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March 10, 2022

NYS Economy Added 20,600 Private Sector Jobs in January 2022

The Number of Private Sector Jobs in New York State Grew by 0.3% in January

According to preliminary seasonally adjusted figures released today by the New York State Department of Labor, the number of private sector jobs in New York State increased over the month by 20,600, or 0.3%, to 7,858,000 in January 2022. By comparison, the number of private sector jobs in the U.S. increased by 0.3% in January 2022.

New York State's private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 466,100, or 6.4%, over the year in January 2022. By comparison, the number of private sector jobs in the U.S. increased by 5.2% over the year.

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 5.4% to 5.3% in January 2022.

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 monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of approximately 3,100 households in the State.

Jobs data are revised at the end of each year for all states and the nation as more complete information becomes available from employers' Unemployment Insurance records. This process is called "benchmarking" and is federally mandated. For a comparison of 2020 – 2021 annual data after benchmarking, see Summary of Annual Results beginning on page 14.

Labor force data, including unemployment rates, are also revised at the end of each year, using methods established by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The revised labor force data show that New York State's annual average unemployment rate decreased from 9.9% in 2020 to 6.9% in 2021.

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, January 2021 versus January 2022.

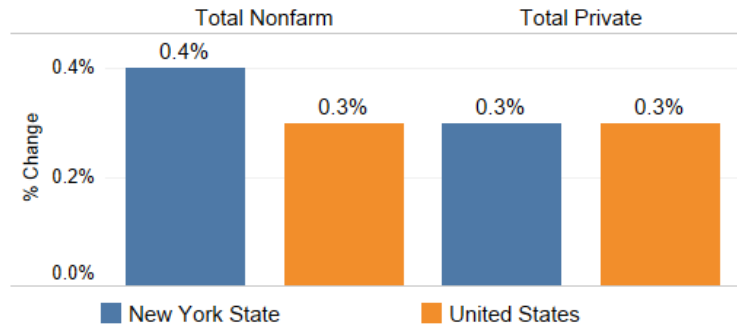
Statewide Industry Employment

January 2022 – Seasonally Adjusted

- On a net basis, the total number of nonfarm jobs in the state increased by 36,800 over the month, while private sector jobs rose by 20,600, in January 2022.
- At the same time, the total number of nonfarm jobs in the nation increased by 467,000, while private sector jobs increased by 444,000.

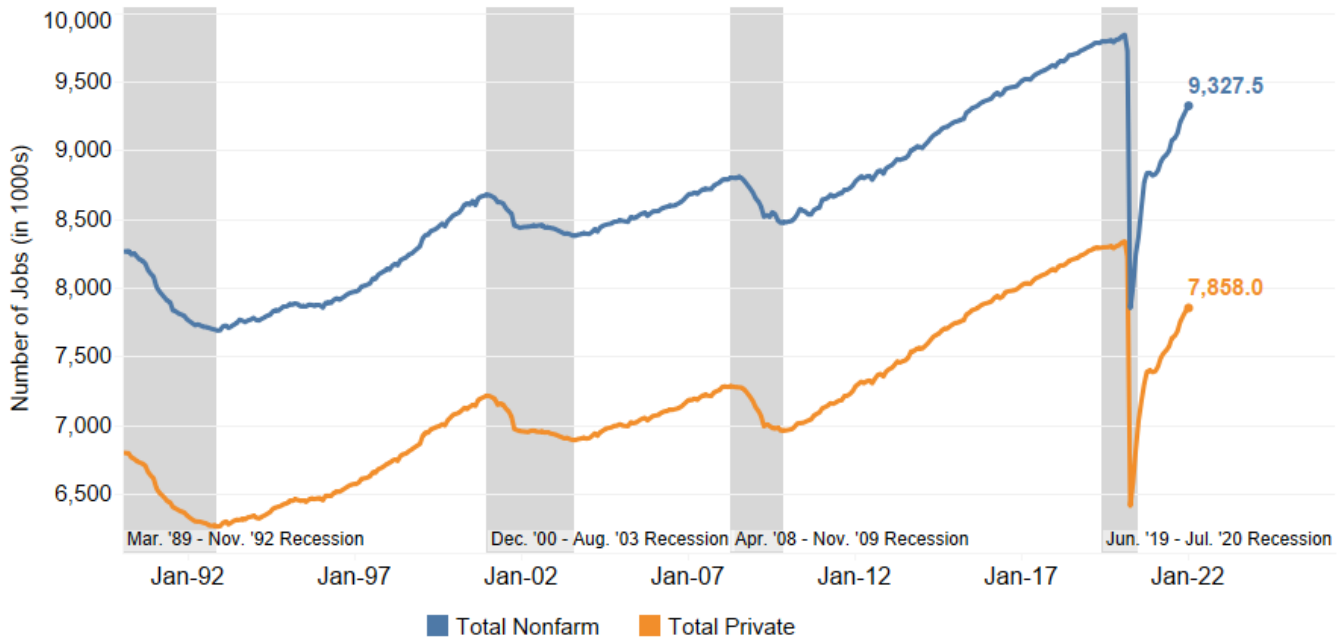
NYS Nonfarm Job Growth Exceeded the Nation's

Over-the-Month % Change in Total Nonfarm & Private Sector Jobs, December – January 2022



Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs Increased in January 2022

Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs (in 1000s), January 1990 – January 2022



Statewide Unemployment

January 2022 – Seasonally Adjusted

- In January 2022, the statewide unemployment rate decreased from 5.4% to 5.3%.

