FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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NY State Economy Adds 97,700 Private Sector Jobs Over the Past Year
NYS Jobless Rate Remains at Low Level; NYC Rate Matches Record Low

From December 2018 to December 2019, New York State's private sector job count increased by 97,700, or 1.2%, according to preliminary figures released today by the New York State Department of Labor. From November 2019 to December 2019, the State's private sector job count fell by 3,700. Since the beginning of Governor Andrew M. Cuomo's administration, New York State's economy has added 1,227,300 private sector jobs.

In December 2019, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained at 4.0%, while the rate in New York City decreased from 4.0% to 3.9%, matching its lowest rate on record dating back to 1976. Between 2018 and 2019, the annual jobless rate in New York State declined by 0.1 percentage points and the number of unemployed New Yorkers dropped by more than 14,000.

The State's private sector job count is based on a payroll survey of 18,000 New York employers conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly payroll employment estimates are preliminary and subject to revision as more data become available the following month. The federal government calculates New York State's unemployment rate based partly upon the results of the Current Population Survey, which contacts approximately 3,100 households in the State each month.

"Looking over the past year, New York State's economy added 97,700 private sector jobs. In addition, we remain at a very low statewide unemployment rate, while New York City's rate matched its record low level in December 2019," said Bohdan M. Wynnyk, Director of the New York State Department of Labor's Division of Research and Statistics.

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, December 2018 versus December 2019.

United States and New York State: November – December 2019

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
November – December 2019

	Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs: (private sector + government)		Change in Private Sector Jobs:	
	Net	**%**	**Net**	**%**
United States	+145,000	+0.1%	+139,000	+0.1%
New York State	-4,900	0.0%	-3,700	0.0%

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 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS contacts approximately 3,100 households in New York State each month.

In December 2019, the statewide unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.0%. New York City's unemployment rate decreased from 4.0% to 3.9%, matching its lowest rate on records dating back to 1976. Outside of New York City, the unemployment rate increased from 3.9% to 4.0%.

The number of unemployed New Yorkers decreased, from 379,200 in November to 377,400 in December 2019.

Unemployment Rates (%)*

	December 2019*	November 2019	December 2018
United States	**3.5**	3.5	3.9
New York State	**4.0**	4.0	3.9
New York City	**3.9**	4.0	4.0
NYS, outside NYC	**4.0**	3.9	3.8

*Data are preliminary and subject to change, based on standard procedures outlined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

United States, New York State and Metro Areas: December 2018 – December 2019

1)   Jobs data (not seasonally adjusted):

The following table compares the changes in total nonfarm and private sector jobs occurring in the United States, New York State and metro areas in the State, between December 2018 and December 2019.

Change in Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs by Area
December 2018 – December 2019

	Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs: (private sector + government)		Change in Private Sector Jobs:	
	Net	**%**	**Net**	**%**
United States	+2,139,000	+1.4%	+1,981,000	+1.5%
New York State	+103,800	+1.1%	+97,700	+1.2%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	+2,100	+0.4%	+2,000	+0.5%
Binghamton	-100	-0.1%	-100	-0.1%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	+2,200	+0.4%	+1,900	+0.4%
Dutchess-Putnam	+1,000	+0.7%	+900	+0.7%
Elmira	-300	-0.8%	-300	-1.0%
Glens Falls	-1,000	-1.8%	-1,000	-2.3%
Ithaca	+2,200	+3.3%	+2,300	+4.0%
Kingston	+600	+0.9%	+600	+1.2%
Nassau-Suffolk	+7,600	+0.6%	+7,700	+0.7%
New York City	+78,000	+1.7%	+71,000	+1.8%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	-500	-0.1%	-900	-0.1%
Rochester	+7,300	+1.3%	+6,500	+1.4%
Syracuse	+3,400	+1.0%	+3,100	+1.2%
Utica-Rome	-100	-0.1%	-100	-0.1%
Watertown-Fort Drum	+200	+0.5%	+200	+0.7%
Non-metro counties	+4,000	+0.8%	+3,400	+0.9%

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.

