

Employment in New York State



Department of Labor
Research and Statistics

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At a Glance

New York State had 9,634,900 total nonfarm jobs in June 2018, including 8,185,900 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.2% between May 2018 and June 2018, while the nation's job count also increased by 0.2% over this period. From June 2017 to June 2018, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.6% in the state and by 1.9% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In June 2018, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.5%. The comparable rate for the nation in June 2018 was 4.0%.

New York State's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate increased from 60.5% to 60.6% in June 2018.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

June 2017 - June 2018

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	133.0	1.4%
Private Sector	132.4	1.6%
Goods-producing	16.0	1.9%
Nat. res. & mining	0.1	1.9%
Construction	19.3	4.9%
Manufacturing	-3.4	-0.8%
Durable gds.	-6.4	-2.5%
Nondurable gds.	3.0	1.6%
Service-providing	117.0	1.3%
Trade, trans. & util.	6.8	0.4%
Wholesale trade	2.3	0.7%
Retail trade	-0.5	-0.1%
Trans., wrhs. & util.	5.0	1.7%
Information	-0.3	-0.1%
Financial activities	3.7	0.5%
Prof. & bus. svcs.	21.6	1.6%
Educ. & health svcs.	48.8	2.5%
Leisure & hospitality	27.2	2.8%
Other services	8.6	2.1%
Government	0.6	0.0%

Key sector in the New York State economy...

New York State's Finance and Insurance Sector Makes Outsized Economic Contributions

New York is well-known as the world's financial capital. Moreover, the state's Finance and Insurance (F&I) sector occupies a key position in the overall economy. It was the largest contributor to New York State's economic output, or Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in 2017, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The sector currently generates \$279 billion, or over 20% of New York's GDP, per BEA data.

Employment and Wages

In 2017, New York State's F&I sector had just over 509,000 jobs, according to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. With 8.6% of the nation's finance and insurance jobs, New York ranked third among the 50 states by sector employment, trailing only California and Texas.

However, when measured by total wages, New York's F&I sector ranked #1, accounting for 19.2% of the nation's finance and insurance sector payrolls in 2017. At more than \$235,000, the average annual wage of New York's F&I sector was the highest of any state, more than twice the national average of \$106,045, and more than three times the average wage for all private sector jobs in New York State (\$71,850).

Industry Overview

Although New York State's overall job market began to grow in 2010, the state's F&I sector continued to lose jobs until 2013. Between 2013 and 2017, the sector added more than 16,600 jobs, or 3.4%. From 2016 to 2017, employment was essentially flat, but wages grew by nearly 9%.

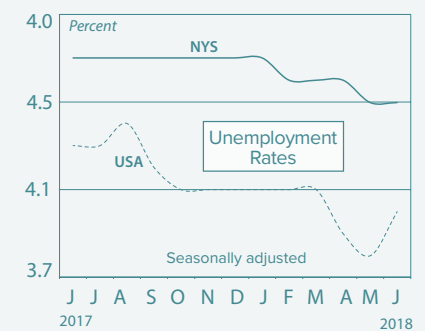
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In June...

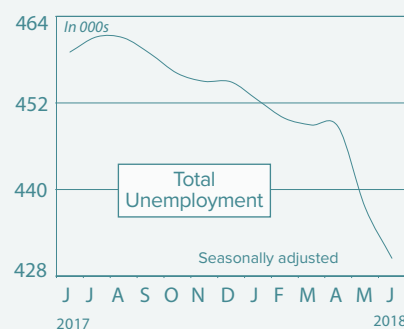
...NYS private sector jobs increased



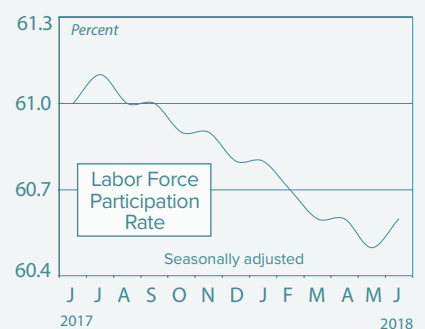
...NYS unemployment rate held steady



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS LF participation rate increased



