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## North Carolina's June Employment Figures Released

**RALEIGH** — The state's seasonally adjusted June unemployment rate was 4.9 percent, decreasing 0.2 of a percentage point from May's revised rate. The national rate increased 0.2 of a percentage point to 4.9 percent.

North Carolina's June 2016 unemployment rate was 0.9 of a percentage point lower than a year ago. The number of people employed decreased 3,774 over the month to 4,614,725 and increased 133,046 over the year. The number of people unemployed decreased 10,900 over the month to 239,440, and decreased 35,598 over the year.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment, as gathered through the monthly establishment survey, increased 19,400 to 4,329,200 in June. The major industries with the largest over-the-month increases were Government at 9,000, followed by Manufacturing, 4,200; Leisure & Hospitality Services, 3,000; Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 2,100; Professional & Business Services, 1,800; Construction, 1,500; Information, 400; Education & Health Services, 300; and Mining & Logging, 100. Major industries experiencing decreases were Financial Activities, 1,600; and Other Services, 1,400.

### Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates since June 2015

|             | Jun 2015 | Jul 2015 | Aug 2015 | Sep 2015 | Oct 2015 | Nov 2015 | Dec 2015 | Jan 2016 | Feb 2016 | Mar 2016 | Apr 2016 | May 2016 | Jun 2016 |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>N.C.</b> | 5.8      | 5.7      | 5.7      | 5.7      | 5.6      | 5.6      | 5.6      | 5.6      | 5.5      | 5.5      | 5.4      | 5.1      | 4.9      |
| <b>U.S.</b> | 5.3      | 5.3      | 5.1      | 5.1      | 5.0      | 5.0      | 5.0      | 4.9      | 4.9      | 5.0      | 5.0      | 4.7      | 4.9      |

*Please note: 2015 numbers have been annually revised*

Since June 2015, Total Nonfarm jobs gained 89,100 with the Total Private sector growing by 79,300 and Government increasing by 9,800. The largest over-the-year increase among major industries was Professional & Business Services at 26,200, followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 23,900; Leisure & Hospitality Services, 12,500; Government, 9,800; Construction, 7,300; Education & Health Services, 6,900; Other Services, 3,200; and Manufacturing, 1,300. Major industries experiencing decreases were Financial Activities, 1,800; and Information, 200. Mining & Logging employment remained unchanged over the year.

The next unemployment update is scheduled for Wednesday, August 3, 2016 when the county unemployment rates for June 2016 will be released.

This information June be accessed on the Commerce website at <http://www.nccommerce.com/lead>



