



# NC TODAY

JUNE 2010



North Carolina has proclaimed the month of June as Great Outdoors Month because of the many health, quality-of-life and economic benefits outdoor recreation provides North Carolinians. Through biking, sport fishing, boating, hiking, and many other activities, North Carolinians are enjoying the magnificent scenery and the healthy benefits of outdoor recreation.



Clockwise, from top: Davidson River, North Carolina hiking, Hatteras Lighthouse, Coastal North Carolina estuary, Blue Ridge Mountains

## MAY 2010

## Civilian Labor Force

- North Carolina's **seasonally adjusted unemployment rate**, at **10.3 percent**, decreased 0.5 of a percentage point from the previous month. The rate was **10.9 percent** in **May 2009**.
- At 10.3 percent, North Carolina's **unemployment rate** is **0.6 percentage points higher** than the **United States' 9.7 percent rate**.
- The number of **people employed increased over the month by 0.4 percent to 4,094,595**, while the number of **people unemployed fell 4.2 percent to 472,614**.
- During May, North Carolina's **seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate decreased** over the month to **63.3 percent**, and the U.S. rate edged down 0.2 of a percentage point to **65.0 percent**.

## Nonfarm Employment

- **Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment gained 12,900 jobs** over the month, while losing **3,300 since May 2009**.
- Over the month, **five sectors experienced job growth: Government, 16,100; Professional & Business Services, 1,600; Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 1,300; Information, 500; and Financial Activities, 200**. Losses were reported for the **remaining sectors: Manufacturing, 2,900; Leisure & Hospitality Services, 2,700; Other Services, 500; Education & Health Services, 500; and Construction, 200**.
- The major sectors to report over-the-year seasonally adjusted job increases were: **Government, 39,900; Professional & Business Services, 11,200; Education & Health Services, 8,000; and Mining & Logging, 300**.
- Not seasonally adjusted, four major sectors reported over-the-year job increases: **Government, 36,200; Professional & Business Services, 13,300; Education & Health Services, 7,900; and Mining & Logging, 300**.
- **Construction reported the largest over-the-year job loss at 19,500**, followed by **Manufacturing at 19,000**. This loss was seen in **Computer & Electronic Product, 3,900; Furniture & Related Product, 3,600; Textiles, 3,500; Wood Product, 3,300; Food, 2,600; Machinery, 2,500; Fabricated Metal Product, 2,400; and Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 2,100; Apparel, 1,400; Printing & Related Support Activities, 1,100; Plastics & Rubber Products, 1,000; Chemical, 900; and Transportation Equipment, 900**.
- **Beverage & Tobacco Product, at 400, had the only increase** among the leading manufacturing sectors.
- **Food remains** North Carolina's leading sector in manufacturing employment **with 49,800**. **Chemical** follows with **40,500**.

## Other Information

- **Average Hourly Earnings** in North Carolina for manufacturing production workers **increased by 9 cents in May to \$16.12**, while **Average Weekly Hours** gained **24 minutes to 40.7**.
- North Carolina paid a total of **\$492.1 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 fell in May to 56,007**. Approximately **\$194.5 million was paid in regular UI benefits to 176,980 unemployed persons** across the state. **The average weekly benefit amount was \$291.38**, which does not include the \$25 Federal Additional Compensation (FAC) payment from The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.
- The **South Atlantic Region's Total Compensation of \$25.54 per hour worked is below the national average of \$27.73 per hour worked** in the first quarter of 2010. **Regional Wages and Salaries comprised 72.0 percent of Total Compensation, 70.6 percent nationally**.
- North Carolina's **Economic Indicators** during April 2010 showed **very weak growth** in the **Coincident Indicators (0.4%)** and **mild growth** in the **Leading Indicators (1.2%)**.



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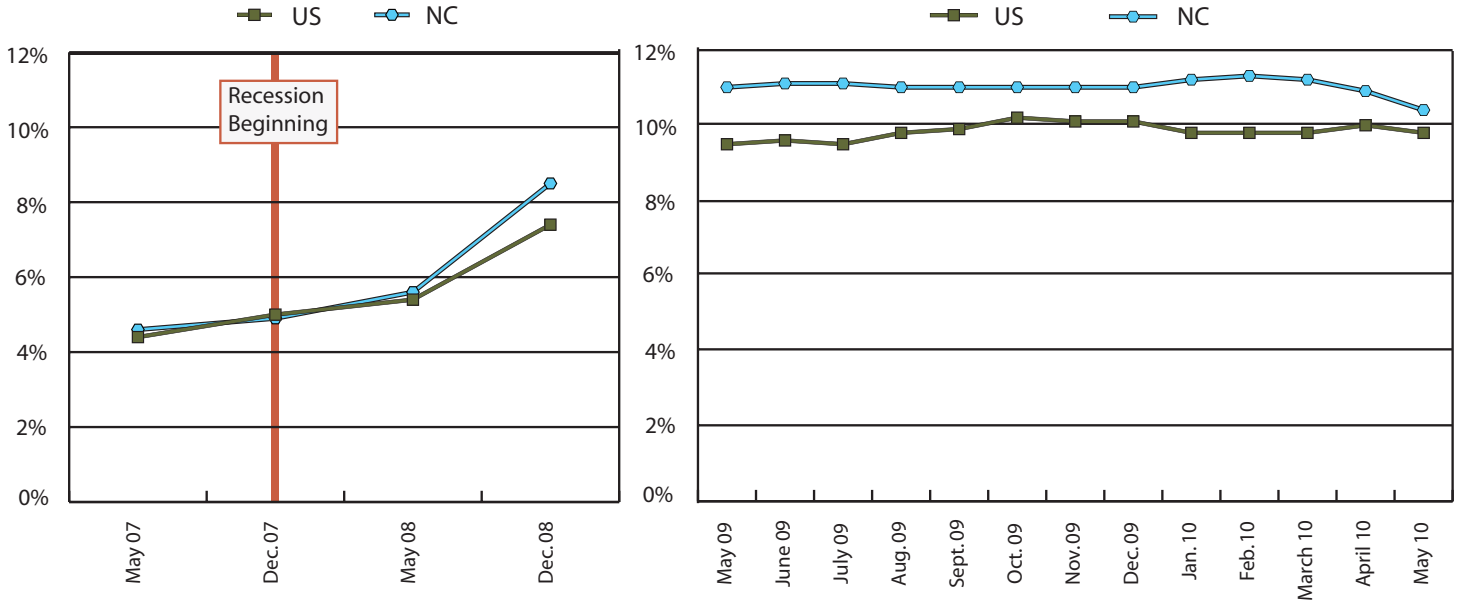
UNITED STATES/NORTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE DATA  
MAY 2010

(Civilian Labor Force Estimates)	May <sup>P</sup> 2010	April <sup>R</sup> 2010	May <sup>B</sup> 2009	Month Ago		Year Ago	
				Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
<b>North Carolina</b>							
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>							
Labor Force	4,567,209	4,573,236	4,555,450	-6,027	-0.1	11,759	0.3
Employed	4,094,595	4,079,873	4,059,158	14,722	0.4	35,437	0.9
Unemployed	472,614	493,363	496,292	-20,749	-4.2	-23,678	-4.8
Unemployment Rate	10.3	10.8	10.9	-0.5	xxx	-0.6	xxx
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>							
Labor Force	4,547,316	4,549,897	4,564,157	-2,581	-0.1	-16,841	-0.4
Employed	4,096,669	4,090,171	4,068,912	6,498	0.2	27,757	0.7
Unemployed	450,647	459,726	495,245	-9,079	-2.0	-44,598	-9.0
Unemployment Rate	9.9	10.1	10.9	-0.2	xxx	-1.0	xxx
<b>United States</b>							
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>							
Labor Force	154,393,000	154,715,000	154,956,000	-322,000	-0.2	-563,000	-0.4
Employed	139,420,000	139,455,000	140,438,000	-35,000	0.0	-1,018,000	-0.7
Unemployed	14,973,000	15,260,000	14,518,000	-287,000	-1.9	455,000	3.1
Unemployment Rate	9.7	9.9	9.4	-0.2	xxx	0.3	xxx
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>							
Labor Force	153,866,000	153,911,000	154,336,000	-45,000	0.0	-470,000	-0.3
Employed	139,497,000	139,302,000	140,363,000	195,000	0.1	-866,000	-0.6
Unemployed	14,369,000	14,609,000	13,973,000	-240,000	-1.6	396,000	2.8
Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.5	9.1	-0.2	xxx	0.2	xxx

Source: LAUS, LMI of ESC

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary; <sup>R</sup> Revised; <sup>B</sup> Benchmarked Note: May not sum due to rounding.

## UNITED STATES/NORTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES MAY 2007-MAY 2010 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



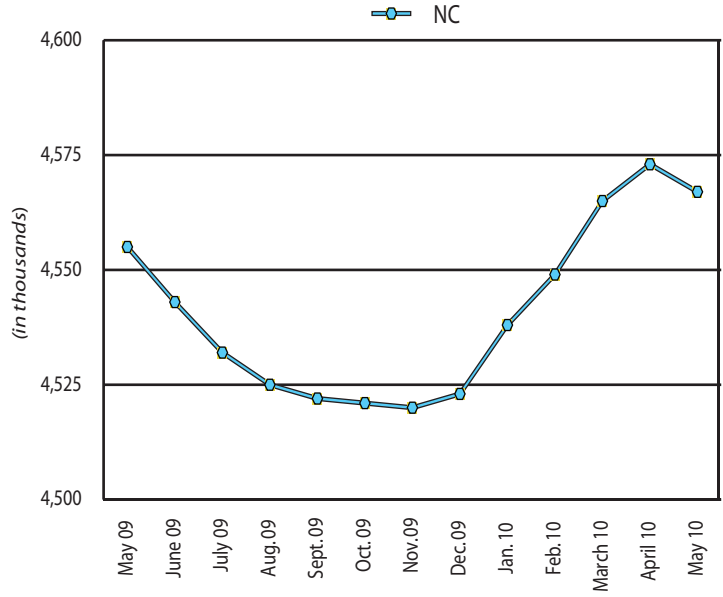
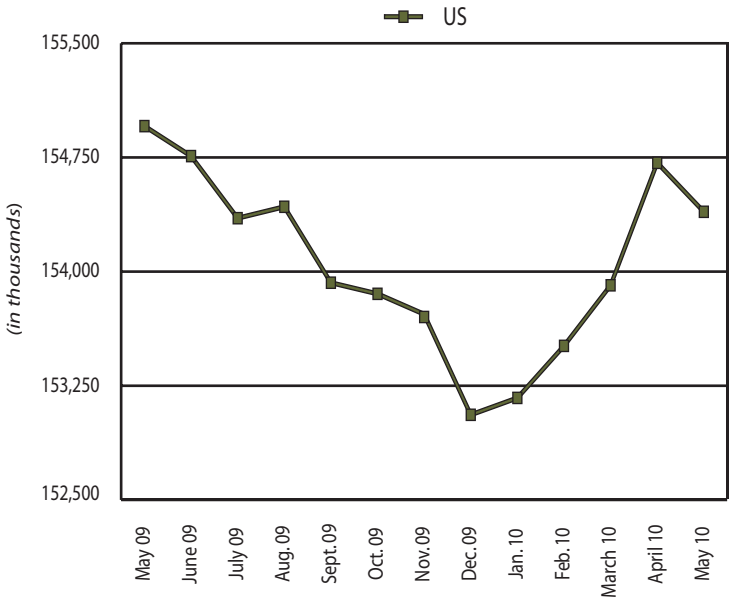
Source: LAUS, LMI of ESC; BLS  
 Note: North Carolina data: May 2010 data are preliminary, other 2010 data are revised, while all other data are benchmarked.

