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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 11, 2021

NYS Economy Added 29,400 Private Sector Jobs in January 2021

New York's Private Sector Jobs Grew by 0.4% in January, Rising Faster Than Nation's

According to preliminary 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 29,400, or 0.4%, to 7,323,500 in January 2021. By comparison, the number of private sector jobs in the U.S. increased by less than 0.1% in January 2021.

In addition, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 8.7% to 8.8% in January 2021.

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.

Jobs data are revised at the end of each year for all states and the nation as more complete information becomes available from employers' Unemployment Insurance records. This process is called "benchmarking" and is federally mandated. For more details, see Annual Benchmark Analysis.

Labor force data, including unemployment rates, are also revised at the end of each year, using methods established by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The revised labor force data show that New York State's annual average unemployment rate increased from 3.8% in 2019 to 10.0% in 2020.

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, January 2020 versus January 2021.

United States and New York State: December 2020 – January 2021

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
December 2020 – January 2021

	Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs (private sector + government)		Change in Private Sector Jobs	
	Net	**%**	**Net**	**%**
United States	+49,000	0.0	+6,000	0.0
New York State	+42,700	+0.5	+29,400	+0.4

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 January 2021, the statewide unemployment rate increased from 8.7% to 8.8%. New York City's unemployment rate increased over the month from 12.0% to 12.6%. Outside of New York City, the unemployment rate decreased from 6.3% to 6.1%.

   The number of unemployed New Yorkers increased over the month by 10,800, from 805,900 in December 2020 to 816,700 in January 2021.

Unemployment Rates (%)*

	January 2021*	December 2020	January 2020
United States	**6.3**	6.7	3.5
New York State	**8.8**	8.7	3.8
New York City	**12.6**	12.0	3.6
NYS, outside NYC	**6.1**	6.3	3.9

   *Data are preliminary and subject to change.

United States, New York State and Metro Areas: January 2020 – January 2021

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 January 2020 and January 2021.

Change in Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs by Area*
January 2020 – January 2021

	Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs: (private sector + government)		Change in Private Sector Jobs:	
	Net	**%**	**Net**	**%**
United States	-9,128,000	-6.1	-7,873,000	-6.2
New York State	-1,068,700	-11.1	-1,005,200	-12.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	-31,600	-6.8	-26,500	-7.3
Binghamton	-7,200	-7.3	-5,800	-7.5
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	-48,100	-8.7	-44,100	-9.5
Dutchess-Putnam	-13,400	-9.2	-11,800	-9.9
Elmira	-3,400	-9.2	-2,900	-9.5
Glens Falls	-2,400	-4.6	-1,700	-4.1
Ithaca	-3,900	-6.4	-3,300	-6.3
Kingston	-5,800	-9.6	-4,900	-10.6
Nassau-Suffolk	-117,800	-8.9	-113,100	-10.1
New York City	-636,100	-13.7	-626,400	-15.5
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	-63,600	-8.8	-57,300	-9.4
Rochester	-38,900	-7.4	-34,300	-7.6
Syracuse	-27,100	-8.6	-23,500	-9.2
Utica-Rome	-10,300	-8.2	-7,500	-8.0
Watertown-Fort Drum	-1,600	-4.1	-1,100	-4.0
Non-metro counties	-36,200	-7.3	-29,500	-8.1

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: January 2020 – January 2021

1)   Jobs data (not seasonally adjusted):

The table below compares the change in jobs by major industry sector in New York State occurring between January 2020 and January 2021.

Change in Jobs by Major Industry Sector
January 2020 – January 2021

Sectors with Job Gains:	
Natural Resources & Mining	+100
Sectors with Job Losses:	
Leisure & Hospitality	-364,600
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-163,200
Educational & Health Services*	-160,800
Professional & Business Services	-110,600
Other Services	-78,900
Government*	-63,500
Manufacturing	-35,700
Construction	-30,800
Financial Activities	-30,500
Information	-30,200

