

WE ARE YOUR DOL



Contact: Press Office
Phone: 518-457-5519
www.dol.ny.gov

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 16, 2022

NYS Economy Added 27,200 Private Sector Jobs in May 2022

Unemployment Rate Decreased from 4.5% to 4.4% Over the Month

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 27,200, or 0.3%, to 7,970,300 in May 2022. The number of private sector jobs in the U.S. also increased by 0.3% in May 2022.

New York State's private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 436,500, or 5.8%, over the year in May 2022, which exceeded the 5.0% increase in the number of private sector jobs in the U.S.

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 4.5% to 4.4% in May 2022. This was the fifth consecutive month the unemployment rate declined in New York State. From May 2021 to May 2022, the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell from 7.0% to 4.1%.

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.

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 2021 versus May 2022.

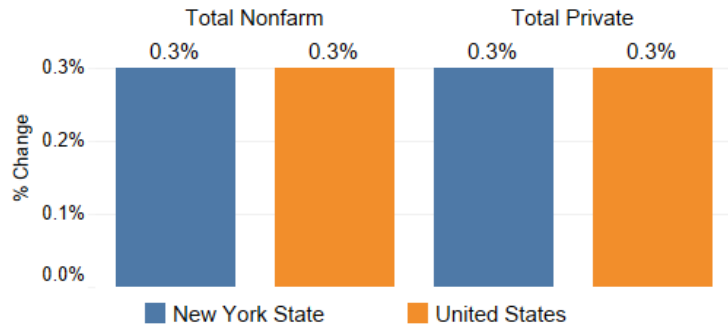
Statewide Industry Employment

May 2022 – Seasonally Adjusted

- On a net basis, the total number of nonfarm jobs in the state increased by 26,800 over the month, while private sector jobs rose by 27,200, in May 2022.
- At the same time, the total number of nonfarm jobs in the nation increased by 390,000, while private sector jobs increased by 333,000.

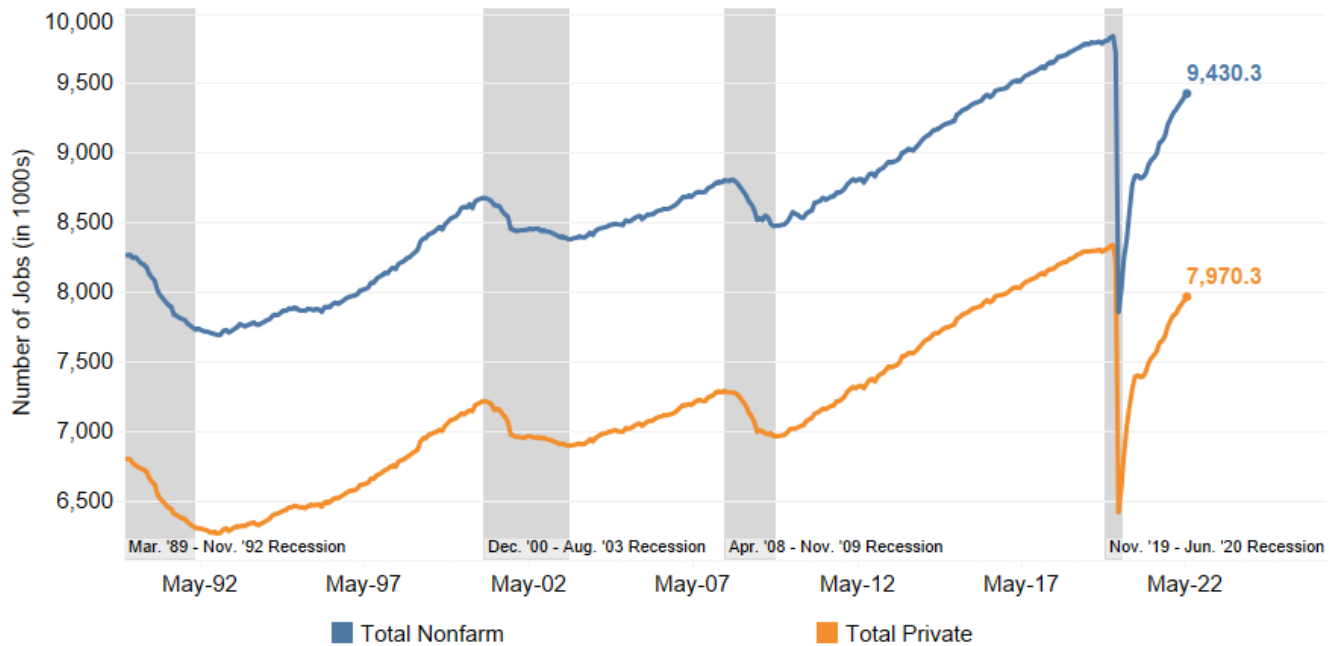
NYS Job Growth Matched the Nation in May

