAN '13		JAN '12	JAN '13		JAN '12	JAN '13
New York State	9.1	9.4	Hudson Valley	8.0	8.3	Finger Lakes	8.8	9.2
Capital	8.3	8.7	Dutchess	8.3	8.6	Genesee	9.4	9.5
Albany	7.7	8.0	Orange	8.7	8.8	Livingston	10.1	10.4
Columbia	8.3	8.6	Putnam	7.0	7.3	Monroe	8.2	8.6
Greene	9.8	10.3	Rockland	7.3	7.5	Ontario	9.0	9.0
Rensselaer	8.8	8.9	Sullivan	10.6	11.2	Orleans	10.8	12.4
Saratoga	7.7	8.0	Ulster	9.3	9.9	Seneca	9.0	9.5
Schenectady	8.3	8.7	Westchester	7.6	8.0	Wayne	9.7	10.5
Warren	10.7	10.8	Mohawk Valley	10.2	10.6	Wyoming	10.9	11.2
Washington	9.0	9.8	Fulton	11.3	11.8	Yates	9.0	8.9
Central New York	9.6	9.8	Herkimer	10.5	11.1	Western New York	9.2	9.7
Cayuga	9.4	9.8	Montgomery	11.6	11.8	Allegany	10.1	10.5
Cortland	10.5	11.0	Oneida	9.4	10.0	Cattaraugus	9.9	10.4
Madison	10.0	10.6	Otsego	9.7	10.0	Chautauqua	9.4	10.1
Onondaga	8.7	8.9	Schoharie	12.1	11.8	Erie	8.9	9.3
Oswego	12.5	12.7	North Country	11.6	12.0	Niagara	10.0	10.6
Southern Tier	9.3	9.9	Clinton	11.1	11.4	Long Island	7.8	7.9
Broome	9.8	10.2	Essex	11.5	12.1	Nassau	7.3	7.6
Chemung	8.8	10.5	Franklin	10.7	11.8	Suffolk	8.3	8.2
Chenango	9.7	9.8	Hamilton	11.4	11.4	New York City	9.8	9.9
Delaware	10.1	10.9	Jefferson	11.9	12.3	Bronx	13.6	13.4
Schuyler	10.0	11.0	Lewis	12.3	12.7	Kings	10.4	10.7
Steuben	10.9	11.9	St. Lawrence	12.1	12.1	New York	8.3	8.4
Tioga	9.6	10.3				Queens	8.8	9.0
Tompkins	6.6	6.7				Richmond	8.8	8.9

NYS Economic Recovery...from page 2

Change in Annual Average Jobs by Industry: New York State, 2011-2012

	Annual Average Jobs		Net Change	% Change
	2011	2012		
Total Nonfarm	8,688,700	8,799,900	+111,200	+1.3%
Private Sector	7,206,400	7,339,500	+133,100	+1.8%
Natural Resources & Mining	5,300	5,300	0	0.0%
Construction	308,100	311,900	+3,800	+1.2%
Manufacturing	458,600	458,200	-400	-0.1%
Durable Goods	270,000	268,900	-1,100	-0.4%
Non-Durable Goods	188,600	189,300	+700	+0.4%
Trade, Trans. & Utilities	1,487,300	1,509,200	+21,900	+1.5%
Wholesale Trade	331,300	334,300	+3,000	+0.9%
Retail Trade	893,300	912,700	+19,400	+2.2%
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	262,700	262,200	-500	-0.2%
Information	255,600	260,600	+5,000	+2.0%
Financial Activities	682,700	682,700	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	1,134,400	1,168,300	+33,900	+3.0%
Educational & Health Services	1,734,200	1,763,200	+29,000	+1.7%
Educational Services	408,600	421,900	+13,300	+3.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,325,600	1,341,300	+15,700	+1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	767,700	800,900	+33,200	+4.3%
Other Services	372,700	379,300	+6,600	+1.8%
Government	1,482,300	1,460,400	-21,900	-1.5%
Federal	120,900	118,100	-2,800	-2.3%
State	259,100	255,700	-3,400	-1.3%
Local	1,102,300	1,086,600	-15,700	-1.4%

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

Reflecting New York's expanding labor force, the state's annual unemployment rate increased from 8.3% in 2011 to 8.5% in 2012. After revision, the number of unemployed in New York State increased by 27,000 – from 787,600 in 2011 to 814,600 in 2012.

Summary

The latest revised jobs data show that New York has experienced one of the strongest economic recoveries in the country. The state's economy has recouped all of the private sector jobs lost during the 2008-09 recession. Moreover, we remain one of the few states to have done so. ■

by Timothy Glass

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REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

CAPITAL

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Over the past year, the Capital Region's private sector job count grew by 6,300, or 1.6 percent, to 403,600 in January 2013. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+4,100), leisure and hospitality (+1,000), manufacturing (+900), natural resources, mining and construction (+700), and financial activities (+400). Information (-500) and professional and business services (-400) lost jobs.

