



Eric Gonzalez
Acting District Attorney

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
KINGS COUNTY
350 JAY STREET
BROOKLYN, NY 11201-2908
(718) 250-2000
WWW.BROOKLYNDA.ORG

IN MEMORIAM
DISTRICT ATTORNEY KENNETH P. THOMPSON
(1966-2016)

Kings County Re-Entry Task Force

Bi-Monthly Meeting of December 6, 2017 – Minutes

Meeting Date:	Wednesday, December 6, 2017	
Meeting Time:	12:30 pm – 2:30 pm	
Meeting Location:	Office of the Kings County District Attorney 350 Jay Street, 19 th Floor – Bob Kaye Room, Brooklyn, NY 11201	
Attendees: <small>(From Attendance Sheet signatures)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 SUITS FOR 100 MEN: K. Livingston ALLIANCE OF FAMILIES FOR JUSTICE: S. Elijah AMERICA WORKS OF NY: D. Aguado, D. Becker, E. Brunbauer, M. Muallem, M. Silverstein APPELLATE ADVOCATES: S. Karlin BROOKLYN DEFENDER SERVICES: S. Hamilton, J. Royall BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY: S. Sutton (Red Hook) BROOKLYN WOODS: C. Charles THE BURNING HOUSE PROJECT, INC.: M. Blackman CENTER FOR APPELLATE LITIGATION: S. Karlin CENTER FOR COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES: F. Barlas, A. Hamblett CHURCH OF GETHSEMANE / PROJECT CONNECT (SEE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH) COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PROJECT E-WORTH – SOCIAL INTERVENTION GROUP: Dr. D. Goddard-Eckrich COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY: T. Frederic, J. Whiting Contreras, R CORE SERVICES GROUP, INC.: S. Boddie CORNELL COOPERATIVE EXTENSION NYC: J. Davis-Manigault CORNELL UNIVERSITY ILR – CORNELL PROJECT FOR RECORDS ASSISTANCE: R., Joseph, T. McNutt COUNSELING SERVICES EASTERN DISTRICT NEW YORK: D. Tolbert THE DOE FUND / READY, WILLING & ABLE: W. Glenn, A. Isaacs THE FAMLY CENTER: V. Presley FAMILIES, FATHERS AND CHILDREN: E. Edelman, J. Palmaro FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS: C. Bramble FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CROWN HEIGHTS: Rev. J. Green, Rev. D. Odom FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (BROOKLYN HEIGHTS): D. Ehlke, J. Ehlke THE FORTUNE SOCIETY: D. Thorpe, M. McBride FRIENDS OF ISLAND ACADEMY: K. Mill, E. Rosario FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH: Min. C. Royall 	<p style="text-align: center; background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">KINGS COUNTY RE-ENTRY TASK FORCE</p> <p>KINGS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE Leroy Frazer, Jr., Chief of Staff Christopher Owens, Co-Chair Designate Director, The Re-Entry Bureau Norma Fernandes, Case Manager Andrea Johnson, Case Manager Constance Johnson, Case Manager</p> <p>NYS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (DOCCS) Kevin Uzzell, Co-Chair Designate, Bureau Chief Lewis Squillaciotti, Assistant Regional Director, Brooklyn Audrey Thompson, Re-entry Manager, Brooklyn Region Libby Black, Re-entry, DOCCS Brooklyn Region</p> <p>NYS DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES Margaret Chretien</p> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">KINGS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY</p> <p><u>The Re-Entry Bureau</u> Eric Smith, Coordinator, Outreach & Logistics</p> <p><u>ComALERT</u> Maria Abadia, Program Administrator, ComALERT/GRASP Kelly Burns, Case Manager, GRASP Yukia Napoleon, Case Manager, ComALERT Nia Garcia, Case Manager, ComALERT</p> <p><u>Fiscal Department</u> Saira Khan, Grants Manager</p>

<p>HEALTHCARE CHOICES: P. Ammendola HOOR CHILDREN: K. Jaime THE HOPE PROGRAM / SUSTAINABLE SOUTH BRONX: M. Knox, A. Schneider</p> <p>MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE OASIS BEACON: T. Davis, M. Terry MONROE COLLEGE: Dr. V. Seward, [Students] K. Ackerman Sterling, K. Alston, R. Burch, A, Diaz, A. Thomas, <i>Murraine, J.</i></p> <p>NEW DIRECTIONS ALCOHOL & SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CENTER: J. Boyd NYC COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS: Rev. J. Jones NYC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & MENTAL HYGIENE: J. Phillips NYC DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION: S. Exantus NYC MAYOR’S OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE: S. Cassel, F. Henry NYS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION: D. Barometre (Queensboro) NYS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR: J. Brown NYS HOMES & COMMUNITY RENEWAL: G. Davids, B. Hewitt</p> <p>THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION: S. Rivas PETEY GREENE PROGRAM: K. Morse PRISON WRITES: J. Hall</p> <p>READY, WILLING & ABLE [SEE THE DOE FUND] REALIZATION CENTER: W. Molina REFOUNDRY: T. Safian RIGHT HOUSING SOLUTIONS: R. Williams</p> <p>SAMARITAN DAYTOP VILLAGE: M. Johnson SERENDIPIDTY II: L. Alexander SHILOH CONSULTING LLC: N. Johnson VILLAGE LIFE FOUNDATION: Rev. A. Sandusky <i>Waterman, R.</i> WHEN PEOPLE WORK: A. Dixon, J. Robinson WORKFORCE PROFESSIONALS TRAINING INSTITUTE: S. Pirani</p>	
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ITEM	ITEM	DESCRIPTION AND ACTION ITEMS
1	Call to Order	The meeting was called to order by Mr. Christopher R. Owens, KCRTF Co-Chair designate, at 12:30 pm.
2	Opening Remarks & Presentation of Minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Owens acknowledged the excellent attendance by those in the audience, stating that meeting attendance is averaging more than 80 people per meeting and the RSVP count is now regularly greater than 100. Mr. Owens discussed the brief re-entry history and tragic demise of Mr. Chas Ransom, who recently passed away only a few months after his release from incarceration. Mr. Ransom was someone ready to turn himself around and ready to work with fellow formerly-incarcerated individuals. Mr. Owens highlighted the www.brooklyda.org web pages for more current information.
3	Coordinator’s Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Owens highlighted the DCJS Quarterly Report results for the NYC task forces to provide attendees with a sense of the overall numbers. He stated that, as had been mentioned by Commissioner Maccarone at the previous meeting, between the 20 Task Forces, many people are being assisted. Mr. Owens stated that having the third Case Manager in place has been helpful, even though the Program Administrator position has not yet been filled. The Case Conference Committee meetings have been taking place bi-weekly and are running well. Mr. Owens stated that Audrey Thompson, Michelle Hall, Laura Castro (now retired) and now Libby Black are incredibly helpful. The goal is to be prepared for folks who are coming out – ready to meet their needs to the greatest extent possible. Communication with DOCCS has been focused on making the transitions

