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NYS Economy Added 27,600 Private Sector Jobs in August 2022 *The Number of Private Sector Jobs in New York State Grew by 0.3% in August, Rising Faster Than the Nation*

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 27,600, or 0.3%, to 8,054,900 in August 2022. The number of private sector jobs in the U.S. increased by 0.2% in August 2022.

New York State's private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 411,800, or 5.4%, over the year in August 2022, which exceeded the 4.4% increase in the number of private sector jobs in the U.S.

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 4.3% in July to 4.7% in August 2022. From August 2021 to August 2022, the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell from 6.7% to 4.9%.

From July to August 2022, New York State's labor force (seasonally adjusted) increased by 32,500. At the same time, the labor force participation rate went up from 60.3% in July 2022 to 60.5% in August 2022, its highest rate since March 2020.

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.

Note: Seasonally adjusted data 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, August 2021 versus August 2022.

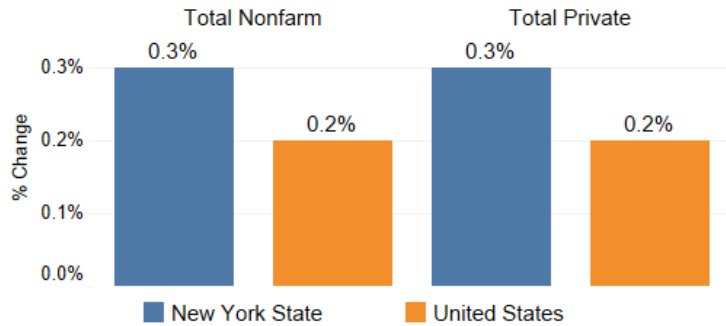
Statewide Industry Employment

August 2022 – Seasonally Adjusted

- On a net basis, the total number of nonfarm jobs in the state increased by 25,600 over the month, while private sector jobs rose by 27,600, in August 2022.
- At the same time, the total number of nonfarm jobs in the nation increased by 315,000, while private sector jobs increased by 308,000.

