

Employment

IN NEW YORK STATE

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Report Shows How We Spent Our Time in 2011...

What Do People Do All Day?

At a Glance

In June 2012, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.9%, up from May's level of 8.6%. The nation's unemployment rate was 8.2% in June 2012. New York State had 8,803,400 nonfarm jobs in June 2012, including 7,327,100 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of seasonally adjusted private sector jobs in the state increased by 0.2% between May 2012 and June 2012, while those in the nation increased by 0.1%. From June 2011 to June 2012, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.9% in the state and by 1.8% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted). New York's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 1.5% in June 2012.

How do people in the United States spend their time on an average day? That is the focus of the annual American Time Use Survey (ATUS). Results from the 2011 survey were recently released, based on interviews with about 12,500 Americans. The survey has been performed since 2003 and is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The figures reported by the ATUS represent an average across all seven days of the week. On an average day in 2011, Americans (15 years and older) spent:

- 9.49 hours on personal care activities, including 8.71 hours sleeping
- 5.21 hours on leisure and sports, including 2.75 hours watching TV

- 3.57 hours on working and related activities, including 3.20 hours working
- 1.77 hours on household activities, including .58 hours on housework and .56 hours on food prep/cleanup
- .72 hours shopping

It is important to note that the data items in the list above are numbers for the *entire* population, whether they engaged in the activity or not. For example, while the daily average for all people was .72 hours of shopping, the average for people who actually shopped was 1.70 hours.

The ATUS surveys a diverse group of people, including students, people working full time, stay-at-home parents, retired individuals, etc.

Continued on page 2

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

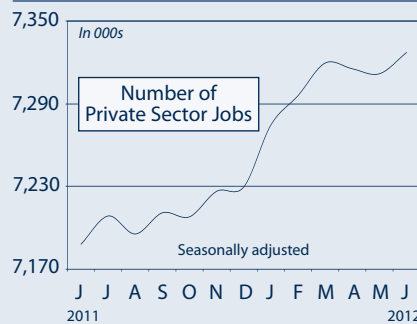
June 2011 - June 2012

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

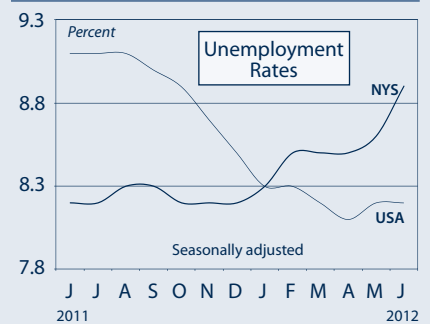
	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	137.2	1.6
Private Sector	139.1	1.9
Goods-producing	-12.4	-1.6
Nat. res. & mining	-0.2	-3.6
Construction	-9.7	-3.0
Manufacturing	-2.5	-0.5
Durable gds.	3.0	1.1
Nondurable gds.	-5.5	-2.9
Service-providing	149.6	1.9
Trade, trans. & util.	21.6	1.4
Wholesale trade	3.8	1.1
Retail trade	23.6	2.6
Trans., wrhs. & util.	-5.8	-2.1
Information	-4.8	-1.9
Financial activities	12.9	1.9
Prof. & bus. svcs.	53.1	4.6
Educ. & health svcs.	44.2	2.6
Leisure & hospitality	22.5	2.8
Other services	2.0	0.5
Government	-1.9	-0.1

IN JUNE...

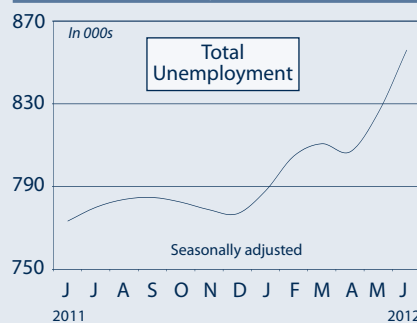
...NYS private sector jobs increased



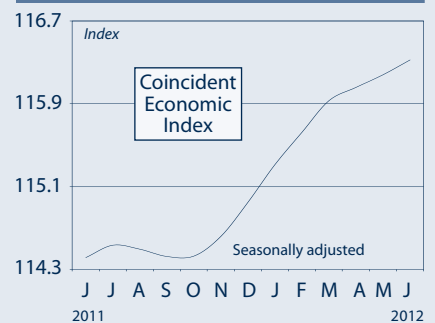
...NYS unemployment rate increased



...NYS unemployment increased



...NYS economic index increased



Focus on Western New York

After the “Great Recession”

by John Slenker, Labor Market Analyst, Western New York

In last October’s issue, we reported that the economy in Western New York was continuing to recover from the effects of the “Great Recession.” The region’s economy has improved since then. However, while Western New York’s private sector job count has continued to climb, losses in the public sector have limited growth in the region’s overall job count.

