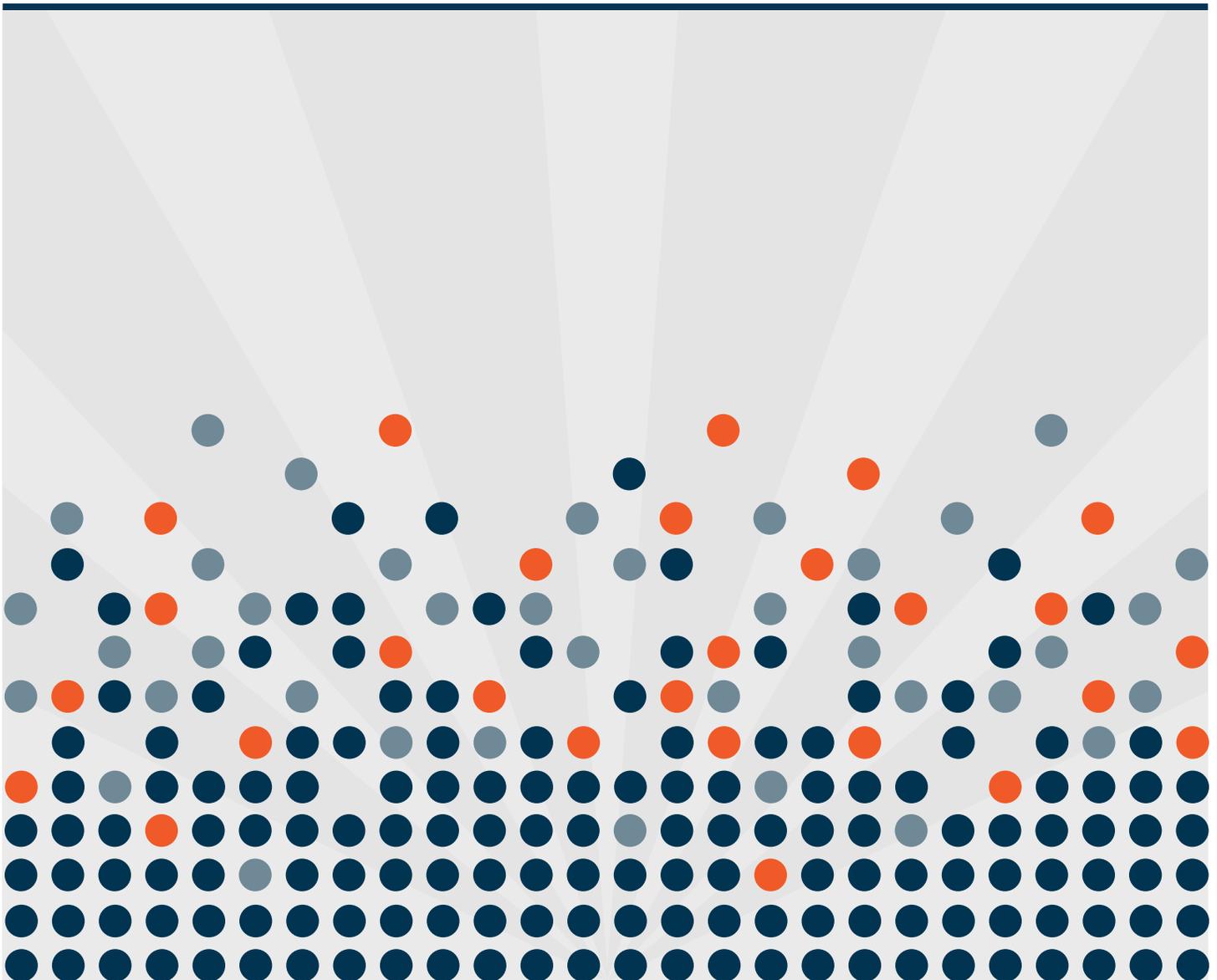




NC TODAY

September 2015



Employment at a Glance

Civilian Labor Force

- North Carolina's August 2015 **smoothed seasonally adjusted unemployment rate**, at **5.9 percent**, was **unchanged** from the July 2015 revised rate. The rate was **6.0 percent** in **August 2014**.
- At 5.9 percent, North Carolina's unemployment rate is **0.8 of a percentage point higher than the U.S. rate**.
- Over the month, the number of **people unemployed increased 0.7 percent to 281,268**.
- During August, **North Carolina's smoothed seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate dropped 0.2 of a percentage point** from July to **61.0 percent**, while the **U.S. rate was unchanged** from July's rate of 62.6 percent.

Nonfarm Employment

- **Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment** for August 2015 **increased 700 over the month, and 107,200 over the year to 4,258,600**.
- Over the month, six sectors had seasonally adjusted job growth: **Construction, 2,700; Leisure & Hospitality Services, 2,200; Manufacturing, 1,600; Financial Activities, 1,300; Professional & Business Services, 800; and Information, 500**. Major sectors reporting job losses were: **Government, 3,600; Education & Health Services, 2,900; Other Services, 1,300; and Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 600**. **Mining & Logging** reported no changes over the month.
- All but two major sectors reported over-the-year seasonally adjusted job increases: **Professional & Business Services, 22,100; Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 18,700; Leisure & Hospitality Services, 17,500; Construction, 13,200; Manufacturing, 12,700; Education & Health Services, 11,400; Other Services, 7,300; Financial Activities, 6,500; and Information, 2,600**. **Government** reported a loss of **4,800**, while **Mining & Logging** had no change.
- Not seasonally adjusted, nine major sectors reported over-the-year job growth: **Professional & Business Services, 22,000; Leisure & Hospitality Services, 22,000; Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 17,600; Manufacturing, 12,800; Construction, 11,900; Education & Health Services, 8,600; Financial Activities, 8,600; Other Services, 6,900; and Information, 3,300**. **Government** fell by **3,400**, and **Mining & Logging** was unchanged.
- The following sectors in Manufacturing showed not seasonally adjusted over-the-year job increases: **Fabricated Metal Product, 3,500; Furniture & Related Product, 2,700; Plastics & Rubber Products, 2,200; Transportation Equipment, 1,600; Machinery, 1,100; Wood Product, 600; Chemical, 300; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 200; and Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 200**. Losses were reported in **Food, 500; Textile Mills, 500; Apparel, 400; Textile Product Mills, 300; and Computer & Electronic Product, 200**. **Printing & Related Support Activities** reported **no change**.
- **Food** remains North Carolina's **leading sector** in manufacturing employment at **52,000**. **Chemical** follows with **43,100**.

Other Information

- **Preliminary Average Hourly Earnings** in North Carolina for manufacturing production workers **rose 18 cents to \$17.18** in August; **Average Weekly Hours increased 30 minutes to 42.1**; and **Average Weekly Earnings climbed \$16.08 to \$723.28**.
- The number of **Initial Claims filed in North Carolina for Unemployment Insurance benefits fell in August to 16,299 from 18,468**. Approximately **\$25.3 million** was paid in regular UI benefits to **28,781 unemployed persons** across the state. **The average weekly benefit amount was \$233.09** (maximum weekly benefit is \$350).



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United States/North Carolina Labor Force Data August 2015

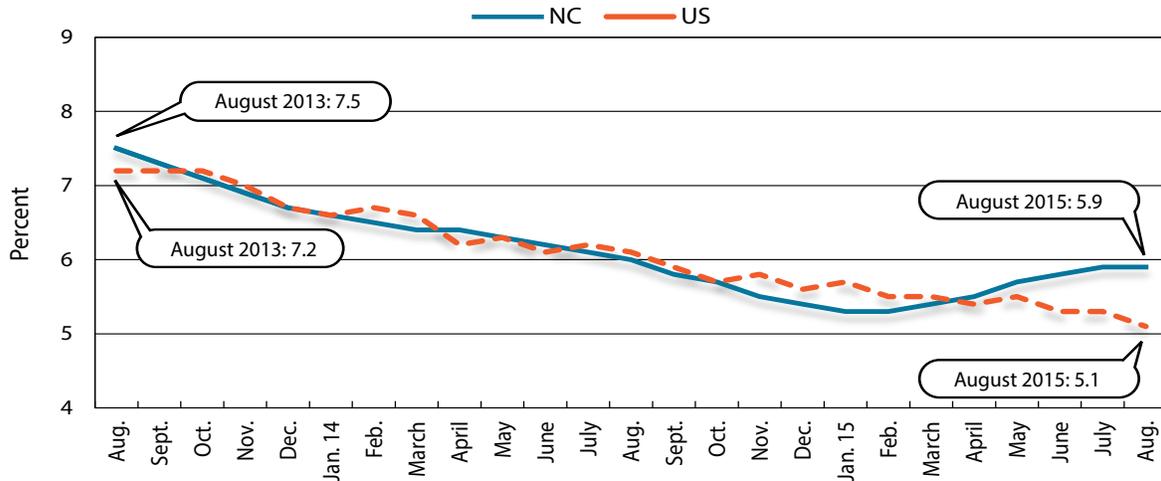
(Civilian Labor Force Estimates)				Month Ago		Year Ago	
	August ^P 2015	July ^R 2015	August ^{AR} 2014	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
North Carolina							
Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted							
Labor Force	4,754,351	4,761,155	4,627,383	-6,804	-0.1	126,968	2.7
Employed	4,473,083	4,481,927	4,351,722	-8,844	-0.2	121,361	2.8
Unemployed	281,268	279,228	275,661	2,040	0.7	5,607	2.0
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.9	6.0	0.0	xxx	-0.1	xxx
Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Labor Force	4,750,581	4,801,188	4,652,285	-50,607	-1.1	98,296	2.1
Employed	4,460,585	4,501,000	4,349,188	-40,415	-0.9	111,397	2.6
Unemployed	289,996	300,188	303,097	-10,192	-3.4	-13,101	-4.3
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.3	6.5	-0.2	xxx	-0.4	xxx
(Civilian Labor Force Estimates)				Month Ago		Year Ago	
	August 2015	July 2015	August 2014	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
United States*							
Seasonally Adjusted							
Labor Force	157,065,000	157,106,000	156,018,000	-41,000	> -0.1	xxx	xxx
Employed	149,036,000	148,840,000	146,451,000	196,000	0.1	xxx	xxx
Unemployed	8,029,000	8,266,000	9,568,000	-237,000	-2.9	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.3	6.1	-0.2	xxx	xxx	xxx
Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Labor Force	157,390,000	158,527,000	156,434,000	-1,137,000	-0.7	xxx	xxx
Employed	149,228,000	149,722,000	146,647,000	-494,000	-0.3	xxx	xxx
Unemployed	8,162,000	8,805,000	9,787,000	-643,000	-7.3	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.6	6.3	-0.4	xxx	xxx	xxx

Source: N.C. data: LAUS, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce; U.S. data: Current Population Survey, BLS
^P Preliminary; ^R Revised; ^{AR} Annual Revision Note: May not sum due to rounding. More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/LausSelection.aspx>
^{*} Effective January 2015, updated U.S. population estimates are used in the national labor force estimates. The annual population adjustments affect the comparability of national labor estimates over time.



