

# Employment

IN NEW YORK STATE

Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor  
Peter M. Rivera, Commissioner

## At a Glance

In March 2014, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 6.8% to 6.9%. The nation's unemployment rate was 6.7% in March 2014. New York State had 8,981,000 nonfarm jobs in March 2014, including 7,539,300 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of seasonally adjusted private sector jobs in the state remained unchanged in February-March 2014, while those in the nation increased by 0.2%. From March 2013 to March 2014, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.5% in the state and 2.0% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted). New York's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 1.6% in March 2014.

### Change in Nonfarm Jobs

March 2013 - March 2014

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	103.6	1.2
Private Sector	108.2	1.5
Goods-producing	-5.2	-0.7
Nat. res. & mining	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	-5.2	-1.1
Durable gds.	-2.7	-1.0
Nondurable gds.	-2.5	-1.3
Service-providing	108.8	1.4
Trade, trans. & util.	21.9	1.5
Wholesale trade	3.5	1.1
Retail trade	14.7	1.6
Trans., wrhs. & util.	3.7	1.4
Information	1.1	0.4
Financial activities	-3.1	-0.5
Prof. & bus. svcs.	24.4	2.1
Educ. & health svcs.	41.2	2.3
Leisure & hospitality	22.7	2.9
Other services	5.2	1.4
Government	-4.6	-0.3

More than 1.6 million Asians and Pacific Islanders Live in NYS...

## Asians and Pacific Islanders Are Growing Part of NYS Economy

May is National Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month. This observance traces its roots back to 1978, when a joint congressional resolution established Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week. The first 10 days of May were chosen to coincide with two important milestones in Asian/Pacific American history:

- The first Japanese immigrants arrived in the U.S. on May 7, 1843.
- Chinese workers made important contributions to the building of the transcontinental railroad, which was completed with the driving of the "Golden Spike" at Promontory, Utah on May 10, 1869.

In 1992, Congress expanded the observance to a month-long celebration. In 1997, the federal government separated the Asian or

Pacific Islander racial category into two categories: one being Asian and the other Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI). Here, we recognize the important economic contributions made by these two groups in the state.

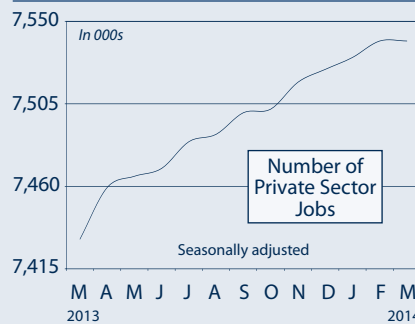
### Population Trends

The Census Bureau provides statistics for individuals who self-identify as of Asian or NHOPI descent. In New York State, both the Asian (+35.1%) and the NHOPI (+27.3%) groups grew faster than the state's overall population (+2.1%) in 2000-2010. Over the decade, the number of Asians living in the state increased from 1,169,200 to 1,579,500. The Empire State's Asian population was the

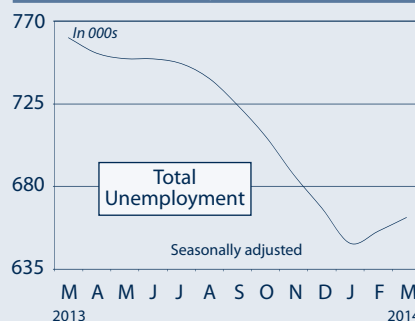
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### IN MARCH...

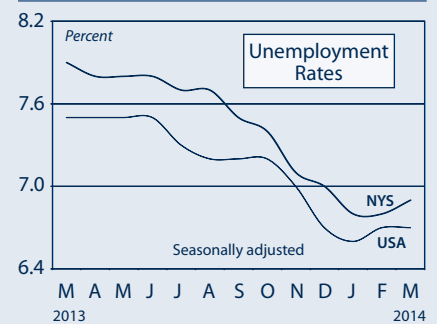
...NYS private sector jobs unchanged



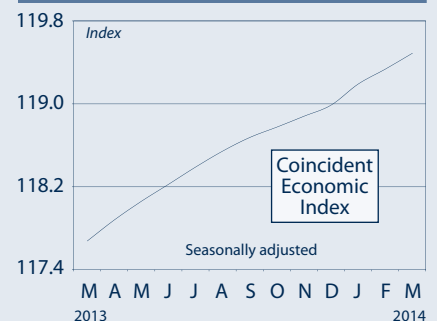
...NYS unemployment increased



...NYS unemployment rate increased



...NYS economic index increased



## Focus on the Southern Tier

Higher Education: An Economic Engine for the Southern Tier  
by Christian Harris, Labor Market Analyst, Southern Tier

Colleges and universities are a major economic force in the Southern Tier. Higher education has taken on a more prominent role in the economy as we face intense competition in an increasingly knowledge-based global economy. Moreover, most jobs today require some sort of post-high school education or training. Higher education plays a number of critical economic roles, including:

- Maintaining the competitive advantage of our highly educated workforce,
- Helping to incubate new research-related industries, and
- Developing important public-private partnerships.