Job highlights since December 2018:

- Ten metro areas in New York State added private sector jobs since December 2018. The most rapid growth was in these metro areas:
    - Ithaca (+4.0%)
    - New York City (+1.8%)
    - Rochester (+1.4%)
    - Kingston (+1.2%)
    - Syracuse (+1.2%)

- Non-metro counties in New York added 3,400 private sector jobs over the past year.

- Over the past year, five metro areas in the state lost private sector jobs including: Glens Falls (-2.3%), Elmira (-1.0%), Binghamton (-0.1%), Orange-Rockland-Westchester (-0.1%) and Utica-Rome (-0.1%).

Change in jobs by major industry sector: December 2018 – December 2019

1) Jobs data (not seasonally adjusted):

The table below compares the change in jobs by major industry sector in New York State occurring between December 2018 and December 2019.

Change in Jobs by Major Industry Sector
December 2018 – December 2019

Sectors with Job Gains:	
Educational & Health Services*	+51,200
Professional & Business Services	+31,500
Leisure & Hospitality	+20,800
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	+7,600
Government*	+6,100
Information	+2,900
Natural Resources & Mining	+100
Sectors with Job Losses:	
Manufacturing	-7,200
Financial Activities	-4,400
Other Services	-4,400
Construction	-400

*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 gains since December 2018:

- Private educational and health services added the most jobs (+51,200) of any major industry sector over the past year. Sector job gains were focused in health care and social assistance (+59,000), especially ambulatory health care (+33,700).

- Over the past year, the second largest employment gain was in professional and business services (+31,500). Most sector job gains occurred in professional, scientific and technical services (+19,000) and administrative and support services (+12,100).

- The third largest employment increase in December 2018-December 2019 occurred in leisure and hospitality (+20,800). Within the sector, over-the-year job gains were largest in accommodation and food services (+14,000), especially food services and drinking places (+7,300).

Highlights among New York State sectors with job losses since December 2018:

- The largest over-the-year decline in jobs occurred in manufacturing (-7,200). Sector job losses were greatest in durable goods (-6,700), especially fabricated metal products (-2,200).

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- Over the past year, two industry sectors – financial activities and other services – each lost 4,400 jobs. Employment losses in financial activities were greatest in finance and insurance (-3,800), while job losses in other services were largest in personal and laundry services (-3,100).

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: December 2019

1)   Regular Unemployment Insurance:

For New York State, during the week that included December 5, 2019, there were 113,644 people (including 103,727 who live in the state) who received benefits under the regular Unemployment Insurance program.

In December 2019, New York State residents who received Unemployment Insurance benefits made up 27% of the total unemployed.