Focus on the Hudson Valley

Region Enjoyed Broad-based Job Growth Over Past Five Years

by Johnny Nelson, Labor Market Analyst, Hudson Valley

The private sector job count in the Hudson Valley rose by 64,900, or 8.6%, to 822,100, for the five-year period ending June 2018, according to data from the Current Employment Statistics survey. This was a new record level for the region. In addition, the Hudson Valley's rate of job growth over the past five years was the second most rapid among the state's 10 labor market regions, trailing only New York City (+15.0%).

This strong job growth has caused the region's unemployment rate to plummet from 6.7% in June 2013 to 4.0% in June 2018. In addition, the number of unemployed residents in the region dropped from 77,200 to 46,800 over this period.

Broad-based Growth

The Hudson Valley enjoyed broad-based private sector job growth over the past five years, as seven of nine industry sectors reported employment gains. The top three job generators over the period were educational and health services (+28,300), leisure and hospitality (+13,500), and natural resources, mining and construction (+13,100). Together, these three industry sectors accounted for about 85% of net job gains in the region. Here, we take a more in-depth look at recent events in these sectors.

Job growth in the educational and health services sector (+28,300), especially its health care component, has been impressive. Expansion plans by several key regional players highlight the positive outlook for this sector.

The Westchester Medical Center's \$230 million ambulatory care pavilion is on schedule to open in 2018. Vassar Brothers Medical Center's new \$548 million patient pavilion in the City of Poughkeepsie (Dutchess County) is on track to open in early 2020. The Center for Discovery, a Sullivan County-based health care provider and researcher for individuals with complex disabilities, plans to expand its workforce by 400 and has received state approval to build a \$15 million pediatric specialty hospital.

Leisure and hospitality (+13,500) enjoyed strong growth as the state's travel and tourism sector surged in recent years, fueling a demand for more lodging properties. New hotels are springing up across the region, including a Courtyard by Marriott in Yonkers, a Holiday Inn Express in Chester and a Hilton Garden Inn in Dobbs Ferry.

The opening of the Resorts World Catskills Casino in Sullivan County has been another tourism driver in the Hudson Valley region. The casino hired an estimated 1,500 workers for its grand opening in February 2018 and is looking to fill an additional 500 positions. Two other high-profile projects in the pipeline include the scheduled opening of the Kartrite Hotel and Indoor Waterpark (adjacent to the casino) in 2019 and the Legoland Theme Park in Orange County, in 2020. Both projects will bring hundreds of new jobs to the region.

Natural resources, mining and construction (+13,100) was the region's third leading job generator over the past five years. Steady growth in the region's construction industry has been a key driver of job creation.



Local developers, especially those based in Westchester County, are racing to take advantage of a booming housing market that is fueled, in part, by low interest rates and by out-of-town buyers priced out of the New York City housing market.

There are several mixed-use, residential/commercial developments currently underway in the region, including the \$190 million Larkin Plaza project in Yonkers. Some other notable projects include the \$3.9 billion Governor Mario M. Cuomo Bridge, which is slated to open in late 2018, and the \$1.1 billion Adelaar Entertainment complex in Sullivan County, which includes the Resorts World Catskills Casino and the Kartrite Hotel and Indoor Waterpark. These developments have spurred employment opportunities for skilled-trade professionals across the region.

In Closing

The Hudson Valley has enjoyed solid, broad-based job growth over the past five years. Moreover, the region's private sector job count reached a new, all-time high in June 2018. Going forward, the economic outlook for the region appears bright, with a variety of new projects and planned expansions in the pipeline.