*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 January). 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.
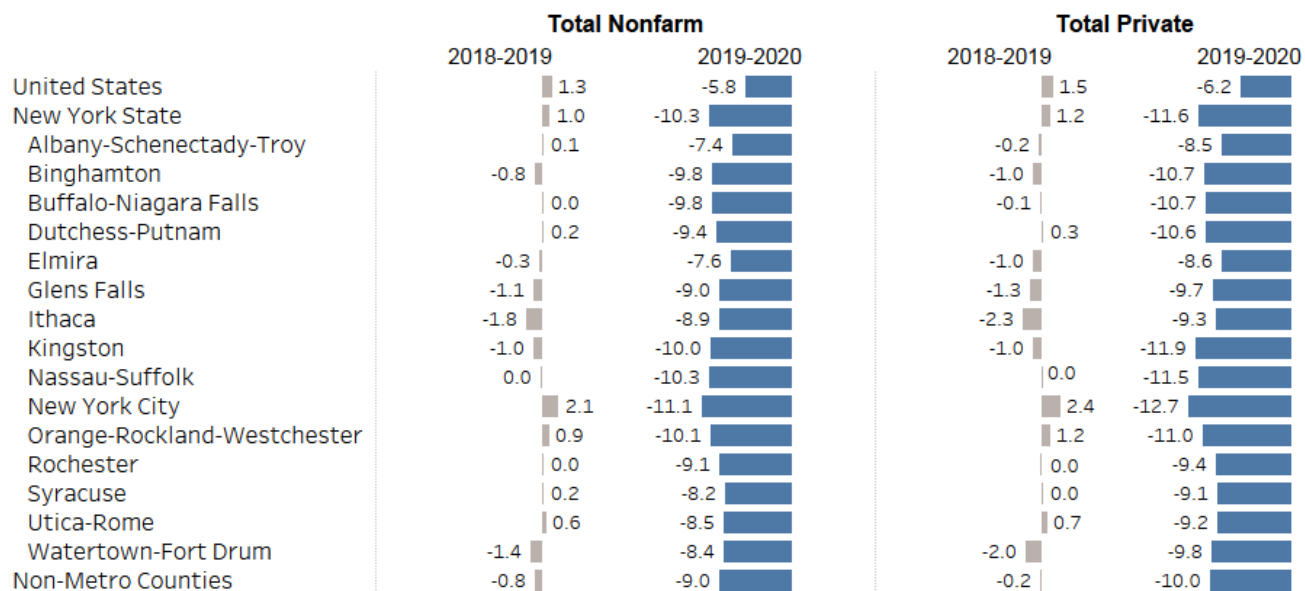
See State and Area Jobs Data

See Labor Market Overview

See Jobs and Unemployment Fact Sheet

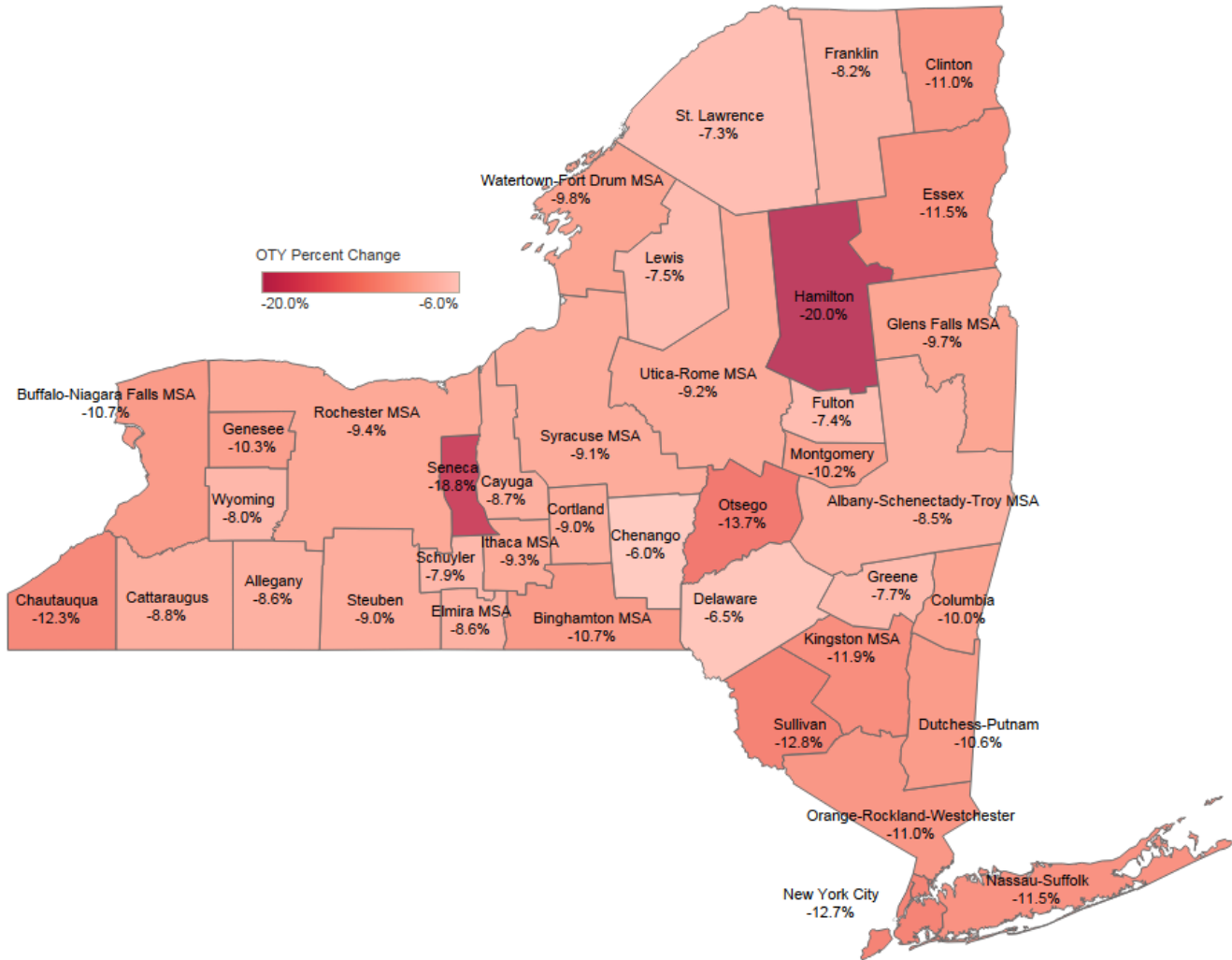## Comparison of Annual Data After Benchmarking

