

COVID-19 Economic Recovery Capital Region Public Sector Impacts CDRPC Planning and Zoning Webinar

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DISCLAIMER

"New York State on PAUSE" was enacted on March 22nd and reopening begins on May 16th in some regions.

There is still a great deal of uncertainty about the regarding the recovery and the longer term impacts.

Information presented here is based on what we know as of May 14th.



THE NUMBERS Regional Unemployment Impacts

REDC	UI Filers March 8-May 2	Q2:2019 Employment	Share of 2019 Employment
Capital Region	77,146	533,261	14%
Central NY	66,578	350,299	19%
Finger Lakes	94,801	567,283	17%
Hudson Valley	167,218	948,725	18%
Long Island	261,070	1,313,094	20%
Mohawk Valley	34,726	193,903	18%
New York City	830,948	4,480,430	19%
North Country	27,575	152,945	18%
Southern Tier	43,631	261,278	17%
Western New York	199,552	639,798	22%

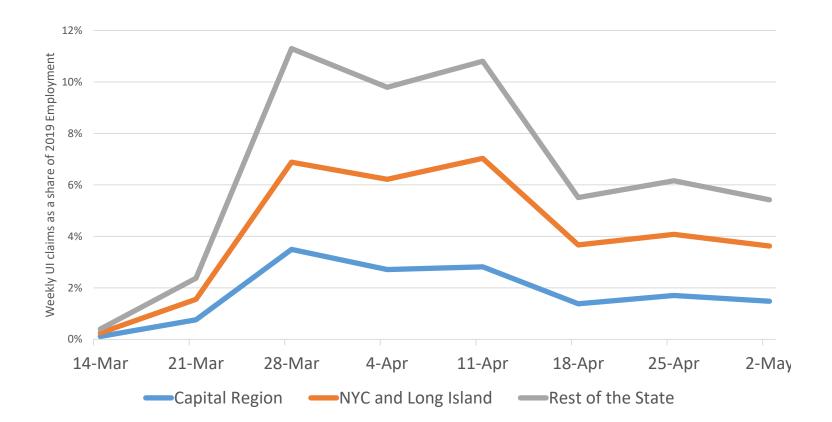


THE NUMBERS

Unemployment in New York State

Capital Region has not experienced the same levels of unemployment filings seen in other regions of the state.

Siena College Research Institute survey found 26% of households had a member who had been laid off.





Source: Rockefeller Analysis of NYS Department of Labor UI Data

UNEMPLOYMENT

Waves of Layoffs

> Wave 2: Production Manufacturing Construction Wholesale trade Administrative and waste management Wave 3: White-collar workers Management Finance and insurance Public administration/Government

Wave 1: Full contact industries

Hairdressers, auto mechanics, day cares

Accommodation and food services

Arts entertainment and recreation

Ambulatory Healthcare

Retail



THE NUMBERS

Unemployment Claims: Full Contact Industries

	Share of Total Claims	Share of 2019 Sector Employment	Share of Capital Region Employment	Share of NYS Employment
Accommodation and Food Services	20%	43%	8%	8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services (Hairdressers, auto mechanics,	4%	35%	1%	2%
daycare)	6%	27%	4%	4%
Retail Trade	14%	26%	11%	10%
Health Care and Social Assistance	12%	13%	15%	17%

- 56% of unemployment filers were employed in these five sectors.
- These sectors account ~40% of New York State and Capital Region employment.



Unemployment Claims: Production Industries

	Share of Total Claims	Share of 2019 Sector Employment	Share of Capital Region Employment	Share of NYS Employment
Administrative/Support Services	9%	29%	4%	6%
Construction/Utilities	9%	35%	5%	5%
Transportation and Warehousing	5%	31%	2%	3%
Manufacturing	5%	21%	6%	5%
Wholesale Trade	9%	29%	4%	6%

- 37% of unemployment filers have come from production-related sectors.
- These sectors account 25% New York State and 21% of Capital Region employment.



THE NUMBERS

Unemployment Claims: White-Collar Industries

		Share of	Share of	Share of
	Share of	2019 Sector	Capital Region	NYS
	Total Claims	Employment	Employment	Employment
Information	3%	21%	2%	3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2%	13%	1%	2%
Educational Services	3%	13%	4%	4%
Professional, Scientific, Technical Services	4%	9%	6%	7%
Management Companies and Enterprises	1%	6%	1%	2%
Finance and Insurance	1%	3%	4%	6%
Public Administration	1%	1%	22%	16%

- 15% of unemployment filers have come from professional service sectors.
- These sectors account for 40% of New York State and Capital Region employment.
- Over a third of Capital Region employment industries with unemployment claims <10%

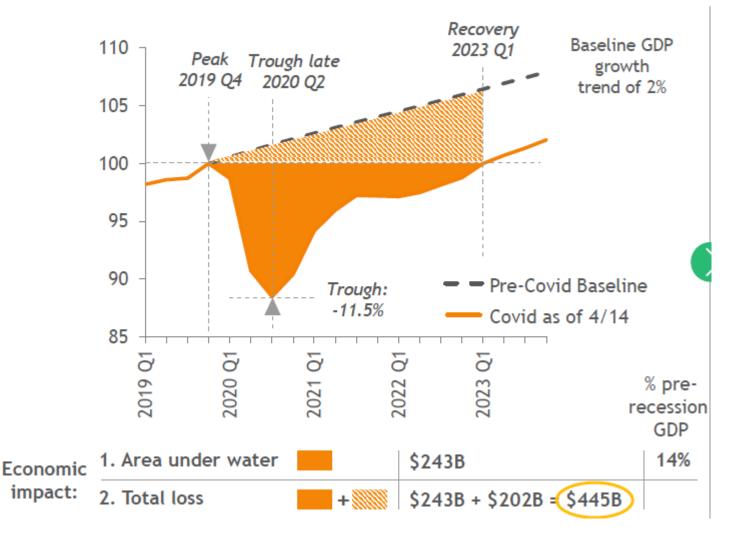


NYS Forecasts

- Total Economic Loss in NY: \$445 B
- One third of impact felt in 2020
- Pre-COVID GDP achieved 2023 Q1

