

# 20 CAPITAL REGION 24 SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIES

A Report to The Workforce Development System

Bureau of Labor Market Information  
*Division of Policy, Strategy, and Research*



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of Labor

## **Preface**

One of the objectives of the workforce development system is to encourage local workforce development boards (LWDBs) to plan strategically and focus their resources on priority industries (and eventually on priority occupations within those industries). As the economy continues to move forward, many businesses are finding it difficult to fill open positions. Now more than ever it is imperative that the workforce development system understand the changes that have occurred in the labor market and develop effective strategies to match people to careers. To assist in these efforts, the New York State Department of Labor Division of Policy, Strategy, and Research developed these reports to identify “significant industries” in New York State as well as for 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 the Capital Region based on several factors, including employment levels, wage levels, job growth (both net and percent) over the 2018-2023 period, and expected job growth based on industry employment projections through 2030. Priority industries that may have been designated by economic development or workforce development officials were also considered.

## **Regional Industries**

For the purposes of this publication, an industry was designated as “significant” with reference to the following characteristics:

- The industry experienced above-average job growth (in either net or percentage terms or both); or
- The industry employed more than 13,000 people; or
- The industry’s projected employment growth for 2020-2030 is above average in the region (23.2%); or
- The industry paid above-average annual wages (\$71,500 in 2023).

Twelve industries in the Capital Region are designated as “significant” in this report. All significant industries within the region are projected to add jobs between 2020 and 2030. Nine of the twelve industries employed at least 13,700 during 2023. From 2018 to 2023 the number of jobs in the Capital Region declined by 2.0%. In comparison, seven industries on the list experienced better job growth than the region, while six had positive job growth. Additionally, seven of the industries paid average annual wages greater than the regional average of \$71,500 in 2023. A broad set of industries were identified as significant in the Capital Region. They fall into nine major industry groups: construction; manufacturing; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; professional and technical services; education; health care and social assistance; accommodations and food services; and state government.

## **Industry Analysis**

In the following analysis, industries are presented in ascending order based on their NAICS industry codes. For additional information regarding the NAICS industry classification system, visit <https://www.census.gov/naics/>.

### Construction

Laborers and skilled trade occupations comprise much of the employment within the *specialty trade contractors* (NAICS Industry 238) industry. Skilled workers such as electricians, plumbers, carpenters, and HVAC mechanics and installers are employed in this industry. In 2023, *specialty trade contractors* in the Capital Region earned an average annual wage of \$77,200, 8.0% above the regional all-industry average of \$71,500. The construction industry is sensitive to fluctuations in economic conditions. Employment in this category increased by 1,200, or 8.6%, between 2018 and 2023. Over the next decade, the retirement of many baby boomers and a need to upgrade existing infrastructure will contribute to job opportunities in construction, especially among the skilled trades. Emphasis should be put on educating potential workers about the benefits and opportunities in the trades to all individuals.

### Manufacturing

*Manufacturing* has the highest gross regional product of any private sector industry in the Capital Region. Two industries within the manufacturing sector made the significant industries list. *Chemical manufacturing* (NAICS Industry 325, with average annual wages of \$160,100 in 2023) and *computer and electronic product manufacturing* (NAICS Industry 334, with average annual wages of \$131,200) both pay among the highest average annual wages in the region. From 2018 to 2023, *chemical manufacturing* added 1,600 jobs, growing at a rate of 28.1%. According to our projections, employment in *chemical manufacturing* is expected to increase by 31.3% between 2020 and 2030. There are various projects in the Capital Region with potential for robust growth in manufacturing over the next decade. The area's expertise and experience in nanoscience makes the region an asset to the nation's commitment to expanding capacity in semiconductor manufacturing.

### Retail Trade

*Retail trade* is the region's second largest privately owned sector in terms of total employment. On average, more than 56,000 people worked in *retail trade* in 2023. Among the component industries, *food and beverage retailers* (NAICS Industry 445) made the significant industries list. With an annual average employment of 13,700, *food and beverage retailers* comprises the largest industry within the *retail trade* sector. Additionally, the industry experienced job growth from 2018 to 2023. Over the five-year period employment increased by 400, or 3.0%. Job growth was greatest from 2022 to 2023, when annual average employment increased from 13,000 to 13,700. Low-wage occupations such as cashiers and stockers comprise a large share of industry employment. The Capital Region's population is spread across multiple large urban and suburban communities, which creates a steady need for workers at *food and beverage retailers*.

