

# EMPLOYMENT

## in New York State

George E. Pataki, Governor

September 2005

Linda Angello, Commissioner

### A Survey of What People Do All Day...

## How We Use Our Time

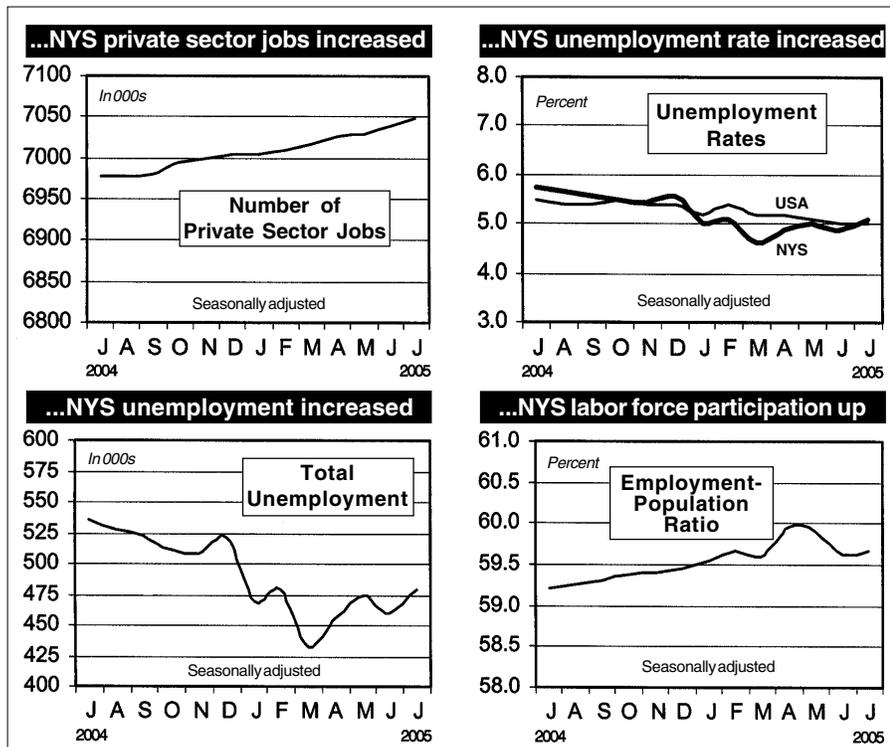
**A**mong employed persons, do men or women work more hours? More generally, how does work fit into people's everyday lives? You can find answers to these and other questions with important labor market implications in the American Time Use Survey (ATUS).

Although a new program (data were first collected in 2003), ATUS follows in a long line of U.S. time-use surveys dating back to the 1920s. The Census Bureau conducts ATUS on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. ATUS measures the amount of time people spend doing various daily activities, such as paid work, childcare, volunteering, commuting, and socializing. The survey yields only national data; state-specific results are not available.

A summary of some of the important findings from ATUS appears in the table on the next page. The table presents the average hours per day spent on an activity both for the total population and for persons reporting that activity – two very different numbers. Thus, while the average hours spent at work each day was only 3.3 hours, that estimate includes the responses of individuals not in the workforce, such as students, retired workers, and stay-at-home parents. It also includes workers who had the day off for any reason. Looking only at the 44 percent of all persons (15 years and older) who reported working on an average day paints a much different picture. People who were employed worked 7.6 hours, on average, per workday.

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## IN JULY...



### At a Glance

In July 2005, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.1 percent, up from 4.9 percent in June. (The nation's unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in July.) In July 2005, the state had 8,526,800 nonfarm jobs, including 7,048,100 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of private sector jobs in the state increased by 0.1 percent from June. (The nation's private sector job count increased by 0.2 percent over the month.) From July 2004 to July 2005, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.2 percent in the state and increased by 1.8 percent in the nation (not seasonally adjusted). In addition, New York's employment-population ratio, a measure of labor force participation, increased in July.