		<p>smoother and more transparent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of statistics, the KCRTF finished FY17 slightly below its desired levels of intakes, close to goal with 45-day retention, and well below goal with cognitive behavioral intervention participation and completion. • Mr. Owens stated that the number of cognitive behavioral interventions will be increased during this upcoming year. There will be at least three Thinking For A Change (T4C) cohorts that start prior to or on September 30th (end of contract year). The Ready, Set, Work! (RSW!) schedule will also be more aggressive, with two case managers now being able to work on this (as well as T4C).
4	Introductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Owens introduced the new DOCCS Co-Chair of the KCRTF, Bureau Chief Kevin Uzzell. Mr. Squillacioti praised Mr. Uzzell's past work with DOCCS. • Mr. Owens stated that Meeting Minutes and attendance are available on the web site, including the lists of individuals who have RSVP'd to the meetings.
5	Special Presentation	<p>Presentation to Dr. Vanda Seward in recognition of her service to the Kings County Re-entry Task Force.</p> <p>Chief of Staff to the Acting District Attorney Leroy Frazer, Jr., on behalf of the Acting District Attorney, Eric Gonzalez, made brief remarks and presented a plaque to Dr. Seward in honor of her retirement. Mr. Owens stated that Dr. Seward was an essential part of the re-entry work and growth in the District Attorney's office, due to her vast experience working with the formerly incarcerated population in different capacities.</p> <p>Dr. Seward declared that she is the "re-entry ambassador to the State of New York." She discussed the approach of her new company and WKR.B.ORG radio program, "Visions and Solutions: A Criminal Justice Evolution."</p> <p><i>"I walk beside you, I walk in front of you, I walk behind you ... but most of all I advocate for those behind the wall."</i></p>
6	Reports / Concerns	Tabled.
7	Guest Presentations <i>(Please note that the excerpts presented hear were transcribed from an audio recording and may contain errors. Please bring any issues to our attention.)</i>	<p><i>THEME: EMPLOYMENT CHALLENGES FOR THE FORMERLY INCARCERATED</i></p> <p><i>James P. Brown (NYS DOL [Presentation document attached]):</i></p> <p>Things are better than pre-recession period. 750,000 jobs have been added since the recession. More than 4 million people working in NYC. In the 1990s, the number was 3.2 million. There are 200,000 unemployed people in NYC today (those seeking work). NYS lags the nation, but NYC is ahead of the nation during the recovery. NYC has been the center and star performer of the region's job market. Unemployment jumped up as more people entered the labor force, which pushed up the unemployment rate. Job market is fairly strong, but placing clients in jobs will still be a challenge.</p> <p>Brooklyn is on pace with NYC, which is good but not as high relative to NYC as in the past. Brooklyn has more people with less than a HS diploma (the highest unemployment rate) than the nation as a whole (Bronx also has this problem.) This cohort has a higher unemployment rate. Education matters.</p> <p>Home health care services industry (125,000 people) is growing rapidly with low-wage jobs that are very dependent on the public sector. 3% of the job market. The remainder of the job market is a mix, with tourism a growing industry year-over-year. Hotel rooms have increased dramatically, but that increase will decrease. Hotels will be staffed and restaurants are doing well. Colleges are hiring support staff, not faculty and other instructions. Real estate is generating more jobs – both sales and maintenance. 65,000 people work in NYC real estate, with half in management companies. Spas and fitness clubs are doing well around the City.</p> <p>The number of jobs in Brooklyn has increased 25% over the past 5 years. Brooklyn is hot. Zoning influences job creation. Brooklyn and Queens have both benefitted from these changes in terms of development and jobs. Manhattan as 2 million jobs and dominates the stats. Brooklyn has not had a "down year" since 2009 and longer, so it is very strong.</p> <p>Jobs by occupational cluster indicates that the biggest growth area requires a college degree (4-year preferred) – such as artistic, consulting, etc. – or very low-wage jobs not requiring a college degree. Most sectors are</p>

providing job growth, but those available to individuals without college degrees are in service areas – such as truck drivers. Truck drivers now have lower pay, lesser benefits, and danger of elimination due to technology. Drivers are now monitored closely, making it less attractive. Workers have stayed away, but that has driven up wages due to the driver shortage.

Healthcare and social assistance are standout areas of job growth over the next year.

Overall, to succeed, you have to learn how to fix things or become a supervisor. There is generally 1 supervisor per 7 workers with advancement opportunities still available.

D. Aguado, M. Silverstein (America Works, Inc.):

AW provides services and delivers programs for work readiness and job placement in many different industries. Work has been going on for 30 years. AW provides training, soft-skills and post-employment services. Population cohorts are generally lower-income, including homeless individuals, formerly incarcerated individuals, etc. “Selling Your Strengths” is a program that helps individuals identify their top 5 character traits to continue empowering the individual.

Sustaining employment is key. Confidence and positive results increase dramatically as an individual continues to work. Focus of study was “does work impact on recidivism?” Study with Manhattan Institute. One of the few controlled studies in this area covering June 2009 – December 2010. 259 recently released men within 6 months with 50% in control group and 50% in the experimental group. The experimental group received full court press of programs – intensive services. The control group basically was working on its own to obtain and sustain employment. Participant mix included both violent and non-violent. Big impact for those with non-violent convictions. Only 31% of individuals convicted of non-violent crimes re-offended within 3 years, compared to 50% receiving standard training. Tracking took place over a three-year period of time.

Cost for services is about \$5,000 per individual. The enhanced, intensive programming resulted in an estimated cost savings to society, in the amount of \$231,000 per capita. Previous contracts with NYS died with the recession, leading to millions of potential dollars tied up in prisons as opposed to other benefits for society.

Dr. Seward pointed out that “language matters” – the terminology used when discussing re-entry issues needs to be more humane. “Ex-offenders” is not desirable language; “formerly incarcerated people” is acceptable. “Our ears are burning.”

Kathy Morse (Petey Greene):

PG provides tutoring services to incarcerated students at various education levels (HSE and college levels.) Educational programming on Rikers Island has increased.

KM was incarcerated on Rikers and in NYS DOCCS facilities. Things were bad then. (Ironically, KM’s level of education and employment pre-incarceration prevented her from receiving services.) Now, at Sing Sing, parolees are emerging with college degrees and Master’s degrees. Education during incarceration reduces recidivism rates and is an essential service. Educational services, however, can be very inconsistent if the person is moved to a facility that does not offer the same resources – particularly for younger people who will be shifted into other facilities with the “raise the age” legislation’s implementation.

Students receiving earlier grade education are not receiving homework which leaves them at a disadvantage in the long run. The good things that are happening have potential, but they are still “baby steps”. Women are not being served as much or as well as men, which makes little sense as the percentage of women in the systems have been increasing.

David Thorpe (Fortune Society):

DT has been at Fortune for over a year and recently became the Employment Services Unit leader. DT served nearly 25 years in prison and arrived home 11 years ago. He had to move to different locations to receive services.

A universal intake is used to ensure an appropriate evaluation. There is a two-week class and then a week of supportive services. Completion of the program leads to a more focused training and an opportunity to receive a 90-day transitional placement – an internship – as Fortune “employees.” Involved companies include Bloomberg and Columbia University.

Last year enrolled 700 people and placed 575. Important factor is job retention – more than 90 days. For one year, the retention rate is 81% at this time per compliance with a Robin Hood grant.

Looking for work is a full-time job and it takes time to “get it right.” DT did three NYS bids before starting a new chapter. “Nothing for us without us.”

Thomas Sapien (ReFoundry):

Original concept helps formerly-incarcerated individuals start their own businesses repurposing discarded materials into home furnishings. Currently working with 125 people and 10 community-based businesses. Guiding philosophy is that commerce and craft are the best ways to reintegrate people into the fabric of society and into the economy. A transaction represents a mutual, objective recognition of “value” between individuals regardless of background – hand-to-hand and face-to-face -- allowing for a deeper recognition of shared beliefs and perspectives that are the building blocks of communities.

Participants state that, as a result of the experiences they have had and their incarceration, they themselves often feel “discarded.” Taking discarded materials and creating something that has value to someone else – brought into another person’s home or personal space, a person who may have seen them as part of the dregs of society -- empowers that creator to better see the worth within him or herself by being seen and valued.

Criminal justice was not “on the radar,” but as TS witnessed the “waste,” he looked for a way to make an impact. The key concept is “opportunity” – something that is most lacking for those who enter the criminal justice system and something that seems very foreign. Example: TS, who is white and middle-class, always knew he would be going to college, ever since pre-school, but his Black colleagues from less affluent backgrounds did not have that basic assumption as part of their lives.

