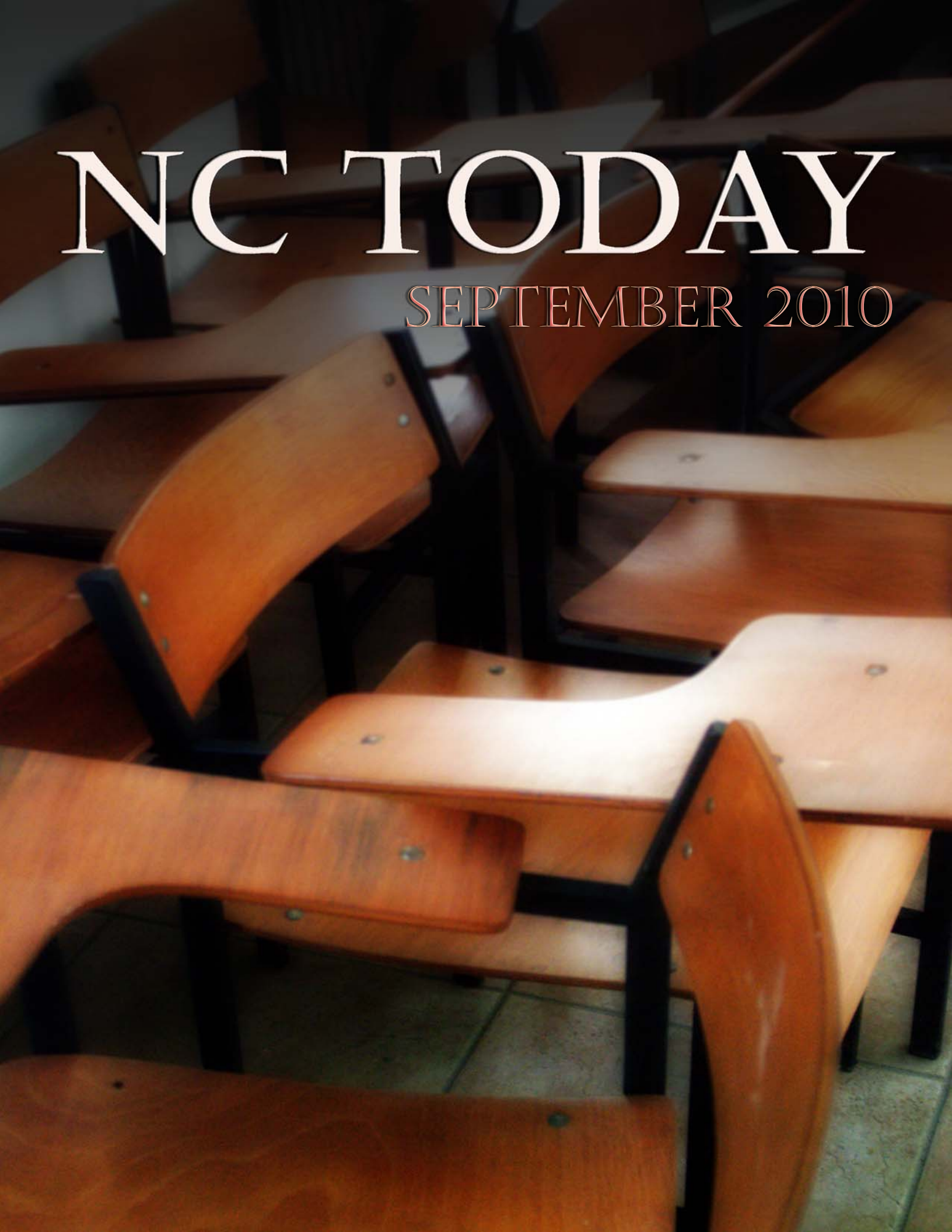


NC TODAY

SEPTEMBER 2010



AUGUST 2010

Civilian Labor Force

- North Carolina's **seasonally adjusted unemployment rate**, at **9.7 percent**, decreased 0.1 of a percentage point from the previous month. The rate was **10.9 percent** in **August 2009**.
- At 9.7 percent, North Carolina's **unemployment rate** is **0.1 of a percentage point higher** than the **United States' 9.6 percent rate**.
- The number of **people employed** decreased over the month by **0.4 percent** to **4,054,915**, while the number of **people unemployed** also fell **1.1 percent** to **437,633**.
- During August, **North Carolina's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate** decreased over the month to **62.1 percent**, and the **U.S. rate** increased slightly at **64.7 percent**.

Nonfarm Employment

- **Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment** gained **18,600 jobs** over the month, and **added 36,700** since **August 2009**.
- Over the month, **eight sectors experienced job growth**: **Government, 13,800; Professional & Business Services, 1,400; Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 1,400; Manufacturing, 1,100; Information, 1,000; Construction, 600; Education & Health Services, 500; and Financial Activities, 300**. Losses were reported for the following sectors: **Leisure & Hospitality Services, 1,000; Mining & Logging, 400; and Other Services, 100**.
- The major sectors to report over-the-year seasonally adjusted job increases were: **Government, 28,100; Professional & Business Services, 23,200; Education & Health Services, 6,900; and Information, 2,600**. Losses were reported for the remaining sectors: **Construction, 13,600; Other Services, 6,700; Leisure & Hospitality, 2,000; Manufacturing, 700; Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 500; Financial Activities, 500; and Mining & Logging, 100**.
- Not seasonally adjusted, four major sectors reported over-the-year job increases: **Government, 26,200; Professional & Business Services, 23,100; Education & Health Services, 6,600; Information, 2,300; and Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 300**.
- **Manufacturing reported an over-the-year job loss of 1,400**. This loss was seen in 12 major sectors: **Textiles, 4,300; Wood Product, 3,100; Food, 2,700; Computer & Electronic Product, 2,400; Machinery, 1,600; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 1,600; Apparel, 1,500; Furniture & Related Product, 1,300; Printing & Related Support Activities, 1,100; Chemical, 900; Plastics & Rubber Products, 800; and Beverage & Tobacco Product, 300**. Increases were reported in **Transportation Equipment, 600; and Fabricated Metal Product, 400**.
- **Food remains** North Carolina's leading sector in manufacturing employment with **49,700**. **Chemical follows** with **40,000**.

Other Information

- **Average Hourly Earnings** in North Carolina for manufacturing production workers **decreased by 37 cents in August to \$15.62**, while **Average Weekly Hours increased 42 minutes to 40.4**.
- North Carolina paid a total of **\$482.2 million in Unemployment Insurance benefits (all programs)** to claimants in August. These payments include state and federally funded benefits.
- The number of **Initial Claims filed in North Carolina for Unemployment Insurance benefits decreased in August to 61,549**. Approximately **\$147.2 million was paid in regular UI benefits to 133,061 unemployed persons** across the state. **The average weekly benefit amount was \$286.34**, which does not include the \$25 Federal Additional Compensation (FAC) payment from The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.
- North Carolina's **Economic Indicators** during July 2010 showed **mild growth** in both the **Coincident Indicators (1.2%)** and **Leading Indicators (0.8%)**.

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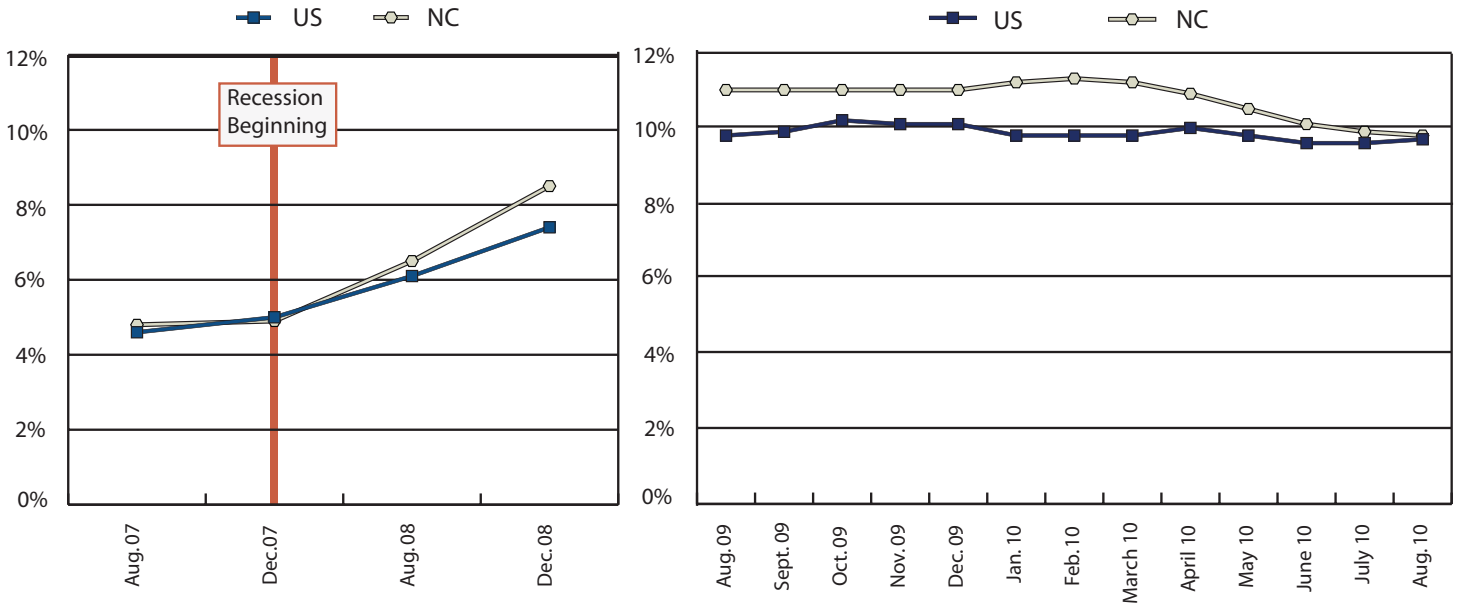
UNITED STATES/NORTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE DATA
AUGUST 2010

