

Employment in New York State

WE ARE YOUR DOL



RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Starting in August, EINYS will only be available online. To sign up to receive email notifications when a new issue is posted on the web, please contact RSAsk@labor.ny.gov

At a Glance

New York State had 8,882,200 total nonfarm jobs in April 2021, including 7,445,200 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.4% in April 2021, while the nation's job count increased by 0.2% over this period. From April 2020 to April 2021, the number of private sector jobs increased by 15.9% in the state and by 13.3% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In April 2021, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 8.4% to 8.2%. The comparable rate for the nation in April 2021 was 6.1%.

New York State's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate was unchanged at 61.4% in April 2021.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

April 2020 - April 2021

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,017.7	13.0
Private Sector	1,020.1	15.9
Goods-producing	173.5	28.9
Nat. res. & mining	0.9	20.5
Construction	116.8	47.8
Manufacturing	55.8	15.9
Durable gds.	29.5	14.4
Nondurable gds.	26.3	18.1
Service-providing	844.2	11.6
Trade, trans. & util.	232.5	20.3
Wholesale trade	21.4	8.0
Retail trade	176.3	27.6
Trans., wrhs. & util.	34.8	14.5
Information	1.8	0.7
Financial activities	-0.2	0.0
Prof. & bus. svcs.	97.4	8.3
Educ. & health svcs.	155.2	8.2
Leisure & hospitality	285.5	80.3
Other services	74.4	27.8
Government	-2.4	-0.2

The space economy takes off... (Part 2)

Space: The Final Economic Frontier

"After decades of centralized control of economic activity in space, NASA and U.S. policymakers have begun to cede the direction of human activities in space to commercial companies."

Dr. Matthew Weinzierl,
Harvard Business School

"The first trillionaire there will ever be is the person who exploits the natural resources on asteroids."

Astrophysicist
Neil deGrasse Tyson

It may be hard for Americans of a certain age to believe, but almost 55 years have passed since *Star Trek* premiered on September 8, 1966. That was when Captain James T. Kirk (William Shatner) first spoke perhaps the most famous opening words in all of TV: *"Space... the final frontier. These are the voyages of the Starship Enterprise. Its five-year mission... to explore strange new worlds... to seek out new life and new civilizations... to boldly go where no one has gone before."*

Although set in the 23rd century, the *Star Trek* series reflected the enthusiasm many Americans had in the 1960s about the viability of space exploration. However, after the last U.S. mission to the moon in 1972, much of this enthusiasm waned until the 2010s. Then a resurgence of U.S. government and private company activity in space helped to recapture the public's imagination. Here, we look at some recent developments in the global space economy.

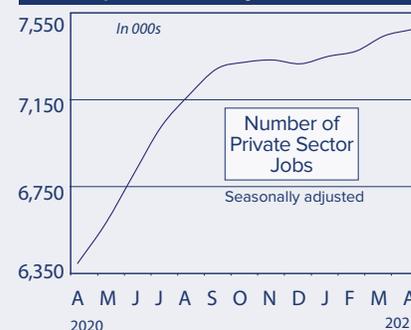
NASA Goes Deep

There has been a revival at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in the decade since the final space shuttle mission in 2011. In February, the agency successfully landed its *Perseverance* rover on Mars after a seven-month voyage. NASA's *Juno* spacecraft, launched a decade ago and orbiting Jupiter for five years, recently provided the first closeup images of Ganymede,

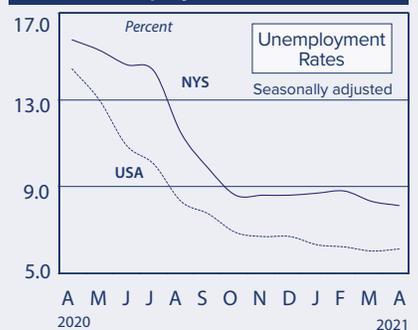
Continued on page 2

In April...

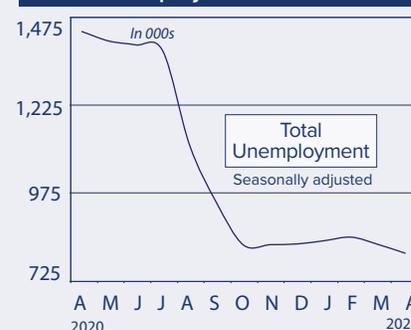
...NYS private sector jobs increased



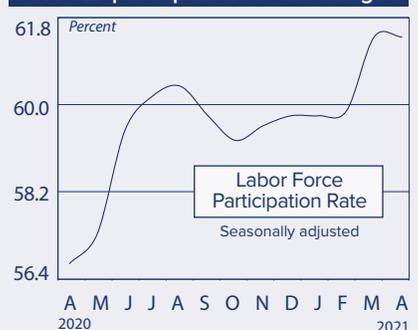
...NYS unemployment rate decreased



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS LF participation rate unchanged



Focus on the Southern Tier

Innovative Manufacturers Boost Region's Recovery

by Christian Harris, Labor Market Analyst, Southern Tier Region

The COVID-19 pandemic inflicted serious damage on the Southern Tier's labor market last year. In February-April 2020, the region lost over 43,000 jobs (not seasonally adjusted) and the Southern Tier's unemployment rate more than tripled to 15.5%.

