



New York State Department of Labor

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JANUARY 2010 JOB NUMBERS

In January 2010, New York State's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 30,500 or 0.4 percent to 6,991,100, the State Labor Department reported today. Since the state's private sector job count peaked in April 2008, it has lost 322,200 private sector jobs through January 2010, or about 80 percent of the employment added during the state's 2003-2008 economic expansion. The statewide total nonfarm job count (private plus public sectors) also increased over the month -- by 25,500, or 0.3 percent, to 8,486,400 in January 2010.

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

1) Unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted):

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 8.9 percent in December to 8.8 percent in January 2010. In January 2009, the state's rate was 7.1 percent. The U.S. rate decreased from 10.0 percent in December 2009 to 9.7 percent in January 2010. In January 2009, the nation's rate was 7.7 percent.

New York City's rate decreased from 10.5 percent in December to 10.4 percent in January 2010. In January 2009, the city's rate was 7.5 percent. The rate outside of New York City decreased from 7.8 percent in December to 7.7 percent in January 2010. In January 2009, the rate outside of New York City was 6.8 percent.

Unemployment Rates* (seasonally adjusted)

	January 2010*	December 2009	January 2009
New York State	8.8	8.9	7.1
United States	9.7	10.0	7.7
New York City	10.4	10.5	7.5
NYS, excluding NYC	7.7	7.8	6.8

*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 in the table below. Reference week beneficiaries data for these programs are noted in a separate table below. (Note: The reference week refers to the week containing the 12th day of the month.)

Program Name	Description	Maximum Weeks of Benefits
Regular Unemployment Insurance (UI)	Individuals who are involuntarily 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 have 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 provides additional weeks of Extended Benefits (EB) for individuals who have 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.

The temporary federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) program, enacted on June 30, 2008, permits claimants who have exhausted their 26 weeks of regular benefits to receive up to 13 weeks of additional benefits (Tier 1). Federal legislation signed into law on December 21, 2008 (Tier 2) added up to 20 more weeks to the original 13 weeks of EUC08 benefits. Federal legislation enacted on November 6, 2009 added up to 20 more weeks of EUC08 benefits to the 33 weeks of previously authorized EUC08 benefits. A total of up to 53 weeks of EUC08 benefits are now available to individuals who exhaust their 26 weeks of regular UI.

State legislation signed on May 20, 2009, provides additional weeks of Extended Benefits (EB) for individuals who have exhausted their EUC08 benefits. Currently, up to 20 weeks of EB are available because the State's three-month average seasonally adjusted unemployment rate exceeds 8.0 percent.

Federal legislation signed on December 19, 2009, extends the deadline for which an individual may initially establish eligibility for EUC benefits from December 31, 2009 to February 28, 2010. The December 31, 2009 deadline for individuals collecting EB was also extended to February 28, 2010. Finally, the deadline for individuals moving from one EUC tier to the next was extended to February 28, 2010. A total of 53 weeks of EUC are now available to individuals who exhaust their third tier of EUC benefits by February 28, 2010 and can enter the last tier, for a grand total of 99 weeks of regular UI/EB/EUC benefits.

On March 2, 2010, President Obama signed legislation extending the federal UI extensions (EUC, EB and FAC). The last date to file for the extensions was changed from February 28, 2010 to April 4, 2010.

An unduplicated count of 599,206 unemployed individuals received regular UI, EUC08, or EB as compensation for unemployment during the reference week in January 2010. These beneficiaries accounted for 70.3 percent of the 851,980 total unemployed in New York State.

Program and Data Item*	January 2010	December 2009	January 2009
Regular UI, reference week beneficiaries	293,642	269,947	286,761
Regular UI, year-to-date beneficiaries	408,878	1,051,525	390,935
EUC08, reference week beneficiaries	335,232	307,362	78,725
EUC08, year-to-date beneficiaries	378,856	544,795	146,740
EB, reference week beneficiaries	26,587	38,219	NA
EB, year-to-date beneficiaries	32,822	120,919	NA

* Data are preliminary and subject to revision. The regular UI, EUC08, and EB beneficiary data may contain duplicate counts as people move from one program to another. Note: EUC08 Tier 1 began 7/13/2008; Tier 2 began 2/22/2009; Tier 3 began 11/15/2009. Extended Benefits began 5/24/2009.

3) Job data (seasonally adjusted):

New York State and the nation, December 2009-January 2010:

The number of private sector jobs in New York State increased by 30,500, or 0.4 percent, to 6,991,100 in January 2010, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Nationally, the number of private sector jobs decreased by less than 0.1 percent over the same period. After seasonal adjustment, the number of nonfarm jobs (private plus public sectors) in the state increased over the month by 25,500, or 0.3 percent, to 8,486,400 in January 2010. Nationally, the number of seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs also decreased by less than 0.1 percent in January.

4) Nonfarm jobs since January 2009 (not seasonally adjusted):

Total nonfarm jobs -183,900

Private sector jobs -161,500

Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs (private plus public sectors) in New York State decreased by 183,900, or 2.2 percent, and the number of private sector jobs decreased by 161,500, or 2.3 percent. Nationally, the number of nonfarm jobs decreased by 3.0 percent and the number of private sector jobs decreased by 3.5 percent between January 2009 and January 2010.

Educational and health services (+18,200) registered the largest gain among major industry sectors over the January 2009-January 2010 period. Within this sector, the greatest increase was in health care and social assistance (+25,500). Leisure and hospitality (+9,400) gained jobs over the year with its gains concentrated in the food services and drinking places industry (+6,500).

