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NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | **Department of Labor**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 14, 2022

NYS Economy Added 27,500 Private Sector Jobs in March 2022
The Number of Private Sector Jobs in New York State Grew by 0.3% in March

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 27,500, or 0.3%, to 7,918,100 in March 2022. By comparison, the number of private sector jobs in the U.S. also increased by 0.3% in March 2022.

New York State's private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 433,400, or 5.9%, over the year in March 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 4.9% to 4.6% in March 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.

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, March 2021 versus March 2022.

Statewide Industry Employment

March 2022 – *Seasonally Adjusted*

- On a net basis, the total number of nonfarm jobs in the state increased by 28,100 over the month, while private sector jobs rose by 27,500, in March 2022.

- At the same time, the total number of nonfarm jobs in the nation increased by 431,000, while private sector jobs increased by 426,000.
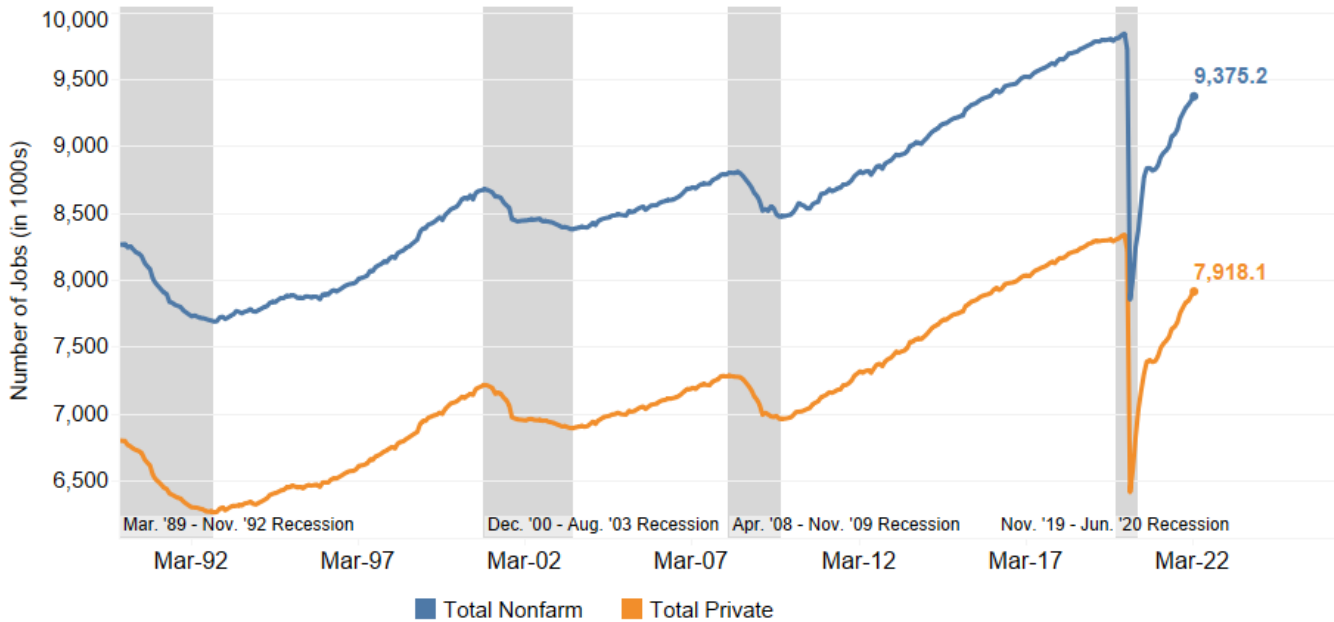
NYS Job Growth Matched the Nation in March
Over-the-Month % Change in Total Nonfarm & Private Sector Jobs, February – March 2022
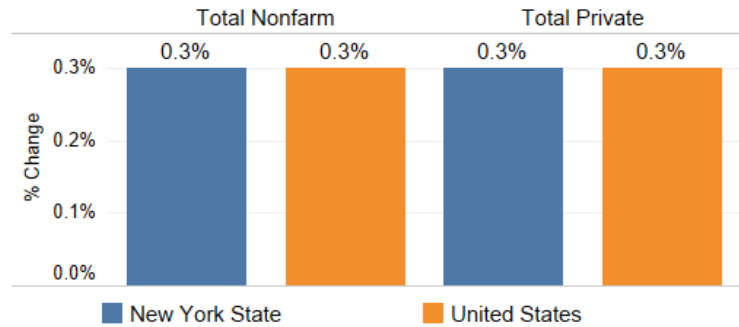
Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs Increased in March 2022

Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs (in 1000s), March 1990 – March 2022
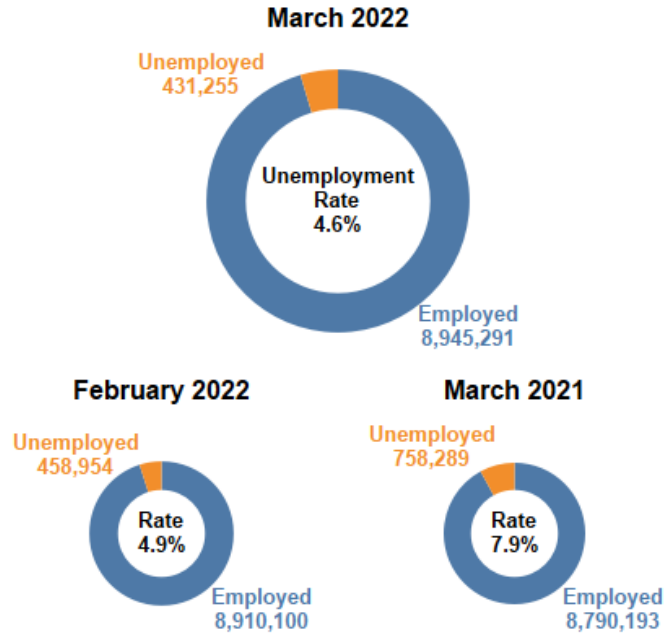
Statewide Unemployment

March 2022 – *Seasonally Adjusted*

- In March 2022, the statewide unemployment rate decreased from 4.9% to 4.6%.

- New York City's unemployment rate decreased over the month from 6.9% to 6.5%. Outside of New York City, the unemployment rate decreased from 3.4% to 3.2%, reaching its lowest level on record for the second consecutive month (current records date back to 1976).

- The number of unemployed New Yorkers decreased over the month by 27,700, from 459,000 in February to 431,300 in March 2022.