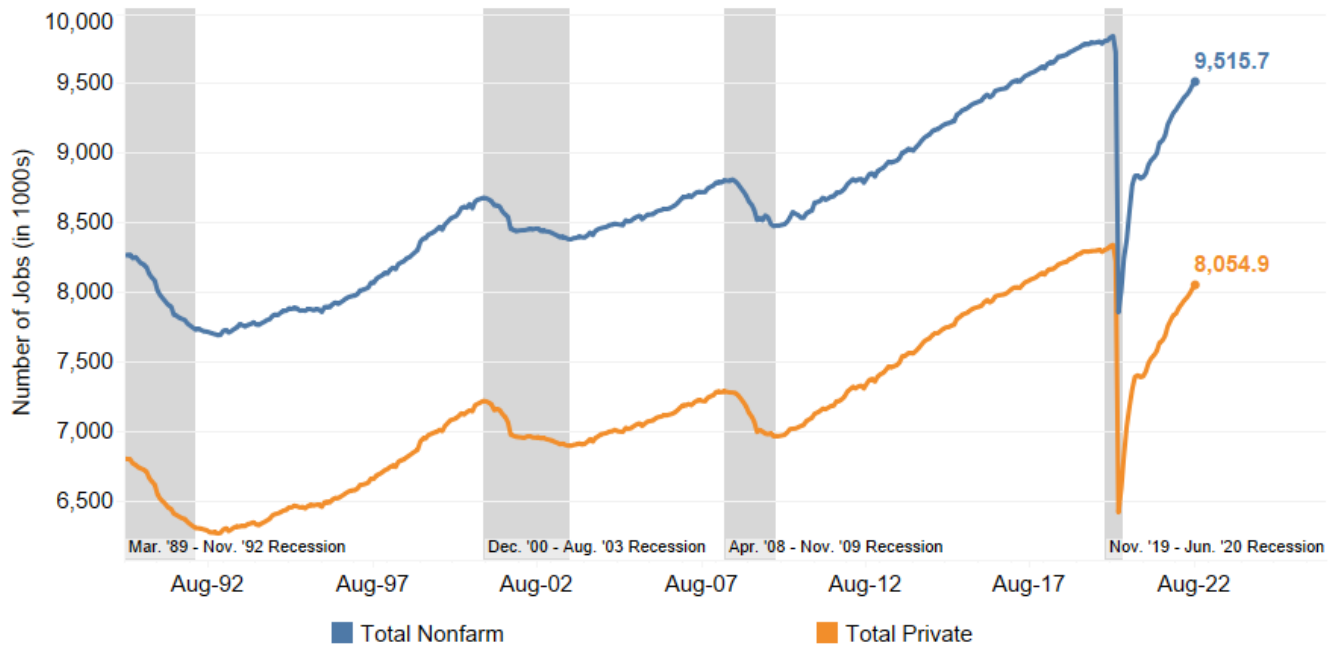
NYS Job Growth Exceeded Nation's

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



Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs Increased in August 2022

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



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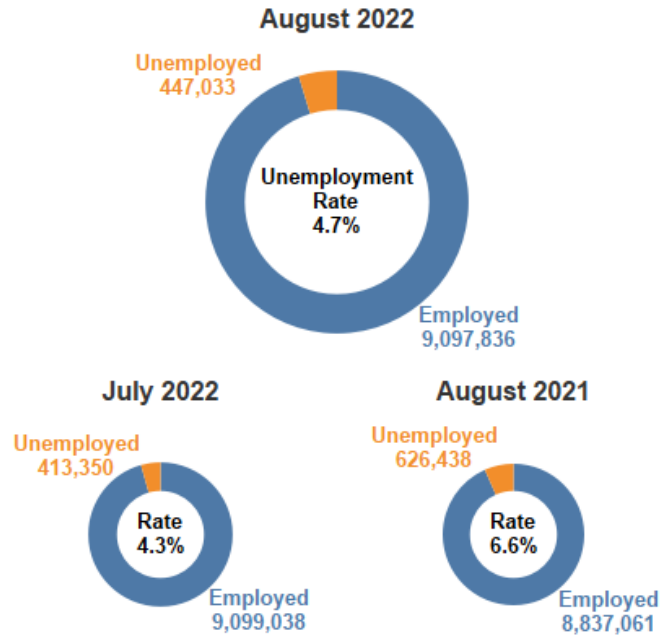
Statewide Unemployment

August 2022 – Seasonally Adjusted

- In August 2022, the statewide unemployment rate increased from 4.3% to 4.7%.
- New York City’s unemployment rate increased from 6.0% to 6.6%. Outside of New York City, the unemployment rate increased from 3.1% to 3.2%.
- The number of unemployed New Yorkers increased over the month by 33,600, from 413,400 in July to 447,000 in August 2022.

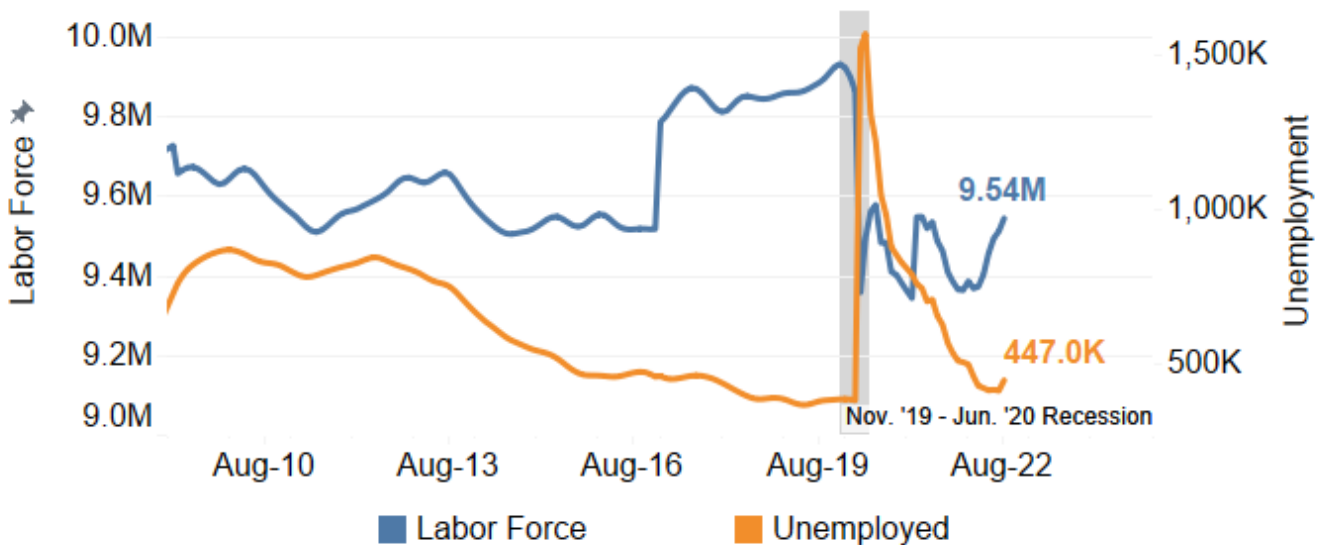
NYS Unemployment increased in August 2022

