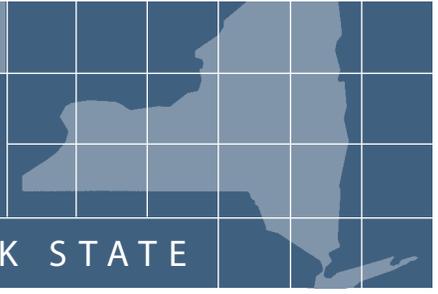


Employment

IN NEW YORK STATE



Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor
Peter M. Rivera, Commissioner

At a Glance

In January 2014, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 7.0% to 6.8%. The nation's unemployment rate was 6.6% in January 2014. New York State had 8,965,500 nonfarm jobs in January 2014, including 7,529,200 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of seasonally adjusted private sector jobs in the state increased by 0.1% between December 2013 and January 2014, while those in the nation also increased by 0.1%. From January 2013 to January 2014, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.7% in the state and 2.1% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted). New York's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 2.0% in January 2014.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

January 2013- January 2014
(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	114.0	1.3
Private Sector	119.6	1.7
Goods-producing	-7.1	-0.9
Nat. res. & mining	0.0	0.0
Construction	-2.7	-0.9
Manufacturing	-4.4	-1.0
Durable gds.	-4.1	-1.5
Nondurable gds.	-0.3	-0.2
Service-providing	121.1	1.5
Trade, trans. & util.	31.8	2.1
Wholesale trade	5.1	1.5
Retail trade	24.6	2.7
Trans., wrhs. & util.	2.1	0.8
Information	4.1	1.6
Financial activities	2.5	0.4
Prof. & bus. svcs.	21.3	1.8
Educ. & health svcs.	37.5	2.1
Leisure & hospitality	21.8	2.9
Other services	7.7	2.0
Government	-5.6	-0.4

State Sets All-time Private Sector Jobs High...

New York State's Economic Expansion Continued in 2013

The New York State Department of Labor recently released revised jobs and labor force numbers for 2013 and earlier. Jobs and labor force data are revised at the end of each year for each state and the nation as more complete information becomes available. This process, called benchmarking, uses methods set by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and is federally mandated.

Expansion Continues

In 2013, New York State's private sector job count grew by 125,200, or 1.7%, to 7,464,400, reaching another all-time annual high. This marked the state's fourth consecutive year of job growth. New York is one of a handful of states to have fully recovered all of the private sector jobs lost during the recession.

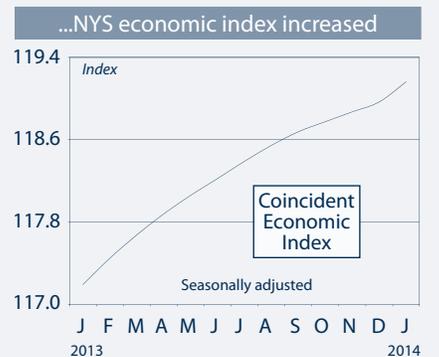
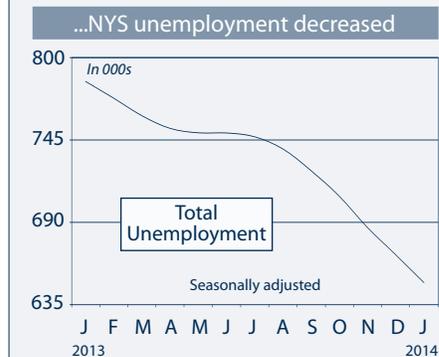
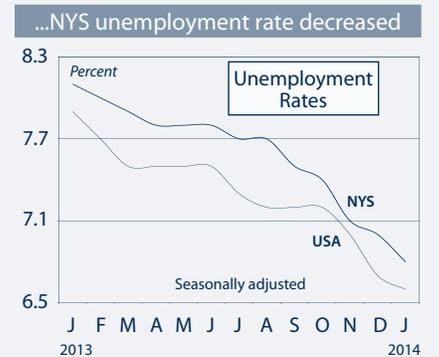
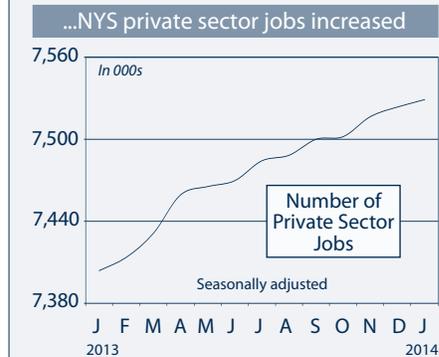
Statewide Analysis

