



News Release

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For Immediate Release
August 19, 2011

Public Sector Losses Lead to Net Jobs Decrease

RALEIGH — North Carolina’s unemployment rate increased to 10.1 percent in July.

While the private sector gained 6,900 jobs, state government jobs decreased by 300 and local government jobs decreased by 11,800. Employment data indicates that a majority of the local government jobs were in education, including teachers.

“Job growth in North Carolina’s private sector was offset by declines in both state and local government employment,” said ESC Chairman Lynn R. Holmes. “Gov. Perdue’s focus on job creation and assisting North Carolina’s workers with getting back to work continue to be our priorities. We continue our collaborative efforts with our economic and workforce partners in assisting both job seekers and employers.”

Seasonally adjusted total nonfarm industry employment, as gathered through the monthly establishment survey decreased by 4,100 to 3,868,100 in July. The largest over-the-month employment increase occurred in professional and business services (+3,600). Government employment declined by 11,000 jobs; including the loss of 11,800 jobs in local government. Private sector jobs increased by 6,900 over the month and 34,700 over the year.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates Since July 2010

	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
N.C.	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.1
U.S.	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1

****2010 Numbers Have Been Benchmarked****

The number of people unemployed increased by 7,620 (seasonally adjusted), to 454,989. Since this time last year, the number of people unemployed has decreased by 8,081. The state unemployment rate in July 2010 was 10.3 percent.

The next unemployment update is scheduled for Friday, August 26, when the county unemployment rates for the month of July will be released.

— More —

This information may be accessed on the ESC’s World Wide Web page, at <http://www.ncesc.com>



NORTH CAROLINA & U.S. LABOR FORCE DATA

North Carolina data is embargoed until 10:00 A.M., Friday, August 19, 2011

				Month Ago		Year Ago	
	July 2011	June 2011	July 2010	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
North Carolina (Civilian Labor Force Estimates)							
<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>							
Labor Force	4,500,623	4,503,162	4,501,193	-2,539	-0.1	-570	>-0.1
Employed	4,045,634	4,055,793	4,038,123	-10,159	-0.3	7,511	0.2
Unemployed	454,989	447,369	463,070	7,620	1.7	-8,081	-1.7
Unemployment Rate	10.1	9.9	10.3	0.2	xxx	-0.2	xxx
<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>							
Labor Force	4,556,376	4,530,726	4,546,871	25,650	0.6	9,505	0.2
Employed	4,085,344	4,058,951	4,070,820	26,393	0.7	14,524	0.4
Unemployed	471,032	471,775	476,051	-743	-0.2	-5,019	-1.1
Unemployment Rate	10.3	10.4	10.5	-0.1	xxx	-0.2	xxx
United States (Current Population Survey)							
<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>							
Labor Force	153,228,000	153,421,000	153,628,000	-193,000	-0.1	-400,000	-0.3
Employed	139,296,000	139,334,000	138,991,000	-38,000	>-0.1	305,000	0.2
Unemployed	13,931,000	14,087,000	14,637,000	-156,000	-1.1	-706,000	-4.8
Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.2	9.5	-0.1	xxx	-0.4	xxx
<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>							
Labor Force	154,812,000	154,538,000	155,270,000	274,000	0.2	-458,000	-0.3
Employed	140,384,000	140,129,000	140,134,000	255,000	0.2	250,000	0.2
Unemployed	14,428,000	14,409,000	15,137,000	19,000	0.1	-709,000	-4.7
Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.3	9.7	0.0	xxx	-0.4	xxx
North Carolina (Current Employment Statistics)							
<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>							
Total Nonfarm	3,868,100	3,872,200	3,863,700	-4,100	-0.1	4,400	0.1
Mining & Logging	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Construction	169,400	169,200	175,700	200	0.1	-6,300	-3.6
Manufacturing	434,900	433,600	432,600	1,300	0.3	2,300	0.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	722,300	720,400	712,000	1,900	0.3	10,300	1.4
Information	68,600	68,300	68,300	300	0.4	300	0.4
Financial Activities	203,400	204,900	198,600	-1,500	-0.7	4,800	2.4
Professional & Business Services	496,700	493,100	483,800	3,600	0.7	12,900	2.7
Education & Health Services	537,600	537,000	537,800	600	0.1	-200	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality Services	404,600	403,900	391,400	700	0.2	13,200	3.4
Other Services	154,000	154,200	156,600	-200	-0.1	-2,600	-1.7
Government	670,900	681,900	701,200	-11,000	-1.6	-30,300	-4.3
<i>Mfg. Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>							
Mfg. Average Hourly Earnings	\$16.02	\$16.05	\$15.98				
Mfg. Hours Worked	41.1	42.1	39.7				

All 2011 Labor Force and CES data for the current month are preliminary, previous month are revised.