Labor Force Statistics, August 2021, July – August 2022



The Labor Force and Number of Unemployed Increased in August

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

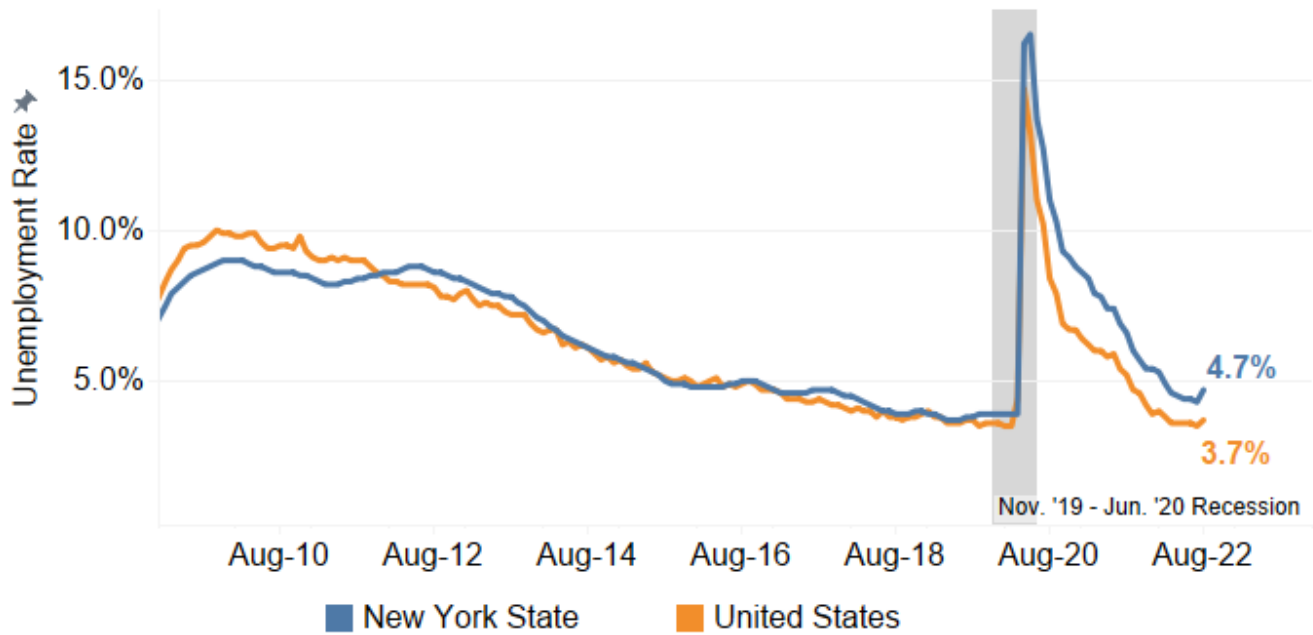


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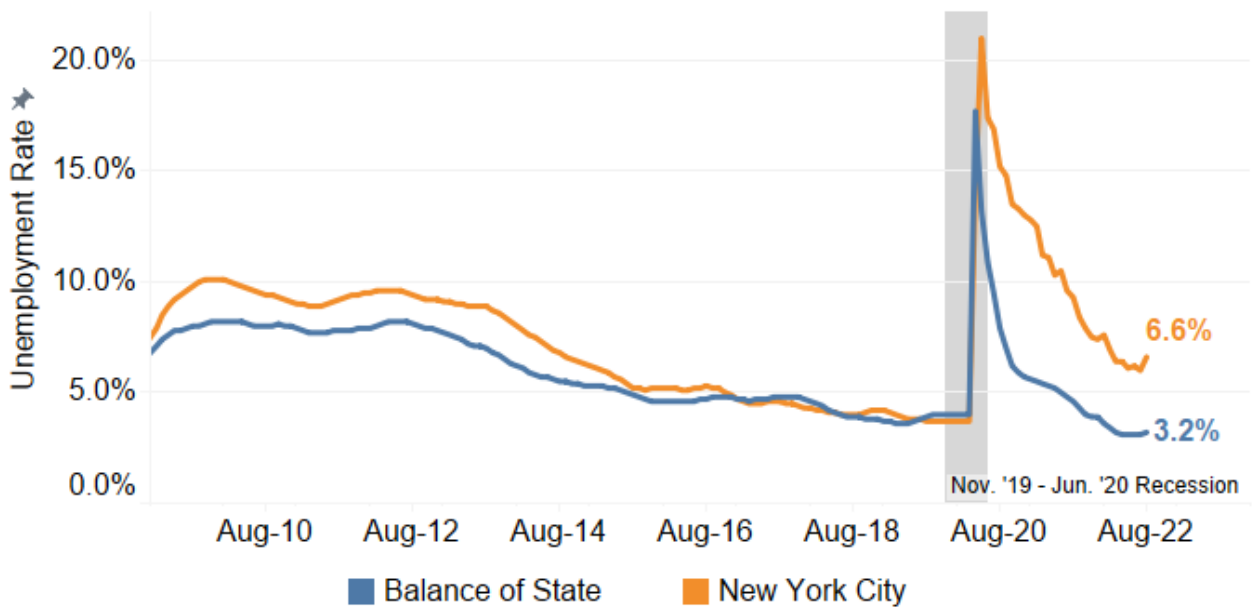
NYS and US Unemployment Rate Increased

