

Employment in New York State



Research and
Statistics

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Department of Labor

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At a Glance

New York State had 9,487,000 total nonfarm jobs in January 2017, including 8,035,600 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.4% between December 2016 and January 2017, while the nation's job count increased by 0.2% over this period. From January 2016 to January 2017, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.6% in the state and by 1.7% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In January 2017, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 4.8% to 4.6%. The comparable rate for the nation was 4.8% in January 2017.

New York State's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 0.4% in January 2017.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs January 2016 - January 2017 (Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	132.2	1.4%
Private Sector	123.6	1.6%
Goods-producing	-15.9	-2.0%
Nat. res. & mining	0	0.0%
Construction	-0.1	0.0%
Manufacturing	-15.8	-3.5%
Durable gds.	-11.3	-4.3%
Nondurable gds.	-4.5	-2.4%
Service-providing	148.1	1.8%
Trade, trans. & util.	13.4	0.9%
Wholesale trade	-2.1	-0.6%
Retail trade	13.0	1.4%
Trans., wrhs. & util.	2.5	0.9%
Information	5.8	2.2%
Financial activities	-0.5	-0.1%
Prof. & bus. svcs.	38.5	3.1%
Educ. & health svcs.	65.2	3.4%
Leisure & hospitality	12.0	1.4%
Other services	5.1	1.3%
Government	8.6	0.6%

State job count reaches new all-time high...

New York State's Economic Expansion Continued in 2016

We released revised job and labor force data for 2015 and 2016 on March 9, 2017. Visit www.labor.ny.gov for details.

The New York State Department of Labor recently released revised job and labor force numbers for 2016 and earlier. These data are revised at the end of each year for each state and the nation as more complete information becomes available. They are revised using methods set by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This process is called benchmarking, and it is federally mandated.

Expansion Continues

New York State's annual average private sector job count increased by 127,300,

or 1.6%, to 7,949,500 in 2016. This represents a new all-time high. It also marks the state's seventh consecutive year of job growth since 2009, the starting point of the state's economic recovery and subsequent expansion.

Statewide Analysis

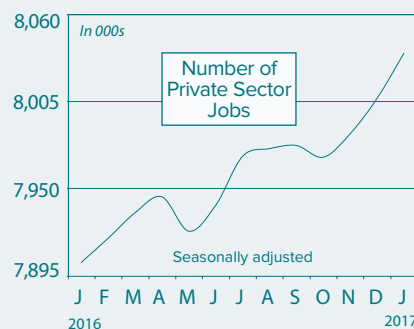
Between 2015 and 2016, educational and health services (private) added the most jobs (+60,100) of any major industry group in the state. Sector gains were centered in health care and social assistance (+54,000), especially ambulatory health care services (+24,300).

Professional and business services added 29,200 jobs in 2015-16. Within the

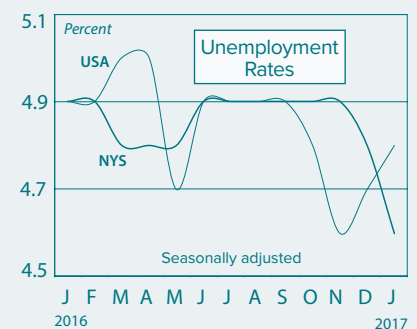
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In January...

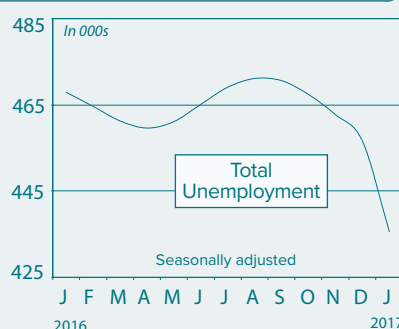
...NYS private sector jobs increased



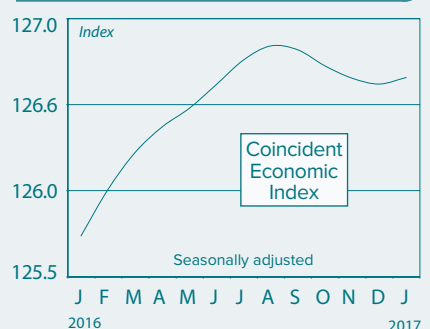
...NYS unemployment rate decreased



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS economic index increased



Focus on New York City

NYC Update: 2016 Was a Good Year for Job Growth

by Elena Volovelsky, Labor Market Analyst, New York City

In 2016, New York City's annual average private sector job count grew by 83,600, or 2.3%, to 3,788,800, a new all-time high. This marked the city's seventh consecutive year of job growth and its second-longest job growth streak on record. During this seven-year period, the city added more than 644,000 private sector jobs, while its unemployment rate dropped from 9.3% to 5.2%.

