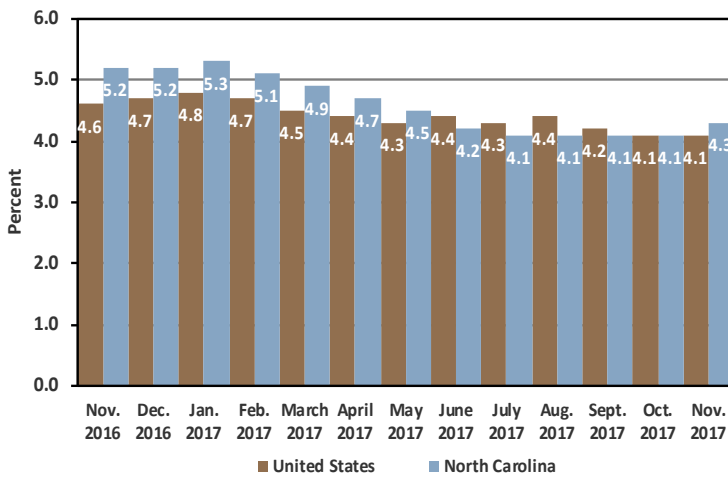
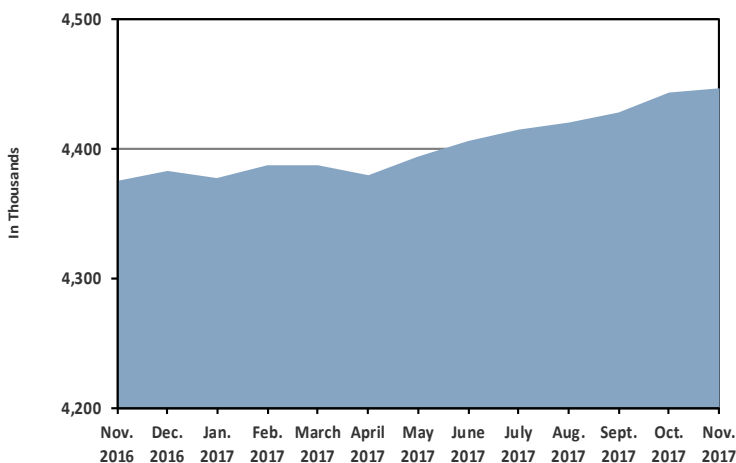


United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates
November 2016–November 2017
(Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted**)

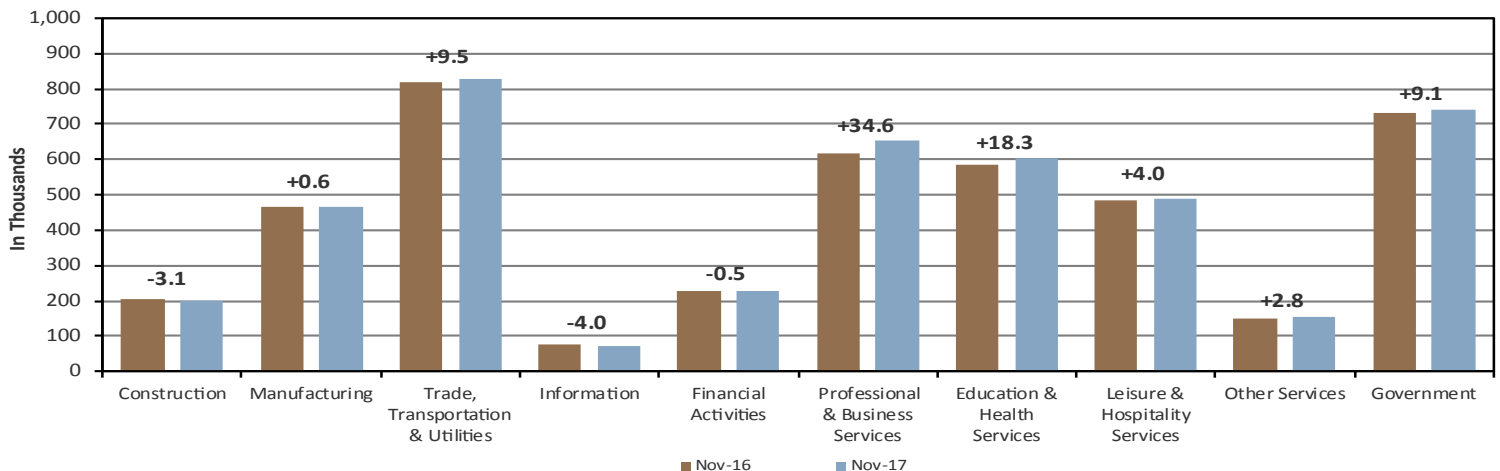


**US data are not smoothed.

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



Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries
November 2016 Compared to November 2017
(Seasonally Adjusted)



*N.C. current month data are preliminary, while all other 2017 data are revised and 2016 data have undergone annual revision. U.S. data have undergone annual revision.

The North Carolina smoothed seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.3 percent in November, increasing 0.2 of a percentage point from the previous month and falling 0.9 of a percentage point from November 2016. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed grew by 9,654 (4.7%). The civilian labor force increased by 6,392 (0.1%) to 4,952,898.