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



Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs Increased in May 2022

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



Statewide Unemployment

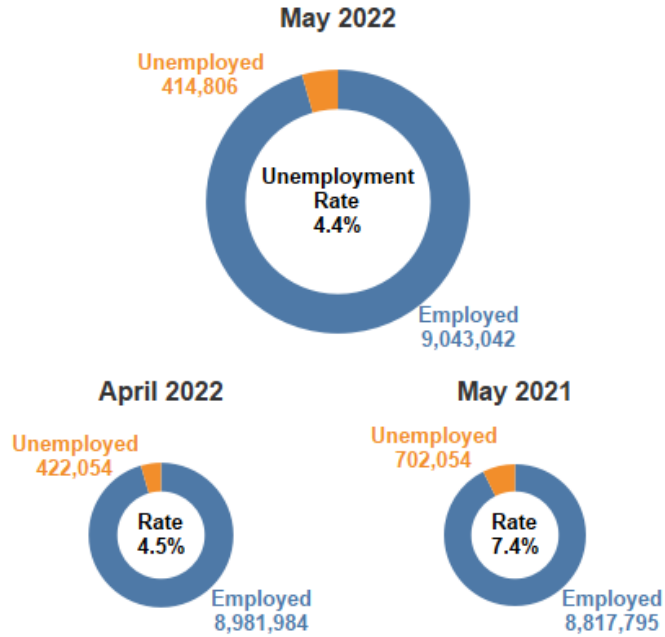
May 2022 – Seasonally Adjusted

- In May 2022, the statewide unemployment rate decreased from 4.5% to 4.4%.

NYS Unemployment Rate Fell by 0.1 Percentage Points in May 2022

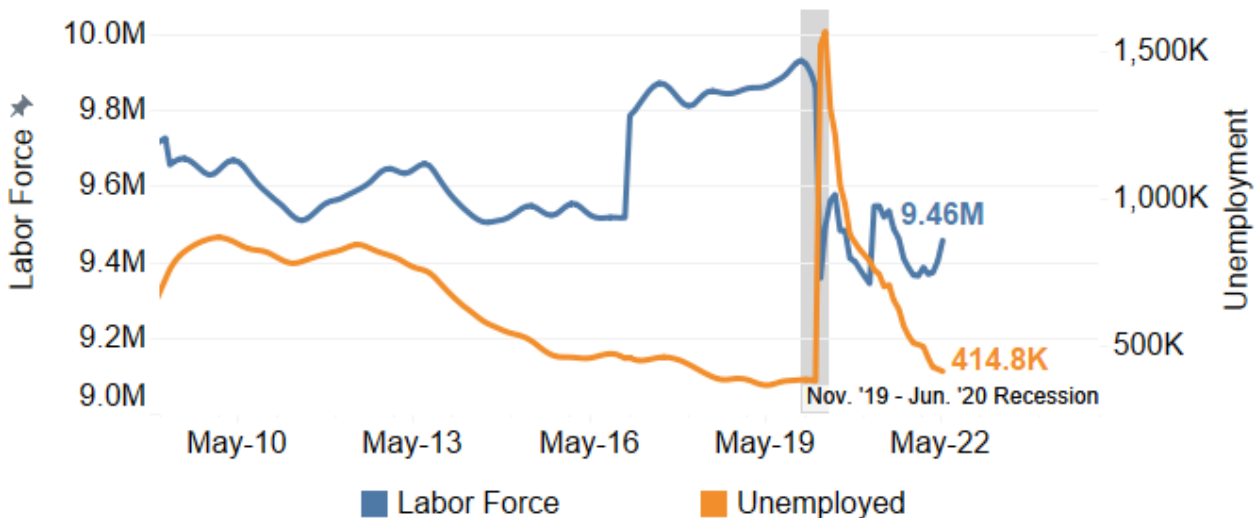
Labor Force Statistics, May 2021, April – May 2022

- New York City's unemployment rate decreased from 6.4% to 6.2%. Outside of New York City, the unemployment rate remained at 3.1%, maintaining the lowest rate on record for the region (current records date back to 1976).
- The number of unemployed New Yorkers decreased over the month by 7,300, from 422,100 in April to 414,800 in May 2022.



