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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 18, 2020

NYS Economy Added 137,300 Private Sector Jobs in May 2020
Statewide Unemployment Rate decreased to 14.5% in May 2020

In May 2020, the number of private sector jobs in New York State increased over the month by 137,300, or 2.1 percent, to 6,612,000, according to preliminary figures released today by the New York State Department of Labor.

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 15.3% to 14.5% in May 2020. In May 2020, the number of unemployed New York State residents decreased by 76,300, while labor force levels increased by 5,700.

The number of private sector jobs in New York State is based on a payroll survey of 18,000 New York businesses conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Monthly payroll employment estimates are preliminary and subject to revision as more complete data become available the following month. The BLS calculates New York State's unemployment rate based partly upon the results of the Current Population Survey, which contacts approximately 3,100 households in the State each month.

Note: Seasonally adjusted data are used to provide the most valid month-to-month comparison. Non-seasonally adjusted data are valuable in year-to-year comparisons of the same month – for example, May 2019 versus May 2020.

United States and New York State: April – May 2020

1)   Jobs data (seasonally adjusted):

   The table below compares the month-over-month change in total nonfarm and private sector jobs in the United States and New York State.

Change in Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs
April – May 2020

	Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs: (private sector + government)		Change in Private Sector Jobs:	
	Net	**%**	**Net**	**%**
United States	+2,509,000	+1.9%	+3,094,000	+2.8%
New York State	+98,000	+1.2%	+137,300	+2.1%

2)   Unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted):

   The State's unemployment rate is calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, using a statistical regression model that primarily uses the results from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS contacts approximately 3,100 households in New York State each month.

   In May 2020, the statewide unemployment rate decreased from 15.3% to 14.5%. New York City's unemployment rate increased over the month from 15.0% to 18.3%. Outside of New York City, the unemployment rate decreased from 15.6% to 11.9%.

   The number of unemployed New Yorkers decreased over the month by 76,300, from 1,392,300 in April to 1,316,000 in May 2020.

Unemployment Rates (%)*

	May 2020*	April 2020	May 2019
United States	**13.3**	14.7	3.6
New York State	**14.5**	15.3	4.0
New York City	**18.3**	15.0	4.1
NYS, outside NYC	**11.9**	15.6	3.9

*Data are preliminary and subject to change, based on standard procedures outlined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

United States, New York State and Metro Areas: May 2019 – May 2020

1) Jobs data (not seasonally adjusted):

The following table compares the changes in total nonfarm and private sector jobs occurring in the U.S., New York State and metro areas in the state, between May 2019 and May 2020.

Change in Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs by Area*
May 2019 – May 2020

	Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs: (private sector + government)		Change in Private Sector Jobs:	
	Net	**%**	**Net**	**%**
United States	-17,767,000	-11.8%	-16,389,000	-12.8%
New York State	-1,780,400	-18.1%	-1,682,800	-20.2%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	-65,000	-13.7%	-58,800	-15.9%
Binghamton	-13,900	-13.2%	-12,500	-15.1%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	-107,200	-18.8%	-100,700	-21.0%
Dutchess-Putnam	-24,500	-16.3%	-22,800	-18.4%
Elmira	-3,900	-10.5%	-3,600	-11.8%
Glens Falls	-9,600	-17.5%	-9,100	-20.5%
Ithaca	-8,400	-12.9%	-7,700	-13.8%
Kingston	-8,800	-14.0%	-7,800	-16.1%
Nassau-Suffolk	-252,400	-18.6%	-238,500	-20.6%
New York City	-880,500	-18.9%	-851,400	-20.9%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	-142,000	-19.3%	-132,000	-21.1%
Rochester	-95,800	-17.6%	-88,100	-19.0%
Syracuse	-54,900	-17.0%	-50,500	-19.2%
Utica-Rome	-20,600	-15.9%	-17,800	-18.3%
Watertown-Fort Drum	-8,400	-19.8%	-7,300	-24.1%
Non-metro counties	-68,900	-13.4%	-62,800	-16.4%

Note: The sum of sub-state area job estimates will usually differ from the New York State total. This is because the State total is calculated separately from the sub-state areas and is estimated based on an independent sample.