Seasonally adjusted, North Carolina’s civilian labor force declined slightly over the month as employment increased 0.4 percent and unemployment decreased 4.2 percent. The unemployment rate declined 0.5 of a percentage point to 10.3 percent.

There was a slight decrease in the United States’ civilian labor force from April to May. Employment remained relatively unchanged while unemployed decreased 1.9 percent. The unemployment rate declined 0.2 of a percentage point to 9.7 percent.

### UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE MAY 2009-MAY 2010 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

### NORTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE MAY 2009-MAY 2010 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



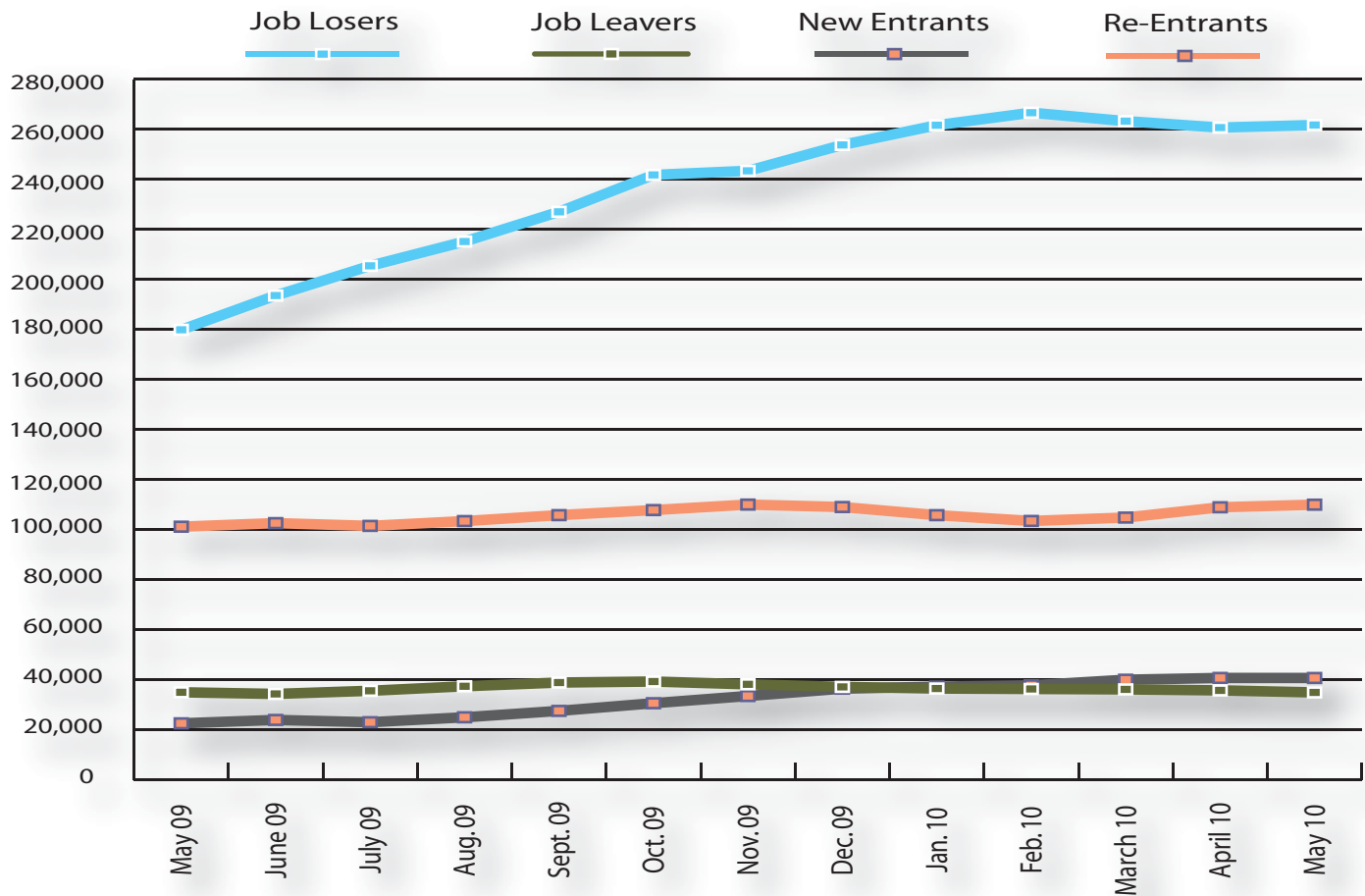
Source: LAUS, LMI of ESC; BLS  
 Note: North Carolina data: May 2010 data are preliminary, other 2010 data are revised, while 2009 data are benchmarked.

North Carolina's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate declined 0.2 of a percentage point over the month to 63.3 percent. The national rate mirrored North Carolina's decrease with a rate of 65.0 percent.

Twelve-month averaged data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) collected from approximately 1,500 North Carolina households show that North Carolina's 16-to-19-year-olds' civilian labor force declined 2.2 percent over the month. Employment and unemployment decreased 1.8 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. Last year, the 16-to-19-year-olds experienced increases in the civilian labor force and employment while unemployment decreased.

The 20-year-old & older's civilian labor force and employment increased 0.2 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively. Unemployment remained relatively unchanged.

NUMBER OF NORTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYED BY REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT  
MAY 2009-MAY 2010  
(12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

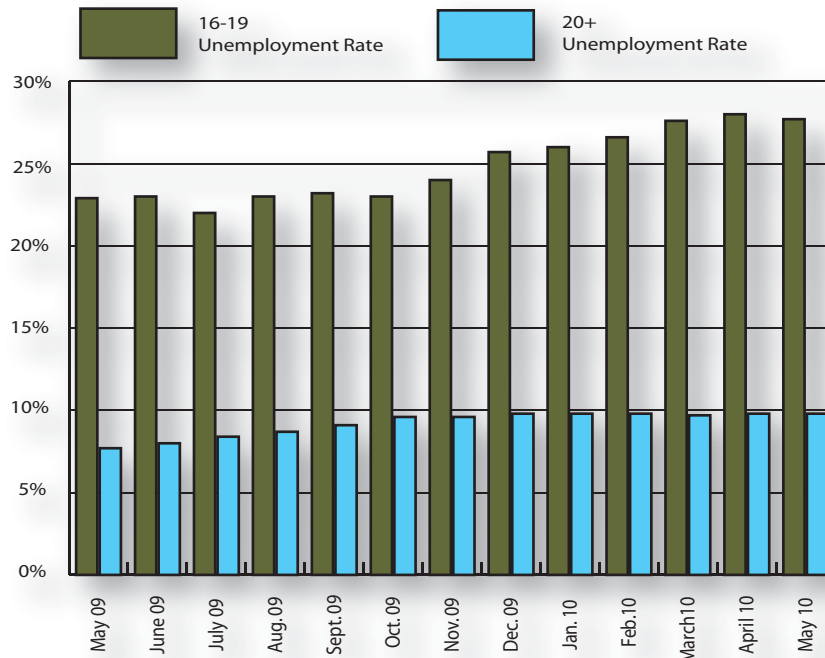


Source: Labor Market Information Division (LMID), extracted from the North Carolina Current Population Survey (CPS).  
Note: Data are not seasonally adjusted and may not add due to rounding. Estimates are derived from a 12-month moving average of elements of North Carolina's portion of the CPS, a monthly survey performed by the US Census Bureau (Census) for the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and encompassing approximately 1,500 rotating households within North Carolina. This data is provided to North Carolina by BLS, but is not comparable to and does not take the place of official BLS estimates published by the LMID.

## NORTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP\*

MAY 2009-MAY 2010

(12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



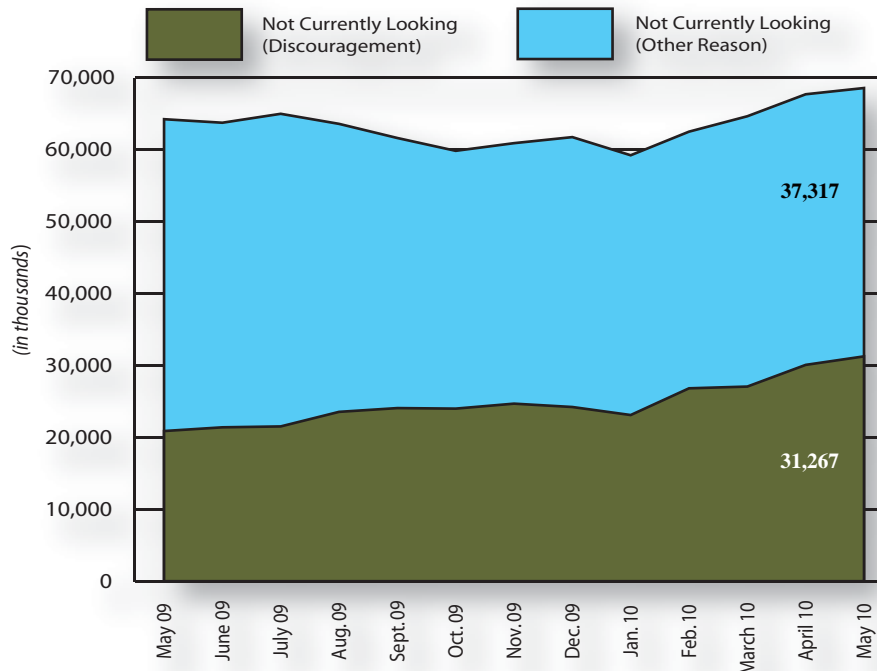
Source: Labor Market Information Division (LMID), extracted from the North Carolina Current Population Survey (CPS).

The averaged CPS data also shows that the percentage of individuals not in the labor force rose slightly from April 2010. Those not looking for work because of discouragement over job prospects increased 3.9 percent, while those not looking for other reasons decreased 0.8 percent. Job losers grew 0.4 percent while job leavers declined 2.3 percent.

