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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
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## **NYS Economy Added 75,300 Private Sector Jobs in September 2020**

*After Five Straight Months of Job Gains, New York's Unemployment Rate Falls to 9.7%*

*New York's Private Sector Jobs Grew by 1.0% in September, Rising Faster than Nation's for the Third Month Straight*

In September 2020, the number of private sector jobs in New York State increased over the month by 75,300, or 1.0%, to 7,285,400, according to preliminary figures released today by the New York State Department of Labor. This represents the fifth straight month of job gains for the Empire State. New York's private sector job growth outpaced the nation's private sector job growth — 0.7% in September 2020 — for the third month in a row.

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 12.5% to 9.7% in September 2020. In September 2020, the number of unemployed New York State residents decreased by 302,000, while labor force levels decreased by 362,900.

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, September 2019 versus September 2020.*

## United States and New York State: August – September 2020

### 1) Jobs data (seasonally adjusted):

The table below compares the month-over-month change in total nonfarm and private sector jobs in the United States and New York State.

**Change in Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs  
August – September 2020**

	Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs (private sector + government)		Change in Private Sector Jobs	
	Net	%	Net	%
United States	+661,000	+0.5	+877,000	+0.7
New York State	+109,300	+1.3	+75,300	+1.0

### 2) Unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted):

The State's unemployment rate is calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, using a statistical regression model that primarily uses the results from the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of approximately 3,100 households in New York State.

In September 2020, the statewide unemployment rate decreased from 12.5% to 9.7%. New York City's unemployment rate decreased over the month from 16.0% to 14.1%. Outside of New York City, the unemployment rate decreased from 10.0% to 6.5%.

The number of unemployed New Yorkers decreased over the month by 302,000, from 1,186,700 in August to 884,700 in September 2020.

**Unemployment Rates (%)\***

	September 2020*	August 2020	September 2019
United States	<b>7.9</b>	8.4	3.5
New York State	<b>9.7</b>	12.5	3.9
New York City	<b>14.1</b>	16.0	3.7
NYS, outside NYC	<b>6.5</b>	10.0**	4.1

\*Data are preliminary and subject to change.

\*\*Revised data.

## United States, New York State and Metro Areas: September 2019 – September 2020

### 1) Jobs data (not seasonally adjusted):

The following table compares the changes in total nonfarm and private sector jobs occurring in the U.S., New York State and metro areas in the state, between September 2019 and September 2020.

**Change in Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs by Area\***  
**September 2019 – September 2020**

	Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs: (private sector + government)		Change in Private Sector Jobs:	
	Net	%	Net	%
<b>United States</b>	-9,701,000	-6.4	-8,858,000	-6.9
<b>New York State</b>	-1,073,200	-11.0	-1,005,700	-12.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	-40,000	-8.5	-36,600	-9.9
Binghamton	-6,400	-6.2	-5,900	-7.2
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	-48,800	-8.6	-46,000	-9.6
Dutchess-Putnam	-12,900	-8.7	-11,700	-9.6
Elmira	-1,600	-4.3	-1,300	-4.3
Glens Falls	-5,400	-9.7	-6,100	-13.5
Ithaca	-2,300	-3.6	-2,900	-5.3
Kingston	-3,100	-4.9	-2,800	-5.8
Nassau-Suffolk	-115,000	-8.6	-113,000	-9.8
New York City	-620,300	-13.3	-583,800	-14.4
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	-76,900	-10.6	-70,100	-11.3
Rochester	-55,600	-10.3	-49,200	-10.7
Syracuse	-32,900	-10.2	-31,300	-11.8
Utica-Rome	-9,800	-7.7	-8,000	-8.3
Watertown-Fort Drum	-3,700	-8.9	-4,200	-14.0
Non-metro counties	-39,700	-7.7	-36,700	-9.5

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.

## Change in jobs by major industry sector: September 2019 – September 2020

### 1) Jobs data (not seasonally adjusted):

The table below compares the change in jobs by major industry sector in New York State occurring between September 2019 and September 2020.