The Labor Force Increased and Number of Unemployed Fell in May

Total Labor Force & Number of Unemployed, May 2010 – May 2022

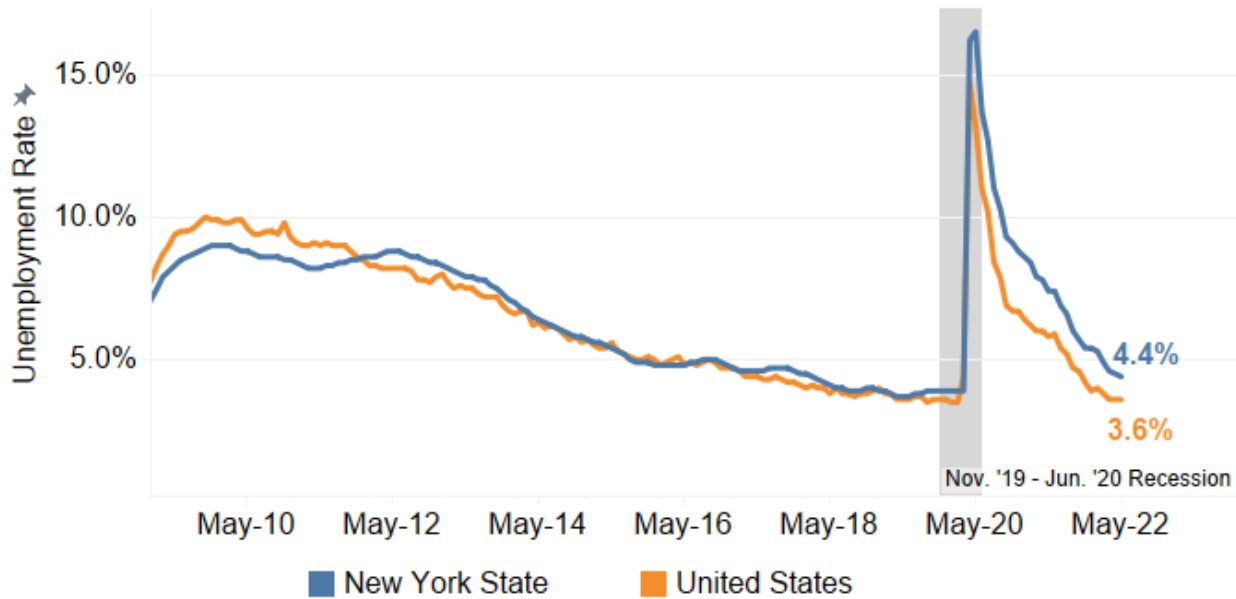


WE ARE YOUR DOL



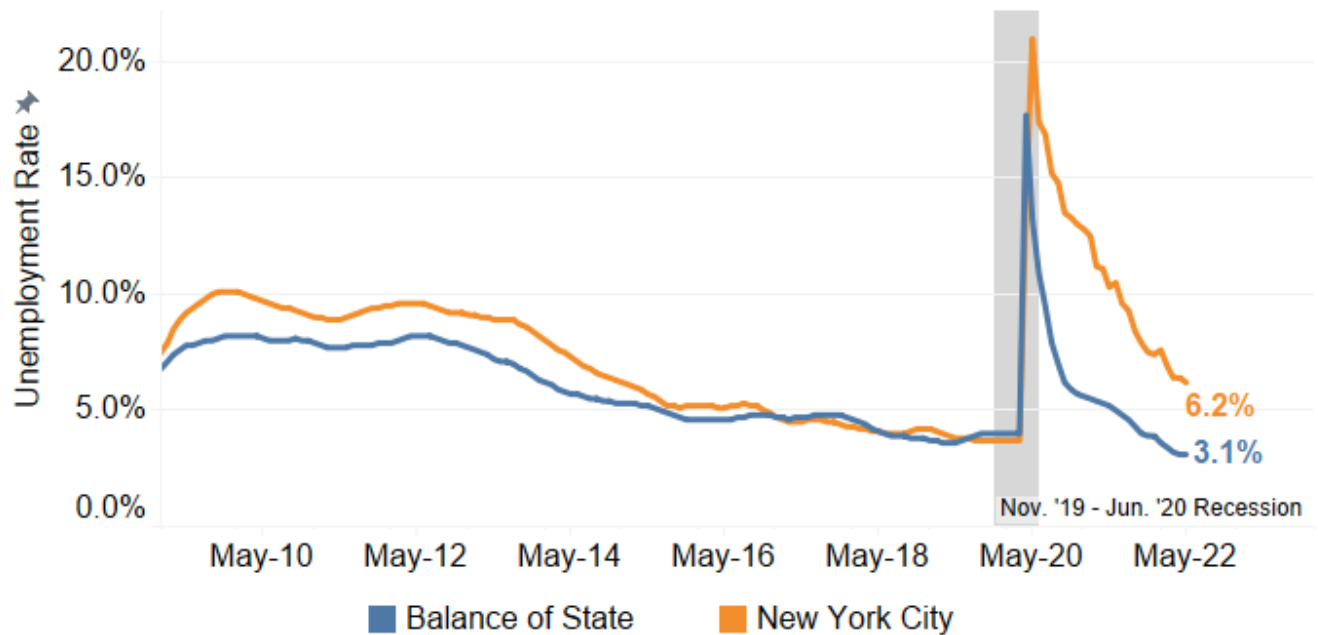
NYS Unemployment Rate Decreased – US Rate Unchanged

