

# Employment in New York State



Research and  
Statistics

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Department of Labor

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## At a Glance

New York State had 9,486,200 total nonfarm jobs in April 2017, including 8,032,300 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.1% between March and April 2017, while the nation's job count increased by 0.2% over this period. From April 2016 to April 2017, the number of private sector jobs increased by 0.9% in the state and by 1.6% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In April 2017, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.3%. The comparable rate for the nation in April 2017 was 4.4%.

New York State's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators increased at an annual rate of 0.3% in April 2017.

## Change in Nonfarm Jobs

April 2016 - April 2017

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	76.8	0.8%
Private Sector	68.9	0.9%
Goods-producing	-12.9	-1.6%
Nat. res. & mining	0.1	2.0%
Construction	1.9	0.5%
Manufacturing	-14.9	-3.3%
Durable gds.	-12.0	-4.5%
Nondurable gds.	-2.9	-1.5%
Service-providing	89.7	1.0%
Trade, trans. & util.	-3.6	-0.2%
Wholesale trade	-0.7	-0.2%
Retail trade	-2.3	-0.2%
Trans., wrhs. & util.	-0.6	-0.2%
Information	2.0	0.8%
Financial activities	2.1	0.3%
Prof. & bus. svcs.	27.7	2.2%
Educ. & health svcs.	46.6	2.4%
Leisure & hospitality	2.9	0.3%
Other services	4.1	1.0%
Government	7.9	0.5%

Baristas have very favorable job prospects in NYS...

## Business is Brewing at Your Local Coffee Shop

Americans have had a long-term love affair with coffee since the Colonial Era. Thomas Jefferson called it "the favorite beverage of the civilized world." The infatuation continues, mainly with specialty drinks. In 2015, overall U.S. coffee consumption hit more than 24.4 million bags, each holding 60 kilograms, or 132 pounds, of coffee beans.

This means we account for about 16% of global demand, according to the International Coffee Organization. It represents a 40% increase over 1995's overall consumption level of 17.4 million bags.

The long-term increase in coffee demand translates into more specialty coffee shops in the U.S. We hit just over 24,000

in 2016, according to market research firm Euromonitor International. They also report that, between 2015 and 2016, total sales at U.S. specialty coffee shops grew by 8% to reach \$23.2 billion. The growth rate was good enough to make this the best-performing segment of the broader cafés/bars category last year.

What drives U.S. coffee demand to the point where most Americans (54%) over the age of 18 drink coffee every day? Analysts cite increasing demand by Millennials (people 19-34 years of age). They now account for about 44% of U.S. coffee consumption. Some cite the rise of coffee culture in many urban areas in the U.S. as a factor. Others point out that young



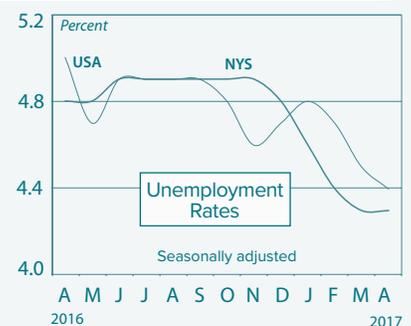
Continued on page 2

## In April...

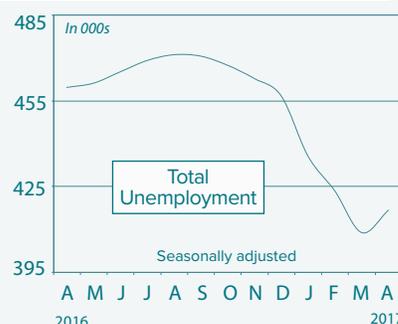
...NYS private sector jobs increased



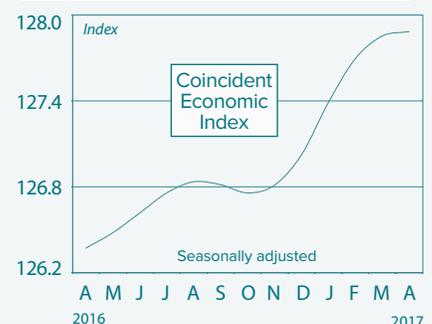
...NYS unemployment rate unchanged



...NYS unemployment increased



...NYS economic index increased



## Focus on Central New York

### Central New York's Highest-Paying Industries

by Karen Knapik-Scalzo, Labor Market Analyst, Central New York Region

What are the highest-paying industries in the Central New York region? This is a key question. Pay is one of many factors that people consider when they are looking for a job or pursuing education or training.

