



New York State Comptroller
THOMAS P. DINAPOLI



Regional Composition of Industries in New York State

A look at 21st-century trends in jobs and wages in some of the largest industry sectors in regions across the state

March 2026

Table of Contents

Overview	3
Industries in New York State	4
Sector Jobs.....	4
Pay.....	8
Statewide Outlooks.....	9
Regional Mixture of Industries	10
Total Jobs	10
Largest Industry Sectors.....	10
Rising and Falling Sectors	13
Disparities in Pay	14
Regional Outlooks	16
Conclusion	18
Appendix A	19
Appendix B	20
Notes	22
Local Government and School Accountability Contacts	25



Overview

New York State's economy today is almost entirely powered by a mixture of "service-providing" industry sectors such as health care and social assistance, educational services, retail trade, accommodation and food services, and finance and insurance. In 2024, over 85 percent of jobs statewide were in service industries.¹ These sectors have helped shape the 21st-century landscape of employment in New York, with many of them projected to keep growing in significance.²

Service-providing jobs did not always comprise as large a share of statewide employment. Only 50 years ago, "goods-producing" jobs made up more than 28 percent of employment in New York.³ However, over the past several decades, a decline in manufacturing jobs has coincided with the strengthening of New York's service industries, notably in the health care and social assistance sector. This, in some ways, has created a more diverse economy, although the regional impact has been fairly uniform.

This report uses mostly federal-state cooperative statistical data from the *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages* and *Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics* programs to first discuss the distribution of jobs by industry sector in New York State, including comparisons with national data, as well as trends over time. The report then focuses on the impact that some of the largest sectors have had so far on 21st-century jobs in the state's economic development regions, including a look at wages, occupations and other labor market statistics.⁴ This regional analysis excludes New York City, except where noted, because the City is a global hub of business and commerce, as well as tourism, and its industrial landscape is significantly different from the rest of the state's. However, because the City is home to nearly half of the jobs in New York State, it is included in all statewide analysis in order to provide a complete picture of the state compared to the nation.

Industry Sector Highlights in New York State (2024)

- Over 85 percent of the almost 9.7 million jobs statewide, including those in New York City, are in service-providing sectors.
- Health care and social assistance is the largest sector, comprising over 20 percent of jobs statewide, followed by educational services (9.9 percent) and retail trade (8.6 percent).
- Average pay per job statewide across all sectors is \$95,152 annually, one-fifth higher than the national average.
- Each of the nine regions outside of New York City have three of the five largest sectors in common: health care and social assistance, retail trade and educational services.
- Manufacturing remains one of the largest sectors in five regions: Central New York, Finger Lakes, Mohawk Valley, Southern Tier and Western New York.
- Public administration, which also includes judicial and legislative jobs, is one of the largest sectors in three regions: Capital District, Mohawk Valley and North Country.
- Average annual pay is significantly higher on Long Island and in the Mid-Hudson and the Capital District compared to other regions (excluding New York City).

Industries in New York State

Sector Jobs

Of the almost 9.7 million public, not-for-profit and private sector jobs in New York State in 2024, just under 8.3 million (85.5 percent) were in service-providing industry sectors such as health care and social assistance, educational services, retail trade, and accommodation and food services.⁵ (See Figure 1.) This was higher than the share of service-providing jobs in the United States (80 percent). In fact, the eight largest sectors in New York, based on the number of jobs, were all service-providing sectors. (See text box on page 6 for descriptions of the five largest sectors in New York State, including their major industries and most common occupations.)

Almost all of the remaining jobs in New York were either in goods-producing industry sectors such as manufacturing and construction, or were public administration jobs performing legislative, judicial or administrative functions in the federal or state or local governments. Goods-producing jobs collectively comprised 8.6 percent of statewide employment in 2024, less than the share nationwide (14.8 percent). Meanwhile, New York was home to over half a million (517,022) public administration jobs in 2024, comprising 5.3 percent of total employment, similar to the 5.1 percent national share. (Instructional positions at public schools, including higher education institutions, are classified within the educational services sector.)



FIGURE 1

Number of Jobs by Industry Sector in New York State and the United States, 2024

Industry Sector	New York State		United States	
	Number of Jobs	Share of Total Employment	Number of Jobs	Share of Total Employment
Goods-Producing	833,621	8.6%	22,948,229	14.8%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	29,408	0.3%	1,259,402	0.8%
Construction	388,163	4.0%	8,317,572	5.4%
Manufacturing	411,183	4.2%	12,784,104	8.3%
Mining	4,867	0.1%	587,151	0.4%
Service-Providing	8,269,490	85.5%	123,939,462	80.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	751,420	7.8%	14,206,569	9.2%
Administrative and Waste Services	533,842	5.5%	9,213,984	5.9%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	175,007	1.8%	2,952,445	1.9%
Educational Services	959,353	9.9%	13,195,807	8.5%
Finance and Insurance	535,373	5.5%	6,327,482	4.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,949,451	20.1%	24,311,493	15.7%
Information	285,410	2.9%	3,044,132	2.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	148,530	1.5%	2,613,063	1.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	720,857	7.4%	10,901,640	7.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	199,540	2.1%	2,441,949	1.6%
Retail Trade	835,588	8.6%	15,529,520	10.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	478,533	4.9%	7,532,742	4.9%
Utilities	39,590	0.4%	856,308	0.6%
Wholesale Trade	309,344	3.2%	6,107,071	3.9%
Other Services	347,652	3.6%	4,705,257	3.0%
Public Administration	517,022	5.3%	7,846,751	5.1%
Unclassified	56,965	0.6%	216,561	0.1%
All Sectors	9,677,098	100.0%	154,951,003	100.0%

Notes: Includes New York City. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used by federal and state agencies in classifying business establishments. NAICS industry sectors include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs in public, not-for-profit or private establishments. Legislative, judicial or administrative jobs in federal, state or local governments are classified as "Public Administration." Jobs in "Unclassified" establishments that do not have a NAICS classification are included in "All Sectors." The annual number of jobs provided for each industry sector is based on a quarterly average.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Department of Labor, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, with calculations by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Descriptions of New York's Five Largest Industry Sectors

Health Care and Social Assistance

Establishments in this sector deliver services by trained professionals, with many occupations requiring post-secondary degrees. All industries in this sector share the same labor inputs of health practitioners or social workers with the requisite expertise.⁶

Major Industries: general medical and surgical hospitals; home health care services; services for the elderly and persons with disabilities; doctors' offices; and nursing care facilities.

Most Common Occupations: home health and personal care aides, registered nurses, licensed practical and vocational nurses, social and human service assistants and medical assistants.

Educational Services

Establishments in this sector provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects typically delivered by certified teachers or instructors that explain, tell, demonstrate and direct learning.

Major Industries: elementary and secondary schools; and colleges, universities and professional schools.

Most Common Occupations: teaching assistants, elementary school teachers, secondary school teachers, middle school teachers, substitute teachers, self-enrichment education teachers and preschool teachers.

Retail Trade

Establishments in this sector are engaged in selling retail merchandise, generally without transformation and in small quantities, to the general public and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

Major Industries: supermarkets and other grocery retailers; warehouse clubs, supercenters and other general merchandise retailers; clothing (and clothing accessories) retailers; and new car dealers.

Most Common Occupations: retail salespersons, cashiers, counter and rental clerks, first-line supervisor of retail sales workers and parts salespersons.

Accommodation and Food Services

Establishments in this sector provide customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption.

Major Industries: full-service and limited-service restaurants; hotels and motels; snack and nonalcoholic bars; food service contractors; and drinking places (alcoholic beverages).

Most Common Occupations: fast food and counter workers, waiters and waitresses, restaurant cooks, first-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers, and food preparation workers.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

Establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide professional, scientific and technical services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households.

Major Industries: computer systems design and related services; law offices; accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services; custom computer programming services; and certified public accounting offices.

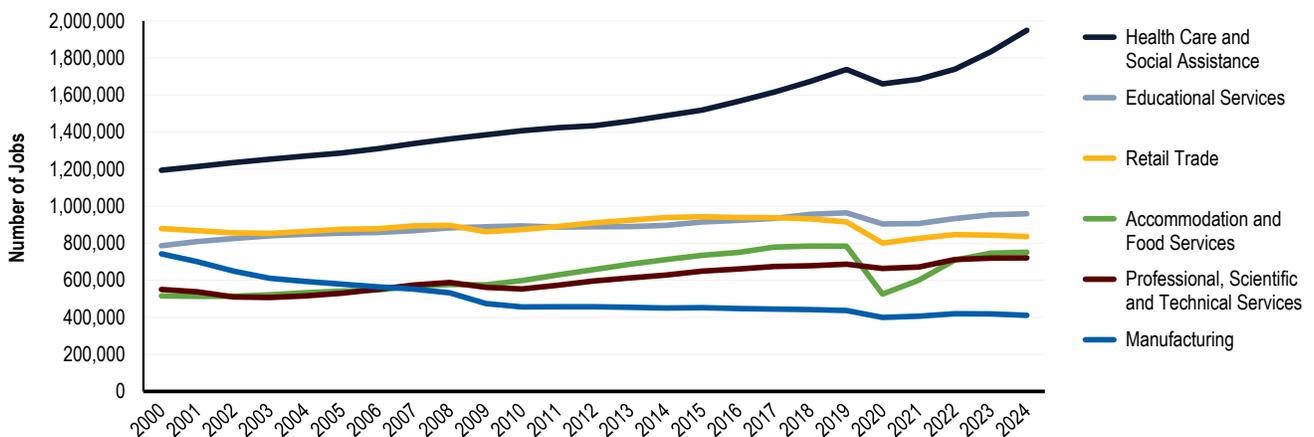
Most Common Occupations: lawyers, paralegals and legal assistants, industrial engineers, architects, medical scientists, mechanical engineers, architectural and civil drafters, and electrical engineers.