# North Carolina Department of Commerce Labor and Economic Analysis Division

## NORTH CAROLINA and U.S. LABOR FORCE DATA

*North Carolina data is embargoed until 10:00 A.M. Friday, July 22, 2016*

|  |                  |                 |                  | <i>Month Ago</i>          |                           | <i>Year Ago</i>           |                           |
|--|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | <i>June 2016</i> | <i>May 2016</i> | <i>June 2015</i> | <i>Numeric<br/>Change</i> | <i>Percent<br/>Change</i> | <i>Numeric<br/>Change</i> | <i>Percent<br/>Change</i> |
| <b>North Carolina</b><br><i>(Local Area Unemployment Statistics)</i> |                  |                 |                  |                           |                           |                           |                           |
| <i>Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted</i>                                  |                  |                 |                  |                           |                           |                           |                           |
| <b>Labor Force</b>   | 4,854,165        | 4,868,839       | 4,756,717        | -14,674                   | -0.3                      | 97,448                    | 2.0                       |
| <b>Employed</b>  | 4,614,725        | 4,618,499       | 4,481,679        | -3,774                    | -0.1                      | 133,046                   | 3.0                       |
| <b>Unemployed</b>  | 239,440          | 250,340         | 275,038          | -10,900                   | -4.4                      | -35,598                   | -12.9                     |
| <b>Unemployment Rate</b>   | 4.9              | 5.1             | 5.8              | -0.2                      | xxx                       | -0.9                      | xxx                       |
| <i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>                                       |                  |                 |                  |                           |                           |                           |                           |
| <b>Labor Force</b>   | 4,860,758        | 4,856,348       | 4,806,585        | 4,410                     | 0.1                       | 54,173                    | 1.1                       |
| <b>Employed</b>  | 4,610,373        | 4,626,894       | 4,512,056        | -16,521                   | -0.4                      | 98,317                    | 2.2                       |
| <b>Unemployed</b>  | 250,385          | 229,454         | 294,529          | 20,931                    | 9.1                       | -44,144                   | -15.0                     |
| <b>Unemployment Rate</b>   | 5.2              | 4.7             | 6.1              | 0.4                       | xxx                       | -0.9                      | xxx                       |
| <b>United States</b><br><i>(Current Population Survey)</i>           |                  |                 |                  |                           |                           |                           |                           |
| <i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>   |                  |                 |                  |                           |                           |                           |                           |
| <b>Labor Force</b>   | 158,880,000      | 158,466,000     | 156,984,000      | 414,000                   | 0.3                       | xxx                       | xxx                       |
| <b>Employed</b>  | 151,097,000      | 151,030,000     | 148,722,000      | 67,000                    | < 0.1                     | xxx                       | xxx                       |
| <b>Unemployed</b>  | 7,783,000        | 7,436,000       | 8,262,000        | 347,000                   | 4.7                       | xxx                       | xxx                       |
| <b>Unemployment Rate</b>   | 4.9              | 4.7             | 5.3              | 0.2                       | xxx                       | xxx                       | xxx                       |
| <i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>                                       |                  |                 |                  |                           |                           |                           |                           |
| <b>Labor Force</b>   | 160,135,000      | 158,800,000     | 156,213,000      | 1,335,000                 | 0.8                       | xxx                       | xxx                       |
| <b>Employed</b>  | 151,990,000      | 151,594,000     | 147,118,000      | 396,000                   | 0.3                       | xxx                       | xxx                       |
| <b>Unemployed</b>  | 8,144,000        | 7,207,000       | 9,095,000        | 937,000                   | 13.0                      | xxx                       | xxx                       |
| <b>Unemployment Rate</b>   | 5.1              | 4.5             | 5.8              | 0.6                       | xxx                       | xxx                       | xxx                       |

\*Effective January 2016, updated US population estimates are used in the national labor force estimates,

The annual population adjustments affect the comparability of national labor force estimates over time.

2016 estimates for the current month are preliminary. Estimates for the previous month have undergone monthly revision.  
2015 estimates have undergone annual revision.

**North Carolina Department of Commerce**  
**Labor and Economic Analysis Division**  
**NORTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT DATA**