#### Change in Jobs by Major Industry Sector September 2019 – September 2020

<b>Sectors with Job Losses:</b>	
Leisure & Hospitality	-357,100
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-177,500
Professional & Business Services	-148,400
Educational & Health Services*	-140,100
Government*	-67,500
Other Services	-52,700
Manufacturing	-42,300
Construction	-38,200
Financial Activities	-35,400
Information	-13,000
Natural Resources & Mining	-1,000

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

#### *Highlights among New York State sectors with job losses since September 2019:*

- Within the leisure and hospitality sector, job losses were greatest in accommodation and food services (-283,400), especially food services and drinking places (-223,100).
- Within the trade, transportation and utilities sector, job losses were focused in retail trade (-91,900), especially clothing and clothing accessories stores (-44,800).
- Within the professional and business services sector, job losses were concentrated in administrative and support services (-97,300) and professional, scientific and technical services (-40,700).

*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.*

**See** State and Area Jobs Data

**See** Labor Market Overview

**See** Jobs and Unemployment Fact Sheet

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

Area	September 2020	September 2019 ( R )	Change to September 2020 from:	
			September 2019	
			Net	%
New York State	8,704.4	9,777.6	-1,073.2	-11.0%
<b>Metropolitan Areas</b>				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metro Area	431.4	471.4	-40.0	-8.5%
Binghamton Metro Area	96.7	103.1	-6.4	-6.2%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls Metro Area	517.8	566.6	-48.8	-8.6%
Dutchess-Putnam Metropolitan Division	134.6	147.5	-12.9	-8.7%
Elmira Metro Area	35.5	37.1	-1.6	-4.3%
Glens Falls Metro Area	50.2	55.6	-5.4	-9.7%
Ithaca Metro Area	61.1	63.4	-2.3	-3.6%
Kingston Metro Area	59.6	62.7	-3.1	-4.9%
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division	1,229.6	1,344.6	-115.0	-8.6%
New York City	4,032.0	4,652.3	-620.3	-13.3%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	649.4	726.3	-76.9	-10.6%
Rochester Metro Area	483.9	539.5	-55.6	-10.3%
Syracuse Metro Area	289.3	322.2	-32.9	-10.2%
Utica-Rome Metro Area	117.4	127.2	-9.8	-7.7%
Watertown-Fort Drum Metro Area	37.9	41.6	-3.7	-8.9%
<b>Counties Outside Metropolitan Areas</b>				
Allegany	14.0	15.6	-1.6	-10.3%
Cattaraugus	28.0	30.5	-2.5	-8.2%
Cayuga	23.7	25.5	-1.8	-7.1%
Chautauqua	45.3	51.0	-5.7	-11.2%
Chenango	16.4	17.9	-1.5	-8.4%
Clinton	33.7	35.2	-1.5	-4.3%
Columbia	20.2	21.9	-1.7	-7.8%
Cortland	18.3	19.5	-1.2	-6.2%
Delaware	14.8	15.4	-0.6	-3.9%
Essex	13.4	14.8	-1.4	-9.5%
Franklin	17.9	18.8	-0.9	-4.8%
Fulton	15.5	17.3	-1.8	-10.4%
Genesee	21.2	23.0	-1.8	-7.8%
Greene	14.0	14.6	-0.6	-4.1%
Hamilton	1.9	2.0	-0.1	-5.0%
Lewis	5.8	6.5	-0.7	-10.8%
Montgomery	17.2	19.7	-2.5	-12.7%
Otsego	22.9	26.1	-3.2	-12.3%
St. Lawrence	37.9	39.8	-1.9	-4.8%
Schuyler	4.8	5.2	-0.4	-7.7%
Seneca	11.9	12.8	-0.9	-7.0%
Steuben	35.9	38.4	-2.5	-6.5%
Sullivan	28.0	30.0	-2.0	-6.7%
Wyoming	12.2	13.1	-0.9	-6.9%

Note: Data are subject to revision. R=Revised. 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)**