Finance and Insurance... from page 1

Three component industries – credit intermediation (NAICS 522), financial investments (NAICS 523) and insurance (NAICS 524) – together account for more than 99% of the employment and wages in the overall sector. Financial investments and related activities, which includes the high-paying securities industry, is the largest subsector, accounting for 38% of jobs and 65% of wages. Helped by a healthy Wall Street, the financial investment industry also had the highest average annual wage – \$403,937 – in 2017.

Although the majority of F&I jobs – about 64% – are located in New York City, there were also more than 173,000 F&I jobs in the

rest of the state in 2017. Regardless of region within the state, one consistent characteristic of the F&I sector is relatively high wages. The annual average wage for the F&I sector was higher than the average wage for all other private sector jobs in all 10 regions of the state. This wage differential ranged from a low of 135% of the average private sector wage in the North Country to more than 330% in New York City.

Finance and Insurance Firm Characteristics

Compared to other industries in New York State, the F&I sector is dominated by older and larger firms, according to data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Quarterly Workforce Indicators program. In 2017, 73% of jobs in the

sector were at firms with 500+ employees, and 91% of jobs were at firms that were at least 11 years old.

These concentrations have been slowly rising. In 2011, about 70% of jobs in F&I were at firms with 500+ employees and 86% were at firms that had been in existence 11 years or more. More than 29% of all private sector workers in the state were employed at firms with less than 50 employees, but that number falls to just under 13% in the F&I sector.

Finance and Insurance Workforce

In 2017, 21% of the sector's workforce had no more than a high school diploma, while just over 50% had at least a bachelor's degree.

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUN '17	JUN '18		JUN '17	JUN '18		JUN '17	JUN '18
New York State	4.6	4.2	Hudson Valley	4.5	4.0	Finger Lakes	4.8	4.2
Capital	4.3	3.9	Dutchess	4.4	3.9	Genesee	4.3	3.9
Albany	4.4	4.0	Orange	4.7	4.1	Livingston	5.0	4.3
Columbia	3.6	3.3	Putnam	4.3	3.8	Monroe	5.0	4.3
Greene	4.7	4.3	Rockland	4.4	3.9	Ontario	4.3	3.9
Rensselaer	4.5	4.0	Sullivan	4.5	3.9	Orleans	5.7	4.8
Saratoga	3.9	3.5	Ulster	4.5	4.0	Seneca	4.3	3.8
Schenectady	4.5	4.1	Westchester	4.5	4.1	Wayne	4.7	4.1
Warren	4.3	3.9	Mohawk Valley	5.0	4.5	Wyoming	4.5	3.9
Washington	4.1	3.8	Fulton	5.4	4.6	Yates	4.2	3.6
Central New York	5.0	4.5	Herkimer	5.1	4.4	Western New York	5.3	4.6
Cayuga	4.6	4.4	Montgomery	5.2	4.7	Allegany	6.8	5.9
Cortland	5.7	5.1	Oneida	4.9	4.5	Cattaraugus	5.7	5.1
Madison	5.3	4.8	Otsego	5.0	4.5	Chautauqua	5.7	5.0
Onondaga	4.7	4.2	Schoharie	5.4	4.7	Erie	5.0	4.4
Oswego	6.3	5.4	North Country	5.7	5.0	Niagara	5.7	4.8
Southern Tier	5.3	4.7	Clinton	5.3	4.7	Long Island	4.3	3.8
Broome	5.6	5.0	Essex	4.8	4.3	Nassau	4.2	3.7
Chemung	5.4	4.9	Franklin	5.6	4.9	Suffolk	4.3	3.8
Chenango	4.9	4.4	Hamilton	4.9	4.5	New York City	4.6	4.3
Delaware	5.4	5.0	Jefferson	5.5	4.8	Bronx	6.2	5.7
Schuyler	4.6	4.3	Lewis	5.4	4.7	Kings	4.7	4.4
Steuben	5.3	4.8	St. Lawrence	6.9	6.0	New York	4.0	3.8
Tioga	4.8	4.2				Queens	4.0	3.7
Tompkins	5.0	4.2				Richmond	4.6	4.3

Finance and Insurance... from page 2

By comparison, about 34% of all private sector workers had no more than a high school diploma, while 29% had at least a bachelor's degree in 2016. The proportion of F&I sector workers who have no more than a high school diploma actually rose from 16% in 2011.

