

Employment

IN NEW YORK STATE

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

At a Glance

In February 2011, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.2 percent, unchanged from January's rate. (The nation's unemployment rate was 8.9 percent in February.) In February 2011, the state had 8,567,500 nonfarm jobs, including 7,080,600 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of seasonally adjusted private sector jobs in the state increased by less than 0.1 percent in February 2011, while the nation increased by 0.2 percent. From February 2010 to February 2011, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.2 percent in the state and by 1.4 percent in the U.S. (not seasonally adjusted). In addition, New York's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 1.4 percent in February 2011.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

February 2010 - February 2011

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	47.2	0.6
Private Sector	79.3	1.2
Goods-producing	-22.3	-3.1
Nat. res. & mining	-0.1	-2.2
Construction	-15.6	-5.7
Manufacturing	-6.6	-1.5
Durable gds.	-4.9	-1.8
Nondurable gds.	-1.7	-0.9
Service-providing	69.5	0.9
Trade, trans. & util.	11.6	0.8
Wholesale trade	6.8	2.1
Retail trade	5.9	0.7
Trans., wrhs. & util.	-1.1	-0.4
Information	1.6	0.6
Financial activities	9.2	1.4
Prof. & bus. svcs.	22.2	2.1
Educ. & health svcs.	35.5	2.1
Leisure & hospitality	14.4	2.1
Other services	7.1	2.0
Government	-32.1	-2.1

State Adds 400,000 People in 2000 - 2010...

NYS Population Grew 2.1% Over the Decade

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released 2010 Census results for New York State. The report revealed some interesting facts about population trends in the state over the past decade.

New York State's total population grew by just over 400,000, or 2.1%, from 2000 to 2010. This ranked New York 19th in net growth and 46th in percentage growth among all states. This increase was much slower than the nation's growth (+9.7%). In fact, every county and metro area in the state trailed the U.S. in population growth in 2000-2010. Our growth in 2000-2010 was much slower than in the 1990s, when the state grew by almost 1 million people (+5.5%).

Regions and Metro Areas

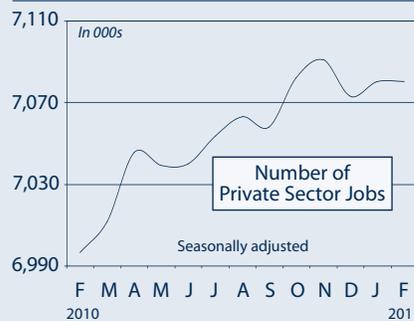
Population grew unevenly across the state in 2000-2010. The 10-county Downstate region accounted for 75%, or 300,000, of the state's total increase. Downstate's increase was almost three times larger than the 101,000 gain posted by Upstate's metro areas. Over the decade, the population count was flat across the 27 Upstate counties outside metro areas.

The population grew in 10 of the state's 13 metro areas in 2000-2010. New York City added 167,000 people over the decade; it accounted for more than 40% of the state's growth. The Downstate suburban metro areas - Nassau-Suffolk and Putnam-Rockland-

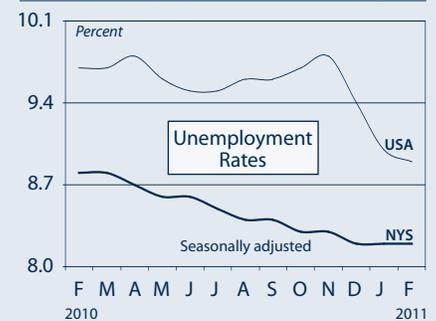
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IN FEBRUARY...

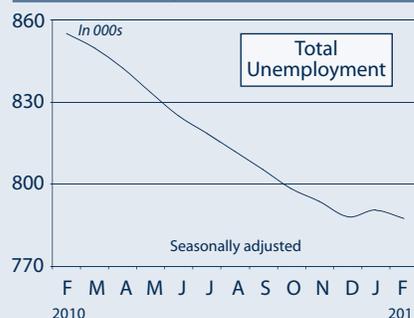
...NYS private sector jobs increased



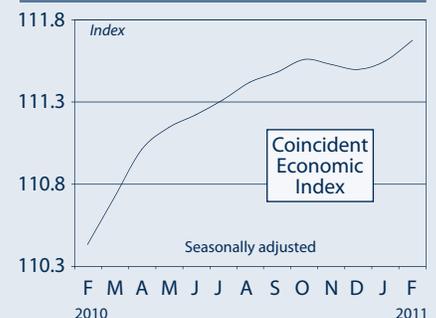
...NYS unemployment rate unchanged



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS economic index increased



Focus on Long Island

A Statistical Look at Long Island's Economy

by Michael Crowell, Senior Economist, Long Island Region

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) is one of the most important, yet overlooked, gauges of labor market conditions. Data for the QCEW come from reports sent in by businesses under the State's Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. These data are very complete; they cover employers that provide some 97% of nonfarm jobs, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The self-employed are not covered by UI, so they do not appear in QCEW statistics.