*North Carolina data is embargoed until 10:00 A.M., Friday, July 22, 2016*

|   |                  |                 |                  | <i>Month Ago</i>      |                       | <i>Year Ago</i>       |                       |
|---|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|   | <i>June 2016</i> | <i>May 2016</i> | <i>June 2015</i> | <i>Numeric Change</i> | <i>Percent Change</i> | <i>Numeric Change</i> | <i>Percent Change</i> |
| <b>North Carolina</b><br><i>(Current Employment Statistics)</i> |                  |                 |                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| <b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>                                      |                  |                 |                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| <b>Total Nonfarm</b>  | 4,329,200        | 4,309,800       | 4,240,100        | 19,400                | 0.5                   | 89,100                | 2.1                   |
| <b>Total Private</b>  | 3,597,300        | 3,586,900       | 3,518,000        | 10,400                | 0.3                   | 79,300                | 2.3                   |
| <b>Mining &amp; Logging</b>                                     | 5,600            | 5,500           | 5,600            | 100                   | 1.8                   | 0                     | 0.0                   |
| <b>Construction</b>   | 196,500          | 195,000         | 189,200          | 1,500                 | 0.8                   | 7,300                 | 3.9                   |
| <b>Manufacturing</b>  | 462,200          | 458,000         | 460,900          | 4,200                 | 0.9                   | 1,300                 | 0.3                   |
| <b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>                    | 820,300          | 818,200         | 796,400          | 2,100                 | 0.3                   | 23,900                | 3.0                   |
| <b>Information</b>  | 76,200           | 75,800          | 76,400           | 400                   | 0.5                   | -200                  | -0.3                  |
| <b>Financial Activities</b>                                     | 217,000          | 218,600         | 218,800          | -1,600                | -0.7                  | -1,800                | -0.8                  |
| <b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>                     | 613,600          | 611,800         | 587,400          | 1,800                 | 0.3                   | 26,200                | 4.5                   |
| <b>Education &amp; Health Services</b>                          | 580,500          | 580,200         | 573,600          | 300                   | 0.1                   | 6,900                 | 1.2                   |
| <b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality Services</b>                       | 471,000          | 468,000         | 458,500          | 3,000                 | 0.6                   | 12,500                | 2.7                   |
| <b>Other Services</b>   | 154,400          | 155,800         | 151,200          | -1,400                | -0.9                  | 3,200                 | 2.1                   |
| <b>Government</b>   | 731,900          | 722,900         | 722,100          | 9,000                 | 1.2                   | 9,800                 | 1.4                   |
| <b>North Carolina</b><br><i>(Current Employment Statistics)</i> |                  |                 |                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| <b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>                                  |                  |                 |                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| <b>Total Nonfarm</b>  | 4,341,500        | 4,342,200       | 4,257,800        | -700                  | 0.0                   | 83,700                | 2.0                   |
| <b>Total Private</b>  | 3,628,000        | 3,596,000       | 3,549,900        | 32,000                | 0.9                   | 78,100                | 2.2                   |
| <b>Mining &amp; Logging</b>                                     | 5,600            | 5,500           | 5,600            | 100                   | 1.8                   | 0                     | 0.0                   |
| <b>Construction</b>   | 199,900          | 195,700         | 191,900          | 4,200                 | 2.1                   | 8,000                 | 4.2                   |
| <b>Manufacturing</b>  | 250,200          | 246,400         | 249,500          | 3,800                 | 1.5                   | 700                   | 0.3                   |
| <b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>                    | 821,900          | 817,200         | 798,800          | 4,700                 | 0.6                   | 23,100                | 2.9                   |
| <b>Information</b>  | 76,100           | 75,200          | 76,600           | 900                   | 1.2                   | -500                  | -0.7                  |
| <b>Financial Activities</b>                                     | 219,900          | 218,100         | 221,100          | 1,800                 | 0.8                   | -1,200                | -0.5                  |
| <b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>                     | 616,400          | 611,500         | 589,000          | 4,900                 | 0.8                   | 27,400                | 4.7                   |
| <b>Education &amp; Health Services</b>                          | 573,800          | 581,400         | 570,400          | -7,600                | -1.3                  | 3,400                 | 0.6                   |
| <b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality Services</b>                       | 496,800          | 479,700         | 480,600          | 17,100                | 3.6                   | 16,200                | 3.4                   |
| <b>Other Services</b>   | 155,700          | 155,900         | 153,500          | -200                  | -0.1                  | 2,200                 | 1.4                   |
| <b>Government</b>   | 713,500          | 746,200         | 707,900          | -32,700               | -4.4                  | 5,600                 | 0.8                   |
| <b>Mfg. Production Workers (PW) Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>     |                  |                 |                  |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| <i>Mfg. PW Average Hourly Earnings</i>                          | \$17.31          | \$17.50         | \$16.89          |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| <i>Mfg. PW Hours Worked</i>                                     | 42.1             | 42.1            | 42.5             |                       |                       |                       |                       |

All 2016 Labor Force and CES data for the current month are preliminary.  
All 2015 Labor Force and CES estimates have been benchmarked.  
Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

## **Technical Notes**

This release presents labor force and unemployment estimates from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. Also presented are nonfarm payroll employment estimates the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The LAUS and CES programs are both federal-state cooperative endeavors.

### **Labor force and unemployment--from the LAUS program**

**Definitions.** The labor force and unemployment estimates are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of households that is conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Census Bureau. The LAUS program measures employment and unemployment on a place-of-residence basis. The universe for each is the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. Employed persons are those who did any work at all for pay or profit in the reference week (the week including the 12th of the month) or worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or farm, plus those not working who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not paid, for such reasons as bad weather, labor-management dispute, illness, or vacation. Unemployed persons are those who were not employed during the reference week (based on the definition above), had actively looked for a job sometime in the 4-week period ending with the reference week, and were currently available for work; persons on lay-off expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The labor force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

**Method of estimation.** Statewide estimates are produced using an estimation algorithm administered by the BLS. This method, which underwent substantial enhancement at the beginning of 2005, utilizes data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES, and state unemployment insurance (UI) programs. Each month, census division estimates are controlled to national totals, and state estimates are then controlled to their respective division totals. Substate estimates are controlled to their respective state totals. For more information about LAUS estimation procedures, see the BLS website at [www.bls.gov/lau/laumthd.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/laumthd.htm)

**Revisions.** Labor force and unemployment data for the previous month reflect adjustments made in each subsequent month, while data for prior years reflect adjustments made at the end of each year. The monthly revisions incorporate updated model inputs, while the annually revised estimates reflect updated population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, any revisions in the other data sources, and model reestimation. In most years, historical data for the most recent five years (both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted) are revised near the beginning of each calendar year, prior to the release of January estimates.