Health care and social assistance has been the largest sector in terms of jobs in New York for decades. In 2024, it had more jobs (1.9 million) than the state’s next two largest industry sectors – educational services and retail trade – combined (1.8 million). Health care and social assistance also comprised one-fifth (20.1 percent) of statewide jobs, which was higher than the 15.7 percent share for the United States.

Health care and social assistance also saw the highest job growth (63.3 percent) of any industry sector from 2000 to 2024 – four times higher than the growth in employment statewide (14.7 percent). This sector was also responsible for over 60 percent of the jobs gained in New York over this period. Other service-providing sectors saw strong growth, including accommodation and food services (45.8 percent), professional, scientific and technical services (31.1 percent) and transportation and warehousing (30.1 percent). In addition, health care and social assistance saw the second-highest job growth of any sector since 2019 at 12.1 percent, whereas several sectors in 2024 still had not recovered from the significant job losses experienced at the beginning of the pandemic, including the three next-largest sectors in the state: educational services, retail trade and accommodation and food services.

Overall, manufacturing jobs decreased by 44.6 percent from 2000 to 2024. As shown in Figure 2, accommodation and food services and professional, scientific and technical services surpassed manufacturing in total number of jobs by the 2007-09 economic crisis and several other sectors followed suit over the next decade.

FIGURE 2
Change in the Number of Jobs for Selected Industry Sectors in New York State, 2000 to 2024



Notes: Includes New York City. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used by federal and state agencies in classifying business establishments. NAICS industry sectors include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs in public, not-for-profit or private establishments. The annual number of jobs provided for each industry sector is based on a quarterly average.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Department of Labor, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, with calculations by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Pay

The average annual pay, including salaries and bonuses, and the cash value of meals, lodging and tips, was \$95,152 per job across all industry sectors in New York State in 2024.⁷ This was nearly 26 percent higher than the \$75,590 for all jobs in the United States. (See Figure 3.)

The difference in average annual pay between the state and the nation is mostly due to the service-providing industry sectors. In 2024, not only did jobs in New York pay more in every one of these sectors, but the finance and insurance sector was single handedly responsible for nearly half of the gap in average annual pay for all jobs between the state and the entire country. (For an explanation on why pay for finance and insurance jobs is significantly higher in New York State, see the text box on page 12.) State minimum wage increases over the years may also partially explain the disparity in pay between New York and the nation.⁸

Also worth noting, as shown in Figure 3, New York's service-providing jobs were paid more (\$95,776), on average, compared to goods-producing jobs (\$85,476), while the opposite is true for the United States.

FIGURE 3
Average Annual Pay by Industry Sector in New York State and the United States, 2024

Industry Sector	Average Annual Pay per Job	
	New York State	United States
Goods-Producing	\$85,476	\$82,820
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$47,478	\$47,103
Construction	\$89,003	\$80,753
Manufacturing	\$84,752	\$85,524
Mining	\$94,868	\$129,860
Service-Providing	\$95,776	\$73,690
Accommodation and Food Services	\$38,360	\$29,996
Administrative and Waste Services	\$69,122	\$57,998
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$74,794	\$49,602
Educational Services	\$80,257	\$64,310
Finance and Insurance	\$302,578	\$142,934
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$67,100	\$66,451
Information	\$189,907	\$168,612
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$169,823	\$161,228
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$155,600	\$127,746
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$91,400	\$76,808
Retail Trade	\$48,884	\$42,066
Transportation and Warehousing	\$68,696	\$68,295
Utilities	\$153,543	\$122,590
Wholesale Trade	\$111,574	\$101,804
Other Services	\$55,419	\$52,791
Public Administration	\$102,857	\$84,371
Unclassified	\$76,188	\$78,891
All Sectors	\$95,152	\$75,590

Notes: Includes New York City. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used by federal and state agencies in classifying business establishments. NAICS industry sectors include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs in public, not-for-profit or private establishments. Legislative, judicial or administrative jobs in federal, state or local governments are classified as "Public Administration." Jobs in "Unclassified" establishments that do not have a NAICS classification are included in "All Sectors." Average annual pay includes salaries and bonuses, and the cash value of meals, lodging and tips.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Department of Labor, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, with calculations by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Statewide Outlooks

According to long-term projections from the New York State Department of Labor (DOL), goods-producing industry sectors in New York State, in aggregate, are expected to see gradual declines in the number of jobs over the next several years, mostly in manufacturing, which is consistent with historical trends.⁹ From 2022 to 2032, manufacturing employment is expected to decrease by over 50,000 jobs, which equates to an almost 12 percent decline, while health care and social assistance is projected to see the strongest growth of any sector (27.8 percent), with an estimated increase of over half a million (503,590) jobs statewide. Two other large sectors, accommodation and food services and educational services, are expected to see job growth of 21 percent (148,790 jobs) and 18.6 percent (189,140), respectively. Conversely, employment in retail trade is predicted to decline by 7.3 percent (62,290), which would drop the sector from the third largest in the state in 2024 to the fifth largest in 2032. (DOL's projections were released before recent federal immigration policy changes, which could potentially alter growth patterns for occupations in certain sectors.)

DOL also projects growth for some of the most common jobs across a variety of “significant” industries in New York, based on certain qualifying criteria.¹⁰ DOL's most recent employment projections for the period of 2020 to 2030 show that the top 10 jobs with the strongest growth – ranging between 53 percent and 108 percent – are all within the accommodation and food services sector, including cooks, hosts/hostesses, waiters/waitresses and dishwashers. The median wages for these jobs, however, are among some of the lowest of the most common jobs highlighted by DOL. Higher paying jobs that are expected to see fairly strong growth – between 22 percent and 42 percent – include medical and health services managers and physician assistants (both in health care and social assistance), general and operational managers (construction), industrial production managers (manufacturing) and health specialty teachers, postsecondary (educational services).¹¹



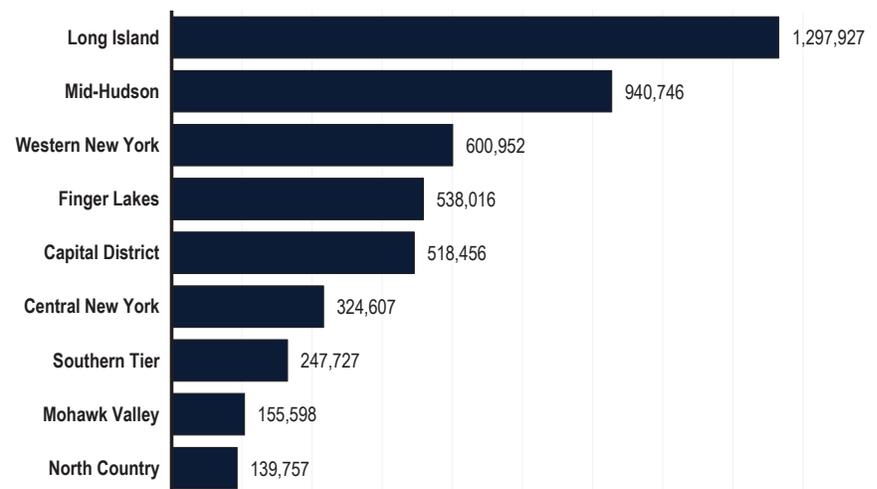
Regional Mixture of Industries

The employment landscape across New York State’s nine economic development regions – Capital District, Central New York, Finger Lakes, Long Island, Mid-Hudson, Mohawk Valley, North Country, Southern Tier and Western New York – outside of New York City (also referred to as the “rest of the state”) looks fairly similar when it comes to the industry sectors that account for the most jobs. Still, some regions have a slightly different mixture of top sectors, and the significance (or size) of these sectors varies from region to region, as does the average annual pay within each.

Total Jobs

As shown in Figure 4, the number of jobs ranged from just under 140,000 in the North Country to almost 1.3 million on Long Island in 2024.¹² In fact, the state’s two downstate regions of Long Island and the Mid-Hudson, where the state’s population outside of New York City is most concentrated, comprised almost as many jobs as in the seven upstate regions combined (2.2 million compared to 2.5 million, respectively).¹³ Nearly all of the growth in overall employment throughout the rest of the state since 2000 occurred either downstate or in the Capital District. (For changes in the number of jobs and average annual pay in each region, see **Appendix A** on page 19.)

