

The State of Working New York

The Illusion of Prosperity: New York in the New Economy

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CHAPTER 5

New York's Regions in the 1990s

This chapter examines the relative performance of New York's 10 labor market regions over the 1990s. The most apparent disparity in economic change within New York is the divergence of economic and population growth between upstate and downstate New York. Bringing the focus down to a regional level highlights instances of economic change that have either been concentrated in just a few regions, as in the case of military downsizing, or those that occurred in a more widespread fashion, such as the growth of service industries, restructuring within health care, and declines in manufacturing and banking. With the available county level detail on income, industry employment, and population and labor force, a picture of New York's regional labor markets can be developed that helps to shed light on what is happening to workers and living standards across the state.

The New York State Labor Department has defined each labor market region as a group of counties related to one or more metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), with the exception of the North Country, which con-

tains no MSAs. (Map 5.1) The regions tend to encompass common commuter-sheds, and roughly parallel the state's economic development regions.

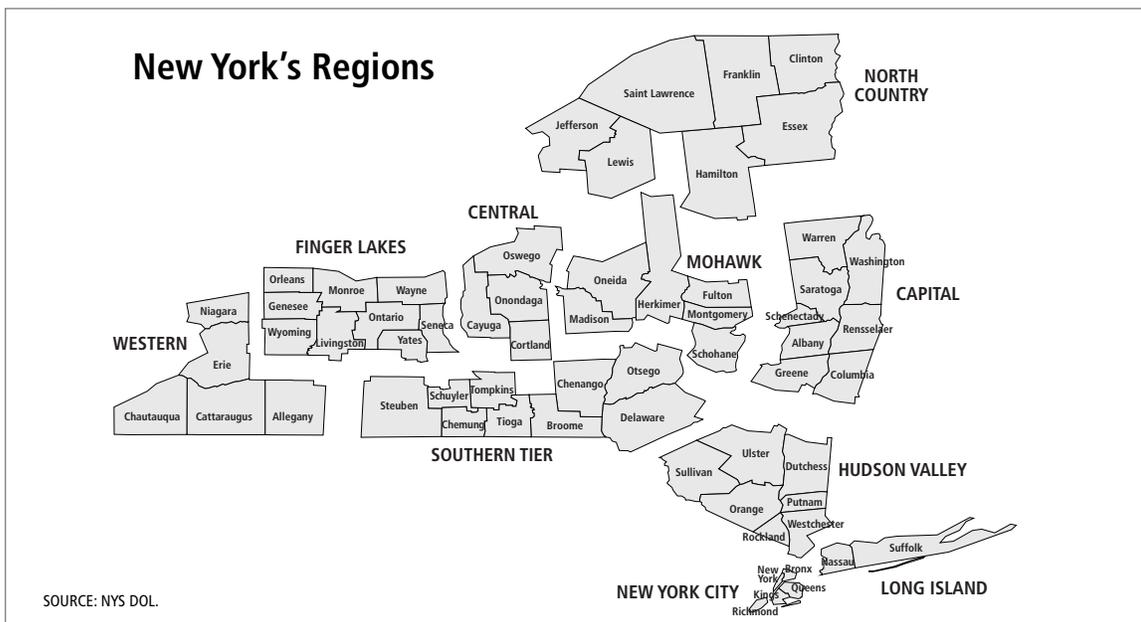
Downstate regions are hit harder during the recession, but rebound faster than upstate

The downstate regional economies — New York City, Hudson Valley, and Long Island — weathered the greatest declines during a harsh recession, which eliminated more than 425,000 wage and salary jobs between 1989 and 1992. (Table 5.1) They then went on to experience the highest rates of postrecessionary growth.

Upstate, the Southern Tier had the highest rates of job loss during the recession. After 1992, most regions experienced growth at rates less than downstate. Central New York, the North Country, Southern Tier, and Western New York had particularly low total rates of growth (1 - 3 percent) between 1992 and 1998.

Maps of employment and total wage and salary changes by county over 1989-98 (Maps 5.2 and 5.3) show that patterns in wage and salary change largely match

MAP 5.1



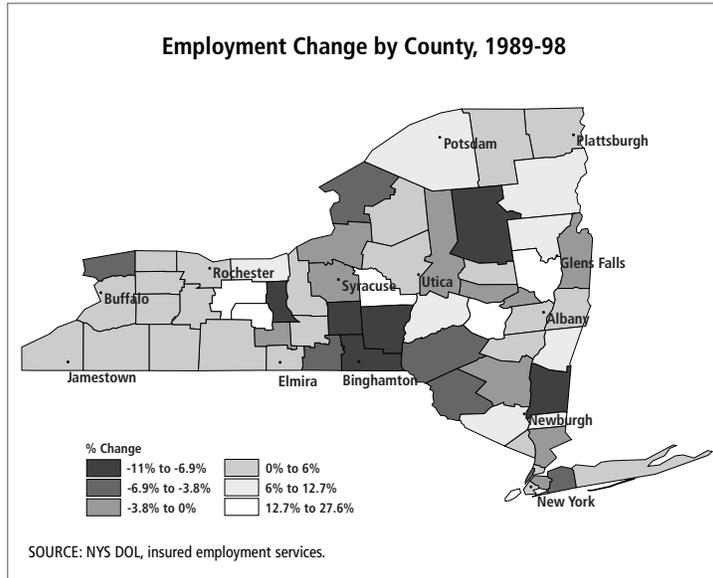
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those in employment. They also illustrate regions where these declines occurred more consistently across counties. The Southern Tier counties surrounding Binghamton, the northern Hudson Valley counties, and southern North Country counties had consistent and deep employment and wage declines. Central New York and the Mohawk Valley also experienced consistent employment declines across several counties.

The maps also reveal that in some cases regional employment and wage and salary changes were concentrated within just one or two counties in a region. For example, in Western New York, the only county to experience overall employment decline was Niagara County. In Long Island, Nassau County declined but Suffolk grew. In the case of regions such as the Finger Lakes, Capital District, and New York City two counties experienced employment declines, while the rest of the region grew. In many cases, counties with faster rates of employment and wage and salary growth were located in rings outside of metropolitan centers, following trends in suburbanization of economic development begun years earlier.

By the first half of 1999, most of the metropolitan areas of New York State had surpassed their 1989 employment levels. Exceptions to this rule are the Dutchess County, Binghamton, and New York City MSAs, which took large employment losses and Buffalo-Niagara Falls, which exhibited only slight total growth over the decade. New York City will likely

MAP 5.2



drop from this group within the next year given its current rate of growth.

Manufacturing declines across the state, but relative wage losses are greater upstate

The decline of 276,000 manufacturing jobs over the decade affected all regions in New York. Downstate lost much more of its manufacturing, but upstate is much more dependent on manufacturing for employment and wages. (Table 5.2) In the upstate economy, manufacturing brought in 24 percent of total wages earned, while downstate, the wage share was just 9 percent. The manufacturing wage ratio with respect to the

TABLE 5.1

	Employment Change, New York and Regions, 1989, 1992, 1998					
	Employment 1989	Employment 1992	Employment 1998	1989-92	1992-98	1989-98
New York State	8,131,550	7,618,523	8,093,649	-6.3%	6.2%	-0.5%
Hudson Valley	823,619	773,693	810,790	-6.1%	4.8%	-1.6%
Long Island	1,115,322	1,029,168	1,117,202	-7.7%	8.6%	0.2%
New York City	3,532,892	3,220,443	3,437,817	-8.8%	6.7%	-2.7%
Capital District	456,228	453,119	474,034	-0.7%	4.6%	3.9%
Central New York	327,996	321,218	324,533	-2.1%	1.0%	-1.1%
Finger Lakes	527,533	523,211	549,131	-0.8%	5.0%	4.1%
Mohawk Valley	182,581	178,241	189,234	-2.4%	6.2%	3.6%
North Country	142,528	143,114	145,795	0.4%	1.9%	2.3%
Southern Tier	297,424	285,252	291,838	-4.1%	2.3%	-1.9%
Western New York	626,065	611,206	628,840	-2.4%	2.9%	0.4%

Note: The State Labor Department classifies 124,431 jobs (1998) as Statewide that are not, or not yet allocated by region.
SOURCE: NYS DOL, insured employment series.

NEW YORK'S REGIONS IN THE 1990S

average wage also tends to be higher upstate than downstate, ranging from a low of 116 percent in New York City to 150 percent of the wage in the Finger Lakes and 165 percent in Hudson Valley. As a result of the importance of manufacturing to the upstate economy, the upstate region experienced a relative economic impact of total wage losses in manufacturing nearly three times as great as downstate.

Total manufacturing wage declines as a percent of total wages disbursed were large enough to play an important role in a number of regions. The Southern Tier lost the largest amount of wages relative to its total wage base between 1990 and 1998 (6.7 percent), with Hudson Valley, the Finger Lakes Region, Long Island, and Mohawk Valley not far behind.

Total personal income grows largely due to downstate and the growth in transfer payments

In 1997, total personal income in New York State was \$548.9 billion. For the entire state, real personal income grew by \$41.3 billion, or 8.1 percent, from 1989 to 1997. However, real wages accounted for only about

37 percent of the increase in personal income despite the fact that they represent 58 percent of total income. There are two quite interesting facts related to this finding. The first is that transfer payments contributed nearly twice as much as wages to the state's income growth. The second is that the downstate increase in real wages more than accounted for the statewide increase.¹ In other words, as Table 5.3 makes clear, total real wages fell by \$1.1 billion in the upstate area as a whole from 1989-97. The downstate contribution to wage growth over the decade is partly due to its large

MAP 5.3

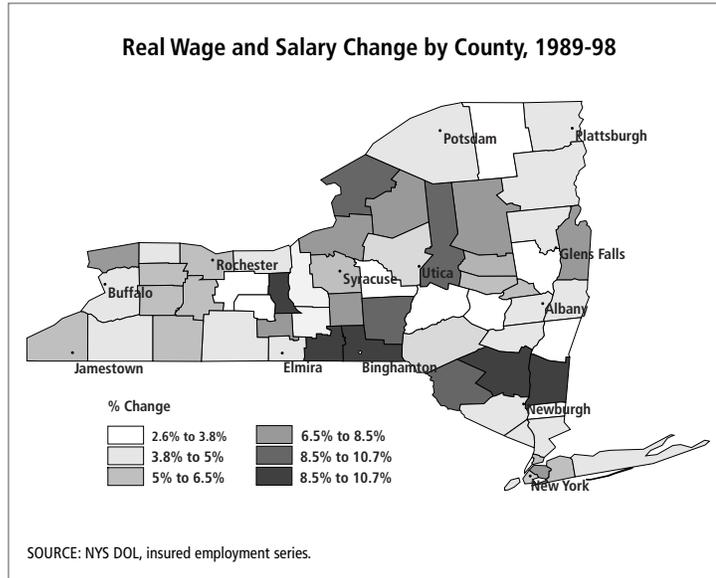


TABLE 5.2

The Importance of Manufacturing to New York and the Regions, 1989-98					
	Manufacturing Share of Employment in All Industries, 1998	Manufacturing Share of Total Wages in All Industries, 1998	Average Manufacturing Wage as Percent of Average Wage in All Industries, 1998	Change in Real Total Manufacturing Wages 1989-98	Change in Manufacturing Employment 1989-98
New York State	11.5%	14.3%	124.2%	-12.9%	-23.4%
Capital District	9.6%	13.6%	140.9%	-13.5%	-19.0%
Central New York	15.9%	22.8%	143.4%	-10.8%	-16.7%
Finger Lakes	23.4%	35.1%	149.6%	-12.5%	-14.7%
Hudson Valley	10.8%	17.9%	165.0%	-21.7%	-35.4%
Long Island	10.1%	11.9%	117.5%	-28.2%	-30.2%
Mohawk Valley	17.4%	20.0%	115.1%	-19.2%	-15.9%
New York City	7.9%	9.1%	115.8%	-4.8%	-28.1%
North Country	13.2%	18.2%	137.7%	-2.7%	-7.6%
Southern Tier	21.2%	30.2%	142.8%	-18.3%	-19.7%
Western New York	17.7%	25.8%	145.3%	-3.2%	-12.6%
Downstate	8.6%	10.4%	121.4%	-11.8%	-29.2%
Upstate	16.8%	24.4%	145.2%	-14.3%	-17.8%

Note: 'Total Wages' and 'Average Wage in All Industries' values exclude securities.
SOURCE: NYS DOL, insured employment series, deflator applied by FPI.