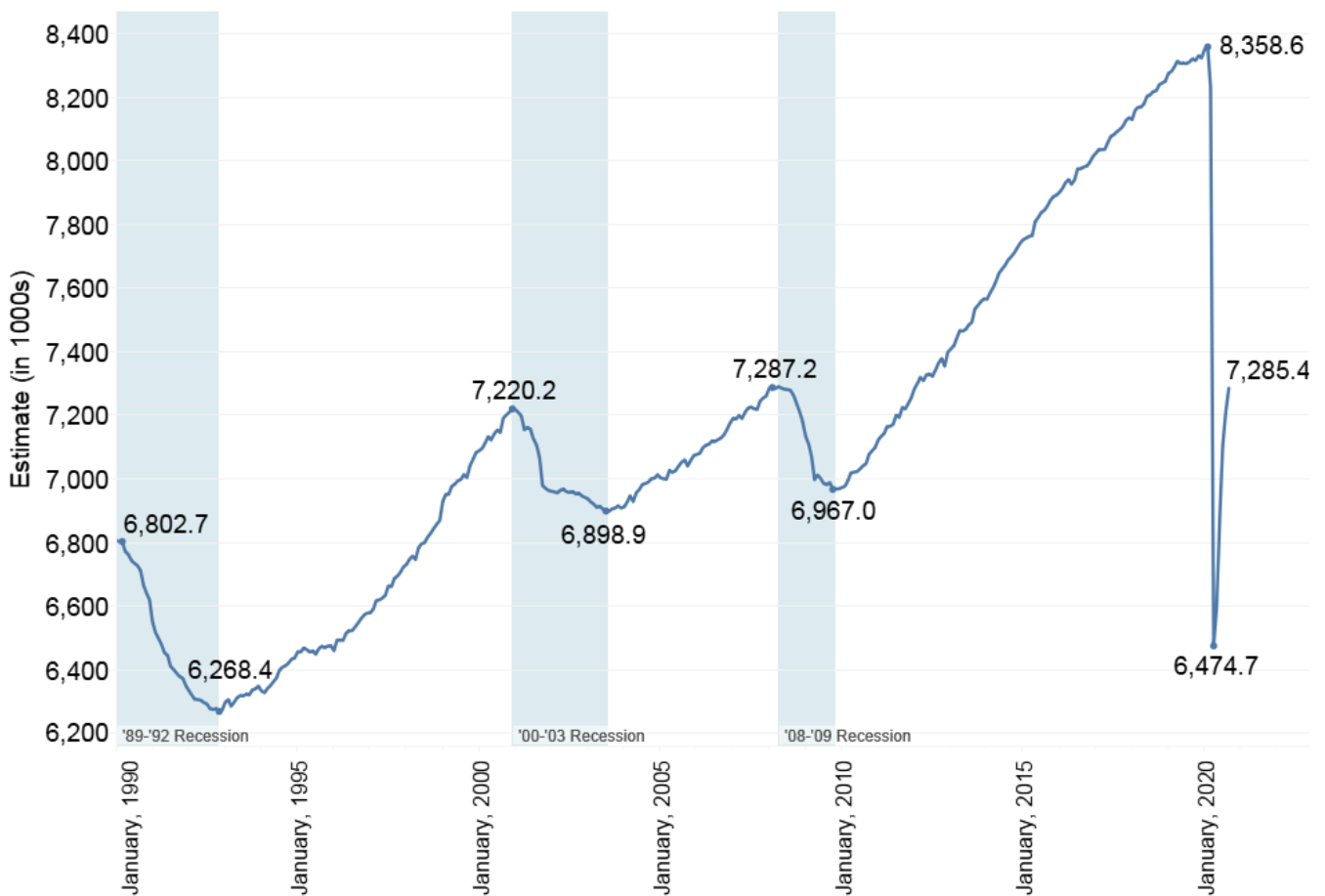
Industry	September 2020	September 2019 ( R )	Change to September 2020 from: September 2019	
			Net	%
Total Nonfarm	8,704.4	9,777.6	-1,073.2	-11.0%
Total Private	7,298.5	8,304.2	-1,005.7	-12.1%
Goods Producing	781.4	862.9	-81.5	-9.4%
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	5.6	-1.0	-17.9%
Construction	380.5	418.7	-38.2	-9.1%
Manufacturing	396.3	438.6	-42.3	-9.6%
Durable Goods	231.6	253.5	-21.9	-8.6%
Non-Durable Goods	164.7	185.1	-20.4	-11.0%
Service-Providing	7,923.0	8,914.7	-991.7	-11.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,364.7	1,542.2	-177.5	-11.5%
Wholesale Trade	291.1	326.1	-35.0	-10.7%
Retail Trade	811.4	903.3	-91.9	-10.2%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilitie	262.2	312.8	-50.6	-16.2%
Information	266.5	279.5	-13.0	-4.7%
Financial Activities	691.7	727.1	-35.4	-4.9%
Professional and Business Services	1,229.9	1,378.3	-148.4	-10.8%
Education and Health Services	1,985.6	2,125.7	-140.1	-6.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	618.8	975.9	-357.1	-36.6%
Other Services	359.9	412.6	-52.7	-12.8%
Government	1,405.9	1,473.4	-67.5	-4.6%

