

# Employment in New York State



Research and  
Statistics

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## At a Glance

New York State had 9,301,700 total nonfarm jobs in January 2016, including 7,868,100 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.2% between December 2015 and January 2016, while the nation's increased by 0.1%. From January 2015 to January 2016, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.5% in the state and 2.2% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In January 2016, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 5.0% to 4.9%. The comparable rate for the nation in January 2016 was also 4.9%.

New York State's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 2.8% in January 2016.

## Change in Nonfarm Jobs January 2015 - January 2016 (Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	120.6	1.3%
Private Sector	114.0	1.5%
Goods-producing	15.3	2.0%
Nat. res. & mining	-0.2	-4.3%
Construction	14.1	4.4%
Manufacturing	1.4	0.3%
Durable gds.	0.0	0.0%
Nondurable gds.	1.4	0.8%
Service-providing	105.3	1.3%
Trade, trans. & util.	11.9	0.8%
Wholesale trade	4.2	1.2%
Retail trade	-0.1	0.0%
Trans., wrhs. & util.	7.8	2.8%
Information	1.3	0.5%
Financial activities	6.8	1.0%
Prof. & bus. svcs.	26.8	2.2%
Educ. & health svcs.	30.8	1.7%
Leisure & hospitality	14.6	1.8%
Other services	6.5	1.6%
Government	6.6	0.5%

## Job Count Reaches Annual All-time High...

# New York State's Economic Expansion Continued in 2015

We released revised jobs and labor force data for 2014 and 2015 on March 3, 2016. Visit [www.labor.ny.gov](http://www.labor.ny.gov) for details.

The New York State Department of Labor recently released revised jobs and labor force numbers for 2015 and earlier. Jobs and labor force data are revised at the end of each year for each state and the nation as a whole as more complete information becomes available, using methods set by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). This process is called benchmarking and is federally mandated.

## Expansion Continues

New York State's annual average private sector job count increased by 149,200, or 1.9%, to 7,808,000 in 2015, an all-time high. This marked the state's sixth consecutive

year of job growth since the state's economic recovery started in 2009. New York recovered the 325,000 private sector jobs lost during the recession by early 2012 and has since added another 550,000.

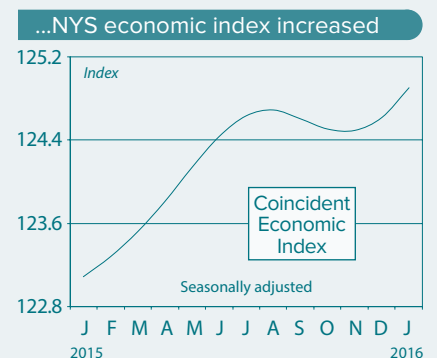
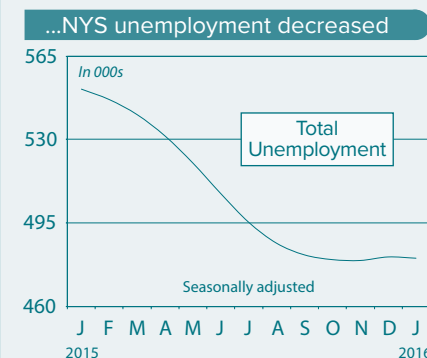
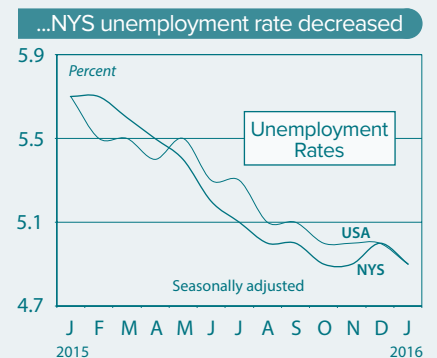
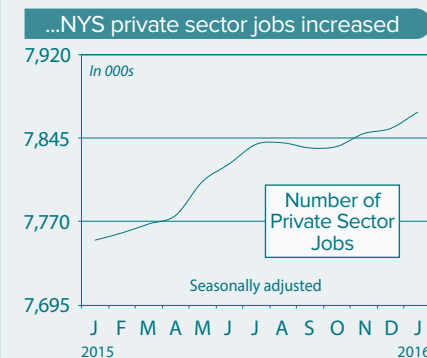
## Statewide Analysis