Broad-based Job Growth

The city's educational and health services sector added 33,300 jobs in 2016. It is the largest source of private sector employment in the city, with more than 930,000 jobs. This sector accounts for just under 25% of the city's private sector jobs. Employment in this sector tends to grow at a moderate, but steady, pace. Growth is largely driven by long-term demographic and sociological trends, such as an aging population and an increase in the number of people seeking college degrees.

The professional and business services sector, which includes everything from law offices to building maintenance firms, added more than 23,000 jobs in 2016. During the current expansion, the sector has emerged as an engine of job growth. Its growth was spurred in part by expanding corporate profit margins. Notable areas of employment growth in this sector include the computer systems design and advertising services industries.

Strength in both leisure and business travel helped the city's leisure and hospitality sector add 9,800 jobs in 2016, its seventh straight year of growth. The sector also

reached a new employment high of 437,600 in 2016. This robust growth was due in part to a number of positive recent developments, including new hotel openings, especially in Brooklyn and the Long Island City portion of Queens. Another factor was a rise in restaurant and bar openings, which added 6,200 jobs in 2016.

The city's construction sector also performed very well in 2016, rising by 7,000 jobs to 146,300, an all-time high. Solid job gains were registered by both the construction of buildings (+2,300) and specialty trade contractor (+4,000) industries. With a number of mega projects in the pipeline and continued growth in residential and commercial building, private sector developers and investors maintain a bullish outlook for the city's construction sector in 2017.

Employment in the financial activities sector grew by 6,500 in 2016. The securities, commodities and investments industry, which is home to most "Wall Street" jobs, was a bright spot last year, adding 3,800 jobs. However, uncertainties at home and abroad, as well as continued automation and consolidation of operations, presented a challenge to many of the city's financial institutions. As a result, employment in the city's retail banking industry was relatively flat.

Hampered by losses in cable television and declines in traditional radio and television broadcasting, employment in the information sector only rose by 3,600 in 2016. While the city remains home to most major television



networks in the nation, a number of cable TV services and several large magazine publishers, its media and entertainment industry continues to transition from an "old" to a "new" business model. In one positive sign for the overall sector, publishing industries stemmed the flow of job losses, posting a slight job gain for the second time in the last three years.

Summary

Over the last seven years, New York City has staged an impressive recovery from the employment levels of the last recession, adding more than 644,000 private sector jobs from 2009 to 2016. In fact, the city's 20.5% rate of private sector job growth over this seven-year period was almost twice the comparable U.S. rate.

As we enter the eighth year of the current expansion, the city's private sector job count is at an all-time high and is poised for ongoing above-average growth. A diverse array of industry sectors continues to exhibit strength. If current trends continue, New York City's private sector job count could reach a new all-time high and match its record of eight consecutive years of private sector job growth.

Economic Expansion Continued... from page 1

sector, employment gains were centered in professional, scientific and technical services (+15,000) and administrative and support services (+14,300).

In 2015-16, the state's leisure and hospitality sector added 16,600 jobs. Sector gains were focused in accommodation and food services (+14,500), with arts, entertainment and recreation chipping in an additional 2,100 jobs. (See table on page 3 for more industry detail.)

Area Jobs Summary

Among the state's 15 metro and labor market areas, New York City experienced the strongest private sector job growth in 2016, on both an absolute (+83,600) and

percentage (+2.3%) basis. Mirroring the statewide analysis, the three major industry groups adding the most jobs in the city in 2015-16 were educational and health services (+33,300), professional and business services (+23,400) and leisure and hospitality (+9,800).

Among the state's other metro areas, private sector job growth in 2016 was most rapid in:

- Albany-Schenectady-Troy (+1.7%)
- Kingston (+1.7%)
- Nassau-Suffolk (+1.6%)
- Orange-Rockland-Westchester (+1.5%)

Only two metro areas in the state – Elmira (-2.8%) and Watertown-Fort Drum (-0.3%) – lost private sector jobs last year.

In the 24 counties located outside of metropolitan areas, the combined private sector job count increased by 0.4% in 2016. The five counties with the most rapid job growth between 2015 and 2016 include: Montgomery (+4.4%); Sullivan (+3.6%); Schuyler (+2.7%); Columbia (+2.4%); and Essex (+2.0%).