Job highlights since May 2019:

- All 15 metro areas in the state lost private sector jobs since May 2019. The following areas lost at least 20% of their private sector jobs over the past year:
  - Watertown-Fort Drum (-24.1%)
  - Orange-Rockland-Westchester (-21.1%)
  - Buffalo-Niagara Falls (-21.0%)
  - New York City (-20.9%)
  - Nassau-Suffolk (-20.6%)
  - Glens Falls (-20.5%)

- Non-metro counties in New York State lost 62,800 private sector jobs over the past year.

Change in jobs by major industry sector: May 2019 – May 2020

**1)	Jobs data (not seasonally adjusted):**

The table below compares the change in jobs by major industry sector in New York State occurring between May 2019 – May 2020.

Change in Jobs by Major Industry Sector
May 2019 – May 2020

Sectors with Job Losses:	
Leisure & Hospitality	-601,300
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-320,700
Educational & Health Services*	-225,700
Professional & Business Services	-189,200
Other Services	-118,000
Construction	-101,900
Government*	-97,600
Manufacturing	-69,700
Financial Activities	-36,500
Information	-18,800
Natural Resources & Mining	-1,000

*Educational and health services is in the private sector. Government includes public education and public health services.

Highlights among New York State sectors with job losses since May 2019:

- The industry sector experiencing the largest over-the-year decline in employment was leisure and hospitality (-601,300). Within this sector, job losses were greatest in accommodation and food services (-492,200), especially food services and drinking places (-416,200).

- Trade, transportation and utilities (-320,700) had the second largest over-the-year loss. Sector losses were focused in retail trade (-200,400), especially clothing and accessories stores (-71,500).

- Over the past year, the third largest employment drop was in educational and health services (-225,700). Within the sector, most job losses occurred in health care and social assistance (-164,200), especially ambulatory health care (-89,000).

Note: The responsibility for the production of monthly estimates of state and metro area nonfarm employment by industry moved from the NYS Department of Labor's Division of Research and Statistics to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), starting with the April 2011 estimates. More detailed information on the change is available on the BLS web site.

Many economic data series have a seasonal pattern, which means they tend to occur at the same time each year (e.g., retail jobs usually increase in December). Seasonal adjustment is the process of removing seasonal effects from a data series. This is done to simplify the data so that they may be more easily interpreted and help to reveal true underlying trends. Seasonal adjustment permits comparisons of data from one month to data from any other month.

In New York State, payroll jobs data by industry come from a monthly survey of 18,000 business establishments conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are preliminary and subject to revision. Jobs data by industry do not include agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers or domestic workers in private households.

Labor force statistics, including the unemployment rate, for New York and every other state are based on statistical regression models specified by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The state's unemployment rate is based partly upon the results of the Current Population Survey, which contacts approximately 3,100 households in New York each month.