(Civilian Labor Force Estimates)				Month Ago		Year Ago	
	August ^P 2010	July ^R 2010	August ^B 2009	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
North Carolina							
Seasonally Adjusted							
Labor Force	4,492,548	4,512,288	4,524,978	-19,740	-0.4	-32,430	-0.7
Employed	4,054,915	4,069,658	4,030,816	-14,743	-0.4	24,099	0.6
Unemployed	437,633	442,630	494,162	-4,997	-1.1	-56,529	-11.4
Unemployment Rate	9.7	9.8	10.9	-0.1	xxx	-1.2	xxx
Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Labor Force	4,509,932	4,546,541	4,534,723	-36,609	-0.8	-24,791	-0.5
Employed	4,068,606	4,091,847	4,041,815	-23,241	-0.6	26,791	0.7
Unemployed	441,326	454,694	492,908	-13,368	-2.9	-51,582	-10.5
Unemployment Rate	9.8	10.0	10.9	-0.2	xxx	-1.1	xxx
(Civilian Labor Force Estimates)				Month Ago		Year Ago	
	August 2010	July 2010	August 2009	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
United States							
Seasonally Adjusted							
Labor Force	154,110,000	153,560,000	154,426,000	550,000	0.4	-316,000	-0.2
Employed	139,250,000	138,960,000	139,433,000	290,000	0.2	-183,000	-0.1
Unemployed	14,860,000	14,599,000	14,993,000	261,000	1.8	-133,000	-0.9
Unemployment Rate	9.6	9.5	9.7	0.1	xxx	-0.1	xxx
Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Labor Force	154,678,000	155,270,000	154,897,000	-592,000	-0.4	-219,000	-0.1
Employed	139,919,000	140,134,000	140,074,000	-215,000	-0.2	-155,000	-0.1
Unemployed	14,759,000	15,137,000	14,823,000	-378,000	-2.5	-64,000	-0.4
Unemployment Rate	9.5	9.7	9.6	-0.2	xxx	-0.1	xxx

Source: LAUS, LMI of ESC

^P Preliminary; ^R Revised; ^B Benchmarked Note: May not sum due to rounding.

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



Source: LAUS, LMI of ESC; BLS

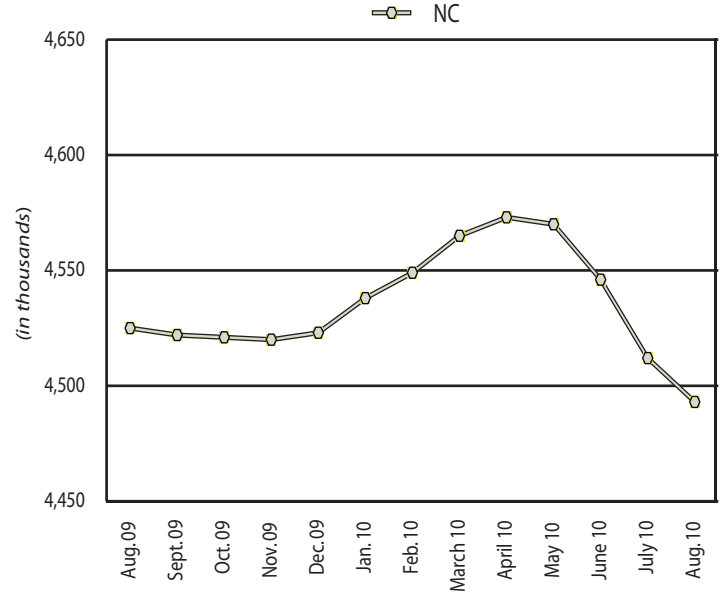
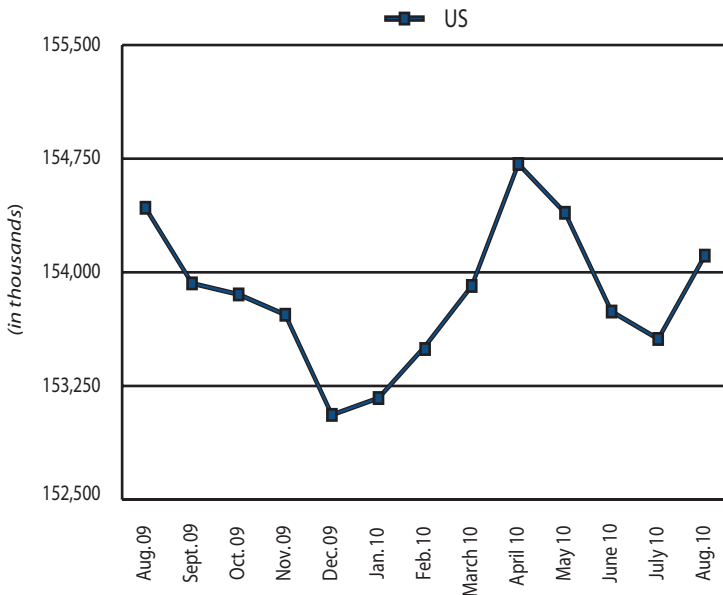
Note: North Carolina data: August 2010 data are preliminary, other 2010 data are revised, while all other data are benchmarked.

Seasonally adjusted, North Carolina's civilian labor force declined over the month with losses in employment and unemployment. The unemployment rate decreased 0.1 of a percentage point to 9.7 percent.

Unlike North Carolina, the United States' labor force, employment, and unemployment grew. The unemployment rate increased from 9.5 percent to 9.6 percent.

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE AUGUST 2009-AUGUST 2010 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE AUGUST 2009-AUGUST 2010 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



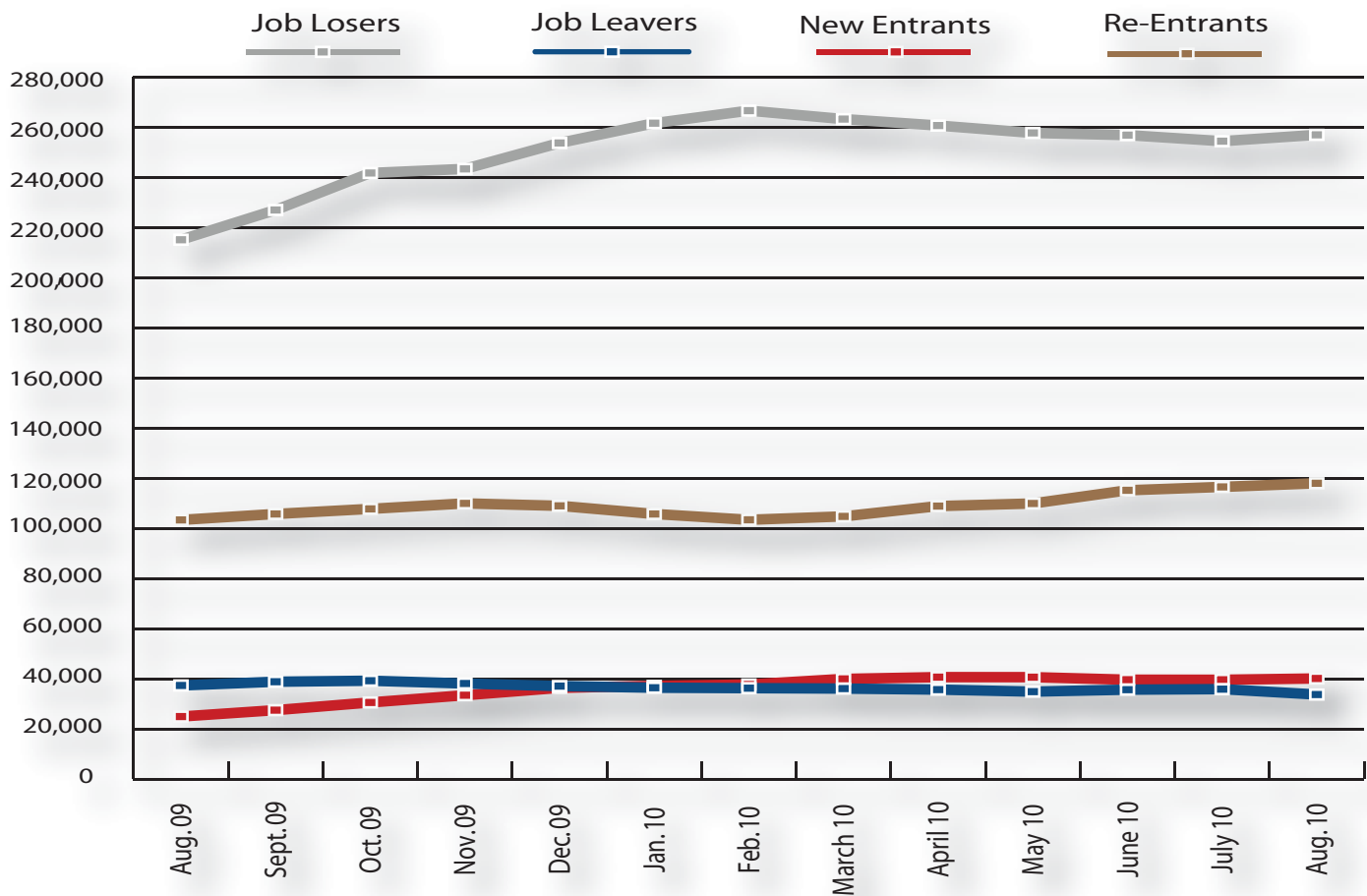
Source: LAUS, LMI of ESC; BLS

Note: North Carolina data: August 2010 data are preliminary, other 2010 data are revised, while 2009 data are benchmarked.

According to the 12-month moving average on not seasonally adjusted household data collected through the Current Population Survey (CPS), the percentage of job losers increased over the month by 1.0 percent, while the job leavers declined by 6.0 percent. Entrants to the labor force increased 1.3 percent.

Using the averaged CPS data, the unemployment rate for 16-to-19-year-olds in North Carolina increased 0.1 of a percentage point from July 2010 to 27.8 percent. Nationwide, this age group's rate decreased 1.4 percentage points to 25.1 percent. The unemployment rate for those 20-years old or older in North Carolina remained flat at 10.0 percent.

