

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK STATE

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS



At a Glance

New York State had 9,448,200 total nonfarm jobs in June 2022, including 7,982,700 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.2% in May-June 2022, while the number of private sector jobs in the nation increased by 0.3% over this period. From June 2021 to June 2022, the number of private sector jobs increased by 5.7% in the state and by 4.8% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In June 2022, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held steady at 4.4%. The comparable rate for the nation in June 2022 was 3.6%.

New York State's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate increased from 59.8% to 60.1% in June 2022.

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CHANGE IN NONFARM JOBS | NEW YORK STATE

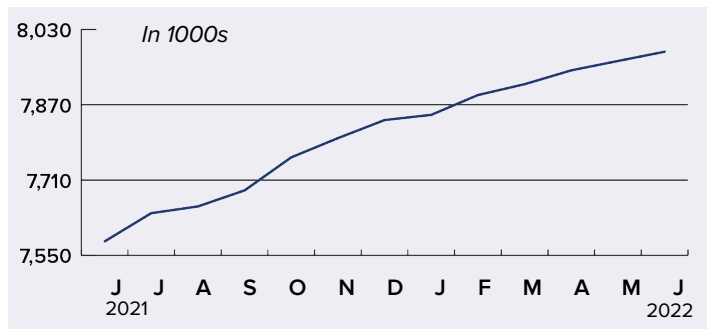
June 2021 - June 2022

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

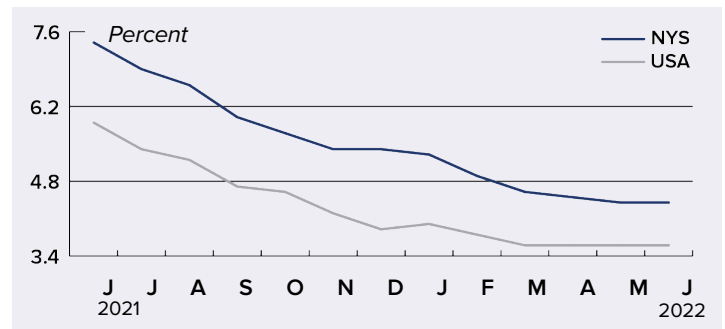
	NET	%
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	479.7	5.3
PRIVATE SECTOR	433.6	5.7
Goods-producing	15.8	2.0
Nat. res. & mining	0.0	0.0
Construction	4.4	1.1
Manufacturing	11.4	2.8
Durable gds.	4.7	2.0
Nondurable gds.	6.7	3.8
Service-providing	463.9	5.6
Trade, trans. & util.	59.1	4.2
Wholesale trade	8.3	2.8
Retail trade	28.8	3.5
Trans., wrhs. & util.	22.0	7.5
Information	23.4	8.4
Financial activities	8.7	1.2
Prof. & bus. svcs.	93.8	7.3
Educ. & health svcs.	67.4	3.3
Leisure & hospitality	136.1	17.9
Other services	29.3	8.0
Government	46.1	3.2

IN JUNE 2022...

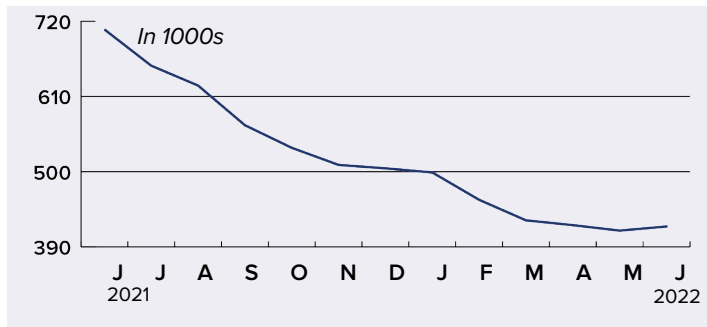
NYS PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS* | INCREASED



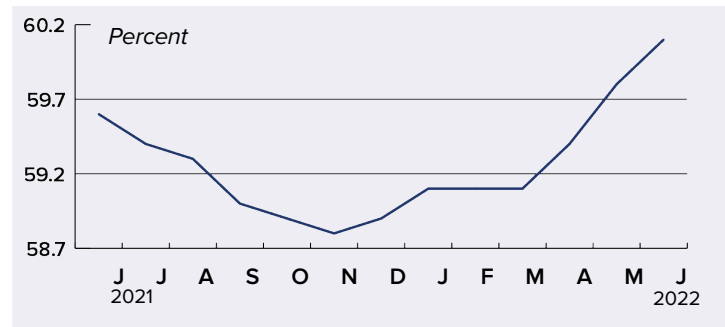
NYS UNEMPLOYMENT RATE* | HELD STEADY



NYS UNEMPLOYMENT* | INCREASED



NYS LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE* | INCREASED



*Seasonally adjusted

New Federal Reserve Report Shows Adults in Rural Counties Less Likely to be Working Suburban counties have highest employment-population ratios in NYS...

