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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
**August 17, 2023**

**NYS Private Sector Employment Up 6,300 Jobs in July 2023**  
*Labor Force Participation Rate Reaches Highest Level in Nearly a Decade*

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 6,300, or 0.1%, to 8,247,200 in July 2023. The number of private sector jobs in the U.S. also increased by 0.1% in July 2023.

New York State's private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 145,100, or 1.8%, over the year in July 2023, which was less than the 2.1% increase in the number of private sector jobs in the U.S.

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held constant at 3.9% in July 2023. At the same time, New York State's labor force (seasonally adjusted) increased by 23,500. As a result, the labor force participation rate increased from 61.2% to 61.4% in July 2023, its highest level since October 2013.

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, July 2022 versus July 2023.*

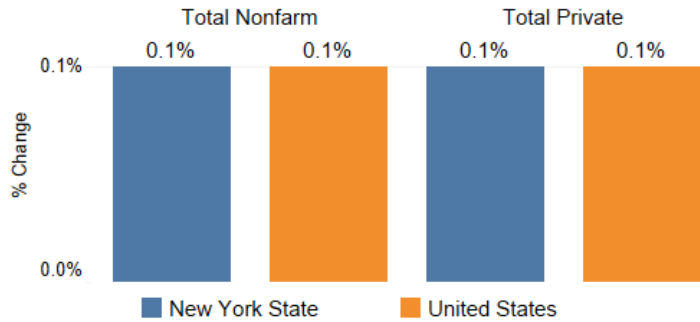
## Statewide Industry Employment

July 2023 – Seasonally Adjusted

- On a net basis, the total number of nonfarm jobs in the state increased by 7,600 over the month, while private sector jobs increased by 6,300 in July 2023.
- At the same time, the total number of nonfarm jobs in the nation increased by 187,000, while private sector jobs increased by 172,000.

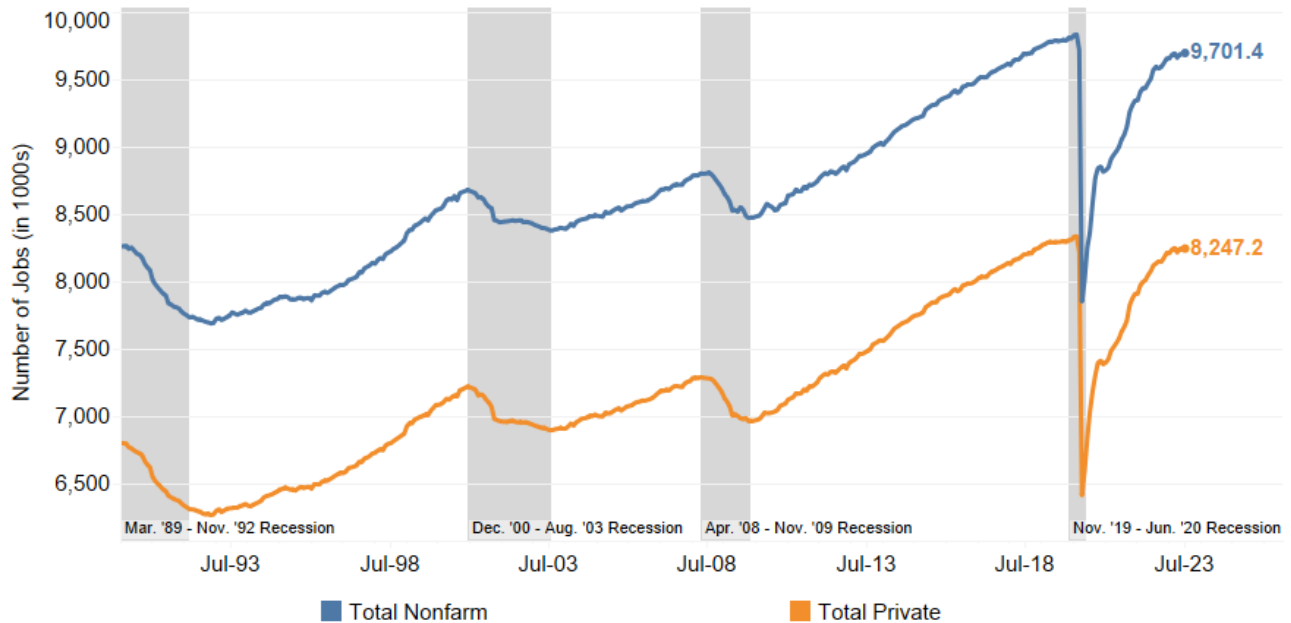
### NYS Job Growth Equals That of the Nation

