

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK STATE

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS



At a Glance

New York State had 8,896,200 total nonfarm jobs in June 2021, including 7,455,300 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.1% in June 2021, while the nation's job count increased by 0.5% over this period. From June 2020 to June 2021, the number of private sector jobs increased by 9.8% in the state and by 6.4% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In June 2021, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 7.8% to 7.7%. The comparable rate for the nation in June 2021 was 5.9%.

New York State's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate remained unchanged at 60.9% in June 2021.

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CHANGE IN NONFARM JOBS | NEW YORK STATE

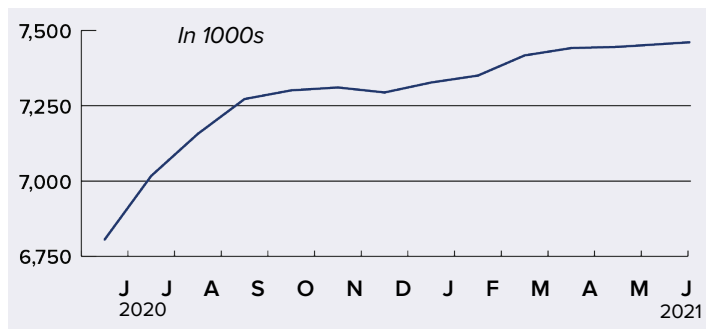
June 2020 - June 2021

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

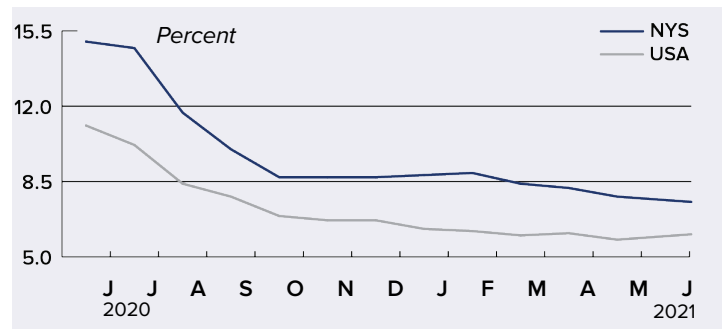
	NET	%
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	689.7	8.3
PRIVATE SECTOR	670.6	9.8
Goods-producing	29.4	3.9
Nat. res. & mining	0.2	3.8
Construction	12.2	3.4
Manufacturing	17.0	4.3
Durable gds.	5.8	2.5
Nondurable gds.	11.2	6.8
Service-providing	660.3	8.8
Trade, trans. & util.	140.8	11.1
Wholesale trade	7.5	2.6
Retail trade	102.1	13.9
Trans., wrhs. & util.	31.2	12.4
Information	24.7	9.7
Financial activities	0.3	0.0
Prof. & bus. svcs.	81.7	6.8
Educ. & health svcs.	116.9	6.2
Leisure & hospitality	229.1	46.5
Other services	47.7	15.9
Government	19.1	1.3

IN JUNE 2021...

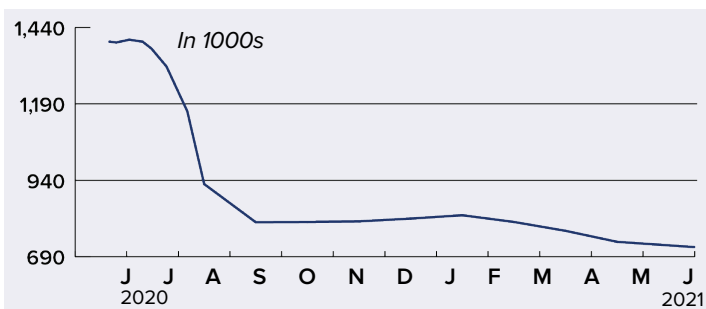
NYS PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS* | INCREASED