NYS Unemployment Rate Fell by 0.3 Percentage Points in March 2022

Labor Force Statistics, March 2021, February - March 2022

March 2022

Unemployed
431,255

Unemployment
Rate
4.6%

Employed
8,945,291

February 2022

Unemployed
458,954

Rate
4.9%

Employed
8,910,100
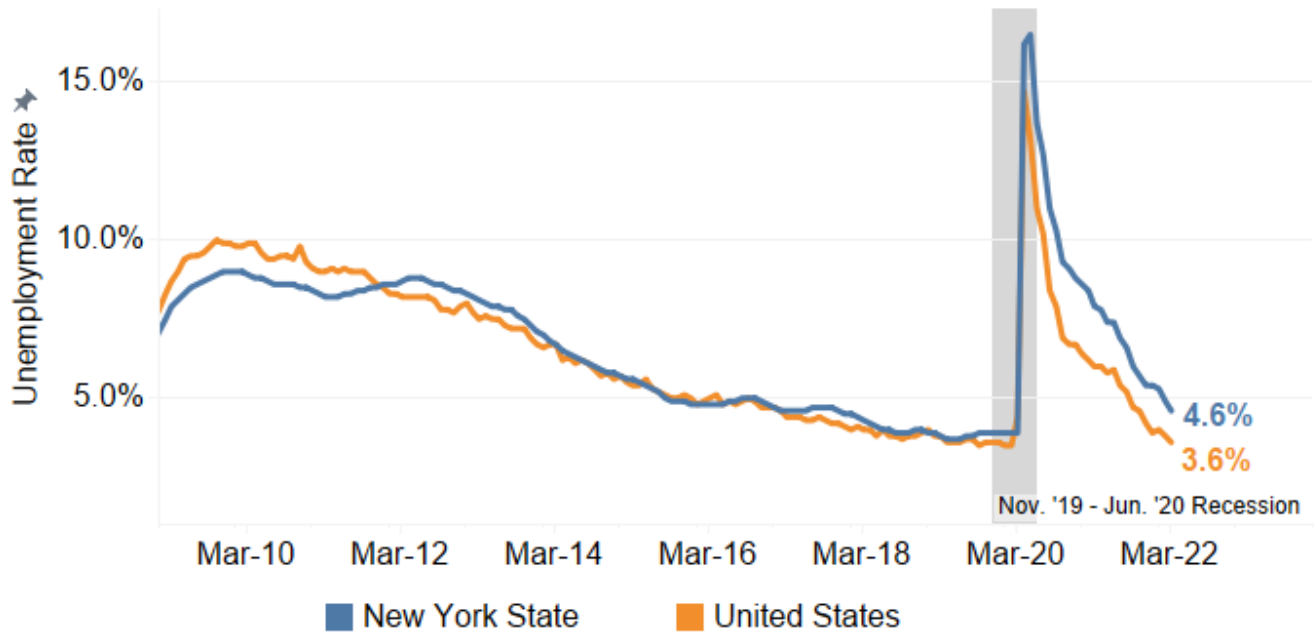
March 2021

Unemployed
758,289

Rate
7.9%

Employed
8,790,193

The Labor Force Increased and Number of Unemployed Fell in March

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

Nov. '19 - Jun. '20 Recession

9.38M

431.3K

■ Labor Force   ■ Unemployed
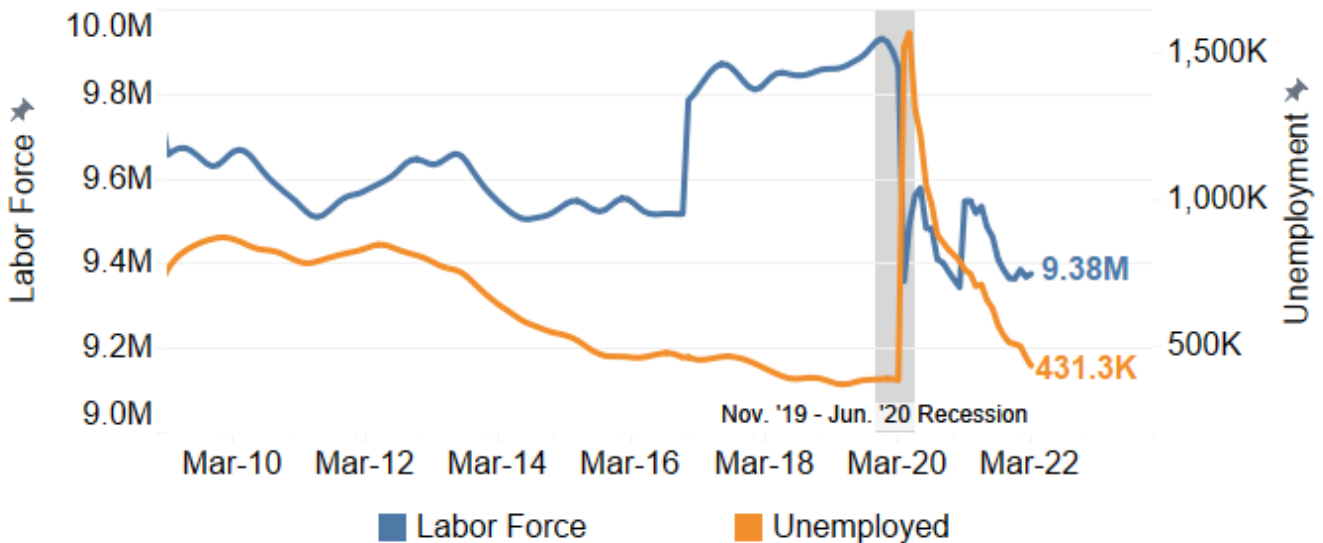
NYS and US Unemployment Rate Decreased
Unemployment Rate, NYS & US, March 2010 - March 2022

Figure: Line chart of Unemployment Rate for New York State and United States, March 2010 – March 2022. Final values: New York State 4.6%, United States 3.6%. Shaded region labeled "Nov. '19 - Jun. '20 Recession".

Unemployment Rate Fell in NYC and in Balance of State
Unemployment Rate, NYC & BOS, March 2010 - March 2022

Figure: Line chart of Unemployment Rate for Balance of State and New York City, March 2010 – March 2022. Final values: New York City 6.5%, Balance of State 3.2%. Shaded region labeled "Nov. '19 - Jun. '20 Recession".
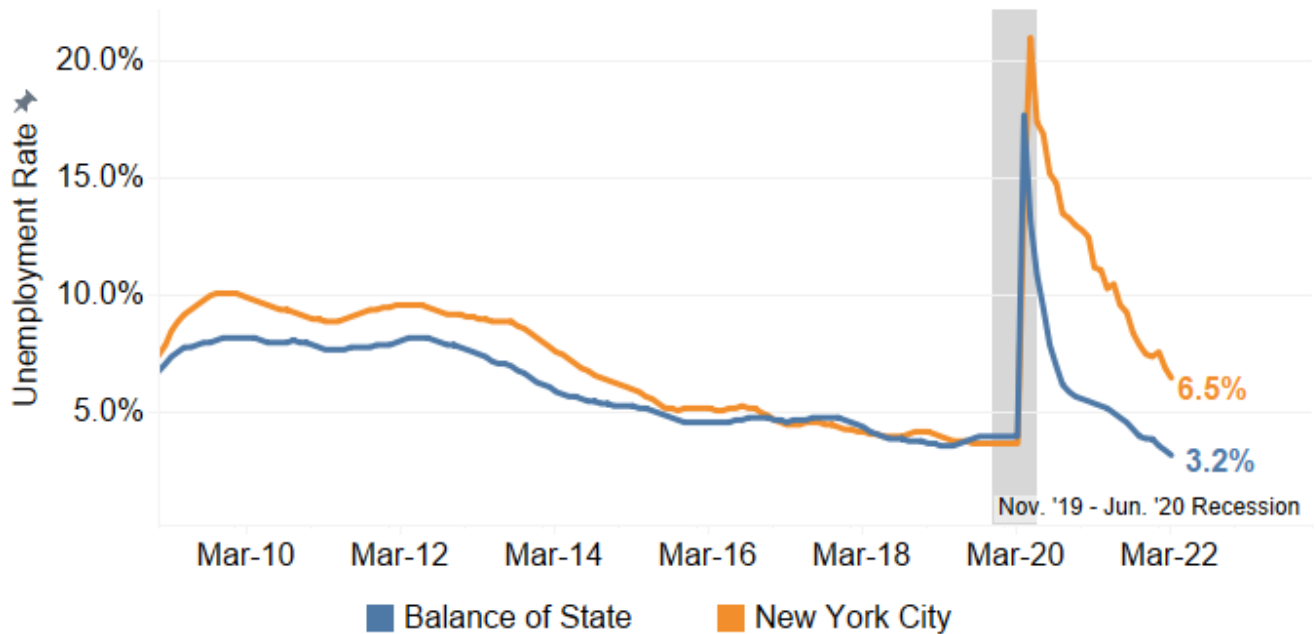
Substate and Industry Employment   March 2022 – *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

