

EMPLOYMENT in New York State

George E. Pataki, Governor

April 2006

Linda Angello, Commissioner

State Adds 62,800 Private Sector Jobs in 2005...

New York State Economy Continued to Grow in 2005

New York State's private sector job count averaged 7,040,500 in 2005, up 62,800, or 0.9 percent, from 2004, after annual year-end revisions (not seasonally adjusted). The state experienced its second consecutive year-over-year job gain since the end of the national recession in late 2001, as did the nation. By way of comparison, the nation's private sector job count increased by 1.7 percent in 2005. The sample-based jobs estimates are revised at the end of each year for all states and the nation as more comprehensive job counts, or benchmarks, become avail-

able from employers' unemployment insurance tax records.

Industry Job Summary

Professional and business services added the most private sector jobs (+21,900) of any industry supersector between 2004 and 2005, with gains centered in professional, scientific and technical services (+12,600). Educational and health services gained 21,000 jobs, due primarily to increases in health care and social assistance (+17,200). Other supersectors adding jobs between 2004 and 2005 included (in descending order): trade, transportation and utilities; financial activities; leisure and hospitality; government;

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At a Glance

In February 2006, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.7 percent, up from 4.6 percent in January 2006. (The nation's unemployment rate was 4.8 percent in February.) In February 2006, the state had 8,572,500 nonfarm jobs, including 7,083,700 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of private sector jobs in the state increased by 0.1 percent from January. (The nation's private sector job count increased by 0.2 percent over the month.) From February 2005 to February 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 February.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

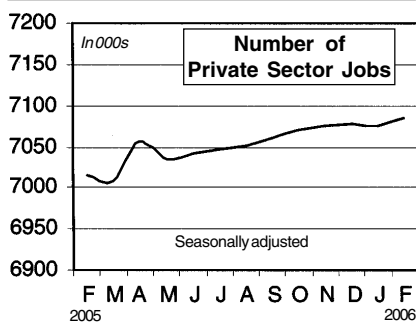
Feb. 2005 - Feb. 2006

(Data not seasonally adjusted, numbers in thousands)

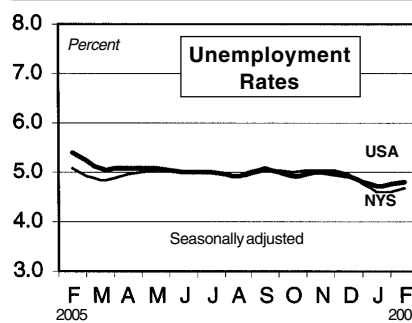
	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	80.1	1.0
Private Sector	78.4	1.1
Goods-producing	-9.9	-1.1
Nat. res. & mining	0.4	8.3
Construction	6.4	2.2
Manufacturing	-16.7	-2.9
Durable gds.	-9.1	-2.7
Nondurable gds.	-7.6	-3.1
Service-providing	90.0	1.2
Trade, trans., & util.	14.2	1.0
Wholesale trade	0.1	0.0
Retail trade	11.3	1.3
Trans., whrs., & util.	2.8	1.1
Information	2.6	1.0
Financial activities	18.2	2.6
Prof. & bus. svcs.	15.1	1.4
Educ. & health svcs.	27.9	1.8
Leisure & hospitality	6.0	1.0
Other services	4.3	1.2
Government	1.7	0.1

IN FEBRUARY...

