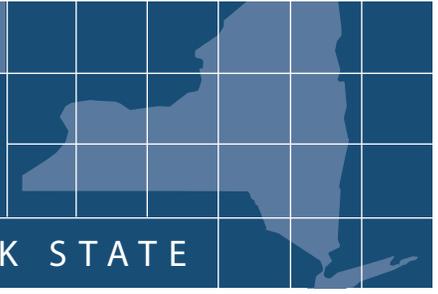


Employment

IN NEW YORK STATE



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

At a Glance

In February 2012, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.5%, up from January's level of 8.3%. The nation's unemployment rate was 8.3% in February 2012. New York State had 8,783,400 nonfarm jobs in February 2012, including 7,293,700 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of seasonally adjusted private sector jobs in the state increased by 0.3% between January 2012 and February 2012, while the nation increased by 0.2%. From February 2011 to February 2012, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.8% in the state and by 2.1% in the U.S. (not seasonally adjusted). In addition, New York's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 3.2% in February 2012.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

February 2011 - February 2012

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	122.6	1.4
Private Sector	124.2	1.8
Goods-producing	-5.4	-0.7
Nat. res. & mining	-0.1	-2.3
Construction	-4.6	-1.7
Manufacturing	-0.7	-0.2
Durable gds.	2.9	1.1
Nondurable gds.	-3.6	-1.9
Service-providing	128.0	1.6
Trade, trans. & util.	17.0	1.2
Wholesale trade	1.7	0.5
Retail trade	22.2	2.6
Trans., wrhs. & util.	-6.9	-2.6
Information	-5.9	-2.3
Financial activities	12.9	1.9
Prof. & bus. svcs.	55.2	5.0
Educ. & health svcs.	25.4	1.5
Leisure & hospitality	25.1	3.5
Other services	-0.1	0.0
Government	-1.6	-0.1

NYS Nonprofit Job Count Tops 1.25 Million...

New York's Nonprofit Sector is Nation's Largest

"Nonprofit organizations have been holding the fort ... over the past decade, creating jobs ... while other components of the economy have been shedding jobs ..."

Lester Salamon, Johns Hopkins University

Did you know nonprofit groups make up a large part of our state's economy? A recent report from Johns Hopkins University confirms this. In 2010, New York's private sector nonprofits employed more than 1.25 million workers. They accounted for more than 18% of all private sector jobs in the state (only Rhode Island had a larger percent share).

Moreover, the state's nonprofits paid out more than \$57 billion in wages. That's a larger dollar value than the entire Idaho state economy! Just under half (47%) of nonprofit jobs in the state are based in New York City.

The National View

The Johns Hopkins researchers found that, in 2010, U.S. nonprofits employed nearly 10.7 million paid workers. This is 10% of private sector jobs in the country. The Hopkins report also notes that in half of the states "nonprofit employment exceeds that in manufacturing."

New York had, by far, the most nonprofit jobs of any state in the U.S. Other states with large numbers of nonprofit jobs in 2010 include:

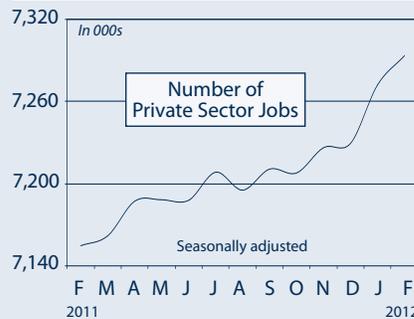
- California (900,800)
- Pennsylvania (727,200)
- Illinois (497,300)
- Ohio (482,500)

Where Are the Jobs?

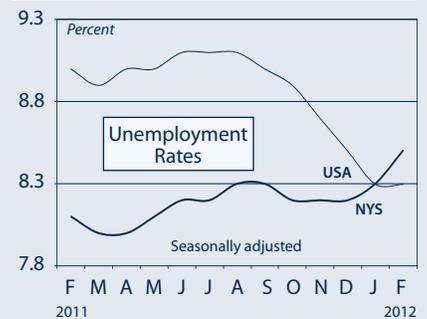
Nearly 90% of private sector nonprofit jobs
Continued on page 2

IN FEBRUARY...

