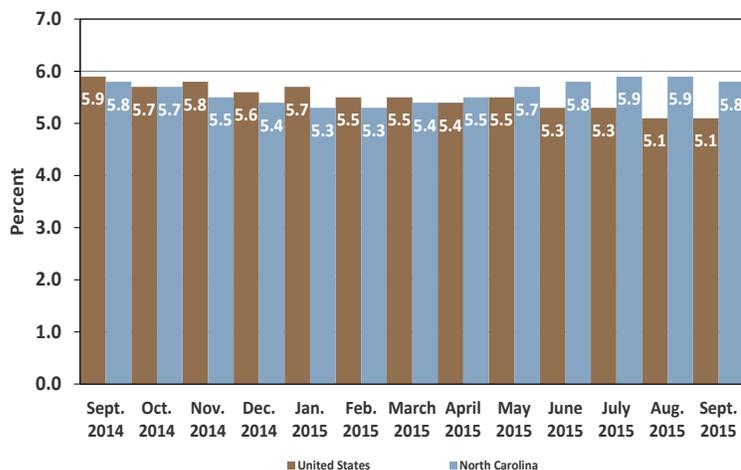
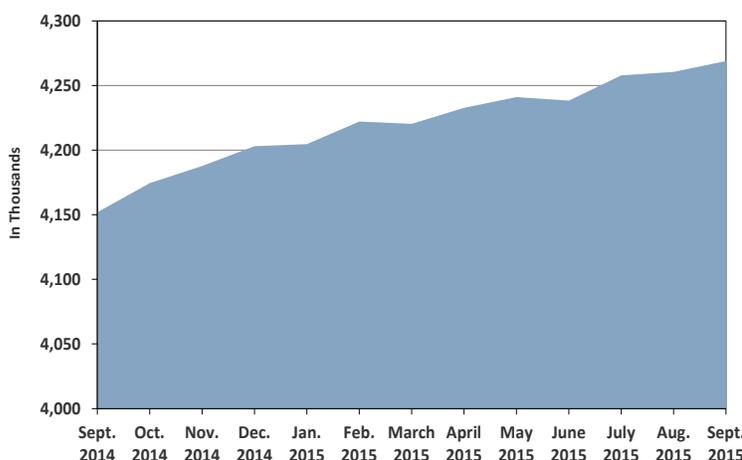


United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates
September 2014–September 2015
(Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted**)

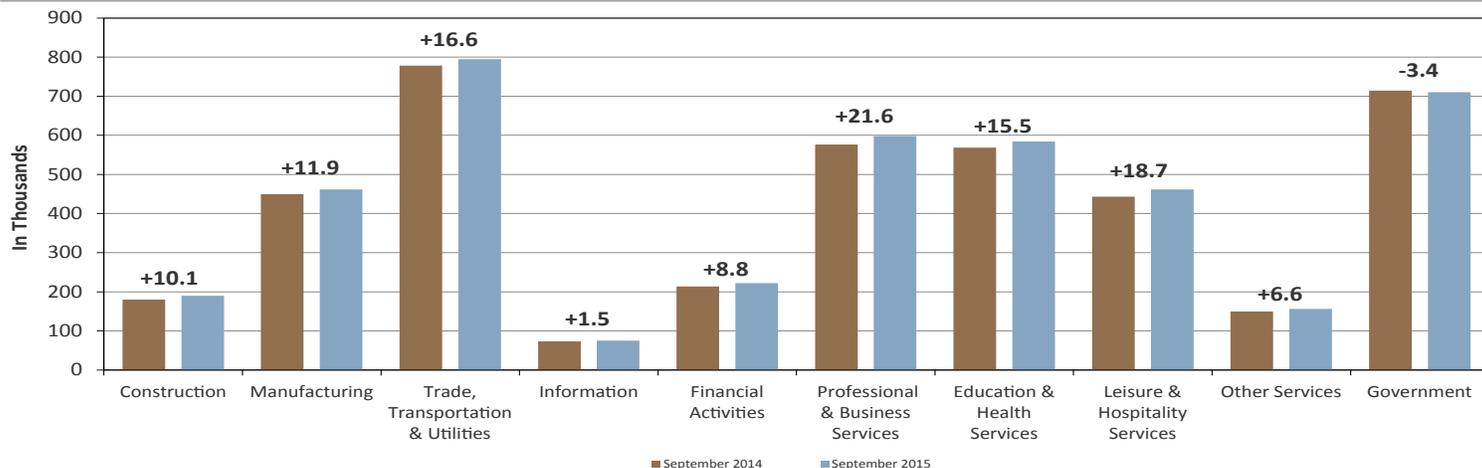


**US data are not smoothed.

North Carolina Total Nonfarm Employment
September 2014–September 2015
(Seasonally Adjusted)



Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries
September 2014 Compared to September 2015
(Seasonally Adjusted)



*N.C. current month data are preliminary, while all other 2015 data are revised, and 2014 data have undergone annual revision. U.S. data have undergone annual revision.

The North Carolina smoothed seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in September, decreasing 0.1 of percentage point from the previous month, and remaining unchanged from September 2014. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed fell by 4,664 (1.7%). The civilian labor force decreased by 994 (>-0.1%) to 4,752,391.

Nationally, September's unemployment rate was 5.1 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 7,915,000, while the civilian labor force was 156,715,000.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,259,600) increased 4,700 (0.1%) since August 2015, and 107,600 (2.6%) since September 2014.¹ Private sector employment grew over the month by 6,300 (0.2%), and by 111,000 (3.2%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-month gain in jobs (4,000; 0.9%), followed by Financial Activities (3,100; 1.4%), Education & Health Services (2,800; 0.5%), Professional & Business Services (1,900; 0.3%), and Other Services (700; 0.5%). Construction (3,300; 1.7%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Government (1,600; 0.2%), Manufacturing (1,000; 0.2%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (900; 0.1%), Information (700; 0.9%), and Mining & Logging (300; 5.5%).

