

Employment in New York State



Department of Labor
Research and Statistics

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At a Glance

New York State had 9,614,800 total nonfarm jobs in May 2018, including 8,166,300 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.2% in April-May 2018, while the nation's job count also increased by 0.2% over this period. From May 2017 to May 2018, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.4% in the state and by 1.9% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In May 2018, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 4.6% to 4.5%. The comparable rate for the nation in May 2018 was 3.8%.

New York State's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate decreased from 60.6% in April 2018 to 60.5% in May 2018.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

May 2017 - May 2018

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	110.5	1.2%
Private Sector	109.6	1.4%
Goods-producing	11.5	1.4%
Nat. res. & mining	0.1	2.0%
Construction	15.4	4.0%
Manufacturing	-4.0	-0.9%
Durable gds.	-5.7	-2.2%
Nondurable gds.	1.7	0.9%
Service-providing	99.0	1.1%
Trade, trans. & util.	9.8	0.6%
Wholesale trade	2.6	0.8%
Retail trade	1.0	0.1%
Trans., wrhs. & util.	6.2	2.1%
Information	-3.1	-1.2%
Financial activities	3.7	0.5%
Prof. & bus. svcs.	24.9	1.9%
Educ. & health svcs.	29.6	1.5%
Leisure & hospitality	25.9	2.7%
Other services	7.3	1.8%
Government	0.9	0.1%

Manufacturers play a key role in the Upstate economy...

Upstate New York's Manufacturing Sector: A Statistical Snapshot

For many years, manufacturing was regarded as the backbone of the Upstate New York economy. However, like in the U.S., the Upstate economy experienced a long-term shift from goods-producing industries, like manufacturing, to service-providing ones, like health care. Though this reduced manufacturing's dominance, it still plays a key role in the region's economic health.

The Upstate region is defined here as the 52-county area outside of New York City, Long Island, and Putnam, Rockland and Westchester counties. Manufacturing has employed 278,400 workers in the region during 2017. This was equal to 10.8% of all private sector jobs, which was slightly higher than the comparable U.S. figure (10.1%).

Here, we take a "statistical snapshot" of Upstate New York's manufacturing sector. We look at the industries (4-digit NAICS) employing the most workers, the wages they pay and the regional exports they generate. In addition, we use staffing pattern data to examine the most common job titles found in its manufacturing sector.

Largest Upstate Manufacturing Industries

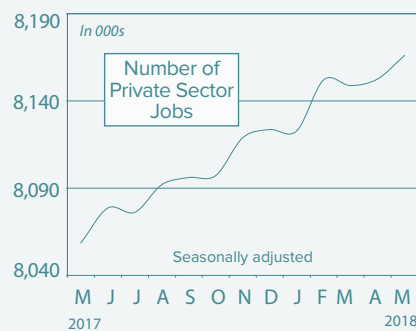
The table on page 3 details the nine manufacturing industries with the most employment in Upstate New York throughout 2017. Together, they employ more than 100,000 workers, or about 37% of all factory jobs in the region.

Semiconductor and electronic components employed almost 15,200 workers, making

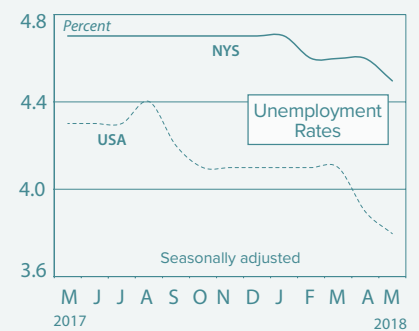
Continued on page 2

In May...