New York City had the greatest over-the-year job losses on a percentage basis in 2020
% Change in Annual Average Jobs, U.S., New York State & Metro Areas, 2018-2019 & 2019-2020

	Total Nonfarm		Total Private	
	2018-2019	2019-2020	2018-2019	2019-2020
United States	1.3	-5.8	1.5	-6.2
New York State	1.0	-10.3	1.2	-11.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	0.1	-7.4	-0.2	-8.5
Binghamton	-0.8	-9.8	-1.0	-10.7
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	0.0	-9.8	-0.1	-10.7
Dutchess-Putnam	0.2	-9.4	0.3	-10.6
Elmira	-0.3	-7.6	-1.0	-8.6
Glens Falls	-1.1	-9.0	-1.3	-9.7
Ithaca	-1.8	-8.9	-2.3	-9.3
Kingston	-1.0	-10.0	-1.0	-11.9
Nassau-Suffolk	0.0	-10.3	0.0	-11.5
New York City	2.1	-11.1	2.4	-12.7
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	0.9	-10.1	1.2	-11.0
Rochester	0.0	-9.1	0.0	-9.4
Syracuse	0.2	-8.2	0.0	-9.1
Utica-Rome	0.6	-8.5	0.7	-9.2
Watertown-Fort Drum	-1.4	-8.4	-2.0	-9.8
Non-Metro Counties	-0.8	-9.0	-0.2	-10.0

All New York State metro areas lost private sector jobs in 2020
% Change in Annual Average Private Sector Jobs, New York State Metro Areas & Non-Metro Counties, 2019-2020

OTY Percent Change

-20.0%   -6.0%

Franklin
-8.2%

Clinton
-11.0%

St. Lawrence
-7.3%

Watertown-Fort Drum MSA
-9.8%

Essex
-11.5%

Lewis
-7.5%

Hamilton
-20.0%

Glens Falls MSA
-9.7%

Buffalo-Niagara Falls MSA
-10.7%

Rochester MSA
-9.4%

Utica-Rome MSA
-9.2%

Fulton
-7.4%

Genesee
-10.3%

Syracuse MSA
-9.1%

Montgomery
-10.2%

Seneca
-18.8%

Cayuga
-8.7%

Albany-Schenectady-Troy MSA
-8.5%

Wyoming
-8.0%

Cortland
-9.0%

Otsego
-13.7%

Ithaca MSA
-9.3%

Chenango
-6.0%

Schuyler
-7.9%

Greene
-7.7%

Columbia
-10.0%

Chautauqua
-12.3%

Cattaraugus
-8.8%

Allegany
-8.6%

Steuben
-9.0%

Elmira MSA
-8.6%

Binghamton MSA
-10.7%

Delaware
-6.5%

Kingston MSA
-11.9%

Sullivan
-12.8%

Dutchess-Putnam
-10.6%

Orange-Rockland-Westchester
-11.0%

New York City
-12.7%

Nassau-Suffolk
-11.5%

Job highlights for New York State metro areas:

- In 2020, private sector jobs declined most rapidly in these New York State metro areas:
  - New York City (-12.7%)
  - Kingston (-11.9%)
  - Nassau-Suffolk (-11.5%)
  - Orange-Rockland-Westchester (-11.0%)
  - Binghamton (-10.7%)
  - Buffalo-Niagara Falls (-10.7%)
  - Dutchess-Putnam (-10.6%)

- In addition, private sector employment declined by 10.0% in New York State's non-metro counties in 2020.