Over-the-Month % Change in Total Nonfarm & Private Sector Jobs, June – July 2023



## Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs Increased in July 2023

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



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## Statewide Unemployment

July 2023 – Seasonally Adjusted

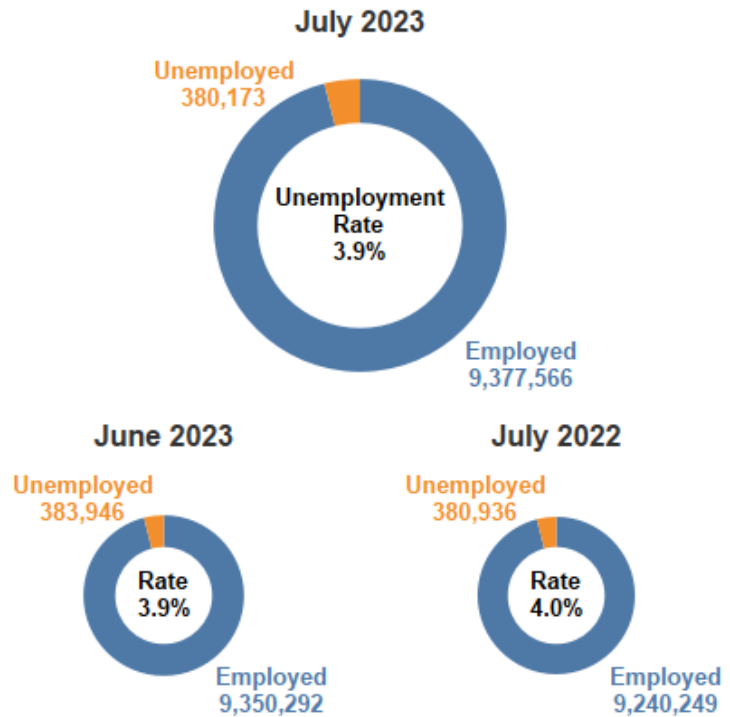
- In July 2023, the statewide unemployment held constant at 3.9%.

- New York City's unemployment rate decreased from 5.4% to 5.3%. Outside of New York City, the unemployment rate held constant at 2.9%, its lowest rate on records dating back to 1976.

- The number of unemployed New Yorkers decreased over the month by 3,700, from 383,900 in June to 380,200 in July 2023.

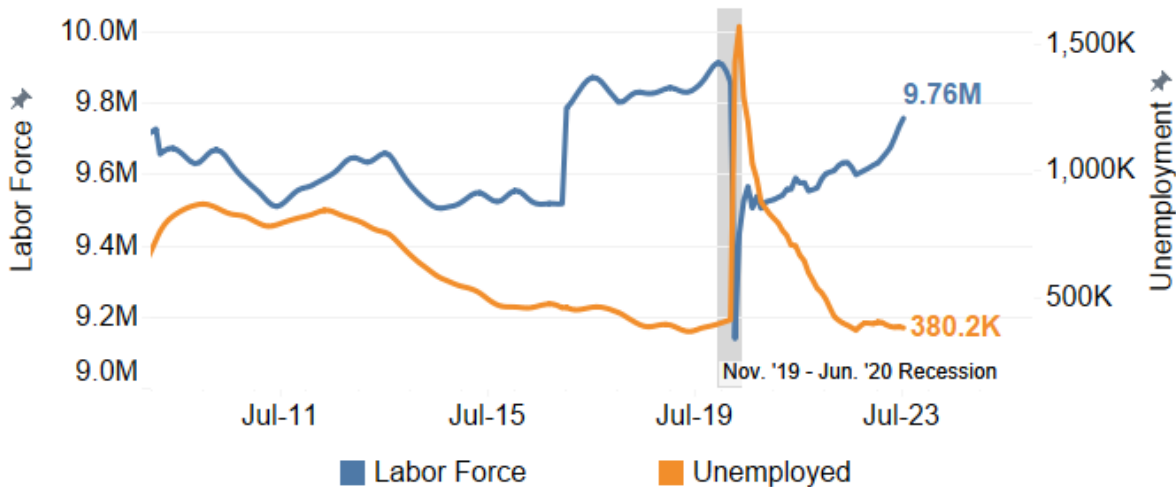
### NYS Unemployment Rate Unchanged Over the Month