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

# New York State Labor Market Overview – September 2020

**The number of private sector jobs in New York State increased by 1.0% over the month in September 2020**

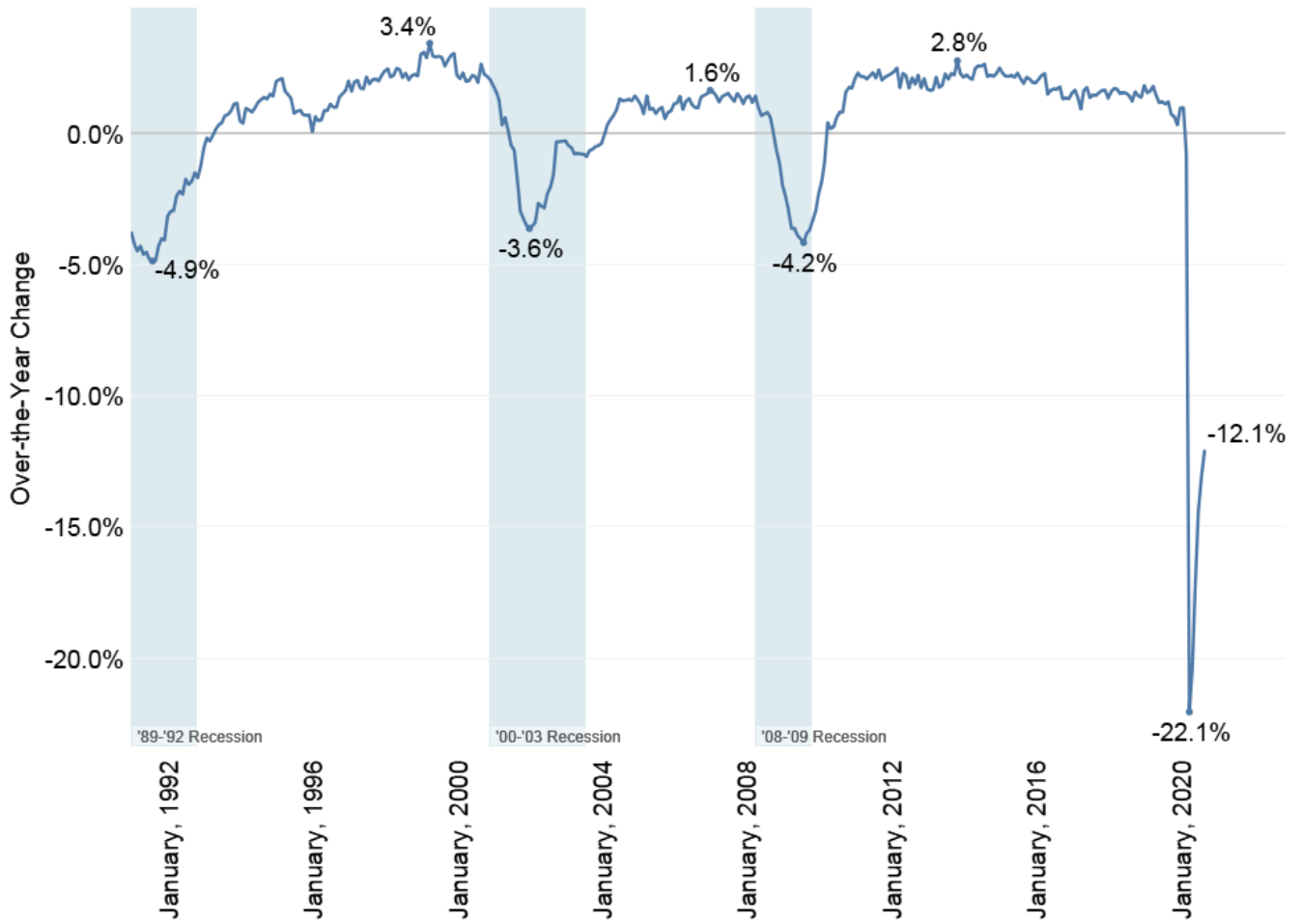
*Private sector jobs (seasonally adjusted) January 1990-September 2020*