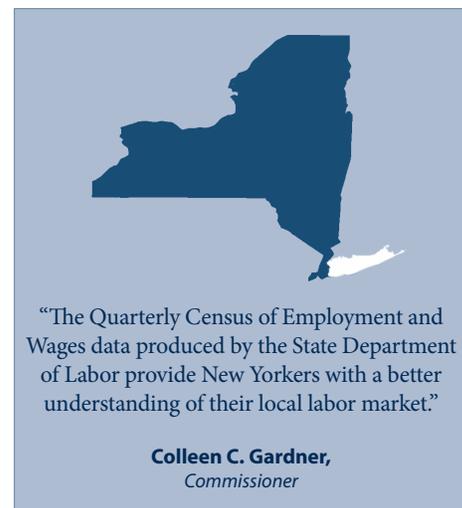
The table shows QCEW data for Long Island's major industry sectors. The data are the most recent available.

ed September 2010. Other sectors that paid out at least \$8.0 billion in total wages over this period included:

- Trade, transportation and utilities (\$10.7 billion)
- Educational and health services (\$10.5 billion)
- Professional and business services (\$8.5 billion)

As expected, these four sectors had the most employment (in a slightly different order) on Long Island during the same period. Here are the job counts:

- Trade, transportation and utilities (248,000)
- Educational and health services (219,100)
- Government (190,600)
- Professional and business services (146,100)



age pay in the other sectors falls between these two extremes.

Which industry sectors added the most jobs on Long Island? Between the 12 months that ended September 2009 and the year that ended September 2010, total employment on Long Island fell by 10,100, or -0.8%. Over this period, the job count rose in only three major sectors:

- Educational and health services (+7,700)
- Leisure and hospitality (+1,700)
- Government (+600)

In contrast, total wages on Long Island rose by \$1.34 billion over this period. Wages grew in eight of 10 sectors. The five sectors that registered the largest wage increases over this time span were: educational and health services (+\$780 million); government (+\$450 million); professional and business services (+\$270 million); trade, transportation and utilities (+\$90 million); and leisure and hospitality (+\$60 million).

For Further Information

The QCEW data are truly a valuable resource. Find them online at:

<http://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/lsqcew.shtm>.

For details on the Long Island economy, see

<http://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/lon.> ■

Employment and Wages by Sector, Long Island, October 2009 to September 2010

Industry Sector	Avg. Ann. Employment	Total Wages (\$ billions)	Avg. Ann. Wage
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	248,000	\$10.7	\$43,000
Education and Health Services	219,100	\$10.5	\$47,900
Government	190,600	\$12.1	\$63,600
Professional and Business Services	146,100	\$8.5	\$58,100
Leisure and Hospitality	98,800	\$2.1	\$21,700
Manufacturing	72,500	\$4.3	\$59,900
Financial Activities	68,000	\$6.1	\$90,400
Construction	59,400	\$3.6	\$60,900
Other Services	48,000	\$1.4	\$29,200
Information	24,500	\$2.0	\$81,200
Total, All Industries	1,181,900	\$61.6	\$52,200

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Did You Know?

The QCEW data give us interesting statistical insights about Long Island's economy. For example, the government sector (federal, state, and local) paid the most in total wages (\$12.1 billion) on Long Island during the year that end-

The QCEW program data also tell us about average wage levels by industry. On Long Island, there is a wide range in yearly wages among sectors. For example, the average wage in financial activities (\$90,400) is more than four times the pay in leisure and hospitality (\$21,700). Aver-

State Adds... from page 1

Westchester -- added a combined 134,000. In contrast, Buffalo-Niagara Falls lost 34,600 -- the most of any metro area in the state. Binghamton and Utica-Rome also lost people.

Counties

Forty-five of the state's 62 counties gained people in 2000-2010. However, none matched the nation's rate of growth (+9.7%) during 2000-2010. The most rapid increases were in Saratoga (+9.5%), Orange (+9.2%) and Rockland (+8.7%) counties. Suffolk (+74,000), Bronx (+52,500) and New York (+48,700) counties added the most people over the decade.

