

Employment in New York State



Research and
Statistics

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At a Glance

New York State had 9,334,400 total nonfarm jobs in March 2016, including 7,893,700 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.2% between February and March 2016, while the nation's also increased by 0.2%. From March 2015 to March 2016, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.7% in the state and 2.3% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In March 2016, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.8%. The comparable rate for the nation in March 2016 was 5.0%.

New York State's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 3.4% in March 2016.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

March 2015 - March 2016

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	141.5	1.6%
Private Sector	133.8	1.7%
Goods-producing	13.5	1.7%
Nat. res. & mining	-0.2	-4.3%
Construction	14.7	4.5%
Manufacturing	-1.0	-0.2%
Durable gds.	-2.1	-0.8%
Nondurable gds.	1.1	0.6%
Service-providing	128.0	1.5%
Trade, trans. & util.	10.9	0.7%
Wholesale trade	3.3	1.0%
Retail trade	-2.3	-0.2%
Trans., wrhs. & util.	9.9	3.5%
Information	7.8	3.0%
Financial activities	7.0	1.0%
Prof. & bus. svcs.	27.7	2.2%
Educ. & health svcs.	43.2	2.3%
Leisure & hospitality	15.1	1.8%
Other services	8.6	2.2%
Government	7.7	0.5%

Diverse set of job titles will be in high demand...

New Report Highlights Expected Future Labor Shortages

A recent report from the Conference Board highlights certain groups of job titles at risk of experiencing future labor shortages as the U.S. workforce continues to age. Here, we look at six groups highlighted in that report. See the table on page 3 for more details.

Health Care

The health care sector is particularly affected by the aging of the U.S. population. By 2030, baby boomers will account for one in five Americans. They will require more medical services and long-term care, boosting demand for health care workers. There is also a potential impact on the supply of health care workers, since about 50% of health care workers are at least 45 years old.

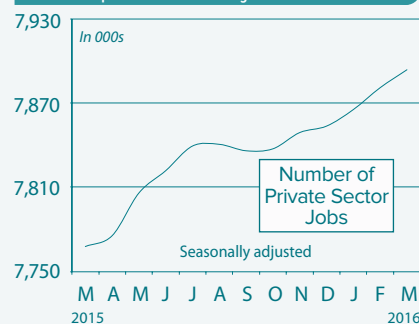
Three occupational groups in health care are especially vulnerable to labor shortages, including: occupational therapy and physical therapist assistants and aides (SOC 31-2000); nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides (SOC 31-1000); and health diagnosing and treating practitioners (SOC 29-1000).

These three groups encompass a wide range of health care jobs, from titles that typically require significant amounts of post-secondary education and training, such as physicians and dentists, to titles where a high school diploma is most common, such as home health aides. Together, these three categories employ more than 600,000 New Yorkers.

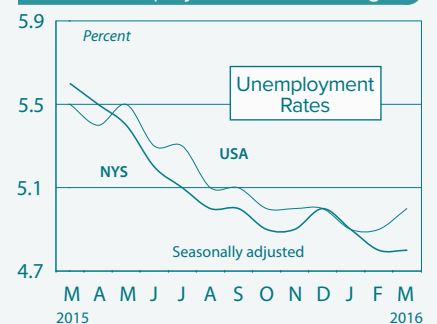
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In March...

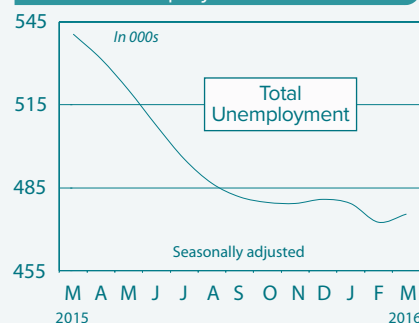
...NYS private sector jobs increased



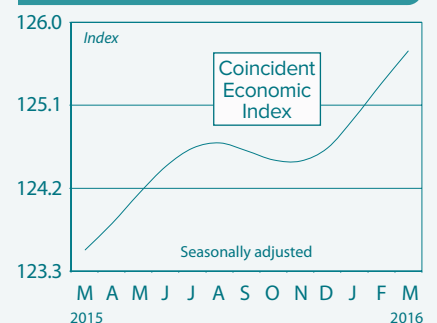
...NYS unemployment rate unchanged



...NYS unemployment increased



...NYS economic index increased



Focus on New York City

Made in New York: Manufacturing Jobs Grow in NYC
by Elena Volovelsky, Labor Market Analyst, New York City

New York City's economy has been setting employment records since recovering from the last downturn. The city's seasonally adjusted nonfarm job count was just under 4.3 million in March 2016, a gain of more than 600,000, or 17%, since the end of the recession in late 2009. These gains exceed even the very strong ones New York City posted during the long expansion of the 1990s.