Educational and health services (private) added the most jobs (+39,400) of any major sector in New York in 2013. Job gains occurred in both health care and social assistance (+22,600) and education (+16,900). Professional and business services added 31,100 jobs in 2013, with sector gains focused in professional, scientific and technical services (+15,300). Leisure and hospitality added 28,500 jobs over the year. Within this sector, employment growth was greatest in accommodation and food services (+24,600).

Government (-14,600) lost the most jobs in 2012-13. Public sector employment losses were concentrated at the local level (-10,700).

Continued on page 2

IN JANUARY...



Focus on the North Country

Will a Computer Take Your Job?

by Alan Beideck, Labor Market Analyst, North Country

"Computers...are doing for mental power...what the steam engine...did for physical power."

The Second Machine Age,
Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee

Throughout history, machines have replaced human labor. This, in turn, has led to an age-old debate: does new technology, like tractors or robots, force people out of their jobs? In late 2013, the *Washington Post* ran an interesting article that listed a diverse set of occupations at risk of disappearing due to automation. The jobs ranged from farm equipment operators to truck drivers to clothing retail salespeople.

Other familiar examples of machines nudging out people include automated teller machines (ATMs), self-checkout lines in retail stores, self-service ticket kiosks and Internet shopping sites. You can probably think of many more.

Taking on Computers

In 2013, Oxford University researchers Carl Frey and Michael Osborne released a report called "The Future of Employment: How Susceptible Are Jobs to Computerization?" The report looks at more than 700 job titles to see if they could be computerized or automated. The authors estimate that "about 47% of total U.S. employment is at risk of being computerized" or is likely to be automated over the next 10-20 years.

The chance that a computer can do your job depends on a number of key factors. These are called "bottlenecks" in the study by Frey and Osborne. The most important ones include whether:

- Tasks are mostly non-routine
- Tasks require creative intelligence
- You need perception and manual dexterity
- You must use social intelligence
- You negotiate with or care for others

At Risk or Not?

Frey and Osborne found that many of the occupations in the health care or education fields had "low risk" of going to computers. For example,

there is a less than 1% risk that a computer can do the jobs of occupational therapists, physicians and surgeons, registered nurses, special education teachers and guidance counselors. At the other end of the risk spectrum, computers can do such job titles as library technician, tax preparer, data entry keyer, new accounts clerk and telemarketer. These all have a 99% risk of automation in the next decade or two, according to Frey and Osborne.

Selected Occupations, Median Wage and Probability of Computerization, North Country

Occupation	Median Wage	Probability (%)
Cashiers	\$18,800	97.0
Office Clerks	\$26,380	96.0
Landscapers & Groundskeepers	\$24,870	95.0
Waiters & Waitresses	\$17,960	94.0
Retail Salespersons	\$22,120	92.0
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	\$34,490	79.0
Janitors & Cleaners	\$23,800	66.0
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	\$19,610	64.0
Automotive Technicians & Mechanics	\$32,040	59.0
Customer Service Representatives	\$26,320	55.0
Home Health Aides	\$22,620	39.0
General & Operations Managers	\$77,520	16.0
Registered Nurses	\$60,940	0.9
Secondary School Teachers	\$57,280	0.8
Elementary School Teachers	\$53,290	0.4

Sources: Occupational Employment Statistics; Frey and Osborne

North Country Jobs

How do these trends impact jobs in the North Country? The table lists 15 of the 30 most com-



mon occupations in the region. All jobs in the table with a 90+% chance of automation also pay less than the median wage for jobs in the North Country (\$32,160). This echoes what Frey and Osborne observed. They noted many of the occupations at "high risk" from computers tend to pay lower wages and require less formal education than "low risk" occupations.

