



New York State Department of Labor

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 21, 2010

New York State's Economy Lost 15,600 Private Sector Jobs in September State's Unemployment Rate Remains Unchanged at 8.3%

New York State's economy lost 15,600 private sector jobs, or 0.2%, on a seasonally adjusted basis in September 2010, the State Labor Department reported today. The total nonfarm job count in New York also decreased in September 2010, falling by 37,600, or 0.4%. The nonfarm job count tracks all jobs in the private and public sectors. It does not count the self-employed or workers on farms.

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 8.3% between August and September 2010. The number of unemployed New York State residents dropped slightly, from 800,600 in August to 798,900 in September 2010. The statewide labor force rose by 10,300 over this period.

"The economic recovery underway in New York State has slowed somewhat in recent months. The state's private sector job count has declined in three of the last five months. However, our statewide unemployment rate for September 2010, at 8.3%, remained unchanged from the August 2010 level and was well below the nation's rate of 9.6%," said Norman A. Steele, Deputy Director of the Division of Research and Statistics.

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

1) Unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted)

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stayed the same at 8.3% from August 2010 to September 2010. The U.S. unemployment rate also was unchanged at 9.6% over the last month. New York City's rate dropped slightly, from 9.4% to 9.3% between August and September 2010. The rate in the rest of the state (outside of New York City) was stable at 7.5% from August to September 2010.

Unemployment Rates* (seasonally adjusted)

	<u>September 2010*</u>	<u>August 2010</u>	<u>September 2009</u>
New York State	8.3	8.3	8.8
United States	9.6	9.6	9.8
New York City	9.3	9.4	10.3
NYS, outside NYC	7.5	7.5	7.8

*Data are preliminary and subject to change.

2) **Regular Unemployment Insurance (UI), the four tiers of federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) and Extended Benefits (EB) data (not seasonally adjusted):**

Program Name	Description	Maximum Weeks of Benefits
Regular Unemployment Insurance (UI)	People who are unemployed through no fault of their own. Must remain ready, willing and able to work, and actively seek employment.	Up to 26 weeks
Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) Tiers 1 and 2	The federal EUC08 program enacted on June 30, 2008 gave claimants who exhausted their regular UI 13 weeks of emergency benefits. Federal legislation signed on December 21, 2008 added 20 more weeks of emergency benefits.	Up to 33 weeks
Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) Tiers 3 and 4	Federal legislation signed on November 6, 2009 added yet another 20 weeks of emergency benefits. Tier 4 (6 weeks of benefits) ended on August 15, 2010.	Up to 20 weeks
Extended Benefits (EB)	State legislation signed into law on May 20, 2009 offers more weeks of Extended Benefits (EB) for people who exhausted their EUC08 benefits.	Up to 20 weeks.

Some important changes recently occurred in the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) and the Extended Benefits (EB) programs. EUC08 Tier 4 benefits ended in New York State as of August 15, 2010. Federal authorization of the EUC08 program and 100 percent federal funding of the EB program were extended through November 2010.

For the EUC08 program:

- For the three months ending September 2010, New York State's unemployment rate was 8.3%.
- Because New York State's average unemployment rate for the three months ending in June 2010 fell below 8.5%, EUC08 Tier 4 benefits are available only to people who exhausted Tier 3 by August 15, 2010. People who exhausted Tier 3 after that date moved directly into the EB program.
- Based on the latest amendments to federal law, to qualify for EUC08 Tier 1 people must exhaust regular UI benefits by November 21, 2010. They must claim EUC Tier 1 by November 28, 2010.
- To qualify for EUC08 Tiers 2 and 3, people must exhaust Tier 1 or Tier 2 by November 28, 2010. Beneficiaries in the EUC08 program may continue to collect UI from the tier of EUC that they are in on December 5, 2010. They can collect until those benefits run out, but they may not move to the next tier of EUC08.

For the federally funded EB program:

- People may not claim benefits under the EB program after December 5, 2010. We cannot pay any benefits for unemployment after that date.
- If the state's three-month average unemployment rate falls below 8.0%, then the number of weeks of EB available drops from 20 to 13.

Use the department's online Unemployment Insurance calculator to estimate the amount of unemployment benefits due. See the calculator on the Department of Labor's web site or click here:

<http://www.labor.ny.gov/ui/claimantinfo/UIBenefitsCalculator.shtm>.

See the table below for beneficiary data for these programs. During the week that included September 12, 2010, 535,096 people (including out-of-state claimants) received regular UI, EUC08, or EB. This includes 487,957 who live in New York State. Residents who received benefits under these programs made up 61 percent of the total unemployed in the state in September 2010.

Program and Data Item*	September 2010	August 2010	September 2009
Regular UI, reference week beneficiaries	210,044	241,524	275,613
Regular UI, year-to-date beneficiaries	813,715	777,728	924,784
EUC08, reference week beneficiaries	233,430	258,721	201,395
EUC08, year-to-date beneficiaries	652,934	627,934	431,794
EB, reference week beneficiaries	92,060	63,935	84,360
EB, year-to-date beneficiaries	156,337	120,074	103,894
*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, August 2010 - September 2010

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

The number of private sector jobs in New York State decreased by 15,600, or 0.2%, to 7,014,500 in September 2010, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Nationally, the number of private sector jobs grew by 0.1% over the same period.