See State and Area Jobs Data

See Labor Market Overview

See Jobs and Unemployment Fact Sheet

Table 1. Number of Nonfarm Jobs by Place of Work
New York State and Areas
(In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Area	May 2020	May 2019 (R)	Change to May 2020 from: May 2019 Net	Change to May 2020 from: May 2019 %
New York State	8,048.7	9,829.1	-1780.4	-18.1%
Metropolitan Areas				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metro Area	408.9	473.9	-65.0	-13.7%
Binghamton Metro Area	91.3	105.2	-13.9	-13.2%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls Metro Area	462.2	569.4	-107.2	-18.8%
Dutchess-Putnam Metropolitan Division	125.7	150.2	-24.5	-16.3%
Elmira Metro Area	33.2	37.1	-3.9	-10.5%
Glens Falls Metro Area	45.3	54.9	-9.6	-17.5%
Ithaca Metro Area	56.5	64.9	-8.4	-12.9%
Kingston Metro Area	54.2	63.0	-8.8	-14.0%
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division	1,106.3	1,358.7	-252.4	-18.6%
New York City	3,777.0	4,657.5	-880.5	-18.9%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	595.0	737.0	-142.0	-19.3%
Rochester Metro Area	448.4	544.2	-95.8	-17.6%
Syracuse Metro Area	268.5	323.4	-54.9	-17.0%
Utica-Rome Metro Area	109.2	129.8	-20.6	-15.9%
Watertown-Fort Drum Metro Area	34.0	42.4	-8.4	-19.8%
Counties Outside Metropolitan Areas				
Allegany	13.0	15.0	-2.0	-13.3%
Cattaraugus	26.5	30.3	-3.8	-12.5%
Cayuga	22.1	25.9	-3.8	-14.7%
Chautauqua	44.0	51.8	-7.8	-15.1%
Chenango	15.8	17.8	-2.0	-11.2%
Clinton	31.1	35.9	-4.8	-13.4%
Columbia	19.2	22.1	-2.9	-13.1%
Cortland	16.5	19.8	-3.3	-16.7%
Delaware	13.7	15.6	-1.9	-12.2%
Essex	11.9	14.1	-2.2	-15.6%
Franklin	16.8	19.0	-2.2	-11.6%
Fulton	14.9	17.5	-2.6	-14.9%
Genesee	20.3	23.6	-3.3	-14.0%
Greene	13.1	14.5	-1.4	-9.7%
Hamilton	1.6	1.8	-0.2	-11.1%
Lewis	5.6	6.5	-0.9	-13.8%
Montgomery	16.6	19.8	-3.2	-16.2%
Otsego	21.8	25.9	-4.1	-15.8%
St. Lawrence	35.2	39.6	-4.4	-11.1%
Schuyler	4.4	5.0	-0.6	-12.0%
Seneca	11.0	12.7	-1.7	-13.4%
Steuben	33.3	38.8	-5.5	-14.2%
Sullivan	26.6	29.3	-2.7	-9.2%
Wyoming	11.8	13.4	-1.6	-11.9%

Note: Data are subject to revision. R=Revised. Net and % changes based on rounded data.
Source: New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 518-457-3800.