Fast-forward to April 2021, and the region's labor market has improved greatly. The number of nonfarm jobs in the Southern Tier grew by more than 22,000 over the past year and continues to trend upward. In addition, the region's unemployment rate dropped significantly over the past 12 months, standing at 5.4% in April 2021.

Manufacturing plays a key role in the Southern Tier's labor market. In 2019, the sector was responsible for 15.9% of private sector jobs in the Southern Tier, the highest of any region in the state and almost three times the statewide average. Moreover, factory jobs in the region tend to pay very well. On average, manufacturing workers were paid over \$70,500 per year in 2019, which was 50% higher than the average for all private sector non-factory jobs in the region. Two manufacturers in the region – Corning Inc. and Imperium3 New York Inc. – have developed innovative products that are expected to create many high-paying jobs in the coming years, which in turn will help drive the Southern Tier's economic recovery.

Taming COVID-19

Corning Inc., headquartered in Steuben County for more than 150 years, is one of the region's largest private sector employers. The company has long been known for its innovative product offerings, such as Gorilla Glass, which is used in smartphones and other consumer electronics. One of their

latest breakthroughs is Valor Glass, which was introduced in 2017. It is about 10 times stronger than conventional glass used for vials, with an external coating that reduces friction between vials to lower the risk of damage during manufacturing and transport. The specialized glass also allows for faster filling and capping. The company describes its product as “a 21st century glass container to protect 21st century drugs and vaccines.” Just one of a handful of firms that makes glass vials for the pharmaceutical industry, Corning is on the front line of the battle against COVID-19.

The company was recently awarded \$57 million in federal funding to produce additional pharmaceutical glass tubing and vials used for COVID-19 vaccines. This is on top of \$204 million that Corning received in June 2020 from the U.S. government to substantially expand its domestic manufacturing capacity. In addition, drug company Pfizer signed a long-term agreement to purchase Valor Glass for its vaccines. With many nations still seeking to boost their vaccination rates, increased demand for vaccines, along with the vials they come in, should help to keep Valor Glass a sought-after product for the foreseeable future.

Lithium-Ion Battery Gigafactory

Start-up firm Imperium3 New York Inc. (iM3NY) is planning to build next-generation, lithium-ion batteries. The business, which went through the program at the Koffman Southern Tier Incubator at Binghamton University, is moving to the Huron Campus in Endicott (Broome County) after securing \$85 million in necessary funding.



“The Southern Tier's manufacturing sector will play a key role in the region's economic recovery.”

iM3NY's lithium-ion batteries are used in electric cars and other vehicles powered by clean energy. The company uses synthesized natural minerals that are added to the batteries in order to increase their life span and reduce common problems, such as excessive heat and inadequate storage levels. Eventual product lines are expected to be wide ranging.

The battery company expects significant growth over the next eight years. Senior company executives say they'll have the capacity to generate more than one gigawatt hour of lithium-ion battery cells each year. The build-out has already begun with production expected to start in early 2022. When fully operational, the gigafactory will create direct employment opportunities for 2,500 workers, including 150 new jobs in the first year.

Summing Up

The recession spawned by the COVID-19 pandemic, which was unprecedented in its speed and severity, impacted labor markets around the globe. The Southern Tier was no exception, but local labor market conditions continue to improve. The manufacturing sector, bolstered by innovative products such as Valor Glass and lithium-ion batteries, will play a key role in the region's economic recovery.

The Space Economy... from page 1

which orbits the planet and is the solar system's largest moon, since 1999.

Other planned “deep space” missions include the expected August 2022 launch of the *Psyche* mission that will orbit and map a giant metal asteroid that is 140 miles in diameter and orbits between Mars and Jupiter. The spacecraft would arrive at the asteroid in early 2026. The *Europa Clipper*, set to launch in 2024, will spend four years orbiting Europa, an icy moon of Jupiter. NASA hopes to determine whether Europa harbors life in its interior. The agency also expects to send its *Dragonfly* mission in 2027 to study conditions on Titan, which

is Saturn's largest moon and the only one in the solar system with a substantial atmosphere.

Just announced in early June, NASA is also planning two new robotic missions -- DAVINCI+ and VERITAS -- to explore Venus, Earth's nearest planetary neighbor. The missions are expected to launch between 2028 and 2030.