**Seasonal adjustment.** The LAUS program introduced smoothed seasonally adjusted (SSA) estimates in January 2010. These are seasonally-adjusted data that have incorporated a long-run trend smoothing procedure, resulting in estimates that are less volatile than those previously produced. The estimates are smoothed using a filtering procedure, based on moving averages, to remove the irregular fluctuations from the seasonally-adjusted series, leaving the trend. The same process is used on both historical and current year estimates. For more information about the smoothing technique, see the BLS website at [www.bls.gov/lau/lassaqa.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/lassaqa.htm).

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on February 28, 2013. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available online at [www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm).

### Employment--from the CES program

Definitions. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

Method of estimation. CES State and Area employment data are produced using several estimation procedures. Where possible these data are produced using a "weighted link relative" estimation technique in which a ratio of current-month weighted employment to that of the previous-month weighted employment is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are then obtained by multiplying these ratios by the previous month's employment estimates. The weighted link relative technique is utilized for data series where the sample size meets certain statistical criteria.

For some employment series, relatively small sample sizes limit the reliability of the weighted link-relative estimates. In these cases, BLS uses the CES small domain model (SDM) to generate employment estimates. The SDM combines the direct sample estimates (described above) and forecasts of historical (benchmarked) data to decrease the volatility of the estimates. For more detailed information about the CES small domain model, refer to the BLS Handbook of Methods.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports that are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

Seasonal adjustment. Payroll employment data are seasonally adjusted at the statewide supersector level. In some states, the seasonally adjusted payroll employment total is computed by aggregating the independently adjusted supersector series. In other states, the seasonally adjusted payroll employment total is independently adjusted. Revisions of historical data for the most recent 5 years are made once a year, coincident with annual benchmark adjustments.

### Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample surveys, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the specific estimation processes used.

Model-based error measures for seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data and for over-the-month and over-the-year changes to LAUS estimates are available online at [www.bls.gov/lau/lastderr.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/lastderr.htm). Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the total nonfarm and supersector levels are available online at [www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm](http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm).

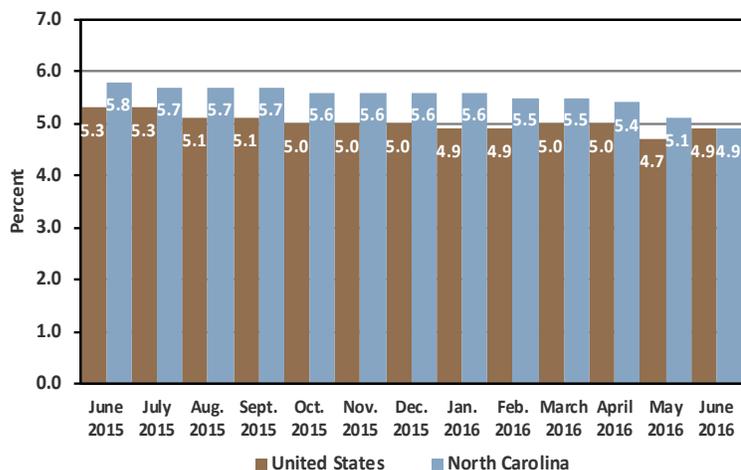
### **Release Dates**

The next unemployment update is scheduled for Wednesday, August 3, 2016 when the county unemployment rates for June 2016 will be released.

The complete 2016 data release schedule can be accessed at:

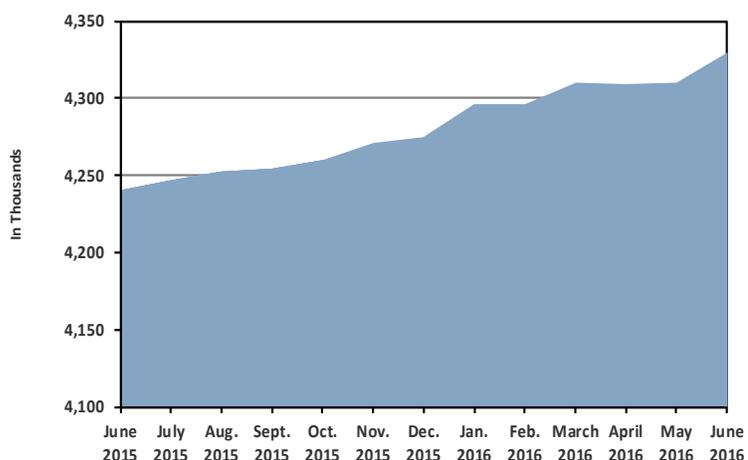
<http://www.nccommerce.com/lead/research-publications/schedule-of-release-dates>