Many of the "high risk" jobs in the table fall in the office, administrative support and retail categories. They also include production occupations. More surprisingly, Frey and Osborne found that some of the fastest-growing job titles in the U.S. were most at risk.

Summing Up

As always, the future of our jobs is somewhat uncertain. No one can say with 100% accuracy how automation will affect our jobs. However, the evidence points towards continued, and maybe faster, automation of low-skill, low-wage jobs. The challenge ahead for workers is to gain the skills that will help them to compete in the 21st century economy – and that now includes competing against computers. For a copy of the report

discussed here, see: www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk/downloads/academic/The_Future_of_Employment.pdf. ■

Economic Expansion Continued... from page 1

See the table on page 3 for more industry detail.

Area Jobs Summary

The 10-county Downstate region saw its private sector job count climb by 2.2% in 2013. The 52-county Upstate region also added private sector jobs in 2013, expanding by 0.6%.

Within the Downstate region, private sector job

growth was most rapid in New York City (+2.6%) in 2013. Between 2012 and 2013, the combined job count in the suburban Downstate areas (Putnam-Rockland-Westchester and Nassau-Suffolk) grew at an annual rate of 1.6%.

Among the state's 14 metro areas, private sector job growth in 2013 was most rapid in Ithaca (+3.0%), New York City (+2.6%), Nassau-Suffolk

(+2.0%), Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown (+1.6%) and Albany-Schenectady-Troy (+1.2%).

Labor Force Statistics

Revised labor force statistics show that the state's annual average unemployment rate decreased from 8.5% in 2012 to 7.7% in 2013. This marked the state's lowest annual unemployment rate

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JAN '13	JAN '14		JAN '13	JAN '14		JAN '13	JAN '14
New York State	9.1	7.3	Hudson Valley	8.0	6.3	Finger Lakes	8.8	7.0
Capital	8.3	6.5	Dutchess	8.3	6.6	Genesee	9.1	7.3
Albany	7.6	6.0	Orange	8.5	6.6	Livingston	9.9	7.9
Columbia	8.3	6.4	Putnam	7.0	5.4	Monroe	8.2	6.6
Greene	10.1	7.8	Rockland	7.2	5.6	Ontario	8.6	6.9
Rensselaer	8.5	6.8	Sullivan	10.7	8.9	Orleans	11.8	9.7
Saratoga	7.7	5.9	Ulster	9.7	7.5	Seneca	9.2	7.1
Schenectady	8.3	6.5	Westchester	7.7	6.0	Wayne	10.0	7.8
Warren	10.4	8.4	Mohawk Valley	10.2	8.2	Wyoming	10.8	8.7
Washington	9.4	7.8	Fulton	11.6	9.1	Yates	8.5	6.7
Central New York	9.3	7.5	Herkimer	10.6	9.0	Western New York	9.3	7.5
Cayuga	9.2	7.6	Montgomery	11.4	9.2	Allegany	9.9	8.1
Cortland	10.4	8.5	Oneida	9.5	7.6	Cattaraugus	9.9	8.1
Madison	10.2	8.5	Otsego	9.6	7.4	Chautauqua	9.8	8.3
Onondaga	8.4	6.7	Schoharie	11.4	9.2	Erie	8.9	7.2
Oswego	12.1	9.7	North Country	11.4	9.5	Niagara	10.2	8.3
Southern Tier	9.4	7.6	Clinton	11.0	8.7	Long Island	7.7	5.9
Broome	9.7	8.0	Essex	11.4	9.4	Nassau	7.4	5.5
Chemung	9.9	8.0	Franklin	11.3	9.3	Suffolk	7.9	6.2
Chenango	9.4	7.4	Hamilton	11.7	9.8	New York City	9.7	8.1
Delaware	10.6	8.1	Jefferson	11.8	10.0	Bronx	13.1	11.2
Schuyler	10.5	8.1	Lewis	12.1	10.2	Kings	10.4	8.7
Steuben	11.4	8.8	St. Lawrence	11.4	9.5	New York	8.2	6.6
Tioga	9.9	8.2				Queens	8.9	7.3
Tompkins	6.3	5.0				Richmond	8.8	7.4

