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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 9, 2023

NYS Economy Added 23,600 Private Sector Jobs in January 2023
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 23,600, or 0.3%, to 8,238,000 in January 2023. By comparison, the number of private sector jobs in the U.S. also increased by 0.3% in January 2023.

New York State's private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 333,100, or 4.3%, over the year in January 2023. By comparison, the number of private sector jobs in the U.S. increased by 3.6% over the year.

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 4.1% to 4.2% in January 2023. At the same time, New York State's labor force (seasonally adjusted) increased by 6,200. As a result, the labor force participation rate increased from 60.4% in December 2022 to 60.5% in January 2023.

The number of private sector jobs in New York State is based on a payroll survey of 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 2021 – 2022 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 7.0% in 2021 to 4.3% in 2022.

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 2022 versus January 2023.
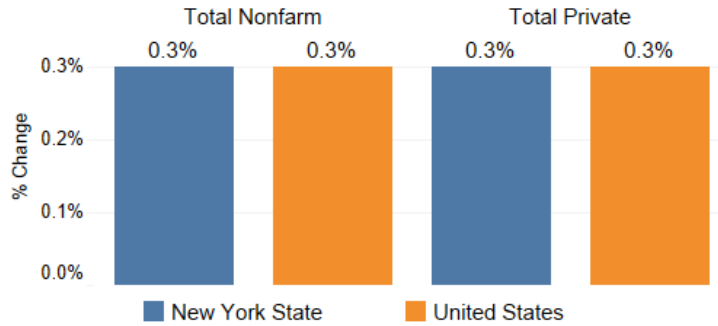
Statewide Industry Employment

January 2023 – *Seasonally Adjusted*

- On a net basis, the total number of nonfarm jobs in the state increased by 28,400 over the month, while private sector jobs rose by 23,600, in January 2023.

- At the same time, the total number of nonfarm jobs in the nation increased by 517,000, while private sector jobs increased by 443,000.

NYS Job Growth Equaled the Nation's
Over-the-Month % Change in Total Nonfarm & Private Sector Jobs, December 2022 – January 2023

Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs Increased in January 2023

Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs (in 1000s), January 1990 – January 2023
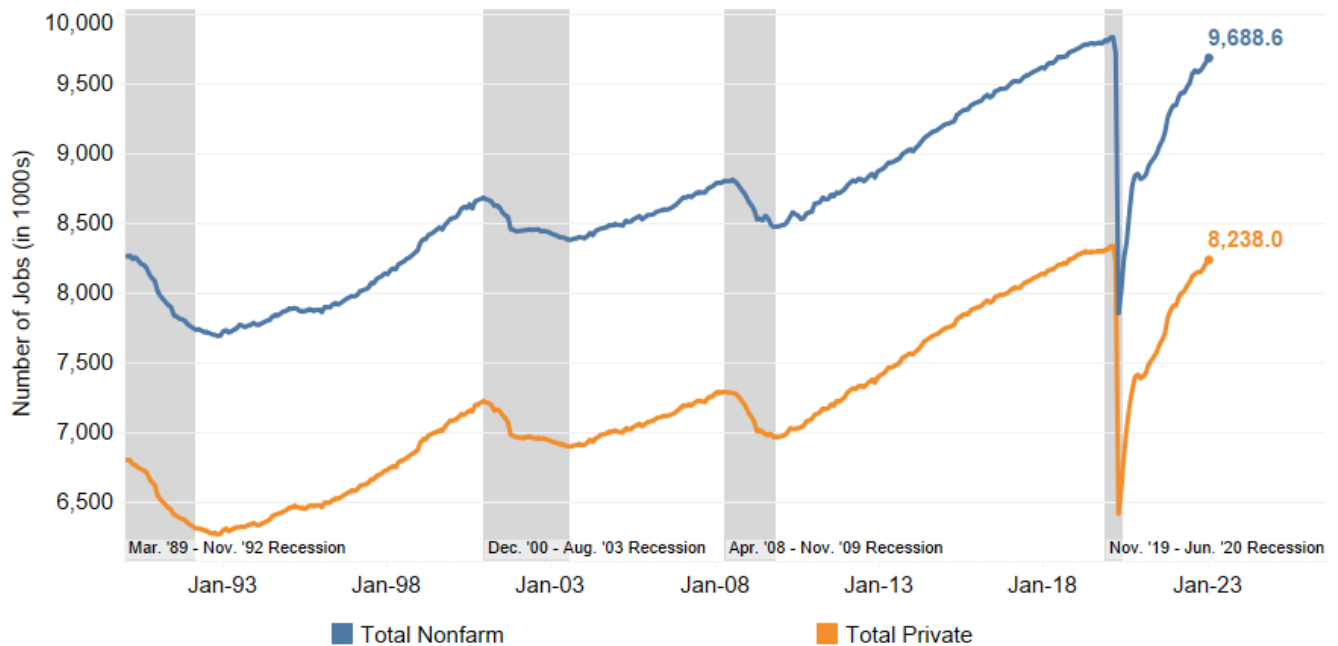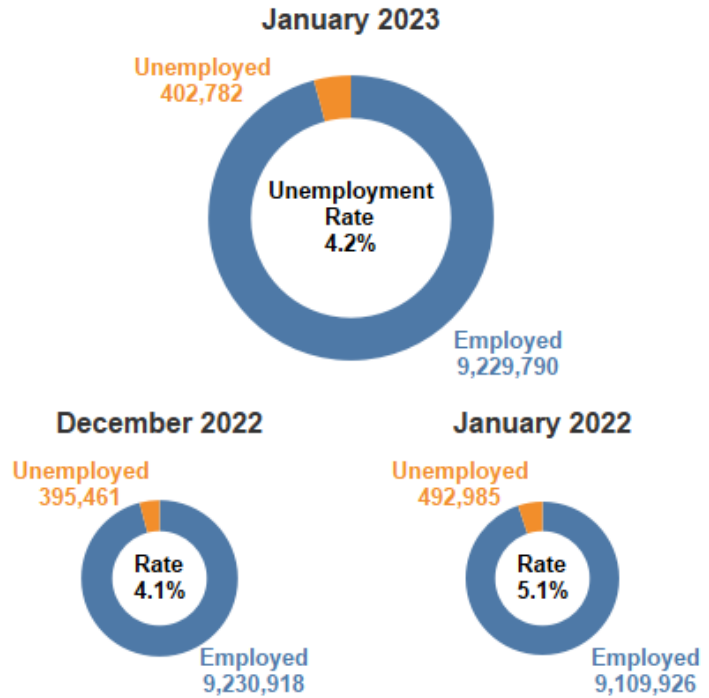
Statewide Unemployment

