

**Significant Industries in New York State:
A Report to the Workforce Development System**

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**New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics**

M. Patricia Smith, Commissioner

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Preface

For a number of years one of the major objectives of the workforce development system has been to encourage local workforce investment boards (LWIBs) to plan strategically and focus their resources in priority industries (and eventually on priority occupations within those industries). This effort did not achieve the degree of success that had been hoped for because local decision makers lacked the information needed to identify priority industries. Therefore, we decided to concentrate this report on the subject of what we termed “significant industries” as classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). We hope that this analysis of significant industries will inform workforce development policy and investment decisions.

In this report the New York State Labor Department’s state and regional labor market analysts list the regionally significant industries that they suggest the State WIB and LWIBs concentrate their workforce development resources. To arrive at those significant industries they looked at job counts, wages, and job growth (both net and percent) over four years, as well as priority industries that may have been designated by local economic development or workforce development officials. Industries that ranked highly in these measures were placed on the regional lists of significant industries. The specific reason(s) why industries were designated are noted on the list.

This report includes analysis based on Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages jobs data for January to June 2003 versus the January to June 2007. Earlier draft versions of this report were circulated as early as September 2007. The significant industry picks were widely circulated in draft form among the workforce and economic development communities. It was used by the Department’s representative on the “I Live New York” workgroup, an effort to retain and attract young professionals in New York State. The report was also shared with the Division of Workforce Development and Training which oversees WIA activities in New York State. The regional analyses were shared by local labor market analysts with local workforce boards and their staff in an effort to trigger discussion of targeting workforce investments at industries that would be most worthwhile. The Deputy Commissioner for Workforce Development has considered some aspects of the report as he began deliberations concerning workforce development policy and the reconstitution of the State WIB. The Deputy Commissioner has also initiated discussions with the Empire State Development Corporation (ESD), the state’s economic development agency, concerning the coordination of public investments in both economic development and workforce development in selected industries. In preparation for those discussions, the report was also shared with the research and policy staff at ESD.

If LWIBs agree that the significant industries listed in this report should be their priority industries, the LWIBs must then ascertain from local businesses which occupations are in short supply or need skill upgrades. Our analysts can assist in this effort.

We recommend that local boards set aside a significant share of their training dollars to address the shortage occupations identified by local businesses.

A quick look reveals that some industries appear on multiple regional lists of significant industries. No industry appears on all 10 regional lists –a testament to the diversity of local industry across the state.

The three most often cited industries listed below appear on the lists of nine regions.

Professional, scientific and technical services (NAICS code 541)

Educational services (611)

Ambulatory health care (621)

The next most frequently cited industries are nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623, 7 regions); specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238, 6 regions); management of companies and enterprises (NAICS 551, 5 regions); administrative and support services (NAICS 561, 5 regions); and hospitals (NAICS 233, 5 regions).

Questions and feedback can be directed to the appropriate analyst. Contact information appears at the close of each regional section.

Statewide

A total of 11 statewide industries are designated in the following table as “significant.” Of these, 10 industries increased their statewide employment levels between 2003 and 2007. In addition, 10 of these industries had at least 125,000 jobs as of the second quarter of 2007. And finally, all of these industries shared one or more of the following characteristics: fast growth (percentage basis); large growth (absolute basis); or high wages (average weekly wage above the statewide average of \$1,204 in the second quarter 2007). The specific reason(s) why each of these industries were chosen as “significant” are presented in the last column of the table.

The industries designated here fall into six broad industry groups: construction; finance; professional and business services, which primarily sell to other businesses; educational services; health care; and manufacturing.

Within the specialty trade contractors industry, the four occupations with the most employment are (in descending order): electricians; plumbers, pipe fitters, and steamfitters; carpenters; and construction laborers. These four occupations, which collectively account for about 37 percent of statewide industry employment, are all projected to have “very favorable” employment prospects over the 2004-2014 period. The pending retirement of Baby Boomers will contribute to job opportunities in the trades.

Much of the employment in New York State’s finance industry group is in New York City. Just over 50 percent of statewide jobs in credit intermediation and related activities (i.e., banks) and about 90 percent of jobs in securities, commodity contracts, and related are there. The industry’s average weekly wage (\$2,630) is about twice as high the statewide average for all industries. The securities and commodity contracts industry’s average weekly wage (\$9,553) was eight times the statewide all-industry average based on the first half of 2007. (Many finance industry workers receive bonuses during the first quarter of the year. Therefore, the average wage based on the first two quarters of a year is inflated by these bonuses.)

The professional and business services group is comprised of three significant industries: professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; and administrative and support services. Businesses in the sector tend to sell to other businesses rather than consumers. All three component industries added jobs at a faster rate than the total for all industries. In addition, professional, scientific, and technical services and management of companies and enterprises pay above-average wages (note: temporary help agencies are a large part of administrative and support services, which brings down the industry’s overall average wage level).

With more than 900,000 jobs, educational services (public and private sectors) has, by far, the most employment of any significant industry. Growth in educational employment over the 2003-2007 period actually lagged the statewide rate, while the industry’s 2007

**Significant Industries
New York State**

NAICS	Industry	Jobs		Net Change	Percent	Avg. Wkly.	Reason(s)
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	in Jobs	Change in Jobs	Wage	Industry is
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan-Jun '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '07	Significant
	Total, all Industries	8,201,862	8,502,144	300,282	3.7%	\$1,204	
	All industries less securities, commod. contracts and related	8,027,561	8,299,366	271,805	3.4%	\$1,000	
611	Educational Services	886,405	915,211	28,806	3.2%	\$899	Jobs, growth
541	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	505,946	568,432	62,486	12.4%	\$1,555	Jobs, growth, wages
622	Hospitals	406,144	417,274	11,130	2.7%	\$1,037	Jobs, growth
561	Administrative and Support Services	387,122	406,710	19,588	5.1%	\$750	Jobs, growth
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	325,768	371,877	46,109	14.2%	\$857	Jobs, growth
623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	257,364	265,578	8,214	3.2%	\$633	Jobs, growth
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	203,736	224,248	20,512	10.1%	\$987	Jobs, growth
523	Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Related	174,301	202,778	28,477	16.3%	\$9,553	Jobs, growth, wages
522	Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	174,880	180,613	5,733	3.3%	\$2,630	Jobs, growth, wages
551	Management of Companies and Enterprises	120,448	127,544	7,096	5.9%	\$3,045	Jobs, growth, wages
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	76,685	72,661	-4,024	-5.2%	\$1,581	Wages

Key

Jobs - Industry employs a significant number of jobs.

Growth - Industry experienced significant job growth; can be net growth or percentage growth.

Decline - Industry experienced a significant job decline; can be net decline or percentage decline

Wages - Industry pays above-average wages.