NEW YORK'S REGIONS IN THE 1990s

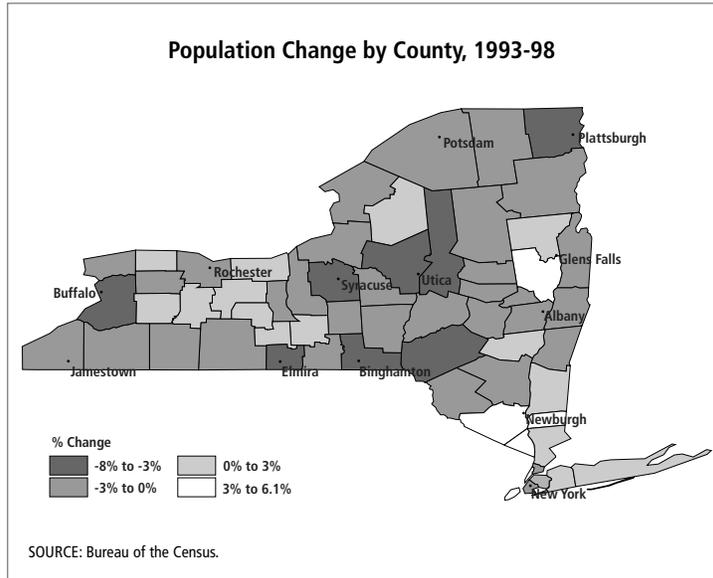
income base, which was more than twice as large as upstate in 1989. However, the downstate region's total wages also grew faster over the period, at a rate more than twice than that of upstate.

What is also striking is that in five of the eight upstate regions, real total wages and salaries were still lower in 1997 than at the peak of the previous business cycle in 1989.

Decreased wage and salary income may be at least partially explained by the previously outlined employment decline that occurred for most New York regions over the decade. The number of people with proprietors' income increased over this time, however. In fact, in the upstate regions the number of proprietors increased at an average rate of 30 percent, compared to the New York City and Long Island regions' 18-19 percent. On the other hand, proprietors' average 1997 income of \$15,500 offers low returns on this form of employment. While more people are becoming self-employed as proprietors, particularly in the upstate regions, their earnings lag.

For upstate, total personal income rose only because of a 37 percent increase, of \$12.3 billion, in transfer payments. Transfer payments, which consist of such payments as social security, state and local government pension payments, unemployment compensation, and Medicare and Med-

MAP 5.4



icaid, grew by more than total wages in every region except for New York City and the northern suburbs.

The remaining major income component, dividends, interest and rent, fell. The two largest components of transfer payments — retirement (including social security) and medical transfer payments (Medicare and Medicaid) — formed a larger sum than

TABLE 5.3

Change In Personal Income, by Components New York and the Regions, 1989-97 (billions, 1997 dollars)					
	Total Personal Income	Wages & Salaries	Proprietors' Income	Dividends, Interest, Rent	Transfer Payments
NEW YORK	8.1%	5.0%	25.2%	-6.9%	38.3%
UNITED STATES	16.8%	16.2%	19.1%	5.7%	37.1%
NEW YORK	\$41.3	\$15.2	\$9.4	-\$7.0	\$28.8
DOWNSTATE	\$34.0	\$16.2	\$9.3	-\$3.2	\$16.4
New York City	\$27.9	\$15.7	\$9.7	-\$4.2	\$14.6
Long Island	\$3.9	\$0.4	\$0.0	-\$0.6	\$3.9
Northern Suburbs*	\$2.3	\$0.2	-\$0.3	\$1.5	-\$2.1
UPSTATE	\$7.3	-\$1.1	\$0.1	-\$3.8	\$12.3
Capital District	\$1.0	\$0.2	\$0.0	-\$0.4	\$1.3
Central New York	\$0.1	-\$0.4	-\$0.1	-\$0.3	\$0.8
Finger Lakes District	\$1.0	\$0.2	-\$0.1	-\$0.7	\$1.6
Hudson/Upstate Counties*	\$3.9	-\$0.8	\$0.6	-\$0.9	\$5.0
Mohawk Valley	\$0.1	-\$0.1	-\$0.1	-\$0.3	\$0.6
North Country	\$0.2	-\$0.1	-\$0.1	-\$0.2	\$0.5
Southern Tier	-\$0.2	-\$0.5	-\$0.2	-\$0.3	\$0.8
Western New York	\$1.2	\$0.4	-\$0.3	-\$0.6	\$1.7

*The counties of the Hudson Valley Region are separated into the downstate counties – the northern suburbs of New York City – and the upstate counties.

SOURCE: BEA, deflators applied by FPI.

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the total earnings of the finance, insurance and real estate sector in the state. And while retirement and medical payments did not grow as fast as Wall Street earnings from 1989-97, the dollar value of the growth was 60 percent greater. The growth in the medical component, however, has started to slow, and in Medicaid there was a 4.6 percent real decline in 1997.

Economic decline leads to population outmigration in the 1990s

Since the upstate population peaked in 1993, net population in upstate New York declined by 123,000 individuals. (Chart 5.1) Upstate lost an estimated 273,000 individuals to outmigration over 1993-98. As a result of outmigration, upstate has seen a net decline in its population under the age of 65 of 127,000, or 2.1 percent, from 1993-98.

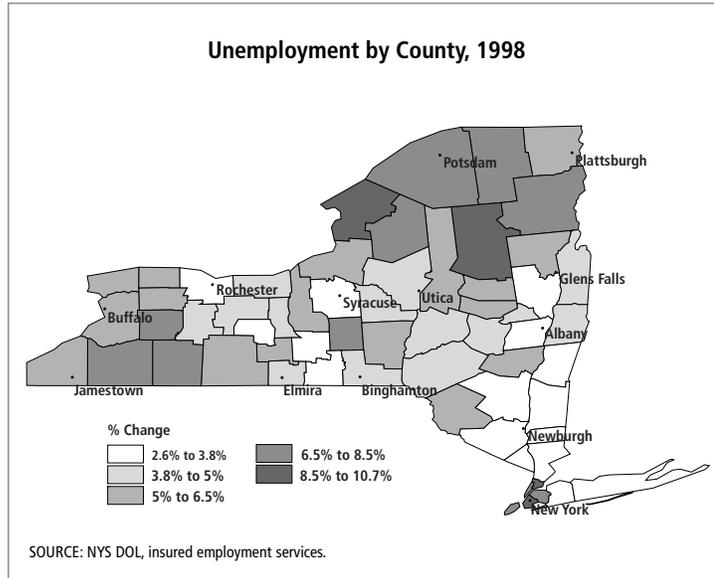
Viewing population change at the county level illustrates the widespread nature of upstate population decline. (Map 5.4) Downstate, only Brooklyn and Westchester County experienced declines. Upstate declines tended to be concentrated in certain metropolitan areas, including Buffalo, Elmira, Syracuse, Utica, and Binghamton.

Low unemployment rates partially reflect population outmigration

The unemployment rate has dropped across the state with the improvement in the economy since 1995. After moving in the 6.2-6.4 percent range during 1995-97, the state's unemployment rate then fell to 5.4 percent for the first half of 1999. Downstate, unemployment rates have gone down significantly in the suburbs of New York City, while the City itself continues to experience some of the highest rates of unemployment in the state. (Map 5.5) Upstate, high unemployment rates are concentrated regionally in the North Country and Western New York.

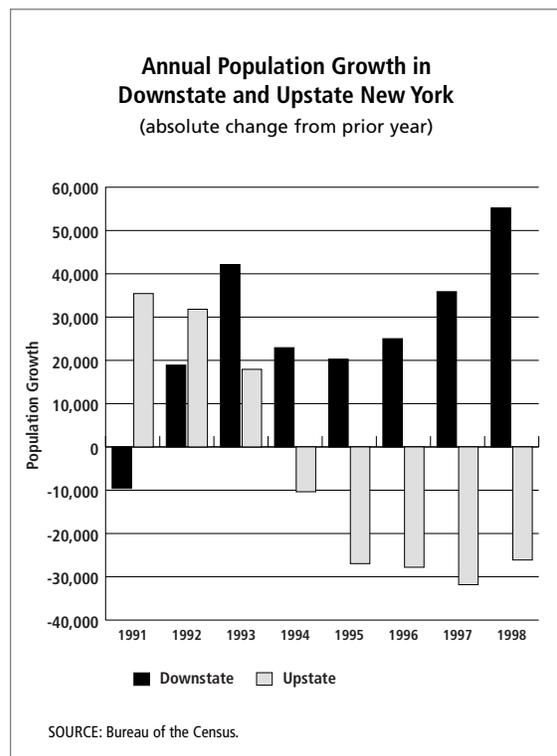
Relatively lower unemployment rates in some of the upstate regions compared to others may not reflect increased employment and economic improvement.

MAP 5.5



Instead, it reflects people leaving the labor force, including those who moved out of the region altogether. In 1998, in the Southern Tier, Central New York, the Capital District, and individual counties in the Finger Lakes, Mohawk Valley, and Hudson Valley, low unemployment rates reflected population declines between 1993-98.

CHART 5.1



NEW YORK'S REGIONS IN THE 1990s

Both the North Country and Western New York, in contrast, had high rates of population decline coupled with a high rate of unemployment.

Declines in the unemployment rate: what do they really mean?

Generally, declines in the unemployment rate are interpreted as a sign that individuals are moving from the unemployed to the employed portion of the labor market. A closer look at estimates of components of the labor force (those working or seeking work) is needed to understand what changes in the unemployment rate mean. For example between 1997 and 1998, all seven upstate regions experienced apparent declines in the unemployment rate. However, this result is a function of declines in the estimated labor force rather than increased employment and an improved economy. A number of regions even indicated estimated declines in the number of employed individuals. (Table 5.4) Had those individuals who have left the labor market between 1997 and 1998 instead joined the ranks of the unemployed, the unemployment rate for those regions would have been several percentage points higher. For example, in Central New York, an estimated 3,200 people left the labor force and the number of employed dropped by 1,200, yet the unemployment rate dropped by 0.5 percent. Declining unemployment rates do not always signify increases in employment.

Analyzing regional economies: a guide to the regional profiles

The purpose of the following regional profiles is to highlight key economic indicators for each region, and make comparisons to the state and other regions. These profiles illustrate trends in income and wages, employment, and population over the last decade. All wage or income data are provided in real dollars adjusted to the most recent year for which data is available (1997 or 1998).

Where listed, employment and wage and salary information current through 1998 is based on employment covered by the state unemployment insurance program.

The ten largest growing and declining industries, and the implications for average wage levels in the state are discussed. Other information on employment changes in each region has been supplemented from a variety of sources.

Each profile also highlights changes in the components of personal income over time. Comparisons of regional per capita income should be tempered with an understanding of regional differences in the cost of living, which varies significantly between upstate and downstate areas.

Together, these data may be combined to gain an overview of each region's economy. Trends in industry composition may help to explain wage changes, which in turn impact regional income levels. Population changes may echo employment growth or decline. Ultimately, the economic situation of workers and their families in each region is much more complex than could be detailed here. To fully explore the local contours of development would require a look at county and sub-county differences for which data are not readily available. However, the following sections do present some of the most important economic developments in the region over the last decade.

TABLE 5.4

The 1997-98 Drop in the Unemployment Rate				
(change 1997-98)				
Region	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Capital District	-1,700	600	-2,300	-0.5%
Central New York	-3,200	-1,200	-1,900	-0.5%
Finger Lakes	-1,700	-1,100	-600	-0.1
Hudson Valley	4,200	10,000	-5,800	-0.6%
Long Island	7,600	16,600	-9,000	-0.7%
Mohawk Valley	-1,400	700	-2,200	-0.9%
New York City	44,800	87,600	-42,900	-1.4%
North Country	-2,600	-1,600	-900	-0.3%
Southern Tier	-1,500	-300	-1,600	-0.4%
Western New York	-8,900	-7,900	-1,100	-0.1%
NEW YORK STATE	35,000	103,000	-68,000	-0.8%
UNITED STATES	1,376,000	1,905,000	-529,000	-0.4%

SOURCE: NYS DOL.

Regional Profiles

CAPITAL DISTRICT

CENTRAL NEW YORK

FINGER LAKES REGION

HUDSON VALLEY

LONG ISLAND

MOHAWK VALLEY

NEW YORK CITY

NORTH COUNTRY

SOUTHERN TIER

WESTERN NEW YORK

CAPITAL DISTRICT



THE CAPITAL DISTRICT includes four of the six counties in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy metropolitan statistical area (MSA) and the two-county Glen's Falls MSA. Two adjacent counties, Montgomery and Schoharie are also a part of the Albany-Schenectady-Troy MSA, but are included in the Labor Department's Mohawk Valley Region.