All 17 counties that lost people over the decade were in the Upstate region. The most rapid declines were in Hamilton (-10.1%), Schuyler (-4.6%) and Cattaraugus (-4.3%) counties. Erie (-31,200), Chautauqua (-4,800) and Cattaraugus (-3,600) counties lost the most people.

Race and Ethnicity

In 2010, New York State's population broke down along the following major racial/ethnic lines:

- White (non-Hispanic), 58.3%
- Hispanic (any race), 17.6%
- Black (non-Hispanic), 14.4%
- Asian (non-Hispanic), 7.3%

Of the four groups listed above, only the non-Hispanic Asian (+35.7%) and Hispanic (+19.2%) populations grew between 2000 and 2010. In contrast, the number of non-Hispanic Whites (-3.9%) decreased over the period. About 75% of the counties in the state saw a decrease in their non-Hispanic White population. Statewide, the number of non-Hispanic Blacks decreased by 1.0%. This decline was more pronounced in New York City (-5.1%).

The state's population has a slightly higher percentage of Hispanics -- 17.6% -- than in the na-

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Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB '10	FEB '11		FEB '10	FEB '11		FEB '10	FEB '11
New York State	9.5	8.7	Hudson Valley	8.4	7.8	Finger Lakes	9.2	8.4
Capital District	8.4	8.0	Dutchess	8.7	8.3	Genesee	9.5	8.7
Albany	7.5	7.4	Orange	9.1	8.5	Livingston	10.9	9.6
Columbia	8.8	8.4	Putnam	7.6	7.0	Monroe	8.6	7.9
Greene	9.5	9.2	Rockland	7.7	7.1	Ontario	9.4	8.6
Rensselaer	8.7	8.2	Sullivan	10.9	10.4	Orleans	11.5	10.7
Saratoga	7.8	7.4	Ulster	9.1	8.8	Seneca	9.6	8.8
Schenectady	8.4	8.0	Westchester	8.0	7.3	Wayne	10.5	9.7
Warren	10.6	10.1	Mohawk Valley	9.9	9.7	Wyoming	11.8	10.4
Washington	9.8	8.8	Fulton	11.6	11.3	Yates	8.4	7.7
Central New York	9.6	9.0	Herkimer	10.6	10.3	Western New York	9.7	8.9
Cayuga	10.1	9.1	Montgomery	11.8	11.3	Allegany	10.2	10.0
Cortland	10.7	10.0	Oneida	8.7	8.8	Cattaraugus	10.2	9.4
Madison	10.0	9.8	Otsego	9.4	9.1	Chautauqua	10.4	9.0
Onondaga	8.6	8.0	Schoharie	12.0	11.7	Erie	9.2	8.5
Oswego	12.2	12.0	North Country	11.2	11.1	Niagara	10.9	9.6
Southern Tier	9.6	8.8	Clinton	10.8	10.8	Long Island	8.3	7.8
Broome	10.0	9.1	Essex	11.4	10.5	Nassau	7.8	7.2
Chemung	9.7	8.5	Franklin	10.3	10.0	Suffolk	8.7	8.2
Chenango	10.9	9.9	Hamilton	11.7	10.3	New York City	10.2	9.2
Delaware	10.3	9.6	Jefferson	11.4	11.7	Bronx	13.6	12.7
Schuyler	10.8	10.1	Lewis	11.5	11.4	Kings	10.9	9.8
Steuben	11.4	10.7	St. Lawrence	11.5	11.4	New York	8.7	7.5
Tioga	9.6	8.9				Queens	9.3	8.3
Tompkins	6.3	6.0				Richmond	9.2	8.5