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



Unemployment Rate Increased in NYC and Balance of State

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



Substate and Industry Employment August 2022 – Not Seasonally Adjusted

New York State Exceeded Nation in Job Growth

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

	Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs		Over-the-Year Change in Total Private Sector Jobs	
	Net	%	Net	%
United States	5,625,000	3.8%	5,521,000	4.4%
New York State	441,500	4.9%	411,800	5.4%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	11,400	2.6%	11,300	3.2%
Binghamton	2,700	2.9%	2,200	2.9%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	20,300	3.9%	20,000	4.5%
Dutchess-Putnam	3,700	2.7%	3,200	2.8%
Elmira	300	0.9%	200	0.7%
Glens Falls	-300	-0.6%	-200	-0.4%
Ithaca	2,900	5.0%	2,700	5.4%
Kingston	1,800	3.2%	1,500	3.3%
Nassau-Suffolk	31,500	2.5%	26,400	2.4%
New York City	289,500	6.8%	294,300	8.0%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	22,800	3.3%	27,000	4.6%
Rochester	12,600	2.5%	11,400	2.6%
Syracuse	8,800	2.9%	8,200	3.3%
Utica-Rome	1,300	1.1%	1,400	1.5%
Watertown-Fort Drum	1,100	2.7%	700	2.3%
Non-metro counties	14,600	3.1%	7,300	2.0%

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 11.7% Over the Year

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

	Net	Percent
Professional & Business Services	99,900	7.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	94,500	11.7%
Education & Health Services*	92,900	4.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	49,800	3.5%
Government*	29,700	2.1%
Other Services	23,100	6.3%
Information	23,000	8.1%
Manufacturing	13,500	3.3%
Financial Activities	12,800	1.8%
Construction	2,200	0.6%
Natural Resources & Mining	100	1.8%

*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.

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

Area	August 2021*	August 2022	Over-the-Year Change	
			Net	Percent
New York State	9,068.5	9,510.0	441.5	4.9%
Metropolitan Areas				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	442.5	453.9	11.4	2.6%
Binghamton	94.2	96.9	2.7	2.9%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	520.6	540.9	20.3	3.9%
Dutchess-Putnam	137.1	140.8	3.7	2.7%
Elmira	34.3	34.6	0.3	0.9%
Glens Falls	54.4	54.1	-0.3	-0.6%
Ithaca	57.5	60.4	2.9	5.0%
Kingston	57.0	58.8	1.8	3.2%
Nassau-Suffolk	1,285.5	1,317.0	31.5	2.5%
New York City	4,251.9	4,541.4	289.5	6.8%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	685.2	708.0	22.8	3.3%
Rochester	500.1	512.7	12.6	2.5%
Syracuse	300.1	308.9	8.8	2.9%
Utica-Rome	120.8	122.1	1.3	1.1%
Watertown-Fort Drum	40.5	41.6	1.1	2.7%
Counties Outside of Metropolitan Areas				
Allegany County	13.0	13.7	0.7	5.4%
Cattaraugus County	27.0	27.5	0.5	1.9%
Cayuga County	23.0	23.8	0.8	3.5%
Chautauqua County	46.2	46.8	0.6	1.3%
Chenango County	16.2	16.6	0.4	2.5%
Clinton County	31.5	32.3	0.8	2.5%
Columbia County	19.8	20.0	0.2	1.0%
Cortland County	16.9	17.5	0.6	3.6%
Delaware County	14.8	14.0	-0.8	-5.4%
Essex County	14.8	15.6	0.8	5.4%
Franklin County	17.0	17.4	0.4	2.4%
Fulton County	15.7	16.3	0.6	3.8%
Genesee County	21.9	22.9	1.0	4.6%
Greene County	13.9	14.3	0.4	2.9%
Hamilton County	2.1	2.4	0.3	14.3%
Lewis County	6.2	6.3	0.1	1.6%
Montgomery County	17.7	18.3	0.6	3.4%
Otsego County	22.8	23.9	1.1	4.8%
St. Lawrence County	35.0	36.1	1.1	3.1%
Schuyler County	5.1	5.3	0.2	3.9%
Seneca County	11.0	11.6	0.6	5.5%
Steuben County	34.5	34.5	0.0	0.0%
Sullivan County	27.9	31.3	3.4	12.2%
Wyoming County	13.0	13.2	0.2	1.5%

