

# Employment

IN NEW YORK STATE

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

## At a Glance

In April 2011, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.9 percent, down from March's rate of 8.0 percent. (In April 2011, the nation's unemployment rate was 9.0 percent.) In April 2011, the state had 8,629,800 nonfarm jobs, including 7,143,900 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of seasonally adjusted private sector jobs in the state increased by 0.6 percent in April 2011, while the nation increased by 0.2 percent. From April 2010 to April 2011, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.4 percent in the state and by 1.7 percent in the U.S. (not seasonally adjusted). In addition, New York's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 5.2 percent in April 2011.

### Change in Nonfarm Jobs

April 2010 - April 2011

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	59.2	0.7
Private Sector	100.1	1.4
Goods-producing	-20.9	-2.7
Nat. res. & mining	-0.3	-5.7
Construction	-15.5	-5.1
Manufacturing	-5.1	-1.1
Durable gds.	-1.6	-0.6
Nondurable gds.	-3.5	-1.9
Service-providing	80.1	1.0
Trade, trans. & util.	11.5	0.8
Wholesale trade	7.6	2.4
Retail trade	4.0	0.5
Trans., wrhs. & util.	-0.1	0.0
Information	5.2	2.1
Financial activities	13.9	2.1
Prof. & bus. svcs.	28.5	2.6
Educ. & health svcs.	43.4	2.5
Leisure & hospitality	14.3	2.0
Other services	4.2	1.2
Government	-40.9	-2.7

Profits Drive Big 3 Automakers...

## Auto Sector Shifts Into Higher Gear

*"For the first time in more than a decade, all three American automakers are profitable, expanding production and jobs, and gaining market share."*

National Economic Council, June 2011

The U.S. auto industry has bounced back from the brink. In 2009, things looked bleak among Detroit's Big 3 automakers – both General Motors and Chrysler filed for bankruptcy to receive billions of dollars from the federal government. Just two years later, the industry has radically restructured. It has slimmed down by dumping excess capacity. Other factors in Detroit's rebound include:

- They are making the small cars Americans want
- The United Auto Workers made major wage and benefit concessions

- Production of Japanese cars was slashed after the March 2011 earthquake

Despite recent industry upgrades, fierce global competition and technological improvement will likely continue to force automakers to cope with leaner workforces than in the past.

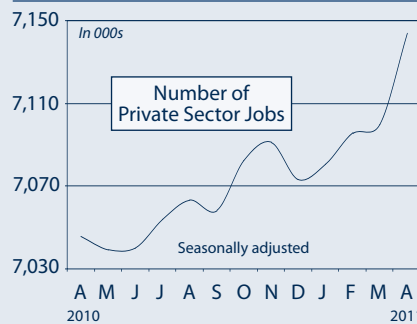
### Here in New York

In 2010, there were 230 firms in New York State's auto-related manufacturing industry (defined here as motor vehicle, vehicle body, and parts manufacturing). Last year, they employed over 13,400 and paid out more than \$800 million in wages. The industry's overall job count, however, fell over the decade by 61%. Parts manufacturing makes up the largest share of jobs (88%).

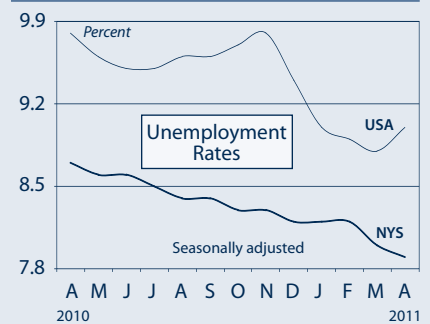
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### IN APRIL...

...NYS private sector jobs increased



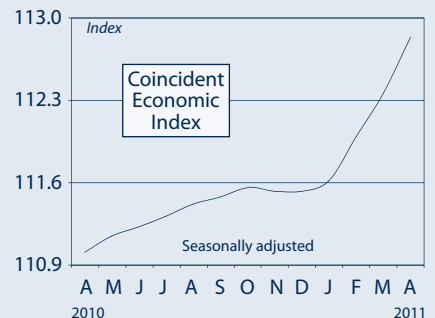
...NYS unemployment rate decreased



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS economic index increased



# Focus on the Mohawk Valley

The Region's Biggest Job Gainers and Losers Since 2007  
by Mark Barbano, Labor Market Analyst, Mohawk Valley

The overall job count in the Mohawk Valley region (Fulton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida, Otsego and Schoharie counties) is still below where it stood in 2007, the last full year before the "Great Recession" hit the New York State economy. From 2007 to 2010, employment in the region fell from 197,610 to 191,790. This was a drop of 5,820, or 2.9%. In this article, we review which industries gained or lost the most jobs (net change) in the region over this period. All data presented come from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), gathered from employers covered under New York State's Unemployment Insurance Law.