### Higher Education Facts and Figures

The Southern Tier region is home to several internationally recognized universities, as well as a number of community colleges and training providers who offer instruction in a broad range of technical fields. Higher education is an important source of employment in the region. In 2013, public and private colleges and universities accounted for 22,400 jobs in the Southern Tier, according to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. More than 85% of regional jobs in higher education are found at colleges, universities and professional schools. Another 12% of jobs are located at community colleges. Altogether, higher education provides 8.2% of total jobs in the region.

Of the seven counties in the Southern Tier, higher education is most important economically to

Tompkins County, home to Cornell University, Ithaca College and Tompkins Cortland Community College. Higher education accounts for more than 30% of all jobs in Tompkins County. A recent Department of Labor analysis found that Cornell is one of the 10 largest private sector employers in the state. The university's state-funded units (e.g., vet college) are also a major source of public sector jobs in Tompkins County.

The economic importance of higher education to the Southern Tier is even more accentuated by its wage impact. In 2013, the industry paid out more than \$1.12 billion in total wages, or 10.3% of the region's total. Colleges and universities posted an average wage of \$50,100 in 2013, which was more than 20% above that of all industries (\$41,300) in the region.

Higher education services produced in the Southern Tier are often purchased by students from outside the local area. As a result, this industry is an important source of regional exports. Economic Modeling Specialists Intl. (EMSI) estimates that regional exports by the Southern Tier's higher education industry topped \$2 billion in 2013. These exports, in turn, generate additional economic activity in the Southern Tier regional economy. The concentration of public and private higher education jobs in the region is more than four times greater than in the nation as a whole.

Institutions of higher education also purchase a variety of goods and services to support their academic, research and public service programs.



Due to the "multiplier effect," the economic activity generated by the region's colleges and universities circulates many times throughout the local economy. This, in turn, creates jobs in industries throughout the region, including many outside of higher education. A university, for example, may purchase new computers or hire a food service company to operate their dining hall. Each new higher education job generates an additional 0.34 jobs in the Southern Tier, according to EMSI.

### Looking Ahead

SUNY campuses in the region (including Cornell) are poised to grow further with the launch of the START-UP NY economic development program. In exchange for establishing working partnerships with universities, participating businesses are eligible for 10 years in university-designated tax-free zones. Business activities are required to align with an aspect of the university's academic mission. According to published reports, Chroma NanoTech, a high-tech spin-off from Binghamton University (BU), will be one of the first firms to benefit from the new initiative. The company, which makes plastics-enhancing materials, will be given office and lab space on the BU campus.

### Asians and Pacific Islanders... from page 1

second largest in the nation; only California's was larger. As of 2010, Asians made up 8.2% of New York State's overall population – that's about 1 in 12 New Yorkers! Over the same time-frame, New York's NHOPI population climbed from 28,600 to 36,400.

### Where Do People Come From?

New York State's Asian population is diverse. In 2012, there were more than 1.6 million Asians living in the state, including 1.2 million who were foreign born (67.8%). Among foreign born Asians residing in New York State, the top six countries of birth included:

- China (352,298)
- India (154,202)
- Korea (106,935)
- Philippines (81,404)

- Bangladesh (78,468)
- Pakistan (51,860)

These top six countries collectively accounted for almost three quarters (73.7%) of foreign born Asians living in New York State. Data indicate that almost two in three (64.8%) foreign born Asians in New York arrived in the United States sometime after 1990.

In New York State, the Native Hawaiian population is the largest detailed NHOPI ancestry group. This group is followed in number by Samoans.

### Where Do People Live?

Most Asians in New York State reside in New York City, where more than 1.1 million Asians were living in 2010. They represent about 14% of the city's total population and 72% of the state's Asian population. Put another way, New York City's Asian

population was larger than the entire population of San Jose, California – the nation's tenth largest city – with about 950,000 residents in 2010.

There are also significant concentrations of Asians living outside of New York City. The five counties outside New York City with the most Asian residents in 2010 include:

- Nassau County (113,831)
- Suffolk County (59,859)
- Westchester County (59,734)
- Monroe County (28,675)
- Erie County (27,624)

### Labor Force

Labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey (CPS) offer another key reading of Asians' contribution to New York's labor market.