### Transportation and Warehousing

The Capital Region's *transportation and warehousing* sector added 2,600 jobs between 2018 and 2023, growing by 19.8%. This was the largest job gain recorded by any sector during the five-year period. Growth was concentrated in the *warehousing and storage* (NAICS Industry 493) industry, which is highlighted in the significant industries list. *Warehousing and storage* gained 2,700 jobs,

expanding employment at a rate of 84.4% from 2018 to 2023. *Warehousing and storage* is projected to continue growing over the ten-year period ending 2030 (projected growth of 43.1%). The Capital Region is ideally situated at the confluence of interstates I-90 and I-87, with access to rail and water routes, making it an ideal transportation and logistics hub.

#### Professional and Technical Services

The *professional and technical services* sector added 2,000 jobs from 2018 to 2023, trailing only *warehousing and storage* in total employment growth by sector. The *professional, scientific, and technical services* industry (NAICS Industry 541) contains a diverse set of businesses, including consulting, legal, information technology, and veterinary services, among others. At \$105,500 annually, the industry paid well above average wages for the region in 2023. The industry is susceptible to economic patterns, but the Capital Region's education level and broad set of industries will continue to make this a significant industry.

#### Educational Services

With 52,800 jobs between the public and private sectors in 2023, the *educational services* (NAICS Industry 611) industry employs more people than any of the other significant industries presented in this report. Due in part to remote instruction during the COVID-19 pandemic, employment in this industry declined by 4.0% from 2018 to 2023. However, the industry recovered many of these jobs, adding 2,500 from 2021 to 2023. The average annual wage in 2023 (\$63,600) has grown slightly but remains below the region's average wage of \$71,500.

Demographics and economic conditions contribute to trends in *educational services* industry employment. In many school districts, most job opportunities result from retirements, employee churn, or job changes. Enrollment, curriculum, and economic patterns affect private and higher education institutions more directly. Many regional educators have begun adapting to the changing landscape. Recent examples include the Albany Academies shifting to same-sex education at the elementary and high school level and The College of Saint Rose closing in 2024.

#### Health Care and Social Assistance

All *health care and social assistance* sector occupations are expected to be in demand over the next decade as the Capital Region's population continues to age. Additionally, the sector continues to adjust from employment shifts brought on during the COVID-19 pandemic. Three industries from this sector are on the significant industry list. All three are projected to experience considerable growth between 2020 and 2030: *ambulatory health care services* (NAICS Industry 621, projected growth of 24.4%), *hospitals* (NAICS Industry 622, projected growth of 14.8%) and *nursing and residential care facilities* (NAICS Industry 623, projected growth of 21.4%).

Between 2018 and 2023, employment growth in *ambulatory health care services* outpaced all other healthcare industries as pressure mounted to reduce costs by moving patient care from high-cost emergency rooms to lower-cost urgent care centers. In fact, *ambulatory health care services* was the only industry within the sector that experienced employment growth, increasing 1,500, or 6.3%, from 2018 to 2023. In addition to employment growth in urgent care centers, the Capital

Region is experiencing growth in outpatient surgical facilities.

Capital Region *hospitals* remain among the largest employers in the region. Stemming from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, employment has declined by 3,600, or 14.3%, from 2018 to 2023. The industry continues to recover the jobs lost during this period and turned a corner, adding 600 jobs in 2023. *Hospitals* paid an annual average wage of \$74,300 in 2023, slightly above the regional average for all industries.

The *nursing and residential care facilities* industry employs 19,100 people, a significant number in the Capital Region. A projected growth rate from 2020 to 2030 of 21.4% in this industry can be attributed to the region's aging population. Also recovering from employment reductions, *nursing and residential care facilities* added 400 new jobs over the year in 2023.

#### Accommodation and Food Services

The *accommodation and food services* sector was drastically affected during the COVID-19 pandemic. Sector employment dropped to 32,100 jobs in 2020. Thereafter, many jobs were recovered, reaching a total average employment of 41,800 in 2023. However, the sector remained 3,000 jobs below its historical peak in 2018. This sector's largest industry, *food services and drinking places* (NAICS Industry 722), made the significant industries list. While it continues to recover and expand, *food services and drinking places* is among the fastest projected growing industries from 2020 to 2030 (94.1%). *Food services and drinking places* is projected to be the fastest growing and is the third largest (34,200 jobs) of all industries on the significant industries list.