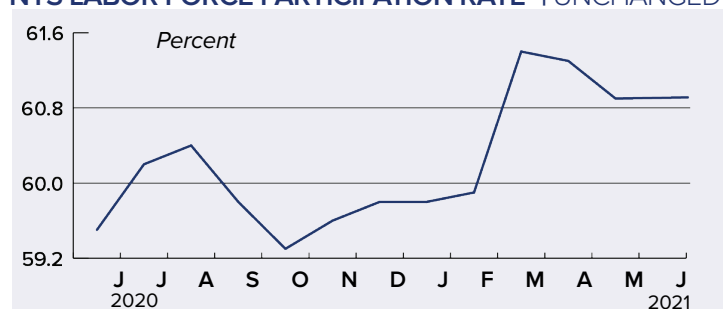
NYS UNEMPLOYMENT RATE* | DECREASED



NYS UNEMPLOYMENT* | DECREASED



NYS LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE* | UNCHANGED



*Seasonally adjusted

Women (Not) in the Labor Force

How Has the Pandemic Affected Women's Labor Force Participation?

by Kylee Teague, Senior Economist

“Because of the structure of the economy, it’s easier for men to go back to the office than women.”

Nela Richardson,
Chief Economist, ADP

“Our economy cannot fully recover unless women can participate fully.”

Vice President Kamala Harris,
Washington Post editorial, February 12, 2021

On July 19, 2021, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the group that determines the official starting and ending dates of U.S. recessions, announced that the nation’s coronavirus-induced economic downturn lasted just two months, from February to April 2020. While this recession was our nation’s shortest ever, it was also one of the deepest. In just two months, the U.S. economy lost more than 21 million private sector jobs - almost three times as much as the employment decline during the nation’s “Great Recession.” What these economic figures overlook, however, was the pandemic’s disproportionately negative effect on the economic well-being of women in the U.S. Here, we explore some of the impacts of the pandemic on women’s participation in the labor force.

COVID-19’s Impact on Women

The 2020 recession was much different than its predecessors. In past U.S. recessions, men lost more jobs than women. Since the onset of the pandemic, however, women — especially those with younger children — have dropped out of the U.S. labor force at a faster rate than their male counterparts. In fact, according to McKinsey & Company, a management consultant firm, the pandemic set women back half a decade because they have had to take more time out of the labor force or halt career progression in order to care for children.

Examining recent trends in the labor force participation rate (LFPR) — which is the percent share of the working-age population that is either working or actively looking for work — for various groups in the U.S. helps us to better understand the different impacts of the pandemic. The table on page 3 shows the change in LFPR from January 2020 to June 2021 for selected groups.

The overall LFPR for women dropped more than two times as much (-1.3 percentage points) as did the LFPR for men (-0.6 percentage points) over this 17-month time frame. Women with children under age 13 saw the sharpest decline in LFPR (-2.3 percentage points) over this period as a result of the pandemic. In contrast, men with no children under age 13 saw the smallest decline in LFPR (-0.5 percentage points).

Service Industries Hit Worst

One reason why women’s LFPR dropped much more than men’s is that pandemic job losses were greatest in large, service-providing industry sectors, like accommodation and

food services and educational and health services, in which women’s employment is more concentrated. Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) show that women made up 52% of the workforce in accommodation and food services in 2020. During the recession, the industry’s job count dropped by 6.9 million. As of June 2021, the industry had recaptured 75% of its pandemic job losses.

Educational and health services was another industry sector with a high concentration of female workers (75%) in 2020, per CPS data. It also suffered significant job losses – 2.8 million – during the February-April 2020 recession. As of June 2021, the sector had gained back about 64% of its pandemic job losses.

Child Care Responsibility Not 50/50

A second reason for the recent drop in women’s LFPR stems from the move to “remote learning” for most K-12 students and the closure of many daycare centers during the pandemic. In general, women in the U.S. take on more child care responsibility than men. Among full-time employed married couples with children, women provided 10.3 hours of child care/week prior to the pandemic, which was 43% greater than their male counterparts (7.2 hours), according to the Census Bureau’s American Time Use Survey (ATUS).

With the onset of the pandemic, however, many women were forced to add additional hours of child care to their already busy schedules. For some, this meant choosing between work and taking care of their children. In addition to extra child care responsibility, women are also less likely to work in jobs that allow them to telecommute. Only 22% of female workers compared to 28% of male workers were able to telecommute, per the ATUS.