Priority - Industry has been designated as an economic priority.

average weekly wage was about \$300 below the all-industry average but only \$100 below the average wage for all industries except securities, commodity contracts and related. Leading job titles include teacher assistant, elementary school teacher, and secondary school teacher. Shortages exist for some teaching positions such as special education, math, and science. Other shortages may develop as teachers retire in greater numbers.

Health care is comprised of ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities. All three of these significant industries pay somewhat below the all-industry average. Of these, ambulatory health care services added the most jobs, both on an absolute and relative basis, while hospitals had the highest wage level, but anemic job growth. Residential care facilities had the lowest wage level and job growth. Home health aide, secretary, and receptionist and information clerk are the most prevalent job titles in ambulatory health care services, while registered nurse, nursing aide and orderly, and physician and surgeon are the most common occupations in hospitals. In nursing and residential care facilities, nursing aide and orderly, home health aide, and licensed practical/vocational nurse are the most typical occupations. Almost all health care occupations are expected to be in demand over the next decade as the New York State population continues to age. We are already seeing reports on the inability to attract and retain doctors Upstate.

The final significant industry is computer and electronic product manufacturing. Although the industry lost jobs from 2003 to 2007, it provides a relatively large number of high-paying jobs. The average wage was about 25 percent above the all-industry average in the first half of 2007. The largest occupations employed by the industry include assemblers, inspectors, testers, and engineers.

The statewide labor market analyst, Kevin Jack, is available for consultation. He can be reached at Kevin.Jack@labor.state.ny.us or (518) 457-2919.

Capital Region

The 10 significant industries highlighted in the following table are recommended by the local analyst for special attention from the local workforce boards.

The Capital Region's labor market is known for stability and slow but steady long-term growth. This generally positive but rather unexciting reputation is due to the region's industrial mix. Large shares of the area's jobs are in public administration, health care and education. These industry sectors are less prone to the ups and downs of the business cycle than other sectors.

Construction-related industries (NAICS 236 and 238), will incur strong demand in the next few years as the Advanced Micro Devices plant in Saratoga, a convention center complex in Albany and river front development in Schenectady will be built simultaneously. The pending retirements of the aging construction workforce will contribute to a shortage of journeymen in occupations found in this industry.

Chemical manufacturing was a large, high-growth industry from 2003 to 2007 and pays wages close to double the all-industry average. The most numerous occupations in the industry include various machine operators, chemists and inspectors.

Professional, scientific and technical services includes much of the region's high technology employment. It is poised to grow larger with the expansion of SEMATECH at the UAlbany campus. The most numerous occupations within the industry include a significant number STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) titles, most of which pay well above average.

Management of companies and enterprises is a high-growth, high-wage industry. The most numerous occupations include many management, professional business, computer related and administrative support titles.

Educational services is the Capital Region's largest industry. It is also one of the region's top job generators. Teacher is by far the most numerous and most important occupation in the industry. Many teachers are on the verge of retirement. On the front-line of educating and training our next generation of workers, teacher may be the most important occupation for the region's future economic development.

Hospitals and ambulatory health care services, which includes offices of health care professionals, out-patient clinics, home health care and diagnostic laboratories, employ a significant number of workers and were strong job generators from 2003 to 2007. These health industries also pay above the economy-wide average. The most numerous occupations within the industry include healthcare providers, technicians, healthcare support and administrative support titles. Demand for health care has risen lately and will continue to grow as Baby Boomers age.

**Significant Industries
Capital Region**

NAICS	Industry	Jobs		Net Change in Jobs		Percent Change in Jobs		Avg. Wkly. Wage	Reason(s) Industry is Significant
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan-Jun '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '07			
	Total, all industries	493,594	504,942	11,348	2.3%	\$783			
611	Educational services	54,112	56,753	2,641	4.9%	\$804	Jobs, growth, wages		
541	Professional, scientific and technical services	27,363	29,487	2,124	7.8%	\$1,147	Jobs, growth, wages		
622	Hospitals	21,326	21,885	559	2.6%	\$811	Jobs, growth, wages		
621	Ambulatory health care services	17,505	19,297	1,792	10.2%	\$882	Jobs, growth, wages		
238	Specialty trade contractors	11,601	12,709	1,108	9.6%	\$832	Jobs, growth, wages		
922	Justice, public order and safety activities	8,851	9,120	269	3.0%	\$1,160	Jobs, growth, wages		
551	Management of companies and enterprises	5,699	7,565	1,866	32.7%	\$1,157	Jobs, growth, wages		
236	Construction of buildings	4,504	5,536	1,032	22.9%	\$896	Jobs, growth, wages		
325	Chemical manufacturing	2,865	3,168	303	10.6%	\$1,402	Jobs, growth, wages		
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	1,270	1,466	196	15.4%	\$1,022	Growth, wages, priority		

Key

Jobs - Industry employs a significant number of jobs.

Growth - Industry experienced significant job growth; can be net growth or percentage growth.

Decline - Industry experienced a significant job decline; can be net decline or percentage decline

Wages - Industry pays above-average wages.

Priority - Industry has been designated as an economic priority.

The justice, public order and safety activities industry includes public police, fire, correctional and court-related service providers. These public employers provide a significant number of high-wage jobs in the region.

In addition to the region's staid industrial mix, however, is a seed that is beginning to transform the region into a more dynamic labor market. The significant number of colleges and universities in the area, in conjunction with support from New York State elected leaders, is attracting high-technology firms drawn to quality scientific research and a concentration of educated and skilled workers.

It was the work at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy and what is now the University at Albany's College of Nanoscale Science and Engineering that brought SEMATECH North to the UAlbany campus in early 2003. SEMATECH is a consortium of the world's leading semiconductor companies whose aim is to pool resources for early-stage research in key areas of semiconductor technology. Soon after, high-technology manufacturer Tokyo Electron Ltd. located its first research center outside of Japan at the UAlbany campus facility. Later, Advanced Micro Devices, a member of the SEMATECH consortium, chose the region for its next semiconductor manufacturing plant. Construction is expected to start in 2008 or 2009 and take 2-3 years. Finally, SEMATECH recently announced that it will expand again with the assistance of New York State leaders and will create the United Nanoelectronics Institute for Technology and Education.

High-technology jobs are now driving economic growth in the region. While overall growth in the Capital Region slowed to 0.3 percent over the past year, high-technology employment rose 2.1 percent. Within the manufacturing sector, total jobs were down while high-technology factory jobs jumped 2.2 percent.

Shortages of workers have been reported in the Capital District Region: construction workers, machinists, health care workers (clinical, service, administrative), seasonal agricultural workers, and loggers.

The Capital Region labor market analyst, James Ross, is available for consultation. He can be reached at James.Ross@labor.state.ny.us or (518) 462-7600, Ext. 136.

