

Employment

IN NEW YORK STATE

David A. Paterson, Governor
Colleen C. Gardner, Commissioner

At a Glance

In June 2010, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.2 percent, down from May's 8.3 percent. (The nation's unemployment rate was 9.5 percent in June.) In June 2010, the state had 8,531,900 nonfarm jobs, including 7,012,700 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of seasonally adjusted private sector jobs in the state decreased by 0.1 percent from May, while the U.S. private sector job count increased by 0.1 percent. From June 2009 to June 2010, the number of private sector jobs decreased by 0.1 percent in the state and decreased by 0.3 percent in the U.S. (not seasonally adjusted). In addition, New York's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators decreased at an annual rate of 0.7 percent in June 2010.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

June 2009 - June 2010

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	-4.3	0.0
Private Sector	-9.0	-0.1
Goods-producing	-28.4	-3.5
Nat. res. & mining	0.0	0.0
Construction	-14.5	-4.3
Manufacturing	-13.9	-2.9
Durable gds.	-8.8	-3.1
Nondurable gds.	-5.1	-2.6
Service-providing	24.1	0.3
Trade, trans. & util.	-15.5	-1.1
Wholesale trade	-9.2	-2.8
Retail trade	-4.9	-0.6
Trans., wrhs. & util.	-1.4	-0.5
Information	-4.8	-1.9
Financial activities	-12.7	-1.9
Prof. & bus. svcs.	-1.7	-0.2
Educ. & health svcs.	23.9	1.5
Leisure & hospitality	23.0	3.1
Other services	7.2	2.0
Government	4.7	0.3

Entrepreneurs Aid Job Growth...

New Business Ventures on the Rise in New York State

Entrepreneurs are alive and well in the Empire State. That's according to a new report from the Kauffman Foundation. They found that the rate of new business creation in New York State grew more than twice as fast as in the U.S. over the past decade.

The Kauffman Index of Entrepreneurial Activity (KIEA) measures the growth in the number of new small businesses created each month per 100,000 adults. Between 1997-99 and 2007-09, New York State's KIEA jumped by 90 to 360. (Note: Using a three-year period increases sample sizes and gives more precise estimates.) This rate of increase put the Empire State in 6th place, tied with Texas and Louisiana.

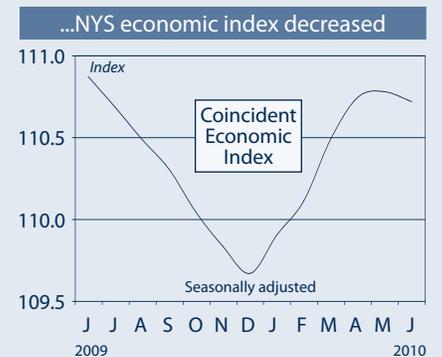
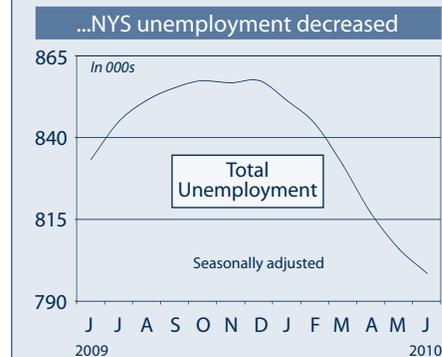
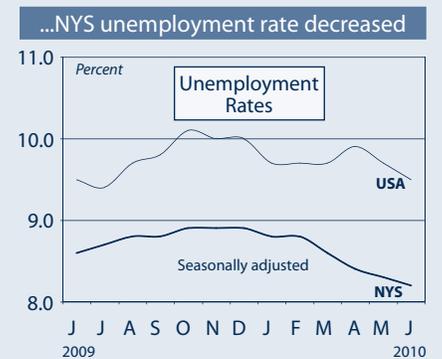
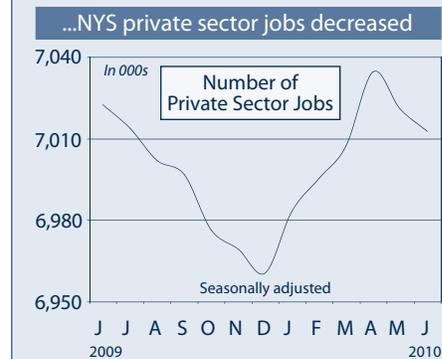
The U.S. average climbed by 40 to 320, or less than half New York's rate of increase, over the same 10-year period. Georgia had the largest increase (+200). See the figure on page 3 for more details. In contrast, the KIEA declined in almost half of the states over the period. States with the largest drops included New Mexico (-200), Alaska (-150) and North Dakota (-130).