Table 2. Number of Nonfarm Jobs By Industry
New York State
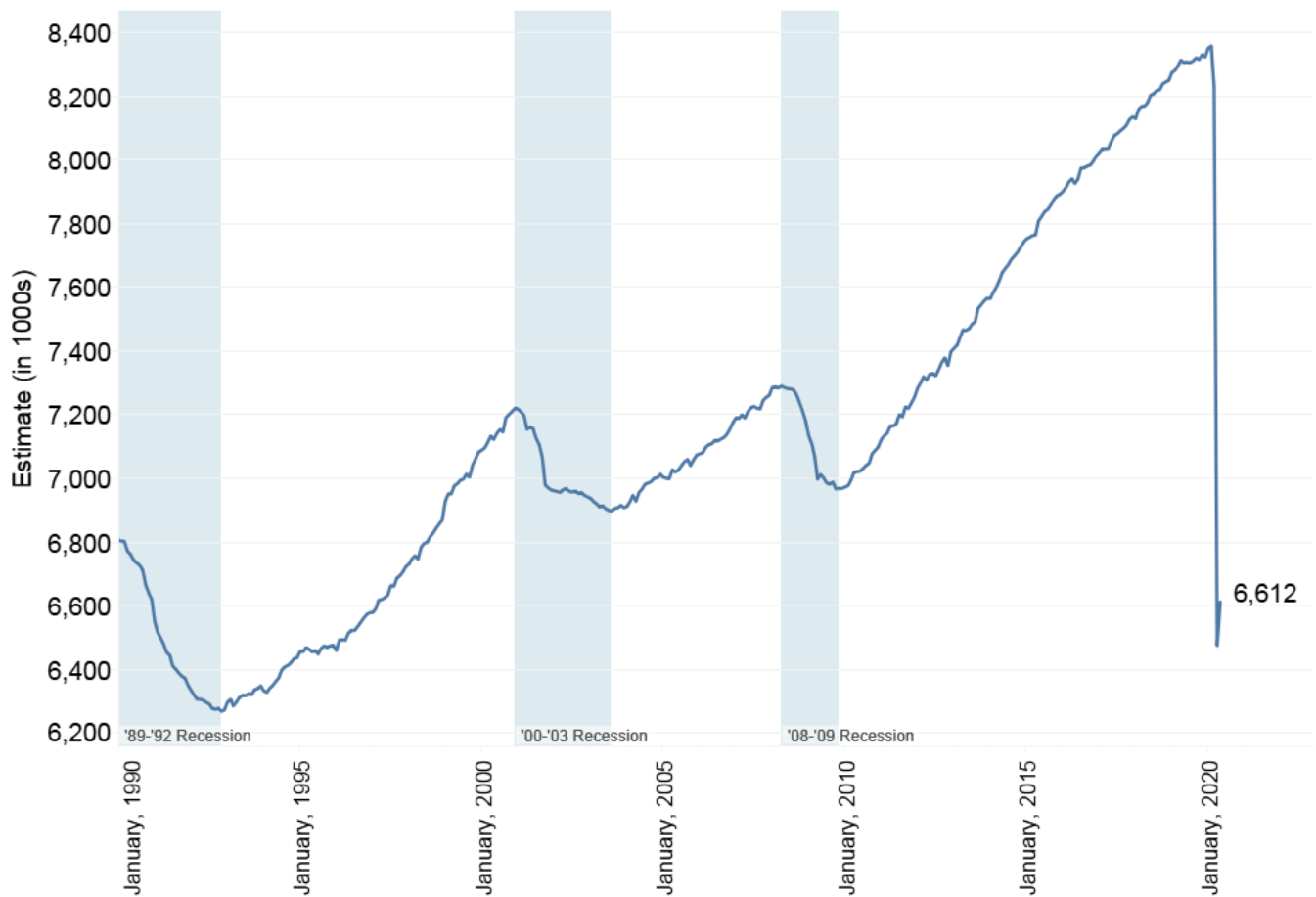**(In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

Industry	May 2020	May 2019 (R)	Change to May 2020 from: May 2019 Net	%
Total Nonfarm	8,048.7	9,829.1	-1780.4	-18.1%
Total Private	6,645.5	8,328.3	-1682.8	-20.2%
Goods Producing	684.5	857.1	-172.6	-20.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	4.5	5.5	-1.0	-18.2%
Construction	309.4	411.3	-101.9	-24.8%
Manufacturing	370.6	440.3	-69.7	-15.8%
Durable Goods	217.9	255.5	-37.6	-14.7%
Non-Durable Goods	152.7	184.8	-32.1	-17.4%
Service-Providing	7,364.2	8,972.0	-1607.8	-17.9%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,227.3	1,548.0	-320.7	-20.7%
Wholesale Trade	279.0	327.5	-48.5	-14.8%
Retail Trade	711.8	912.2	-200.4	-22.0%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilitie	236.5	308.3	-71.8	-23.3%
Information	260.3	279.1	-18.8	-6.7%
Financial Activities	687.1	723.6	-36.5	-5.0%
Professional and Business Services	1,182.8	1,372.0	-189.2	-13.8%
Education and Health Services	1,928.7	2,154.4	-225.7	-10.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	375.7	977.0	-601.3	-61.5%
Other Services	299.1	417.1	-118.0	-28.3%
Government	1,403.2	1,500.8	-97.6	-6.5%

Note: Data are subject to revision. R=Revised. Net and % changes based on rounded data.
Source: New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 518-457-3800.

