

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 8,893,800 total nonfarm jobs in May 2021, including 7,459,100 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.2% in May 2021, while the nation's job count increased by 0.4% over this period. From May 2020 to May 2021, the number of private sector jobs increased by 13.2% in the state and by 10.4% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In May 2021, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 8.2% to 7.8%. The comparable rate for the nation in May 2021 was 5.8%.

New York State's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate decreased from 61.3% to 60.9% in April-May 2021.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

May 2020 - May 2021

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	893.1	11.1
Private Sector	875.8	13.2
Goods-producing	101.5	14.9
Nat. res. & mining	0.4	7.8
Construction	63.6	20.8
Manufacturing	37.5	10.2
Durable gds.	18.7	8.7
Nondurable gds.	18.8	12.1
Service-providing	791.6	10.7
Trade, trans. & util.	204.0	17.1
Wholesale trade	16.6	6.0
Retail trade	152.8	22.8
Trans., whrs. & util.	34.6	14.2
Information	15.6	6.1
Financial activities	-0.7	-0.1
Prof. & bus. svcs.	86.4	7.3
Educ. & health svcs.	147.4	7.8
Leisure & hospitality	255.1	59.8
Other services	66.5	23.8
Government	17.3	1.2

Results of a major workforce trial just in from Iceland....

Could a Four-Day Workweek Be In Our Future?

"The world's largest ever trial of a shorter working week ...was an overwhelming success."

Will Stronge, Research Director, Autonomy (a UK think tank)

Working hours in the U.S. have decreased considerably over the past 150 years. For example, factory workers toiled an average of 60-65 hours/week in 1860-90. In the following decades, the length of the average workweek gradually fell due in part to legislation such as the Jackson-McManus Bill, which was signed into law by New York Governor John Alden Dix in 1912. Inspired by the tragic Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire of 1911 and championed by future State Labor Commissioner Frances Perkins, this new law limited the work of women and children in New York factories to 54 hours/week.

Over time, some major U.S. firms opted for shorter workweeks. The best-known corporation to do so was Ford Motor

Company in 1926, when founder Henry Ford made a groundbreaking change. His firm adopted a five-day, 40-hour workweek, with no change in wages. In 1940, Congress amended the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which was largely crafted by then-U.S. Labor Secretary Frances Perkins, to officially limit the workweek to 40 hours, which is where it remains today.

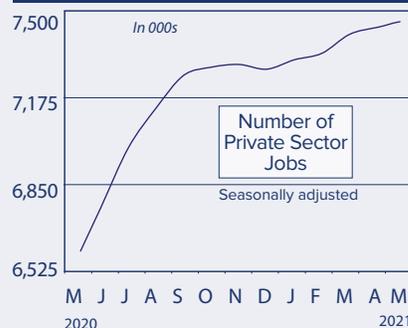
A 15-Hour Workweek?

As labor-saving technology advanced throughout the 20th century, some contemporary analysts foresaw the day when we would log much shorter workweeks. For example, in a 1930 essay called "Economic Possibilities for Our Grandchildren" noted British economist John Maynard Keynes predicted that someday everyone would work just 15 hours/week. Fast forward to 1965, when a U.S. Senate subcommittee forecast that leaps in computing power would help

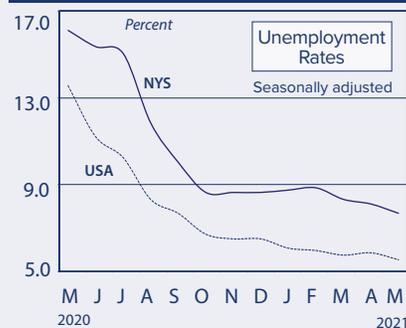
Continued on page 2

In May...

...NYS private sector jobs increased



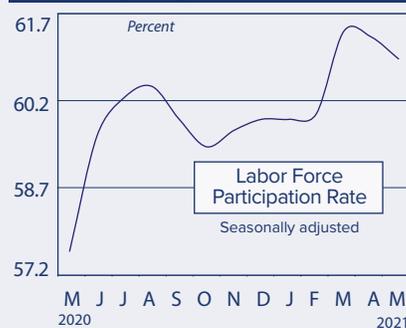
...NYS unemployment rate decreased



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS LF participation rate decreased



Focus on the Hudson Valley

Region Enjoys Broad-based Recovery from Pandemic

by Johny Nelson, Labor Market Analyst, Hudson Valley Region

The Hudson Valley's labor market continues to make great strides as it rebounds from the ill effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. For the 12-month period ending May 2021, the region's private sector job count grew by 95,300, or 14.6%, to 747,300. The region's rate of over-the-year job growth was faster than the nation's rate (+10.4%).

