

Employment in New York State



Research and
Statistics

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At a Glance

New York State had 9,343,300 total nonfarm jobs in April 2016, including 7,905,500 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.2% between March and April 2016, while the nation's job count increased by 0.1%. From April 2015 to April 2016, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.5% in the state and by 2.2% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In April 2016, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 4.8% to 4.9%. The comparable rate for the nation in April 2016 was 5.0%.

New York State's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 1.6% in April 2016.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

April 2015 - April 2016

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	121.3	1.3%
Private Sector	114.4	1.5%
Goods-producing	9.6	1.2%
Nat. res. & mining	-0.2	-3.9%
Construction	11.4	3.3%
Manufacturing	-1.6	-0.4%
Durable gds.	-2.6	-1.0%
Nondurable gds.	1.0	0.5%
Service-providing	111.7	1.3%
Trade, trans. & util.	8.3	0.5%
Wholesale trade	1.9	0.6%
Retail trade	-1.2	-0.1%
Trans., wrhs. & util.	7.6	2.7%
Information	6.2	2.4%
Financial activities	7.4	1.1%
Prof. & bus. svcs.	13.9	1.1%
Educ. & health svcs.	42.5	2.2%
Leisure & hospitality	16.0	1.8%
Other services	10.5	2.6%
Government	6.9	0.5%

Foodies help our fourth largest industry sector grow...

The Dish on Food and Beverage Tourism in New York State

"Local cuisine provides a direct connection to the history of a region, the soul of its people and the rhythm of daily life."

— Skift.com

Check out this menu: Belgian-style beer in Cooperstown, chicken wings in Buffalo, strawberries in Owego, ice wine in Fairport, garlic in Little Falls, cream cheese in Lowville and hot sauce in Brooklyn. What do these items have in common? They are locally produced foods celebrated at festivals around New York State. These festivals and hundreds of others like them lure thousands of people here each year. The visitors don't just eat – they pursue food and beverage tourism. Also known as culinary tourism, it is a growing segment of New York's \$100 billion travel and tourism sector (the state's fourth largest industry sector in 2015).

Defining Food and Beverage Tourism

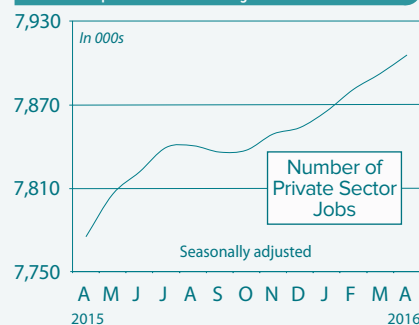
Broadly speaking, food and beverage tourists (fondly called "foodies") visit places to learn more about the local area's food and cuisine trends, cooking techniques and food history. Interest in food and drink is their main reason for making the trip. Other travelers also do "foodie" activities to some degree, even when it is not the point of their trip. The World Food Travel Association classifies food and beverage tourists this way:

- **Deliberate:** Culinary experiences are the primary reason for taking a trip.
- **Opportunistic:** Seek and enjoy a culinary experience during a trip taken for other reasons.
- **Accidental:** Enjoy a culinary experience if they find it during a trip.

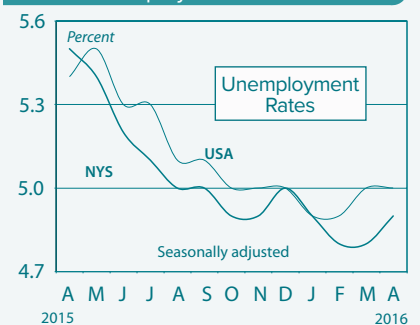
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In April...

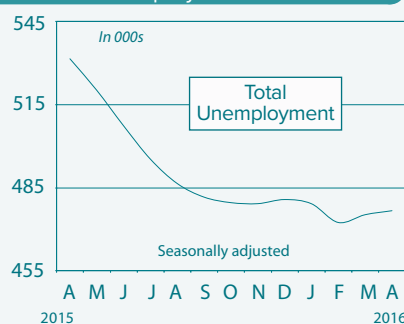
...NYS private sector jobs increased



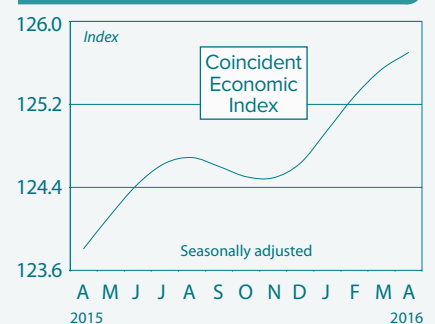
...NYS unemployment rate increased



...NYS unemployment increased



...NYS economic index increased



Focus on the Mohawk Valley

Region's Economic Outlook is Improving
by Mark Barbano, Labor Market Analyst, Mohawk Valley

The economic prospects for the six-county Mohawk Valley region have improved recently. Not only did the Mohawk Valley see its private sector job count increase by 510, or 0.4%, between 2014 and 2015, but the region's unemployment rate continued its downward trend, dropping from 6.5% in 2014 to 5.8% in 2015. Likewise, the region's unemployment rolls are also down. Between 2014 and 2015, the number of unemployed residents in the Mohawk Valley declined from 14,400 to 12,900, or 10.4%.

