

Employment in New York State



Research and
Statistics

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At a Glance

New York State had 9,296,900 total nonfarm jobs in October 2015, including 7,859,000 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.4% in September-October 2015, while the nation's job count increased by 0.2%. From October 2014 to October 2015, the number of private sector jobs increased by 2.2% in both New York State and the United States (not seasonally adjusted).

In October 2015, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased over the month from 5.1% to 4.8%. The comparable rate for the nation in October 2015 was 5.0%.

New York State's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 0.3% in October 2015.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs October 2014 - October 2015 (Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	164.0	1.8%
Private Sector	168.6	2.2%
Goods-producing	21.7	2.7%
Nat. res. & mining	-0.4	-7.1%
Construction	21.5	6.0%
Manufacturing	0.6	0.1%
Durable gds.	2.1	0.8%
Nondurable gds.	-1.5	-0.8%
Service-providing	142.3	1.7%
Trade, trans. & util.	14.9	0.9%
Wholesale trade	-1.5	-0.4%
Retail trade	12.7	1.3%
Trans., wrhs. & util.	3.7	1.3%
Information	1.9	0.7%
Financial activities	1.7	0.2%
Prof. & bus. svcs.	26.4	2.1%
Educ. & health svcs.	71.0	3.8%
Leisure & hospitality	21.2	2.4%
Other services	9.8	2.5%
Government	-4.6	-0.3%

Many Jobs Now and In the Future...

Health Care: Big and Getting Bigger

Health care is big business in the United States and it is projected to get even bigger. In 2014, health care spending in this country reached more than \$3.0 trillion, or \$9,523 per person. As a share of the nation's Gross Domestic Product (the market value of all goods and services produced in this country), health spending accounted for 17.5%. Analysts at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services expect this to grow to 19.6% by 2024. As recently as 1980, health care's share of the U.S. economy was only 8.9%.

Why is Health Care Spending Growing?

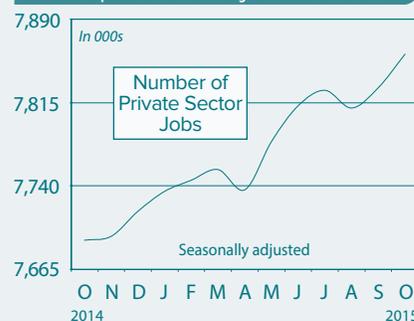
What accounts for the rapid, long-term growth in U.S. health care spending? Health care economists cite several key factors as contributing to above-average increases in U.S. health care expenditures, including:

- The development and diffusion of new technologies (e.g., the breakthrough hepatitis C drug Sovaldi, introduced in 2013 by drugmaker Gilead Sciences, costs about \$95,000 for a full treatment regimen);
- Rising American incomes -- as personal incomes increase, a greater proportion of income is typically spent on health care goods and services;
- The aging of the nation's 76 million Baby Boomers (people born in 1946-1964), who will account for one in five Americans by 2030. As this group ages, they will have increased long-term medical needs;
- Expanded access to medical insurance coverage due to national health care reform translates into more patients who will boost the overall demand for health care; and

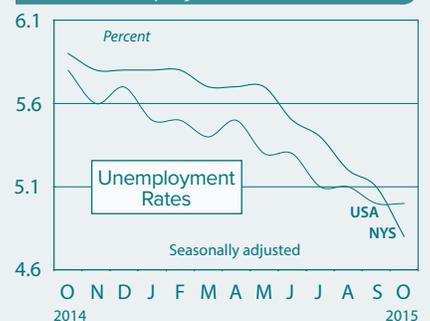
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In October...

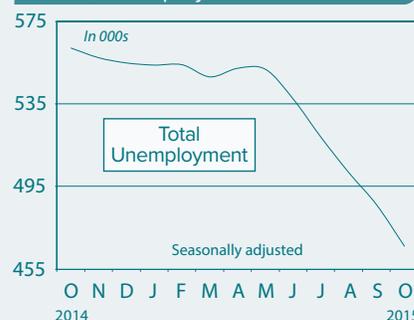
...NYS private sector jobs increased



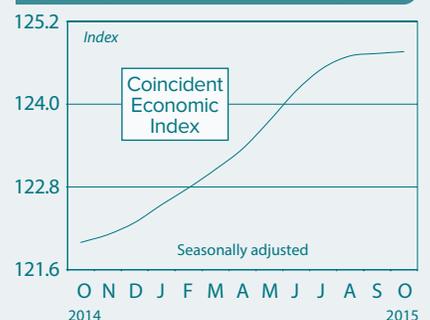
...NYS unemployment rate decreased



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS economic index increased



Focus on Western New York

Major Projects Propelling Western New York Economy
by John Slenker, Labor Market Analyst, Western New York