Private Sector Lifts Off

It has also been a busy year for private space companies. NASA said on April 16 that it had awarded SpaceX, Elon Musk's private space company, a \$2.9 billion contract. The contract is to build a

spacecraft that will ferry two astronauts to the surface of the moon for the first time in half a century. The mission may occur as soon as 2024.

On May 2, a ship called *Crew Dragon*, also owned by SpaceX, safely returned four astronauts from the International Space Station (ISS) to Earth after a 167-day mission. This marked the first time that humans accessed space via a vehicle built and owned not by any government, but by a private corporation. Notably, it was the first time that astronauts visited the ISS on a U.S. vehicle since the space shuttle program ended in 2011.

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR '20	APR '21		APR '20	APR '21		APR '20	APR '21
New York State	16.2	7.8	Hudson Valley	15.7	5.3	Finger Lakes	16.0	5.6
Capital	14.0	5.0	Dutchess	15.4	5.1	Genesee	15.9	5.0
Albany	13.1	5.0	Orange	16.9	5.3	Livingston	14.7	4.9
Columbia	11.9	4.5	Putnam	15.5	4.8	Monroe	16.3	5.9
Greene	16.4	6.0	Rockland	15.3	5.0	Ontario	15.3	4.9
Rensselaer	13.3	5.0	Sullivan	15.1	5.8	Orleans	16.8	5.8
Saratoga	14.0	4.4	Ulster	16.7	5.3	Seneca	16.6	5.7
Schenectady	14.6	5.6	Westchester	15.4	5.6	Wayne	15.1	5.2
Warren	18.6	5.8	Mohawk Valley	15.7	6.0	Wyoming	16.4	5.3
Washington	15.2	5.4	Fulton	16.6	6.7	Yates	13.8	4.3
Central New York	17.1	5.7	Herkimer	16.1	6.7	Western New York	20.4	6.2
Cayuga	16.6	5.4	Montgomery	15.9	6.8	Allegany	14.3	5.5
Cortland	15.4	5.8	Oneida	16.4	5.8	Cattaraugus	20.3	6.1
Madison	17.0	5.1	Otsego	13.1	5.2	Chautauqua	17.9	6.4
Onondaga	17.1	5.7	Schoharie	12.6	5.2	Erie	20.3	6.2
Oswego	18.0	6.2	North Country	16.9	5.8	Niagara	23.6	6.3
Southern Tier	15.5	5.4	Clinton	17.1	5.4	Long Island	17.5	5.4
Broome	17.2	5.8	Essex	18.9	6.1	Nassau	17.1	5.4
Chemung	17.8	6.0	Franklin	16.1	5.6	Suffolk	17.9	5.4
Chenango	12.7	5.3	Hamilton	16.2	6.3	New York City	15.5	10.8
Delaware	13.5	5.3	Jefferson	18.2	5.8	Bronx	18.5	15.0
Schuyler	18.6	6.0	Lewis	15.1	6.1	Kings	15.7	11.1
Steuben	16.5	5.7	St. Lawrence	15.4	5.9	New York	11.5	8.3
Tioga	16.7	5.0				Queens	17.0	10.6
Tompkins	11.0	4.2				Richmond	14.5	9.5

The Space Economy... from page 2

Space tourism also looks ready to take off. On May 22, Sir Richard Branson's Virgin Galactic Holdings (VGH) completed its third test flight to the edge of space. The company says its 90-minute space tour will give customers "several minutes of weightlessness." VGH says it may take tourists to space as early as 2022, and that 600 customers have already paid \$200,000-\$250,000 for a seat. Analysts believe this new market has huge potential. For example, a survey of high-net-worth individuals by analyst Oliver Chen at Cowen Securities found that 35-40% have some interest in traveling into space, and that 78% of those with an interest want to go more than once.

The various news stories outlined above underscore two major policy shifts in the U.S. space program. The first one is NASA's renewed focus on "deep space" missions to search for intelligent life beyond Earth. These efforts are likely to continue as researchers have identified 24 "superhabitable" planets outside our solar system that may have conditions more suitable for life than Earth. These planets are older, a little larger, slightly warmer, and potentially wetter than our own. All are more than 100 light years away.

The second important shift was the U.S. government's decision in the 1980s to involve private companies in the commercialization of space. Their twin aims were to speed innovation and drive

costs down. Two tangible results of these privatization efforts include the development of reusable rockets and much smaller satellites. Once the size of a school bus, many satellites are now the size of a backpack (or smaller).

The Future Space Economy

While the commercial space sector continues to grow rapidly, NASA remains a major player in the global space economy. An economic impact study conducted in 2020 found that NASA generated more than \$64.3 billion in economic output and supported more than 312,000 jobs nationwide. These totals included \$439.7 million in output and more than 1,900 jobs in New York State.

