

# Employment in New York State



Research and  
Statistics

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## At a Glance

New York State had 9,363,700 total nonfarm jobs in June 2016, including 7,918,400 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.3% in May-June 2016, while the nation's increased by 0.2% over the same timeframe. From June 2015 to June 2016, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.5% in the state and by 2.0% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In June 2016, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.7%. The comparable rate for the nation in June 2016 was 4.9%.

New York State's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 3.0% in June 2016.

## Change in Nonfarm Jobs

June 2015 - June 2016

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	127.3	1.4%
Private Sector	120.7	1.5%
Goods-producing	7.9	0.9%
Nat. res. & mining	-0.4	-7.0%
Construction	10.9	2.9%
Manufacturing	-2.6	-0.6%
Durable gds.	-5.7	-2.1%
Nondurable gds.	3.1	1.6%
Service-providing	119.4	1.4%
Trade, trans. & util.	5.8	0.4%
Wholesale trade	2.5	0.7%
Retail trade	-3.8	-0.4%
Trans., wrhs. & util.	7.1	2.5%
Information	8.7	3.3%
Financial activities	2.0	0.3%
Prof. & bus. svcs.	12.4	1.0%
Educ. & health svcs.	49.1	2.7%
Leisure & hospitality	28.4	3.0%
Other services	6.4	1.6%
Government	6.6	0.5%

## Vacation Deprivation...

### How Did the United States Become a No-Vacation Nation?

*"We are a nation of vacation-deprived, work-obsessed, business casual-attired zombies."*

– Boston Globe

*"The U.S. is the only advanced economy in the world that does not guarantee its workers paid vacation."*

– Center for Economic and Policy Research

As the summer vacation season winds down for many families, it may surprise some people to learn that over the past 15 years, American workers have been using less and less of their allotted time off—and that is if they even have any paid leave.

As a nation, we've become obsessed with our jobs to the point where the distinction between work and personal time is blurred. Recent advancements in technology

(e.g., smartphones) have made us more connected to each other than ever before, while also keeping us tethered to the office.

#### America's Lost Work Week

Americans work longer hours and take less vacation than almost any other industrialized nation. In fact, the U.S. is the only developed country without any laws requiring paid vacation or holidays (see table on page 3).

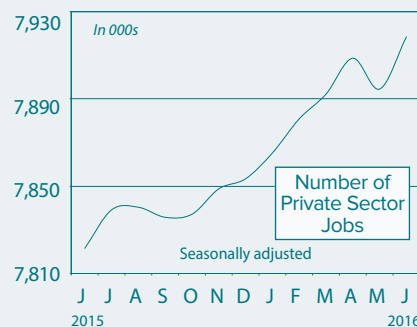
Paid vacation days in the U.S. are ultimately up to employers and not all employers offer them. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in 2012 that 23% of U.S. workers had no paid time off.

While most American workers are lucky enough to receive paid leave, the rate

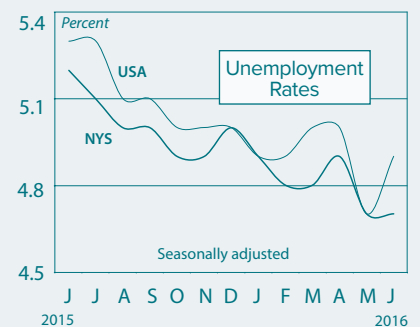
## In June...

Continued on page 2

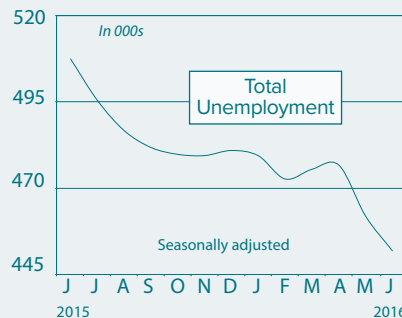
### ...NYS private sector jobs increased



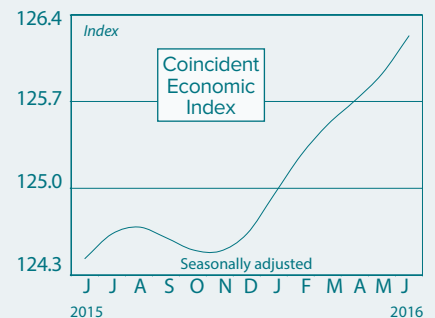
### ...NYS unemployment rate unchanged



### ...NYS unemployment decreased



### ...NYS economic index increased



## Focus on Central New York

### Job Opportunities in Central New York

by Karen Knapik-Scalzo, Labor Market Analyst, Central New York

The Central New York regional economy has continued to strengthen in recent months. Three of the most encouraging indicators for Central New York's labor market are its declining unemployment rate, falling number of unemployed local residents and growing nonfarm job count.