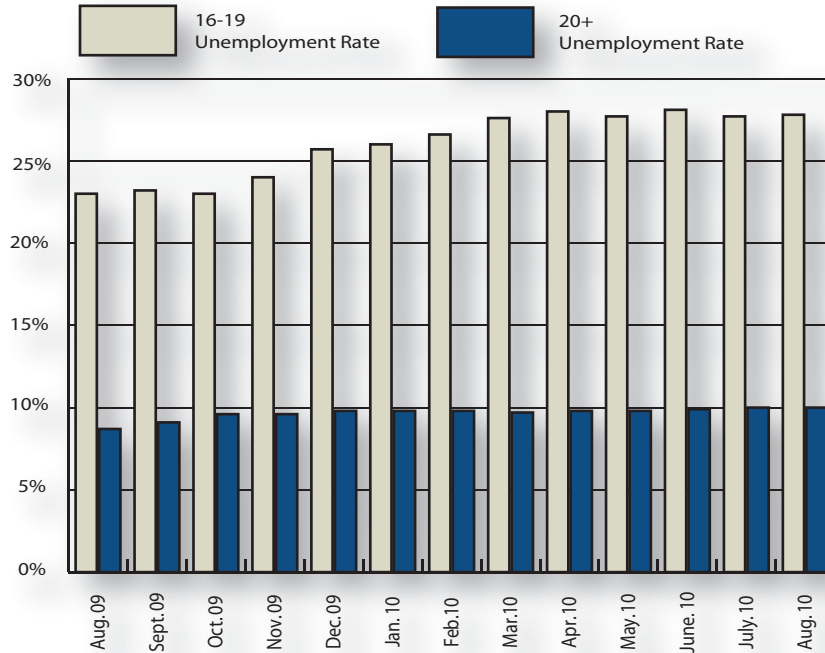
NUMBER OF NORTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYED BY REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
 AUGUST 2009-AUGUST 2010
 (12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



Source: LMI of ESC, 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.

Individuals not in the labor force remained relatively flat. Individuals not looking for work because of discouragement over job prospects decreased 1.0 percent, while those not looking for work due to other reasons increased 1.4 percent.

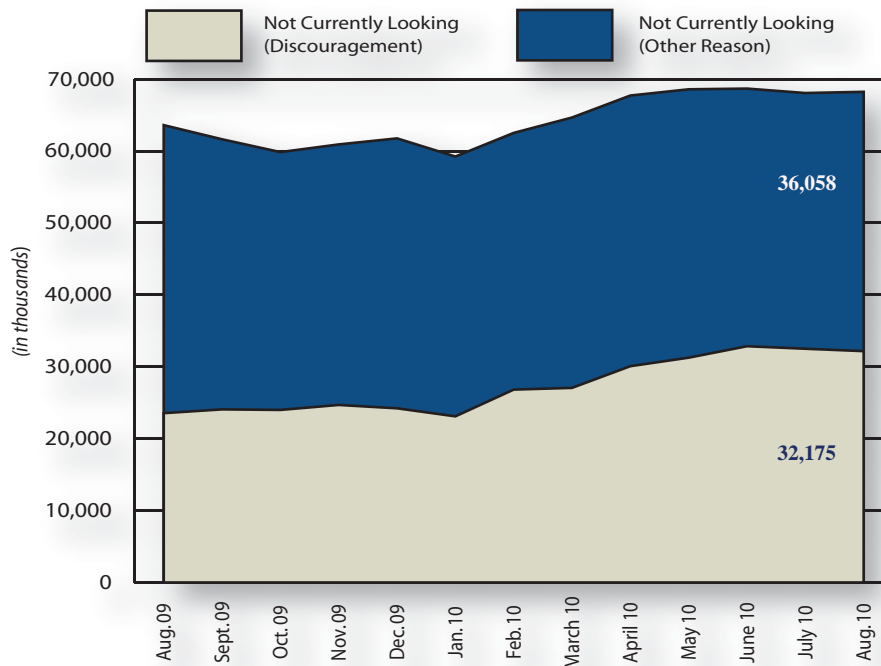
NORTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP* AUGUST 2009-AUGUST 2010 (12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



Source: LMI of ESC, extracted from the North Carolina Current Population Survey (CPS).

Nationwide, individuals not in the labor force rose 1.0 percent from July 2010, not seasonally adjusted. Discouraged workers decreased 6.3 percent, while those not looking for other reasons — such as family, school, or transportation problems — decreased 12.3 percent.

NOT IN THE NORTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE DUE TO DISCOURAGEMENT OR OTHER REASONS* AUGUST 2009-AUGUST 2010 (NUMBER OF PERSONS, 12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

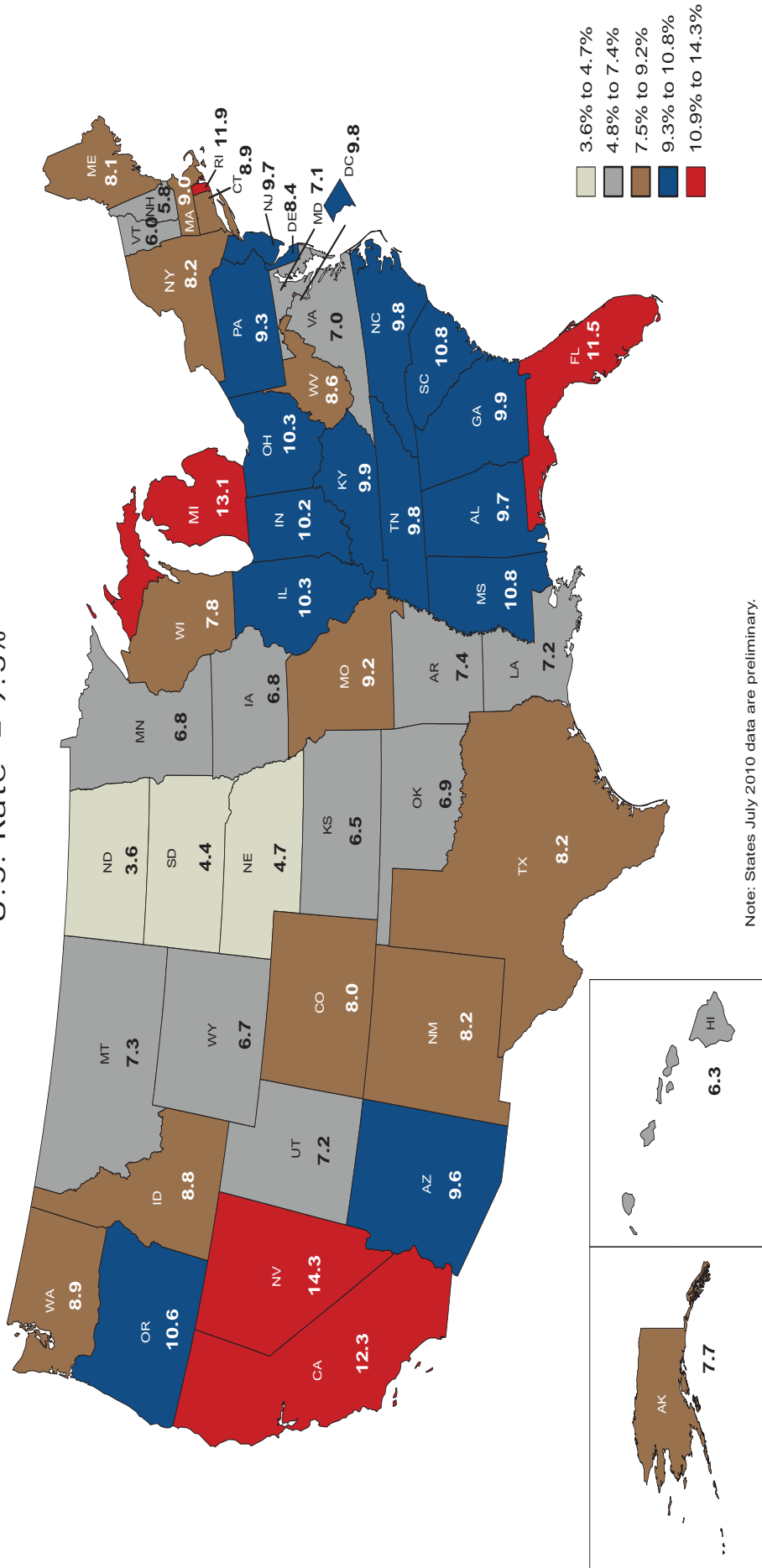


Source: LMI of ESC, extracted from the North Carolina Current Population Survey (CPS).

*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 July 2010

U.S. Rate = 9.5%

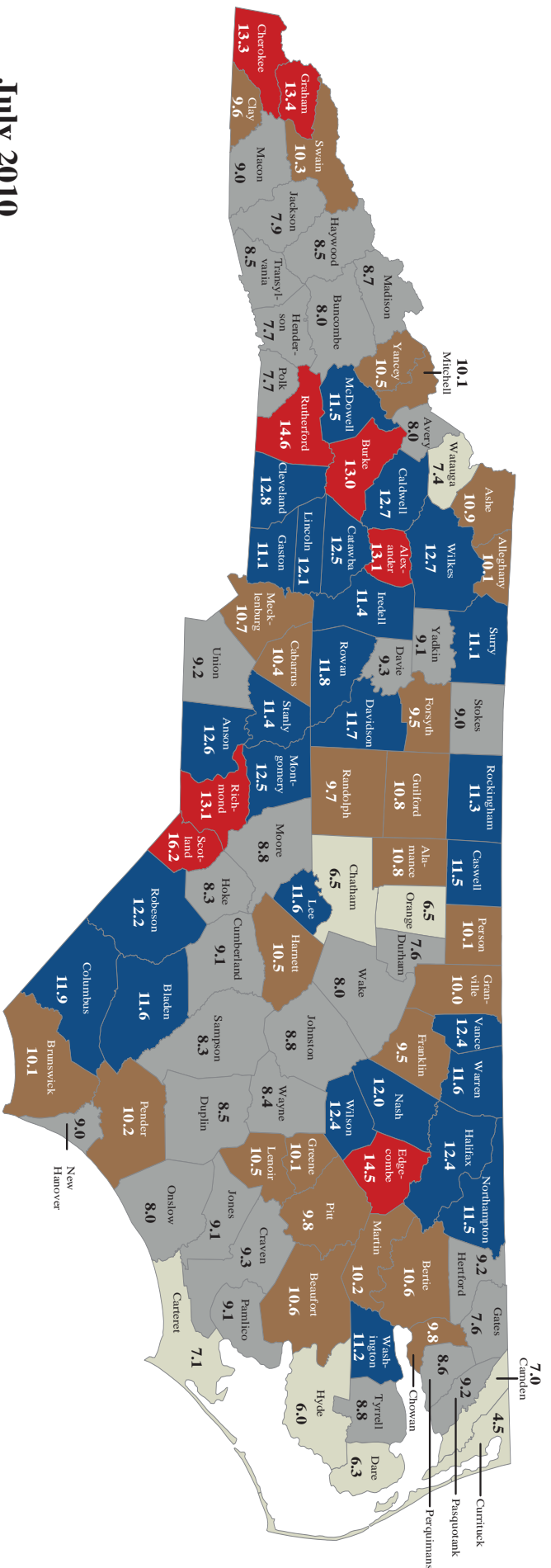


Note: States July 2010 data are preliminary.
Prepared by the Labor Market Information Division, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina 9_10

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates decreased in 18 states and the District of Columbia from June to July 2010. Fourteen states registered rate increases, and 18 states remained unchanged, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nevada again reported the highest unemployment rate, 14.3 percent, followed by Michigan (13.1%), and California (12.3%). North Dakota (3.6%) continued to have the lowest unemployment rate. Of North Carolina's bordering states, rates declined in Georgia (9.9%) and Tennessee (9.8%) by 0.1 and 0.2 of a percentage point, respectively. South Carolina's rate (10.8%) rose 0.1 of a percentage point, while Virginia remained unchanged at 7.0 percent over the month.