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	December 2019	December 2018 (R)	Change to December 2019 from: December 2018 Net	%
New York State	9,903.7	9,799.9	103.8	1.1%
Metropolitan Areas				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metro Area	482.2	480.1	2.1	0.4%
Binghamton Metro Area	104.8	104.9	-0.1	-0.1%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls Metro Area	572.9	570.7	2.2	0.4%
Dutchess-Putnam Metropolitan Division	152.1	151.1	1.0	0.7%
Elmira Metro Area	37.3	37.6	-0.3	-0.8%
Glens Falls Metro Area	53.9	54.9	-1.0	-1.8%
Ithaca Metro Area	68.8	66.6	2.2	3.3%
Kingston Metro Area	64.5	63.9	0.6	0.9%
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division	1,365.7	1,358.1	7.6	0.6%
New York City	4,726.8	4,648.8	78.0	1.7%
Orange-Rockland-Westchester	729.5	730.0	-0.5	-0.1%
Rochester Metro Area	550.7	543.4	7.3	1.3%
Syracuse Metro Area	329.3	325.9	3.4	1.0%
Utica-Rome Metro Area	129.1	129.2	-0.1	-0.1%
Watertown-Fort Drum Metro Area	42.0	41.8	0.2	0.5%
Counties Outside Metropolitan Areas				
Allegany	15.3	15.1	0.2	1.3%
Cattaraugus	31.4	31.1	0.3	1.0%
Cayuga	25.1	25.1	0.0	0.0%
Chautauqua	51.5	51.0	0.5	1.0%
Chenango	17.9	18.0	-0.1	-0.6%
Clinton	36.1	35.8	0.3	0.8%
Columbia	22.3	22.3	0.0	0.0%
Cortland	19.7	19.2	0.5	2.6%
Delaware	15.4	15.5	-0.1	-0.6%
Essex	14.6	14.7	-0.1	-0.7%
Franklin	19.1	18.9	0.2	1.1%
Fulton	17.3	17.4	-0.1	-0.6%
Genesee	23.0	23.0	0.0	0.0%
Greene	16.0	15.7	0.3	1.9%
Hamilton	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0%
Lewis	6.5	6.6	-0.1	-1.5%
Montgomery	20.1	20.0	0.1	0.5%
Otsego	25.8	25.6	0.2	0.8%
St. Lawrence	40.1	39.9	0.2	0.5%
Schuyler	4.6	4.7	-0.1	-2.1%
Seneca	12.8	12.6	0.2	1.6%
Steuben	38.2	38.5	-0.3	-0.8%
Sullivan	30.5	28.8	1.7	5.9%
Wyoming	13.1	12.9	0.2	1.6%

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.

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

Industry	December 2019	December 2018 (R)	Change to December 2019 from: December 2018 Net	Change to December 2019 from: December 2018 %
Total Nonfarm	9,903.7	9,799.9	103.8	1.1%
Total Private	8,386.0	8,288.3	97.7	1.2%
Goods Producing	837.3	844.8	-7.5	-0.9%
Natural Resources & Mining	5.3	5.2	0.1	1.9%
Construction	395.2	395.6	-0.4	-0.1%
Manufacturing	436.8	444.0	-7.2	-1.6%
Durable Goods	249.7	256.4	-6.7	-2.6%
Non-Durable Goods	187.1	187.6	-0.5	-0.3%
Service-Providing	9,066.4	8,955.1	111.3	1.2%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,622.8	1,615.2	7.6	0.5%
Wholesale Trade	325.3	326.5	-1.2	-0.4%
Retail Trade	977.1	972.5	4.6	0.5%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	320.4	316.2	4.2	1.3%
Information	277.9	275.0	2.9	1.1%
Financial Activities	712.2	716.6	-4.4	-0.6%
Professional and Business Services	1,379.9	1,348.4	31.5	2.3%
Education and Health Services	2,181.8	2,130.6	51.2	2.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	961.0	940.2	20.8	2.2%
Other Services	413.1	417.5	-4.4	-1.1%
Government	1,517.7	1,511.6	6.1	0.4%

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.