Reversing Trends

Some companies are trying to reverse these trends by offering employment perks that help support working parents, especially women. Flexible work arrangements top this list. The benefits of these work arrangements include schedule flexibility, improved work-life balance and the ability to work remotely or at alternate locations. Some even offer the option to work a compressed workweek or part time. Employers benefit from increased productivity and talent retention. In the long run, the best way to keep more women in the workforce is to make women a central part of the team, from executive level leadership and down.

Possible Long-Lasting Consequences

What does a decline in LFPR mean for women? Even a temporary absence from the labor force can have long-lasting effects on promotions, pay and bonuses. Women in the U.S. already make less than men on average, earning \$0.86 for every dollar men earn. Sitting out of the labor force for pandemic-related reasons could exacerbate earnings disparities between men and women going forward. While some companies are taking steps to accommodate working mothers, more needs to be done to help women return to the work force.

CHANGE IN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

CHANGE IN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES (%), U.S., SELECTED GROUPS

January 2020-June 2021

GROUP	JANUARY 2020	JUNE 2021	CHANGE (percentage points)
TOTAL	63.0	62.1	-0.9
Women	57.6	56.3	-1.3
With Children Age 13 and Under	71.8	69.5	-2.3
Without Children Age 13 and Under	53.7	52.8	-0.9
Men	68.8	68.2	-0.6
With Children Age 13 and Under	94.0	93.2	-0.8
Without Children Age 13 and Under	63.0	62.5	-0.5

Source: Current Population Survey

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW YORK STATE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW YORK STATE

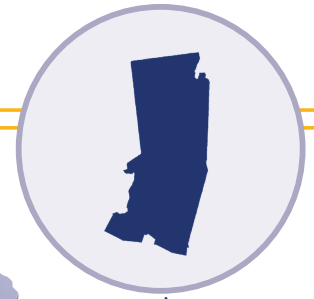
Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUN '20	JUN '21		JUN '20	JUN '21		JUN '20	JUN '21
New York State	14.8	7.3	Hudson Valley	12.3	5.1	Finger Lakes	11.1	5.3
Capital	10.4	4.7	Dutchess	11.4	4.9	Genesee	9.5	4.5
Albany	10.5	4.8	Orange	12.6	5.2	Livingston	9.3	4.6
Columbia	8.6	4.0	Putnam	11.1	4.7	Monroe	11.9	5.6
Greene	11.3	5.3	Rockland	12.3	4.8	Ontario	10.0	4.6
Rensselaer	9.8	4.8	Sullivan	13.0	5.3	Orleans	10.8	5.5
Saratoga	10.0	4.2	Ulster	11.6	5.0	Seneca	11.4	5.1
Schenectady	11.6	5.4	Westchester	12.6	5.2	Wayne	9.6	4.7
Warren	11.5	4.8	Mohawk Valley	10.5	5.5	Wyoming	8.8	4.6
Washington	9.5	4.7	Fulton	11.0	5.9	Yates	8.3	3.9
Central New York	11.4	5.4	Herkimer	9.7	6.0	Western New York	13.5	5.7
Cayuga	10.5	5.0	Montgomery	11.2	6.1	Allegany	10.6	5.3
Cortland	10.2	5.5	Oneida	10.9	5.5	Cattaraugus	13.5	5.6
Madison	10.2	4.9	Otsego	9.4	4.9	Chautauqua	11.6	5.7
Onondaga	11.8	5.4	Schoharie	9.1	4.8	Erie	13.5	5.7
Oswego	11.4	6.0	North Country	10.5	5.2	Niagara	14.6	5.9
Southern Tier	10.6	5.1	Clinton	10.4	5.0	Long Island	12.9	5.0
Broome	11.6	5.6	Essex	10.3	4.9	Nassau	13.0	5.0
Chemung	12.3	5.6	Franklin	11.2	5.1	Suffolk	12.9	5.0
Chenango	8.3	4.6	Hamilton	8.1	3.9	New York City	18.7	10.1
Delaware	9.1	4.9	Jefferson	10.7	5.1	Bronx	23.1	13.7
Schuyler	11.1	4.9	Lewis	8.8	4.8	Kings	18.9	10.3
Steuben	11.0	5.3	St. Lawrence	10.7	5.7	New York	14.4	7.8
Tioga	10.5	4.7				Queens	19.7	9.9
Tompkins	9.2	4.3				Richmond	16.3	8.9