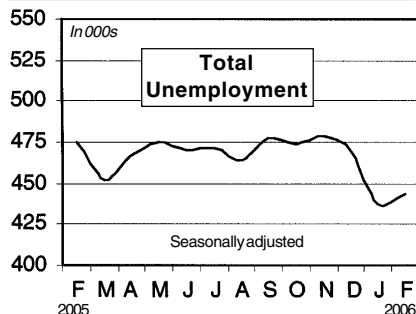
...NYS private sector jobs increased



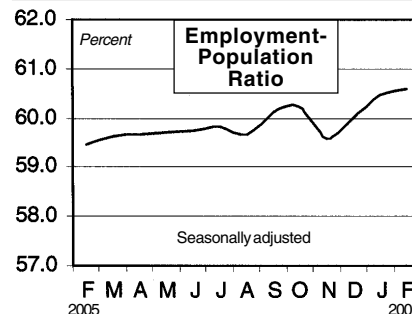
...NYS unemployment rate increased



...NYS unemployment increased



...NYS labor force participation up



Focus on Long Island

Region Continues to Grow

by Gary Huth, Labor Market Analyst, Long Island



Long Island continues to enjoy broad-based employment growth. For the 12-month period ending in February 2006, Long Island's private sector job count increased by 8,200, or 0.8 percent, to 1,013,100, a record high for the month. The largest over-the-year job gains on Long Island were registered in professional and business services (+4,300) and educational and health services (+1,500), while manufacturing (-400) and financial activities (-200) were the only sectors to lose jobs over the year.

Contributing to Long Island's positive economic picture was its low unemployment rate in February 2006, which dropped to 4.3 percent, and its expanding resident labor force, which hit 1,464,300, a record high for the month. Not only was this unemployment rate below year-ago levels on Long Island (4.8 percent), it was also below the comparable U.S. unemployment rate (5.1 percent) in February 2006.

The largest over-the-year job growth occurred in professional and business services (+4,300), due to strong gains in accounting and management of companies. A broad array of industries in admin-

"Our department helps businesses find the right workers and job seekers to find the right jobs, all of which help the Long Island economy to grow."

Diane Wicklund, Regional Administrator,
Long Island Region

istrative and supply services also added jobs, including temporary employment agencies and security services.

The educational and health services sector (+1,500) was the second largest source of job gains on Long Island between February 2005 and February 2006. Job growth in this category was concentrated in health care and social assistance, with most over-the-year employment gains registered in ambulatory health care (+1,400) and social assistance (+900). In contrast, hospital employment declined (-800) and employment in educational services suffered a small over-the-year drop (-200).

Several other industry groups on Long Island have experienced significant economic turnarounds in recent years. For example, leisure and hospitality, which includes restaurants, hotels, arts, entertainment, and recreation, was hard hit after the 9/11 attacks. However, the sector showed a sharp upturn in employment beginning in 2003 and is now growing at a much more modest pace. Leisure and hospitality added 500 jobs over the year.

The trade, transportation, and utilities sector added 400 jobs over the year. Gains in retail trade (+700) and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+500) outweighed over-the-year losses in wholesale trade (-800). For the 12-month period ending in February 2006, the information sector added 200 jobs. Most information industries were hard hit when the technology bubble burst in early 2000. By the second half of 2005, employment in publishing, broadcasting and telecommunications began to turn around.

Although manufacturing suffered an over-the-year job loss (-400), there were a number of bright spots. For example, defense companies benefited from the

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**Percent Change in Annual Average Jobs,
United States, New York State and Metropolitan Areas,
2003-2004 and 2004-2005**

	Total Nonfarm		Private Sector	
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2003-2004	2004-2005
United States	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%
New York State	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Downstate (NYC 10-county area)	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%
Upstate (Remaining 52 counties)	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%
Metropolitan Areas				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	1.0%	0.5%	1.4%	0.8%
Binghamton	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.6%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	0.5%	-0.3%	0.5%	-0.1%
Elmira	-1.7%	-0.5%	-1.2%	-0.6%
Glens Falls	2.7%	0.6%	3.4%	0.7%
Ithaca	1.5%	0.6%	1.7%	0.8%
Kingston	-1.1%	-0.2%	-1.6%	0.0%
Nassau-Suffolk*	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	0.5%
New York City*	0.5%	1.4%	0.7%	1.6%
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown	1.6%	0.9%	2.1%	0.7%
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester*	1.5%	0.6%	1.7%	0.6%
Rochester	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%
Syracuse	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%
Utica-Rome	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%

