

Employment

IN NEW YORK STATE



Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor
Mario J. Musolino, Acting Commissioner

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At a Glance

In November 2014, New York's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.9%, down from October 2014's level of 6.0%. The nation's unemployment rate was 5.8% in November 2014. New York State had 9,042,800 nonfarm jobs in November 2014, including 7,608,700 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The number of seasonally adjusted private sector jobs in the state decreased by less than 0.1% in October-November 2014, while those in the nation increased by 0.3%. From November 2013 to November 2014, the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.3% in the state and 2.3% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted). New York's Index of Coincident Economic Indicators decreased at an annual rate of 0.7% in November 2014.

Change in Nonfarm Jobs

November 2013 - November 2014

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

	Net	%
Total Nonfarm Jobs	88.8	1.0%
Private Sector	97.7	1.3%
Goods-producing	-2.1	-0.3%
Nat. res. & mining	0.2	3.8%
Construction	3.8	1.1%
Manufacturing	-6.1	-1.3%
Durable gds.	-3.0	-1.1%
Nondurable gds.	-3.1	-1.6%
Service-providing	90.9	1.1%
Trade, trans. & util.	11.6	0.7%
Wholesale trade	0.4	0.1%
Retail trade	10.1	1.0%
Trans., wrhs. & util.	1.1	0.4%
Information	-2.6	-1.0%
Financial activities	-0.4	-0.1%
Prof. & bus. svcs.	35.8	2.9%
Educ. & health svcs.	35.2	1.9%
Leisure & hospitality	18.1	2.2%
Other services	2.1	0.5%
Government	-8.9	-0.6%

Industry Enjoys Strong Job Growth...

Food Manufacturing in New York State

What do these things – a bagel from the corner bakery, Buffalo-style chicken wings, a cup of yogurt (New York State's official snack!), and smoked fish (maybe for your bagel) – have in common? They are all items made by New York's food manufacturing industry -- one of the bright spots in the state's factory sector over the past few years. No matter what the economy, people enjoy eating!

From the first half of 2009 to the first half of 2014, the statewide job count in food manufacturing grew by 4,670, or 9.8%, to 52,250. It grew four times faster than job growth in the nation as a whole (+2.5%) over that time. Likewise, total wages in food manufacturing here grew by 17.3% over this period, eclipsing the 15.4% wage growth rate in the U.S. New York City accounted for 1 in 3 (30.8%) food

manufacturing jobs in the state, the most of any region, in 2014.

What is Food Manufacturing?

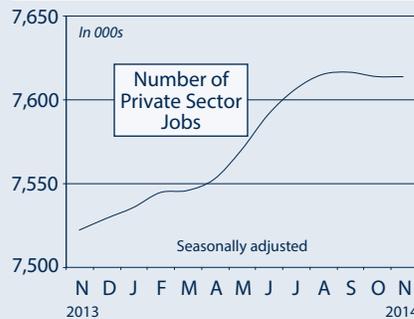
What exactly is food manufacturing? Here is how the federal government defines it:

- This industry transforms livestock and agricultural products into products for intermediate or final consumption.
- It is distinguished by the raw materials (generally of animal or vegetable origin) it processes.
- The food products are typically sold to wholesalers or retailers for distribution to consumers. It can include firms that sell bakery and candy products made on the premises for customers to carry away (not a restaurant or café).

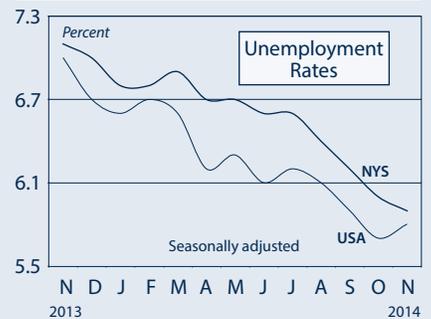
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IN NOVEMBER...