From 2010 to 2011, the total nonfarm job count in Western New York (Erie, Niagara, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany counties) increased by 2,614, or 0.4%, led by gains in the region’s private sector, which grew by 5,742 (+1.2%).

Here, we look at which industries added or lost the most jobs between 2010 and 2011. All information is from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). QCEW data are collected from firms covered by the Unemployment Insurance program.

Job Gainers

After decades of losses, manufacturing has staged a mini-comeback in Western New York. From 2010 to 2011, manufacturing added the most jobs (+1,878) of any local sector. The majority (14) of the sector’s 20 main industries grew over the year. Local businesses contributing to this boom include:

- Olin Corporation, which plans to double production at its bleach plant in Niagara Falls
- Alliance Innovative Manufacturing, a cutting tool maker and one of the area’s growing small firms, which is expanding in Lackawanna
- Greenpac Mill LLC, a green packaging manufacturer, which is developing a new facility in Niagara Falls

Accommodation and food services added the second most jobs (+1,154) in 2010-2011. This industry enjoyed a huge employment spike due to growth in food services and drinking places. Notable recent openings include chains like Qdoba, Mighty Taco, and Tim Horton’s. This trend is likely to continue, as businesses like Duff’s Wings, Longhorn Steakhouse, and the Kay Dara Noodle Bar opened or expanded in 2012.

Retail employment (+767) continues to grow in the region, after contracting severely during the recession. Kohl’s department store, Walmart, and discount food store Aldi have all recently expanded in Western New York.

Construction was also a bright spot for the region, adding 750 jobs from 2010 to 2011. Major projects completed last year included the Robert H. Jackson U. S. Federal Courthouse in Buffalo and the renovation of the Lafayette Hotel.

Wholesale trade along with transportation and warehousing added a total of 603 jobs in 2011. Employment increases in these industries, which help to connect producers to consumers, are a sign of an improving economy.

Finance and insurance added 425 jobs over the year. First Niagara, Key Bank, and Five Star banks expanded in the region, offsetting job losses at other banks in Western New York. Expansion has also occurred at major insurers in the region like Fidelis Care.

Job Losers

In 2011, the region’s government sector lost 3,128 jobs. Most public sector losses in Western New York were at the local level (-2,131), espe-



“While Western New York’s private sector job count has continued to climb, losses in the public sector have limited growth in the region’s overall job count.”

cially public school districts, which continue to struggle with a combination of budget problems and declining enrollments. The federal (-714) and state (-283) government employment counts also declined from 2010 to 2011.

Professional and technical services, part of the broader professional and business sector, lost 669 jobs in 2011. These losses may be offset in the near future by the proposed expansion of Calspan Corp., which performs safety research in the transportation field. The jobs would be generated through the development of a state-of-the-art Transportation Safety Campus to be built in Erie County. DialAmerica is also expanding in the region, and plans to add 70 more positions at its telemarketing center in Amherst (Erie County).

Looking Forward

Western New York’s labor market has experienced steady improvement since the end of the “Great Recession,” led by employment gains in the private sector. With almost all of its major industry sectors adding jobs, the region’s economy is poised for growth. ■

What Do People Do... from page 1

The table on page 3 shows:

- Average time spent on principal daily activities
- Percent of people engaged in the activity per day
- Average hours spent per day for persons performing that activity

Around the Office

The ATUS paints a larger picture of broad labor market trends. For example, it tells us about some of the impacts of the nation’s “Great Recession.” Between 2006 (before the downturn) and 2011 (economic recovery underway), the share of the U.S. population (15 years and older) that worked on a normal day fell from 44.8% to 42.1%.

In 2011, employed men worked an average of 47 more minutes per day than employed women. This was due to more women working part-time hours. However, even among full-time workers (those usually working 35 hours or more per week), men worked longer than women – 8.30 hours vs. 7.81 hours.