Central New York

Over the last several decades, the Central New York economy was transformed from a manufacturing-based economy to a much more diversified service-providing economy. This shift is helping to better insulate the area in times of downturns and recessions. The local economy is the strongest it has been since 2001, with workers in demand at various skill levels. Employers are seeking entry-level workers, employees with specialized technical skills, and highly skilled professional workers. There are not enough new workers entering the fields of health, construction, skilled manufacturing, and professional, scientific and technical services to meet the growth in these sectors. This is partly due to demographics -- as Baby Boomers retire the younger age cohorts behind them are smaller. Also, stagnant population growth is leading to a tighter labor supply. Aside from demographics, there is oftentimes a lack of interest or knowledge among students and displaced workers about these industries and the available jobs.

As the number of firms in the region reaches record high levels, the need for administrative and support services will grow. Workers are needed to provide security, maintenance, office, and customer support services. The need for social assistance workers is also growing as people with problems related to substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, child and spousal abuse, and other matters continues to increase. People now live further from their extended families and fewer family members stay at home so social assistance workers are filling this need. There is also a growing need for social assistance related to childcare, senior citizen services, and occupational retraining. In addition, increasing demand for training and education locally has led to record high levels of jobs in educational services. Financial activity has also expanded in the area as AXA Financial Inc. and Bank of New York added jobs.

The following table shows significant industries that the local labor market analyst believes deserve attention from the local workforce investment boards.

**Significant Industries
Central New York**

NAICS	Industry	Jobs		Net Change	Percent	Avg. Wkly.	Reason(s) Industry is Significant
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	in Jobs	Change in Jobs	Wage	
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan-Jun '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '07	
	Total, all industries	323,628	327,121	3,493	1.1%	\$744	
611	Educational Services	42,403	43,234	831	2.0%	\$781	Jobs, growth
541	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	13,277	15,783	2,506	18.9%	\$965	Jobs, growth, wages
561	Administrative & Support Services	13,893	14,886	993	7.1%	\$495	Jobs, growth
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	12,820	13,556	736	5.7%	\$905	Jobs, growth
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	10,203	11,678	1,475	14.5%	\$531	Jobs, growth
236 & 238	Building & Specialty Trade Contractors	10,708	11,245	537	5.0%	\$800 - \$853	Jobs, growth
624	Social Assistance	7,136	8,006	870	12.2%	\$408	Jobs, growth
334	Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	5,123	5,367	244	4.8%	\$1,278	Jobs, growth, wages
522	Credit Intermediation & Related Activities (Banking)	3,737	4,406	669	17.9%	\$910	Growth
523	Securities & Commodity Contracts and Related	601	849	248	41.3%	\$2,343	Growth, wages

Key

Jobs - Industry employs a significant number of jobs.

Growth - Industry experienced significant job growth; can be net growth or percentage growth.

Decline - Industry experienced a significant job decline; can be net decline or percentage decline

Wages - Industry pays above-average wages.

Priority - Industry has been designated as an economic priority.

Additional Analyst's Observations:

In 2007, construction boosted downtown Syracuse's economy as over \$1 billion in projects got underway; they will continue over several years. This is the largest local construction boom in 30 years. Carpenters, iron workers, electricians, and plumbers will be in demand. Work includes renovating the Hotel Syracuse; building a convention center hotel (slated to start in 2008); constructing apartments and condominiums; additions to Syracuse University and SUNY Upstate Medical University; renovating city schools; and expanding the Carousel Center Mall. In the suburbs, the land was purchased for a multi-million dollar renovation of Shoppingtown Mall in DeWitt that is slated to start in fall 2008. In addition to new construction jobs being added, there will be many opportunities to fill job openings created as older workers age out of construction and trades occupations.

An increasing number of jobs considered "high-skill" will require workers with technical, science, computer, or math expertise. Local high-tech firms continue to seek engineers and technical workers in manufacturing industries such as defense, medical devices, and pharmaceuticals. Engineers in demand include electrical; mechanical; civil; software; industrial; radar-systems; and environmental engineers. Electrical and electronic engineering technicians will also be needed. Lockheed Martin in Salina needs to hire 150 workers in 2008 with engineering and project management skills. In addition, GE Inspection Technologies in Skaneateles built a new manufacturing facility to replace its existing one and expects to create 50 high-tech jobs over the next five years. An increase in plastic product manufacturing firms (especially plastic bottles) has raised demand for workers with blow-molding and injection-molding skills.

Cortland County plastic products manufacturers have been having trouble recruiting millwrights, molders, maintenance mechanics, machine operators, and line technicians.

Not all shortages involve highly-skilled workers. Entry-level jobs are sometimes going unfilled. Some businesses are finding it hard to recruit food service workers, cashiers, counter workers, and retail salespersons.

The Syracuse Center of Excellence in Environmental and Energy Systems will also create high-tech jobs by teaming academic researchers with local businesses to commercialize new products. Scientists will explore technologies that improve health, safety, and security in buildings and urban environments.

Renewable energy is an emerging industry in Central New York. The region is becoming home to creative companies looking to produce alternative energy sources as energy prices rise and traditional sources of supply tighten. The emerging technologies range from ethanol production to biodiesel to coal gasification. Efforts include those of Permolex International/Northeast Biofuels; GS Fulton Biodiesel; the New York State Center for Liquid Biofuels at Morrisville State College and research partner Empire AgriFuel; and Transgas Development Systems, Inc.

The following occupations have favorable employment prospects in Central New York's significant industries.

- Accountants and Auditors
- Carpenters
- Child, Family, and School Social Workers
- Computer Software Engineers, Applications
- Customer Service Representatives
- Dental Assistants
- Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians
- Electrical Engineers
- Electricians
- Elementary and Secondary School Teachers
- Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants
- Financial Managers
- Iron Workers
- Medical Assistants
- Network and Computer Systems Administrators
- Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts
- Physician Assistants
- Plumbers
- Registered Nurses
- Rehabilitation Counselors
- Security Guards
- Social and Human Service Assistants
- Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School

The Central New York labor market analyst, Roger Evans is available for consultation. He can be reached at Roger.Evans@labor.state.ny.us or (315) 479-3390.

Finger Lakes

The local labor market analyst recommends that local boards invest resources in the significant industries noted in the table below.

Like many other areas in Upstate New York, the Finger Lakes regional economy has over the last few decades been transforming itself from one dominated by manufacturing to a much more diversified one in which service-producing industries are the source of most new jobs. Manufacturing, long dominated locally by companies such as Eastman Kodak Company, Xerox Corporation and Bausch & Lomb, Inc., still accounts for a significantly higher percentage share of private sector jobs in the region than in the nation as a whole and provides its workers with above-average salaries. However, the sector is in long-term decline. Since this trend is very unlikely to reverse itself, the transformation noted above has become a matter of economic necessity and survival for the region. Nonetheless, one large manufacturing industry, machinery manufacturing, appears on the table of significant industries.