In 2015, educational and health services (private) added the most jobs (+41,500) of any major sector in New York State. Gains were centered in health care and social assistance (+32,200), especially in ambulatory health care services (+19,300).

Professional and business services added 34,600 jobs in 2015. Within this sector, employment gains were centered in professional, scientific and technical services (+20,300) and administrative and support services (+13,400).

*Continued on page 2*

## In January...



# Focus on the Capital Region

Capital Region Economy Continues to Grow  
by James Ross, Labor Market Analyst, Capital Region

The Capital Region's private sector economy has never been bigger. Whether measured in jobs or real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the region is currently at a record-high level. The region's job count, which reached a pre-recession peak of 429,800 in 2008 and then fell by over 15,000, recovered all of its losses by 2014 and expanded to 438,500 in 2015 (based on data from Economic Modeling Specialists Intl.). Annual real GDP peaked earlier (2006), but fully recovered by 2009 and continued to expand through 2014, the most recent year available. Though the region saw a small contraction in government jobs and output over the period, the combined private-public economy also moved to a new record high.

## Growing Industries

Regional job gains in 2008-2015 were led by two sectors with a strong local presence – health care and social assistance (+6,200) and private sector educational services (+4,300). The jump in health care and social assistance jobs was most significant at outpatient care centers, offices of health care practitioners, general medical and surgical hospitals and individual and family services. Growth in educational services was most significant at private colleges, universities and professional schools.

The professional, scientific and technical (PS&T) services (+2,000) and manufacturing (+1,300) sectors round out the region's list of top job generators. Growth in these two sectors is particularly important since both are among the largest sources of private sector exports in the region. Within PS&T services, job gains were concentrated in computer

systems design and scientific research and development. Within the manufacturing sector, semiconductors and pharmaceuticals have both experienced explosive job growth. Most, though not all, of this surge was due to GlobalFoundries and Regeneron, according to published reports.

Private sector jobs in the region paid an average salary of just over \$46,000 in 2015. There was, however, wide variation across industry sectors. Four sectors paid more than \$70,000 per year. Three of these – utilities, PS&T services and manufacturing – added jobs in the region. Finance and insurance was the fourth sector to pay more than \$70,000. The three lowest-paying sectors – accommodations and food services; arts, entertainment and recreation; and retail trade – all have annual wage levels below \$30,000 and employ a large number of part-time workers.

## Growing Occupations

Occupational groups adding the most jobs in 2008-2015 include food service, healthcare practitioners and education, training and library titles. This is not surprising as health care and social assistance, educational services and accommodation and food services were the three industries adding the most jobs. In addition, food-service related jobs are also found in large numbers at health care and educational institutions.

The number of production jobs in the region declined, despite growth in the manufacturing sector. Although production jobs account for almost half (45%) of factory jobs in the region, it was one of only two categories to



"The Capital Region's private sector economy has never been bigger."

see an employment loss in the sector; the other was transportation and material moving. Engineering (including technicians) and computer-related occupations added the most jobs. This indicates the region's factory sector continues to invest in labor-saving technology.

The region's employment base is concentrated in several occupational groups with above-average hourly earnings. A location quotient (LQ) compares the share of jobs locally with its share of jobs nationally. An occupational group with a local concentration equal to the national concentration has an LQ of one. An LQ above one indicates a concentration higher than the nation. Ten of the eleven occupational groups with above-average hourly earnings have LQs of one or more. The exception was management occupations (LQ=0.95). Of the eleven groups with below-average earnings, nine had LQs of less than one.