United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates August 2013–August 2015

(Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted)



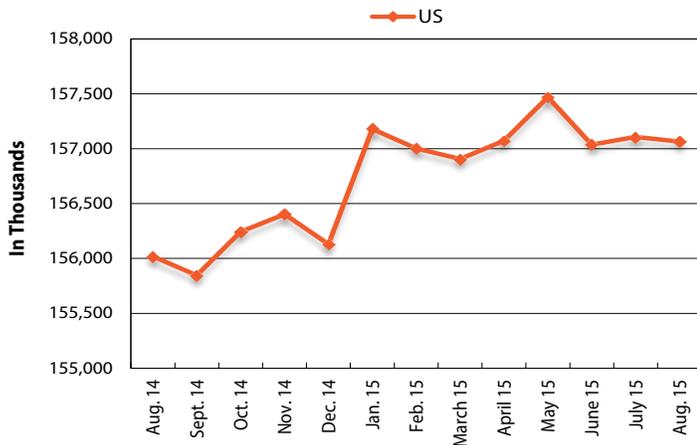
Source: N.C. data: LAUS, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce, U.S. data: Current Population Survey, BLS
 Note: N.C. August 2015 data are preliminary, other 2015 data are revised, while all other years' data reflect annual revision and new seasonal adjustments.
 More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/LausSelection.aspx>

The smoothed seasonally adjusted North Carolina civilian labor force decreased 6,804 (0.1%) to 4,754,351 from July 2015 to August 2015. The number of persons employed decreased 8,844 (0.2%) to 4,473,083, while the number of persons unemployed increased 2,040 (0.7%) to 281,268. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 5.9 percent. The labor force participation rate decreased 0.2 of a percentage point to 61.0 percent.

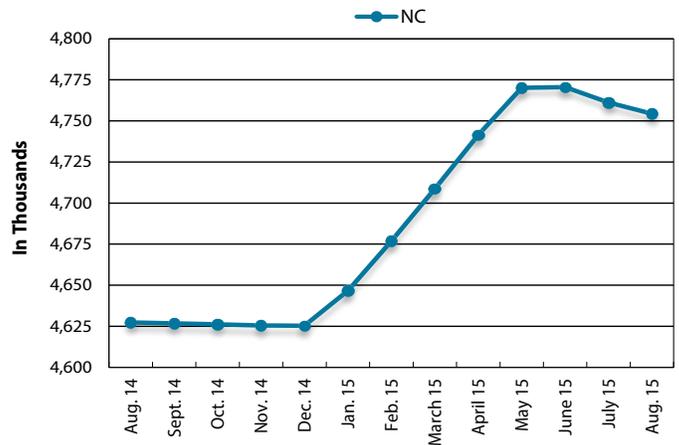
Over the year, North Carolina's smoothed seasonally adjusted labor force increased 126,968 (2.7%), as the number of persons employed rose 121,361 (2.8%). The number of persons unemployed grew by 5,607 (2.0%). The unemployment rate decreased 0.1 of a percentage point.

The U.S. seasonally adjusted civilian labor force decreased >- 0.1 percent over the month to 157,065,000. The number of persons employed increased 0.1 percent to 149,036,000, while those unemployed decreased 2.9 percent to 8,029,000. The nation's unemployment rate declined 0.2 of a percentage point to 5.3 percent. The labor force participation rate remained unchanged at 62.6 percent.

United States Labor Force August 2014–August 2015 (Seasonally Adjusted)



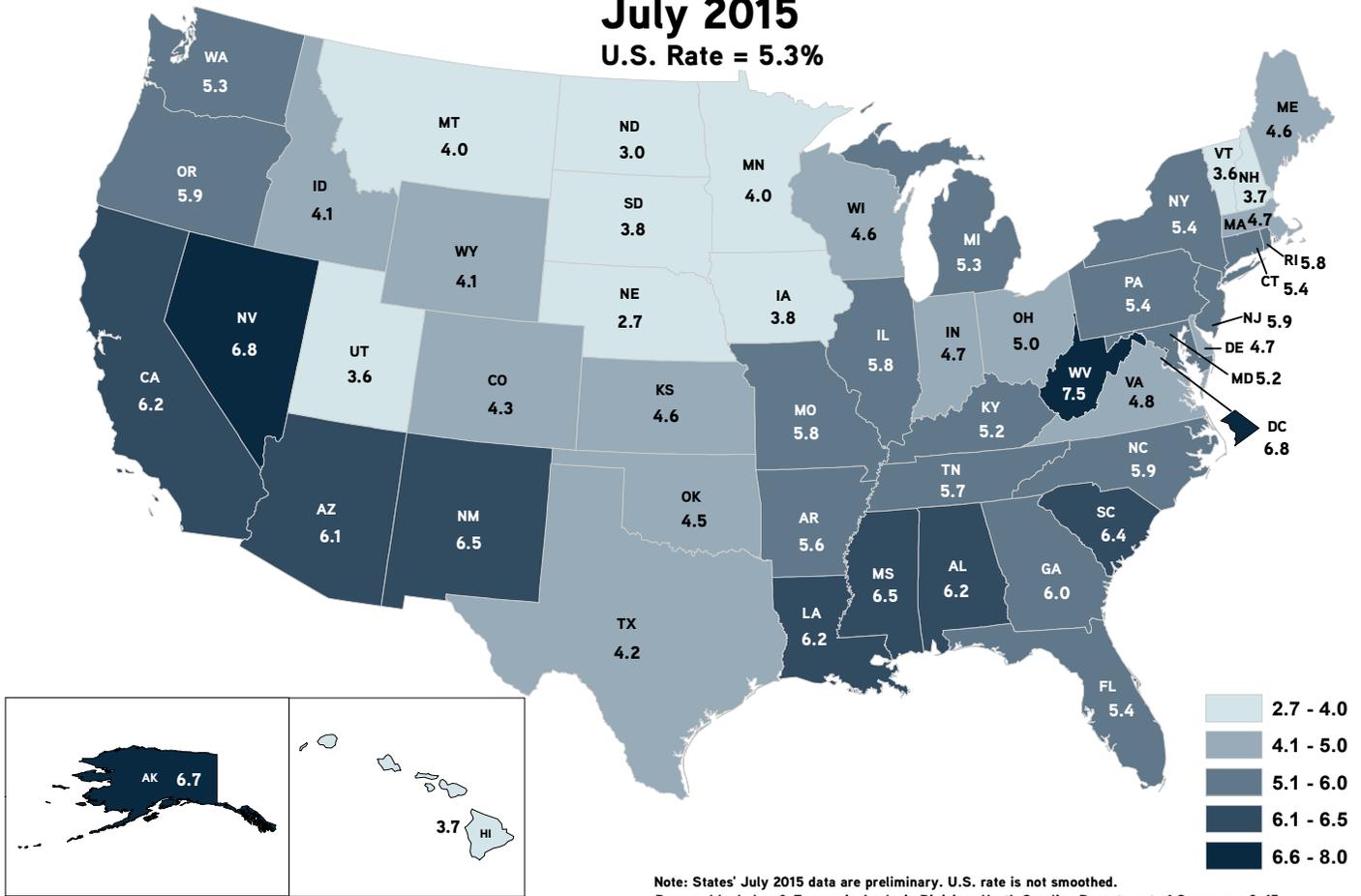
North Carolina Labor Force August 2014–August 2015 (Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: N.C. data: LAUS, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce, U.S. data: Current Population Survey, BLS
 Note: N.C. August 2015 data are preliminary, other 2015 data are revised, while all other years' data reflect annual revision and new seasonal adjustments.
 More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/LausSelection.aspx>

Unemployment Rates by State Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted July 2015

U.S. Rate = 5.3%



Note: States' July 2015 data are preliminary. U.S. rate is not smoothed.
Prepared by Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce 9_15