Over the past year, the unemployment rate in the Central New York region decreased from 5.4% in June 2015 to 4.5% in June 2016, its lowest level for the month since 2007. Over the same time frame, the number of unemployed residents in the region fell from 20,500 to 16,700, reaching its lowest June level since 2001. Contributing in part to the region's declining unemployment rate is its growing nonfarm job count, which rose by 800 between June 2015 and June 2016, with six of ten major industry sectors adding jobs.

One consequence of the region's shrinking unemployment rolls and growing total job count is that businesses are beginning to report labor shortages in certain occupations. But where are these jobs? Here, we will explore the types of industries and occupations that are currently offering the most promising employment opportunities in the region.

### Job Openings

In July 2016, there were 5,787 job vacancies in Central New York, according to the New York State Department of Labor's *Jobs Express* website. These vacancies are in many different occupational categories, with the most local openings found in: Office, Clerical and Secretarial (683); Sales and

Related (626); Healthcare Practitioner and Technical (545); Transportation and Material Moving (454); Management (416); and Food Preparation and Serving (380).

The State Department of Labor's *Jobs in Demand Today* website tells us which specific job titles are experiencing the most local hiring activity today. Occupations currently seeing lots of demand in Central New York include: team assemblers; sales representatives; personal care aides; supervisors of retail workers; tractor-trailer truck drivers; carpenters; electricians; hand packers and packagers; stock clerks and order fillers; retail salespersons; and security guards.

### Labor Shortages

Two clear signs of an improving local labor market include fewer large company layoffs and an uptick in the number of local job fair events. However, some local employers report shortages in a number of occupations, especially in health care and the skilled trades. For example, hospitals, home care agencies and nursing homes are having trouble recruiting enough nurses, home health aides and certified nurse aides. Skilled trade occupations in short supply include welders, mechanics and machinists. In addition, local farmers are reporting difficulty in recruiting workers.

### Job Gainers

Manufacturing, trade, transportation and utilities, and leisure and hospitality are driving local job creation. Manufacturing has been adding production jobs since the latter half of 2014 and the trend has continued throughout 2015 and into 2016. Local factory industries that



"The Central New York regional economy continues to deliver good news."

have added jobs include food manufacturing, beverage products and printing and related support activities.

Retailers are also expanding in Central New York. This is especially true at electronics and appliance stores, motor vehicle and parts dealers and clothing stores. Transportation and warehousing businesses are also ramping up their employment levels.

The area's hospitality sector is blossoming, with growth occurring at hotels, restaurants and bars and recreational facilities. Tourism has also grown locally due to the reopening of the former Hotel Syracuse as the Marriott Syracuse Downtown, development of the Inner Harbor area and the Lakeview Amphitheater's first full summer concert season.

### Summary

The Central New York regional economy continues to deliver good news. Thousands of job opportunities are currently available throughout the region in diverse industry sectors such as health care, manufacturing and hospitality.

To learn more about Central New York's regional economy, visit [labor.ny.gov/stats/cen/cnyindex.asp](http://labor.ny.gov/stats/cen/cnyindex.asp).

### Vacation Deprivation... from page 1

of vacation usage reached a 40-year low in 2014. According to Project: Time Off, an initiative of the U.S. Travel Association, the average American worker enjoyed about 20.3 days of vacation per year in 1976-2000. By 2015, however, that number had slipped to 16.2 days/year—nearly a full work week of vacation time lost.

### Where Did the Week Go?

A number of factors help explain why Americans are using less of their vacation time. One of the most compelling has to do with technological innovation and adoption. Project: Time Off found that as Internet usage has become more common in the workplace, vacation usage has dropped. While not a great

surprise, this finding underscores the fact that technology is playing an increasingly large role in the lives of many American workers.

With the advent of the Internet, email and the smartphone, we now have instantaneous communication at our fingertips. For better or worse, these technologies have revolutionized the way we work. No longer must we wait five to seven business days for that invoice or information request to come in the mail. On the other hand, many of us are expected to respond to emails promptly and to do work tasks outside of the office.

