

North Carolina Department of Commerce
Labor & Economic Analysis Division

NC TODAY

JUNE 2014



Employment at a Glance

Civilian Labor Force

- North Carolina's May 2014 **smoothed seasonally adjusted unemployment rate**, at 6.4 percent, increased 0.2 of a percentage point from April 2014. The rate was **8.3 percent** in May 2013.
- At 6.4 percent, North Carolina's May **unemployment rate** is 0.1 of a percentage point higher than the **United States' 6.3 percent rate**.
- Over the month, the number of **people unemployed increased 3.0 percent to 300,917**.
- During May, **North Carolina's smoothed seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate increased 0.2 of a percentage point to 61.3 percent**, while the U.S. rate was unchanged at 62.8 percent.

Nonfarm Employment

- **Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment** for May 2014 rose by 5,700 jobs over the month, and 77,600 over the year to 4,122,300.
- Over the month, six sectors experienced seasonally adjusted job growth: **Leisure & Hospitality Services, 7,400; Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 2,300; Education & Health Services, 1,800; Construction, 400; Mining & Logging, 100; and Other Services, 100**. Losses were reported by **Professional & Business Services, 3,400; Manufacturing, 2,200; Government, 400; Financial Activities, 200; and Information, 200**.
- The major sectors to report over-the-year seasonally adjusted job increases were: **Professional & Business Services, 27,000; Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 19,700; Leisure & Hospitality Services, 12,100; Education & Health Services, 7,500; Construction, 5,100; Other Services, 4,200; Information, 3,000; and Financial Activities, 1,000**.
- Not seasonally adjusted, the following major sectors reported over-the-year job growth: **Professional & Business Services, 29,900; Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 19,700; Leisure & Hospitality Services, 12,400; Education & Health Services, 6,300; Other Services, 4,200; Construction, 3,500; Financial Activities, 2,600; Information, 2,100; and Manufacturing, 200**.
- The following sectors in Manufacturing showed not seasonally adjusted over-the-year job increases: **Chemical, 1,600; Wood Product, 1,200; Furniture & Related Product, 1,000; Transportation Equipment, 1,000; Machinery, 500; Fabricated Metal Product, 200; Plastics & Rubber Products, 200; and Food, 100**. Losses were reported in the remaining sectors: **Computer & Electronic Product, 1,200; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 900; Apparel, 600; Textile Product Mills, 600; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 500; Textile Mills, 400; and Printing & Related Support Activities reported no change**.
- **Food** remains North Carolina's **leading sector** in manufacturing employment at **51,700**. **Chemical** follows with **43,700**.

Other Information

- **Preliminary Average Hourly Earnings** in North Carolina for manufacturing production workers **increased 8 cents to \$16.80** in May; **Average Weekly Hours decreased 24 minutes to 43.2** from 43.6. **Average Weekly Earnings dropped \$3.23 to \$725.76**.
- North Carolina paid **\$36.5 million in Unemployment Insurance benefits (all programs)** to claimants in May. These payments include state and federally funded benefits.
- The number of **Initial Claims** filed in North Carolina for **Unemployment Insurance benefits increased in May to 23,306**. Approximately **\$35.4 million** was paid in regular UI benefits to **42,382 unemployed persons** across the state. **The average weekly benefit amount was \$223.16** (maximum weekly benefit is \$350), which does not include the \$25 Federal Additional Compensation (FAC) payment from The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.



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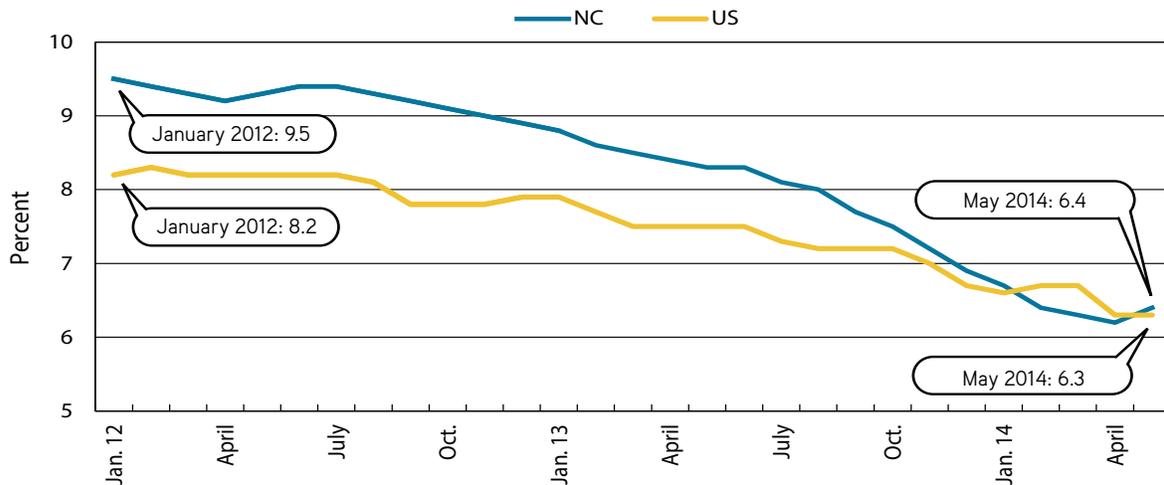
United States/North Carolina Labor Force Data May 2014

(Civilian Labor Force Estimates)				Month Ago		Year Ago	
	May ^P 2014	April ^R 2014	May ^{AR} 2013	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
North Carolina							
Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted							
Labor Force	4,698,491	4,679,509	4,706,798	18,982	0.4	-8,307	-0.2
Employed	4,397,574	4,387,387	4,315,582	10,187	0.2	81,992	1.9
Unemployed	300,917	292,122	391,216	8,795	3.0	-90,299	-23.1
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.2	8.3	0.2	xxx	-1.9	xxx
Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Labor Force	4,726,595	4,664,151	4,731,631	62,444	1.3	-5,036	-0.1
Employed	4,414,534	4,381,327	4,341,757	33,207	0.8	72,777	1.7
Unemployed	312,061	282,824	389,874	29,237	10.3	-77,813	-20.0
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.1	8.2	0.5	xxx	-1.6	xxx
(Civilian Labor Force Estimates)				Month Ago		Year Ago	
	May 2014	April 2014	May ^{AR} 2013	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
United States*							
Seasonally Adjusted							
Labor Force	155,613,000	155,421,000	155,609,000	192,000	0.1	xxx	xxx
Employed	145,814,000	145,669,000	143,919,000	145,000	0.1	xxx	xxx
Unemployed	9,799,000	9,753,000	11,690,000	46,000	0.5	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.3	7.5	0.0	xxx	xxx	xxx
Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Labor Force	155,841,000	154,845,000	155,734,000	996,000	0.6	xxx	xxx
Employed	146,398,000	145,767,000	144,432,000	631,000	0.4	xxx	xxx
Unemployed	9,443,000	9,079,000	11,302,000	364,000	4.0	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate	6.1	5.9	7.3	0.2	xxx	xxx	xxx

Source: NC data: LAUS, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce; US 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 2014, updated US 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 January 2012–May 2014 *(Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted)*



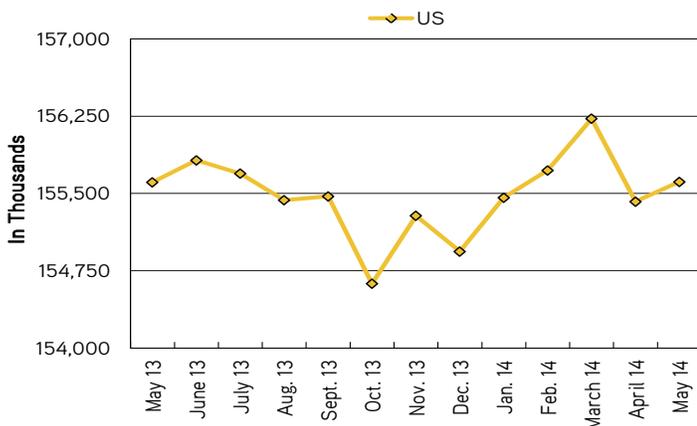
Source: NC data: LAUS, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce, US data: Current Population Survey, BLS
 Note: NC May 2014 data are preliminary, other 2014 data are revised, while all other data reflect annual revision and new seasonal adjustments. US 2014 data reflect new population estimates, while previous years' data have undergone annual revision.
 More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/LausSelection.aspx>

The smoothed seasonally adjusted North Carolina civilian labor force increased 18,982 (0.4%) to 4,698,491 from April 2014 to May 2014. The number of persons employed grew by 10,187 (0.2%) to 4,397,574, and the number of persons unemployed rose 8,795 (3.0%) to 300,917. The unemployment rate increased 0.2 of a percentage point to 6.4 percent. The labor force participation rate rose 0.2 of a percentage point to 61.3 percent.