*Continued on page 3*

## Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR '13	MAR '14		MAR '13	MAR '14		MAR '13	MAR '14
<b>New York State</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>Hudson Valley</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>Finger Lakes</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	Dutchess	7.1	6.1	Genesee	7.7	6.8
Albany	6.5	5.5	Orange	7.6	6.3	Livingston	8.8	7.3
Columbia	7.1	6.2	Putnam	6.2	5.2	Monroe	7.2	6.4
Greene	9.3	7.6	Rockland	6.2	5.3	Ontario	7.8	6.8
Rensselaer	7.5	6.4	Sullivan	9.6	8.4	Orleans	10.0	9.5
Saratoga	6.6	5.7	Ulster	8.4	7.0	Seneca	8.0	6.8
Schenectady	7.2	6.2	Westchester	6.6	5.7	Wayne	9.2	7.6
Warren	9.4	8.2	<b>Mohawk Valley</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	Wyoming	9.4	8.5
Washington	8.5	7.6	Fulton	10.5	8.5	Yates	7.3	6.4
<b>Central New York</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	Herkimer	9.7	8.8	<b>Western New York</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Cayuga	8.2	7.2	Montgomery	10.4	8.7	Allegany	8.4	7.5
Cortland	8.9	8.2	Oneida	8.4	7.2	Cattaraugus	9.0	7.8
Madison	8.9	8.3	Otsego	8.0	6.8	Chautauqua	8.5	7.7
Onondaga	7.4	6.4	Schoharie	10.1	8.8	Erie	7.9	6.9
Oswego	10.7	9.1	<b>North Country</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	Niagara	9.1	8.1
<b>Southern Tier</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	Clinton	9.6	8.1	<b>Long Island</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Broome	8.4	7.6	Essex	10.6	9.3	Nassau	6.2	5.2
Chemung	9.0	7.6	Franklin	10.2	8.8	Suffolk	6.9	6.0
Chenango	8.4	7.1	Hamilton	11.3	9.6	<b>New York City</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Delaware	9.1	7.6	Jefferson	11.1	10.1	Bronx	11.8	11.7
Schuyler	9.2	7.8	Lewis	11.7	10.7	Kings	9.3	8.8
Steuben	10.1	8.3	St. Lawrence	10.2	9.2	New York	7.2	6.7
Tioga	8.8	7.9				Queens	7.8	7.6
Tompkins	5.0	4.4				Richmond	7.7	7.6

### Asians and Pacific Islanders... from page 2

#### Selected Economic Facts, Asians and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, New York State

	NYS	Asians	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders
% Change in population (alone or in combination), 2000-2010	+2.1%	+35.1%	+27.3%
Unemployment rate, May 2013-April 2014	7.3%	5.8%	NA*
% of population with at least a bachelor's degree (age 25+)	37.2%	49.5%	NA*
Median household income, 2011	\$55,246	\$58,209	\$36,132

\*Not available

Sources: American Community Survey; Current Population Survey; Survey of Business Owners

For the 12 months ending April 2014, there were more than 870,000 Asians (ages 16+) in the state's labor force. This group accounted for almost 10% of the state's total labor force.

The statewide unemployment rate for Asians was 5.8% in May 2013-April 2014. This was below the state's overall rate of 7.3% during this period. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics does not publish detailed labor force statistics, including unemployment rates, for NHOPIs in New York due to a small population base.

#### Education and Income

Almost half (49.5%) of the Asian population (age 25+) in New York had a bachelor's degree

or higher. This was significantly higher than the comparable figure for the overall New York State population, 37.2%. Similar figures are not available for the NHOPI population.

In 2011, the median household income of Asians living in New York was \$58,209. This was somewhat higher than the comparable figure for the state's overall population, \$55,246. In contrast, the median income for NHOPI households (\$36,132) was lower in 2011.

#### Business Ownership

According to the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners, there were 196,825 businesses owned by Asians and another 1,852 owned by

NHOPIs in New York State in 2007 (latest year available). Altogether, these two groups accounted for 10.2% of all firms in the state that year, an increase from 8.7% in 2002. More than three quarters (78.0%) of these businesses were based in New York City in 2007. In addition, Asian- and NHOPI-owned businesses together generated more than \$50.6 billion in receipts in 2007. This was an increase of 66% from 2002 levels.

#### Summary

As consumers, workers, and entrepreneurs, Asians and Pacific Islanders make important contributions to the Empire State's economy. The importance of these New Yorkers to the state's economy will only grow in the years ahead.

by Kevin Jack

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## REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

### CAPITAL

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Over the past year, the Capital Region's private sector job count grew by 2,200, or 0.5 percent, to 408,800 in March 2014. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+1,800), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,300) and trade, transportation and utilities (+900). Losses were centered in professional and business services (-1,700).

### CENTRAL NY

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

For the 12-month period ending March 2014, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area declined by 1,200, or 0.5 percent, to 254,100. Growth was concentrated in leisure and hospitality (+600) and other services (+300). The largest losses were in educational and health services (-700), financial activities (-500) and manufacturing (-400).