In this article, we review which industries in the Mohawk Valley added the most jobs between 2007 and 2015. All data presented here are annual averages and come from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. We then turn our attention to some exciting new developments, which will likely ultimately translate into several thousand new high-tech jobs for the region.

Regional Job Gainers, 2007-2015

Social assistance added the most jobs (+1,680) of any industry in the Mohawk Valley in 2007-2015. In fact, this industry set an all-time employment high (8,940) in 2015. The industry's job gains over this period were largest in vocational rehabilitation services and individual and family services.

Over the eight-year period, the job count at the region's food services and drinking places grew by 990, or 8.6%. Of all the job-gaining industries discussed in this article, it is the one with the most jobs (12,560) in the region in 2015.

Employment at nursing and residential care facilities rose by 560, or 6.2%, to 9,540 over the eight-year period. This industry has continued to experience growth due in large part to the increasing number of elderly residents in the region.

Educational services (private sector) jobs grew by 450, or 12.5%, to 4,040 in 2007-2015. The gain was centered in colleges and universities, while the job count at private elementary and secondary schools declined. The average wage in private educational services was \$37,370, the highest among the top five job-gaining industries discussed here.

From 2007 to 2015, the Mohawk Valley region added 360 jobs in accommodations, representing a gain of 24.7%. Industry job gains were greatest in hotels and motels. RV parks and recreational camps also experienced small job gains. Some industry growth is attributable to the influx of hotels and motels near the Oneida Indian Nation's Turning Stone Casino in Verona (Oneida County). This job growth reflects the fact that travel and tourism is a substantial and growing component of the New York State economy.

High-tech is Coming to the Region

The region received some welcome news when two high-tech companies announced they would be opening up on the campus of SUNY Polytechnic Institute in Marcy, just outside of Utica (Oneida County). The two companies are expected to bring with them a total of more than 2,500 high-tech jobs.



"The economic prospects for the six-county Mohawk Valley region have improved recently."

In April, ground was officially broken on a semiconductor chip fabrication plant. It will be home to Austria-based AMS, which is a multinational semiconductor manufacturer. To date, AMS has invested \$2 billion in their local plant and ultimately promises to employ about 1,500. It is expected to be operational by the end of 2017, with a target for the first batches of wafers made at the plant in the first half of 2018. The recently-enacted state budget included historic investments in the Mohawk Valley, including \$585 million to support the Nano Utica Initiative and Phase I construction of the AMS fab, which will operate under a 20-year lease.

Also on the SUNY Poly site is Quad C, where General Electric is making a \$150 million investment in a silicon carbide packaging center. The Quad C site is expected to be in full-scale production by 2017 and employ 470 people. An additional 450 workers are expected to be hired over the next 10 years.

Summary

The Mohawk Valley region's economic prospects continue to improve. An eventual jump in employment due to an influx of several thousand high-tech jobs should serve as a catalyst for further economic growth.

Food and Beverage Tourism... from page 1

This type of tourism takes many forms. One is the food and wine festival scene already mentioned. Another type is a culinary tour (e.g., a half-day tour of the Brooklyn dining scene where you "learn to eat like a local"). A third group is educational, where visitors learn about local cuisines at a training school, such as the Culinary Institute of America in Hyde Park.

Impact of Food and Beverage Tourism

According to Skift.com, "culinary travel experiences are now the most popular method for driving tourism business."

The World Food Travel Association also notes food and beverage tourism is the fastest-growing segment of the travel industry in the world.

In New York State, visitor spending on food and beverage is big business and a major part of the tourism sector. Statewide, travelers spent more than \$14.5 billion on food and beverage services -- about one in every four dollars spent by travelers to New York in 2015. Plus, food and beverage sales rose 6.0% in 2015, making it the state's fastest-growing tourism category. In fact,

tourist spending on food and beverage services in the state has grown every year since 2005, except during the national recession in 2009. See the table on page 3.

