

EMPLOYMENT in New York State

George E. Pataki, Governor

October 2006

Linda Angello, Commissioner

NYS has low rate of multiple jobholding...

Moonlighting Becoming Less Common

Multiple jobholders are persons who work at least two jobs. Some are moonlighters with one full-time job and a part-time job. Others hold at least two part-time positions. A worker is considered a multiple jobholder if they held two or more wage and salary positions, or were self-employed and also had a wage and salary job, or worked as an unpaid family worker and also had a wage and salary job.

U.S. Trends in Multiple Jobs

The U.S. multiple jobholding rate — the proportion of all employed persons with two or more jobs — peaked at 6.4 percent in 1996 (the current data series goes back to

1995.) The national rate has since trended down almost every year, to stand at 5.3 percent in 2005. This rate of multiple jobholding translated into 7,546,000 persons who worked two or more jobs in 2005. Despite dropping by more than one percentage point between 1995 and 2005, most of this decline occurred before 2001.

Multiple Jobs by Worker Group

Multiple jobholding statistics are prepared using data from the Current Population Survey, a monthly survey of a sample of households conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The table at the bottom of page

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At a Glance

In August 2006, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.7 percent, down from 5.1 percent in July 2006. (The nation's unemployment rate was also 4.7 percent in August.) In August 2006, the state had 8,618,100 nonfarm jobs, including 7,124,400 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of private sector jobs in the state increased by 0.1 percent from July. (The nation's private sector job count also increased by 0.1 percent over the month.) From August 2005 to August 2006, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.1 percent in the state, and increased by 1.4 percent in the nation (not seasonally adjusted). In addition, New York's employment-population ratio, a measure of labor force participation, increased in August.

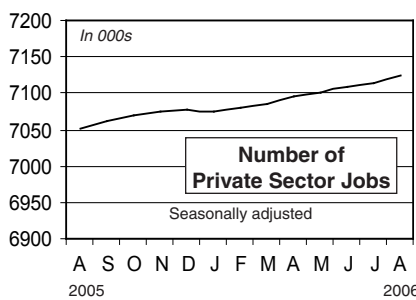
Change in Nonfarm Jobs August 2005 - August 2006

(Data not seasonally adjusted, numbers in thousands)

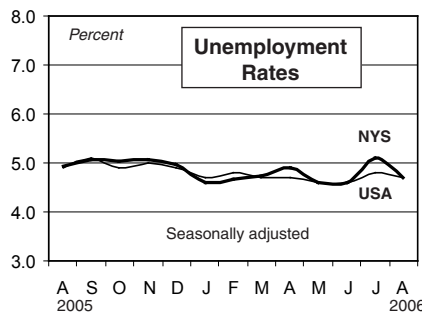
	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	78.2	0.9
Private Sector	75.8	1.1
Goods-producing	-10.2	-1.1
Nat. res. & mining	0.2	3.1
Construction	8.4	2.4
Manufacturing	-18.8	-3.2
Durable gds.	-10.9	-3.3
Nondurable gds.	-7.9	-3.2
Service-providing	88.4	1.2
Trade, trans., & util.	10.6	0.7
Wholesale trade	-2.0	-0.6
Retail trade	9.0	1.0
Trans., wrhs., & util.	3.6	1.4
Information	1.0	0.4
Financial activities	10.5	1.5
Prof. & bus. svcs.	17.2	1.6
Educ. & health svcs.	30.3	2.0
Leisure & hospitality	11.0	1.5
Other services	5.4	1.5
Government	2.4	0.2

IN AUGUST...