Despite this downward trend, the manufacturing sector remains very important to the region's economy. This sector accounts for nearly 17 percent of private sector employment and pays above average wages. Many job opportunities will be available for skilled workers, as the region's Baby Boomers begin to retire in increasing numbers.

Professional and business service firms, which typically sell their services to other businesses, are significant because of their employment growth and higher-than-average wages. Business services firms such as employment service firms and computer system design firms have prospered because of the need for workers with specialized skills and increased outsourcing by major corporations. Corporate giants Eastman Kodak Company, Bausch & Lomb, Inc., Paychex, Inc. and Paetec also have their headquarters located in the Rochester metropolitan area, thus the appearance of management of companies and enterprises on the list.

Looking more broadly, the Finger Lakes region experienced job losses in industries that pay relatively well. In fact, five of the 10 industries with the largest employment declines between 2003 and 2007 pay above-average earnings. A prime example of this trend is machinery manufacturing (a significant industry), which lost more than 1,700 jobs (-10.1 percent) over this period. This industry paid an average wage of \$1,311 per week in the first half of 2007, about 70 percent higher than the average of all local industries.

The region, which has a long, rich history of advanced research and development activities, has built on this tradition to help transform the local economy. A good example of this is the recent ramping up of regional research and development activities in cutting-edge fields such as biotechnology, digital and medical imaging, fuel cells, alternative energy, and photonics. These emerging technologies helped boost employment at area educational and health institutions. These industries are represented on the list of significant industries. In fact, these industries employ nearly 25 percent of all private sector workers in the Finger Lakes region. The University of Rochester/Strong

**Significant Industries
Finger Lakes**

NAICS	Industry	Jobs		Net Change	Percent	Avg. Wkly.	Reason(s)
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	in Jobs	Change in Jobs	Wage	Industry is
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan-Jun '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '07	Significant
	Total, all industries	539,969	546,908	6,939	1.3%	\$766	
611	Educational Services	71,052	73,297	2,245	3.2%	\$835	Jobs, growth
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	31,214	32,744	1,530	4.9%	\$247	Jobs, growth
622	Hospitals	24,556	26,751	2,195	8.9%	\$795	Jobs, growth
541	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	22,234	24,440	2,206	9.9%	\$983	Jobs, growth
561	Administrative & Support Services	21,516	24,415	2,899	13.5%	\$531	Jobs, growth
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	21,180	21,769	589	2.8%	\$544	Jobs, growth
333	Machinery Manufacturing	17,259	15,518	-1,741	-10.1%	\$1,311	Jobs, wages
624	Social Assistance	11,783	13,392	1,609	13.7%	\$427	Jobs, growth
551	Management of Companies & Enterprises	10,689	11,673	984	9.2%	\$1,495	Jobs, growth, wages
524	Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	5,385	6,404	1,019	18.9%	\$1,168	Growth, wages
484	Truck Transportation	2,717	3,305	588	21.6%	\$697	Growth
425	Wholesale Electronic Markets & Agents & Brokers	1,824	2,064	240	13.2%	\$1,159	Wages

Key

Jobs - Industry employs a significant number of jobs.

Growth - Industry experienced significant job growth; can be net growth or percentage growth.

Decline - Industry experienced a significant job decline; can be net decline or percentage decline

Wages - Industry pays above-average wages.

Priority - Industry has been designated as an economic priority.

Health now ranks as the region's largest employer, a position Eastman Kodak Company had previously held for decades. Furthermore, the need for health care will continue to grow as the population ages.

In an attempt to boost regional collaboration, numerous workforce and economic development, business, and academic leaders formed the Finger Lakes Regional Partnership which applied for a Workforce Innovation in Regional Economic Development (WIRED) grant. The U.S. Employment and Training Administration awarded the Partnership a grant of \$15 million over three years, beginning in 2006. The Partnership has four goals: energize the region's entrepreneurial economy, catalyze regional innovation, empower workers to succeed in the global economy, and build 21st century innovation infrastructures.

The region is also home to another cooperative effort, the Center of Excellence in Photonics and Microsystems in Ontario County. It is a collaboration of businesses, universities and government designed to help create and support technology transfer and pilot fabrication facilities.

The Finger Lakes labor market analyst, Tammy Marino, is available for consultation. She can be reached at Tammy.Marino@labor.state.ny.us or (585) 258-8870.

Hudson Valley

The region's job gains are attributed to educational and health services; professional and business services; and construction. These three sectors account for more than 40 percent of the total private sector job count. These leading job generators have performed very well in recent years and in many instances reached record high employment.

The region's economy continues to expand, although at a slower rate. Private sector job growth is no longer broad-based, but the leading job generating industries have continued to perform well in recent months.

The local labor market analyst recommends that local boards invest resources in the significant industries noted below.

The educational and health services sector is the region's second largest sector by employment. From 2003 to 2007, it accounted for over 40 percent of all private sector job gains. The sector is represented by three industries in the significant industries table – educational services (NAICS 611); ambulatory health care services (621); and nursing and residential care facilities (623). Demographic changes at both ends of the age spectrum fueled the growth in this sector, spurring a strong demand for nurses, home health aides, medical assistants, other health care practitioners and teachers among a number of occupations.

Professional and business services are well represented in the significant industries table (see the four industries whose NAICS codes start with 54, 55 or 56). Job gains in professional and business services are, in part, attributed to a good corporate climate. As company profits have surged, so has spending for those type of services, spurring a demand for office workers, computer specialists, engineers, accountants, lawyers and consultants. Despite recent turmoil in the financial sector, corporate profits are still on the positive side, which bodes well for the sector in the long run.

Despite the recent downturn in the housing market, the Hudson Valley's construction industry has performed well. Two construction industries (NAICS 236 and 238) appear on the list. Strength in commercial construction offset weakness in residential construction. Several key projects underway could further expand the demand for electricians, carpenters, masons, plumbers, and construction laborers. The crisis in the financial sector could be a cause for concern if it restricts future funding for projects coming down the pipeline, at least for a time. However, retirements in the construction trades could open still more opportunities.

Like the nation, the region is not immune to the collapse of the sub-prime mortgage industry. Over the past year, layoffs at Argent Mortgage, WMC Capital, Countrywide and other mortgage institutions wreaked havoc on the financial sector.

The Hudson Valley labor market analyst, John Nelson, is available for consultation. He can be reached at Johny.Nelson@labor.state.ny.us or (914) 997-8798.