Incomes and Wages

- The average nonagricultural wage (private and public) was \$30,400 in 1998, higher than the upstate average. Per capita income, at \$24,900, was somewhat lower than the upstate income of \$26,400 in 1997.
- Real total personal income grew by 4.2 percent, higher than the upstate average. Total personal income growth in the region performed better than the upstate as a whole due to wage and salary growth, and less steep declines in proprietors' income and dividends, interest, and rent. A 36 percent increase in transfer payments bolstered total income growth.

Employment Change, 1992-98

- The industry with the greatest growth in the region over the 1992-98 period was medical offices, which added over 2,300 jobs. These jobs may partially be attributed to restructuring in the medical industry with employment shifts away from hospitals. Other employment increases were distributed over a wide array of service and trade industries. As a whole, the growing industries held an average wage on par with the existing average wage in the region.
- Declining industries in the Capital District were concentrated in the manufacturing area, including engines and turbines, periodicals, paper, drugs, and medical instruments and supplies.
- From its peak level in 1990, government employment declined by 5,300, or approximately 4 percent through 1998. The region had one of the highest shares of employment in government among the regions, at 24 percent.
- Due to restructuring, hospitals, electric, gas and sanitary utilities, and depository institutions lost a total of 2,000 jobs.
- From the first half of 1998 to the first half of 1999, job

Capital District Data Bank

Share of State Population, 1998	5.6%
Wage and Salary Job Growth, 1989 - 98	3.9%
Unemployment Rate, 1998	4.3%
Population, 1998	1,021,181
Insured Employment, 1998	474,034
Per Capita Income, 1997	\$24,868

Job Mix, 1998

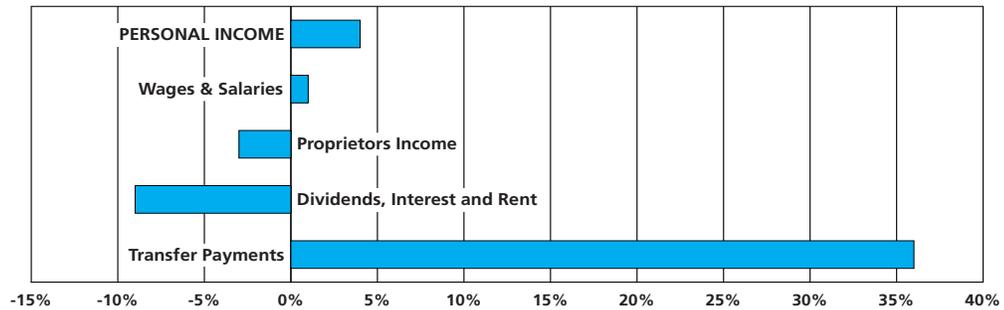
	Capital District
Construction	4%
Manufacturing	9%
Transportation	4%
Wholesale Trade	4%
Retail Trade	17%
FIRE	6%
Services	30%
Government	24%
Other	1%
TOTAL	100%

Capital District's Ten Private Industries with Largest Growth, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
TOTAL PRIVATE		359,325	21,832	6.5%	\$29,062
801	Offices and clinics of medical doctors	8,408	2,318	38.1%	\$51,817
836	Residential care	7,231	1,882	35.2%	\$19,685
500	Wholesale trade, durable and nondurable	20,568	1,763	9.4%	\$37,474
581	Eating and drinking places	25,178	1,422	6.0%	\$11,024
738	Miscellaneous business services	4,484	1,341	42.7%	\$20,321
832	Individual and family services	4,012	1,208	43.1%	\$16,207
275	Printing	2,573	1,196	86.9%	\$31,112
799	Misc. amusement, recreation services	4,070	1,129	38.4%	\$14,764
874	Management and public relations	2,560	1,091	74.3%	\$40,647
573	Radio, television, and computer stores	2,628	1,055	67.1%	\$36,423
TOTAL, these ten private growing industries		81,712	14,405	21.4%	\$29,322

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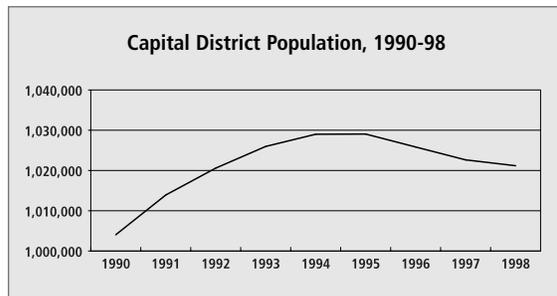
Capital District – Change in Personal Income and Components, 1989-97



growth slowed relative to the annual rates of growth between 1996 and 1998.

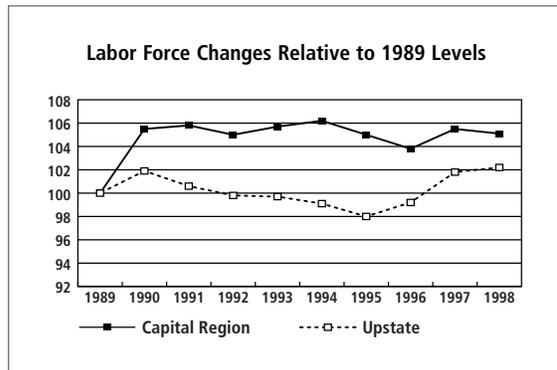
Job Change Impact on Wages

- The average wage of major industry sectors in decline was \$46,909, much higher than the average private sector wage of the region as a whole in 1998. Declining sectors, however, had an average wage fifty percent higher than the average wage of the region.
- The Capital District experienced the second highest rate of total wage increase among all regions between 1989 and 1998, at 6.2 percent, the state average.



Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment Change

- Population declined slightly by 0.5 percent between 1993-98. This decline was entirely due to domestic outmigration of individuals less than 65 years of age. The labor force declined by 0.4 percent between 1990 and 1998.
- The unemployment rate in the Capital District was the lowest of the upstate regions for the first half of 1999, at 3.8 percent.



Capital District's Ten Private Industries with Greatest Decline, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	359,325	21,832	6.5%	\$29,062
351	Engines and turbines	4,284	-3,416	-44.4%	\$67,545
260	Paper and allied products	4,154	-1,400	-25.2%	\$43,781
272	Periodicals	123	-1,017	-89.2%	\$32,130
806	Hospitals	18,627	-919	-4.7%	\$27,547
283	Drugs	479	-671	-58.3%	\$46,929
384	Medical instruments and supplies	2,219	-665	-23.1%	\$31,488
560	Apparel and accessory stores	4,229	-652	-13.4%	\$11,810
373	Ship and boat building and repairing	218	-568	-72.3%	\$40,893
490	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	2,086	-567	-21.4%	\$65,145
600	Depository institutions	7,772	-564	-6.8%	\$34,341
	TOTAL, these ten private declining industries	44,191	-10,439	-19.1%	\$46,909

CENTRAL NEW YORK



THE CENTRAL NEW YORK REGION is largely composed of the Syracuse metropolitan statistical area (MSA), which encompasses three of the four counties within the region and also Madison County, included in the Labor Department's Mohawk Valley Region. The fourth county in the Central New York Region, Cortland, is not included in the Syracuse MSA.

Incomes and Wages

- The average nonfarm wage of \$29,600 is slightly higher than the upstate average. Per capita income in 1997 was \$22,900, compared to the upstate average of \$26,400 and the statewide per capita income of \$30,300.
- Real total personal income was slightly higher in 1997, 0.8 percent, than in 1989, with total wages and salaries dropping by 3.9 percent and proprietor's income falling by 6.6 percent.

Central New York Data Bank

Share of State Population, 1998	3.9%
Wage and Salary Job Growth, 1989 - 98	-1.1%
Unemployment Rate, 1998	4.3%
Population, 1998	711,604
Insured Employment, 1998	324,533
Per Capita Income, 1997	\$22,882

Employment Change, 1992-98

- Manufacturing employment fell by 17 percent from 1989-98. Military downsizing resulted in the loss of 2,000 jobs producing search and navigation equipment, an industry with an average wage of \$67,000, over twice the regional average.
- Various health and business services, often relatively low-paying industries, together added over four thousand jobs to the region. Two of 10 detailed industries adding the most jobs were in manufacturing, (motor vehicles and electronic components), which together added about 2,400 jobs 1992-98.
- Utilities, insurance, food manufacturing, and depository institutions – all with above average wages - each lost over 1,200 jobs during the expansion years of 1992-98.
- Restructuring occurred within health care as hospital employment declined by 800, while doctors' offices added 1,075 and nursing homes grew by 855.
- Central New York remains dependent on manufacturing, which pays wages well above the average and accounted for 23 percent of total wages in the region in 1998.
- Job growth in the Syracuse metropolitan area continued to increase through the first half of 1999.

Job Mix, 1998

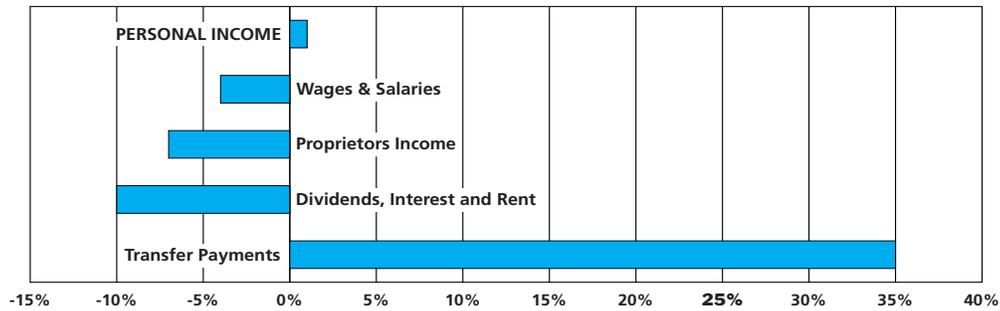
	Central NY
Construction	4%
Manufacturing	16%
Transportation	6%
Wholesale Trade	6%
Retail Trade	17%
FIRE	5%
Services	27%
Government	18%
Other	1%
TOTAL	100%

Central New York's Ten Private Industries with Largest Growth, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	267,647	1,466	0.6%	\$29,461
371	Motor vehicles and equipment	4,302	1,655	62.5%	\$66,580
801	Offices and clinics of medical doctors	5,692	1,075	23.3%	\$54,513
736	Personnel supply services	6,350	1,051	19.8%	\$13,728
805	Nursing and personal care facilities	5,671	855	17.8%	\$19,413
734	Services to buildings	2,000	788	65.0%	\$11,826
500	Wholesale trade, durable and nondurable	18,050	747	4.3%	\$37,289
367	Electronic components and accessories	1,192	724	154.7%	\$27,006
738	Miscellaneous business services	4,287	695	19.3%	\$19,974
860	Membership organizations	3,896	647	19.9%	\$13,698
799	Misc. amusement, recreation services	2,498	640	34.45%	\$12,044
	TOTAL, these ten private growing industries	53,938	8,877	19.7%	\$32,330

NEW YORK'S REGIONS IN THE 1990S

Central New York – Change in Personal Income and Components, 1989-97



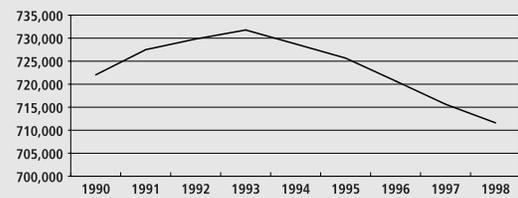
Job Change Impact on Wages

- Five of 10 growing industries averaged wages less than \$20,000 a year in 1998, one-third less than the average private sector wage in the region.
- Central New York was one of only two regions in the state to experience total wage declines 1989-98. Average wages remained about the same during this time period.

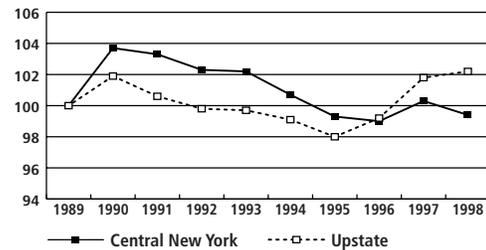
Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment Change

- Central New York's population declined by 20,200 or 2.8 percent between 1993-98. Of the four counties in the region, Onondaga County, which includes Syracuse, experienced the highest rate of decline.
- The scale of the region's job loss has been one of the main factors behind the outmigration of an estimated 39,000 individuals from 1993-98, the second highest among the upstate regions, after the Mohawk Valley region.
- Outmigration helped give rise to a 15,000 person labor force decline 1990-98, a decline that operates to keep the unemployment rate lower than it otherwise would have been. Without this labor force outflow, the Central New York Region's 1998 unemployment rate could have been nearly 4 percentage points higher than the recorded 4.3 percent unemployment rate. By the first half of 1999, unemployment in the region averaged 4.5 percent.