*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

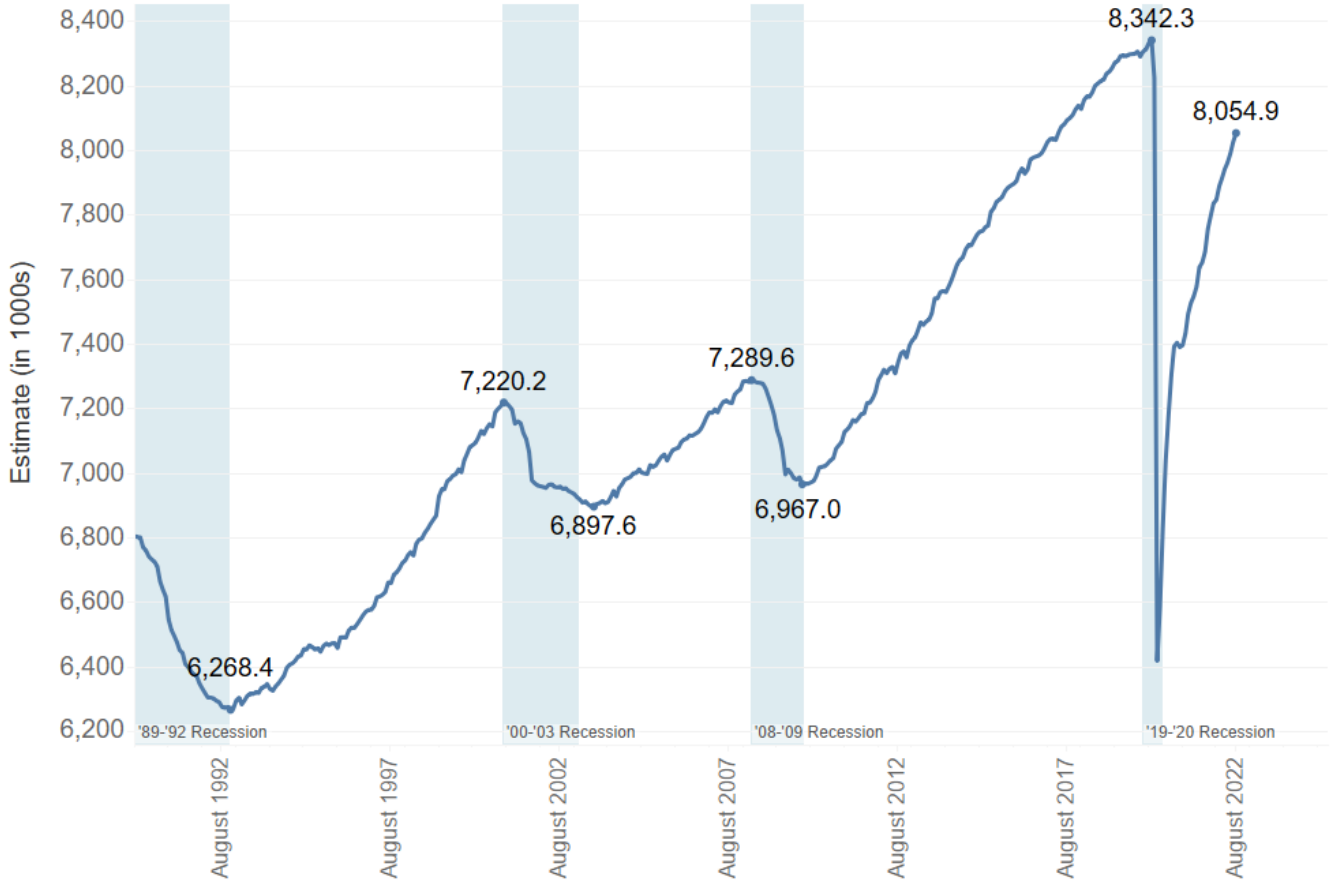
**Table 2. Number of Nonfarm Jobs by Industry
New York State**
(in Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Industry	August 2021*	August 2022	Over-the-Year Change	
			Net	Percent
Total Nonfarm	9,068.5	9,510.0	441.5	4.9%
Total Private	7,670.0	8,081.8	411.8	5.4%
Goods Producing	806.7	822.5	15.8	2.0%
Natural Resources & Mining	5.6	5.7	0.1	1.8%
Construction	389.6	391.8	2.2	0.6%
Manufacturing	411.5	425.0	13.5	3.3%
Durable Goods	233.6	240.5	6.9	3.0%
Non-Durable Goods	177.9	184.5	6.6	3.7%
Service-Providing	8,261.8	8,687.5	425.7	5.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,411.8	1,461.6	49.8	3.5%
Wholesale Trade	299.4	305.9	6.5	2.2%
Retail Trade	829.2	851.5	22.3	2.7%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	283.2	304.2	21.0	7.4%
Information	282.5	305.5	23.0	8.1%
Financial Activities	713.6	726.4	12.8	1.8%
Professional & Business Services	1,288.0	1,387.9	99.9	7.8%
Education & Health Services	1,990.9	2,083.8	92.9	4.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	809.9	904.4	94.5	11.7%
Other Services	366.6	389.7	23.1	6.3%
Government	1,398.5	1,428.2	29.7	2.1%