**Significant Industries
Hudson Valley**

NAICS	Industry	Jobs		Net Change	Percent	Avg. Wkly.	Reason(s)
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	in Jobs	Change in Jobs	Wage	Industry is
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan-Jun '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '07	Significant
	Total, all industries	859,424	893,343	33,919	3.9%	\$992	
611	Educational Services	104,368	108,985	4,617	4.4%	\$1,057	Jobs, growth, wages
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	40,625	45,369	4,744	11.7%	\$953	Jobs, growth
541	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	40,927	42,411	1,484	3.6%	\$1,383	Jobs, growth, wages
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	36,968	39,950	2,982	8.1%	\$678	Jobs, growth
561	Administrative & Support Services	35,309	37,331	2,022	5.7%	\$664	Jobs, growth
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	29,626	33,936	4,310	14.5%	\$957	Jobs, growth
423	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	16,127	17,102	975	6.0%	\$1,336	Growth, wages
522	Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	13,702	14,538	836	6.1%	\$1,463	Growth, wages
524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	13,296	13,712	416	3.1%	\$1,875	Growth, wages
551	Management of Companies & Enterprises	10,706	13,391	2,685	25.1%	\$4,493	Growth, wages
531	Real Estate	11,589	12,620	1,031	8.9%	\$796	Growth
236	Construction of Buildings	10,322	11,816	1,494	14.5%	\$966	Growth
811	Repair & Maintenance	7,053	7,501	448	6.4%	\$652	Growth
523	Securities, Commodity Contracts and Related	3,825	6,450	2,625	68.6%	\$3,862	Growth, wages
425	Wholesale Electronic Markets & Agents & Brokers	3,729	4,312	583	15.6%	\$1,586	Growth, wages
481	Air Transportation	929	2,816	1,887	203.1%	\$1,434	Growth, wages
562	Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	1,919	2,470	551	28.7%	\$925	Growth

Key

Jobs - Industry employs a significant number of jobs.

Growth - Industry experienced significant job growth; can be net growth or percentage growth.

Decline - Industry experienced a significant job decline; can be net decline or percentage decline

Wages - Industry pays above-average wages.

Priority - Industry has been designated as an economic priority.

Long Island

Long Island has a widely diversified industry mix with a highly skilled manufacturing base and a highly skilled labor force that is both a legacy of the area's defense industry and a product of highly regarded K-12 schools. The region must keep its competitive edge by maintaining an entrepreneurial, innovative, and highly skilled labor force.

The local labor market analyst recommends that local boards consider investing resources in the significant industries noted below.

The significant industries targeted for Long Island generally fall into two categories. The first category was determined based on above average number of jobs, growth rate, and high wage criteria described in the Preface. The second category consists of industries that require a large number of entry workers either because they are large industries or are expanding rapidly.

Five manufacturing industries (NAICS codes in the 300s) are significant because of the high wages paid to their workers. These industries serve customers such as the Defense Department and civilian airlines and require highly skilled production workers such as high-end machinists as well as engineers and production and inventory management titles. These workers must be familiar with international standards, sophisticated software and project management systems.

Long Island's health care sector was represented by three industries (NAICS codes 621, 622, and 623) on the list of significant industries. The sector has more than 155,000 employees and ambulatory health care alone has more than 68,000 workers. Ambulatory health care includes companies as diverse as dentists and doctors offices, medical and diagnostic laboratories, and home health care agencies. The introduction of electronic medical records is also creating demand in this sector. Hospitals and nursing homes and other types of residential medical care offer both expanding job opportunities and numerous career pathways for workers to advance to higher skill levels. This sector will continue to grow as Baby Boomers age and require more health care.

Job losses in the Island's financial activities sector in late 2007 are likely to be compounded in coming months by unfolding negative financial news that is expected to result in more industry layoffs. If job losses escalate more employees will face difficult decisions regarding reemployment and career prospects. In the current period of industry contraction a good knowledge of financial and business transaction practices, software packages and relationship management skills have enabled a number of job seekers to find opportunities in bank and credit intermediation companies (NAICS 522) as well as in the insurance industry (524). These possibilities may have to be reassessed in the likely event of significant industry layoffs.

Technical workers are generally in short supply in several fields such as repair and maintenance as well as in the telecommunications industry (a significant industry). In many cases these jobs pay well and require increasingly higher skills, such as diagram

Significant Industries Long Island

NAICS	Industry	Jobs		Net Change	Percent		Avg. Wkly.	Reason(s) Industry is Significant
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	in Jobs	Change in Jobs	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan.-Jun. '07	Wage	
	Total, all industries	1,173,432	1,222,209	48,777	4.2%		\$928	
541	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	68,535	72,987	4,453	6.5%		\$1,093	Jobs, growth, wages
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	64,031	70,049	6,019	9.4%		\$347	Jobs, growth
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	64,247	68,613	4,366	6.8%		\$904	Jobs, growth, wages
622	Hospitals	47,001	53,031	6,030	12.8%		\$1,094	Jobs, growth, wages
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	42,014	47,145	5,131	12.2%		\$990	Jobs, growth, wages
423	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	36,856	36,003	-853	-2.3%		\$1,232	Jobs, wages
623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	29,540	33,518	3,978	13.5%		\$673	Jobs, growth
522	Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	28,285	26,803	-1,482	-5.2%		\$1,363	Growth, wages
524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	28,831	26,345	-2,486	-8.6%		\$1,303	Jobs, wages
424	Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	21,763	23,461	1,698	7.8%		\$1,125	Jobs, growth, wages
452	General Merchandise Stores	24,605	22,972	-1,633	-6.6%		\$404	Jobs
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	19,788	21,521	1,733	8.8%		\$388	Jobs, growth
551	Management of Companies and Enterprises	15,512	16,333	822	5.3%		\$1,657	Wages, growth
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	17,084	15,487	-1,597	-9.3%		\$1,457	Wages
325	Chemical Manufacturing	10,696	10,457	-239	-2.2%		\$1,009	Wages
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	9,289	8,880	-409	-4.4%		\$945	Wages
511	Publishing Industries (except Internet)	8,307	7,878	-429	-5.2%		\$1,178	Wages
517	Telecommunications	6,380	6,561	181	2.8%		\$1,597	Growth, wages
333	Machinery Manufacturing	6,618	6,144	-475	-7.2%		\$1,138	Wages
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	4,902	5,026	124	2.5%		\$1,472	Growth, wages

Key

Jobs - Industry employs a significant number of jobs.

Growth - Industry experienced significant job growth; can be net growth or percentage growth.

Decline - Industry experienced a significant job decline; can be net decline or percentage decline

Wages - Industry pays above-average wages.

Priority - Industry has been designated as an economic priority.

reading or digital and computer instrumentation. Small companies such as oil heating servicing companies and heating and air conditioning installation and repair firms are finding it difficult to fill positions. As energy efficiency and alternative energy initiatives gain strength there will be a need for both additional workers and skills training for existing workers. With many small companies these industries can also offer frequent opportunities for one to own one's own business.

