



New York State Department of Labor

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**STATE ADDED PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS FOR 3rd MONTH IN A ROW
NYS Unemployment Rate Fell to 8.6% in March, Lowest Since June 2009**

New York State's economy gained 9,200 private sector jobs (+0.1%) on a seasonally adjusted basis in March 2010, the State Labor Department reported today. This was the state's third straight monthly increase.

New York's total nonfarm job count grew by 11,700 (+0.1%) in March. The nonfarm job count tracks all jobs in the private and public sectors. It does not count the self-employed and workers in private homes and on farms.

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate went down from 8.8% in February to 8.6% in March 2010. This was its lowest level since June 2009. The number of unemployed New Yorkers dropped slightly, from 844,500 in February to 831,800 in March 2010.

"We continue to see improvement in the New York State economy. In March 2010, the state added private sector jobs for the third month in a row, while the state's unemployment rate dropped to its lowest level since June 2009," said Peter A. Neenan, Ph.D., Director of the Division of Research and Statistics.

Note: When comparing different months, seasonally adjusted data provide the most valid comparison; for example, February 2010 versus March 2010. Non-seasonally adjusted data are valuable in year-to-year comparisons of the same month; for example, March 2009 versus March 2010.

1.) Unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted)

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 8.8% in February to 8.6% in March 2010. The U.S. unemployment rate held steady at 9.7% in March 2010. New York City's rate decreased from 10.2% in February to 10.0% in March 2010. The rate in the rest of the state (outside of New York City) stayed the same at 7.7% in March.

Unemployment Rates* (seasonally adjusted)

	<u>March 2010*</u>	<u>February 2010</u>	<u>March 2009</u>
New York State	8.6	8.8	7.8
United States	9.7	9.7	8.6
New York City	10.0	10.2	8.5
NYS, outside NYC	7.7	7.7	7.4

*Data are preliminary and subject to change.

2.) Regular Unemployment Insurance, Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) and Extended Benefits (EB) data (not seasonally adjusted)

The regular Unemployment Insurance (regular UI), the four tiers of the federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08), and the state Extended Benefits (EB) programs are described below.

Program Name	Description	Maximum Weeks of Benefits
Regular Unemployment Insurance (UI)	Individuals who are unemployed through no fault of their own. Must remain ready, willing and able to work, and are actively seeking employment.	Up to 26 weeks
Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) Tiers 1 and 2	The federal EUC08 program enacted on June 30, 2008 provided claimants who exhausted their regular UI with 13 weeks of emergency benefits. Federal legislation signed on December 21, 2008 added 20 additional weeks of emergency benefits.	Up to 33 weeks
Extended Benefits (EB)	State legislation signed into law on May 20, 2009 provided additional weeks of Extended Benefits (EB) for individuals who exhausted their EUC08 benefits.	Up to 20 weeks.
Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) Tiers 3 and 4	Federal legislation signed on November 6, 2009 added 20 additional weeks of emergency benefits.	Up to 20 weeks.

Reference week beneficiaries data for these programs are noted in the table below. The reference week includes the 12th of the month. An unduplicated count of 665,567 people (includes out-of-state claimants), including 608,440 residing in New York State, received regular UI, EUC08, or EB during the reference week in March 2010. New York State residents receiving benefits under these programs accounted for 73 percent of the total unemployed in the state in March 2010.

Program and Data Item*	March 2010	February 2010	March 2009
Regular UI, reference week beneficiaries	292,307	297,846	349,962
Regular UI, year-to-date beneficiaries	542,166	480,402	576,377
EUC08, reference week beneficiaries	366,374	350,614	151,382
EUC08, year-to-date beneficiaries	472,216	423,274	197,188
Extended UI, reference week beneficiaries	7,181	16,556	NA
Extended UI year-to-date beneficiaries	33,887	33,373	NA

* Data are preliminary and subject to revision.
 Note: EUC08 Tier 1 began 7/13/2008; Tier 2 began 2/22/2009; Tier 3 began 11/15/2009; Tier 4 began 2/21/2010. Extended UI began 5/24/2009.

3.) Jobs data (seasonally adjusted):

New York State and the nation, February 2010 - March 2010

Note: All data reported in this section are seasonally adjusted. These data are most useful when comparing different months; for example, February 2010 versus March 2010.

The number of private sector jobs in New York State grew by 9,200, or 0.1%, to 7,004,700 in March 2010, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Nationally, the number of private sector jobs grew by 0.1% over the same period.

Between February and March 2010, the nonfarm job count (private and public sectors) in the state climbed by 11,700, or 0.1%, to 8,504,000, after seasonal adjustment. Nationally, the number of seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs increased by 0.1% in March.

4.) Jobs data (not seasonally adjusted):

New York State and the nation, March 2009 - March 2010

Note: All data reported in this section are not seasonally adjusted. The most valid comparisons with this type of data are year-to-year comparisons of the same month; for example, March 2009 versus March 2010.