Labor Force Statistics, July 2022, June – July 2023



## The Labor Force Increased and Number of Unemployed Decreased in July

Total Labor Force & Number of Unemployed, January 2009 – July 2023

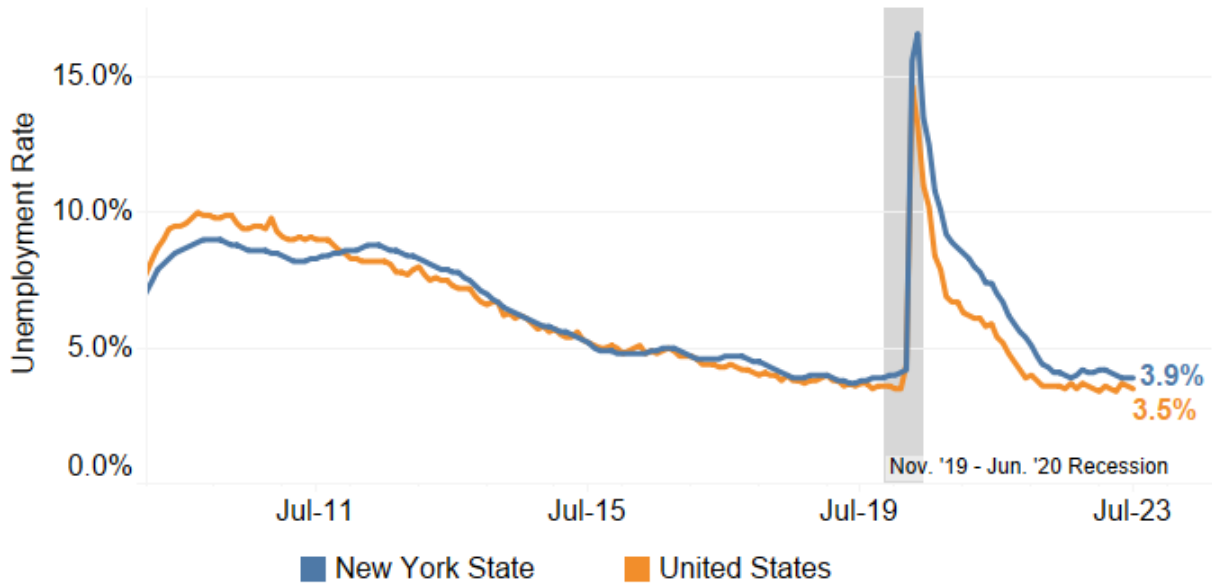


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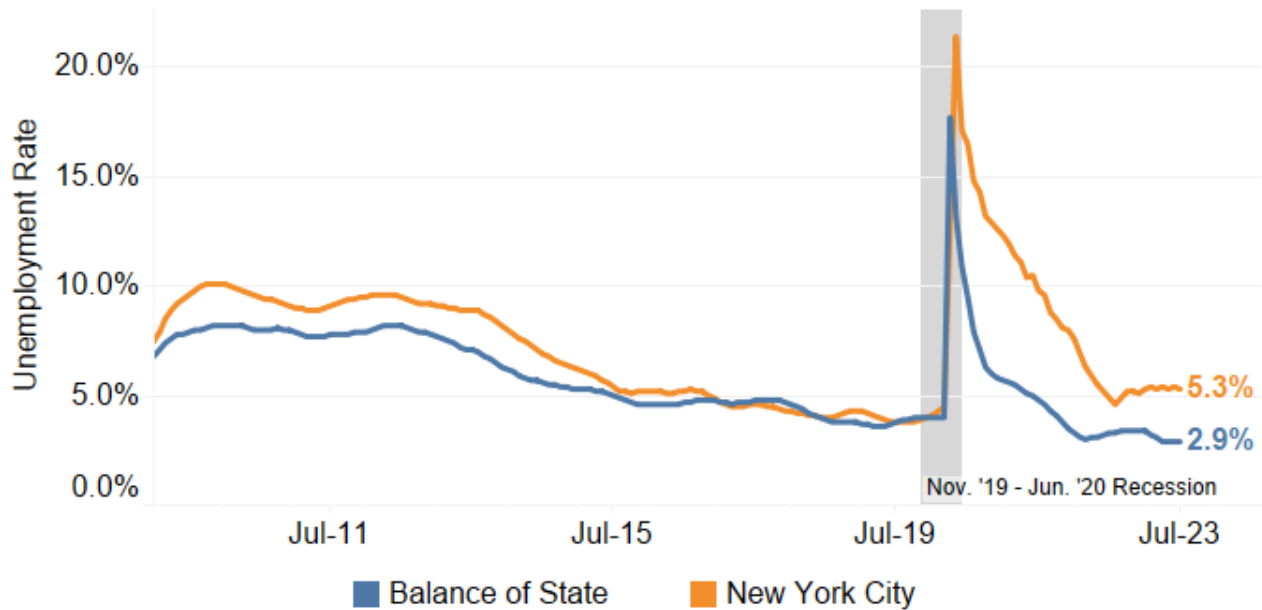
## Unemployment Rate Held Constant in NYS, Decreased in US