by Kevin Jack, Deputy Director

A recent research report from the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (FRB-Richmond) notes there are “significant disparities across geographies” when measuring the percentage share of working-age adults who are employed. This metric, known as the “employment-population ratio” (or E-P ratio), is a useful summary measure of an area’s labor market that can track the pace of job creation relative to the adult population. The E-P ratio is a particularly useful labor market indicator as it is easy to compute and interpret, and it can be used to make meaningful comparisons across time and between areas with much different population sizes.

In this article, we perform an analysis similar to the FRB-Richmond report using data from labor market regions and counties in New York State. We also consider some of the geographic and economic factors that help to explain some of the observed differences in E-P ratios.

State Data

The overall employment-population ratio for people aged 25-64 in the U.S. is 74.4%, according to five-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS). Comparable state-level E-P ratios vary widely, though, ranging from a high of 81.6% to a low of 65.0%. The overall median state E-P ratio is 74.8%.

The five states with the highest E-P ratios for people aged 25-64 are Minnesota (81.6%), Nebraska (81.5%), North Dakota (81.4%), Iowa (80.4%) and South Dakota (80.3%). In contrast, the states with the lowest ratios are West Virginia (65.0%), Mississippi (67.2%), New Mexico (67.5%), Louisiana (68.2%) and Alabama (68.4%). New York State ranks in the middle of the pack with an E-P ratio of 75.1%, which is the 24th highest in the nation.

Urban vs. Rural Analysis

The FRB-Richmond researchers observed that “Employment outcomes (as measured by E-P ratios) tend to be worse in more rural areas.” However, how do we categorize counties as “rural” or “urban,” when there is no official government definition?

One system commonly used to differentiate counties is the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes (RUCC), developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Counties are ranked on a scale from 1 (most urban) to 9 (most rural).

Under the RUCC classification system, “urban” counties are sorted into one of three categories based on the overall population size of their metro area. “Rural” counties are classified into one of six categories by their degree of urbanization and adjacency to a metro area.

Following procedures developed by the FRB-Richmond, counties in metro areas with at least 250,000 were categorized as “urban,” while those in smaller metro areas (e.g., Tompkins, Jefferson) or outside of metro areas were classified as “rural.” The E-P ratios of these two groups were then compared.

According to the ACS, there are more than 10.4 million New Yorkers between the ages of 25 and 64. Of this total, more than 7.8 million residents are working. More than 90%, or 9.4 million, of New York’s residents aged 25-64 live in “urban” counties. The overall E-P ratio for the state’s 32 urban counties was 75.5%.

Similarly, there are just over one million New Yorkers aged 25-64 living in the state’s 30 “rural” counties. Just over 700,000 people in this group are employed. As a result, the E-P ratio for these rural counties is 70.6%, or 4.9 percentage points lower than the ratio in the urban counties.

Regional & County Analysis

The three labor market regions with the highest E-P ratios are Long Island (78.8%), Capital Region (77.0%) and Hudson Valley (76.2%). The three lowest regional E-P ratios were found in North Country (65.2%), Mohawk Valley (72.3%) and Southern Tier (72.3%). The median regional E-P ratio was 74.3%.

The map on page 3 shows the E-P ratio for each of New York’s 62 counties. Twenty-six counties have E-P ratios at or above the U.S. average, while the median county value is 73.3%. Nine of the 10 counties with the highest ratios are classified as “urban,” with Tompkins County being the one exception. The three counties with the highest E-P ratios are Saratoga (80.8%), Nassau (79.7%) and Albany (79.1%).

Conversely, eight of the counties in the state with the lowest E-P ratios are “rural,” with Orleans (Rochester metro area) and the Bronx (New York City) being the two exceptions. The counties with the lowest employment-population ratios in the state are Franklin (61.1%), Jefferson (61.7%) and Orleans (64.7%).

Why Do Rural Counties Have Lower E-P Ratios?