*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 August 2022

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



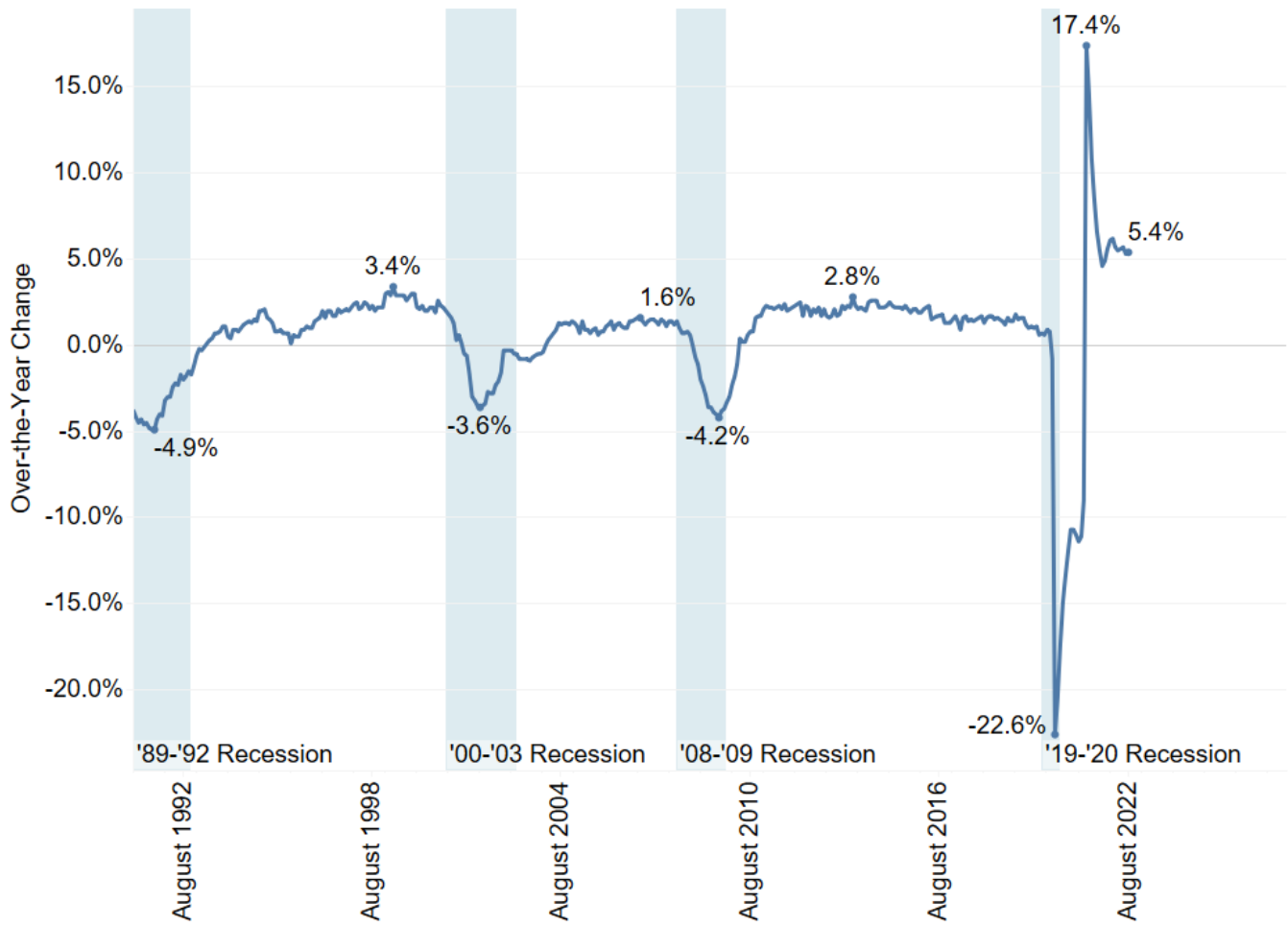
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Department of Labor