### Change in Nonfarm Jobs July 2004 - July 2005

(Data not seasonally adjusted, numbers in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	84.3	1.0
Private Sector	83.7	1.2
Goods-producing	-5.9	-0.6
Nat. res. & mining	0.4	6.6
Construction	6.4	1.9
Manufacturing	-12.7	-2.1
Durable gds.	-1.8	-0.5
Nondurable gds.	-10.9	-4.3
Service-providing	90.2	1.2
Trade, trans., & util.	6.8	0.5
Wholesale trade	-4.3	-1.2
Retail trade	10.3	1.2
Trans., whrs., & util.	0.8	0.3
Information	0.2	0.1
Financial activities	7.3	1.0
Prof. & bus. svcs.	25.9	2.4
Educ. & health svcs.	28.1	1.9
Leisure & hospitality	15.9	2.2
Other services	5.4	1.5
Government	0.6	0.0

# Focus on the Finger Lakes

## Finger Lakes Economy Looks to the Future

by Bill Ramage, Labor Market Analyst, Finger Lakes



**T**he Finger Lakes economy has improved markedly in tandem with the national economic resurgence. The region, which includes the Rochester metropolitan area and Genesee, Seneca, Wyoming and Yates counties, had an unemployment rate of 4.9 percent in July 2005. This is the lowest July level for the region since 2001. The greatest over-the-year employment gains occurred in the leisure and hospitality sector (+3,000).

While a few companies, some of them significant, have announced plans to shrink their labor force, almost five times as many firms plan to expand employment, according to two surveys. The surveys — by M&T Bank and the National Association of Purchasing Management (Rochester chapter) — both indicate that companies in the region plan to add workers over the second half of 2005.

Inside Monroe County, Paychex Inc. is undergoing a large expansion, with 480 new jobs expected in human resources and information technology. Outside of Monroe County, major expansions include the opening of a racino and the reopening of the racetrack at Batavia Downs (Genesee County), which will add more than 400 jobs. Pioneer Credit Recovery is expanding into Batavia, adding 130 jobs over the last half of 2005. Four

**“New technologies will drive future economic and employment opportunities in the Finger Lakes region. The region’s strong technology base and our well-educated, highly-trained workforce supports this future growth.”**

*Peter Pecor, Regional Administrator,  
Finger Lakes*

companies are locating to the former Foster Wheeler plant in Dansville (Livingston County), which is being renovated. They expect to create 300 jobs over the next three years.

Even the hard-hit manufacturing sector expects several major expansions. ITT Space Industries, which purchased Eastman Kodak’s high-altitude photography operation, moved its headquarters to Rochester. The company will hire 200 permanent workers and 400 temporary contract workers. CooperVision Inc. is consolidating distribution and manufacturing facilities in Monroe County, and plans to add 325 workers. Bausch & Lomb is expected to create 200 well-

paying positions at its research labs and Xerox plans to add 40 jobs at a new toner plant. Increased defense spending produced jobs for 150 new workers at Harris RF, which makes military radios. Ultralife Batteries Inc. also garnered several substantial defense contracts. The sizable tool and die industry actively seeks workers, specifically computer numerical control (CNC) machine operators.

Local economic developers have identified three industries that hold great potential for the future, including: 1) alternative fuels and fuel cell technology, in which both General Motors and Delphi Corp. have funded major local research facilities; 2) optics and photonics, where Kodak, Xerox, Bausch & Lomb, Rochester Institute of Technology, Corning Corp. and the Infotonics Technology Center are all major players; and, 3) biotechnology, in which the University of Rochester is the local leader and supports a substantial number of emerging firms.