Unemployment Rate, NYS & US, January 2009 – July 2023



## Unemployment Rate Decreased in NYC and Held Constant in Balance of State

Unemployment Rate, NYC & BOS, January 2009 – July 2023



## Substate and Industry Employment July 2023 – Not Seasonally Adjusted

### New York State Gains Private Sector Jobs Over the Year

Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm & Private Sector Jobs, July 2022 – July 2023

	Over-the-Year Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs		Over-the-Year Change in Total Private Sector Jobs	
	Net	%	Net	%
United States	3,251,000	2.1%	2,754,000	2.1%
New York State	144,900	1.5%	145,100	1.8%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	9,600	2.1%	7,600	2.1%
Binghamton	400	0.4%	100	0.1%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	14,300	2.7%	12,600	2.7%
Dutchess-Putnam	-3,700	-2.6%	-3,300	-2.7%
Elmira	-300	-0.9%	-100	-0.3%
Glens Falls	300	0.5%	-100	-0.2%
Ithaca	1,800	3.0%	2,100	4.0%
Kingston	900	1.5%	800	1.7%
Nassau-Suffolk	7,700	0.6%	2,700	0.2%
New York City	152,100	3.4%	128,300	3.2%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	9,100	1.3%	8,900	1.4%
Rochester	4,700	0.9%	3,300	0.7%
Syracuse	5,100	1.6%	3,500	1.4%
Utica-Rome	-300	-0.2%	-700	-0.7%
Watertown-Fort Drum	-300	-0.7%	-600	-1.9%
Non-metro counties	5,600	1.2%	5,800	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 5.8% Over the Year

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

	Net	Percent
Private Education & Health Services	111,100	5.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	54,300	5.8%
Other Services	13,500	3.5%
Construction	7,600	1.9%
Professional & Business Services	4,000	0.3%
Financial Activities	2,300	0.3%
Manufacturing	100	0.0%
Natural Resources & Mining	-100	-1.8%
Government*	-200	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-21,200	-1.4%
Information	-26,500	-8.8%

\*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	July 2022	July 2023	Over-the-Year Change	
			Net	Percent
New York State	9,592.1	9,737.0	144.9	1.5%
<b>Metropolitan Areas</b>				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	458.8	468.4	9.6	2.1%
Binghamton	96.3	96.7	0.4	0.4%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	538.4	552.7	14.3	2.7%
Dutchess-Putnam	143.2	139.5	-3.7	-2.6%
Elmira	35.1	34.8	-0.3	-0.9%
Glens Falls	55.5	55.8	0.3	0.5%
Ithaca	59.5	61.3	1.8	3.0%
Kingston	58.7	59.6	0.9	1.5%
Nassau-Suffolk	1,345.6	1,353.3	7.7	0.6%
New York City	4,531.0	4,683.1	152.1	3.4%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	719.5	728.6	9.1	1.3%
Rochester	517.3	522.0	4.7	0.9%
Syracuse	312.1	317.2	5.1	1.6%
Utica-Rome	122.7	122.4	-0.3	-0.2%
Watertown-Fort Drum	41.9	41.6	-0.3	-0.7%
<b>Counties Outside of Metropolitan Areas</b>				
Allegany County	13.3	13.9	0.6	4.5%
Cattaraugus County	27.1	27.9	0.8	3.0%
Cayuga County	24.0	24.0	0.0	0.0%
Chautauqua County	47.4	50.1	2.7	5.7%
Chenango County	16.5	16.8	0.3	1.8%
Clinton County	31.8	31.5	-0.3	-0.9%
Columbia County	20.4	20.6	0.2	1.0%
Cortland County	17.4	18.1	0.7	4.0%
Delaware County	13.9	14.0	0.1	0.7%
Essex County	14.6	14.8	0.2	1.4%
Franklin County	17.5	16.9	-0.6	-3.4%
Fulton County	15.6	15.7	0.1	0.6%
Genesee County	22.3	23.1	0.8	3.6%
Greene County	13.9	14.0	0.1	0.7%
Hamilton County	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0%
Lewis County	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery County	18.5	18.6	0.1	0.5%
Otsego County	23.5	22.9	-0.6	-2.6%
St. Lawrence County	35.1	35.0	-0.1	-0.3%
Schuyler County	5.1	5.0	-0.1	-2.0%
Seneca County	11.1	11.0	-0.1	-0.9%
Steuben County	35.0	34.7	-0.3	-0.9%
Sullivan County	30.1	30.9	0.8	2.7%
Wyoming County	12.2	12.4	0.2	1.6%

