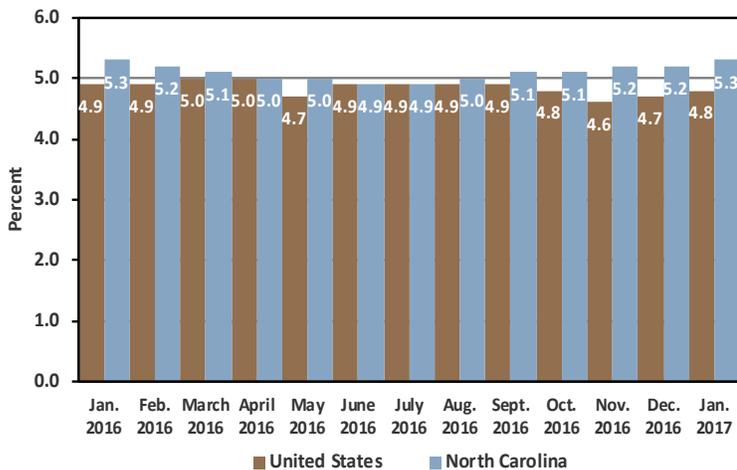
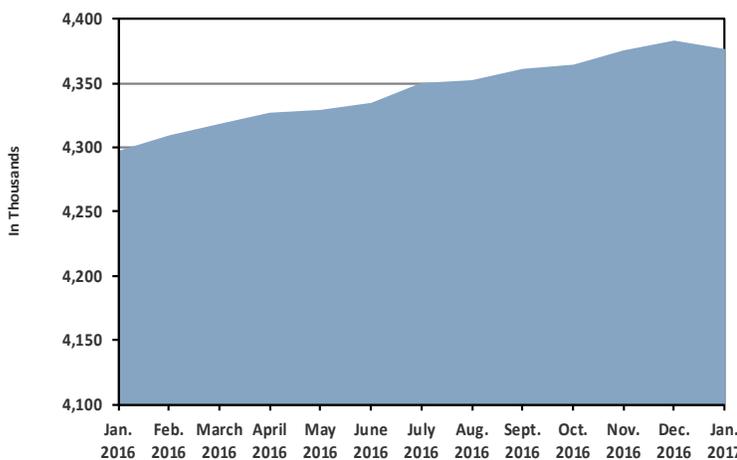


United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates
January 2016–January 2017
(Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted**)

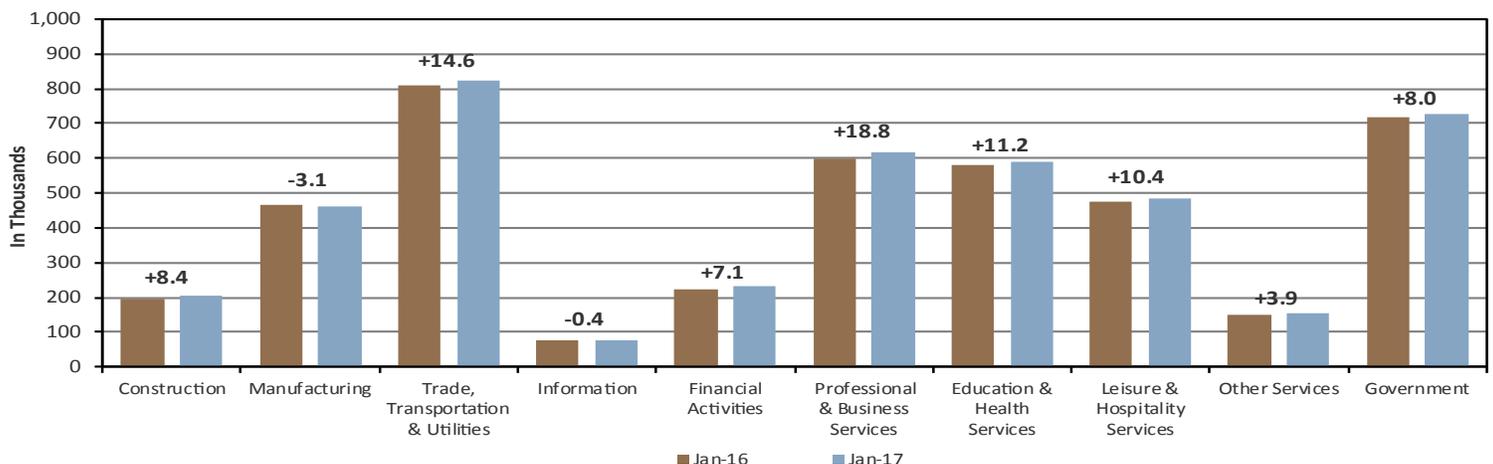


**US data are not smoothed.

North Carolina Total Nonfarm Employment
January 2016–January 2017
(Seasonally Adjusted)



Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries
January 2016 Compared to January 2017
(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.

The North Carolina smoothed seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.3 percent in January, increasing 0.1 of a percentage point from the previous month and remaining unchanged from January 2016. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed grew by 3,298 (1.3%). The civilian labor force increased by 14,554 (0.3%) to 4,934,991.