January 2023 – *Seasonally Adjusted*

- In January 2023, the statewide unemployment rate increased from 4.1% to 4.2%.

- New York City's unemployment rate increased over the month from 5.1% to 5.3%. Outside of New York City, the unemployment rate held constant at 3.4%.

- The number of unemployed New Yorkers increased over the month by 7,300, from 395,500 in December 2022 to 402,800 in January 2023.

NYS Unemployment Rate Increased in January 2023
Labor Force Statistics, January 2022, December 2022 - January 2023

January 2023

Unemployed 402,782

Unemployment Rate 4.2%

Employed 9,229,790

December 2022

Unemployed 395,461

Rate 4.1%

Employed 9,230,918

January 2022

Unemployed 492,985

Rate 5.1%

Employed 9,109,926

The Labor Force and Number of Unemployed Increased in January

Total Labor Force & Number of Unemployed, January 2011 - January 2023

Labor Force: 9.63M
Unemployed: 402.8K
Nov. '19 - Jun. '20 Recession

Legend: Labor Force — Unemployed
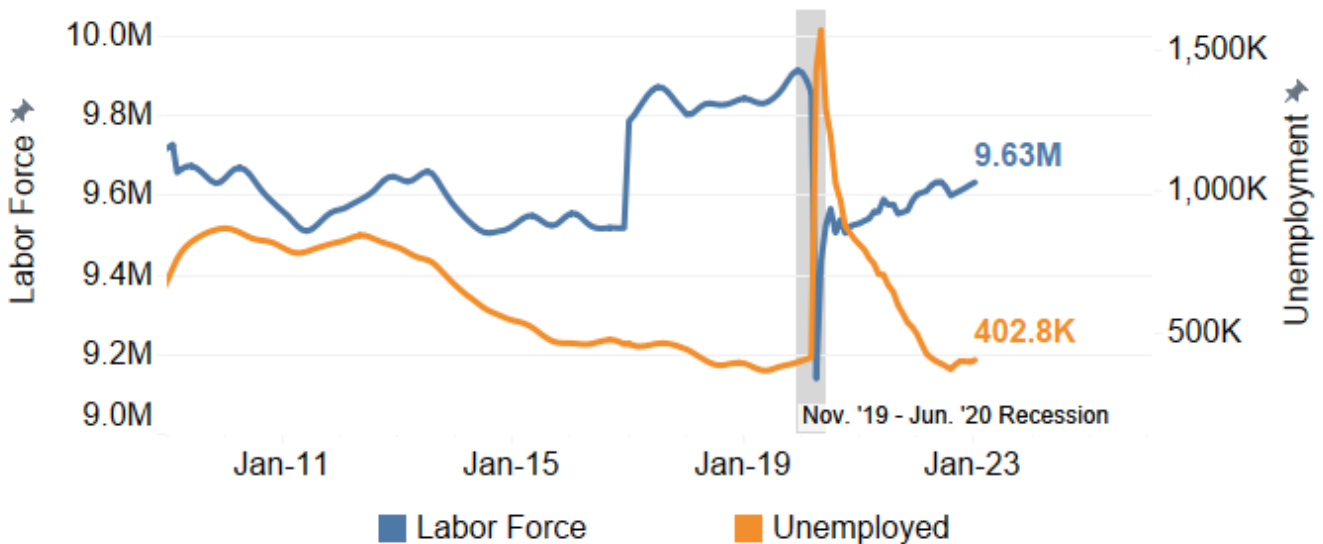
NYS Unemployment Rate Increased, US Rate Decreased
Unemployment Rate, NYS & US, January 2011 - January 2023