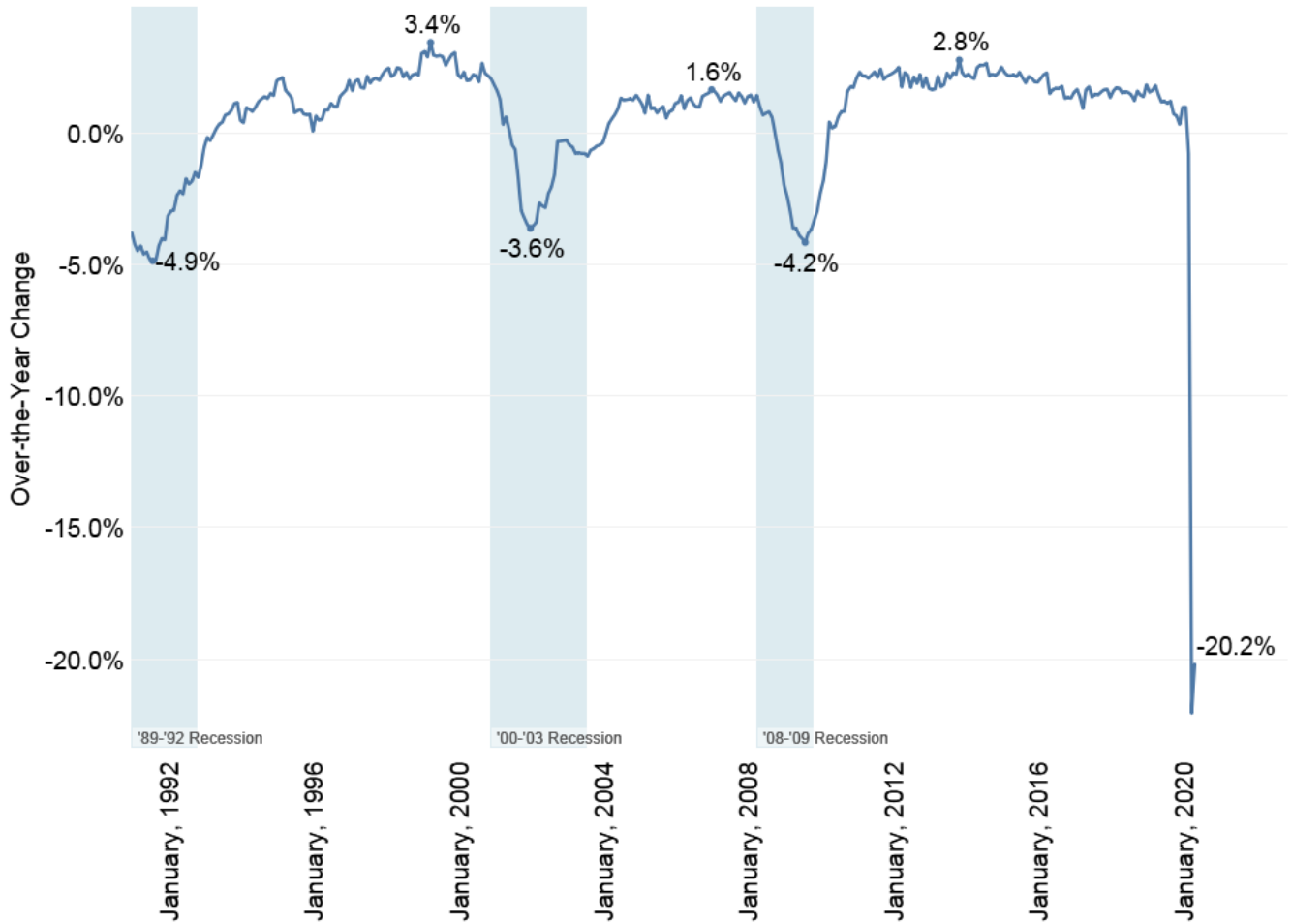# New York State Labor Market Overview – May 2020

The number of private sector jobs in New York State increased by 2.1% over the month in May 2020