Central New York Population, 1990-98



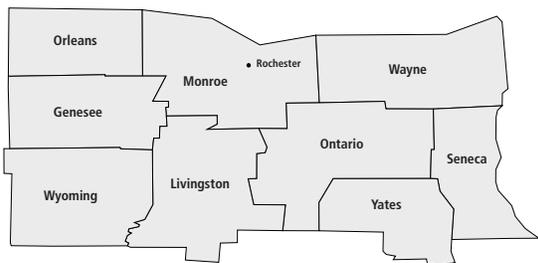
Labor Force Changes Relative to 1989 Levels



Central New York's Ten Private Industries with Greatest Decline, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	267,647	1,466	0.6%	\$29,461
381	Search and navigation equipment	2,197	-2,005	-47.7%	\$67,018
490	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	4,967	-1,685	-25.3%	\$65,684
630	Insurance carriers	7,116	-1,620	-18.5%	\$41,327
200	Food and kindred products	3,986	-1,555	-28.1%	\$40,849
600	Depository institutions	3,639	-1,238	-25.4%	\$29,799
531	Department stores	5,286	-981	-15.7%	\$13,762
308	Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	1,675	-851	-33.7%	\$29,863
560	Apparel and accessory stores	2,517	-847	-25.2%	\$10,556
806	Hospitals	9,946	-785	-7.3%	\$25,566
369	Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	57	-732	-92.8%	\$48,691
	TOTAL, these ten private declining industries	41,386	-12,299	-22.9%	\$41,953

FINGER LAKES



THE FINGER LAKES REGION includes the Rochester metropolitan statistical area, which encompasses six of the nine counties in the region and represents 95 percent of the region's non-farm jobs.

Incomes and Wages

- Average nonfarm wages in 1998 were \$31,600, higher than any upstate region, and 85 percent of the statewide average. Per capita income averaged \$25,500 in 1997, compared to the \$26,400 average for all of upstate.
- From 1989-97, real total personal income grew 3.3 percent, about the same as the upstate average. Wage and salary income gained only 1.3 percent over this period.
- Despite a 35 percent increase in the number of proprietors, real total proprietors' income still declined by 4.0 percent from 1989-97. In 1997, average proprietors' income was only \$13,100, 27 percent below the 1989 average.

Employment Change, 1992-98

- Because it fared relatively better during the recession, the Finger Lakes Region led all regions in rates of job gain between 1989 and 1998. However, in 1997 and 1998, the region's job growth lagged the state. Over the last two years, job growth has been only one-half that of the state overall. Employment growth slowed down between the first half of 1998 and first half of 1999, compared to prior annual growth rates between 1996 and 1998.
- Nine of the ten industries adding the most jobs over the 1992-98 period were in services, and wholesale and retail trade. Computer and data processing services added the most jobs from 1992-98, 4,500, representing a 135 percent increase over its 1992 level. Eating and drinking places, which added about 3,800 jobs, followed. Poorly-paid service industries made up most of the remaining employment growth in the region.
- Photographic equipment and supplies, the industry in which Kodak has the bulk of its operations in the Rochester area, topped the list of industries losing employment 1992-98. Photographic equipment employment declined by 11,500 over the period. Total wage impacts from manufacturing decline may only be felt in the region once severance pay compensation drops off.

Finger Lakes Data Bank

Share of State Population, 1998	6.5%
Wage and Salary Job Growth, 1989 - 98	4.1%
Unemployment Rate, 1998	4.1%
Population, 1998	1,182,077
Insured Employment, 1998	549,131
Per Capita Income, 1997	\$25,506

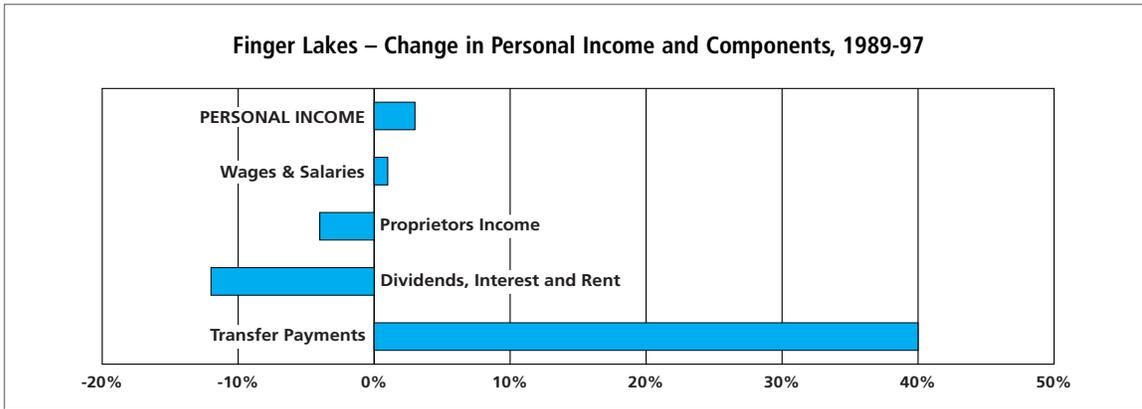
Job Mix, 1998

	Finger Lakes
Construction	3%
Manufacturing	23%
Transportation	3%
Wholesale Trade	4%
Retail Trade	17%
FIRE	4%
Services	28%
Government	15%
Other	2%
TOTAL	100%

Finger Lakes Region's Ten Private Industries with Largest Growth, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	465,702	20,398	4.6%	\$31,635
737	Computer and data processing services	7,910	4,540	134.7%	\$53,825
581	Eating and drinking places	31,897	3,767	13.4%	\$9,953
384	Medical instruments and supplies	2,108	1,457	223.8%	\$50,177
736	Personnel supply services	12,309	1,440	13.2%	\$18,346
808	Home health care services	5,411	1,421	35.6%	\$18,286
836	Residential care	4,572	1,369	42.7%	\$17,631
500	Wholesale trade, durable and nondurable	22,412	1,246	5.9%	\$40,487
541	Grocery stores	18,724	1,242	7.1%	\$15,293
805	Nursing and personal care facilities	9,488	1,198	14.5%	\$19,627
860	Membership organizations	6,114	989	19.30%	\$14,887
	TOTAL, these ten private growing industries	120,945	18,669	18.3%	\$28,881

NEW YORK'S REGIONS IN THE 1990S



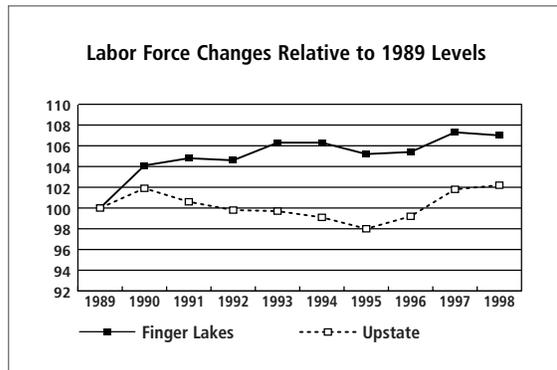
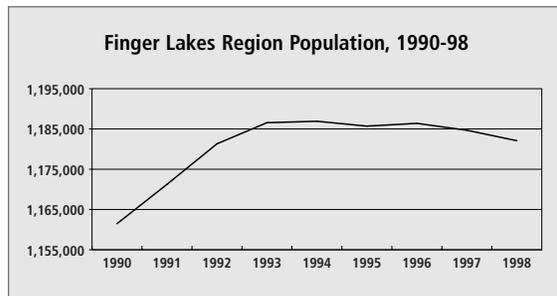
- Depository institutions lost 3,300 jobs, over one-third of its 1992 level, through industry consolidation. Apparel manufacturing followed the decline, dropping about 1,200 jobs, 44 percent of the region's 1992 total in this industry.
- Seneca County experienced employment declines, including the loss of 500 civilian jobs, due to the closing of the Seneca army depot early in the decade.

Job Change Impact on Wages

- The 10 growing industries had an average wage in 1998 of \$28,900, 9 percent less than the overall average private sector wage for the Finger Lakes.
- Declining industries had average wages of \$51,900, 64 percent higher than the overall average in 1998.
- Real average wages have remained stable over 1989-98.

Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment Change

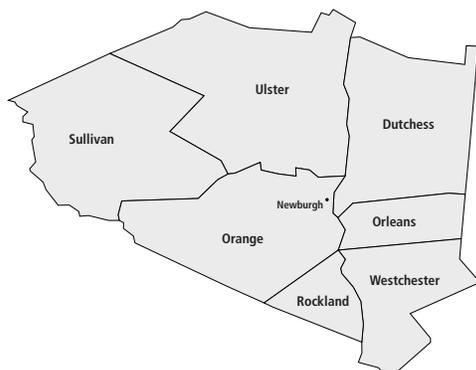
- Since 1993, the Finger Lakes Region's population has edged downward slightly and in 1998 was 0.4 percent below its 1993 level.
- For the first six months of 1999, the unemployment rate averaged 4.6 percent, approximately the same as the first half of 1998.



Finger Lakes Region's Ten Private Industries with Greatest Decline, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	465,702	20,398	4.6%	\$31,635
386	Photographic equipment and supplies	44,195	-11,454	-20.6%	\$63,926
600	Depository institutions	6,344	-3,284	-34.1%	\$35,127
230	Apparel and other textile products	1,473	-1,177	-44.4%	\$26,027
273	Books	688	-1,045	-60.3%	\$49,144
490	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	2,573	-980	-27.6%	\$59,058
394	Toys and sporting goods	521	-878	-62.8%	\$28,243
371	Motor vehicles and equipment	7,330	-748	-9.3%	\$51,687
591	Drug stores and proprietary stores	2,499	-650	-20.6%	\$19,695
385	Ophthalmic goods	3,671	-642	-14.9%	\$47,877
260	Paper and allied products	2,508	-625	-19.9%	\$33,999
	TOTAL, these ten private declining industries	71,802	-21,483	-23.0%	\$51,933

HUDSON VALLEY



THE HUDSON VALLEY REGION consists of seven counties. Orange County comprises part of the the Newburgh metropolitan statistical area. The three counties of Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester form part of the New York primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA).

Incomes and Wages

- The Hudson Valley region has the highest per capita income in the state and the highest average wage (\$35,500) outside of New York City.
- Despite a 2.3 percent decline in real total wages and salaries from 1989-97, total personal income grew by 9.2 percent over this period. This relatively strong income gain resulted from the growth in transfer payments and a 25 percent real increase in commuter income.
- The commuter income share of total personal income in Hudson Valley rose from 16 percent in 1989 to 19 percent in 1997, partly due to the downsizing of several Westchester-based corporate headquarters in the early 1990s.
- The Hudson Valley was the only region in the state outside of New York City to experience real growth, 16.7 percent, in proprietors' income. The region also stands out as the only one in the state where income from dividends, interest and rent, increased from 1989-97, by 4.1 percent.

Hudson Valley Data Bank

Share of State Population, 1998	11.6%
Wage and Salary Job Growth, 1989 - 98	-1.6%
Unemployment Rate, 1998	3.4%
Population, 1998	2,102,615
Insured Employment, 1998	810,790
Per Capita Income, 1997	\$35,000

Job Mix, 1998

	Hudson Valley
Construction	4%
Manufacturing	11%
Transportation	5%
Wholesale Trade	5%
Retail Trade	17%
FIRE	6%
Services	32%
Government	18%
Other	1%
TOTAL	100%

Employment Change, 1992-98

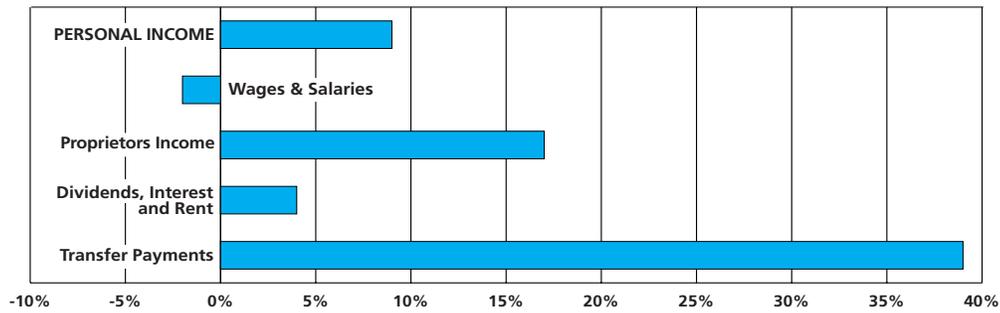
- Job growth has been led by the services and retail and wholesale trade. Computer and data processing services added 5,100 jobs, an increase of nearly 90 percent over the 1992-98 expansion period. The shift within health care toward primary care services helped fuel a 33 percent growth in employment in doctors' offices and clinics. Nursing care and residential care facilities both increased by 22 percent, adding a total of 5,000 jobs.
- The Hudson Valley was probably hit harder by corporate, non-military downsizing in the early 1990s than any part of the state. I.B.M. cut back both at its corporate headquarters in Westchester as well as at its production operations in Dutchess and Ulster Counties. From 1992-98, the region's employment in computer and office equipment manufacturing dropped by 10,500, representing 47 percent of the

Hudson Valley's Ten Private Industries with Largest Growth, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	665,704	31,770	5.0%	\$35,081
737	Computer and data processing services	10,920	5,135	88.8%	\$57,552
801	Offices and clinics of medical doctors	15,894	3,947	33.0%	\$54,449
805	Nursing and personal care facilities	15,169	2,753	22.2%	\$24,399
736	Personnel supply services	8,543	2,428	39.7%	\$28,213
836	Residential care	12,577	2,250	21.8%	\$23,915
832	Individual and family services	8,184	1,984	32.0%	\$19,129
594	Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	8,424	1,969	30.5%	\$14,676
560	Apparel and accessory stores	12,493	1,901	17.9%	\$19,495
835	Child day care services	5,687	1,777	45.4%	\$14,593
500	Wholesale trade, durable and nondurable	40,530	1,752	4.5%	\$47,310
	TOTAL, these ten private growing industries	138,421	25,896	23.0%	\$35,243

NEW YORK'S REGIONS IN THE 1990s

Hudson Valley – Change in Personal Income and Components, 1989-97



1992 level. The electronic components industry lost 4,700 jobs, a one-third decline from 1992-98.