#### State Government

Because Albany is the capital of New York State, it's no surprise the region is home to many State agency headquarters. *State government, excluding education, healthcare, and transportation* (NAICS Industry 92) is a significant industry in the Capital Region. From 2018 to 2023, employment declined by 1.0% (400 jobs), to 41,500 jobs. The decline, however, was half the rate of the region's total employment drop (2.0%) over the five-year period. *State government, excluding education, healthcare, and transportation* paid an average annual wage of \$116,800 in 2023, which was 63.4% above the regional average for all industries. Similar to other significant industries, *state government* has an aging workforce, and many of the job opportunities are a result of retirements. But public administration has an obligation to adapt to emerging industry trends and changing regulations. New job opportunities may arise from public-private collaboration initiatives and new regulatory oversight.

### **For Further Information**

It is hoped that the Capital Region's local workforce development boards find the information in this report useful. The New York State Department of Labor's Capital Region labor market analyst, Kevin Alexander, is available for consultation. He can be reached via email at [Kevin.Alexander@labor.ny.gov](mailto:Kevin.Alexander@labor.ny.gov) or by phone at (518) 242-8245.

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://dol.ny.gov/labor-market-analysts>.

## Significant Industries, Capital Region, 2024

NAICS Industry Code	Industry Name	Average Employment, 2018*	Average Employment, 2023*	Net Change in Jobs, 2018-2023	% Change in Jobs, 2018-2023	Average Annual Wage, 2023	Projected % Change in Jobs, 2020-2030	Why Industry is Significant**
	<b>Total, all industries (all ownerships)</b>	<b>529,500</b>	<b>519,000</b>	<b>-10,500</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>\$71,500</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>238</b>	Specialty trade contractors	13,900	15,100	1,200	8.6%	\$77,200	21.7%	G, J, W
<b>325</b>	Chemical manufacturing	5,700	7,300	1,600	28.1%	\$160,100	31.3%	G, P, W
<b>334</b>	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	4,800	4,000	-800	-16.7%	\$131,200	14.7%	W
<b>445</b>	Food and Beverage retailers	13,300	13,700	400	3.0%	\$34,800	20.0%	G, J
<b>493</b>	Warehousing and storage	3,200	5,900	2,700	84.4%	\$58,100	43.1%	G, P
<b>541</b>	Professional and technical services	31,800	33,800	2,000	6.3%	\$105,500	11.1%	G, J, W
<b>611</b>	Educational services*	55,000	52,800	-2,200	-4.0%	\$63,600	13.9%	J
<b>621</b>	Ambulatory health care services	23,700	25,200	1,500	6.3%	\$77,600	24.4%	G, J, P, W
<b>622</b>	Hospitals	25,200	21,600	-3,600	-14.3%	\$74,300	14.8%	J, W
<b>623</b>	Nursing and residential care facilities	22,100	19,100	-3,000	-13.6%	\$54,000	21.4%	J
<b>722</b>	Food services and Drinking places	36,400	34,200	-2,200	-6.0%	\$28,000	94.1%	J, P
<b>92</b>	State Government, Excluding Education, Healthcare, and Transportation	41,900	41,500	-400	-1.0%	\$116,800	9.1%	J, W

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 (≥13,000)

P: Above-average growth projected for 2020-2030

W: Industry pays above-average wages

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

**Industry Description:** The *specialty trade contractors* industry 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 industry 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 industry.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2020-2030	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	47-2111	Electricians	10.6%	\$73,360	23.4%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
2	47-2061	Construction Laborers	7.5%	\$47,758	20.7%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
3	47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	7.5%	\$77,248	20.4%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
4	49-9021	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	7.1%	\$63,045	20.2%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	Long-term on-the-job training
5	47-2031	Carpenters	4.7%	\$60,480	15.2%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
6	47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	4.4%	\$85,726	19.4%	High school diploma or equivalent	5 years or more	None
7	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	3.9%	\$110,754	32.2%	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
8	47-2181	Roofers	3.0%	\$72,070	19.0%	No formal educational credential	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
9	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	2.6%	\$46,576	8.6%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
10	47-2073	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2.4%	\$65,828	18.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training