Since September 2014, Professional & Business Services added the largest number of jobs (21,600; 3.7%), followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (18,700; 4.2%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (16,600; 2.1%), Education & Health Services (15,500; 2.7%), Manufacturing (11,900; 2.6%), Construction (10,100; 5.6%), Financial Activities (8,800; 4.1%), Other Services (6,600; 4.4%), and Information (1,500; 2.0%). Government reported the largest over-the-year loss of 3,400 (0.5%), followed by Mining & Logging (300; 5.5%).

¹It 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 be fully capturing 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.

North Carolina Labor Market Conditions

The September 2015 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,269,000 was 8,400 (0.2%) more than the August 2015 revised employment level of 4,260,600. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Government had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 31,700 (4.6%), followed by Education & Health Services (6,000; 1.0%). Leisure & Hospitality Services (15,000; 3.1%) had the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (6,600; 0.8%), Construction (2,200; 1.1%), Information (1,700; 2.2%), Other Services (1,100; 0.7%), Professional & Business Services (800; 0.1%), Financial Activities (800; 0.4%), Manufacturing (800; 0.2%), and Mining & Logging (300; 5.4%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 77,300 (2.2%) jobs. Professional & Business Services experienced the largest employment increase at 20,100 (3.5%), followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (15,700; 3.5%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (13,300; 1.7%), Education & Health Services (13,000; 2.3%), Financial Activities (8,900; 4.2%), Other Services (5,800; 3.9%) and Information (1,900; 2.6%). Government (1,400; 0.2%) had the only over-the-year decrease.

The Goods Producing sector grew by 21,300 (3.3%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing (11,300; 2.5%) and Construction (10,300; 5.6%) both reported increases. Mining & Logging reported a decrease of 300 (5.4%).

Food had the largest manufacturing employment with 52,000 in September 2015. Fabricated Metal Product had the largest net over-the-year increase at 3,200. Other manufacturing industries with gains were: Furniture & Related Product, 2,400; Plastics & Rubber Products, 2,200; Transportation Equipment, 1,400; Machinery, 1,200; Wood Product, 1,000; Chemical, 300; and Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 100.

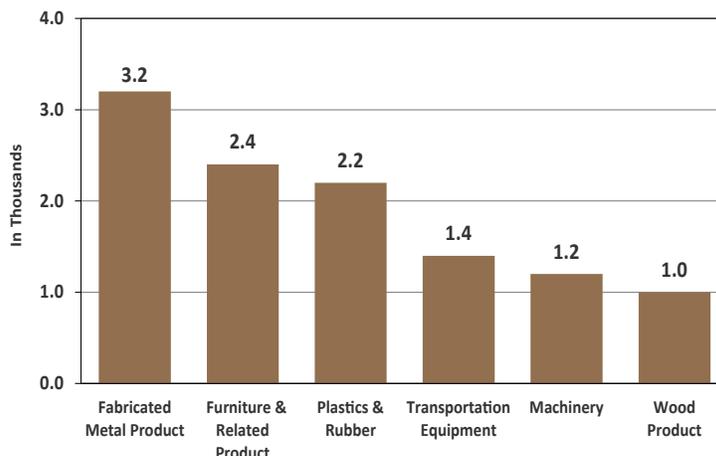
Average Weekly Hours for manufacturing production workers in September decreased 18 minutes from August's revised rate of 42.1. Average Hourly Earnings fell by \$0.01 to \$17.04, as Average Weekly Earnings declined \$5.54 to \$712.27.

Regular Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (UI) totaled 15,934 in September, decreasing 365 from August. Less than 1 percent of Initial Claims for September 2015 were "attached" to a payroll, meaning that employees expect to be recalled to their jobs.

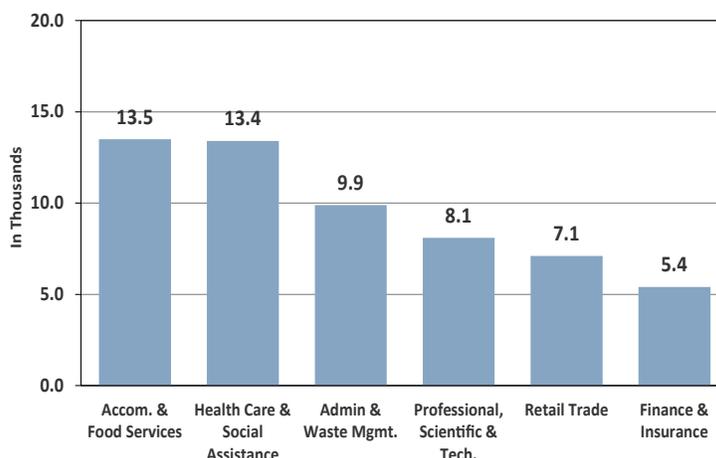
A total of \$19,999,002 in regular UI benefits was paid in September to 23,953 claimants statewide — a decrease of 4,828 claimants since August 2015.

For the 12-month period ending September 2015, \$302,424,593 was paid under the Regular UI Program. The UI Trust Fund balance at the end of September was \$757,839,064. The State Reserve Fund balance was \$202,050,128.

Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Gains
September 2014–September 2015
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Selected Service Industries With Job Gains
September 2014–September 2015
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



UI Taxes Collected and NC Regular UI Benefits Paid
September 2014–September 2015