NYS Unemployment Rate Fell by 0.1 Percentage Point in January 2022

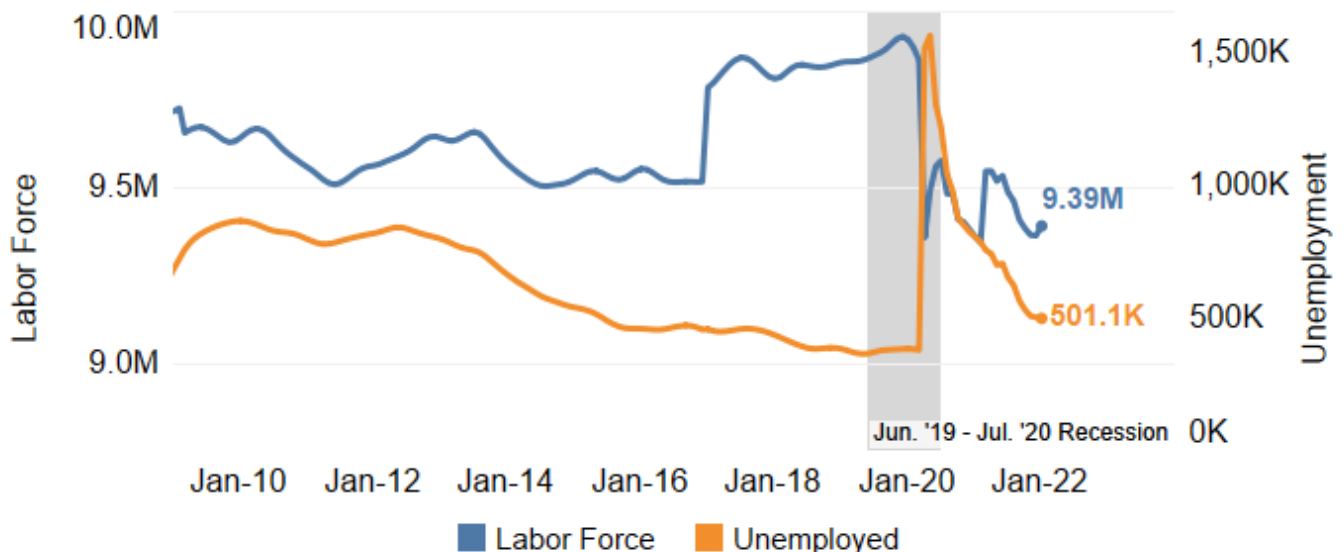
Labor Force Statistics, January 2021, December - January 2022

- New York City's unemployment rate increased over the month from 7.4% to 7.6%. Outside of New York City, the unemployment rate decreased from 3.9% to 3.6%.
- The number of unemployed New Yorkers decreased over the month by 4,300, from 505,400 in December to 501,100 in January 2022.



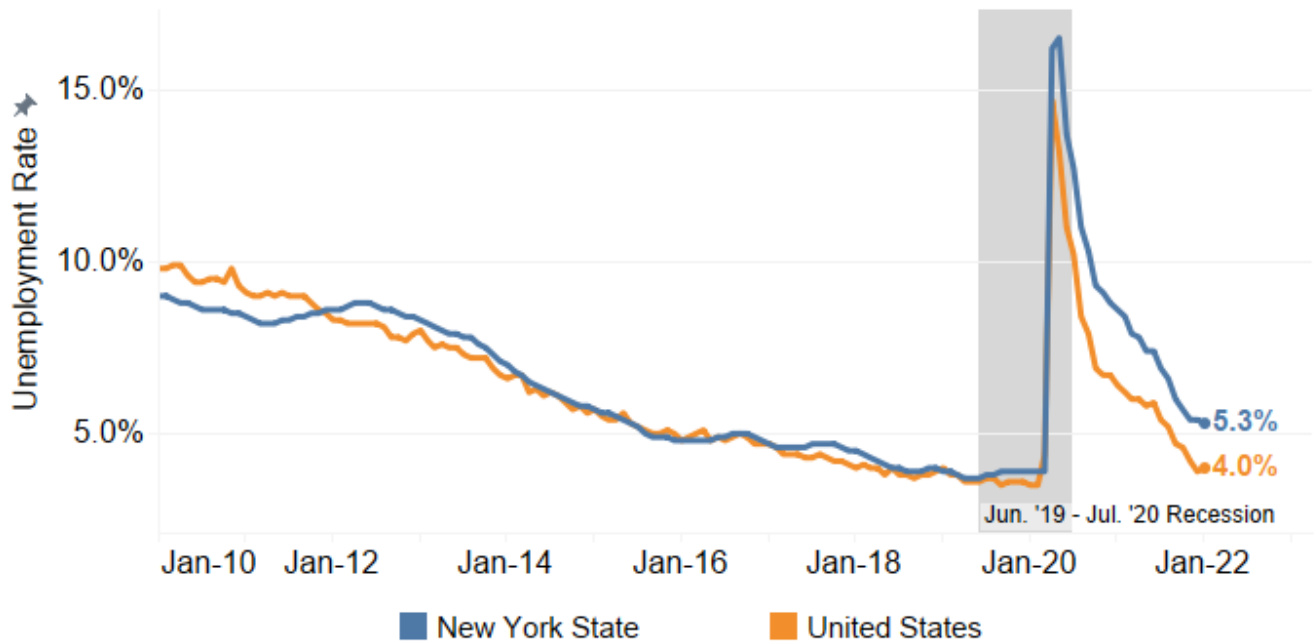
The Labor Force Increased While the Number of Unemployed Fell in January 2022