North Carolina Unemployment Rates by County

July 2010



July 2010

- 4.5% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 9.3%
- 9.4% to 10.9%
- 11.0% to 12.8%
- 12.9% to 16.2%

- ▲ 6 Counties Higher Than Previous Month
- ▼ 86 Counties Lower Than Previous Month
- ≡ 8 Counties Same as Previous Month

North Carolina Rate 9.9%
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Note: July 2010 data are preliminary.
Prepared by the Labor Market Information Division, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina 8_2010

From June to July 2010, North Carolina's not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates rose in six counties, decreased in 86, and remained unchanged in eight. Scotland County reported the highest unemployment rate at 16.2 percent, while Currituck County posted the lowest rate at 4.5 percent. All 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas had rate decreases.

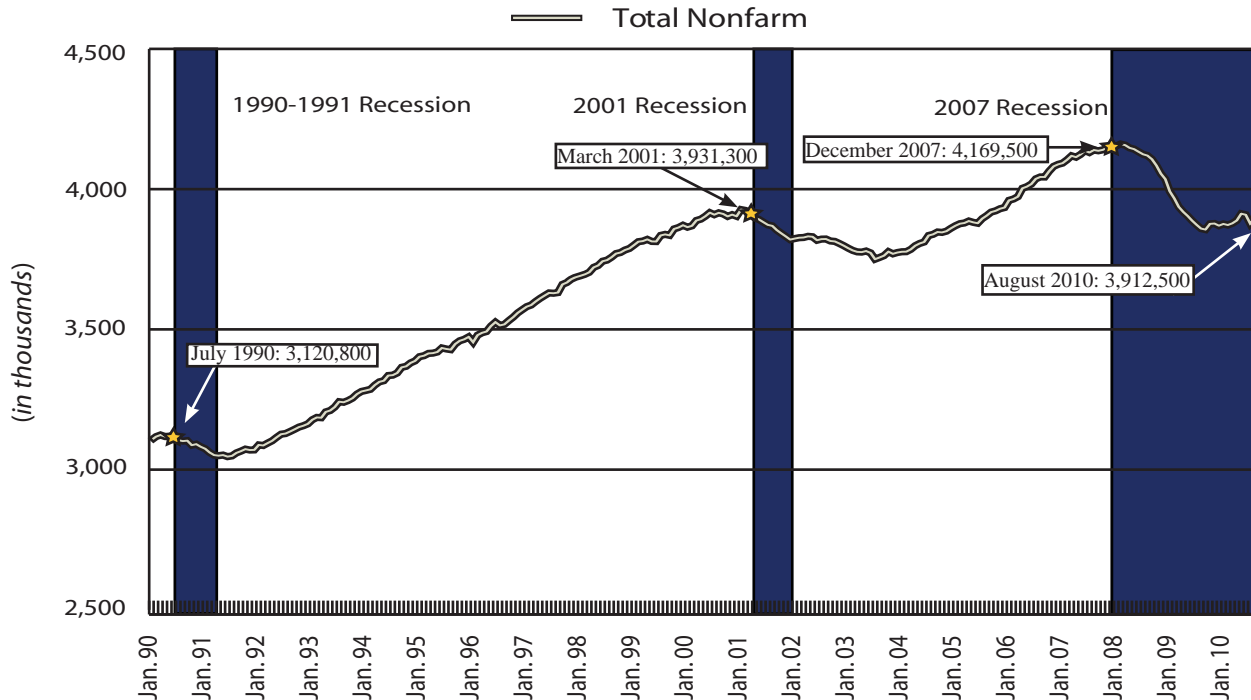
NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT STATEWIDE
AUGUST 2010
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, IN THOUSANDS)

NAICS Industry	Total Employment			Net & Percent Change			
	August ^P 2010	July ^R 2010	August ^B 2009	From July 2010		From August 2009	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Total Nonfarm	3,912.5	3,893.9	3,875.8	18.6	0.5%	36.7	0.9%
Mining & Logging	5.8	6.2	5.9	-0.4	-6.5%	-0.1	-1.7%
Construction	171.9	171.3	185.5	0.6	0.4%	-13.6	-7.3%
Manufacturing	436.3	435.2	437.0	1.1	0.3%	-0.7	-0.2%
Durable Goods	225.9	224.5	223.8	1.4	0.6%	2.1	0.9%
Nondurable Goods	210.4	210.7	213.2	-0.3	-0.1%	-2.8	-1.3%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	713.4	712.0	713.9	1.4	0.2%	-0.5	-0.1%
Wholesale Trade	164.4	163.5	163.9	0.9	0.6%	0.5	0.3%
Retail Trade	436.6	435.6	435.4	1.0	0.2%	1.2	0.3%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	112.4	112.9	114.6	-0.5	-0.4%	-2.2	-1.9%
Information	71.7	70.7	69.1	1.0	1.4%	2.6	3.8%
Financial Activities	199.0	198.7	199.5	0.3	0.2%	-0.5	-0.3%
Finance & Insurance	149.6	148.8	151.1	0.8	0.5%	-1.5	-1.0%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	49.4	49.9	48.4	-0.5	-1.0%	1.0	2.1%
Professional & Business Services	478.4	477.0	455.2	1.4	0.3%	23.2	5.1%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	172.0	172.1	175.1	-0.1	-0.1%	-3.1	-1.8%
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	71.3	71.1	72.1	0.2	0.3%	-0.8	-1.1%
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt.	235.1	233.8	208.0	1.3	0.6%	27.1	13.0%
Education & Health Services	548.3	547.8	541.4	0.5	0.1%	6.9	1.3%
Educational Services	84.1	84.9	78.5	-0.8	-0.9%	5.6	7.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	464.2	462.9	462.9	1.3	0.3%	1.3	0.3%
Leisure & Hospitality Services	389.1	390.1	391.1	-1.0	-0.3%	-2.0	-0.5%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	52.0	53.0	56.6	-1.0	-1.9%	-4.6	-8.1%
Accommodation & Food Services	337.1	337.1	334.5	0.0	0.0%	2.6	0.8%
Other Services	160.5	160.6	167.2	-0.1	-0.1%	-6.7	-4.0%
Government	738.1	724.3	710.0	13.8	1.9%	28.1	4.0%
Federal	70.6	74.7	66.9	-4.1	-5.5%	3.7	5.5%
State	207.5	210.6	197.2	-3.1	-1.5%	10.3	5.2%
Local	460.0	439.0	445.9	21.0	4.8%	14.1	3.2%

Source: CES, LMI of ESC

^P Preliminary; ^R Revised; ^B Benchmarked

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



Source: CES, LMI of ESC

Note: August 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 increased 18,600 (0.5%) jobs over the month and gained 36,700 (0.9%) jobs over the year. The United States lost 54,000 (0.04%) Total Nonfarm jobs over the month, but gained 229,000 (0.2%) over the year.

Among North Carolina's industries, Government had the largest net (13,800) over-the-month increase. Leisure & Hospitality (1,000) had the largest net over-the-month decrease.

The Service Providing sector, which includes all industries except Goods Producing (Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing), increased by 51,100 jobs over the year. Goods Producing dropped 14,400 jobs over the year.

Since the beginning of the 2007 national recession (December 2007), North Carolina has lost 257,000 (6.2%) Total Nonfarm jobs. Nationally, Total Nonfarm employment decreased 5.5 percent from December 2007 to August 2010.

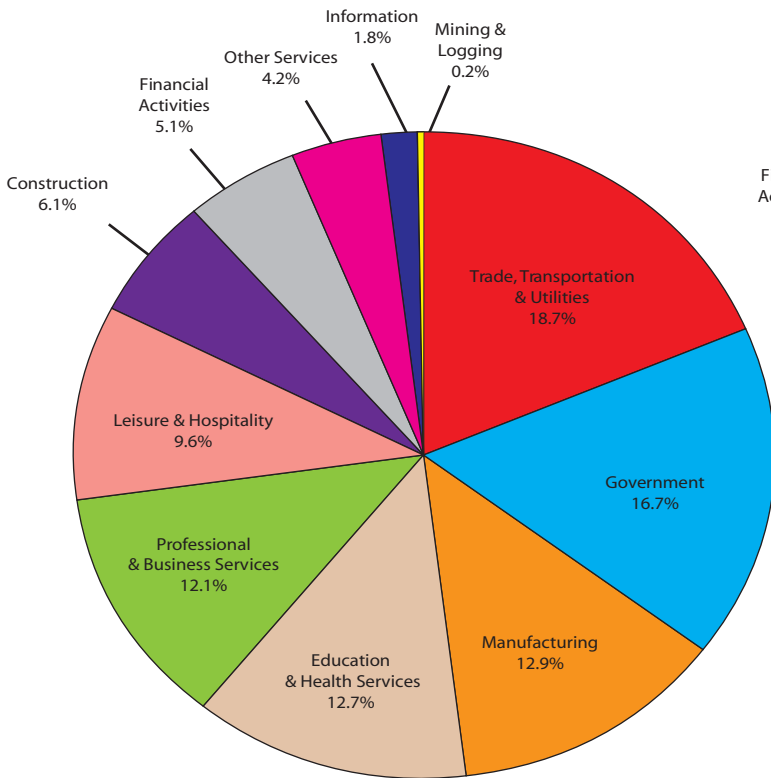
Industries with job losses since the beginning of the December 2007 recession are:

- Manufacturing, 96,100 (18.1%)
- Construction, 79,800 (31.7%)
- Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 66,700 (8.6%)
- Professional & Business Services, 28,200 (5.6%)
- Leisure & Hospitality, 16,000 (3.9%)
- Other Services, 15,000 (8.5%)
- Financial Activities, 13,200 (6.2%)
- Mining & Logging, 1,100 (15.9%)
- Information, 500 (0.7%)

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

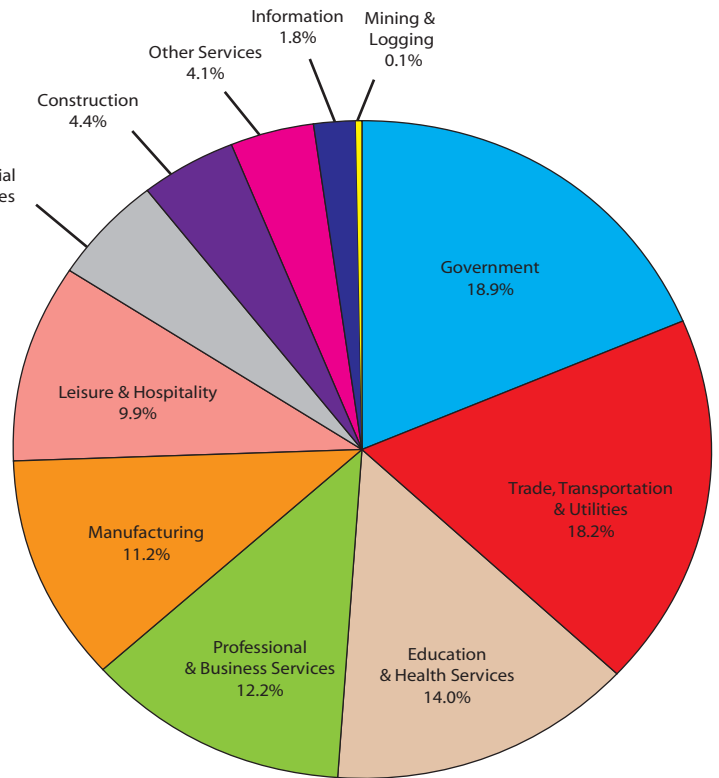
- Government, 44,100 (6.4%)
- Education & Health Services, 15,500 (2.9%)

NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES AUGUST 2007 COMPARED TO AUGUST 2010 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



2007

Total Nonfarm: 4,156,000



2010

Total Nonfarm: 3,912,500

Source: CES, LMI of ESC

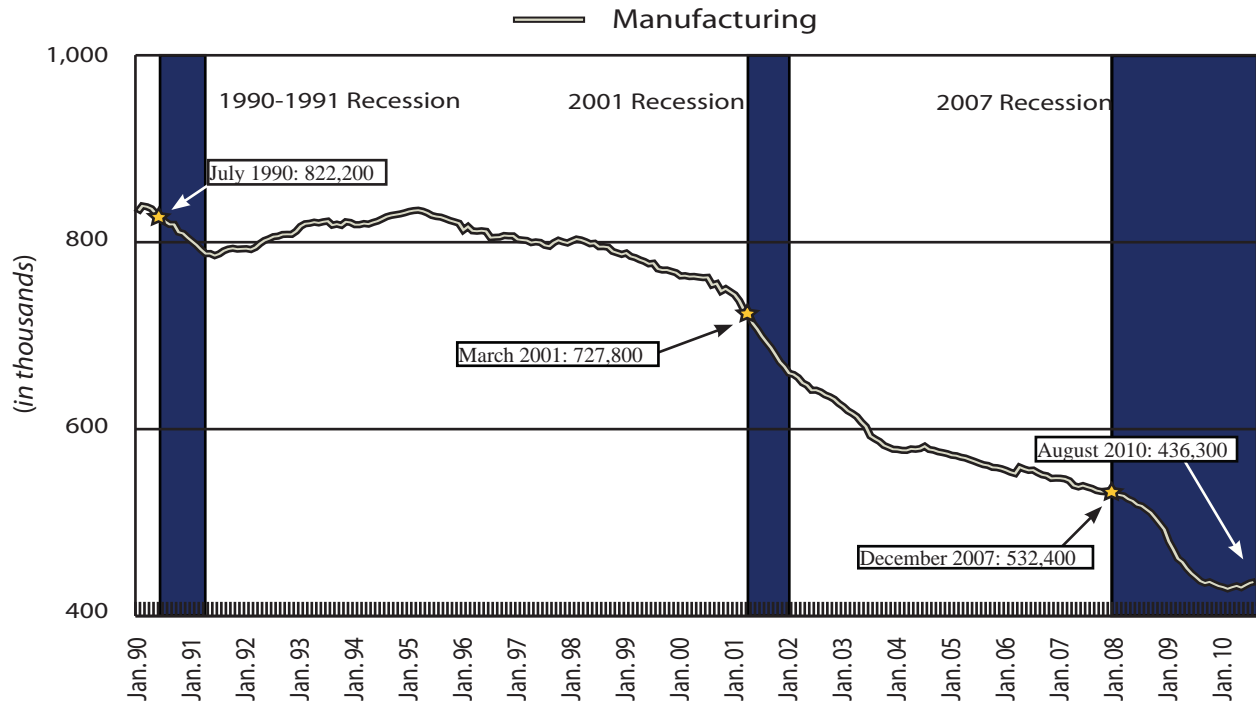
Note: 2010 data are preliminary, while 2007 data are benchmarked. Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

North Carolina's seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment has decreased by 243,500 (-5.9%) since August 2007. Government is currently the largest sector in North Carolina with 18.9 percent of total jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities with 18.2 percent.

The state's industry composition has changed since August 2007.

- Manufacturing dropped from 12.9 percent to 11.2 percent of Total Nonfarm employment.
- Construction fell from 6.1 percent to 4.4 percent.
- Government increased from 16.7 percent to 18.9 percent.
- Education & Health Services grew from 12.7 percent to 14.0 percent
- Trade, Transportation & Utilities decreased from 18.7 percent to 18.2 percent.
- Leisure & Hospitality increased from 9.6 percent to 9.9 percent.
- Professional & Business Services increased from 12.1 percent to 12.2 percent.
- Other Services decreased from 4.2 percent to 4.1 percent.
- Mining & Logging decreased from 0.2 percent to 0.1 percent.
- Financial Activities and Information reflected no percentage change.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING JANUARY 1990-AUGUST 2010 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Source: CES, LMI of ESC

Note: August 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 96,100 (18.1%) manufacturing jobs. Of those, 63.0 percent were in Durable Goods and 37.0 percent in Nondurable Goods.

The United States has lost 14.9 percent of its manufacturing jobs since the December 2007 recession — 74.1 percent in Durable Goods and 25.9 percent, Nondurable Goods.

Food was the industry with the largest number of manufacturing jobs (49,700) in North Carolina in August 2010, followed by Chemical Manufacturing (40,000) and Textile & Textile Product Mills (31,400).

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

- Textile Mills & Textile Product Mills, 4,300 (12.0%)
- Wood Product, 3,100 (19.0%)
- Food, 2,700 (5.2%)
- Computer & Electronic Product, 2,400 (6.8%)
- Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 1,600 (7.5%)
- Machinery, 1,600 (6.1%)
- Apparel, 1,500 (12.3%)
- Furniture & Related Product, 1,300 (3.8%)
- Printing & Related Support Activities, 1,100 (8.7%)

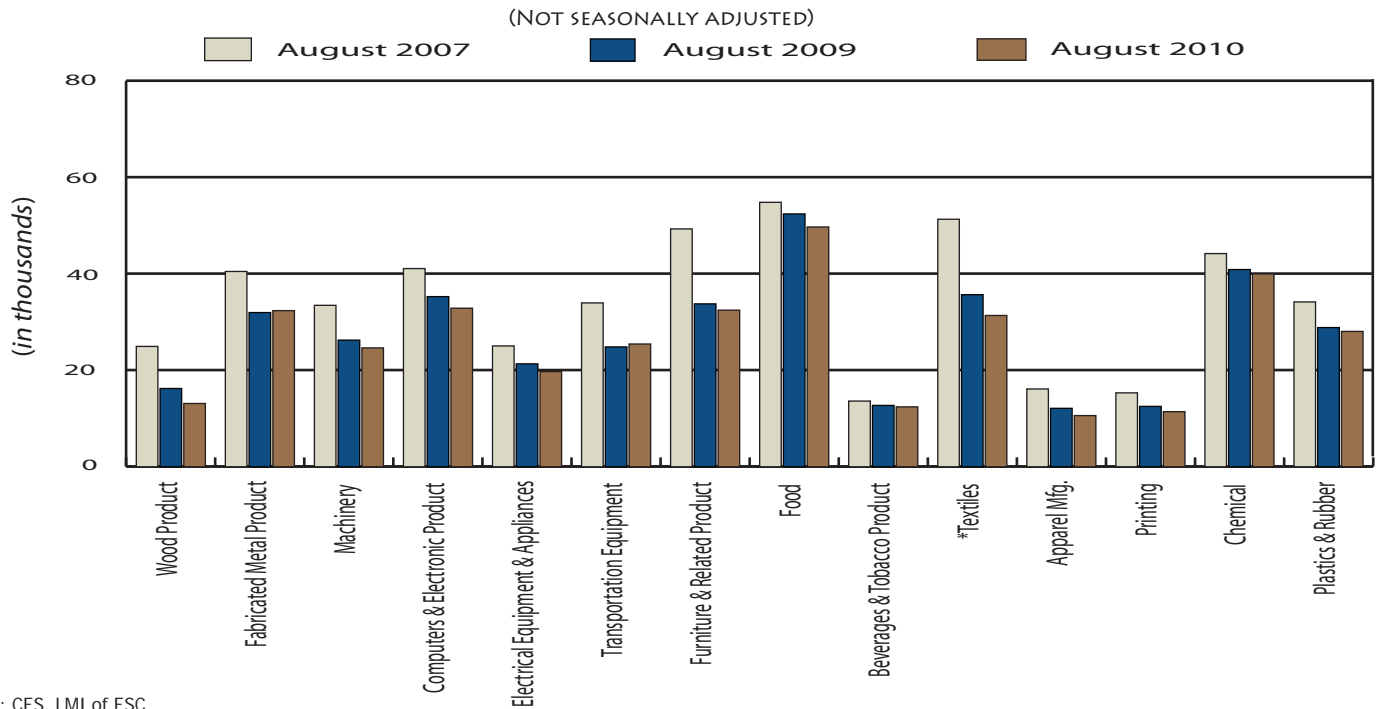
Those manufacturing industries with smaller losses were:

- Chemical, 900 (2.2%)
- Plastics & Rubber, 800 (2.8%)
- Beverage & Tobacco, 300 (2.3%)

The two net over-the-year manufacturing increases were:

- Transportation Equipment, 600 (2.4%)
- Fabricated Metal, 400 (1.3%)

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE IN NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMPARISON OF AUGUST 2007, AUGUST 2009 & AUGUST 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 AUGUST 2009-AUGUST 2010

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
August 2010	40.4	\$15.62	\$631.05
July	39.7	\$15.99	\$634.80
June	40.5	\$15.88	\$643.14
May	40.7	\$15.82	\$643.87
April	40.3	\$16.03	\$646.01
March	40.0	\$15.94	\$637.60
February	39.6	\$16.00	\$633.60
January 2010	40.0	\$16.00	\$640.00
December	40.1	\$15.88	\$636.79
November	39.4	\$15.95	\$628.43
October	39.1	\$15.95	\$623.65
September	38.9	\$16.03	\$623.57
August 2009	39.0	\$15.92	\$620.88

Source: CES, LMI of ESC Note: August 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.

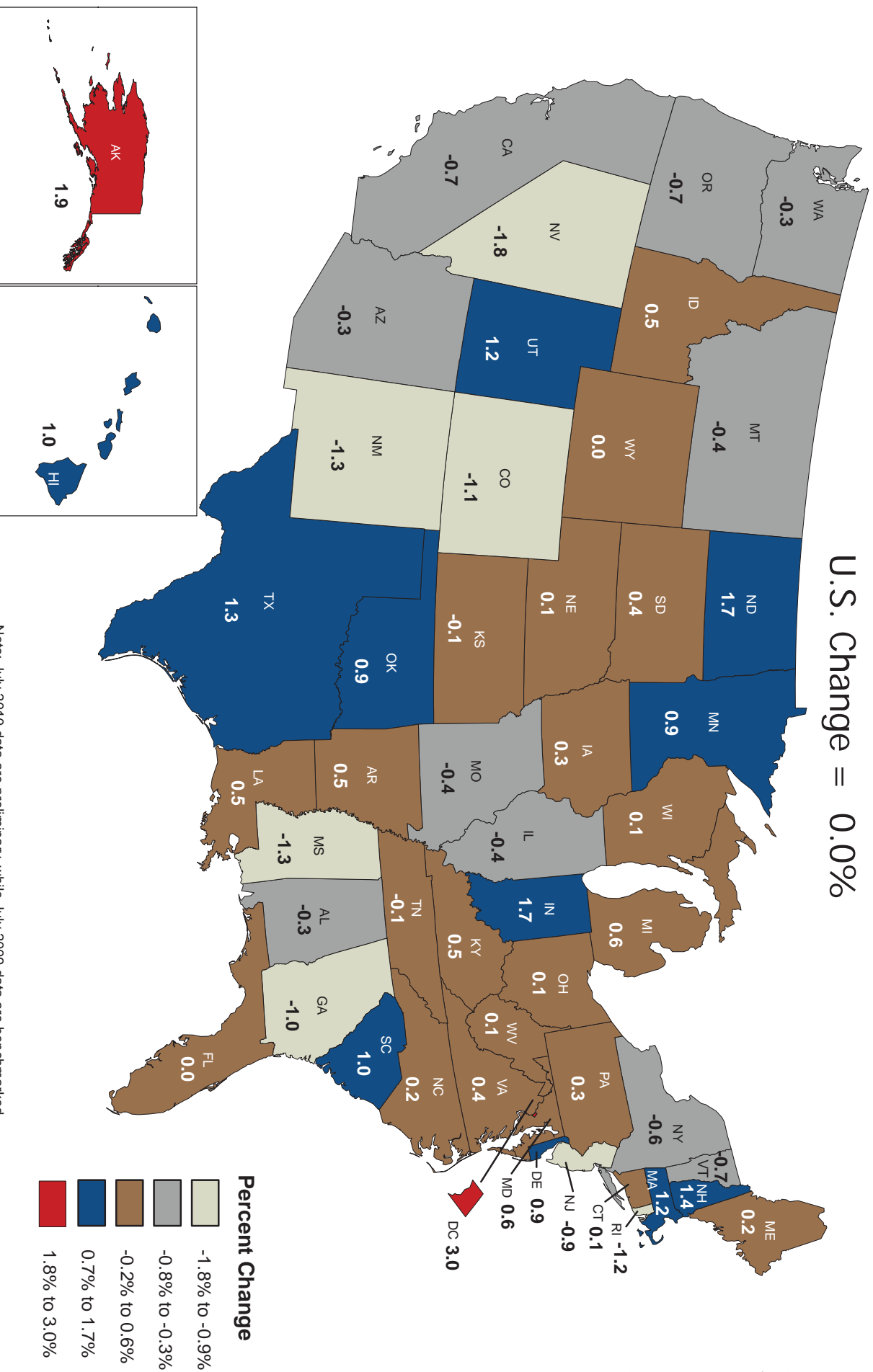
Over the month, Manufacturing Production Workers' Average Hourly Earnings decreased \$0.37. Average Weekly Earnings fell \$3.75 and Average Weekly Hours increased 0.7 (42 minutes).

Durable Goods' Average Hourly Earnings decreased \$0.39 over the month. Average Weekly Earnings rose \$2.84, and Average Weekly Hours increased 1.1 (66 minutes).

Over the month, Nondurable Goods' Average Hourly Earnings decreased \$0.35. Average Weekly Earnings fell \$8.17, and Average Weekly Hours increased 0.4 (24 minutes).

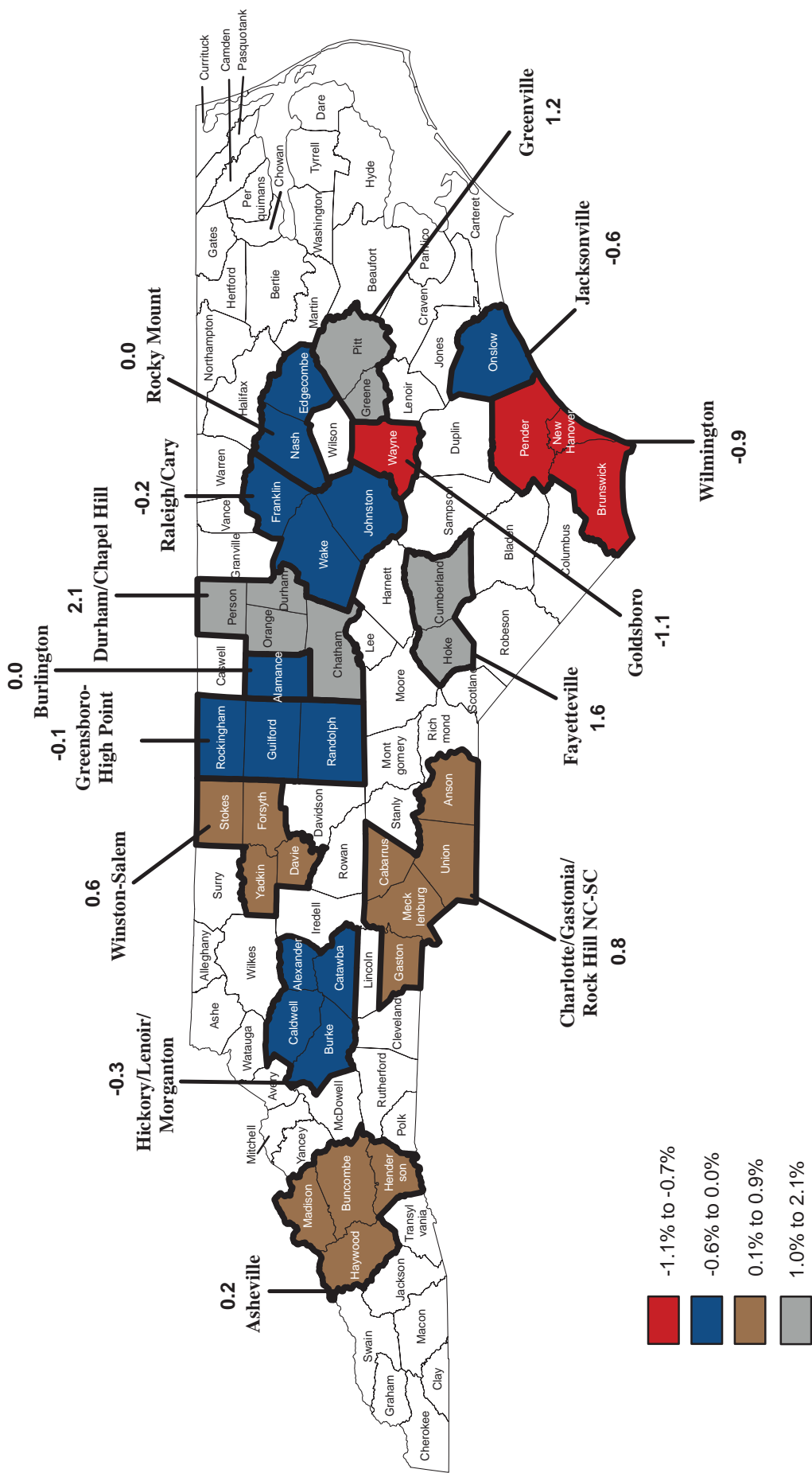
Total Nonfarm Employment Percent Change By State, Seasonally Adjusted, July 2009-July 2010

U.S. Change = 0.0%



Note: July 2010 data are preliminary, while July 2009 data are benchmarked.
Prepared by the Labor Market Information Division, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina 9_10

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



Note: August 2009 data are benchmarked, while August 2010 data are preliminary.