**Chemical Manufacturing  
(NAICS Industry 325)**

**Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** The *chemical manufacturing* industry is based on the transformation of organic and inorganic raw materials by a chemical process and the formulation of products. This industry distinguishes the production of basic chemicals that comprise the first industry group from the production of intermediate and end products produced by further processing of basic chemicals that make up the remaining industry groups.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2020-2030	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	51-9041	Extruding, Forming, Pressing, and Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	9.1%	NA	32.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
2	51-9061	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	7.9%	NA	0.6%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
3	19-4021	Biological Technicians	5.6%	NA	10.0%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
4	51-9011	Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	4.7%	\$61,934	19.2%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
5	51-9111	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	4.2%	\$47,836	22.9%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
6	51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	4.2%	\$106,563	22.8%	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
7	17-2112	Industrial Engineers	3.6%	\$108,629	28.8%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
8	11-3051	Industrial Production Managers	2.9%	\$176,075	22.0%	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
9	13-1041	Compliance Officers	2.6%	NA	20.7%	Bachelor's degree	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
10	49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	2.4%	\$80,763	43.5%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Long-term on-the-job training

**Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing  
(NAICS Industry 334)**

**Five Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Establishments in the *computer and electronic product manufacturing* industry manufacture computers, computer peripherals, communications equipment, and similar electronic products, and manufacture components for such products. *Computer and electronic product manufacturing* exists in the hierarchy of NAICS to reflect the economic significance these establishments have attained. The rapid growth of this industry suggests that these establishments will become even more important to the economies of all three North American countries in the future, and in addition their manufacturing processes are fundamentally different from the manufacturing processes of other machinery and equipment.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2020-2030	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	17-3023	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technologists and Technicians	14.6%	NA	4.9%	Associate's degree	None	None
2	17-2112	Industrial Engineers	14.2%	NA	28.8%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
3	17-2071	Electrical Engineers	7.8%	NA	14.4%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
4	51-9141	Semiconductor Processing Technicians	7.6%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	51-9061	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	3.6%	\$55,204	0.6%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
6	51-2028	Electrical, electronic, and electromechanical assemblers, except coil winders, tapers, and finishers	3.5%	\$44,512	24.3%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
7	51-4121	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	3.1%	NA	19.0%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
8	49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2.9%	NA	26.3%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
9	43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Inventory Clerks	2.8%	NA	12.4%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
10	53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2.7%	NA	31.8%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training

**Food and Beverage Retailers  
(NAICS Industry 445)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Establishments in the *food and beverage stores* industry usually retail food and beverage merchandise from fixed point-of-sale locations. Establishments in this industry have special equipment (e.g., freezers, refrigerated display cases, refrigerators) for displaying food and beverage goods. They have staff trained in the processing of food products to guarantee the proper storage and sanitary conditions required by regulatory authority.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2020-2030	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	41-2011	Cashiers	30.8%	\$31,594	11.8%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
2	53-7065	Stockers and Order Fillers	18.1%	\$35,940	30.7%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
3	35-3023	Fast Food and Counter Workers	7.8%	\$34,190	77.4%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
4	41-2031	Retail Salespersons	5.9%	\$34,249	23.3%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
5	41-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	5.5%	\$51,163	10.2%	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
6	43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	5.3%	\$36,787	10.6%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
7	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	2.9%	\$58,204	32.2%	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
8	51-3021	Butchers and Meat Cutters	2.6%	\$40,999	21.8%	No formal educational credential	None	Long-term on-the-job training
9	35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	2.3%	\$33,365	33.0%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
10	29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	1.4%	\$36,947	25.0%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training