Much attention has been paid to the surging technology industries aggressively expanding their presence in New York, with major players that include Google and Facebook. Similarly, the steady march from one record to the next in tourism dominates the economic news, with a constant stream of new hotel and restaurant openings, as well as a spate of ambitious expansion projects by local museums. New York City's two largest industry sectors – education and health care and professional and business services – have each generated over 100,000 new jobs since 2009. On top of this, or perhaps because of it, the city's construction industry is now going full throttle.

NYC's Factory Sector is Growing

Perhaps the most surprising feature of this expansion: New York City's manufacturing sector is growing. After shedding more than 50% of its jobs in 2000-2010, the sector's employment base has not only stabilized, but is now starting to grow. Data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages show that manufacturing jobs in New York grew from 74,960 in the third quarter of 2011 to 77,360 in the same period in 2015 (latest available), a gain of 2,400 or 3.2%.

Employment estimates from the more current, sample-based Current Employment Statistics survey indicate this job growth is continuing in 2016. The number of New York City-based manufacturing jobs in the first quarter of 2016 is 3.8% higher than in the same period in 2015.

Looking at individual industries, food manufacturing was the biggest gainer, adding 3,400 jobs between 2011 and 2015. Food manufacturers have benefited from strong growth at restaurants and food stores, with many neighborhood food manufacturers prospering by serving the needs of the local population. Other manufacturing industries adding jobs over this period include computer and electronic products (+860) and wood product manufacturing (+300). In all, 11 manufacturing industries (i.e., 3-digit NAICS) added jobs between the third quarter of 2011 and the third quarter of 2015.

The largest job losses occurred in apparel manufacturing (-1,400), as even more production moved overseas, joining design and manufacturing facilities already there. Because of these divergent trends, food has replaced apparel as New York City's largest manufacturing industry. Other industries shedding the most jobs after apparel were printing (-570) and textile mills (-330).

Geographically, manufacturing jobs are more evenly distributed than jobs in many other sectors. In 2015, 35% of the city's factory jobs were in Manhattan, while Queens and Brooklyn accounted for 28% and 27%, respectively. Between 2011 and 2015, Manhattan added 1,200 (+4.6%)



positions, while Queens shed 310 jobs (-1.4%). The Bronx and Staten Island each lost a handful of manufacturing jobs over this time span.

Brooklyn added the most factory jobs of any borough in 2011-2015, a jump of 1,580, or 8.1 percent. Local efforts to revitalize manufacturing, including the redevelopment of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Industry City in Brooklyn's Sunset Park neighborhood, have brought back thousands of manufacturing jobs to the borough. The Brooklyn Navy Yard alone boasts approximately 7,000 workers spread among 330 businesses, doing everything from making book covers and air conditioning equipment to processing seafood. Given these recent trends, Brooklyn may soon replace Queens as the New York City borough with the second highest number of manufacturing jobs.

Summing Up

Since the end of the national recession, many urban areas in the U.S. have continued to lose factory jobs. New York City's manufacturing sector has followed a different path, as local efforts to bring back production jobs have resulted in a turnaround in manufacturing employment. The city's manufacturing sector is as bright as it has been in decades.

Future Labor Shortages... from page 1

Long-term projections for New York indicate the job count in these groups is expected to climb by 131,540, or 21.4%, in 2012-2022. This is about twice as fast as projected growth in the overall job count (+11.1%) over the same period. On average, these three groups are expected to generate 25,500 job openings per year.

Skilled Trades

Another group that faces a potential labor shortage is other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations. Manpower Group reports that skilled trade vacancies have

been the hardest to fill in the U.S. for six consecutive years. Specific occupations expected to have the strongest net growth in the state in 2012-2022 include: general maintenance and repair workers (+10,460), industrial machinery mechanics (+2,140) and HVAC mechanics and installers (+1,700).

Why is there a labor shortage in the skilled trades? One factor is our nation's education system, which is largely focused on preparing students for college rather than technical schools. As a result, fewer young workers are equipped with the skills necessary to pursue

a career in these occupations. Age is another major factor. About 53% of skilled trade workers in New York State are age 45 and older. This figure is 10% above the average for all jobs. This group's job count is projected to grow by 16,860 in 2012-2022.

Mathematical Sciences

Another group deemed at risk of a labor shortage is mathematical sciences, part of the broader STEM set of job titles. This field comprises just three job titles: actuaries, operations research analysts and statisticians.