Entrepreneurs by State

The activity of entrepreneurs varied widely by region and state in 2007-09. Rates tend to be highest in Western and Southern states, and lowest in the Midwest and Northeast.

Continued on page 2

IN JUNE...



Focus on the Mohawk Valley

Region's Tourism Sector Outpaces Other Industries
 by Mark Barbano, Labor Market Analyst, Mohawk Valley

John and Melissa packed the family car with vacation supplies and their two young children, Christian and Sierra. They bought gas at the local service station, and drove to a nearby amusement park for a fun-filled day. Later, they rented a boat on a small lake and stayed at a motel that night. The next morning the family ate breakfast at the local diner. Little did they know, John and Melissa's spending gave a boost to each of the five main tourism industry groups.

The Mohawk Valley region is home to many tourist spots that include: Turning Stone Casino and Resort; National Baseball Hall of Fame; Vernon Downs; Utica-Rome Speedway; Howe and Secret Caverns; Herkimer Diamond Mine; Enchanted Forest Water Safari; Munson-Williams-Proctor Arts Institute; Fort Stanwix National Monument; and many more.

More than 70 industries count as part of the tourism sector. The chart below highlights examples from each of the five main industry groups. Not all jobs in these industries count as tourism jobs. This is because spending by local residents supports some jobs in the industry. For example, we consider 100% of hotel jobs to be due to tourist spending -- most guests are not local. But only 7% of gas station jobs count for tourism because most spending at gas stations comes from local people.

How did the region's tourism sector fare during the latest economic downturn? During 2007-2009, the local tourism sector slightly outperformed other industries. Tourism job losses (-2.4%) were smaller than drops in all other local industries (-2.6%).

"During 2007-2009, the local tourism sector slightly outperformed other industries."

Tourism employment declined later than the rest of the economy. It rose slightly in 2008 (+0.7%), while non-tourism jobs dipped 0.3% in 2008. Tourism didn't show a drop until 2009.

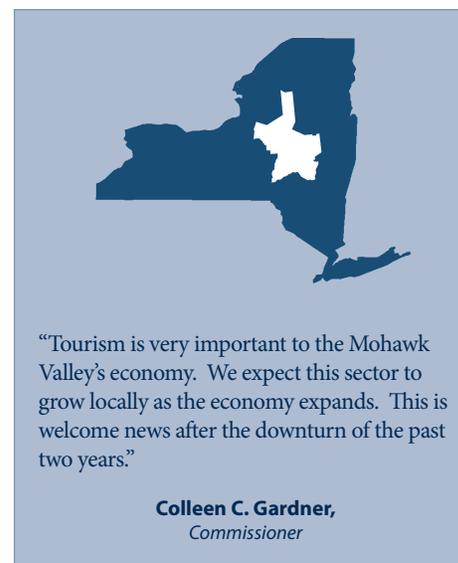
The performance of the five tourism industry groups varied over the 2007-2009 period. The largest job drop was in the biggest sector, Accommodations. Its job count fell from 6,012 in 2007 to 5,775 in 2009 (-3.9%). Job losses were centered at hotels and motels. The bright spot was a boost in

jobs at vacation camps, RV parks and campgrounds.

Jobs in the Travel Retail group fell from 625 in 2007 to 593 in 2009, a decline of 5.1%. Losses were greatest at RV vehicle dealers. Sporting goods stores posted gains.

The job count in Passenger Transportation fell 2.3% -- from 707 in 2007 to 691 in 2009. Losses were greatest in truck, utility trailer and RV rental and leasing. This decline outpaced gains in all other travel and reservation services.

Jobs in Culture, Recreation and Amusement grew the fastest (+2.4%) over the two years; from 1,013 in 2007 to 1,037 in 2009. Gains were greatest in All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries, which is a catch-all category. Losses were largest at bowling centers.



Food Services employment expanded by 0.4%; it grew from 2,317 in 2007 to 2,326 in 2009. Job gains in fast food restaurants and snack and soft drink bars beat out losses in food service contractors.