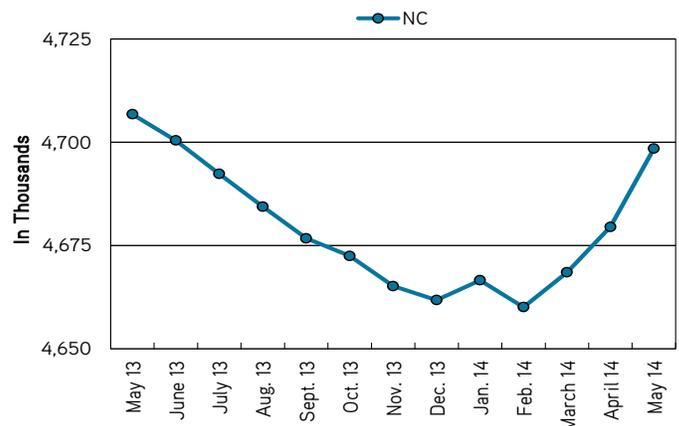
Over the year, North Carolina's smoothed seasonally adjusted labor force decreased 8,307 (0.2%), while the number of persons employed grew by 81,992 (1.9%). The number of persons unemployed fell 90,299 (23.1%). The unemployment rate decreased 1.9 percentage points.

The United States' seasonally adjusted civilian labor force increased by 0.1 percent over the month to 155,613,000. The number of persons employed grew 0.1 percent to 145,814,000, while those unemployed rose 0.5 percent to 9,799,000. The nation's unemployment rate remained unchanged 6.3 percent. The labor force participation rate remained unchanged at 62.8 percent.

United States Labor Force May 2013–May 2014 *(Seasonally Adjusted)*



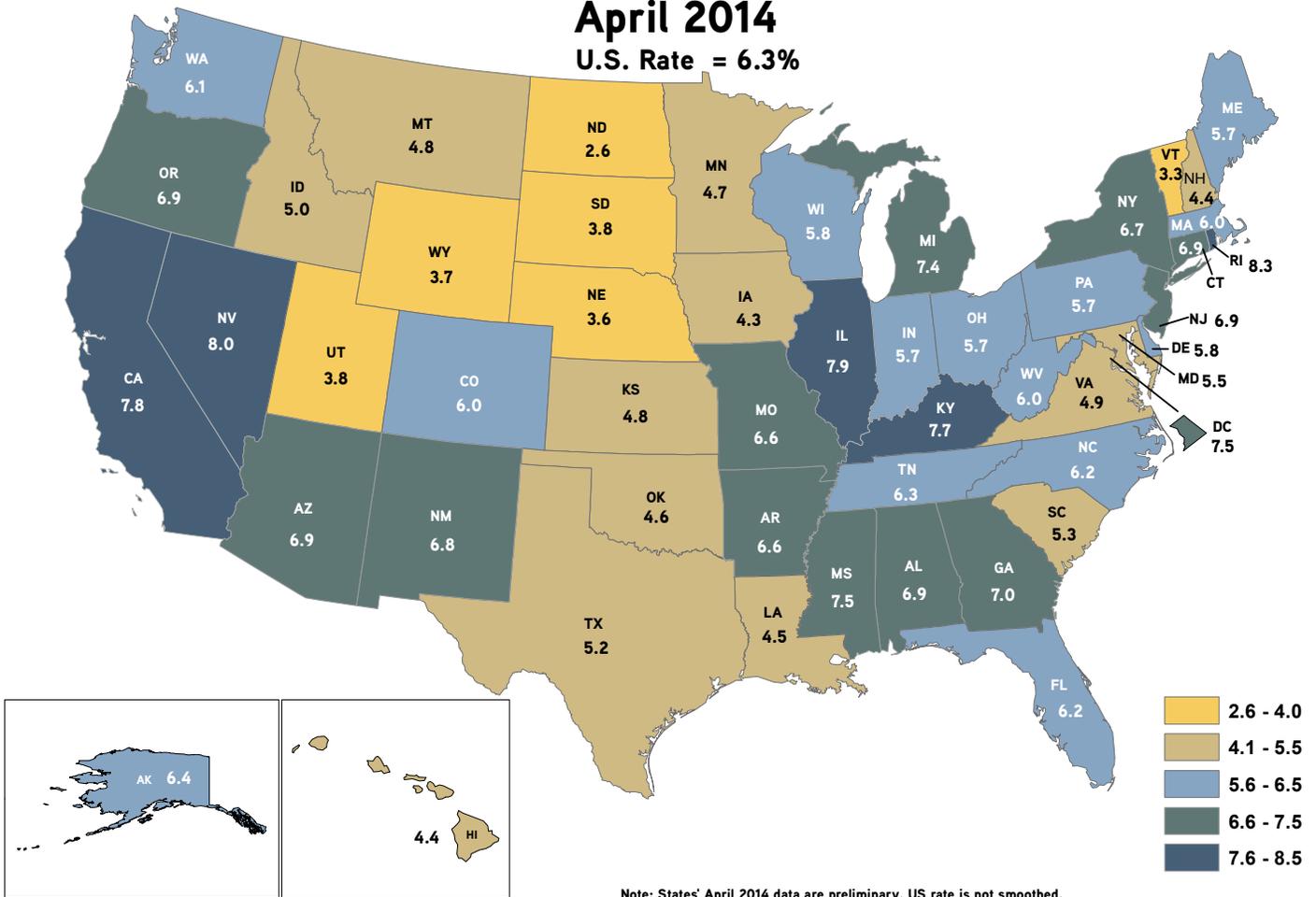
North Carolina Labor Force May 2013–May 2014 *(Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted)*



Source: NC data: LAUS, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce, US data: Current Population Survey, BLS
 Note: NC May 2014 data are preliminary, other 2014 data are revised, while all other data reflect annual revision and new seasonal adjustments. US 2014 data reflect new population estimates, while previous years' data have undergone annual revision.
 More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/LausSelection.aspx>

Unemployment Rates By State Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted April 2014

U.S. Rate = 6.3%



Note: States' April 2014 data are preliminary. US rate is not smoothed.
Prepared by Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce 5_14

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

Rhode Island had the highest unemployment rate among the states in April at 8.3 percent. North Dakota, again, had the lowest jobless rate at 2.6 percent. In total, 19 states had unemployment rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 6.3 percent, seven states and the District of Columbia had measurably higher rates, and 24 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