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR '15	MAR '16		MAR '15	MAR '16		MAR '15	MAR '16
New York State	5.7	5.2	Hudson Valley	4.9	4.2	Finger Lakes	5.8	5.0
Capital	5.0	4.5	Dutchess	4.8	4.1	Genesee	6.2	5.3
Albany	4.4	4.1	Orange	4.9	4.2	Livingston	6.2	5.5
Columbia	4.8	4.1	Putnam	4.5	3.9	Monroe	5.4	4.8
Greene	6.7	5.5	Rockland	4.7	4.0	Ontario	5.6	4.9
Rensselaer	5.1	4.6	Sullivan	6.4	5.4	Orleans	7.5	6.4
Saratoga	4.6	4.1	Ulster	5.3	4.5	Seneca	6.1	5.3
Schenectady	5.0	4.4	Westchester	4.8	4.2	Wayne	6.5	5.5
Warren	7.1	6.4	Mohawk Valley	6.7	5.7	Wyoming	7.6	6.4
Washington	6.4	5.6	Fulton	7.6	6.4	Yates	6.1	4.9
Central New York	6.0	5.2	Herkimer	7.9	6.3	Western New York	6.2	5.4
Cayuga	6.3	5.7	Montgomery	7.7	6.7	Allegany	6.4	5.8
Cortland	6.7	6.1	Oneida	5.9	5.2	Cattaraugus	6.9	6.2
Madison	6.7	5.8	Otsego	6.4	5.1	Chautauqua	6.7	5.9
Onondaga	5.3	4.6	Schoharie	6.9	6.1	Erie	5.9	5.1
Oswego	8.0	6.9	North Country	7.7	6.7	Niagara	7.2	6.4
Southern Tier	6.2	5.5	Clinton	6.4	5.6	Long Island	4.9	4.2
Broome	6.7	5.7	Essex	7.6	6.4	Nassau	4.5	3.9
Chemung	6.3	6.0	Franklin	7.5	6.3	Suffolk	5.3	4.5
Chenango	6.8	5.7	Hamilton	9.6	8.6	New York City	6.1	5.7
Delaware	7.0	6.0	Jefferson	8.4	7.3	Bronx	8.3	7.9
Schuyler	8.0	7.0	Lewis	9.3	8.2	Kings	6.3	5.9
Steuben	7.1	6.5	St. Lawrence	7.7	6.7	New York	5.1	5.0
Tioga	6.5	5.9				Queens	5.4	5.0
Tompkins	3.9	3.5				Richmond	6.2	5.7

Future Labor Shortages... from page 2

Long-term Projections, Selected Occupational Groups, New York State, 2012-2022

SOC Code	Occupational Group	Change in Employment		Total Annual Openings	Annual Median Wage (2014)
		Net	%		
31-2000	Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapist Assistants and Aides	+2,790	+30.4%	490	\$42,850
31-1000	Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aides	+73,820	+29.9%	12,080	\$24,130
15-2000	Mathematical Science Occupations	+2,100	+22.4%	450	\$87,530
21-2000	Religious Workers	+3,520	+20.2%	770	\$39,890
29-1000	Health Diagnosing and Treating Practitioners	+54,930	+15.3%	12,930	\$85,280
49-9000	Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	+16,860	+9.5%	5,680	\$44,600

Source: Conference Board; New York State Department of Labor

Projections data indicate that the field is expected to grow by 2,100 jobs, or 22.4%, in 2012-2022. The Conference Board projects that there will be a 21% gap between labor demand and supply in the U.S. by the end of this year due to the exceptional growth in this field.

Religious Workers

One unexpected vocational group that made the Conference Board's list is religious workers. Occupations in this category include clergy, directors of religious activities and education and religious workers. The job count in this category is expected to grow by 3,520, or 20.2%, between 2012 and 2022. On average, there will be 770 job openings per year.

The supply of religious workers appears to be a principal factor contributing to worker shortages in this field. For example, according to figures from Georgetown University, the number of priests in the U.S. has dropped from 57,317 in 1985 to 37,578 in 2015, a decline of more than 34%.