## NOT IN THE NORTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE DUE TO DISCOURAGEMENT OR OTHER REASONS\*

MAY 2009-MAY 2010

(NUMBER OF PERSONS, 12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

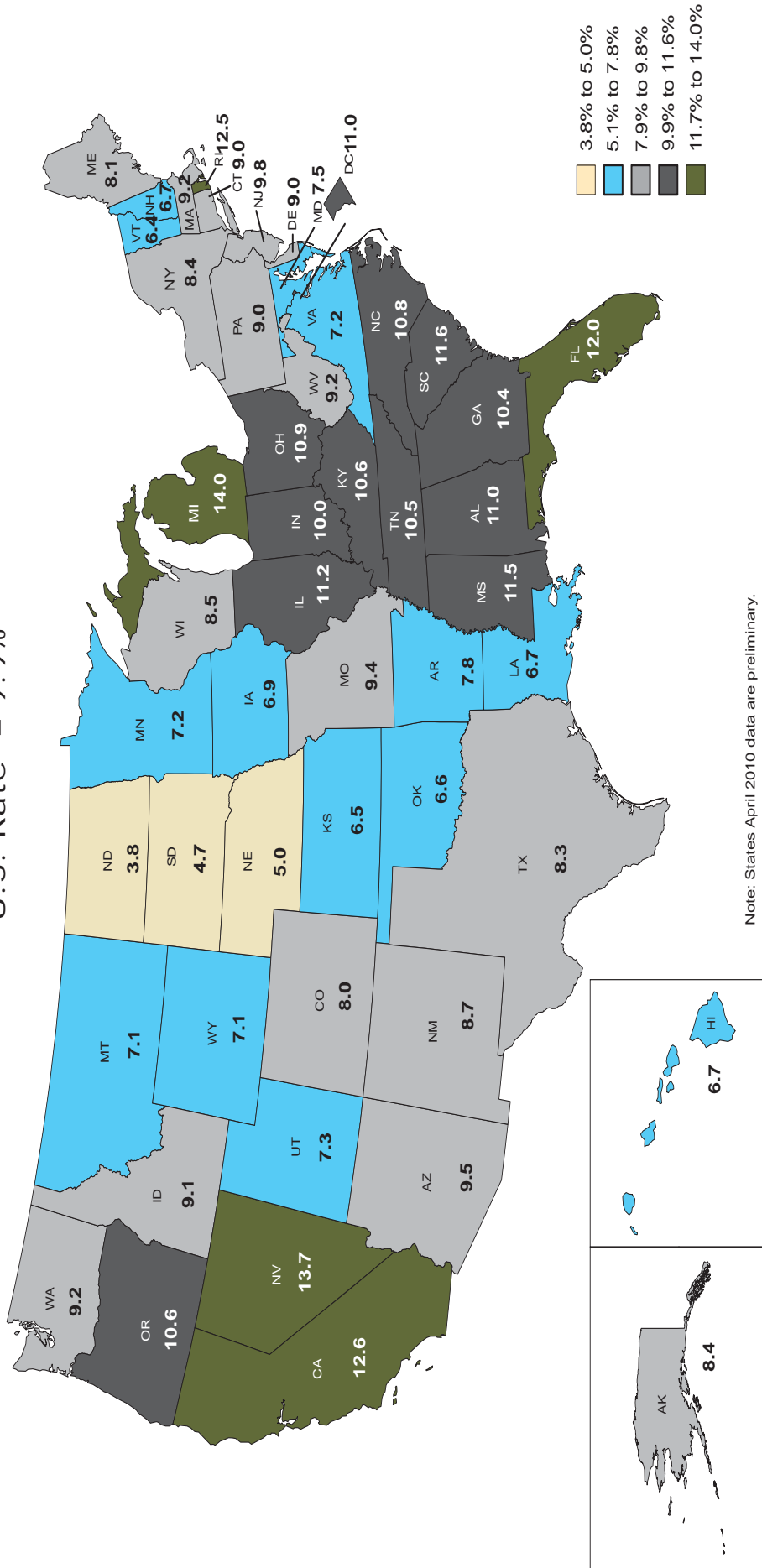


Source: Labor Market Information Division (LMID), extracted from the North Carolina Current Population Survey (CPS).

\*Note: Data are not seasonally adjusted and may not add due to rounding. Estimates are derived from a 12-month moving average of elements of the CPS, a monthly survey performed by the US Census Bureau (Census) for the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and encompassing approximately 1,500 rotating households within North Carolina. Data are provided to North Carolina by the BLS, but is not comparable to and does not take the place of official BLS estimates published by the LMID.

# Unemployment Rates By State, Seasonally Adjusted April 2010

U.S. Rate = 9.9%

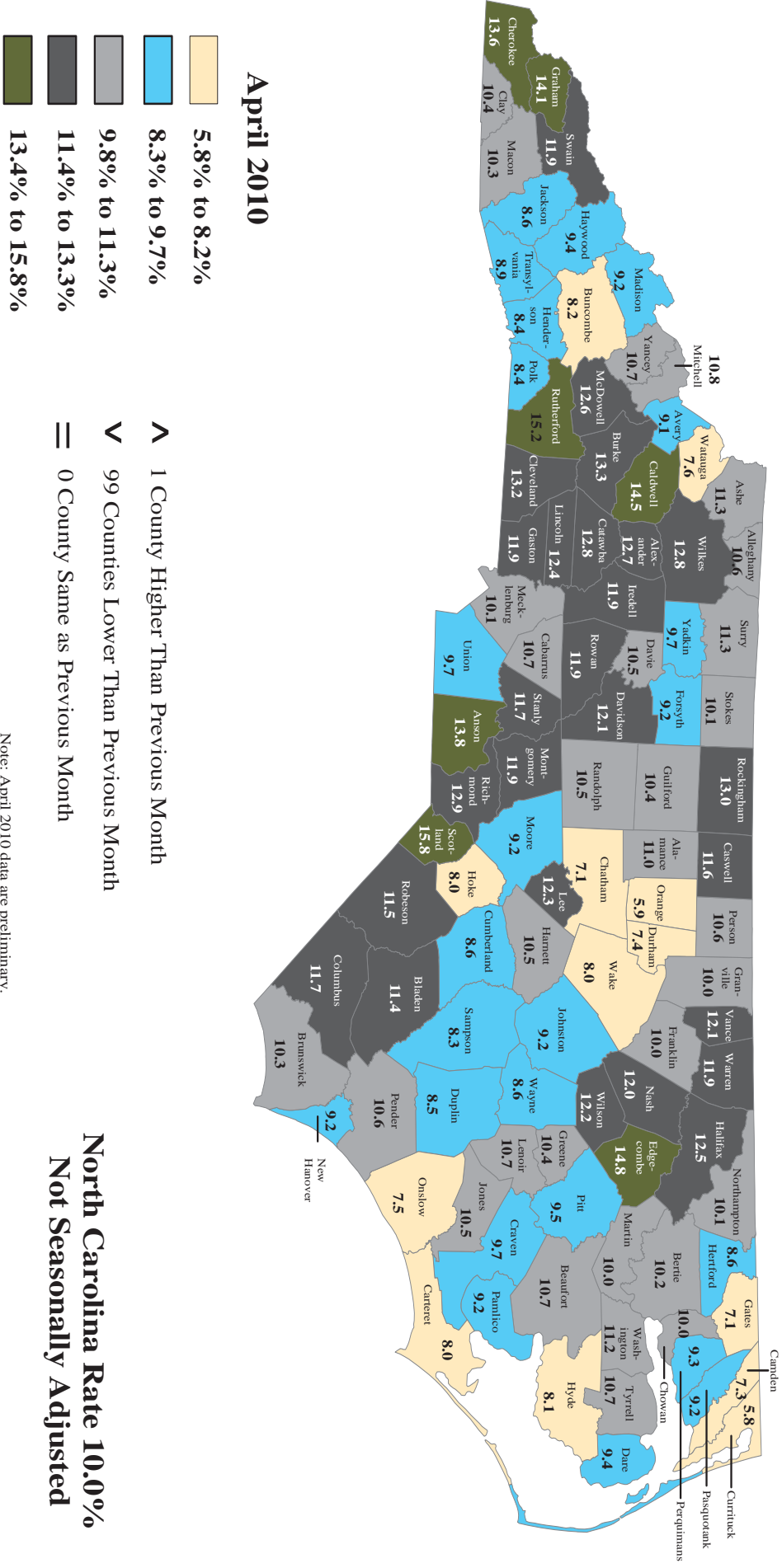


Note: States April 2010 data are preliminary.  
Prepared by the Labor Market Information Division, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina 6\_10

There was little change to the states' unemployment rates during April 2010. Thirty-four states and the District of Columbia recorded unemployment rate decreases, six increased and 10 states reflected no change as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Michigan continues to have the highest unemployment rate among the states at 14.0 percent. Nevada (13.7%), California (12.6%), and Rhode Island (12.5%) reported the next highest rates. North Dakota continues to have the lowest unemployment rate of 3.8 percent, followed by South Dakota, 4.7 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively. All of North Carolina's neighboring states experienced an unemployment rate decrease. South Carolina dropped 0.6 of a percentage point to 11.6 percent, while Georgia (10.4%), Tennessee (10.5%), and Virginia (7.2%) all declined 0.1 of a percentage point.

# North Carolina Unemployment Rates by County

## April 2010



April 2010

- 5.8% to 8.2%
- 8.3% to 9.7%
- 9.8% to 11.3%
- 11.4% to 13.3%
- 13.4% to 15.8%

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

North Carolina Rate **10.0%**  
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Over the month, not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates decreased in 99 counties while one, Wilson County, had a slight rate increase from March to April 2010. Scotland County reported the highest unemployment rate of 15.8 percent, while Currituck County had the lowest at 5.8 percent. All 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas experienced rate decreases.

Note: April 2010 data are preliminary.  
Prepared by the Labor Market Information Division, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina 5\_2010

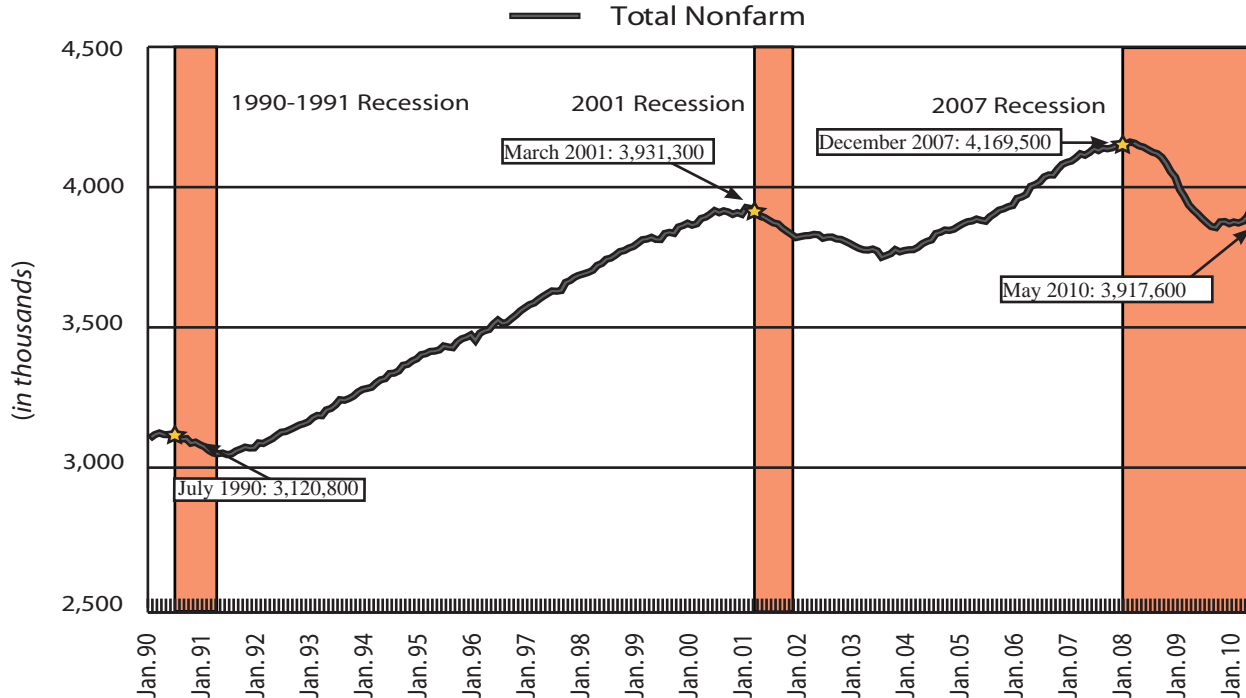
NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT STATEWIDE  
MAY 2010  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, IN THOUSANDS)