More information can be found at: <http://www.bls.gov/lau/>

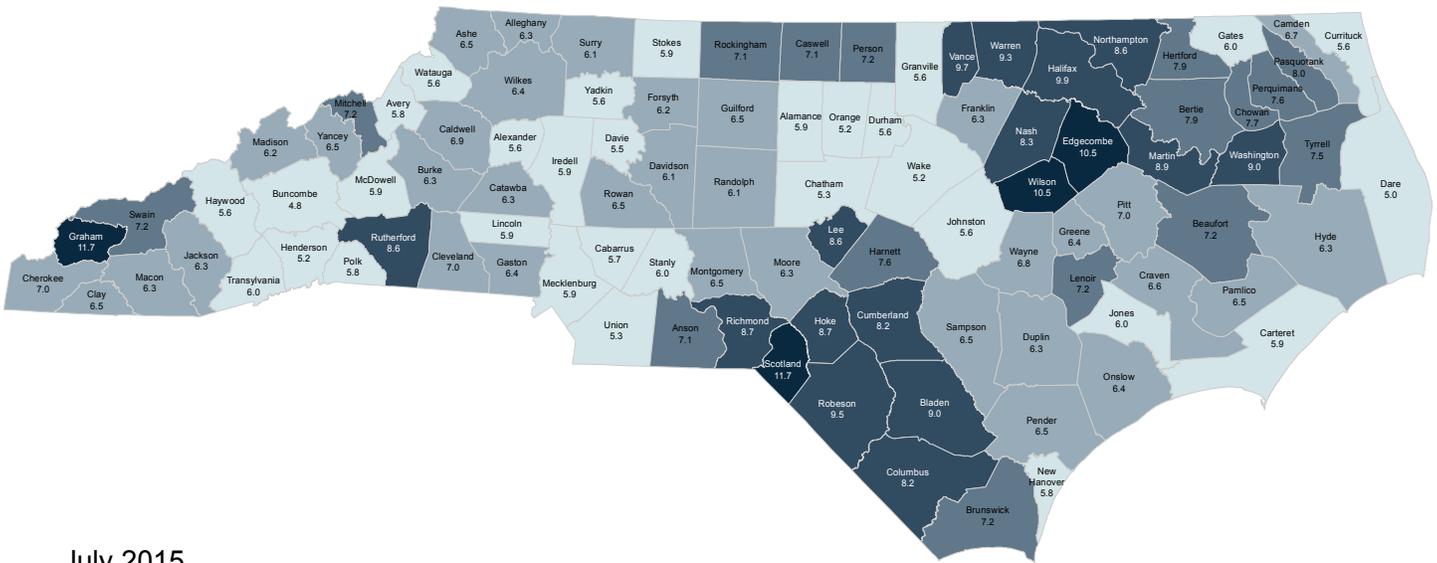
Nebraska had the lowest jobless rate in July at 2.7 percent. West Virginia had the highest rate at 7.5 percent. In total, 18 states had unemployment rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 5.3 percent, 10 states and the District of Columbia had measurably higher rates, and 22 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

In July, statistically significant over-the-month unemployment rate declines occurred in Connecticut and Hawaii (0.3 of a percentage point each) and New York and North Dakota (0.1 of a percentage point each). Significant over-the-month rate increases occurred in Oregon (0.4 of a percentage point), Arizona (0.2 of a percentage point), and Nebraska (0.1 of a percentage point). The remaining 43 states and the District of Columbia had jobless rates that were not measurably different from those of a month earlier, though some had changes that were at least as large numerically as the significant changes.

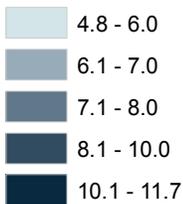
Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia had statistically significant unemployment rate declines from July 2014, the largest of which occurred in Rhode Island (1.8 percentage points) and Michigan (1.7 points). The only significant over-the-year rate increases occurred in West Virginia (1.0 percentage point) and South Dakota (0.5 of a percentage point). The remaining 27 states had rates that were not appreciably different from those of a year earlier.

Among North Carolina's neighboring states, unemployment rates declined in South Carolina (0.2 of a percentage point) and Georgia and Virginia (0.1 of a percentage point each) and remained unchanged in Tennessee.

North Carolina Unemployment Rates by County July 2015



July 2015



- ▲ 79 Counties Higher Than Previous Month
- ▼ 6 Counties Lower Than Previous Month
- ▬ 15 Counties Same as Previous Month

North Carolina Rate 6.3%
Not Seasonally Adjusted

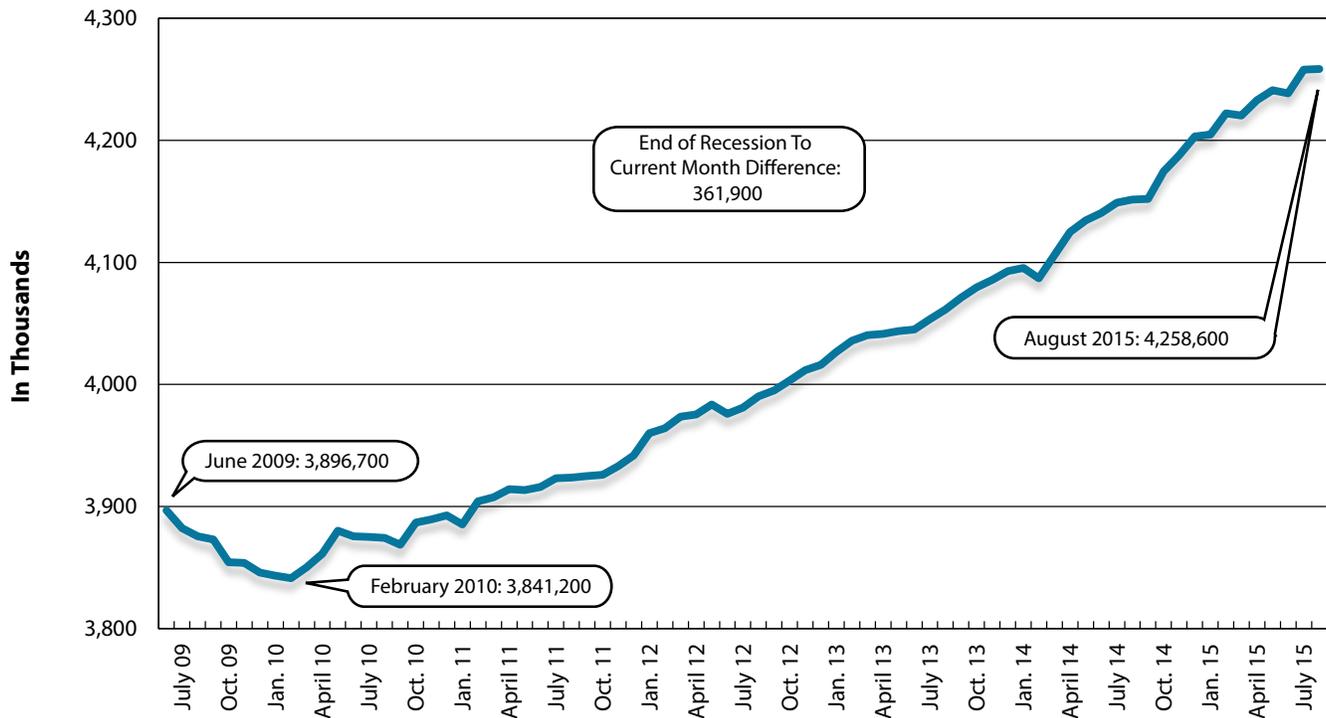
Note: July 2015 data are preliminary.
Prepared by Labor & Economic Analysis, North Carolina Department of Commerce 8_2015

More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/LausSelection.aspx>

Between June 2015 and July 2015, not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates increased in 79 of North Carolina's 100 counties, decreased in six, and were unchanged in 15. Lee County saw the largest over-the-month increase, rising 0.7 of a percentage point. Four counties across the state had unemployment rates at 10.0 percent or above; 94 between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent; and two at 5.0 percent or below. Forty-five counties were at or below the statewide not seasonally adjusted rate of 6.3 percent. Scotland and Graham counties had the highest unemployment rates at 11.7 percent each, while Buncombe County had the lowest at 4.8 percent.

Over the year, not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates fell in 90 counties, increased in six, and remained unchanged in four. Bladen, Columbus, Graham, and Pender counties experienced the largest over-the-year decreases, each declining 0.9 of a percentage point. The July 2014 county rates ranged from 12.6 percent in Graham County to 5.0 percent in Buncombe County.

North Carolina Total Nonfarm Employment June 2009–August 2015 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: CES, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce. More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/CesSelection.aspx>
 Note: August 2015 data are preliminary, other 2015 data are revised, while all other years' data are benchmarked.
 Recession represents the dates December 2007–June 2009.

The last recession began in December 2007 and ended June 2009. Based on this designation, the national recession officially lasted 18 months.

While the recession officially began in December 2007, North Carolina's seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment peaked in February 2008 at 4,174,400. The state reached its lowest level of Total Nonfarm employment in February 2010 at 3,841,200.

Between the peak in employment in February 2008 and the low of February 2010, North Carolina lost 333,200 jobs — a decrease of 8.0 percent. All major industrial sectors experienced job declines with the exception of Education & Health Services and Government, which showed modest gains of 6,700 jobs and 4,200 jobs, respectively. The largest job losses were in Manufacturing (98,600), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (73,800), Construction (72,000), and Professional & Business Services (36,500).

Based on August's preliminary employment estimates, North Carolina's economy has gained 417,400 jobs since the low in February 2010, and employment in the Private sector has risen by 422,400. The largest job growth has been in Professional & Business Services, which added 124,800 jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (86,700), and Leisure & Hospitality Services (72,400). The largest job loss occurred in Government with 5,000 jobs.