## Industry Job Gainers

Social assistance added the most jobs (+680) of any industry in the region between 2007 and 2010. The sector set an all-time employment high in 2010. The largest job gains occurred in vocational rehabilitation services and services for the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The federal government added 570 jobs from 2007 to 2010. It was boosted by growth at the Defense Finance and Accounting Service and temporary hiring for the 2010 Census. Federal government jobs pay above-average wages -- \$53,365 -- nearly 50% higher than the region's average (\$35,815).

Between 2007 and 2010, food services and drinking places added 520 jobs. Most of the industry's gain occurred in 2010. The industry's average wage of \$12,735 is quite low. This is because many of the jobs are part-time.

The Mohawk Valley's educational services sector added 470 jobs in 2007-2010. This includes private elementary and secondary schools and private two- and four-year colleges. (Note: Public schools are part of the local government sector.)

Hospitals added 430 jobs from 2007 to 2010. This large industry boasted a higher-than-average wage of \$49,985 in 2010. Except in 2007,

the job count in this key sector grew every year between 2000 and 2010.

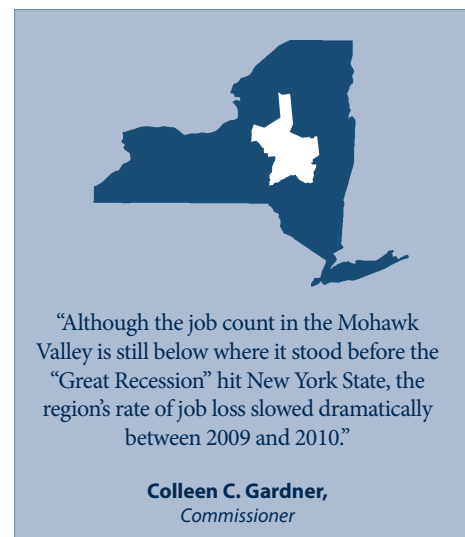
## Industry Job Losers

Administrative and support services lost the most jobs (-790) between 2007 and 2010. Most of the drop was in a catchall category -- all other support services. The job count also dipped in temporary help services, due to the recession.

The second biggest employment drop was recorded in insurance carriers, which lost 610 jobs in 2007-2010. In 2010, the industry's average wage was \$51,101 -- more than 40% higher than the region's average wage.

Motor vehicles and parts dealers lost 550 jobs between 2007 and 2010. Following national trends, most losses were at new car dealers. However, dealers in used cars, RVs, motorcycles, ATVs, and tires also saw jobs drop.

Printing and related support activities lost 520 jobs over the three-year period. This was the only manufacturing industry on the Mohawk Valley's "losers" list.



Warehousing and storage lost 510 jobs between 2007 and 2010. This industry, however, is still significant to the region, due to both its large number of jobs and high wages. Although industry employment is down since 2007, it is still double from where it stood in 2000.

## Summary

The regional industry trends outlined above largely match what occurred statewide over the 2007-2010 period. For details on the Mohawk Valley regional economy, visit [www.labor.ny.gov/stats/moh/](http://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/moh/).

### Biggest Industry Job Gainers and Losers, Mohawk Valley, 2007-2010

	2007	2010	Change:	
			Net	Percent
<b>Largest Job Gainers:</b>				
Social Assistance	7,260	7,940	+680	+9%
Federal Government	2,910	3,480	+570	+20%
Food Services & Drinking Places	11,570	12,090	+520	+4%
Educational Services	3,590	4,060	+470	+13%
Hospitals	10,210	10,640	+430	+4%
<b>Largest Job Losers:</b>				
Administrative & Support Services	4,670	3,880	-790	-17%
Insurance Carriers	5,650	5,040	-610	-11%
Motor Vehicles & Parts Dealers	3,440	2,890	-550	-16%
Printing & Related Support Activities	1,480	960	-520	-35%
Warehousing & Storage	4,640	4,130	-510	-11%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

**Auto Sector...** from page 1

## Regional Analysis

In 2010, Western New York had the largest number of auto industry jobs (3,870) of any region in the state (see figure). Over the past decade, the region lost 75% of its auto jobs -- the steepest drop of any region -- due to plant closings at American Axle and downsizing

at Ford and GM. There has been some good news recently. Cummins Engine, which was affected by the recession, appears to have recovered. In 2010, GM announced plans to invest over \$800 million in two new engine lines at its plant in Tonawanda. The plant now has more than 750 hourly and salaried workers. The

two new engine lines could push employment there above the 1,000 mark.

