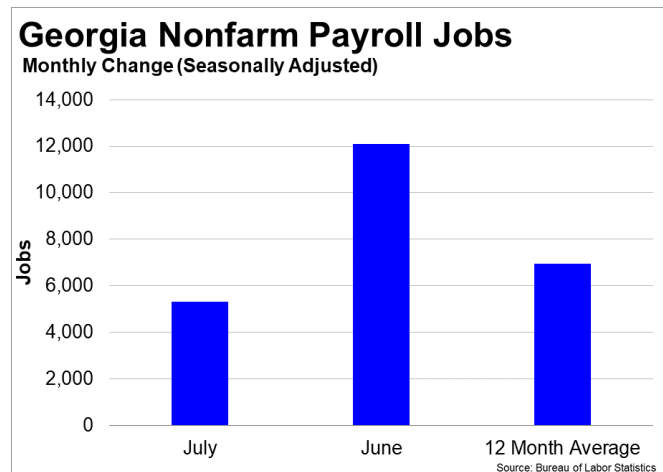
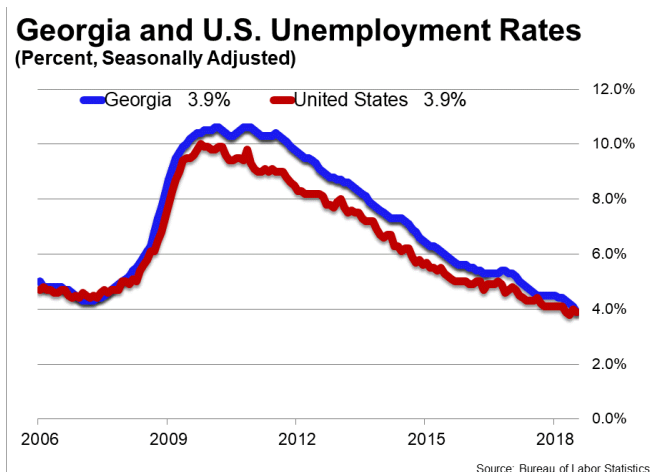




August 17, 2018

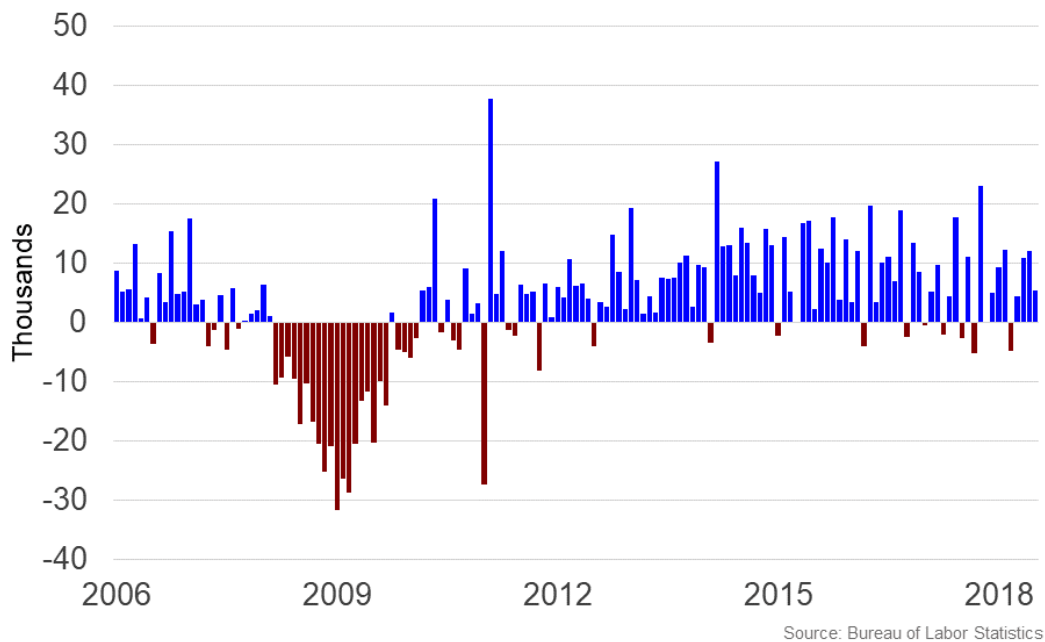
Summary

- **Georgia added 5,300 jobs and the unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage point to 3.9 percent in July** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, Georgia added 83,200 jobs** and the unemployment rate fell by 0.7 percentage point from 4.6 percent.
- **In July, Georgia's private sector added 8,600 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 85,500 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Georgians fell by 6,858 in July**, and over the past year 121,335 Georgians found jobs.
- Georgia's **labor force participation rate remains unchanged** from 63.6 percent in July. Since last year, the labor force participation rate rose 0.3 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **declined by 0.1 percentage point to 3.9 percent in July**. State employment and unemployment data for August is scheduled for release on September 21, 2018. The national employment situation report for August will be released on Friday, September 7, 2018.