Private sector jobs increased by 5.4% over the year in August 2022

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



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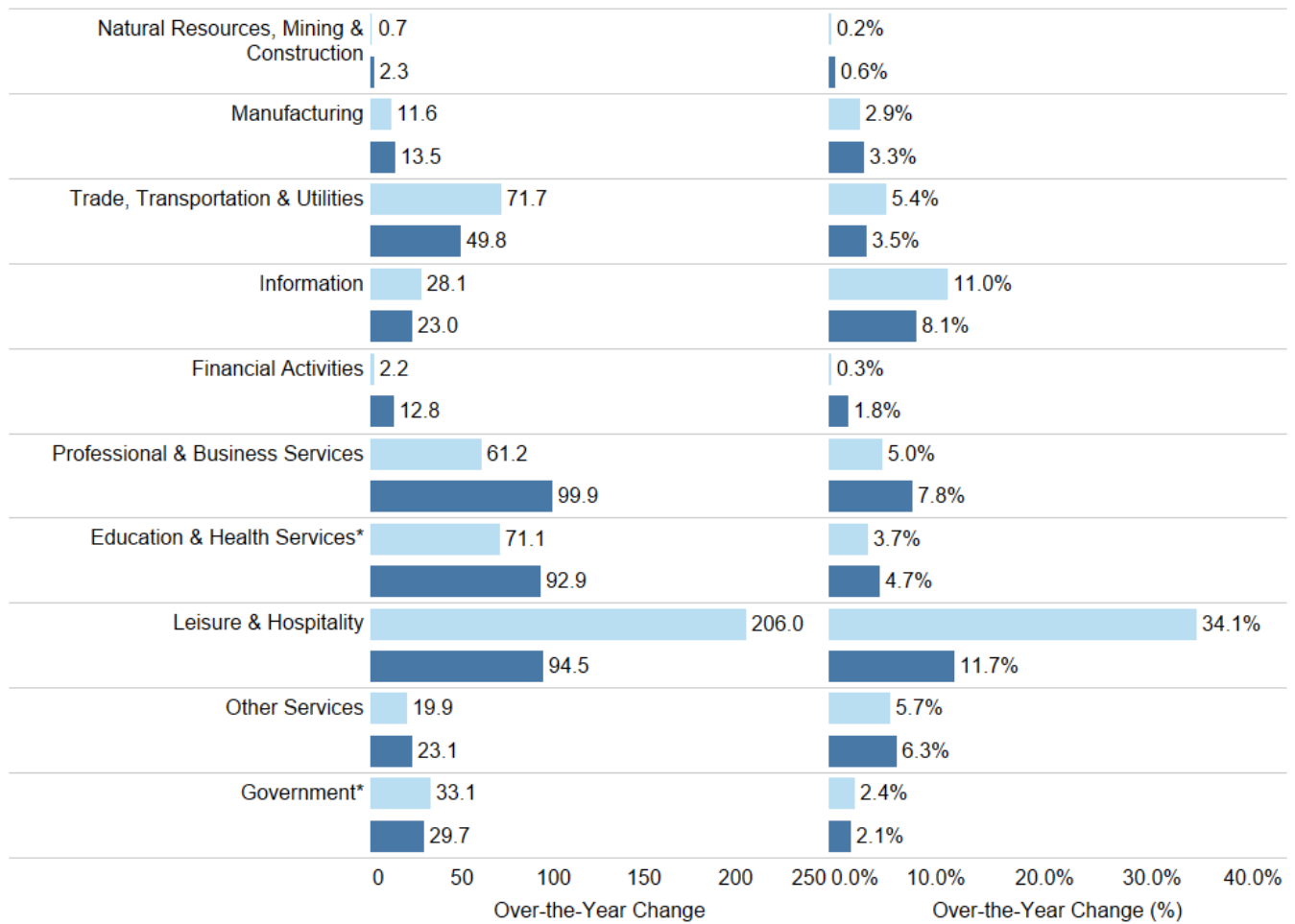