Despite the abundance of good news, a few firms are downsizing or closing. One of the region’s largest firms, Eastman Kodak, recently announced a global reduction of 10,000 jobs, of which 7,000 will be in manufacturing operations. Rochester is home to Kodak’s largest manufacturing site. Auto parts maker

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**Average Hours per Day Spent in Selected Activities, Respondents 15 years and older, 2003**

Activity	Hours per day, total population			% of population reporting the activity			Hours per day, persons reporting the activity		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Sleeping	8.57	8.48	8.65	99.9	99.8	99.9	8.58	8.49	8.66
Leisure and sports	5.11	5.41	4.83	95.9	96.2	95.7	5.33	5.62	5.05
Working	3.32	4.09	2.60	43.9	51.3	37.0	7.57	7.99	7.03
Household activities	1.83	1.33	2.30	73.5	62.5	83.7	2.50	2.13	2.75
Eating and drinking	1.21	1.24	1.18	91.5	91.5	91.4	1.32	1.36	1.29
Purchasing goods and services	0.81	0.68	0.94	46.1	42.0	49.9	1.77	1.63	1.88
Educational activities	0.47	0.45	0.50	8.3	7.6	9.0	5.68	5.93	5.49
Care of children in household	0.42	0.24	0.58	21.6	15.7	27.1	1.93	1.53	2.14
Volunteering	0.14	0.13	0.14	6.4	5.5	7.2	2.17	2.39	2.01

Source: American Time Use Survey

## Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JULY '04	JULY '05		JULY '04	JULY '05		JULY '04	JULY '05
<b>New York State</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>Hudson Valley</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>Southern Tier</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	Dutchess	4.2	4.1	Broome	5.2	5.1
Albany	4.1	4.1	Orange	4.6	4.3	Chemung	5.9	5.2
Columbia	4.1	3.7	Putnam	4.0	3.9	Chenango	5.1	4.8
Greene	4.9	4.8	Rockland	4.5	4.3	Delaware	4.2	4.1
Rensselaer	4.6	4.4	Sullivan	4.5	4.2	Otsego	4.2	4.0
Saratoga	3.5	3.6	Ulster	4.9	4.3	Schuyler	5.0	5.2
Schenectady	4.5	4.3	Westchester	4.4	4.3	Steuben	5.9	5.4
Warren	3.8	3.8	<b>Mohawk Valley</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	Tioga	4.7	4.5
Washington	4.2	4.0	Fulton	5.3	5.1	Tompkins	3.8	3.4
<b>Central New York</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	Herkimer	4.8	4.8	<b>Western New York</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Cayuga	4.9	4.5	Madison	5.1	5.0	Allegany	6.0	5.6
Cortland	5.6	4.7	Montgomery	5.5	5.4	Cattaraugus	5.6	5.0
Onondaga	5.3	4.7	Oneida	4.9	4.9	Chautauqua	5.0	4.6
Oswego	6.5	6.4	Schoharie	5.0	4.6	Erie	5.8	5.6
<b>Finger Lakes</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>North Country</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	Niagara	6.0	5.9
Genesee	4.9	4.2	Clinton	5.7	5.0	<b>Long Island</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Livingston	5.4	5.0	Essex	4.3	4.4	Nassau	4.6	4.3
Monroe	5.4	5.0	Franklin	5.6	5.1	Suffolk	4.7	4.6
Ontario	4.4	4.3	Hamilton	3.5	3.3	<b>New York City</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Orleans	6.2	6.0	Jefferson	5.8	5.2	Bronx	9.4	7.7
Seneca	4.9	4.2	Lewis	5.4	5.5	Kings	8.1	6.5
Wayne	5.0	5.1	St. Lawrence	6.4	5.9	New York	6.4	5.1
Wyoming	5.3	5.2				Queens	6.6	5.4
Yates	4.1	4.2				Richmond	7.0	5.6

### Finger Lakes...

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Valeo Electrical Systems is closing, eliminating over 500 well-paying production positions. In the financial sector, JP Morgan will eliminate 300 jobs by the end of the year.

The negative "ripple" employment effect associated with manufacturing's long-term decline have spread to service firms. Vendors in wholesale and retail trade have seen orders dry up as major manufacturers downsized. Commercial real estate has suffered lower rents and relatively few new construction projects. Office space in Rochester was one-quarter vacant at the end of 2004.

On the bright side, companies state that among their primary reasons for expanding in or relocating to the Finger Lakes region are its available well-trained, professional workforce and its available office space and facilities. Economic developers have primed the pump in Monroe County, where funds were allocated in the first half of 2005 to 82 projects expected to create 2,840 jobs and retain 7,370 others.

