

Employment in New York State



Research and
Statistics

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Department of Labor

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At a Glance

Between February and March 2015, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 5.8% to 5.7%. The nation's jobless rate was 5.5% in March 2015.

New York State had 9,190,300 total nonfarm jobs in March 2015, including 7,753,700 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.1% between February and March 2015. This percentage increase matched the nation's rate of over-the-month private sector job growth. From March 2014 to March 2015, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.9% in the state and 2.6% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

New York State's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 3.2% in March 2015.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

March 2014 - March 2015

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

| | Net | % |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Total Nonfarm Jobs | 149.1 | 1.7% |
| Private Sector | 146.3 | 1.9% |
| Goods-producing | 4.2 | 0.6% |
| Nat. res. & mining | -0.2 | -4.3% |
| Construction | 6.2 | 2.0% |
| Manufacturing | -1.8 | -0.4% |
| Durable gds. | 0.2 | 0.1% |
| Nondurable gds. | -2.0 | -1.1% |
| Service-providing | 144.9 | 1.8% |
| Trade, trans. & util. | 22.8 | 1.5% |
| Wholesale trade | 5.5 | 1.6% |
| Retail trade | 12.7 | 1.4% |
| Trans., wrhs. & util. | 4.6 | 1.7% |
| Information | 0.9 | 0.3% |
| Financial activities | 8.1 | 1.2% |
| Prof. & bus. svcs. | 32.0 | 2.7% |
| Educ. & health svcs. | 50.0 | 2.7% |
| Leisure & hospitality | 17.1 | 2.1% |
| Other services | 11.2 | 2.9% |
| Government | 2.8 | 0.2% |

Seeds of Change Give Rise to New Job Titles (Part 1)...

New Jobs for a New Economy

"Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future."

President John F. Kennedy,
June 26, 1963

Although he was speaking over 50 years ago, President Kennedy's message about change is still timely today. Our labor market is always churning; jobs are created and destroyed as technological, demographic and cultural forces reshape the landscape of work. Change gives rise to new occupations, but also eliminates old ones – think file clerk, elevator operator or milkman.

Here, in the first of a two-part series, we take a look at some new occupations that have emerged in recent years.

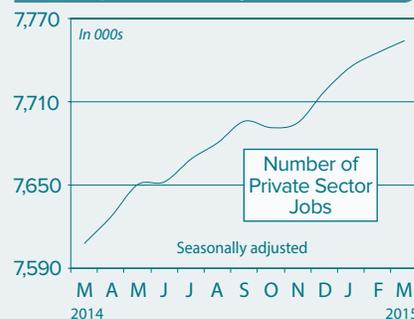
Bioinformatics Technicians: As biological, pharmaceutical and genetic sciences become more advanced, powerful computers and sophisticated computer programs are needed to gather and analyze data. Bioinformatics is the intersection of the computer and biological sciences. Technicians in this field use sophisticated computer programs to gather, analyze and track data about biological functions in order to gain a better understanding of complex biological activities. They may study DNA cells, or perform statistical analyses of very large data sets.

Entry-level jobs in this field require a two- or four-year college degree, with candidates for more advanced positions needing a master's degree or doctorate.

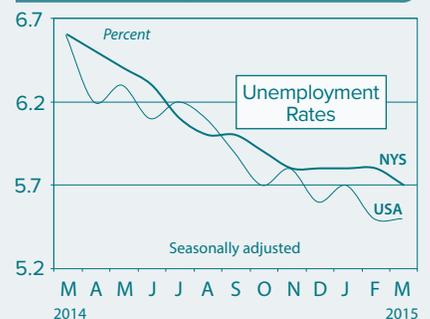
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In March...