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

For the 12-month period ending January 2013, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area fell 200, or 0.1 percent, to 249,800. Growth was largest in educational and health services (+700), trade, transportation and utilities (+600), natural resources, mining and construction (+300), and other services (+300). Losses were centered in leisure and hospitality (-1,100) and financial activities (-400).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area declined over the year by 600, or 0.1 percent, to 422,300 in January 2013. Gains were concentrated in educational and health services (+1,900) and trade, transportation and utilities (+600). Losses were largest in manufacturing (-2,300), professional and business services (-400), construction (-300) and financial activities (-300).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the 12-month period ending January 2013, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased 7,700, or 1.1 percent, to 726,300. Gains were strongest in educational and health services (+4,300), professional and business services (+2,800), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,300), and leisure and hospitality (+1,900). Losses were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (-1,500), information (-1,100), and financial activities (-1,100).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

Over the past year, private sector jobs increased on Long Island by 29,400, or 2.9 percent, to 1,054,100 in January 2013. Gains were largest in trade, transportation and utilities (+8,500), leisure and hospitality (+6,900), educational and health services (+6,200), professional and business services (+5,100), and natural resources, mining and construction (+1,800). Losses occurred in manufacturing (-900) and information (-600).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending January 2013, the private sector job count in the Mohawk Valley increased by 300, or 0.2 percent, to 142,800. Job gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+1,000). Losses occurred in financial activities (-300), professional and business services (-300) and information (-200).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 212-775-3330

Private sector jobs in New York City rose by 70,700, or 2.2 percent, to 3,323,000 for the 12-month period ending January 2013. Job growth was largest in educational and health services (+24,900), professional and business services (+23,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+12,400), and leisure and hospitality (+9,500). Losses occurred in information (-3,100), financial activities (-1,500) and manufacturing (-1,200).

SOUTHERN TIER

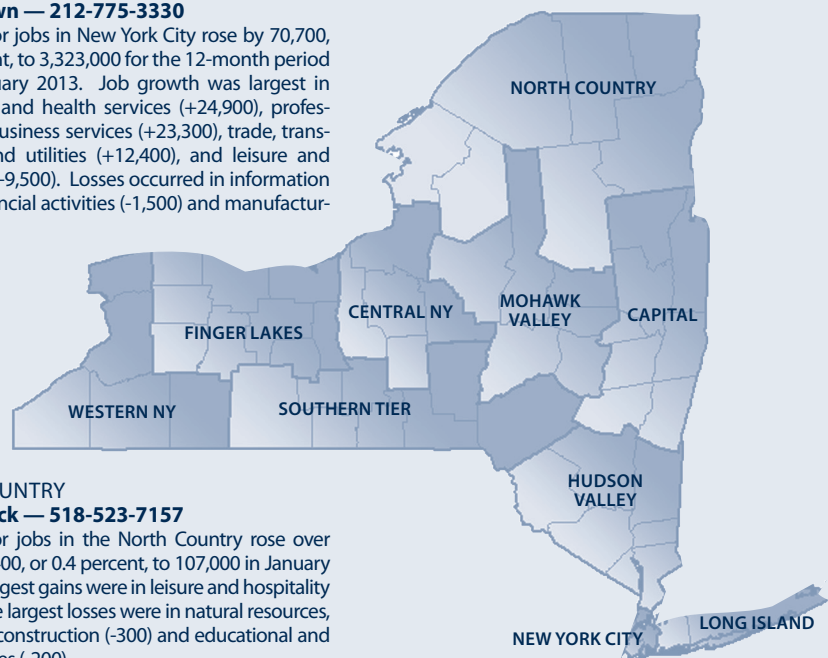
Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

Private sector jobs in the Southern Tier rose over the year by 900, or 0.4 percent, to 225,900 in January 2013. Job gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+1,100), educational and health services (+800) and other services (+400). Losses were centered in manufacturing (-700), financial activities (-300) and natural resources, mining and construction (-300).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

Private sector jobs in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 4,900, or 1.1 percent, to 447,000 over the 12 months ending January 2013. Gains were centered in leisure and hospitality (+3,200), professional and business services (+1,800), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,100), and educational and health services (+1,000). Losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-2,000) and manufacturing (-500).



NORTH COUNTRY

Alan Beideck — 518-523-7157

Private sector jobs in the North Country rose over the year by 400, or 0.4 percent, to 107,000 in January 2013. The largest gains were in leisure and hospitality (+1,000). The largest losses were in natural resources, mining and construction (-300) and educational and health services (-200).