Summary

Employment in the Mohawk Valley's travel and tourism sector totaled 10,422 in 2009. This was about 5.4% of total jobs in the region. The job decline in local tourism industries mirrored the drop in other regional industries during 2007-2009. However, they declined at a slightly slower rate than the rest of the economy, partly due to family vacations like John and Melissa's! For more data on travel and tourism industries in New York State, see www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/nys/industry_cluster.xls. ■

Tourism Industry Group	Example Industries
Travel Retail	Gas stations, gift & souvenir shops
Passenger Transportation	Bus companies, auto rental, travel agencies & tour operators
Culture, Recreation & Amusement	Racetracks, museums, theme parks, golf courses, & zoos
Accommodations	Hotels, motels, & RV parks
Food Services	Restaurants, cafeterias, & bars

Entrepreneurs... from page 1

New York's total rate of business creation -- 360 per 100,000 adults in 2007-09 -- ranked us 14th in the nation. With Vermont, we had the highest rate of monthly small business creation in the Northeast. In total, New Yorkers launched more than 40,000 new small businesses per month during 2007-09.

The states with the highest rates of entrepreneurs in 2007-09 were Arizona and Georgia (both 470), Montana (460) and Idaho (430). The lowest rates were in Pennsylvania (160), Alabama (170), Delaware (190) and West Virginia (190).

Continued on page 3

Change in Jobs by Firm Size, New York State, 2005-2006

Firm Size (Employees)	Employment, 2005	Net Change in Jobs, 2005-06	% Change in Jobs, 2005-06
1-4	465,802	61,769	13.3%
5-9	450,958	15,590	3.5%
10-19	528,580	9,725	1.8%
20-99	1,267,974	10,627	0.8%
100-499	1,138,207	384	0.0%
500 or more	3,564,616	16,475	0.5%
Total	7,416,137	114,570	1.5%

Source: Census Bureau, Statistics of U.S. Businesses

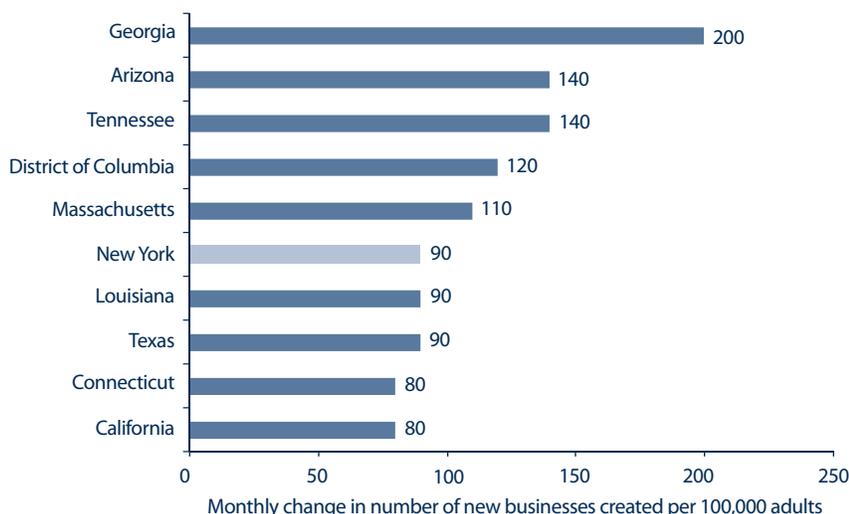
Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUN '09	JUN '10		JUN '09	JUN '10		JUN '09	JUN '10
New York State	8.6	8.2	Hudson Valley	7.6	7.1	Finger Lakes	8.1	7.4
Capital District	7.1	6.7	Dutchess	7.9	7.4	Genesee	7.1	6.4
Albany	7.0	6.6	Orange	8.2	7.8	Livingston	8.4	7.9
Columbia	7.6	6.9	Putnam	6.9	6.4	Monroe	8.3	7.5
Greene	8.6	7.8	Rockland	7.3	6.8	Ontario	7.3	6.7
Rensselaer	7.5	7.1	Sullivan	8.5	8.1	Orleans	9.3	9.0
Saratoga	6.4	6.0	Ulster	8.0	7.5	Seneca	7.6	7.0
Schenectady	7.4	7.0	Westchester	7.4	6.7	Wayne	8.2	7.8
Warren	6.8	6.8	Mohawk Valley	7.8	7.5	Wyoming	8.2	7.9
Washington	7.3	6.8	Fulton	9.3	9.0	Yates	6.8	6.2
Central New York	8.4	7.8	Herkimer	7.2	7.2	Western New York	8.6	7.8
Cayuga	8.1	7.4	Montgomery	8.8	8.5	Allegany	9.4	9.3
Cortland	9.2	8.3	Oneida	7.5	7.0	Cattaraugus	8.6	8.1
Madison	8.1	7.4	Otsego	7.3	6.8	Chautauqua	8.6	7.9
Onondaga	8.0	7.5	Schoharie	8.4	8.2	Erie	8.3	7.6
Oswego	9.8	9.5	North Country	8.8	8.8	Niagara	9.4	8.1
Southern Tier	8.4	7.8	Clinton	9.6	9.7	Long Island	7.3	6.7
Broome	8.3	8.1	Essex	8.3	7.8	Nassau	7.3	6.7
Chemung	9.3	7.9	Franklin	8.2	7.9	Suffolk	7.3	6.8
Chenango	8.6	8.1	Hamilton	5.5	6.1	New York City	9.6	9.5
Delaware	8.6	8.1	Jefferson	8.1	8.1	Bronx	12.1	12.7
Schuyler	7.7	7.1	Lewis	7.4	7.5	Kings	10.2	10.3
Steuben	9.8	9.0	St. Lawrence	10.0	10.1	New York	8.8	7.9
Tioga	7.9	7.2				Queens	8.8	8.6
Tompkins	6.8	6.1				Richmond	8.5	8.7