Labor market conditions continue to improve in the Western New York region. For the five-year period ending October 2015, Western New York's private sector job count grew by 29,800, or 5.6%, to 561,400. Moreover, the region's unemployment rate dropped from 7.9% in October 2010 to 4.9% in October 2015. In fact, Western New York has experienced over-the-year private sector job growth every month since March 2010. This is the region's longest consecutive growth streak on record.

Broad-based Industry Growth

Over the past five years, most major private sector industry groups in the region experienced job growth. The largest job gainer by far was educational and health services (private), which added 10,000 workers between October 2010 and October 2015. Other industry sectors adding at least 2,500 jobs over the past five years include: leisure and hospitality (+5,200); natural resources, mining and construction (+4,600); trade, transportation and utilities (+3,100); and financial activities (+2,600). Information was the only sector in the region to lose jobs (-300) over the past five years.

Labor Force Concerns

While Western New York has enjoyed broad-based job growth over the past five years, one ongoing source of concern is the region's shrinking labor force. An aging local population and population loss due to many decades of out-migration have contributed to the decline. Over the last few years, however, this trend has started to reverse itself. In fact, Erie County's population grew in 2014, as

people have been attracted to the area due to its improving economic prospects.

Major Projects

Advanced manufacturing has been a major economic development priority in Western New York. Construction of the massive Solar City factory in Buffalo, the largest solar panel plant in the Western Hemisphere, has provided hundreds of jobs to construction workers in the region. Solar City has begun recruiting workers for production and engineering teams at the facility. The company's original jobs target was 1,500 at the solar plant, with another estimated 1,500 spin-off jobs created at suppliers and support firms. In November 2015, Solar City committed to another 1,500 jobs. These new jobs will be concentrated in Western New York, but will also be created in other regions across New York State.

The ongoing expansion of the Buffalo Niagara Medical Campus has also been a massive boost to downtown Buffalo. Employment at the campus has grown from 7,000 in 2002 to just over 12,000 in 2013. This growth is by no means over. By 2020, employment levels are projected to reach 20,000, almost triple the original employment levels. Contributing to this anticipated growth are the John R. Oishei Children's Hospital and the University at Buffalo School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences. Total investment in the campus to date is \$1.4 billion.

A medical campus of this size requires lots of workers of all types. Some job titles that will



"Western New York is transforming its manufacturing-centered economy into one focused on emerging 21st century technologies."

be in demand as the campus grows include doctors, nurses, medical researchers and related professional occupations. There will also be employment opportunities for other job types including maintenance, clerical, food service, construction, cleaning and other support occupations. As a result of this ongoing growth, job opportunities will increase for a diverse group of people across the city and region.

Finally, the HarborCenter retail-entertainment complex is creating hundreds of new job opportunities. The Center's final piece fell into place with the September 2015 opening of the upscale Buffalo Marriott HarborCenter, a 12-story hotel with 205 rooms. All of this is within a few blocks of the Seneca Buffalo Creek Casino, which is also expanding. Once completed, the casino will need an additional 300 workers.

Looking Ahead

Looking ahead, the Western New York region is poised for future growth. Not only has the regional economy become more diversified, it is transforming itself from a manufacturing-centered economy into one that is focused on emerging 21st century technologies. The region's future economic prospects have never looked brighter.

Health Care... from page 1

- The relatively low share of health care expenses paid out of pocket by many consumers in the U.S.

NYS Health Care Sector

The health care sector is a significant employer in New York State. With more than 1.18 million workers, it accounted for about one in seven jobs in New York in 2014. It is also diverse, consisting of the five industry groups shown in the table on page 3.

Total wages paid out by health care topped \$64 billion in 2014, or about 11% of total payrolls in the state. The average pay for health care workers was \$54,700 in 2014.