The Finger Lakes economy is much more diverse than in the past. This trend will continue as a healthy mix of small manufacturers and service industries replaces the large manufacturers that previously drove the region's economy. Most importantly, new and emerging industries thrive due to the many advantages and opportunities in the Finger Lakes region.

### How We Use Our Time...

from page 1

Are men and women different when it comes to work? Apparently, yes. Among survey respondents, men are more likely to work than women (51 percent vs. 37 percent) on any given day. On the days that they worked, employed men worked an hour more than employed women (8.0 hours vs. 7.0 hours), reflecting the greater likelihood that women work part-time. Even among full-time workers (at least 35 hours/week), men work longer than women (8.3 hours vs. 7.7 hours).

Analysis of the ATUS data reveals other interesting work patterns among working persons: Many more people worked on weekdays (82 percent) than on weekends (33 percent). Also, they work longer hours on weekdays than on weekend days (7.9 hours vs. 5.7 hours). About 19 percent of employed persons reported doing some or all of their work at home, with self-employed persons far more likely than wage and salary workers to do some work at home (51 percent vs. 16 percent).

On a typical day almost everyone spends some of their time sleeping - about 8.6 hours on average. It is no surprise to learn that people sleep every day. What does cause a bit of head-scratching is the finding that on a typical day, more than one out of every twelve people did not report spending any time eating or drinking. In fact, more people (96 percent) reported spending time on leisure and sports (mostly watching tele-

vision) than on eating and drinking (92 percent), according to ATUS.

What about those one out of twelve people who did not seem to eat during the day? The ATUS only tracks primary activities. Consequently, individuals who snack at their desk at work, or chow down on a drive-thru sandwich on the way to their child's soccer practice, most likely classify those activities as work and childcare, respectively. Busy on-the-go lifestyles are only partially tracked by a survey such as ATUS - a limitation to keep in mind. For more background information and survey results, see [www.bls.gov/tus](http://www.bls.gov/tus).

by Kevin Hannel

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## REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

### FINGER LAKES WILLIAM RAMAGE 585-258-8870

Private sector employment in the Rochester area declined 3,800, or 0.9 percent, over the year to 428,800 in July 2005. Employment gains in educational and health services (+3,200) and professional and business services (+400) were outpaced by declines in manufacturing (-4,300), trade, transportation and utilities (-1,700), and financial activities (-800).

### CENTRAL NY ROGER EVANS 315-479-3388

Over the 12-month period ending in July 2005, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area rose 7,200, or 2.8 percent, to 266,700, its highest July level since 2001. Job creation was centered in manufacturing (+2,200), professional and business services (+1,200), trade, transportation, and utilities (+1,200), educational and health services (+1,100), and leisure and hospitality (+700).

### MOHAWK VALLEY MARK BARBANO 315-793-2282

Private sector employment in the Utica-Rome metro area fell 600, or 0.6 percent, to 101,100 for the 12-month period ending July 2005. Gains in educational and health services (+500) were more than offset by losses in manufacturing (-700) and professional and business services (-500). Total government employment increased (+700) due to growth in local government.

### NORTH COUNTRY

#### ALAN BEIDECK 518-891-6680

Private sector employment in the North Country region increased over the year by 700, or 0.6 percent, to 119,000 in July 2005. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+500), natural resources, mining, and construction (+500), and trade, transportation and utilities (+300). Losses were centered in manufacturing (-400).

### CAPITAL DISTRICT JAMES ROSS 518-462-7600

From July 2004 to July 2005, the number of private sector jobs in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area increased by 5,800, or 1.7 percent, to 344,400, a record high for the month. Job gains were centered in educational and health services (+1,500), professional and business services (+1,200), financial activities (+600), information (+600), and trade, transportation and utilities (+600).

### HUDSON VALLEY SEAN MacDONALD 914-997-8798

Private sector employment in the Hudson Valley area increased over the year by 17,600, or 2.4 percent, to 764,800 in July 2005, a new record for the month. Employment gains were largest in educational and health services (+4,400), professional and business services (+3,400), leisure and hospitality (+2,600), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,400), and financial activities (+2,200). Manufacturing (-400) declined over the year.

