



New York State Department of Labor

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 19, 2010

New York State's Economy Added 29,000 Private Sector Jobs in July State's Unemployment Rate Held Steady at 8.2%

New York State's economy added 29,000 private sector jobs (+0.4%) in July 2010, the State Labor Department reported today. This was the state's largest monthly increase since April 2005. The total nonfarm job count in New York increased by 10,500 (+0.1%) in July 2010. 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 was unchanged at 8.2% in July 2010. The number of unemployed New York State residents dropped slightly, falling from 798,200 in June to 796,700 in July 2010. The statewide labor force fell by 28,700 over this period.

"New York State's labor market regained some traction in July, adding 29,000 private sector jobs. In addition, our unemployment rate held steady at 8.2%, remaining well below the nation's rate of 9.5%," 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, June 2010 versus July 2010. Non-seasonally adjusted data are valuable in year-to-year comparisons of the same month; for example, July 2009 versus July 2010.

1) Unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted)

New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held steady at 8.2% between June 2010 and July 2010. The U.S. unemployment rate was also unchanged over the month, remaining at 9.5% in July 2010. New York City's rate decreased from 9.5% in June to 9.4% in July 2010. The rate in the rest of the state (outside of New York City) increased from 7.3% in June to 7.4% in July.

Unemployment Rates* (seasonally adjusted)

	<u>July 2010*</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>July 2009</u>
New York State	8.2	8.2	8.7
United States	9.5	9.5	9.4
New York City	9.4	9.5	9.9
NYS, outside NYC	7.4	7.3	7.9

*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)	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:

- Because New York’s average unemployment rate fell below 8.5% for the three months ending in June 2010, EUC08 Tier 4 benefits ended in New York State as of August 15, 2010. Beneficiaries who exhausted Tier 3 on August 15 or later will now move directly into the EB program.
- Based on the latest amendments to federal law, the last week of unemployment for which a new claim for EUC08 Tier 1 benefits is payable is now the week ending November 28, 2010.
- For EUC08 Tiers 2 and 3, the last week of unemployment for which a new claim can be paid is now December 5, 2010.
- Beneficiaries in the EUC08 program are allowed to continue receiving benefits, up to the limit available from the tier of EUC that they are enrolled in as of December 5, 2010. However, they may not move to the next tier of EUC08.

For the federally funded EB program:

- The last week of unemployment for which any EB benefits are payable is now the week ending December 5, 2010. Thus, there are no EB benefits for weeks of unemployment after December 5, 2010.

See the table below for beneficiary data for these programs. During the week of July 12, 2010, 569,955 people (including out-of-state claimants) received regular UI, EUC08, or EB. This includes 521,076 who live in New York State. Residents who received benefits under these programs made up 65 percent of the total unemployed in the state in July 2010.

Program and Data Item*	July 2010	June 2010	July 2009
Regular UI, reference week beneficiaries	242,954	226,335	328,388
Regular UI, year-to-date beneficiaries	734,524	680,327	834,946
EUC08, reference week beneficiaries	277,263	267,301	159,055
EUC08, year-to-date beneficiaries	596,298	542,734	338,660
EB, reference week beneficiaries	51,095	357	71,254
EB, year-to-date beneficiaries	92,652	65,525	81,166
*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 Benefits began 5/24/2009.			

3) Jobs data (seasonally adjusted):

New York State and the nation, June 2010 - July 2010

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

The number of private sector jobs in New York State increased by 29,000, or 0.4%, to 7,031,200 in July 2010, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Nationally, the number of private sector jobs grew by 0.1% over the same period.

Between June and July 2010, the nonfarm job count (private and public sectors) in the state increased by 10,500, or 0.1%, to 8,529,700, after seasonal adjustment. Nationally, the number of seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs decreased by 0.1% in July.