**United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates**  
June 2015–June 2016  
(Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted\*\*)

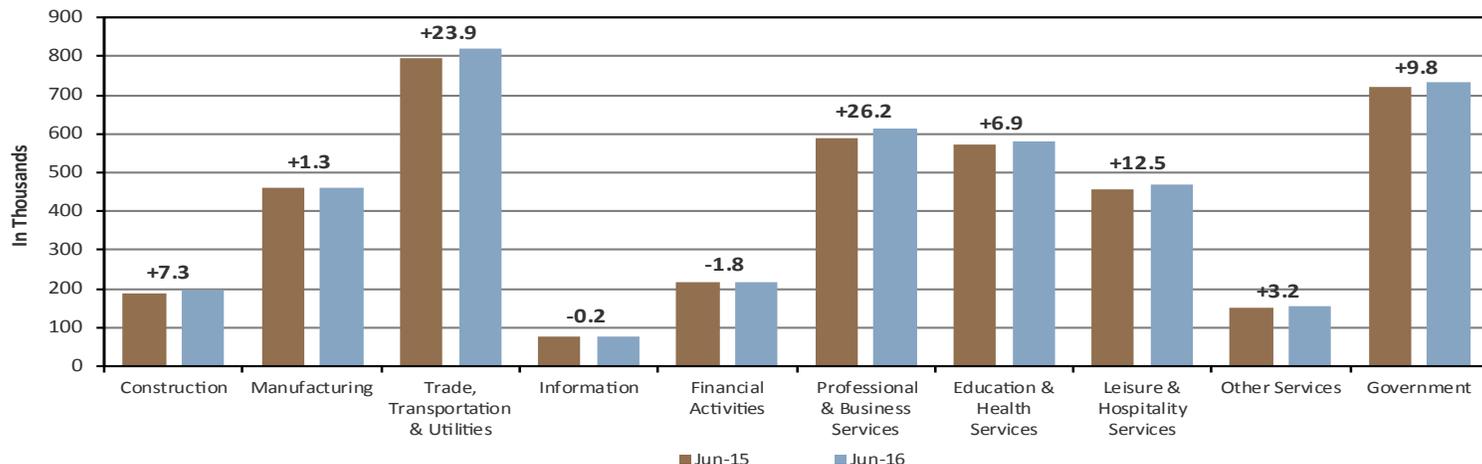


\*\*US data are not smoothed.

**North Carolina Total Nonfarm Employment**  
June 2015–June 2016  
(Seasonally Adjusted)



**Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries**  
June 2015 Compared to June 2016  
(Seasonally Adjusted)



\*N.C. current month data are preliminary, while all other 2016 data are revised and 2015 data have undergone annual revision. U.S. data have undergone annual revision.

The North Carolina smoothed seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in June, decreasing 0.2 of a percentage point from the previous month and falling 0.9 of a percentage point from June 2015. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed fell by 10,900 (4.4%). The civilian labor force declined by 14,674 (0.3%) to 4,854,165.

Nationally, June's unemployment rate was 4.9 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 7,783,000, while the civilian labor force was 158,880,000.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,329,200) increased 19,400 (0.5%) since May 2016, and increased 89,100 (2.1%) since June 2015.<sup>1</sup> Private sector employment grew over the month by 10,400 (0.3%), while growing by 79,300 (2.3%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Government (9,000; 1.2%) had the largest over-the-month gain in jobs, followed by Manufacturing (4,200; 0.9%), Leisure & Hospitality (3,000; 0.6%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (2,100; 0.3%), Professional & Business Services (1,800; 0.3%), Construction (1,500; 0.8%), Information (400; 0.5%), Education & Health Services (300; 0.1%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Financial Activities (1,600; 0.7%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Other Services (1,400; 0.9%).

Since June 2015, Professional & Business Services added the largest number of jobs (26,200; 4.5%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (23,900; 3.0%), Leisure & Hospitality Services (12,500; 2.7%), Government (9,800; 1.4%), Construction (7,300; 3.9%), Education & Health Services (6,900; 1.2%), Other Services (3,200; 2.1%), and Manufacturing (1,300; 0.3%). Financial Activities (1,800; 0.8%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Information (200; 0.3%). Mining & Logging reported no change.