North Carolina Industry Employment August 2015

(Seasonally Adjusted, In Thousands)

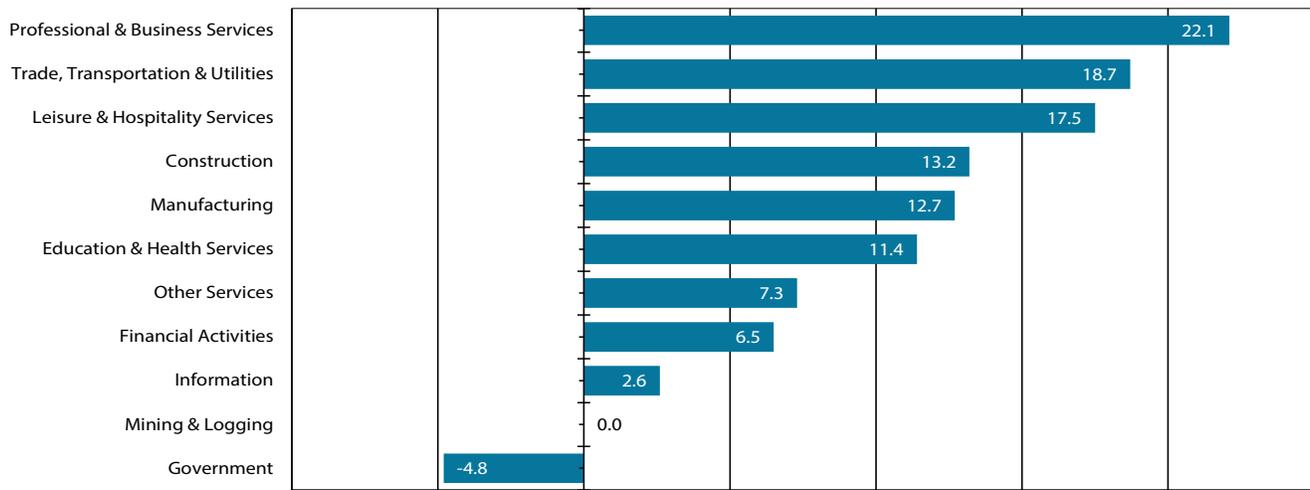
NAICS Industry	Total Employment			Net & Percent Change			
	August ^P 2015	July ^R 2015	August ^B 2014	From July 2015		From August 2014	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Total Nonfarm	4,258.6	4,257.9	4,151.4	0.7	0.0%	107.2	2.6%
Total Private	3,546.3	3,542.0	3,434.3	4.3	0.1%	112.0	3.3%
Goods Producing	659.9	655.6	634.0	4.3	0.7%	25.9	4.1%
Service Providing	3,598.7	3,602.3	3,517.4	-3.6	-0.1%	81.3	2.3%
Private Service Providing	2,886.4	2,886.4	2,800.3	0.0	0.0%	86.1	3.1%
Mining & Logging	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Construction	192.7	190.0	179.5	2.7	1.4%	13.2	7.4%
Manufacturing	461.7	460.1	449.0	1.6	0.3%	12.7	2.8%
Durable Goods	253.7	252.9	240.0	0.8	0.3%	13.7	5.7%
Nondurable Goods	208.0	207.2	209.0	0.8	0.4%	-1.0	-0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	796.0	796.6	777.3	-0.6	-0.1%	18.7	2.4%
Wholesale Trade	181.7	181.8	177.4	-0.1	-0.1%	4.3	2.4%
Retail Trade	483.4	484.3	472.2	-0.9	-0.2%	11.2	2.4%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	130.9	130.5	127.7	0.4	0.3%	3.2	2.5%
Information	75.5	75.0	72.9	0.5	0.7%	2.6	3.6%
Financial Activities	219.4	218.1	212.9	1.3	0.6%	6.5	3.1%
Finance & Insurance	163.4	162.6	159.4	0.8	0.5%	4.0	2.5%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	56.0	55.5	53.5	0.5	0.9%	2.5	4.7%
Professional & Business Services	596.9	596.1	574.8	0.8	0.1%	22.1	3.8%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Svcs	216.5	216.4	209.2	0.1	0.0%	7.3	3.5%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	82.7	82.7	81.2	0.0	0.0%	1.5	1.8%
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt.	297.7	297.0	284.4	0.7	0.2%	13.3	4.7%
Education & Health Services	581.6	584.5	570.2	-2.9	-0.5%	11.4	2.0%
Educational Services	79.6	81.3	76.4	-1.7	-2.1%	3.2	4.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	502.0	503.2	493.8	-1.2	-0.2%	8.2	1.7%
Leisure & Hospitality Services	460.0	457.8	442.5	2.2	0.5%	17.5	4.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	66.0	65.3	61.1	0.7	1.1%	4.9	8.0%
Accommodation & Food Services	394.0	392.5	381.4	1.5	0.4%	12.6	3.3%
Other Services	157.0	158.3	149.7	-1.3	-0.8%	7.3	4.9%
Government	712.3	715.9	717.1	-3.6	-0.5%	-4.8	-0.7%
Federal	70.2	70.3	69.1	-0.1	-0.1%	1.1	1.6%
State	206.4	204.4	209.6	2.0	1.0%	-3.2	-1.5%
Local	435.7	441.2	438.4	-5.5	-1.2%	-2.7	-0.6%

Source: CES, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce.

^P Preliminary; ^R Revised; ^B Benchmarked; more information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/CesSelection.aspx>

North Carolina Industry Employment Net Change August 2014–August 2015

(Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: CES, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce. More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/CesSelection.aspx>

In August 2015, North Carolina's seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment gained 700 jobs over the month and 107,200 jobs over the year. The U.S. added 173,000 Total Nonfarm jobs over the month and 2,919,000 over the year.

North Carolina's Private sector gained 4,300 jobs over the month and 112,000 jobs over the year. The Service Providing industries, which include all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing, decreased by 3,600 jobs over the month, but gained 81,300 jobs over the year. The Goods Producing industries gained 4,300 jobs over the month and 25,900 over the year.

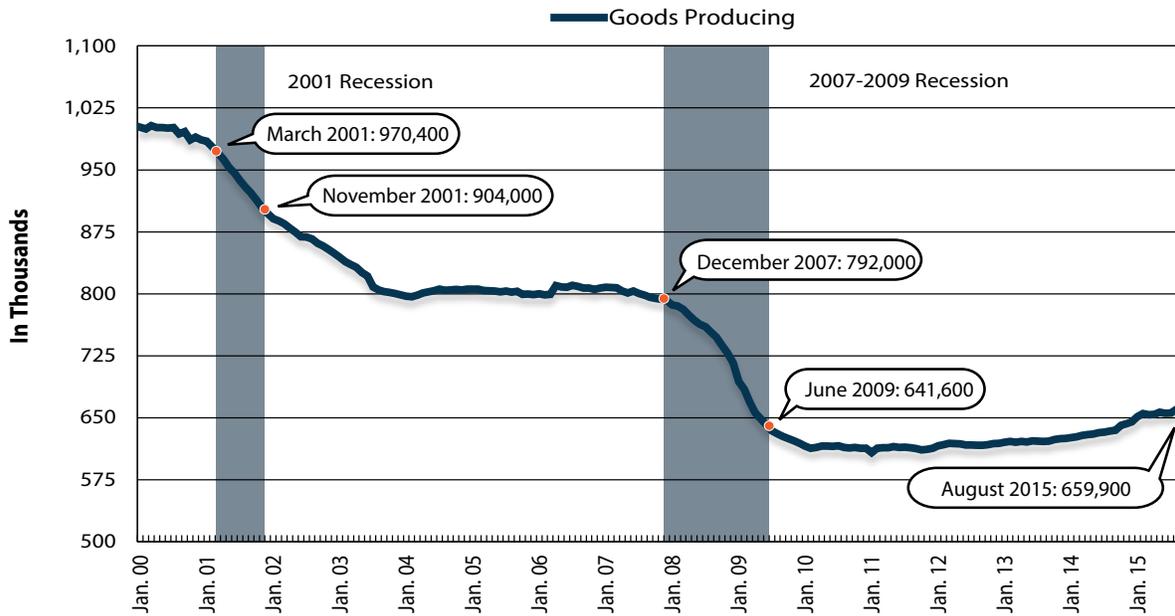
Seasonally adjusted, six of the 11 major North Carolina industrial sectors reported job gains over the month. Construction had the largest net increase (2,700), followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (2,200); Manufacturing (1,600); Financial Activities (1,300); Professional & Business Services (800); and Information (500). Of the remaining five industrial sectors, Government had the largest net decrease (3,600), followed by Education & Health Services (2,900); Other Services (1,300); and Trade, Transportation & Utilities (600). Mining & Logging showed no change over the month.

It is important to note that industry employment estimates are subject to large seasonal patterns. Seasonal adjustment factors are applied to the data. However, these factors may not fully capture the seasonal trend. Therefore, when interpreting the changes in industry employment, it is advisable to focus on over-the-year changes in both the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted series.

Nine major industrial sectors had seasonally adjusted job growth over the year. Professional & Business Services increased by 22,100, due to gains in Admin & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services (13,300), Professional, Scientific & Technical Services (7,300), and Management of Companies & Enterprises (1,500). Trade, Transportation & Utilities rose 18,700 with gains in Retail Trade (11,200), Wholesale Trade (4,300), and Transportation & Utilities (3,200). Leisure & Hospitality Services gained 17,500 jobs due to increases in Accommodation & Food Services (12,600) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (4,900). Construction added 13,200 jobs. Manufacturing increased by 12,700 jobs with a gain in Durable Goods (13,700) and a loss in Nondurable Goods (1,000). Education & Health Services increased 11,400 with gains in Health Care & Social Assistance (8,200) and in Educational Services (3,200). Other Services gained 7,300 jobs. Financial Activities grew by 6,500 jobs with gains in Finance & Insurance (4,000) and Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (2,500). Information gained 2,600 jobs.

In the remaining two major industrial sectors, Government decreased by 4,800 jobs over the year due to a losses in State Government (3,200) and Local Government (2,700) and a gain in Federal Government (1,100). Mining & Logging remained unchanged over the year.