Central New York added 1,900 private sector jobs over the year ending April 2017. As the local economy continues to expand, job opportunities will be created at various pay levels.

This article examines some of the region's highest-paying private sector industries. The analysis is limited to 4-digit NAICS industries with at least 500 workers. It uses data covering the fourth quarter of 2015 through the third quarter of 2016. The region's overall private sector annual wage was \$46,200 during that period.

#### Utilities

Boasting an average annual wage of \$111,400, Power Generation and Supply is Central New York's highest-paying industry. It is also a significant employer, with 3,530 workers. A large number of local jobs are in these component industries: electric power distribution and nuclear electric power generation. National Grid and Exelon Generation are two of the largest local employers in this industry.

Common occupations in Power Generation and Supply include electric power line installers and repairers; customer service representatives; and control and valve installers and repairers. With several nuclear power plants located in Central New York, the region's concentration of nuclear power jobs is about 15 times greater than the national average.

#### Construction

The second highest-paying industry in the region is Utility System Construction. Its average annual wage is \$98,600 and overall employment is 1,080.

Workers in the Utility System Construction industry are involved in the engineering and construction of oil/gas pipelines and power/communication lines. Common occupations in this industry include: construction laborers; operating engineers; and electric power line installers and repairers.

#### Manufacturing

The Central New York region has three manufacturing industries that rank on the top-paying list. They include Electronic Instruments, Pharmaceuticals and Medicines, and Beverages.

The Electronic Instruments industry pays an average annual wage of \$98,300. It encompasses a number of local high-tech and defense-related companies. Among them is Lockheed Martin, which designs and builds radars, sonars and sensors. Typical job titles include: team and electronic equipment assemblers; software developers; and electrical engineers.

Another high-paying industry is Pharmaceuticals and Medicines. It has an average annual wage of \$90,000. One local business in this industry is antibiotic maker Steri-Pharma LLC. The company is in the midst of a \$50 million expansion at its Syracuse plant. This growth is expected to create 72 jobs and allow the company to increase production of an antibiotic to



"Many industries in Central New York offer high-paying job opportunities."

fight drug-resistant bacteria. Common occupations include: packaging and filling machine operators; mixing and blending machine setters, operators and tenders; and inspectors and testers.

Beer production at traditional brewers (e.g., Anheuser-Busch) as well as the explosive growth of numerous local craft brewers (e.g., Middle Ages, Humble Harvest) has helped to boost local employment in Beverages. This industry pays an average annual wage of \$87,200. Soft drink makers and wineries are also part of this industry. Key jobs run the gamut, from packaging and filling machine operators, to farmworkers and laborers, to industrial machinery mechanics. The Beverage manufacturing industry employs 1,000 people in the region.

#### Summary

Many industries in Central New York offer high-paying job opportunities. The ones discussed here are clustered in utilities, construction and manufacturing. The average age of local workers in many of these industries is higher than the overall regional average. As older workers continue to age out of the workforce, there should be more job opportunities for hands-on workers with the necessary mechanical and technical skills.

#### Business is Brewing... from page 1

adults are drinking more coffee products in place of soft drinks.

According to Euromonitor, retail sales (i.e., coffee purchased to prepare at home) accounted for about 80% of the coffee we drank in 2016. However, sales in this category have grown slowly, increasing by less than 3% in 2011-2016. In contrast, sales at food service outlets (e.g., restaurants and coffee shops), which only made up about 20% of U.S. sales in 2016, grew by almost 9% in 2011-2016.