New York State Exceeded Nation in Private Sector Job Growth
Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm & Private Sector Jobs, March 2021 – March 2022

	Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs		Over-the-Year Change in Total Private Sector Jobs	
	Net	%	Net	%
United States	6,630,000	4.6%	6,344,000	5.2%
New York State	465,500	5.3%	433,400	5.9%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	13,200	3.0%	14,000	4.1%
Binghamton	3,300	3.5%	3,100	4.3%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	18,600	3.6%	21,600	5.1%
Dutchess-Putnam	3,200	2.3%	2,900	2.6%
Elmira	700	2.1%	700	2.5%
Glens Falls	2,400	5.0%	2,600	6.8%
Ithaca	-900	-1.5%	-500	-0.9%
Kingston	3,600	6.5%	3,300	7.9%
Nassau-Suffolk	47,800	3.9%	40,500	3.9%
New York City	285,600	6.9%	279,900	7.9%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	14,600	2.2%	20,000	3.5%
Rochester	18,800	3.8%	17,400	4.1%
Syracuse	6,500	2.2%	6,700	2.8%
Utica-Rome	3,000	2.5%	2,800	3.2%
Watertown-Fort Drum	1,200	3.1%	1,500	5.6%
Non-metro counties	9,200	2.0%	8,500	2.5%

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 30.5% Over the Year

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

	Net	Percent
Leisure & Hospitality	185,000	30.5%
Professional & Business Services	73,900	5.9%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	67,600	4.9%
Educational & Health Services*	35,200	1.7%
Government*	32,100	2.2%
Other Services	26,100	7.4%
Information	22,400	8.2%
Manufacturing	14,800	3.7%
Financial Activities	5,900	0.8%
Construction	2,200	0.6%
Natural Resources & Mining	300	6.3%

*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 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	March 2021*	March 2022	Over-the-Year Change Net	Over-the-Year Change Percent
New York State	8,834.4	9,299.9	465.5	5.3%
Metropolitan Areas				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metro Area	436.5	449.7	13.2	3.0%
Binghamton Metro Area	93.5	96.8	3.3	3.5%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls Metro Area	512.4	531.0	18.6	3.6%
Dutchess-Putnam Metro Division	136.2	139.4	3.2	2.3%
Elmira Metro Area	33.8	34.5	0.7	2.1%
Glens Falls Metro Area	48.4	50.8	2.4	5.0%
Ithaca Metro Area	62.0	61.1	-0.9	-1.5%
Kingston Metro Area	55.3	58.9	3.6	6.5%
Nassau-Suffolk Metro Division	1,237.2	1,285.0	47.8	3.9%
New York City	4,131.2	4,416.8	285.6	6.9%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	669.6	684.2	14.6	2.2%
Rochester Metro Area	496.0	514.8	18.8	3.8%
Syracuse Metro Area	295.8	302.3	6.5	2.2%
Utica-Rome Metro Area	117.8	120.8	3.0	2.5%
Watertown-Fort Drum Metro Area	38.2	39.4	1.2	3.1%
Counties Outside of Metropolitan Areas				
Allegany County	14.6	15.1	0.5	3.4%
Cattaraugus County	28.6	29.6	1.0	3.5%
Cayuga County	23.3	23.1	-0.2	-0.9%
Chautauqua County	46.3	46.7	0.4	0.9%
Chenango County	16.6	16.8	0.2	1.2%
Clinton County	32.5	32.5	0.0	0.0%
Columbia County	19.2	19.3	0.1	0.5%
Cortland County	18.0	18.7	0.7	3.9%
Delaware County	14.2	14.3	0.1	0.7%
Essex County	13.4	13.8	0.4	3.0%
Franklin County	17.3	17.6	0.3	1.7%
Fulton County	16.1	16.1	0.0	0.0%
Genesee County	21.1	21.9	0.8	3.8%
Greene County	14.0	14.4	0.4	2.9%
Hamilton County	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0%
Lewis County	6.1	6.4	0.3	4.9%
Montgomery County	17.8	18.1	0.3	1.7%
Otsego County	22.7	23.6	0.9	4.0%
St. Lawrence County	37.1	37.8	0.7	1.9%
Schuyler County	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0%
Seneca County	10.4	10.9	0.5	4.8%
Steuben County	35.0	35.2	0.2	0.6%
Sullivan County	26.3	27.5	1.2	4.6%
Wyoming County	12.4	12.8	0.4	3.2%