*Denotes Downstate areas

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB '05	FEB '06		FEB '05	FEB '06		FEB '05	FEB '06
New York State	5.7	5.2	Hudson Valley	4.6	4.3	Southern Tier	5.8	5.3
Capital	4.7	4.5	Dutchess	4.4	4.1	Broome	5.9	5.4
Albany	4.2	4.0	Orange	4.8	4.6	Chemung	6.5	5.7
Columbia	4.8	4.4	Putnam	4.1	3.8	Chenango	6.5	6.3
Greene	5.7	5.3	Rockland	4.7	4.1	Delaware	5.2	5.3
Rensselaer	4.9	4.7	Sullivan	6.2	5.9	Otsego	5.5	5.4
Saratoga	4.2	4.1	Ulster	4.9	4.6	Schuyler	7.4	6.7
Schenectady	4.6	4.4	Westchester	4.5	4.3	Steuben	7.4	6.5
Warren	6.0	6.1	Mohawk Valley	6.3	5.9	Tioga	6.3	5.3
Washington	5.9	5.2	Fulton	6.7	6.7	Tompkins	3.5	3.2
Central New York	5.8	5.4	Herkimer	6.8	6.5	Western New York	6.2	5.8
Cayuga	5.8	5.8	Madison	6.5	5.9	Allegany	7.1	6.2
Cortland	7.0	6.2	Montgomery	7.3	7.2	Cattaraugus	6.7	6.2
Onondaga	5.2	4.7	Oneida	5.7	5.2	Chautauqua	5.8	5.5
Oswego	7.9	7.3	Schoharie	6.5	6.5	Erie	6.0	5.7
Finger Lakes	5.6	5.3	North Country	7.5	7.1	Niagara	6.8	6.7
Genesee	6.6	6.4	Clinton	6.4	6.3	Long Island	4.8	4.3
Livingston	6.3	6.1	Essex	6.9	7.3	Nassau	4.6	4.2
Monroe	5.1	4.7	Franklin	7.5	7.2	Suffolk	5.0	4.5
Ontario	6.0	5.7	Hamilton	8.1	8.6	New York City	6.3	5.6
Orleans	7.2	7.1	Jefferson	8.3	7.6	Bronx	8.1	7.3
Seneca	6.2	5.8	Lewis	9.0	8.3	Kings	6.6	6.0
Wayne	6.4	6.0	St. Lawrence	7.4	6.9	New York	5.6	5.0
Wyoming	7.4	7.0				Queens	5.7	5.2
Yates	5.6	5.4				Richmond	5.5	4.9

Long Island...

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recent expansion of homeland defense spending, while the commercial aircraft and electronics industries saw growth. Within the financial activities sector (-200), banking and insurance have experienced losses due to mergers. In contrast, the securities and real estate industries added jobs over the past year.

A Look Ahead

Workers with strong math and science skills are expected to be key to the success of both the Long Island regional economy and the national economy. The latest occupational projections for Long Island indicate that the number of workers in math and science-related occupations is expected to increase more than 20 percent between 2002 and 2012, which is more than twice the 8.6 percent growth rate projected for all Long Island jobs over the same period.

The skilled blue-collar occupations, such as heating, air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, are expected to have above-average job growth (+9.1 percent) over the 2002-2012 period. Not only are these occupations growing, but the group's average pay is more than \$42,000.

Looking ahead, the Long Island regional economy is well-positioned to compete in the global marketplace. As training and skill requirements continue to grow, our workforce system partners will play an increasingly key role in meeting this challenge.

New York State...

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other services; construction; information; and natural resources and mining (see table for additional industry detail).

Manufacturing, which lost 16,900 jobs between 2004 and 2005, was the only industry supersector to drop over the year. Manufacturing declines were largest in non-durable goods (-9,700), specifically apparel manufacturing (-4,100). The job loss in durable goods (-7,300) was concentrated in transportation equipment manufacturing (-1,300).