#### How Many Baristas?

Of course, the focal point of any coffee shop is the barista, who prepares and serves your

favorite specialty coffee drink. Interestingly, barista is the Italian word for "bartender." In Italy, they prepare all types of drinks, not just coffee products.

Baristas are part of the broader "counter attendant" job title (SOC 35-3022). Over 28,300 people worked in this job title in the state in 2016. New York State accounts for just under 6% of the roughly half million baristas/counter attendants in the U.S.

New York City had the largest share (41%) of statewide jobs. This high concentration of "coffee workers" is not unexpected. A 2016 report from the Center for an Urban Future found Dunkin' Donuts was the largest

national retailer in all of New York City. They have 596 stores there. In Manhattan alone, Starbucks was the largest retailer, with 223 locations. Another sign that New York is a great city for coffee: The Daily Meal website voted Everyman Espresso in Manhattan's East Village as the best coffee shop in America.

#### Demand for Baristas

Demand for baristas in New York State has grown in recent years. The Conference Board's HWOL series shows the number of unique help-wanted ads for baristas (not the broader "counter attendant" title) in the state climbed from 1,672 in 2012 to 2,159 in 2016. This is a gain of 29%.

## Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR '16	APR '17		APR '16	APR '17		APR '16	APR '17
<b>New York State</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>Hudson Valley</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>Finger Lakes</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	Dutchess	4.0	4.0	Genesee	4.5	4.6
Albany	3.9	3.9	Orange	4.1	4.3	Livingston	4.9	4.8
Columbia	3.6	3.6	Putnam	3.7	3.8	Monroe	4.5	4.6
Greene	5.6	5.1	Rockland	3.9	3.9	Ontario	4.2	4.3
Rensselaer	4.1	4.0	Sullivan	4.8	4.8	Orleans	5.6	5.5
Saratoga	3.6	3.7	Ulster	4.2	4.3	Seneca	4.6	4.3
Schenectady	4.1	4.1	Westchester	3.9	4.1	Wayne	4.7	4.7
Warren	5.7	5.4	<b>Mohawk Valley</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	Wyoming	5.2	5.6
Washington	4.7	4.5	Fulton	5.8	5.6	Yates	4.2	4.3
<b>Central New York</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	Herkimer	5.6	5.9	<b>Western New York</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Cayuga	5.1	4.7	Montgomery	5.6	5.5	Allegany	6.4	6.6
Cortland	5.7	5.5	Oneida	4.8	4.8	Cattaraugus	6.0	6.0
Madison	5.1	5.3	Otsego	4.7	4.7	Chautauqua	5.7	5.9
Onondaga	4.3	4.3	Schoharie	5.4	5.4	Erie	4.7	4.8
Oswego	6.1	6.1	<b>North Country</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	Niagara	5.8	5.9
<b>Southern Tier</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	Clinton	5.3	5.6	<b>Long Island</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Broome	5.3	5.3	Essex	6.1	6.4	Nassau	3.6	3.7
Chemung	5.6	5.4	Franklin	6.0	6.3	Suffolk	4.1	4.1
Chenango	4.8	5.0	Hamilton	10.1	10.7	<b>New York City</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Delaware	5.4	5.4	Jefferson	6.5	6.5	Bronx	6.7	5.4
Schuyler	6.4	5.7	Lewis	7.8	7.1	Kings	5.0	4.0
Steuben	6.0	5.4	St. Lawrence	6.6	6.6	New York	4.2	3.5
Tioga	5.0	4.8				Queens	4.2	3.4
Tompkins	3.9	3.8				Richmond	4.8	4.0

**Business is Brewing...** *from page 2*

Looking ahead, workers in the barista/counter attendant job title have very favorable job prospects. The State Department of Labor projects total jobs in this occupation in New York will grow by 22.3% through 2024. This percentage rate of growth is almost four times greater than expected job growth (+6.0%) at the national level over the same period.