At Home

Despite anecdotal reports that men are taking on more duties around the house, the ATUS data indicate women still performed the bulk of household chores in 2011. On a regular day, 82.5% of women and 65.0% of men spent some time doing household activities. On days they performed housework activities, women spent

an average of 2.62 hours, while men spent 2.11 hours. This pattern also holds among full-time, working married couples with children (data from 2005-09). In such households, moms (.85 hours) did more than three times the amount of housework than dads (.24 hours). Similarly, most childcare in the U.S. also fell to women: 72% of working women reported taking care of their kids, compared to 55% of working men.

Eldercare

The U.S. population is living longer – there are now more than 40 million Americans age 65 years and older living outside of nursing homes. As this population continues to grow, eldercare

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUN '11	JUN '12		JUN '11	JUN '12		JUN '11	JUN '12
New York State	8.1	9.1	Hudson Valley	7.2	8.0	Finger Lakes	7.6	8.3
Capital	7.2	7.9	Dutchess	7.7	8.6	Genesee	7.0	7.6
Albany	7.3	7.9	Orange	7.9	8.8	Livingston	7.4	8.3
Columbia	7.3	7.9	Putnam	6.8	7.0	Monroe	7.7	8.4
Greene	8.5	9.4	Rockland	6.6	7.3	Ontario	7.0	7.6
Rensselaer	7.7	8.3	Sullivan	8.7	9.8	Orleans	9.0	10.6
Saratoga	6.4	7.2	Ulster	8.2	9.1	Seneca	7.4	8.1
Schenectady	7.6	8.3	Westchester	6.8	7.5	Wayne	8.0	8.8
Warren	7.0	7.8	Mohawk Valley	8.4	9.1	Wyoming	7.6	8.5
Washington	7.2	7.6	Fulton	9.7	11.0	Yates	6.9	7.3
Central New York	8.1	9.0	Herkimer	8.0	8.6	Western New York	8.0	8.8
Cayuga	7.5	8.4	Montgomery	9.4	10.5	Allegany	9.1	9.5
Cortland	8.4	9.3	Oneida	8.1	8.7	Cattaraugus	8.7	9.1
Madison	7.8	8.7	Otsego	7.5	8.1	Chautauqua	7.8	8.8
Onondaga	7.8	8.6	Schoharie	8.8	10.0	Erie	7.9	8.8
Oswego	10.2	10.9	North Country	9.5	10.1	Niagara	7.8	8.9
Southern Tier	8.0	8.8	Clinton	10.2	10.4	Long Island	7.0	7.7
Broome	8.5	9.2	Essex	8.6	9.5	Nassau	6.8	7.5
Chemung	7.8	9.2	Franklin	8.9	9.9	Suffolk	7.2	7.9
Chenango	8.2	8.7	Hamilton	5.9	7.0	New York City	8.9	10.3
Delaware	8.6	9.3	Jefferson	8.9	9.6	Bronx	12.1	14.0
Schuyler	7.1	8.1	Lewis	8.9	9.6	Kings	9.7	11.0
Steuben	9.1	9.8	St. Lawrence	10.7	11.0	New York	7.5	8.8
Tioga	7.8	8.6				Queens	8.1	9.3
Tompkins	6.5	7.2				Richmond	8.1	9.4

What Do People Do... from page 2

Time Spent in Selected Activities, U.S. Population (15 Years and Older), 2011

Activity	Average Hours Per Day (All Persons)	% Engaged in Activity Per Day	Average Hours Per Day (Only Persons Engaged in Activity)		
			Total	Men	Women
Personal Care Activities	9.49	100.0%	9.49	9.25	9.73
Sleeping	8.71	99.9%	8.72	8.63	8.81
Leisure & Sports	5.21	95.2%	5.47	5.80	5.16
Watching TV	2.75	78.3%	3.51	3.75	3.28
Working & Related Activities	3.57	44.6%	7.99	8.39	7.52
Working	3.20	42.1%	7.60	7.96	7.17
Household Activities	1.77	74.0%	2.40	2.11	2.62
Housework	0.58	33.8%	1.71	1.43	1.82
Food Prep & Cleanup	0.56	53.4%	1.04	0.76	1.20
Eating & Drinking	1.24	95.9%	1.29	1.32	1.27
Shopping	0.72	42.6%	1.70	1.61	1.77

Source: American Time Use Survey

is becoming an increasingly important issue for many families. Information about eldercare providers and the time they spent providing care was collected for the first time in the 2011 ATUS.