...NYS private sector jobs increased



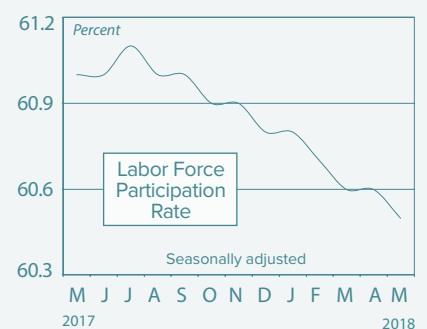
...NYS unemployment rate decreased



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS LF participation rate decreased



Focus on the Southern Tier

New and Growing Opportunities Help Drive Region's Economy

by Christian Harris, Labor Market Analyst, Southern Tier

The Southern Tier's regional labor market showed notable improvement over the past eight years. From May 2010 to May 2018, the region's private sector job count grew by 6,400, or 2.9%, to 229,700. Over the same period, the region's unemployment rate dropped from 7.9% to 4.3%, an 11-year low for the month of May. Here, we examine some important labor market trends expected to impact the region.

The Changing Retail Environment

In 2017, sales at U.S. department stores fell over the year by 1.8%, while sales at online merchants grew by 16.0%. The Southern Tier's regional economy is well-positioned to take advantage of this shift from brick-and-mortar stores to online retailing. An announcement earlier this year from online retailer Wayfair should help boost local industry employment. They plan to open a new call center in Big Flats (Chemung County), which is expected to create 450 jobs. Wayfair is looking to fill customer service and sales positions that include full benefits. Average yearly salaries will be about \$40,000, resulting in a total direct payroll of just under \$20 million.

Distribution centers are another industry that should get a boost with more online sales. In 2010-2017, the industry's local employment count grew by 166%, more than twice the comparable rate for the U.S. (+70%). Plans by Dick's Clothing and Sporting Goods to expand its newly built warehouse in Conklin (Broome County) will help boost employment in the coming years. The company is expanding to accommodate growing online sales.

Smart Energy Takes Hold

A second area taking hold in the Southern Tier is research on energy efficiency and new technologies. Binghamton University (Broome County) has a new \$70 million Smart Energy Building that opened in late 2017. The structure accommodates R&D initiatives for the departments of chemistry and physics. It is expected to lead to increased collaboration among faculty, students, and industry scientists and engineers to create new energy technologies.

Micatu, which makes high-tech sensors used in the utility industry, received a contract to supply its unique grid technology to Eaton Corp. The Horseheads-based (Chemung County) company currently has about 25 employees. It intends to eventually employ a total of 100 in the next 12-15 months. Micatu's sensors help utility companies reduce their energy use, thereby improving the efficiency of the power grid and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

A consortium of three Southern Tier businesses, called Imperium3 New York, plans to start R&D and production operations related to making a more efficient and less expensive lithium-ion battery. The consortium's work will be focused at the Huron Campus in Endicott (Broome County). It will invest more than \$130 million and create at least 230 new jobs over the next five years. Most of the new positions are expected to be in production-related occupations.



Industrial Hemp Research

New York State is taking advantage of a 2014 change in federal law that allows the USDA and agricultural universities to conduct research on hemp in states where it is legal to do so. Industrial hemp is very versatile. It can be used to make a variety of commercial and industrial products, including rope, clothes, food, paper, textiles, plastics, insulation and biofuel.

The state is helping to establish a new, \$3.17 million industrial hemp processing facility in Broome County. Southern Tier Hemp, the company leading this effort, develops, manufactures and sells hemp-based health products.

In addition, New York State will invest \$2 million for a seed certification and breeding program to begin the production of unique hemp varieties. This program would reduce the state's dependence on seed from other states and countries. Cornell University will manage the seed breeding program to identify the hemp varieties best suited for New York State.

Summing Up

Looking ahead, the Southern Tier's economy is well-positioned to take advantage of new and growing opportunities that should help drive the region's economic growth into the future.

Upstate Manufacturing... from page 1

it the largest manufacturing industry in the Upstate region in 2017. The second largest industry was electronic instruments, with 14,580 workers. Plastics had the third highest employment level, with 14,060 workers. In fourth and fifth place were machine shops and threaded products, and printing and related activities, with 10,810 and 10,360 workers, respectively.