FIGURE 4
Number of Jobs by Region in New York State, 2024



Notes: Excludes New York City. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used by federal and state agencies in classifying business establishments. NAICS industry sectors include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs in public, not-for-profit or private establishments. Jobs in establishments that do not have a NAICS classification are included in regional totals. The annual number of jobs provided for each industry sector is based on a quarterly average.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Department of Labor, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, with calculations by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

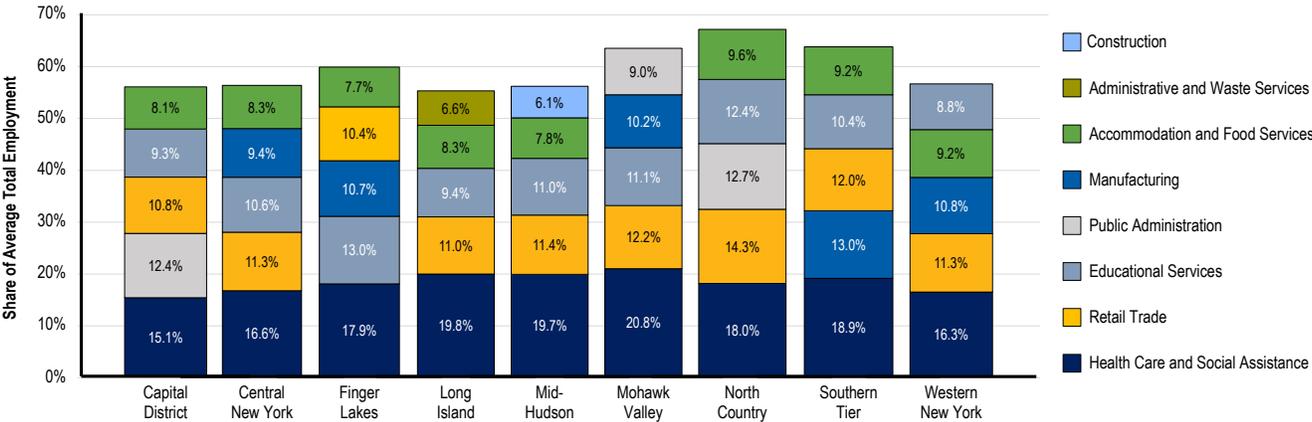
Largest Industry Sectors

All regions shared three of the five largest industry sectors in 2024: health care and social assistance, retail trade and educational services. (See Figure 5 on next page.) The health care and social assistance sector had the most jobs in each region, while retail trade had the second-most jobs in six out of nine regions. In addition, accommodation and food services was one of the top sectors in every region except the Mohawk Valley.

Research shows that certain demographics can have a relative impact on not only the types of jobs in an area, but the degree to which they exist.¹⁴ Nonmetropolitan areas, which are often rural and sprawling geographically, have been shown to have lower rates of population growth and higher concentrations of non-working aged individuals (60 years or older) compared to metropolitan areas – i.e., large cities surrounded by suburbs, or clusters of mid-sized cities with suburbs – that are dense in terms of population, buildings, businesses and infrastructure.¹⁵ For instance, Long Island and the Mid-Hudson, which are home to a higher share of people who commute to jobs in New York City, are larger regions, in terms of population and employment, compared to other regions partly due to their proximity to the City. Conversely, the Mohawk Valley and the North Country, which are sparsely populated outside of a few small cities, have fewer businesses and jobs than other regions in the state.

Nonmetropolitan areas typically will have a larger share of employment in health care and social assistance, as well as goods-producing jobs.¹⁶ As shown in Figure 5, with the exception of Long Island, the regions where health care and social assistance made up the largest share of total jobs in 2024 were more rural and less populated, including the Mohawk Valley (20.8 percent of total), Southern Tier (18.9 percent) and the North Country (18 percent). Two of these regions (the Southern Tier and Mohawk Valley) also have some of the highest shares of manufacturing jobs compared to most other regions. Meanwhile, metropolitan areas tend to have higher rates of employment in construction, accommodation and food services, and professional, scientific and technical services. The Mid-Hudson region had higher employment in construction than any other region in 2024. In addition, jobs in the professional, scientific and technical sector, while not one of the five largest sectors in any region, comprised a higher share of total jobs on Long Island and in the Mid-Hudson and Capital District compared to the North Country and Mohawk Valley.

FIGURE 5
The Five Industry Sectors with the Most Jobs in Each Region in New York State, 2024



Notes: Excludes New York City. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used by federal and state agencies in classifying business establishments. NAICS industry sectors include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs in public, not-for-profit or private establishments. Legislative, judicial or administrative jobs in federal, state or local governments are classified as "Public Administration." The annual number of jobs provided for each industry sector is based on a quarterly average.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Department of Labor, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, with calculations by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Manufacturing remained one of the five largest industry sectors in just over half of regions in 2024, including Central New York, Finger Lakes, Mohawk Valley, Southern Tier and Western New York. This sector was the second-largest employer in the Southern Tier, at 13 percent of total jobs, and the third largest in both Western New York and the Finger Lakes (10.8 percent and 10.7 percent, respectively.) Of the five regions where manufacturing was one of the top sectors, jobs specializing in the production of fabricated metal products, computer and electronic products, food products, and machinery represented just over half (51.6 percent) of the manufacturing employment in these regions, in aggregate, in 2024.

Manufacturing projects outside of New York City were awarded nearly \$1.7 billion in state incentives – grants, loans, tax credits, etc. – from 2018 to 2024.¹⁷ Over two-fifths of these incentives went to two projects: the Marcy Nanocenter in Oneida County (Mohawk Valley) was awarded \$501 million in 2019 and the Research Foundation for the State University of New York in Albany County (Capital District) was awarded \$260 million in 2018.

Public administration is also more prevalent throughout the rest of the state, where it was a top five industry sector in the Capital District, North Country and Mohawk Valley in 2024. The higher share of public administration jobs in the Capital District is largely explained by the fact that the region is home to the state capital, where 45.5 percent of state public administration jobs are located. Mohawk Valley and North Country also have higher concentrations of state jobs compared to other regions, although not nearly to the degree of the Capital District. Parts of these neighboring regions are within the Adirondack Park, 44 percent of which is state-owned land.¹⁸ Constraints on development in the Park also may limit certain types of private sector jobs.

New York City's Influence Over Statewide Jobs

Many of the industry sectors with the most jobs in New York State also have the highest share of overall employment in each of the state's nine regions outside of New York City. However, there are some exceptions because, as previously mentioned, the City is significantly different from the rest of the state and it has great influence over jobs statewide. One example of this is the finance and insurance sector. In 2024, it had the sixth-most jobs of any sector in the state, but it cracked the top 10 sectors in only two regions outside of the City (the Mohawk Valley and Western New York). This is because over two-thirds of jobs in finance and insurance statewide are in the City, which is home to major stock exchanges and many global financial institutions, particularly in the securities industry. The finance and insurance jobs in the City pay over twice as much as those in the rest of the state, on average, and the sector's statewide average annual pay is heavily weighted by these jobs. Another example is the professional, scientific and technical services sector, for which a large number of high-paying jobs are concentrated in the City.

In 2025, the Comptroller's Office released **The Securities Industry in New York City**, a report that focuses on, among other things, employment and workforce characteristics of the securities industry, a major subsector of finance and insurance, in New York City. The Comptroller's website also features **New York City Industry Sector Dashboards**, which monitor the impact of some of the City's major industries.

Rising and Falling Sectors

There were some notable shifts among the top industry sectors in each region by share of total jobs from 2000 to 2024. For the most part, these changes were due to broader industry and statewide trends, although some regions were impacted differently than others.

As shown in Figure 6, health care and social assistance had become the largest industry sector in every region by 2024. It climbed from third to first in Central New York and rose from second to first in six other regions, while remaining the top sector in both the Mid-Hudson and Mohawk Valley. From 2000 to 2024, employment in health care and social assistance increased by an average of 42.1 percent. Every region saw an increase in the number of jobs in this sector, with Long Island and the Mid-Hudson experiencing the highest growth at 73.6 percent and 46.1 percent, respectively. On the other hand, manufacturing dropped from being a top five sector in every region in 2000 to being in the top five for just over half in 2024; for Mid-Hudson, manufacturing fell out of the top ten altogether.

Retail trade, while still comprising a large share of total jobs in every region in 2024, has experienced an overall decline in employment in every region since 2000, ranging from 1.5 percent in the North Country to 18.2 percent in the Southern Tier. Still, the sector ranked higher for its share of jobs in both the Mohawk Valley and Western New York.