Unemployment Rate, NYS & US, May 2010 – May 2022



Unemployment Rate Fell in NYC, Unchanged in Balance of State

Unemployment Rate, NYC & BOS, May 2010 – May 2022



Substate and Industry Employment May 2022 – Not Seasonally Adjusted

New York State Exceeded Nation in Private Sector Job Growth

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

	Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs		Over-the-Year Change in Total Private Sector Jobs	
	Net	%	Net	%
United States	6,469,000	4.5%	6,182,000	5.0%
New York State	474,400	5.3%	436,500	5.8%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	12,600	2.8%	12,500	3.6%
Binghamton	1,600	1.7%	1,800	2.4%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	20,800	4.0%	22,700	5.2%
Dutchess-Putnam	2,300	1.6%	1,700	1.5%
Elmira	800	2.4%	600	2.2%
Glens Falls	1,100	2.1%	1,200	2.9%
Ithaca	400	0.7%	500	1.0%
Kingston	2,000	3.5%	1,700	3.9%
Nassau-Suffolk	43,600	3.4%	36,500	3.4%
New York City	313,400	7.5%	304,500	8.4%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	11,100	1.6%	16,100	2.8%
Rochester	13,600	2.7%	12,700	3.0%
Syracuse	7,500	2.5%	7,500	3.1%
Utica-Rome	700	0.6%	600	0.7%
Watertown-Fort Drum	1,300	3.3%	1,100	3.8%
Non-metro counties	10,000	2.1%	9,100	2.6%

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 22.9% Over the Year

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

	Net	Percent
Leisure & Hospitality	161,100	22.9%
Professional & Business Services	83,600	6.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	62,700	4.5%
Education & Health Services*	51,400	2.5%
Government*	37,900	2.6%
Other Services	26,100	7.2%
Information	21,500	7.8%
Manufacturing	14,200	3.5%
Financial Activities	12,400	1.8%
Construction	3,500	0.9%
Natural Resources & Mining	0	0.0%

*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	May 2021*	May 2022	Over-the-Year Change	
			Net	Percent
New York State	9,007.0	9,481.4	474.4	5.3%
Metropolitan Areas				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	446.6	459.2	12.6	2.8%
Binghamton	96.2	97.8	1.6	1.7%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	524.6	545.4	20.8	4.0%
Dutchess-Putnam	139.5	141.8	2.3	1.6%
Elmira	34.0	34.8	0.8	2.4%
Glens Falls	51.3	52.4	1.1	2.1%
Ithaca	61.1	61.5	0.4	0.7%
Kingston	57.8	59.8	2.0	3.5%
Nassau-Suffolk	1,273.2	1,316.8	43.6	3.4%
New York City	4,188.1	4,501.5	313.4	7.5%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	686.3	697.4	11.1	1.6%
Rochester	505.5	519.1	13.6	2.7%
Syracuse	300.6	308.1	7.5	2.5%
Utica-Rome	120.8	121.5	0.7	0.6%
Watertown-Fort Drum	39.7	41.0	1.3	3.3%
Counties Outside of Metropolitan Areas				
Allegany County	14.7	15.4	0.7	4.8%
Cattaraugus County	28.4	29.5	1.1	3.9%
Cayuga County	23.9	23.8	-0.1	-0.4%
Chautauqua County	47.2	47.9	0.7	1.5%
Chenango County	17.1	17.3	0.2	1.2%
Clinton County	33.0	33.0	0.0	0.0%
Columbia County	20.3	20.0	-0.3	-1.5%
Cortland County	17.9	18.7	0.8	4.5%
Delaware County	14.6	14.8	0.2	1.4%
Essex County	13.6	13.6	0.0	0.0%
Franklin County	17.6	17.9	0.3	1.7%
Fulton County	16.1	16.6	0.5	3.1%
Genesee County	22.1	23.1	1.0	4.5%
Greene County	14.0	13.9	-0.1	-0.7%
Hamilton County	1.8	1.9	0.1	5.6%
Lewis County	6.3	6.5	0.2	3.2%
Montgomery County	18.0	18.7	0.7	3.9%
Otsego County	23.6	24.2	0.6	2.5%
St. Lawrence County	37.7	38.4	0.7	1.9%
Schuyler County	5.0	4.9	-0.1	-2.0%
Seneca County	10.8	11.4	0.6	5.6%
Steuben County	35.9	36.1	0.2	0.6%
Sullivan County	27.3	29.0	1.7	6.2%
Wyoming County	13.1	13.4	0.3	2.3%