CHART 1: PRIVATE SECTOR JOB COUNT
(Seasonally Adjusted)
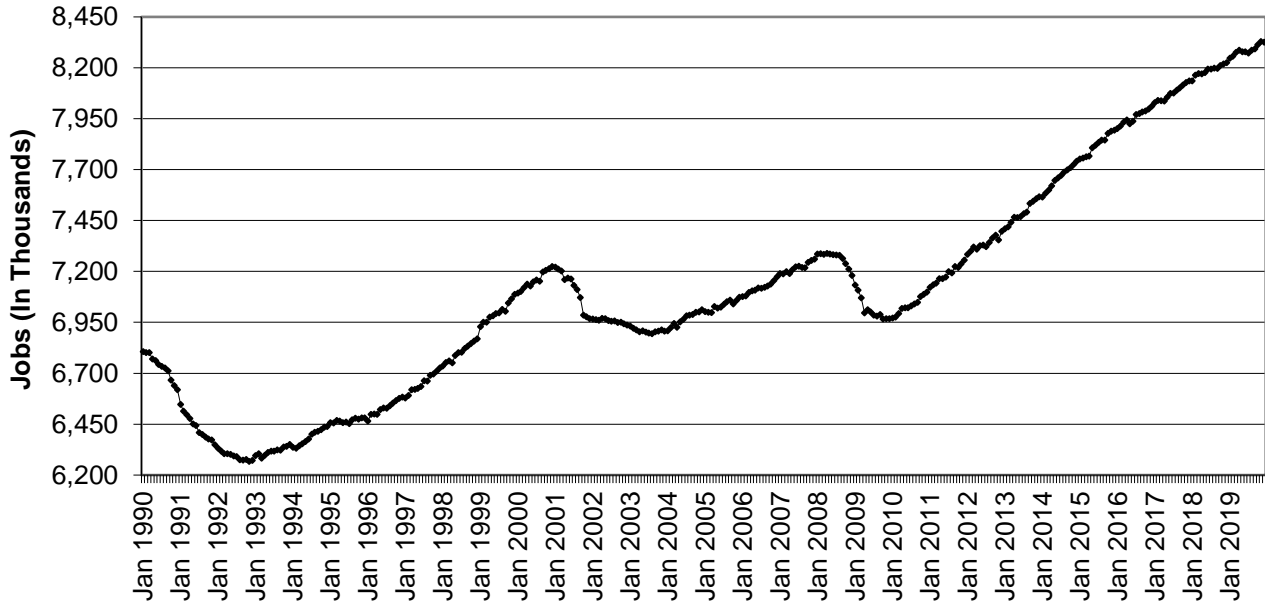## NEW YORK STATE
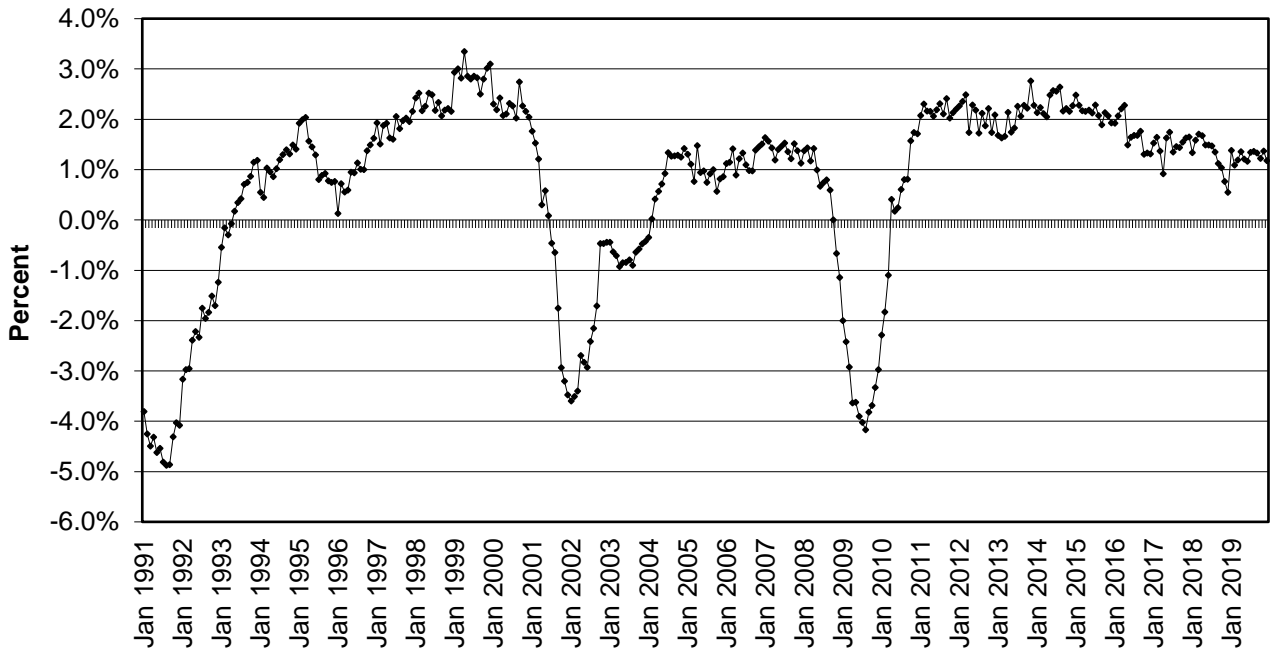JANUARY 1990 - DECEMBER 2019