A Pew Research Center survey found that nearly 50% of office workers said that the Internet, email and cell phones had increased

the amount of time they spend working. Nicholas Carr, former executive editor of the *Harvard Business Review*, wrote in his blog, "The deeper a technology is woven into the patterns of everyday life, the less choice we have about whether and how we use that technology." Ultimately, our increased connectivity is mooring us to our work.

Project: Time Off surveyed U.S. workers and found that more than half (55%) had left vacation days unused in 2015. The workers offered a number of reasons as to why they chose not to use all of their time off. Respondents cited a fear of returning to a large workload (37%) and that no one else can do their job (30%) as their primary reasons.

*Continued on page 3*

## Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUN '15	JUN '16		JUN '15	JUN '16		JUN '15	JUN '16
<b>New York State</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>Hudson Valley</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>Finger Lakes</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	Dutchess	4.7	4.0	Genesee	4.6	3.8
Albany	4.6	4.0	Orange	4.8	4.0	Livingston	5.4	4.4
Columbia	3.9	3.2	Putnam	4.4	3.7	Monroe	5.2	4.3
Greene	5.4	4.3	Rockland	4.7	3.9	Ontario	4.6	3.8
Rensselaer	4.7	4.0	Sullivan	5.3	4.2	Orleans	6.2	5.0
Saratoga	4.1	3.4	Ulster	4.9	4.0	Seneca	4.8	4.0
Schenectady	4.8	4.0	Westchester	4.7	3.9	Wayne	5.2	4.4
Warren	4.8	4.0	<b>Mohawk Valley</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	Wyoming	4.9	4.1
Washington	4.5	3.8	Fulton	6.2	5.0	Yates	4.7	3.9
<b>Central New York</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	Herkimer	5.6	4.5	<b>Western New York</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Cayuga	5.0	4.2	Montgomery	6.2	4.9	Allegany	5.9	5.2
Cortland	5.7	4.9	Oneida	5.3	4.3	Cattaraugus	5.9	5.0
Madison	5.6	4.6	Otsego	5.1	4.3	Chautauqua	6.1	5.1
Onondaga	5.0	4.2	Schoharie	5.6	4.8	Erie	5.3	4.4
Oswego	7.1	5.7	<b>North Country</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	Niagara	5.8	4.8
<b>Southern Tier</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	Clinton	6.1	5.0	<b>Long Island</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Broome	6.1	5.1	Essex	5.4	4.3	Nassau	4.4	3.6
Chemung	5.9	5.1	Franklin	6.3	4.8	Suffolk	4.7	3.9
Chenango	5.2	4.5	Hamilton	4.5	3.5	<b>New York City</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Delaware	5.9	5.0	Jefferson	5.9	4.9	Bronx	7.5	7.0
Schuyler	5.9	4.6	Lewis	6.2	5.5	Kings	5.7	5.2
Steuben	6.2	5.2	St. Lawrence	7.1	5.8	New York	4.7	4.4
Tioga	5.4	4.5				Queens	4.9	4.4
Tompkins	4.6	4.0				Richmond	5.6	5.1

### Vacation Deprivation... from page 2

#### Paid Vacation Days and Holidays, Selected Countries

Country	Paid Vacation	Paid Holidays	Total
Austria	25	13	38
Spain	22	12	34
Italy	20	11	31
France	30	1	31
Germany	20	10	30
New Zealand	20	10	30
Ireland	20	9	29
Australia	20	8	28
United Kingdom	28	0	28
Greece	20	6	26
Denmark	25	0	25
Sweden	25	0	25
Canada	10	9	19
Japan	10	0	10
United States	0	0	0

Source: Center for Economic and Policy Research

#### Other responses included:

- Inability to afford a vacation (30%)
- Taking time off becomes increasingly difficult as one moves up within the firm (28%)
- Desire to convey dedication (22%)
- Fear of being seen as replaceable (19%)

Another pervasive issue in the workplace is the culture of silence when it comes to paid leave. Project: Time Off estimates that 65%

#### Economic Impact

In 2015, American workers left 658 million vacation days unused. By giving up their paid time off, millions of employees are effectively working for free when they could be enjoying themselves on vacation and spending money.