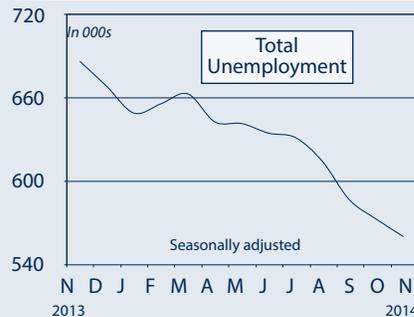
...NYS private sector jobs decreased



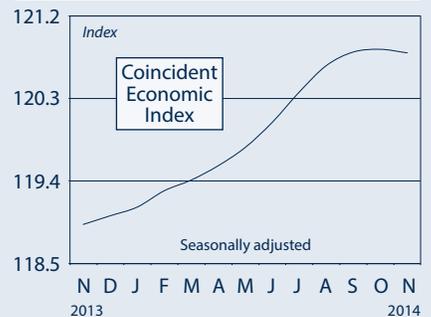
...NYS unemployment rate decreased



...NYS unemployment decreased



...NYS economic index decreased



Focus on the North Country

Fort Drum is Critical Part of Jefferson County's Economy
by Alan Beideck, Labor Market Analyst, North Country

If you drive through Jefferson County on your way to one of the area's many tourist attractions, like the Antique Boat Museum in Clayton or Boldt Castle on the St. Lawrence River, you probably would not notice any outward signs that Fort Drum, which consists of 107,265 acres and is home to more than 18,000 soldiers, is nearby. However, local residents see Fort Drum's economic impact every day.

The military complex, which is home to the 10th Mountain Division, and its workforce play a critical role in the overall Jefferson County economy. An economic impact statement from the U.S. Army, which covers fiscal year 2013, noted that the installation employed more than 18,000 soldiers and nearly 4,000 civilians, a total of almost 22,000 employees. This makes Fort Drum the largest employer in the area by far, as well as one of the largest employers in New York State. The Army report also indicated that Fort Drum's total military and civilian workforce population has increased by 50% since 2003.

From 2003 to 2013, Fort Drum's economic impact on the surrounding community increased from \$529 million to over \$1.4 billion, a gain of 172%. It is important to note that these represent "direct" impact figures, which do not include the additional ripple effects due to the employment multiplier.

Fort Drum's growth has also positively contributed to the development of new businesses, industries and markets in Northern New York. According to the 2013 impact

statement, 62 construction contracts worth \$2.6 million and 289 supply and service contracts worth \$10.2 million were awarded to local businesses. In addition, over 6,000 smaller purchases were made using government credit cards that totaled \$4.0 million.

The local food services sector, which added 500 jobs between the second quarter of 2009 and the second quarter of 2014, has been a major beneficiary of growth at Fort Drum. Several chain restaurants have opened in the area, including Panera Bread, Buffalo Wild Wings and Sonic Drive-In. In addition, Renzi Foodservice, a Watertown-based food distributor, was awarded a \$16 million contract in 2014 to supply food and beverages to the dining facilities on Fort Drum.

Invisible Fort

Despite its large employment presence, much of Fort Drum's economic impact is largely invisible in Jefferson County's labor market indicators, such as the monthly unemployment rate and nonfarm job count. This is because these economic statistics are based on an area's civilian population and employment base, in accordance with rules from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The exclusion of 18,000+ military personnel from calculations is substantial, when you consider that the county's entire civilian labor force (employed plus people actively searching) was 47,900 in 2013 and its total nonfarm job count stood at 42,500 that year.



A New Name

The economic influence of Fort Drum is also reflected in the federal Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) recent designation of Jefferson County as the "Watertown-Fort Drum Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)." With this new designation, Jefferson County joins the 14 other MSAs around the state, which together account for more than 90% of New York's nonfarm employment. The Watertown-Fort Drum area is the first MSA in the North Country labor market region. Analysts believe that this change could affect how retailers and manufacturers evaluate the area for locating new stores or factories. Nonfarm employment figures for the newest metro area in the state will be released starting with January 2015 estimates.