## Summary

The Capital Region's labor market suffered through the nation's worst economic downturn in 75 years, only to bounce back to record high job numbers in the years that followed. This result was made possible by a combination of a strong technology base, especially in manufacturing and scientific research and development, and the region's traditional large employers, such as education, health care and state government.

## Annual All-time High... from page 1

Leisure and hospitality added 23,000 jobs over the year, with sector gains focused in accommodation and food services (+20,900). No major industry sector lost jobs between 2014 and 2015. (See the table on page 3 for additional industry detail.)

## Area Jobs Summary

Among the state's metropolitan areas, New York City experienced the strongest private sector job growth in 2015, on both an absolute (+114,700) and percentage basis (+3.2%). Major industry sectors adding the most jobs in New

York City in 2014-15 include professional and business services (+31,300), educational and health services (+28,800) and leisure and hospitality (+17,200).

Among other metro areas in the state, private sector employment growth in 2014-15 was most rapid in Orange-Rockland-Westchester (+2.0%), Kingston (+1.7%), Ithaca (+1.6%), Albany-Schenectady-Troy (+1.4%) and Nassau-Suffolk (+1.3%). In 2015, two metro areas in the state—Binghamton (-1.2%) and Elmira (-0.3%)—lost private sector jobs.

## Labor Force Statistics

Revised data show that New York's civilian labor force, which includes state residents who are currently employed as well as those who are actively seeking employment, increased by 84,000 between 2014 and 2015.

New York State's annual unemployment rate decreased from 6.3% in 2014 to 5.3% in 2015. After revision, the number of unemployed in New York State decreased by 92,800, from 605,900 in 2014 to 513,100 in 2015.

*Continued on page 3*

## Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JAN '15	JAN '16		JAN '15	JAN '16		JAN '15	JAN '16
<b>New York State</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>Hudson Valley</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>Finger Lakes</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	Dutchess	5.4	4.6	Genesee	6.8	5.7
Albany	5.1	4.4	Orange	5.5	4.5	Livingston	6.7	5.9
Columbia	5.1	4.3	Putnam	5.0	4.3	Monroe	5.9	5.0
Greene	7.0	5.8	Rockland	5.3	4.4	Ontario	6.1	5.3
Rensselaer	5.7	4.9	Sullivan	7.0	5.8	Orleans	8.3	7.0
Saratoga	5.0	4.4	Ulster	5.9	4.9	Seneca	6.7	5.8
Schenectady	5.5	4.7	Westchester	5.3	4.5	Wayne	6.9	5.9
Warren	7.5	6.5	<b>Mohawk Valley</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	Wyoming	8.1	6.8
Washington	6.8	5.7	Fulton	8.1	6.8	Yates	6.6	5.5
<b>Central New York</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	Herkimer	8.4	6.9	<b>Western New York</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Cayuga	6.7	6.0	Montgomery	8.4	7.2	Allegany	7.3	6.6
Cortland	7.8	7.1	Oneida	6.6	5.6	Cattaraugus	7.8	6.5
Madison	7.3	6.2	Otsego	7.2	6.1	Chautauqua	7.6	6.5
Onondaga	5.8	5.0	Schoharie	7.8	6.7	Erie	6.5	5.4
Oswego	9.1	7.6	<b>North Country</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	Niagara	7.8	6.7
<b>Southern Tier</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	Clinton	7.3	6.3	<b>Long Island</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Broome	7.4	6.4	Essex	8.0	6.6	Nassau	4.9	4.2
Chemung	6.5	6.2	Franklin	8.0	6.7	Suffolk	5.6	4.8
Chenango	7.1	6.0	Hamilton	9.7	8.6	<b>New York City</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Delaware	7.6	6.7	Jefferson	8.7	7.4	Bronx	9.3	8.1
Schuyler	8.5	7.6	Lewis	9.5	8.2	Kings	7.1	6.0
Steuben	7.5	6.8	St. Lawrence	8.7	7.5	New York	5.8	5.1
Tioga	6.9	6.3				Queens	6.1	5.2
Tompkins	4.9	4.2				Richmond	7.0	6.0