Merchant wholesalers, of both durable (NAICS 423) and nondurable goods (NAICS 424), are large industries with many good-paying jobs. It includes companies like Arrow Electronics, a company with headquarters on Long Island that has a large staff that match buyers and sellers in world-wide markets. The region also has many medical and health care product suppliers that require workers with knowledge of their products.

Industries such as general merchandise stores (NAICS 452) and food and drinking places (NAICS 722) offer both a large number of entry-level jobs (crucial for building good work and social skills) as well as entry points to some promising career pathways. Store managers, department heads, buyers, chefs and managers of catering companies often start out in such entry-level jobs. These industries provide not only the technical training but also provide opportunities to develop the first traces of management skills.

As a high cost region, Long Island will be challenged to keep its competitive edge. One of the Island's primary economic strengths has been its successful combination of small business entrepreneurship and high-technology skills which historically have fueled growth in a diverse array of industries. These characteristics, however, also challenge the region to constantly upgrade its workers' skills and reinvent or replace industries undergoing significant change. The era of globalization has, of course, focused attention on this process.

Defense-related manufacturing showed renewed strength during the latest military buildup. A major challenge for the region is to upgrade this technological capability. The Long Island region's economic future in any ways hinges on growing an advanced manufacturing sector that can not only provide high-wage jobs but also serve as an inventive, technology innovation center, boosting industries as diverse as health care, wireless and other information technology, advanced manufacturing and aerospace, bioscience, alternative energy, financial services, media arts and homeland security. Today the region faces a shortage of engineers, skilled machinists, information technology professional, accountants and registered nurses among others.

The Long Island labor market analyst, Gary E. Huth, is available for consultation. He can be reached at Gary.Huth@labor.state.ny.us or (516) 934-8533.

Mohawk Valley

The local labor market analyst recommends that the local workforce investment board(s) focus resources on the industries discussed below.

One of the best prospects for job growth in the region is the warehousing and storage industry. This industry had the most growth and the fastest growth of all industries with 1,000 or more jobs. The Mohawk Valley region is home to three Wal-Mart distribution centers as well as distribution centers for Rite-Aid, Target, and Family Dollar. Occupations in this industry seems to be a good fit for the numerous workers dislocated from the manufacturing sector.

Another good prospect for the region is support activities for transportation. This industry has grown extensively as a result of the growth in the warehousing and storage industry.

Due to expansion at the Oneida Indian Nation's enterprises, the accommodation industry is also a good prospect for the area. The industry has shown tremendous growth in both net and percentage terms, and is one of the largest industries in the area.

Health care and social assistance industries continue to grow locally. Four such industries appear on the list of significant industries, including all three health care industries – ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities. Health care demands will continue to grow as Baby Boomers age.

Primary metal manufacturing is a large, high wage, high growth industry and one of the few manufacturing industries to grow in the past 4 years.

Federal government employment increased from 2003 to 2007 due to continued hiring at the Defense Finance and Accounting Services (DFAS). Hiring will continue through 2008.

Specialty trade contractors, part of the construction sector, is a large industry with high wages and high growth. Occupations in this industry include electricians, plumbers, carpenters and construction laborers.

Machinery manufacturing is a large, high wage industry with steady employment over the past 4 years.

Educational services is the largest industry in the region and has above-average growth and wages.

The Mohawk Valley labor market analyst, Mark Barbano, is available for consultation. He can be reached at Mark.Barbano@labor.state.ny.us or (315) 793-2282.

**Significant Industries
Mohawk Valley**

NAICS	Industry	Jobs		Net Change	Percent	Avg. Wkly.	Reason(s) Industry is Significant
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	in Jobs	Change in Jobs	Wage	
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan-Jun '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '07	
	Total, all industries	191,290	194,637	3,347	1.7%	\$633	
611	Educational Services	23,752	24,409	657	2.8%	\$730	Jobs, growth, wages
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	10,941	11,188	247	2.3%	\$529	Jobs, growth
622	Hospitals	9,422	10,136	714	7.6%	\$795	Jobs, growth, wages
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	6,043	7,499	1,456	24.1%	\$765	Jobs, growth, wages
624	Social Assistance	6,438	7,368	930	14.4%	\$405	Jobs, growth
721	Accommodation	4,371	5,625	1,254	28.7%	\$452	Jobs, growth
493	Warehousing and Storage	*	4,657	*	*	\$609	Jobs, growth
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	2,853	2,990	137	4.8%	\$903	Jobs, growth, wages
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	2,706	2,879	173	6.4%	\$668	Jobs, growth, wages
-	Federal Government	2,687	2,846	159	5.9%	\$1,032	Jobs, growth, wages
333	Machinery Manufacturing	1,732	1,724	-8	-0.5%	\$752	Jobs, wages, priority
488	Support Activities for Transportation	315	676	361	114.6%	\$847	Growth, wages

* Please note that the job level for Warehousing and Storage for 2003 is not disclosable due to confidentiality rules.

Key

Jobs - Industry employs a significant number of jobs.

Growth - Industry experienced significant job growth; can be net growth or percentage growth.

Decline - Industry experienced a significant job decline; can be net decline or percentage decline

Wages - Industry pays above-average wages.

Priority - Industry has been designated as an economic priority.

New York City

By historical standards, New York City has enjoyed a strong economy with job growth outpacing both New York State and the nation. While the local economy will be weaker in 2008 than in 2007 reflecting both the problems in the financial sector and a slowing national economy, the broad trends driving the City's job market will continue to create opportunities.

Prospects for job growth in New York City depend heavily on a few large trends that have been driving the national economy over the last few decades. Despite periodic setbacks, the financial sector has been growing in importance to the national and global economy for decades. Corporate profits have also been in a long-term uptrend with corporations' share of national income reaching record-high levels. With 25 percent of private sector jobs concentrated in financial activities and professional services, the City's economy has benefited greatly from these trends. While the job opportunities created by these trends will be best for college-educated professionals, significant hiring activity will continue in occupations that support the professional and financial industries including clerical, building maintenance, property management, courier services and computer services.

The City's retail sector (NAICS codes in the 400s) also exhibited long-term strength. Steady expansion by national chains such as Home Depot, Loews, Target, Kohl's and a variety of drug-store chain's has played a key role. Previous underinvestment by retailers in New York City, population growth and strong income growth have combined to attract national retailers to New York City. In addition, high-end retailers have expanded in the City, attracted by a large concentration of wealthy residents and strong tourism.

Booming tourism (NAICS codes in the 700s) drove strong growth in food services, museums & historical sites and amusement & recreation industries. While domestic tourism has been growing since 2003, international tourism has strengthened more recently aided by the weakness of the dollar.