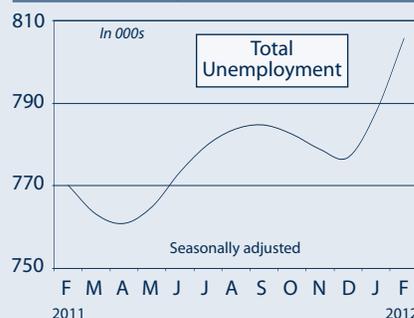
...NYS private sector jobs increased



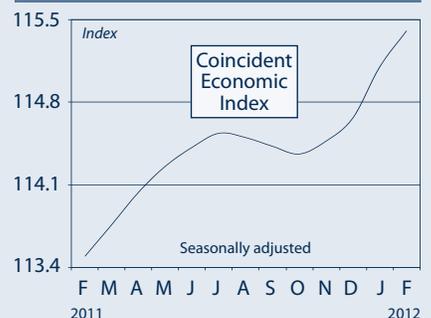
...NYS unemployment rate increased



...NYS unemployment increased



...NYS economic index increased



Focus on Mohawk Valley

The Downturn Continues, But at a Slower Pace
By Mark Barbano, Labor Market Analyst, Mohawk Valley

Last year, we reported that the Mohawk Valley's economy still felt the effects of the Great Recession. The region's economy has not improved dramatically over the past year, but local job losses continue to shrink.

The overall job count in the Mohawk Valley region (Fulton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida, Otsego and Schoharie counties) averaged 189,284 in January-September 2011. This was 7,229 (-3.7%) below the same period in 2007 – just before the Great Recession hit New York State. Between 2010 and 2011, total jobs in the region only dropped 1,720 (-0.9%). Government jobs declined 1,465 in 2010-2011. The loss of temporary Census workers was a major contributor to this overall drop. The region's private sector fared better, as jobs only slipped by 256 (-0.2%) over the same timeframe.

Here, we look at which industries added or lost the most jobs between 2007 and 2011. All information is from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. We collect this data from firms covered by Unemployment Insurance. Jobs data are from January-September of each year.

Job Gainers

Social assistance added the most jobs (+864) in the region between 2007 and 2011. In fact, this sector set an all-time employment high (8,060) in 2011. The largest job gains in the sector were in individual and family services and vocational rehabilitation services.

Private educational services chipped in a gain of 605 jobs to reach 4,069 in 2011. More than half of this job gain was at private colleges and

universities. This industry includes private grade and high schools, as well as private two- and four-year colleges. (Note: Public schools are part of the local government sector.)

Over the four-year period, the job count at the region's food services and drinking places grew by 597 to 12,161 in 2011. Most of this growth happened between 2009 and 2010. The job count was flat in 2011.

The Mohawk Valley's nursing and residential care facilities sector added 416 jobs in 2007-2011. This sector has grown as the number of elderly who live in the region increase.

The region's hospitals added 411 jobs from 2007 to 2011. This large industry (10,634 jobs in 2011) boasts an above-average wage of \$50,998 for 2011. The hospital sector is also very consistent – its job count increased every year between 2007 and 2011.

Job Losers

Warehousing and storage lost 833 jobs in the region between 2007 and 2011. Much of this job loss stemmed from the 2011 closing of the Rite Aid Distribution Center in Rome. That facility had 388 workers, according to published sources. The warehousing and storage industry, however, remains significant to the area, due to both its large number of jobs (3,799) and relatively high wage (\$38,827). Although industry employment is down since 2007, it is still well above its level in 2000.

The region's administrative and support services industry lost 782 jobs. Most of the decline was



“The region's economy has not improved dramatically over the past year, but local job losses continue to shrink.”

in a catch-all category – other support services. The job count also dipped in temporary help services, due to the economic downturn.

Insurance carriers lost 631 jobs in 2007-2011. In 2011, the industry's average wage was \$52,377 – almost 50% higher than the region's overall average wage (\$36,300).