Private sector jobs (seasonally adjusted) January 1990-May 2020

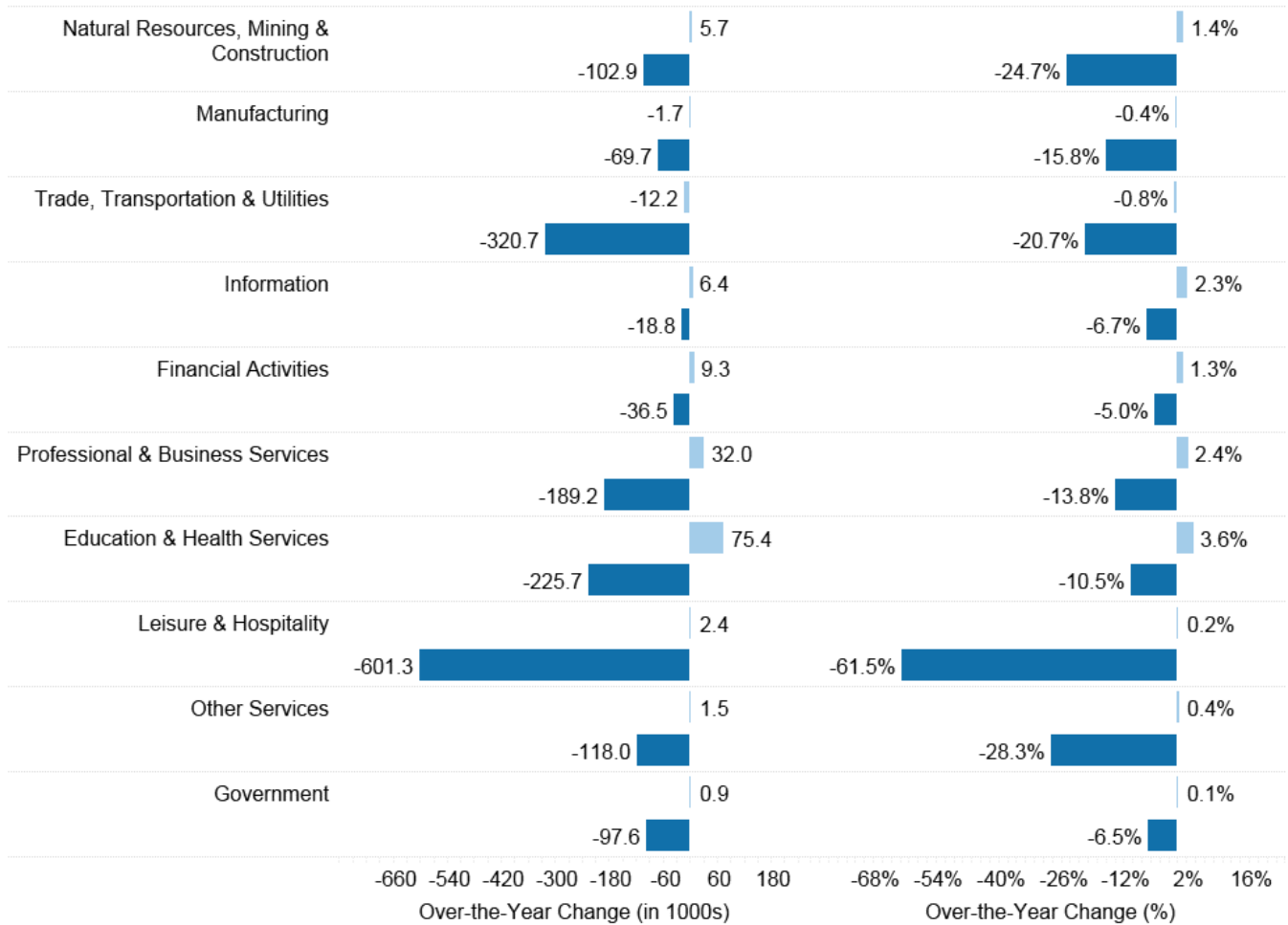## Private sector jobs declined by 20.2% over the year in May 2020