Total Labor Force & Number of Unemployed, January 2010 - January 2022



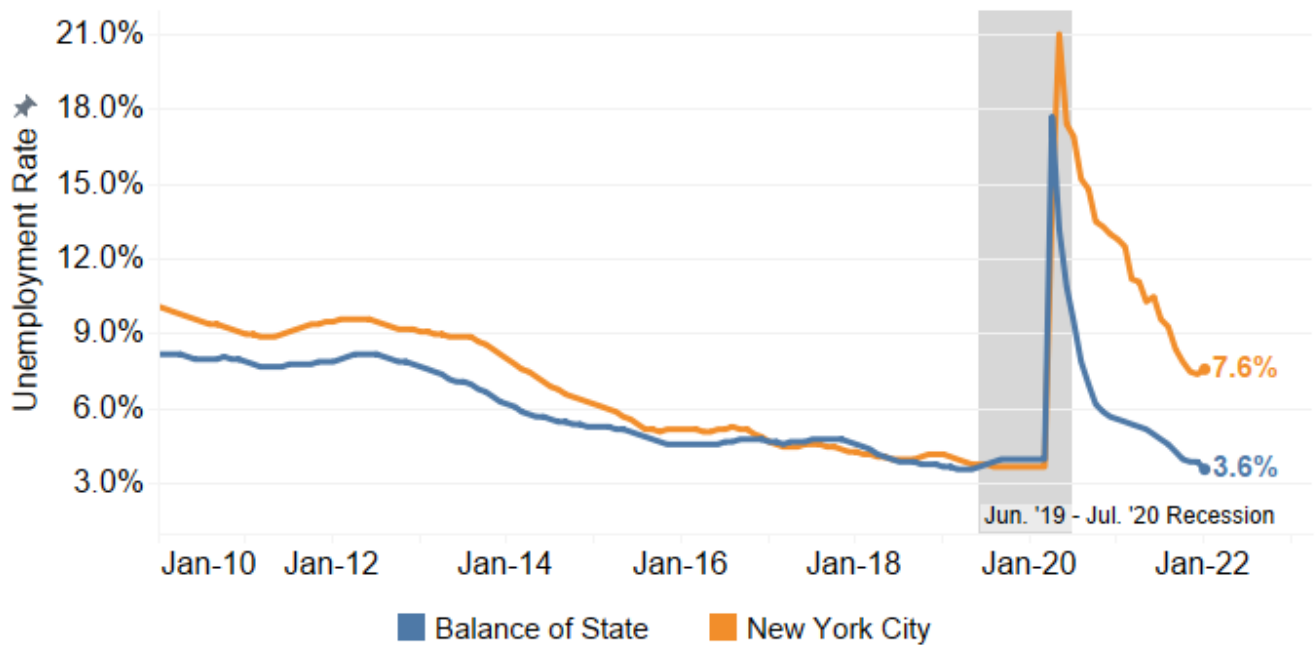
NYS Unemployment Rate Decreased, US Rate Increased

Unemployment Rate, NYS & US, January 2010 - January 2022



Unemployment Rate Increased in NYC, Fell in Balance of State

Unemployment Rate, NYC & BOS, January 2010 - January 2022



Substate and Industry Employment

January 2022 – *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

New York State Exceeded Nation in Private Sector Job Growth

Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm & Private Sector Jobs, January 2021 – January 2022

	Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs		Over-the-Year Change in Total Private Sector Jobs	
	Net	%	Net	%
United States	6,551,000	4.6%	6,220,000	5.2%
New York State	497,900	5.8%	466,100	6.4%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	14,100	3.3%	14,300	4.3%
Binghamton	3,200	3.5%	3,000	4.2%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	19,800	4.0%	23,100	5.6%
Dutchess-Putnam	4,600	3.5%	4,000	3.7%
Elmira	1,000	3.0%	800	3.0%
Glens Falls	2,800	5.8%	2,800	7.3%
Ithaca	2,800	4.9%	2,700	5.5%
Kingston	3,600	6.7%	3,300	8.1%
Nassau-Suffolk	51,000	4.2%	44,300	4.3%
New York City	312,800	7.7%	306,300	8.8%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	13,000	2.0%	17,700	3.2%
Rochester	23,400	4.8%	21,900	5.3%
Syracuse	12,200	4.2%	10,000	4.3%
Utica-Rome	5,400	4.7%	4,900	5.8%
Watertown-Fort Drum	1,700	4.6%	1,900	7.2%
Non-metro counties	10,200	2.2%	10,100	3.0%

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.

The Number of Leisure & Hospitality Jobs Increased by 40.3% Over the Year

Over-the-Year Change in Jobs by Major Industry Sector, January 2021 – January 2022

	Net	Percent
Leisure & Hospitality	219,900	40.3%
Professional & Business Services	77,900	6.4%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	61,900	4.4%
Educational & Health Services*	41,000	2.0%
Government*	31,800	2.2%
Information	28,300	10.7%
Other Services	22,800	6.6%
Manufacturing	10,100	2.5%
Financial Activities	5,700	0.8%
Natural Resources & Mining	500	11.1%
Construction	-2,000	-0.6%

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

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 March 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.