New York State ■ United States ■

Unemployment Rate Increased in NYC, Held Steady in Balance of State
Unemployment Rate, NYC & BOS, January 2011 - January 2023

Balance of State ■ New York City ■

Substate and Industry Employment   January 2023 – *Not Seasonally Adjusted*
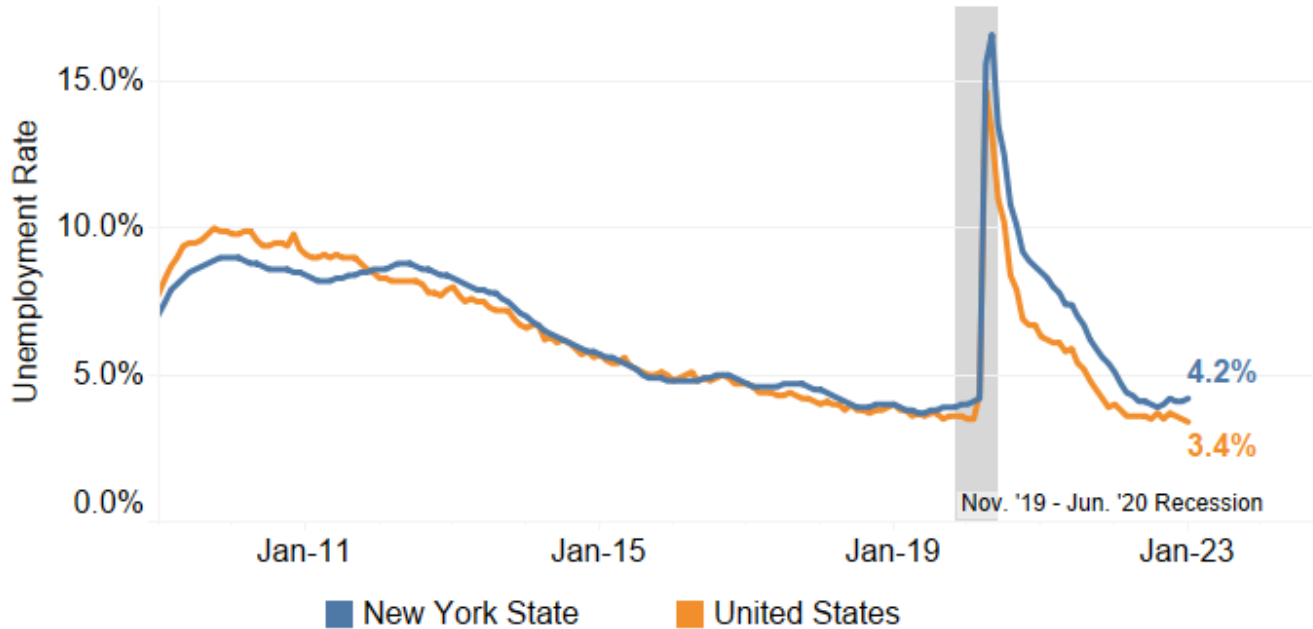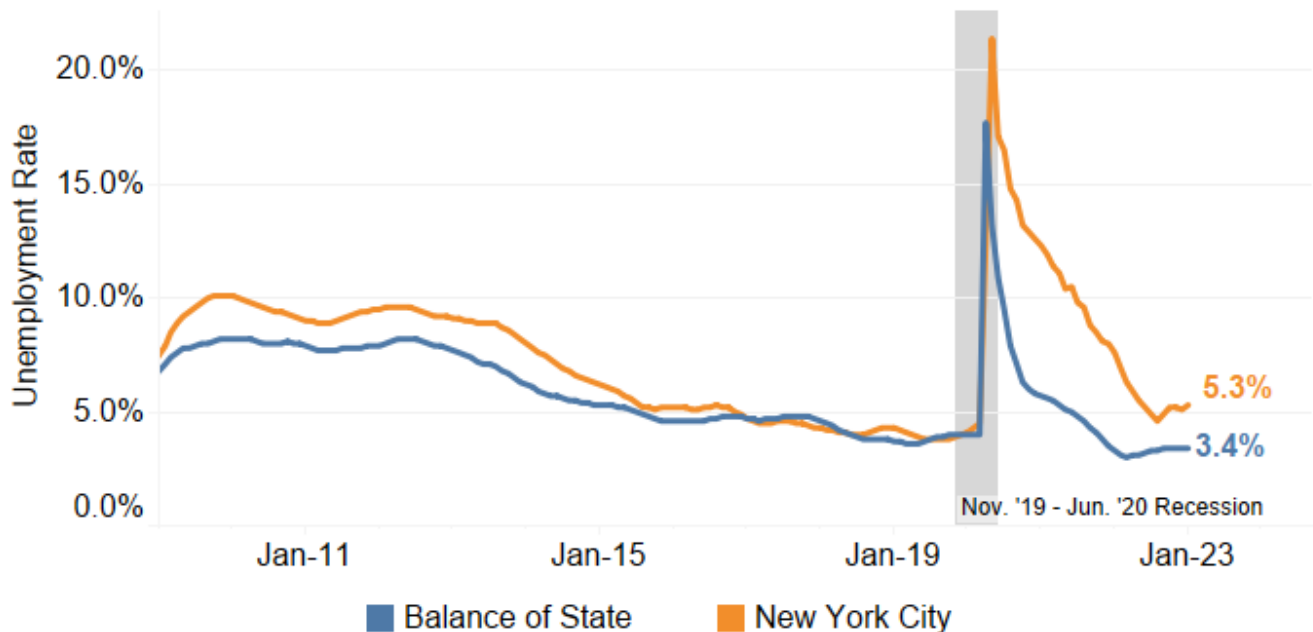
New York State Exceeded Nation in Private Sector Job Growth
Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm & Private Sector Jobs, January 2022 – January 2023

	Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs		Over-the-Year Change in Total Private Sector Jobs	
	Net	%	Net	%
United States	4,912,000	3.3%	4,589,000	3.6%
New York State	341,800	3.7%	333,100	4.3%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	16,000	3.6%	15,400	4.5%
Binghamton	2,400	2.5%	2,500	3.4%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	14,000	2.7%	12,200	2.8%
Dutchess-Putnam	0	0.0%	800	0.7%
Elmira	100	0.3%	300	1.1%
Glens Falls	1,700	3.4%	1,700	4.3%
Ithaca	3,000	5.2%	3,500	7.0%
Kingston	1,900	3.4%	1,900	4.4%
Nassau-Suffolk	33,600	2.6%	31,000	2.9%
New York City	239,700	5.5%	235,400	6.2%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	10,300	1.5%	12,600	2.2%
Rochester	5,800	1.1%	5,200	1.2%
Syracuse	9,300	3.1%	7,800	3.2%
Utica-Rome	2,700	2.3%	3,100	3.5%
Watertown-Fort Drum	600	1.5%	700	2.5%
Non-metro counties	4,400	0.9%	5,300	1.5%

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 10.8% Over the Year

Over-the-Year Change in Jobs by Major Industry Sector, January 2022 – January 2023

	Net	Percent
Education & Health Services*	113,100	5.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	82,400	10.8%
Professional & Business Services	54,000	4.1%
Construction	23,500	6.6%
Financial Activities	21,900	3.1%
Other Services	15,500	4.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	14,500	1.0%
Government*	8,700	0.6%
Manufacturing	5,900	1.4%
Information	1,900	0.7%
Natural Resources & Mining	400	8.3%

*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 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.

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

Area	January 2022*	January 2023	Over-the-Year Change Net	Over-the-Year Change Percent
New York State	9,158.4	9,500.2	341.8	3.7%
Metropolitan Areas				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	443.1	459.1	16.0	3.6%
Binghamton	94.3	96.7	2.4	2.5%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	526.3	540.3	14.0	2.7%
Dutchess-Putnam	136.2	136.2	0.0	0.0%
Elmira	34.6	34.7	0.1	0.3%
Glens Falls	49.5	51.2	1.7	3.4%
Ithaca	57.9	60.9	3.0	5.2%
Kingston	56.7	58.6	1.9	3.4%
Nassau-Suffolk	1,274.6	1,308.2	33.6	2.6%
New York City	4,359.7	4,599.4	239.7	5.5%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	690.1	700.4	10.3	1.5%
Rochester	506.4	512.2	5.8	1.1%
Syracuse	300.4	309.7	9.3	3.1%
Utica-Rome	117.9	120.6	2.7	2.3%
Watertown-Fort Drum	39.0	39.6	0.6	1.5%
Counties Outside of Metropolitan Areas				
Allegany County	14.0	14.3	0.3	2.1%
Cattaraugus County	28.7	28.6	-0.1	-0.3%
Cayuga County	23.6	23.7	0.1	0.4%
Chautauqua County	46.4	47.6	1.2	2.6%
Chenango County	17.2	17.3	0.1	0.6%
Clinton County	32.7	32.5	-0.2	-0.6%
Columbia County	19.4	19.8	0.4	2.1%
Cortland County	18.6	18.4	-0.2	-1.1%
Delaware County	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0%
Essex County	13.6	13.7	0.1	0.7%
Franklin County	17.2	17.3	0.1	0.6%
Fulton County	15.8	16.2	0.4	2.5%
Genesee County	21.6	22.1	0.5	2.3%
Greene County	14.3	14.8	0.5	3.5%
Hamilton County	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0%
Lewis County	6.5	6.6	0.1	1.5%
Montgomery County	18.5	18.9	0.4	2.2%
Otsego County	22.7	22.5	-0.2	-0.9%
St. Lawrence County	36.7	36.8	0.1	0.3%
Schuyler County	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0%
Seneca County	10.4	10.1	-0.3	-2.9%
Steuben County	35.4	35.5	0.1	0.3%
Sullivan County	26.9	28.6	1.7	6.3%
Wyoming County	12.2	11.5	-0.7	-5.7%