*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)

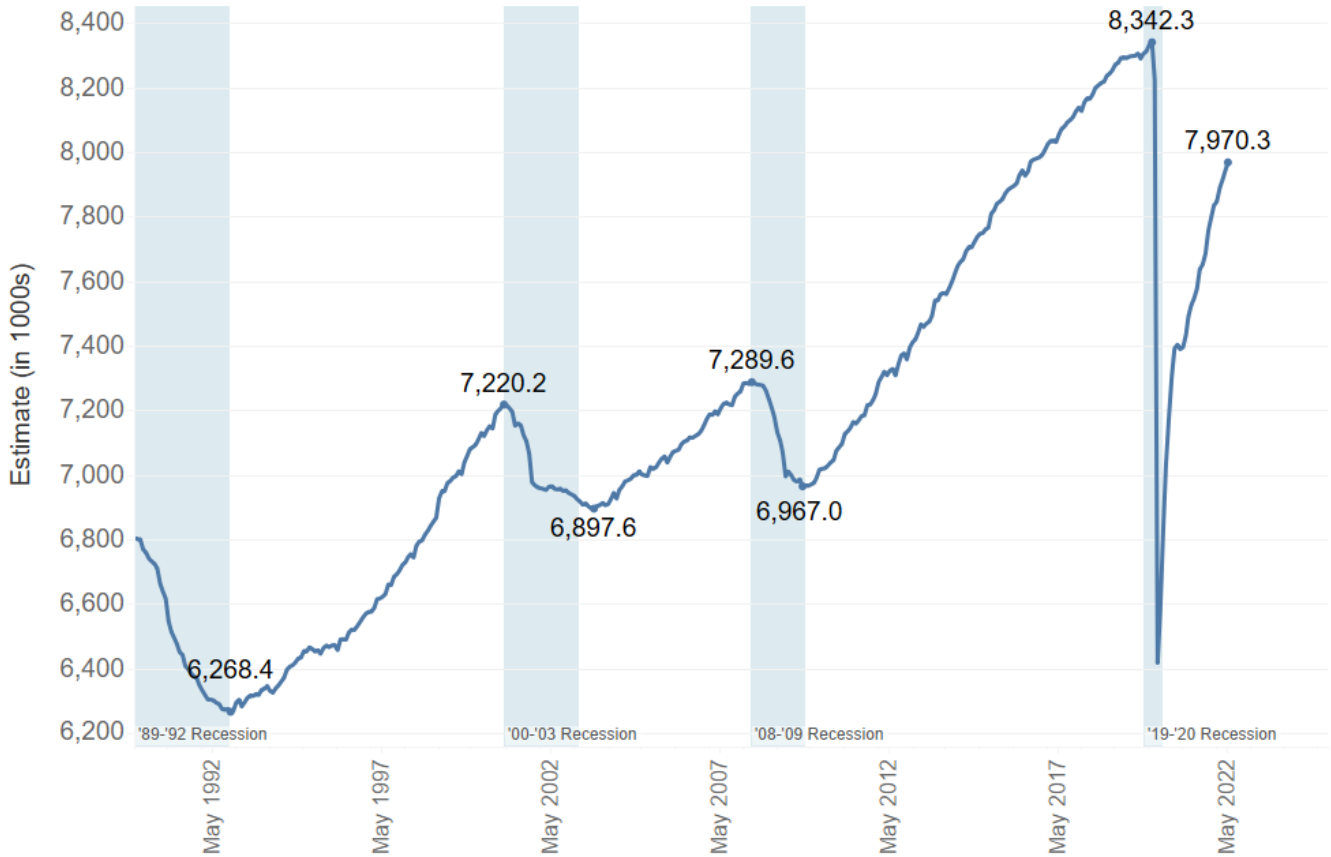
Industry	May 2021*	May 2022	Over-the-Year Change	
			Net	Percent
Total Nonfarm	9,007.0	9,481.4	474.4	5.3%
Total Private	7,572.0	8,008.5	436.5	5.8%
Goods Producing	790.2	807.9	17.7	2.2%
Natural Resources & Mining	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0%
Construction	379.6	383.1	3.5	0.9%
Manufacturing	405.1	419.3	14.2	3.5%
Durable Goods	232.0	238.7	6.7	2.9%
Non-Durable Goods	173.1	180.6	7.5	4.3%
Service-Providing	8,216.8	8,673.5	456.7	5.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,404.8	1,467.5	62.7	4.5%
Wholesale Trade	294.6	302.2	7.6	2.6%
Retail Trade	821.2	851.5	30.3	3.7%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	289.0	313.8	24.8	8.6%
Information	275.8	297.3	21.5	7.8%
Financial Activities	698.1	710.5	12.4	1.8%
Professional & Business Services	1,271.9	1,355.5	83.6	6.6%
Education & Health Services	2,067.3	2,118.7	51.4	2.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	702.6	863.7	161.1	22.9%
Other Services	361.3	387.4	26.1	7.2%
Government	1,435.0	1,472.9	37.9	2.6%