CHART 2: OVER-THE-YEAR PERCENT CHANGE IN PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)
## NEW YORK STATE
JANUARY 1991 - DECEMBER 2019

Note: The current private sector jobs series begins in January 1990; thus, over-the-year changes in the series start in January 1991.

CHART 3: OVER-THE-YEAR CHANGE IN NONFARM JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

NEW YORK STATE

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DECEMBER 2016-DECEMBER 2017, DECEMBER 2017-DECEMBER 2018, DECEMBER 2018-DECEMBER 2019
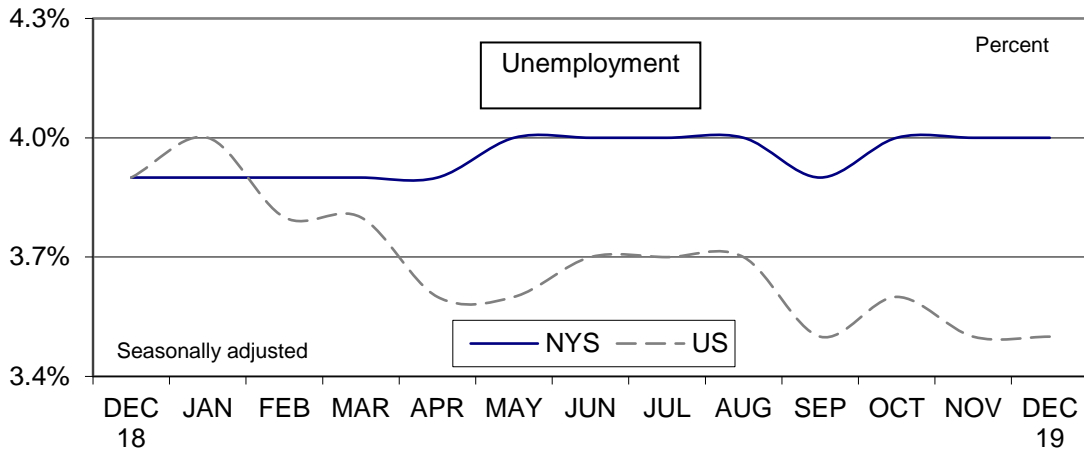