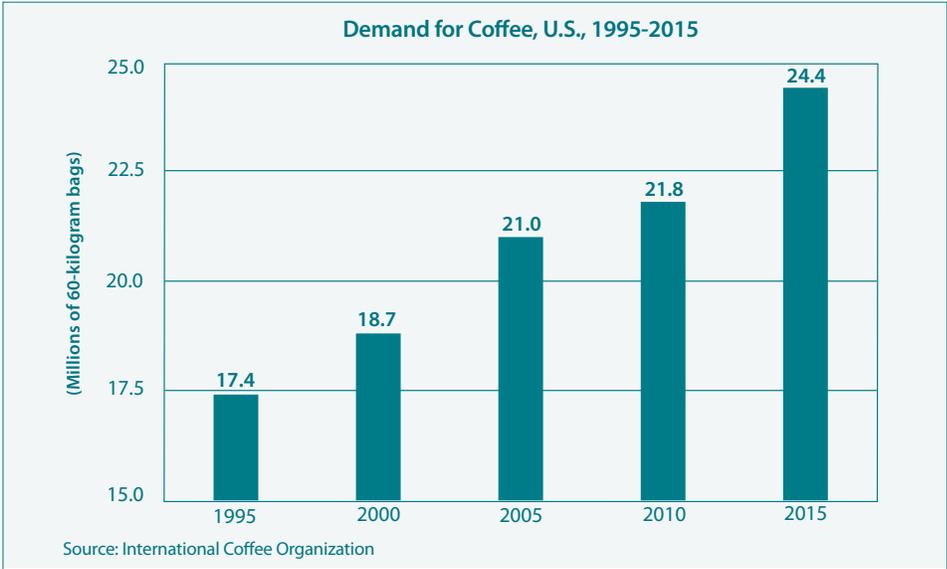
From 2014 to 2024, this occupation is projected to have about 2,350 openings per year in New York State. Of this total, about 75% will be due to workers leaving the job (replacement need), while the remaining 25% of openings will stem from new job growth.

**Barista Education and Skills**

There are no formal educational requirements to be a barista. Most training is short-term and received on the job. In fact, Census Bureau data indicate a majority of baristas/counter attendants in the U.S. (at least 25 years of age) had a high school diploma (38%) or less than a high school education (21%).

Most barista jobs are entry-level work. However, they can offer a stepping stone to higher-level salaried positions in food service. Many business owners in the industry started out as hourly workers.

Many job ads for baristas ask for the ability to use Microsoft Excel as well as point-of-sale software. It is key for baristas to understand



the principles and processes of customer and personal service. This includes customer needs assessment, meeting quality standards for services and evaluating customer satisfaction.

**Summary**

As Americans will drink more coffee in the coming years, we will need more people – baristas – to brew our favorite drink. The employment picture for baristas is bright in New York State, with the job count expected to grow by more than 22% through 2024.

*by Kevin Jack*

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## Regional Analysts' Corner

### CAPITAL

**James Ross — 518-242-8245**

Private sector jobs in the Capital Region increased by 2,200, or 0.5 percent, to 432,800 for the year ending April 2017. Gains were centered in trade, transportation and utilities (+1,900), educational and health services (+600), leisure and hospitality (+600) and natural resources, mining and construction (+500). Employment losses were largest in professional and business services (-1,400).

### CENTRAL NY

**Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391**

Private sector jobs in the Syracuse metro area rose over the year by 2,600, or 1.0 percent, to 262,800 in April 2017. Growth was centered in professional and business services (+2,400) and leisure and hospitality (+1,000). The largest job losses occurred in educational and health services (-400) and financial activities (-300).

### FINGER LAKES

**Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870**

For the year ending April 2017, private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area decreased by 4,100, or 0.9 percent, to 451,700. Job gains were concentrated in educational and health services (+300) and information (+200). Losses were greatest in trade, transportation and utilities (-1,500), manufacturing (-1,300) and leisure and hospitality (-1,100).

### HUDSON VALLEY

**John Nelson — 914-997-8798**

For the year ending April 2017, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley grew by 7,000, or 0.9 percent, to 788,800. Gains were centered in educational and health services (+4,700), professional and business services (+3,700) and trade, transportation and utilities (+1,600). Losses were largest in leisure and hospitality (-1,700) and manufacturing (-1,200).