Economic Expansion Continued... from page 2

Change in Annual Average Jobs by Industry: New York State, 2012-2013

	Annual Average Jobs		Net Change	% Change
	2012	2013		
Total Nonfarm	8,797,900	8,908,500	+110,600	+1.3%
Private Sector	7,339,200	7,464,400	+125,200	+1.7%
Natural Resources & Mining	5,300	5,000	-300	-5.7%
Construction	314,400	324,500	+10,100	+3.2%
Manufacturing	459,200	454,900	-4,300	-0.9%
Durable Goods	269,600	265,900	-3,700	-1.4%
Non-Durable Goods	189,700	189,000	-700	-0.4%
Trade, Trans. & Utilities	1,509,500	1,525,600	+16,100	+1.1%
Wholesale Trade	333,600	335,500	+1,900	+0.6%
Retail Trade	912,900	925,400	+12,500	+1.4%
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	262,900	264,700	+1,800	+0.7%
Information	259,100	260,400	+1,300	+0.5%
Financial Activities	683,500	681,300	-2,200	-0.3%
Professional & Business Services	1,171,100	1,202,200	+31,100	+2.7%
Educational & Health Services	1,753,400	1,792,800	+39,400	+2.2%
Educational Services	423,600	440,500	+16,900	+4.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,329,800	1,352,400	+22,600	+1.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	804,000	832,500	+28,500	+3.5%
Other Services	379,700	385,100	+5,400	+1.4%
Government	1,458,700	1,444,100	-14,600	-1.0%
Federal	118,200	116,000	-2,200	-1.9%
State	254,600	252,900	-1,700	-0.7%
Local	1,086,000	1,075,300	-10,700	-1.0%

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics

since 2008. In addition, the number of unemployed New York State residents decreased from 815,200 in 2012 to 737,300 in 2013, while the overall size of the state's labor force climbed by 15,100 over this period.

Between 2012 and 2013, the unemployment rate decreased in both the Downstate and Upstate regions. Downstate's rate fell from 8.6% in 2012 to 7.8% in 2013. The unemployment rate in Upstate trended down from 8.4% in 2012 to 7.4% in 2013.

Summary

The latest revised jobs data show that New York's economic expansion continued in 2013. The state's private sector job count reached another all-time high, while the unemployment rate reached its lowest level in five years. ■

by Timothy Glass

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.

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REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

CAPITAL

James Ross — 518-462-7600

Over the past year, the private sector job count in the Capital Region grew by 400, or 0.1 percent, to 401,500 in January 2014. Natural resources, mining and construction (+1,100), trade, transportation and utilities (+500), leisure and hospitality (+400), educational and health services (+300) and manufacturing (+300) added the most jobs. Professional and business services (-2,300) lost the most jobs.