FIGURE 6
The Ranking of Selected Industry Sectors by Most Jobs in Each Region in New York State, 2000 and 2024

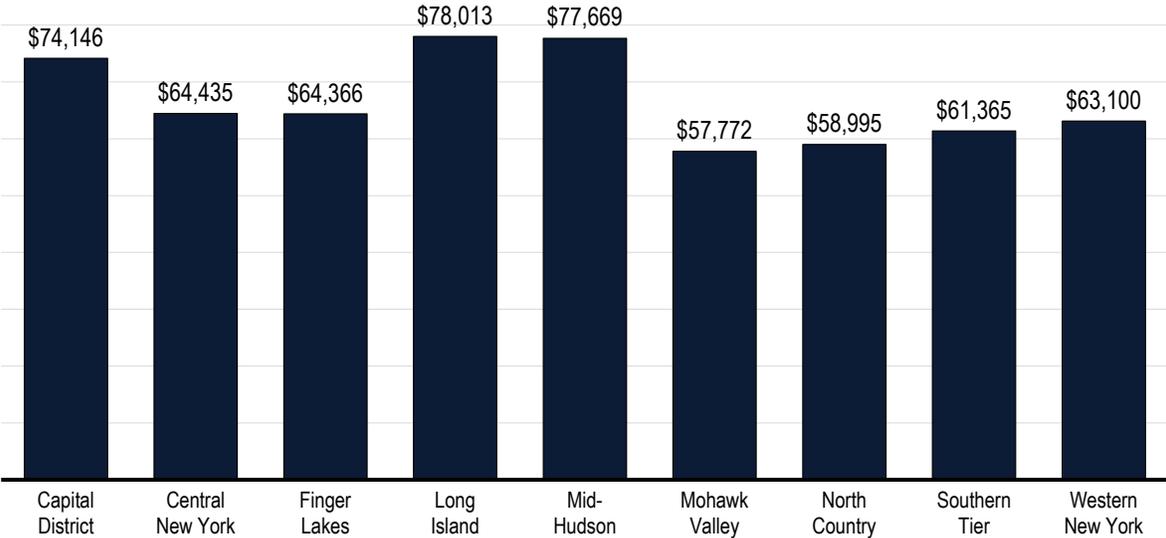
Region	Health Care and Social Assistance		Retail Trade		Educational Services		Accommodation and Food Services		Manufacturing		Public Administration	
	2000	2024	2000	2024	2000	2024	2000	2024	2000	2024	2000	2024
Capital District	2	1	3	3	4	4	6	5	5	6	1	2
Central New York	3	1	2	2	4	3	5	5	1	4	6	7
Finger Lakes	2	1	3	4	4	2	5	5	1	3	6	6
Long Island	2	1	1	2	4	3	8	4	3	8	11	12
Mid-Hudson	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	4	4	11	5	6
Mohawk Valley	1	1	3	2	4	3	6	6	2	4	5	5
North Country	2	1	1	2	5	4	6	6	3	6	4	3
Southern Tier	2	1	3	3	4	4	6	5	1	2	5	6
Western New York	2	1	3	2	5	5	4	4	1	3	6	6

Notes: Excludes New York City. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used by federal and state agencies in classifying business establishments. NAICS industry sectors include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs in public, not-for-profit or private establishments. Legislative, judicial or administrative jobs in federal, state or local governments are classified as "Public Administration." The annual number of jobs provided for each industry sector is based on a quarterly average.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Department of Labor, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, with calculations by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Public administration, which was one of the five largest industry sectors in more than half the regions at the turn of the century, saw the number of jobs decline in every region except the North Country from 2000 to 2024. Declines in public administration jobs ranged from 2.5 percent in Western New York to 14.3 percent in the Southern Tier, with the sector’s share dropping in significance in five out of nine regions. Much of the overall decrease in public administration throughout the rest of the state was due to the widespread decline in local government employment, which accounted for 60 percent of all public administration jobs in 2024. The number of state jobs also declined in every region from 2000 to 2024, except in Central New York and on Long Island.

FIGURE 7
Average Annual Pay Across All Industry Sectors by Region in New York State, 2024



Notes: Excludes New York City. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used by federal and state agencies in classifying business establishments. NAICS industry sectors include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs in public, not-for-profit or private establishments. Jobs in establishments that do not have a NAICS classification are included in regional averages. Average annual pay includes salaries and bonuses, and the cash value of meals, lodging and tips.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Department of Labor, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, with calculations by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Disparities in Pay

As Figure 7 shows, three regions – Capital District, Long Island and Mid-Hudson – stood out as each having much higher average annual pay per job in 2024 compared to other regions. Because these three regions are collectively home to over half (57.9 percent) of all jobs outside of New York City, all other regions were quite a bit below the aggregate pay (\$71,092 in 2024) for the rest of the state. In fact, the largest regional gap in pay was 25.9 percent between the Mohawk Valley (\$57,772) and Long Island (\$78,013).

Federal-state cooperative occupational wage data shows that average salary estimates (not including bonuses or the value of other employee benefits) for nearly every major occupational group were higher on Long Island and in the Mid-Hudson and Capital District when compared to the same occupational groups in other regions, especially the North Country and Mohawk Valley.¹⁹ (See Figure 8.) Slight variations among the largest industry sectors in each region could help to explain the differences in job salaries, but there may be other factors. Cost-of-living differences (i.e., costs for housing, food and transportation) can also explain some of the regional disparities; employers need to pay more to attract workers in areas where the cost of living is higher. Furthermore, employers typically offer higher wages to educated workers, and metropolitan areas have a higher percentage of residents with advanced degrees compared to nonmetropolitan ones.²⁰

FIGURE 8
Average Salary Estimates in Every Major Occupational Group by Region in New York State, 2024

Major Occupational Group	Capital District	Central New York	Finger Lakes	Long Island	Mid-Hudson	Mohawk Valley	North Country	Southern Tier	Western New York
Architecture and Engineering	\$106,611	\$104,112	\$95,179	\$110,400	\$112,842	\$97,429	\$91,821	\$99,548	\$92,598
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	\$73,621	\$74,825	\$72,474	\$88,736	\$87,795	\$59,726	\$63,526	\$73,694	\$74,648
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	\$42,523	\$41,602	\$41,719	\$48,868	\$46,977	\$40,207	\$41,570	\$40,806	\$41,628
Business and Financial Operations	\$90,072	\$89,583	\$89,669	\$110,452	\$108,335	\$82,990	\$83,555	\$88,772	\$88,551
Community and Social Service	\$65,274	\$60,875	\$60,596	\$79,303	\$74,934	\$61,662	\$61,279	\$61,875	\$62,078
Computer and Mathematical	\$100,562	\$103,191	\$98,492	\$120,941	\$121,567	\$93,195	\$81,567	\$103,486	\$103,003
Construction and Extraction	\$70,186	\$67,235	\$66,752	\$81,952	\$77,178	\$62,732	\$62,999	\$64,623	\$67,979
Education, Training, and Library	\$71,451	\$67,575	\$73,210	\$87,086	\$79,795	\$64,407	\$61,433	\$74,576	\$66,788
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	\$49,225	\$46,911	\$45,946	\$50,612	\$48,961	\$46,984	\$48,155	\$48,764	\$44,734
Food Preparation and Serving Related	\$43,728	\$42,056	\$41,624	\$46,271	\$45,792	\$41,427	\$41,559	\$41,772	\$42,536
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	\$104,083	\$100,695	\$94,475	\$130,410	\$122,857	\$99,102	\$98,823	\$107,163	\$102,651
Healthcare Support	\$43,739	\$42,108	\$41,422	\$46,395	\$44,442	\$42,080	\$43,126	\$42,643	\$41,386
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	\$63,976	\$64,556	\$61,495	\$71,797	\$68,288	\$59,613	\$62,126	\$60,222	\$61,540
Legal	\$119,697	\$115,383	\$133,553	\$153,008	\$149,329	\$119,592	\$111,492	\$109,871	\$106,781
Life, Physical, and Social Science	\$89,593	\$87,370	\$81,492	\$101,025	\$100,304	\$79,146	\$78,782	\$81,735	\$79,679
Management	\$140,435	\$138,366	\$140,669	\$175,362	\$164,777	\$126,917	\$118,470	\$136,252	\$138,845
Office and Administrative Support	\$53,001	\$52,061	\$51,180	\$59,383	\$57,428	\$49,617	\$49,162	\$50,336	\$51,758
Personal Care and Service	\$41,384	\$39,965	\$40,720	\$46,642	\$46,003	\$43,659	\$41,041	\$40,625	\$41,602
Production	\$57,007	\$55,340	\$51,581	\$53,481	\$53,089	\$49,193	\$52,882	\$52,898	\$52,705
Protective Service	\$68,258	\$66,389	\$65,972	\$67,528	\$71,224	\$64,923	\$72,097	\$64,241	\$64,932
Sales and Related	\$55,052	\$52,780	\$55,497	\$65,436	\$61,218	\$48,979	\$45,738	\$49,164	\$54,363
Transportation and Material Moving	\$49,079	\$49,167	\$46,991	\$53,691	\$51,543	\$48,394	\$46,986	\$46,530	\$47,346

Notes: Excludes New York City. The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used by federal and state agencies in classifying occupations. Included in the table above are SOC's major occupational groups, which collectively include approximately 830 occupations in New York State based on wage rate data received from the federal government, the U.S. Postal Service, and most state government, local government, and private sector establishments. Occupational data is available by labor market regions, which include a slightly different grouping of counties compared to economic development regions for the Mohawk Valley, North Country and Southern Tier. Average salary estimates do not include nonproduction bonuses or employer costs of nonwage benefits, such as health insurance or employer contributions to retirement plans.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Department of Labor, *Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics*, with calculations by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Regional Outlooks

Figure 9 on the following page shows DOL's long-term employment projections (2022 to 2032) for the five largest industry sectors in each region.²¹ The number of jobs in health care and social assistance, the top sector in every region, is expected to grow between 24.9 percent (Mohawk Valley) and 32.3 percent (Finger Lakes). Other sectors where employment growth is projected to be similar in every region include educational services and accommodation and food services. Jobs in public administration, one of the largest sectors in three regions, are also estimated to continue to grow consistently in those regions.

