



New York State Department of Labor

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NYS Economy Regains All Private Sector Jobs Lost During Recession

State private sector job count at all-time high of 7.3 million - almost 18% of all new jobs created in the United States in March were created in New York State

New Yorkers working over the year increased by 2.2%, with 155 thousand private sector jobs added

New York State's economy added 21,500 private sector jobs, or 0.3%, in March 2012, the State Labor Department reported today. Since the beginning of the state's economic recovery in November 2009, New York has added 332,900 private sector jobs and regained all of the private sector jobs it lost during the recession. Moreover, the state's private sector job count -- 7,317,400 -- stands at an all-time high.

Year over year, from March 2011 to March 2012, New York State has added 155,000 private sector jobs.

"New York State's private sector job count hit an all-time high of more than 7.3 million in March 2012. What we have recouped now surpasses the total private sector jobs lost during the state's recession in 2008-2009," said Bohdan M. Wynnyk, Deputy Director of the Division of Research and Statistics.

Note: The data above are seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted data 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, March 2011 versus March 2012.

1) Unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted):

The state's unemployment rate for March 2012 held steady at 8.5%. The number of unemployed New Yorkers increased over the month -- from 804,700 in February to 811,500 in March 2012. In March 2012, the state's labor force grew by 8,200, as more job seekers entered the workforce.

Unemployment Rates (%)*

	<u>March 2012*</u>	<u>February 2012</u>	<u>March 2011</u>
United States	8.2	8.3	8.9
New York State	8.5	8.5	8.0
New York City	9.7	9.6	8.8
NYS, outside NYC	7.6	7.7	7.5

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

2) **Jobs data (seasonally adjusted):**

U.S. and New York State, February 2012 - March 2012

The table below compares the over-the-month change in total nonfarm and private sector jobs in the United States and New York State between February 2012 and March 2012.

**Change in Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs,
February 2012 – March 2012**

	Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs: (private sector + government)		Change in Private Sector Jobs:	
	Net	%	Net	%
United States	+120,000	+0.1%	+121,000	+0.1%
New York State	+19,100	+0.2%	+21,500	+0.3%

3) **Jobs data (not seasonally adjusted):**

U.S., New York State, Major Regions, and Metro Areas: March 2011 - March 2012

The table below compares the over-the-year change in total nonfarm and private sector jobs in the United States, New York State, the Upstate and Downstate regions, and metro areas in the state between March 2011 and March 2012.

Change in Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs, March 2011 – March 2012

	Change in Total Nonfarm Jobs: (private sector + government)		Change in Private Sector Jobs:	
	Net	%	Net	%
United States	+1,949,000	+1.5%	+2,128,000	+2.0%
New York State	+148,100	+1.7%	+149,300	+2.1%
Downstate NY (10-co. area)	+90,600	+1.6%	+94,200	+2.0%
New York City	+65,700	+1.8%	+68,700	+2.1%
Suburban Counties	+24,900	+1.4%	+25,500	+1.7%
Nassau-Suffolk	+19,900	+1.6%	+20,100	+2.0%
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	+5,000	+0.9%	+5,400	+1.2%
Upstate NY (52-co. area)	+36,700	+1.2%	+39,800	+1.7%
Metro Areas	+36,500	+1.5%	+36,500	+1.8%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	+7,600	+1.8%	+8,000	+2.4%
Binghamton	+2,600	+2.4%	+3,200	+3.9%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	+5,400	+1.0%	+5,000	+1.1%
Elmira	-1,200	-3.0%	-800	-2.5%
Glens Falls	+2,500	+4.8%	+3,200	+7.8%
Ithaca	-4,500	-6.7%	-4,000	-7.0%
Kingston	+2,100	+3.5%	+2,400	+5.4%
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown	+3,400	+1.4%	+3,400	+1.7%
Rochester	+12,300	+2.5%	+11,800	+2.8%
Syracuse	+2,800	+0.9%	+800	+0.3%
Utica-Rome	+3,500	+2.8%	+3,500	+3.8%
Non-metro Counties	+200	0.0%	+3,300	+0.8%

Job highlights since March 2011:

- Since March 2011, the number of private sector jobs in the state increased by 149,300, or 2.1%. Over the same time frame, the nation's private sector job count increased by 2.0%.
- In the 10-county Downstate region, private sector jobs grew by 2.0% over the past year. Within the Downstate region, jobs grew by 2.1% in New York City and by 1.7% in the suburban counties.
- In the 52-county Upstate region, the private sector job count grew by 1.7% over the past year. Job growth was most rapid in the region's metro areas (+1.8%).
- Over the past year, private sector jobs grew most rapidly in these metro areas in the state:
 - Glens Falls (+7.8%)
 - Kingston (+5.4%)
 - Binghamton (+3.9%)
 - Utica-Rome (+3.8%)
 - Rochester (+2.8%)
- Ithaca (-7.0%) and Elmira (-2.5%) were the only metro areas in the state to lose private sector jobs between March 2011 and March 2012.

4) Jobs data (not seasonally adjusted):

Change in jobs by major industry sector, March 2011 - March 2012

The table below compares the over-the-year change in jobs by major industry sector in New York State between March 2011 and March 2012.

**Change in Jobs by Major Industry Sector,
March 2011 – March 2012**

Sectors With Job Gains:	
Professional & Business Services	+58,200
Educational & Health Services*	+40,500
Leisure & Hospitality	+25,400
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	+21,100
Financial Activities	+14,000
Sectors With Job Losses:	
Construction	-6,100
Information	-3,400
Government*	-1,200
Manufacturing	-300
Other Services	-100

*The educational and health services category is in the private sector.
Government includes public education and health services.

Highlights among NYS sectors with job gains since March 2011:

- Professional and business services added the most jobs (+58,200) of any sector between March 2011 and March 2012. Sector job gains over this period were focused in professional, scientific and technical services (+34,600), especially accounting, tax preparation and payroll services (+10,000), and management, scientific and technical consulting (+8,000).
- Private educational and health services (+40,500) had the second largest jobs increase over the past year. Sector employment gains occurred in both educational services (+22,000), and health care and social assistance (+18,500).
- Leisure and hospitality added 25,400 jobs over the past year. Sector gains were centered in accommodation and food services (+26,800).

Highlights among NYS sectors with job losses since March 2011:

- Over the past year, construction lost more jobs (-6,100) than any other sector in the state. Most employment losses in the construction sector were due to cutbacks at specialty trade contractors (-3,200).
- The information sector lost 3,400 jobs over the past year. Employment losses in this sector were concentrated in publishing (-1,100).

5) Regular Unemployment Insurance (UI), Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) and Extended Benefits (EB) programs:

For New York, during the week that included March 12, 2012, there were 476,807 people (including 437,461 who live in the state) who received benefits under:

- Regular Unemployment Insurance (UI),
- Federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC), or
- Federal Extended Benefits (EB) programs.

New Yorkers who received unemployment insurance made up 54% of the total unemployed in the state in March 2012.

Currently, Unemployment Insurance claimants in New York State may receive up to 93 weeks of benefits. In February 2012, Congress passed an extension of EUC and EB through December 2012. However, we expect New York State will no longer be eligible for EB as of late spring. At that time, the maximum number of weeks of benefits will be 73 until September 2012, when new EUC provisions take effect. See the table that follows for the maximum number of weeks available under the new federal regulations.

**Maximum Number of Weeks of Unemployment Insurance Benefits
Available in New York State**

Program:	Current	Spring 2012	September 2012	January 2013
Regular UI	26	26	26	26
EUC Total	47	47	37	0
Tier 1	20	20	14	0
Tier 2	14	14	14	0
Tier 3	13	13	9	0
EB	20	0	0	0
Total	93	73	63	26

People who file a new claim during the week that begins June 25, 2012 or later are likely to only receive up to 26 weeks of regular UI. We encourage people to use the Department's online Unemployment Insurance calculator to estimate how many weeks they may receive. See the calculator on the State Department of Labor's website or go here: <http://www.labor.ny.gov/ui/claimantinfo/UIBenefitsCalculator.shtm>

Note: The responsibility for the production of monthly estimates of state and metro area nonfarm employment by industry moved from the Division of Research and Statistics to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), starting with 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.

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 Jobs Data](#)

See [Labor Market Overview](#)

See [Jobs and Unemployment Fact Sheet](#)