Building economic development can change the opportunity assumptions. Small businesses allow for communities as a whole to grow in the best way and to generate an intra-community multiplier effect for every dollar earned and spent within a community. The goal is to find leaders that will create real opportunities.

The current re-entry model does not work. The recidivism numbers prove that. The key is financial independence, not simply having a job for 90 days. Three factors are primary: (1) Rapid attachment problem – getting people jobs within six to eight weeks of release forces them into low-wage jobs that employers do not invest in. Creating qualifications to become employed is not the same as being targeted for an investment. Employers want employers they can invest in, regardless of their “credentials.” (2) Language matters. Re-entry community does not speak the language of business. Resumes from formerly incarcerated individuals need to speak to the needs of business. “Second Chance Act” is problematic language. Businesses don’t lead with their hearts (“give this person a chance”), their systemic decisions are based on needs. In addition, why is it that poor people of color need “chances” when middle class whites need “opportunities”? (3) Automation. The jobs that we are preparing people for now will be obsolete in five years. Companies with big warehouse operations are also buying technology to replace workers over time! We need to prepare people for jobs that will be around.

Overall, self-reflection is essential up and down the line to ensure that those getting jobs today are able to be part of the workforce of tomorrow. The service providers of today need to have the right type of leadership and be unafraid to tackle new ideas – passion and purpose are not enough. Leaders and funders need to be challenged to really look at new things and new ways. Criminal justice and re-entry and workforce development as we know them are deserts for innovation. “New ideas are needed and need to be supported with partnerships, people and funds.”

Joseph Robinson (When People Work):

JR served 25 years and has been home for about 14 months. When released, he had opportunities to quickly stabilize during re-entry – he was married, had housing and a job.

WPW is an on-line job matching platform, about 18 months old. Focus is not on the personal side, however, so collaboration with other service providers is important.

Different challenges face individuals who are coming home. Even short periods of incarceration have a severe impact. Emotional and psychological weights stay with released individuals for a long period of time. This impacts on sustaining employment for many individuals. The stigma of incarceration is a huge issue for every individual; it hovers.

It seems that most organizations are working in silos – competing for government funding. There is a need to think outside the box – JR wrote “Think Outside The Cell” 10 years ago while incarcerated.

JR and wife have crafted an initiative focused on storytelling as a method of addressing issues. This is timely given what is going on in the country right now. Until we have more re-entry success stories circulating, we will not have the progress we need. If we reach that point, then a tipping point will have been reached that can start eroding the stigma.

Mr. Owens stated that there was some discussion about creating a “ComALERT Club.”

Soffiyah Elijah (Alliance of Families for Justice):

Focus of the organization is on people who have relatives who are incarcerated – people who suffer.

Four components to the AFJ approach:

- (1) Buying access to quality legal representation is important. There is little access and many rights violations in our communities, including on the inside.
- (2) Support services. The need is great for everything from simply a listening ear to referrals.
- (3) Communication skills training and advocacy skills training. Effective self-advocacy is invaluable.
- (4) Voter education and registration. People with highest likelihood of having incarcerated loved ones are the least likely to be civically engaged.

Building healthy families and communities are critical to provide the foundations that are needed and the counterweights to the negative forces. There are monthly community organizing meetings and dinners ... and no government dollars. The AFJ Board consists mostly of individuals who have been incarcerated.

SE related story of Cuban experience – a large release of prisoners on the island. SE traveled to Cuba to discuss the release of 2300 people and how it will be handled. The individuals had been released and were already home. Incarcerated individuals work for competitive compensation prior to release and just continue to do the work upon release. There is little to no stigma attached to the post-release situation.

We don't have to do things the way we have been doing it. Our society is different from others because we don't value people. People need to be valued. AFJ tries to “do outside the box”.

QUESTIONS:

Mr. Owens asked “Given the challenges outlined in this meeting, what do we do differently to make things happen?” Robinsons emphasized the value of storytelling. Morse discussed the Bill Moyers documentary about Rikers Island as an opportunity for her to heal. Sapien stated that the stakeholding that we engage in, there are other ways to do things. Silverstein stated that finding new ways to empower oneself and to look at oneself is critical, including selling oneself and use the language of business. Dr. Seward said that the service providers' stories also matter – including how they “sell” the workers to the employers. Education is the key to everything, but we don't make it a priority for the formerly incarcerated and we need to keep that focus in front. Thinking about your own organization all the time and not exposing ourselves to new organizations is self-limiting. Thorpe stated that the re-entry process must start in a more real way while the individual is still on the inside, including the discharge planning and concrete information about the business environment.

Mr. Roy Waterman, graduate of ComALERT. He did 13 years, has been home nearly 9 years, and co-founded his own organization (DriveChange). For him, the storytelling breaks down the stigmas and misimpressions and changes the teller and the listener. Dehumanizing language is used inside and outside and is very harmful.

Ms. Felicia Henry announced Mayor Di Blasio's jails to jobs initiative, with implementation starting in 2018.

Mr. Melvin Blackman spoke to the adverse lifestyle choices that can be made by someone who is not well prepared to handle the money they earn.

Mr. Samuel Hamilton spoke to the need to bring together under one umbrella a full-fledged campaign around incarceration issues, similar to the effort to educate people about HIV/AIDSs. Thorpe replied that the REAP business association is involved with generating narratives. Sapien stated that the breadth of education needs is broad, not simply a classroom-based HSE degree.

		<p>Ms. Karren Jaime spoke to the strong work of Hour Children regarding technology training and other forms of support. She also stated that she is seeking employment.</p> <p>Point was made that the onus should not be on the individual when the problems are systemic and structural. Also, a new language approach is needed and new economic approaches would work better.</p> <p>Ronald Williams stated that he has housing opportunities in Queens. Right Housing Solutions is the organization.</p> <p>Michele Johnson requested that panelists come to her shelter (E. 53rd Street in Manhattan) to share.</p>
7	New Business / Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Owens announced that the Queens County Re-entry Task Force would not be meeting until January. • Thomas Sopian announced that there is a new initiative called REAP at Columbia School of Business that is starting up and is providing opportunities to discuss criminal justice and re-entry innovations. • Mr. Owens challenged some providers to step up and provide assistance to an individual attending the meeting who just came home a few days ago. (Several responded with information and inquiries.) • The new radio show “Visions and Solutions: A Criminal Justice Evolution,” hosted by Dr. Vanda Seward, will premiere on October 28th. This 60-minute program can be heard on WKRB 90.3 every Saturday from 9 am to 10 am, and Sunday from 4 pm to 5 pm. The program can also be accessed on the internet: wkrb.org. Inquiries can be made to visionsandsolutionsradio@gmail.com. The Kings County District Attorney’s office will have special guests on the show scheduled for the week of December 16, 2017.
8	Adjournment	The meeting was adjourned at 2:35 pm.

NEXT MEETING IS ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2018

2018 KCRTF meetings are proposed for 12:30 pm – 2:30 pm on these first Wednesdays

2018 Meetings: Feb 7, Apr 4, Jun 6, Aug 1, Oct 3, Dec 5

Please mark your calendars. Locations may vary.