More than one-third of the State's private sector job losses were in the leisure and hospitality industry
Change in Annual Average Jobs by Industry, New York State, 2019-2020

	Annual Average Jobs:		Change:	
	2019	2020	Net	Percent
Total Nonfarm	9,786,300	8,777,500	-1,008,800	-10.3%
Total Private	8,293,200	7,334,000	-959,200	-11.6%
Natural Resources & Mining	5,300	5,100	-200	-3.8%
Construction	406,600	362,200	-44,400	-10.9%
Manufacturing	439,900	400,800	-39,100	-8.9%
Durable Goods	254,400	232,300	-22,100	-8.7%
Non Durable Goods	185,400	168,500	-16,900	-9.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,556,700	1,371,100	-185,600	-11.9%
Wholesale Trade	328,000	294,500	-33,500	-10.2%
Retail Trade	918,300	800,900	-117,400	-12.8%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	310,300	275,700	-34,600	-11.2%
Information	288,100	267,100	-21,000	-7.3%
Financial Activities	731,300	707,600	-23,700	-3.2%
Professional & Business Services	1,352,200	1,243,400	-108,800	-8.0%
Education & Health Services	2,135,300	2,006,300	-129,000	-6.0%
Educational Services	506,300	458,300	-48,000	-9.5%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,629,000	1,548,000	-81,000	-5.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	961,800	630,600	-331,200	-34.4%
Other Services	416,000	339,800	-76,200	-18.3%
Government	1,493,200	1,443,500	-49,700	-3.3%
Federal Government	115,000	120,300	5,300	+4.6%
Local Government	1,120,700	1,068,700	-52,000	-4.6%
State Government	257,500	254,600	-2,900	-1.1%

Job highlights for statewide industries:

- The state's annual average private sector employment decreased by 959,200, or 11.6%, to 7,334,000 in 2020.

- Leisure and hospitality lost the most jobs (-331,200) of any industry sector in the state in 2020. Sector job losses were mostly in in accommodation and food services (-262,900), especially food services and drinking places (-217,000).

- Trade, transportation and utilities lost 185,600 jobs between 2019 and 2020. Sector losses were primarily concentrated in retail trade (-117,400), especially clothing and accessory stores (-39,800).

- The third largest decrease in jobs in 2019-20 occurred in education and health services (-129,000). Sector employment losses were focused in health care and social assistance (-81,000), especially social assistance (-30,600).

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

Area	January 2021	January 2020 (R)	Change to January 2021 from: January 2020	
			Net	%
New York State	8,578.5	9,647.2	-1,068.7	-11.1%
Metropolitan Areas				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metro Area	431.4	463.0	-31.6	-6.8%
Binghamton Metro Area	91.7	98.9	-7.2	-7.3%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls Metro Area	505.3	553.4	-48.1	-8.7%
Dutchess-Putnam Metropolitan Division	132.2	145.6	-13.4	-9.2%
Elmira Metro Area	33.7	37.1	-3.4	-9.2%
Glens Falls Metro Area	49.6	52.0	-2.4	-4.6%
Ithaca Metro Area	56.9	60.8	-3.9	-6.4%
Kingston Metro Area	54.5	60.3	-5.8	-9.6%
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division	1,198.5	1,316.3	-117.8	-8.9%
New York City	4,002.8	4,638.9	-636.1	-13.7%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	655.9	719.5	-63.6	-8.8%
Rochester Metro Area	488.5	527.4	-38.9	-7.4%
Syracuse Metro Area	286.8	313.9	-27.1	-8.6%
Utica-Rome Metro Area	114.6	124.9	-10.3	-8.2%
Watertown-Fort Drum Metro Area	37.5	39.1	-1.6	-4.1%
Counties Outside Metropolitan Areas				
Allegany	14.1	14.7	-0.6	-4.1%
Cattaraugus	28.0	30.5	-2.5	-8.2%
Cayuga	23.1	24.6	-1.5	-6.1%
Chautauqua	44.2	48.8	-4.6	-9.4%
Chenango	16.6	17.3	-0.7	-4.0%
Clinton	31.5	33.9	-2.4	-7.1%
Columbia	19.2	20.9	-1.7	-8.1%
Cortland	17.4	18.9	-1.5	-7.9%
Delaware	14.1	15.0	-0.9	-6.0%
Essex	13.5	14.7	-1.2	-8.2%
Franklin	17.1	18.0	-0.9	-5.0%
Fulton	15.7	16.9	-1.2	-7.1%
Genesee	20.2	21.9	-1.7	-7.8%
Greene	14.5	15.2	-0.7	-4.6%
Hamilton	1.5	1.6	-0.1	-6.3%
Lewis	6.1	6.3	-0.2	-3.2%
Montgomery	17.3	19.0	-1.7	-8.9%
Otsego	21.6	24.5	-2.9	-11.8%
St. Lawrence	35.9	37.7	-1.8	-4.8%
Schuyler	4.4	4.5	-0.1	-2.2%
Seneca	10.4	11.9	-1.5	-12.6%
Steuben	34.7	37.4	-2.7	-7.2%
Sullivan	25.7	28.4	-2.7	-9.5%
Wyoming	12.1	12.5	-0.4	-3.2%