Summing Up

The aging of the American workforce is a key driver behind the labor shortages expected to occur in certain fields, such as health care and the skilled trades. Replacing retiring workers with younger ones will be of critical importance. For further information regarding the Conference Board report discussed here,

see: pages.conference-board.org/labor2016-lp-ceo.html.

by Kevin Phelps and Yvonne Huang

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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 1,000, or 0.2 percent, to 420,600 in March 2016. The largest gains were in leisure and hospitality (+1,800), manufacturing (+800), trade, transportation and utilities (+600) and financial activities (+400). Job losses were centered in professional and business services (-1,900) and educational and health services (-500).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

Private sector jobs in the Syracuse metro area rose over the year by 700, or 0.3 percent, to 257,600 in March 2016. Growth was centered in trade, transportation and utilities (+2,500), leisure and hospitality (+1,700) and manufacturing (+600). The largest job losses occurred in professional and business services (-1,900), educational and health services (-1,400) and natural resources, mining and construction (-700).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area declined over the year by 2,400, or 0.5 percent, to 438,700 in March 2016. Gains were concentrated in educational and health services (+900), trade, transportation and utilities (+600) and construction (+300). Job losses were greatest in professional and business services (-1,800), leisure and hospitality (-1,100) and financial activities (-1,000).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the 12-month period ending March 2016, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased by 19,000, or 2.5 percent, to 773,600. Gains were largest in natural resources, mining and construction (+7,900), educational and health services (+6,500), other services (+3,000) and professional and business services (+2,900). Losses were centered in leisure and hospitality (-1,900) and manufacturing (-500).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

The private sector job count on Long Island increased over the year by 21,500, or 2.0 percent, to 1,099,900 in March 2016. Gains were centered in educational and health services (+8,000), leisure and hospitality (+6,300), professional and business services (+5,500), natural resources, mining and construction (+2,100), financial activities (+1,600) and manufacturing (+1,200). Job losses were largest in trade, transportation and utilities (-3,000).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending March 2016, the private sector job count in the Mohawk Valley increased by 1,300, or 0.9 percent, to 143,900. Gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+400), natural resources, mining and construction (+400) and professional and business services (+200).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 212-775-3330

New York City's private sector job count grew by 96,300, or 2.7 percent, to 3,720,600 in the year ending March 2016. Gains were greatest in educational and health services (+32,500), professional and business services (+27,900), natural resources, mining and construction (+9,000), leisure and hospitality (+8,100), information (+5,100) and other services (+5,000).

NORTH COUNTRY

Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157

For the 12-month period ending March 2016, the private sector job count in the North Country rose by 1,900, or 1.7 percent, to 110,900. The largest gains were in educational and health services (+600), leisure and hospitality (+400) and natural resources, mining and construction (+400).

SOUTHERN TIER

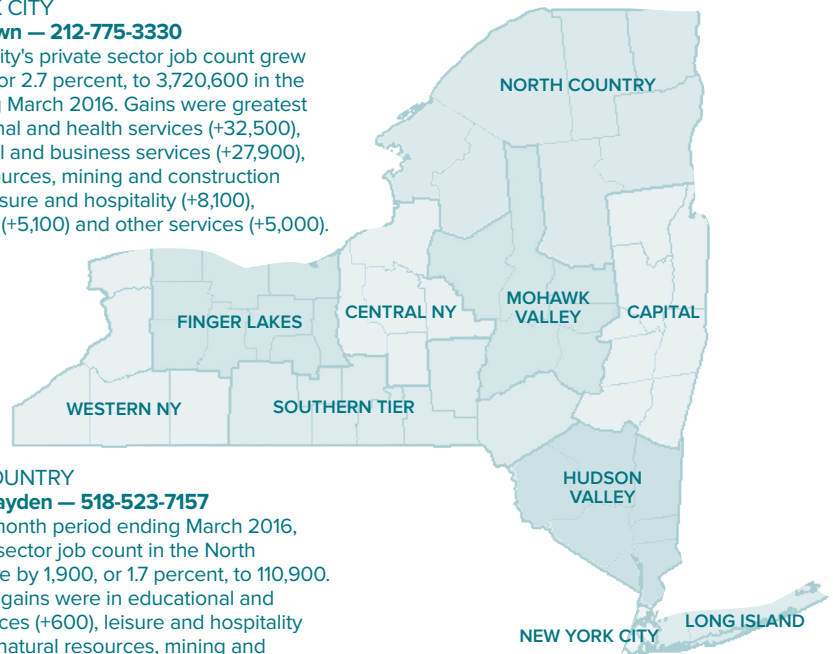
Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

Private sector jobs in the Southern Tier increased by 1,000, or 0.4 percent, to 231,400 in the year ending March 2016. Gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+800), natural resources, mining and construction (+300) and trade, transportation and utilities (+200). Losses were centered in manufacturing (-300) and information (-200).

WESTERN NY

John Sienker — 716-851-2742

Over the past year, the private sector job count in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area rose by 2,600, or 0.6 percent, to 458,300 in March 2016. The largest gains were in trade, transportation and utilities (+3,000), educational and health services (+1,400), financial activities (+1,300) and natural resources, mining and construction (+600). Losses were centered in professional and business services (-2,500).



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