The *Washington Post* notes, "(NASA) still leads major exploration and science programs that no company could match." The newspaper sees the agency's future role as undertaking trailblazing space missions that will open new frontiers, and then allow "private industry to take over in the way homesteaders expanded into the West."

Similarly, analysts at Morgan Stanley call space "the disruption of all disruptions." They forecast that revenue from the global space economy will almost triple between 2020 and 2040, increasing from \$378.3 billion to \$1.05 trillion.

The Morgan Stanley team has also identified 10 key subsectors of the future space economy, including: satellite launch, satellite internet, deep space exploration, lunar landing (missions to Earth's moon), Earth observation, asteroid mining, space debris, space tourism and space research.

Looking Ahead

It is fair to say we are now on the cusp of a new chapter in the history of the space economy. However, unlike the 1960s when we had a government-funded space race between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, our 21st-century space race is a competition between private companies attempting to make space travel easier and more affordable. Buckle up – it may be a bumpy ride!

by Kevin Jack

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

Deputy Director/Editor	Kevin Jack
Director of Communications	Deanna Cohen
Graphic Design	Emma Glasser
Editorial Advisor	Daniel Gorman



Division of Research and Statistics
Building 12, Harriman State Office Campus
Albany, NY 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
Albany, NY
Permit No. 365

Regional Analysts' Corner

CAPITAL

Kevin Alexander — 518-242-8245

Over the past year, private sector jobs in the Capital Region rose by 55,900, or 15.8%, to 409,500 in April 2021. Job gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+19,600), trade, transportation and utilities (+13,600), educational and health services (+7,100), professional and business services (+5,700), natural resources, mining and construction (+4,300), other services (+3,600) and manufacturing (+1,900).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

Private sector jobs in the Syracuse metro area increased over the year by 32,800, or 15.8%, to 240,600 in April 2021. Job gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+10,700), trade, transportation and utilities (+7,100), professional and business services (+4,400), educational and health services (+3,500), natural resources, mining and construction (+2,700), manufacturing (+2,600) and other services (+1,800).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

The private sector job count in the Rochester metro area increased by 62,100, or 16.8%, to 430,700 in the year ending April 2021. Gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+19,000), trade, transportation and utilities (+14,400), natural resources, mining and construction (+7,100), professional and business services (+6,000), educational and health services (+5,600), manufacturing (+5,400) and other services (+3,800).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

From April 2020 to April 2021, the Hudson Valley's private sector job count rose by 126,100, or 20.4%, to 744,200. Employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+36,100), trade, transportation and utilities (+32,800), natural resources, mining and construction (+17,000), educational and health services (+15,100) and professional and business services (+13,100). Losses occurred in financial activities (-1,300) and information (-600).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

For the year ending April 2021, private sector jobs on Long Island increased by 195,700, or 23.3%, to 1,035,900. Gains were largest in trade, transportation and utilities (+47,500), leisure and hospitality (+47,000), educational and health services (+28,700), professional and business services (+25,000), natural resources, mining and construction (+20,400), other services (+15,500) and manufacturing (+10,400). Losses occurred in information (-600).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Brian Acton — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending April 2021, private sector jobs in the Mohawk Valley rose by 14,700, or 12.5%, to 132,100. Employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+4,900), trade, transportation and utilities (+3,900), manufacturing (+1,600), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,200), professional and business services (+1,100), other services (+1,000) and educational and health services (+800).

NEW YORK CITY

Elena Volovelsky — 718-613-3971

The number of private sector jobs in New York City increased over the year by 379,300, or 12.0%, to 3,541,900 in April 2021. Job gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+94,600), educational and health services (+85,200), trade, transportation and utilities (+79,300), natural resources, mining and construction (+48,400), professional and business services (+28,700) and other services (+27,600). Losses were focused in financial activities (-3,800).

NORTH COUNTRY

Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157

From April 2020 to April 2021, the private sector job count in the North Country increased by 13,800, or 16.6%, to 96,700. Over-the-year employment gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+4,600), trade, transportation and utilities (+3,500), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,400), educational and health services (+1,200), manufacturing (+1,200) and professional and business services (+1,100).

SOUTHERN TIER

Christian Harris — 607-741-4480

The number of private sector jobs in the Southern Tier region increased over the year by 23,300, or 12.9%, to 203,500 in April 2021. Employment gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+9,100), trade, transportation and utilities (+5,300), natural resources, mining and construction (+2,500), manufacturing (+2,100), other services (+2,000), professional and business services (+1,600) and educational and health services (+700).

WESTERN NY

Timothy Glass — 716-851-2742

For the year ending April 2021, the private sector job count in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 80,500, or 22.5%, to 438,400. Gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+24,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+18,500), professional and business services (+8,300), manufacturing (+7,800), natural resources, mining and construction (+7,700), other services (+6,900) and educational and health services (+6,100). Losses occurred in information (-200).