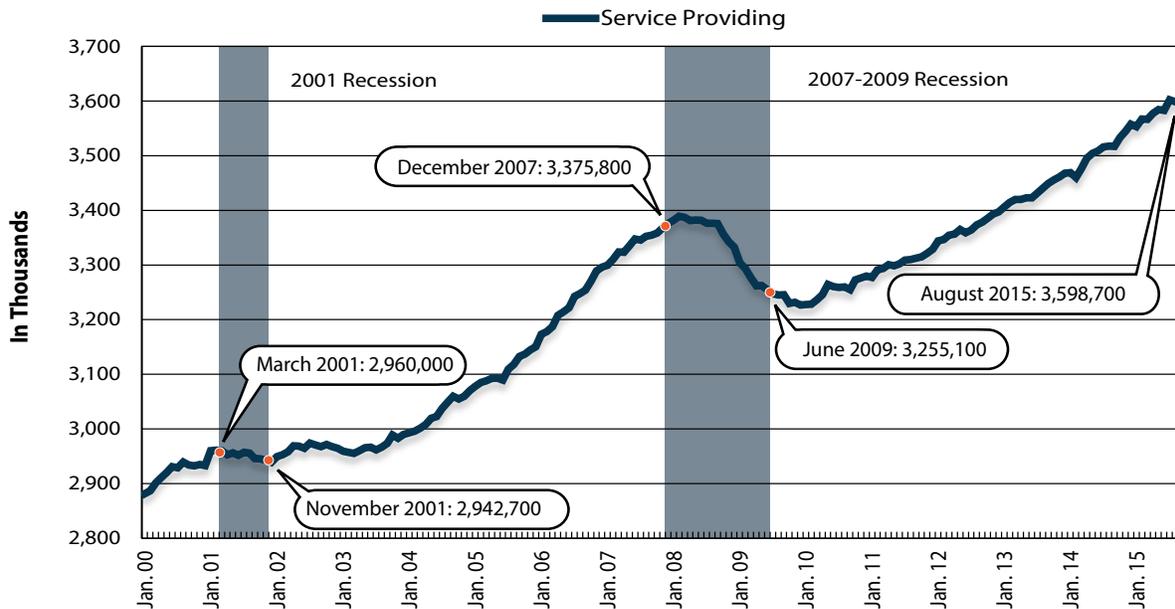
North Carolina Goods Producing January 2000–August 2015 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: CES, North Carolina Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division
 Note: August 2015 data are preliminary, while all other data are benchmarked. Recession periods documented in above graph represent the dates March 2001–November 2001, and December 2007–June 2009. More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/CesSelection.aspx>

Since the beginning of the 2007 national recession (December 2007), North Carolina has lost 132,100 Goods Producing jobs, but has gained 18,300 jobs since the end of the recession in June 2009.

North Carolina Service Providing January 2000–August 2015 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: CES, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce.
 Note: August 2015 data are preliminary, while all other data are benchmarked. Recession periods documented in above graph represent the dates March 2001–November 2001, and December 2007–June 2009. More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/CesSelection.aspx>

Since the beginning of the 2007 national recession (December 2007), North Carolina's Service Providing sector has gained 226,500 jobs, and 347,200 jobs since the end of the recession in June 2009

North Carolina Industry Supersector Employment August 2015

(Not Seasonally Adjusted, In Thousands)

NAICS Industry	Total Employment			Net & Percent Change			
	August ^P 2015	July ^B 2015	August ^B 2014	From July 2015		From August 2014	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Total Nonfarm	4,264.2	4,194.9	4,153.9	69.3	1.7%	110.3	2.7%
Total Private	3,581.9	3,574.8	3,468.2	7.1	0.2%	113.7	3.3%
Goods Producing	663.4	659.9	638.7	3.5	0.5%	24.7	3.9%
Service Providing	3,600.8	3,535.0	3,515.2	65.8	1.9%	85.6	2.4%
Private Service Providing	2,918.5	2,914.9	2,829.5	3.6	0.1%	89.0	3.1%
Mining & Logging	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Construction	194.8	193.8	182.9	1.0	0.5%	11.9	6.5%
Manufacturing	463.0	460.5	450.2	2.5	0.5%	12.8	2.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	796.5	796.9	778.9	-0.4	-0.1%	17.6	2.3%
Information	76.4	75.4	73.1	1.0	1.3%	3.3	4.5%
Financial Activities	223.8	222.8	215.2	1.0	0.4%	8.6	4.0%
Professional & Business Services	602.5	599.9	580.5	2.6	0.4%	22.0	3.8%
Education & Health Services	576.5	575.6	567.9	0.9	0.2%	8.6	1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality Services	484.6	484.4	462.6	0.2	0.0%	22.0	4.8%
Other Services	158.2	159.9	151.3	-1.7	-1.1%	6.9	4.6%
Government	682.3	620.1	685.7	62.2	10.0%	-3.4	-0.5%

Source: CES, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce.

^P Preliminary; ^B Benchmarked; more information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/CesSelection.aspx>

The August 2015 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,264,200 was 69,300 higher than July 2015. Eight of the 11 major industries in North Carolina showed an over-the-month increase. Government had the largest increase in employment at 62,200 (10.0%), followed by Professional & Business Services, 2,600 (0.4%); Manufacturing, 2,500 (0.5%); Information, 1,000 (1.3%); Construction, 1,000 (0.5%); Financial Activities 1,000 (0.4%); Education & Health Services, 900 (0.2%); and Leisure & Hospitality Services, 200 (<0.1%).

Of the remaining three major industries, Other Services had the largest decrease in employment at 1,700 (1.1%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 400 (0.1%). Mining & Logging showed no change over the month.

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 85,600 (2.4%) jobs. Leisure & Hospitality Services, 22,000 (4.8%), experienced the greatest increase, followed by Professional & Business Services, 22,000 (3.8%); Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 17,600 (2.3%); Financial Activities, 8,600 (4.0%); Education & Health Services, 8,600 (1.5%); Other Services, 6,900 (4.6%); and Information, 3,300 (4.5%). Government decreased by 3,400 (0.5%).

The Goods Producing sector had a net gain of 24,700 (3.9%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing added 12,800 (2.8%) jobs; Construction increased by 11,900 (6.5%) jobs; and Mining & Logging showed no change.

North Carolina MSA Total Nonfarm Employment August 2015

(Not Seasonally Adjusted, In Thousands)

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Employment			Net & Percent Change			
	August ^P 2015	July ^B 2015	August ^B 2014	From July 2015		From August 2014	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Asheville	181.8	178.3	177.5	3.5	2.0%	4.3	2.4%
Burlington	60.4	59.8	59.2	0.6	1.0%	1.2	2.0%
Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC*	1,107.7	1,085.3	1,065.2	22.4	2.1%	42.5	4.0%
Durham/Chapel Hill	296.7	291.0	292.7	5.7	2.0%	4.0	1.4%
Fayetteville	125.7	123.4	125.7	2.3	1.9%	0.0	0.0%
Goldsboro	41.2	40.6	41.7	0.6	1.5%	-0.5	-1.2%
Greensboro/High Point	357.2	350.8	347.9	6.4	1.8%	9.3	2.7%
Greenville	77.6	76.4	77.2	1.2	1.6%	0.4	0.5%
Hickory/Lenoir/Morganton	146.3	143.3	145.4	3.0	2.1%	0.9	0.6%
Jacksonville	50.2	49.2	49.7	1.0	2.0%	0.5	1.0%
New Bern	43.8	43.4	43.8	0.4	0.9%	0.0	0.0%
Raleigh	576.5	572.5	564.7	4.0	0.7%	11.8	2.1%
Rocky Mount	55.2	54.4	56.3	0.8	1.5%	-1.1	-2.0%
Wilmington	119.7	118.0	117.7	1.7	1.4%	2.0	1.7%
Winston-Salem	257.6	254.8	252.3	2.8	1.1%	5.3	2.1%

Source: CES, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce.

^P Preliminary; ^B Benchmarked; more information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/CesSelection.aspx>. *Only includes claims activity in North Carolina.

August 2015 not seasonally adjusted data showed increases in all of North Carolina's Metropolitan Statistical Areas' (MSAs) Total Nonfarm employment. The Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia MSA posted the largest increase of 22,400 jobs. Greensboro/High Point had the second-largest gain of 6,400 jobs.

Mining, Logging & Construction employment varied across the MSAs this month. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia showed an increase of 700, while Raleigh had the greatest loss of 900 jobs.

Manufacturing employment remained unchanged in all but three MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia reported the largest gain at 1,600 jobs due to increases in Durable Goods (1,200) and Nondurable Goods (400), followed by Winston-Salem which added 200 jobs. Raleigh posted the only loss at 100 jobs with all coming from Nondurable Goods.

Trade, Transportation & Utilities employment varied across the MSAs. Raleigh showed the largest increase of 700 jobs due to a gain in Retail Trade (800) and a loss in Wholesale Trade (100). Durham/Chapel Hill had the largest decrease at 400 jobs with all coming from Retail Trade. Greensboro/High Point also dropped 400 jobs due to losses in Wholesale Trade (400) and Retail Trade (100), and a gain in Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities (100).

Information employment remained unchanged in all but two MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia and Raleigh each posted a gain of 100 jobs.

Financial Activities employment remained unchanged in all but three MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia posted the largest gain of 1,100 jobs due to increases in Finance & Insurance (1,000) and Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (100). Raleigh and Winston-Salem each had gains of 100 jobs.

Professional & Business Services employment varied across the MSAs. Raleigh had the largest increase at 1,400 jobs due to gains in Administrative Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services (1,000) and Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (400). Wilmington had the greatest loss of 500 jobs.