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
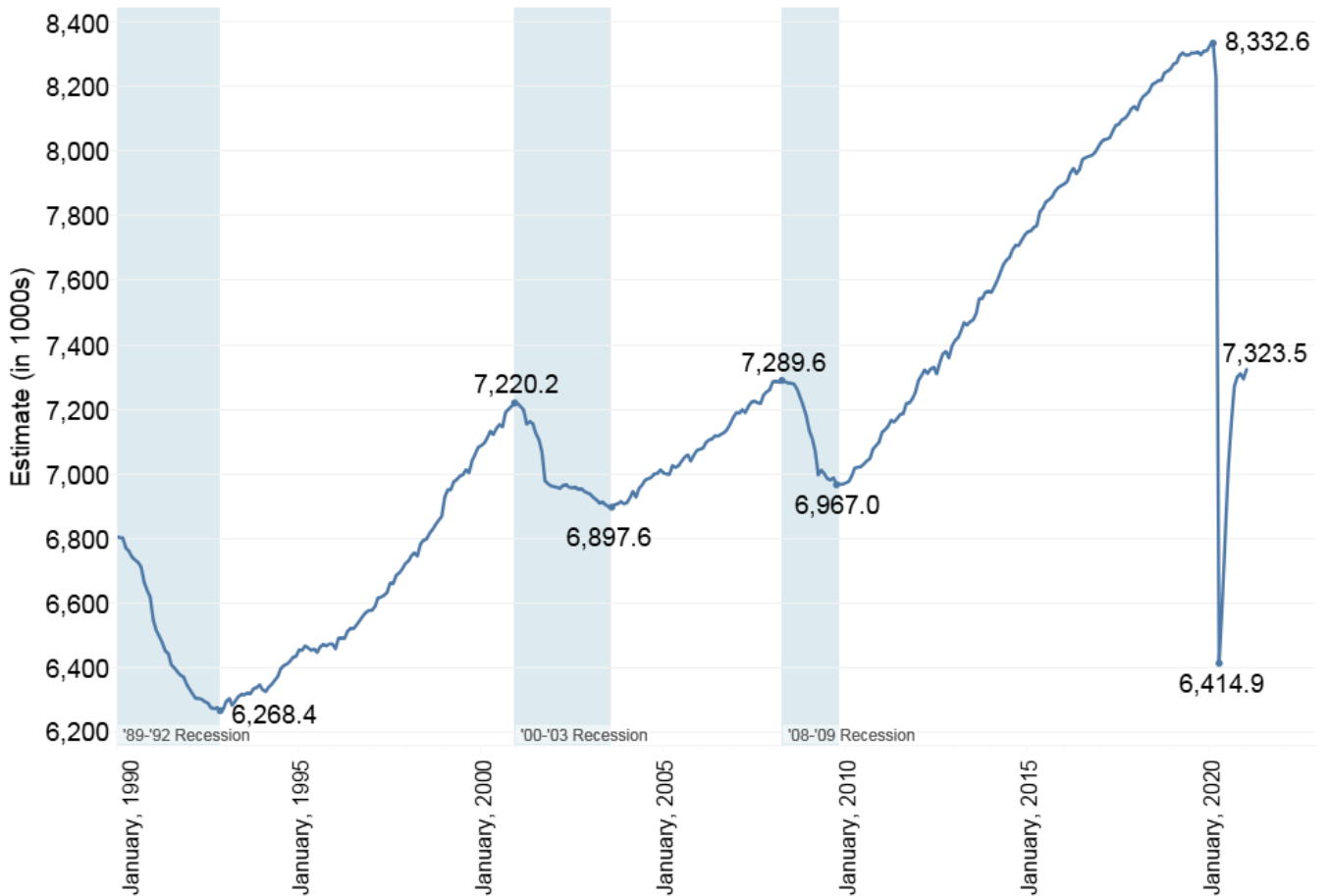## New York State
(In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Industry	January 2021	January 2020 (R)	Change to January 2021 from: January 2020	
			Net	%
Total Nonfarm	8,578.5	9,647.2	-1,068.7	-11.1%
Total Private	7,160.9	8,166.1	-1,005.2	-12.3%
Goods Producing	752.9	819.3	-66.4	-8.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	4.8	4.7	0.1	2.1%
Construction	351.8	382.6	-30.8	-8.1%
Manufacturing	396.3	432.0	-35.7	-8.3%
Durable Goods	228.6	250.2	-21.6	-8.6%
Non-Durable Goods	167.7	181.8	-14.1	-7.8%
Service-Providing	7,825.6	8,827.9	-1,002.30	-11.4%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,382.6	1,545.8	-163.2	-10.6%
Wholesale Trade	288.7	324.0	-35.3	-10.9%
Retail Trade	815.5	904.8	-89.3	-9.9%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilitie	278.4	317.0	-38.6	-12.2%
Information	259.8	290.0	-30.2	-10.4%
Financial Activities	696.5	727.0	-30.5	-4.2%
Professional and Business Services	1,214.4	1,325.0	-110.6	-8.3%
Education and Health Services	1,982.5	2,143.3	-160.8	-7.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	540.1	904.7	-364.6	-40.3%
Other Services	332.1	411.0	-78.9	-19.2%
Government	1,417.6	1,481.1	-63.5	-4.3%

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.