NAICS Industry	Total Employment			Net & Percent Change			
	May <sup>P</sup> 2010	April <sup>R</sup> 2010	May <sup>B</sup> 2009	From April 2010		From May 2009	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>3,917.6</b>	<b>3,904.7</b>	<b>3,920.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
<b>Mining &amp; Logging</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>171.9</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>194.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>-22.6</b>	<b>-11.6%</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>429.0</b>	<b>431.9</b>	<b>450.6</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-21.6</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>
Durable Goods	218.4	220.2	233.3	-1.8	-0.8%	-14.9	-6.4%
Nondurable Goods	210.6	211.7	217.3	-1.1	-0.5%	-6.7	-3.1%
<b>Trade, Transp. &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>713.2</b>	<b>711.9</b>	<b>722.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>
Wholesale Trade	162.2	163.8	166.9	-1.6	-1.0%	-4.7	-2.8%
Retail Trade	436.8	434.9	438.7	1.9	0.4%	-1.9	-0.4%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	114.2	113.2	116.7	1.0	0.9%	-2.5	-2.1%
<b>Information</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>198.6</b>	<b>198.4</b>	<b>202.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>
Finance & Insurance	148.1	148.6	153.1	-0.5	-0.3%	-5.0	-3.3%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	50.5	49.8	49.1	0.7	1.4%	1.4	2.9%
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>472.0</b>	<b>470.4</b>	<b>460.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	173.1	171.9	177.6	1.2	0.7%	-4.5	-2.5%
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	72.0	72.5	72.6	-0.5	-0.7%	-0.6	-0.8%
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt.	226.9	226.0	210.6	0.9	0.4%	16.3	7.7%
<b>Education &amp; Health Services</b>	<b>549.7</b>	<b>550.2</b>	<b>541.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Educational Services	85.0	83.8	79.5	1.2	1.4%	5.5	6.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	464.7	466.4	462.2	-1.7	-0.4%	2.5	0.5%
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality Services</b>	<b>391.7</b>	<b>394.4</b>	<b>394.8</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	52.3	53.5	57.3	-1.2	-2.2%	-5.0	-8.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	339.4	340.9	337.5	-1.5	-0.4%	1.9	0.6%
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>164.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>753.0</b>	<b>736.9</b>	<b>713.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
Federal	85.2	72.4	68.8	12.8	17.7%	16.4	23.8%
State	206.0	204.4	199.4	1.6	0.8%	6.6	3.3%
Local	461.8	460.1	444.9	1.7	0.4%	16.9	3.8%

Source: CES, LMI of ESC

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary; <sup>R</sup> Revised; <sup>B</sup> Benchmarked

## NORTH CAROLINA TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT JANUARY 1990-MAY 2010 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Source: CES, LMI of ESC

Note: May 2010 data are preliminary, all other 2010 data are revised, while all other data are benchmarked.

Recession periods documented in above graph represent the dates July 1990-March 1991, March 2001-November 2001 and December 2007 to present.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment in North Carolina rose 12,900 (0.3%) jobs over the month, but decreased by 3,300 (0.1%) jobs over the year. The United States gained 431,000 (0.3%) Total Nonfarm jobs over the month, but lost 585,000 (0.4%) over the year.

Among North Carolina's industries, Government had the largest net (16,100) over-the-month increase. Manufacturing (2,900) and Leisure & Hospitality (2,700) had the largest net over-the-month decreases.

The Service Providing sector, which includes all industries except Goods Producing (Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing), increased 40,600 jobs over the year. Goods Producing dropped 43,900 jobs over the year.

Since the beginning of the 2007 national recession (December 2007), North Carolina has lost 251,900 (6.0%) Total Nonfarm jobs. Nationally, Total Nonfarm employment decreased 5.4 percent from December 2007 to May 2010.

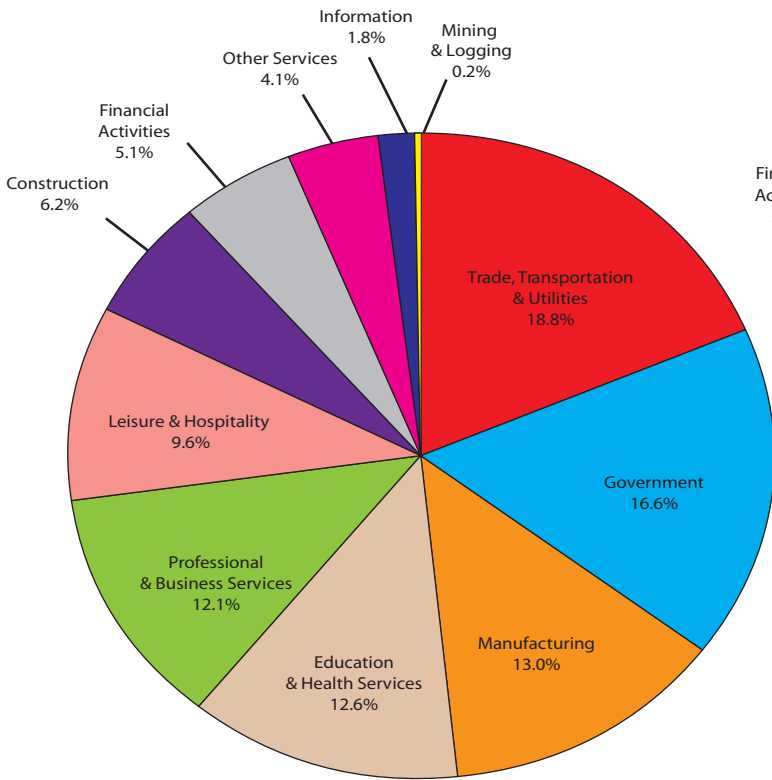
Industries with job losses since the beginning of the December 2007 recession are:

- Manufacturing, 103,400 (19.4%)
- Construction, 79,800 (31.7%)
- Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 66,900 (8.6%)
- Professional & Business Services, 34,600 (6.8%)
- Financial Activities, 13,600 (6.4%)
- Leisure & Hospitality, 13,400 (3.3%)
- Other Services, 12,500 (7.1%)
- Information, 2,900 (4.0%)
- Mining & Logging, 700 (10.1%)

The only industries with job gains since the beginning of the December 2007 recession are:

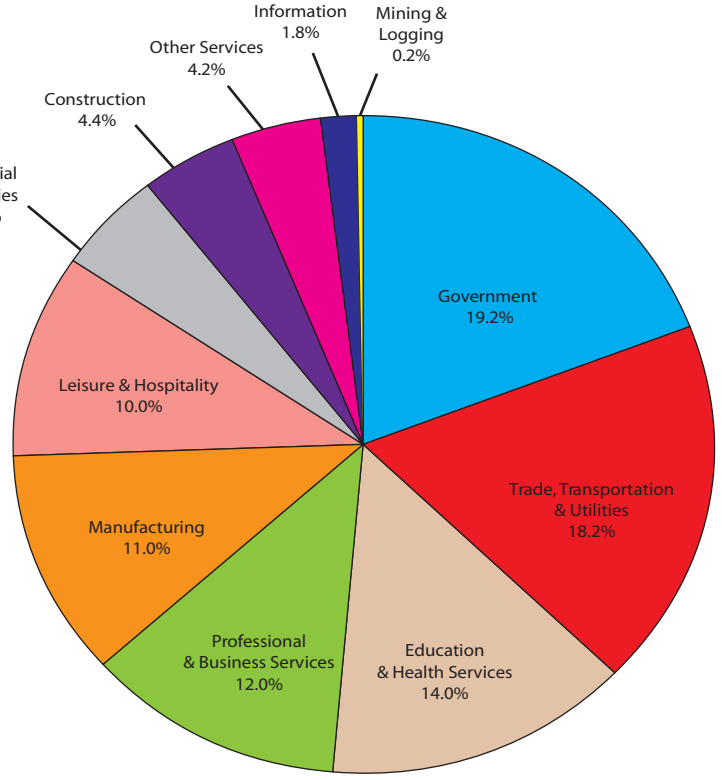
- Government, 59,000 (8.5%)
- Education & Health Services, 16,900 (3.2%)

**NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES**  
**MAY 2007 COMPARED TO MAY 2010**  
 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



2007

Total Nonfarm: 4,140,000



2010

Total Nonfarm: 3,917,600

Source: CES, LMI of ESC

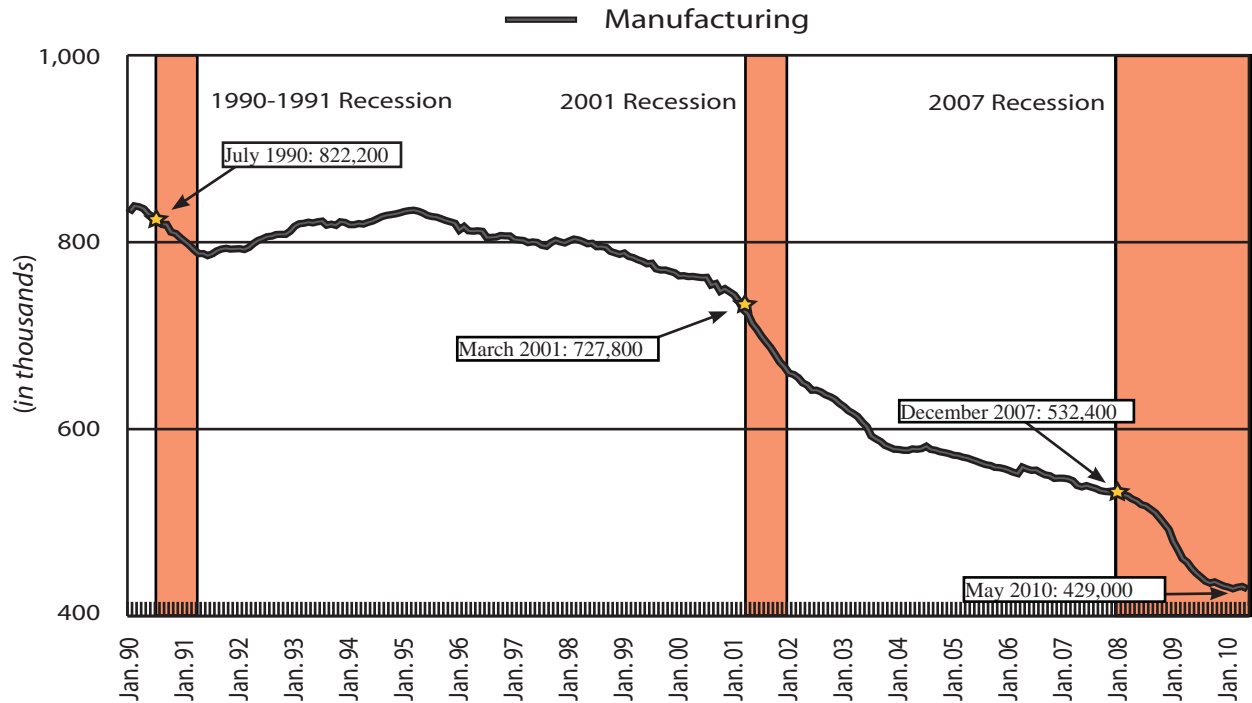
Note: 2010 data are preliminary, while 2007 data are benchmarked. Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

North Carolina's seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment has decreased by 222,400 (-5.4%) since May 2007. Government is currently the largest sector in North Carolina with 19.2 percent of total jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities with 18.2 percent.