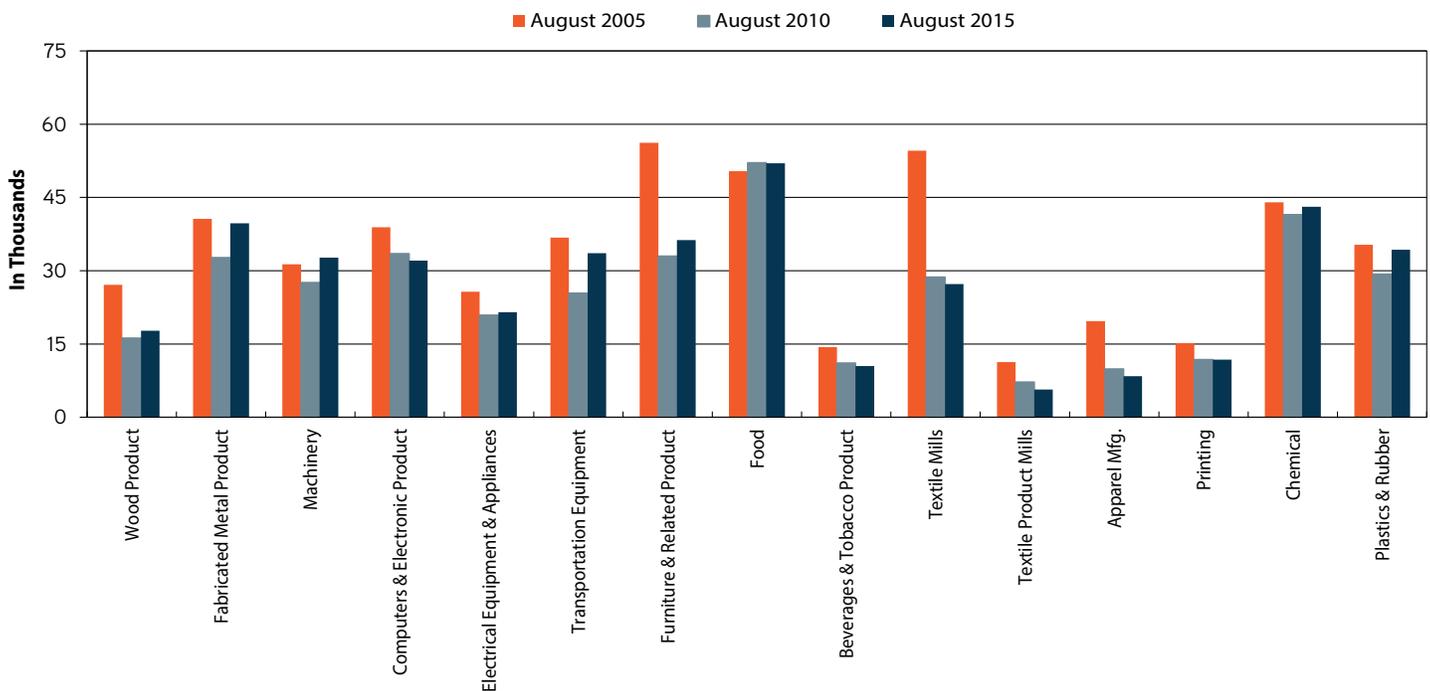
Education & Health Services employment increased or remained unchanged in all but one MSA. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia had the greatest gain of 1,500 jobs due to increases in Health Care & Social Assistance (1,300) and Educational Services (200). Winston-Salem posted the only loss of 300 jobs with 200 coming from Health Care.

Leisure & Hospitality Services employment varied across the MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia reported the largest gain of 600 jobs due to an increase in Accommodation & Food Services (1,400) and a loss in Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (800). Raleigh had the largest decrease of 600 jobs with all coming from Arts, Entertainment & Recreation.

Other Services employment varied across the MSAs. Raleigh posted the largest gain of 200 jobs, while Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia had the greatest loss of 500 jobs.

Government employment increased across all MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia had the largest gain of 16,000 due to increases in Local Government (15,900) and State Government (100). Federal Government (9,800) showed no change over the month.

Employment Change in North Carolina Manufacturing Industries Comparison of August 2005, 2010 & 2015 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: CES, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce.

Note: 2015 data are preliminary, while 2005 and 2010 data are benchmarked. More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/CesSelection.aspx>

Not seasonally adjusted, the Manufacturing industrial sector gained 2,500 jobs over the month with gains in Durable Goods (2,000) and Nondurable Goods (500).

Over the year, Manufacturing increased by 12,800 jobs with a gain in Durable Goods (14,200) and a loss in Nondurable Goods (1,400).

Of North Carolina's six largest Manufacturing industries in August 2005, five have experienced losses over the past 10 years. Textile Mills lost 27,300 jobs; Furniture & Related Product, 19,900; Computer & Electronic Product, 6,800; and Fabricated Metal Product and Chemical, 900 each. Food gained 1,600 jobs.

Of North Carolina's six largest Manufacturing industries in August 2010, three had losses over the past five years. Textile Mills and Computer & Electronic Product each lost 1,400 jobs, and Food, 100 jobs. Of the remaining three, Fabricated Metal Product gained 7,000 jobs; Furniture & Related Product, 3,300; and Chemical, 1,600.

Hours and Earnings August 2014–August 2015

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Earnings		
	Total Private	Mfg.	Production	Total Private	Mfg.	Production	Total Private	Mfg.	Production
August 2014	34.9	42.8	43.6	\$21.63	\$20.95	\$16.66	\$754.89	\$896.66	\$726.38
September	34.7	42.9	43.9	\$21.84	\$21.22	\$16.66	\$757.85	\$910.34	\$731.37
October	34.6	42.4	43.3	\$21.76	\$21.09	\$16.65	\$752.90	\$894.22	\$720.95
November	35.1	43.0	43.6	\$22.09	\$21.28	\$16.80	\$775.36	\$915.04	\$732.48
December	34.7	42.6	43.4	\$21.81	\$21.13	\$16.73	\$756.81	\$900.14	\$726.08
January	34.2	41.7	42.4	\$22.05	\$21.25	\$16.91	\$754.11	\$886.13	\$716.98
February	34.5	41.3	41.9	\$22.36	\$21.44	\$16.85	\$771.42	\$885.47	\$706.02
March	34.9	41.8	43.0	\$22.03	\$21.19	\$16.77	\$768.85	\$885.74	\$721.11
April	34.4	41.3	42.8	\$22.04	\$21.27	\$16.89	\$758.18	\$878.45	\$722.89
May	34.5	41.3	42.5	\$22.10	\$21.35	\$17.02	\$762.45	\$881.76	\$723.35
June	34.5	40.9	42.5	\$22.03	\$21.09	\$16.92	\$760.04	\$862.58	\$719.10
July	34.5	40.8	41.6	\$22.13	\$21.01	\$17.00	\$763.49	\$857.21	\$707.20
August 2015	35.1	41.3	42.1	\$22.51	\$21.24	\$17.18	\$790.10	\$877.21	\$723.28

Source: CES, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce. Note: August 2015 data are preliminary, other 2015 data are revised, while 2014 data are benchmarked. More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/CesSelection.aspx>

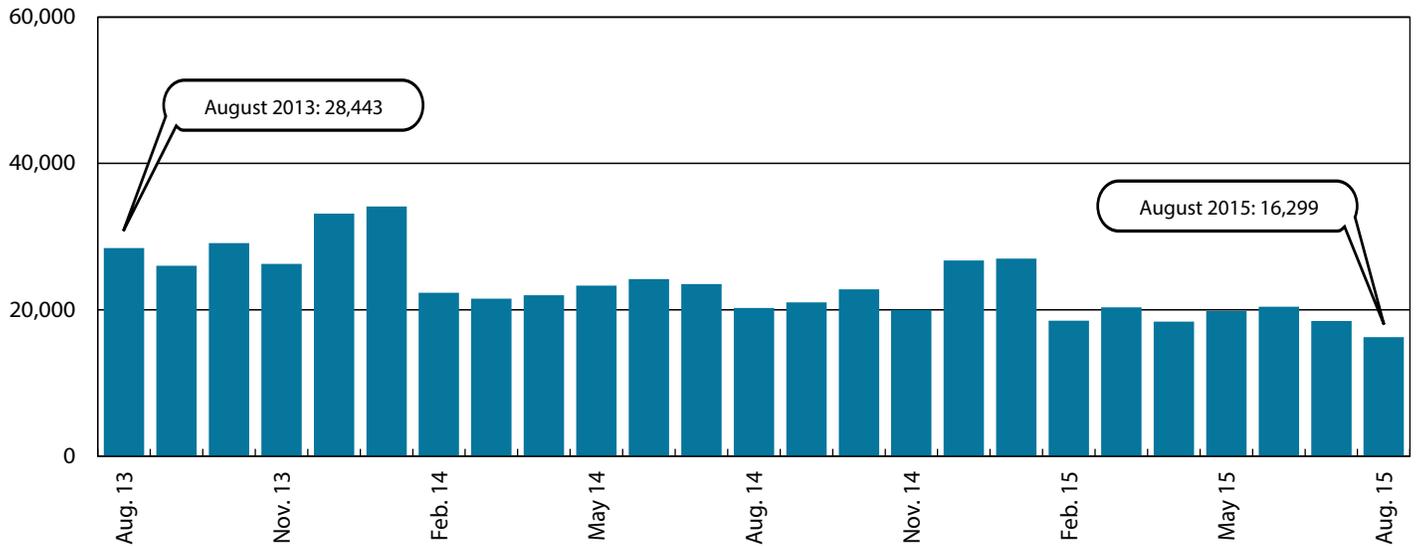
Each month, the Current Employment Statistics program provides measures of payroll and hours for all employees of private Nonfarm establishments for the nation, each state, and more than 400 Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

In North Carolina, Total Private Hours and Earnings posted an over-the-month increase in Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Hours. Average Weekly Earnings rose by \$26.61 to \$790.10; Average Hourly Earnings increased by \$0.38 to \$22.51; and Average Weekly Hours grew by 0.6 (36 minutes) to 35.1. Over the year, Total Private Hours & Earnings had gains in Average Weekly Earnings, \$35.21; Average Hourly Earnings, \$0.88; and Average Weekly Hours, 0.2 (12 minutes).