Over-the-year percent change in private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) January 1991-May 2020

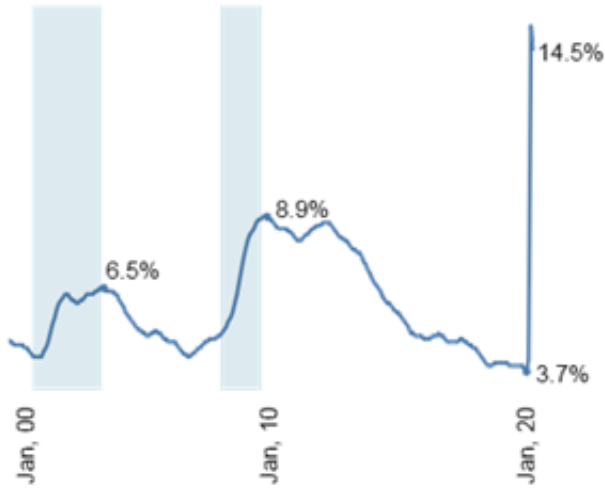## Leisure and Hospitality lost the most jobs over the year

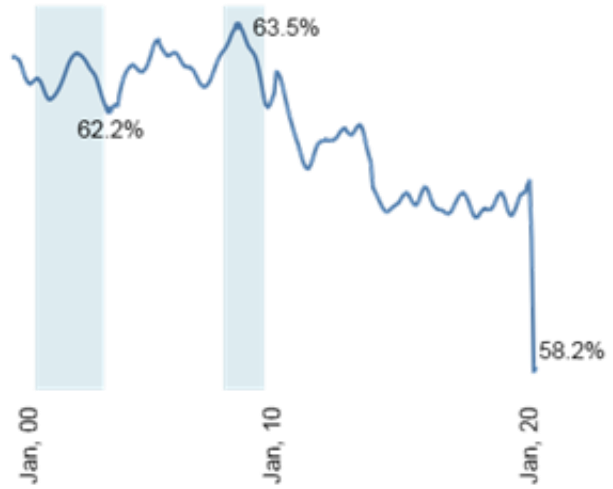*Over-the-year change in jobs by industry (not seasonally adjusted)* ■ 2019 ■ 2020

Industry	Over-the-Year Change (in 1000s)		Over-the-Year Change (%)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	5.7	-102.9	1.4%	-24.7%
Manufacturing	-1.7	-69.7	-0.4%	-15.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-12.2	-320.7	-0.8%	-20.7%
Information	6.4	-18.8	2.3%	-6.7%
Financial Activities	9.3	-36.5	1.3%	-5.0%
Professional & Business Services	32.0	-189.2	2.4%	-13.8%
Education & Health Services	75.4	-225.7	3.6%	-10.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	-601.3	0.2%	-61.5%
Other Services	1.5	-118.0	0.4%	-28.3%
Government	0.9	-97.6	0.1%	-6.5%

Over-the-Year Change (in 1000s): -660 -540 -420 -300 -180 -60 60 180

Over-the-Year Change (%): -68% -54% -40% -26% -12% 2% 16%

New York State Labor Force Statistics

In May 2020:

the unemployment rate decreased.

14.5%

8.9%

6.5%

3.7%

Jan, 00 — Jan, 10 — Jan, 20

the labor force participation rate increased.

63.5%

62.2%

58.2%

Jan, 00 — Jan, 10 — Jan, 20

the labor force increased.