The state's industry composition has changed since May 2007 as it continues to shift from a manufacturing to a service economy.

- Manufacturing dropped from 13.0 percent to 11.0 percent of Total Nonfarm employment.
- Construction fell from 6.2 percent to 4.4 percent.
- Government increased from 16.6 percent to 19.2 percent.
- Education & Health Services grew from 12.6 percent to 14.0 percent
- Trade, Transportation & Utilities decreased from 18.8 percent to 18.2 percent.
- Leisure & Hospitality increased from 9.6 percent to 10.0 percent.
- Professional & Business Services decreased slightly from 12.1 percent to 12.0 percent.
- Other Services increased from 4.1 percent to 4.2 percent.
- Financial Activities, Information, and Mining & Logging reflected no percentage change.

**NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING**  
**JANUARY 1990-MAY 2010**  
 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Source: CES, LMI of ESC

Note: May 2010 data are preliminary, all other 2010 data are revised, while all other data are benchmarked.

Recession periods documented in above graph represent the dates July 1990-March 1991, March 2001-November 2001 and December 2007 to present.

Since the beginning of the 2007 national recession (December 2007), North Carolina has lost 103,400 (19.4%) manufacturing jobs. Of those, 65.8 percent were in Durable Goods and 34.2 percent in Nondurable Goods.

The United States has lost 15.1 percent of its manufacturing jobs since the December 2007 recession — 74.2 percent in Durable Goods and 25.8 percent, Nondurable Goods.

Not seasonally adjusted, Food was the industry with the largest number of manufacturing jobs (49,800) in North Carolina in May 2010, followed by Chemical Manufacturing (40,500) and Textile & Textile Product Mills (32,900).

Beverage & Tobacco (400) had the only increase over the year among the not seasonally adjusted leading manufacturing sectors.

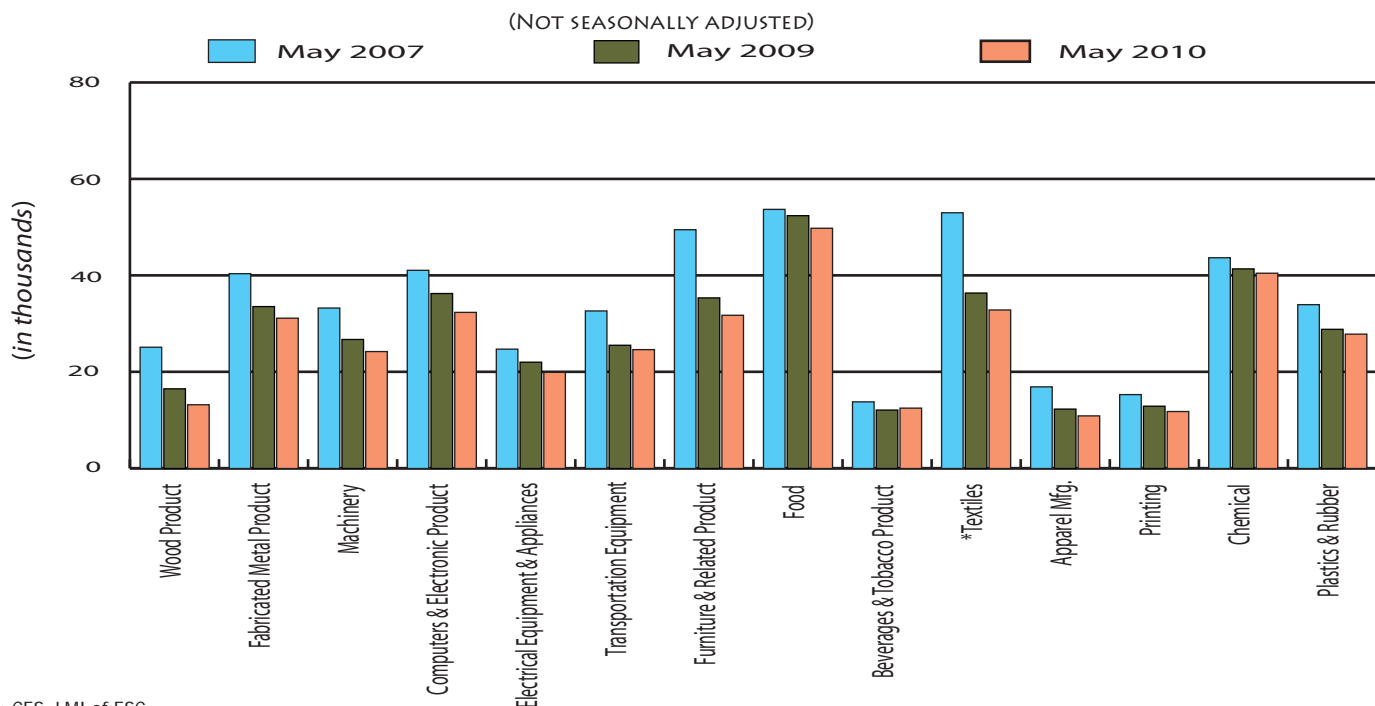
The eight largest net over-the-year manufacturing declines were:

- Computer & Electronic Product, 3,900 (10.7%)
- Furniture & Related Product, 3,600 (10.2%)
- Textile Mills & Textile Product Mills, 3,500 (9.6%)
- Wood Product, 3,300 (19.9%)
- Food, 2,600 (5.0%)
- Machinery, 2,500 (9.3%)
- Fabricated Metal, 2,400 (7.1%)
- Electrical Equipment, Appliance, & Component, 2,100 (9.5%)

Those manufacturing industries with smaller losses were:

- Apparel, 1,400 (11.3%)
- Printing & Related Support Activities, 1,100 (8.5%)
- Plastics & Rubber, 1,000 (3.5%)
- Chemical, 900 (2.2%)
- Transportation Equipment, 900 (3.5%)

## EMPLOYMENT CHANGE IN NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMPARISON OF MAY 2007, MAY 2009 & MAY 2010



Source: CES, LMI of ESC

Note: 2010 data are preliminary, while 2007 & 2009 data are benchmarked. \*Textiles is comprised of Textile Mills and Textile Product Mills.

## MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION HOURS AND EARNINGS MAY 2009-MAY 2010

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
<b>May 2010</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>\$16.12</b>	<b>\$656.08</b>
April 2010	40.3	\$16.03	\$646.01
March 2010	40.0	\$15.94	\$637.60
February 2010	39.6	\$16.00	\$633.60
<b>January 2010</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>\$16.00</b>	<b>\$640.00</b>
December 2009	40.1	\$15.88	\$636.79
November 2009	39.4	\$15.95	\$628.43
October 2009	39.1	\$15.95	\$623.65
September 2009	38.9	\$16.03	\$623.57
August 2009	39.0	\$15.92	\$620.88
July 2009	38.7	\$15.90	\$615.33
June 2009	39.2	\$15.76	\$617.79
<b>May 2009</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>\$15.66</b>	<b>\$604.48</b>

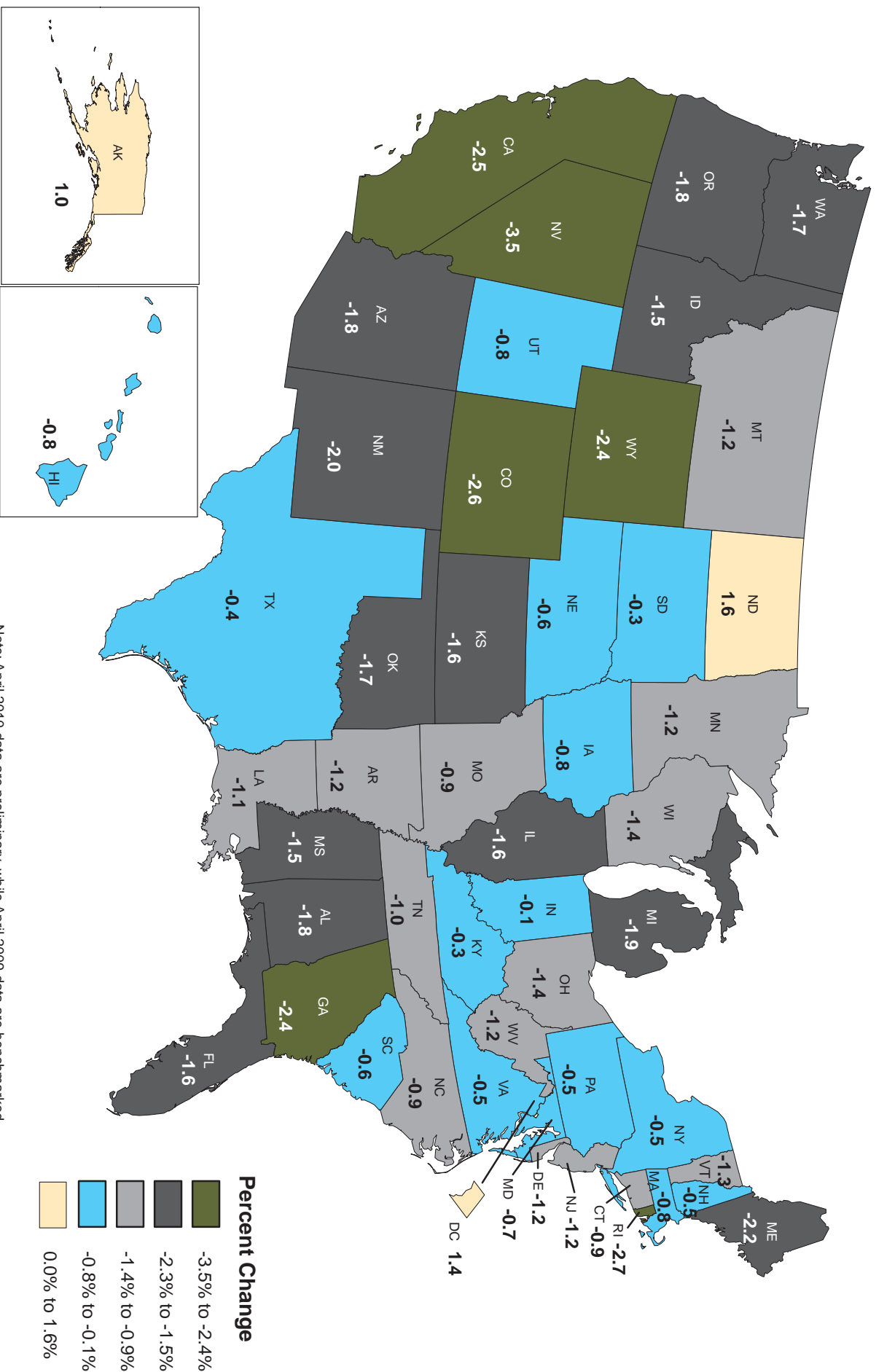
Source: CES, LMI of ESC Note: May 2010 data are preliminary, all other data are revised. Data are not adjusted for inflation, or seasonality and refer to production workers only. Manufacturing Hours and Earnings are based on gross payrolls and corresponding paid hours and include overtime, shift premiums, vacation and holiday pay, and other leave payments made directly by the employer to employees for the pay period reported. The data excludes bonuses, commissions and lump-sum payments unless earned and paid regularly during each pay period. Hours relate to the hours for which pay was received and does include overtime.