Area Job Summary

The Downstate region and four of the 14 metropolitan areas in New York State experienced relatively stronger private sector job performance in 2005 than in 2004. Improvement in private sector job growth was especially notable in Kingston and New York City.

Among metropolitan areas in New York State, the private sector annual average job count increased in eight areas, decreased in three and was unchanged in three between 2004 and 2005. The private sector job count increased most rapidly in New York City (+1.6 percent), Albany-Schenectady-Troy (+0.8 percent), Ithaca (+0.8 percent), and Syracuse (+0.8 percent) between 2004 and 2005. The private sector job count declined in Binghamton (-0.6 percent), Elmira (-0.6 percent), and Buffalo-Niagara Falls (-0.1 percent) over the same period (see table on facing page for additional area detail).

by Kevin Jack

Change in Annual Average Jobs by Supersector, New York State, 2004-2005 (in thousands)

	Net Change	% Change
Total Nonfarm	66.4	0.8%
Private Sector	62.8	0.9%
Natural Resources & Mining	0.2	3.5%
Construction	2.0	0.6%
Manufacturing	-16.9	-2.8%
Durable Goods	-7.3	-2.1%
Nondurable Goods	-9.7	-3.8%
Trade, Trans. & Utilities	13.2	0.9%
Wholesale Trade	-0.7	-0.2%
Retail Trade	11.1	1.3%
Trans., Warehousing & Util.	2.9	1.1%
Information	0.7	0.3%
Financial Activities	11.9	1.7%
Profess. & Busin. Services	21.9	2.1%
Education & Health Services	21.0	1.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	5.8	0.9%
Other Services	3.1	0.9%
Government	3.6	0.2%

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Private sector employment in the Rochester area declined 6,600, or 1.6 percent, over the year to 417,500 in February 2006. Employment gains occurred in educational and health services (+1,100) and construction (+500). Losses were concentrated in manufacturing (-5,500), leisure and hospitality (-1,800), and financial activities (-400).

CENTRAL NY ROGER EVANS 315-479-3388

Private sector employment in the Syracuse area rose 4,400, or 1.7 percent, to 260,900 for the 12-month period ending February 2006. Job creation was concentrated in trade, transportation, and utilities (+1,300), educational and health services (+1,000), professional and business services (+1,000), and financial activities (+600). Information (-300) and other services (-200) lost jobs over the year.

MOHAWK VALLEY MARK BARBANO 315-793-2282

Private sector jobs in the Utica-Rome metro area increased 200, or 0.2 percent, to 97,000 for the 12-month period ending February 2006. Gains in educational and health services (+600) and several other industries more than offset losses in manufacturing (-300) and information (-200). Government employment rose 400 over the year, due mainly to growth at the Oneida Indian Nation's business enterprises.

NORTH COUNTRY ALAN BEIDECK 518-891-6680

Private sector employment in the North Country region rose over the year by 700, or 0.6 percent, to 108,600 in February 2006. The largest gains were in trade, transportation, and utilities (+1,000) and professional and business services (+900). Losses were centered in manufacturing (-600) and leisure and hospitality (-500).

CAPITAL DISTRICT JAMES ROSS 518-462-7600

From February 2005 to February 2006, the number of private sector jobs in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area increased by 3,300, or 1.0 percent, to 333,800, a record high for the month. Job gains were centered in financial activities (+1,200), trade, transportation and utilities (+900), educational and health services (+800), and professional and business services (+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 7,100, or 1.0 percent, to 727,200 in February 2006. Employment gains were largest in natural resources, mining and construction (+2,500), professional and business services (+2,200), educational and health services (+2,000), financial activities (+1,500), and trade, transportation and utilities (+1,500). Manufacturing (-1,900) and leisure and hospitality (-1,300) declined over the year.