Change in Number of Jobs

(Numbers in 1000s)
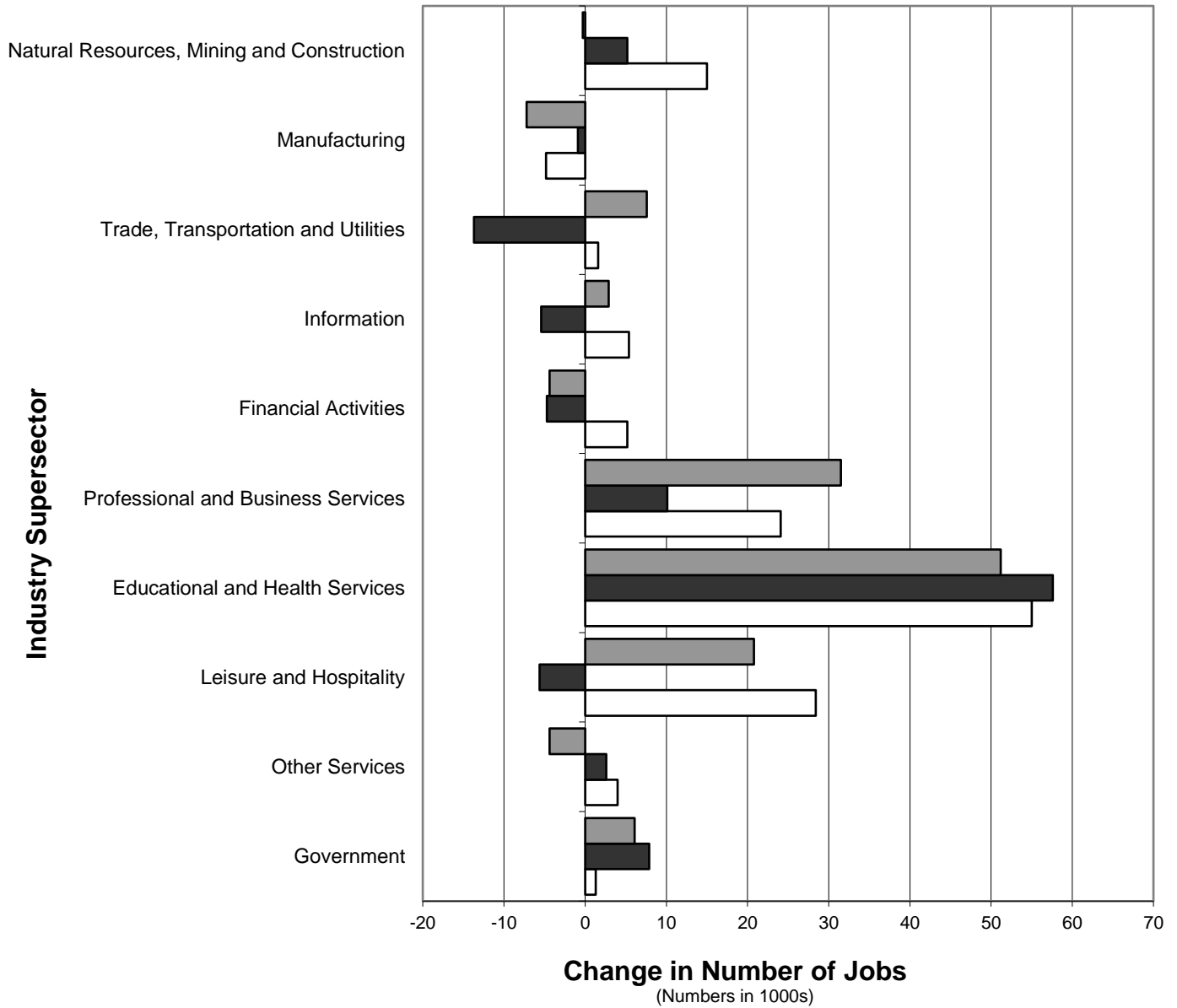
■ DEC 2018-DEC 2019   ■ DEC 2017-DEC 2018   □ DEC 2016-DEC 2017

CHART 4: LABOR FORCE STATISTICS IN DECEMBER 2019

In December…
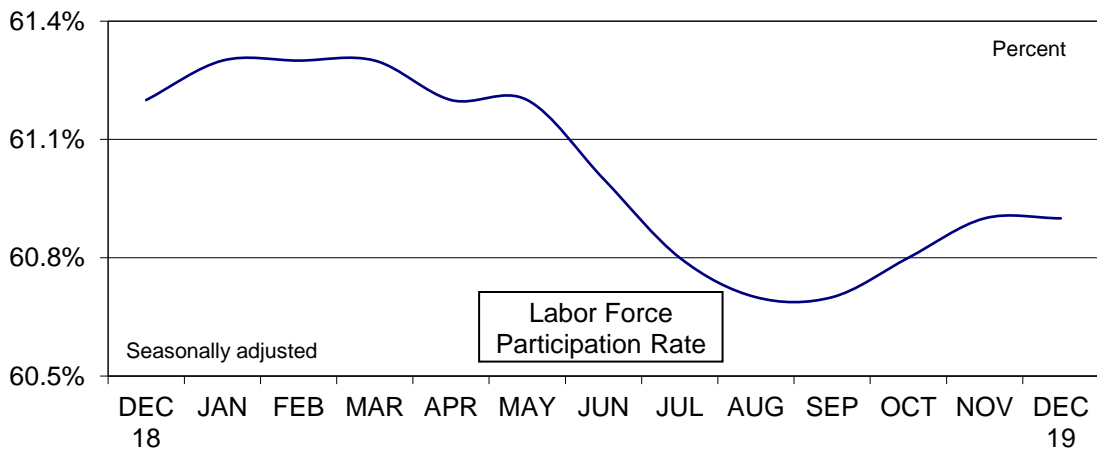
…NYS unemployment rate remained the same