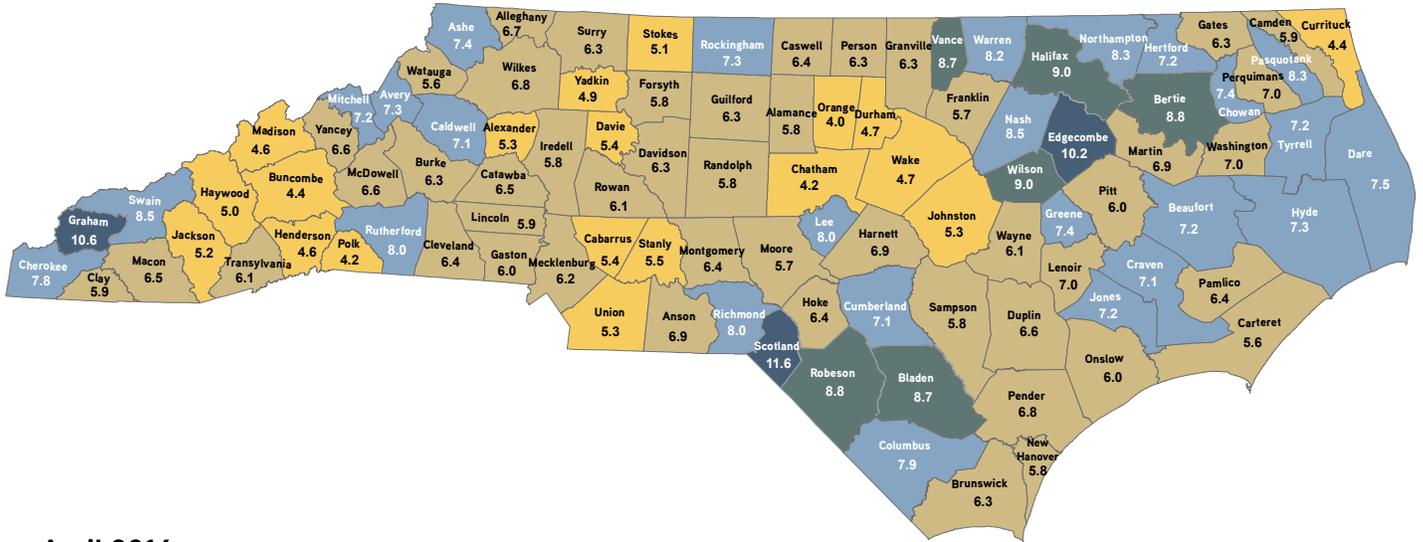
In April, Illinois and Nevada had the largest over-the-month unemployment rate declines (0.5 of a percentage point each). Eighteen additional states had smaller, but also statistically significant rate decreases. The remaining 30 states and the District of Columbia had jobless rates that were not measurably different from those of a month earlier, though some had changes that were at least as large numerically as the significant changes.

South Carolina (2.6 percentage points) and North Carolina (2.2 percentage points) had the largest unemployment rate declines from April 2013. Thirty-one additional states had smaller, but also statistically significant rate decreases over the year. The remaining 17 states and the District of Columbia had rates that were not appreciably different from those of a year earlier.

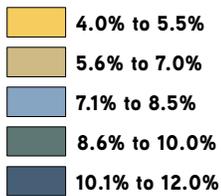
Among North Carolina's neighboring states, unemployment rates in April decreased in Tennessee (0.4 of a percentage point) and South Carolina (0.2 of a percentage point) and remained unchanged in Georgia and Virginia.

North Carolina Unemployment Rates by County

April 2014



April 2014



- 1 County Higher Than Previous Month
- 99 Counties Lower Than Previous Month
- 0 Counties Same as Previous Month

North Carolina Rate 6.0%
Not Seasonally Adjusted

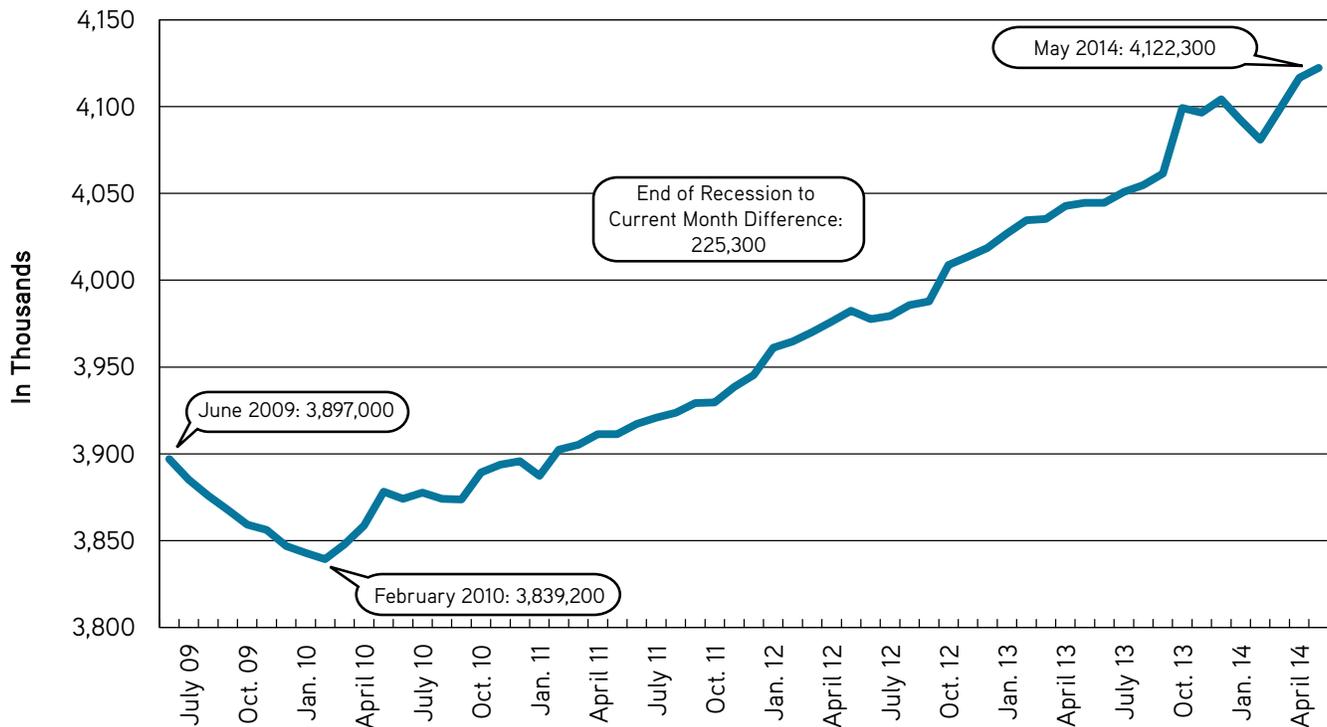
Note: April 2014 data are preliminary.
Prepared by Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce 5_2014

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

Between March 2014 and April 2014, not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates increased in one of North Carolina's counties and decreased in the remaining 99. Dare County had the largest over-the-month decrease at 3.7 percentage points from March's rate of 11.2 percent. Three counties across the state had unemployment rates at 10.0 percent or above; 86 between 5.0 percent and 10.0 percent; and 11 at 5.0 percent or below. Thirty-five counties were at or below the statewide not seasonally adjusted rate of 6.0 percent. Scotland County had the highest unemployment rate at 11.6 percent, while Orange County had the lowest at 4.0 percent.

Over the year, not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates fell in all 100 counties. Swain County experienced the largest over-the-year decrease at 5.0 percentage points. The April 2013 county rates ranged from 15.1 percent in Graham County to 5.0 percent in Orange County.

**North Carolina
Total Nonfarm Employment
June 2009–May 2014**
(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: May 2014 data are preliminary, other 2014 data are revised, while all other data are benchmarked. Recession represents the dates December 2007–June 2009.

The beginning of the last recession was December 2007 and ended June 2009. Based on this designation, the national recession officially lasted 18 months. However, North Carolina, like the rest of the nation, is still dealing with a prolonged period of high unemployment and slow job growth.

While the recession officially began in December 2007, North Carolina's seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment peaked in February 2008 at 4,174,500. The state experienced 24 months of continuous decline until it reached its lowest level of Total Nonfarm employment in February 2010 when employment reached 3,839,200.

Between the peak in employment in February 2008 and the low of February 2010, North Carolina lost 335,300 jobs — a decrease of 8.0 percent. All major industrial sectors experienced job declines with the exception of Education & Health Services and Government, which experienced modest gains of 5,900 jobs and 3,900 jobs, respectively. The largest job losses were experienced in Manufacturing (98,700), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (74,000), Construction (71,900), and Professional & Business Services (37,000).

Based on May's preliminary employment estimates, North Carolina's economy has gained 283,100 jobs since the low in February 2010, and employment in the Private sector has risen by 287,300. The largest job growth has been in Professional & Business Services, which added 101,700 jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (63,900) and Leisure & Hospitality Services (53,700). The largest job loss occurred in Government with 4,200 jobs.