### FINGER LAKES

**Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870**

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area increased over the year by 2,900, or 0.7 percent, to 431,900 in March 2014. Gains were concentrated in educational and health services (+2,900), leisure and hospitality (+1,900) and financial activities (+500). Losses were greatest in construction (-1,400), information (-500) and trade, transportation and utilities (-500).

### HUDSON VALLEY

**John Nelson — 914-997-8798**

For the 12-month period ending March 2014, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased by 8,500, or 1.2 percent, to 738,500. Gains were strongest in educational and health services (+5,300), professional and business services (+2,900), leisure and hospitality (+1,900) and trade, transportation and utilities (+1,200). Losses were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (-1,700) and manufacturing (-1,200).

### LONG ISLAND

**Shital Patel — 516-934-8533**

Private sector jobs on Long Island increased over the year by 14,100, or 1.3 percent, to 1,064,600 in March 2014. Growth was strongest in trade, transportation and utilities (+7,700), educational and health services (+5,700), leisure and hospitality (+1,600) and other services (+1,600). Losses were greatest in professional and business services (-1,300) and financial activities (-900).

### MOHAWK VALLEY

**Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282**

For the 12-month period ending March 2014, the private sector job count in the Mohawk Valley increased by 700, or 0.5 percent, to 143,100. Job gains were centered in leisure and hospitality (+800), educational and health services (+700) and financial activities (+200). Losses were greatest in professional and business services (-700).

### NEW YORK CITY

**James Brown — 212-775-3330**

Private sector jobs in New York City rose by 76,400, or 2.3 percent, to 3,456,700 for the 12-month period ending March 2014. Growth was strongest in educational and health services (+28,000), trade, transportation and utilities (+15,800), professional and business services (+15,500), leisure and hospitality (+8,000), other services (+3,600) and information (+3,000).

### SOUTHERN TIER

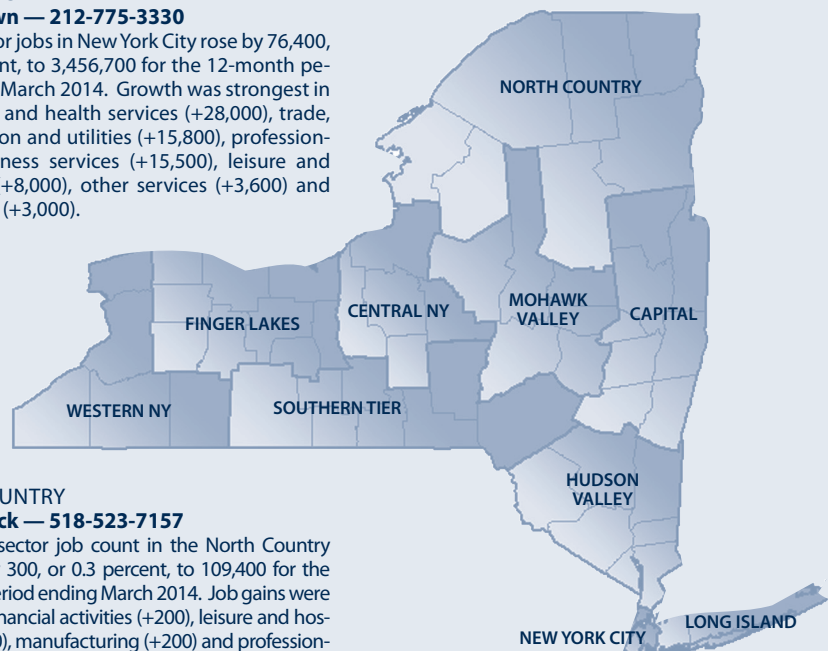
**Christian Harris — 607-741-4485**

Private sector jobs in the Southern Tier fell over the year by 800, or 0.3 percent, to 230,600 in March 2014. Job gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+900) and professional and business services (+700). Losses were centered in educational and health services (-1,500), manufacturing (-400) and trade, transportation and utilities (-300).

### WESTERN NY

**John Slenker — 716-851-2742**

The private sector job count in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 3,100, or 0.7 percent, to 451,500 over the 12 months ending March 2014. Gains were centered in trade, transportation and utilities (+1,700), professional and business services (+1,500) and educational and health services (+900). Losses were greatest in financial activities (-800) and manufacturing (-600).



### NORTH COUNTRY

**Alan Beideck — 518-523-7157**

The private sector job count in the North Country increased by 300, or 0.3 percent, to 109,400 for the 12-month period ending March 2014. Job gains were greatest in financial activities (+200), leisure and hospitality (+200), manufacturing (+200) and professional and business services (+200). Losses were greatest in educational and health services (-400).