In addition, the Hudson Valley's regional unemployment rate dropped significantly over the past year, from 12.2% in May 2020 to 4.6% in May 2021. This rapid decline in the region's jobless rate mirrored the overall improvement in the job market as many businesses resumed normal operations and vaccination rates continued to increase.

Here, we review recent developments in the three industry sectors – leisure and hospitality, trade, transportation and utilities, and educational and health services – that added the most jobs in the region between May 2020 and May 2021.

Industry Analysis

The job count in the region's leisure and hospitality sector grew by 30,500, or 66.6%, between May 2020 and May 2021. Prior to the pandemic, the Hudson Valley was home to a thriving travel and tourism sector, which attracted travelers who spent billions of dollars in the region across a diverse range of industries. Several new projects currently underway will help to boost the sector's future prospects.

In the Town of Goshen (Orange County), the Legoland theme park and adjacent 250-room Legoland hotel recently opened. The project cost an estimated \$500 million and took five years to build. As of mid-July, Legoland had hired almost 800 workers.

State and regional tourism officials expect the new theme park will help boost visitation at other attractions in the Hudson Valley, such as the Walkway Over the Hudson, the Storm King Art Center and the Bethel Woods Center for the Arts.

Resorts World recently received planning approval from the Town of Newburgh (Orange County) to open a video lottery casino, called Resorts World Hudson Valley, with 1,300 electronic games. The casino project, which involves a \$32 million overhaul of 90,000 square feet in the Newburgh Mall, will create about 225 jobs and be open 20 hours a day.

Employment in the region's trade, transportation and utilities sector grew by 26,600 over the past year, with about 60% of job growth in retail trade. Several ongoing projects in the transportation, warehousing and utilities subsector have the potential to add several thousand jobs to the regional economy in the coming years. For example, organic food company Amy's Kitchen is building a manufacturing and distribution plant in the Town of Goshen that will add 680 jobs. Similarly, Amazon is building a fulfillment center in the Town of Montgomery (Orange County) that will create 800 jobs. The e-commerce giant is also planning to open a 630,000 square-foot warehouse at the former IBM west campus in East Fishkill (Dutchess County). The project is expected to create about 1,200 jobs.

In May 2020-May 2021, the Hudson Valley's educational and health services sector added 13,500 jobs. Regional job gains were centered in ambulatory health care. Employment in the region's health care



sector, which is less sensitive to economic fluctuations and more driven by changing demographics, is expected to grow over the next decade as the population ages. Based on long-term industry projections prepared by the New York State Department of Labor, employment in the Hudson Valley's health care and social assistance sector is projected to grow by 29.9% in 2018-28.

In recent years, there has been a medical facility building boom in the Hudson Valley, fueled in large part by large New York City-based health care systems moving into the region. For example, White Plains Hospital in Westchester County, which is part of Bronx-based Montefiore Health System, recently celebrated the grand opening of a \$272 million Center for Advanced Medicine and Surgery. The new center is a 252,000 square-foot, nine-story outpatient facility that features state-of-the-art operating rooms, advanced imaging and diagnostic testing. When fully operational, the new medical facility will employ more than 300 workers.

Conclusion

Over the past year, the Hudson Valley's labor market has enjoyed a broad-based recovery. The region's economic rebound stems from the confluence of several factors, including the lifting of business restrictions, an increasing vaccination rate and growing consumer optimism.

Four-Day Workweek... from page 1

boost labor productivity such that Americans would work only 14 hours/week by 2000. They also thought workers would get at least seven weeks of vacation per year.

These predictions, alas, did not come to pass. Many Americans now work longer days and take less time off. In fact, these experts (and others) thought that future generations would face the challenge of too much leisure time and the risk that we would not know what to do with ourselves. Benjamin Hunnicutt of the University of Iowa calls the loss of the shorter workweek the "forgotten American dream."

The Pandemic Changes Everything

The COVID-19 pandemic abruptly ended the longest employment expansion in our nation's history. It also wiped out more than 20 million private sector jobs in just two months (February-April 2020). This caused many other American workers to log much longer workweeks, while it ushered in a new era of remote work for millions of employed Americans. Fallout from the pandemic often blurred the line between the office and home and led many Americans to reevaluate their work-life balance, according to Dr. John Pencavel of Stanford University.