Assumptions

- Economy is partially restarted beginning of 2020: Q3
- Gradual phase in of economic activity
- No additional shutdowns



NY Real GDP based on 4/23 COVID scenario



Source: Boston Consulting Group report prepared for NYS Division of Budget

Sectoral GDP Forecasts

	2020 Impact	2021 and Beyond	Recovery Date
Finance and Insurance	-2.3%	-0.5%	2021 Q2
Health care (Ambulatory Services)	-6.7%	-1.9%	2021 Q2
Transportation	-10.4%	-11.3%	2023 Q2
Construction	-12.3%	-24.5%	2023 Q3
Retail	-10.3%	-17.2%	2024 Q1
Accommodation and Food Service	-15.1%	-25.5%	2024 Q3

• Recovery to pre-COVID levels in hardest hit sectors will take years.



NY IMPACT

Division of the Budget Projections April 2020

Total budget gaps over the plan period from SFY 2021-24 increased from \$8B to \$69B (\$B) as a result of COVID-19



Source: NYS Division of the Budget



New York Sources of General Revenue

Revenue source	NY State Gov 2017 Contribution	NY Local Govs 2017 Contribution	Projected Impacts
Federal government	37%	4%	Unknown
State government	-	30%	-20%
Property taxes	0%	30%	Not immediate
Sales taxes	16%	10%	-10-25%
Individual income taxes	27%	6%	-10-20%
Corporate income taxes	2%	3%	-10%
Other taxes	3%	2%	Varies
Charges and misc. revenue	14%	16%	-15-40%

Source: Census Survey of State and Local Government Finances



Local Budgets

With no federal funding:

- Mild case: 10% loss in local government revenues
- Worst case: 17% loss in local government revenues
- Depends on revenue sources and economic situations in individual municipalities

Does not include additional expenditures

- Healthcare response
- Overtime
- Additional medical care
- Equipment investments
- Longer term costs still unknown.



City nearly halfway through expected budget cuts

By McKENZIE DELISLE Press-Republican May 4, 2020

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PLATTSBURGH — The city plans to cut expenses by more than \$3 million to make way for anticipated budget chartfolls and officials cay despite recent staff reductions, the municipality was less than halfwine Erie County Comptroller declares budget deficit for county

Albany faces projected budget shortfall of up to \$20 million

Buffalo facing big budget deficit

COUP

COVID-19 has driven up costs and denied the city revent cash reserves were drained by previous deficit spending

Schenectady police may see cuts du to COVID-19 budget impacts

Syracuse 2021 budget projects nearly s million deficit, \$6 million sales tax loss coronavirus

Westchester could face up to \$90M budget gap due to coronavirus slowdown

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Monroe County faces staggering budget shortfall

Coronavirus: Oneida County faces possible layoffs, furloughs

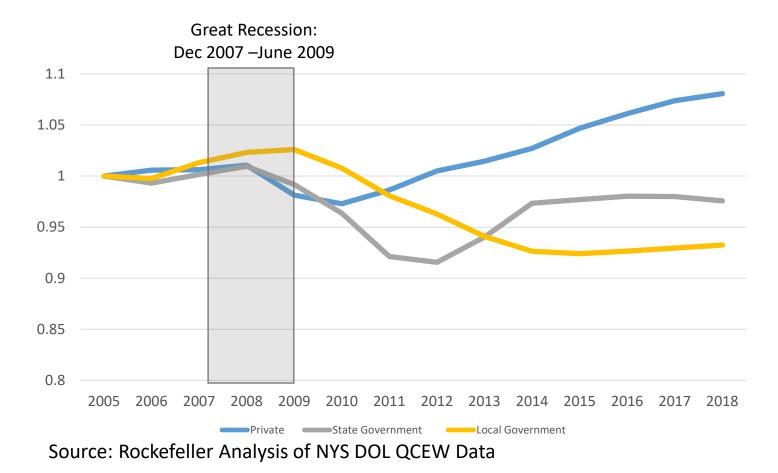
Municipal Layoffs



- + League of Cities anticipates **300,000 to 1** million in public-sector furloughs nationwide if no federal assistance.
- + All municipalities and school districts are discussing reducing workforce to close budget gaps.
- + Attrition, retirement incentives, temporary furloughs, permanent layoffs are likely.
- + Impact on budgets will likely last years.

NY IMPACT

Capital Region: Public Employment and the Great Recession



- Private employment fell during the recession but started to rebound shortly after.
- State government employment fell by 8% and has only returned to 98% of pre-recession levels
- Local employment did not begin to fall until after the recession and is only 93% of pre-recession levels



RECOVERY

Lessons learned from the Great Recession

Reckefeller Institute of Government

- + Governments play a critical role in local economies.
- + Employs 22% of Capital Region's workers and generates 18% of GDP
- + Cutbacks in state and local spending and investment lengthened the recovery compared with other downturns.
- + State and local governments will need federal support to avoid repeating mistakes.

CONCLUSION

Conclusions



While recovery will likely start soon, but the impacts will last years.

- New York State projects revenue challenges for four years.
- Municipalities must be planning for long term.
- Without aid, municipalities could see revenue shortfalls of up to 20%

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