Corrections to these Minutes should be emailed to OwensC1@BrooklynDA.org

Information pertaining to events should also be emailed

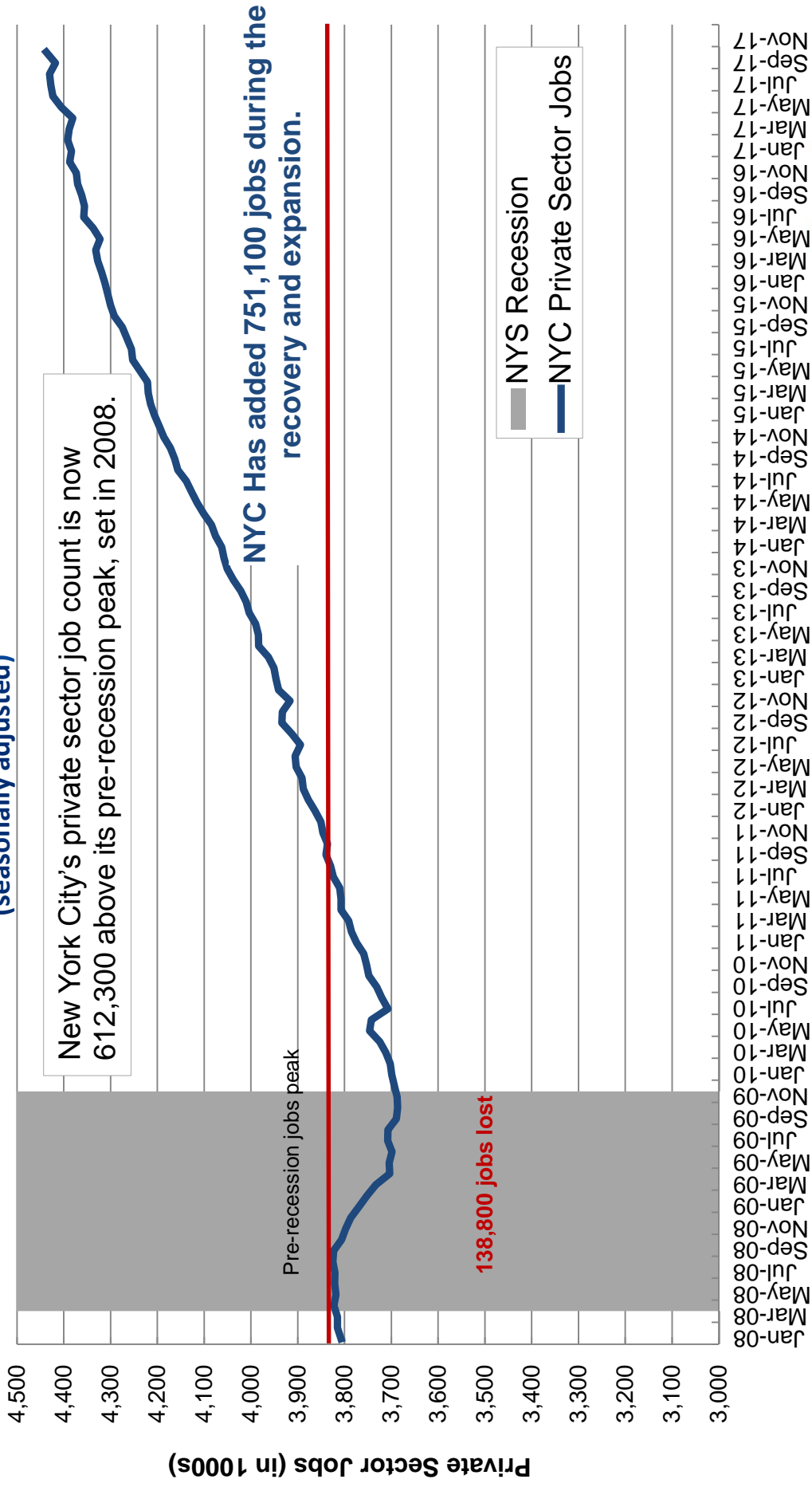


**Department
of Labor**

Overview of the New York City & Brooklyn Labor Markets

Jim Brown, Downstate Labor Market Analyst

Number of Private Sector Jobs, New York City, January 2008 – October 2017 (seasonally adjusted)



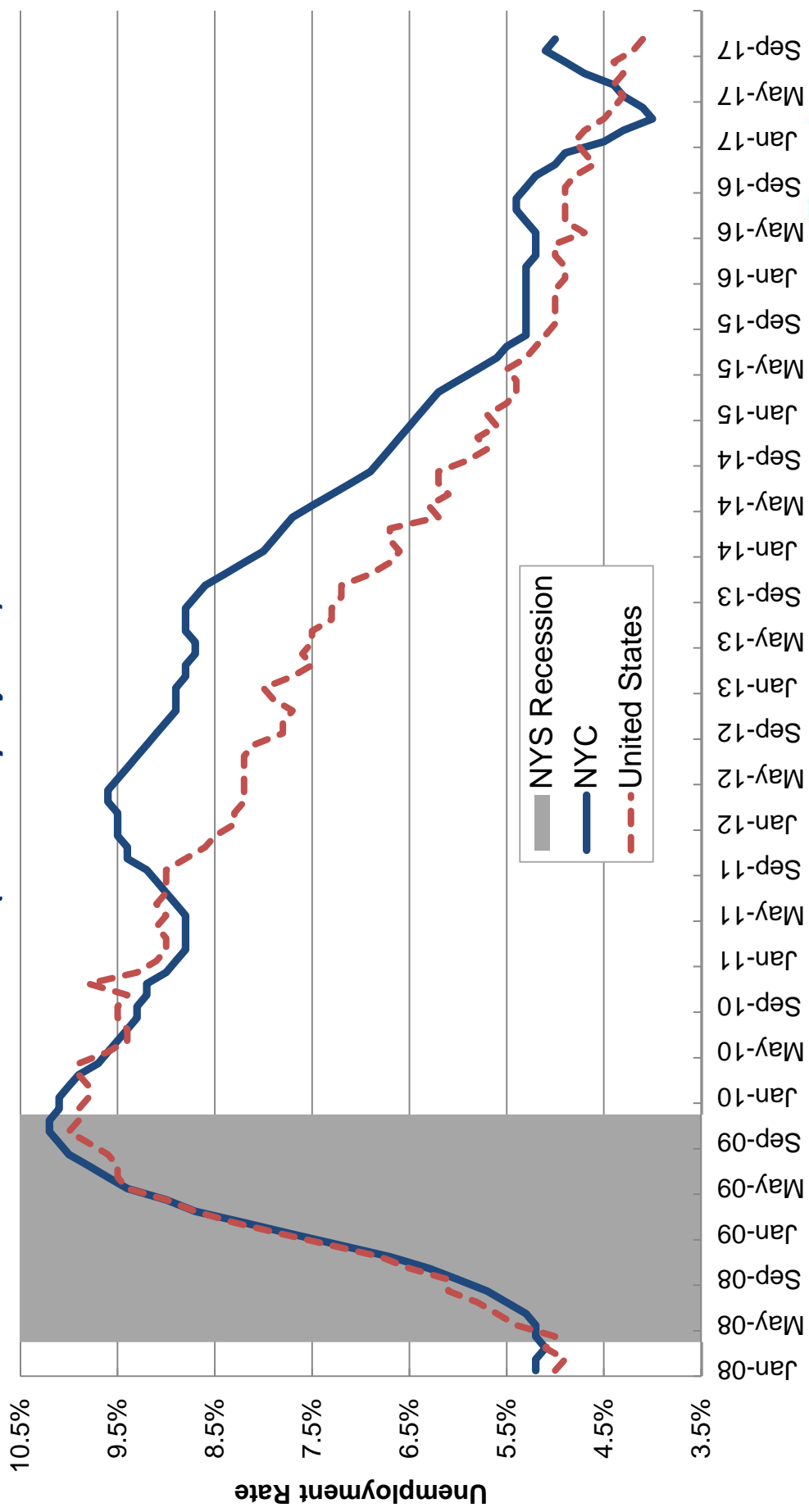
Note: Shaded area represents New York State recession



