



For Immediate Release: August 18, 2023  
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## North Carolina’s July Employment Figures Released

**RALEIGH** — The state’s seasonally adjusted July 2023 unemployment rate was 3.3 percent, unchanged from June’s revised rate. The national rate decreased 0.1 of a percentage point to 3.5 percent.

North Carolina’s unemployment rate decreased 0.4 of a percentage point from a year ago. The number of people employed increased 12,229 over the month to 5,060,181 and increased 81,640 over the year. The number of people unemployed decreased 1,159 over the month to 171,445 and decreased 22,097 over the year.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment, as gathered through the monthly establishment survey, increased 13,000 to 4,928,400 in July. Major industries experiencing increases were Leisure & Hospitality Services, 5,500; Government, 4,200; Education & Health Services, 3,100; Financial Activities, 2,000; Manufacturing, 400; and Other Services, 100. Major industries experiencing decreases were Information, 1,000; Professional & Business Services, 600; Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 400; Construction, 200; and Mining & Logging, 100.

### Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates since July 2022

	Jul 2022	Aug 2022	Sep 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	May 2023	Jun 2023	Jul 2023
<b>N.C.</b>	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
<b>U.S.</b>	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.5

*Please note: 2022 numbers have undergone annual revision*

Since July 2022, Total Nonfarm jobs increased 108,000 with the Total Private sector increasing by 100,900 and Government increasing by 7,100. Major industries experiencing increases were Leisure & Hospitality Services, 30,900; Education & Health Services, 28,100; Professional & Business Services, 16,500; Government, 7,100; Trade, Transportation & Utilities, 7,100; Other Services, 6,200; Financial Activities, 5,000; Manufacturing, 5,000; Construction, 1,700; Information, 300; and Mining & Logging, 100.

The next unemployment update is scheduled for Wednesday, August 30, 2023 when the county unemployment rates for July 2023 will be released.

These data can be accessed on the Commerce website at <https://d4.nccommerce.com/>

# 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, August 18, 2023*

	July 2023	June 2023	July 2022	Month Ago		Year Ago	
				Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
<b>North Carolina</b> <i>(Local Area Unemployment Statistics)</i>							
<b>Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted</b>							
<b>Labor Force</b>	5,231,626	5,220,556	5,172,083	11,070	0.2	59,543	1.2
<b>Employed</b>	5,060,181	5,047,952	4,978,541	12,229	0.2	81,640	1.6
<b>Unemployed</b>	171,445	172,604	193,542	-1,159	-0.7	-22,097	-11.4
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	xxx	-0.4	xxx
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>							
<b>Labor Force</b>	5,288,479	5,264,989	5,203,845	23,490	0.4	84,634	1.6
<b>Employed</b>	5,099,279	5,076,080	5,000,570	23,199	0.5	98,709	2.0
<b>Unemployed</b>	189,200	188,909	203,275	291	0.2	-14,075	-6.9
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	3.6	3.6	3.9	0.0	xxx	-0.3	xxx
<b>United States</b> <i>(Current Population Survey)</i>							
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>							
<b>Labor Force</b>	167,103,000	166,951,000	163,990,000	152,000	0.1	xxx	xxx
<b>Employed</b>	161,262,000	160,994,000	158,272,000	268,000	0.2	xxx	xxx
<b>Unemployed</b>	5,841,000	5,957,000	5,718,000	-116,000	-1.9	xxx	xxx
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	3.5	3.6	3.5	-0.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>							
<b>Labor Force</b>	168,354,000	167,910,000	165,321,000	444,000	0.3	xxx	xxx
<b>Employed</b>	161,982,000	161,559,000	159,067,000	423,000	0.3	xxx	xxx
<b>Unemployed</b>	6,372,000	6,351,000	6,255,000	21,000	0.3	xxx	xxx
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	xxx	xxx	xxx

Effective January 2023, 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.

2023 estimates for the current month are preliminary. Estimates for the previous month have undergone monthly revision.