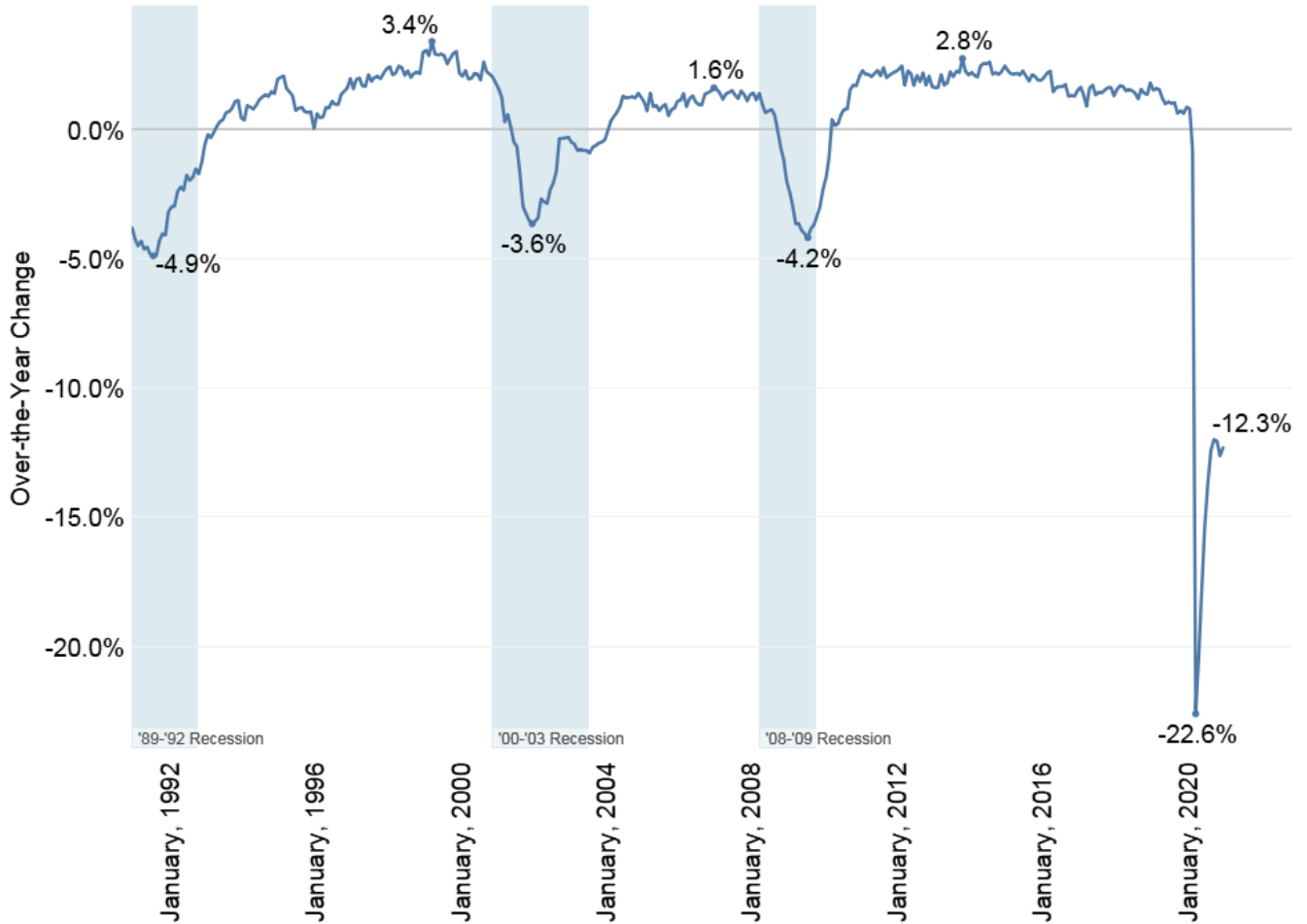# New York State Labor Market Overview – January 2021

The number of private sector jobs in New York State increased by 0.4% over the month in January 2021