### Private sector jobs declined by 12.1% over the year in September 2020

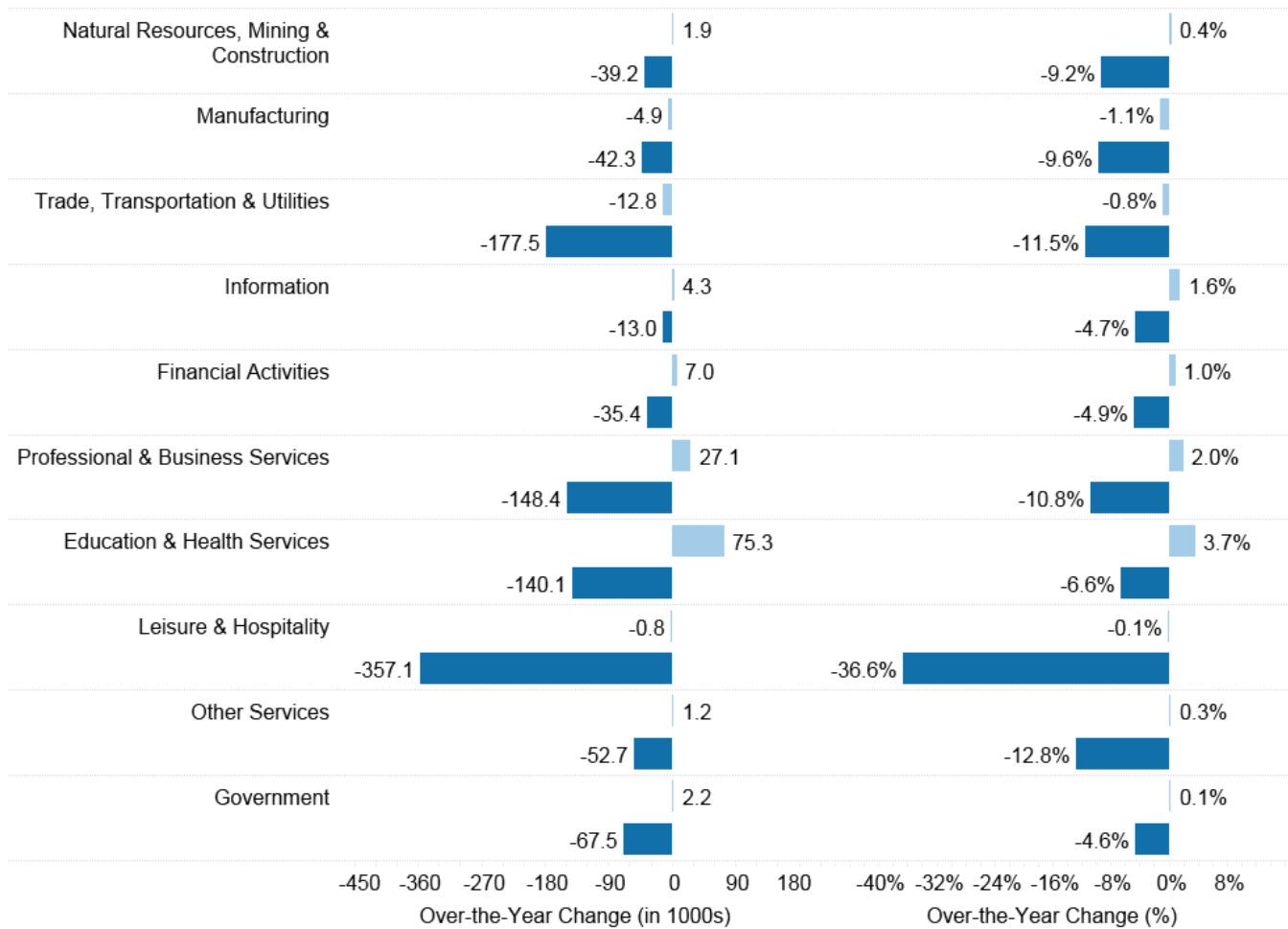
Over-the-year percent change in private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) January 1991-September 2020