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

Area	January 2021*	January 2022	Over-the-Year Change Net	Percent
New York State	8,647.8	9,145.7	497.9	5.8%
Metropolitan Areas				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metro Area	428.5	442.6	14.1	3.3%
Binghamton Metro Area	91.5	94.7	3.2	3.5%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls Metro Area	500.3	520.1	19.8	4.0%
Dutchess-Putnam Metro Division	131.6	136.2	4.6	3.5%
Elmira Metro Area	33.3	34.3	1.0	3.0%
Glens Falls Metro Area	47.9	50.7	2.8	5.8%
Ithaca Metro Area	56.8	59.6	2.8	4.9%
Kingston Metro Area	53.8	57.4	3.6	6.7%
Nassau-Suffolk Metro Division	1,217.3	1,268.3	51.0	4.2%
New York City	4,044.8	4,357.6	312.8	7.7%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	657.9	670.9	13.0	2.0%
Rochester Metro Area	482.9	506.3	23.4	4.8%
Syracuse Metro Area	288.8	301.0	12.2	4.2%
Utica-Rome Metro Area	114.0	119.4	5.4	4.7%
Watertown-Fort Drum Metro Area	37.3	39.0	1.7	4.6%
Counties Outside of Metropolitan Areas				
Allegany County	13.5	14.3	0.8	5.9%
Cattaraugus County	28.1	28.7	0.6	2.1%
Cayuga County	22.6	22.9	0.3	1.3%
Chautauqua County	44.9	45.4	0.5	1.1%
Chenango County	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0%
Clinton County	32.1	32.2	0.1	0.3%
Columbia County	19.0	19.2	0.2	1.1%
Cortland County	17.3	17.9	0.6	3.5%
Delaware County	13.9	14.9	1.0	7.2%
Essex County	13.4	13.9	0.5	3.7%
Franklin County	16.8	17.2	0.4	2.4%
Fulton County	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0%
Genesee County	21.0	21.5	0.5	2.4%
Greene County	13.9	14.7	0.8	5.8%
Hamilton County	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0%
Lewis County	6.0	6.3	0.3	5.0%
Montgomery County	17.5	18.2	0.7	4.0%
Otsego County	21.7	22.7	1.0	4.6%
St. Lawrence County	36.2	36.5	0.3	0.8%
Schuyler County	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0%
Seneca County	10.5	10.8	0.3	2.9%
Steuben County	34.6	34.8	0.2	0.6%
Sullivan County	26.1	26.9	0.8	3.1%
Wyoming County	12.4	12.7	0.3	2.4%

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

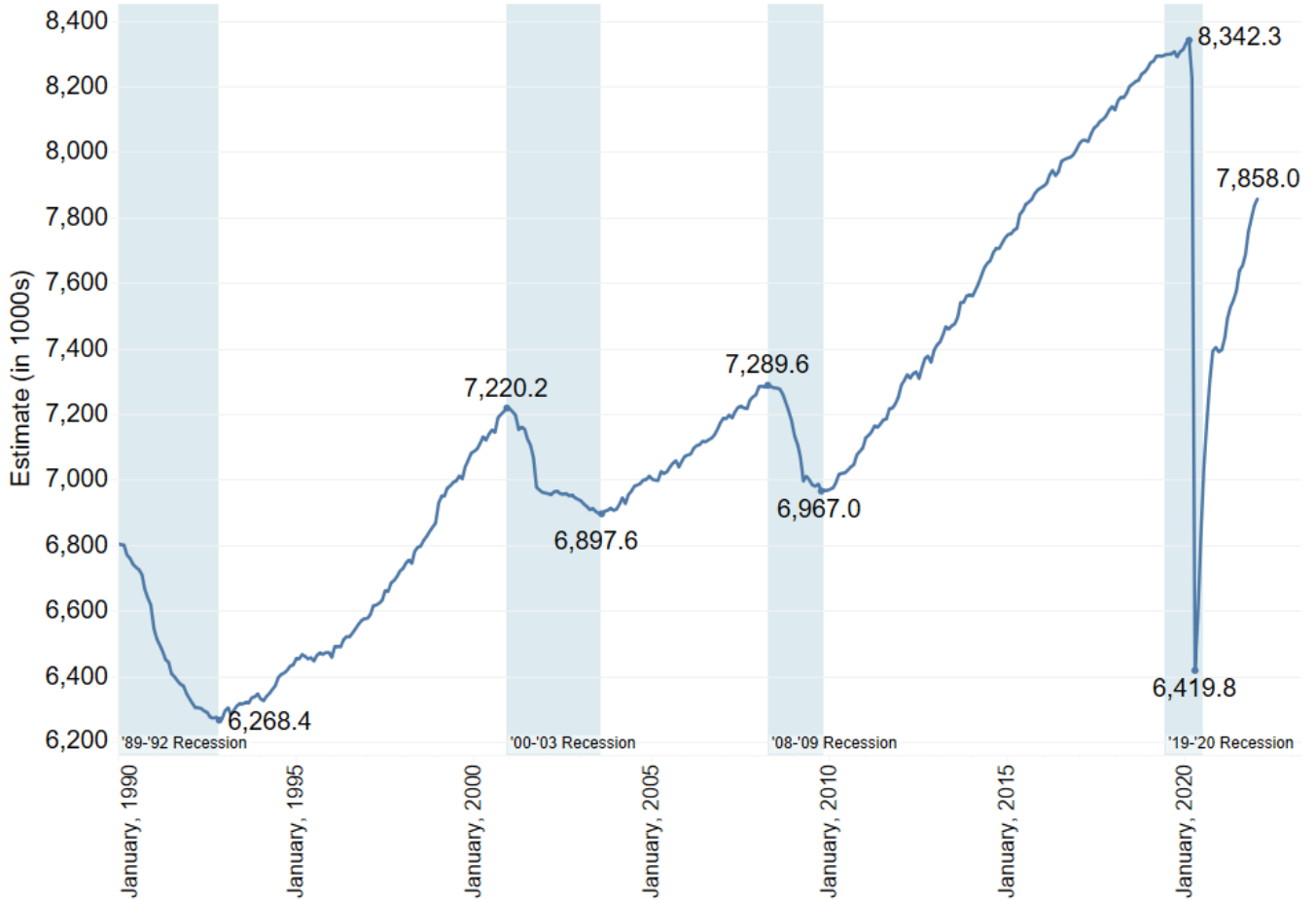
**Table 2. Number of Nonfarm Jobs by Industry
New York State**
(in Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Industry	January 2021*	January 2022	Over-the-Year Change	
			Net	Percent
Total Nonfarm	8,647.8	9,145.7	497.9	5.8%
Total Private	7,232.8	7,698.9	466.1	6.4%
Goods Producing	755.2	763.8	8.6	1.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	4.5	5.0	0.5	11.1%
Construction	351.3	349.3	-2.0	-0.6%
Manufacturing	399.4	409.5	10.1	2.5%
Durable Goods	230.8	236.5	5.7	2.5%
Non-Durable Goods	168.6	173.0	4.4	2.6%
Service-Providing	7,892.6	8,381.9	489.3	6.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,398.6	1,460.5	61.9	4.4%
Wholesale Trade	289.5	294.9	5.4	1.9%
Retail Trade	818.6	852.1	33.5	4.1%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	290.5	313.5	23.0	8.5%
Information	264.8	293.1	28.3	10.7%
Financial Activities	696.0	701.7	5.7	0.8%
Professional & Business Services	1,220.6	1,298.5	77.9	6.4%
Educational & Health Services	2,004.3	2,045.3	41.0	2.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	545.6	765.5	219.9	40.3%
Other Services	347.7	370.5	22.8	6.6%
Government	1,415.0	1,446.8	31.8	2.2%