The survey found that 39.8 million people, or 16% of the U.S. civilian population (age 15 and over), were eldercare providers in 2011. The majority (56%) of providers were women. People ages 45-64 accounted for almost half of eldercare provid-

ers. Most (69%) eldercare providers cared for only one person in 2011.

They provide unpaid care to someone over the age of 65 who needed help because of a condition related to aging. Providers are involved in a range of care activities, such as assisting with grooming, preparing meals, and providing transportation. They may also provide companionship.

Leisure Trends

More than 95% of Americans engaged in leisure or sport activities, such as watching TV, socializing, or exercising, on an average day in 2011. Men spent more time engaged in these activities (5.80 hours) than women (5.16 hours). Men spent more time watching television, surfing the Internet, and participating in sports, while women spent more time socializing and communicating.

Summary

The ATUS provides us with more specific information on how much time we spend on each activity. See www.bls.gov/tus to learn more about the American Time Use Survey. ■

by Kevin Jack

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REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

CAPITAL

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For the 12-month period ending June 2012, the private sector job count in the Capital Region rose by 9,900, or 2.4 percent, to 419,700. Gains were largest in professional and business services (+2,700), leisure and hospitality (+2,600), educational and health services (+1,800), manufacturing (+1,700), and natural resources, mining and construction (+1,600). Losses were greatest in trade, transportation and utilities (-700).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

For the 12-month period ending June 2012, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area rose by 800, or 0.3 percent, to 257,500. Job growth was concentrated in trade, transportation and utilities (+2,100). The largest losses occurred in educational and health services (-700) and manufacturing (-500).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector employment in the Rochester metro area increased over the year by 9,200, or 2.1 percent, to 441,400 in June 2012. Job gains were largest in professional and business services (+4,200), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,500), leisure and hospitality (+1,800), and financial activities (+1,400). Losses were greatest in educational and health services (-1,600).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

Private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased 11,700, or 1.6 percent, to 754,100 for the 12-month period ending June 2012. Job gains were greatest in educational and health services (+5,600), leisure and hospitality (+4,500), trade, transportation and utilities (+3,000), and professional and business services (+2,200). Losses were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (-2,600), manufacturing (-1,400), and information (-700).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

The private sector job count on Long Island increased over the year by 6,800, or 0.6 percent, to 1,064,300 in June 2012. Job gains were centered in educational and health services (+5,900), professional and business services (+5,400), financial activities (+3,500), and trade, transportation and utilities (+2,000). Losses were largest were in natural resources, mining and construction (-4,700) and leisure and hospitality (-2,700).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending June 2012, the private sector job count in the Mohawk Valley increased by 4,400, or 3.0 percent, to 152,500. Job gains were centered in educational and health services (+1,900), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,200), leisure and hospitality (+1,000), and professional and business services (+700). Losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-500).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 212-775-3330

Private sector employment in New York City rose by 80,000, or 2.5 percent, to 3,333,800 for the 12-month period ending June 2012. Growth was largest in professional and business services (+34,400), leisure and hospitality (+15,600), educational and health services (+12,400), trade, transportation and utilities (+10,800), and other services (+5,600). Losses were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (-5,500).

NORTH COUNTRY

Alan Beideck — 518-523-7157

Private sector employment in the North Country rose over the year by 1,000, or 0.9 percent, to 114,600 in June 2012. The largest gains were in trade, transportation and utilities (+500), leisure and hospitality (+200), and manufacturing (+200).

SOUTHERN TIER

Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

The private sector job count in the Southern Tier rose over the year by 1,900, or 0.8 percent, to 233,100 in June 2012. Job gains were largest in professional and business services (+1,000), leisure and hospitality (+700), and trade, transportation and utilities (+300). Losses were centered in educational and health services (-200) and natural resources, mining and construction (-200).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

Private sector employment in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased over the year by 4,600, or 1.0 percent, to 458,900 over the 12 months ending June 2012. Gains were centered in educational and health services (+3,900), natural resources, mining and construction (+2,500), and manufacturing (+2,100). Losses were greatest in professional and business services (-2,800) and leisure and hospitality (-1,100).