Private sector jobs (seasonally adjusted) January 1990-January 2021

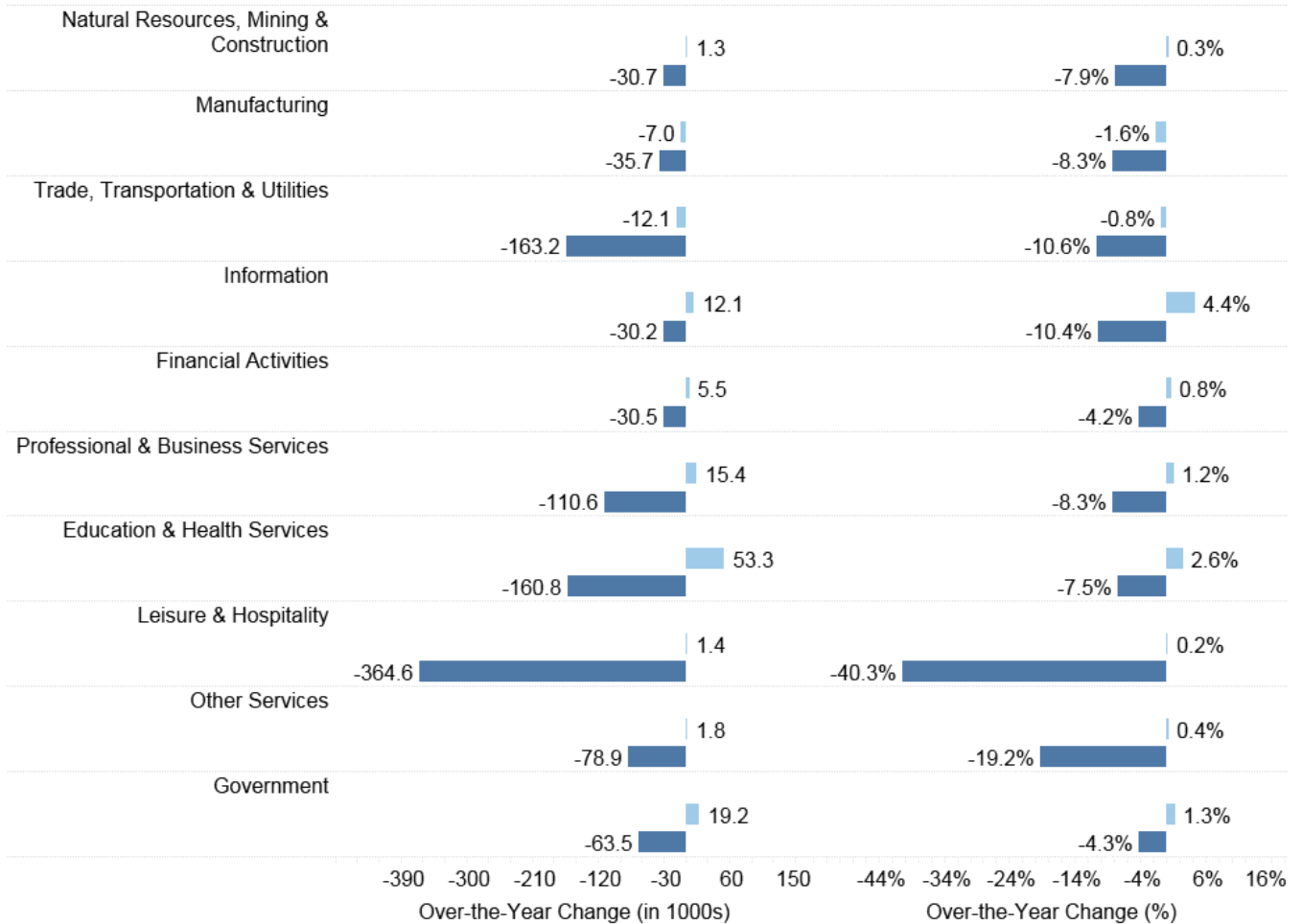## Private sector jobs declined by 12.3% over the year in January 2021

Over-the-year percent change in private sector jobs (not seasonally adjusted) January 1991-January 2021

Y-axis: Over-the-Year Change

Data labels on chart: 3.4%, 1.6%, 2.8%, -4.9%, -3.6%, -4.2%, -12.3%, -22.6%

Recession bands: '89-'92 Recession, '00-'03 Recession, '08-'09 Recession

X-axis: January, 1992; January, 1996; January, 2000; January, 2004; January, 2008; January, 2012; January, 2016; January, 2020