As a result, some companies in the U.S. are experimenting with a shorter workweek. Burger chain Shake Shack, for instance, tried four-day workweeks for managers in some stores before the pandemic hit. The company reported that it boosted recruiting and retention. Buffer, a social media software company, has let its 89 employees work four days per week since May 2020. Jon Leland, a vice president at crowdfunding platform Kickstarter, noted "[With] less turnover, [it is] easier to hire, people don't get burnt out." Kickstarter will test a four-day week for its 95 employees in 2022. Some analysts believe

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY '20	MAY '21		MAY '20	MAY '21		MAY '20	MAY '21
New York State	15.7	6.9	Hudson Valley	12.2	4.6	Finger Lakes	11.8	4.8
Capital	10.7	4.3	Dutchess	11.4	4.4	Genesee	11.1	4.2
Albany	10.3	4.3	Orange	12.8	4.7	Livingston	10.2	4.2
Columbia	8.8	3.7	Putnam	11.4	4.2	Monroe	12.4	5.1
Greene	12.0	5.0	Rockland	12.3	4.3	Ontario	10.7	4.1
Rensselaer	10.1	4.3	Sullivan	12.7	5.1	Orleans	12.3	5.0
Saratoga	10.4	3.7	Ulster	12.2	4.6	Seneca	12.8	4.8
Schenectady	11.7	5.0	Westchester	12.2	4.8	Wayne	10.7	4.3
Warren	13.3	4.6	Mohawk Valley	11.5	5.0	Wyoming	10.8	4.3
Washington	10.7	4.4	Fulton	12.1	5.5	Yates	9.3	3.5
Central New York	12.5	4.9	Herkimer	11.1	5.6	Western New York	15.1	5.3
Cayuga	11.5	4.7	Montgomery	11.8	5.7	Allegany	11.0	4.6
Cortland	11.2	4.8	Oneida	12.3	4.9	Cattaraugus	15.0	5.1
Madison	11.9	4.3	Otsego	9.4	4.3	Chautauqua	12.3	5.3
Onondaga	12.7	4.9	Schoharie	9.3	4.3	Erie	15.1	5.3
Oswego	13.0	5.4	North Country	12.1	4.8	Niagara	17.3	5.4
Southern Tier	11.4	4.6	Clinton	12.5	4.6	Long Island	13.4	4.6
Broome	12.2	5.0	Essex	12.9	4.8	Nassau	13.2	4.6
Chemung	13.8	5.2	Franklin	12.3	4.8	Suffolk	13.5	4.6
Chenango	8.8	4.2	Hamilton	10.9	4.6	New York City	20.2	9.8
Delaware	9.7	4.4	Jefferson	12.5	4.8	Bronx	24.6	13.5
Schuyler	13.4	4.7	Lewis	10.1	4.7	Kings	20.4	10.0
Steuben	12.3	4.8	St. Lawrence	11.4	4.9	New York	15.2	7.5
Tioga	11.6	4.2				Queens	21.8	9.7
Tompkins	8.7	3.6				Richmond	18.2	8.5

Four-Day Workweek... from page 2

that firms looking to boost profits may find a shorter workweek attractive because it could mean less pay for the same output.

A growing body of research suggests that the transition to a shorter workweek could yield several important benefits, such as: increased productivity; improved worker health; and higher employee-retention rates. This last benefit is crucial in the current U.S. labor market, as many companies report difficulty in filling open positions. The most recent Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, or JOLTS report, from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that the number of U.S. job openings, a measure of labor demand, rose to 9.2 million in May 2021, a new record high. It was the fifth consecutive month in which the number of job openings increased. In addition, the JOLTS report indicated 3.6 million people voluntarily quit their jobs in May to search for new opportunities. Analysts suggest many workers seek perks like more flexible hours, higher wages, and the option to work remotely.

New Labor Study from Iceland

Earlier this month, we saw the results of a large-scale labor market experiment that ran for five years (2015-19) in Iceland. Two trials, one run by the Reykjavik City Council and the other by Iceland's national government, looked

at the impact of cutting worker hours, but not their pay. Many workers moved from 40 hours per week to a 35- or 36-hour workweek.

This test involved more than 2,500 public sector workers, or a little over 1% of Iceland's total workforce. A range of workplaces took part in the experiment, including preschools, offices, social service providers, and hospitals.