*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

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

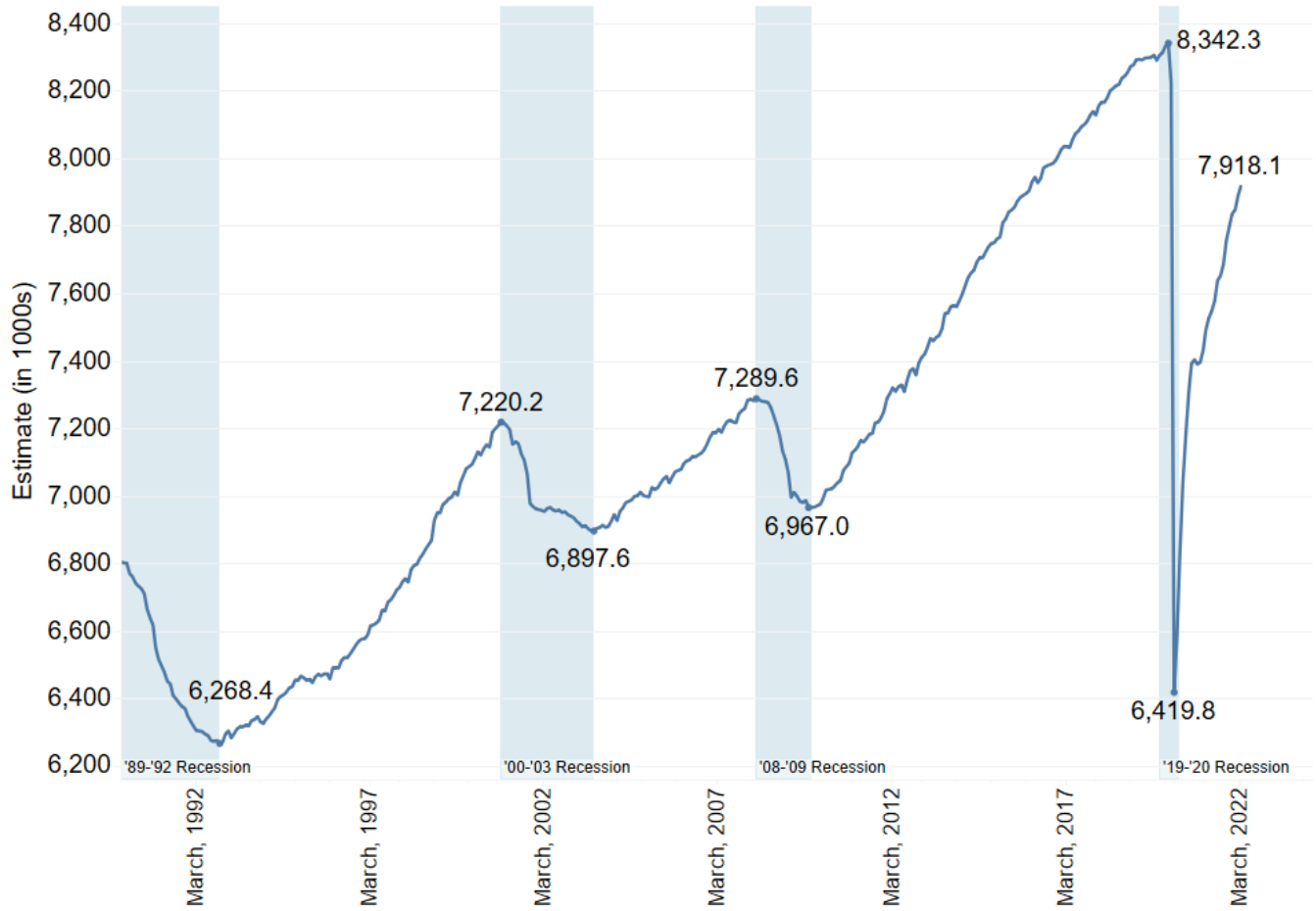| Industry	March 2021*	March 2022	Over-the-Year Change	
			Net	Percent
Total Nonfarm	8,834.4	9,299.9	465.5	5.3%
Total Private	7,402.1	7,835.5	433.4	5.9%
Goods Producing	764.7	782.0	17.3	2.3%
Natural Resources & Mining	4.8	5.1	0.3	6.3%
Construction	357.4	359.6	2.2	0.6%
Manufacturing	402.5	417.3	14.8	3.7%
Durable Goods	231.5	238.8	7.3	3.2%
Non-Durable Goods	171.0	178.5	7.5	4.4%
Service-Providing	8,069.7	8,517.9	448.2	5.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,386.0	1,453.6	67.6	4.9%
Wholesale Trade	291.9	300.1	8.2	2.8%
Retail Trade	807.8	843.8	36.0	4.5%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	286.3	309.7	23.4	7.5%
Information	273.3	295.7	22.4	8.2%
Financial Activities	697.4	703.3	5.9	0.8%
Professional & Business Services	1,245.0	1,318.9	73.9	5.9%
Educational & Health Services	2,075.9	2,111.1	35.2	1.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	607.1	792.1	185.0	30.5%
Other Services	352.7	378.8	26.1	7.4%
Government	1,432.3	1,464.4	32.1	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 March 2022