Change in Private Sector Jobs by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) October 2016 – October 2017

Area	Net	Percent
United States	+1,960,000	+1.6%
New York State	+98,200	+1.2%
New York City and Downstate Metro Areas:		
New York City	+66,300	+1.7%
Nassau-Suffolk	+4,100	+0.4%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	+6,100	+1.0%
Dutchess-Putnam	+800	+0.7%

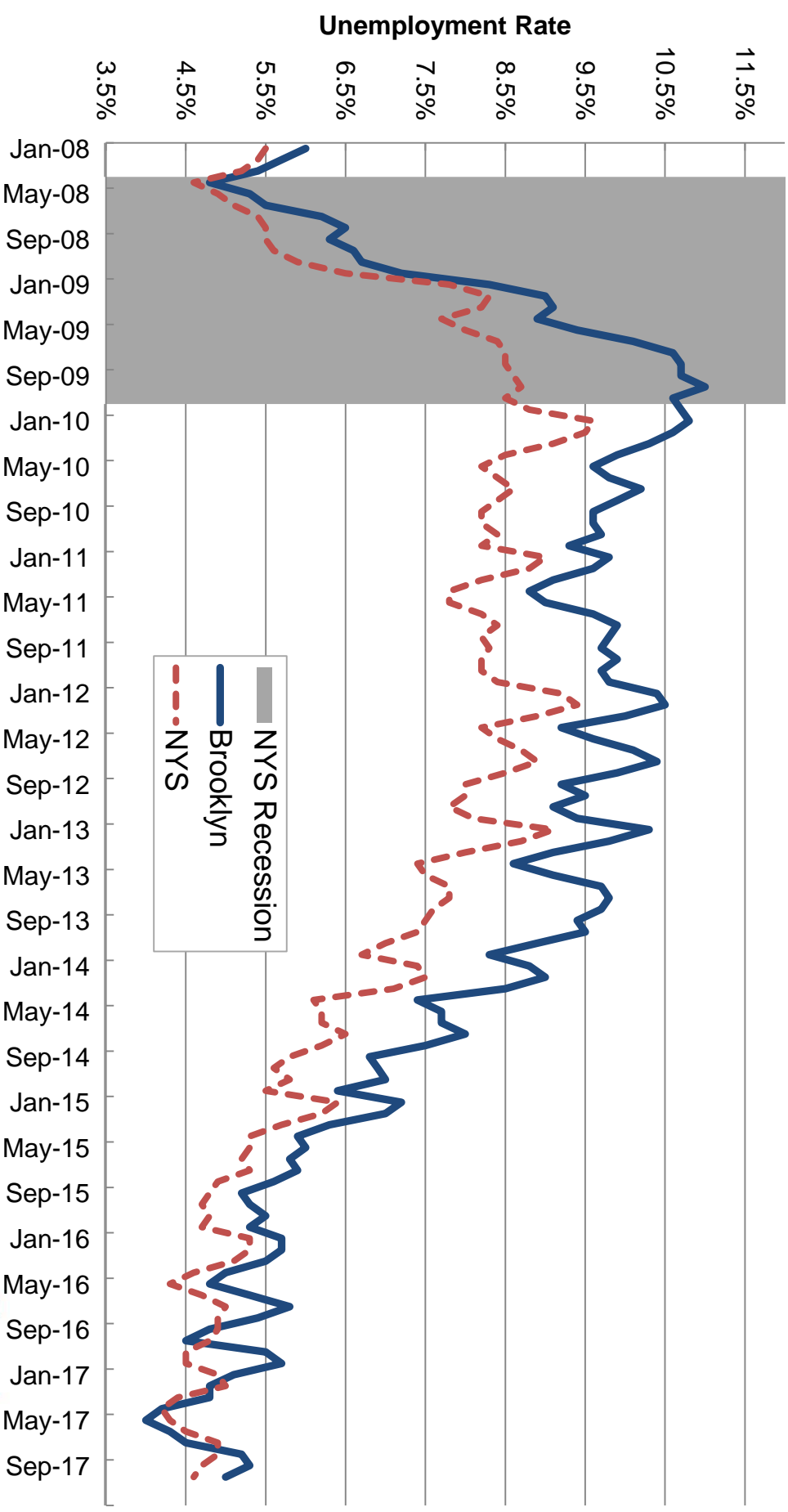
Unemployment Rate, New York City vs. United States January 2008 – October 2017 (seasonally adjusted)



Note: Shaded area represents New York State recession



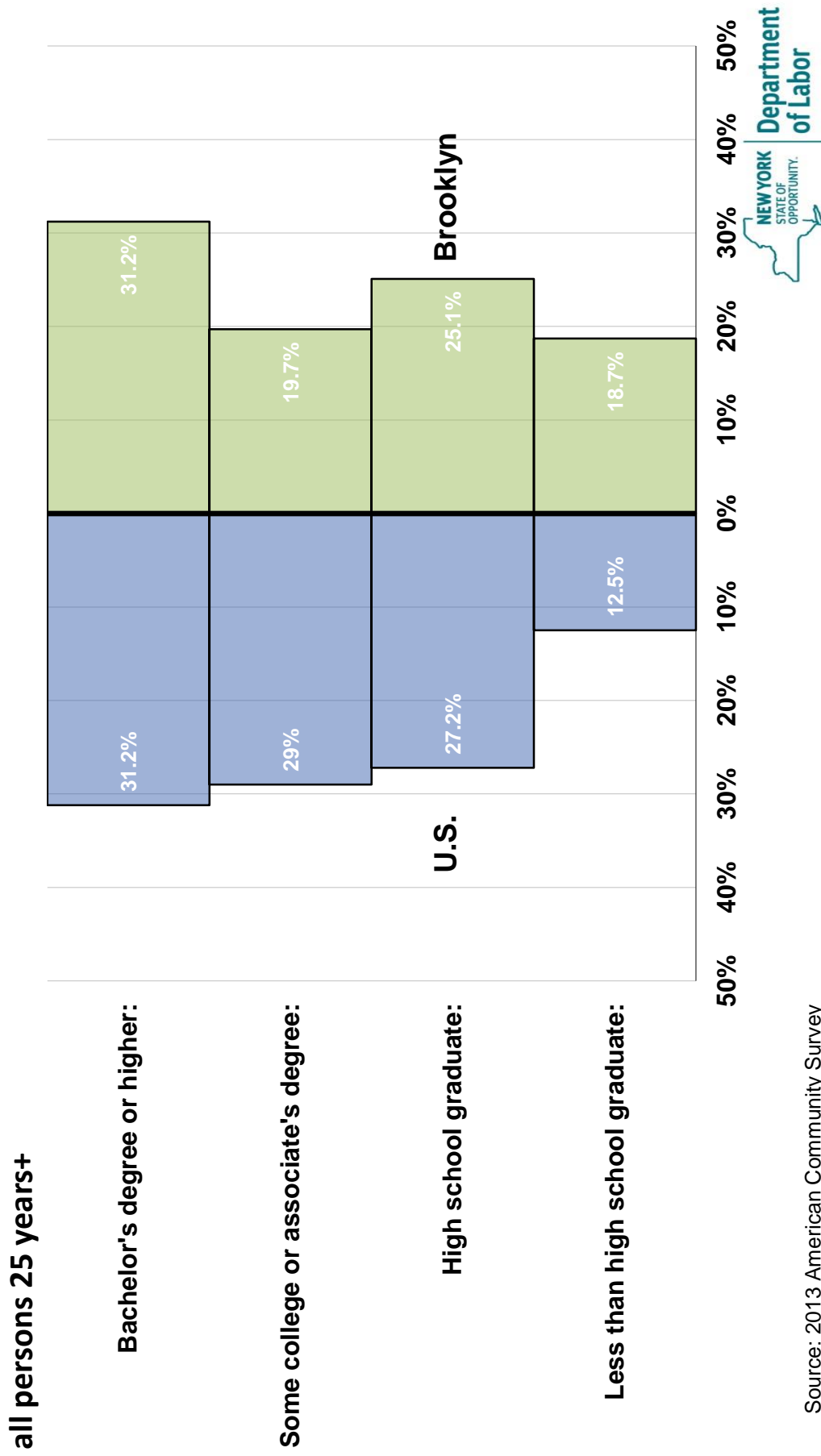
Unemployment Rate, Brooklyn vs. New York State January 2008 – October 2017 (not-seasonally adjusted)