Finance and Insurance Occupations

The largest portion of the F&I sector's workforce was employed in business and financial operations job titles (SOC group 13). This occupational cluster represented 30.8% of all workers in 2017, up from 27.4% of the workforce in 2013. Financial analysts and personal financial advisors were the two largest occupations in this cluster.

The second largest occupational cluster was office and administrative support occupations (SOC group 43), which accounted for 30.4% of all workers in 2017, down from 35.5% in 2013. Customer service representatives and tellers were the two largest office occupations in the F&I sector. The annual average wage was \$51,075 for jobs in this cluster. While this was less than one-half the average wage for all jobs in the F&I sector, it was well above the average for all office and administrative jobs in New York State (\$44,130).

The sector's largest occupation was securities, commodities and financial services sales agents (12% of sector employment). This occupation was also one of the highest paying non-management jobs, with a mean annual wage of \$168,255. This was nearly 50% above the average for all occupations in the sector.

Regional Exports and Multipliers

One aspect of the state's F&I sector that is often overlooked is its important role as a generator of regional exports. Per estimates from data analytics firm EMSI, the state's F&I sector generated more than \$203 billion in regional exports, or about 16% of the state's total. This made finance and insurance by far the largest exporting industry sector within New York State.

It is important to note that the new employment generated by the F&I sector creates a "multiplier effect" by providing additional jobs from the new income it brings into the state's economy. Finance and insurance has a relatively high employment multiplier (3.43), according to EMSI. This means that for each new "direct" job created in the state's F&I sector, an additional 2.43 "spin-off" jobs are created in the New York State economy. These "spin-off" jobs are found in a wide array of support industries across the state's economy.

Summary

New York's finance and insurance sector makes an outsized contribution to the state's overall economy. The sector generates over 20% of the state's GDP, more than 20% of the state's total private sector wages and 16% of the state's regional exports, but accomplishes this with only about 6% of the state's private sector workforce.

In addition, when measured by total wages, the \$120 billion paid out by New York's finance and insurance employers ranked the state #1 in the nation. At more than \$235,000, the average annual wage of New York's finance and insurance sector was the highest of any single state in 2017.

by James Brown and Elena Volovelsky

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Regional Analysts' Corner

CAPITAL

Kevin Alexander — 518-242-8245

Private sector jobs in the Capital Region rose over the year by 3,300, or 0.7 percent, to 449,600 in June 2018. Job gains were largest in educational and health services (+2,300), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,000), leisure and hospitality (+700) and trade, transportation and utilities (+300). Employment losses were greatest in professional and business services (-600) and manufacturing (-300).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

Private sector jobs in the Syracuse metro area rose over the year by 2,800, or 1.1 percent, to 263,500 in June 2018. Employment growth was centered in professional and business services (+1,200), educational and health services (+900), natural resources, mining and construction (+600) and trade, transportation and utilities (+600). The largest job losses were in financial activities (-500) and leisure and hospitality (-500).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area increased over the year by 8,100, or 1.8 percent, to 466,400 in June 2018. Job gains were largest in educational and health services (+3,400), natural resources, mining and construction (+2,200), manufacturing (+1,600), financial activities (+700), leisure and hospitality (+600) and trade, transportation and utilities (+300). Losses were focused in professional and business services (-600).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the 12-month period ending June 2018, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased by 12,700, or 1.6 percent, to 822,100. Job gains were largest in educational and health services (+6,000), leisure and hospitality (+4,000), professional and business services (+3,200) and natural resources, mining and construction (+1,900). Losses were centered in trade, transportation and utilities (-2,100), information (-800) and manufacturing (-800).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