Entrepreneurs... from page 2

States with Largest Increase in Entrepreneurship, 1997-1999 to 2007-2009



Source: Kauffman Foundation

Why Are Entrepreneurs Important?

Entrepreneurs drive our economy. They play a key role in productivity and innovation, which in turn help spur economic growth. During hard times, new firms that are more efficient emerge and expand. They replace less efficient firms. New businesses will develop or adopt new technologies to reduce costs.

Small businesses often create the most new net jobs. Business dynamics data from the Census Bureau's Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB) show this. (See table on page 2.) Firms with less than 10 workers created more than two-thirds (68%) of the new jobs in New York State from 2005-06. (These are the latest years available.) Larger firms (100+ employees) had a 15% share of new jobs.

Small firms are often the fastest-growing part of the labor market. During 2005-06, the job count at smaller firms (less than 10 workers) grew almost 15 times faster (+8.4%) than at firms with 10 or more on staff (+0.6%).

New small businesses ("births") and expansions at existing small firms are crucial sources of new jobs. In 2005-06, New York firms with less than 10 workers only employed about 12% of the overall workforce. Yet, they were responsible for 25% of the new jobs stemming from firm births and 21% from expansions.

For more on the KIEA, see www.kauffman.org/uploadedfiles/kiea_2010_report.pdf. For SUSB business dynamics data go to: www.census.gov/econ/susb/index.html.

by Kevin Jack

Employment in New York State is published 12 times a year. For a change of address, write to the Publications Unit at the address below and provide your old and new addresses.

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Building 12, State Office Campus
Albany, NY 12240

Deputy Director	Norman A. Steele
Editor	Kevin Jack
Director of Communications	Leo Rosales
Graphic Design	Jeff Mosher
Labor Publications Supervisor	Christine Perham



REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

CAPITAL DISTRICT

James Ross — 518-462-7600

From June 2009 to June 2010, the number of private sector jobs in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area rose 2,900, or 0.9 percent, to 339,700. Job gains were concentrated in educational and health services (+4,000), professional and business services (+1,500), and leisure and hospitality (+1,400). Job losses were greatest in trade, transportation and utilities (-2,900), financial activities (-700), and information (-300).

CENTRAL NY

Roger Evans — 315-479-3388

For the 12-month period ending June 2010, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area rose 1,300, or 0.5 percent, to 257,500. Job growth was concentrated in educational and health services (+2,100), leisure and hospitality (+600), and professional and business services (+200). Job losses occurred in the trade, transportation and utilities (-900), financial activities (-700), and information (-300).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector employment in the Rochester metro area declined over the year by 2,300, or 0.5 percent, to 420,400 in June 2010. Gains were concentrated in educational and health services (+3,200), other services (+300), and professional and business services (+300). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-2,500), construction (-1,300), trade, transportation and utilities (-800), financial activities (-600), and information (-500).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

Private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley decreased 10,700, or 1.5 percent, to 718,500 for the 12-month period ending June 2010. Gains were focused in educational and health services (+1,800) and leisure and hospitality (+1,300). Job losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-5,000), manufacturing (-2,500), trade, transportation and utilities (-2,300), and professional and business services (-2,100).