Between August and September 2010, the nonfarm job count (private and public sectors) in the state decreased by 37,600, or 0.4%, to 8,487,500, after seasonal adjustment. Nationally, the number of seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs decreased by 0.1% in September.

4) Jobs data (not seasonally adjusted):

New York State and the nation, September 2009 - September 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, September 2009 versus September 2010.

New York State: Total nonfarm jobs	-100
New York State: Private sector jobs	+32,900

Since September 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs (private and public sectors) in New York State decreased by 100, or less than 0.1%. The number of private sector jobs in the state increased by 32,900, or 0.5%, over the last year. Additional industry detail for New York State is shown in the table on the next page.

Nationally, the number of nonfarm jobs increased by 0.2% since September 2009. The number of private sector jobs in the U.S. increased by 0.5% over the same period.

Highlights among NYS sectors with job gains since September 2009

- Other services added the most private sector jobs (+20,500) of any sector over the past year. Sector job gains were greatest in religious grantmaking, civic, and professional organizations (+19,200).
- The educational and health services sector (+20,000) had the second largest increase in jobs over the past year. Within that sector, job gains were greatest in health care and social assistance (+19,200), particularly ambulatory health care services (+8,100).
- The third largest increase in jobs occurred in professional and business services (+8,900). Sector job gains were concentrated in professional, scientific, and technical services (+3,500), especially computer systems design (+3,100).
- The job count also increased over the year in leisure and hospitality (+6,000). Gains in accommodation and food services (+11,800) outweighed losses in arts, entertainment, and recreation (-5,800).
- The job count also grew over the year in natural resources and mining (+200).

Highlights among NYS sectors with job losses since September 2009

- Over the past year, government lost the most jobs (-33,000) of any sector. Job losses were greatest at the local level (-21,200). Losses also occurred at the state (-9,400) and federal (-2,400) levels.
- Trade, transportation and utilities had the second largest decline (-7,400) over the past year. Job losses in wholesale and retail trade (-11,200) more than offset gains in transportation, warehousing and utilities (+3,800).
- Information had the third largest employment decline (-4,600). Sector job losses were largest in publishing (-5,500).
- Job losses in construction (-4,100) were greatest among specialty trade contractors (-8,900).
- The job count also fell over the year in financial activities (-4,000) and manufacturing (-2,600).

Change in Jobs by Sector, September 2009 – September 2010	
Sectors With Job Gains:	
Other Services	+20,500
Educational & Health Services	+20,000
Professional & Business Services	+8,900
Leisure & Hospitality	+6,000
Natural Resources & Mining	+200
Sectors With Job Losses:	
Government	-33,000
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-7,400
Information	-4,600
Construction	-4,100
Financial Activities	-4,000
Manufacturing	-2,600

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, September 2009 versus September 2010.

Change in Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs, by Major Region and Metro Area, September 2009 – September 2010 (not seasonally adjusted)				
	Change in Nonfarm Jobs:		Change in Private Sector Jobs:	
	Net	%	Net	%
Major Regions:				
Downstate NY (10-co. area)*	+18,600	+0.3%	+32,700	+0.7%
Upstate NY (52-co. area)	-4,700	-0.2%	+6,700	+0.3%
Metro Areas:				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	-2,200	-0.5%	+1,600	+0.5%
Binghamton	-100	-0.1%	+100	+0.1%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	-1,800	-0.3%	+800	+0.2%
Glens Falls	+300	+0.5%	+1,000	+2.3%
Ithaca	+600	+0.9%	+700	+1.3%
Kingston	+300	+0.5%	+600	+1.3%
Nassau-Suffolk	+1,700	+0.1%	+5,600	+0.5%
New York City	+25,400	+0.7%	+33,700	+1.1%
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown	-400	-0.2%	+400	+0.2%
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	-8,500	-1.5%	-6,600	-1.4%
Rochester	-100	-0.0%	+600	+0.1%
Syracuse	+900	+0.3%	+2,500	+1.0%
Utica-Rome	-300	-0.2%	-300	-0.3%

*Includes: New York City; Long Island; and Putnam, Rockland, Westchester counties.

Unemployment Rates, by Major Region and Metro Area, September 2009 and September 2010 (not seasonally adjusted)		
	September 2010	September 2009
Major Regions:		
Downstate NY (10-co. area)*	8.4	9.2
Upstate NY (52-co. area)	7.4	7.8
Metro Areas:		
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	6.6	7.0
Binghamton	7.6	8.2
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	7.5	8.1
Glens Falls	6.8	7.0
Ithaca	5.4	5.8
Kingston	7.4	8.0
Nassau-Suffolk	6.9	7.3
New York City	9.3	10.2
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown	7.5	8.1
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	6.8	7.4
Rochester	7.4	7.9
Syracuse	7.5	8.0
Utica-Rome	7.0	7.2
*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. We survey 18,000 business establishments to get jobs data for New York State by industry. The jobs data do not include 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](#)