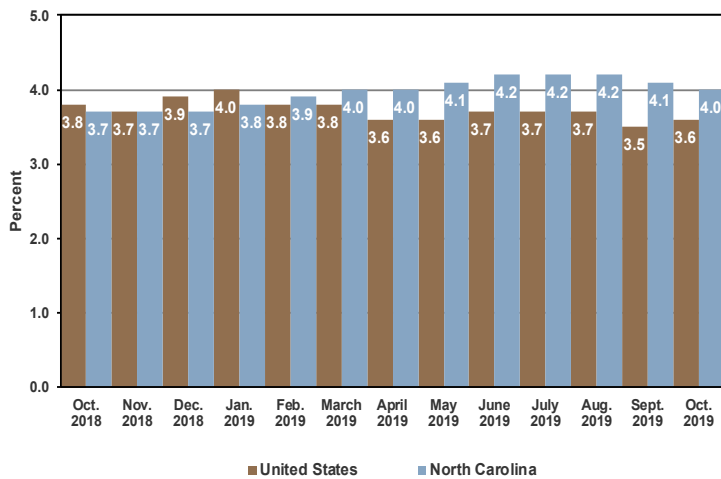


## United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates October 2018–October 2019 (Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted\*\*)



\*\*US data are not smoothed.

The North Carolina smoothed seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.0 percent in October, decreasing 0.1 of a percentage point from the previous month and increasing 0.3 of a percentage point from October 2018. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed decreased by 4,276 (2.1%). The civilian labor force grew by 8,318 (0.2%) to 5,128,605.

Nationally, October's unemployment rate was 3.6 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 5,855,000, while the civilian labor force was 164,364,000.

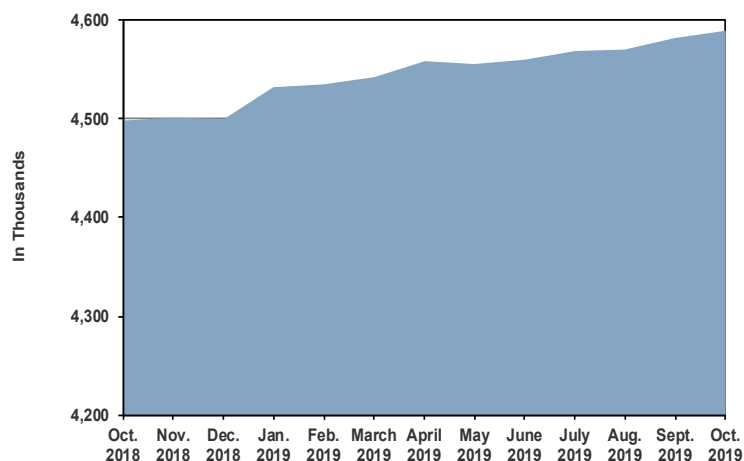
Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,589,100) increased 7,200 (0.2%) since September 2019 and increased 90,800 (2.0%) since October 2018.<sup>1</sup> Private sector employment grew 8,600 (0.2%) over the month and increased 86,300 (2.3%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Leisure & Hospitality Services (7,500; 1.4%) had the largest over-the-month gain in jobs, followed by Manufacturing (3,300; 0.7%), Financial Activities (2,800; 1.1%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Professional & Business Services (3,500; 0.5%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Government (1,400; 0.2%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (800; 0.1%), Construction (400; 0.2%), Information (200; 0.2%), Education & Health Services (100; >-0.1%), and Other Services (100; 0.1%).

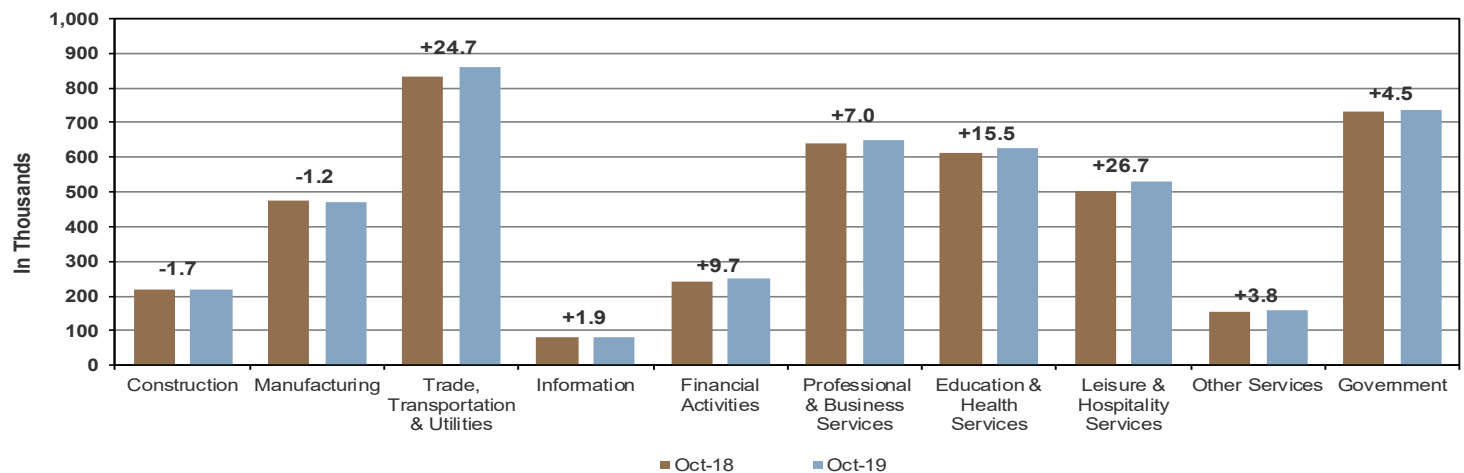
Since October 2018, Leisure & Hospitality Services added the largest number of jobs (26,700; 5.3%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (24,700; 3.0%), Education & Health Services (15,500; 2.5%), Financial Activities (9,700; 4.0%), Professional & Business Services (7,000; 1.1%), Government (4,500; 0.6%), Other Services (3,800; 2.5%), and Information (1,900; 2.4%). Construction (1,700; 0.8%) reported the largest decrease, followed by Manufacturing (1,200; 0.3%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%).