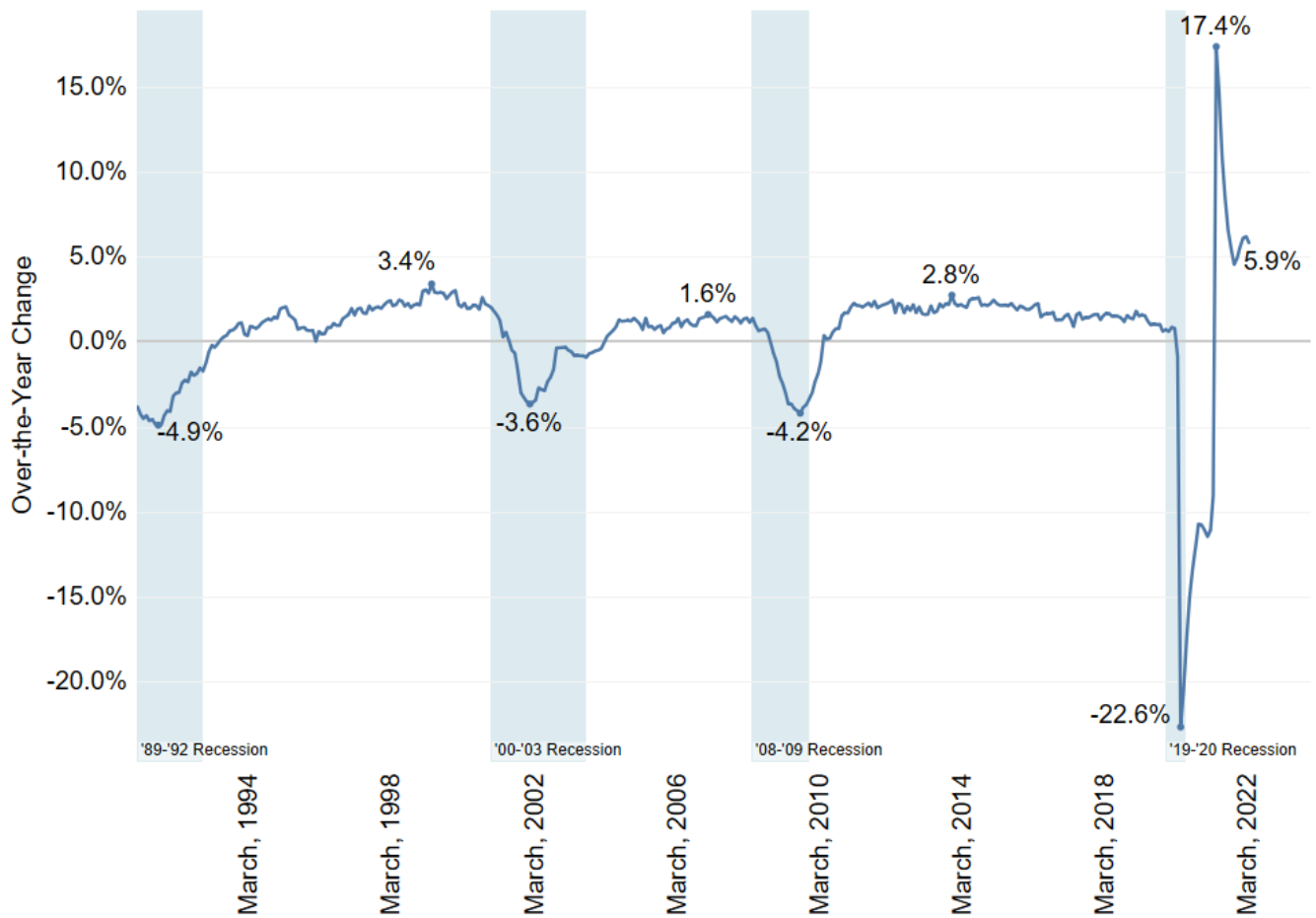*Private sector jobs (seasonally adjusted) January 1990-March 2022*