Georgia Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

Monthly Change (Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)



Georgia Payroll Employment

Georgia added 5,300 jobs, or 0.12 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during July. In the prior month, Georgia added 12,100 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in Georgia increased by 83,200, or 1.87 percent. Georgia nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 9 of the past 12 months.

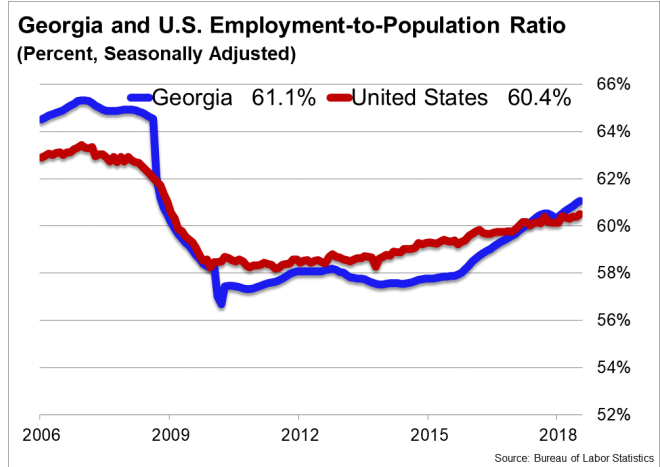
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 157,000 jobs in July, or 0.11 percent. Over the 12-month period ending July 2018, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,400,000 jobs, or 1.64 percent. Georgia ranks 27th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During July, Georgia's private-sector added 8,600 jobs, or 0.22 percent. The private-sector in Georgia added 10,900 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in Georgia increased by 85,500, or 2.27 percent. Georgia private-sector payroll employment has increased in 10 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 170,000 jobs in July, or 0.13 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,392,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.92 percent. Georgia ranks 27th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during July were Professional & Business Services (+7,200) and Manufacturing (+1,700). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Total Government (-3,300) and Financial Activities (-1,600).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+21,100) and Construction (+18,300). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Total Government (-2,300) and Financial Activities (-1,300).



Georgia Labor Force Statistics

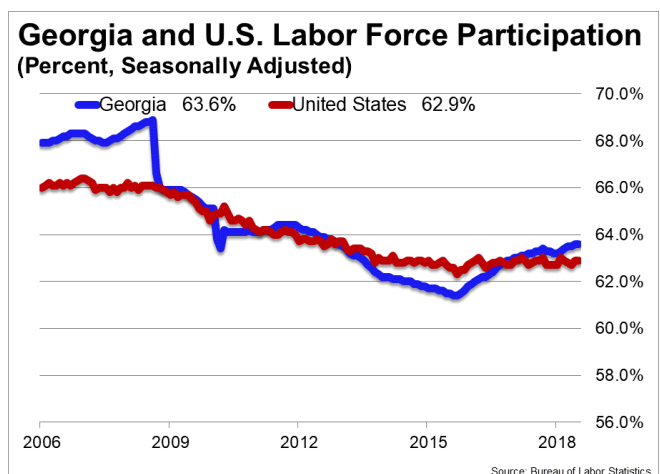
Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate in Georgia was unchanged at 63.6 percent in July. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 25 have a higher labor force participation rate than Georgia. The labor force participation rate in Georgia is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Georgia was 68.9 percent in August 2008. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Georgia occurred in December 1998 when the labor force participation rate hit 69.7 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 61.4 percent in September 2015. This also represents the series low for the labor force participation rate in Georgia. The national labor force participation rate was unchanged at 62.9 percent, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Georgia civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, rose to 61.1 percent in July from 61.0 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 26 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Georgia. The employment-to-population ratio in Georgia is 0.7 percentage point higher than a year earlier.



The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Georgia was 64.5 percent in August 2008. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Georgia occurred in May 2000 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 67.0 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 56.7 percent in March 2010. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in April 2010 when the employment-to-population ratio was 56.7 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 60.5 percent in July. That rate was 0.3 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.