- Employment in the Hudson Valley counties continued to grow above 2 percentage points between the first half of 1998 and the first half of 1999.

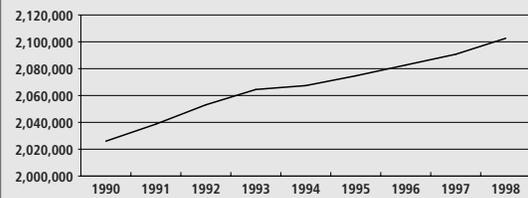
Job Change Impact on Wages

- The average 1998 wage in industries adding the most jobs since 1992 is \$35,200, close to the region's overall average private wage of \$35,100. However, the growing industry average wage was less than half the 1998 average of \$74,000 for the industries losing the most jobs.
- Real average wages have grown by 4.8 percent from 1989-98, and would have been much higher had the job mix not changed so unfavorably for wages in the region.

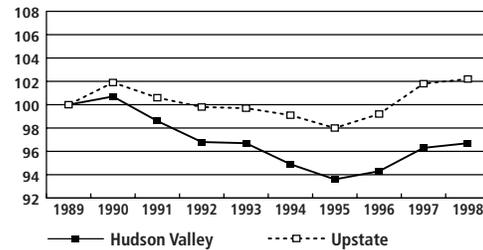
Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment Change

- Hudson Valley region had the largest percentage increase in population in the state from 1993-98. This was due largely to high levels of natural increase (59,500), net international migration of 34,700 individuals, and the lowest rate of net domestic outmigration in the state.
- If the region's labor force had not declined since 1990, the unemployment rate for 1998 in the Hudson Valley could have been twice the recorded rate of 3.4 percent. During the first half of 1999, the unemployment rate was 3.5 percent.

Hudson Valley Population, 1990-98



Labor Force Changes Relative to 1989 Levels

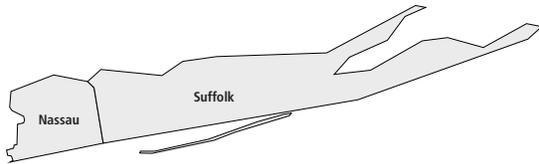


Hudson Valley's Ten Private Industries with Greatest Decline, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	665,704	31,770	5.0%	\$35,081
357	Computer and office equipment	11,634	-10,493	-47.4%	\$109,013
367	Electronic components and accessories	9,390	-4,668	-33.2%	\$58,600
600	Depository institutions	11,415	-2,966	-20.6%	\$34,369
283	Drugs	5,811	-2,491	-30.0%	\$62,914
200	Food and kindred products	7,666	-2,142	-21.8%	\$84,294
371	Motor vehicles and equipment	550	-2,045	-78.8%	\$61,465
481	Telephone communication	8,722	-1,605	-15.5%	\$70,359
230	Apparel and other textile products	1,698	-1,294	-43.2%	\$25,493
701	Hotels and motels	8,171	-881	-9.7%	\$17,291
275	Printing	2,487	-811	-24.6%	\$38,617
	TOTAL, these ten private declining industries	67,544	-29,396	-30.3%	\$73,983

LONG ISLAND

THE LONG ISLAND REGION is composed of the two eastern-most counties on Long Island, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, and contains the second largest regional population in the state.



Incomes and Wages

- The average wage for Long Island in 1998 was \$35,400, somewhat lower than the state average. Long Island's 1997 per capita income of \$34,900 was the second highest among regions.
- Total real personal income increased 4.3 percent 1989-97.
- On an inflation-adjusted basis, commuters' earnings accounted for 24 percent of all net earnings in 1997, yet increased by only 1.4 percent from 1989-97.

Employment Change, 1992-98

- The industries adding the most jobs on Long Island since 1992 are all in local-market oriented trade and service industries. The fact that no export industry ranked in the top 10 is an indication that Long Island's economy is more dependent on commuter earnings and local services than in the past.
- Wholesale trade topped the list of growing industries with a gain of 7,700, followed by doctors' offices with an employment increase of 5,600.
- Military and commercial bank downsizing drove employment declines over the 1992-98 period. On the military side, aircraft production lost 8,600 jobs, two-thirds, of the 1992 total, and search and navigation equipment shed 5,000 jobs, also a two-thirds decline. Average salaries in these two industries were over \$60,000.
- From 1989-98, real total manufacturing wages have declined by \$1.9 billion, or 28 percent. Manufacturing employment declined by 48,600 since 1989.
- Drug manufacturing, led by biotechnology, has stood out as a source of some manufacturing growth. It added 500 jobs in 1998, on top of a gain of 1,100 between 1989-97.
- Another high technology industry, computer data processing, has added nearly 2,000 jobs since 1989, although it is not among the ten industries with greatest growth. It now employs 12,600 people on Long Island, making it one of the region's leading export-oriented industries.

Long Island Data Bank

Share of State Population, 1998	14.7%
Wage and Salary Job Growth, 1989 - 98	0.2%
Unemployment Rate, 1998	3.2%
Population, 1998	2,673,489
Insured Employment, 1998	1,117,202
Per Capita Income, 1997	\$34,902

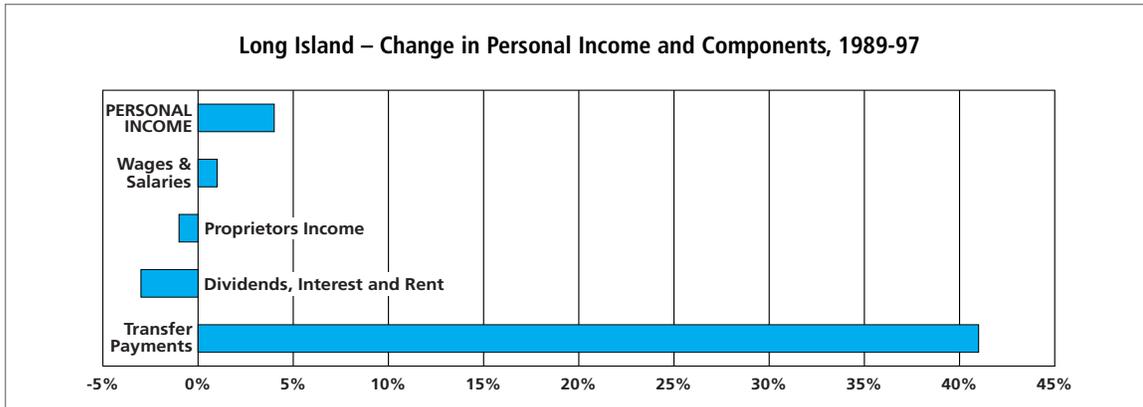
Job Mix, 1998

	Long Island
Construction	5%
Manufacturing	10%
Transportation	5%
Wholesale Trade	7%
Retail Trade	18%
FIRE	7%
Services	32%
Government	15%
Other	1%
TOTAL	100%

Long Island's Ten Private Industries with Largest Growth, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	945,873	81,482	9.4%	\$34,537
500	Wholesale trade, durable and nondurable	78,019	7,683	10.9%	\$47,414
801	Offices and clinics of medical doctors	25,136	5,647	29.0%	\$55,884
738	Miscellaneous business services	22,387	3,957	21.5%	\$26,285
832	Individual and family services	9,615	3,879	67.6%	\$19,132
736	Personnel supply services	14,927	3,863	34.9%	\$25,418
805	Nursing and personal care facilities	16,757	3,801	29.3%	\$28,187
581	Eating and drinking places	54,839	3,004	5.8%	\$13,952
799	Misc. amusement, recreation services	11,967	2,499	26.4%	\$17,599
860	Membership organizations	10,834	2,467	29.5%	\$19,749
835	Child day care services	6,328	2,385	60.5%	\$14,497
	TOTAL, these ten private growing industries	250,809	39,185	18.5%	\$31,456

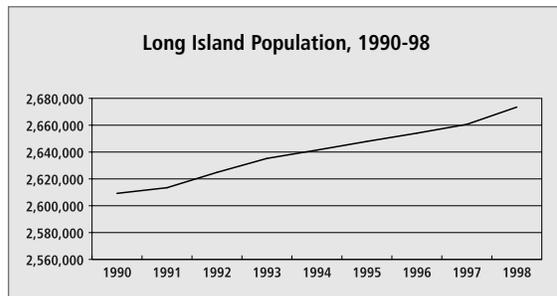
NEW YORK'S REGIONS IN THE 1990s



- Employment in Long Island continued to grow above two percent annually between the first half of 1998 and 1999, keeping pace with annual rates of growth between 1996 and 1998.

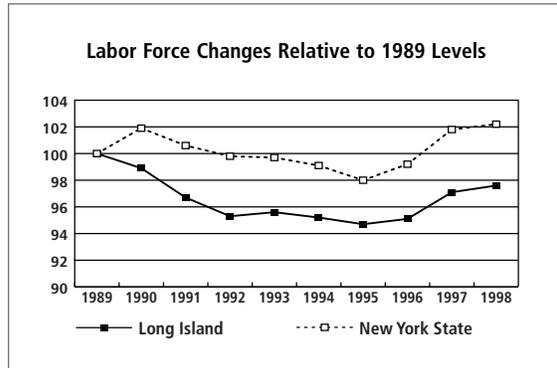
Job Change Impact on Wages

- The average wages of the top ten growing industries was \$31,500 in 1998, nearly 9 percent less than the average private wage of 34,500. Declining industries paid average wages of \$51,900, significantly higher than the average wage.
- Real average wages increased by 5.4 percent 1989-98, one of the highest rates of average wage increase in the state.



Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment Change

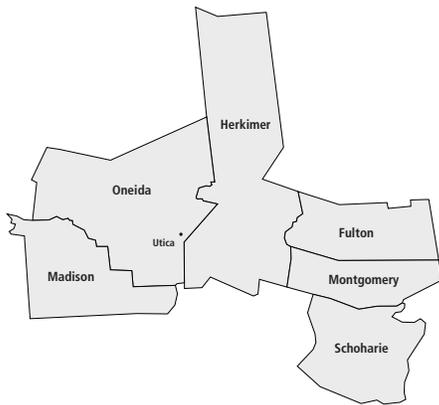
- Long Island's population grew by 1.45 percent from 1993-98, the second fastest among all regions, and slightly ahead of New York City.
- Net international migration into the region of an estimated 39,000 individuals occurred from 1993-98, helping to offset the largest net domestic outmigration of individuals next to New York City.
- Unemployment averaged 3.2 percent for the first half of 1999, the lowest since 1988 and the lowest among regions within the state.



Long Island's Ten Private Industries with Greatest Decline, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	945,873	81,482	9.4%	\$34,537
372	Aircraft and parts	4,500	-8,622	-65.7%	\$63,578
600	Depository institutions	24,130	-5,786	-19.3%	\$47,902
381	Search and navigation equipment	3,440	-4,990	-59.2%	\$60,206
533	Variety stores	619	-1,209	-66.1%	\$14,144
362	Electrical industrial apparatus	660	-1,164	-63.8%	\$37,368
490	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	6,899	-1,105	-13.8%	\$69,164
531	Department stores	18,795	-928	-4.7%	\$16,639
364	Electric lighting and wiring equipment	1,002	-914	-47.7%	\$39,608
275	Printing	6,687	-901	-11.9%	\$38,657
523	Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	1,444	-859	-37.3%	\$27,976
	TOTAL, these ten private declining industries	68,176	-26,478	-28.0%	\$51,865

MOHAWK VALLEY



MOHAWK VALLEY REGION encompasses the Utica-Rome metropolitan statistical area (MSA), consisting of Herkimer and Oneida counties, and portions of two additional MSAs that are centered in surrounding regions. Fulton County is the only county in the region that does not belong to an MSA.