### WESTERN NY JOHN SLENKER 716-851-2742

Private sector employment in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 4,200, or 0.9 percent, to 456,800 over the 12-month period ending July 2005. Job gains were largest in professional and business services (+1,100), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,000), financial activities (+900), and educational and health services (+800). Losses were centered in trade, transportation and utilities (-300).

### SOUTHERN TIER JOSEPH KOZLOWSKI 607-741-4485

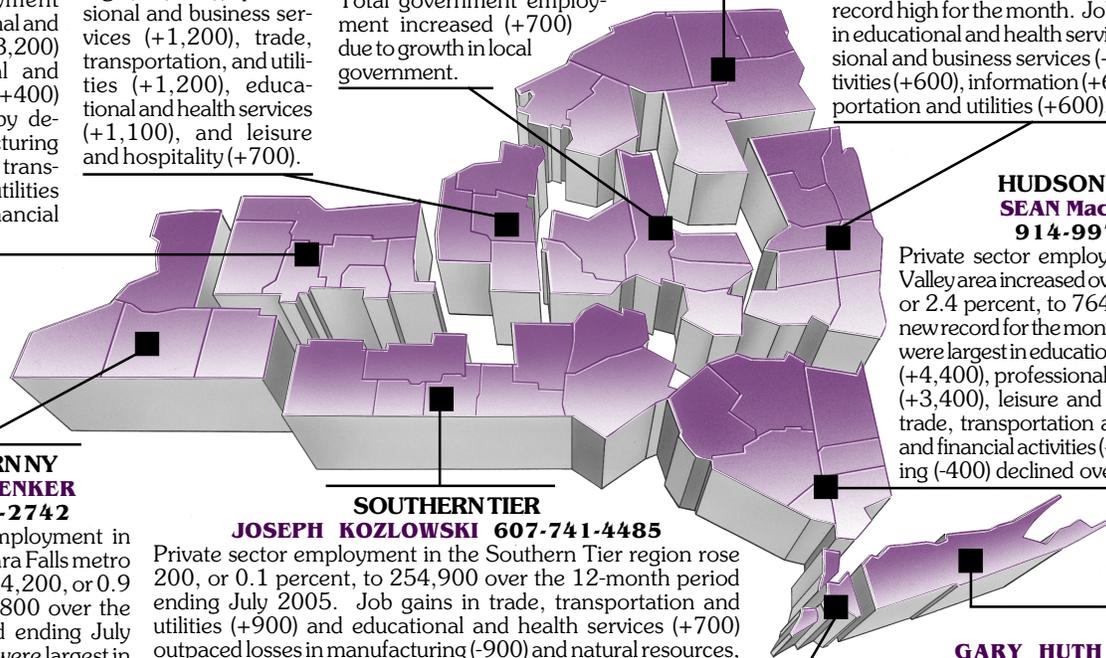
Private sector employment in the Southern Tier region rose 200, or 0.1 percent, to 254,900 over the 12-month period ending July 2005. Job gains in trade, transportation and utilities (+900) and educational and health services (+700) outpaced losses in manufacturing (-900) and natural resources, mining and construction (-300).

### NEW YORK CITY JAMES BROWN 212-621-9353

New York City's economy continued to improve in July. Private sector employment rose 36,900, or 1.2 percent, to 3,012,300 for the 12-month period ending July 2005. Industries providing the largest over-the-year job gains were educational and health services (+14,400), leisure and hospitality (+11,100), and professional and business services (+10,800). Losses were centered in manufacturing (-5,500).

### LONG ISLAND GARY HUTH 516-934-8533

Private sector jobs on Long Island increased over the year by 12,900, or 1.2 percent, to 1,060,800 in July 2005. Gains were centered in professional and business services (+4,200), educational and health services (+3,100), leisure and hospitality (+2,500), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,200), and natural resources, mining and construction (+900).



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