While New York City is not immune to the national slowdown in the housing market, a broad array of large projects (World Trade Center reconstruction, subway line extensions, and baseball and basketball stadiums) make the employment outlook for construction favorable. In addition, New York City's construction industry is less dependent on housing construction than many other areas and the outlook for commercial construction – stores, office space and hotels – remains strong.

The significant industries table includes ambulatory care services. This area will grow for two reasons – both connected to an aging population. First, large numbers of experienced health care staff will retire over the next decade. Second, people generally require increasing levels of health care services as they age.

The New York City labor market analyst, James Brown, is available for consultation. He can be reached at James.Brown@labor.state.ny.us or (212) 621-9353.

**Significant Industries
New York City**

NAICS	Industry	Jobs		Net Change	Percent	Avg. Wkly.	Reason(s)
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	in Jobs	Change in Jobs	Wage	Industry is
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan-Jun '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '07	Significant
	Total, all industries	3,419,016	3,614,330	195,314	5.7%	\$1,685	
	All Industries less Securities, Com. Contracts and Related	3,261,520	3,433,648	172,128	5.3%	\$1,234	
541	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	275,142	320,958	45,816	16.7%	\$1,894	Jobs, growth, wages
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	158,737	185,284	26,547	16.7%	\$447	Jobs
523	Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Related	157,496	180,682	23,186	14.7%	\$10,258	Jobs, growth, wages
561	Administrative and Support Services	175,351	180,318	4,967	2.8%	\$929	Jobs
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	126,661	156,667	30,006	23.7%	\$835	Jobs, growth
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	71,750	80,746	8,996	12.5%	\$1,124	Jobs, wages
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	59,369	67,735	8,366	14.1%	\$690	Jobs, growth
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	28,644	34,823	6,179	21.6%	\$730	Growth
712	Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	16,075	18,899	2,824	17.6%	\$818	Growth
444	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	11,548	13,804	2,256	19.5%	\$684	Growth

Key

Jobs - Industry employs a significant number of jobs.

Growth - Industry experienced significant job growth; can be net growth or percentage growth.

Decline - Industry experienced a significant job decline; can be net decline or percentage decline

Wages - Industry pays above-average wages.

Priority - Industry has been designated as an economic priority.

North Country

The local labor market analyst recommends that the local workforce investment board(s) focus resources on the industries described below.

The three largest sectors of the North Country's economy by job count are: government (29 percent of all jobs); trade, transportation, and utilities (18 percent), and educational and health services (18 percent). Together they account for nearly two-thirds of all jobs.

Within the government sector, state and local education comprises a large share of overall employment due to the region's three state colleges (SUNY Canton, SUNY Plattsburgh, and SUNY Potsdam) and three community colleges (Clinton Community College, Jefferson Community College, and North Country Community College). In addition, the North Country is home to 15 state correctional facilities as well as the Sunmount Developmental Center and the St. Lawrence Psychiatric Center. Local government also employs a greater share of workers locally than statewide (14.7 percent versus 11.3 percent) because the North Country has a low population density and, consequently, many local governments spread across the region.

Trade, transportation, and utilities experienced very strong growth over the last four years (2003-2007). The retail trade sector (including general merchandise stores, NAICS 452) accounted for most of this growth, as numerous retailers opened in the Watertown area (Jefferson County) to accommodate the growing population caused by the expansion of Fort Drum. Three Wal-Mart stores also opened throughout the seven-county region during 2005 and 2006.

The air transportation support industry (NAICS 488) is expected to grow in 2008 as Laurentian Aerospace Corp. plans to build an aircraft maintenance, repair, and overhaul facility at the site of the former Plattsburgh Air Force Base. The company expects to employ more than 700 workers within five years. In addition, The Development Corporation, a Clinton County economic development entity, announced that a bus manufacturer plans to build an assembly plant in Plattsburgh (Clinton County). The firm wants to open the plant by January 2009 and employ 216 workers by 2010 and up to 300 by 2012.

Educational and health services also expanded rapidly – growing by over 25 percent over the last 10 years. Growth in this sector is expected to continue into the foreseeable future as the aging population causes an increased demand for health services.

Alternative energy is an exciting emerging industry in the North Country. A 200-turbine wind farm was recently erected in Lewis County, and a number of other wind farms are being developed throughout the North Country. The region also has the potential to be a producer of ethanol and methane given its available farm land. Catalyst Renewables Corp. plans to construct an ethanol-producing refinery in Lyonsdale (Lewis County).

**Significant Industries
North Country**

NAICS	Industry	Jobs		Net Change	Percent	Avg. Wkly.	Reason(s)
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	in Jobs	Change in Jobs	Wage	Industry is
				Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan-Jun '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '07	Significant
	Total, all industries	150,352	154,302	3,950	2.6%	\$654	
611	Educational Services	21,284	21,100	-184	-0.9%	\$745	Jobs, wages
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	9,969	10,016	47	0.5%	\$231	Jobs
921	City, Town, & County Gov't Offices	9,497	9,870	373	3.9%	\$571	Jobs, growth
622	Hospitals	8,293	8,220	-73	-0.9%	\$818	Jobs, wages
922	Justice, Public Order, & Safety Activities	7,563	7,481	-82	-1.1%	\$1,175	Jobs, wages
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	6,660	7,141	481	7.2%	\$563	Jobs, growth, wages
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	4,720	5,286	566	12.0%	\$804	Jobs, growth, wages
452	General Merchandise Stores	3,113	4,518	1,405	45.1%	\$349	Growth
488	Air Transportation Support (maint. & repair)	1,163	1,332	169	14.5%	\$746	Wages, Priority

Key

Jobs - Industry employs a significant number of jobs.

Growth - Industry experienced significant job growth; can be net growth or percentage growth.

Decline - Industry experienced a significant job decline; can be net decline or percentage decline

Wages - Industry pays above-average wages.

Priority - Industry has been designated as an economic priority.

The major threat to the North Country's economy is a continued slide in the manufacturing sector. Between 1996 and 2006, the region's manufacturing job count dipped from 18,400 to 14,200, down 22.8 percent. General Motors will close its plant in Massena (St. Lawrence County) by the end of 2008. This closing will idle about 450 workers.

The following occupations have favorable employment prospects. These occupations are found in transportation, educational and health services, and retail trade.

- Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians
- Machinist (aircraft repair and maintenance).
- Team Assemblers.
- Teacher Assistants.
- Elementary and Secondary School Teachers.
- General Office Clerks.
- Police Officers.
- Waiters and Waitresses.
- Food Preparation Workers and Servers.
- Registered Nurses
- Home Health Aides
- Nursing Aides and Orderlies
- Personal and Home Care Aides
- Retail Salespersons
- Cashiers

The North Country labor market analyst, Alan Beideck, is available for consultation. He can be reached at Alan_Beideck@labor.state.ny.us or (518)8921-6680.