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

The number of private sector jobs in New York State increased by 0.3% over the month in January 2022

Private sector jobs (seasonally adjusted) January 1990-January 2022

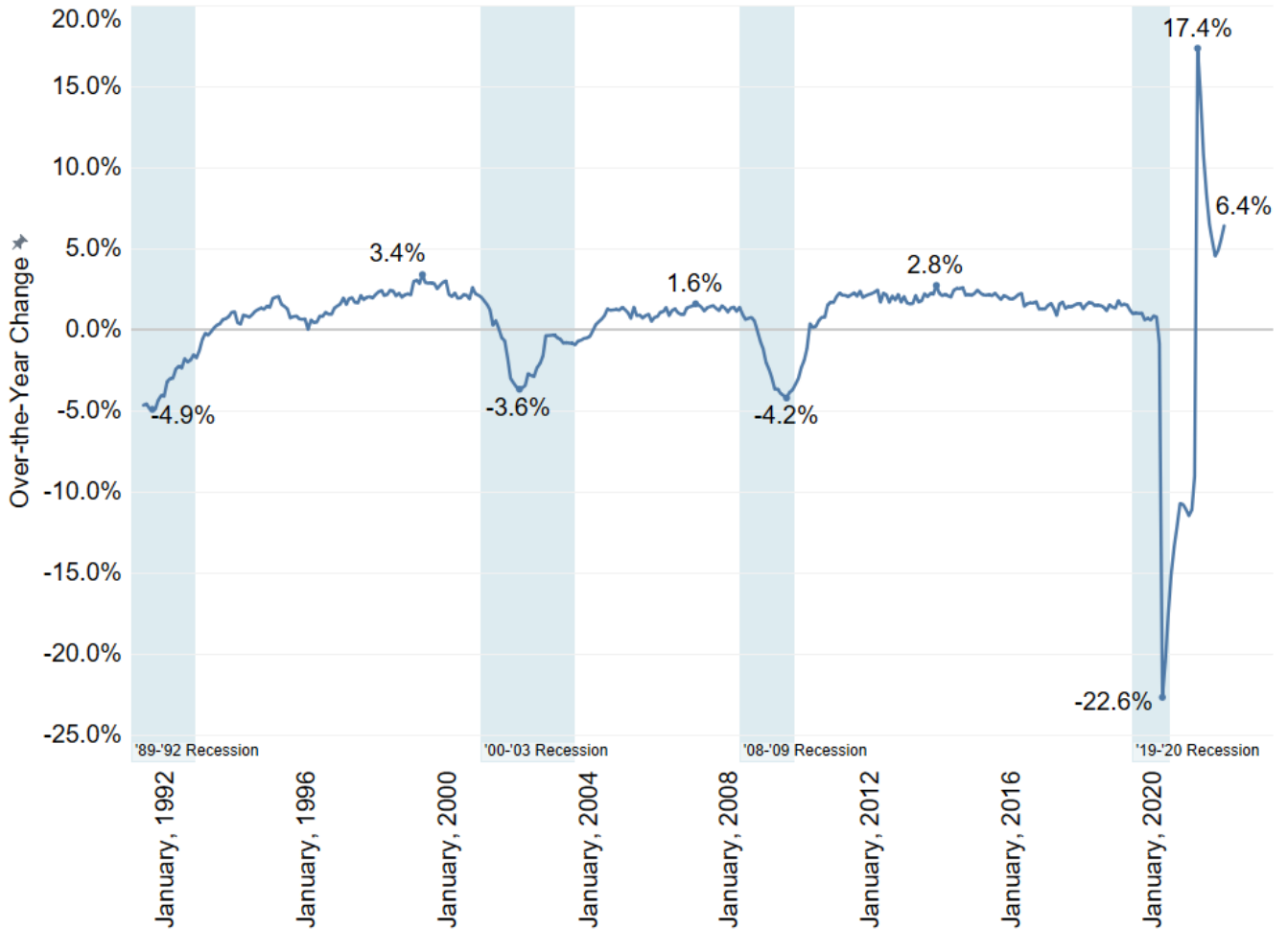


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Private sector jobs increased by 6.4% over the year in January 2022

Over-the-year percent change in private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) January 1991-January 2022