Private sector jobs increased by 5.9% over the year in March 2022

Over-the-year percent change in private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) January 1991-March 2022
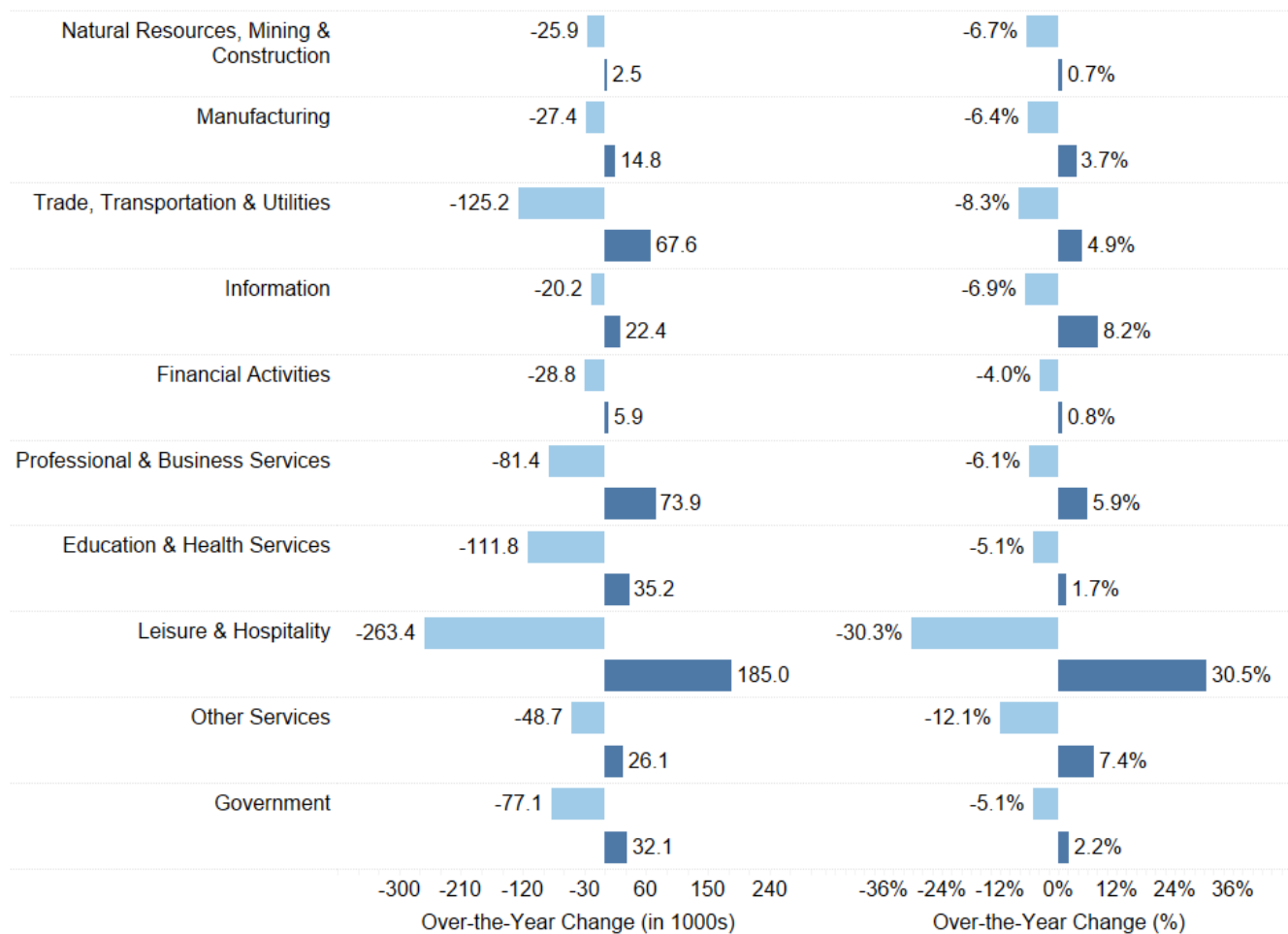
Leisure and Hospitality gained the most jobs over the year

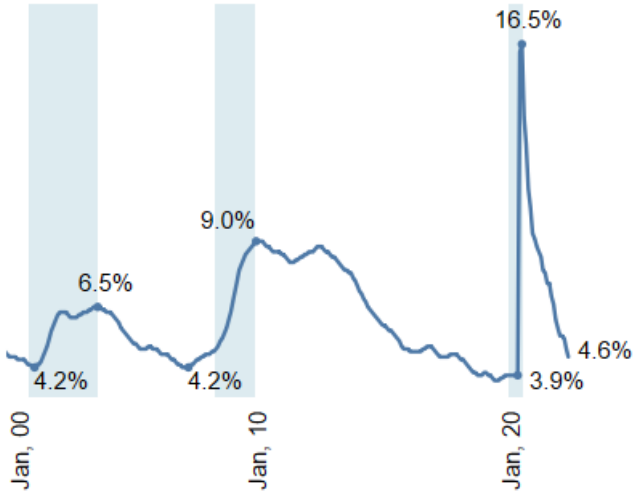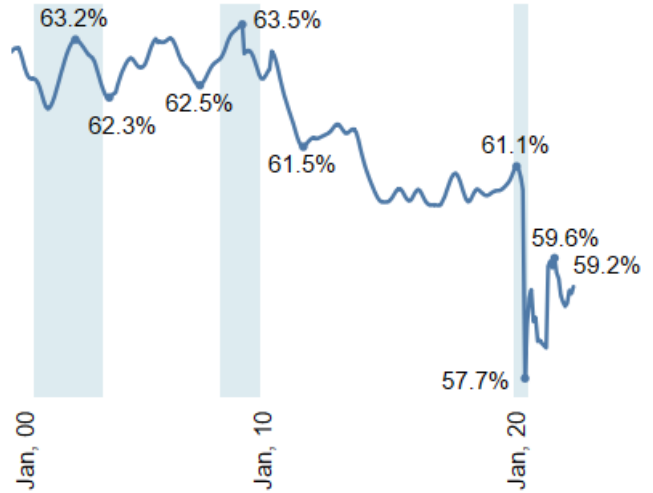*Over-the-year change in jobs by industry (not seasonally adjusted), March*