All 2010 Labor Force and CES estimates have been benchmarked.

Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR MARKET CONDITIONS

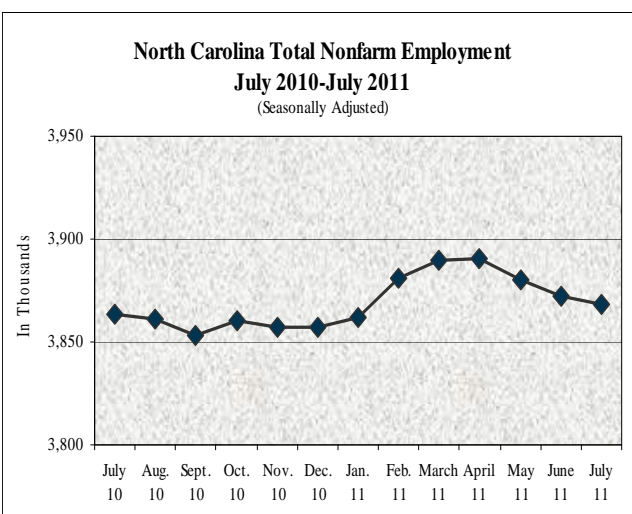
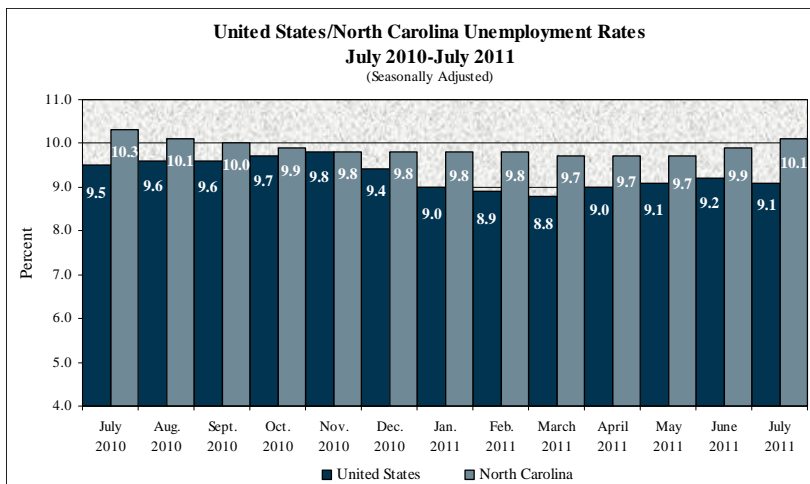
JULY 2011*

The North Carolina seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 10.1 percent in July, an increase of 0.2 of a percentage point over the month, and 0.2 of a percentage point lower than July 2010. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed grew by 7,620 (1.7%). The civilian labor force was relatively unchanged at 4,500,623.

Nationally, July's unemployment rate decreased 0.1 of a percentage point over the month to 9.1 percent. The number of persons unemployed decreased by 156,000 (1.1%), while the civilian labor force declined by 193,000 (0.1%).

Since the beginning of the recession in December 2007, North Carolina's labor force has decreased 1.3 percent, while the nation showed a loss of 0.5 percent. The number of people employed in North Carolina has decreased 6.7 percent, compared to 4.8 percent nationally, while the number unemployed has increased 101.1 percent in North Carolina and 81.8 percent nationwide.

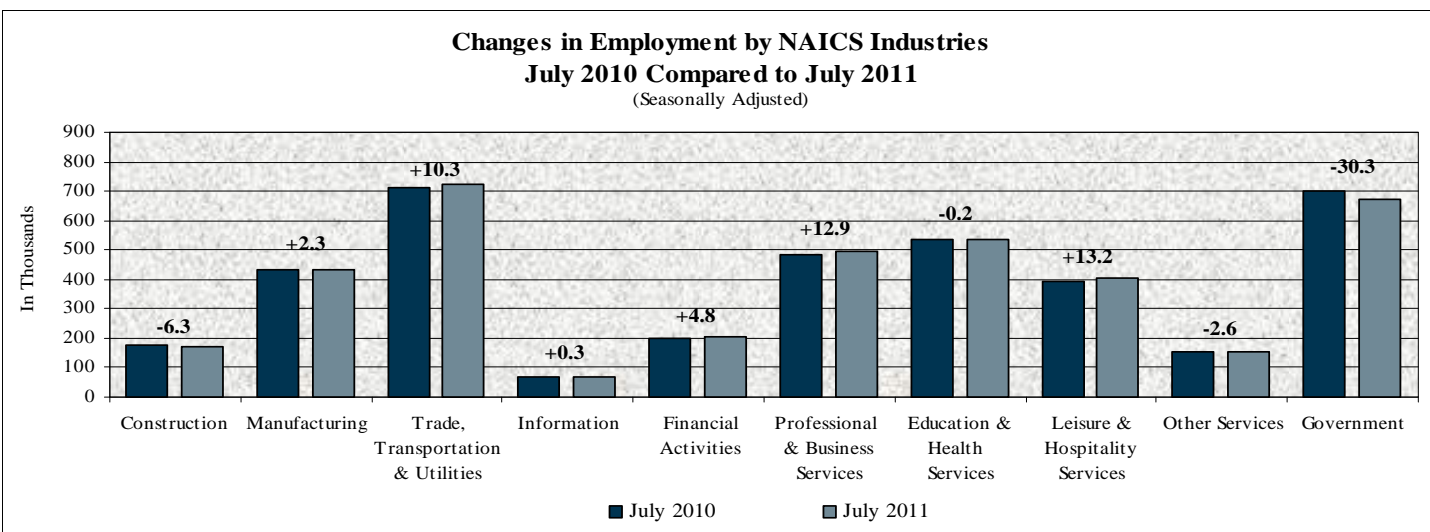
Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment, as gathered through the monthly establishment survey, showed a decrease of 4,100 (0.1%) since June 2011, and an increase of 4,400 (0.1%) since July 2010. Private sector employment grew by 6,900 (0.2%) over the month and 34,700 (1.1%) over the year.