FOCUS ON the Capital Region

Transportation and Warehousing Sector Grows in the Capital Region

by Kevin Alexander, Labor Market Analyst, Capital Region



As e-commerce has grown in response to the evolving needs of consumers, the transportation and warehousing sector has seen similar expansion. The Capital Region is now home to nearly two dozen major distribution centers, including 10 in Saratoga County. This growing list includes three facilities – Target in Wilton (Saratoga County), Ace Hardware in Gansevoort (Saratoga County) and Amazon in Schodack (Rensselaer County) – that have at least one million square feet of space, per data from the *Albany Business Review*.

What attracts distribution firms to the Capital Region? One important factor is its central location. It only takes 3-4 hours to drive to several major cities, including New York City, Boston and Montreal. Additionally, 10 of the 30 largest metro areas in the U.S. and Canada are located within 715 miles, according to the Albany-based Center for Economic Growth. This mileage figure is important because it is the longest distance a commercial truck driver can cover during an 11-hour stretch going 65 miles per hour. Eleven hours is the maximum number of hours a truck driver may drive in one day under federal transportation rules.

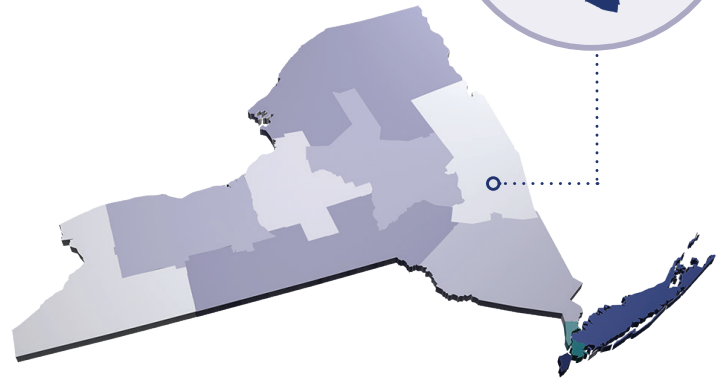
A second factor that makes the area such an appealing location for distributors is its well-developed transportation infrastructure. The Capital Region conveniently sits between two major interstate highways – I-87 and I-90. CSX Transportation, Norfolk Southern, and Canadian Pacific all operate rail lines with connections to the Ports of Albany and Coeymans. The Albany International Airport also features a 53,000-square-foot air cargo facility, which is served by FedEx, UPS and Mobile Air Transport.

Growing Sector

The local transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49) – which is also called the ‘Logistics & Distribution Sector’ by the region’s Economic Development Council – has experienced robust employment growth in recent years. Between 2015 and 2019, the sector added more than 1,200 jobs. This translated into a growth rate of 10.5%, which was well above the region’s private sector growth rate of 3.0% over the same time frame.

Recent job growth in the sector has been concentrated in four component industries: couriers and messengers (+380); truck transportation (+320); transit and ground passenger transportation (+320); and warehousing and storage (+180). Together, these four industries accounted for more than 95% of sector employment growth in 2015-19.

Despite the various challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the local transportation and warehousing sector is projected to continue to grow in the coming years. For the decade ending 2028, sector employment is expected to increase by 23.4%. This is more than twice the projected growth rate of all industries in the region (+9.0%). Moreover, the sector’s warehousing and storage industry is projected to be the region’s fastest growing industry, increasing 56.5% over the same time frame.



The Capital Region is now home to nearly two dozen major distribution centers.

Recent Developments

During the pandemic, online retailers saw a large spike in demand due to the economic lockdown. This led to expansions, job postings and increased staffing levels at Capital Region warehouse and distribution centers. For example, UPS and furniture retailer Old Brick both opened new distribution centers in Saratoga County in the past year. In addition, e-commerce giant Amazon opened its first local fulfillment center in Rensselaer County in September 2020. Workers at the new facility sort, pack and ship products for a wide area, spanning Northern New Jersey to Boston. It’s estimated to have 1,000 employees. The company has expressed interest in building a second fulfillment center in Rensselaer County, not far from its existing facility there.