Annual All-time High... from page 2

### Change in Annual Average Jobs by Industry: New York State, 2014-2015

	Annual Average Jobs		Net Change	% Change
	2014	2015		
Total Nonfarm	9,094,200	9,246,500	+152,300	+1.7%
Private Sector	7,658,800	7,808,000	+149,200	+1.9%
Natural Resources & Mining	5,200	5,300	+100	+1.9%
Construction	343,000	360,500	+17,500	+5.1%
Manufacturing	453,500	454,800	+1,300	+0.3%
Durable Goods	265,500	266,000	+500	+0.2%
Non-durable Goods	188,000	188,900	+900	+0.5%
Trade, Trans. & Utilities	1,558,000	1,570,600	+12,600	+0.8%
Wholesale Trade	338,500	340,700	+2,200	+0.6%
Retail Trade	942,000	945,100	+3,100	+0.3%
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	277,500	284,800	+7,300	+2.6%
Information	264,900	265,800	+900	+0.3%
Financial Activities	693,700	705,000	+11,300	+1.6%
Professional & Business Services	1,229,300	1,263,900	+34,600	+2.8%
Educational & Health Services	1,844,900	1,886,400	+41,500	+2.2%
Educational Services	468,600	477,800	+9,200	+2.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,376,300	1,408,500	+32,200	+2.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	871,000	894,000	+23,000	+2.6%
Other Services	395,200	401,700	+6,500	+1.6%
Government	1,435,400	1,438,500	+3,100	+0.2%
Federal	114,500	114,800	+300	+0.3%
State	250,800	249,600	-1,200	-0.5%
Local	1,070,100	1,074,100	+4,000	+0.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Between 2014 and 2015, the unemployment rate decreased in both New York City and the rest of the state. New York City's rate fell from 7.2% in 2014 to 5.7% in 2015. The unemployment rate outside of New York City trended down from 5.6% in 2014 to 5.0% in 2015.

#### Summary

The latest revised jobs data show that the state's economic expansion continued in 2015. We enjoyed our sixth straight year of private sector job growth since the end of the state's recession. Moreover, the state's annual average unemployment rate is now down a full three percentage points, from 8.3% in 2009 to 5.3% in 2015.

by Kevin Phelps

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## Regional Analysts' Corner

### CAPITAL

**James Ross — 518-242-8245**

Private sector jobs in the Capital Region rose over the year by 3,500, or 0.8 percent, to 419,800 in January 2016. Employment gains were largest in trade, transportation and utilities (+2,300), leisure and hospitality (+2,100), manufacturing (+1,000) and financial activities (+700). Job losses were greatest in professional and business services (-2,000) and natural resources, mining and construction (-400).

### CENTRAL NY

**Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391**

Private sector jobs in the Syracuse metro area rose over the year by 400, or 0.2 percent, to 254,800 in January 2016. Growth was centered in trade, transportation and utilities (+2,500), leisure and hospitality (+1,400) and manufacturing (+700). Job losses occurred in professional and business services (-2,800), educational and health services (-900) and natural resources, mining and construction (-600).

### FINGER LAKES

**Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870**

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area declined over the year by 400, or 0.1 percent, to 435,900 in January 2016. Employment gains were concentrated in trade, transportation and utilities (+900), construction (+300) and manufacturing (+300). Losses were greatest in financial activities (-800), professional and business services (-500) and leisure and hospitality (-400).

### HUDSON VALLEY

**John Nelson — 914-997-8798**

For the year ending January 2016, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased by 13,500, or 1.8 percent, to 761,500. Growth was largest in natural resources, mining and construction (+7,900), educational and health services (+4,600), professional and business services (+2,300) and other services (+1,800). Losses were centered in leisure and hospitality (-3,800) and manufacturing (-600).