**Warehousing and Storage  
(NAICS Industry 493)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Establishments in the *warehousing and storage* industry primarily are engaged in operating warehousing and storage facilities for general merchandise, refrigerated goods, and other warehouse products. These establishments provide facilities to store goods. They do not sell the goods they handle. These establishments take responsibility for storing the goods and keeping them secure. They may also provide a range of services, often referred to as logistics services, related to the distribution of goods. Logistics services can include labeling, breaking bulk, inventory control and management, light assembly, order entry and fulfillment, packaging, pick and pack, price marking and ticketing, and transportation arrangement. However, establishments in this industry always provide warehousing or storage services in addition to any logistic services. Furthermore, the warehousing or storage of goods must be more than incidental to the performance of services, such as price marking.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2020-2030	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	46.5%	\$51,748	31.8%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
2	53-7051	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	13.4%	\$53,557	27.0%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
3	53-7065	Stockers and Order Fillers	12.8%	\$49,123	30.7%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
4	43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Inventory Clerks	2.5%	\$51,043	12.4%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
5	53-1047	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving Workers, Except Aircraft Cargo Handling Supervisors	2.0%	\$65,540	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	1.9%	\$46,394	10.6%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
7	53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1.6%	NA	21.3%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	Short-term on-the-job training
8	11-3071	Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	1.4%	\$94,142	25.8%	High school diploma or equivalent	5 years or more	None
9	49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1.3%	\$64,785	26.3%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
10	41-2031	Retail Salespersons	1.2%	NA	23.3%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training

**Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services  
(NAICS Industry 541)**

**Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Establishments in the *professional, scientific, and technical services* industry are 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. Further subdividing of this industry is done 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 (%), 2020-2030	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	15-1252	Software Developers	4.7%	\$105,057	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	23-1011	Lawyers	4.1%	\$125,541	14.9%	Doctoral or professional degree	None	None
3	23-2011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	3.6%	\$59,823	19.2%	Associate's degree	None	None
4	13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	3.5%	\$85,587	17.4%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
5	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	3.2%	\$151,630	32.2%	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
6	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	3.1%	\$58,633	8.6%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
7	15-1232	Computer User Support Specialists	2.9%	\$56,776	14.7%	Some college, no degree	None	None
8	41-3091	Sales Representatives of Services, Except Advertising, Insurance, Financial Services, and Travel	2.6%	\$92,366	25.4%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
9	13-1082	Project Management Specialists	2.1%	\$94,938	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2.1%	\$51,229	5.2%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training

**Educational Services  
(NAICS Industry 611)**

**Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Establishments in the *educational services* industry 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. In this report, numbers for this industry include both public and private ownerships.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2020-2030	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	9.1%	\$37,231	16.6%	Some college, no degree	None	None
2	25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	8.4%	\$80,578	15.3%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
3	25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	6.6%	\$81,667	15.3%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
4	25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	4.6%	\$80,937	15.1%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
5	25-3031	Substitute Teachers, Short-Term	3.4%	\$40,462	19.5%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
6	37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3.2%	\$39,474	21.5%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
7	43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2.5%	\$48,845	5.2%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
8	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	2.3%	\$39,792	8.6%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
9	21-1012	Educational, Guidance, and Career Counselors and Advisors	1.9%	\$63,234	18.9%	Master's degree	None	None
10	39-9011	Childcare Workers	1.7%	\$34,781	18.0%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training

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

**Industry Description:** Establishments in the *ambulatory health care services* industry provide health care services directly or indirectly to ambulatory patients and do not usually provide inpatient services. Health practitioners in this industry 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 (%), 2020-2030	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	31-1120	Home Health and Personal Care Aides	9.1%	\$35,859	37.1%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
2	29-1141	Registered Nurses	8.0%	\$86,414	16.9%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
3	43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	7.2%	\$39,561	17.4%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
4	43-6013	Medical Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	5.6%	\$41,481	19.7%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
5	31-9092	Medical Assistants	5.2%	\$41,581	26.2%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	None
6	29-2061	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	4.3%	\$54,534	18.7%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	None
7	31-9091	Dental Assistants	3.8%	\$47,436	19.3%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	None
8	29-1292	Dental Hygienists	3.2%	\$86,060	18.6%	Associate's degree	None	None
9	29-2042	Emergency Medical Technicians	2.6%	\$40,184	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2.3%	\$46,106	5.2%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training