## Leisure and Hospitality lost the most jobs over the year

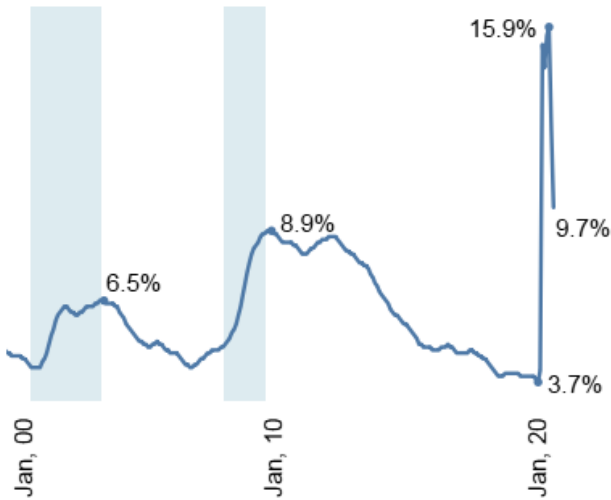
Over-the-year change in jobs by industry (not seasonally adjusted) 2019 2020



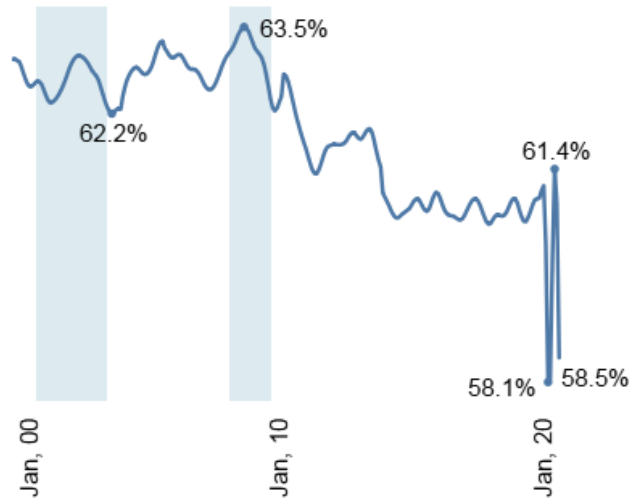
## New York State Labor Force Statistics

*In September 2020:*

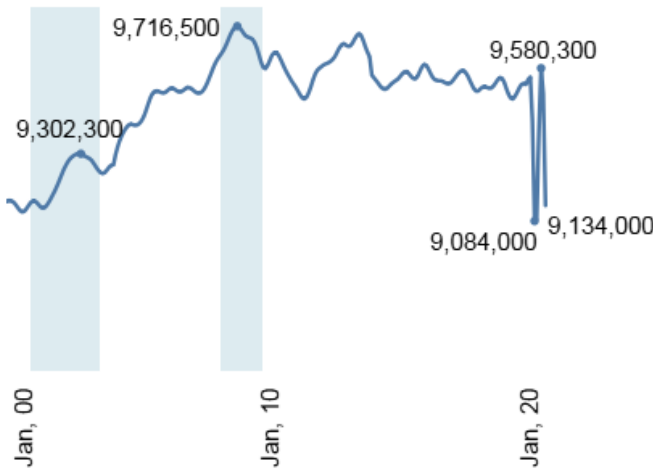
the unemployment rate decreased.



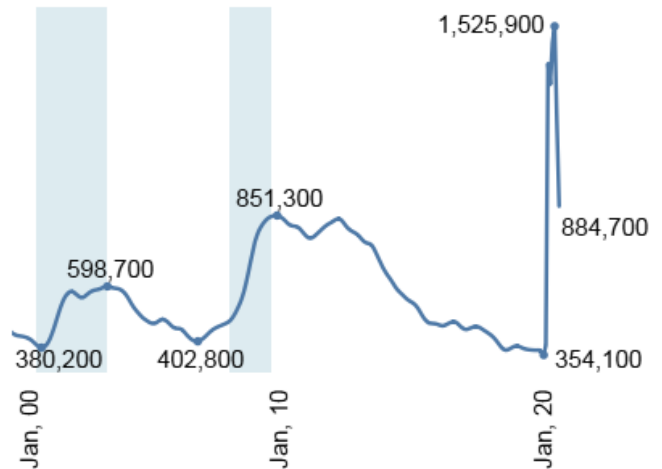
the labor force participation rate decreased.



the labor force decreased.



unemployment decreased.



Note: shaded areas represent New York State recessions.

## **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 12<sup>th</sup> 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.