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	July 2022	July 2023	Over-the-Year Change	
			Net	Percent
Total Nonfarm	9,592.1	9,737.0	144.9	1.5%
Total Private	8,154.8	8,299.9	145.1	1.8%
Goods Producing	834.8	842.4	7.6	0.9%
Natural Resources & Mining	5.7	5.6	-0.1	-1.8%
Construction	401.8	409.4	7.6	1.9%
Manufacturing	427.3	427.4	0.1	0.0%
Durable Goods	241.7	245.8	4.1	1.7%
Non-Durable Goods	185.6	181.6	-4.0	-2.2%
Service-Providing	8,757.3	8,894.6	137.3	1.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,476.1	1,454.9	-21.2	-1.4%
Wholesale Trade	313.8	306.8	-7.0	-2.2%
Retail Trade	853.2	841.3	-11.9	-1.4%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	309.1	306.8	-2.3	-0.7%
Information	300.1	273.6	-26.5	-8.8%
Financial Activities	748.0	750.3	2.3	0.3%
Professional & Business Services	1,391.5	1,395.5	4.0	0.3%
Private Education & Health Services	2,082.0	2,193.1	111.1	5.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	936.3	990.6	54.3	5.8%
Other Services	386.0	399.5	13.5	3.5%
Government	1,437.3	1,437.1	-0.2	0.0%

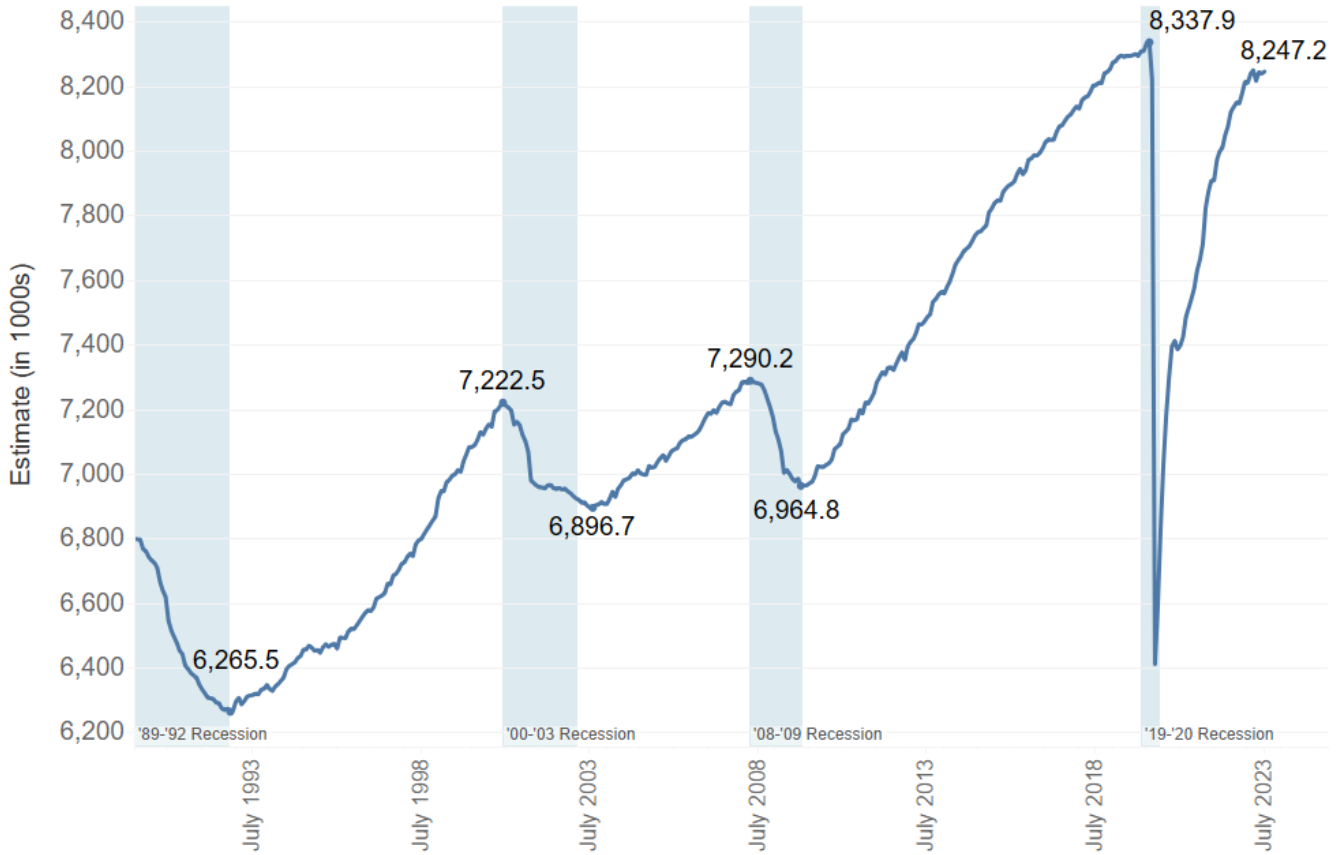
Note: Data are subject to revision. Net and % changes based on rounded data.  
Source: New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 518-457-3800