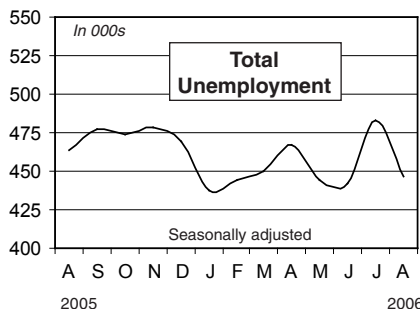
...NYS private sector jobs increased



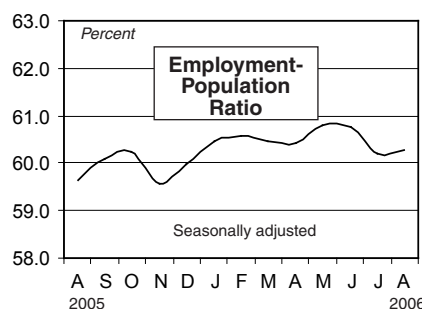
...NYS unemployment rate fell



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS labor force participation up



Focus on Western New York

Region Continues Economic Transformation

by John Slenker, Labor Market Analyst, Western New York

The Western New York employment base has undergone substantial change over the past few decades. A regional economy once centered in manufacturing is now more diverse, driven mostly by service-providing companies. In fact, Western New York is now the second-most diverse region in the state, according to a recent analysis by the NYS Department of Labor. While the total number of jobs in the region has remained relatively stable over the last three years, the mix of jobs is now quite different. This article reviews some of the more notable changes occurring in the Western New York economy over the past few years, and the companies responsible for these changes.

Between August 2003 and August 2006, the private sector job count in the Western New York region (Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara counties), increased by 3,500 to 538,600. Over this time period, the number of factory jobs in the region dropped by 6,000, while service-providing industries (excluding government) added 10,700 jobs.

Rise of Service-Providing Sector

While manufacturing has declined, leisure and hospitality, finance and insurance, and health care have increased in importance. Gaming is one of the fastest-growing in-



“The constantly changing job market requires workers to continually improve their skills.”

Samuel J. Drago,
Regional Administrator,
Western Region

dustries in the region. The Seneca Nation opened its first casino in Niagara Falls in 2003. Subsequently, it opened a second casino in Salamanca with a third casino under construction in Buffalo, with more expansions planned. The gaming industry, although in its infancy, already employs over 3,500 in Western New York. (Note: under federal government rules, all jobs at businesses operated by sovereign Indian nations are counted as part of the Local Government sector.)

The region also experienced the expansion of telemarketing and debt reduction services over the past year. Pentagroup Financial, TeleTech Holdings, Capital Management Services, Pioneer Credit Recovery, Allied Interstate, and Norstar Location

Services have either opened branches or expanded, creating over 1,000 jobs.

Health care employment is also increasing locally, reflecting demand from the growing number of older residents in the region. To help meet this demand, Heritage Manor has proposed building an \$80 million retirement community in Buffalo. If the proposal comes to fruition, the project would include a 17-acre campus with 700 employees.

Decline of Manufacturing

Historically, Western New York was home to a wide range of manufacturing industries, such as steel, automotive parts, and chemicals. These industries benefited from close proximity to raw materials, cheap hydroelectric power, and easy access to markets by water and rail. A variety of emerging competitive pressures, especially from foreign countries with low labor costs, have led to significant factory job cutbacks in the region. These pressures mirror long-term national trends. Manufacturing, while still important, no longer dominates the regional economy.

Employment in auto parts manufacturing (11,000), which accounts for one out of every seven local factory jobs, has dropped 30 percent, or 4,800, since 2000. The

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**Multiple Jobholders as a Percentage of All Employed,
By Specified Group, U.S., 2005**

Group	Both Sexes	Men	Women
All Multiple Jobholders	5.3%	5.1%	5.6%
Age			
Total, 16 years and over	5.3	5.1	5.6
16-19	5.0	4.0	5.9
20-24	5.8	5.1	6.5
25-54	5.4	5.2	5.7
55-64	4.9	4.9	4.9
65+	3.7	3.8	3.6
Marital Status			
Single, never married	5.5	4.7	6.4
Married, spouse present	5.1	5.3	4.9
Widowed, divorced or separated	5.8	4.8	6.5
Race and Hispanic Origin			
White	5.4	5.1	5.8
Black or African American	5.0	5.1	4.9
Asians	4.1	3.8	4.4
Hispanic and Latino	3.1	2.9	3.4