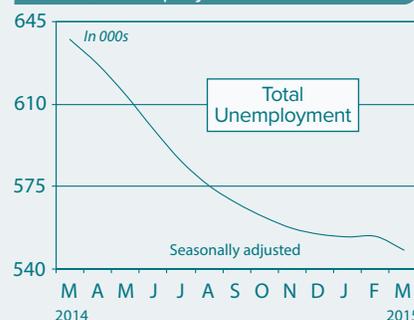
...NYS private sector jobs increased



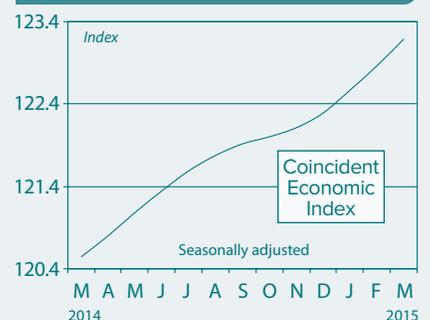
...NYS unemployment rate decreased



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS economic index increased



Focus on the Capital Region

Manufacturing is Catalyst for Region's Labor Market

by James Ross, Labor Market Analyst, Capital Region

The Capital Region's labor market has more than recovered all of the private sector jobs lost in the recession. By 2014, the region was 10,800, or 2.6%, above its pre-recession peak job count. Manufacturing has played a key role in the Capital Region's resurgence.

Manufacturing's Economic Contributions

Manufacturing occupies a special place in the Capital Region economy. The sector was home to 32,500 factory jobs in 2014, a 1.6% gain over 2008 levels. This local employment growth occurred even as the nation's factory sector lost more than 9% of its jobs over the same period. In fact, the Capital Region was the only region in the state to add factory jobs in 2008-2014. Though local factory job creation was concentrated in Saratoga County, the entire Capital Region shared in manufacturing's growth.

Historic manufacturing icons such as General Electric, as well as new icons like GlobalFoundries and Regeneron, have helped to reverse a decades-old decline in local jobs even as productivity strengthened. Supporting the region's factory sector is a world-class R&D infrastructure and top-notch colleges and universities.

Gross regional product (GRP) is the market value of all final goods and services produced in a region in a year. Based on this measure, manufacturing is the largest private industry sector in the Capital Region. At \$6.4 billion, manufacturing's GRP is over 30% greater than the second-largest sector, finance and insurance. Manufacturing is experiencing strong growth in the Capital

Region – up 13.9% in inflation-adjusted dollars from 2008 to 2013. The industry also generated the most regional exports – \$13 billion – in 2013.

Significant Industries

There are several ways to measure an industry's contribution to a regional economy. Some metrics like job count and wages are self-explanatory and well understood. Others like Location Quotient (LQ), which measures an industry's employment concentration in a region, are more technical. If an industry has an LQ greater than 1.00, then it is usually classified as export-oriented. Growth in an industry's LQ over time can help analysts to identify emerging export industries in a region.

Compensation data shown here are from Economic Modeling Specialists Intl. (EMSI), based on the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). EMSI's compensation levels are 20-35% higher than wage levels reported by QCEW as EMSI includes certain benefits, such as employer contributions for employee pensions and Social Security, in their calculations.

Local Manufacturing Industries

Several local manufacturing industries stand out. Chemical manufacturing, which employs 4,000 in the region, grew by over 25% in 2008-2014. The industry's total annual average compensation tops \$133,000. The industry's LQ rose from 0.98 in 2008 to 1.31 in 2014, indicating a greater importance to the region's export sector. Occupational growth was highly concentrated in production jobs.



Machinery manufacturing, which employs 4,300 in the region, grew by 2.5% from 2008 to 2014. Annual average compensation in the industry is more than \$123,000. The industry's LQ rose from 0.95 in 2008 to 1.03 in 2014. Job gains were well spread out among several groups, but led by office and administrative support.

From 2008 to 2014, the region's job count in computer and electronic products manufacturing grew by more than 170% to 3,700. Average annual compensation is more than \$109,000. The industry's LQ also climbed rapidly, from 0.29 to 0.95. Jobs in production and engineering (including technicians) saw the most growth.

The job count among the region's food manufacturers grew by 12% to 2,100 in 2008-2014. Annual average total compensation is more than \$53,000. Job gains were strongest in production, as well as transportation and material moving positions.