<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 may 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 Total Nonfarm Employment October 2018–October 2019 (Seasonally Adjusted)



## Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries October 2018 Compared to October 2019 (Seasonally Adjusted)



\*N.C. current month data are preliminary, while all other seasonally adjusted data have undergone annual revision. U.S. data have undergone annual revision.

# North Carolina Labor Market Conditions

The October 2019 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,617,000 was 30,300 (0.7%) higher than the September 2019 revised employment level of 4,586,700. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Government had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 10,200 (1.4%) followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (5,500; 1.1%), Education & Health Services (4,200; 0.7%), Financial Activities (3,300; 1.3%), Manufacturing (2,700; 0.6%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (2,500; 0.3%), Professional & Business Services (1,900; 0.3%), and Other Services (600; 0.4%). Construction (300; 0.1%) & Information (300; 0.4%) reported an over-the-month decrease. Mining & Logging reported no change over the month.

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 92,800 (2.4%) jobs. Leisure & Hospitality Services experienced the largest employment increase at 27,300 (5.4%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (24,100; 2.9%), Education & Health Services (14,900; 2.4%), Financial Activities (10,400; 4.3%), Professional & Business Services (6,600; 1.0%), Government (3,900; 0.5%), Other Services (3,700; 2.4%), and Information (1,900; 2.4%).

The Goods Producing sector fell by 3,700 (0.5%) jobs over the year. Construction had the largest decrease with 2,300 (1.0%), followed by Manufacturing (1,300; 0.3%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%).

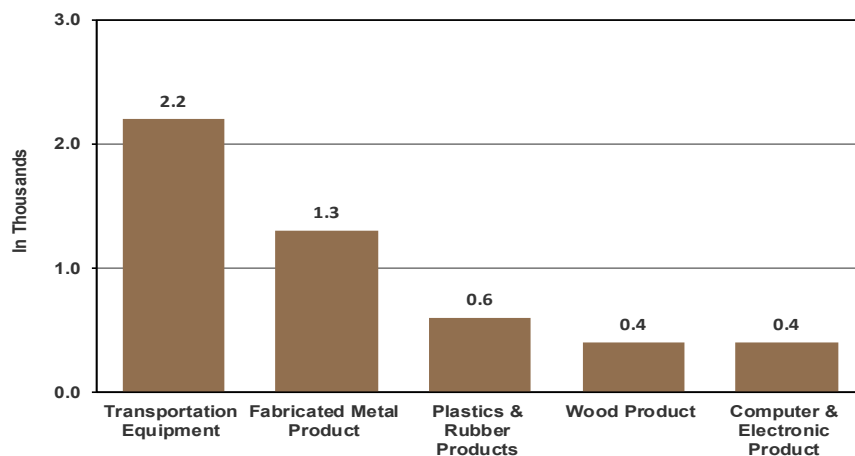
Amongst manufacturing industries, Transportation Equipment had the largest net over-the-year increase at 2,200. Other manufacturing industries with gains were: Fabricated Metal Product, 1,300; Plastics & Rubber Products, 600; Wood Product, 400; Computer & Electronic Product, 400; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 200; Machinery, 100; and Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 100.

Food had the largest net over-the-year decrease at 2,200 in October 2019. Other industries with decreases were: Textile Mills, 1,200; Apparel, 500; Furniture & Related Product, 500; Chemical, 400; Printing & Related Support Activities, 200; and Textile Product Mills, 100.

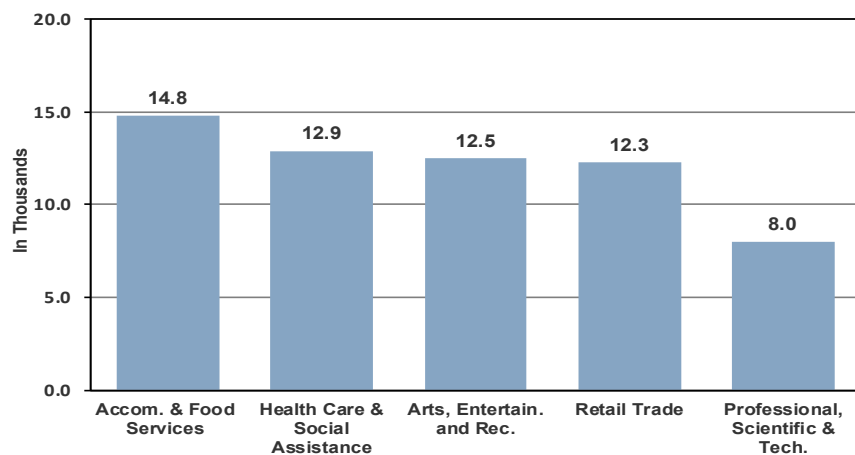
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in October decreased 24 minutes from September's revised rate of 34.5. Average Hourly Earnings fell by \$0.11 to \$25.48, as Average Weekly Earnings decreased by \$13.99 to \$868.87.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in October decreased 18 minutes from the revised rate of 34.4 in October 2018. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.43 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$7.15.

## Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Gains October 2018–October 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Selected Service Industries With Job Gains October 2018–October 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Total Private Average Weekly Wage October 2016–October 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