North Carolina Industry Employment May 2014

(Seasonally Adjusted, In Thousands)

NAICS Industry	Total Employment			Net & Percent Change			
	May ^P 2014	April ^R 2014	May ^B 2013	From April 2014		From May 2013	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Total Nonfarm	4,122.3	4,116.6	4,044.7	5.7	0.1%	77.6	1.9%
Total Private	3,409.4	3,403.3	3,330.1	6.1	0.2%	79.3	2.4%
Goods Producing	625.4	627.1	620.6	-1.7	-0.3%	4.8	0.8%
Service Providing	3,496.9	3,489.5	3,424.1	7.4	0.2%	72.8	2.1%
Private Service Providing	2,784.0	2,776.2	2,709.5	7.8	0.3%	74.5	2.7%
Mining & Logging	5.5	5.4	5.5	0.1	1.9%	0.0	0.0%
Construction	177.9	177.5	172.8	0.4	0.2%	5.1	3.0%
Manufacturing	442.0	444.2	442.3	-2.2	-0.5%	-0.3	-0.1%
Durable Goods	237.1	238.2	235.9	-1.1	-0.5%	1.2	0.5%
Nondurable Goods	204.9	206.0	206.4	-1.1	-0.5%	-1.5	-0.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	773.0	770.7	753.3	2.3	0.3%	19.7	2.6%
Wholesale Trade	181.3	180.0	172.8	1.3	0.7%	8.5	4.9%
Retail Trade	467.1	466.7	458.6	0.4	0.1%	8.5	1.9%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	124.6	124.0	121.9	0.6	0.5%	2.7	2.2%
Information	72.3	72.5	69.3	-0.2	-0.3%	3.0	4.3%
Financial Activities	207.4	207.6	206.4	-0.2	-0.1%	1.0	0.5%
Finance & Insurance	158.4	158.1	156.3	0.3	0.2%	2.1	1.3%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	49.0	49.5	50.1	-0.5	-1.0%	-1.1	-2.2%
Professional & Business Services	573.3	576.7	546.3	-3.4	-0.6%	27.0	4.9%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Svcs	208.2	207.9	200.0	0.3	0.1%	8.2	4.1%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	78.4	78.3	76.8	0.1	0.1%	1.6	2.1%
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt.	286.7	290.5	269.5	-3.8	-1.3%	17.2	6.4%
Education & Health Services	564.6	562.8	557.1	1.8	0.3%	7.5	1.3%
Educational Services	77.9	78.5	73.2	-0.6	-0.8%	4.7	6.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	486.7	484.3	483.9	2.4	0.5%	2.8	0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality Services	440.5	433.1	428.4	7.4	1.7%	12.1	2.8%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	60.0	57.3	59.3	2.7	4.7%	0.7	1.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	380.5	375.8	369.1	4.7	1.3%	11.4	3.1%
Other Services	152.9	152.8	148.7	0.1	0.1%	4.2	2.8%
Government	712.9	713.3	714.6	-0.4	-0.1%	-1.7	-0.2%
Federal	68.7	68.8	69.3	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.6	-0.9%
State	206.3	207.0	208.6	-0.7	-0.3%	-2.3	-1.1%
Local	437.9	437.5	436.7	0.4	0.1%	1.2	0.3%

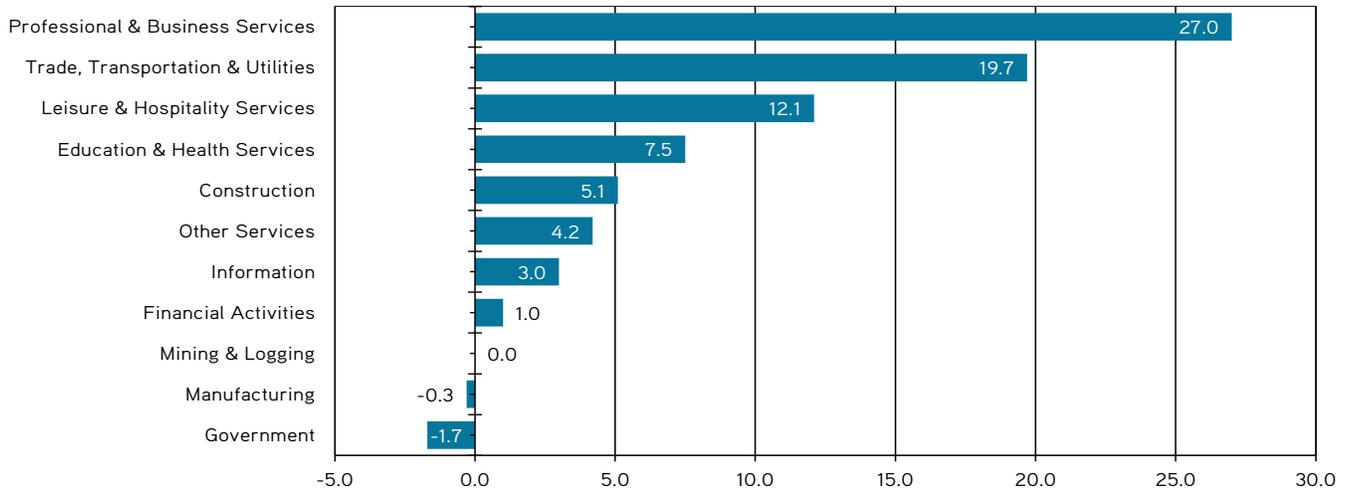
Source: CES, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce.

^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

May 2013–May 2014

(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 May 2014, North Carolina’s seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment gained 5,700 jobs over the month, and 77,600 jobs over the year. The United States added 217,000 Total Nonfarm jobs over the month, and 2,379,000 over the year.

North Carolina’s Private sector gained 6,100 jobs over the month, and 79,300 jobs over the year. The Service Providing industries, which includes all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing, increased by 7,400 jobs over the month, and 72,800 jobs over the year. The Goods Producing industries lost 1,700 jobs over the month, but gained 4,800 jobs over the year.

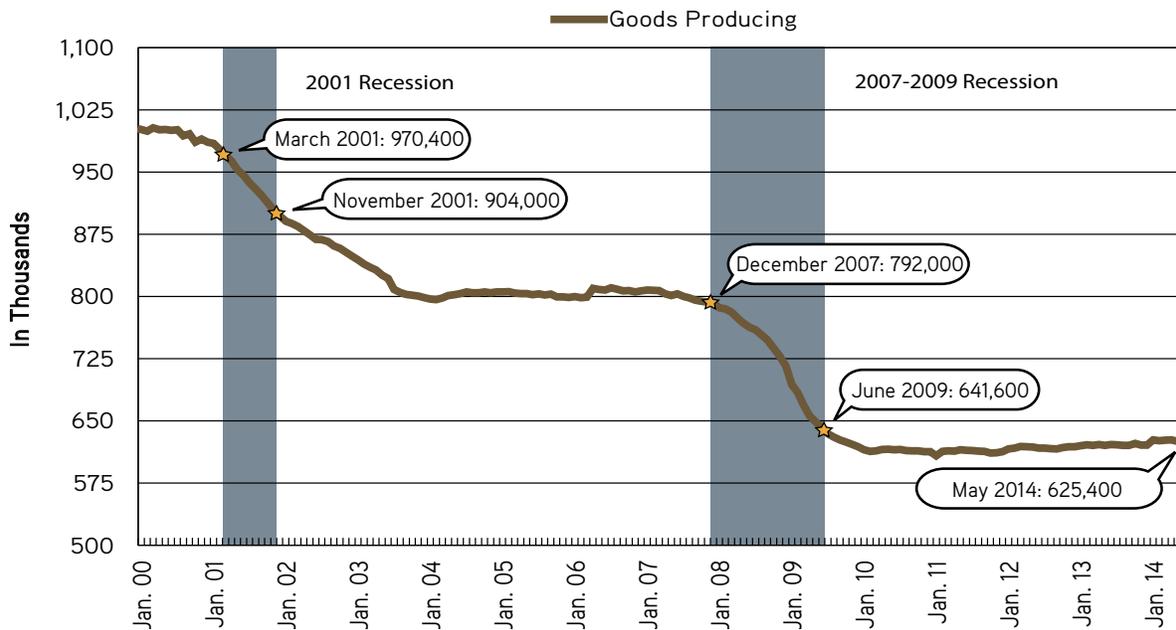
Seasonally Adjusted, six of the 11 major North Carolina industrial sectors experienced job gains over the month. Leisure & Hospitality Services (7,400) had the largest net increase, followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (2,300); Education & Health Services (1,800); Construction (400); Mining & Logging (100), and Other Services (100). Of the remaining five industrial sectors, Professional & Business Services lost 3,400 jobs; Manufacturing decreased by 2,200 jobs; Government lost 400 jobs; and Information and Financial Services both lost 200 jobs each.