The FRB-Richmond report cites several factors—population growth, education, housing, resident health, and broadband availability—that may help to explain the lower E-P ratios found in rural counties. Using data for counties in New York State, these factors were correlated with E-P ratios. Factors that had a positive correlation with a county’s E-P ratio include educational attainment (+0.67) and broadband availability (+0.54). Negative correlations were found between a county’s E-P ratio and its population change in 2010-20 (-0.31) as well as two health variables—share of population that is obese (-0.58) and share of population with disabilities (-0.42). The correlation between a county’s E-P ratio and the rate of owner-occupied housing was essentially zero.

Summing Up

On average, rural counties in New York have lower employment-population ratios than their urban counterparts. These differences in E-P ratios reflect the impact of a variety of economic and social factors.

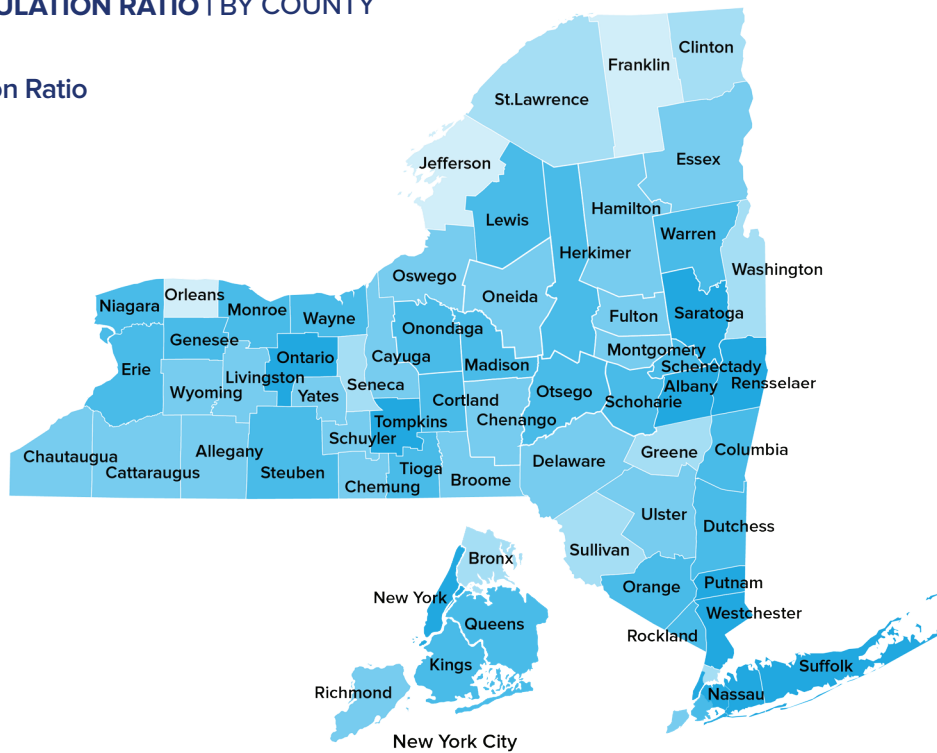
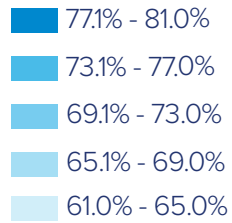
EMPLOYMENT - POPULATION RATIO

EMPLOYMENT - POPULATION RATIO | BY COUNTY

New York State

Employment-Population Ratio

New York State: 75.1%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW YORK STATE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW YORK STATE