Over the month, Manufacturing production workers' Average Hourly Earnings increased \$0.09. Average Weekly Earnings rose \$10.07 and Average Weekly Hours increased 0.4 (24 minutes).

Durable Goods' Average Hourly Earnings increased \$0.08 over the month. Average Weekly Earnings rose \$6.49, and Average Weekly Hours increased 0.2 (12 minutes).

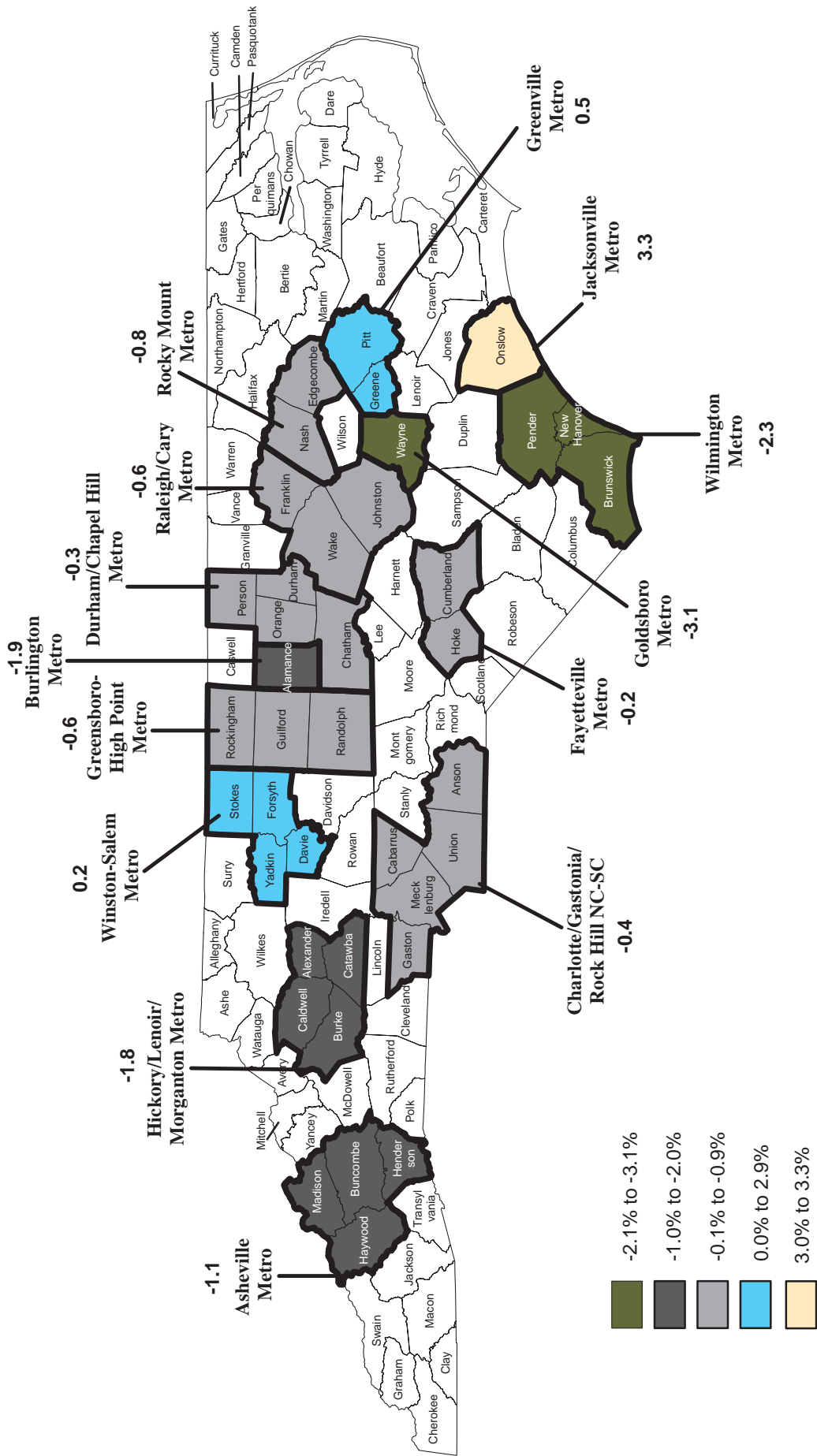
Over the month, Nondurable Goods' Average Hourly Earnings increased \$0.09. Average Weekly Earnings rose \$9.96, and Average Weekly Hours increased 0.4 (24 minutes).

# Total Nonfarm Employment Percent Change By State, Seasonally Adjusted, April 2009-April 2010



Note: April 2010 data are preliminary, while April 2009 data are benchmarked.  
 Prepared by the Labor Market Information Division, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina 6\_10

# Percent Change in Total Nonfarm Employment by Metro Not Seasonally Adjusted, May 2009-May 2010



Note: May 2009 data are benchmarked, while May 2010 data are preliminary.  
Prepared by the Labor Market Information Division, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina 6\_2010

## ANNOUNCED BUSINESS CLOSINGS AND PERMANENT LAYOFFS<sup>1</sup> MAY 2010

County	Company	Product	Individuals Affected*	Reason	Closing/Layoff
<b>Buncombe</b>					
	Saint-Gobain Abrasives	Abrasives Manufacturing	39	Production to S.C.	Closed
	Western N.C. Community Health	Health Services	11	Budget Cuts	Layoff
<b>Craven</b>					
	Hollywood Video	Video Rentals	10	Bankruptcy	Closing
<b>Cumberland</b>					
	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	Tire Manufacturing	70	Production Cut	Layoff
	Rockola Grille	Restaurant	38	Property Redevelopment	Closing
<b>Davidson</b>					
	Foam-Tech Inc.	Polyurethane Components	25	Financial Difficulty	Closing
<b>Durham</b>					
	Pfizer Inc.	Chemicals	50	Restructuring	Layoff
	Fuddruckers	Restaurant	21	Not Stated	Closing
<b>Forsyth</b>					
	Gooper's 52	Restaurant	24	Not Stated	Closing
	Hero House	Restaurant	16	Not Stated	Closing
<b>Franklin</b>					
	Murphy House	Restaurant	29	Economic Conditions	Closing
<b>Guilford</b>					
	Gate City Chop House	Restaurant	50	Not Stated	Closing
	Dixon Hughes PLLC	Accounting Firm	26	Consolidation/High Point	Closing
	Grant Thornton	CPA Firm	30	Relocation/Charlotte/ Raleigh	Closing
<b>Halifax</b>					
	Safelite Auto Glass	Auto Glass	46	Dist. Center Relocation/ GA	Closing
<b>Jackson</b>					
	Stonewall Packaging LLC	Cardboard Manufacturing	43	Lost Contract	Closing
<b>Lee</b>					
	Pfizer Inc.	Pharmaceuticals	400	Acquisition	Layoff
<b>Mecklenburg</b>					
	Cooper Wiring Devices	Wiring Devices	82	Product Storage to Memphis	Closing
	Comco Signs Inc.	Sign Manufacturing	22	Bankruptcy	Closing
	Reid's Fine Foods	Grocery Store	34	Slow Sales/ Economy	Closing
	Las Ramblas	Restaurant	21	Property Redevelopment	Closing
	Town of Davidson Inc.	Town Government	19	Restructuring	Layoff
<b>New Hanover</b>					
	New Liverpool Deli	Restaurant	10	Property Sold	Closing
<b>Onslow</b>					
	Hollywood Video	Video Rentals	14	Bankruptcy	Closing
<b>Pasquotank</b>					
	Outer Banks Harley-Davidson	Motorcycle Sales	23	Merger	Closing
<b>Randolph</b>					
	Movie Gallery	Video Rentals	10	Bankruptcy	Closing
<b>Rowan</b>					
	Uti Integrated Logistics Inc.	Logistics, Warehousing	53	Lost Contract/Invista	Layoff

<sup>1</sup>The data available are derived from a statewide survey of newspaper accounts of closings and layoffs, and from information supplied to the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina (ESC) by the employing units experiencing layoffs. The data are not all inclusive and do not meet Labor Market Information Division standards for accuracy. ESC staff members do not analyze or evaluate the accuracy of these reports. \* 'Individuals Affected' represents numbers reported by media sources only. Actual numbers may differ. The table shows only closings where individuals 'Affected' are stated as 10 or more. For more information, visit <http://eslm23.esc.state.nc.us/masslayoff/>

**ANNOUNCED BUSINESS CLOSINGS AND PERMANENT LAYOFFS<sup>1</sup> MAY 2010 - CONTINUED**

County	Company	Product	Individuals Affected*	Reason	Closing/Layoff
<b>Wake</b>					
	Buckhead Saloon	Bar	19	Not Stated	Closing
	Camille's Sidewalk Cafe' (Brier Creek)	Restaurant	22	Bankruptcy	Closing
	Golden Corral (Glenwood)	Restaurant	60	Demolition/Rebuild	Closing
	Fuddruckers	Restaurant	19	Not Stated	Closing
	Panopolie	Craft Store	11	Consolidation/Ornamentea	Closing
	Icarus Studios	Video Games	75	Restructuring	Layoff
	ZeeCRO	Clinical Research	29	Not Stated	Closing