Nationally, December's unemployment rate was 4.8 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 7,635,000, while the civilian labor force was 159,716,000.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,376,100) decreased 6,600 (0.2%) since December 2016, and increased 79,200 (1.8%) since January 2016.¹ Private sector employment fell over the month by 1,400 (<0.1%), while growing by 71,200 (2.0%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Trade, Transportation & Utilities (1,800; 0.2%) had the largest over-the-month gain in jobs, followed by Financial Activities (1,700; 0.7%), Other Services (1,500; 1.0%), Construction (1,100; 0.5%), Education & Health Services (900; 0.2%), and Mining & Logging (200; 3.5%). Government (5,200; 0.7%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease followed by Manufacturing (4,700; 1.0%), Leisure & Hospitality (1,900; 0.4%), Professional & Business Services (1,200; 0.2%) and Information (800; 1.0%).

Since January 2016, Professional & Business Services added the largest number of jobs (18,800; 3.1%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (14,600; 1.8%), Education & Health Services (11,200; 1.9%), Leisure & Hospitality Services (10,400; 2.2%), Construction (8,400; 4.3%), Government (8,000; 1.1%), Financial Activities (7,100; 3.2%), Other Services (3,900; 2.6%), and Mining & Logging (300; 5.4%). Manufacturing (3,100; 0.7%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Information (400; 0.5%).

¹It 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 December 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 January 2017 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,317,800 was 93,000 (2.1%) less than the December 2016 revised employment level of 4,410,800. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Other Services had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 1,100 (0.7%), followed by Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Trade, Transportation & Utilities (25,500; 3.0%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Leisure & Hospitality (16,700; 3.5%), Government (15,100; 2.0%), Professional & Business Services (14,900; 2.4%), Education & Health Services (7,900; 1.3%), Construction (6,800; 3.4%), Manufacturing (5,500; 1.2%), Information (1,700; 2.2%), and Financial Activities (100; >-0.1%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 72,500 (2.0%) jobs. Professional & Business Services experienced the largest employment increase at 16,900 (2.9%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (16,200; 2.0%), Education & Health Services (11,600; 2.0%), Government (9,700; 1.3%), Financial Activities (6,800; 3.1%), Leisure & Hospitality Services (6,600; 1.5%), and Other Services (5,200; 3.5%). Information (500; 0.7%) reported the only over-the-year decrease.

The Goods Producing sector grew by 5,200 (0.8%) jobs over the year. Construction had the largest increase with 5,900 (3.1%), followed by Mining & Logging (200; 3.6%). Manufacturing (900; 0.2%) reported a decrease.

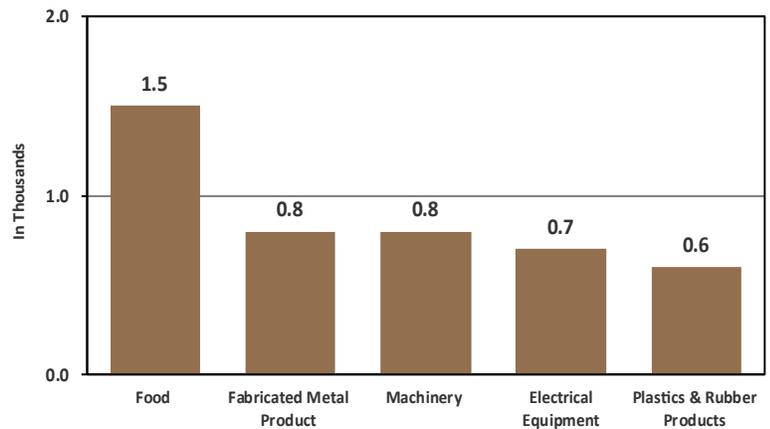
Amongst manufacturing industries, Food had the largest net over-the-year increase at 1,500. Other manufacturing industries with gains were: Fabricated Metal Product, 800; Machinery, 800; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 700; Plastics & Rubber Products, 600; Furniture & Related Product, 500; Wood Product, 300; and Beverage & Tobacco Product, 100.

Transportation Equipment had the largest net over-the-year decrease at 1,400 in January 2016. Other industries with decreases were: Apparel, 700; Computer & Electronic Product, 700; Textile Mills, 600; and Chemical, 500. Textile Product Mills and Printing & Related Support Activities reported no change.

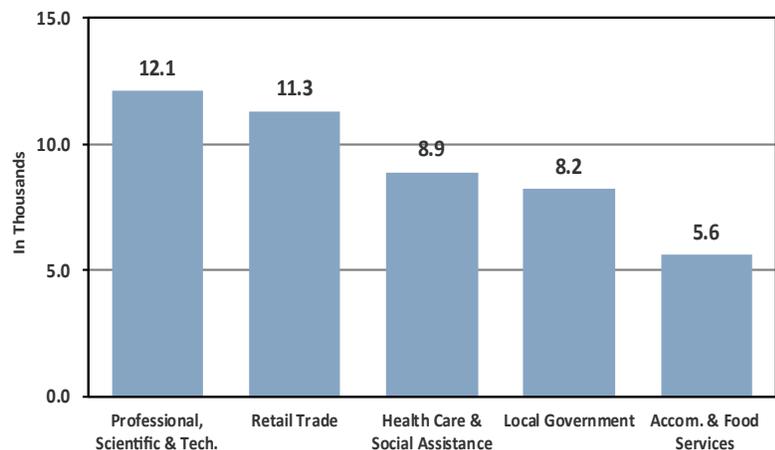
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in January decreased 30 minutes from December's revised rate of 34.4. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.43 to \$24.06, as Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$2.76 to \$815.63.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in January increased 6 minutes from 33.8 in January 2016. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.08 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$38.91.

Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Gains
January 2016–January 2017
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Selected Service Industries With Job Gains
January 2016–January 2017
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Total Private Average Weekly Wage
January 2014–January 2017
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