Department of Labor

Professional and Business Services gained the most jobs over the year

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

2021 2022

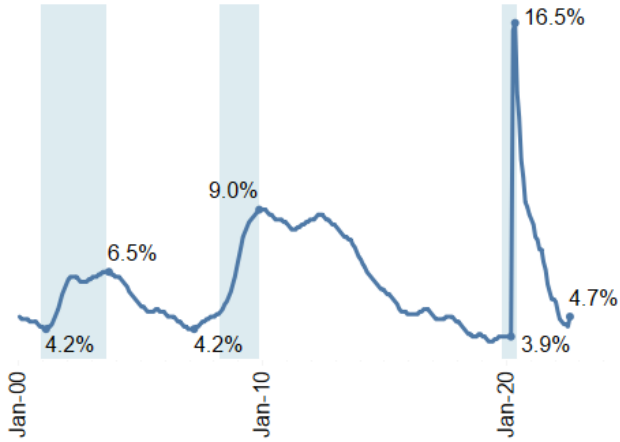




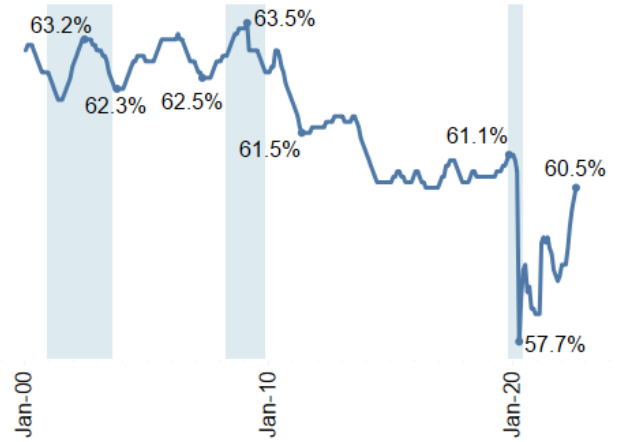
New York State Labor Force Statistics

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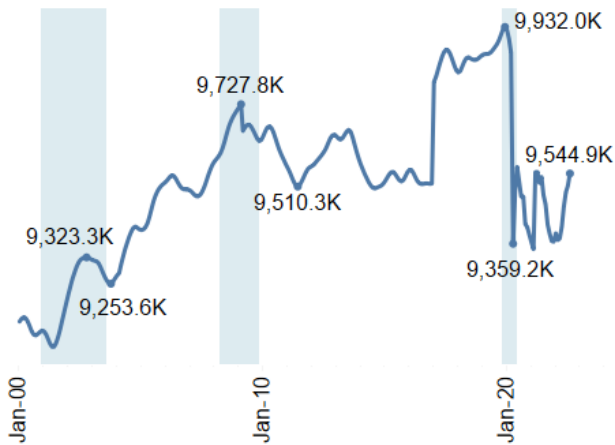
the unemployment rate increased.



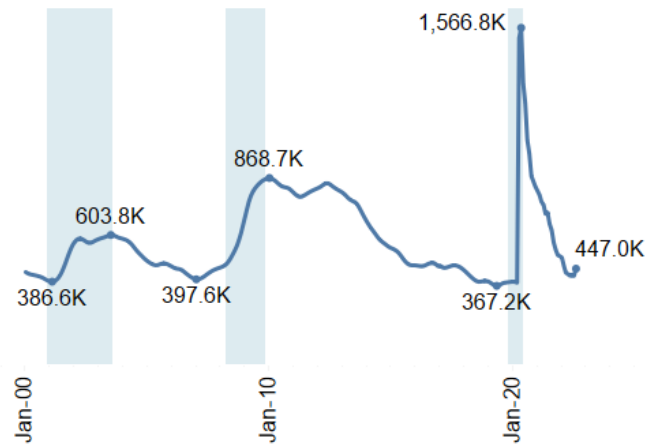
the labor force participation rate increased.



the labor force increased.



unemployment increased.



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.