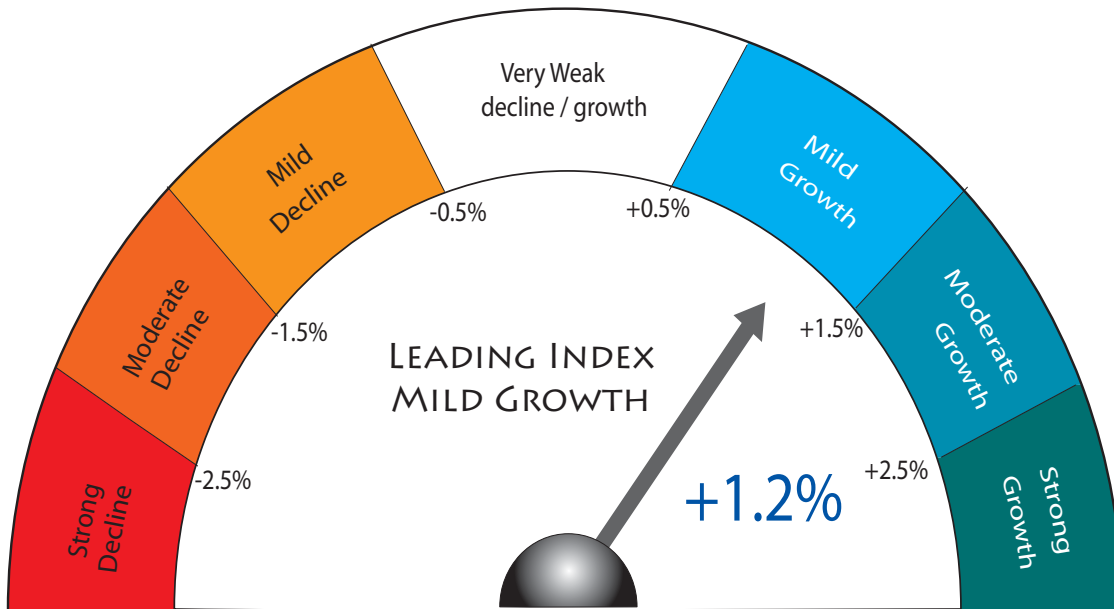
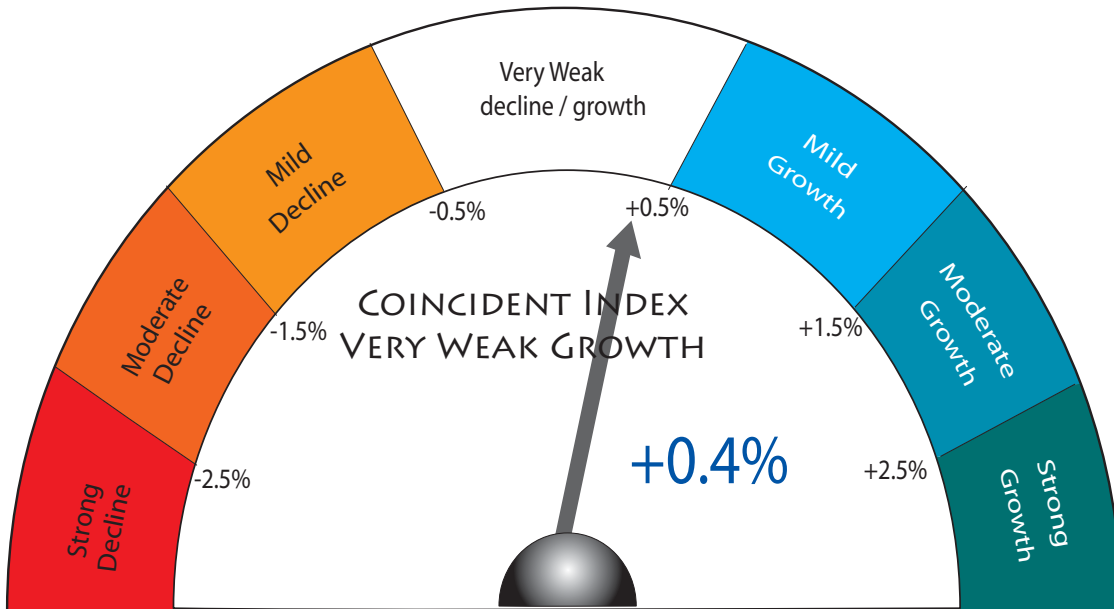
<sup>1</sup>The data available are derived from a statewide survey of newspaper accounts of closings and layoffs, and from information supplied to the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina (ESC) by the employing units experiencing layoffs. The data are not all inclusive and do not meet Labor Market Information Division standards for accuracy. ESC staff members do not analyze or evaluate the accuracy of these reports. \* 'Individuals Affected' represents numbers reported by media sources only. Actual numbers may differ. The table shows only closings where individuals 'Affected' are stated as 10 or more. For more information, visit <http://eslmi23.esc.state.nc.nc.us/masslayoff/>

**NEW BUSINESS OPENINGS<sup>1</sup> MAY 2010**

County	Company	Product	Possible Job Openings	City	Estimated Opening Date
<b>Burke</b>					
	VSA	Recycled Automotive Parts	98	Morganton	1/1/2012
<b>Caldwell</b>					
	Advanced Textile Solutions Inc.	Military Apparel	127	Saw Mills	1/1/2013
<b>Cleveland</b>					
	Telrx	Customer Service	60	Kings Mountain	5/28/2010
<b>Craven</b>					
	Ribeyes Steakhouse	Restaurant	25	New Bern	6/30/2010
<b>Durham</b>					
	IEM	Management Firm	41	Research Triangle Park	12/31/2010
<b>Guilford</b>					
	Bin 33	Restaurant	50	Greensboro	7/1/2010
	Moses Cone Health System	Hospital	25	Greensboro	5/17/2010
<b>Lee</b>					
	Frontier Spinning Mills	Yarn Maker	45	Sanford	1/1/2011
<b>McDowell</b>					
	Bojangles	Fast Food Restaurant	60	Marion	6/10/2010
<b>Mecklenburg</b>					
	Convergys Corp.	Customer Service	200	Charlotte	7/1/2010
	Citco Fund Services	Financial Services	258	Charlotte	12/31/2014
	Morgan Stanley & Co.	Financial Services	50	Charlotte	10/1/2010
	Hewitt Associates	Human Resource Services	463	Charlotte	1/1/2013
<b>Rockingham</b>					
	WhiteRidge Plastics LLC	Custom Molded Plastic Parts	55	Reidsville	1/1/2013
<b>Wake</b>					
	John Deere & Co.	Agricultural Equipment Maker	90	Cary	9/1/2010
	TearScience	Medical Device Company	15	Morrisville	12/31/2010
	Embassy Suites	Hotel	80	Raleigh	6/4/2010
	Cafe' Caturra	Restaurant	40	Raleigh	5/24/2010

<sup>1</sup>The data shown are derived from a statewide survey of newspaper accounts of business openings, and from information supplied to the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina (ESC) by the employing units. Data are not all inclusive and ESC staff do not analyze or evaluate the accuracy of these reports.

CHANGE IN NORTH CAROLINA  
COINCIDENT AND LEADING INDEXES  
APRIL 2010  
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Source: LMI of ESC; Coincident Index percent is figured by taking the percent change of October 2009 (95.6) to April 2010 (96.0). Leading Index percent is figured by taking the percent change of October 2009 (96.4) to April 2010 (97.6).

The state's Coincident Index showed an increase of 0.5 percent between March and April 2010. Five components of the Coincident Index improved from the previous month — Richmond Manufacturing Index increased by 400 percent, from 6.0 to 30.0; NC Average Hours Worked in Manufacturing grew by 1.0 percent; NC Unemployment Rate decreased by 0.3 percentage point (inverse effect); number of jobs in the Nonagricultural sector rose by 0.3 percent; and CPI South decreased by 0.1 percent (inverse effect). The only component of the Coincident Index to report a negative change from the previous month was NC Taxable Retail Sales, which decreased by 1.8 percent. The six-month percentage change for the Coincident Index reported very weak growth.

The state's Leading Index between March and April 2010 increased by 0.5 percent. Six of seven components of the Leading index had positive contributions to the index: Initial Claims dropped by 15.8 percent (inverse effect); New Orders for Nondefense Capital Goods increased by 9.2 percent; New Orders for Total Capital Goods grew by 7.4 percent; Average Hours Worked in Manufacturing increased by 1.0 percent; the Coincident Index rose by 0.5 percent; and NC-Based Companies' Average Stock Price grew by 0.2 percent. The only component of the Leading Index that reported a negative change from the previous month was Applications for Building Permits, which declined by 9.1 percent. The six-month percentage change for the Leading Index reported mild growth for the last three months.

## COMPARISON OF INDEXES AND THEIR COMPONENTS

(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	April 2010	March 2010	Difference*	Percent Change
<b>Coincident Index</b>				
Composite (2000=100)	96.0	95.5	0.5	0.5
CPI (South US)	211.5	211.8	-0.3	-0.1
Richmond Manufacturing Index	30.0	6.0	24.0	400.0
NC Unemployment Rate	10.8%	11.1%	-0.3	-
NC Taxable Retail Sales (in millions)	7,826.7	7,970.3	-143.6	-1.8
NC Nonagricultural Employment (in thousands)	3,904.7	3,894.5	10.2	0.3
NC Average Hours Worked in Manufacturing (Production Only)	40.6	40.2	0.4	1.0
Six Months Percentage Change October 2009 (95.6) to April 2010 (96.0)	<b>0.4 (Very Weak Growth)</b>			
	April 2010	March 2010	Difference*	Percent Change
<b>Leading Index</b>				
Composite (2000=100)	97.6	97.1	0.5	0.5
NC-Based Companies' Average Stock Price	41.6	41.5	0.1	0.2
NC UI Initial Claims	66,109	78,520	-12,411	-15.8
US New Orders for Nondefense Capital Goods (in millions)	66,075	60,530	5,545	9.2
NC Building Permits	3,065	3,371	-306	-9.1
Coincident Index	96.0	95.5	0.5	0.5
US New Orders for Total Capital Goods (in millions)	76,813	71,501	5,312	7.4
Six Months Percentage Change October 2009 (96.4) to April 2010 (97.6)	<b>1.2 (Mild Growth)</b>			

Note: Data has been seasonally adjusted.

\*Except where indicated, monthly values have been rounded to the tenth and differences, as well as percentage changes, are based on actual values.

**NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES  
WITH THE HIGHEST INITIAL CLAIMS ACTIVITY  
MAY 2010**

County	Transactions		Individuals				Regular UI Benefits*
	Initial Claims	Attached To Payroll	Female	African-American	White	45 Years and Older	
MECKLENBURG	4,569	988	2,021	2,105	1,677	1,485	\$21,792,355
WAKE	3,424	737	1,504	1,299	1,556	1,185	\$17,220,721
GUILFORD	2,968	1,288	1,247	1,417	1,086	1,102	\$10,610,864
CATAWBA	1,868	1,284	743	163	1,319	878	\$4,090,811
FORSYTH	1,862	698	787	686	763	690	\$6,646,004
DAVIDSON	1,514	916	499	176	989	632	\$3,530,608
RANDOLPH	1,506	1,095	470	87	941	576	\$2,916,531
GASTON	1,457	651	532	252	1,014	533	\$4,873,920
CUMBERLAND	1,381	248	683	771	409	434	\$3,723,457
DURHAM	1,230	384	559	729	264	390	\$4,417,286

Source: ES-UI, LMI of ESC Note: 'Initial Claims' represent transactions and not individuals. \*Does not include Extended Benefits.

The NC Employment Security Commission (ESC) paid \$492,117,034 in Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefits to unemployed claimants across North Carolina during May 2010. These payments include state and federally funded benefits.

The state of North Carolina paid \$194,535,924 in regular UI benefits to 176,980 individuals during the month, a decrease of 13,331 claimants since April 2010. The average UI weekly benefit amount was \$291.38 (maximum weekly benefit is \$505).

Regular UI Initial Claims filed during May 2010 totaled 56,007. This compares to 59,971 during April 2010. Of these claims, 23,836 or 43 percent remained attached to the employer's payroll.

Approximately 58 percent of regular UI Initial Claims filed during May 2010 were New Initial Claims — a decrease of 2,853 from the prior month. Attached claims accounted for approximately 16 percent.