Looking Ahead

Manufacturing occupies a key position in the Capital Region's economy. Looking ahead, it will be an important catalyst for future economic growth. The sector must be nurtured and promoted to ensure that the region continues to grow and prosper.

New Jobs... from page 1

A strong math and science background is an obvious must, as is advanced knowledge of statistics and databases.

Jobs are found with biotech and drug companies as well as in finance, where opportunities exist for both advisors to private investors and analysts covering the relevant industry. The U.S. Department of Labor expects this occupation "to grow rapidly in the next several years."

Chief Diversity Officers (CDOs): CDOs stand at the forefront of an organization's efforts to ensure that employees have a comfortable place to work, regardless of their personal, cultural or physical

differences. They are responsible for developing and incorporating inclusion initiatives, such as organization-wide diversity training. CDOs must also identify areas where their organization is lacking in multiculturalism or minority support. They also create strategies to recruit a diverse workforce. These steps help ensure that an organization complies with affirmative action regulations. A background in human resource management and at least 10 years of professional experience are usually required to obtain a CDO position.

Computational Linguists: This is a fast-developing branch of artificial intelligence

research that bridges language and technology. The strong connections between text, human speech and computer technologies have a growing impact on society and our everyday lives. Professionals program computers to process or produce language in the same way as humans. Computational linguists often work in one of two major disciplines:

- How spoken language can be understood or created using computers (speech recognition)
- The use of software to translate text or speech from one natural language to another (machine translation)

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

| | MAR '14 | MAR '15 | | MAR '14 | MAR '15 | | MAR '14 | MAR '15 |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| New York State | 7.1 | 5.8 | Hudson Valley | 5.8 | 4.8 | Finger Lakes | 6.5 | 5.6 |
| Capital | 5.9 | 4.8 | Dutchess | 5.9 | 4.7 | Genesee | 6.7 | 6.0 |
| Albany | 5.3 | 4.3 | Orange | 6.0 | 4.8 | Livingston | 6.7 | 6.0 |
| Columbia | 5.8 | 4.6 | Putnam | 5.3 | 4.4 | Monroe | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| Greene | 7.9 | 6.4 | Rockland | 5.4 | 4.6 | Ontario | 6.2 | 5.4 |
| Rensselaer | 6.0 | 4.9 | Sullivan | 7.9 | 6.4 | Orleans | 9.1 | 7.2 |
| Saratoga | 5.3 | 4.4 | Ulster | 6.5 | 5.2 | Seneca | 6.8 | 6.0 |
| Schenectady | 5.9 | 4.8 | Westchester | 5.5 | 4.7 | Wayne | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| Warren | 8.2 | 6.9 | Mohawk Valley | 7.5 | 6.4 | Wyoming | 8.5 | 7.4 |
| Washington | 7.6 | 6.2 | Fulton | 8.9 | 7.4 | Yates | 6.8 | 5.9 |
| Central New York | 6.9 | 5.8 | Herkimer | 8.1 | 7.6 | Western New York | 7.1 | 6.0 |
| Cayuga | 7.2 | 6.0 | Montgomery | 8.8 | 7.5 | Allegany | 7.1 | 6.2 |
| Cortland | 7.7 | 6.5 | Oneida | 7.0 | 5.7 | Cattaraugus | 7.9 | 6.6 |
| Madison | 7.6 | 6.5 | Otsego | 6.6 | 6.1 | Chautauqua | 7.7 | 6.5 |
| Onondaga | 6.1 | 5.1 | Schoharie | 8.0 | 6.6 | Erie | 6.8 | 5.6 |
| Oswego | 9.2 | 7.7 | North Country | 8.8 | 7.4 | Niagara | 8.1 | 6.9 |
| Southern Tier | 6.9 | 6.0 | Clinton | 7.7 | 6.3 | Long Island | 5.6 | 4.7 |
| Broome | 7.4 | 6.3 | Essex | 8.6 | 7.2 | Nassau | 5.2 | 4.3 |
| Chemung | 7.1 | 6.1 | Franklin | 8.6 | 7.2 | Suffolk | 5.9 | 5.1 |
| Chenango | 7.3 | 6.5 | Hamilton | 10.8 | 9.0 | New York City | 8.1 | 6.5 |
| Delaware | 7.4 | 6.6 | Jefferson | 9.5 | 8.1 | Bronx | 11.0 | 8.9 |
| Schuyler | 8.4 | 7.8 | Lewis | 10.1 | 8.9 | Kings | 8.6 | 6.7 |
| Steuben | 7.8 | 6.9 | St. Lawrence | 8.8 | 7.5 | New York | 6.7 | 5.4 |
| Tioga | 7.1 | 6.2 | | | | Queens | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| Tompkins | 4.4 | 3.8 | | | | Richmond | 8.0 | 6.5 |