The number of health care jobs in New York State rose by 83,390, or 7.6%, between 2009 and 2014, which was well ahead of the 5.9% increase registered by non-health care industries. A growing health care sector has a significant employment impact in New York State. Data from Economic Modeling Specialists Intl. indicate that for every 100 new health care jobs created in New York, an additional 107 spin-off jobs are created within the state.

Within the health care sector, home health care is the fastest growing industry in the state. Its 47.7% employment gain in 2009-2014 is more than six times greater than the overall increase (+7.6%) in health care jobs. However,

home health care jobs have the lowest average wage of any health care industry (\$27,500) in the state.

The outpatient, lab and other ambulatory care industry, which includes medical providers such as laboratories, kidney dialysis centers and blood banks, experienced the second most rapid job growth (+13.0%) in 2009-2014. This industry had the third highest average wage (\$51,500) in 2014.

Offices of health practitioners include the offices of physicians, dentists and other health care practitioners (e.g., optometrists). This group saw job growth of 9.7% in

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Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT '14	OCT '15		OCT '14	OCT '15		OCT '14	OCT '15
New York State	5.7	4.5	Hudson Valley	4.8	4.3	Finger Lakes	5.1	4.5
Capital	4.5	4.1	Dutchess	4.7	4.2	Genesee	4.6	4.2
Albany	4.4	4.0	Orange	4.9	4.3	Livingston	4.8	4.2
Columbia	4.0	3.5	Putnam	4.3	4.1	Monroe	5.2	4.6
Greene	5.6	4.8	Rockland	4.7	4.2	Ontario	4.4	4.0
Rensselaer	4.7	4.2	Sullivan	5.7	5.0	Orleans	6.3	5.3
Saratoga	4.1	3.8	Ulster	5.1	4.3	Seneca	4.8	4.5
Schenectady	4.8	4.3	Westchester	4.7	4.3	Wayne	5.1	4.4
Warren	5.2	4.7	Mohawk Valley	5.5	4.9	Wyoming	5.0	4.4
Washington	4.9	4.2	Fulton	6.7	5.7	Yates	4.5	4.0
Central New York	5.3	4.7	Herkimer	5.8	4.9	Western New York	5.5	4.9
Cayuga	5.0	4.8	Montgomery	6.3	5.9	Allegany	5.1	4.8
Cortland	5.1	4.7	Oneida	5.3	4.7	Cattaraugus	5.7	5.1
Madison	5.4	4.6	Otsego	4.8	4.3	Chautauqua	5.9	5.4
Onondaga	5.0	4.4	Schoharie	5.3	4.7	Erie	5.3	4.8
Oswego	6.8	6.0	North Country	6.0	5.4	Niagara	5.9	5.2
Southern Tier	5.3	4.9	Clinton	5.5	5.0	Long Island	4.6	4.1
Broome	5.7	5.3	Essex	5.3	4.9	Nassau	4.4	4.0
Chemung	5.5	5.4	Franklin	6.0	5.6	Suffolk	4.7	4.3
Chenango	5.3	4.6	Hamilton	4.6	4.3	New York City	6.6	4.7
Delaware	5.5	4.7	Jefferson	6.4	5.7	Bronx	8.9	6.5
Schuyler	5.6	5.2	Lewis	6.1	5.3	Kings	7.0	4.8
Steuben	5.9	5.6	St. Lawrence	6.4	5.6	New York	5.5	4.0
Tioga	5.2	4.9				Queens	5.9	4.1
Tompkins	3.9	3.6				Richmond	6.6	4.7

Health Care... from page 2

2009-2014. This industry had the second highest average wage among health care industries (\$65,700).

Two health care industries, hospitals (+1.7%) and nursing and residential care facilities (-1.4%), experienced little change in their employment levels between 2009 and 2014. Together, these two industries account for about three in five health care jobs in New York State. Hospitals are the largest health care employer in the state, with 437,300 workers, and nursing and residential care facilities are the second largest with 269,800. Hospitals have the

highest average wage (\$70,000) among the five health care industries.