**Hospitals  
(NAICS Industry 622)**

**Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Establishments in the *hospitals* industry provide medical, diagnostic, and treatment services that include physician, nursing, and other health services to inpatients and the specialized accommodation services required by inpatients. Establishments may also provide outpatient services as a secondary activity. Establishments in this industry provide inpatient health services, many of which can only be provided using the specialized facilities and equipment that form a significant and integral part of the production process.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2020-2030	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	29-1141	Registered Nurses	29.8%	\$87,695	16.9%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
2	31-1131	Nursing Assistants	10.1%	\$38,475	18.3%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	None
3	37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	2.7%	\$36,130	21.5%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
4	29-2010	Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians	2.4%	\$80,112	16.0%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
5	43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2.3%	\$41,767	5.2%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
6	29-2034	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	2.0%	\$73,712	17.4%	Associate's degree	None	None
7	43-6013	Medical Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	1.8%	\$41,571	19.7%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
8	43-5061	Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	1.6%	NA	21.8%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
9	29-1051	Pharmacists	1.6%	\$138,234	13.2%	Doctoral or professional degree	None	None
10	29-2061	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1.5%	\$53,505	18.7%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	None



**Nursing and Residential Care Facilities  
(NAICS Industry 623)  
Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** Establishments in the *nursing and residential care facilities* industry provide residential care combined with either nursing, supervisory, or other types of care as required by the residents. In this industry, the facilities are a significant part of the production process, and the care provided is a mix of health and social services with the health services being largely some level of nursing services.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2020-2030	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	31-1120	Home Health and Personal Care Aides	34.0%	\$36,987	37.1%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
2	31-1131	Nursing Assistants	11.2%	\$40,094	18.3%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	None
3	29-2061	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	5.4%	\$58,769	18.7%	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	None
4	29-1141	Registered Nurses	4.5%	\$86,003	16.9%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
5	35-3041	Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	3.8%	\$34,274	23.4%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
6	21-1018	Substance abuse, behavioral disorder, and mental health counselors	2.8%	\$50,670	30.6%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
7	21-1022	Healthcare Social Workers	2.5%	\$48,556	22.6%	Master's degree	None	Internship/residency
8	21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	2.3%	\$50,268	30.5%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
9	49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1.9%	\$39,763	26.3%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
10	37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1.8%	\$35,578	21.5%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training

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

**Industry Description:** Establishments in the *food services and drinking places* industry 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. Further subdividing within this industry is based on the type and level of services provided by the establishment being classified.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2020-2030	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	35-3023	Fast Food and Counter Workers	27.3%	\$34,625	77.4%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
2	35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	17.2%	\$48,279	90.0%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
3	35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	8.7%	\$38,070	122.0%	No formal educational credential	Less than 5 years	Moderate-term on-the-job training
4	35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	7.2%	\$39,329	82.1%	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
5	35-2011	Cooks, Fast Food	4.9%	\$30,733	60.0%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
6	35-9021	Dishwashers	4.8%	\$31,250	87.6%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
7	35-3011	Bartenders	4.7%	\$45,799	88.4%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
8	35-9011	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	3.6%	\$32,222	77.2%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training
9	35-9031	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	3.6%	\$32,504	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	3.0%	\$34,300	33.0%	No formal educational credential	None	Short-term on-the-job training

**Public Administration - State  
(NAICS Industry 92)**

**Ten Most Common Occupations**

**Industry Description:** *Public administration* consists of establishments of federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area. These agencies also set policy, create laws, adjudicate civil and criminal legal cases, and provide for public safety and for national defense. In general, these establishments oversee governmental programs and activities that are not performed by private establishments. These establishments typically are engaged in the organization and financing of the production of public goods and services, most of which are provided for free or at prices that are not economically significant. Only state government establishments are counted here.

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2020-2030	Education	Work Experience	Training
1	33-3012	Correctional Officers and Jailers	4.4%	\$70,818	-0.3%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
2	15-1211	Computer Systems Analysts	4.3%	\$89,163	11.3%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
3	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	3.6%	\$49,489	8.6%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
4	43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	3.5%	\$55,402	5.2%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
5	13-1111	Management Analysts	3.3%	\$76,935	24.4%	Bachelor's degree	Less than 5 years	None
6	13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	3.0%	\$82,744	17.4%	Bachelor's degree	None	None
7	23-1011	Lawyers	2.9%	\$122,998	14.9%	Doctoral or professional degree	None	None
8	13-1199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	2.8%	\$84,775	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	13-2081	Tax Examiners and Collectors, and Revenue Agents	2.6%	\$64,322	13.0%	Bachelor's degree	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
10	43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	2.5%	\$40,253	10.6%	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training

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# **Bureau of Labor Market Information Division of Policy, Strategy, and Research**

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