On the other hand, DOL projects a decrease in the number of jobs in the retail trade sector in every region, ranging from 6.7 percent (Mid-Hudson) to 9.8 percent (North Country). DOL also anticipates declines in manufacturing employment in every region, even in those where it was one of the largest sectors in 2024. In Central New York, where manufacturing is the fourth-largest sector, DOL projects these jobs to decrease by 1.6 percent, compared to 9.5 percent or more for all other regions. According to DOL's significant industries report for Central New York, the region is poised for extensive job growth over the next several years due to large infrastructure projects and expansion in the semiconductor manufacturing-related ecosystem.²² (To view the number of jobs and average annual pay for every industry sector in each region in New York State outside of New York City, see **Appendix B** on page 20.)

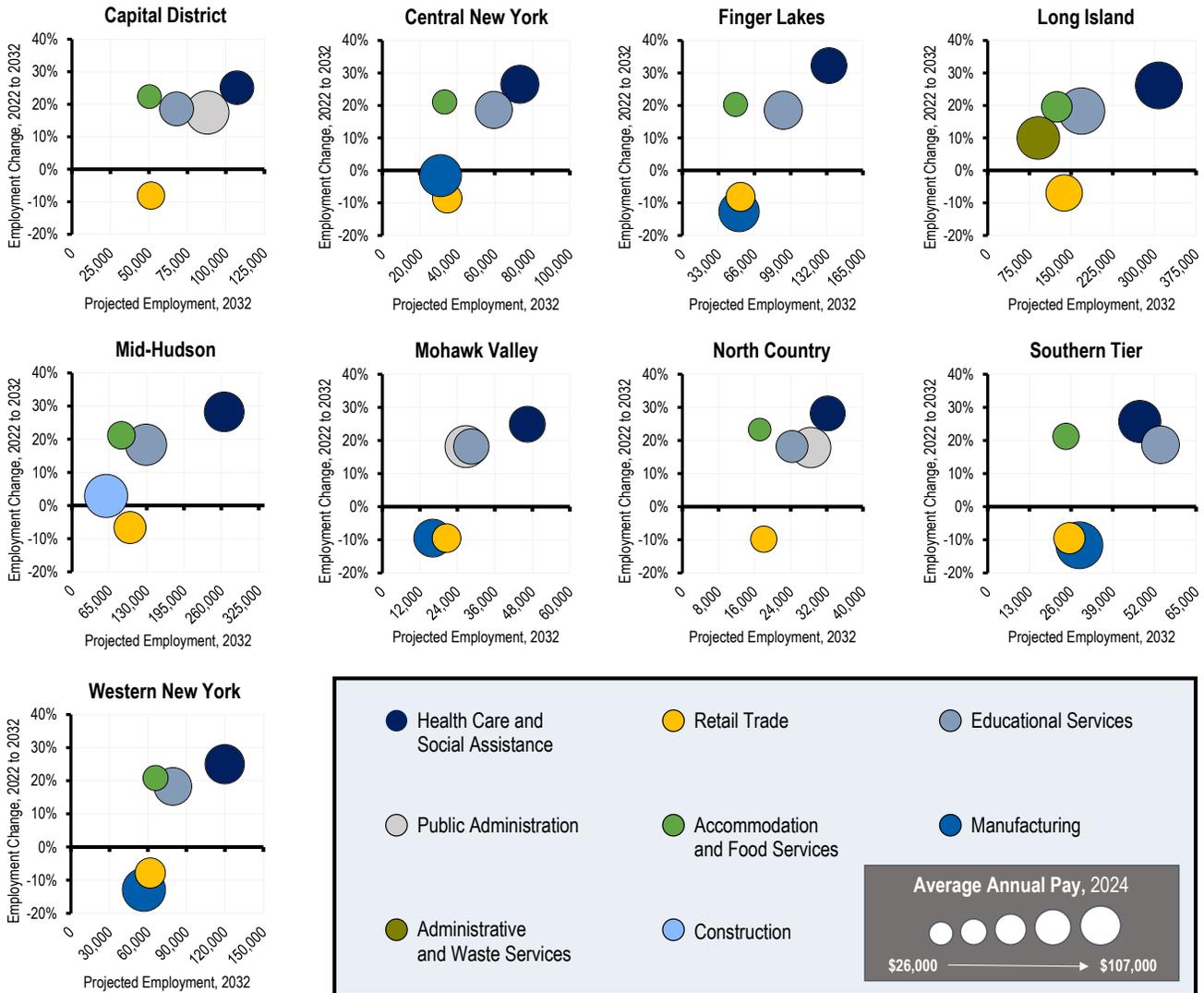
Industry-Based Workforce Development Efforts

In 2022, New York State created the Office of Strategic Workforce Development (OSWD) within Empire State Development (ESD).²³ The new office was tasked with managing and administering a \$150 million grant program focused on creating and expanding training and direct job placements in "high-growth" industries with "high-quality" jobs in every region throughout the state. A few of the industries that OSWD has targeted in most, but not all, regions include advanced manufacturing, biotech and life sciences, agribusiness, and cleantech and renewable energy.

OSWD awarded a total of \$32.4 million in grants through March 2025, with over one-fourth (\$9.2 million) going to the One Network for Regional Advanced Manufacturing Partnerships (ONRAMP), which is a state program run through ESD created in 2024 to help fund four new workforce development centers in advanced manufacturing in upstate regions, including ONRAMP's flagship facility in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County.²⁴ Most of the remaining \$23.2 million in OSWD grants have been awarded to various workforce development initiatives at colleges, universities and dedicated training centers throughout the state. Funding has targeted programs to help workers build skills in high tech, welding and metal fabrication, clean energy, and construction and data analytics, among other areas.

FIGURE 9

Projected Changes in Employment for the Five Industry Sectors with the Most Jobs in Each Region in New York State, 2022 to 2032



Notes: Excludes New York City. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used by federal and state agencies in classifying business establishments. NAICS industry sectors include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs in public, not-for-profit or private establishments. Legislative, judicial or administrative jobs in federal, state or local governments are classified as "Public Administration." Employment projections are available for approximately 90 industries (at the 3-digit NAICS industry level) using a total employment concept, which attempts to account for all jobs. These projections are available by labor market regions, which include a slightly different grouping of counties compared to economic development regions for the Mohawk Valley, North Country and Southern Tier. The annual pay provided for each industry sector is based on a quarterly average. Average annual pay includes salaries and bonuses, and the cash value of meals, lodging and tips.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Department of Labor (DOL), *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*; and DOL, *Long-Term Industry Employment Projections, 2022-2032*, with calculations by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Conclusion

New York State's prevailing service-based economy has continued a long-term trend of growth over the past two-plus decades, as represented by increases in the number of jobs for industry sectors such as health care and social assistance, educational services and accommodation and food services. For the most part, these trends mirror nationwide patterns, even though jobs in service-providing industries in New York represent a higher share of employment statewide compared to the United States. Meanwhile, the number of jobs in goods-producing industries continues to decline statewide, although certain regions are benefitting from state investments in new types of manufacturing.

Many of New York's largest industry sectors also happen to be among the top sectors in every region outside of New York City, although the data also shows regional differences. For instance, there are large disparities in average annual pay per job among regions, with Long Island and the Mid-Hudson, as well as the Capital District, driving the aggregate pay outside of New York City, due in part to regional variation in the job mix and pay scales within industries.

The Office of the New York State Comptroller's presentation of statewide and regional industry sector job and wage statistics, including projections, in this report is meant to assist local officials and the public in gaining insight into the past, current and future direction and broader economic impact that some of the largest sectors have in each region. This information can provide context for local stakeholders as they consider investments in infrastructure and workforce development and evaluate decisions regarding zoning and land use to support economic development in ways that are appropriate for their communities.

Related OSC Reports

Where New Yorkers Work (2024)

Analysis of New York State employment sectors and occupational patterns, among other things, in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Local Government Workforce Trends in New York State (2023)

Examination of changes in numbers of local government workers and average salaries by government function and region.