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

For the 12-month period ending January 2014, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area rose 600, or 0.2 percent, to 252,500. Job growth was concentrated in educational and health services (+1,100) and leisure and hospitality (+1,000). The largest job losses occurred in financial activities (-600) and natural resources, mining and construction (-600).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area increased over the year by 1,900, or 0.4 percent, to 425,800 in January 2014. Gains were greatest in educational and health services (+2,700), leisure and hospitality (+1,200), other services (+300), financial activities (+200) and professional and business services (+200). Job losses were concentrated in construction (-1,300) and information (-600).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the 12-month period ending January 2014, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley grew by 10,500, or 1.5 percent, to 729,800. Gains were strongest in educational and health services (+5,100), professional and business services (+4,500), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,400), leisure and hospitality (+1,200) and financial activities (+1,100). Job losses were largest in natural resources, mining and construction (-1,700) and manufacturing (-800).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

The private sector job count on Long Island increased over the year by 20,400, or 2.0 percent, to 1,057,100 in January 2014. Gains were largest in trade, transportation and utilities (+7,100), educational and health services (+6,900), leisure and hospitality (+3,400) and professional and business services (+3,100). Job losses were largest in natural resources, mining and construction (-1,300).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending January 2014, the private sector job count in the Mohawk Valley increased by 800, or 0.6 percent, to 142,600. Job gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+700), educational and health services (+200), financial activities (+200) and natural resources, mining and construction (+200). Losses were greatest in professional and business services (-300).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 212-775-3330

Private sector jobs in New York City rose by 94,800, or 2.8 percent, to 3,429,700 for the 12-month period ending January 2014. Growth was centered in educational and health services (+32,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+21,300), professional and business services (+13,000) and leisure and hospitality (+10,400). Losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-700).

SOUTHERN TIER

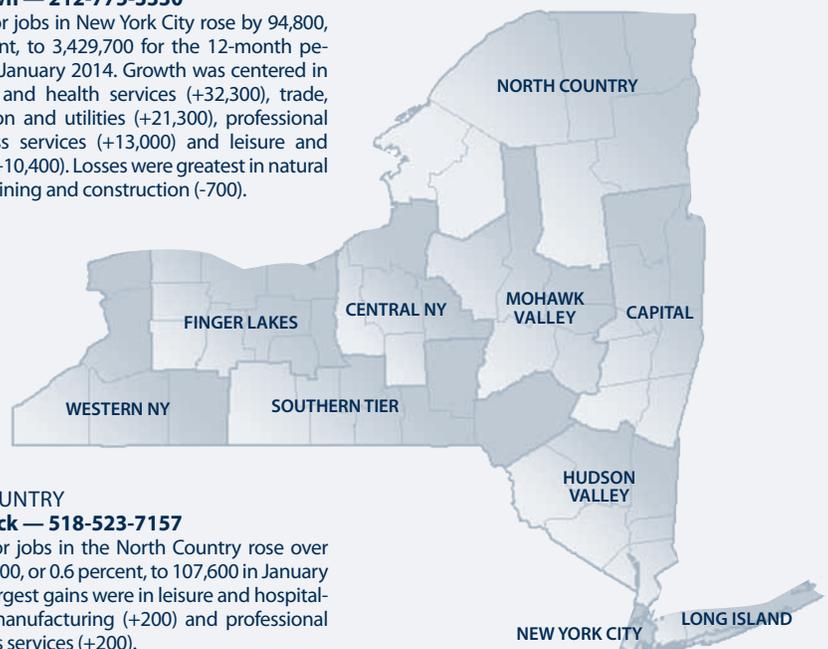
Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

Private sector jobs in the Southern Tier fell over the year by 500, or 0.2 percent, to 226,000 in January 2014. Gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+1,000), professional and business services (+600), information (+300) and other services (+300). Losses were centered in educational and health services (-900), manufacturing (-900) and trade, transportation and utilities (-400).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

The private sector job count in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 3,400, or 0.8 percent, to 448,100 over the 12 months ending January 2014. Gains were centered in professional and business services (+2,000), trade, transportation and utilities (+1,600) and educational and health services (+800). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-800), financial activities (-500) and natural resources, mining and construction (-500).



NORTH COUNTRY

Alan Beideck — 518-523-7157

Private sector jobs in the North Country rose over the year by 600, or 0.6 percent, to 107,600 in January 2014. The largest gains were in leisure and hospitality (+300), manufacturing (+200) and professional and business services (+200).