2022 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, August 18, 2023*

				<i>Month Ago</i>		<i>Year Ago</i>	
	<i>July 2023</i>	<i>June 2023</i>	<i>July 2022</i>	<i>Numeric Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Numeric Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
<b><i>North Carolina</i></b> <b><i>(Current Employment Statistics)</i></b>							
<b><i>Seasonally Adjusted</i></b>							
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	4,928,400	4,915,400	4,820,400	13,000	0.3	108,000	2.2
<b>Total Private</b>	4,197,400	4,188,600	4,096,500	8,800	0.2	100,900	2.5
<b>Mining &amp; Logging</b>	5,600	5,700	5,500	-100	-1.8	100	1.8
<b>Construction</b>	249,300	249,500	247,600	-200	-0.1	1,700	0.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>	479,400	479,000	474,400	400	0.1	5,000	1.1
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	930,300	930,700	923,200	-400	> -0.1	7,100	0.8
<b>Information</b>	83,000	84,000	82,700	-1,000	-1.2	300	0.4
<b>Financial Activities</b>	299,400	297,400	294,400	2,000	0.7	5,000	1.7
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	758,500	759,100	742,000	-600	-0.1	16,500	2.2
<b>Education &amp; Health Services</b>	682,500	679,400	654,400	3,100	0.5	28,100	4.3
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality Services</b>	534,800	529,300	503,900	5,500	1.0	30,900	6.1
<b>Other Services</b>	174,600	174,500	168,400	100	0.1	6,200	3.7
<b>Government</b>	731,000	726,800	723,900	4,200	0.6	7,100	1.0
<b><i>North Carolina</i></b> <b><i>(Current Employment Statistics)</i></b>							
<b><i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i></b>							
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	4,881,400	4,927,800	4,768,500	-46,400	-0.9	112,900	2.4
<b>Total Private</b>	4,227,300	4,216,400	4,124,400	10,900	0.3	102,900	2.5
<b>Mining &amp; Logging</b>	5,700	5,700	5,500	0	0.0	200	3.6
<b>Construction</b>	251,500	252,600	250,400	-1,100	-0.4	1,100	0.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	480,700	479,500	476,300	1,200	0.3	4,400	0.9
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	931,500	931,300	920,400	200	< 0.1	11,100	1.2
<b>Information</b>	83,300	84,400	83,500	-1,100	-1.3	-200	-0.2
<b>Financial Activities</b>	302,400	298,500	297,700	3,900	1.3	4,700	1.6
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	760,300	759,300	742,100	1,000	0.1	18,200	2.5
<b>Education &amp; Health Services</b>	677,700	675,300	649,000	2,400	0.4	28,700	4.4
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality Services</b>	558,200	553,700	528,700	4,500	0.8	29,500	5.6
<b>Other Services</b>	176,000	176,100	170,800	-100	-0.1	5,200	3.0
<b>Government</b>	654,100	711,400	644,100	-57,300	-8.1	10,000	1.6

2023 estimates for the current month are preliminary. Estimates for the previous month have undergone monthly revision.  
 2022 estimates have undergone annual revision.  
 Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

## **Accessing Data**

The data presented in this press release, as well as historical data, can be accessed from NC Commerce's Demand Driven Data Delivery ("D4") system:

<https://d4.nccommerce.com/LausSelection.aspx>

<https://d4.nccommerce.com/CesSelection.aspx>

## **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 from 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 2021, 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 <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/lau/calculation.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 seasonally adjusts statewide estimates using an X-11 type of seasonal adjustment filter. These estimates are then smoothed using a filtering procedure to remove irregular fluctuations from the seasonally-adjusted series. For more information about seasonal adjustment and smoothing procedures, see the BLS website at <https://www.bls.gov/lau/lauscas.htm>.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the delineations that were issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on April 10, 2018. 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 2017 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. Information on recent benchmark revisions is available online at [www.bls.gov/web/laus/benchmark.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/web/laus/benchmark.pdf).

Seasonal adjustment. Payroll employment data are seasonally adjusted at the statewide supersector level. In some cases, the seasonally adjusted payroll employment total is computed by aggregating the independently adjusted supersector series. In other cases, the seasonally adjusted payroll employment total is independently adjusted. Payroll employment data are seasonally adjusted concurrently, using all available estimates, including those for the current month, to develop sample-based seasonal factors. Concurrent sample-based factors are created every month for the current month's preliminary estimate as well as the previous month's final estimate.

### 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 30, 2023 when the county unemployment rates for July 2023 will be released.

The complete data release schedule for 2023 can be accessed here:

<https://www.commerce.nc.gov/documents/release-dates-unemployment-rates>