State Adds... from page 2

Population by Area, 2000 and 2010

Area	Population		Change:	
	2000	2010	Net	%
New York State	18,976,457	19,378,102	+401,645	+2.1%
United States	281,421,906	308,745,538	+27,323,632	+9.7%
Downstate NY (10-co. area)	12,068,148	12,368,525	+300,377	+2.5%
New York City	8,008,278	8,175,133	+166,855	+2.1%
Suburban Counties	4,059,870	4,193,392	+133,522	+3.3%
Nassau-Suffolk	2,753,913	2,832,882	+78,969	+2.9%
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	1,305,957	1,360,510	+54,553	+4.2%
Upstate NY (52-co. area)	6,908,309	7,009,577	+101,268	+1.5%
Metro Areas	5,256,299	5,357,528	+101,229	+1.9%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	825,875	870,716	+44,841	+5.4%
Binghamton	252,320	251,725	-595	-0.2%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	1,170,111	1,135,509	-34,602	-3.0%
Glens Falls	124,345	128,923	+4,578	+3.7%
Ithaca	96,501	101,564	+5,063	+5.2%
Kingston	177,749	182,493	+4,744	+2.7%
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown	621,517	670,301	+48,784	+7.8%
Rochester	1,037,831	1,054,323	+16,492	+1.6%
Syracuse	650,154	662,577	+12,423	+1.9%
Utica-Rome	299,896	299,397	-499	-0.2%
Non-Metro Counties	1,652,010	1,652,049	+39	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

entire population of Chicago -- the nation's third largest city -- stood at 2.7 million in 2010. More than 28% of the people in New York City are Hispanic, making it the most ethnically diverse metro area in the state.

For More Information

The 2010 Census contains a wealth of important information. The summary presented here only scratches the surface. We have prepared more detailed charts and figures with 2010 Census data for New York State. Go to the Department's labor statistics page www.labor.ny.gov/stats/index.shtm, and look for "Population & Household Data." ■

by Daniel Crosley and Deleep Nair

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tion as a whole (16.3%). This is mostly due to the over 3 million Hispanics in the Downstate

area, including 2.34 million in New York City. To put these population figures in perspective, the



REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

CAPITAL DISTRICT

James Ross — 518-462-7600

The number of private sector jobs in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy metro area rose over the year by 1,700, or 0.5 percent, to 324,400. Job gains were concentrated in educational and health services (+2,900) and professional and business services (+700). Losses were largest in trade, transportation and utilities (-800), natural resources, mining and construction (-400), information (-300), and leisure and hospitality (-300).

CENTRAL NY

Roger Evans — 315-479-3388

For the 12-month period ending February 2011, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area rose 2,400, or 1.0 percent, to 250,700. Job growth was concentrated in educational and health services (+1,900), leisure and hospitality (+600), and other services (+300). Job losses occurred in manufacturing (-700).

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 416,300 in February 2011. Job gains were concentrated in educational and health services (+3,300), professional and business services (+1,700), trade, transportation and utilities (+900) and leisure and hospitality (+400). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-1,800).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

Private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased by 5,500, or 0.8 percent, to 700,600 for the 12-month period ending February 2011. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+2,600), professional and business services (+2,500), other services (+1,200), leisure and hospitality (+1,100), and trade, transportation and utilities (+1,100). Job losses were centered in manufacturing (-1,300), natural resources, mining and construction (-900), and information (-500).

LONG ISLAND

Michael Crowell — 516-934-8537

Private sector jobs on Long Island rose over the year by 12,100, or 1.2 percent, to 990,100 in February 2011. Growth was centered in educational and health services (+5,100), leisure and hospitality (+3,800), professional and business services (+3,500), and trade, transportation and utilities (+3,400). Losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-3,400), information (-1,300), and manufacturing (-1,200).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending February 2011, the private sector job count in the Utica-Rome metro area remained unchanged at 93,200. Job gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+300) and educational and health services (+200). Losses were centered in manufacturing (-300).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 212-775-3330

Private sector employment in New York City rose by 48,200, or 1.6 percent, to 3,141,400 for the 12-month period ending February 2011. Growth was centered in educational and health services (+16,300), professional and business services (+16,100), financial activities (+10,700), and leisure and hospitality (+6,500). Losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-9,000) and manufacturing (-2,200).

NORTH COUNTRY

Alan Beideck — 518-523-7157

The private sector job count in the North Country fell over the year by 500, or 0.5 percent, to 107,100 in February 2011. Growth was centered in trade, transportation and utilities (+1,100), other services (+400), and professional and business services (+400). The greatest losses occurred in educational and health services (-1,600), leisure and hospitality (-700), and information (-200).

SOUTHERN TIER

Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

Private sector employment in the Southern Tier increased over the year by 600, or 0.3 percent, to 224,800 in February 2011. Job gains were largest in educational and health services (+500), professional and business services (+300), and leisure and hospitality (+200). Employment losses were greatest in financial activities (-200).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

Private sector jobs in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 2,000, or 0.5 percent, to 431,800 over the 12 months ending February 2011. Growth was centered in trade, transportation and utilities (+2,300), professional and business services (+1,000), and educational and health services (+600). Losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-500), financial activities (-400), and information (-400).