*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 2022*	January 2023	Over-the-Year Change Net	Over-the-Year Change Percent
Total Nonfarm	9,158.4	9,500.2	341.8	3.7%
Total Private	7,729.9	8,063.0	333.1	4.3%
Goods Producing	773.9	803.7	29.8	3.9%
Natural Resources & Mining	4.8	5.2	0.4	8.3%
Construction	355.1	378.6	23.5	6.6%
Manufacturing	414.0	419.9	5.9	1.4%
Durable Goods	235.8	242.6	6.8	2.9%
Non-Durable Goods	178.2	177.3	-0.9	-0.5%
Service-Providing	8,384.5	8,696.5	312.0	3.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,465.5	1,480.0	14.5	1.0%
Wholesale Trade	303.1	309.1	6.0	2.0%
Retail Trade	842.5	843.8	1.3	0.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	319.9	327.1	7.2	2.3%
Information	283.8	285.7	1.9	0.7%
Financial Activities	709.3	731.2	21.9	3.1%
Professional & Business Services	1,306.5	1,360.5	54.0	4.1%
Education & Health Services	2,057.9	2,171.0	113.1	5.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	761.5	843.9	82.4	10.8%
Other Services	371.5	387.0	15.5	4.2%
Government	1,428.5	1,437.2	8.7	0.6%

*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 2023

Private sector jobs (seasonally adjusted) January 1990-January 2023
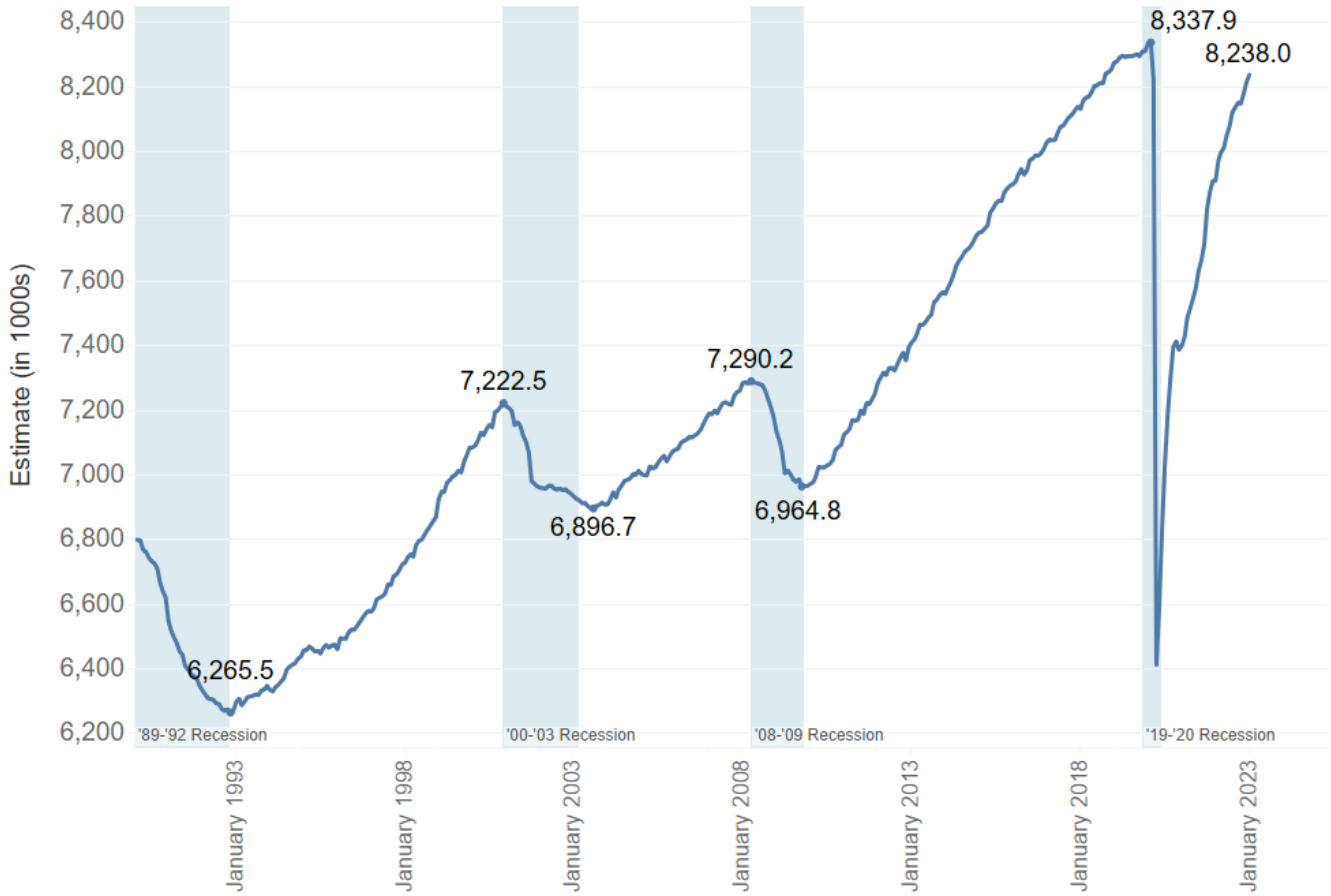
Private sector jobs increased by 4.3% over the year in January 2023