*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 May 2022

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

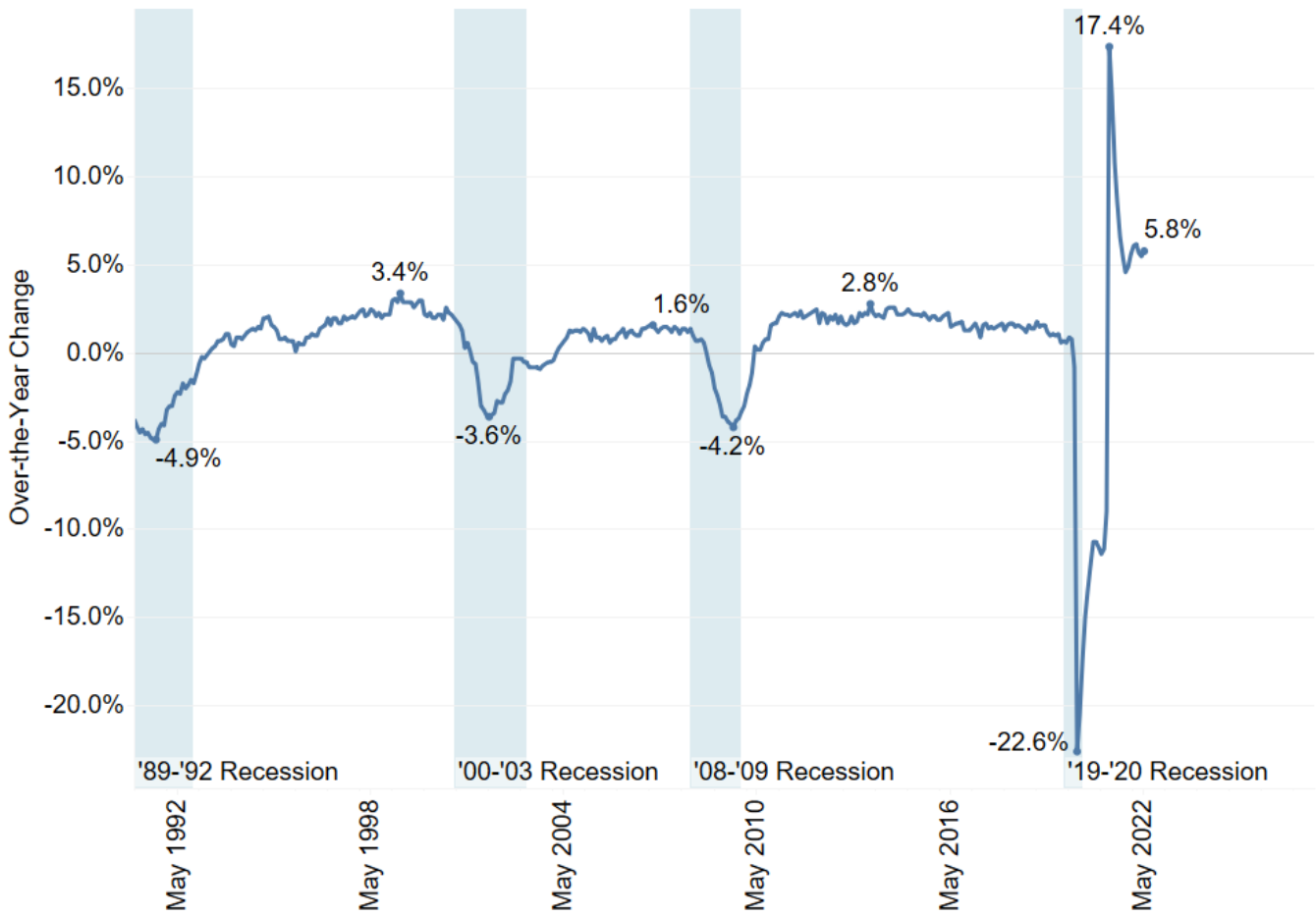


WE ARE YOUR DOL



Private sector jobs increased by 5.8% over the year in May 2022

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