High-Paying Sector

In addition to its employment impact, the manufacturing sector makes an important contribution in terms of the wages it pays out. The region's manufacturers paid out more than \$18 billion in total wages in 2017. This represents 14.3% of the region's private sector wage total.

The average annual wage in the Upstate manufacturing sector – \$64,970 – is about 33% higher than the region's overall private sector average of \$48,830. In fact, average wage levels in 75% of the region's 86 manufacturing industries (4-digit NAICS) are higher than the region's overall average wage.

Among the Upstate region's nine largest manufacturing industries, the five with the highest wages are: electronic instruments, \$89,400; semiconductors and electronic components, \$80,800; other general purpose machinery, \$73,700; motor vehicle parts, \$72,970; and medical equipment and supplies, \$62,010.

Most Common Occupations

Staffing pattern data were analyzed to determine the most common job titles in the Upstate factory sector. With an 8.3% share, assemblers and fabricators (SOC 51-2098) are the largest occupation. In second place, with a 4.0% share of industry employment, is first-line supervisors (SOC 51-1011). The third most common job title is inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers (SOC 51-9061), which has a 3.4% share. Machinists (SOC 51-4041), with a 3.2% share, and electrical, electronic and electromechanical assemblers (SOC 51-2028), with a 2.7% share, round out the list of the top five job titles.

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY '17	MAY '18		MAY '17	MAY '18		MAY '17	MAY '18
New York State	4.4	3.7	Hudson Valley	4.3	3.7	Finger Lakes	4.6	4.0
Capital	4.1	3.6	Dutchess	4.1	3.6	Genesee	4.4	3.8
Albany	4.0	3.5	Orange	4.4	3.9	Livingston	4.7	4.2
Columbia	3.6	3.2	Putnam	4.0	3.5	Monroe	4.7	4.1
Greene	4.9	4.4	Rockland	4.1	3.6	Ontario	4.1	3.6
Rensselaer	4.1	3.6	Sullivan	4.5	3.9	Orleans	5.4	4.4
Saratoga	3.8	3.3	Ulster	4.3	3.7	Seneca	4.2	3.6
Schenectady	4.3	3.9	Westchester	4.3	3.8	Wayne	4.7	3.8
Warren	4.7	4.2	Mohawk Valley	4.9	4.4	Wyoming	4.7	4.1
Washington	4.2	3.8	Fulton	5.4	4.6	Yates	3.9	3.4
Central New York	4.8	4.1	Herkimer	5.3	4.5	Western New York	5.2	4.4
Cayuga	4.5	4.3	Montgomery	5.3	4.9	Allegany	6.3	5.3
Cortland	5.0	4.5	Oneida	4.7	4.3	Cattaraugus	5.9	5.2
Madison	4.9	4.4	Otsego	4.4	4.0	Chautauqua	5.7	4.8
Onondaga	4.5	3.8	Schoharie	5.0	4.4	Erie	4.9	4.2
Oswego	6.1	5.0	North Country	5.8	4.9	Niagara	5.7	4.9
Southern Tier	5.0	4.3	Clinton	5.1	4.2	Long Island	4.1	3.5
Broome	5.2	4.5	Essex	5.4	4.6	Nassau	3.9	3.4
Chemung	5.4	4.7	Franklin	5.8	5.1	Suffolk	4.2	3.6
Chenango	4.9	4.3	Hamilton	7.0	7.0	New York City	4.3	3.4
Delaware	5.1	4.5	Jefferson	6.0	5.0	Bronx	5.8	4.7
Schuyler	5.0	4.6	Lewis	6.2	5.0	Kings	4.4	3.5
Steuben	5.4	5.0	St. Lawrence	6.2	5.3	New York	3.9	3.1
Tioga	4.7	4.0				Queens	3.8	3.0
Tompkins	4.0	3.3				Richmond	4.3	3.4