WESTERN NY JOHN SLENKER 716-851-2742

Private sector employment in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls area increased by 1,900, or 0.4 percent, to 443,200 over the 12 months ending February 2006. Job gains were centered in professional and business services (+2,300), financial activities (+1,900), other services (+500), and educational and health services (+400). Losses were largest in manufacturing (-2,500).

SOUTHERN TIER JOSEPH KOZLOWSKI 607-741-4485

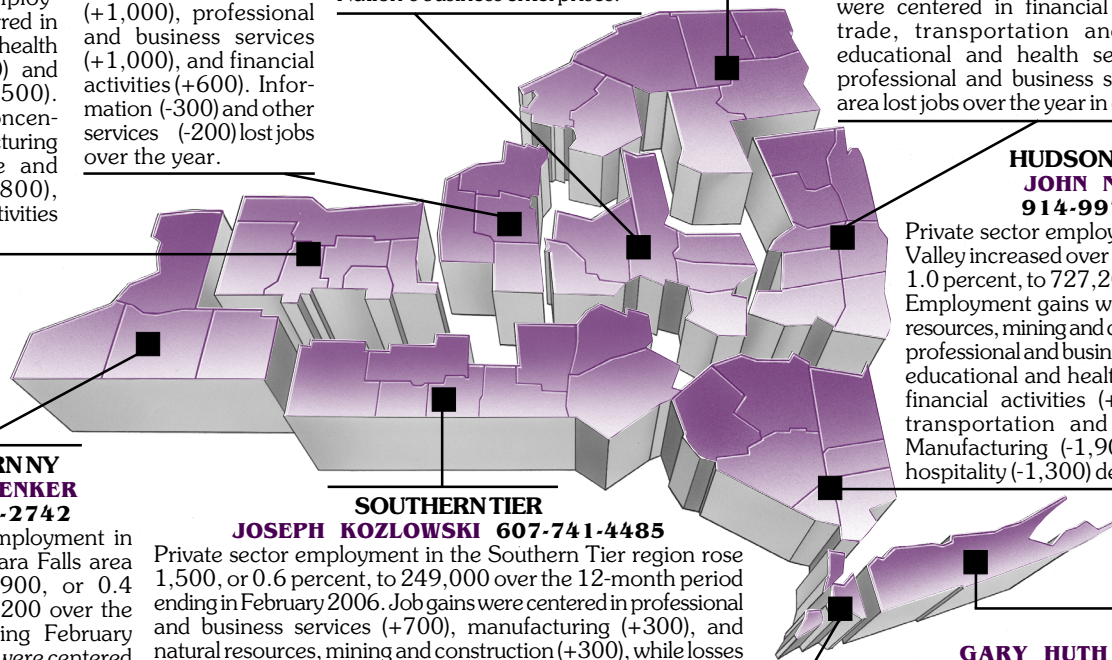
Private sector employment in the Southern Tier region rose 1,500, or 0.6 percent, to 249,000 over the 12-month period ending in February 2006. Job gains were centered in professional and business services (+700), manufacturing (+300), and natural resources, mining and construction (+300), while losses occurred in financial activities (-200).

NEW YORK CITY JAMES BROWN 212-621-9353

Private sector employment in New York City rose 56,200, or 1.9 percent, to 3,047,800 for the 12-month period ending February 2006. Job growth was largest in educational and health services (+19,800), financial activities (+13,500), leisure and hospitality (+8,200), trade, transportation and utilities (+8,000), professional and business services (+4,800), and other services (+3,400). Manufacturing (-6,300) lost jobs over the year.

LONG ISLAND GARY HUTH 516-934-8533

Private sector jobs on Long Island increased over the year by 8,200, or 0.8 percent, to 1,013,100 in February 2006, setting a record for the month. Gains were largest in professional and business services (+4,300), educational and health services (+1,500), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,200), and other services (+700). Manufacturing (-400) and financial activities (-200) lost jobs over the year.



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