Nationally, November's unemployment rate was 4.1 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 6,610,000, while the civilian labor force was 160,529,000.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,446,500) increased 2,900 (0.1%) since October 2017 and 71,500 (1.6%) since November 2016.¹ Private sector employment grew over the month by 3,000 (0.1%) and 62,400 (1.7%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Professional & Business Services (4,600; 0.7%) had the largest over-the-month gain in jobs, followed by Other Services (1,100; 0.7%), Manufacturing (900; 0.2%), Construction (200; 0.1%), and Education & Health Services (100; <0.1%). Financial Activities (1,600; 0.7%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (1,500; 0.3%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (400; >-0.1%), Information (400; 0.5%), and Government (100; >-0.1%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged.

Since November 2016, Professional & Business Services added the largest number of jobs (34,600; 5.6%), followed by Education & Health Services (18,300; 3.1%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (9,500; 1.2%), Government (9,100; 1.2%), Leisure & Hospitality Services (4,000; 0.8%), Other Services (2,800; 1.8%), Manufacturing (600; 0.1%) and Mining & Logging (200; 3.5%). Information (4,000; 5.1%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Construction (3,100; 1.5%), and Financial Activities (500; 0.2%).

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 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 Labor Market Conditions

The November 2017 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,487,700 was 15,300 (0.3%) more than the October 2017 revised employment level of 4,472,400. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Trade, Transportation & Utilities had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 14,500 (1.8%), followed by Professional & Business Services (2,600; 0.4%), Government (2,500; 0.3%), Manufacturing (2,500; 0.5%), Education & Health Services (1,500; 0.3%), Other Services (800; 0.5%), and Information (400; 0.5%). Leisure & Hospitality (7,600; 1.6%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Financial Activities (1,400; 0.6%), and Construction (500; 0.3%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged.

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 73,500 (2.0%) jobs. Professional & Business Services experienced the largest employment increase at 33,900 (5.5%), followed by Education & Health Services (16,200; 2.7%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (10,400; 1.3%), Government (7,400; 1.0%), Leisure & Hospitality (6,500; 1.4%), Other Services (2,900; 1.9%), and Financial Activities (400; 0.2%). Information (4,200; 5.3%) reported the only over-the-year decrease.

The Goods Producing sector grew by 100 (<0.1%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest increase with 2,200 (0.5%), followed by Mining & Logging 200; 3.5%). Construction (2,300; 1.1%) reported a decrease.

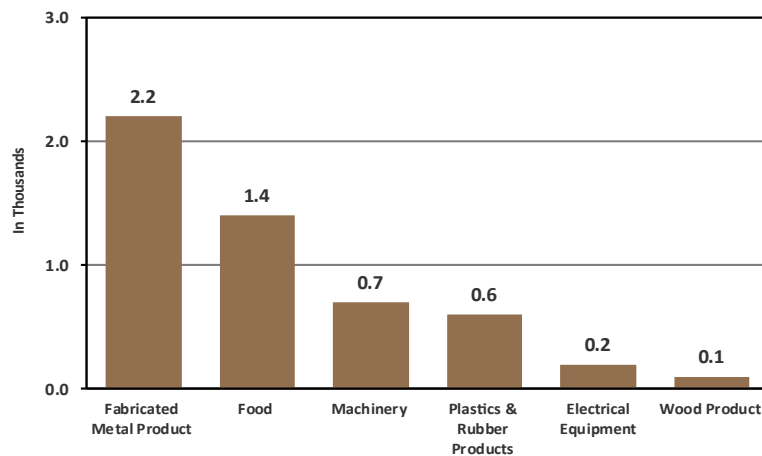
Amongst manufacturing industries, Fabricated Metal Product had the largest net over-the-year increase at 2,200. Other manufacturing industries with gains were: Food, 1,400; Machinery, 700; Plastics & Rubber Products, 600; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 200; Wood Product, 100; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 100; and Chemical, 100.

Computer & Electronic Product had the largest net over-the-year decrease at 1,300 in November 2017. Other industries with decreases were: Transportation Equipment, 1,000; Apparel, 400; Textile Product Mills, 300; Textile Mills, 300; Furniture & Related Product, 300; and Printing & Related Support Activities, 100.

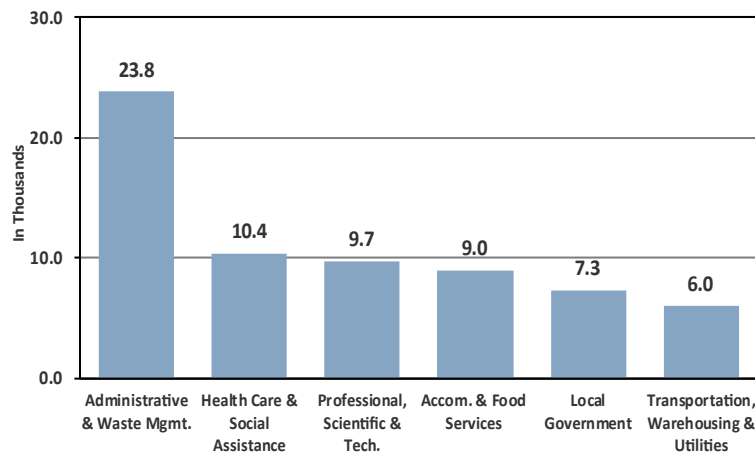
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in November decreased 24 minutes from October's revised rate of 34.9. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.08 to \$24.55, as Average Weekly Earnings decreased by \$7.02 to \$846.98.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in November remained unchanged from the revised rate of 34.5 in November 2016. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.85 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$29.33.

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



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



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