The local government sector lost 556 jobs between 2007 and 2011. About two-thirds of the decline occurred in local government administration. The rest of the decline in jobs occurred in local government education.

Printing and related activities lost 532 jobs, or more than one-third of its employment over the four-year period. This was the only manufacturing industry on the Mohawk Valley's “biggest job losers” list.

Summary

Unfortunately, the Mohawk Valley region's job market has not recovered from the Great Recession as fast as New York State and the nation. However, the area is shedding jobs at a slower rate than in 2008-2010. The local economy is poised for job growth in 2012, as job losses narrow and more industries add jobs. ■

New York's Nonprofit Sector... from page 1

in New York State fell in just four sectors in 2010 (see table):

- Health care
- Education
- Social assistance
- Religious, grant-making, civic, professional, and similar organizations

It is important to note that nonprofits play a key role in the overall state economy – some rank among the state's largest private sector employers. This is especially true in the health care and education fields.

In 2010, health care industries employed 570,600 nonprofit workers in the state. This large sector

was responsible for 45% of all nonprofit jobs in New York that year. Three in five nonprofit health care workers (343,000) were employed by hospitals. Another 27% of nonprofit health care employees (154,000) worked at nursing homes and other residential care sites. The remaining 13% of nonprofit health care workers (74,000) were employed in ambulatory health care services. This industry is very broad, and includes the offices of doctors and dentists, outpatient care centers, medical labs, and home health care services. In total, nonprofits employed 57% of private health care workers.

Not only does the state's nonprofit health care sector employ many people, but it also paid out

a huge amount in wages – just under \$30 billion – in 2010. That's more than the Vermont state economy. The annual average wage in nonprofit health care was \$51,700 in 2010.

The second largest nonprofit sector was private education, which employed more than 245,000 New York workers in 2010. Two in three (65%) nonprofit education workers were employed by colleges and universities. Another 28% of nonprofit education jobs were at private grade schools and high schools. Nonprofits comprise 83% of all jobs in private education in the state – this is the highest share of any of the four largest nonprofit sectors.

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	FEB '11	FEB '12		FEB '11	FEB '12		FEB '11	FEB '12
New York State	8.6	9.2	Hudson Valley	7.7	7.9	Finger Lakes	8.5	8.7
Capital	7.9	8.2	Dutchess	8.1	8.2	Genesee	9.1	9.3
Albany	7.3	7.5	Orange	8.4	8.6	Livingston	9.4	9.8
Columbia	8.3	8.5	Putnam	7.0	7.0	Monroe	7.9	8.2
Greene	9.2	9.8	Rockland	6.9	7.2	Ontario	8.6	8.9
Rensselaer	8.2	8.7	Sullivan	10.5	10.8	Orleans	10.8	10.7
Saratoga	7.4	7.7	Ulster	8.9	9.1	Seneca	9.1	9.1
Schenectady	8.0	8.3	Westchester	7.3	7.4	Wayne	9.8	9.8
Warren	10.1	10.1	Mohawk Valley	9.8	10.0	Wyoming	10.5	10.6
Washington	8.7	8.7	Fulton	11.2	11.5	Yates	7.8	8.3
Central New York	9.1	9.4	Herkimer	10.4	10.5	Western New York	8.9	9.2
Cayuga	9.0	9.3	Montgomery	11.3	11.7	Allegany	9.9	9.5
Cortland	9.6	10.1	Oneida	8.9	9.1	Cattaraugus	9.4	9.7
Madison	9.7	10.0	Otsego	8.8	9.3	Chautauqua	9.0	9.2
Onondaga	8.1	8.6	Schoharie	11.5	11.9	Erie	8.6	8.9
Oswego	12.3	12.2	North Country	11.1	11.2	Niagara	9.6	10.0
Southern Tier	8.8	9.1	Clinton	11.0	10.6	Long Island	7.7	7.8
Broome	9.2	9.4	Essex	11.0	11.5	Nassau	7.2	7.3
Chemung	8.5	9.2	Franklin	10.1	10.6	Suffolk	8.2	8.3
Chenango	9.6	9.5	Hamilton	10.8	11.3	New York City	9.1	10.2
Delaware	9.7	10.0	Jefferson	11.5	11.7	Bronx	12.4	14.1
Schuyler	9.6	9.8	Lewis	11.4	11.8	Kings	9.7	10.8
Steuben	10.7	10.7	St. Lawrence	11.2	11.2	New York	7.4	8.5
Tioga	9.0	9.3				Queens	8.3	9.2
Tompkins	5.8	6.5				Richmond	8.4	9.1