Labor Force Statistics

The newly revised data show that New York State's unemployment rate decreased from 5.3% in 2015 to 4.8% in 2016, its lowest annual level since 2007. In addition, the number of unemployed in New York State decreased by 43,500 – from 506,600 in 2015 to 463,100

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JAN '16	JAN '17		JAN '16	JAN '17		JAN '16	JAN '17
New York State	5.3	5.0	Hudson Valley	4.5	4.5	Finger Lakes	5.2	5.3
Capital	4.7	4.7	Dutchess	4.5	4.5	Genesee	5.6	5.8
Albany	4.4	4.4	Orange	4.5	4.5	Livingston	5.8	5.8
Columbia	4.3	4.3	Putnam	4.3	4.4	Monroe	4.9	5.0
Greene	5.8	5.6	Rockland	4.4	4.3	Ontario	5.2	5.3
Rensselaer	4.9	4.9	Sullivan	5.6	5.3	Orleans	6.9	6.7
Saratoga	4.4	4.5	Ulster	4.8	5.0	Seneca	5.8	5.5
Schenectady	4.7	4.6	Westchester	4.5	4.5	Wayne	5.8	5.9
Warren	6.5	6.5	Mohawk Valley	6.2	6.0	Wyoming	6.8	7.3
Washington	5.6	5.6	Fulton	6.7	6.5	Yates	5.4	5.2
Central New York	5.7	5.6	Herkimer	6.9	6.6	Western New York	5.8	6.0
Cayuga	6.1	5.9	Montgomery	7.1	6.6	Allegany	7.5	7.8
Cortland	7.2	7.3	Oneida	5.7	5.5	Cattaraugus	6.6	7.3
Madison	6.2	6.5	Otsego	6.2	6.1	Chautauqua	6.5	7.1
Onondaga	5.0	4.9	Schoharie	6.7	6.8	Erie	5.4	5.5
Oswego	7.7	7.2	North Country	7.2	7.3	Niagara	6.7	7.1
Southern Tier	6.1	5.9	Clinton	6.3	6.2	Long Island	4.5	4.4
Broome	6.3	6.2	Essex	6.6	6.5	Nassau	4.2	4.1
Chemung	6.3	5.7	Franklin	6.7	6.7	Suffolk	4.8	4.7
Chenango	5.9	6.2	Hamilton	8.9	9.4	New York City	5.6	4.8
Delaware	6.8	6.6	Jefferson	7.4	7.7	Bronx	7.7	6.6
Schuyler	7.8	7.5	Lewis	8.1	8.7	Kings	5.7	4.8
Steuben	6.8	6.5	St. Lawrence	7.9	7.8	New York	4.9	4.3
Tioga	6.3	6.2				Queens	5.0	4.2
Tompkins	4.6	4.3				Richmond	5.7	4.8

Economic Expansion Continued... from page 2

Change in Annual Average Jobs by Industry: New York State, 2015-2016

	Annual Average Jobs		Net Change	% Change
	2015	2016		
Total Nonfarm	9,260,100	9,395,900	+135,800	+1.5%
Private Sector	7,822,200	7,949,500	+127,300	+1.6%
Natural Resources & Mining	5,300	5,100	-200	-3.8%
Construction	361,300	372,900	+11,600	+3.2%
Manufacturing	455,000	451,300	-3,700	-0.8%
Durable Goods	266,300	262,700	-3,600	-1.4%
Non-durable Goods	188,700	188,600	-100	-0.1%
Trade, Trans. & Utilities	1,572,400	1,573,000	+600	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	341,100	339,800	-1,300	-0.4%
Retail Trade	946,600	944,200	-2,400	-0.3%
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	284,800	289,000	+4,200	+1.5%
Information	264,900	267,100	+2,200	+0.8%
Financial Activities	705,300	712,400	+7,100	+1.0%
Professional & Business Services	1,267,300	1,296,500	+29,200	+2.3%
Educational & Health Services	1,891,200	1,951,300	+60,100	+3.2%
Educational Services	481,200	487,300	+6,100	+1.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,410,000	1,464,000	+54,000	+3.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	897,600	914,200	+16,600	+1.8%
Other Services	401,700	405,700	+4,000	+1.0%
Government	1,437,900	1,446,500	+8,600	+0.6%
Federal	114,900	116,300	+1,400	+1.2%
State	250,100	252,600	+2,500	+1.0%
Local	1,072,900	1,077,600	+4,700	+0.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

in 2016. This represented the state's smallest number of unemployed residents since 2007.

Between 2015 and 2016, the unemployment rate decreased in New York City from 5.7% to 5.2%, while the rate in the rest of the state trended downward, from 5.0% to 4.6%. The number of unemployed residents dropped in both New York City (-20,800) and in the rest of the state (-22,700).