■ 2021 ■ 2022

Industry	Over-the-Year Change (in 1000s)	Over-the-Year Change (%)
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction (2021)	-25.9	-6.7%
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction (2022)	2.5	0.7%
Manufacturing (2021)	-27.4	-6.4%
Manufacturing (2022)	14.8	3.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities (2021)	-125.2	-8.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities (2022)	67.6	4.9%
Information (2021)	-20.2	-6.9%
Information (2022)	22.4	8.2%
Financial Activities (2021)	-28.8	-4.0%
Financial Activities (2022)	5.9	0.8%
Professional & Business Services (2021)	-81.4	-6.1%
Professional & Business Services (2022)	73.9	5.9%
Education & Health Services (2021)	-111.8	-5.1%
Education & Health Services (2022)	35.2	1.7%
Leisure & Hospitality (2021)	-263.4	-30.3%
Leisure & Hospitality (2022)	185.0	30.5%
Other Services (2021)	-48.7	-12.1%
Other Services (2022)	26.1	7.4%
Government (2021)	-77.1	-5.1%
Government (2022)	32.1	2.2%

Over-the-Year Change (in 1000s): -300 -210 -120 -30 60 150 240

Over-the-Year Change (%): -36% -24% -12% 0% 12% 24% 36%

New York State Labor Force Statistics

In March 2022:

the unemployment rate decreased.

16.5%

9.0%

6.5%

4.6%

4.2%   4.2%   3.9%

Jan, 00   Jan, 10   Jan, 20

the labor force participation rate increased.

63.2%   63.5%

62.3%   62.5%   61.1%

61.5%   59.6%

59.2%

57.7%

Jan, 00   Jan, 10   Jan, 20

the labor force increased.

9,932.0K

9,727.8K   9,578.8K

9,323.3K   9,510.3K   9,376.5K

9,253.6K   9,359.2K

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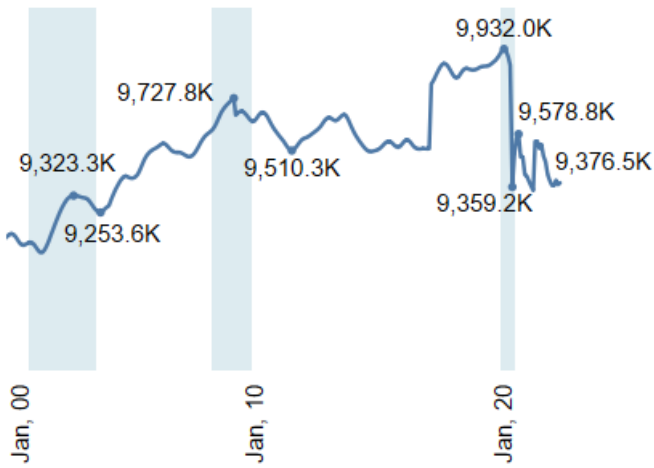
unemployment decreased.

1,566.8K

868.7K

603.8K

386.6K   397.6K   367.2K   431.3K

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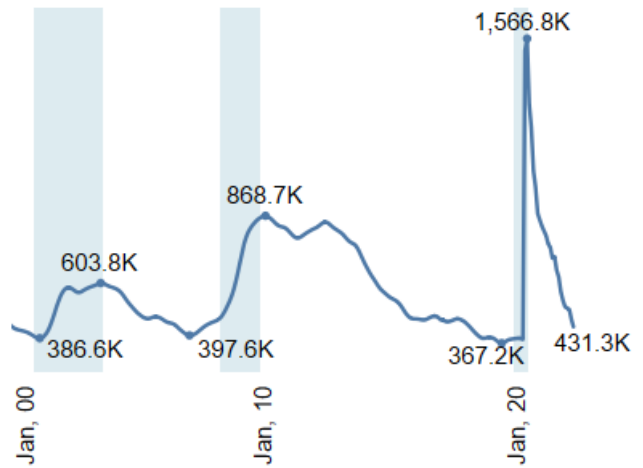
Note: shaded areas represent New York State recessions.

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.