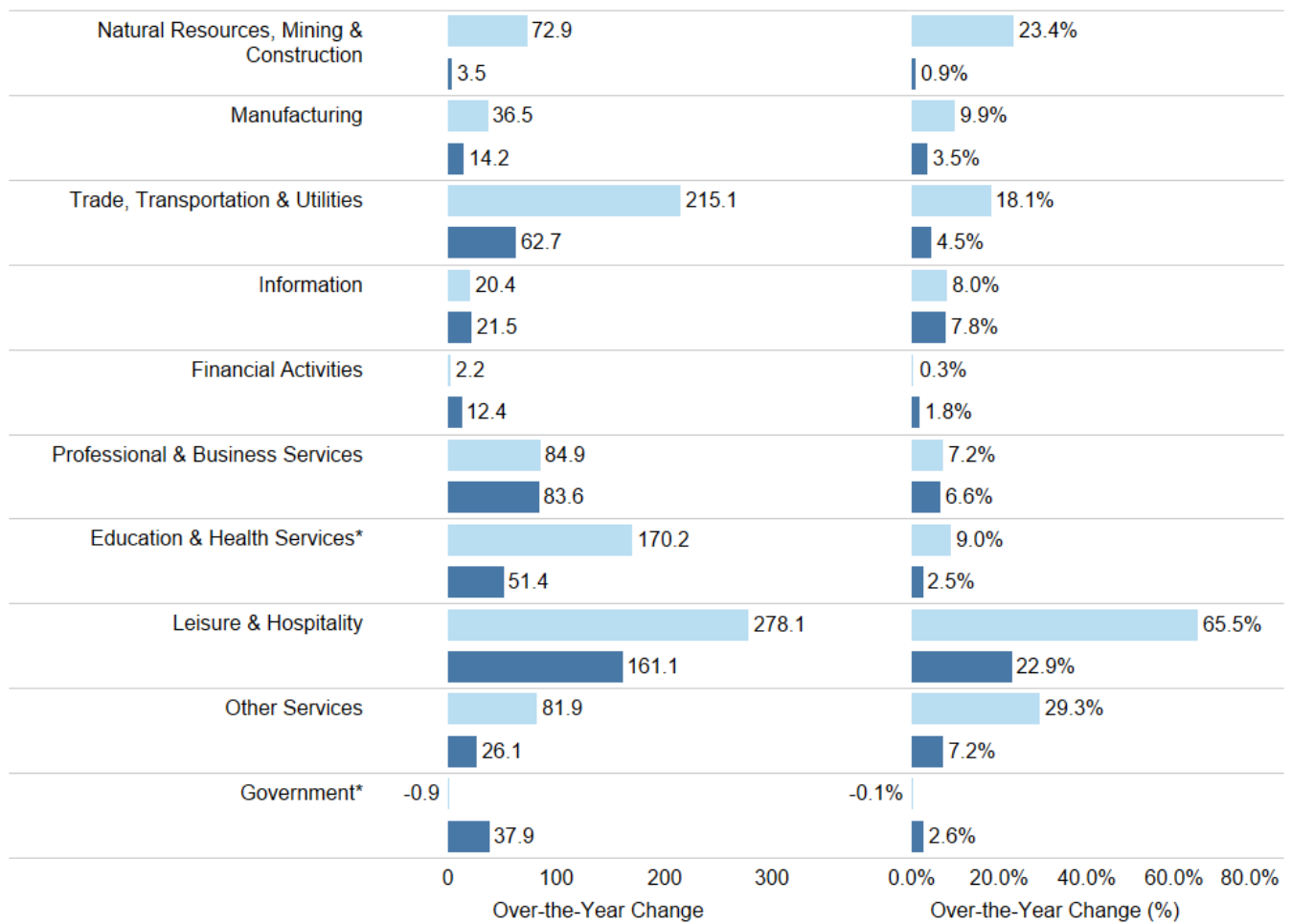
WE ARE YOUR DOL



Leisure and Hospitality gained the most jobs over the year

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

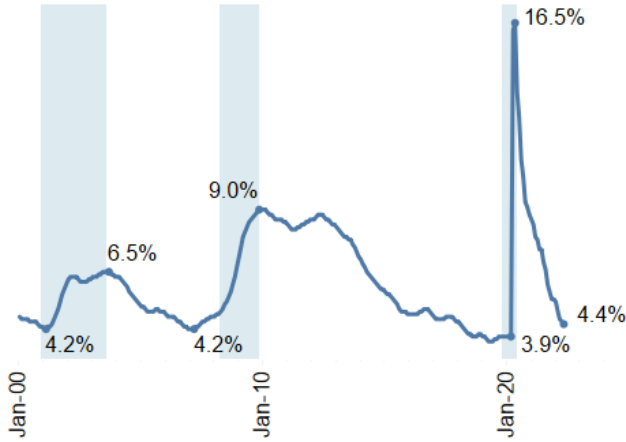
2021 2022



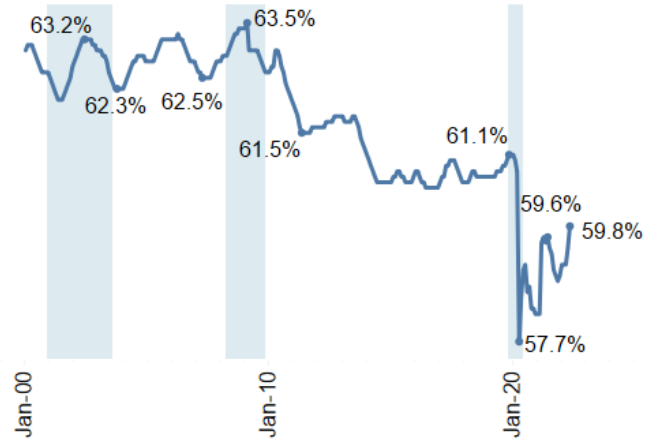
New York State Labor Force Statistics