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUN '21	JUN '22		JUN '21	JUN '22		JUN '21	JUN '22
New York State	7.5	4.4	Hudson Valley	5.1	3.1	Finger Lakes	5.3	3.3
Capital	4.7	2.9	Dutchess	4.9	3.1	Genesee	4.4	2.8
Albany	4.9	3.0	Orange	5.2	3.2	Livingston	4.7	3.1
Columbia	4.0	2.6	Putnam	4.6	2.9	Monroe	5.7	3.5
Greene	5.2	3.3	Rockland	4.8	2.8	Ontario	4.6	2.9
Rensselaer	4.8	3.0	Sullivan	5.2	3.0	Orleans	5.6	3.7
Saratoga	4.2	2.6	Ulster	5.0	3.1	Seneca	5.1	2.9
Schenectady	5.4	3.3	Westchester	5.2	3.2	Wayne	4.8	3.1
Warren	4.9	3.0	Mohawk Valley	5.5	3.5	Wyoming	4.5	2.7
Washington	4.8	3.0	Fulton	5.8	3.8	Yates	3.9	2.6
Central New York	5.4	3.4	Herkimer	6.0	3.7	Western New York	5.8	3.6
Cayuga	4.9	3.2	Montgomery	6.0	3.9	Allegany	5.3	3.6
Cortland	5.5	3.6	Oneida	5.5	3.5	Cattaraugus	5.6	3.7
Madison	4.9	3.1	Otsego	4.7	3.1	Chautauqua	5.7	3.7
Onondaga	5.4	3.3	Schoharie	4.8	3.2	Erie	5.8	3.6
Oswego	6.0	4.0	North Country	5.1	3.5	Niagara	6.1	3.7
Southern Tier	5.2	3.3	Clinton	5.0	3.2	Long Island	4.9	2.9
Broome	5.7	3.7	Essex	4.7	3.0	Nassau	4.9	2.9
Chemung	5.8	3.6	Franklin	5.0	3.2	Suffolk	4.9	3.0
Chenango	4.6	3.0	Hamilton	3.9	2.9	New York City	10.6	6.1
Delaware	5.0	3.5	Jefferson	5.1	3.5	Bronx	14.4	8.4
Schuyler	4.9	3.2	Lewis	4.7	3.2	Kings	10.8	6.3
Steuben	5.3	3.3	St. Lawrence	5.6	4.1	New York	8.2	4.8
Tioga	4.8	3.0				Queens	10.4	5.7
Tompkins	4.4	2.8				Richmond	9.3	5.7

FOCUS ON the North Country

Clean Energy Takes Off in the North Country

by Konstantin Sikhaou, Labor Market Analyst, North Country Region



The recent heatwaves that brought record high temperatures to Britain, sparked wildfires across Europe and led to a record-breaking number of 100-degree days across America have once again reminded the public of the destructive impact of climate change. New York State has long been a leader in the global effort to combat climate change by reducing its carbon footprint and increasing the use of renewable energy sources.

In 2019, New York committed itself to a set of ambitious electricity targets: 70% from renewable sources by 2030 and 100% by 2040. As of 2020, 27% of the state's electric load was met by renewable sources, including 22% from hydroelectric sources, 3% from wind and less than 1% from solar. In this article, we look at some recent developments in the North Country that have helped to advance "clean energy" as part of the global fight against climate change.

Smart Path Moving Along

In July 2022, the New York Power Authority announced that the Smart Path transmission project in the North Country was two-thirds complete. Smart Path is an upgrade of 78 miles of transmission lines, which span from Massena (St. Lawrence County) to Croghan (Lewis County). It is designed to strengthen transmission lines against weather events and enable the reliable transmission of clean energy from northern New York into the state's electric power grid. The project will help advance New York's clean energy goals.

Solar Shines Brighter in Region

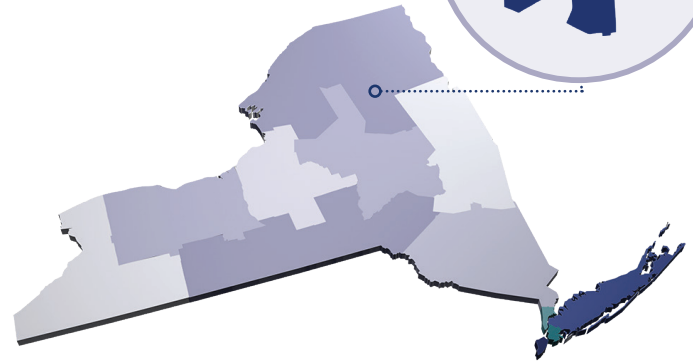
New solar projects are being built in Massena, Canton, and DeKalb (all in St. Lawrence County) and in Fort Covington (Franklin County). The four North Country projects are among 22 solar facilities planned across New York State that are expected to spur \$2.7 billion in private investment and 3,000 short- and long-term jobs.

In addition, Convalt Energy plans to build two solar panel manufacturing plants in Hounsfield, Jefferson County. The first plant would produce up to two million solar panels per year and employ up to 382 workers by year three. The second plant would add up to 300 additional jobs. The company estimates the plants could create more than 4,500 jobs if the project is fully developed.

Dairy Manure = Clean Energy

Another clean energy platform being developed in the region is manure conversion. Adirondack Farms, a family-owned dairy farm in Peru (Clinton County), plans to convert manure into renewable natural gas (RNG). A new partnership between Adirondack Farms and Suburban Propane plans to produce RNG for local communities by taking the manure from dairy cows and processing it through an anaerobic digester.

In addition to producing RNG and helping to cut down on greenhouse gas emissions, like methane, the project will benefit from an additional revenue stream as the digester will produce a nutrient-rich material called "digestate." Digestate can be used as a soft, dry material for cow bedding as well as a natural soil fertilizer to help grow cattle feed.