Had these workers used all their vacation time in 2015, the economy would have seen an extra \$223 billion in spending. Overall household consumption expenditures in the

of employees are discouraged, hear nothing or receive mixed messages about taking time off. What's more, a majority of workers reported lack of support from their bosses (58%) and colleagues (53%), when it came to taking vacation time. All of these workplace issues may help to dissuade workers from planning their next vacation.

U.S. were about \$12 trillion in 2015, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, so this extra spending translates into an increase of about 2%. Furthermore, when more people go on vacation, more hotel staff, etc., are needed. This extra vacation time could have created 1.6 million jobs and \$65 billion in additional income, when the indirect and induced impacts of the economic multiplier are factored in.

#### Conclusion

If current trends persist, American workers will likely continue to give up increasing amounts of vacation time. To learn more about America's lost work week, visit: [www.projecttimeoff.com/research/state-american-vacation-2016](http://www.projecttimeoff.com/research/state-american-vacation-2016).

by Kevin Phelps

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## Regional Analysts' Corner

### CAPITAL

**James Ross — 518-242-8245**

For the 12-month period ending June 2016, the private sector job count in the Capital Region fell by 1,400, or 0.3 percent, to 436,100. The greatest gains were in manufacturing (+500) and trade, transportation and utilities (+400). Employment losses were centered in professional and business services (-2,000) and leisure and hospitality (-300).

### CENTRAL NY

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

Private sector jobs in the Syracuse metro area held steady over the year at 260,300 in June 2016. Growth was centered in trade, transportation and utilities (+3,100) and leisure and hospitality (+500). The largest job losses occurred in professional and business services (-2,200) and educational and health services (-1,400).

### FINGER LAKES

**Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870**

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area increased over the year by 2,500, or 0.6 percent, to 454,400 in June 2016. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+2,300), leisure and hospitality (+1,900), financial activities (+500) and natural resources, mining and construction (+500). Job losses were greatest in professional and business services (-1,500) and manufacturing (-700).

### HUDSON VALLEY

**John Nelson — 914-997-8798**

For the year ending June 2016, the Hudson Valley's private sector job count increased by 18,700, or 2.4 percent, to 803,900. Job gains were largest in educational and health services (+7,700), professional and business services (+2,800), leisure and hospitality (+2,700) and trade, transportation and utilities (+2,700). Losses were centered in financial activities (-1,200).

### LONG ISLAND

**Shital Patel — 516-934-8533**

Private sector jobs on Long Island increased over the past year by 10,600, or 0.9 percent, to 1,145,900 in June 2016. Job gains were largest in educational and health services (+8,300), leisure and hospitality (+3,500), natural resources, mining and construction (+3,200) and other services (+1,100). Losses were focused in trade, transportation and utilities (-6,400).

### MOHAWK VALLEY

**Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282**

For the 12-month period ending June 2016, private sector jobs in the Mohawk Valley increased by 700, or 0.5 percent, to 149,500. The largest job gains were in educational and health services (+500) and leisure and hospitality (+500). Job losses were centered in professional and business services (-200).

### NEW YORK CITY

**James Brown — 212-775-3330**

Private sector jobs in New York City rose by 98,500, or 2.7 percent, to 3,784,200 for the year ending June 2016. Growth was largest in educational and health services (+46,100), leisure and hospitality (+20,700), professional and business services (+13,700), information (+7,900) and natural resources, mining and construction (+6,900). Job losses were concentrated in financial activities (-2,900).

### NORTH COUNTRY

**Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157**

Private sector jobs in the North Country rose over the year by 1,300, or 1.1 percent, to 115,800 in June 2016. The greatest gains were in educational and health services (+900), leisure and hospitality (+400) and trade, transportation and utilities (+400). Employment losses were largest in manufacturing (-400).

### SOUTHERN TIER

**Christian Harris — 607-741-4485**

Private sector jobs in the Southern Tier fell by 1,600, or 0.7 percent, to 233,600 for the year ending June 2016. Job gains were centered in educational and health services (+1,400). Losses were largest in trade, transportation and utilities (-900), manufacturing (-800), leisure and hospitality (-400) and professional and business services (-400).

### WESTERN NY

**John Slenker — 716-851-2742**

Private sector jobs in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area rose over the year by 4,300, or 0.9 percent, to 477,300 in June 2016. The largest gains were in trade, transportation and utilities (+3,800), educational and health services (+1,900) and financial activities (+1,100). Losses were centered in other services (-1,300), manufacturing (-900) and professional and business services (-900).