Prepared by the Labor Market Information Division, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina 9_2010

ANNOUNCED BUSINESS CLOSINGS AND PERMANENT LAYOFFS¹ AUGUST 2010

County	Company	Product	Individuals Affected*	Reason	Closing/Layoff
Buncombe					
	Asheville-Buncombe Tech.	Community College	25	Outsourcing Janitorial Work	Layoff
Catawba					
	Hickory Printing Group Inc.	Printing Company	168	Bankruptcy	Closing
Chatham					
	General Shale Brick Inc.	Brick Manufacturing	117	Industry Downturn	Closing
	Jennifer Convertibles	Distribution/Showroom	26	Bankruptcy	Closing
Cumberland					
	Docks at the Capital	Entertainment Complex	56	Financial Difficulty	Closing
Davidson					
	Waffle House (Piedmont Drive)	Restaurant	20	Owner's Decision	Closing
	Tarheel Q	Restaurant	15	Fire	Closing
Durham					
	Cinelli's Italian Restaurant	Restaurant	17	Relocation	Closing
	Blue Cross & Blue Shield of NC	Insurance	90	Outsourcing	Layoff
Edgecombe					
	Berry Plastics Corporation	Plastics Manufacturing	241	Economic Conditions	Closing
Forsyth					
	Joyce Brothers Co.	Food Service Distributor	30	Declining Demand	Layoff
	Joyce Brothers Co.	Food Service Distributor	28	Lost Contract	Closing
	Sagebrush Steakhouse and Saloon	Restaurant	58	Economic Conditions	Closing
Gaston					
	Carolina Harley-Davidson	Motorcycle Dealership	33	Retirement	Closing
Guilford					
	Thomas Built Buses	Bus Manufacturing	219	Declining Demand	Layoff
	Jennifer Convertibles	Furniture Store	20	Bankruptcy	Closing
	Freeway Foods of Greensboro Inc.	Waffle House	56	Bankruptcy	Closing
	Ham's Restaurant (High Point Road)	Restaurant	50	Expired Lease	Closing
Iredell					
	Soiree on Main	Restaurant	15	Expired Lease	Closing
Mecklenburg					
	Sir Edmond Halley's Restaurant	Restaurant	12	Financial Difficulty	Closing
	Zink American Kitchen	Restaurant	42	Owner's Decision	Closing
	Therapy Café	Restaurant	32	Not Stated	Closing
	Presbyterian Hospital Matthews	Pediatric Unit	17	Consolidation/Hemby	Closing
New Hanover					
	Boodles	Restaurant	12	Economic Conditions	Closing
	Wrightsville Grille	Restaurant	27	Financial Difficulty	Closing
Pitt					
	Wendy's (S.W. Greenville Blvd.)	Restaurant	25	Underperformance	Closing
	Diviney's Bistro & Pizzeria	Restaurant	22	Not Stated	Closing
	Wimpie's Steam Bar and Grill	Restaurant	17	Property Redevelopment	Closing
Wake					
	Sicel Technologies Inc.	Medical Devices	50	Funding Shortage	Layoff
	Furniture 4 Less (Spring Forest)	Furniture Store	20	Retirement	Closing
	Mosquito	Nightclub	14	Not Stated	Closing
	Ceridian Corporation	Payroll Services	169	Consolidation/Florida	Layoff
	Brown Orthopedic Surgery & Sports	Medical Center	18	Bankruptcy	Closing

ANNOUNCED BUSINESS CLOSINGS AND PERMANENT LAYOFFS¹ AUGUST 2010 - CONTINUED

County	Company	Product	Individuals Affected*	Reason	Closing/Layoff
statewide					
	Mental Health Association of N.C.	Mental Health Services	277	Financial Difficulty	Closing

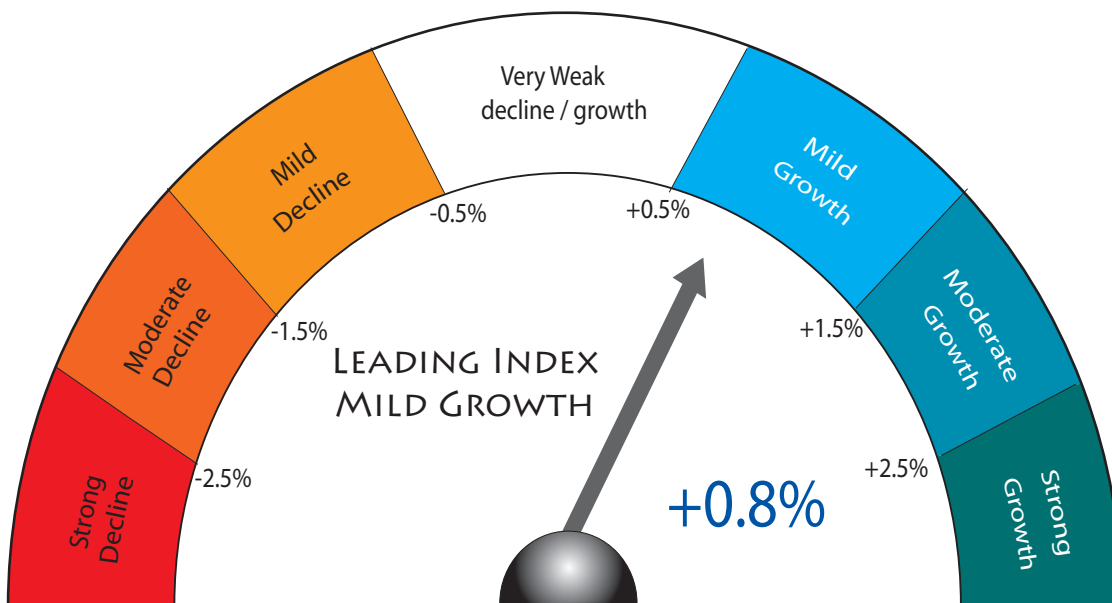
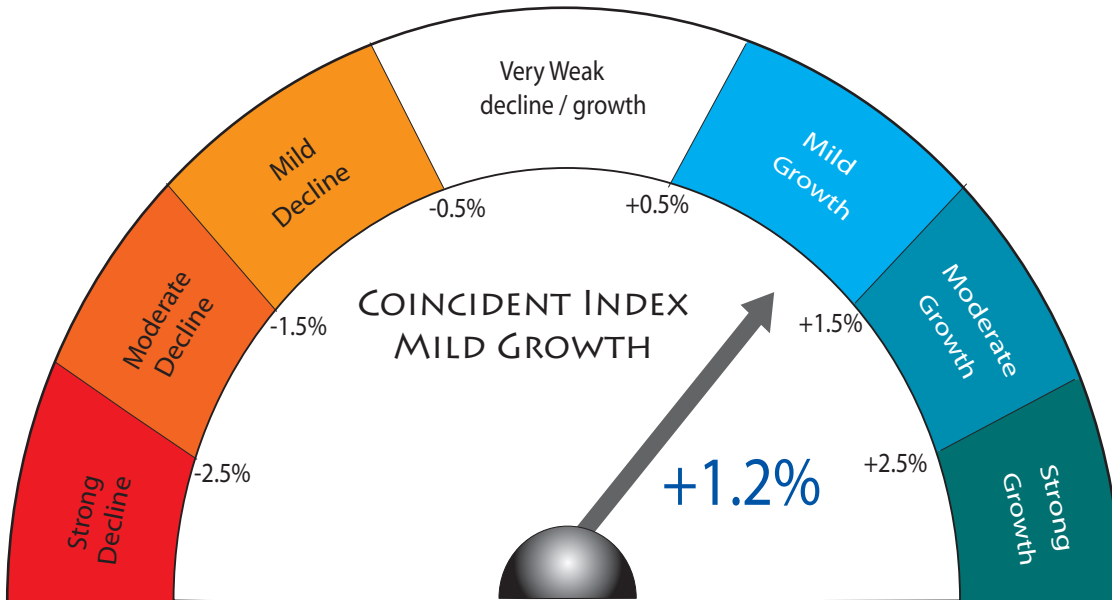
¹The data available are derived from a statewide survey of newspaper accounts of closings and layoffs, and from information supplied to the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina (ESC) by the employing units experiencing layoffs. The data are not all inclusive and do not meet Labor Market Information 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 12 or more. Source: LMI of ESC. For more information, visit <http://eslmi23.esc.state.nc.nc.us/masslayoff/>

NEW BUSINESS OPENINGS¹ AUGUST 2010

County	Company	Product	Possible Job Openings	City	Est. Opening Date
Alamance					
	Brian C. Parker Investments	Financial Services	60	Graham	8/1/2011
Cabarrus					
	Ollie's Bargain Outlet	Bargain Merchandise	50	Concord	10/1/2010
Catawba					
	Lowe's Foods	Grocery Store	125	Hickory	8/17/2010
Currituck					
	Currituck House	In-Home Health Care Facility	25	Moyock	10/1/2010
Davidson					
	Ollie's Bargain Outlet	Bargain Merchandise	70	Lexington	9/22/2010
Durham					
	Medicago	Vaccine Developer	85	Research Triangle Park	10/1/2011
Forsyth					
	Ollie's Bargain Outlet	Bargain Merchandise	50	Winston-Salem	9/1/2010
	Caterpillar Inc.	Manufacturing Plant	500	Winston-Salem	1/1/2012
Gaston					
	Ollie's Bargain Outlet	Bargain Merchandise	100	Gastonia	8/19/2010
Guilford					
	Sears Operations Center	Customer Service Operation	40	High Point	10/1/2010
	Ollie's Bargain Outlet	Bargain Merchandise	100	Greensboro	9/1/2010
Lee					
	Caterpillar Inc.	Heavy Equipment	325	Sanford	1/1/2014
McDowell					
	Ethan Allen	Furniture	90	Old Fort	1/1/2012
Mecklenburg					
	Sompo Japan Insurance Co. of America	Insurance Service	40	Charlotte	10/1/2010
	Wal-Mart Supercenter	Supercenter	320	Charlotte	8/19/2010
	Linet Americas	Hospital Beds	34	Charlotte	6/1/2012
Person					
	Dialight	LED Lighting Technology	70	Roxboro	8/11/2010
Rowan					
	PetSmart	Pet Supplies	35	Salisbury	1/1/2011
	Norandal USA	Aluminum Rolling Mill	25	Salisbury	1/1/2012
Union					
	Tyson Foods Inc.	Packing Facility	60	Monroe	8/1/2011
Wake					
	Penske Truck Leasing Co.	Truck Leasing Facility	12	Garner	1/1/2011
	Talari Networks	Technology Company	20	Raleigh	12/31/2011
	Jones & Frank	Petroleum Equipment	20	Raleigh	2/1/2011

¹The 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. Source: LMI of ESC

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



Source: LMI of ESC; Coincident Index percent is figured by taking the percent change of January 2010 (95.4) to July 2010 (96.5). Leading Index percent is figured by taking the percent change of January 2010 (97.5) to July 2010 (98.3).