More Health Care Jobs Coming

Going forward, New York's health care sector is expected to continue to grow faster than the state's overall economy. Long-term industry projections prepared by the New York State Department of Labor show the health care sector's job count climbing by more than 225,000, or about 21%, between 2012 and 2022. This percentage growth rate is about twice as fast as the expected 11.1% growth in the state's total job count over the same timeframe. As a result, the health care

sector's share of total jobs in New York State is expected to rise in 2012-2022.

Summing Up

In recent decades, national health care spending has grown more rapidly than the U.S. economy as a whole due to a confluence of economic, technological and demographic factors. In fact, health care's share of the U.S. economy has almost doubled since 1980.

Looking ahead, federal projections suggest that this trend is likely to continue, with health care spending accounting for nearly 20% of the national economy by 2024. This ongoing growth in spending is expected to generate thousands of health care jobs in New York State now and in the future.

by Kevin Jack

Health Care Sector Employment and Wages*, New York State, 2014

Industry Name (NAICS)	Employment, 2014	% Change in Employment, 2009-2014	Average Wage, 2014
Offices of Health Practitioners (6211-6213)	250,800	+9.7%	\$65,700
Outpatient, Lab & Other Ambulatory Care (6214-6215, 6219)	71,500	+13.0%	\$51,500
Home Health Care (6216)	154,100	+47.7%	\$27,500
Hospitals (622)	437,300	+1.7%	\$70,000
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (623)	269,800	-1.4%	\$36,200
Total, Health Care	1,183,600	+7.6%	\$54,700

*Includes private and public sectors
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

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Regional Analysts' Corner

CAPITAL

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The Capital Region's private sector job count grew by 6,200, or 1.4 percent, to 437,300 in the year ending October 2015. Growth was centered in educational and health services (+3,400), professional and business services (+2,600) and trade, transportation and utilities (+1,100). Losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-1,100).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

For the year ending October 2015, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area rose by 2,900, or 1.1 percent, to 266,400. Growth was centered in educational and health services (+2,000), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,400) and leisure and hospitality (+1,200). Job losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-900) and professional and business services (-400).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area increased over the year by 8,400, or 1.9 percent, to 460,900 in October 2015. Gains were concentrated in professional and business services (+4,800), educational and health services (+3,600) and leisure and hospitality (+2,500). Job losses were greatest in financial activities (-1,300), manufacturing (-1,000) and trade, transportation and utilities (-700).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the year ending October 2015, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased by 9,300, or 1.2 percent, to 778,800. Growth was greatest in educational and health services (+6,800), other services (+2,200), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,200) and leisure and hospitality (+1,000). Job losses were centered in financial activities (-1,100) and trade, transportation and utilities (-700).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

Over the past year, private sector jobs on Long Island increased by 26,100, or 2.4 percent, to 1,133,900 in October 2015. Gains were greatest in educational and health services (+11,200), natural resources, mining and construction (+7,400), professional and business services (+4,600), leisure and hospitality (+2,900) and trade, transportation and utilities (+1,300). Losses were centered in other services (-1,000).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending October 2015, the private sector job count in the Mohawk Valley increased by 900, or 0.6 percent, to 150,100. Employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+1,000) and educational and health services (+600). Job losses were largest in professional and business services (-400).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 212-775-3330

Private sector employment in New York City rose by 94,000, or 2.6 percent, to 3,703,700 for the year ending October 2015. Growth was greatest in educational and health services (+31,200), professional and business services (+17,900), leisure and hospitality (+14,700), trade, transportation and utilities (+9,800) and financial activities (+9,500). Losses were centered in manufacturing (-1,700).

NORTH COUNTRY

Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157

For the 12-month period ending October 2015, the private sector job count in the North Country fell by 700, or 0.6 percent, to 114,600. Employment losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-300) and trade, transportation and utilities (-300).

SOUTHERN TIER

Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

Private sector jobs in the Southern Tier declined by 3,100, or 1.3 percent, to 236,300 for the year ending October 2015. Growth was centered in trade, transportation and utilities (+800). Losses were greatest in educational and health services (-1,200), leisure and hospitality (-1,000), natural resources, mining and construction (-500) and professional and business services (-400).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

Private sector jobs in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area rose by 8,700, or 1.8 percent, to 480,900 for the year ending October 2015. Gains were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (+4,400), educational and health services (+4,000) and professional and business services (+1,500). Job losses were greatest in leisure and hospitality (-1,300) and trade, transportation and utilities (-500).