Food and beverage tourism plays another key role in helping to market destinations. This occurs because many areas have unique food products and cuisines, which help set them apart from other locales. For example, tourists flock to Upstate New York in the fall to the many orchards that offer pick-your-own apples as well as various

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR '15	APR '16		APR '15	APR '16		APR '15	APR '16
New York State	5.3	4.6	Hudson Valley	4.5	4.0	Finger Lakes	5.3	4.7
Capital	4.6	4.2	Dutchess	4.5	4.0	Genesee	5.1	4.6
Albany	4.3	4.0	Orange	4.6	4.1	Livingston	5.7	5.1
Columbia	4.2	3.7	Putnam	4.1	3.7	Monroe	5.2	4.6
Greene	6.2	5.7	Rockland	4.5	3.9	Ontario	5.0	4.4
Rensselaer	4.6	4.2	Sullivan	5.7	5.0	Orleans	6.5	5.8
Saratoga	4.2	3.7	Ulster	4.9	4.3	Seneca	5.3	4.6
Schenectady	4.6	4.2	Westchester	4.5	4.0	Wayne	5.6	4.8
Warren	6.1	5.7	Mohawk Valley	6.0	5.2	Wyoming	5.8	5.2
Washington	5.3	4.7	Fulton	6.9	5.9	Yates	5.2	4.3
Central New York	5.5	4.8	Herkimer	7.0	5.7	Western New York	5.7	5.1
Cayuga	5.4	5.1	Montgomery	6.9	5.8	Allegany	5.8	5.5
Cortland	6.0	5.6	Oneida	5.5	4.9	Cattaraugus	6.5	5.9
Madison	5.8	5.1	Otsego	5.3	4.6	Chautauqua	6.2	5.6
Onondaga	5.0	4.3	Schoharie	6.0	5.4	Erie	5.4	4.8
Oswego	7.3	6.1	North Country	7.1	6.3	Niagara	6.3	5.8
Southern Tier	5.7	5.1	Clinton	6.2	5.4	Long Island	4.4	3.9
Broome	6.1	5.4	Essex	7.3	6.2	Nassau	4.2	3.7
Chemung	5.9	5.6	Franklin	7.2	6.0	Suffolk	4.7	4.1
Chenango	5.8	4.9	Hamilton	10.3	9.9	New York City	5.8	4.8
Delaware	6.2	5.5	Jefferson	7.3	6.5	Bronx	7.8	6.6
Schuyler	6.9	6.4	Lewis	7.7	8.0	Kings	6.0	4.9
Steuben	6.6	6.1	St. Lawrence	7.2	6.2	New York	4.9	4.2
Tioga	5.7	5.1				Queens	5.1	4.2
Tompkins	3.8	3.6				Richmond	5.8	4.8

Food and Beverage Tourism... from page 2

fall festivals. The state's Taste NY initiative also markets these food destinations by encouraging New Yorkers and tourists alike to try our homegrown products through 25 Taste NY stores and many events held throughout the state.

New York's nearly 900 wineries, breweries, distilleries and cideries are a focal point for food and beverage tourists. Researchers found that 5.29 million wine-related tourists visited New York in 2012. This should not come as a surprise -- New York State was named "Wine Region of the Year" in 2014 by *Wine Enthusiast* magazine. The same magazine ranked the Finger Lakes wine region as one of the 10 best wine destinations in 2015. Spending by wine tourists spurs a variety of economic benefits, such as more sales, more tax revenue and more jobs.

What's Driving the Trend?

Food-focused media helps drive this recent travel trend. You may have seen Anthony Bourdain explore foreign lands and sample the local fare on his CNN show, *Parts Unknown*. Maybe you've read an interesting food-related article in *Bon Appétit* magazine. You notice food or beverage photos posted on the Internet. With the advent of social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat and Flickr, you see food

and beverage themed photos everywhere. Liking a picture of your friend or family member tasting exotic cuisine may pique your interest in other cultures or spur you to try other foodways.

Another force behind the growth of food and beverage tourism is the fact that people now spend less time cooking and more time dining out. In 1984, nearly 75% of dinners were cooked at home; by 2014, that number had fallen to below 60%. In March 2015, spending at U.S. restaurants and bars surpassed sales at groceries stores for the first time on record. More and more, people see dining out as a chance for social interactions -- an experience you do not get at home. In particular, millennials are ditching the pots and pans in favor of dining out.

Summing Up

Food and beverage is clearly a growing part of New York State's travel and tourism sector. With endless food-related media and more people opting to dine out rather than cook, culinary offerings have become a destination. From the Nathan's Hot Dog Eating Contest on Coney Island to its many wine trails, New York State has unique food and beverage experiences for everyone to enjoy.

by Kevin Phelps

Traveler Spending on Food and Beverage Services, New York State, 2005-2015

Year	Spending (billions of \$)
2005	\$9.7
2006	\$10.6
2007	\$11.4
2008	\$11.5
2009	\$10.5
2010	\$11.3
2011	\$11.8
2012	\$12.4
2013	\$13.0
2014	\$13.7
2015	\$14.5

