

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

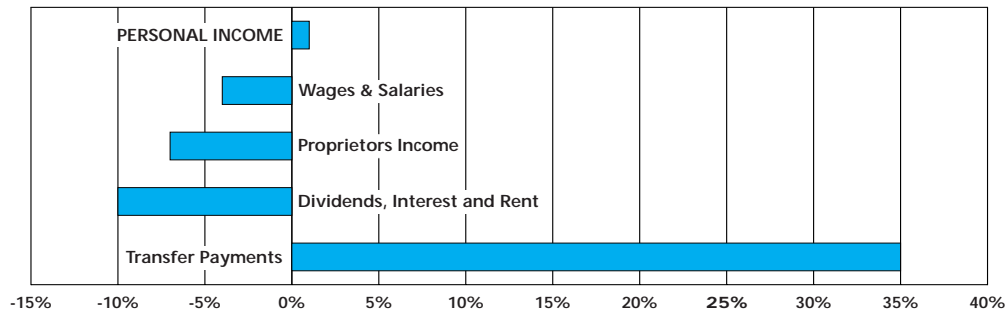
	Central NY
Construction	4%
Manufacturing	16%
Transportation	6%
Wholesale Trade	6%
Retail Trade	17%
FIRE	5%
Services	27%
Government	18%
Other	1%
TOTAL	100%

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



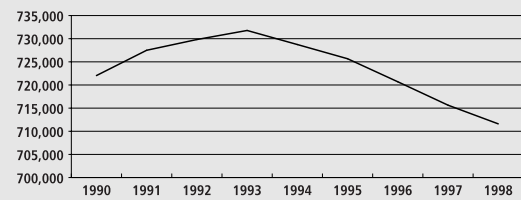
Job Change Impact on Wages

- 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.

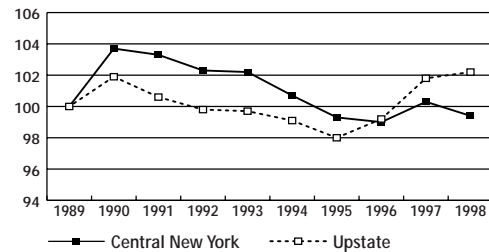
Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment Change

- 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