Private sector jobs on Long Island increased over the year by 14,500, or 1.2 percent, to 1,186,000 in June 2018. The largest gains were in natural resources, mining and construction (+6,500), leisure and hospitality (+4,200), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,800), professional and business services (+2,600), educational and health services (+600) and other services (+600). Job losses were greatest in financial activities (-1,200) and manufacturing (-1,000).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Brian Acton — 315-793-2282

Over the past year, the private sector job count in the Mohawk Valley region increased by 600, or 0.4 percent, to 151,000 in June 2018. Job gains were concentrated in educational and health services (+600) and leisure and hospitality (+300). Employment losses were greatest in other services (-200).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 718-613-3971

Private sector jobs in New York City rose over the year by 76,800, or 2.0 percent, to 3,967,700 in June 2018. Gains were greatest in educational and health services (+30,300), professional and business services (+13,500), leisure and hospitality (+10,900), natural resources, mining and construction (+8,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+7,200) and financial activities (+4,100). Manufacturing was the only sector to lose jobs (-1,600).

NORTH COUNTRY

Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157

For the 12-month period ending June 2018, private sector employment in the North Country region rose by 600, or 0.5 percent, to 113,000. Job gains were largest in natural resources, mining and construction (+300).

SOUTHERN TIER

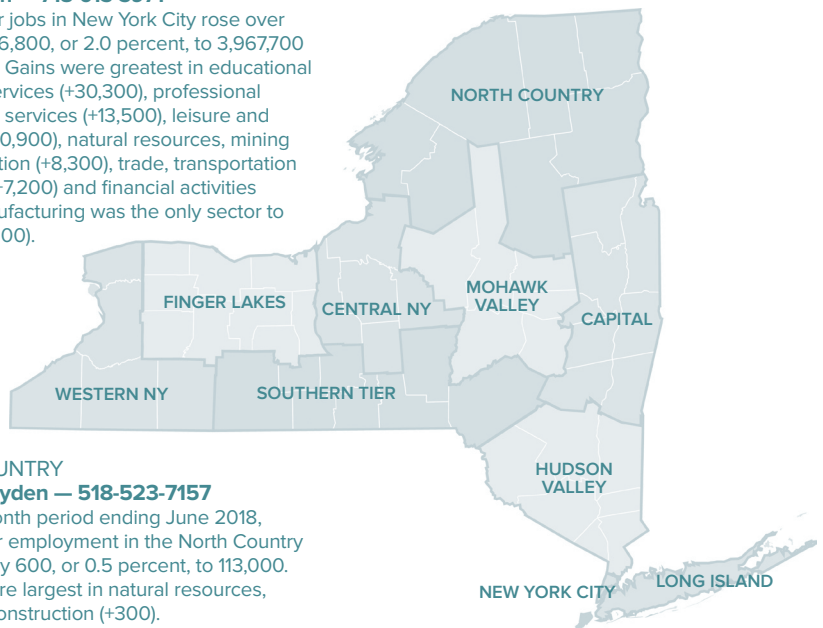
Christian Harris — 607-741-4480

Over the past year, private sector jobs in the Southern Tier rose by 2,100, or 0.9 percent, to 229,400 in June 2018. The largest gains were in educational and health services (+1,000), leisure and hospitality (+1,000), trade, transportation and utilities (+500), natural resources, mining and construction (+300) and other services (+300). Job losses were centered in professional and business services (-700).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

For the 12-month period ending June 2018, the private sector job count in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area rose by 7,500, or 1.6 percent, to 484,200. Job gains were largest in educational and health services (+4,700), other services (+1,800), professional and business services (+1,800) and manufacturing (+700). Employment losses were concentrated in trade, transportation and utilities (-1,400).



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