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.

Eight major industrial sectors experienced seasonally adjusted job growth over the year. Professional & Business Services increased by 27,000 jobs, due to gains in Admin & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services (17,200), Professional, Scientific & Technical Services (8,200), and Management of Companies & Enterprises (1,600). Trade, Transportation & Utilities increased 19,700 with gains in Retail Trade (8,500), Wholesale Trade (8,500), and Transportation & Utilities (2,700). Leisure & Hospitality Services gained 12,100 jobs with most of the increase coming from Accommodation & Food Services (11,400). Education & Health Services increased 7,500 with gains in Educational Services (4,700) and Health Care & Social Assistance (2,800). Construction increased by 5,100 positions. Other Services gained 4,200 jobs. Information rose by 3,000 jobs. Financial Activities grew by 1,000 jobs with a gain in Finance & Insurance (2,100) and a loss in Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (1,100).

Of the remaining three industrial sectors, Government posted an over-the-year decrease of 1,700 jobs with losses in State Government (2,300) and Federal Government (600) and a gain in Local Government (1,200). Manufacturing decreased by 300 jobs with a loss in Nondurable Goods (1,500) and a gain in Durable goods (1,200). Mining & Logging showed no change over the year.

North Carolina Goods Producing January 2000–May 2014 *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

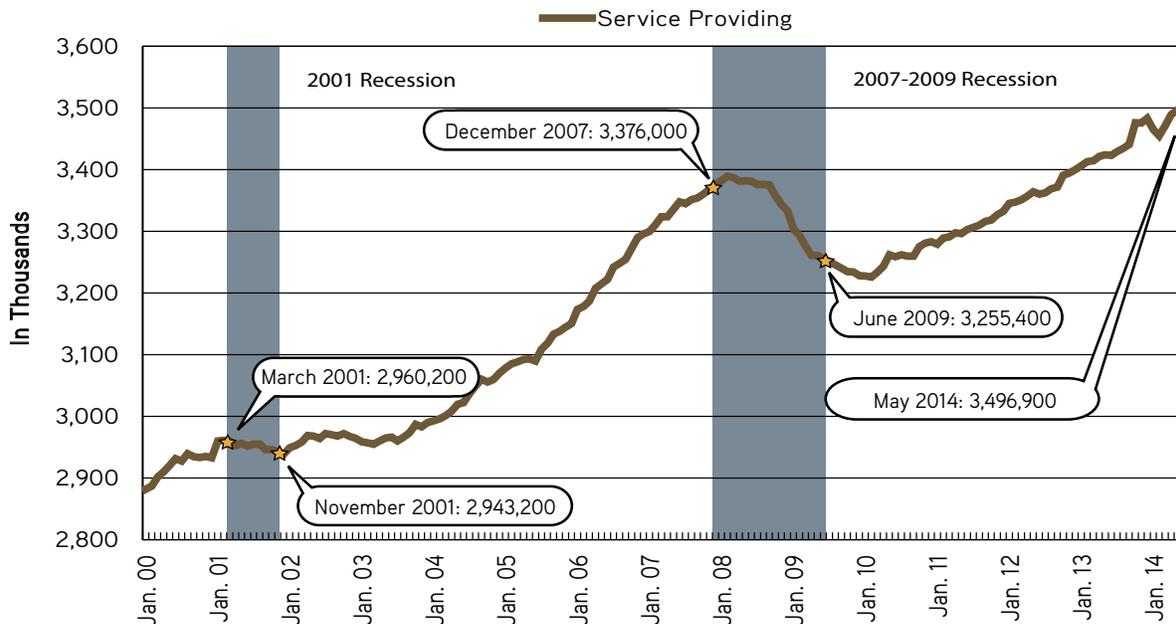


Source: CES, North Carolina Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division

Note: May 2014 data are preliminary, other 2014 data are revised, while all other data are benchmarked. Recession periods documented in above graph represent the dates April 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 166,600 Goods Producing jobs, and 16,200 since the end of the recession in June 2009.

North Carolina Service Providing January 2000–May 2014 *(Seasonally Adjusted)*



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

Note: May 2014 data are preliminary, other 2014 data are revised, while all other data are benchmarked. Recession periods documented in above graph represent the dates April 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 120,900 jobs, and 241,500 since the end of the recession in June 2009.

North Carolina Industry Supersector Employment May 2014

(Not Seasonally Adjusted, In Thousands)

NAICS Industry	Total Employment			Net & Percent Change			
	May ^P 2014	April ^R 2014	May ^B 2013	From April 2014		From May 2013	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Total Nonfarm	4,152.9	4,130.4	4,077.4	22.5	0.5%	75.5	1.9%
Total Private	3,421.5	3,393.1	3,340.6	28.4	0.8%	80.9	2.4%
Goods Producing	624.9	623.3	621.2	1.6	0.3%	3.7	0.6%
Service Providing	3,528.0	3,507.1	3,456.2	20.9	0.6%	71.8	2.1%
Private Service Providing	2,796.6	2,769.8	2,719.4	26.8	1.0%	77.2	2.8%
Mining & Logging	5.5	5.4	5.5	0.1	1.9%	0.0	0.0%
Construction	177.8	176.0	174.3	1.8	1.0%	3.5	2.0%
Manufacturing	441.6	441.9	441.4	-0.3	-0.1%	0.2	<0.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	771.4	766.5	751.7	4.9	0.6%	19.7	2.6%
Information	71.5	71.9	69.4	-0.4	-0.6%	2.1	3.0%
Financial Activities	208.8	207.1	206.2	1.7	0.8%	2.6	1.3%
Professional & Business Services	575.5	576.9	545.6	-1.4	-0.2%	29.9	5.5%
Education & Health Services	564.9	565.5	558.6	-0.6	-0.1%	6.3	1.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	451.1	430.3	438.7	20.8	4.8%	12.4	2.8%
Other Services	153.4	151.6	149.2	1.8	1.2%	4.2	2.8%
Government	731.4	737.3	736.8	-5.9	-0.8%	-5.4	-0.7%

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>

The May 2014 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,152.9 was 22,500 higher than April 2014. Six of the 11 major industries in North Carolina showed an over-the-month increase. Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest gain in employment at 20,800 (4.8%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 4,900 (0.6%); Construction, 1,800 (1.0%); Other Services, 1,800 (1.2%); Financial Activities, 1,700 (0.8%); and Mining & Logging, 100 (1.9%). The five remaining industrial sectors had job losses: Government, 5,900 (0.8%); Professional & Business Services, 1,400 (0.2%); Education & Health Services, 600 (0.1%); Information, 400 (0.6%); and Manufacturing, 300 (0.1%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 71,800 (2.1%) jobs. Professional & Business Services, 29,900 (5.5%), experienced the largest employment increase, followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 19,700 (2.6%); Leisure & Hospitality Services, 12,400 (2.8%); Education & Health Services, 6,300 (1.1%); Other Services, 4,200 (2.8%); Financial Activities, 2,600 (1.3%); and Information, 2,100 (3.0%). Government reported a 5,400 (0.7%) loss over the year.

The Goods Producing sector had a net gain of 3,700 (0.6%) jobs over the year. Construction added 3,500 (2.0%) jobs; Manufacturing increased by 200 (<0.1%); and Mining & Logging showed no change over the year.