Incomes and Wages

- Mohawk Valley's average nonagricultural wage was \$24,600, the lowest of all regions. Per capita income was \$20,600 compared to the upstate average of \$26,400.
- Real total personal income grew slightly over the decade (by one percent). A 30 percent rise in transfer payments offset declines in wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and dividends, interest, and rent.

Employment Change, 1992-98

- Services provided most of the employment growth in Mohawk Valley over the 1992-98 period. Amusement services and department stores each contributed each over 2,500, with health, business and social services not far behind. Personnel supply services increased employment over 1,300 individuals. These growing industries had average annual wages \$5,000 below the regional average.
- Employment decline over 1992-98 was concentrated in manufacturing, retail apparel, and the utilities sectors. The region lost jobs in leather, toys and sporting goods, and the metals industries (metalworking machinery and nonferrous rolling and drawing). The major declining industries had an average wage mix of \$29,600 compared to the regional average of \$23,100.
- Beginning in 1995, the Griffiss Air Force base closed, resulting in the estimated loss of 1,200 civilian positions and approximately 3,300 military personnel to Oneida County.
- The Mohawk Valley had 17 percent of its employment in manufacturing, compared to the state's 11 percent share in 1998. As such, the region had the fourth highest level of dependence on manufacturing in the state overall.
- Manufacturing employment fell by 16 percent between 1989 and 1998, less than the state average of 23 percent.
- Job growth in the Utica-Rome metropolitan area was 1.3 percent between the first half of 1998 and the first half of 1999.

Mohawk Valley Data Bank

Share of State Population, 1998	2.8%
Wage and Salary Job Growth, 1989 - 98	3.6%
Unemployment Rate, 1998	4.8%
Population, 1998	501,853
Insured Employment, 1998	189,234
Per Capita Income, 1997	\$20,627

Job Mix, 1998

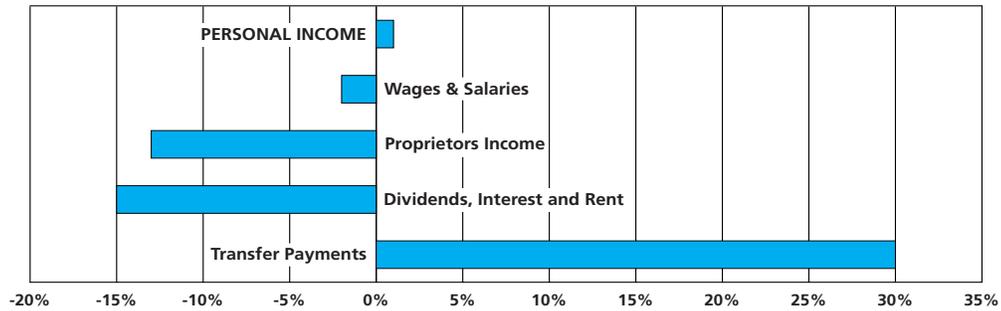
	Mohawk Valley
Construction	3%
Manufacturing	17%
Transportation	3%
Wholesale Trade	4%
Retail Trade	18%
FIRE	5%
Services	28%
Government	21%
Other	1%
TOTAL	100%

Mohawk Valley's Ten Private Industries with Largest Growth, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	148,993	12,700	9.3%	\$23,060
799	Misc. amusement, recreation services	3,743	2,922	355.9%	\$18,392
531	Department stores	5,094	2,679	110.9%	\$17,905
806	Hospitals	8,413	1,581	23.1%	\$25,258
736	Personnel supply services	2,190	1,339	157.3%	\$12,481
805	Nursing and personal care facilities	5,626	926	19.7%	\$16,461
738	Miscellaneous business services	1,669	815	95.4%	\$17,340
836	Residential care*	1,922	784	77.4%	\$16,415
384	Medical instruments and supplies	1,285	660	105.6%	\$24,061
832	Individual and family services*	2,138	445	35.8%	\$17,449
539	Misc. general merchandise stores	847	404	91.2%	\$11,859
	TOTAL, these ten private growing industries	32,927	12,555	63.4%	\$18,242

NEW YORK'S REGIONS IN THE 1990s

Mohawk Valley – Change in Personal Income and Components, 1989-97



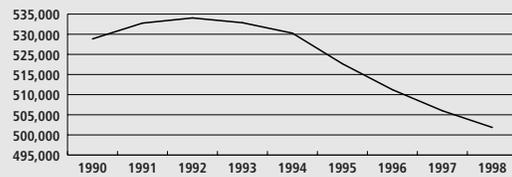
Job Change Impact on Wages

- Growing industries in the region had a much lower average wage, just \$18,200 in 1998 compared to the regional private sector wage of \$23,100, while declining industries had average wages of \$29,600.
- Mohawk Valley was the only region in New York State to experience real average wage and per capita income declines between 1989 and 1997.

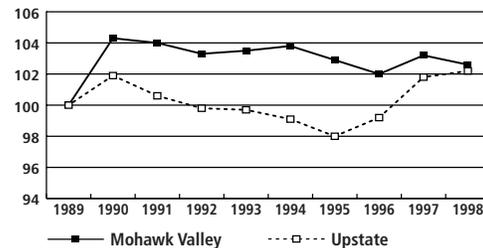
Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment Change

- Mohawk Valley experienced the highest rate of population decline in the state between 1993 and 1998, of 4.9 percent, or 26,000 individuals. This change was due to outmigration of about 33,000 individuals, mostly people less than 65 years of age.
- Oneida County experienced the highest rate of population decline of all counties in New York State between 1993 and 1998, at a rate of 8.0 percent.
- Were it not for the decline in the labor force, the unemployment rate could have been at its 1994 level, 6.2 percent, in 1998. By the first half of 1999, the unemployment rate had dropped to 5.3 percent.

Mohawk Valley Population, 1990-98



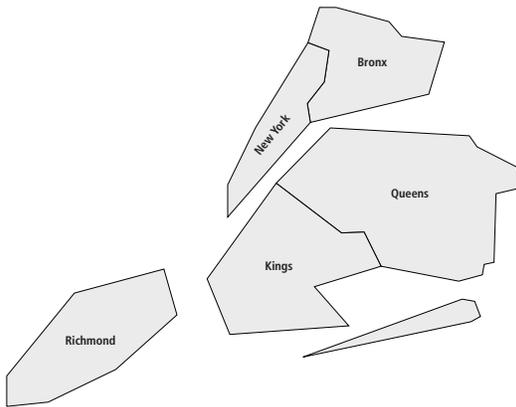
Labor Force Changes Relative to 1989 Levels



Mohawk Valley's Ten Private Industries with Greatest Decline, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	148,993	12,700	9.3%	\$23,060
310	Leather and leather products	1,513	-1,181	-43.8%	\$25,109
560	Apparel and accessory stores	821	-549	-40.1%	\$10,669
481	Telephone communication	1,089	-441	-28.8%	\$49,268
354	Metalworking machinery	235	-413	-63.7%	\$35,328
500	Wholesale trade, durable and nondurable	6,907	-383	-5.3%	\$31,705
490	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	788	-295	-27.2%	\$62,063
720	Personal services	1,538	-244	-13.7%	\$16,791
394	Toys and sporting goods	566	-215	-27.5%	\$22,285
335	Nonferrous rolling and drawing	2,198	-210	-8.7%	\$37,328
554	Gasoline service stations	681	-178	-20.7%	\$14,246
	TOTAL, these ten private declining industries	16,336	-4,109	-20.1%	\$29,580

NEW YORK CITY



NEW YORK CITY, with 41 percent of the state's population, accounts for 43 percent of employment and 45 percent of personal income in the state.

Incomes and Wages

- New York City has an average annual public and private wage level of \$52,000. Excluding securities, which has an average wage of about \$195,000 yearly, the average wage was \$44,800 in 1998, still 20 percent higher than the statewide average. The City's per capita income in 1997 was \$33,151, about 10 percent higher than the state average but below the average for the New York suburbs.
- Total wages and salaries increased by 19 percent 1989-98, with increases of 5.3 percent in 1996, 5.2 percent in 1997, and 7.8 percent last year.
- The growth in proprietors' income in New York City exceeded the net growth for the entire state 1989-97.

Employment Change, 1992-98

- With the exception of securities and eating and drinking places, all of the City's growth industries are in services. Three of these — computer and data processing, management consulting and public relations, and motion picture production and distribution, are high wage export-oriented industries. On the other hand, five other growing industries had wages much lower than the average wage, and three industries had wages of less than \$20,000.
- New York City lost over 8 percent of its jobs during the recession, a higher rate than any other region. However, the City is currently experiencing its fastest private job growth since the 1950s. Employment continued to grow at above a 2 percent annual rate through the first half of 1999, keeping pace with rates between 1996-98, and may be expected to surpass 1989 levels soon.
- In addition to being the highest-paying industry in the state, the securities industry led all industries in the City in job growth over the 1992-98 period, with a gain of 34,300, or 26 percent. Wall Street employment had declined by 33,200 following the 1987 stock market crash and only surpassed its previous peak level in 1998.
- The City's job growth accounted for at least half of the state's job growth in six of its top 10 growth industries.
- Depository institutions topped the list of declining private

New York City Data Bank

Share of State Population, 1998	40.8%
Wage and Salary Job Growth, 1989 - 98	-2.7%
Unemployment Rate, 1998	8.0%
Population, 1998	7,420,166
Insured Employment, 1998	3,437,817
Per Capita Income, 1997	\$33,153

Job Mix, 1998

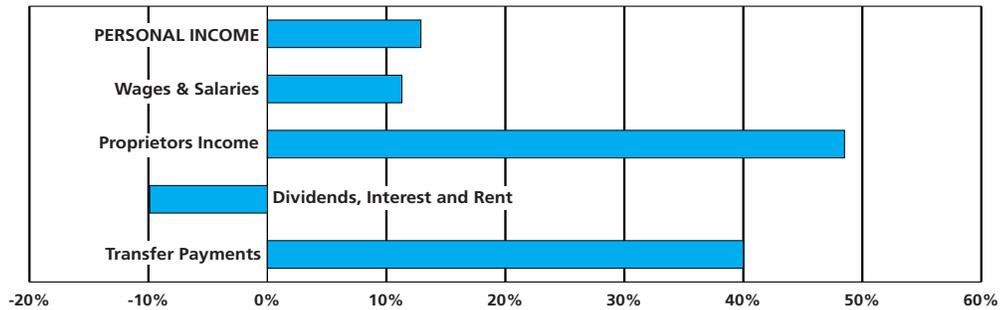
	NYC
Construction	3%
Manufacturing	7%
Transportation	6%
Wholesale Trade	5%
Retail Trade	11%
FIRE	14%
Services	37%
Government	16%
Other	0%
TOTAL	100%

New York City's Ten Private Industries with Largest Growth, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	2,898,534	241,202	9.1%	\$53,815
	TOTAL PRIVATE excluding security and commodity brokers	2,734,153			\$45,351
620	Security and commodity brokers	164,381	34,314	26.4%	\$194,590
736	Personnel supply services	69,400	31,392	82.6%	\$33,598
581	Eating and drinking places	141,936	26,165	22.6%	\$17,965
737	Computer and data processing services	37,125	21,750	141.5%	\$73,477
808	Home health care services	35,426	14,212	67.0%	\$19,782
738	Miscellaneous business services	74,254	13,297	21.8%	\$32,117
832	Individual and family services	94,663	12,269	14.9%	\$19,756
874	Management and public relations	36,601	11,570	46.2%	\$85,817
781	Motion picture production and services*	28,801	9,848	76.0%	\$58,695
801	Offices and clinics of medical doctors	39,261	9,667	32.7%	\$57,497
	TOTAL, these ten private growing industries	721,848	184,484	35.8%	\$41,288

NEW YORK'S REGIONS IN THE 1990S

New York City – Change in Personal Income and Components, 1989-97



industries with the loss of almost 30,000 jobs.

- Government, which is not a private sector industry, would have ranked second on the list of declining industries with an employment drop of 23,800.