Rural New York: Challenges and Opportunities (2023)

Demographic and economic analysis highlighting challenges for 10 rural counties in New York State.

Appendix A

Changes in the Number of Jobs and Average Annual Pay by Region in New York State, 2000 to 2024

Region	Number of Jobs, 2024	Percentage Change From 2000	Average Annual Pay, 2024	Percentage Change From 2000
Capital District	518,456	8.9%	\$74,146	124.6%
Central New York	324,607	-3.2%	\$64,435	112.4%
Finger Lakes	538,016	-1.7%	\$64,366	97.4%
Long Island	1,297,927	12.8%	\$78,013	101.5%
Mid-Hudson	940,746	13.7%	\$77,669	97.8%
Mohawk Valley	155,598	-9.0%	\$57,772	124.4%
North Country	139,757	0.6%	\$58,995	121.1%
Southern Tier	247,727	-10.7%	\$61,365	100.9%
Western New York	600,952	-2.3%	\$63,100	108.8%
Statewide Total (Excludes New York City)	4,763,786	5.0%	\$71,092	106.9%

Notes: Excludes New York City. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used by federal and state agencies in classifying business establishments. NAICS industry sectors include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs in public, not-for-profit or private establishments. The average number of jobs in each sector, as well as the jobs in establishments that do not have a NAICS classification, were aggregated to get regional totals. The annual number of jobs in each industry sector is based on a quarterly average. Average annual pay includes salaries and bonuses, and the cash value of meals, lodging and tips.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Department of Labor, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, with calculations by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Appendix B

Number of Jobs and Average Annual Pay by Industry Sector in Each Region in New York State, 2024

Industry Sector	Capital District			Central New York			Finger Lakes			Long Island			Mid-Hudson		
	Employment Number of Jobs	As a Share of Total	Average Annual Pay	Employment Number of Jobs	As a Share of Total	Average Annual Pay	Employment Number of Jobs	As a Share of Total	Average Annual Pay	Employment Number of Jobs	As a Share of Total	Average Annual Pay	Employment Number of Jobs	As a Share of Total	Average Annual Pay
Goods-Producing	62,357	12.0%	\$95,412	47,627	14.7%	\$80,411	89,333	16.6%	\$75,360	150,507	11.6%	\$87,840	102,105	10.9%	\$89,714
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,949	0.6%	\$45,062	3,130	1.0%	\$47,735	6,845	1.3%	\$46,634	2,846	0.2%	\$52,589	4,393	0.5%	\$44,087
Construction	23,004	4.4%	\$87,671	13,922	4.3%	\$82,493	24,567	4.6%	\$79,293	79,667	6.1%	\$91,316	57,101	6.1%	\$84,433
Manufacturing	35,097	6.8%	\$104,900	30,425	9.4%	\$82,836	57,575	10.7%	\$77,089	67,838	5.2%	\$85,140	40,051	4.3%	\$102,038
Mining	1,307	0.3%	\$90,486	150	0.05%	\$77,219	346	0.06%	\$76,601	156	0.01%	\$130,006	560	0.06%	\$104,748
Service-Providing	390,193	75.3%	\$65,418	257,244	79.2%	\$60,374	420,558	78.2%	\$60,953	1,087,233	83.8%	\$75,790	779,719	82.9%	\$74,548
Accommodation and Food Services	42,063	8.1%	\$31,512	27,041	8.3%	\$27,011	41,232	7.7%	\$26,503	107,795	8.3%	\$34,207	73,532	7.8%	\$33,843
Administrative and Waste Services	21,971	4.2%	\$51,915	17,019	5.2%	\$58,664	26,121	4.9%	\$58,928	86,169	6.6%	\$67,103	48,869	5.2%	\$57,557
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,319	1.6%	\$31,681	5,064	1.6%	\$26,770	9,447	1.8%	\$26,109	25,046	1.9%	\$46,869	20,234	2.2%	\$45,120
Educational Services	48,183	9.3%	\$65,444	34,440	10.6%	\$64,154	70,179	13.0%	\$68,713	121,625	9.4%	\$79,862	103,081	11.0%	\$76,986
Finance and Insurance	19,040	3.7%	\$120,977	9,317	2.9%	\$100,952	14,582	2.7%	\$103,543	45,334	3.5%	\$179,233	27,103	2.9%	\$179,462
Health Care and Social Assistance	78,453	15.1%	\$64,278	53,738	16.6%	\$67,858	96,146	17.9%	\$60,230	256,482	19.8%	\$81,347	185,360	19.7%	\$71,331
Information	8,122	1.6%	\$98,132	3,090	1.0%	\$74,327	5,828	1.1%	\$88,539	17,095	1.3%	\$104,254	12,875	1.4%	\$123,116
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7,708	1.5%	\$96,077	4,318	1.3%	\$105,200	10,253	1.9%	\$113,814	13,387	1.0%	\$126,869	13,122	1.4%	\$181,823
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	34,002	6.6%	\$113,609	16,505	5.1%	\$91,879	25,395	4.7%	\$91,503	77,660	6.0%	\$105,310	51,511	5.5%	\$149,795
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,408	1.2%	\$63,786	4,096	1.3%	\$59,181	7,621	1.4%	\$68,127	18,887	1.5%	\$87,703	17,250	1.8%	\$78,601
Retail Trade	56,185	10.8%	\$42,233	36,621	11.3%	\$40,001	55,951	10.4%	\$39,484	143,046	11.0%	\$48,898	107,504	11.4%	\$45,988
Transportation and Warehousing	25,106	4.8%	\$60,087	19,422	6.0%	\$50,874	23,841	4.4%	\$56,463	59,274	4.6%	\$65,417	46,488	4.9%	\$62,579
Utilities	1,483	0.3%	\$70,537	2,149	0.7%	\$143,914	1,352	0.3%	\$157,697	5,516	0.4%	\$151,281	2,097	0.2%	\$152,278
Wholesale Trade	15,422	3.0%	\$97,826	13,660	4.2%	\$88,528	17,010	3.2%	\$98,779	56,766	4.4%	\$99,510	29,397	3.1%	\$94,587
Other Services	17,728	3.4%	\$47,622	10,764	3.3%	\$42,336	15,600	2.9%	\$42,188	53,151	4.1%	\$44,857	41,296	4.4%	\$45,887
Public Administration	64,334	12.4%	\$106,973	18,850	5.8%	\$80,511	26,686	5.0%	\$82,320	52,838	4.1%	\$98,267	53,727	5.7%	\$101,674
Unclassified	1,572	0.3%	\$53,569	886	0.3%	\$42,737	1,439	0.3%	\$46,198	7,349	0.6%	\$60,059	5,195	0.6%	\$61,006
All Sectors	518,456	100%	\$74,146	324,607	100%	\$64,435	538,016	100%	\$64,366	1,297,927	100%	\$78,013	940,746	100%	\$77,669

Notes: Excludes New York City. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used by federal and state agencies in classifying business establishments. NAICS industry sectors include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs in public, not-for-profit or private establishments. Legislative, judicial or administrative jobs in federal, state or local governments are classified as "Public Administration." Jobs in "Unclassified" establishments that do not have a NAICS classification are included in "All Sectors." The annual number of jobs provided for each industry sector is based on a quarterly average. Average annual pay includes salaries and bonuses, and the cash value of meals, lodging and tips.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Department of Labor, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, with calculations by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Appendix B

Number of Jobs and Average Annual Pay by Industry Sector in Each Region in New York State, 2024