Southern Tier

The local labor market analyst recommends that local boards invest resources in the significant industries noted below.

Unlike many areas in Upstate New York, the Southern Tier still has a vibrant manufacturing sector. Manufacturing accounts for a significantly higher share of private jobs in the region (14.9 percent) than in the state as a whole (6.5 percent). Moreover, this sector is no longer comprised solely of low-skill workers with limited education. Many of these businesses deal, in large part, with R&D-intensive, highly technical precision factory work – the kind of work that is most difficult to offshore. These jobs also pay well.

Gains in two specific industries – computer and electronic product manufacturing (+1,276 jobs; average weekly wage \$1,289) and transportation equipment manufacturing (+1,168; \$974 per week) – were responsible for much of the increase in the manufacturing job count.

In manufacturing many high wage titles, such as those in managerial, engineering, and computer-related fields, are projected to be among the fastest growing. The same occupations are important to another high growth industry – professional, scientific, and technical services.

Despite the impressive growth experienced by the region's manufacturing sector in recent years, continued growth is not assured. The regional economy is dependent on the quantity and quality of its labor supply. However, the aging of the local workforce and continued out-migration of younger workers will exert pressure on the Southern Tier's labor force. Without a suitable workforce, businesses will not be able to compete and grow.

The ambulatory health care services industry appears on the significant industries table due to the aging Baby Boom generation. As they age they will require more health care services and they will retire from jobs in health-related sectors.

The Southern Tier labor market analyst, Christian Harris, is available for consultation. He can be reached at Christian.Harris@labor.state.ny.us or (607) 741-4485.

Significant Industries Southern Tier

NAICS	Industry	Jobs		Net Change	Percent		Avg. Wkly.	Reason(s) Industry is Significant
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	in Jobs	Change in Jobs		Wage	
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan-Jun '07	Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '07	
	Total, all industries	292,880	297,883	5,003	1.7%		\$720	
611	Educational Services	52,030	53,332	1,302	2.5%		\$762	Jobs, growth
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing *	12,612	13,888	1276*	10.1%		\$1,289	Jobs, wages
541	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	10,144	10,647	503	5.0%		\$1,130	Jobs, growth, wages
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,488	9,284	796	9.4%		\$855	Jobs, growth, wages
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	4,328	5,496	1,168	27.0%		\$974	Growth, wages
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	3,157	3,444	287	9.1%		\$745	Growth
424	Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	2,882	3,173	291	10.1%		\$757	Growth
325	Chemical Manufacturing	1,583	1,937	354	22.4%		\$996	Growth, wages
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	869	1,149	280	32.2%		\$835	Growth
237	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	820	1,055	235	28.7%		\$992	Growth, wages
523	Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Related	502	617	115	22.9%		\$2,596	Growth, wages

* Most of the increase is due to a firm being classified into the industry. Despite this, the industry remains a significant industry due to number of jobs and above average wages.

Key

Jobs - Industry employs a significant number of jobs.

Growth - Industry experienced significant job growth; can be net growth or percentage growth.

Decline - Industry experienced a significant job decline; can be net decline or percentage decline

Wages - Industry pays above-average wages.

Priority - Industry has been designated as an economic priority.

Western New York

The local labor market analyst recommends that local workforce investment boards invest resources in the significant industries noted below.

There are three major trends affecting the regional economy, the transition from a manufacturing base to a service base, loss of population and the aging of the population. As these trends are likely to continue, most of the demand for workers will come from replacement needs. Growth has been concentrated in the service-providing industries while the manufacturing sector continues to decline.

Growth in ambulatory health care services and nursing and residential care facilities will be caused by the changes in the demographic makeup of the region. These industries will see significantly increased demand over the coming decades as Baby Boomers continue to age.

Professional, scientific and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support industries; and educational services continue to grow as structural changes in the local and global economy place a premium on knowledge-based occupations, particularly in the service-providing sectors. Such occupations tend to pay well, as evidenced by the above-average wages for three of the four industries.

Amusement, gambling and recreation industries; insurance carriers and related activities; building material & garden equipment; and clothing & clothing accessories stores all experienced growth through new investment, much of it coming from outside the region. These industries, except insurance carriers, tend to pay less, partly due to the many part-time jobs. However, the part-time jobs in these industries provide ports of entry into the labor market for many first-time workers.

The decline in manufacturing employment remains the biggest obstacle facing the region's economy. Note that there are no manufacturing industries listed as significant industries. The average weekly wage in manufacturing is approximately 40 percent higher than the all-industry regional average wage. The continuing turmoil in the domestic automobile industry is of significant concern for the region because it is home to several large plants.

An area's prospects for future economic growth ultimately depend on its ability to attract and retain people, especially those of working age. Between 1995 and 2000, 119,640 people moved into the Western New York region while 181,799 moved out of the region, so Western New York's overall population has declined. Until the manufacturing employment losses are stabilized, the region will be hard pressed to retain its population.

The Western New York labor market analyst, John Slenker, is available for consultation. He can be reached at John.Slenker@labor.state.ny.us or (716) 851-2742.

**Significant Industries
Western New York**

NAICS	Industry	Jobs		Net Change	Percent	Avg. Wkly.	Reason(s)
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	in Jobs	Change in Jobs	Wage	Industry is
		Jan.-Jun. '03	Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan-Jun '07	Jan.-Jun. '03 - Jan.-Jun. '07	Jan.-Jun. '07	Significant
	Total, all industries	624,147	625,521	1,374	0.2%	\$712	
611	Educational Services	67,635	69,341	1,706	2.5%	\$756	Jobs, growth
561	Administrative and Support Services	28,619	31,620	3,001	10.5%	\$496	Jobs, growth
541	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	24,726	27,307	2,581	10.4%	\$896	Jobs, growth, wages
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	23,220	26,132	2,912	12.5%	\$759	Jobs, growth
623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	24,148	25,311	1,163	4.8%	\$494	Jobs, growth
524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	11,009	11,998	989	9.0%	\$1,025	Growth, wages
551	Management of Companies and Enterprises	9,144	10,116	972	10.6%	\$1,309	Growth, wages
713	Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	6,732	9,373	2,641	39.2%	\$385	Growth
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	5,658	6,456	798	14.1%	\$287	Growth
444	Building Material & Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	5,233	5,866	633	12.1%	\$474	Growth

Key

Jobs - Industry employs a significant number of jobs.

Growth - Industry experienced significant job growth; can be net growth or percentage growth.

Decline - Industry experienced a significant job decline; can be net decline or percentage decline

Wages - Industry pays above-average wages.

Priority - Industry has been designated as an economic priority.