In the Finger Lakes, GM will invest \$100 million in its Rochester plant to manufacture a new fuel injection product line. This will help keep the jobs

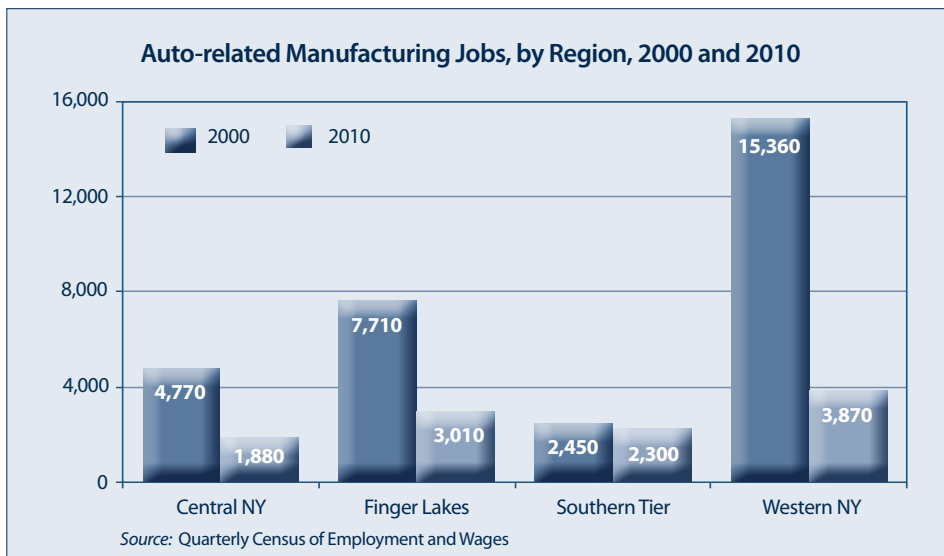
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## Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR '10	APR '11		APR '10	APR '11		APR '10	APR '11
<b>New York State</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>Hudson Valley</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>Finger Lakes</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	Dutchess	7.7	7.3	Genesee	7.6	7.1
Albany	6.7	6.7	Orange	8.1	7.4	Livingston	8.6	7.9
Columbia	7.5	7.3	Putnam	6.8	6.5	Monroe	7.8	6.9
Greene	8.8	8.6	Rockland	6.8	6.0	Ontario	7.6	7.1
Rensselaer	7.5	6.9	Sullivan	9.3	8.8	Orleans	9.7	8.5
Saratoga	6.7	6.3	Ulster	7.8	7.7	Seneca	7.9	7.2
Schenectady	7.4	7.2	Westchester	6.9	6.3	Wayne	8.9	8.3
Warren	8.9	8.7	<b>Mohawk Valley</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	Wyoming	9.2	8.4
Washington	7.9	7.7	Fulton	9.9	9.9	Yates	6.8	6.6
<b>Central New York</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	Herkimer	8.8	8.9	<b>Western New York</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Cayuga	8.5	7.5	Montgomery	9.7	9.5	Allegany	9.2	8.8
Cortland	9.0	8.2	Oneida	7.4	7.6	Cattaraugus	9.1	8.7
Madison	8.2	8.2	Otsego	7.5	7.4	Chautauqua	9.1	7.8
Onondaga	7.9	7.0	Schoharie	9.2	9.2	Erie	8.0	7.4
Oswego	9.8	9.7	<b>North Country</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	Niagara	9.6	8.2
<b>Southern Tier</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	Clinton	10.5	9.7	<b>Long Island</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Broome	8.6	8.0	Essex	10.5	9.8	Nassau	6.8	6.3
Chemung	8.5	7.4	Franklin	9.4	9.1	Suffolk	7.4	6.9
Chenango	9.1	8.2	Hamilton	10.3	9.6	<b>New York City</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Delaware	8.7	8.3	Jefferson	9.8	9.9	Bronx	12.6	11.5
Schuyler	8.6	8.4	Lewis	9.5	9.8	Kings	10.2	9.1
Steuben	10.1	9.1	St. Lawrence	10.6	10.4	New York	8.0	6.8
Tioga	7.8	7.0				Queens	8.7	7.5
Tompkins	5.6	5.3				Richmond	8.5	7.6

### Auto Sector... from page 2



of over 800 workers there, and create 30 new ones. The company also has a fuel cell research and development center in Honeoye Falls -- one of only four in the world. The region's excellent university base spurs collaboration and support within the industry.