Industry Sector	Mohawk Valley			North Country			Southern Tier			Western New York			Statewide Total (Excludes New York City)		
	Employment		Average Annual Pay	Employment		Average Annual Pay	Employment		Average Annual Pay	Employment		Average Annual Pay	Employment		Average Annual Pay
	Number of Jobs	As a Share of Total		Number of Jobs	As a Share of Total		Number of Jobs	As a Share of Total		Number of Jobs	As a Share of Total		Number of Jobs	As a Share of Total	
Goods-Producing	21,701	13.9%	\$65,823	18,632	13.3%	\$68,120	43,653	17.6%	\$80,910	91,934	15.3%	\$76,998	627,849	13.2%	\$83,142
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,018	0.7%	\$38,646	2,745	2.0%	\$50,620	2,120	0.9%	\$44,229	2,696	0.4%	\$43,790	28,742	0.6%	\$46,447
Construction	4,590	2.9%	\$70,161	6,058	4.3%	\$73,367	8,881	3.6%	\$73,159	23,626	3.9%	\$76,065	241,416	5.1%	\$84,595
Manufacturing	15,921	10.2%	\$66,267	9,525	6.8%	\$69,519	32,284	13.0%	\$85,310	65,203	10.8%	\$78,607	353,919	7.4%	\$85,046
Mining	172	0.1%	\$69,803	304	0.2%	\$77,766	368	0.1%	\$93,255	409	0.07%	\$93,226	3,772	0.08%	\$91,036
Service-Providing	119,500	76.8%	\$53,548	103,080	73.8%	\$52,044	185,846	75.0%	\$55,694	472,501	78.6%	\$58,960	3,815,884	80.1%	\$67,400
Accommodation and Food Services	11,712	7.5%	\$24,867	13,475	9.6%	\$27,334	22,906	9.2%	\$26,201	55,387	9.2%	\$26,038	395,143	8.3%	\$30,436
Administrative and Waste Services	4,482	2.9%	\$53,672	3,624	2.6%	\$56,497	7,036	2.8%	\$50,541	33,291	5.5%	\$54,942	248,582	5.2%	\$59,953
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,716	1.1%	\$27,326	1,543	1.1%	\$34,489	3,509	1.4%	\$32,166	11,027	1.8%	\$71,384	85,905	1.8%	\$43,452
Educational Services	17,338	11.1%	\$57,816	17,321	12.4%	\$56,016	25,733	10.4%	\$54,921	53,043	8.8%	\$59,825	490,943	10.3%	\$70,055
Finance and Insurance	6,297	4.0%	\$84,237	2,217	1.6%	\$74,166	7,006	2.8%	\$84,888	26,201	4.4%	\$96,446	157,097	3.3%	\$137,238
Health Care and Social Assistance	32,359	20.8%	\$59,528	25,100	18.0%	\$67,306	46,936	18.9%	\$68,953	97,913	16.3%	\$65,093	872,487	18.3%	\$70,822
Information	1,075	0.7%	\$64,076	1,339	1.0%	\$63,885	2,859	1.2%	\$63,749	5,927	1.0%	\$76,174	58,210	1.2%	\$97,890
Management of Companies and Enterprises	946	0.6%	\$103,542	1,081	0.8%	\$77,139	1,878	0.8%	\$85,577	11,699	1.9%	\$111,847	64,392	1.4%	\$125,739
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,405	2.8%	\$82,591	3,450	2.5%	\$66,273	10,458	4.2%	\$101,961	27,915	4.6%	\$85,549	251,301	5.3%	\$110,006
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	973	0.6%	\$46,192	1,547	1.1%	\$47,274	2,329	0.9%	\$52,079	7,752	1.3%	\$56,970	66,863	1.4%	\$72,741
Retail Trade	18,960	12.2%	\$37,711	19,996	14.3%	\$37,527	29,660	12.0%	\$37,551	67,612	11.3%	\$38,339	535,535	11.2%	\$43,241
Transportation and Warehousing	10,867	7.0%	\$56,859	5,152	3.7%	\$54,098	10,351	4.2%	\$52,035	31,500	5.2%	\$52,703	232,001	4.9%	\$59,158
Utilities	50	0.0%	\$107,740	548	0.4%	\$134,868	614	0.2%	\$128,970	2,198	0.4%	\$123,712	16,007	0.3%	\$147,409
Wholesale Trade	3,813	2.5%	\$71,079	2,623	1.9%	\$72,438	6,102	2.5%	\$76,380	20,206	3.4%	\$90,024	164,999	3.5%	\$94,387
Other Services	4,507	2.9%	\$39,115	4,074	2.9%	\$37,104	8,469	3.4%	\$36,510	20,830	3.5%	\$38,100	176,419	3.7%	\$43,462
Public Administration	13,930	9.0%	\$82,104	17,682	12.7%	\$90,317	17,590	7.1%	\$73,491	34,876	5.8%	\$83,337	300,513	6.3%	\$93,810
Unclassified	467	0.3%	\$38,905	353	0.3%	\$38,144	638	0.3%	\$41,883	1,641	0.3%	\$46,407	19,540	0.4%	\$55,341
All Sectors	155,598	100%	\$57,772	139,757	100%	\$58,995	247,727	100%	\$61,365	600,952	100%	\$63,100	4,763,786	100%	\$71,092

Notes: Excludes New York City. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used by federal and state agencies in classifying business establishments. NAICS industry sectors include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs in public, not-for-profit or private establishments. Legislative, judicial or administrative jobs in federal, state or local governments are classified as "Public Administration." Jobs in "Unclassified" establishments that do not have a NAICS classification are included in "All Sectors." The annual number of jobs provided for each industry sector is based on a quarterly average. Average annual pay includes salaries and bonuses, and the cash value of meals, lodging and tips.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Department of Labor, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, with calculations by the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Notes

- ¹ All job and wage data used in this report, not including occupational statistics and industry projections, is taken from the *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages* (QCEW) program, which is a federal-state cooperative statistical program between the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and, in the case of New York State, the Department of Labor (DOL). Since 2001, QCEW has solely used the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry sectors include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs in public, not-for-profit and private establishments but not unincorporated self-employed jobs, unpaid jobs and jobs held by uniformed military personnel. The annual number of jobs provided for each sector is based on a quarterly average. Sectors are presented in two aggregated categories, goods-producing and service-providing. Legislative, judicial or administrative jobs in federal or state or local governments are classified as public administration. Other government employment is included within the industry-specific data, particularly in the educational services sector (e.g., public schools and universities) and the health and social assistance sector (e.g. public hospitals). Jobs in establishments that do not have a NAICS classification are considered unclassified. For more information, see “Unclassified Industries (999999)” at www.bls.gov/cew/additional-resources/bls-and-qcew-naics-differences.htm. To download national and state QCEW data, go to www.bls.gov/cew/downloadable-data-files.htm. For county-level data, go to <https://dol.ny.gov/quarterly-census-employment-and-wages>. For more information on each NAICS industry sector, see BLS, “Industries at a Glance” at www.bls.gov/iag/home.htm. For QCEW concepts, data sources and calculations, see BLS, “Handbook of Methods” at www.bls.gov/pub/hom/cew/.
- ² Many of the largest service-providing industry sectors, based on the number of jobs, are expected to see some of the strongest job growth of any sector from 2022 to 2032, including health care and social assistance (27.8 percent), accommodation and food services (21 percent), and educational services (18.6 percent). DOL’s job projections are currently available for approximately 90 industries (at the 3-digit NAICS code) using a total employment concept, which attempts to account for all jobs. These projections are estimates of expected future employment levels and job growth rates and contain a degree of uncertainty, as it is impossible to predict with precision future developments that may impact the labor market such as economic shocks or new technologies. To access this data, see DOL, *Long-Term Industry Employment Projections, 2022-2032, New York State* at <https://dol.ny.gov/statistics-2020-2030-long-term-statewide-industry-projections>. For technical notes, see <https://dol.ny.gov/long-term-industry-projections-technical-notes>.
- ³ According to QCEW data from 1975, which uses the Standard Industrial Classification system, jobs in goods-producing industry sectors made up 28.5 percent of total employment in New York State: manufacturing (24.5 percent), construction (3.6 percent), agriculture, forestry, and fishing (0.3 percent), and mining (0.1 percent).
- ⁴ All regional analysis in this report, except occupational statistics and industry projections, is presented by the Office of the New York State Comptroller’s (OSC) economic development regions: the Capital District region includes the counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington; the Central New York region includes Cayuga, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga and Oswego; the Finger Lakes region includes Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates; Long Island includes Nassau and Suffolk; the Mid-Hudson region includes Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester; the Mohawk Valley region includes Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida and Schoharie; the North Country region includes Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence; the Southern Tier region includes Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins; and the Western New York region includes Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara.
- ⁵ Unless otherwise noted, all analysis provided in this section is sourced from QCEW. A total of 20 industry sectors are classified by NAICS: accommodation and food services; administrative and waste services; agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; arts, entertainment and recreation; construction; educational services; finance and insurance; health care and social assistance, information; management of companies and enterprises; manufacturing; mining; professional, scientific and technical services; real estate and rental and leasing; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; utilities; wholesale trade; as well as other services and public administration.