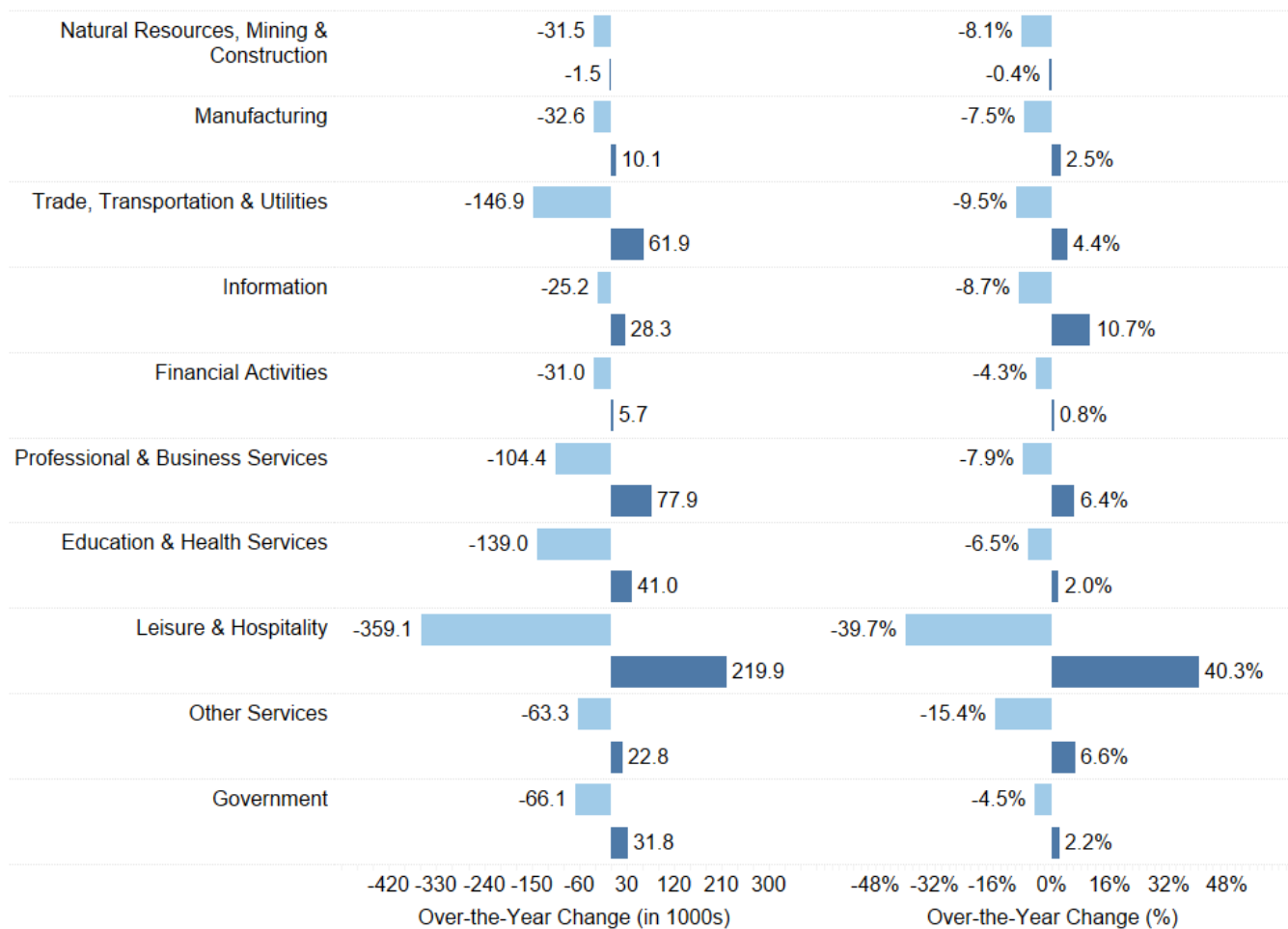
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Leisure and Hospitality gained the most jobs over the year

Over-the-year change in jobs by industry (not seasonally adjusted), January 2022

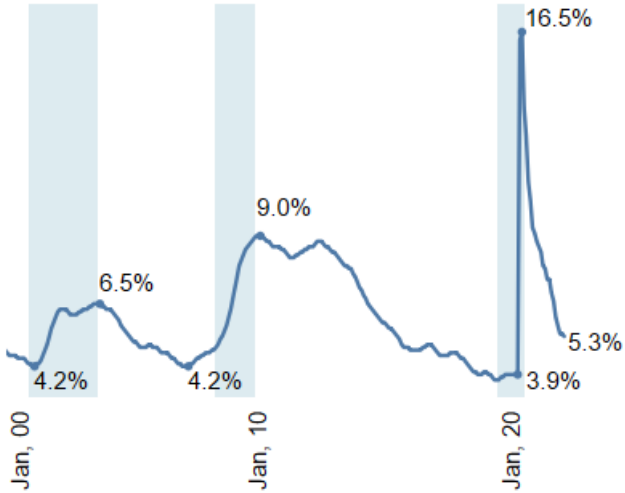
2021 2022



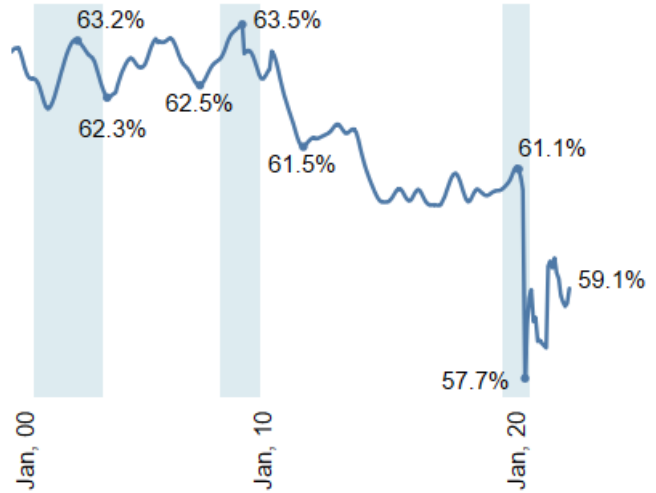
New York State Labor Force Statistics

In January 2022:

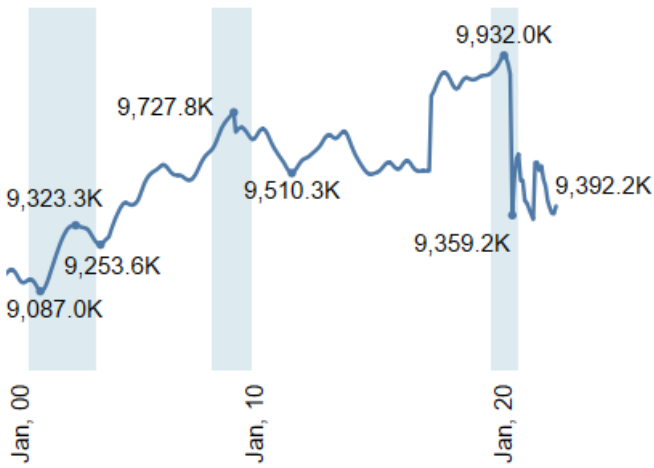
the unemployment rate decreased.