North Carolina MSA Total Nonfarm Employment May 2014

(Not Seasonally Adjusted, In Thousands)

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Employment			Net & Percent Change			
	May ^P 2014	April ^R 2014	May ^B 2013	From April 2014		From May 2013	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Asheville	178.3	177.2	175.9	1.1	0.6%	2.4	1.4%
Burlington	59.5	59.3	59.4	0.2	0.3%	0.1	0.2%
Charlotte/Gastonia/Rock Hill NC-SC	899.3	890.3	877.9	9.0	1.0%	21.4	2.4%
Durham/Chapel Hill	290.2	289.6	284.3	0.6	0.2%	5.9	2.1%
Fayetteville	132.4	132.5	133.0	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.6	-0.5%
Goldsboro	43.8	43.7	43.1	0.1	0.2%	0.7	1.6%
Greensboro/High Point	351.9	348.3	347.3	3.6	1.0%	4.6	1.3%
Greenville	81.8	81.5	80.5	0.3	0.4%	1.3	1.6%
Hickory/Lenoir/Morganton	146.2	145.7	145.2	0.5	0.3%	1.0	0.7%
Jacksonville	49.3	48.8	49.4	0.5	1.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
Raleigh/Cary	559.3	558.6	537.9	0.7	0.1%	21.4	4.0%
Rocky Mount	54.0	53.7	53.8	0.3	0.6%	0.2	0.4%
Wilmington	147.8	145.0	143.5	2.8	1.9%	4.3	3.0%
Winston-Salem	211.1	208.1	207.4	3.0	1.4%	3.7	1.8%

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>

In not seasonally adjusted data, 13 of 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) experienced Total Nonfarm employment growth in May. The Charlotte/Gastonia/Rock Hill MSA posted the largest over-the-month increase of 9,000 jobs. The only loss was in the Fayetteville MSA, which decreased by 100 jobs.

Mining & Logging and Construction employment increased or remained unchanged in all but one MSA this month. Charlotte/Gastonia/Rock Hill posted the largest gain with 700 jobs, while Winston-Salem had the only loss at 100 jobs.

Manufacturing employment varied across the MSAs this month. Four MSAs — Greensboro/High Point, Greenville, Rocky Mount, and Winston-Salem — showed a gain of 100 jobs each. Charlotte/Gastonia/Rock Hill and Raleigh/Cary both posted losses of 200 jobs each.

Trade, Transportation & Utilities employment varied across the MSAs this month. Charlotte/Gastonia/Rock Hill reported the largest over-the-month gain of 1,700 jobs, while Raleigh/Cary had the largest loss at 600 jobs.

Information employment experienced a change in only one MSA in May. Charlotte/Gastonia/Rock Hill gained 100 jobs.

Financial Activities employment experienced change in only three MSAs. Greensboro/High Point, Raleigh/Cary, and Wilmington each gained 100 jobs.

Professional & Business Services employment varied across the MSAs over the month. Greensboro/High Point posted the largest job increase at 800. Administrative, Support, Waste Management & Remediation was responsible for all of the gain. Raleigh/Cary had the greatest loss over the month at 300 jobs as a result of a 1,000 job loss in Professional, Scientific & Technical Services and a gain of 700 jobs in Administrative, Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services.

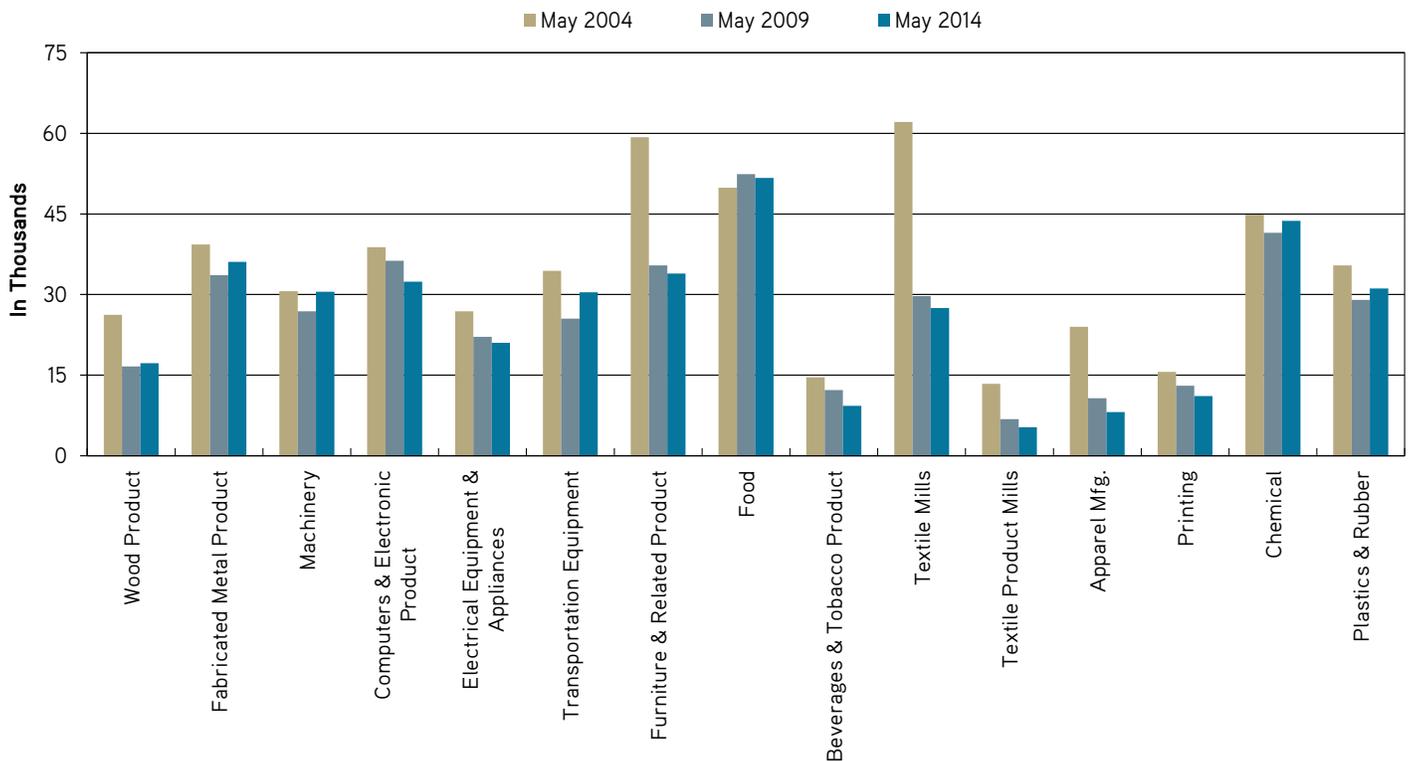
Education & Health Services employment varied across the MSAs this month. Durham/Chapel Hill posted the greatest gain at 700 jobs, followed by Winston-Salem with 600. Greensboro/High Point had the greatest loss at 300 jobs.

Leisure & Hospitality Services employment increased in all but one MSA over the month. Charlotte/Gastonia/Rock Hill had the largest gain at 5,700 jobs, while Greenville posted the largest loss at 100 jobs.

Other Services employment increased or remained the same across all MSAs over the month. Raleigh/Cary reported the largest gain at 400 jobs.

Government employment varied across the MSAs over the month. Charlotte/Gastonia/Rock Hill had the largest gain at 500 jobs with all of it coming from Local Government. Raleigh/Cary posted the greatest loss at 1,300 jobs, followed by Durham/Chapel Hill at 1,000. All of the job losses came from State Government.

Employment Change in North Carolina Manufacturing Industries Comparison of May 2004, 2009 & 2014 *(Not Seasonally Adjusted)*



Source: CES, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce.
Note: 2014 data are preliminary, while 2004 and 2009 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 lost 300 jobs over the month with a decrease in Nondurable Goods (400) and an increase in Durable Goods (100).

Manufacturing gained 200 jobs over the year with an increase in Durable Goods (1,600) and a decrease in Nondurable Goods (1,400).

Of North Carolina's six largest Manufacturing industries in May 2004, five have experienced job losses over the past 10 years: Textile Mills, 34,600; Furniture & Related Product, 25,400; Computer & Electronic Product, 6,400; Fabricated Metal Product, 3,200; and Chemical, 1,200. Food gained 1,800 jobs.