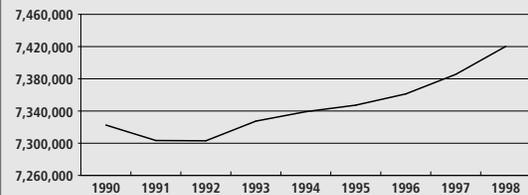
Job Change Impact on Wages

- Given the lofty average wage in securities, the weighted average of wages for the growing industries was \$69,200 in 1998, well above the citywide average, and contributed to the City's high rate of average wage increase. Without securities factored in, the average wage for growth industries would be \$41,300, about 10 percent below the average.
- For declining industries, the average wage was \$60,300 in 1998, over 1/3 higher than the average non-securities wage.

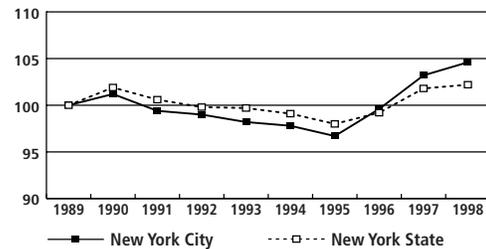
Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment Change

- New York City's population, which increased by 1.3 percent from 1993-98, had by far the highest rates for domestic out-migration, international migration, and natural increase among all the regions.
- After declining through 1995, New York City's labor force has grown by 8.2 percent over the last three years, nearly double the statewide increase.
- The unemployment rate has receded after rising from 1995-97, and was 7.1 percent for the first half of 1999.

New York City Population, 1990-98



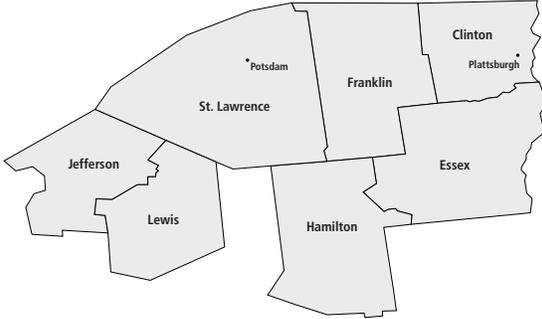
Labor Force Changes Relative to 1989 Levels



New York City's Ten Private Industries with Greatest Decline, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	2,898,534	241,202	9.1%	\$53,815
	TOTAL PRIVATE excluding security and commodity brokers	2,734,153			\$45,351
600	Depository institutions	112,480	(29,909)	-21.0%	\$91,507
230	Apparel and other textile products	77,197	(16,892)	-18.0%	\$28,986
500	Wholesale trade, durable and nondurable	179,427	(8,111)	-4.3%	\$57,732
734	Services to buildings	31,439	(7,551)	-19.4%	\$29,003
630	Insurance carriers	49,759	(6,859)	-12.1%	\$72,552
490	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	16,134	(5,648)	-25.9%	\$67,824
531	Department stores	25,089	(3,541)	-12.4%	\$23,730
275	Printing	16,006	(2,611)	-14.0%	\$49,428
473	Freight transportation arrangement	9,201	(2,479)	-21.2%	\$46,434
533	Variety stores	4,265	(2,323)	-35.3%	\$23,801
	TOTAL, these ten private declining industries	520,997	(85,924)	-14.2%	\$60,262

NORTH COUNTRY



THE NORTH COUNTRY comprises seven counties in the northern portion of the state. The Adirondack Park has a distinct impact on the development of all counties in the region. None of the North Country counties belong to a metropolitan statistical area.

Incomes and Wages

- The average nonagricultural wage of \$25,800 is one of the lowest in the state, significantly lower than even the upstate average of \$29,000. Per capita income was \$17,600 in 1997.
- Real total personal income increased between 1989 and 1997 by 2.6 percent. Total earnings (wages and salaries plus proprietors' income) fell by 3.1 percent. Proprietors' income fell by 21 percent.

Employment Change, 1992-98

- By far the largest amount of employment growth that occurred in the North Country was due to an increase of 1,400 government jobs, many in enforcement services for the region's prisons.
- Social and health services, department store retail and wholesale trade, and selected manufacturing industries experienced the largest employment gains. Railroad equipment grew over this period due to the location of Bombardier in Plattsburgh to produce railroad cars for the Metropolitan Transit Authority.
- The two industries with the largest decline in employment were eating and drinking places, and printing and paper products, sharing a 2,000 job decline between 1992 and 1998. The loss of jobs in eating and drinking places can be partly attributed to the declines in Canadian tourist expenditures. Apparel and grocery stores, sectors also dependent on tourism, experienced a total job loss of 750 individuals.
- In 1995, the Plattsburgh Air Force Base closed, resulting in the loss of almost 800 civilian jobs and about 2,400 military personnel to Clinton County.
- Compared to most upstate regions, the North Country's share of manufacturing is one of the lowest, although the region is still more dependent on manufacturing for employment than the state overall.

North Country Data Bank

Share of State Population, 1998	2.8%
Wage and Salary Job Growth, 1989 - 98	2.3%
Unemployment Rate, 1998	6.1%
Population, 1998	423,525
Insured Employment, 1998	145,795
Per Capita Income, 1997	\$17,600

Job Mix, 1998

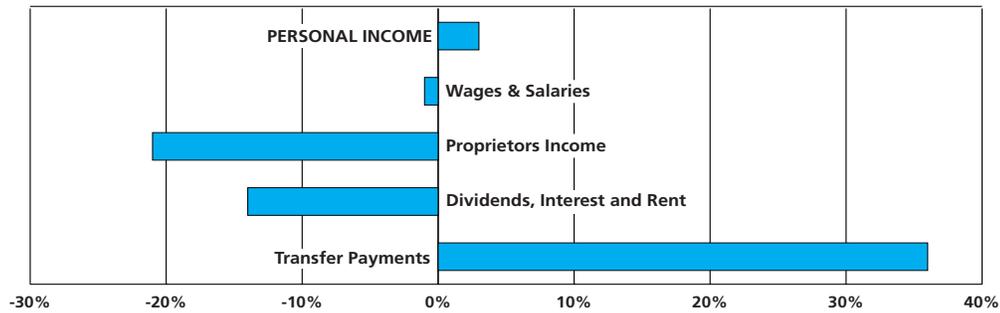
	North Country
Construction	4%
Manufacturing	13%
Transportation	4%
Wholesale Trade	3%
Retail Trade	20%
FIRE	3%
Services	24%
Government	28%
Other	1%
TOTAL	100%

North Country's Ten Private Industries with Largest Growth, 1992-98

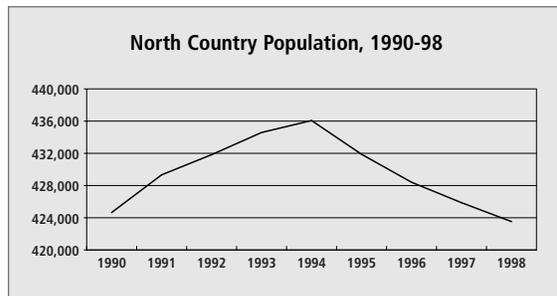
SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	104,622	3,060	3.0%	\$23,377
860	Membership organizations	2,678	660	32.7%	\$14,736
836	Residential care	1,658	590	55.2%	\$15,952
374	Railroad equipment	561	561	n.m.	\$44,169
801	Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,970	400	25.5%	\$47,965
832	Individual and family services	1,468	384	35.4%	\$14,338
531	Department stores	3,180	373	13.3%	\$12,886
500	Wholesale trade, durable and nondurable	4,263	283	7.1%	\$25,594
806	Hospitals	6,340	281	4.6%	\$27,906
283	Drugs	1,663	263	18.8%	\$46,844
336	Nonferrous foundries (castings)	664	248	59.6%	\$56,556
	TOTAL, these ten private growing industries	24,445	4,043	19.8%	\$28,406

NEW YORK'S REGIONS IN THE 1990S

North Country – Change in Personal Income and Components, 1989-97

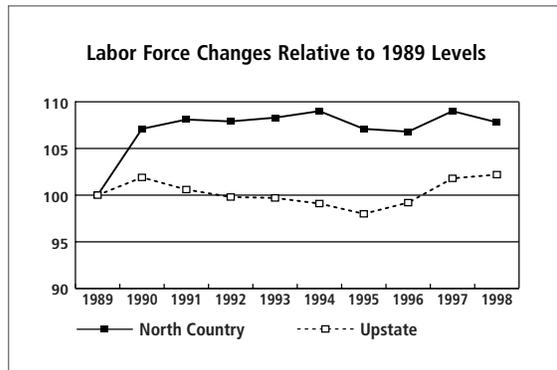


- The region is considerably more dependent on retail trade and government employment compared to the state, with retail trade comprising 20 percent of all employment and government, 28 percent in 1998.
- Employment between the first half of 1998 and the first half of 1999 in the North Country grew above 1 percent, continuing an acceleration in growth since 1996.



Job Change Impact on Wages

- Unlike most other regions in the state, sectors with growing employment had wages of \$28,400 in 1998, higher than the average private sector wage of the region as a whole. They replaced jobs in sectors that had slightly lower average wages compared to the regional average.
- Real average wages for all employment in the North Country grew by 2.8 percent between 1989 and 1998, at a rate higher than the upstate region as a whole.



Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment Change

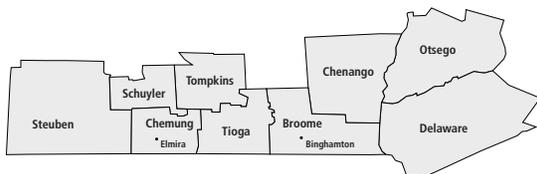
- Total population in the North Country declined by 2.6 percent between 1993 and 1998. The population decline was largely due to outmigration.
- The North Country's unemployment rate was consistently the highest of the upstate regions over the decade, at 9.2 percent for the first half of 1999.

North Country's Ten Private Industries with Greatest Decline, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	104,622	3,060	3.0%	\$23,377
581	Eating and drinking places	9,881	-1,052	-9.6%	\$9,074
260	Paper and allied products	4,512	-627	-12.2%	\$42,275
275	Printing	221	-531	-70.6%	\$16,107
200	Food and kindred products	1,189	-530	-30.8%	\$30,380
560	Apparel and accessory stores	1,013	-440	-30.3%	\$9,623
541	Grocery stores	4,591	-312	-6.4%	\$13,573
600	Depository institutions	1,797	-285	-13.7%	\$24,521
310	Leather and leather products	508	-233	-31.4%	\$17,315
490	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	999	-197	-16.5%	\$71,325
415	School buses	81	-187	-69.8%	\$24,044
	TOTAL, these ten private declining industries	24,792	-4,394	-15.1%	\$22,473

SOUTHERN TIER

THE SOUTHERN TIER REGION consists of two metropolitan statistical areas, Binghamton and Elmira, and six additional surrounding counties.



Incomes and Wages

- The average private nonagricultural wage of \$27,900 is slightly lower than the upstate average of \$29,000, while per capita income was 20 percent lower than upstate in 1997.
- Real total personal income fell by 1.4 percent from 1989-97, with total earnings (wages and salaries plus proprietors' income) falling by 7.1 percent, the most of any region in the state.

Employment Change, 1992-98

- Business, social and health services provided most of the job growth. Led by personnel supply services with a gain of nearly 1,600 jobs, three of the top five industries that added the most jobs were in business services. Computer and data processing services ranked second and have average wages more than twice the levels in personnel supply services and miscellaneous business services.
- Three manufacturing industries – computers, miscellaneous electrical equipment, and general industrial machinery – together shed about 5,000 jobs over the 1992-98 period while electronic components manufacturing added over 1,400 jobs. However, indicative of the broader shift from high-paying to low-paying jobs, the three manufacturing industries accounting for most of the job decline had average annual wages of \$39,000 to \$49,200 in contrast to the \$28,300 average wage paid in electronic components.
- The manufacturing share of total wages and employment in the Southern Tier is 30 and 21 percent respectively, second only to the Finger Lakes Region in its importance.
- Manufacturing employment fell by 20 percent from 1989-98, largely due to military contracting cutbacks and downsizing in the computer industry. The Southern Tier lost the highest proportion of manufacturing jobs as a share of total employment.
- Overall, job growth for the Southern Tier counties slowed between the first half of 1998 and 1999, compared to rates of growth between 1996 and 1997.