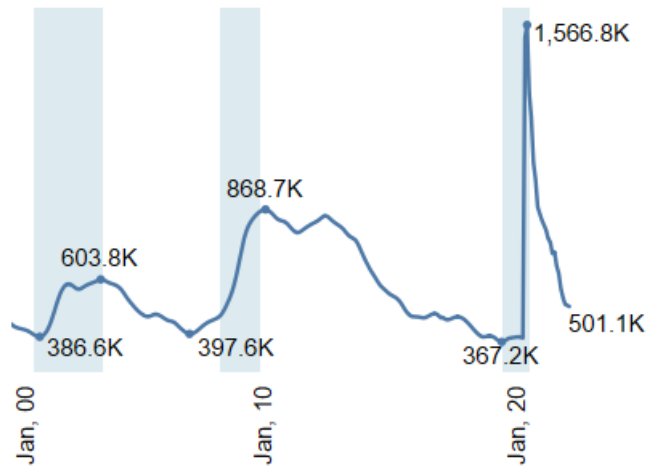
the labor force participation rate increased.



the labor force increased.



unemployment decreased.



Note: shaded areas represent New York State recessions.

Jobs and Unemployment 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.

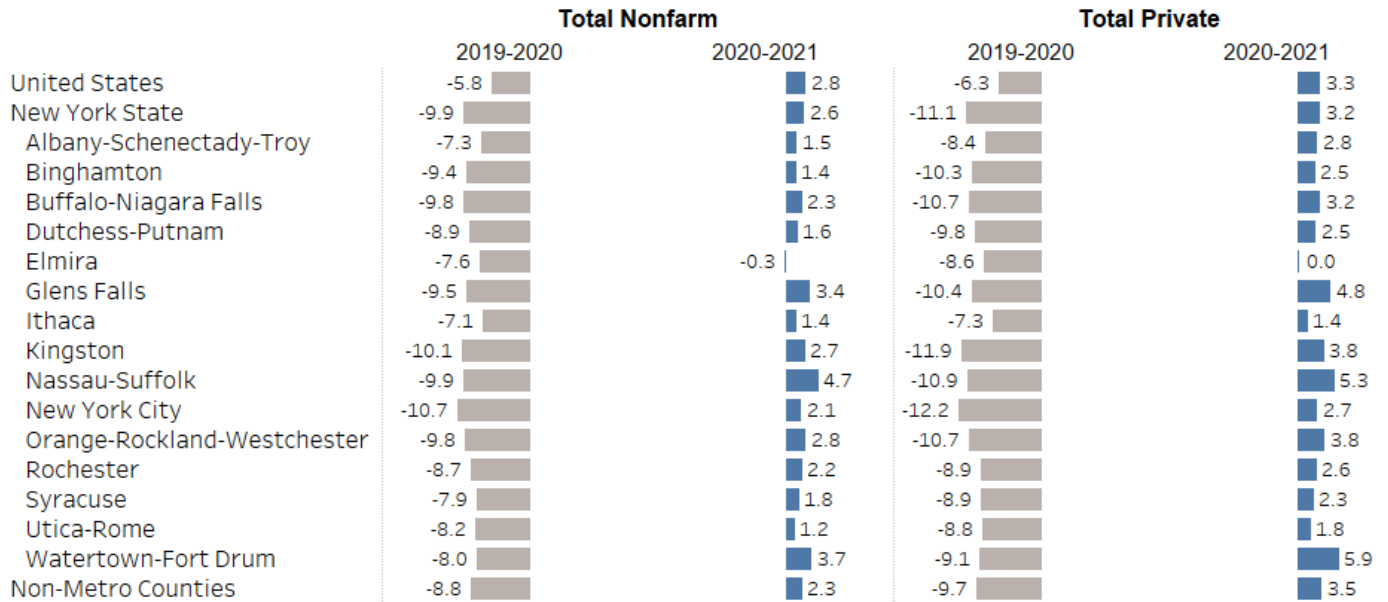
Jobs Data

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.