Of North Carolina's six largest Manufacturing industries in May 2009, four have experienced job losses over the past five years: Computer & Electronic Product, 3,900; Textile Mills, 2,200; Furniture & Related Product, 1,500; and Food, 700. Fabricated Metal Product gained 2,500 jobs and Chemical increased by 2,200.

Hours and Earnings May 2013–May 2014

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Earnings		
	Total Private	Mfg.	Production	Total Private	Mfg.	Production	Total Private	Mfg.	Production
May 2013	34.3	40.4	41.3	\$21.55	\$20.85	\$16.73	\$739.17	\$842.34	\$690.95
June	34.9	41.1	41.7	\$21.67	\$20.84	\$16.63	\$756.28	\$856.52	\$693.47
July	34.2	40.4	41.0	\$21.52	\$21.03	\$16.68	\$735.98	\$849.61	\$683.88
August	34.6	41.2	42.1	\$21.51	\$20.80	\$16.63	\$744.25	\$856.96	\$700.12
September	35.0	41.5	42.2	\$21.68	\$20.87	\$16.60	\$758.80	\$866.11	\$700.52
October	34.4	40.7	41.5	\$21.55	\$20.79	\$16.66	\$741.32	\$846.15	\$691.39
November	34.6	41.3	42.5	\$21.64	\$20.96	\$16.74	\$748.74	\$865.65	\$711.45
December	34.7	41.8	42.8	\$21.85	\$21.14	\$17.01	\$758.20	\$883.65	\$728.03
January	34.0	40.8	41.6	\$21.83	\$20.90	\$16.79	\$742.22	\$852.72	\$698.46
February	33.3	40.3	39.9	\$22.48	\$21.24	\$16.52	\$748.58	\$855.97	\$659.15
March	35.2	43.5	43.9	\$22.19	\$20.81	\$16.75	\$781.09	\$905.24	\$735.33
April	34.8	43.4	43.6	\$21.73	\$20.57	\$16.72	\$756.20	\$892.74	\$728.99
May 2014	34.7	42.7	43.2	\$21.65	\$20.77	\$16.80	\$751.26	\$886.88	\$725.76

Source: CES, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce. Note: May 2014 data are preliminary, other 2014 data are revised, while 2013 are benchmarked. More information can be found at: <http://esesc23.esc.state.nc.us/d4/CesSelection.aspx>

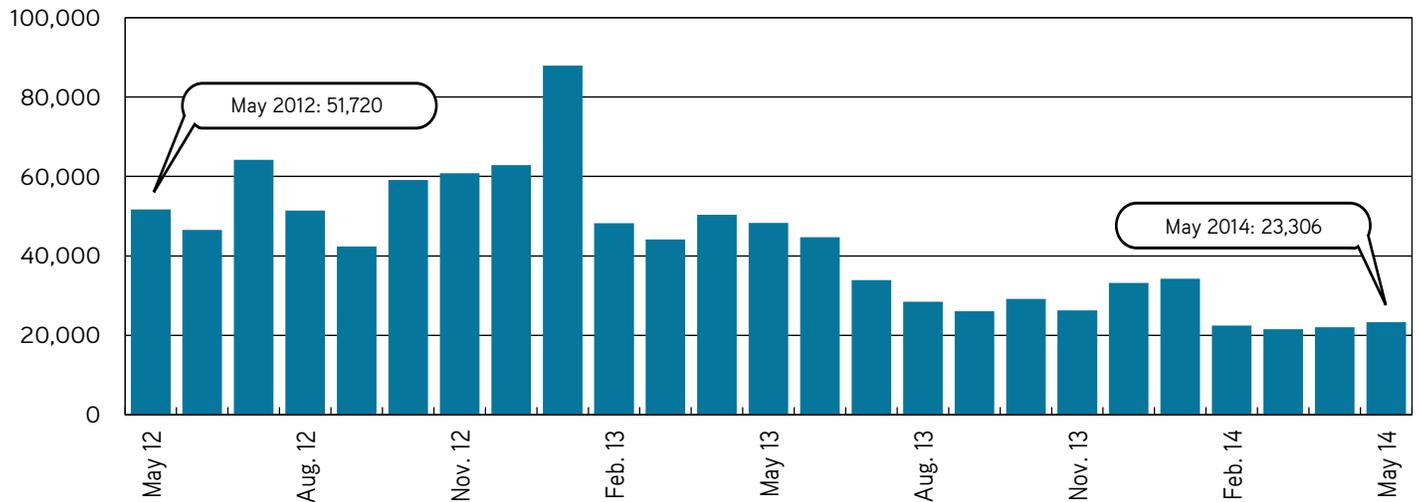
Each month, the Current Employment Statistics program provides measures of payroll and hours for all employees of private Nonfarm establishments for the nation, each state, and more than 400 Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

In North Carolina, Total Private Hours and Earnings posted over-the-month decreases in Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Hours. Average Weekly Earnings decreased by \$4.94 to \$751.26; Average Hourly Earnings fell by \$0.08 to \$21.65, and Average Weekly Hours decreased by 0.1 (6 minutes) to 34.7. Over the year, Total Private Hours & Earnings posted gains in Average Weekly Earnings, \$12.09; Average Hourly Earnings, \$0.10, and Average Weekly Hours, 0.4 (24 minutes).

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings posted over-the-month decreases in Average Weekly Earnings and Average Weekly Hours, but reported a gain in Average Hourly Earnings. Average Weekly Earnings decreased by \$5.86 to \$886.88, and Average Weekly Hours decreased by 0.7 (42 minutes) to 42.7. Average Hourly Earnings increased by \$0.20 to \$20.77. Over the year, Manufacturing Hours & Earnings posted gains in Average Weekly Earnings, \$44.54 and Average Weekly Hours, 2.3 (138 minutes) and a loss in Average Hourly Earnings, \$0.08.

Production Hours and Earnings posted over-the-month decreases in Average Weekly Earnings and Average Weekly Hours, but had a gain in Average Hourly Earnings. Average Weekly Earnings decreased by \$3.23 to \$725.76, and Average Weekly Hours fell by 0.4 (24 minutes) to 43.2. Average Hourly Earnings gained \$0.08 to \$16.80. Over the year, Production Hours & Earnings posted gains in Average Hourly Earnings \$0.07, Average Weekly Earnings, \$34.81, and Average Weekly Hours 1.9 (114 minutes).loss in Average Hourly Earnings of \$0.08.

North Carolina Regular UI Initial Claims Activity May 2012–May 2014



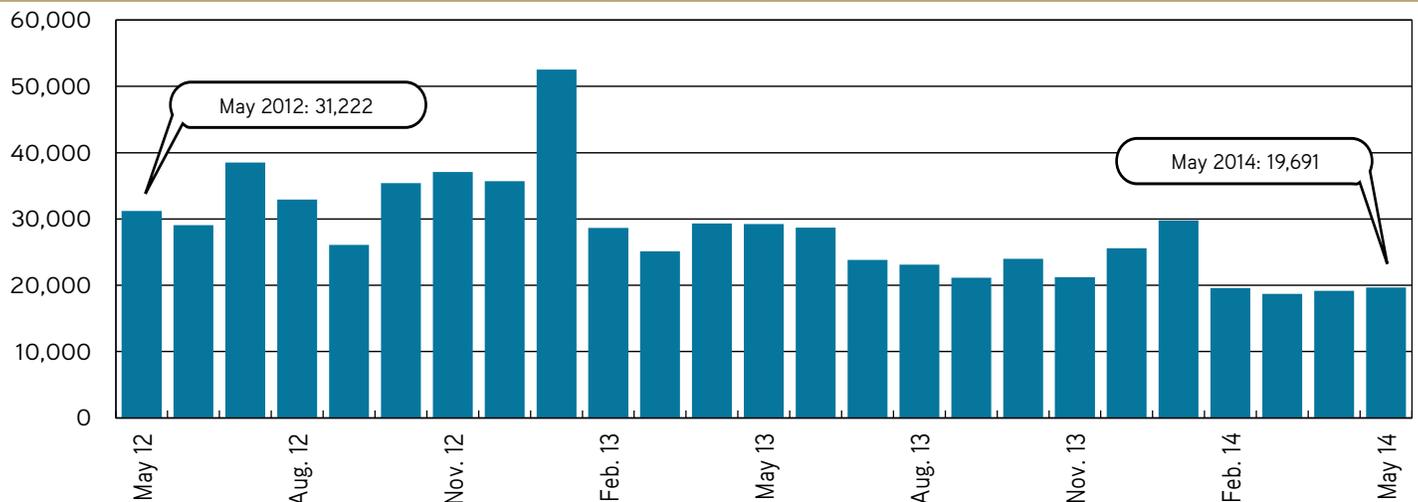
Source: WRE, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce.
More information can be found at: <https://www.ncesc1.com>

Regular Initial Claims, which totaled 23,306 for the month ending May 31, 2014, increased 1,318 (6%) from the prior month's total of 21,988. Regular Initial Claims were down 24,981 (52%) compared to 48,287 in May 2013; decreased 28,414 (55%) compared to 51,720 in 2012; fell 31,913 (58%) compared to 55,219 in 2011; and dropped 32,701 (58%) compared to 56,007 in May 2010.