Total nonfarm jobs	-112,700
Private sector jobs	-86,500

Since March 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs (private and public sectors) in New York State decreased by 112,700, or 1.3%. The number of private sector jobs in the state decreased by 86,500, or 1.2%, over the last year. Additional industry detail for New York State is shown in the table below.

Nationally, the number of nonfarm jobs dropped by 1.7% since March 2009. The number of private sector jobs in the U.S. dropped by 2.0% over the last year.

Highlights among NYS sectors with job gains since March 2009:

- Educational and health services added the most private sector jobs (+29,000) of any sector over the year.
- Job gains within educational and health services were greatest in health care and social assistance (+27,800).
- The leisure and hospitality sector had the second largest job increase (+12,700) over the past year.
- Within leisure and hospitality, job gains were largest in food services and drinking places (+9,600).
- Other services also added jobs (+900) over the year, with sector gains greatest in personal and laundry services (+1,600).

Highlights among NYS sectors with job losses since March 2009:

- Manufacturing lost the most jobs (-30,600) of any sector over the past year.
- Manufacturing losses were concentrated in durable goods (-23,800), especially computer and electronic products (-7,200).
- Government sector (-26,200) had the second largest decline over the last year. The biggest decline in this sector was in local government (-20,300).
- Construction lost 25,400 jobs between March 2009 and March 2010. Most losses were in specialty trade contractors (-21,400).
- The job count in financial activities slid by 23,800 over the year. Sector job losses were concentrated in the securities and brokerage industry (-15,800).
- From March 2009 to March 2010, trade, transportation and utilities lost 23,700 jobs, with job declines greatest in wholesale and retail trade (-16,900).
- Jobs also fell over the year in professional and business services, information, and natural resources and mining.

Change in Jobs by Sector, March 2009 – March 2010	
Sectors With Job Gains:	
Educational & Health Services	+29,000
Leisure & Hospitality	+12,700
Other Services	+900
Sectors With Job Losses:	
Manufacturing	-30,600
Government	-26,200
Construction	-25,400
Financial Activities	-23,800
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-23,700
Professional & Business Services	-20,800
Information	-4,600
Natural Resources & Mining	-200

5.) Major Regions and Metropolitan Areas:

Job Growth and Unemployment Rates (not seasonally adjusted)

Note: All data reported in this section are not seasonally adjusted. The most valid comparisons with this type of data are year-to-year comparisons of the same month; for example, March 2009 versus March 2010.

Change in Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs, by Major Region and Metro Area, March 2009 – March 2010 (not seasonally adjusted)				
	Change in Nonfarm Jobs:		Change in Private Sector Jobs:	
	Net	%	Net	%
Major Regions:				
Downstate NY (10-co. area)*	-75,800	-1.4	-56,900	-1.2
Upstate NY (52-co. area)	-36,900	-1.2	-32,000	-1.3
Metro Areas:				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	-6,700	-1.5	-4,000	-1.2
Binghamton	-2,600	-2.3	-2,600	-3.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	-4,900	-0.9	-4,600	-1.1
Glens Falls	+600	+1.2	+700	+1.8
Ithaca	0	0.0	+100	+0.2
Kingston	-400	-0.7	0	0.0
Nassau-Suffolk	-4,900	-0.4	-5,400	-0.5
New York City	-53,000	-1.4	-35,400	-1.1
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown	-4,100	-1.7	-2,900	-1.5
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	-17,900	-3.2	-16,100	-3.5
Rochester	-6,800	-1.4	-7,500	-1.8
Syracuse	-3,400	-1.1	-3,000	-1.2
Utica-Rome	+400	+0.3	+400	+0.4
*Includes: New York City; Long Island; and Putnam, Rockland, Westchester counties.				

Unemployment Rates, by Major Region and Metro Area, March 2009 and March 2010 (not seasonally adjusted)		
	March 2010	March 2009
Major Regions:		
Downstate NY (10-co. area)*	9.0	8.1
Upstate NY (52-co. area)	8.4	8.4
Metro Areas:		
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	7.2	7.1
Binghamton	8.9	8.4
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	8.6	8.8
Glens Falls	9.1	9.1
Ithaca	5.5	5.6
Kingston	8.0	7.7
Nassau-Suffolk	7.2	7.2
New York City	9.9	8.6
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown	7.9	7.7
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	7.1	7.0
Rochester	8.2	8.1
Syracuse	8.5	8.3
Utica-Rome	8.1	8.2
*Includes: New York City; Long Island; and Putnam, Rockland, Westchester counties.		

Note: 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. Jobs data for New York are obtained from a survey of 18,000 business establishments. Jobs data exclude agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic workers in private households.

See [State and Area Job Data](#)

See [State and Area Unemployment Rates](#)

See [Jobs and Unemployment Fact Sheet](#)

See [Labor Market Overview](#)