9,716,500

9,302,300

9,089,700

Jan, 00 — Jan, 10 — Jan, 20
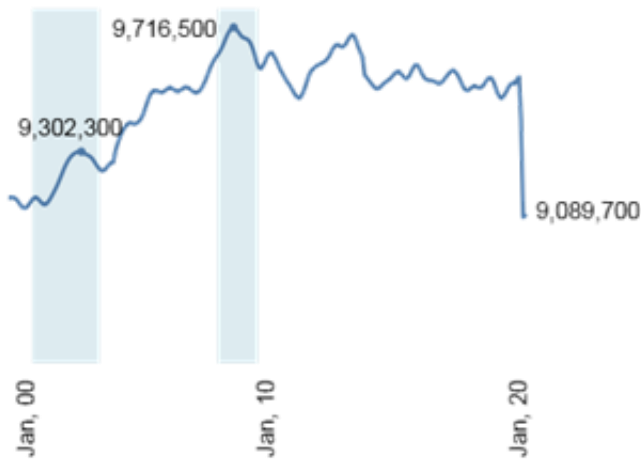
unemployment decreased.

1,316,000

851,300

598,700

380,200   402,800

Jan, 00 — Jan, 10 — Jan, 20
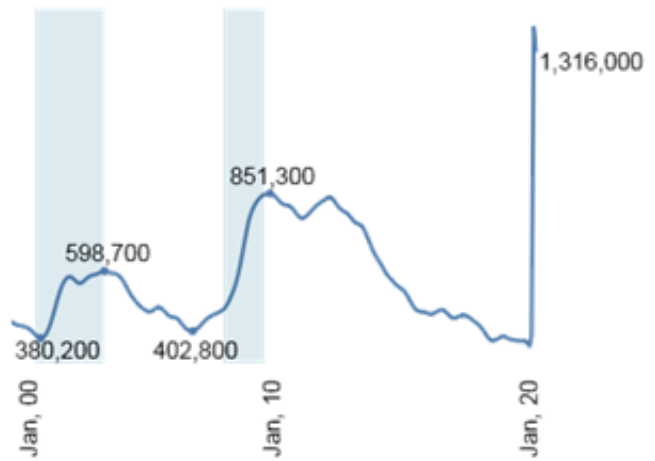
Note: shaded areas represent New York State recessions.

FACT SHEET

This fact sheet conveys important technical information that will contribute to a better understanding of labor force data ("household survey"), including resident employment/unemployment rates, and jobs by industry data ("business survey"), which are presented in the New York State Department of Labor's monthly press release.

State unemployment rates based on regression model
Beginning with data for January 1996, unemployment rates for New York State and all other states (as well as New York City and the City of Los Angeles) have been estimated using time-series regression statistical models developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Advantage of regression model
Use of a time-series regression model reduces the month-to-month variation in unemployment rates and resident employment by reducing variation caused by sampling errors and other components of statistical noise (irregularities).

Benchmarking of estimates
Once each year, labor force estimates, such as civilian labor force and the unemployment rate, are revised to reflect updated input data including new Census Bureau populations controls, newly revised establishment jobs data and new state-level annual average data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). As part of this procedure, all state figures are reviewed, revised as necessary and then re-estimated. This process is commonly referred to as "benchmarking."

Changes in methodology
Labor force estimates are now produced with an improved time-series regression model, which utilizes "real-time" benchmarking. "Real-time" benchmarking reduces end-of-year revisions, which also means that major economic events will be reflected in a more timely manner in state labor force estimates.

In addition, the new methodology includes an updated way of estimating for sub-state areas (e.g. counties, metro areas) the number of unemployed who are new entrants or re-entrants into the labor force. This change in methodology will result in lower unemployment rates in some areas and increased rates in others.

Unemployed and UI Beneficiaries
The estimate of the number of unemployed includes all persons who had no employment during the reference week (the week including the 12th of the month), were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Unemployment insurance (UI) beneficiaries include those who apply for and qualify for UI benefits. Consequently, the estimate of the number of unemployed and the number of UI beneficiaries do not necessarily move in tandem.

Jobs data
Jobs data are obtained from a separate joint federal-state survey of business establishments. The survey, called the Current Employment Statistics of Establishments, has a sample size of 18,000 establishments in New York State. It excludes self-employed workers, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers employed by private households. This data represents a count of jobs by place of work. Data for each month is revised the following month as more complete information becomes available.