## The number of private sector jobs in New York State increased by 0.1% over the month in July 2023

Private sector jobs (seasonally adjusted) January 1990-July 2023



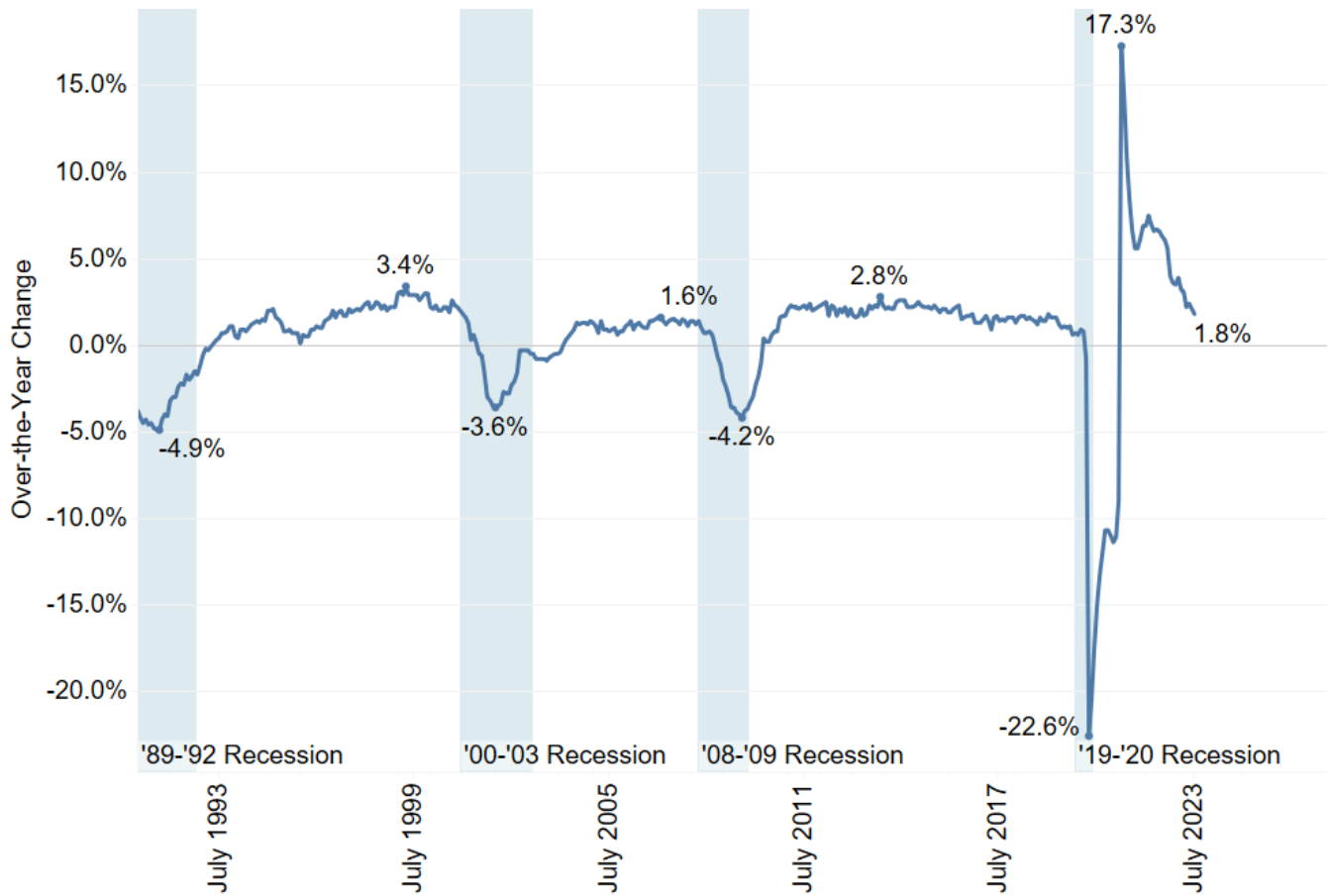
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## Private sector jobs increased by 1.8% over the year in July 2023