Percent

Unemployment

Seasonally adjusted

NYS — — US

DEC 18	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC 19

Y-axis: 4.3%, 4.0%, 3.7%, 3.4%

…NYS total unemployment decreased

In 000s

Total
Unemployment

Seasonally adjusted

DEC 18	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC 19

Y-axis: 385, 379, 373, 367
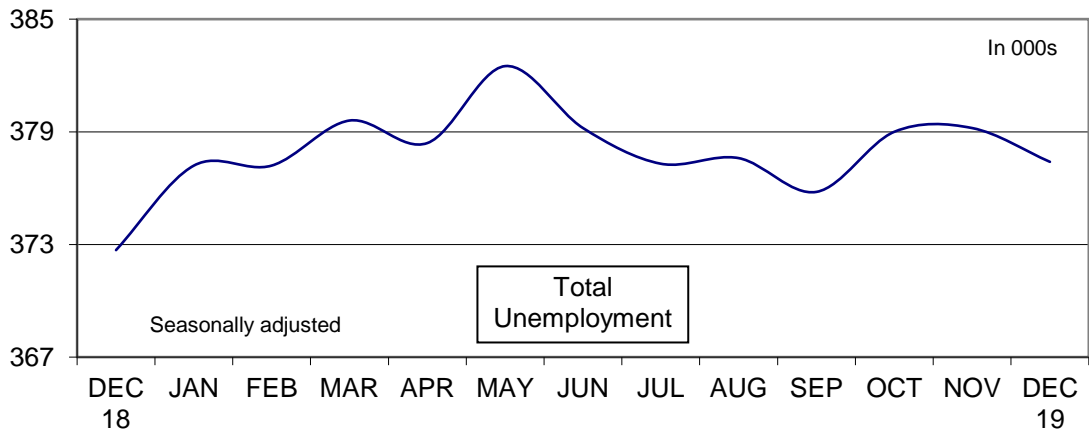
…NYS labor force participation rate remained the same

Percent

Labor Force
Participation Rate

Seasonally adjusted

DEC 18	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC 19

Y-axis: 61.4%, 61.1%, 60.8%, 60.5%

Percent Change in Private Sector Jobs by Area,
New York State,
December 2018 - December 2019

Legend:
- Losing jobs
- No change in jobs
- Gaining jobs slower than the state rate
- Gaining jobs at close to the state rate *
- Gaining jobs faster than the state rate

Map labels: Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Essex, Watertown-Fort Drum Metro, Lewis, Hamilton, Glens Falls Metro, Utica-Rome Metro, Fulton, Genesee, Rochester Metro, Syracuse Metro, Montgomery, Buffalo-Niagara Falls Metro, Seneca, Cayuga, Otsego, Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metro, Wyoming, Cortland, Chenango, Ithaca Metro, Schuyler, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Steuben, Binghamton Metro, Delaware, Greene, Columbia, Elmira Metro, Kingston Metro, Dutchess-Putnam Metropolitan Division, Sullivan, Orange-Rockland-Westchester, New York City, Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division

* Represents job gain of between 1.0% and 1.4% from December 2018 to December 2019.

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.