Source: Tourism Economics

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Regional Analysts' Corner

CAPITAL

James Ross — 518-242-8245

For the 12-month period ending April 2016, the private sector job count in the Capital Region rose by 100 to 424,500. Job growth was centered in leisure and hospitality (+1,000), manufacturing (+800) and financial activities (+300). Employment losses were centered in professional and business services (-2,000).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

Private sector jobs in the Syracuse metro area rose over the year by 1,100, or 0.4 percent, to 261,800 in April 2016. Growth was centered in trade, transportation and utilities (+2,800), leisure and hospitality (+1,300) and manufacturing (+300). Losses were largest in professional and business services (-1,700) and educational and health services (-900).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Over the past year, the private sector job count in the Rochester metro area declined by 1,600, or 0.4 percent, to 444,800 in April 2016. Employment gains were concentrated in trade, transportation and utilities (+700) and educational and health services (+500). Job losses were greatest in professional and business services (-1,600) and financial activities (-900).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the year ending April 2016, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased by 17,600, or 2.3 percent, to 785,900. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+6,600), natural resources, mining and construction (+6,300), other services (+2,900) and trade, transportation and utilities (+2,200). Losses were centered in leisure and hospitality (-1,000) and information (-400).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

Over the past year, private sector jobs on Long Island grew by 11,500, or 1.0 percent, to 1,113,000 in April 2016. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+8,000), leisure and hospitality (+6,100), financial activities (+1,400) and other services (+1,400). Job losses were centered in trade, transportation and utilities (-4,400) and professional and business services (-1,100).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

Over the past year, private sector jobs in the Mohawk Valley rose by 1,000, or 0.7 percent, to 146,300 in April 2016. Growth was centered in natural resources, mining and construction (+300), educational and health services (+200), leisure and hospitality (+200), manufacturing (+200), professional and business services (+200) and trade, transportation and utilities (+200). Losses were greatest in other services (-200).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 212-775-3330

Private sector jobs in New York City rose by 96,500, or 2.6 percent, to 3,750,700 for the year ending April 2016. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+32,400), professional and business services (+24,700), leisure and hospitality (+11,700), natural resources, mining and construction (+7,800) and other services (+5,500).

SOUTHERN TIER

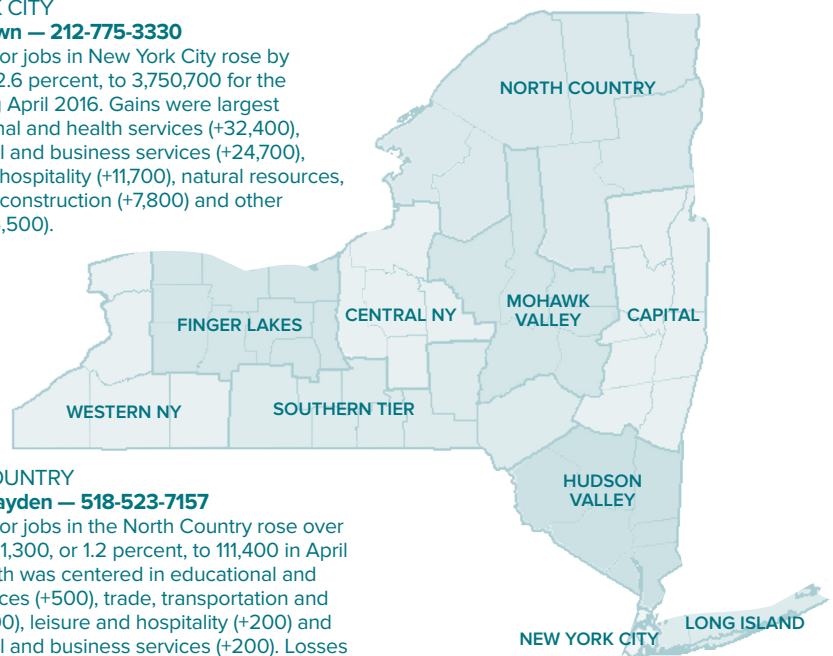
Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

For the year ending April 2016, private sector jobs in the Southern Tier fell by 1,600, or 0.7 percent, to 234,000. Growth was focused in natural resources, mining and construction (+200). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-600), educational and health services (-400) and trade, transportation and utilities (-400).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

Over the past year, private sector jobs in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area rose by 2,200, or 0.5 percent, to 464,600 in April 2016. The largest gains were in trade, transportation and utilities (+3,600), educational and health services (+1,200) and financial activities (+1,000). Employment losses were centered in professional and business services (-3,000) and manufacturing (-900).



NORTH COUNTRY

Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157

Private sector jobs in the North Country rose over the year by 1,300, or 1.2 percent, to 111,400 in April 2016. Growth was centered in educational and health services (+500), trade, transportation and utilities (+400), leisure and hospitality (+200) and professional and business services (+200). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-300).