Over-the-year percent change in private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) January 1991-July 2023

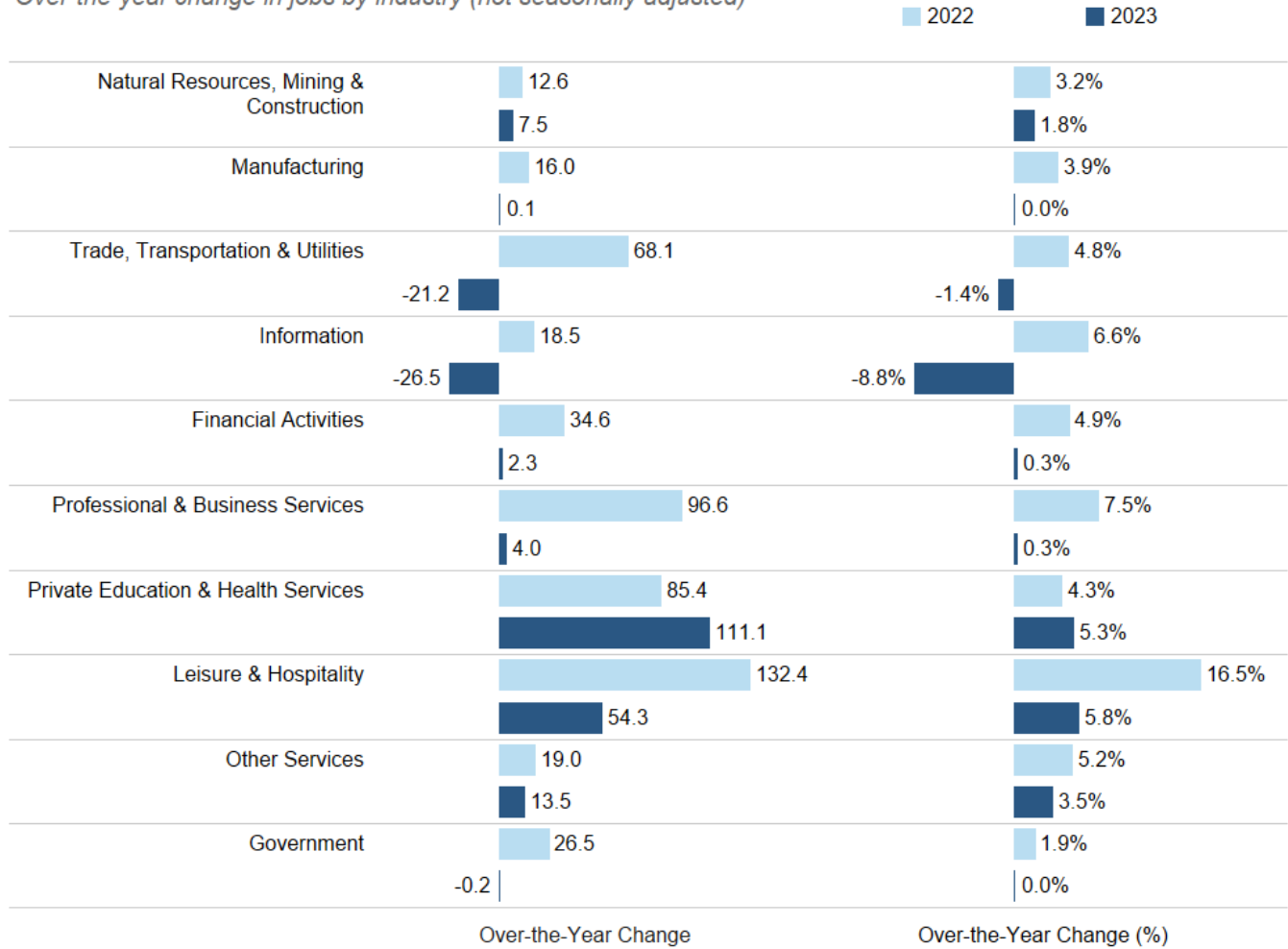


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## Private Education and Health Services gained the most jobs over the year