New York's Nonprofit Sector... from page 2

Private Sector Nonprofit Employment and Wages, New York State, 2010

Sector	Jobs	Average Wage	% of Sector Jobs
Total, Nonprofits	1,265,500	\$45,100	18%
Health Care	570,600	\$51,700	57%
Educational Services	245,400	\$50,200	83%
Social Assistance	215,500	\$27,300	75%
Religious, Grant-making, & Similar Organizations	102,500	\$33,600	72%
Professional & Business Services	63,800	\$51,500	6%
Leisure & Hospitality	36,900	\$36,300	5%
All Other	30,800	\$42,700	1%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

More than 215,000 New Yorkers worked in the private nonprofit social assistance sector. Two-thirds of the jobs here (144,000) are with individual and family social services agencies. These organizations deal with adoption and foster care, drug prevention, and life-skills training. Another 15% of nonprofit jobs (33,000) in this sector were at child day care services, while 12% of employees (26,000) worked in vocational rehabilitation services. A total of 75% of all private sector social assistance jobs were with nonprofits. Annual pay rates at social assistance groups are among the lowest -- \$27,300 -- in the state's nonprofit sector.

As the name suggests, religious, grant-making,

civic, professional, and similar organizations form a wide-ranging sector that includes many types of groups. Altogether, groups in this sector employed more than 100,000 nonprofit workers in New York State in 2010. Just under half (48%), or 49,000, of nonprofit workers in this sector were employed by religious organizations. Another 20%, or 20,000, were employed by civic and social agencies. Social advocacy groups (15%) and grant-making organizations (15%) together employed more than 30,000 nonprofit workers in the state in 2010. As expected, the lion's share (72%) of private sector employees in this sector worked at nonprofits. The average pay scale in this broad sector is relatively low -- \$33,600.

Summary

As noted above, the job count at U.S. nonprofits held up better than the nation's for-profit sector over the past decade. In New York, the job count at nonprofits grew by 17% during 2000-2010. In contrast, the state's for-profit sector lost 6% of its jobs over the decade.

Nonprofits may hold up better than for-profits, as they respond to demographic trends rather than the ups and downs of the economy. For example, aging baby boomers demand more medical services and workers. Similarly, the rise in high school graduates has boosted the need for workers at colleges and universities.

For more information, see the Johns Hopkins report on nonprofits: <http://ccss.jhu.edu/publications-findings?did=369>. ■

by Kevin Jack

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REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

CAPITAL

James Ross — 518-462-7600

From February 2011 to February 2012, the number of private sector jobs in the Capital Region rose 10,100, or 2.6 percent, to 402,400. Job gains were concentrated in leisure and hospitality (+2,000), professional and business services (+2,000), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,700), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,600), manufacturing (+1,400), and financial activities (+1,000). Losses were focused in information (-200).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

For the 12-month period ending February 2012, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area fell 500, or 0.2 percent, to 250,200. Job growth was concentrated in professional and business services (+1,600), leisure and hospitality (+400), and trade, transportation, and utilities (+300). The largest job losses were in manufacturing (-1,000), natural resources, mining, and construction (-800), and educational and health services (-600).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector employment in the Rochester metro area increased over the year by 8,200, or 2.0 percent, to 425,000 in February 2012. Employment gains were concentrated in professional and business services (+6,500), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,600), and financial activities (+1,800). Losses were greatest in educational and health services (-2,400).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the 12-month period ending February 2012, private sector employment in the Hudson Valley increased by 11,600, or 1.6 percent, to 721,100. Job gains were greatest in educational and health services (+5,300), professional and business services (+5,200), trade, transportation and utilities (+3,800) and financial activities (+1,400). Job losses were centered in leisure and hospitality (-1,900) and manufacturing (-1,400).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