Job losses in the Southern Tier's auto-related industry were relatively light (-6%) in 2000-2010. BorgWarner Morse TEC, which makes powertrains in Ithaca, is the region's largest auto-related manufacturer. The company is

slowly recovering from the recession. Corning is another large employer in the field. They make exhaust filters for heavy-duty diesel trucks at a plant in Steuben County. Stricter government emissions standards for diesel vehicles should boost their business.

Central New York's auto industry has not shared in the good news as of late. This is mostly due to the downsizing at the New Process Gear auto transmission parts plant in Onondaga County. In 2004, it was one of the region's larg-

est companies, with 3,700 workers. The plant is now winding down operations, and will close by the end of November 2011. It was due to close by the end of 2009, with work moving to Mexico. However, start-up at the Mexican plant is behind schedule.

### Summary

Many factors have contributed to the steep jobs decline in the state's auto-related manufacturing industry. Despite these losses, the industry remains an important part of the New York State economy. New investments in auto plants, a focus on fuel cell technology, and a recent uptick in vehicle sales all point to a more stable future for the industry. ■

by Tammy Marino, John Slenker, Karen Knapik-Scalzo and Christian Harris

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## REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

### CAPITAL

#### James Ross — 518-462-7600

From April 2010 to April 2011, the number of private sector jobs in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy metro area rose by 1,200, or 0.4 percent, to 329,900. Job gains were focused in educational and health services (+3,300), professional and business services (+1,000), and financial activities (+400). Job losses were greatest in trade, transportation and utilities (-1,800) and leisure and hospitality (-1,300).

### CENTRAL NY

#### Roger Evans — 315-479-3388

For the 12-month period ending April 2011, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area rose 4,400, or 1.7 percent, to 256,700. Job growth was concentrated in professional and business services (+2,100), educational and health services (+1,200), trade, transportation and utilities (+700), and leisure and hospitality (+500). Job losses occurred in natural resources, mining, and construction (-300).

### FINGER LAKES

#### Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

The private sector job count in the Rochester metro area rose over the year by 12,100, or 2.9 percent, to 430,000 in April 2011. Employment gains were greatest in educational and health services (+4,400), professional and business services (+4,400), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,600), construction (+1,200), and manufacturing (+1,000). Losses were centered in leisure and hospitality (-400) and information (-200).

### HUDSON VALLEY

#### John Nelson — 914-997-8798

The private sector job count in the Hudson Valley increased 3,100, or 0.4 percent, to 717,700 for the 12-month period ending April 2011. Job gains were greatest in educational and health services (+3,800), leisure and hospitality (+900), professional and business services (+800), and other services (+700). Losses were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (-2,900) and manufacturing (-500).

### LONG ISLAND

#### Michael Crowell — 516-934-8537

The private sector job count on Long Island rose over the year by 6,200, or 0.6 percent, to 1,018,000 in April 2011. Job gains were greatest in educational and health services (+5,800), trade, transportation and utilities (+5,400), and leisure and hospitality (+2,000). Losses were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (-4,900), manufacturing (-2,300), and information (-1,100).

### MOHAWK VALLEY

#### Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending April 2011, the private sector job count in the Utica-Rome metro area decreased by 700, or 0.7 percent, to 94,300. Job gains occurred in educational and health services (+300). Employment losses were centered in trade, transportation and utilities (-400), information (-200) and natural resources, mining, and construction (-200).

### NEW YORK CITY

#### James Brown — 212-775-3330

Private sector employment in New York City rose by 44,400, or 1.4 percent, to 3,183,400 for the 12-month period ending April 2011. Gains were greatest in educational and health services (+17,900), professional and business services (+16,200), financial activities (+13,300), and trade, transportation and utilities (+5,500). Losses were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (-9,300) and manufacturing (-3,300).

### NORTH COUNTRY

#### Alan Beideck — 518-523-7157

Private sector employment in the North Country rose over the year by 2,400, or 2.2 percent, to 111,000 in April 2011. The largest gains were recorded in educational and health services (+1,000), leisure and hospitality (+700), and trade, transportation and utilities (+600).

### SOUTHERN TIER

#### Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

Private sector jobs in the Southern Tier increased over the year by 4,700, or 2.1 percent, to 232,600 in April 2011. Growth occurred in educational and health services (+1,900), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,500), manufacturing (+1,000), financial activities (+200), leisure and hospitality (+200) and professional and business services (+200). Job losses were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (-400).

### WESTERN NY

#### John Slenker — 716-851-2742

The private sector job count in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 3,300, or 0.8 percent, to 442,300 over the 12 months ending April 2011. Job gains were centered in trade, transportation and utilities (+3,400), leisure and hospitality (+800), professional and business services (+600), and educational and health services (+200). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-600), financial activities (-400) and information (-400).