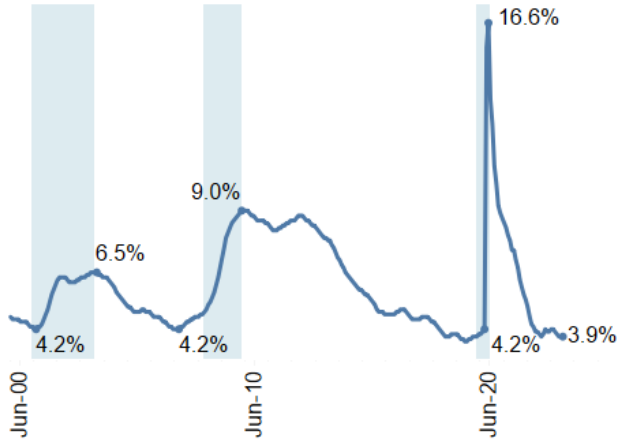
Over-the-year change in jobs by industry (not seasonally adjusted)



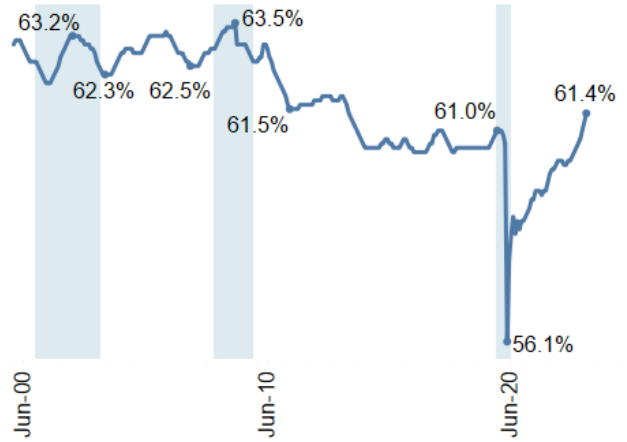
## New York State Labor Force Statistics

In July 2023:

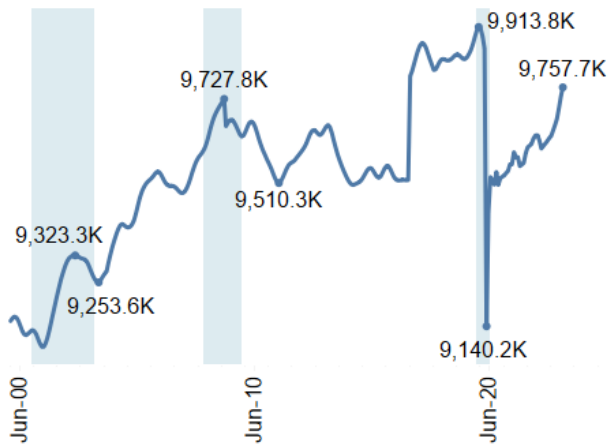
the unemployment rate held constant.



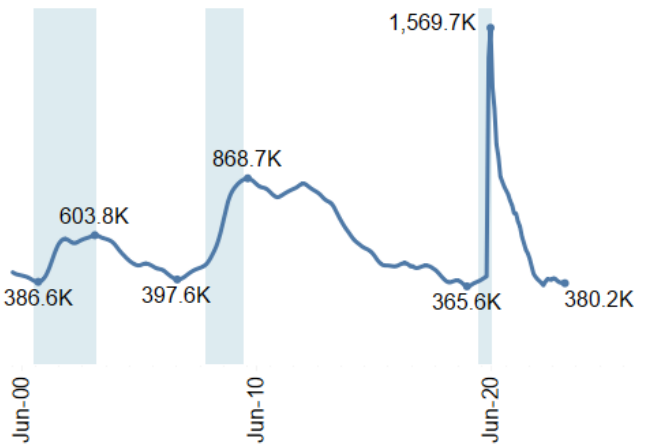
the labor force participation rate increased.



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, 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.