Since the beginning of the December 2007 national recession, North Carolina has lost 303,700 (7.3%) Total Nonfarm jobs. Manufacturing employment declined by 98,100 (18.4%). Of those jobs, 64.0 percent were in Durable Goods and 36.0 percent in Nondurable Goods.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Professional & Business Services had the largest over-the-month gain in jobs (3,600; 0.7%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (1,900; 0.3%), Manufacturing (1,300; 0.3%), Leisure & Hospitality (700; 0.2%) and Education & Health Services (600; 0.1%). Government (11,000; 1.6%) had the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Financial Activities (1,500; 0.7%) and Other Services (200; 0.1%).

Since July 2010, Leisure & Hospitality Services added the largest number of jobs (13,200; 3.4%), followed by Professional & Business Services (12,900; 2.7%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (10,300; 1.4%), Financial Activities (4,800; 2.4%), Manufacturing (2,300; 0.5%) and Information (300; 0.4%).



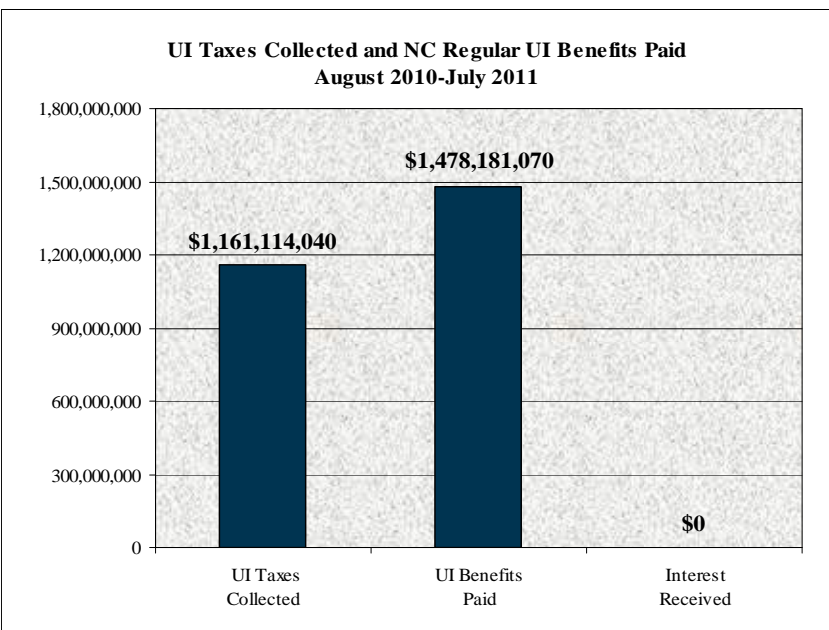
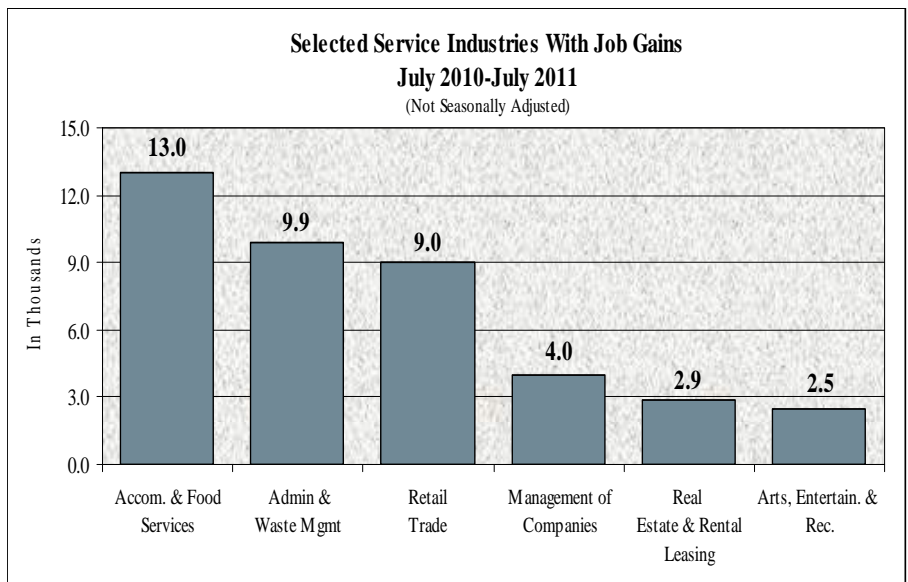
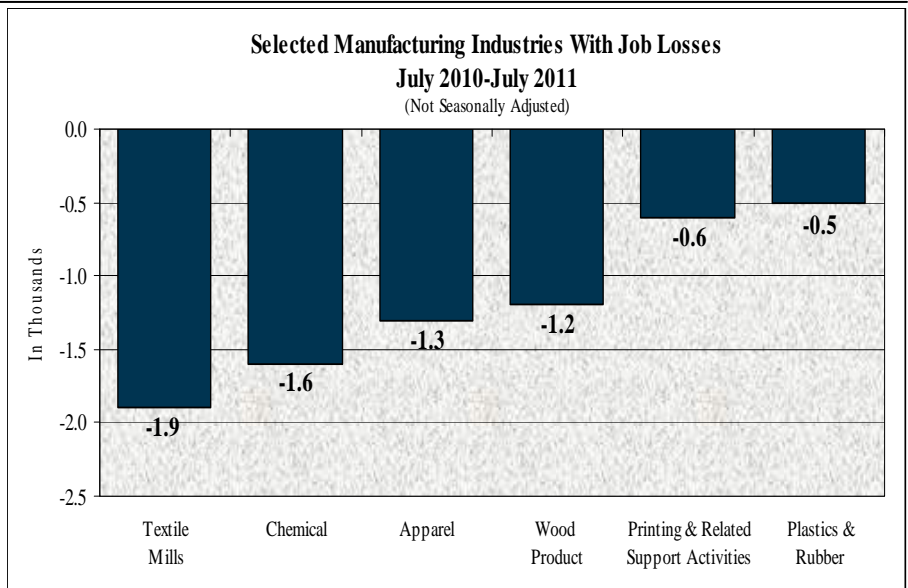
* NC current month data are preliminary, while 2010 data are benchmarked.

The July 2011 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 3,816,100 was 77,600 (2.0%) lower than June 2011. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Professional & Business Services had the largest over-the-month gain in employment at 1,900 (0.4%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (1,200; 0.2%), Leisure & Hospitality (500; 0.1%) and Information (200; 0.3%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 16,000 (0.5%) jobs. Leisure & Hospitality experienced the largest employment