Among industry sectors shedding jobs over the past year:

- Manufacturing (-44,100) registered the largest over-the-year drop among declining sectors. Losses in this sector were concentrated in durable goods (-32,300), especially computer and electronic product manufacturing (-7,600).
- Trade, transportation and utilities lost 42,600 jobs between January 2009 and January 2010. Most losses in this sector occurred in wholesale and retail trade (-35,200).
- The construction sector lost 32,000 jobs over the year. Specialty trade contractors experienced the largest decline within the sector (-25,800).
- Financial services lost 30,000 jobs over the year. More than one-half of the losses in this sector occurred in the securities and commodity contracts industry (-15,700).
- Job losses in professional and business services (-28,900) were concentrated in professional, scientific and technical services (-25,100).
- Jobs also decreased over the year in government, information, other services, and natural resources and mining.

Change in Jobs by Sector, January 2009 – January 2010	
Sectors With Job Gain:	
Educational & Health Services	+18,200
Leisure & Hospitality	+9,400
Sectors With Job Losses:	
Manufacturing	-44,100
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-42,600
Construction	-32,000
Financial Activities	-30,000
Professional & Business Services	-28,900
Government	-22,400
Information	-9,600
Other Services	-1,600
Natural Resources & Mining	-300

5) Nonfarm jobs since December 2009 (not seasonally adjusted):

Total nonfarm jobs -248,500

Private sector jobs -209,900

In January 2010, New York State had 8,322,100 total nonfarm jobs, including 6,837,400 private sector jobs. From December 2009 to January 2010, the number of nonfarm jobs decreased by 248,500 and the number of private sector jobs decreased by 209,900. On average, in the

previous ten years, the number of nonfarm jobs in New York decreased by 305,700 from December to January, and the number of private sector jobs decreased by 274,900.

The not seasonally adjusted job count decreased over the month in all major industry sectors: trade, transportation and utilities (-58,200), educational and health services (-54,800), government (-38,600), construction (-29,100), leisure and hospitality (-29,000), professional and business services (-15,900), manufacturing (-6,500), information (-5,800), other services (-5,300), financial activities (-4,700), and natural resources and mining (-600).

6) New York State nonfarm job highlights since December 2009 (not seasonally adjusted):

Natural resources and mining

Natural resources and mining sector employment dropped seasonally.

Financial activities

Losses in the financial activities sector were largest in real estate and rental and leasing.

Other services

Over-the-month job losses were centered in religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations.

Information

This month's loss in information sector employment was focused in motion picture and sound recording.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment decreased over the month, with the durable goods sector experiencing the largest job losses in January.

Professional and business services

Losses in professional and business services were centered in administrative and support services.

Leisure and hospitality

Over-the-month declines in leisure and hospitality sector employment were centered in accommodation and food services.

Construction

Construction sector employment decreased seasonally, especially in specialty trade contractors.

Government

Seasonal decreases at public elementary and secondary schools, part of local government, accounted for most of the over-the-month loss in government jobs.

Educational and health services

Sector employment decreased over the month due mainly to seasonal losses at private colleges, universities and professional schools.

Trade, transportation and utilities

Most of this month's employment decrease reflected seasonal job losses in retail trade, especially general merchandise and clothing stores.

7) 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, January 2009 versus January 2010.

Albany-Schenectady-Troy: Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has decreased by 10,200, or 2.3 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has decreased by 7,600, or 2.3 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 7.8 percent in January 2010, compared with 6.9 in December and 6.8 in January 2009.

Binghamton: Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has decreased by 3,100, or 2.8 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has decreased by 3,100, or 3.6 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 9.7 percent in January 2010, compared with 8.6 in December and 8.3 in January 2009.

Buffalo-Niagara Falls: Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has decreased by 7,800, or 1.5 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has decreased by 7,600, or 1.7 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 9.2 percent in January 2010, compared with 8.3 in December and 8.7 in January 2009.

Glens Falls: Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has increased by 400, or 0.8 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has increased by 400, or 1.0 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 9.7 percent in January 2010, compared with 8.5 in December and 8.9 in January 2009.

Ithaca: Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has decreased by 300, or 0.5 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has decreased by 300, or 0.6 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 6.5 percent in January 2010, compared with 5.5 in December and 5.5 in January 2009.

Kingston: Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has decreased by 900, or 1.5 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has decreased by 500, or 1.1 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 8.8 percent in January 2010, compared with 7.8 in December and 7.6 in January 2009.

Nassau-Suffolk: Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has decreased by 8,600, or 0.7 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has decreased by 9,700, or 1.0 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 7.8 percent in January 2010, compared with 7.0 in December and 6.8 in January 2009.

New York City (five boroughs): Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has decreased by 98,400, or 2.7 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has decreased by 78,100, or 2.5 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 10.5 percent in January 2010, compared with 10.4 in December and 7.8 in January 2009.

Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown: Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has decreased by 4,500, or 1.8 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has decreased by 3,800, or 2.0 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 8.5 percent in January 2010, compared with 7.7 in December and 7.3 in January 2009.

Putnam-Rockland-Westchester: Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has decreased by 19,900, or 3.6 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has decreased by 18,400, or 4.0 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 7.6 percent in January 2010, compared with 6.9 in December and 6.6 in January 2009.

Rochester: Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has decreased by 9,100, or 1.8 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has decreased by 10,600, or 2.5 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 8.7 percent in January 2010, compared with 8.0 in December and 7.8 in January 2009.

Syracuse: Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has decreased by 5,200, or 1.7 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has decreased by 4,800, or 1.9 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 9.1 percent in January 2010, compared with 8.2 in December and 8.1 in January 2009.

Utica-Rome: Since January 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs has decreased by 200, or 0.2 percent, and the number of private sector jobs has increased by 200, or 0.2 percent. The area's unemployment rate was 8.7 percent in January 2010, compared with 7.7 in December and 8.1 in January 2009.

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](#)