Summary

It's clear that Fort Drum and its almost 22,000 military and civilian employees play a key role in the economies of Jefferson County and the greater North Country region. By naming Jefferson County as an MSA, the federal government has officially recognized the area's growing economic importance. ■

Food Manufacturing... from page 1

Food Manufacturing's Economic Contribution

In 2014, food manufacturing accounted for about 1 in 9 factory jobs in New York State. Manufacturing makes an important contribution to the state's economy as factory jobs tend to have a high employment multiplier. Food manufacturing is no exception with an employment multiplier of 2.91, according to information from Cornell University. This means that for every new job in food manufacturing, an additional 1.91 "spin-off" jobs are created in industries throughout New York's economy.

What Industries Make Food?

Nine industries comprise food manufacturing. The table on page 3 shows more details about this industry group, including:

- Employment levels in the first half of 2009 and the first half of 2014

- Net and percent change in jobs over this five-year period
- Average weekly wage in the first half of 2014

Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing was by far the largest industry in food manufacturing, with 21,610 workers, or about 40% of overall industry employment in the state. This industry also showed the largest net job growth (+3,140) in 2009-2014. Other industries that added at least 500 workers in 2009-2014 include dairy products (+2,020) and other food manufacturing (+520). The main catalyst for job growth in the state's dairy products industry is the current appetite for Greek-style yogurt. Companies in "other food manufacturing" make a wide range of goods like:

- snack foods
- coffee and tea
- dressings and seasonings

The food manufacturing industry with the largest job loss in 2009-2014 was fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty foods (-1,010).

People and Firms That Make Food

The Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) series, which merges data from several programs, gives a detailed picture of food workers. For example, QWI data show that firms in New York State's food manufacturing industry hired 7,665 people and lost 7,493 workers in 2013.

Nearly two-thirds (63.8%) of workers in New York's food manufacturing industry are male, while more than 70% of industry workers are between 22 and 54 years of age. Among workers age 25 and up, almost half (48.7%) have at least some college, including 19.5% with a bachelor's degree or higher. Looking at worker

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates in New York State

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV '13	NOV '14		NOV '13	NOV '14		NOV '13	NOV '14
New York State	6.8	5.8	Hudson Valley	5.7	5.0	Finger Lakes	6.2	5.4
Capital	5.7	4.9	Dutchess	5.9	4.9	Genesee	6.1	5.3
Albany	5.4	4.7	Orange	6.1	5.3	Livingston	6.3	5.6
Columbia	5.3	4.4	Putnam	4.9	4.3	Monroe	6.2	5.4
Greene	7.4	6.0	Rockland	5.2	4.7	Ontario	5.6	5.1
Rensselaer	5.6	4.9	Sullivan	7.9	6.6	Orleans	8.3	6.8
Saratoga	5.1	4.4	Ulster	6.6	5.6	Seneca	5.8	5.2
Schenectady	5.9	5.1	Westchester	5.4	4.8	Wayne	6.3	5.6
Warren	7.4	6.4	Mohawk Valley	6.9	6.0	Wyoming	7.0	6.1
Washington	6.2	5.2	Fulton	7.7	6.6	Yates	5.2	4.9
Central New York	6.6	5.8	Herkimer	7.2	7.1	Western New York	6.7	5.8
Cayuga	6.2	5.3	Montgomery	7.7	6.6	Allegany	6.5	5.8
Cortland	7.2	6.1	Oneida	6.7	5.7	Cattaraugus	7.2	6.1
Madison	6.8	5.9	Otsego	6.0	5.5	Chautauqua	7.3	6.3
Onondaga	6.1	5.3	Schoharie	7.0	5.6	Erie	6.4	5.6
Oswego	8.2	7.6	North Country	8.1	7.0	Niagara	7.1	6.3
Southern Tier	6.5	5.7	Clinton	7.4	6.1	Long Island	5.3	4.6
Broome	7.0	6.0	Essex	8.2	7.1	Nassau	5.1	4.4
Chemung	7.3	5.9	Franklin	7.9	7.0	Suffolk	5.5	4.8
Chenango	6.1	5.7	Hamilton	8.7	8.0	New York City	8.0	6.6
Delaware	6.9	6.3	Jefferson	8.8	7.5	Bronx	11.1	9.5
Schuyler	6.7	5.9	Lewis	8.2	7.4	Kings	8.6	7.1
Steuben	7.7	6.7	St. Lawrence	8.1	7.2	New York	6.6	5.3
Tioga	6.8	5.8				Queens	7.1	5.9
Tompkins	4.2	3.8				Richmond	7.1	6.0