During the month ending May 31, 2014, Attached Initial Claims totaled 51, which accounted for less than 1.0 percent of the 23,306 Initial Claims. They accounted for 19,129 (40%) of 48,287 Initial Claims for the same period in 2013; 21,817 (42%) of 51,720 claims in 2012; 24,593 (45%) of 55,219 claims in 2011; and 23,836 (43%) of 56,007 claims in 2010.

For the month ending May 31, 2014, the increases in Initial Claims were most notable in the following industries: Eating and Drinking Places; Educational Services; Wholesale Trade–Durable Goods; Social Services; Building Construction–General Contractors and Operative Builders; Personal Services; and General Merchandise Stores. The decreases in Initial Claims were most notable in the following industries: Business Services; Food and Kindred Products; Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment; Health Services; Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps and Other Lodging Places; and Wholesale Trade–Nondurable Goods.

North Carolina New Claims Activity May 2012–May 2014



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 May 2014

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Transactions	Individuals				Regular UI Benefits**
	Initial Claims	Female	African-American	White	45 Years and Older	
Asheville	630	314	73	525	296	\$1,104,250
Burlington	395	209	169	201	160	\$432,916
Charlotte/Gastonia/Rock Hill NC-SC*	4,025	2,101	2,089	1,557	1,394	\$6,836,589
Durham/Chapel Hill	1,099	567	668	319	396	\$1,361,349
Fayetteville	900	503	522	246	284	\$1,108,318
Goldsboro	257	132	130	102	77	\$292,795
Greensboro/High Point	2,108	1,109	1,073	850	766	\$2,713,621
Greenville	655	361	472	146	199	\$597,982
Hickory/Lenior/Morganton	851	408	134	642	324	\$1,085,096
Jacksonville	225	113	69	119	75	\$363,958
Raleigh/Cary	2,436	1,291	1,110	1,083	926	\$4,175,262
Rocky Mount	483	247	321	132	155	\$596,064
Wilmington	903	415	281	575	358	\$1,347,986
Winston-Salem	1,145	618	514	512	429	\$1,623,648
MSA Total	16,112	8,388	7,625	7,009	5,839	\$23,639,834
NC Statewide Total	23,306	11,885	10,399	10,694	8,527	\$35,375,860
% of MSA Total to NC Statewide Total	69.1%	70.6%	73.3%	65.5%	68.5%	66.8%

Source: WRE, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, North Carolina Department of Commerce. Note: 'Regular Initial Claims' represent transactions and not individuals. *Only includes claims activity in North Carolina. **Does not include Extended Benefits and Federal Additional Compensation. More information can be found at: <https://www.ncesc1.com>

The Division of Employment Security paid \$36,545,095 in Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits to unemployed claimants across North Carolina during May 2014. These payments include state and federally funded benefits administered under the State UI, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service Members (UCX) programs. North Carolina paid \$35,375,860 in regular UI benefits from the State UI program to 42,382 individuals during the month – a decrease of 2,510 claimants since April 2014. A total of \$1,143,012 was paid in UCFE and UCX benefits administered under Regular UI. There were 158,520 weeks compensated for Regular UI under the State UI program, with an average UI weekly benefit amount of \$223.16 (maximum weekly benefit is \$350).

During May 2014, the NC UI Trust and State Reserve Funds collected \$605 million in UI taxes and reported interest of \$6,532.82. The Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund balance was at a deficit of \$1 billion on May 31, 2014. The Federal Loan had a balance of \$1 billion, and the State Reserve Fund had a balance of \$77.1 million.

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.

In May 2014, eight Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) Initial Claims were filed. EUC Initial Claims are not included in the UI Regular Initial Claims counts. During the same period, 61 weeks were compensated for EUC across all tiers. The EUC benefits paid in May 2014 totaled \$26,062. These benefits were paid through federal dollars.

**Private Industry Workers Compensation Per Hours Worked
South Atlantic Region/United States
March 2014**

	South Atlantic		United States	
	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
Total Compensation	\$27.98	100.0%	\$29.99	100.0%
Wages and Salaries	\$19.95	71.3%	\$20.96	69.9%
Total Benefits	\$8.03	28.7%	\$9.03	30.1%
Paid Leave	\$1.96	7.0%	\$2.09	7.0%
Vacation	\$1.02	3.6%	\$1.08	3.6%
Holiday	\$0.59	2.1%	\$0.63	2.1%
Sick	\$0.24	0.9%	\$0.26	0.9%
Personal	\$0.11	0.4%	\$0.11	0.4%
Supplemental Pay	\$0.73	2.6%	\$0.85	2.8%
Overtime and Premium ¹	\$0.24	0.8%	\$0.25	0.8%
Shift Differentials	\$0.06	0.2%	\$0.06	0.2%
Nonproduction Bonuses	\$0.43	1.5%	\$0.54	1.8%
Insurance	\$2.17	7.8%	\$2.50	8.3%
Life	\$0.04	0.1%	\$0.04	0.1%
Health	\$2.04	7.3%	\$2.36	7.9%
Short-Term Disability	\$0.05	0.2%	\$0.06	0.2%
Long-Term Disability	\$0.04	0.1%	\$0.05	0.2%
Retirement and Savings	\$0.97	3.5%	\$1.15	3.8%
Defined Benefits	\$0.37	1.3%	\$0.50	1.7%
Defined Contribution	\$0.60	2.1%	\$0.66	2.2%
Legally Required Benefits	\$2.20	7.9%	\$2.44	8.1%
Social Security and Medicare	\$1.67	6.0%	\$1.75	5.8%
Social Security ²	\$1.35	4.8%	\$1.40	4.7%
Medicare	\$0.33	1.2%	\$0.35	1.2%
Federal Unemployment Insurance	\$0.04	0.1%	\$0.04	0.1%
State Unemployment Insurance	\$0.16	0.6%	\$0.23	0.8%
Workers' Compensation	\$0.33	1.2%	\$0.42	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 \$27.98 per hour worked in March 2014 was \$2.01 lower than the national average of \$29.99. 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 71.3 percent of Total Compensation. Nationally, Wages and Salaries comprised 69.9 percent.

The Region's Retirement and Savings cost \$0.97 and was 3.5 percent of Total Compensation. Retirement and Savings reported nationally for the same time period was \$1.15 (3.8%).

Legally Required Benefits were 7.9 percent of Total Compensation for the Region, and 8.1 percent nationally. Social Security and Medicare were 6.0 percent of Total Compensation for the region and 5.8 percent nationally.

Health Insurance Benefits comprised 7.3 percent of Total Compensation (or 25.7% of Total Benefits) in the region, while comprising 7.9 percent (25.6% 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.

Entrants (Current Population Survey): Unemployed persons who are entering the labor force as a new entrant or re-entrant.

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.

Layoff: Suspension from pay by the company for reasons such as lack of orders, plant breakdown, and shortage of materials or termination of seasonal or temporary employment.

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 December 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.

Prepared by:

**NORTH
CAROLINA**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE