

# BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS



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## SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIES

A Report to the Workforce Development System

New York City

2019

## **Preface**

One of the major objectives of the workforce development system is to encourage local workforce development boards (LWDBs) to plan strategically and focus their resources in priority industries (and eventually on priority occupations within those industries).

To assist in these efforts, the New York State Department of Labor Division of Research and Statistics developed these reports to identify “significant industries” in each of the ten regions in New York State. Industries presented here are classified according to their North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

This report lists significant industries in New York City based on several factors including employment levels, wage levels, job growth (both net and percent) over the 2013-2018 period and expected job growth based on industry employment projections through 2026. Priority industries that may have been designated by economic development or workforce development officials were also considered. The local workforce development boards in the region should focus their workforce development resources on these industries.

## **Regional Industries**

Ten industries are designated as “significant” in New York City. In each of the industries selected, employment increased between 2013 and 2018. In addition, employment in eight of the ten industries is expected to grow faster than employment in all industries combined through 2026. Collectively, these ten industries account for slightly more than half of the jobs in New York City.

All significant industries shared one or more of the following characteristics: rapid growth (percentage basis); large growth (absolute basis); high wages (average annual wage above the City average of \$92,600 in 2018); or strong expected growth through 2026.

A broad set of industries were identified for this report. They cover eight major industry groups: construction; trade, transportation and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; educational services; health care and social assistance; and leisure and hospitality.

## **Industry Analysis**

In the following analysis, industries are presented in ascending NAICS industry code order. For additional information regarding the NAICS industry classification system, visit <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?chart=2017>.

### Construction

Construction-related skilled trades occupations comprise much of the employment within the *specialty trade contractors* (NAICS Industry 238) industry. Although construction is highly cyclical, both the short and the long-term prospects for *specialty trade contractors* are favorable. During the past three years, growth in this industry has been driven by a surge in high-end residential construction, as well as continued strength in the commercial and government sectors. Recently announced plans for several new hotels, as well as expansion plans proposed by some large universities, should help this sector continue to grow.

### Trade, Transportation and Utilities

*Nonstore retailers* (NAICS Industry 454), an industry that includes online and catalog shopping, is slowly taking a larger share of overall retailing. Electronic shopping businesses can handle high levels of customer traffic, and customers are not limited to the New York City area, resulting in higher sales potential. Although small by New York City standards, this industry is growing and is likely to continue to expand as the online marketplace absorbs an increasing share of retail sales.

### Information

The main elements that comprise the *other information services* industry (NAICS Industry 519) are news syndicates, libraries, archives, internet publishing and web search portals. The technology boom in New York City brought with it an increase in internet publishing, web broadcasting and search portal companies. Both small and large internet companies are growing their New York offices. Cornell and Technion Universities are collaborating on construction of a large engineering campus on Roosevelt Island in Midtown Manhattan. These trends suggest strong growth will continue for New York City's technology and internet companies.

### Financial Activities

The *securities, commodity contracts and other financial investments* (NAICS Industry 523) industry is a part of the broader financial activities super sector. Employment in this industry is heavily concentrated in New York City with 90% of the state's jobs in this industry located here.

Although this industry is highly cyclical, it has grown over time. Employment is expanding again after severe losses in 2008-2009 followed by the recovery thereafter. In New York City, the average annual wage (\$398,600) in this industry was more than four times the all industry average (\$92,600) for 2018.

### Professional and Business Services

Two industries from the professional and business services sector are on the significant industries list. They are: *professional, scientific and technical services* (NAICS Industry 541) and *administrative and support services* (NAICS Industry 561). Although there are significant differences between these industries, they share a common trait: they tend to sell their services to other businesses rather than to consumers. As a result, employment in these industries reacts quickly to changing economic trends and is often a bellwether for the labor market. This sector's performance was outstanding between 2013 and 2018, with employment in both industries growing faster than the City's all industry employment.

*Professional, scientific and technical services* is the only significant industry that qualified for the list based on all four factors considered for this report. It is the city's largest industry based on employment, has an annual average wage (\$135,300) that was nearly 46% above the New York City average for 2018, and has a projected growth rate of 15.9% through 2026.

Because temporary help agencies are a large part of the *administrative and support services* industry, it is closely tied to the health of the City's corporate sector. Between 2013 and 2018, the industry grew rapidly, increasing by more than 60,900 jobs. As the City's economy continues to expand, this industry is expected to grow by nearly 20% by 2026. Technology, including cloud computing and sophisticated virtual customer service tools, has the potential to disrupt the industry if businesses decide to shift administrative support services outside of New York City, bringing down the average annual wage and the number of people employed.

### Educational Services

With almost 392,000 jobs between the public and private sectors, *educational services* (NAICS Industry 611) employs the second most of the significant industries listed in this report in New York City. This industry added 44,800 jobs (+12.9%) between 2013 and 2018 but is expected to grow slower than all industries through 2026. Long-term growth in educational services will be driven by demographics rather than economic conditions. Trends such as a growing school-age population and an increasing portion of the population attending college will keep employment in this industry strong through 2026.

### Health Care and Social Assistance

Growth in health care industry employment is driven by demographic trends rather than by economic conditions. Many health care occupations are expected to see strong growth over the next decade as the population continues to age. Employment growth in health care can come from technological innovations, which both increases demand for cutting edge health care services and requires workers with new technical skills. Laser eye surgery and joint replacement surgery are good examples of this trend.

The industry employing the most people in this sector is *ambulatory health care services* (NAICS Industry 621). The industry experienced a surge in employment of nearly 47% between 2013 and 2018. This was more than three times higher than the City's all industry growth rate over the same period. Employment in this industry is projected to grow more than 48% between 2016 and 2026. This industry offers a wide range of job opportunities. There are health care occupations with large numbers of jobs that are rapidly growing. Some of these jobs, like home health aides, require few skills and offer low wages (median annual wage of \$28,000). There are technical jobs that require some training and offer average pay, such as occupational therapy assistants (median annual wage of \$67,500). There are also high wage jobs requiring considerable training and educational credentials, such as registered nurses (median annual wage of \$97,900). *Ambulatory health care services* employs many clerical and administrative workers as well as management staff.

*Social assistance* (NAICS Industry 624) is a large industry that has enjoyed steady growth for many years. It is expected to continue to perform well in the future. Like health care and education, many of the services this industry provides are not directly tied to the business cycle and, therefore, remain in demand during economic downturns. However, because a large portion of this industry's jobs are funded by the public sector, employment in the *social assistance* industry can decline when governments experience budget difficulties.

#### Leisure & Hospitality

Of the two industries on the list from this sector, *food services and drinking places* (NAICS Industry 722) employs the most people. *Food services and drinking places* expanded by 58,000, or 22.6%, between 2013 and 2018 and is expected to grow by 22.0% between 2016 and 2026. This growth rate is higher than the growth rate for all industries in New York City. Because many of the industry's largest occupations only require short-term training, the *food services and drinking places* industry had the lowest average annual wage of any of the industries in this report (\$31,500) in 2018. However, the industry offers considerable opportunities for advancement to higher-paying supervisory positions. A little more than 8% of the occupations in this industry are supervisory and managerial positions.

Employment in leisure and hospitality, which is typically impacted by national recessions, performed well during the last downturn and reached a record-high in 2018 (463,000). New York City's growing popularity as a tourist destination combined with the adoption of dynamic pricing models by hotels has created a steady stream of new hotel openings as well as increased the number of job opportunities in the sector. Rising corporate profits and improving economies abroad should lead to further improvements in this industry.

## **For Further Information**

It is hoped that the statewide and local workforce development boards find the information in this report useful. The New York State Department of Labor's regional labor market analyst for New York City, Elena Volovelsky, is available for consultation. She can be reached via email at [Elena.Volovelsky@labor.ny.gov](mailto:Elena.Volovelsky@labor.ny.gov) or by phone at (718) 613-3971.

Similar local data are available from our network of 10 regional labor market analysts to assist LWDBs. For questions regarding your local area, please contact your regional labor market analyst. Their contact information is available at: <https://labor.ny.gov/stats/lslma.shtm>.

## Significant Industries, New York City, 2019

NAICS Industry Code	Industry Name	Jobs		Net Change in Jobs, 2013-2018	% Change in Jobs, 2013-2018	Average Annual Wage, 2018	Projected % Change in Jobs, 2016-2026	Why Industry is Significant**
		2013*	2018*					
	<b>Total, all industries (all ownerships)</b>	<b>3,839,800</b>	<b>4,378,000</b>	<b>538,200</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>\$92,600</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>238</b>	Specialty trade contractors	77,000	98,500	21,500	27.9%	\$78,200	19.7%	G, P
<b>454</b>	Nonstore retailers	12,600	15,900	3,300	26.2%	\$84,100	10.7%	G
<b>519</b>	Other information services	25,200	46,600	21,400	84.9%	\$184,200	74.8%	G, P, W
<b>523</b>	Securities, commodity contracts, investments	163,200	177,600	14,400	8.8%	\$398,600	8.2%	W
<b>541</b>	Professional and technical services	352,300	403,200	50,900	14.4%	\$135,300	15.9%	G, J, P, W
<b>561</b>	Administrative and support services	191,900	252,800	60,900	31.7%	\$63,400	19.8%	G, J, P
<b>611</b>	Educational services	347,000	391,800	44,800	12.9%	\$71,200	13.8%	J, P
<b>621</b>	Ambulatory health care services	209,400	307,400	98,000	46.8%	\$45,000	48.1%	G, J, P
<b>624</b>	Social assistance	166,800	198,400	31,600	18.9%	\$32,700	28.7%	G, P
<b>722</b>	Food services and drinking places	257,200	315,200	58,000	22.6%	\$31,500	22.0%	G, J, P

NA – Not Applicable

\*Represents both private and public sector jobs

**\*\*Key:**

G: Industry experienced above-average job growth; can be net or percentage growth

J: Industry employs a significant number of jobs (>250,000)

P: Above-average growth projected for 2016-2026

W: Industry pays above-average wages

**Specialty Trade Contractors  
(NAICS Industry 238)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** The Specialty Trade Contractors subsector comprises establishments whose primary activity is performing specific activities (e.g., pouring concrete, site preparation, plumbing, painting, and electrical work) involved in building construction or other activities that are similar for all types of construction, but that are not responsible for the entire project. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs. The production work performed by establishments in this subsector is usually subcontracted from establishments of the general contractor type or for-sale builders, but especially in remodeling and repair construction, work also may be done directly for the owner of the property. Specialty trade contractors usually perform most of their work at the construction site, although they may have shops where they perform prefabrication and other work. Establishments primarily engaged in preparing sites for new construction are also included in this subsector.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2016-2026	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	47-2111	Electricians	15.4%	\$106,115	15.7%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
2	47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	11.8%	\$62,462	23.0%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
3	47-2061	Construction Laborers	6.4%	\$48,158	11.9%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
4	47-2031	Carpenters	5.4%	\$70,536	8.6%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
5	47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	3.8%	\$98,019	12.8%	High school diploma or equivalent	5 years or more	None
6	47-4021	Elevator Installers and Repairers	3.3%	\$82,637	19.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
7	49-9021	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	3.2%	\$69,293	18.0%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	Long-term on-the-job training
8	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	3.1%	\$144,996	14.7%	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
9	43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2.9%	\$36,023	-0.4%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
10	47-2141	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	2.7%	\$32,142	8.8%	No formal educational credential	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training



**Nonstore Retailers  
(NAICS Industry 454)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Industries in the Nonstore Retailers subsector retail merchandise using methods, such as the broadcasting of infomercials, the broadcasting and publishing of direct-response advertising, the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstration, selling from portable stalls, and distribution through vending machines. Establishments in this subsector include mail-order houses, vending machine operators, home delivery sales, door-to-door sales, party plan sales, electronic shopping, and sales through portable stalls (e.g., street vendors, except food). Establishments engaged in the direct sale (i.e., nonstore) of products, such as home heating oil dealers and newspaper delivery service providers, are included in this subsector.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2016-2026	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	41-2031	Retail Salespersons	10.3%	\$28,138	2.9%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
2	43-4151	Order Clerks	7.3%	\$31,237	-4.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
3	43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	7.0%	\$40,151	6.8%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
4	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	4.7%	\$130,841	14.7%	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
5	13-1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	3.4%	\$67,549	26.4%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
6	15-1133	Software Developers, Systems Software	3.2%	\$133,986	31.2%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
7	43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	3.0%	\$29,859	0.0%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
8	53-7064	Packers and Packers, Hand	2.8%	\$28,820	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	2.6%	\$22,206	1.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
10	53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2.5%	\$30,325	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA – Not Available

**Other Information Services  
(NAICS Industry 519)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Industries in the Other Information Services subsector group establishments supplying information, storing and providing access to information, searching and retrieving information, operating Web sites that use search engines to allow for searching information on the Internet, or publishing and/or broadcasting content exclusively on the Internet. The main components of the subsector are news syndicates, libraries, archives, exclusive Internet publishing and/or broadcasting, and Web search portals.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2016-2026	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	8.0%	\$120,818	37.3%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
2	25-4021	Librarians	6.9%	\$65,201	11.1%	Master's degree	None	None
3	41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	6.6%	\$81,713	15.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
4	27-3041	Editors	5.9%	\$75,073	-9.7%	Bachelor's degree	Less than 5 years	None
5	25-4031	Library Technicians	5.8%	\$39,060	10.9%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	None
6	13-1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	4.3%	\$79,404	26.4%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
7	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	3.8%	\$43,395	1.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
8	43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	3.7%	\$49,266	6.8%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
9	41-3011	Advertising Sales Agents	3.3%	\$95,907	12.5%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
10	15-1134	Web Developers	3.1%	\$80,838	17.5%	Associate's degree	None	None

**Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities  
(NAICS Industry 523)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Firms in this industry are primarily engaged in one of the following activities: (1) underwriting securities issues and/or making markets for securities and commodities; (2) acting as agents (i.e., brokers) between buyers and sellers of securities and commodities; (3) providing securities and commodity exchange services; (4) providing other services, such as managing portfolios of assets, providing investment advice, and trust, fiduciary, and custody services.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2016-2026	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	41-3031	Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	23.6%	\$189,584	2.6%	Bachelor's degree	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
2	13-2051	Financial Analysts	15.2%	\$139,884	11.6%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
3	13-2052	Personal Financial Advisors	9.4%	\$161,673	13.4%	Bachelor's degree	None	Long-term on-the-job training
4	11-3031	Financial Managers	5.4%	\$198,591***	21.6%	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
5	43-6011	Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	4.9%	\$88,722	-13.8%	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
6	13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	3.6%	\$116,604	16.2%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
7	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	2.8%	\$159,918*	14.7%	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
8	15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	2.3%	\$160,839	37.3%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
9	43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1.9%	\$104,206	6.2%	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
10	43-4011	Brokerage Clerks	1.9%	\$66,897	1.7%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training

\* Due to confidentiality, regional median occupational wage was replaced with regional cross industry median wage.

\*\*\* Due to confidentiality, regional median occupational wage was replaced with statewide cross industry median wage.

**Professional, Scientific and Technical Services  
(NAICS Industry 541)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Industries in the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services subsector group establishments engaged in processes where human capital is the major input. These establishments make available the knowledge and skills of their employees, often on an assignment basis, where an individual or team is responsible for the delivery of services to the client. The individual industries of this subsector are defined on the basis of the particular expertise and training of the services provider.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2016-2026	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	23-1011	Lawyers	8.5%	\$194,128	10.6%	Doctoral or professional degree	None	None
2	13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	7.9%	\$89,696	16.2%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
3	13-1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	4.5%	\$70,757	26.4%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
4	13-1111	Management Analysts	3.8%	\$107,604	20.4%	Bachelor's degree	Less than 5 years	None
5	41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	3.2%	\$83,762	15.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
6	15-1121	Computer Systems Analysts	3.0%	\$115,011	15.9%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
7	15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	2.9%	\$114,595	37.3%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
8	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	2.8%	\$210,021	14.7%	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
9	23-2011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	2.7%	\$55,238	15.3%	Associate's degree	None	None
10	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	2.6%	\$34,982	1.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training

**Administrative and Support Services  
(NAICS Industry 561)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Industries in the Administrative and Support Services subsector group establishments engaged in activities that support the day-to-day operations of other organizations. The processes employed in this sector (e.g., general management, personnel administration, clerical activities, cleaning activities) are often integral parts of the activities of establishments found in all sectors of the economy. The establishments classified in this subsector have specialization in one or more of these activities and can, therefore, provide services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. The individual industries of this subsector are defined on the basis of the particular process that they are engaged in and the particular services they provide.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2016-2026	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	33-9032	Security Guards	20.2%	\$29,543	15.5%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
2	37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	12.5%	\$34,540	16.9%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
3	13-1071	Human Resources Specialists	3.6%	\$60,518	13.2%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
4	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	3.1%	\$32,063	1.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
5	43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2.5%	\$39,827	-0.4%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
6	35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	2.4%	\$40,986	20.1%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
7	53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2.4%	\$25,638	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	2.3%	\$32,573	6.8%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
9	41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	2.3%	\$67,028	15.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
10	43-6011	Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	2.2%	\$64,440	-13.8%	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None

NA – Not Available

**Educational Services  
(NAICS Industry 611)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Industries in this group provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. The instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2016-2026	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	7.7%	\$80,337	4.7%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
2	25-9041	Teacher Assistants	6.8%	\$35,199	8.6%	Some college, no degree	None	None
3	25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	6.2%	\$80,837	4.8%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
4	43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	3.9%	\$48,296	-0.4%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
5	25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	3.5%	\$79,136	4.8%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
6	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	2.9%	\$27,283	1.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
7	25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	2.6%	\$100,727	35.3%	Doctoral or professional degree	Less than 5 years	None
8	25-3021	Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	2.6%	\$49,959	32.5%	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
9	11-9032	Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	2.3%	\$124,792	5.1%	Master's degree	5 years or more	None
10	21-1012	Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors	2.1%	\$74,727	14.1%	Master's degree	None	None

**Ambulatory Health Care Services  
(NAICS Industry 621)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Industries in the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector provide health care services directly or indirectly to ambulatory patients and do not usually provide inpatient services. Health practitioners in this group provide outpatient services, with the facilities and equipment not usually being the most significant part of the production process.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2016-2026	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	31-1011	Home Health Aides	33.8%	\$25,586	55.0%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
2	39-9021	Personal Care Aides	16.3%	\$26,434	42.0%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
3	43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	6.1%	\$33,536	20.3%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
4	29-1141	Registered Nurses	3.8%	\$92,283	18.8%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
5	31-9092	Medical Assistants	3.3%	\$37,817	44.7%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	None
6	31-9091	Dental Assistants	2.4%	\$35,392	23.8%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	None
7	43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2.4%	\$37,770	-0.4%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
8	29-1069	Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	1.8%	\$206,010	13.5%	Doctoral or professional degree	None	Internship/residency
9	43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1.5%	\$65,185	6.2%	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
10	43-3021	Billing and Posting Clerks	1.5%	\$42,257	21.8%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training

**Social Assistance  
(NAICS Industry 624)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Industries in the Social Assistance subsector provide a wide variety of social assistance services directly to their clients. These services do not include residential or accommodation services, except on a short-stay basis.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2016-2026	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	31-1011	Home Health Aides	20.4%	\$25,579	55.0%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
2	39-9021	Personal Care Aides	20.1%	\$26,053	42.0%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
3	25-9041	Teacher Assistants	5.1%	\$28,620	8.6%	Some college, no degree	None	None
4	21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	4.3%	\$35,519	21.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
5	21-1021	Child, Family, and School Social Workers	3.8%	\$46,434	19.0%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
6	25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	3.5%	\$43,596	10.4%	Associate's degree	None	None
7	39-9011	Childcare Workers	3.5%	\$27,188	9.1%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
8	39-9032	Recreation Workers	2.8%	\$30,533	23.3%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
9	37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1.6%	\$28,231	16.9%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
10	43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	1.6%	\$40,851	-0.4%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training



**Food Services and Drinking Places  
(NAICS Industry 722)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Industries in the Food Services and Drinking Places prepare meals, snacks, and beverages to customer order for immediate on-premises and off-premises consumption. There is a wide range of establishments in this industry. Some provide food and drink only while others provide various combinations of seating space, waiter/waitress services and incidental amenities, such as limited entertainment. The industries in the subsector are grouped based on the type and level of services provided. The industry groups are Special Food Services, such as food service contractors, caterers, and mobile food services; Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages); and Restaurants and Other Eating Places.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2016-2026	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	20.7%	\$31,538	20.1%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
2	35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	20.4%	\$25,800	30.3%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
3	35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	9.9%	\$29,426	25.8%	No formal educational credential	Less than 5 years	Moderate-term on-the-job training
4	35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	6.0%	\$27,943	14.9%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
5	35-9011	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	5.4%	\$25,793	20.0%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
6	35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	5.3%	\$41,939	22.1%	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
7	35-3011	Bartenders	5.1%	\$37,374	15.0%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
8	35-9021	Dishwashers	3.8%	\$25,398	16.5%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
9	41-2011	Cashiers	3.1%	\$24,758	3.4%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
10	35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	2.8%	\$24,710	15.6%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training

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