<sup>1</sup>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 June 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 June 2016 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,341,500 was 700 (>-0.1%) less than the May 2016 revised employment level of 4,342,200. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 17,100 (3.6%), followed by Manufacturing (6,100; 1.3%), Professional & Business Services (4,900; 0.8%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (4,700; 0.6%), Construction (4,200; 2.2%), Financial Activities (1,800; 0.8%), Information (900; 1.2%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Government (32,700; 4.4%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Education & Health Services (7,600; 1.3%), and Other Services (200; 0.1%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 76,200 (2.1%) jobs. Professional & Business Services experienced the largest employment increase at 27,400; 4.7%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (23,100; 2.9%), Leisure & Hospitality Services (16,200; 3.4%), Government (5,600; 0.8%), Education & Health Services (3,400; 0.6%) and Other Services (2,200; 1.4%). Financial Activities (1,200; 0.5%) had the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Information (500; 0.7%).

The Goods Producing sector grew by 7,500 (1.1%) jobs over the year. Construction had the largest employment increase with 8,000 (4.2%). Manufacturing (500; 0.1%) reported a decrease, while Mining & Logging remained unchanged.

Amongst manufacturing industries, Food had the largest net over-the-year increase at 2,900. Other manufacturing industries with gains were: Transportation Equipment, 1,500; Furniture & Related Product, 1,200; Wood Product, 800; Machinery, 500; Plastics & Rubber Products, 500; and Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 100.

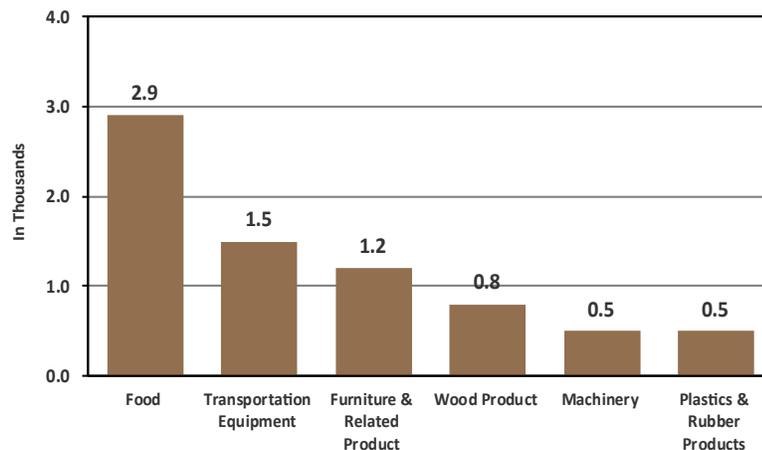
Chemical & Beverage & Tobacco Product had the largest net over-the-year decrease at 700 in June 2016. Other industries with decreases were: Textile Mills, 600; Fabricated Metal Product, 600; Apparel, 400; Printing & Related Support, 200; Textile Product Mills, 200; and Computer & Electronic Product, 200.

Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in June remained unchanged from May's revised rate of 34.5. Average Hourly Earnings fell by \$0.15 to \$23.30, as Average Weekly Earnings declined by \$5.18 to \$803.85.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in June also remained unchanged from 34.5 in June 2015. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.27 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$43.81.

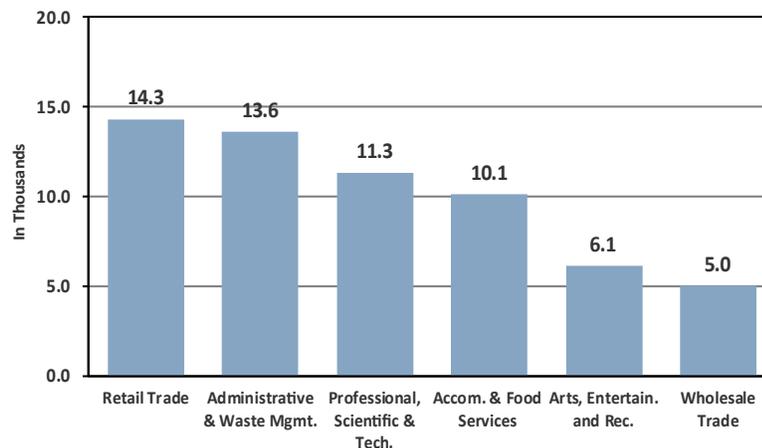
## Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Gains June 2015–June 2016

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Selected Service Industries With Job Gains June 2015–June 2016

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Total Private Average Weekly Wage June 2012–June 2016

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