In May 2022:

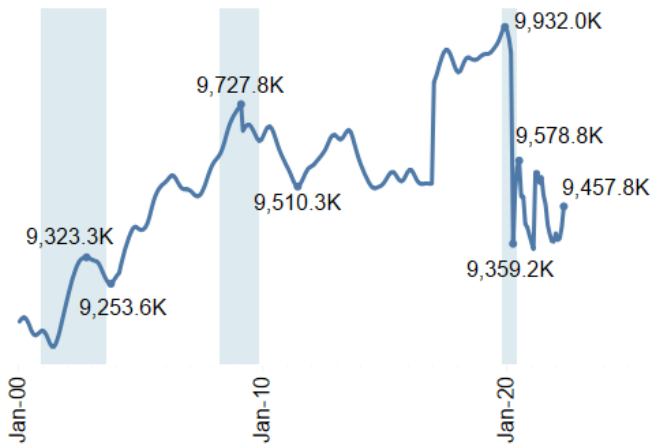
the unemployment rate decreased.



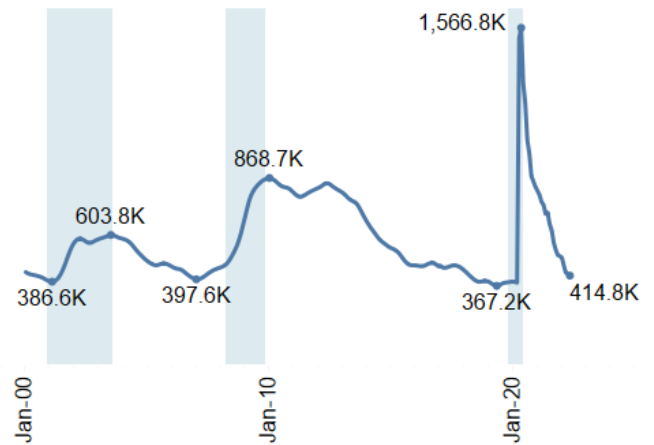
the labor force participation rate increased.



the labor force increased.



unemployment decreased.



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.