New Jobs... from page 2

Companies that hire computational linguists often develop software, especially translation tools or GPS devices. Workers may also be involved with speech pathology, search engines, data retrieval methods, voice-to-text technology or military intelligence.

A bachelor's degree is typically required for entry-level positions, while a master's degree or Ph.D. is strongly preferred for more advanced job titles. Candidates with a background in computer science are in demand as well as those who have studied at least one foreign language.

New and Emerging Occupations

Bioinformatics Technicians
Chief Diversity Officers
Computational Linguists
Energy Brokers
Hospitalists

Energy Brokers: Energy brokers, sometimes called energy consultants, act as intermediaries between producers and consumers. Utility deregulation in many states has helped spur growth in this occupation. For businesses, brokers help companies minimize day-to-day operational expenses. For residential customers, they help lower monthly electricity and natural gas bills.

Like many sales-related occupations, the

main requirement for a successful energy broker is strong sales skills. A growing number of residential brokers are self-employed and work out of their home or office. On the commercial side, there are no set education requirements, but a degree in business management, marketing or entrepreneurship can be an asset for job seekers. About 75% of those working in the field have a bachelor's degree. The largest brokerage firms often require an advanced degree, like an MBA.

Hospitalists: Although hospitals have always employed physicians who specialized in the general care of hospitalized patients, this occupation only emerged as a separate field in the mid-1990s. Hospitalists are medical doctors who dedicate most of their career to the care of hospitalized patients. They typically spend most or all of their workday in the hospital. As a result, they are often more readily available to patients than their own personal physician. Since hospitalists focus their practice on in-hospital care, their patients benefit, too, since the hospitalist has typically acquired a great deal of experience regarding the unique needs of hospital patients.

After medical school, hospitalists typically undergo residency training in internal medicine, pediatrics or family practice. Some complete additional post-residency training

that is specifically focused on hospital medicine. In addition, some candidates acquire other advanced credentials in the field, like the Fellowship in Hospital Medicine (FHM) or the Recognition of Focused Practice (RFP) in Hospital Medicine.

Summary

As the economy evolves, new occupations continually emerge. A good place to learn more is the New York State Department of Labor's CareerZone web page: see www.careerzone.ny.gov. See also the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Handbook, which is online at www.bls.gov/ooh/. In our next issue, we look at five more occupations that have emerged in recent years as part of the new economy.

by Elena Volovelsky and David Quickenton

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Regional Analysts' Corner

CAPITAL

James Ross — 518-462-7600

The Capital Region's private sector job count grew by 7,200, or 1.7 percent, to 419,600 for the year ending March 2015. The largest gains were in educational and health services (+2,800), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,000), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,200) and manufacturing (+800). Job losses were centered in information (-600).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