The state's Coincident Index decreased by 0.1 percent in July, following four months of increases. Three components of the Coincident Index improved from the previous month — NC Taxable Retail Sales increased by 1.5 percent; the NC Unemployment Rate declined by 0.3 percent (inverse effect); and NC Average Hours Worked in Manufacturing grew by 0.2 percent. Three components of the Coincident Index reported a negative change from the previous month: Richmond Manufacturing Index decreased by 30.4 percent (from 23.0 to 16.0); the number of jobs in the Nonagricultural sector declined by 0.8 percent; and CPI South increased by 0.1 percent (inverse effect). For the last four months, the six-month percentage change for the Coincident Index has reported "Mild Growth."

The state's Leading Index increased by 0.1 percent in July, following a revised 0.1 percent decrease both in June and May. Four of seven components positively influenced the Leading Index: Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance dropped by 10.1 percent (inverse effect); applications for Building Permits increased by 8.5 percent; NC-Based Companies' Average Stock Price grew by 3.5 percent; and NC Average Hours Worked in Manufacturing increased by 0.2 percent. Three of seven components of the Leading Index declined from the previous month: New Orders for Nondefense Capital Goods dropped by 2.8 percent; New Orders for Total Capital Goods declined by 2.7 percent; and the Coincident Index fell by 0.1 percent. For the last six months, the six-month percentage change for the Leading Index reported "Mild Growth."

COMPARISON OF INDEXES AND THEIR COMPONENTS

(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	July 2010	June 2010	Difference*	Percent Change
Coincident Index				
Composite (2000=100)	96.5	96.6	-0.1	-0.1
CPI (South US)	209.6	209.3	0.3	0.1
Richmond Manufacturing Index	16.0	23.0	-7.0	-30.4
NC Unemployment Rate	9.7%	10.0%	-0.3	-
NC Taxable Retail Sales (in millions)	7,892.0	7,773.0	119.0	1.5
NC Nonagricultural Employment (in thousands)	3,893.9	3,925.1	-31.2	-0.8
NC Average Hours Worked in Manufacturing (Production Only)	40.2	40.1	0.1	0.2
Six Months Percentage Change January 2010 (95.4) to July 2010 (96.5)	1.2 (Mild Growth)			
	July 2010	June 2010	Difference*	Percent Change
Leading Index				
Composite (2000=100)	98.3	98.2	0.1	0.1
NC-Based Companies' Average Stock Price	35.5	34.3	1.2	3.5
NC UI Initial Claims	62,521	69,568	-7,047	-10.1
NC Average Hours Worked in Manufacturing (Production Only)	40.2	40.1	0.1	0.2
US New Orders for Nondefense Capital Goods (in millions)	64,139	65,974	-1,835	-2.8
NC Building Permits	3,065	2,824	241	8.5
Coincident Index	96.5	96.6	-0.1	-0.1
US New Orders for Total Capital Goods (in millions)	73,610	75,662	-2,052	-2.7
Six Months Percentage Change January 2010 (97.5) to July 2010 (98.3)	0.8 (Mild Growth)			

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
AUGUST 2010**

County	Transactions		Individuals				Regular UI Benefits*
	Initial Claims	Attached To Payroll	Female	African-American	White	45 Years and Older	
MECKLENBURG	5,137	653	2,297	2,387	1,956	1,650	\$17,214,944
WAKE	3,655	811	1,579	1,318	1,753	1,344	\$13,887,724
GUILFORD	3,116	1,238	1,196	1,322	1,192	1,143	\$7,686,395
CATAWBA	2,063	1,387	753	176	1,506	889	\$2,774,204
FORSYTH	2,042	640	842	789	902	772	\$5,127,353
GASTON	1,601	612	629	297	1,079	587	\$3,325,752
CUMBERLAND	1,574	210	813	868	502	497	\$3,493,560
DAVIDSON	1,488	866	434	155	987	601	\$2,378,762
RANDOLPH	1,428	952	436	86	908	534	\$1,918,443
IREDELL	1,316	642	451	221	850	507	\$2,595,237

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 \$482,233,185 in Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits to unemployed claimants across North Carolina during August 2010. These payments include state and federally funded benefits.

North Carolina paid \$147,151,571 in regular UI benefits to 133,061 individuals during the month — a decrease of 12,194 claimants since July 2010. The average UI weekly benefit amount was \$286.34 (maximum weekly benefit is \$506).

Regular UI Initial Claims filed during August 2010 totaled 61,549. This compares to 64,963 during July 2010. Of these claims, 24,003 or 39 percent of Initial Claims remained attached to employers' payrolls.

Approximately 62 percent of regular UI Initial Claims filed during August 2010 were New Initial Claims — a decrease of 1,953 from the prior month's New Initial Claims. Attached Claims accounted for approximately 14 percent of these numbers.

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 Durham — accounted for 32 percent of regular UI benefits received during the period.

During August 2010, the NC UI Trust and State Reserve Funds collected \$197,897,821.08 in UI taxes and reported no interest. The UI Trust Fund ending August 2010 had a negative balance of \$2.3 billion, with a State Reserve balance of \$60.3 million. For August 2010, the UI Trust Fund had a federal loan balance of \$2.4 billion.

During August 2010, 24,650 Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) Initial Claims were filed, of which 24,064 were New Claims. During the same period, 414,962 weeks were compensated for EUC08 benefits, 253,928 weeks for EUC II benefits, 174,899 weeks for EUC III, and 78,836 weeks for EUC IV. EUC Initial Claims are not included in UI Regular Initial Claims counts.

During August 2010, \$124,070,179 was paid in EUC08 benefits, \$75,532,134 was paid in EUC II benefits, \$50,477,855 was paid in EUC III benefits, and \$20,868,806 was paid in EUC IV benefits. These benefits were paid through federal dollars.

During August 2010, 9,631 Extended Benefits (EB) Initial Claims were filed, of which 9,516 were New Claims. During the same period, 99,470 weeks were compensated for EB benefits. EB Initial Claims are not included in the UI Regular Initial Claims. During August 2010, \$26,018,788 was paid in total EB benefits. EB benefits are paid through state, federal, and stimulus recovery funding sources.

During August 2010, \$595,000 was paid in Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees' (UCFE) benefits, \$4,684,392 in Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service Members' (UCX) benefits, and \$32,834,460 in Federal Additional Compensation (FAC) benefits.

COMPENSATION PER HOURS WORKED
SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION/UNITED STATES
2ND QUARTER 2010

	South Atlantic		United States	
	Cost	Percent	Cost	Percent
Total Compensation	\$25.54	100.0%	\$27.64	100.0%
Wages and Salaries	\$18.40	72.1%	\$19.53	70.6%
Total Benefits	\$7.14	27.9%	\$8.11	29.4%
Paid Leave	\$1.69	6.6%	\$1.86	6.7%
Vacation	\$0.85	3.3%	\$0.95	3.4%
Holiday	\$0.54	2.1%	\$0.59	2.1%
Sick	\$0.21	0.8%	\$0.23	0.8%
Personal	\$0.08	0.3%	\$0.08	0.3%
Supplemental Pay	\$0.61	2.4%	\$0.78	2.8%
Overtime and Premium ¹	\$0.24	1.0%	\$0.26	1.0%
Shift Differentials	\$0.07	0.3%	\$0.07	0.2%
Nonproduction Bonuses	\$0.30	1.2%	\$0.45	1.6%
Insurance	\$1.95	7.7%	\$2.22	8.0%
Life	\$0.04	0.2%	\$0.04	0.2%
Health	\$1.82	7.1%	\$2.08	7.5%
Short-Term Disability	\$0.05	0.2%	\$0.05	0.2%
Long-Term Disability	\$0.04	0.2%	\$0.04	0.1%
Retirement and Savings	\$0.82	3.2%	\$0.96	3.5%
Defined Benefits	\$0.29	1.2%	\$0.42	1.5%
Defined Contribution	\$0.52	2.1%	\$0.54	2.0%
Legally Required Benefits	\$2.07	8.1%	\$2.29	8.3%
Social Security and Medicare	\$1.54	6.0%	\$1.64	5.9%
Social Security ²	\$1.24	4.9%	\$1.31	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	\$0.12	0.5%	\$0.18	0.6%
Workers' Compensation	\$0.38	1.5%	\$0.44	1.6%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employer Cost for Employee Compensation. ¹Includes premium pay for work in addition to the regular work schedule (such as overtime, weekends and holidays). ²Comprises the Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program. Note: May not sum due to rounding. 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 2nd Qtr. 2010 is below the national average of \$27.64 per hour worked.
- Wages and Salaries reported during 2nd Qtr. 2010 for the South Atlantic comprised 72.1 percent of Total Compensation. Nationally, Wages and Salaries comprised 70.6 percent.
- The Region's Retirement and Savings cost \$0.82 and made up 3.2 percent of Total Compensation. Retirement and Savings averaged \$0.96 (3.5%) nationally.
- Legally Required Benefits was 8.1 percent of Total Compensation for the Region, and 8.3 percent reported nationally. Social Security and Medicare were 6.0 percent of Total Compensation for the region and 5.9 percent nationally.
- Health Insurance Benefits comprised 7.1 percent of Total Compensation (or 25.5% of Total Benefits) in the region, while comprising 7.5 percent (25.6% 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 17,000 to 18,000 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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