Over-the-year percent change in private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) January 1991-January 2023
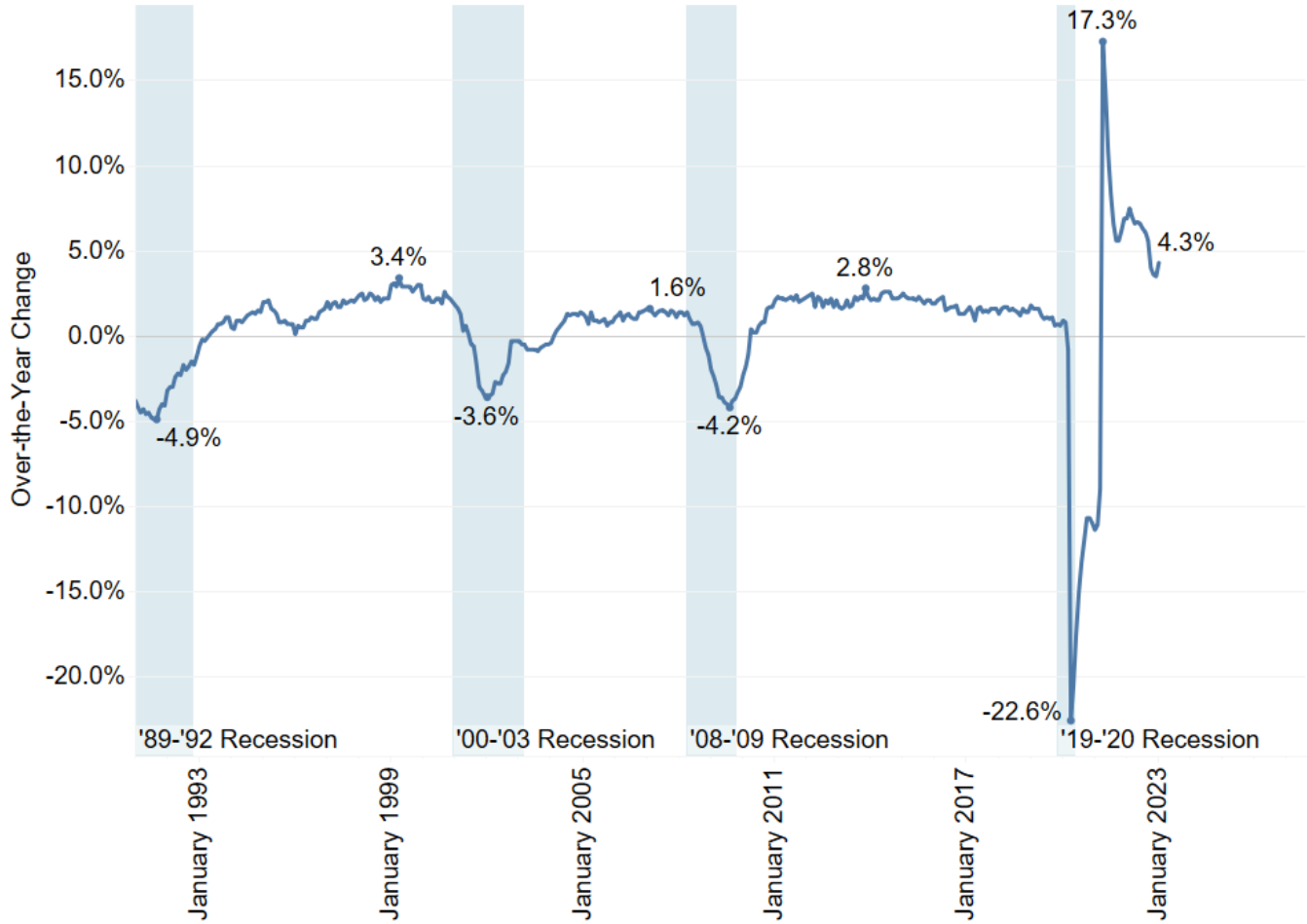
Education & Health Services gained the most jobs over the year

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

■ January 2022 ■ January 2023

Industry	Over-the-Year Change		Over-the-Year Change (%)	
	Jan 2022	Jan 2023	Jan 2022	Jan 2023
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	3.7	23.9	1.0%	6.6%
Manufacturing	13.3	5.9	3.3%	1.4%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	72.6	14.5	5.2%	1.0%
Information	18.6	1.9	7.0%	0.7%
Financial Activities	12.7	21.9	1.8%	3.1%
Professional & Business Services	85.0	54.0	7.0%	4.1%
Education & Health Services	53.0	113.1	2.6%	5.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	215.2	82.4	39.4%	10.8%
Other Services	23.3	15.5	6.7%	4.2%
Government	13.5	8.7	1.0%	0.6%

Over-the-Year Change   Over-the-Year Change (%)

New York State Labor Force Statistics

In January 2023:

the unemployment rate increased.