For the 12-month period ending March 2015, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area rose by 2,400, or 0.9 percent, to 258,800. Job growth was concentrated in trade, transportation and utilities (+1,700), professional and business services (+900), manufacturing (+500) and leisure and hospitality (+300). Losses were greatest in educational and health services (-1,000).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area increased over the year by 4,000, or 0.9 percent, to 443,400 in March 2015. Gains were centered in educational and health services (+2,500), professional and business services (+600), trade, transportation and utilities (+400) and construction (+300). Job losses were greatest in manufacturing (-400).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the 12-month period ending March 2015, private sector employment in the Hudson Valley increased by 6,800, or 0.9 percent, to 747,200. Growth was strongest in educational and health services (+5,800), professional and business services (+1,500), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,000) and other services (+1,000). Losses were centered in manufacturing (-800) and information (-700).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

Long Island's private sector job count increased over the year by 12,600, or 1.2 percent, to 1,080,100 in March 2015. Gains were led by educational and health services (+6,300), leisure and hospitality (+3,700) and trade, transportation and utilities (+3,100). Losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-1,200).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the year ending March 2015, private sector jobs in the Mohawk Valley increased by 1,500, or 1.0 percent, to 144,600. Gains were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (+500), educational and health services (+400), leisure and hospitality (+400) and trade, transportation and utilities (+400). Losses were largest in professional and business services (-500).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 212-775-3330

Private sector jobs in New York City rose by 104,200, or 3.0 percent, to 3,609,000 for the 12-month period ending March 2015. Gains were greatest in educational and health services (+30,200), professional and business services (+26,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+14,800) and leisure and hospitality (+13,700). Losses were concentrated in manufacturing (-1,400).

SOUTHERN TIER

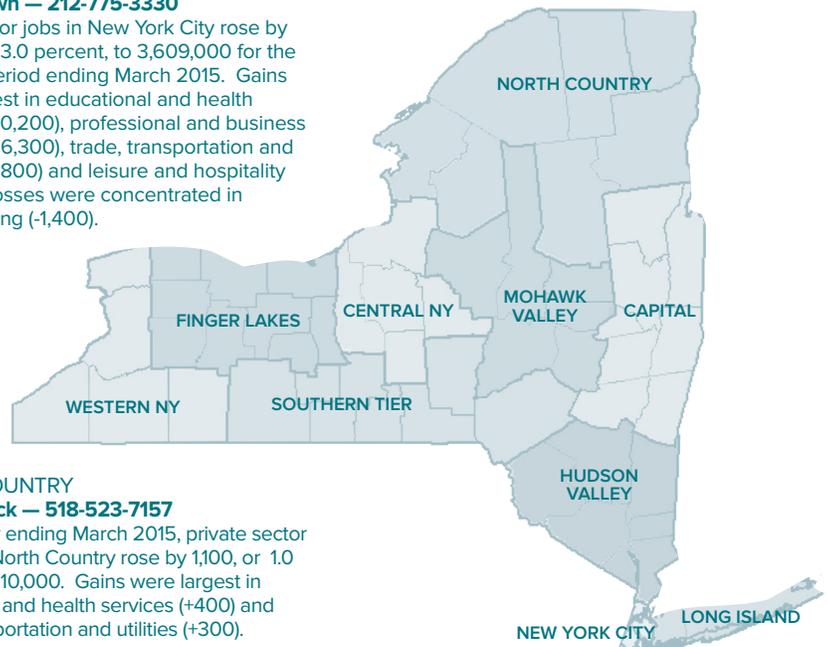
Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

Private sector employment in the Southern Tier rose over the year by 100 to 232,400 in March 2015. Job gains were largest in trade, transportation and utilities (+600), professional and business services (+500), leisure and hospitality (+400) and other services (+300). Job losses were centered in educational and health services (-1,100).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

For the 12-month period ending March 2015, the private sector job count in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 8,500, or 1.9 percent, to 461,300. Job gains were largest in professional and business services (+2,500), leisure and hospitality (+1,700), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,600) and trade, transportation and utilities (+1,300).



NORTH COUNTRY

Alan Beideck — 518-523-7157

For the year ending March 2015, private sector jobs in the North Country rose by 1,100, or 1.0 percent, to 110,000. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+400) and trade, transportation and utilities (+300).

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