In North Carolina, Manufacturing Hours and Earnings posted over-the-month increases in Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Hours. Average Weekly Earnings rose \$20.00 to \$877.21; Average Hourly Earnings increased \$0.23 to \$21.24; and Average Weekly Hours grew by 0.5 (30 minutes) to 41.3. Over the year, Manufacturing Hours & Earnings showed losses in Average Weekly Earnings, \$19.95; and Average Weekly Hours, 1.5 (90 minutes), but posted a gain in Average Hourly Earnings, \$0.29.

In North Carolina, Production Hours and Earnings posted over-the-month increases in Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings, and Average Weekly Hours. Average Hourly Earnings rose \$0.18 to \$17.18; Average Weekly Earnings increased \$16.08 to \$723.28; and Average Weekly Hours added 0.5 (30 minutes) to 42.1. Over the year, Production Hours & Earnings had a gain in Average Hourly Earnings, \$0.52, and losses in Average Weekly Earnings, \$3.10, and Average Weekly Hours, 1.5 (90 minutes).

North Carolina Regular UI Initial Claims Activity August 2013–August 2015



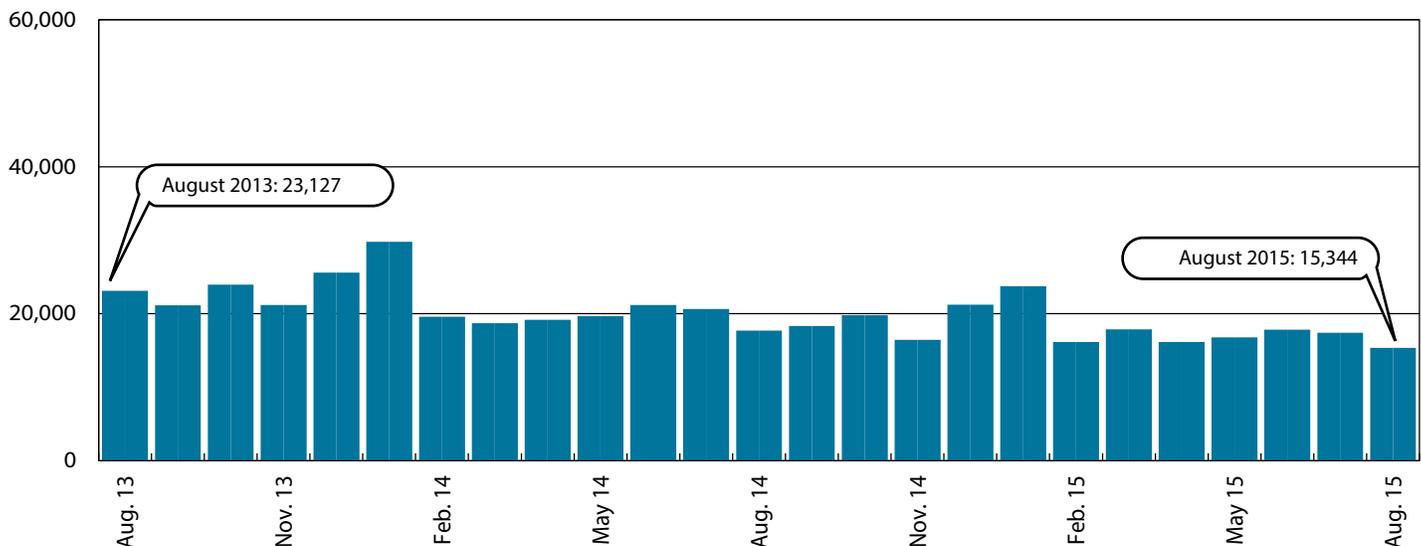
Source: WRE, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce. More information can be found at: <https://www.ncesc1.com>

Regular Initial Claims, which totaled 16,299 for the month ending Aug. 31, 2015, decreased 2,169 (12%) from the prior month's total of 18,468. Regular Initial Claims were down 3,980 (20%) compared to 20,279 in August 2014; decreased 12,144 (43%) compared to 28,443 in 2013; fell 35,147 (68%) compared to 51,446 in 2012; dropped 36,522 (69%) compared to 52,821 in 2011; and decreased 45,250 (74%) compared to 61,549 in August 2010.

Attached Initial Claims accounted for less than 1.0 percent of the Initial Claims for the months ending Aug. 31, 2015; Aug. 31, 2014; and Aug. 31, 2013. They accounted for 21,171 (41%) of the 51,446 Initial Claims for the same period in 2012; 20,237 (38%) of 52,821 claims in 2011; and 24,003 (39%) of 61,549 claims in 2010.

For the month ending Aug. 31, 2015, the decreases in Initial Claims were most notable in the following industries: Educational Services; Machinery Manufacturing; Administrative and Support Services; Unclassified; Food Services and Drinking Places; Professional and Technical Services; Social Assistance; Amusements, Gambling, and Recreation; and Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing. The increases in Initial Claims were most notable in the following industries: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; Building Material and Garden Supply Stores; and Executive, Legislative, and General Government.

North Carolina New Claims Activity August 2013–August 2015



Source: WRE, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce. More information can be found at: <https://www.ncesc1.com>

North Carolina MSA Regular UI Initial Claims Activity August 2015

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Transactions	Individuals				Regular UI Benefits*
	Initial Claims	Female	African-American	White	45 Years and Older	
Asheville	423	219	39	363	191	\$583,169
Burlington	258	144	103	134	107	\$346,404
Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC**	3,638	1,898	1,756	1,557	1,334	\$5,811,322
Durham-Chapel Hill	733	385	435	242	291	\$1,249,619
Fayetteville	723	372	420	214	220	\$851,011
Goldsboro	193	97	119	62	53	\$223,128
Greensboro-High Point	1,419	744	688	624	511	\$1,945,381
Greenville	322	156	200	100	104	\$466,681
Hickory/Lenoir/Morganton	525	241	84	390	210	\$663,401
Jacksonville	213	97	56	133	65	\$246,268
Myrtle Beach/Conway/North Myrtle Beach, SC-NC**	148	65	33	106	81	\$289,335
New Bern	189	104	67	108	72	\$164,224
Raleigh	1,934	968	823	915	737	\$3,186,224
Rocky Mount	386	206	293	81	115	\$469,689
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC**	26	17	3	22	11	\$29,023
Wilmington	455	197	116	315	175	\$761,904
Winston-Salem	1,037	515	360	594	394	\$1,484,816
MSA Total	12,622	6,425	5,595	5,960	4,671	\$18,771,597
NC Statewide Total	16,299	8,158	7,177	7,709	5,927	\$25,330,916
Percent of MSA Total of NC Statewide Total	77.4%	78.8%	78.0%	77.3%	78.8%	74.1%

Source: WRE, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce. Note: 'Regular Initial Claims' represent transactions and not individuals.

*Does not include Extended Benefits and Federal Additional Compensation. **Only includes claims activity in North Carolina. More information can be found at: <https://www.ncsc1.com>

The Division of Employment Security paid \$26,052,215 in Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits to unemployed claimants across North Carolina during August 2015. These payments include state and federally funded benefits. North Carolina paid \$25,330,916 in regular UI benefits from the state UI program to 28,781 individuals during the month — a decrease of 304 claimants since July 2015. A total of \$713,903 in benefits was paid in Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service Members (UCX) administered under Regular UI. There were 108,676 weeks compensated for Regular UI under the state UI program, with an average UI weekly benefit amount of \$233.09 (maximum weekly benefit is \$350).

In August 2015, benefits paid for the Emergency Unemployment Compensation EUC (all tiers), Extended Benefits (EB), and Federal Additional Compensation (FAC) programs totaled \$7,396. These benefits were paid through federal dollars. The Emergency Unemployment Compensation program (EUC08) ended in North Carolina on June 29, 2013; however, North Carolina will continue to pay EUC08 benefits for weeks prior to this date.

During August 2015, the NC UI Trust and State Reserve Funds collected \$303.8 million in UI taxes and reported interest of \$70,784.96. The Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund balance was \$777.3 million on Aug. 31, 2015. The State Reserve Fund had a balance of \$199.9 million.

**Private Industry Workers Compensation Per Hours Worked
South Atlantic Region/United States
June 2015**

	South Atlantic		United States	
	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
Total Compensation	\$29.87	100.0%	\$31.39	100.0%
Wages & Salaries	\$21.23	71.1%	\$21.82	69.5%
Total Benefits	\$8.64	28.9%	\$9.56	30.5%
Paid Leave	\$2.12	7.1%	\$2.15	6.9%
Vacation	\$1.12	3.7%	\$1.13	3.6%
Holiday	\$0.63	2.1%	\$0.65	2.1%
Sick	\$0.25	0.8%	\$0.26	0.8%
Personal	\$0.12	0.4%	\$0.12	0.4%
Supplemental Pay	\$0.83	2.8%	\$1.10	3.5%
Overtime & Premium ¹	\$0.23	0.8%	\$0.26	0.8%
Shift Differentials	\$0.06	0.2%	\$0.06	0.2%
Nonproduction Bonuses	\$0.54	1.8%	\$0.78	2.5%
Insurance	\$2.27	7.6%	\$2.57	8.2%
Life	\$0.05	0.2%	\$0.04	0.1%
Health	\$2.12	7.1%	\$2.42	7.7%
Short-Term Disability	\$0.06	0.2%	\$0.06	0.2%
Long-Term Disability	\$0.04	0.1%	\$0.05	0.1%
Retirement & Savings	\$1.12	3.8%	\$1.24	4.0%
Defined Benefits	\$0.47	1.6%	\$0.55	1.8%
Defined Contribution	\$0.65	2.2%	\$0.69	2.2%
Legally Required Benefits	\$2.29	7.7%	\$2.50	8.0%
Social Security & Medicare	\$1.77	5.9%	\$1.81	5.8%
Social Security ²	\$1.42	4.8%	\$1.44	4.6%
Medicare	\$0.35	1.2%	\$0.36	1.2%
Federal Unemployment Insurance	\$0.03	0.1%	\$0.04	0.1%
State Unemployment Insurance	\$0.14	0.5%	\$0.21	0.7%
Workers' Compensation	\$0.34	1.1%	\$0.44	1.4%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employer Cost for Employee Compensation. ¹Includes premium pay for work in addition to the regular work schedule (such as overtime, weekends and holidays). ²Comprises the Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program. Note: May not sum due to rounding. Not adjusted for inflation. Most recent data available. Private industry workers. South Atlantic Region includes: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. More information can be found at: http://www.bls.gov/schedule/archives/ecec_nr.htm

The South Atlantic Region's Total Compensation of \$29.87 per hour worked in June 2015 was \$1.52 lower than the national average of \$31.39. Comparatively, the South Atlantic Division paid a majority of wages to Legally Required Benefits while, nationally, the largest portion was paid to Insurance.