Summary

The latest jobs data show that New York State's economic expansion continued last year. From 2009 to 2016, the state's economy has added more than 933,000 private sector jobs.

by Kevin Phelps

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Regional Analysts' Corner

CAPITAL

James Ross — 518-242-8245

Over the year ending January 2017, private sector jobs in the Capital Region rose by 6,400, or 1.5 percent, to 425,300. The greatest gains were in trade, transportation and utilities (+2,400), educational and health services (+1,600), leisure and hospitality (+1,100), natural resources, mining and construction (+900) and professional and business services (+800). Losses occurred in manufacturing (-400).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

Over the past year, private sector jobs in the Syracuse metro area rose by 3,200, or 1.3 percent, to 254,900 in January 2017. Employment growth was centered in professional and business services (+1,300), leisure and hospitality (+1,000) and trade, transportation and utilities (+500).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area declined over the year by 1,100, or 0.2 percent, to 442,200 in January 2017. Job gains were concentrated in educational and health services (+2,100) and trade, transportation and utilities (+1,100). Losses were largest in leisure and hospitality (-2,600), professional and business services (-1,200) and manufacturing (-700).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the year ending January 2017, private sector employment in the Hudson Valley increased by 8,000, or 1.1 percent, to 766,500. Gains were largest in professional and business services (+5,400), educational and health services (+4,600), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,300) and other services (+1,000). Losses were greatest in leisure and hospitality (-3,000) and manufacturing (-1,200).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

Over the past year, private sector jobs on Long Island rose by 24,800, or 2.3 percent, to 1,111,800 in January 2017. Employment gains were greatest in educational and health services (+11,200), trade, transportation and utilities (+10,900) and professional and business services (+3,600). Losses were largest in natural resources, mining and construction (-1,400) and manufacturing (-700).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending January 2017, private sector jobs in the Mohawk Valley rose by 2,500, or 1.8 percent, to 142,600. The greatest gains were in educational and health services (+1,400), trade, transportation and utilities (+600) and natural resources, mining and construction (+500).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 718-613-3971

For the year ending January 2017, private sector jobs in New York City rose by 81,900, or 2.2 percent, to 3,787,600. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+47,100), professional and business services (+22,200), leisure and hospitality (+8,000), information (+6,100) and natural resources, mining and construction (+4,300). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-4,200) and trade, transportation and utilities (-3,600).

SOUTHERN TIER

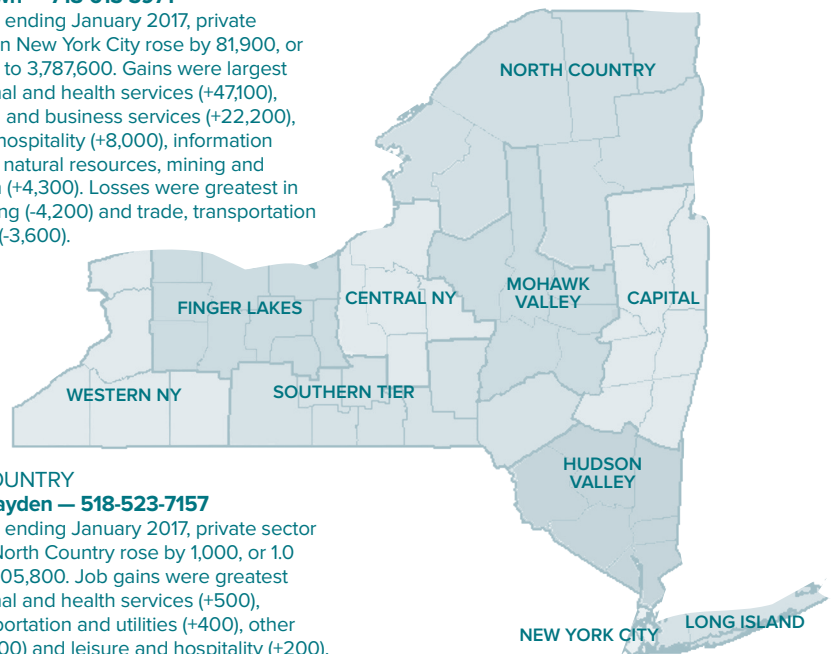
Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

Private sector jobs in the Southern Tier rose over the year by 4,000, or 1.8 percent, to 221,400 in January 2017. The largest job gains were in educational and health services (+2,500), leisure and hospitality (+800), professional and business services (+500) and trade, transportation and utilities (+500). Losses occurred in manufacturing (-600).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

Private sector jobs in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area rose over the past year by 7,500, or 1.6 percent, to 464,000 in January 2017. Gains were centered in leisure and hospitality (+3,200), professional and business services (+2,400), educational and health services (+1,900) and other services (+1,100). Losses were greatest in trade, transportation and utilities (-800).



NORTH COUNTRY

Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157

For the year ending January 2017, private sector jobs in the North Country rose by 1,000, or 1.0 percent, to 105,800. Job gains were greatest in educational and health services (+500), trade, transportation and utilities (+400), other services (+300) and leisure and hospitality (+200). Losses occurred in manufacturing (-200) and professional and business services (-200).