Food Manufacturing... from page 2

Food Manufacturing Employment and Wages, New York State, 2009 and 2014

Industry (NAICS Code)	Employment		Change		Ave. Weekly Wage**
	2009*	2014*	Net	%	
Food Manufacturing (311)	47,580	52,250	4,670	9.8%	\$780
Bakeries & Tortilla Mfg. (3118)	18,470	21,610	3,140	17.0%	\$540
Dairy Products (3115)	7,580	9,600	2,020	26.6%	\$1,050
Other Food Mfg. (3119)	6,210	6,730	520	8.4%	\$950
Animal Food Mfg. (3111)	1,420	1,550	130	9.2%	\$1,090
Seafood Products (3117)	390	450	60	15.4%	\$870
Sugar & Confectionery Products (3113)	2,510	2,560	50	2.0%	\$800
Grain & Oilseed Milling (3112)	1,020	990	-30	-2.9%	\$1,280
Animal Slaughtering & Processing (3116)	3,780	3,590	-190	-5.0%	\$730
Fruit & Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Foods (3114)	6,200	5,190	-1,010	-16.3%	\$900

*Refers to January-June of each year. **January-June 2014.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

race and ethnicity, most are non-Hispanic Whites (64.3%). Other groups with at least a 5% share of workers include: Hispanic (18.1%); Black or African American (9.0%); and Asian (7.4%).

Looking at size, companies with at least 250 workers were 44.7% of overall industry

employment in the state in 2013. These largest firms, however, held a much smaller share of industry hiring – 25.7%. In contrast, the smallest firms (i.e., 0-19 employees) had just 17.7% of industry employment, but accounted for 28.8% of industry hiring in 2013.

Summary

Food manufacturing remains a critical part of New York State's factory sector. Between 2009 and 2014, food manufacturers in the state added jobs four times faster than at the national level. Over this five-year time span, three industries – bakeries and tortilla makers, dairy products and other food products -- added the most food manufacturing jobs within the state.

This growth trend is expected to continue as long-term employment projections from the New York State Department of Labor show the industry adding 6,500 jobs in the state between 2012 and 2022. Looking ahead, New York State is well positioned to take advantage of this continued expected growth. ■

by Kevin Jack

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REGIONAL ANALYSTS' CORNER

CAPITAL

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From November 2013 to November 2014, the Capital Region's private sector job count grew by 5,100, or 1.2 percent, to 425,000. Job gains were largest in natural resources, mining and construction (+2,900), educational and health services (+1,500), leisure and hospitality (+1,500) and manufacturing (+900). Losses were centered in financial activities (-1,100) and trade, transportation and utilities (-600).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

For the 12-month period ending November 2014, the private sector job count in the Syracuse metro area declined by 900, or 0.3 percent, to 259,600. Job growth was concentrated in leisure and hospitality (+900) and natural resources, mining and construction (+300). The largest job losses occurred in educational and health services (-1,300) and manufacturing (-600).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

Private sector jobs in the Rochester metro area increased over the year by 900, or 0.2 percent, to 442,700 in November 2014. Gains were concentrated in professional and business services (+3,200), educational and health services (+2,500) and financial activities (+500). Job losses were greatest in leisure and hospitality (-2,300), manufacturing (-1,500) and trade, transportation and utilities (-1,400).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the 12-month period ending November 2014, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased by 5,400, or 0.7 percent, to 762,800. Job gains were strongest in leisure and hospitality (+3,200), educational and health services (+3,100) and professional and business services (+1,100). Losses were centered in trade, transportation and utilities (-1,000), manufacturing (-800) and natural resources, mining and construction (-500).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