Wages and Salaries reported for the South Atlantic comprised 71.1 percent of Total Compensation. Nationally, Wages and Salaries comprised 69.3 percent.

The Region's Retirement and Savings cost \$1.12 and was 3.8 percent of Total Compensation. Retirement and Savings reported nationally for the same time period was \$1.24 (4.0%).

Legally Required Benefits were 7.7 percent of Total Compensation for the Region, and 8.0 percent nationally. Social Security and Medicare were 5.9 percent of Total Compensation for the region and 5.7 percent nationally.

Health Insurance Benefits comprised 7.1 percent of Total Compensation (or 24.5% of Total Benefits) in the region, while comprising 7.7 percent (25.3% of Total Benefits) nationally.

Glossary of Terms

Employment: Used in Current Employment Statistics (CES), industry or establishment data referring to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th day of the month. The data exclude proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; military personnel are excluded. Employees of the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, and the Defense Intelligence Agency also are excluded. Persons on establishment payrolls who are on paid sick leave (for cases in which pay is received directly from the firm), on paid holiday, or on paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period even though they are unemployed, or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. Not counted as employed are persons who are on layoff, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire period, or who were hired but have not yet reported during the period. Employment is calculated by work location, not residency. Individuals may be counted more than once if they hold multiple jobs.

Used in Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), individuals 16 years of age and older who worked during the week that includes the 12th of the month for, (a) pay, (b) unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-owned business, or (c) in their own business, profession or farm. Persons temporarily absent from their jobs due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or personal reasons are included. Individuals whose only activity consists of work around the house and/or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations are excluded. Employment is calculated by residency, not work location. Each employed person is counted once even if working multiple jobs.

Extended Benefits (EB): The supplemental program that pays extended compensation during periods of specified high unemployment in a state to individuals for weeks of unemployment after exhaustion of regular Unemployment Insurance benefits. One-half of EB is funded by the state trust fund. The beginning date, duration and ending date of this program are “triggered” by a specified unemployment rate during a specified period of time.

Federal Additional Compensation (FAC): A supplemental program that pays an additional \$25 for any week for which an individual is eligible to receive at least \$1.00 under any unemployment compensation program currently in effect.

Full-time Workers: Persons who work 35 hours or more per week.

Goods Producing: Industries including Mining, Construction and Manufacturing.

Hours of Work: The number of hours worked during the survey week. Individuals who work at least 35 hours are designated full-time workers; persons who work less than that are considered part time.

Industry: A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment in that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries.

Initial Claim: Includes new and additional initial claims. An additional initial claim is a subsequent initial claim filed to reopen a claim series during an existing benefit year. This occurs if a person again becomes unemployed when a break of one week or more has occurred in the claim series due to intervening employment.

Interest Earned: The amount of interest earned on the Unemployment Trust Fund account (unpublished US Treasury reports).

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFP): The proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the civilian labor force (e.g. employed or unemployed and actively seeking work).

Labor Market Information: Used to describe the delivery of labor force, employment, unemployment, wage, supply and demand, occupational, industrial, economic, and demographic data for the analysis of manpower problems.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS): A federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)/state North Carolina Department of Commerce, Labor and Economic Analysis Division cooperative statistical program which produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate estimates by place of residence for many geographic regions including states, counties, metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, and selected cities.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings: Based on gross payrolls and corresponding paid hours:

Total Private Hours and Earnings – Includes data collected for all paid, private-sector workers (including production employees). Executives, managers and supervisors are excluded.

All Employees Hours and Earnings – Reported as all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month.

Production Workers Hours and Earnings – Workers in the Goods Producing industries up through the level of working supervisors who engage directly in the manufacturing of the establishment's product.

Total Gross Pay – Includes regular wages and salaries, paid leave, incentive pay, bonuses paid each pay period and severance paid over multiple pay periods. Commissions are reported if they are paid at least monthly. Irregular lump sum payments are excluded.

Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount: The highest weekly benefit amount provided for a week of total unemployment.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): A federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined area having at least one urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more. MSAs may include adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core as measured by commuting patterns. North Carolina has 14 MSAs consisting of 39 counties.

Minimum Weekly Benefit Amount: The lowest weekly benefit amount for a week of total unemployment.

New Claim: The first initial claim filed in person, by mail, telephone, or other means within a benefit year to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation. This result in an agency generated document of an appealable monetary determination provided to the potential claimant.

Outstanding Loan Balance: Balance, as of the end of the quarter, of advances acquired by the state under Title XII of the Social Security Act (unpublished US Treasury reports).

Nondurable Goods: Known as "soft goods," nondurable goods refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time — three years or less. The nondurable manufacturing industries include Food; Beverage & Tobacco Product; Textile Mills; Textile Product Mills; Apparel; Printing & Related Support Activities; Chemical; and Plastics & Rubber Products.

North American Industry Classification (NAICS): An industrial classification system using a production-based framework, with special attention to new and emerging industries (service industries in general) and industries involved in advanced technology. It is an outgrowth of the North American Free Trade Act (NAFTA) and allows the collection and tabulation of industry-level data to measure the economic impact of employers shifting activities between Canada, Mexico and the United States. Classification is by major economic group or sector (two-digit), economic subsector (three-digit), industry group (four-digit), industry level (five-digit), and national industry level (six-digit, optional) in order of increasing detail. Conversion from Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC) to NAICS was a three-year cycle that began with data collected in 1999. CES industries are often combinations of several NAICS codes.

Not Seasonally Adjusted: An economic time series that is not statistically adjusted to eliminate seasonal fluctuations such as weather, holidays and the opening and closing of schools. This data is not comparable month to month. All levels of civilian labor force and CES estimates have a not seasonally adjusted series.

Part-time Workers: Persons who work less than 35 hours per week.

Part-time Workers (Economic Reasons) – Persons who work less than 35 hours weekly, but prefer to work full time.

Part-time Workers (Noneconomic Reasons) – Persons who prefer to work less than 35 hours a week (full time).

Private Service Providing: Industries that include Trade, Transportation & Utilities; Information; Financial Activities; Professional & Business; Education & Health; Leisure & Hospitality; and Other Services. Government is not included.

Seasonally Adjusted: A statistical adjustment eliminating the influence of weather, holidays, the opening and closing of schools and other recurring seasonal events from an economic time series. By smoothing these seasonal fluctuations, the data is easier to compare month to month. Only the United States and North Carolina state civilian labor force and CES employment estimates are seasonally adjusted. Estimates for both series below the state level are unadjusted.

Service Providing: Industries including Trade, Transportation & Utilities; Information; Financial Activities; Professional & Business; Education & Health; Leisure & Hospitality; Other Services and Government.

Smoothed Seasonal Adjusted: Seasonally adjusted estimates that have incorporated a long-run trend smoothing procedure. This results in estimates that are less volatile and this smoothed seasonal adjustment procedure is now part of the LAUS estimation methodology.

Survey Week: The week each month that includes the 12th during which BLS conducts most of its surveys. Exception may be made in November and May when the survey week may be moved forward one week to avoid holiday collection and data problems.

Unemployed: Persons having no employment during the week that includes the 12th of the month, but were available for work, had made specific efforts to find employment during the four weeks prior, were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off, or were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Insurance: Unemployment insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of job loss which is beyond their control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he/she becomes eligible for payments.

Unemployment Rate: The number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labor force [i.e., (unemployed/labor force) x 100].

Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE): Federally financed program to provide unemployment insurance benefits to federal civilian employees.

Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service Members (UCX): Federally financed program to provide unemployment insurance benefits to ex-service employees.

Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): A fund established in the Treasury of the United States which contains all monies deposited by state agencies to the credit of their unemployment fund accounts and federal unemployment taxes collected by the Internal Revenue Service.

Weekly Benefit Amount (WBA): The weekly benefit amount for an individual who is totally unemployed is an amount equal to the wages paid to the individual in the last two completed quarters of the individual's base period divided by 52 and rounded to the next lower whole dollar. If this amount is less than \$15.00, the individual is not eligible for benefits. The weekly benefit amount may not exceed \$350.00.

The weekly benefit amount for an individual who is partially unemployed or part-totally employed is the amount the individual would receive if they were totally unemployed, reduced by the amount of any wages the individual receives in the benefit week in excess of twenty percent (20%) of the benefit amount applicable to total unemployment and rounded to the next lower whole dollar.

Weeks Claimed: Weeks covered for which waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Weeks Compensated: The number of weeks claimed for which Unemployment Insurance benefits are paid.

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