### LONG ISLAND

**Shital Patel — 516-934-8533**

Private sector jobs on Long Island increased over the year by 14,700, or 1.4 percent, to 1,084,200 in January 2016. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+5,700), leisure and hospitality (+4,500), professional and business services (+3,000), other services (+1,500) and manufacturing (+1,300). Job losses were concentrated in trade, transportation and utilities (-2,100) and information (-1,200).

### MOHAWK VALLEY

**Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282**

For the 12-month period ending January 2016, the private sector job count in the Mohawk Valley increased by 1,000, or 0.7 percent, to 142,500. Gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+400), manufacturing (+300), educational and health services (+200) and natural resources, mining and construction (+200).

### NEW YORK CITY

**James Brown — 212-775-3330**

New York City's private sector job count grew by 107,000, or 3.0 percent, to 3,687,700 for the year ending January 2016. Job growth was largest in educational and health services (+36,800), professional and business services (+31,900), leisure and hospitality (+13,200), natural resources, mining and construction (+7,100), financial activities (+5,600) and information (+4,200).

### SOUTHERN TIER

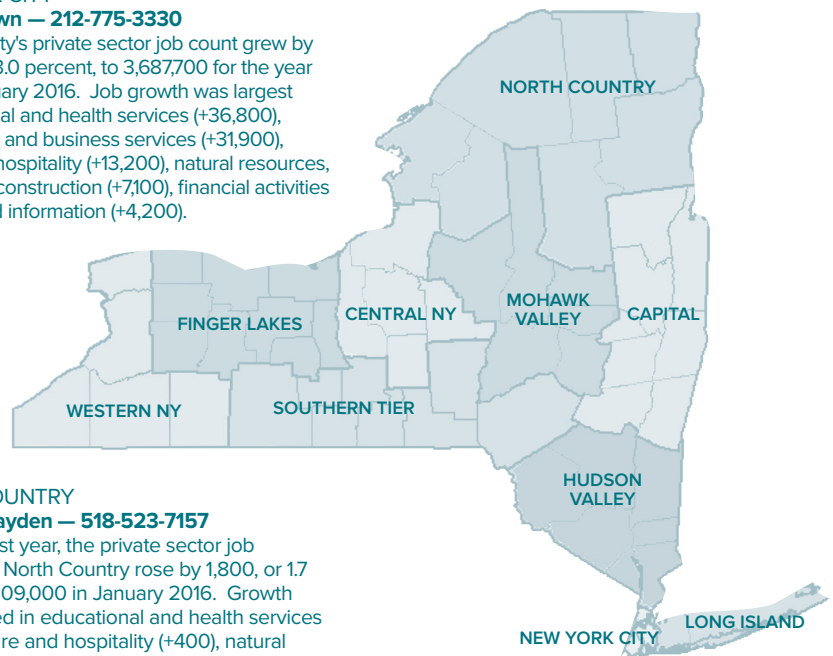
**Christian Harris — 607-741-4485**

Over the past year, the private sector job count in the Southern Tier rose by 1,000, or 0.4 percent, to 226,900 in January 2016. Employment gains were largest in educational and health services (+900), leisure and hospitality (+700) and trade, transportation and utilities (+200). Job losses were greatest in professional and business services (-400) and information (-300).

### WESTERN NY

**John Slenker — 716-851-2742**

Over the past year, private sector jobs in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 1,700, or 0.4 percent, to 453,800 in January 2016. Employment gains were largest in trade, transportation and utilities (+2,000), educational and health services (+1,900) and financial activities (+800). Job losses were centered in professional and business services (-3,100).



### NORTH COUNTRY

**Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157**

Over the past year, the private sector job count in the North Country rose by 1,800, or 1.7 percent, to 109,000 in January 2016. Growth was centered in educational and health services (+600), leisure and hospitality (+400), natural resources, mining and construction (+300) and trade, transportation and utilities (+200).

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