Looking Ahead

As e-commerce continues to grow, demand for warehouse space and workers to manage the logistics is expected to remain high. According to JLL Research’s U.S. Industrial Tenant Demand Study, demand for industrial space in the U.S. was up by 22% in 2021. Demand rose most sharply in the logistics and parcel delivery industry, followed by e-commerce, traditional retailers and food and beverage.

The future of the transportation and warehousing sector in the Capital Region looks bright. A combination of a central regional location and great local transportation infrastructure means that the sector is well positioned to grow in the years ahead.

Regional Analysts' Corner

CAPITAL

Kevin Alexander — 518-242-8245

Over the past year, the number of private sector jobs in the Capital Region rose by 37,800, or 9.9%, to 419,800 in June 2021. Job gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+17,800), trade, transportation and utilities (+7,700), educational and health services (+5,300), professional and business services (+3,000), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,900), other services (+1,900) and manufacturing (+800). Losses were focused in financial activities (-900).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

The number of private sector jobs in the Syracuse metro area increased over the past year by 15,800, or 6.9%, to 243,700 in June 2021. Employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+7,900), professional and business services (+3,200), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,600), manufacturing (+900), other services (+900) and information (+200).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

From June 2020 to June 2021, the private sector job count in the Rochester metro area rose by 34,400, or 8.6%, to 433,600. Job gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+12,700), trade, transportation and utilities (+7,000), professional and business services (+4,100), manufacturing (+3,900), educational and health services (+2,100), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,900) and other services (+1,800).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the 12-month period ending June 2021, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased by 72,200, or 10.6%, to 754,000. Gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+28,900), trade, transportation and utilities (+18,400), educational and health services (+11,200), professional and business services (+9,200), other services (+3,800), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,500) and manufacturing (+1,400). Financial activities (-2,400) lost jobs.

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

For the year ending June 2021, private sector jobs on Long Island rose by 97,600, or 10.2%, to 1,056,500. Employment increases were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+30,400), trade, transportation and utilities (+23,800), educational and health services (+16,000), professional and business services (+15,500), other services (+7,200), manufacturing (+3,000) and financial activities (+1,700). Natural resources, mining and construction (-300) lost jobs.

MOHAWK VALLEY

Brion Acton — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending June 2021, the number of private sector jobs in the Mohawk Valley region rose by 7,000, or 5.4%, to 136,300. Over-the-year employment increases were largest in leisure and hospitality (+3,500), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,800), other services (+500), natural resources, mining and construction (+400) and professional and business services (+400).

NEW YORK CITY

Elena Volovelsky — 718-613-3971

The private sector job count in New York City increased over the year by 330,800, or 10.1%, to 3,609,800 in June 2021. Job gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+95,600), educational and health services (+79,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+60,900), professional and business services (+38,500), information (+23,600), other services (+23,400) and natural resources, mining and construction (+5,400). Losses occurred in financial activities (-200).

NORTH COUNTRY

Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157

Between June 2020 and June 2021, the number of private sector jobs in the North Country region increased by 6,800, or 7.0%, to 103,700. Employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+3,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,200), professional and business services (+800), educational and health services (+500), manufacturing (+400) and other services (+300).

SOUTHERN TIER

Christian Harris — 607-741-4480

For the 12-month period ending June 2021, the number of private sector jobs in the Southern Tier increased by 14,500, or 7.4%, to 209,800. Over-the-year job gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+7,800), educational and health services (+2,100), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,700), other services (+1,000), manufacturing (+900), professional and business services (+700) and natural resources, mining and construction (+400).

WESTERN NY

Timothy Glass — 716-851-2742

Over the past year, the private sector job count in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area rose by 51,500, or 12.8%, to 452,500 in June 2021. Employment increases were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+21,600), trade, transportation and utilities (+10,700), professional and business services (+5,700), other services (+4,400), manufacturing (+2,900), natural resources, mining and construction (+2,700) and educational and health services (+2,500).