Comparison of Annual Data After Benchmarking

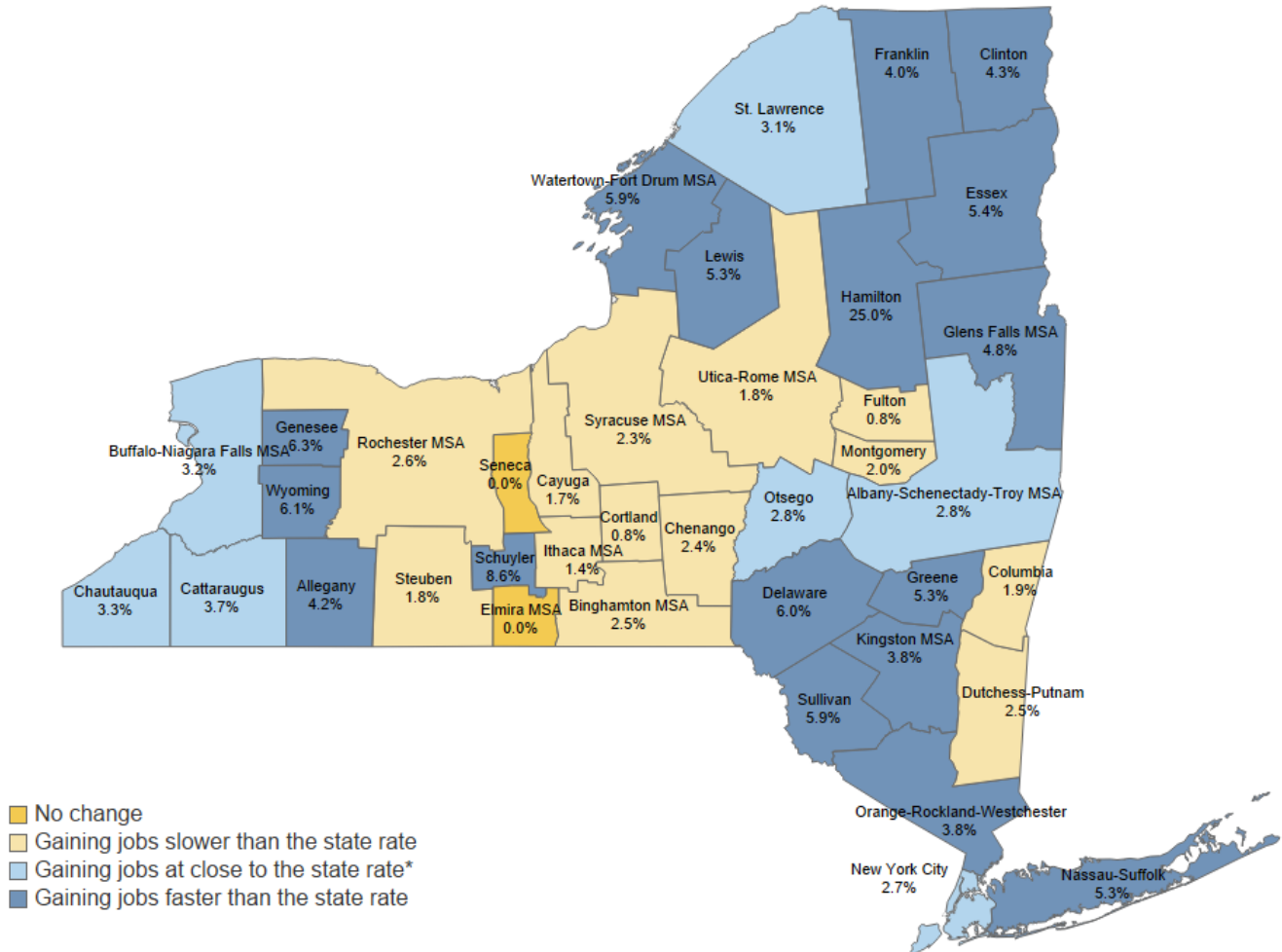
Nassau-Suffolk and Watertown-Fort Drum saw the fastest job growth in 2021

% Change in Annual Average Jobs, U.S., New York State & Metro Areas, 2019-2020 & 2020-2021



No New York State metro areas or non-metro counties lost private sector jobs in 2021

% Change in Annual Average Private Sector Jobs, New York State Metro Areas & Non-Metro Counties, 2020-2021



*Represents job gain of between 2.7% and 3.7% from 2020 to 2021

Job highlights for New York State metro areas:

- In 2021, private sector jobs increased most rapidly in these New York State metro areas:
 - Watertown-Fort Drum (+5.9%)
 - Nassau-Suffolk (+5.3%)
 - Glens Falls (+4.8%)
 - Kingston (+3.8%)
 - Orange-Rockland-Westchester (+3.8%)

- In addition, private sector employment grew by 3.5% in New York State’s non-metro counties in 2021.

More than one-third of the State's private sector job gains were in the leisure and hospitality industry

Change in Annual Average Jobs by Industry, New York State, 2020-2021

	Annual Average Jobs:			Change: Percent
	2020	2021	Net	
Total Nonfarm	8,813,800	9,044,500	230,700	+2.6%
Total Private	7,372,200	7,609,800	237,600	+3.2%
Natural Resources & Mining	5,100	5,300	200	+3.9%
Construction	363,100	374,800	11,700	+3.2%
Manufacturing	401,000	408,300	7,300	+1.8%
Durable Goods	232,200	233,400	1,200	+0.5%
Non Durable Goods	168,800	174,900	6,100	+3.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,375,200	1,423,400	48,200	+3.5%
Wholesale Trade	294,700	296,300	1,600	+0.5%
Retail Trade	802,700	830,600	27,900	+3.5%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	277,900	296,600	18,700	+6.7%
Information	268,200	280,900	12,700	+4.7%
Financial Activities	709,600	704,000	-5,600	-0.8%
Professional & Business Services	1,246,600	1,279,700	33,100	+2.7%
Education & Health Services	2,019,600	2,050,800	31,200	+1.5%
Educational Services	469,400	471,400	2,000	+0.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,550,200	1,579,400	29,200	+1.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	635,200	720,300	85,100	+13.4%
Other Services	348,600	362,400	13,800	+4.0%
Government	1,441,600	1,434,700	-6,900	-0.5%
Federal Government	120,300	114,400	-5,900	-4.9%
State Government	256,600	247,400	-8,200	-3.6%
Local Government	1,064,700	1,072,900	-9,200	+0.8%

Job highlights for statewide industries:

- The state's annual average private sector employment increased by 237,600, or 3.2%, to 7,609,800 in 2021.
- Leisure and hospitality added the most jobs (+85,100) of any industry sector in the state in 2021. Sector job gains were mostly in accommodation and food services (+71,500), especially food services and drinking places (+69,300).
- Trade, transportation and utilities added 48,200 jobs between 2020 and 2021. Sector gains were primarily concentrated in retail trade (+27,900) and transportation, warehousing and utilities (+18,700).
- The third largest increase in jobs in 2020-21 occurred in professional and businesses services (+33,100). Sector employment gains were focused in administrative and support services (+21,800), especially employment services (+16,700).