LONG ISLAND

Gary Huth — 516-934-8533

The private sector job count on Long Island rose over the year by 5,400, or 0.5 percent, to 1,043,200 in June 2010. Job gains were in trade, transportation and utilities (+6,200), educational and health services (+5,400), and leisure and hospitality (+3,400). Losses were largest in professional and business services (-3,300), manufacturing (-3,100), financial activities (-2,100), and natural resources, mining and construction (-900).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending June 2010, the private sector job count in the Utica-Rome metro area remained unchanged at 97,500. Job gains were centered in educational and health services (+700) and leisure and hospitality (+200). Losses occurred in natural resources, mining, and construction (-400), manufacturing (-300), and financial activities (-200).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 212-775-3330

Private sector jobs in New York City rose by 6,100, or 0.2 percent, to 3,138,600 for the 12-month period ending June 2010. Growth occurred in educational and health services (+19,300), leisure and hospitality (+7,500), and other services (+1,700). Job losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-6,600), financial activities (-4,600), trade, transportation and utilities (-3,500), and manufacturing (-3,200).

SOUTHERN TIER

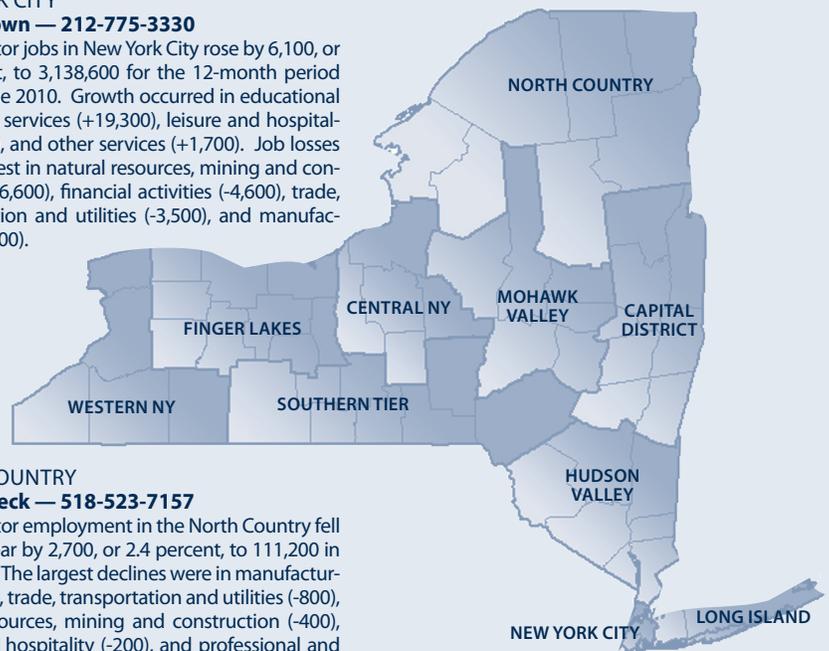
Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

Private sector employment in the Southern Tier declined over the year by 1,300, or 0.6 percent, to 228,400 in June 2010. Job gains were focused in educational and health services (+700) and professional and business services (+500). Job losses were greatest in manufacturing (-2,100), information (-200), and trade, transportation and utilities (-200).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

Private sector employment in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 1,200, or 0.3 percent, to 446,700 over the 12 months ending June 2010. Job gains were centered in educational and health services (+1,600), professional and business services (+1,200), leisure and hospitality (+1,100), and other services (+700). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-2,300), financial activities (-600), and information (-500).



NORTH COUNTRY

Alan Beideck — 518-523-7157

Private sector employment in the North Country fell over the year by 2,700, or 2.4 percent, to 111,200 in June 2010. The largest declines were in manufacturing (-1,100), trade, transportation and utilities (-800), natural resources, mining and construction (-400), leisure and hospitality (-200), and professional and business services (-200).