Private sector jobs on Long Island rose by 20,800, or 2.1 percent, to 1,012,400 for the 12-month period ending in February. Growth was greatest in professional and business services (+9,800), leisure and hospitality (+3,800), educational and health services (+3,200) and trade, transportation, and utilities (+2,400). Losses were centered in natural resources, mining, and construction (-1,600).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending February 2012, the private sector job count in the Mohawk Valley rose 2,000, or 1.4 percent, to 144,300. Employment gains occurred in leisure and hospitality (+1,100), educational and health services (+800) and professional and business services (+300). Losses were concentrated in manufacturing (-300).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 212-775-3330

Private sector jobs in New York City rose by 65,200, or 2.0 percent, to 3,251,200 for the 12-month period ending February 2012. Growth was greatest in professional and business services (+30,300), leisure and hospitality (+15,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+11,900) and financial activities (+8,000). Job losses were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (-3,300).

SOUTHERN TIER

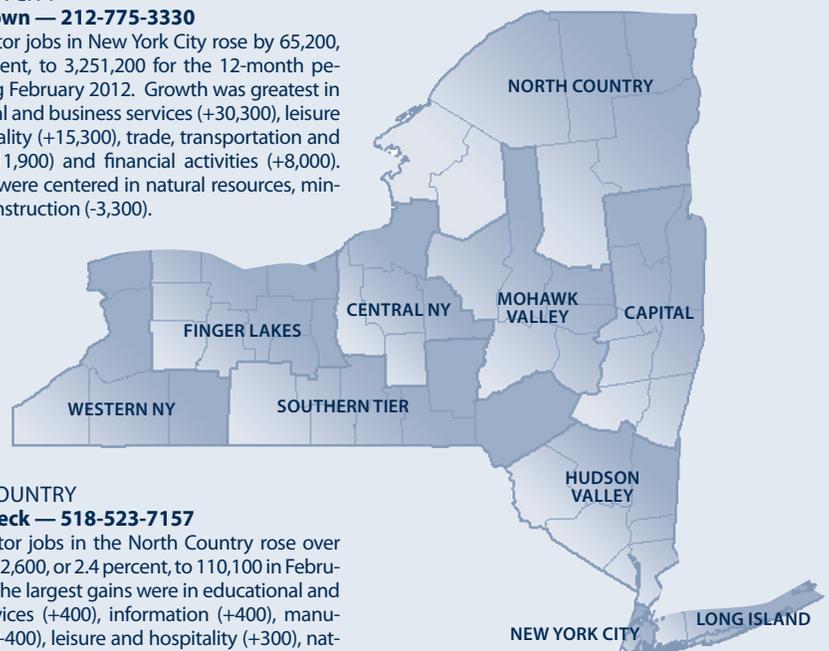
Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

Private sector jobs in the Southern Tier declined over the year by 1,700, or 0.8 percent, to 224,000 in February 2012. Job gains were largest in trade, transportation and utilities (+900), natural resources, mining and construction (+500), and professional and business services (+400). Employment losses were centered in educational and health services (-3,500).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

Private sector employment in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 3,800, or 0.9 percent, to 441,000 over the year ending February 2012. Job gains were centered in educational and health services (+2,700), manufacturing (+1,900), natural resources, mining and construction (+800) and trade, transportation and utilities (+600). Losses were greatest in professional and business services (-2,300).



NORTH COUNTRY

Alan Beideck — 518-523-7157

Private sector jobs in the North Country rose over the year by 2,600, or 2.4 percent, to 110,100 in February 2012. The largest gains were in educational and health services (+400), information (+400), manufacturing (+400), leisure and hospitality (+300), natural resources, mining, and construction (+300) and professional and business services (+300).