Note: Shaded area represents New York State recession



Educational Attainment, United States vs. Brooklyn



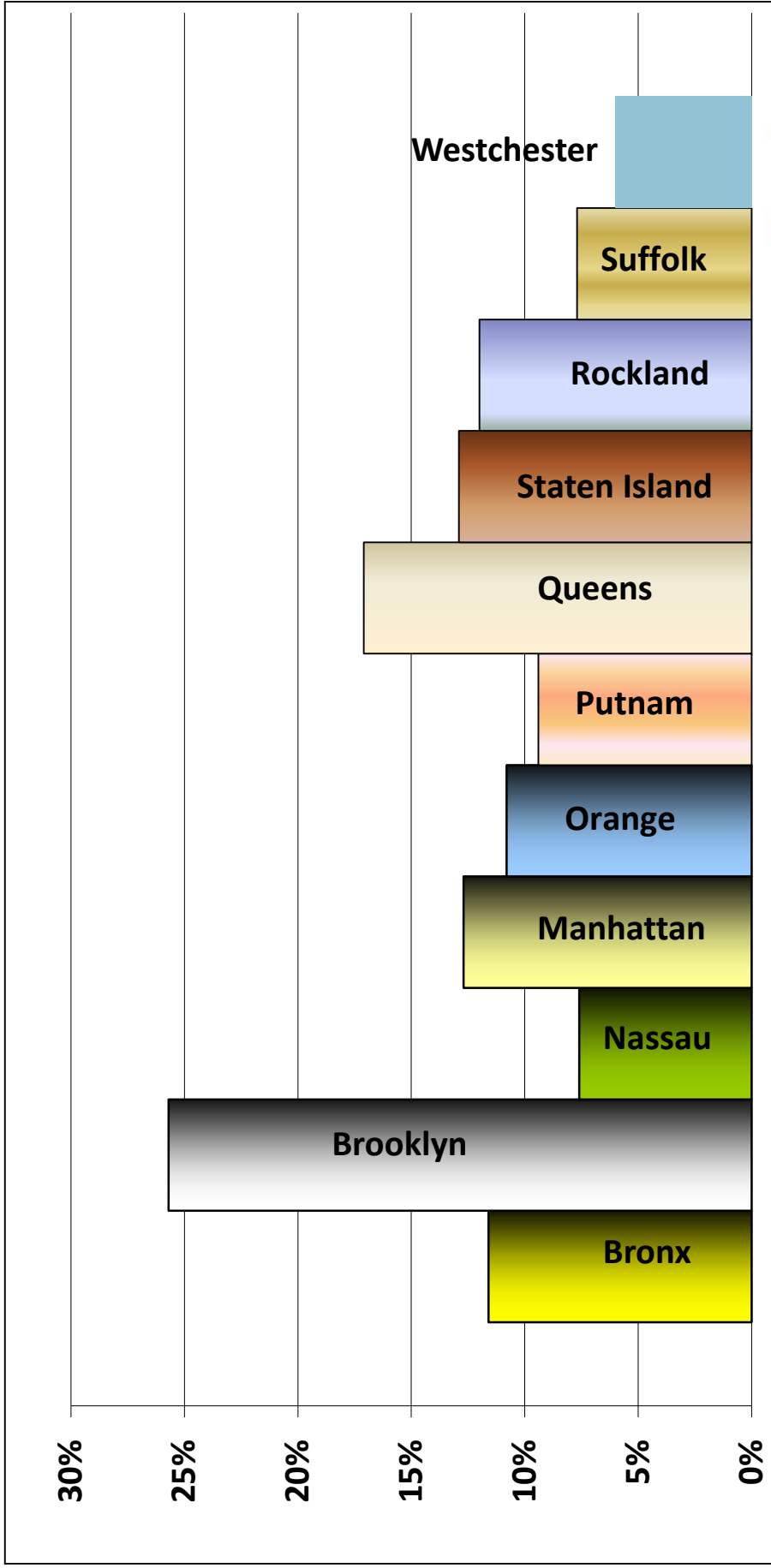
Industries Adding the Most Jobs, New York City, October 2016 – October 2017

▪ Home Health Care Services	+ 12,900
▪ Specialty Trade Contractors	+ 4,400
▪ Securities, Commodities & Related	+ 4,400
▪ Management, Scientific & Technical Services	+ 3,800
▪ Limited Service Eating Places	+ 3,700
▪ Hospitals	+ 3,400
▪ Colleges & Universities	+ 3,200
▪ Individual & Family Social Services	+ 3,100
▪ Full-Service Restaurants	+ 2,900
▪ Real Estate	+ 2,500
▪ Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	+ 2,300
▪ Construction of Buildings	+ 2,000
▪ Investigation & Security Services	+ 2,000
▪ Personal & Laundry Services	+ 2,000