16.6%
9.0%
6.5%
4.2%
4.2%
4.2%
4.2%

Jan-00   Jan-10   Jan-20

the labor force participation rate increased.

63.2%
63.5%
62.3% 62.5%
61.5%
61.0%
60.5%
56.1%

Jan-00   Jan-10   Jan-20
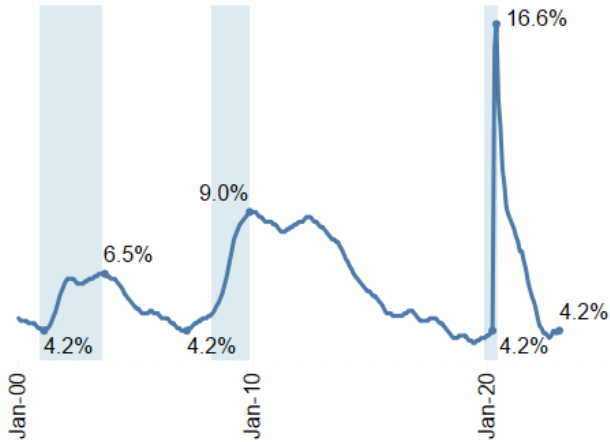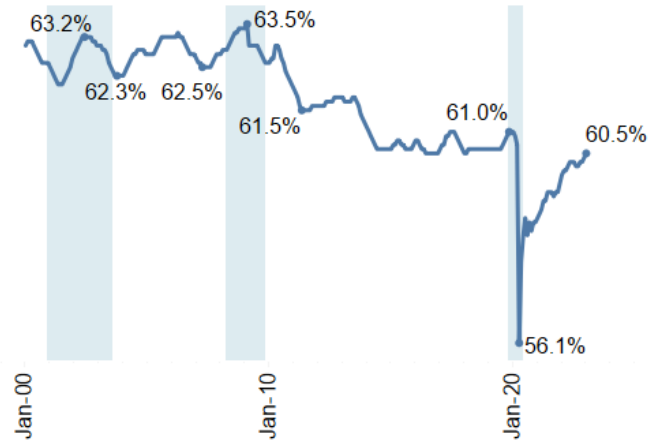
the labor force increased.

9,913.8K
9,727.8K
9,632.6K
9,510.3K
9,323.3K
9,253.6K
9,140.2K

Jan-00   Jan-10   Jan-20

unemployment increased.

1,569.7K
868.7K
603.8K
402.8K
397.6K
386.6K
365.6K

Jan-00   Jan-10   Jan-20
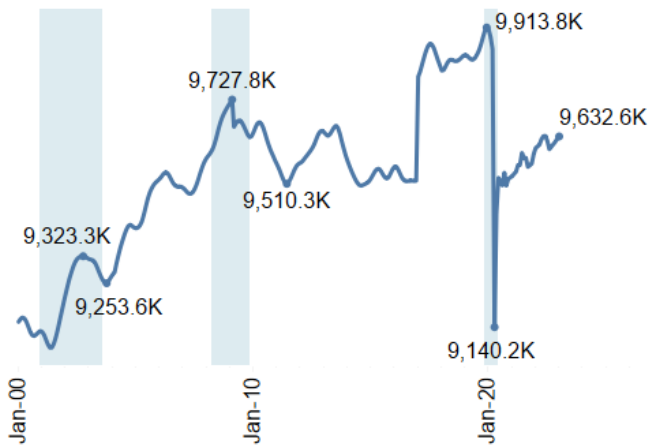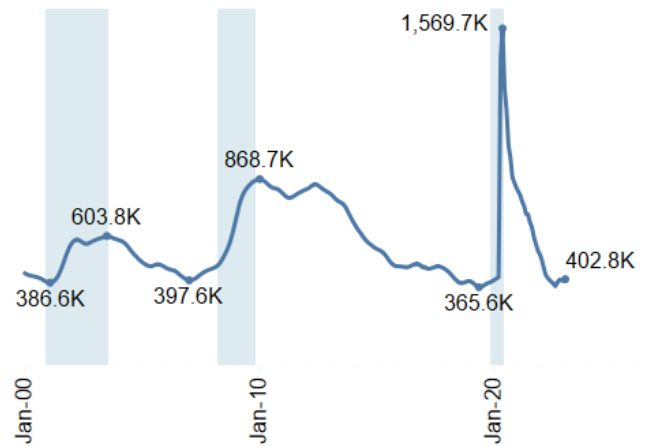
Jobs and Unemployment Fact Sheet

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, samples 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

New York City and Orange-Rockland-Westchester saw the fastest private sector job growth in 2022
% Change in Annual Average Jobs, U.S., New York State & Metro Areas, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022