4) Jobs data (not seasonally adjusted):

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

New York State: Total nonfarm jobs	- 31,900
New York State: Private sector jobs	+34,100

Since July 2009, the number of nonfarm jobs (private and public sectors) in New York State decreased by 31,900, or 0.4%. The number of private sector jobs in the state increased by 34,100, 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 dropped by less than 0.1% since July 2009. The number of private sector jobs in the U.S. increased by less than 0.1% over the same period.

Highlights among NYS sectors with job gains since July 2009

- Leisure and hospitality added the most private sector jobs (+27,400) of any sector over the year. Job gains within this sector were greatest in accommodation and food service (+18,300).
- The other services sector had the second largest increase in jobs (+22,100) over the past year. Those job gains were concentrated in religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations (+22,300).
- The job count also increased over the year in educational and health services (+20,400). Within that sector, job gains were greatest in health care and social assistance (+21,100).
- The job count also increased over the year in professional and business services (+8,000). Sector gains were focused in administrative and support services (+6,000).
- The job count also grew over the year in natural resources and mining (+100).

Highlights among NYS sectors with job losses since July 2009

- Over the past year, government lost the most jobs (-66,000) of any sector in the state. These job losses were concentrated in local government (-73,500).
- Trade, transportation and utilities had the second largest employment decline (-14,800) over the past year. Sector losses were concentrated in wholesale and retail trade (-11,200).
- Construction had the third largest employment decline (-9,800) between July 2009 and July 2010. Sector declines were in specialty trade contractors (-11,300).
- The job count in manufacturing slid over the past year (-8,600). Sector job losses were largest in non-durable goods (-4,800), especially apparel manufacturing (-3,000).
- The job count also fell over the year in financial activities (-7,200) and information (-3,500).

Change in Jobs by Sector, July 2009 – July 2010	
Sectors With Job Gains:	
Leisure & Hospitality	+27,400
Other Services	+22,100
Educational & Health Services	+20,400
Professional & Business Services	+8,000
Natural Resources and Mining	+100
Sectors With Job Losses:	
Government	-66,000
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-14,800
Construction	-9,800
Manufacturing	-8,600
Financial Activities	-7,200
Information	-3,500

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, July 2009 versus July 2010.

Change in Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs, by Major Region and Metro Area, July 2009 – July 2010 (not seasonally adjusted)				
	Change in Nonfarm Jobs:		Change in Private Sector Jobs:	
	Net	%	Net	%
Major Regions:				
Downstate NY (10-co. area)*	-19,300	-0.4	+34,100	+0.7
Upstate NY (52-co. area)	-15,600	-0.5	-3,700	-0.2
Metro Areas:				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	-1,200	-0.3	+1,300	+0.4
Binghamton	-1,300	-1.2	-1,200	-1.4
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	-1,900	-0.4	+400	+0.1
Glens Falls	+200	+0.3	0	0.0
Ithaca	+600	+1.0	+500	+1.0
Kingston	+500	+0.8	+500	+1.1
Nassau-Suffolk	+5,500	+0.4	+8,600	+0.8
New York City	-15,600	-0.4	+33,500	+1.1
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown	-1,900	-0.8	0	0.0
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	-9,200	-1.6	-8,000	-1.7
Rochester	-6,000	-1.2	-2,900	-0.7
Syracuse	+1,200	+0.4	+1,700	+0.7
Utica-Rome	+200	+0.2	-300	-0.3

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

Unemployment Rates, by Major Region and Metro Area, July 2009 and July 2010 (not seasonally adjusted)		
	July 2010	July 2009
Major Regions:		
Downstate NY (10-co. area)*	8.7	9.2
Upstate NY (52-co. area)	7.8	8.0
Metro Areas:		
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	6.9	7.0
Binghamton	8.1	8.2
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	8.0	8.4
Glens Falls	6.8	6.7
Ithaca	6.3	6.5
Kingston	7.9	8.1
Nassau-Suffolk	7.2	7.4
New York City	9.6	10.2
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown	7.9	8.1
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	7.0	7.4
Rochester	7.8	8.2
Syracuse	8.0	8.1
Utica-Rome	7.1	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. 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](#)