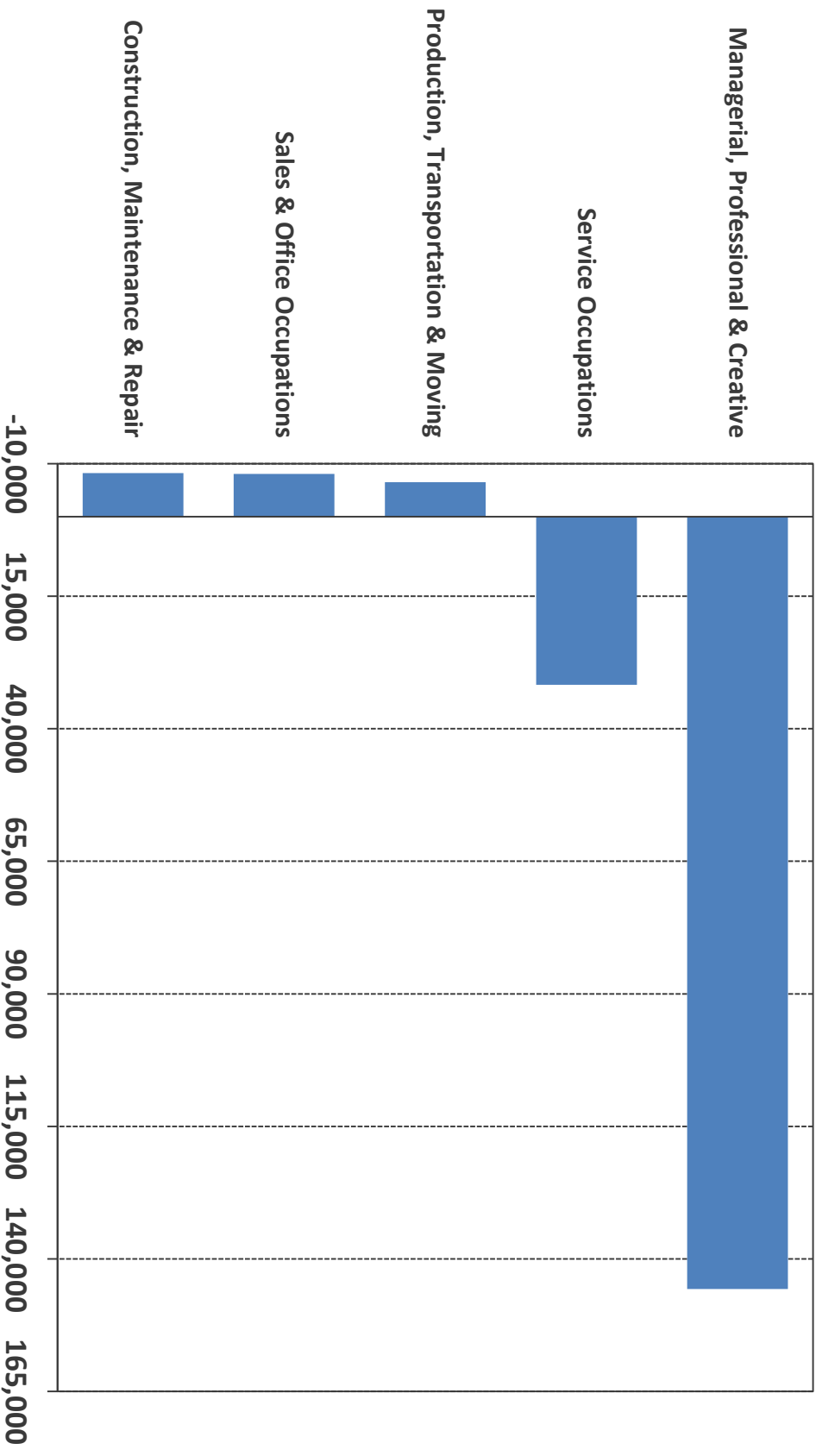


Net Change in Private Sector Jobs by Downstate County

First Half 2017 vs. 2012

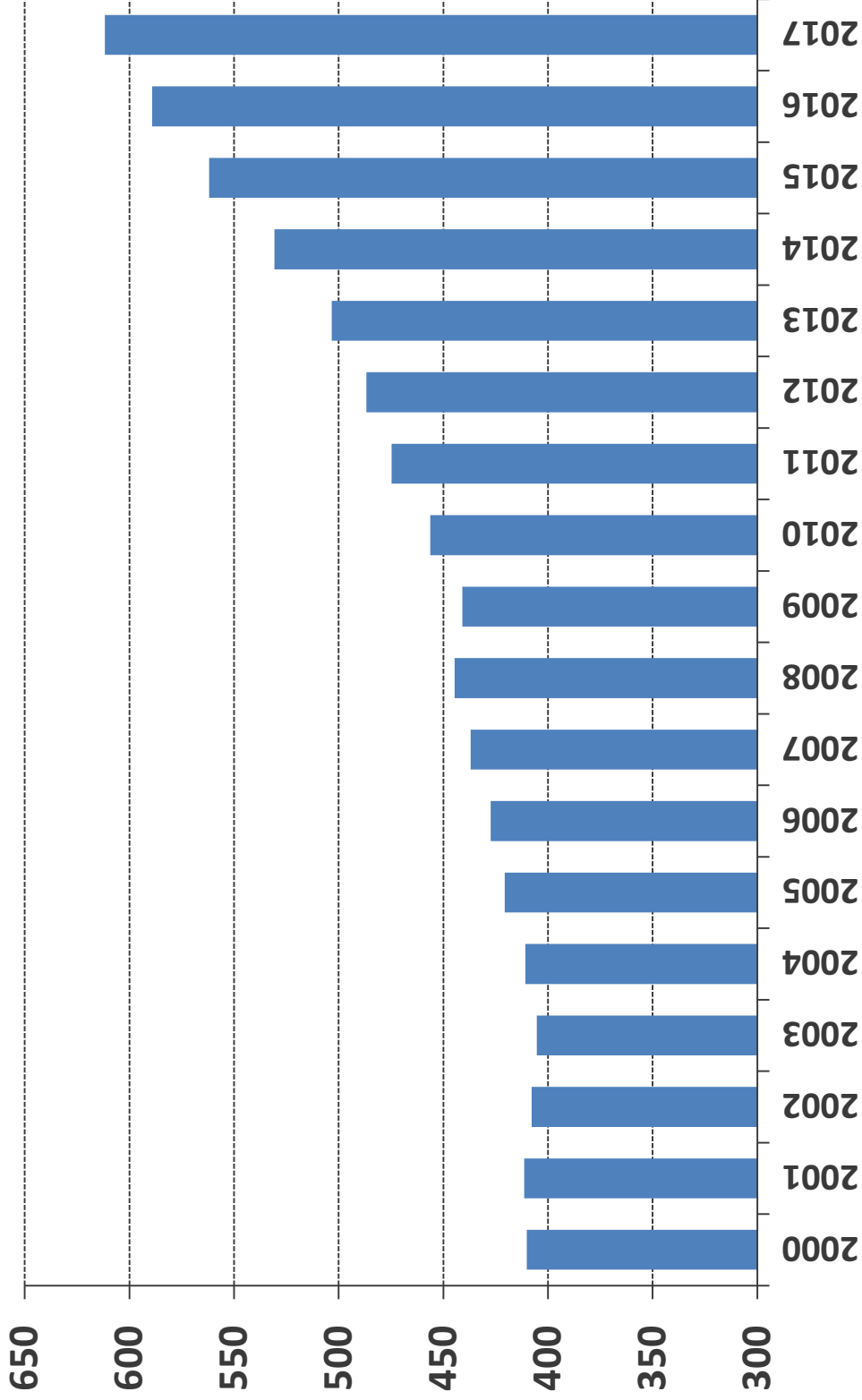


Change in Jobs by Occupational Cluster, Brooklyn Residents, 2007 to 2015



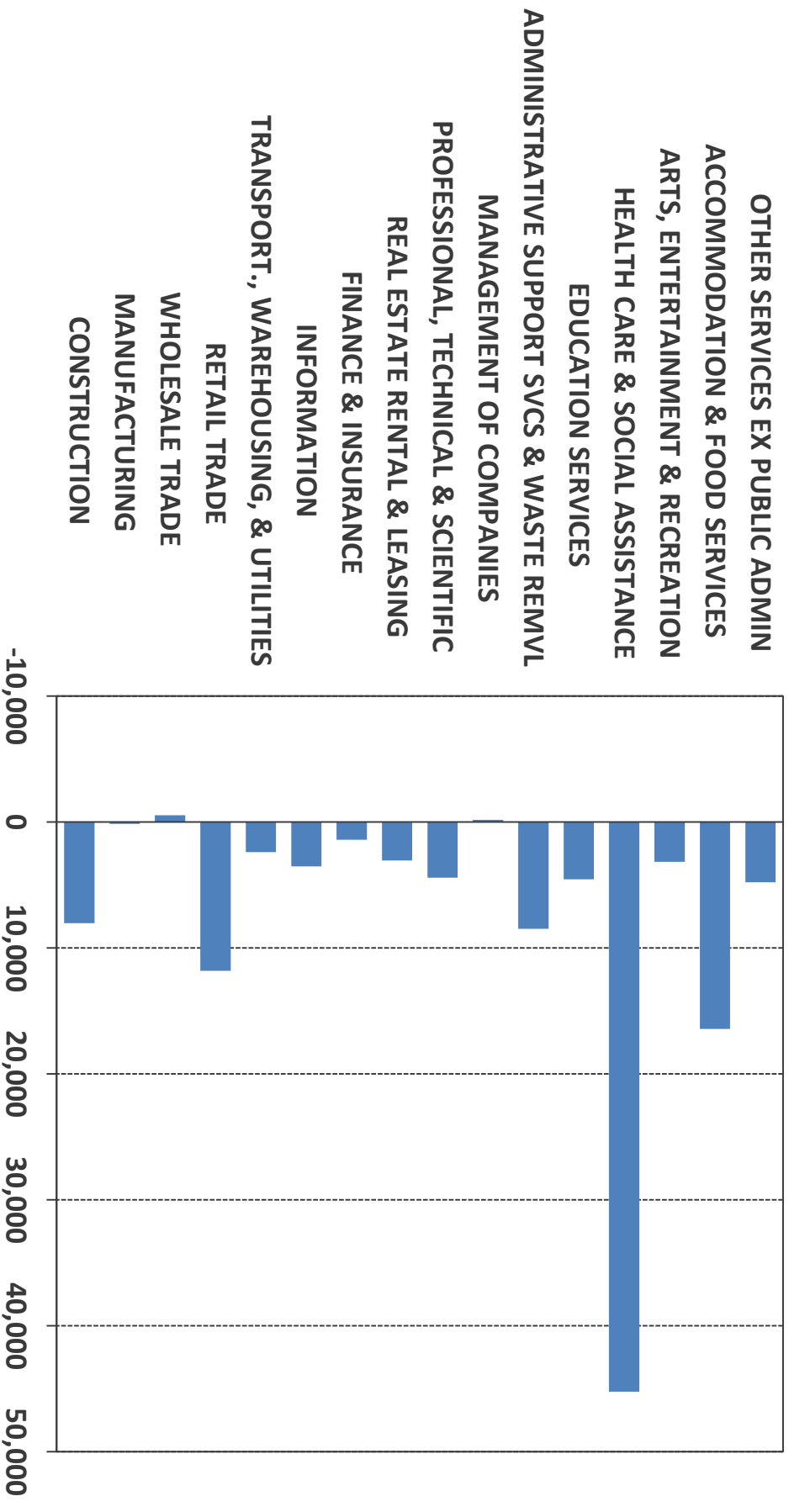
Brooklyn Private Employment

Thousands of jobs; Second quarter of each year



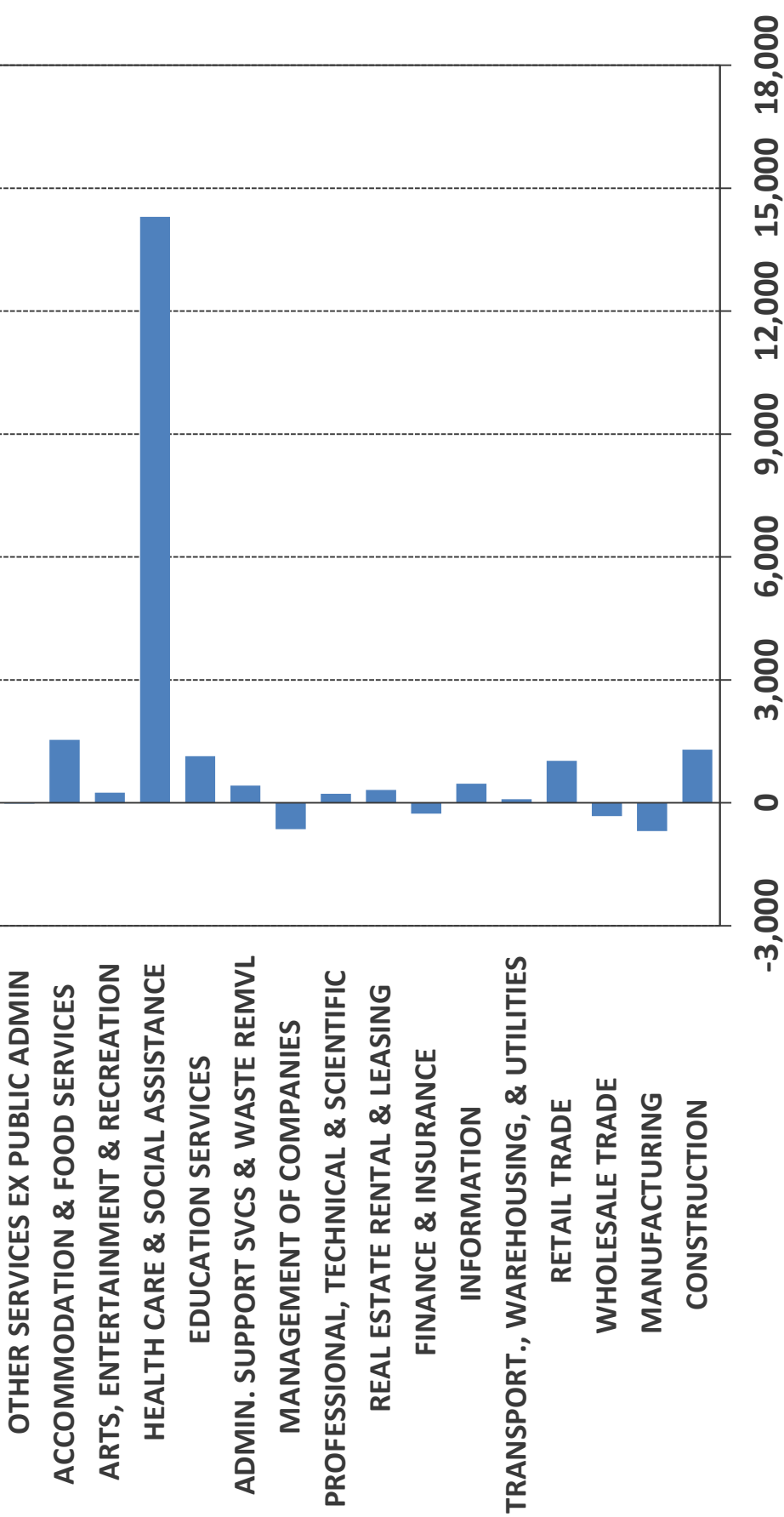
CHANGE IN JOBS BY SECTOR, BROOKLYN, 2012-2017

FIRST HALF OF EACH YEAR



CHANGE IN JOBS BY SECTOR, BROOKLYN, 2016-2017

FIRST HALF OF EACH YEAR



Growing Jobs Paying \$25-\$35 Per Hour Where Most Workers Don't Have a College Degree

<i>Job Title</i>	<i>10-Year % Growth</i>	<i>Median Annual Wage</i>
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	26.1%	\$53,630
Sheet Metal Workers	25.0%	\$63,140
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	19.8%	\$64,530
Chemical Technicians	18.3%	\$54,530
Glaziers	15.9%	\$59,840
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	14.5%	\$57,290
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	13.8%	\$68,750
Carpenters	13.1%	\$68,260
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	12.8%	\$54,440
First-Line Supervisors of Protective Service Workers, All Other	12.2%	\$62,700
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	9.5%	\$52,050
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	9.0%	\$61,030
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	8.5%	\$55,820
Refuse and Recyclable Material Collectors	7.2%	\$70,780
First-Line Supervisors of Landscaping, Lawn Service, and Groundskeeping Workers	6.3%	\$62,330

Other NYS Labor Department Resources for Jobseekers

NY State Local Area Occupational Wages: labor.ny.gov/stats/lswage2.asp

- Occupational wages for New York City and other regions of NY State.
- NY State Local Area Occupational Projections:** labor.ny.gov/stats/demand.asp
- If you are considering changing occupations, these projections will be helpful in determining which jobs are and will be in demand.

NY State Staffing Patterns: labor.ny.gov/stats/staffingpatternshome.asp

- Find industries that you may not have considered that employ people in your occupation.

Business Expansions & Contractions: labor.ny.gov/stats/nyc/nycec.shtm

- Check this website regularly for news about current and planned business expansions and openings.

Business Directory: www.labor.ny.gov/stats/bdirector.shtm

- Find a complete list of local businesses by industry or occupation they employ.

Jobs Express: www.labor.ny.gov/jobs/regional.shtm

- Find current job postings in New York State.