The future looks bright for the **North Country's** "clean energy" economy.

In another similar business arrangement, Liberty Utilities wants to build a gas line to Stauffer Farms in North Lawrence (St. Lawrence County) to extract methane. This project will include the use of an anaerobic digester to convert methane into RNG. This undertaking is aimed at helping local dairy farmers address environmental challenges. Innovative business partnerships, such as the ones outlined above, should help to ensure the future sustainability and viability of dairy farming in the North Country.

Nova Bus Leads the Charge

In February 2022, Quebec-based Nova Bus, a transit bus manufacturer with a plant in Plattsburgh (Clinton County), announced it received a \$22 million contract to build up to 40 electric buses for the Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County in Houston, Texas. The zero-emission, long-range buses are a new addition to the manufacturer's lineup of clean diesel buses and hybrid buses. Nova aims to discontinue diesel completely as cities throughout the nation transition toward fully electric mass transit. The first 20 buses, which will be manufactured at the company's factory in Plattsburgh, are expected to be on local roads sometime in late 2022 or early 2023.

In Closing

New solar projects and energy development alternatives have put the North Country region in a strong position to help contribute to New York State's ambitious climate goals. Moreover, innovative manufacturers such as Nova Bus are providing good-paying jobs to its workers. Thanks to a growing nationwide push for more sustainable energy alternatives, the future looks bright for the North Country's "clean energy" economy.

Regional Analysts' Corner

CAPITAL

Kevin Alexander — 518-242-8245

Over the past year, the private sector job count in the Capital Region rose by 16,900, or 4.0%, to 435,600 in June 2022. Job gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+4,600), educational and health services (+4,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+3,100), professional and business services (+2,300), other services (+1,300) and financial activities (+1,200).

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 9,300, or 3.8%, to 253,500 in June 2022. Employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+5,000), professional and business services (+2,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,900) and other services (+600). Over-the-year losses occurred in educational and health services (-1,000).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Over the past year, the private sector job count in the Rochester metro area rose by 13,600, or 3.2%, to 444,900 in June 2022. Gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+4,300), educational and health services (+2,000), professional and business services (+1,800), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,400), manufacturing (+1,300), other services (+1,200) and trade, transportation and utilities (+1,200).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

Private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley grew over the year by 30,500, or 4.0%, to 797,200 in June 2022. Gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+9,700), professional and business services (+7,400), other services (+4,900), educational and health services (+4,200), natural resources, mining and construction (+2,000), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,500) and manufacturing (+1,000). Losses occurred in financial activities (-800).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

For the year ending June 2022, private sector jobs on Long Island increased by 32,000, or 2.9%, to 1,130,900. Gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+12,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+8,800), professional and business services (+8,400), other services (+3,600) and natural resources, mining and construction (+1,200). Over-the-year losses were largest in educational and health services (-1,700) and financial activities (-600).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Brion Acton — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending June 2022, the number of private sector jobs in the Mohawk Valley region rose by 3,200, or 2.3%, to 140,500. Over-the-year employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+2,000), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,000), financial activities (+500) and other services (+400). Losses occurred in educational and health services (-1,000).

NEW YORK CITY

Elena Volovelsky — 718-613-3971

Private sector jobs in New York City rose over the year by 298,600, or 8.2%, to 3,951,000 in June 2022. Gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+95,200), professional and business services (+66,300), educational and health services (+58,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+34,000), information (+20,700), other services (+14,300) and financial activities (+7,600). A loss occurred in natural resources, mining and construction (-600).

NORTH COUNTRY

Konstantin Sikhaou — 518-523-8957

For the 12-month period ending June 2022, the number of private sector jobs in the North Country region rose by 1,200, or 1.1%, to 108,000. Over-the-year employment gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+1,000), natural resources, mining and construction (+300) and trade, transportation and utilities (+300). Losses were centered in educational and health services (-500).

SOUTHERN TIER

Christian Harris — 607-741-4480

The number of private sector jobs in the Southern Tier rose over the year by 7,500, or 3.6%, to 215,600 in June 2022. Job gains were greatest in educational and health services (+3,300), leisure and hospitality (+2,000), professional and business services (+800), manufacturing (+600), trade, transportation and utilities (+500) and other services (+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 21,000, or 4.8%, to 462,800 in June 2022. Gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+9,100), trade, transportation and utilities (+4,400), manufacturing (+2,200), educational and health services (+1,900), other services (+1,700), financial activities (+800) and professional and business services (+600).