Source: Current Population Survey

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	AUG '05	AUG '06		AUG '05	AUG '06		AUG '05	AUG '06
New York State	4.7	4.5	Hudson Valley	3.9	3.9	Southern Tier	4.2	4.3
Capital	3.6	3.7	Dutchess	3.6	3.7	Broome	4.5	4.5
Albany	3.6	3.8	Orange	4.0	4.1	Chemung	4.7	4.8
Columbia	3.5	3.6	Putnam	3.5	3.5	Chenango	4.2	4.8
Greene	4.2	4.5	Rockland	4.3	4.0	Delaware	3.7	4.4
Rensselaer	3.9	4.0	Sullivan	3.9	4.2	Otsego	3.7	3.9
Saratoga	3.1	3.2	Ulster	4.1	4.2	Schuyler	4.4	4.4
Schenectady	3.9	4.0	Westchester	3.9	3.9	Steuben	4.9	4.9
Warren	3.5	3.6	Mohawk Valley	4.3	4.3	Tioga	4.0	4.0
Washington	3.5	3.6	Fulton	4.7	4.9	Tompkins	3.1	3.1
Central New York	4.4	4.4	Herkimer	4.2	4.1	Western New York	4.9	4.9
Cayuga	4.2	4.7	Madison	4.3	4.2	Allegany	5.0	4.8
Cortland	4.6	4.5	Montgomery	4.9	5.5	Cattaraugus	4.9	4.8
Onondaga	4.2	4.2	Oneida	4.2	4.0	Chautauqua	4.3	4.2
Oswego	5.4	5.1	Schoharie	3.8	4.6	Erie	4.9	4.9
Finger Lakes	4.3	4.4	North Country	4.8	4.8	Niagara	5.0	5.1
Genesee	3.8	4.0	Clinton	4.6	5.0	Long Island	4.0	4.0
Livingston	4.1	4.4	Essex	3.8	4.4	Nassau	3.9	3.9
Monroe	4.4	4.5	Franklin	4.8	4.9	Suffolk	4.1	4.1
Ontario	3.7	3.7	Hamilton	2.6	2.7	New York City	5.5	5.1
Orleans	5.1	5.5	Jefferson	4.8	4.7	Bronx	7.2	6.6
Seneca	3.8	4.0	Lewis	4.6	4.4	Kings	6.0	5.6
Wayne	4.3	4.2	St. Lawrence	5.4	5.3	New York	4.8	4.3
Wyoming	4.4	4.1				Queens	4.9	4.5
Yates	3.5	3.7				Richmond	5.4	4.7

*Western New York...**from page 2*

industry's employees work at companies such as American Axle, Delphi Thermal Systems, Ford Motor Co. and General Motors, which have all been dramatically affected by overseas competition. Ford avoided closing its Erie County plant, but announced major structural changes to local operations. American Axle competed unsuccessfully for contracts that were awarded to a facility in Mexico. Ford, General Motors, and Delphi have all offered retirement incentives to workers in an attempt to cut labor costs. These changes will have a significant impact on manufacturing employment in the region for many years to come.

As traditional manufacturers continue to adjust, new manufacturers have emerged. For example, concern about excessive greenhouse gas emissions and pollution is providing opportunities for new environmentally friendly industries. RiverWright Energy LLC is building an \$80 million ethanol fuel plant, which will produce of 110 million gallons of fuel annually and employ over 65 workers. Another firm, ENrG Inc., is planning a new plant to produce components for hydrogen fuel cells.

Western New York's economy has become increasingly diverse, reflecting both the decline of manufacturing and the rise of service-providing industries. As the region looks to the future, its economy will need to continually adjust in order to take advantage of new and diverse economic opportunities.