Upstate Manufacturing... from page 2

Manufacturing Sector Jobs, Wages and Exports, Upstate New York, 2017

Industry (NAICS)	Jobs*	Wages*	Exports (\$ billions)	Jobs Multiplier**
Semiconductors & electronic components (3344)	15,180	\$80,800	\$4.29	2.26
Electronic instruments (3345)	14,580	\$89,400	\$4.19	2.31
Plastics (3261)	14,060	\$54,570	\$4.35	2.29
Machine shops & threaded products (3327)	10,810	\$53,090	\$1.70	1.94
Printing & related activities (3231)	10,360	\$46,980	\$1.41	1.82
Other general purpose machinery (3339)	10,340	\$73,700	\$3.90	2.44
Motor vehicle parts (3363)	10,040	\$72,970	\$4.98	3.27
Dairy products (3115)	9,170	\$57,180	\$6.58	4.25
Medical equipment & supplies (3391)	9,020	\$62,010	\$1.82	2.10

Sources: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; EMSI

*Annual averages.

**Total Jobs created for every new direct job in that industry.

Exports and Multipliers

Data from the EMSI software package indicate that Upstate manufacturers generated more than \$95 billion in export sales. This makes manufacturing by far the largest export sector within the region, accounting for about 45% of total exports. There are four other major industry sectors with at least \$10 billion in regional exports. Those sectors, and their export levels in billions of dollars, include: retail trade, \$20.1; wholesale trade, \$14.0; finance and insurance, \$13.5; and health care and social assistance, \$10.9.

There are 31 Upstate manufacturing industries with at least \$1 billion in export sales. The top five, and their sales in billions of dollars, are: dairy products, \$6.58; motor vehicle parts, \$4.98; pharmaceuticals and medicine, \$4.53; plastics, \$4.35; and semiconductors and electronic components, \$4.29.

The employment generated by a growing export sector creates a multiplier effect by providing additional jobs from the new income it brings in. All of the industries in the table above have relatively high employment multipliers.

The multiplier for the dairy products industry is especially notable with a value of 4.25. This figure means that for every one new "direct" job created in the dairy products industry, an additional 3.25 "spin-off" jobs are created in a wide array of support industries across the Upstate New York economy.

Summing Up

The manufacturing sector is a driving force in the Upstate New York economy. It plays several key economic roles, including creating high-paying jobs and generating billions of dollars in exports. Going forward, manufacturing will continue to occupy a significant position in the regional economy.

by Kevin Alexander and Christian Harris

Employment in New York State is published 12 times a year. To request a change of address, write to the address below and provide your old and new addresses.

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research & Statistics, Pubs. Unit
Building 12, State Office Campus
Albany, NY 12240

Director	Bohdan M. Wynnyk
Deputy Director/Editor	Kevin Jack
Director of Communications	Jill Aurora
Graphic Design	Laura A. Campbell
Editorial Advisor	Jean Genovese



Regional Analysts' Corner

CAPITAL

Kevin Alexander — 518-242-8245

Private sector jobs in the Capital Region increased by 4,500, or 1.0 percent, to 444,000 in the year ending May 2018. Job gains were largest in educational and health services (+2,300), leisure and hospitality (+1,800), natural resources, mining and construction (+400) and other services (+300). Employment losses were focused in professional and business services (-500) and information (-200).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

Private sector jobs in the Syracuse metro area rose over the year by 3,000, or 1.2 percent, to 262,400 in May 2018. Employment growth was centered in educational and health services (+900), natural resources, mining and construction (+800), professional and business services (+600), manufacturing (+500) and trade, transportation and utilities (+500). The largest job loss occurred in financial activities (-400).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area increased over the year by 10,000, or 2.2 percent, to 467,400 in May 2018. Gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+3,700), educational and health services (+2,200), manufacturing (+1,800), financial activities (+1,000), professional and business services (+900) and natural resources, mining and construction (+800). Losses were concentrated in trade, transportation and utilities (-300) and information (-200).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the year ending May 2018, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased by 10,100, or 1.3 percent, to 811,600. Job gains were largest in educational and health services (+6,200), natural resources, mining and construction (+2,800), professional and business services (+2,300) and leisure and hospitality (+1,600). Losses were greatest in trade, transportation and utilities (-1,500) and information (-1,000).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