Private sector jobs on Long Island increased over the year by 15,900, or 1.4 percent, to 1,116,600 in November 2014. Job gains were centered in trade, transportation, and utilities (+6,000), educational and health services (+5,700), professional and business services (+3,400), natural resources, mining and construction (+2,200) and leisure and hospitality (+1,500). Losses were greatest in financial activities (-2,800) and manufacturing (-1,400).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Mark Barbano — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending November 2014, the private sector job count in the Mohawk Valley decreased by 800, or 0.5 percent, to 148,300. Job gains were concentrated in other services (+200). Losses were greatest in manufacturing (-300), professional and business services (-300) and trade, transportation and utilities (-300).

NEW YORK CITY

James Brown — 212-775-3330

Private sector jobs in New York City rose by 81,100, or 2.3 percent, to 3,580,100 for the 12-month period ending November 2014. Job growth was greatest in educational and health services (+26,500), professional and business services (+21,400), trade, transportation and utilities (+13,600), leisure and hospitality (+13,500), other services (+5,500) and financial activities (+3,900). Losses were centered in information (-2,300) and manufacturing (-800).

SOUTHERN TIER

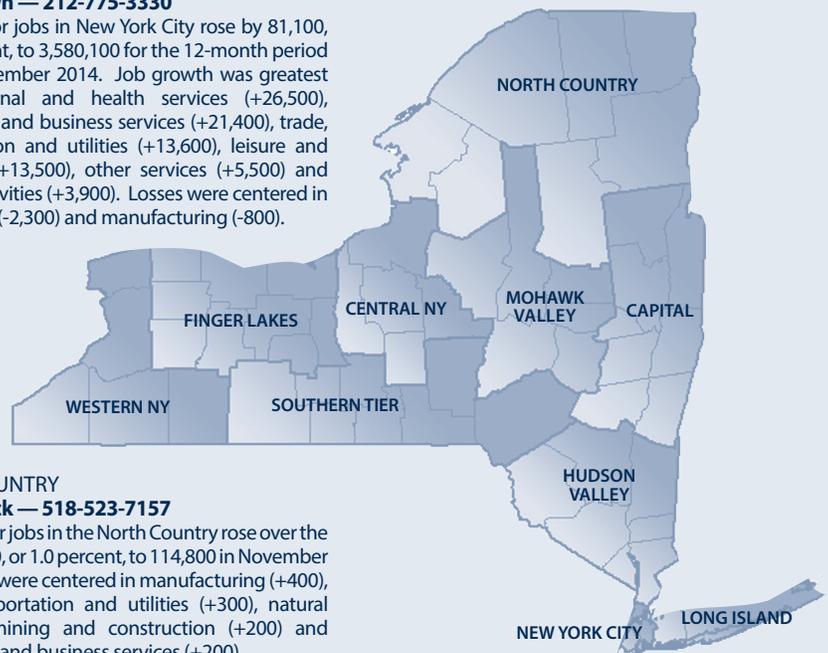
Christian Harris — 607-741-4485

The Southern Tier's private sector job count rose over the year by 1,500, or 0.6 percent, to 239,800 in November 2014. Job gains were largest in natural resources, mining and construction (+800), professional and business services (+500), leisure and hospitality (+400) and other services (+400). Losses were centered in manufacturing (-500).

WESTERN NY

John Slenker — 716-851-2742

Over the past year, the private sector job count in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area increased by 1,700, or 0.4 percent, to 467,500 in November 2014. Job gains were centered in financial activities (+1,100), trade, transportation and utilities (+900), other services (+400) and manufacturing (+300). Losses were greatest in leisure and hospitality (-600) and professional and business services (-300).



NORTH COUNTRY

Alan Beideck — 518-523-7157

Private sector jobs in the North Country rose over the year by 1,100, or 1.0 percent, to 114,800 in November 2014. Gains were centered in manufacturing (+400), trade, transportation and utilities (+300), natural resources, mining and construction (+200) and professional and business services (+200).