	Total Nonfarm		Total Private	
	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022
United States	2.9	4.3	3.4	4.9
New York State	2.8	5.0	3.5	5.8
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	1.9	3.1	3.1	3.7
Binghamton	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.5
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.8
Dutchess-Putnam	2.1	2.3	3.2	3.1
Elmira	0.3	2.3	0.7	2.9
Glens Falls	3.2	2.3	4.0	2.9
Ithaca	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.1
Kingston	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.2
Nassau-Suffolk	4.9	3.8	5.6	4.4
New York City	2.5	7.0	3.0	8.1
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.5
Rochester	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.5
Syracuse	2.1	3.6	2.5	4.1
Utica-Rome	1.2	1.8	1.6	2.6
Watertown-Fort Drum	3.7	2.5	5.9	3.9
Non-Metro Counties	2.5	1.7	3.7	2.0

Only two New York State non-metro counties lost private sector jobs in 2022

% Change in Annual Average Private Sector Jobs, New York State Metro Areas & Non-Metro Counties, 2021-2022

Franklin 0.0%
Clinton 2.4%
St. Lawrence 1.5%
Watertown-Fort Drum MSA 3.9%
Essex 0.0%
Lewis 0.0%
Hamilton 0.0%
Glens Falls MSA 2.9%
Utica-Rome MSA 2.6%
Fulton 0.8%
Genesee 2.4%
Rochester MSA 3.5%
Seneca 2.5%
Cayuga 2.2%
Syracuse MSA 4.1%
Montgomery 5.2%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls MSA 3.8%
Wyoming -4.7%
Cortland 5.3%
Chenango 0.8%
Otsego 2.2%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy MSA 3.7%
Schuyler -2.6%
Ithaca MSA 3.1%
Chautauqua 2.4%
Cattaraugus 0.5%
Allegany 3.0%
Steuben 1.1%
Elmira MSA 2.9%
Binghamton MSA 2.5%
Delaware 1.0%
Greene 2.0%
Columbia 2.5%
Kingston MSA 3.2%
Sullivan 6.4%
Dutchess-Putnam 3.1%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester 4.5%
Nassau-Suffolk 4.4%
New York City 8.1%

Losing Jobs
No change
Gaining jobs slower than the state rate
Gaining jobs at close to the state rate*
Gaining jobs faster than the state rate

*Represents job gain of between 5.3% and 6.3% from 2021 to 2022

Job highlights for New York State metro areas:

- In 2022, private sector jobs increased most rapidly in these New York State metro areas:
  - New York City (+8.1%)
  - Orange-Rockland-Westchester (+4.5%)
  - Nassau-Suffolk (+4.4%)
  - Syracuse (+4.1%)
  - Watertown-Fort Drum (+3.9%)

- In addition, private sector employment grew by 2.0% in New York State's non-metro counties in 2022.

Almost 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, 2021-2022

	Annual Average Jobs:		Change:	
	2021	2022	Net	Percent
Total Nonfarm	9,062,200	9,518,800	456,600	+5.0%
Total Private	7,631,700	8,076,900	445,200	+5.8%
Natural Resources & Mining	5,300	5,400	100	+1.9%
Construction	376,100	388,200	12,100	+3.2%
Manufacturing	409,300	424,200	14,900	+3.6%
Durable Goods	233,700	240,400	6,700	+2.9%
Non-Durable Goods	175,600	183,700	8,100	+4.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,422,100	1,480,600	58,500	+4.1%
Wholesale Trade	297,200	310,300	13,100	+4.4%
Retail Trade	826,600	849,600	23,000	+2.8%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	298,300	320,800	22,500	+7.5%
Information	280,000	294,900	14,900	+5.3%
Financial Activities	706,100	729,700	23,600	+3.3%
Professional & Business Services	1,282,100	1,365,200	83,100	+6.5%
Education & Health Services	2,060,600	2,137,300	76,700	+3.7%
Educational Services	479,900	495,700	15,800	+3.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,580,700	1,641,600	60,900	+3.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	726,000	868,900	142,900	+19.7%
Other Services	364,100	382,600	18,500	+5.1%
Government	1,430,500	1,441,800	11,300	+0.8%
Federal Government	114,400	113,400	-1,000	-0.9%
State Government	248,600	245,900	-2,700	-1.1%
Local Government	1,067,500	1,082,600	15,100	+1.4%

Job highlights for statewide industries:

- The state's annual average private sector employment increased by 445,200, or 5.8%, to 8,076,900 in 2022.

- Leisure and hospitality added the most jobs (+142,900) of any industry sector in the state in 2022. Sector job gains were mostly in accommodation and food services (+113,300), especially food services and drinking places (+96,100).

- The second largest increase was in professional and business services (+83,100). Sector gains were mostly in administrative and support services (+38,800) and professional, scientific and technical services (+37,900).

- The third largest increase occurred in education and health services (+76,700). Sector gains were mostly in health care and social assistance (+60,900), especially ambulatory health care services (+37,900).