Five of the state's counties — Mecklenburg, Wake, Guilford, Catawba and Forsyth — accounted for 26 percent of regular UI Initial Claims filed. Five of the state's counties — Mecklenburg, Wake, Guilford, Forsyth and Gaston — accounted for 31 percent of regular UI benefits received during the period.

During May 2010, the NC UI Trust and State Reserve Funds collected \$322,497,632 in UI taxes and reported no interest. The UI Trust Fund ending May 2010 had a negative balance of \$2.2 billion, with a State Reserve balance of \$81.6 million. For May 2010, the UI Trust Fund had a federal loan balance of \$2.2 billion.

During May 2010, 22,860 Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) Initial Claims were filed, of which 22,484 were New Claims. During the same period, 414,581 weeks were compensated for EUC08 benefits; 186,683 weeks for EUC II benefits; 143,327 weeks for EUC III, and 72,327 weeks for EUC IV. EUC Initial Claims are not included in the UI Regular Initial Claims counts.

A total of \$124,298,822 was paid in EUC08 benefits, \$52,842,763 was paid in EUC II benefits, \$38,549,289 was paid in EUC III benefits, and \$17,912,248 was paid in EUC IV benefits. These benefits were paid through federal dollars.

During May 2010, 6,917 Extended Benefits (EB) Initial Claims were filed, of which 6,817 were New Claims. During the same period, 84,052 weeks were compensated for EB benefits. EB Initial Claims are not included in the UI Regular Initial Claims.

During May 2010, \$21,222,863 was paid in total EB benefits. EB benefits are paid through state, federal, and stimulus recovery funding sources.

During May 2010, \$549,774 was paid in Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) benefits, \$4,321,119 in Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service Members (UCX) benefits, and \$37,884,232 in Federal Additional Compensation (FAC) benefits.

COMPENSATION PER HOURS WORKED  
SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION/UNITED STATES  
1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER 2010

	South Atlantic		United States	
	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
<b>Total Compensation</b>	\$25.54	100.0%	\$27.73	100.0%
Wages and Salaries	\$18.38	72.0%	\$19.58	70.6%
<b>Total Benefits</b>	\$7.16	28.0%	\$8.15	29.4%
Paid Leave	\$1.70	6.6%	\$1.88	6.8%
Vacation	\$0.85	3.3%	\$0.96	3.5%
Holiday	\$0.55	2.1%	\$0.60	2.2%
Sick	\$0.21	0.8%	\$0.23	0.8%
Personal	\$0.08	0.3%	\$0.09	0.3%
<b>Supplemental Pay</b>	\$0.63	2.5%	\$0.81	2.9%
Overtime and Premium <sup>1</sup>	\$0.24	0.9%	\$0.26	0.9%
Shift Differentials	\$0.07	0.3%	\$0.07	0.2%
Nonproduction Bonuses	\$0.32	1.2%	\$0.48	1.7%
<b>Insurance</b>	\$1.96	7.7%	\$2.22	8.0%
Life	\$0.04	0.2%	\$0.04	0.2%
Health	\$1.83	7.2%	\$2.08	7.5%
Short-Term Disability	\$0.05	0.2%	\$0.05	0.2%
Long-Term Disability	\$0.04	0.2%	\$0.04	0.2%
<b>Retirement and Savings</b>	\$0.83	3.2%	\$0.96	3.5%
Defined Benefits	\$0.30	1.2%	\$0.41	1.5%
Defined Contribution	\$0.53	2.1%	\$0.55	2.0%
<b>Legally Required Benefits</b>	\$2.05	8.0%	\$2.28	8.2%
Social Security and Medicare	\$1.54	6.0%	\$1.64	5.9%
Social Security <sup>2</sup>	\$1.24	4.9%	\$1.32	4.8%
Medicare	\$0.30	1.2%	\$0.32	1.2%
Federal Unemployment Insurance	\$0.03	0.1%	\$0.03	0.1%
State Unemployment Insurance	\$0.10	0.4%	\$0.17	0.6%
Workers' Compensation	\$0.38	1.5%	\$0.44	1.6%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employer Cost for Employee Compensation. <sup>1</sup>Includes premium pay for work in addition to the regular work schedule (such as overtime, weekends and holidays). <sup>2</sup>Comprises 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.

- The South Atlantic Region's Total Compensation of \$25.54 per hour worked in 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr. 2010 is below the national average of \$27.73 per hour worked.
- Wages and Salaries reported during 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr. 2010 for the South Atlantic comprised 72.0 percent of Total Compensation. Nationally, Wages and Salaries comprised 70.6 percent.
- The Region's Retirement and Savings cost \$0.83 and made up 3.2 percent of Total Compensation. Retirement and Savings averaged \$0.96 (3.5%) nationally.
- Legally Required Benefits was 8.0 percent of Total Compensation for the Region, which is less than the 8.2 percent reported nationally. Social Security and Medicare are now 6.0 percent of Total Compensation compared to 5.9 percent nationally.
- At \$1.83, Health Insurance Benefits comprised 7.2 percent of Total Compensation (or 25.6% of Total Benefits) in 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr. 2010, while comprising 7.5 percent (25.5% of Total Benefits) nationally.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Announced Business Closings/Layoffs:** Data derived from a statewide survey of newspaper accounts of closings and layoffs, and from information supplied to the North Carolina Employment Security Commission (ESC) by the employing units experiencing the layoffs. The data is not inclusive and is not analyzed or evaluated for accuracy.

**Average Hourly Earnings:** The average hourly earnings of all workers in selected industries. Earnings are calculated monthly from data collected through the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program.

**Average Weekly Hours:** The average hours worked in a week for all workers in selected industries. They are calculated monthly from data collected through the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program.

**Benchmark:** The annual process of re-estimating statistics as more complete information becomes available. Estimates are usually calculated using only a sample of the universe (total count). Benchmarking introduces new levels as points of reference (either estimates or counts) from which measurements and/or adjustments to estimates are based. Both industry employment collected by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program and civilian labor force estimates provided by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program are benchmarked.

**Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS):** The federal agency that functions as the principal data-gathering source for labor economics for the federal government. As a part of the U.S. Department of Labor and in partnership with state agencies, the BLS collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates data relating to employment, unemployment, the labor force, productivity, prices, family expenditures, wages, industrial relations, and occupational safety and health.

**Civilian Labor Force:** All persons in the civilian noninstitutional population (e.g., not on active duty in the Armed Forces, residing in penal, mental facilities or homes for the aged), 16 years of age and older and classified as either employed or unemployed. These estimates are calculated based on residency, not work location.

**Civilian Noninstitutional Population:** All persons 16 years of age and older who reside in the United States, are not institutionalized or on active duty in the Armed Forces.

**Coincident Index:** A tool that indicates the current economic conditions for the state. The index is seasonally adjusted and consists of six variables: North Carolina's Total Nonagricultural Employment, NC Taxable Retail Sales, Richmond Manufacturing Index, NC Unemployment Rate, NC Average Hours Manufacturing (production only), and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Southern Region, which adjusts Real Retail Sales by taking into account inflation.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI):** A report produced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics that measures inflation by comparing monthly costs paid by urban consumers for a basket of goods and services.

**Current Employment Statistics (CES):** A federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)/state Employment Security Commission (ESC) cooperative program which performs a monthly survey of approximately 12,000 businesses in North Carolina that collects information as to the number of jobs on the payroll during the week that includes the 12th of that month. This data, which represents employment by industry division, are commonly referred to as the "establishment survey," "industry employment" or the "wage and salary employment series." Each month, the CES program releases preliminary employment and hours and earnings data for the prior month and revised data for the month preceding the prior month. Estimates are benchmarked annually at the beginning of each to reflect additional data collection. Estimates are calculated based on work location, not residency. Individuals who hold more than one job could be counted more than once.

**Current Population Survey (CPS) or "Household Survey":** A monthly household survey conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The information gathered from a sample of about 60,000 households nationally (approximately 1,500 households in North Carolina) is designed to be a representation of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older and is used in calculating estimates of the civilian labor force, employment, unemployment and the unemployment rate for all states. Unlike the CES survey, individuals who participate in this survey and who are working at more than one job, are counted as employed only once.

**Discouraged Workers (Current Population Survey):** Persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job, and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if held within the past 12 months), but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.

**Durable Goods:** Known as “hard goods,” the term refers to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are: Furniture & Related Product; Wood Product; Nonmetallic Mineral Product; Fabricated Metal Product; Machinery; Computer & Electronic Product; Electrical Equipment & Appliance, Transportation Equipment and Furniture & Related Product.

**Economic Indicators:** Key statistics showing the direction of the economy. Among them are the unemployment insurance claims, inflation rate, factory utilization rate and balance of trade. They also include measurements of various economic and business movements and activities of a community (e.g. employment, unemployment, hours worked, income, savings, volume of building permits and volume of sales) whose fluctuations affect and may be used to determine overall economic trends.

**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.

**Employment-to-Population Ratio (E-P):** The proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is employed.

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

**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.

**Job Leavers:** An unemployment category describing individuals who quit or otherwise terminate their employment voluntarily and immediately begin looking for work.

**Job Losers:** An unemployment category describing persons (a) who are on temporary layoff, who have been given a date to return to work or who expect to return within six months or (b) whose employment ended voluntarily and began looking for work.

**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 (LMI):** A term used to describe the delivery of labor force, employment, unemployment, wage, supply and demand, occupational, industrial and economic and demographic data for the analysis of manpower problems.

**Labor Supply:** The number of workers who are unemployed and seeking work, or who would seek employment if they believed jobs were available.

**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.

**Leading Index:** A tool that predicts future changes in the state's economy. The seven variables included in the index are seasonally adjusted and consist of the Coincident Index, the North Carolina-Based Companies' Average Stock Price, the state's Average Hours in Manufacturing (production only), Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims, Residential Building Permits (statewide), and two indicators of the national economy: New Orders for Total Capital Goods and New Orders for Nondefense Goods.

**Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS):** A federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)/state Employment Security Commission (ESC) 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.

**Metropolitan Statistical Area (Metro):** A federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined area having at least one urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more. Metros 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 Metros consisting of 39 counties.

**New Business Openings:** Data derived from a statewide survey of newspaper accounts of new business openings and from information supplied to the North Carolina Employment Security Commission (ESC) by the new employment units. The data is not inclusive and is not analyzed or evaluated for accuracy.

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

**New Entrants:** An unemployment category comprised of individuals who have never worked.

**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 Products; Textiles; Apparel; Paper; Printing; Chemical; and Plastics & Rubber Manufacturing.

**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), international 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 in the Labor Force-Other Reasons:** Individuals who are not counted as unemployed because they are not actively seeking work for such reasons as school, family responsibilities, ill health or transportation problems.

**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.

**Race (White, Black or African American, and Asian):** Terms used to describe the identity of respondents to the Current Population Survey (CPS). Individuals in these categories are those who selected that race group only. Others who selected the remaining groups (American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders) or selected more than one race category are included in the total labor force estimates, but are not shown separately because the number of respondents is too small to develop estimates.

**Re-entrants:** An unemployment category comprised of individuals who previously worked, but who have been out of the labor force prior to beginning their most recent job search.

**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; Educational & Health; Leisure & Hospitality; Other and Government.

**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.,  $(\text{unemployed}/\text{labor force}) \times 100$ ].

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



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