*Moonlighting Becoming...**from page 1*

2 presents more detailed U.S. information on multiple jobholding rates by worker characteristic. For example, by age and sex, the highest multiple jobholding rates in the U.S. in 2005 were among women 20 to 24 years of age (6.5 percent). Among men, those 25 to 54 year of age had the highest rate (5.2 percent). Older workers had the lowest rates. Widowed, divorced, or separated women (6.5 percent) and single women (6.4 percent) had relatively high rates of multiple jobholding. These same worker groups also had the highest multiple jobholding rates in 1995.

By race/Hispanic origin and sex, White women had the highest rate of multiple jobholding, at 5.8 percent. In contrast, the 2.9 percent multiple jobholding rate of Hispanic men was the lowest of any group.

Among the nation's multiple jobholders, about 52 percent combined one full-time job and one part-time job, another 23 percent worked at two part-time jobs, and 4 percent actually worked two full-time jobs. An additional 21 percent of multiple jobholders indicated that their hours varied with either their primary or secondary job.

State Data

Reflecting trends for the nation as a whole, the multiple jobholding rate in New York State declined from 5.3 percent in 1995 to 4.6 percent in 2004 (the latest year for which state-level data are available). This rate meant that about 410,000 New York workers held more than one job in 2004.

New York had one of the lowest multiple jobholding rates in the nation in 2004. In fact, only six states had lower multiple jobholding rates. Those states and their rates included: California (4.4), Florida (4.3), West Virginia (4.3), Alabama (4.1), Nevada (4.0), and Georgia (3.9). The four states with the highest rates in 2004 were: North Dakota (10.1), South Dakota (9.2), Montana (9.0), and Wyoming (9.0). In general, states with lower unemployment rates tended to have the highest rates of multiple jobholding. Similarly, states in which the natural resources and mining sectors accounted for above-average shares of employment had higher rates of multiple jobholding.

by Kevin Hannel

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REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

MOHAWK VALLEY
MARK BARBANO
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Private sector employment in the Utica-Rome metro area decreased 100, or 0.1 percent, to 102,000 for the 12-month period ending August 2006. Gains in educational and health services (+400) were offset by losses in information (-200), manufacturing (-200), and professional and business services (-200). Total nonfarm employment (+200) reached its highest August level since 2000.

CENTRAL NY
ROGER EVANS
315-479-3388

For the 12-month period ending August 2006, the private sector job count in the Syracuse area rose 1,900, or 0.7 percent, to 267,900. Job growth was concentrated in trade, transportation, and utilities (+800), educational and health services (+700), and natural resources, mining and construction (+700). Job losses occurred in manufacturing (-700) and financial activities (-200).

NORTH COUNTRY
ALAN BEIDECK 518-891-6680

Private sector employment in the North Country rose over the year by 700, or 0.6 percent, to 119,100 in August 2006. Gains were largest in trade, transportation, and utilities (+1,300) and natural resources, mining, and construction (+500). Losses were centered in manufacturing (-700) and leisure and hospitality (-300).

FINGER LAKES
TAMMY MARINO
585-258-8870

Private sector jobs in the Rochester area declined 2,500, or 0.6 percent, to 431,000 for the 12-month period ending August 2006. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+4,600) and other services (+200). Losses were centered in manufacturing (-5,000) and leisure and hospitality (-1,000).

CAPITAL DISTRICT
JAMES ROSS
518-462-7600

From August 2005 to August 2006, the number of private sector jobs in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area increased by 1,800, or 0.5 percent, to 346,000. Job gains were largest in professional and business services (+1,900) and leisure and hospitality (+900). Losses were largest in manufacturing (-1,400) and educational and health services (-500).

HUDSON VALLEY
JOHN NELSON
914-997-8798

Private sector employment in the Hudson Valley increased over the year by 8,800, or 1.2 percent, to 758,800 in August 2006. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+3,000), natural resources, mining and construction (+2,700), professional and business services (+2,200), and financial activities (+2,100). Losses were centered in leisure and hospitality (-2,200) and manufacturing (-1,800).

WESTERN NY
JOHN SLENKER
716-851-2742

Private sector employment in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 900, or 0.2 percent, to 456,200 over the 12 months ending August 2006. Job gains were centered in educational and health services (+2,300), professional and business services (+1,400), and financial activities (+500). Losses were largest in manufacturing (-1,900) and natural resources, mining and construction (-600).

SOUTHERN TIER
JOSEPH KOZLOWSKI 607-741-4485

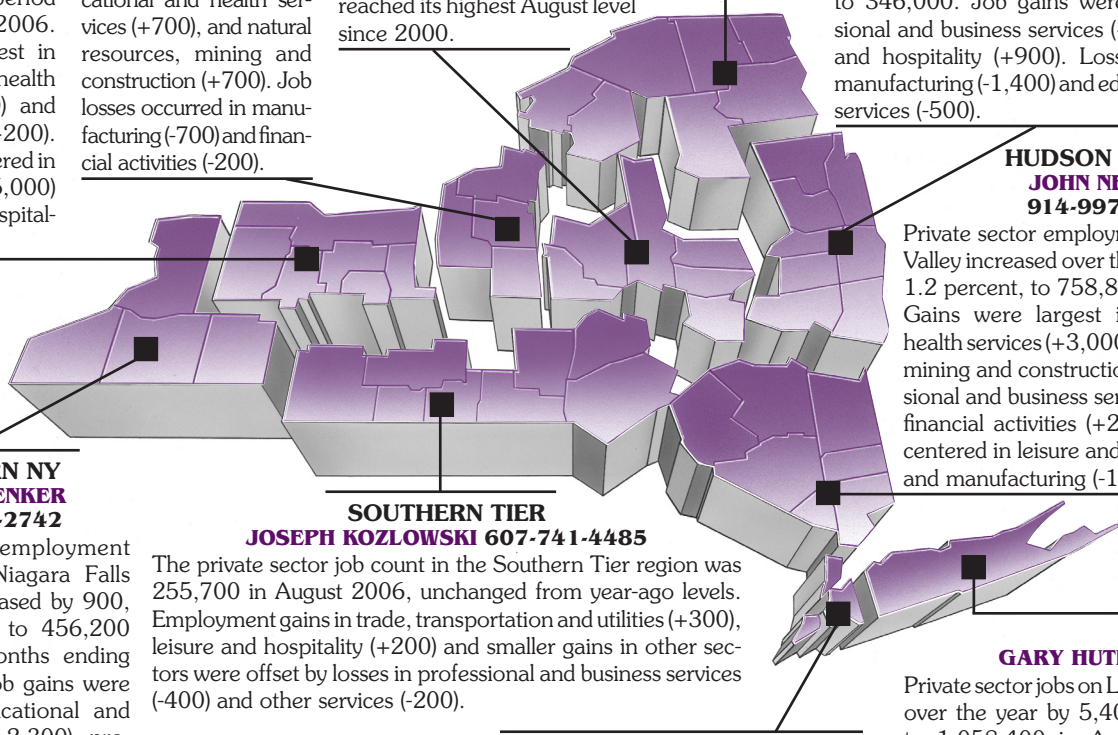
The private sector job count in the Southern Tier region was 255,700 in August 2006, unchanged from year-ago levels. Employment gains in trade, transportation and utilities (+300), leisure and hospitality (+200) and smaller gains in other sectors were offset by losses in professional and business services (-400) and other services (-200).

NEW YORK CITY
JAMES BROWN 212-621-9353

Private sector employment in New York City rose 61,700, or 2.0 percent, to 3,090,700 for the 12-month period ending August 2006. Job growth was largest in educational and health services (+16,000), leisure and hospitality (+12,700), professional and business services (+10,100), and trade, transportation and utilities (+9,000). Manufacturing (-2,800) lost jobs over the year.

LONG ISLAND
GARY HUTH 516-934-8533

Private sector jobs on Long Island increased over the year by 5,400, or 0.5 percent, to 1,058,400 in August 2006, a new record for the month. Gains were largest in professional and business services (+2,400), educational and health services (+2,300), and natural resources, mining and construction (+1,300). Employment declined in manufacturing (-1,500) and financial activities (-1,000).



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