The experiment found that working fewer hours for the same pay led to improved well-being among workers, with no loss in productivity. In fact, in some places, workers were more productive after cutting back their hours. Further, workers in the trial reported feeling less stressed and at less risk of burnout. They said their health and work-life balance had improved, and that they now had more time to spend with their families, do hobbies and complete household chores.

As a result, labor unions in Iceland are renegotiating work patterns. They have momentum, as 86% of Iceland's workforce of about 200,000 people have either moved to shorter hours for the same pay or will gain the right to negotiate such a schedule. Other trials have begun across the world. Spain has a four-day pilot workweek for companies, due in part to the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. British consumer goods giant Unilever has a trial that gives

staff in New Zealand a chance to cut their work hours by 20% without hurting their pay. In 2019, staff at Microsoft Japan worked four days a week and received their normal, five-day paycheck. The result, the company says, was a productivity boost of 40%..

Summing Up

Clearly, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused many American workers and employers to reevaluate their priorities. A June 2020 survey by the Harris Poll found that four of every five U.S. workers favor the switch to a four-day workweek. To learn more about the results of the labor market experiment in Iceland, see: autonomy.work/portfolio/icelandswv.

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, the private sector job count in the Capital Region rose by 49,200, or 13.5%, to 414,600 in May 2021. Job gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+19,100), trade, transportation and utilities (+10,800), educational and health services (+7,200), professional and business services (+4,500), natural resources, mining and construction (+3,400) and other services (+3,300). Losses were focused in financial activities (-600).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

Private sector jobs in the Syracuse metro area increased over the year by 26,200, or 12.1%, to 242,200 in May 2021. Employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+10,800), trade, transportation and utilities (+5,200), professional and business services (+3,700), manufacturing (+1,800), other services (+1,700), educational and health services (+1,200) and natural resources, mining and construction (+1,100).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

The Rochester metro area's private sector job count increased by 52,900, or 13.8%, to 435,100 in the year ending May 2021. Employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+18,000), trade, transportation and utilities (+10,400), manufacturing (+5,700), educational and health services (+5,400), professional and business services (+4,700), natural resources, mining and construction (+4,300) and other services (+3,300).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

From May 2020 to May 2021, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased by 95,300, or 14.6%, to 747,300. Employment increased the most in leisure and hospitality (+30,500), trade, transportation and utilities (+26,600), educational and health services (+13,500), professional and business services (+9,900), natural resources, mining and construction (+7,500) and other services (+6,900). Losses were concentrated in financial activities (-2,300).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

For the year ending May 2021, private sector jobs on Long Island increased by 144,500, or 16.1%, to 1,042,900. Gains were greatest in trade, transportation and utilities (+36,600), leisure and hospitality (+35,900), educational and health services (+24,600), professional and business services (+18,300), other services (+12,400) and natural resources, mining and construction (+10,100). Losses were focused in information (-400).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Brion Acton — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending May 2021, the private sector employment count in the Mohawk Valley region rose by 11,000, or 9.0%, to 133,800. Job gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+4,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,900), other services (+1,000), natural resources, mining and construction (+800), manufacturing (+700) and professional and business services (+700).

NEW YORK CITY

Elena Volovelsky — 718-613-3971

New York City's private sector job count increased over the year by 373,300, or 11.6%, to 3,586,000 in May 2021. Employment gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+91,800), educational and health services (+85,800), trade, transportation and utilities (+83,000), professional and business services (+35,000) and natural resources, mining and construction (+27,400). Losses were focused in financial activities (-2,200).

NORTH COUNTRY

Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157

From May 2020 to May 2021, the number of private sector jobs in the North Country region increased by 11,600, or 13.2%, to 99,800. Over-the-year job gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+4,500), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,300), educational and health services (+1,500), manufacturing (+800), natural resources, mining and construction (+800), professional and business services (+800) and other services (+700).

SOUTHERN TIER

Christian Harris — 607-741-4480

The number of private sector jobs in the Southern Tier region increased over the past year by 20,300, or 10.9%, to 206,600 in May 2021. Employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+8,900), trade, transportation and utilities (+3,900), educational and health services (+1,900), manufacturing (+1,900), other services (+1,500), professional and business services (+1,300) and natural resources, mining and construction (+1,000).

WESTERN NY

Timothy Glass — 716-851-2742

For the year ending May 2021, the number of private sector jobs in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 75,600, or 20.3%, to 448,600. Job gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+24,200), trade, transportation and utilities (+16,200), professional and business services (+7,600), manufacturing (+6,800), natural resources, mining and construction (+6,700), educational and health services (+6,500) and other services (+6,400).