Notes

- ⁶ Descriptions for each industry sector are taken from BLS's "Industries at a Glance." Major industries are identified by their 6-digit NAICS code. All occupational data is taken from the *Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics* (OEWS) program, which in case of New York State, is a federal-state cooperative statistical program between BLS and DOL that produces job and wage estimates annually for approximately 830 occupations using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. May 2024 estimates are used in this report. OEWS receives wage rate data from the federal government, the U.S. Postal Service, and most state government, local government, and private sector establishments. OEWS average salary estimates represent wages and salaries only, and do not include nonproduction bonuses or employer costs of nonwage benefits, such as health insurance or employer contributions to retirement plans. OEWS data is available by DOL's labor market regions, which include a slightly different grouping of counties compared to OSC's economic development regions for the Mohawk Valley, North Country and Southern Tier. To download OEWS data, go to <https://dol.ny.gov/occupational-wages-0>. For technical notes, see <https://dol.ny.gov/occupational-employment-and-wage-statistics-technical-notes>. For information on the SOC system, including occupational definitions and other materials, see www.bls.gov/soc/.
- ⁷ Per QCEW methodology, average annual pay is calculated by dividing total annual wages with the annual average number of jobs. Wages include bonuses, stock options, severance pay, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some states' employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans, such as 401(k) plans. Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance; health insurance; unemployment insurance; workers' compensation; and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages.
- ⁸ DOL, "History of the General Hourly Minimum Wage in New York State" at <https://dol.ny.gov/history-minimum-wage-new-york-state>.
- ⁹ DOL, *Long-Term Industry Employment Projections, 2022-2032, New York State*.
- ¹⁰ DOL, *2024 Significant Industries – New York State: A Report to the Workforce Development System* at <https://dol.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2024/09/2024-significant-industries-new-york-state.pdf>. DOL identifies "significant" industries, which are 3-digit NAICS industry subsectors, on the basis of job numbers, wage levels and job growth from 2018 to 2023, as well as expected job growth based on projections through 2030. DOL also highlights the occupations with the highest share of total jobs in each significant industry using OEWS data, as classified by the SOC system.
- ¹¹ Ibid, pp. 9-22.
- ¹² Aggregate regional job numbers do not equal New York State numbers for several reasons. Regional numbers do not include jobs in establishments that were not assigned to a specific geographic county in New York State, such as work-from-home employees operating in different counties, as well as jobs in specific industries that are suppressed in counties to protect the privacy of individual employees. In addition, BLS also performs administrative and rounding adjustments (or corrections) to the jobs numbers for individual county totals.
- ¹³ U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in New York: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024* at www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/2020-2024/counties/totals/co-est2024-pop-36.xlsx. In 2024, 47 percent of New York State's population outside of New York City was in the Mid-Hudson region and on Long Island, which are both adjacent to the City, while the remaining population was spread out over seven upstate regions.
- ¹⁴ Andrew Mattingly, "Do you want to work where the people are? These jobs are most common in areas with high (or low) population growth," *BLS*, April 2023, at www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-12/employment-and-population-growth.htm.
- ¹⁵ For a technical description of the differences between rural and urban areas, see U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Economic Research Service, "Rural Classifications - What is Rural?" January 8, 2025, at www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-classifications/what-is-rural.

Notes

- ¹⁶ Andrew Mattingly, “Do you want to work where the people are? These jobs are most common in areas with high (or low) population growth,” *BLS*, April 2023.
- ¹⁷ Empire State Development (ESD), *Database of Economic Incentives*, as of October 9, 2025, at https://data.ny.gov/Economic-Development/Database-of-Economic-Incentives/26ei-n4eb/about_data. ESD defines “Total NYS Investment” as the total dollar amount awarded by ESD and other state agencies to a project. The regional breakout of the nearly \$1.7 billion in state grants, loans, tax credits, etc. awarded to manufacturing projects throughout the rest of the state that started between 2018 and 2024 include \$520 million in the Mohawk Valley, \$425 million in the Capital District, \$406 million in the Finger Lakes, \$89 million in Western New York, \$82 million in the Mid-Hudson, \$61 million in Central New York, \$56 million in the Southern Tier, \$37 million on Long Island and \$18 million in the North Country.
- ¹⁸ Adirondack Park Agency, “About the Adirondack Park” at <https://apa.ny.gov/about/park.html>.
- ¹⁹ See endnote 6 for more details on the OEWS program.
- ²⁰ Brandon Genetin, “U.S. nonmetropolitan education levels are improving, but still lag metropolitan areas,” *USDA*, August, 29, 2025, at www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/chart-gallery/chart-detail?chartId=58306; and Alexander Marre, “Urban Areas Offer Higher Earnings for Workers With More Education,” *USDA*, July 3, 2017, at www.ers.usda.gov/amber-waves/2017/july/urban-areas-offer-higher-earnings-for-workers-with-more-education.
- ²¹ DOL, *Long-Term Industry Employment Projections, 2022-2032, Regional Projections* at <https://dol.ny.gov/statistics-2018-2028-long-term-regional-industry-projections>. These industry job projections are available by DOL’s labor market regions, which include a slightly different grouping of counties compared to OSC’s economic development regions for the Mohawk Valley, North Country and Southern Tier.
- ²² DOL, *2024 Significant Industries – Central New York: A Report to the Workforce Development System*, p. 3, at <https://dol.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2024/08/2024-significant-industries-central-ny.pdf>.
- ²³ ESD, “Office of Strategic Workforce Development (OSWD)” at <https://esd.ny.gov/office-strategic-workforce-development>. OSWD uses labor market regions, which include a slightly different grouping of counties compared to OSC’s economic development regions for the Mohawk Valley, North Country and Southern Tier. The “industries” in each region for which OSWD prioritized efforts in workforce development are not NAICS-based industries. For a list of OSWD-targeted industries by region, see ESD, “OSWD Target Industry Sectors” at <https://esd.ny.gov/oswd-target-industry-sectors>.
- ²⁴ All grants awarded by OSWD are captured in ESD’s *Database of Economic Incentives*, as of October 9, 2025. Most grant recipients are either colleges, universities or dedicated training centers, which are all within the educational services industry sector. The One Network for Regional Advanced Manufacturing Partnerships (ONRAMP) program was included in the enacted budget for State Fiscal Year 2025. For more information on ONRAMP, see New York State Governor’s Office, *Press Release*, “Governor Hochul Launches Major Workforce Development Program ‘ON-RAMP’ to Provide \$200 Million Towards Job Training and Support for Careers in Rapidly Expanding Advanced Manufacturing Sector,” September 20, 2024, at www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-hochul-launches-major-workforce-development-program-ramp-provide-200-million-towards; ESD, “ON-RAMP Program” at <https://esd.ny.gov/on-ramp>; and CenterState CEO, “Program and Initiative: ONRAMP” at <https://centerstateceo.com/about-us/programs-partners/onramp>.

Contacts



New York State Comptroller
THOMAS P. DiNAPOLI

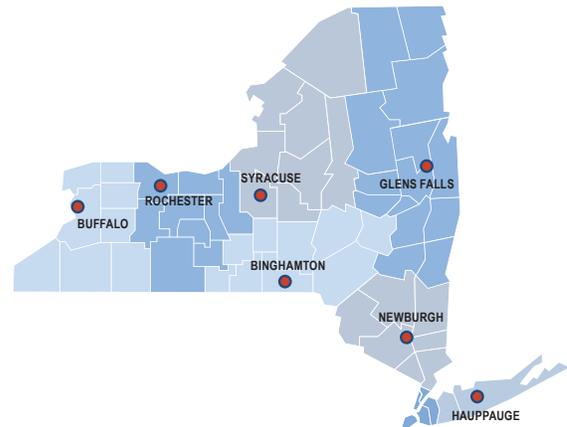
Division of Local Government and School Accountability

110 State Street, 12th Floor, Albany, NY 12236

Tel: 518.474.4037 • Fax: 518.486.6479

Email: localgov@osc.ny.gov

www.osc.ny.gov/local-government



Andrea C. Miller
Executive Deputy Comptroller

Executive • 518.474.4037
Robin L. Lois, CPA, Deputy Comptroller
Randy Partridge, Assistant Comptroller

**Audits, Local Government Services and
Professional Standards** • 518.474.5404
(Audits, Technical Assistance, Accounting and Audit Standards)

**Local Government and School Accountability
Help Line** • 866.321.8503 or 518.408.4934
(Electronic Filing, Financial Reporting, Justice Courts, Training)

Division of Legal Services
Municipal Law Section • 518.474.5586

**New York State & Local Retirement System
Retirement Information Services**
Inquiries on Employee Benefits and Programs
518.474.7736

Technical Assistance is available at any of our Regional Offices

BINGHAMTON REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 607.721.8306 • Fax 607.721.8313 • Email Muni-Binghamton@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins

BUFFALO REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 716.847.3647 • Fax 716.847.3643 • Email Muni-Bufferalo@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, Wyoming

GLENS FALLS REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 518.793.0057 • Fax 518.793.5797 • Email Muni-GlensFalls@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, Washington

HAUPPAUGE REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 631.952.6534 • Fax 631.952.6530 • Email Muni-Hauppauge@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Nassau, Suffolk

NEWBURGH REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 845.567.0858 • Fax 845.567.0080 • Email Muni-Newburgh@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester

ROCHESTER REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 585.454.2460 • Fax 585.454.3545 • Email Muni-Rochester@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates

SYRACUSE REGIONAL OFFICE

Tel 315.428.4192 • Fax 315.426.2119 • Email Muni-Syracuse@osc.ny.gov
Counties: Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence

STATEWIDE AUDIT

Tel 716.847.3647 • Fax 716.847.3643 • Email Muni-Statewide@osc.ny.gov

APPLIED TECHNOLOGY UNIT

Tel 518.738.2639 • Fax 518.486.6479 • Email Muni-Cyber@osc.ny.gov

osc.ny.gov



Contact

Office of the New York State Comptroller
Division of Local Government and School Accountability

110 State Street, 12th floor
Albany, NY 12236

Tel: (518) 474-4037

Fax: (518) 486-6479

or email us: localgov@osc.ny.gov

www.osc.ny.gov/local-government