increase with 15,500 (3.8%), followed by Professional & Business Services (14,500; 3.0%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (9,300; 1.3%), Financial Activities (4,500; 2.2%) and Information (200; 0.3%). Government experienced the largest employment decrease with 25,000 (4.1%), followed by Other Services (2,300; 1.4%) and Education & Health Services (700; 0.1%).

The Goods Producing sector lost 4,800 (0.8%) jobs over the year. Construction decreased by 7,100 (3.9%) jobs, while Manufacturing increased by 2,300 (0.5%) and Mining & Logging showed no change.

Food had the largest amount of manufacturing employment with 51,500 in July 2011, and decreased by 400 (0.8%) over the year. Machinery had the largest net over-the-year increase at 1,900. Other manufacturing industries with over-the-year increases were: Fabricated Metal Product, 1,000; and Transportation Equipment, 900.



Average Weekly Hours for manufacturing production workers in July decreased by 60 minutes to 41.1 from June's revised 42.1. Average Hourly Earnings fell by \$0.03 to \$16.02, while Average Weekly Earnings declined by \$17.29 to \$658.42.

Regular Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (UI) totaled 60,223 in July, increasing 4,250 from June. Forty-six percent of Initial Claims for July 2011 were "attached" to a payroll, meaning that employees expect to be recalled to their jobs.

A total of \$113,895,755 in regular UI benefits was paid in July to 113,993 claimants statewide — an increase of 5,639 claimants since June 2011.

For the 12-month period ending July 2011, \$4,538,453,271 was paid from all programs, both state and federal. The UI Trust Fund balance at the end of July was in the red (\$2,601,149,329). The State Reserve Fund balance was \$145,761,534.