Southern Tier Data Bank

Share of State Population, 1998	3.9%
Wage and Salary Job Growth, 1989 - 98	-1.9%
Unemployment Rate, 1998	4.3%
Population, 1998	712,064
Insured Employment, 1998	291,838
Per Capita Income, 1997	\$20,952

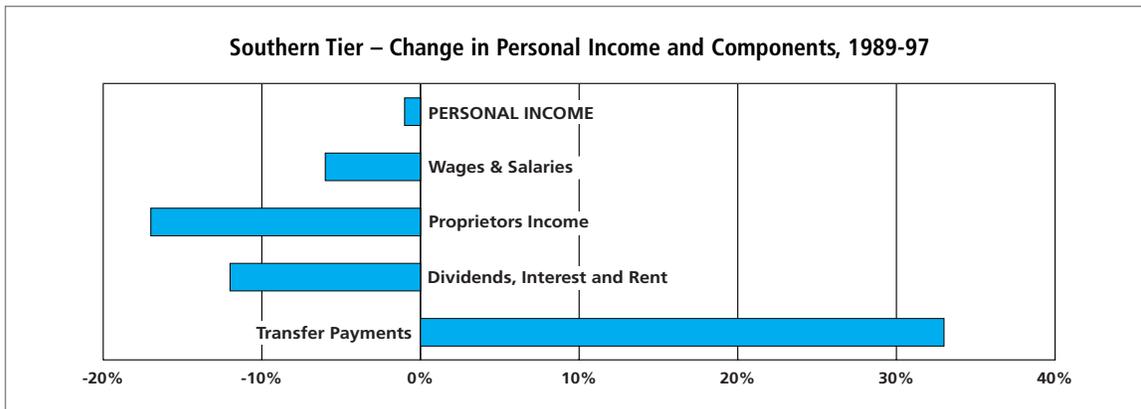
Job Mix, 1998

	Southern Tier
Construction	3%
Manufacturing	21%
Transportation	3%
Wholesale Trade	3%
Retail Trade	18%
FIRE	4%
Services	29%
Government	19%
Other	1%
TOTAL	100%

Southern Tier's Ten Private Industries with Largest Growth, 1992-98

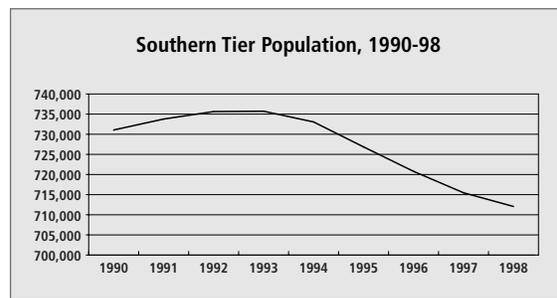
SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	237,489	3,823	1.6%	\$27,674
736	Personnel supply services	6,127	1,571	34.5%	\$16,799
737	Computer and data processing services	2,662	1,474	124.1%	\$38,990
367	Electronic components and accessories	6,697	1,420	26.9%	\$28,251
805	Nursing and personal care facilities	5,610	1,279	29.5%	\$17,146
738	Miscellaneous business services	2,049	1,002	95.7%	\$16,274
521	Lumber and other building materials	2,264	880	63.6%	\$19,351
832	Individual and family services	3,128	735	30.7%	\$16,292
801	Offices and clinics of medical doctors	3,763	663	21.4%	\$53,930
836	Residential care	2,453	595	32.0%	\$16,202
860	Membership organizations	3,626	566	18.5%	\$10,732
	TOTAL, these ten private growing industries	38,379	10,185	36.1%	\$23,828

NEW YORK'S REGIONS IN THE 1990S



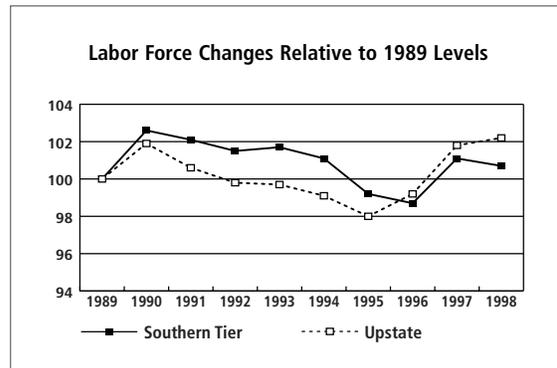
Job Change Impact on Wages

- The 10 industries adding the most jobs had average wages of \$23,800 in 1998, while those declining the most averaged nearly twice that, at \$44,000.
- The Southern Tier was one of two regions in the state to experience total wage decline between 1989 and 1998. Compared to other regions, declines in manufacturing had the highest level of impact relative to total wages earned in the economy.
- Real average wages for all employment in the Southern Tier have grown by 0.4 percent from 1989-98, slightly less than the upstate average.



Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment Change

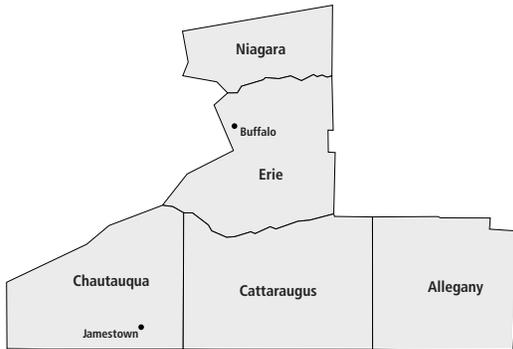
- The Southern Tier experienced a population decline of 23,700 from 1993-98, due to outmigration of individuals less than 65 years of age. The Southern Tier also had the second highest rate of total population decline among all regions, 3.2 percent between 1993-98.
- For the first half of 1999, the unemployment rate in the Southern Tier averaged 4.9 percent.



Southern Tier's Ten Private Industries with Greatest Decline, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	237,489	3,823	1.6%	\$27,674
357	Computer and office equipment	6,405	-2,250	-26.0%	\$49,238
369	Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	1,272	-2,021	-61.4%	\$45,550
356	General industrial machinery	2,028	-762	-27.3%	\$38,967
822	Colleges and universities	13,518	-674	-4.7%	\$36,493
630	Insurance carriers	2,573	-619	-19.4%	\$34,181
322	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	6,154	-540	-8.1%	\$66,985
374	Railroad equipment	869	-530	-37.9%	\$42,137
283	Drugs	1,048	-527	-33.5%	\$46,220
386	Photographic equipment and supplies	925	-494	-34.8%	\$51,328
581	Eating and drinking places	15,925	-484	-2.95%	\$9,139
	TOTAL, these ten private declining industries	50,717	-8,901	-14.9%	\$43,920

WESTERN NEW YORK



WESTERN NEW YORK encompasses the Buffalo-Niagara Falls and the Jamestown metropolitan areas near the Canadian border, as well as Allegany County and Cattaraugus County.

Incomes and Wages

- The average nonagricultural wage of \$28,800 was slightly lower in 1998 than the upstate average of \$29,000. Per capita personal income of \$23,000 was three-fourths the value of the state per capita income level in 1997.
- Real total personal income grew by 3.6 percent in the region, greater than the upstate average. This growth was largely due to slow but steady growth in wages and salaries, and the 30 percent growth in transfer payments that offset declines in proprietors' income and dividends, interest and rent.

Western New York Data Bank

Share of State Population, 1998	7.8%
Wage and Salary Job Growth, 1989 - 98	0.4%
Unemployment Rate, 1998	5.5%
Population, 1998	1,426,727
Insured Employment, 1998	628,840
Per Capita Income, 1997	\$22,995

Job Mix, 1998

	Western NY
Construction	3%
Manufacturing	18%
Transportation	5%
Wholesale Trade	5%
Retail Trade	19%
FIRE	5%
Services	28%
Government	16%
Other	1%
TOTAL	100%

Employment Change, 1992-98

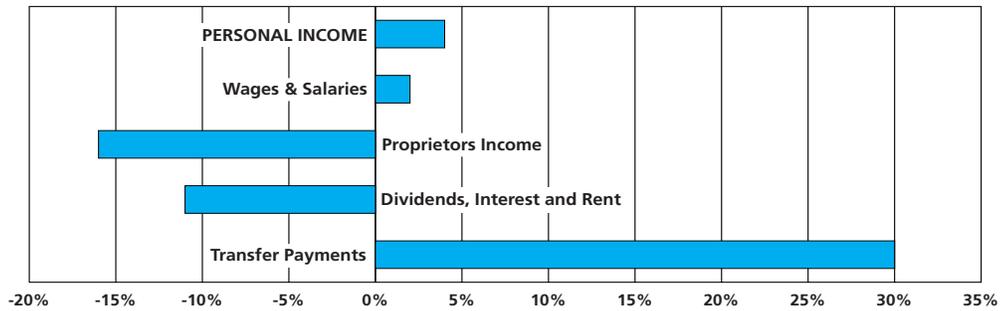
- In Western New York, the single largest growth industry over the 1992-98 period was personnel supply services, which increased by about 5,000 new jobs. In total, business services, health and social services contributed to most of the region's employment growth. However, industrial machinery also added 1,000 jobs to the region.
- The largest declining industry in the region between 1992-1998 was hospitals, which lost almost 3,000 jobs. Other industries in decline include grocery and apparel stores, research and testing services, and several manufacturing industries. Eating and drinking places also lost employment, a phenomenon largely attributable to the decline in value of the Canadian dollar and the fall-off in Canadian visitors.
- Western New York lost the least in wages and employment in manufacturing as a share of total wages and employment compared to all but one other region. The region's economy has one of the highest levels of dependence on manufacturing wages and employment among the state's regions in percentage terms.
- Employment continued to grow slowly in Western New York between the first half of 1998 and 1999 at rates significantly lower than the upstate average.

Western New York's Ten Private Industries with Largest Growth, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	525,308	17,080	3.4%	\$27,703
736	Personnel supply services	11,379	5,047	79.7%	\$20,317
738	Miscellaneous business services	8,327	3,452	70.8%	\$18,298
801	Offices and clinics of medical doctors	10,314	1,909	22.7%	\$43,986
832	Individual and family services	6,823	1,546	29.3%	\$16,457
732	Credit reporting and collection	2,570	1,480	135.8%	\$26,008
836	Residential care	6,076	1,347	28.5%	\$17,607
805	Nursing and personal care facilities	11,860	1,183	11.1%	\$17,628
860	Membership organizations	9,243	1,176	14.6%	\$13,009
359	Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	2,975	1,121	60.5%	\$33,385
737	Computer and data processing services	4,383	1,064	32.1%	\$41,724
	TOTAL, these ten private growing industries	73,950	19,325	35.4%	\$23,560

NEW YORK'S REGIONS IN THE 1990s

Western New York – Change in Personal Income and Components, 1989-97



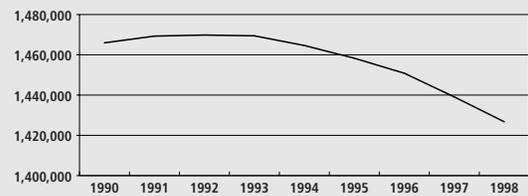
Job Change Impact on Wages

- While the top ten growing industries had a significantly lower average wage than the region's average private wage in 1998, declining industries also had somewhat lower wages.
- Average wages in Western New York increased between 1989 and 1998 at a rate of 5.7 percent, second highest only to New York City.

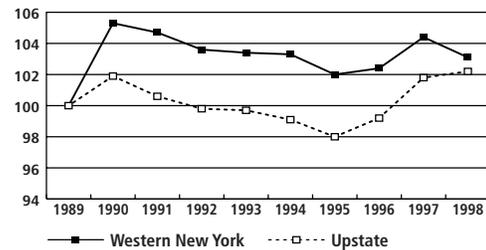
Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment Change

- Population declined by 42,700 individuals, or 2.9 percent, between 1993 and 1998. Domestic outmigration of 63,000 individuals below 65 years of age was largely responsible for this decline.
- Unemployment in Western New York was 5.9 percent during the first half of 1999, second in upstate only to the North Country.

Western New York Population, 1990-98



Labor Force Changes Relative to 1989 Levels



Western New York's Ten Private Industries with Greatest Decline, 1992-98

SIC	SECTOR	EMPLOYMENT 1998	EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1992-98	RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE	AVERAGE WAGE 1998
	TOTAL PRIVATE	525,308	17,080	3.4%	\$27,703
806	Hospitals	23,656	-2,955	-11.1%	\$26,988
541	Grocery stores	19,739	-2,616	-11.7%	\$15,729
873	Research and testing services	4,345	-1,448	-25.0%	\$28,852
200	Food and kindred products	10,459	-1,298	-11.0%	\$34,883
275	Printing	4,171	-1,132	-21.3%	\$35,363
581	Eating and drinking places	41,113	-953	-2.3%	\$9,417
808	Home health care services	5,248	-951	-15.3%	\$14,462
286	Industrial organic chemicals	1,563	-862	-35.5%	\$59,865
560	Apparel and accessory stores	5,322	-821	-13.4%	\$11,708
150	Construction trades	3,871	-799	-17.11%	\$29,465
	TOTAL, these ten private declining industries	119,487	-13,835	-10.4%	\$25,694