Long Island's private sector job count increased over the year by 12,200, or 1.1 percent, to 1,165,700 in May 2018. The largest gains were in trade, transportation and utilities (+5,300), natural resources, mining and construction (+4,400), leisure and hospitality (+3,200) and professional and business services (+2,600). Losses were greatest in financial activities (-2,000) and manufacturing (-1,100).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Brian Acton — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending May 2018, the private sector job count in the Mohawk Valley labor market region declined by 100, or 0.1 percent, to 147,800. Job gains were concentrated in leisure and hospitality (+300). Employment losses were greatest in educational and health services (-500).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 718-613-3971

Private sector jobs in New York City rose over the year by 79,500, or 2.1 percent, to 3,956,100 in May 2018. Job gains were greatest in educational and health services (+35,600), professional and business services (+15,800), leisure and hospitality (+8,800), natural resources, mining and construction (+8,000), trade, transportation and utilities (+6,500) and financial activities (+4,400). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-1,900).

SOUTHERN TIER

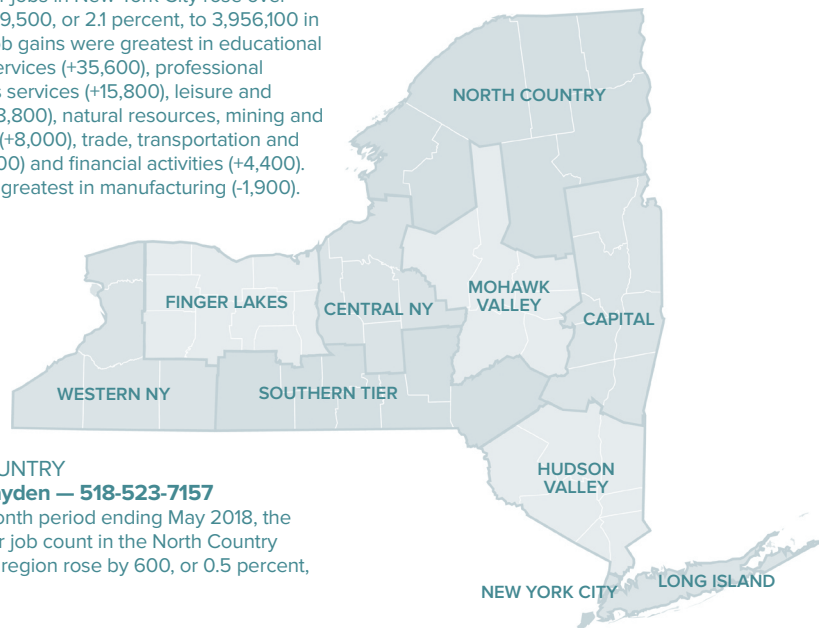
Christian Harris — 607-741-4480

For the 12-month period ending May 2018, private sector jobs in the Southern Tier rose by 2,000, or 0.9 percent, to 229,700. Job gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+900), educational and health services (+800) and trade, transportation and utilities (+500). Employment losses were focused in 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 8,900, or 1.9 percent, to 482,300 in May 2018. Job gains were largest in educational and health services (+3,900), professional and business services (+2,400), other services (+1,800), natural resources, mining and construction (+900) and manufacturing (+600). Losses were focused in trade, transportation and utilities (-700).



NORTH COUNTRY

Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157

For the 12-month period ending May 2018, the private sector job count in the North Country labor market region rose by 600, or 0.5 percent, to 110,600.