Leisure and Hospitality lost the most jobs over the year

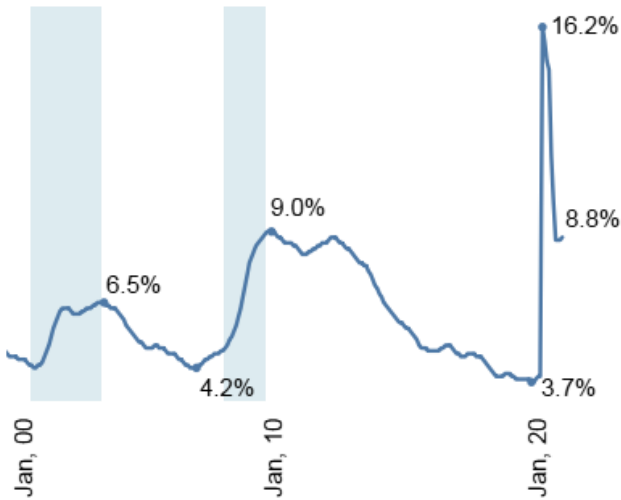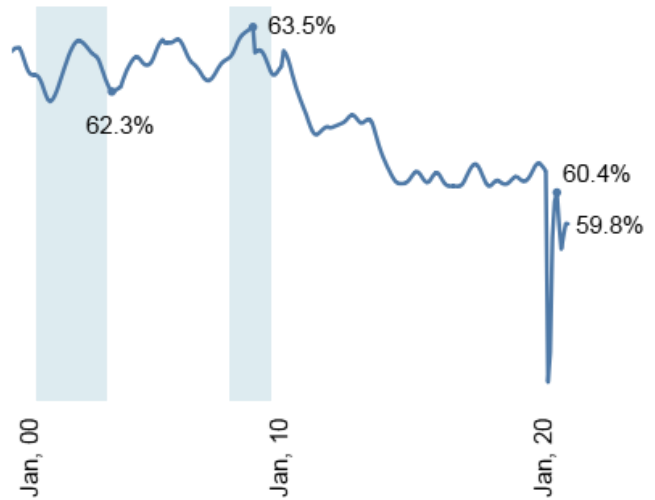*Over-the-year change in jobs by industry (not seasonally adjusted)*   ■ 2020 ■ 2021

Industry	Change (1000s) 2020	Change (1000s) 2021	Change (%) 2020	Change (%) 2021
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.3	-30.7	0.3%	-7.9%
Manufacturing	-7.0	-35.7	-1.6%	-8.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-12.1	-163.2	-0.8%	-10.6%
Information	12.1	-30.2	4.4%	-10.4%
Financial Activities	5.5	-30.5	0.8%	-4.2%
Professional & Business Services	15.4	-110.6	1.2%	-8.3%
Education & Health Services	53.3	-160.8	2.6%	-7.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	1.4	-364.6	0.2%	-40.3%
Other Services	1.8	-78.9	0.4%	-19.2%
Government	19.2	-63.5	1.3%	-4.3%

Over-the-Year Change (in 1000s) | Over-the-Year Change (%)

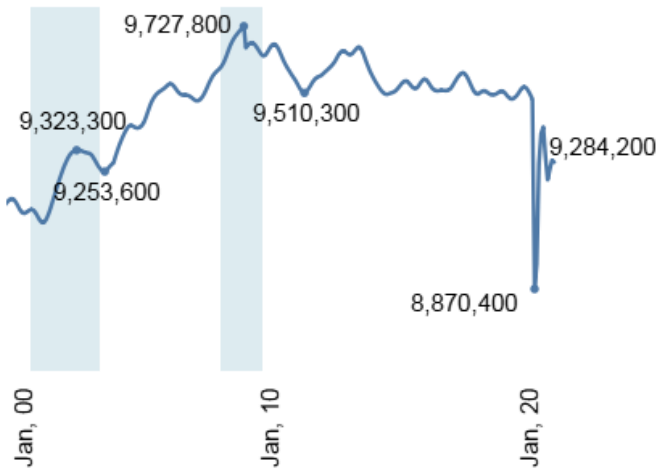# New York State Labor Force Statistics

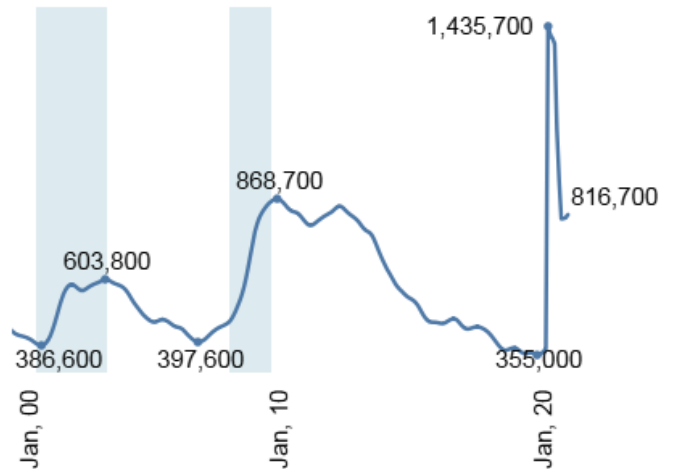*In January 2021:*

the unemployment rate increased.

the labor force participation rate remained the same.

the labor force decreased.

unemployment increased.

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 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.