### LONG ISLAND

**Shital Patel — 516-934-8533**

Private sector jobs on Long Island increased over the year by 11,100, or 1.0 percent, to 1,136,800 in April 2017. Gains were largest in educational and health services (+8,100), trade, transportation and utilities (+3,200), professional and business services (+2,500) and leisure and hospitality (+1,400). Job losses were focused in financial activities (-1,600).

### MOHAWK VALLEY

**Brion Acton — 315-793-2282**

Over the past year, private sector jobs in the Mohawk Valley rose by 200, or 0.1 percent, to 145,200 in April 2017. Job gains were largest in educational and health services (+300), natural resources, mining and construction (+300) and professional and business services (+200). Employment losses were focused in leisure and hospitality (-400) and manufacturing (-200).

### NEW YORK CITY

**James Brown — 718-613-3971**

Private sector jobs in New York City rose over the year by 38,500, or 1.0 percent, to 3,825,600 in April 2017. Gains were greatest in educational and health services (+28,500), professional and business services (+12,800), financial activities (+4,700), leisure and hospitality (+2,500) and other services (+1,600). Losses were centered in trade, transportation and utilities (-11,200) and manufacturing (-2,700).

### NORTH COUNTRY

**Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157**

For the 12-month period ending April 2017, private sector jobs in the North Country rose by 400, or 0.4 percent, to 107,700. Job gains were centered in educational and health services (+600), trade, transportation and utilities (+300) and other services (+200). Employment losses were focused in leisure and hospitality (-500) and professional and business services (-200).

### SOUTHERN TIER

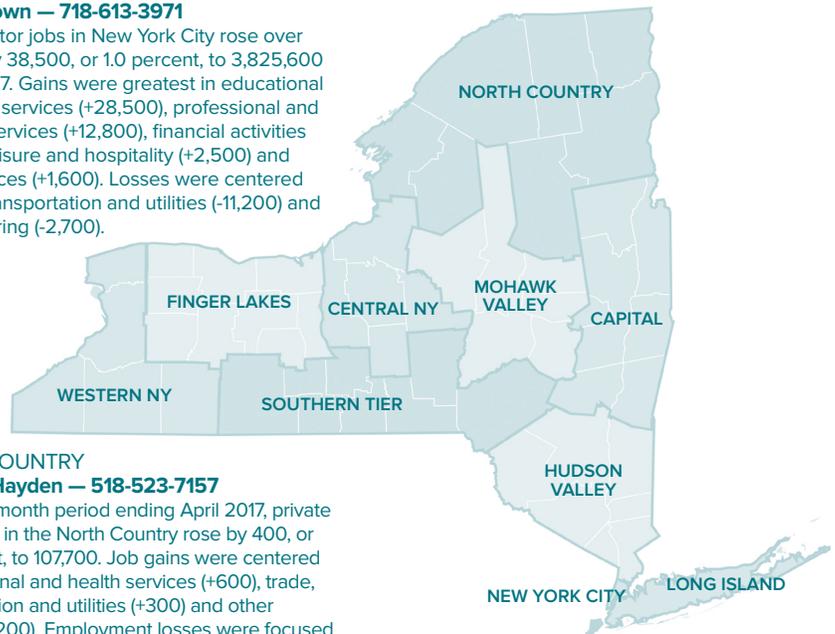
**Christian Harris — 607-741-4485**

For the 12-month period ending April 2017, private sector jobs in the Southern Tier declined by 1,200, or 0.5 percent, to 226,100. Job gains were centered in educational and health services (+500) and other services (+200). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-1,000) and trade, transportation and utilities (-300).

### WESTERN NY

**John Slenker — 716-851-2742**

For the year ending April 2017, private sector jobs in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area fell by 1,400, or 0.3 percent, to 467,200. Gains were centered in educational and health services (+1,600), professional and business services (+1,100) and other services (+900). Losses were greatest in trade, transportation and utilities (-1,600), leisure and hospitality (-1,300) and natural resources, mining and construction (-1,000).



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