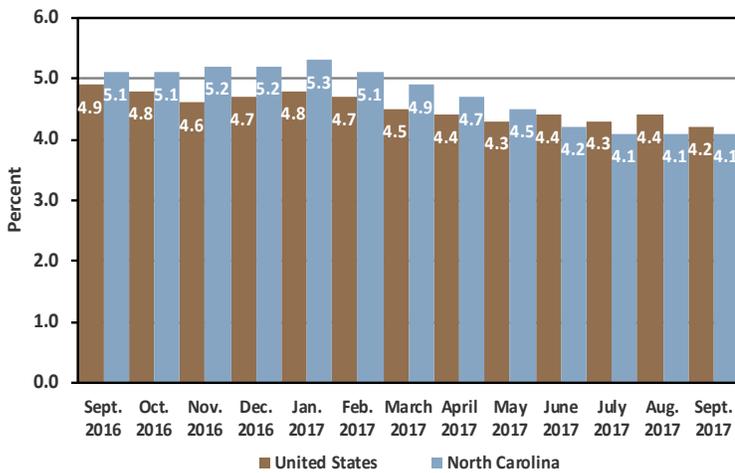
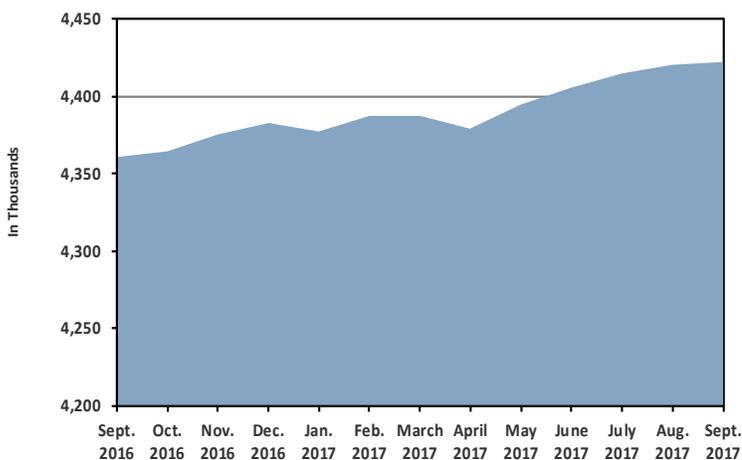


**United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates**  
September 2016–September 2017  
(Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted\*\*)

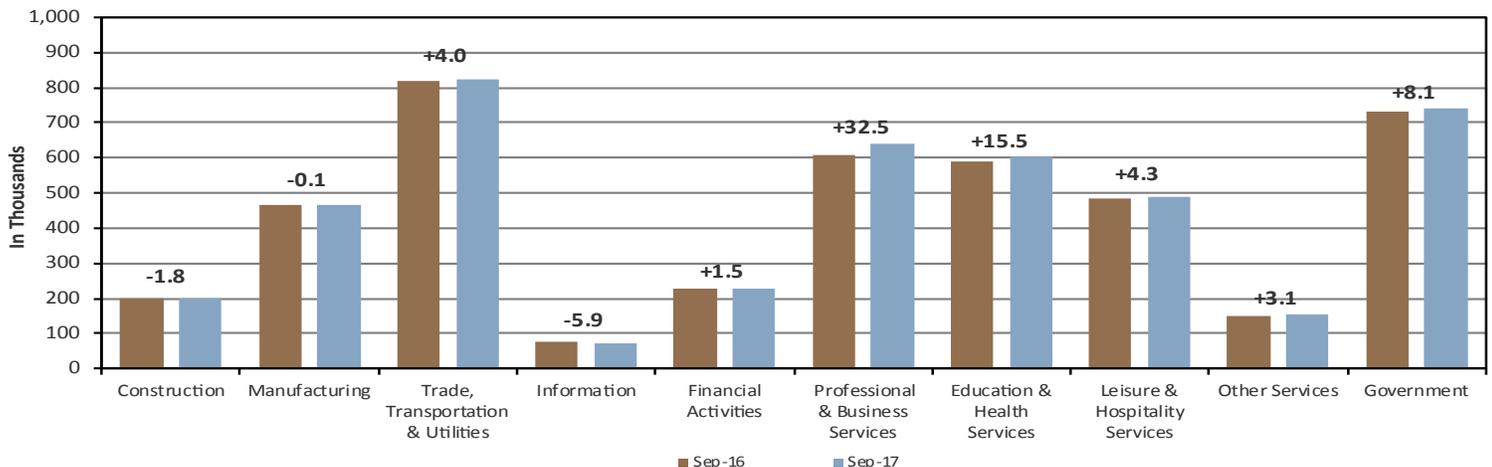


\*\*US data are not smoothed.

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



**Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries**  
September 2016 Compared to September 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 4.1 percent in September, remaining unchanged from the previous month and falling 1.0 percent from September 2016. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed grew by 738 (0.4%). The civilian labor force increased by 29,137 (0.6%) to 4,931,333.

Nationally, September's unemployment rate was 4.2 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 6,801,000, while the civilian labor force was 161,146,000.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,422,500) increased 2,500 (0.1%) since August 2017 and 61,400 (1.4%) since September 2016.<sup>1</sup> Private sector employment declined over the month by 3,400 (0.1%) and grew by 53,300 (1.5%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Government (5,900; 0.8%) had the largest over-the-month gain in jobs, followed by Manufacturing (1,600; 0.3%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (1,600; 0.2%), Construction (1,300; 0.7%), Professional & Business Services (900; 0.1%), and Information (100; 0.1%). Leisure & Hospitality Services (4,600; 0.9%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Financial Activities (2,600; 1.1%), Education & Health Services (1,000; 0.2%), and Other Services (700; 0.4%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged.

Since September 2016, Professional & Business Services added the largest number of jobs (32,500; 5.3%), followed by Education & Health Services (15,500; 2.6%), Government (8,100; 1.1%), Leisure & Hospitality (4,300; 0.9%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (4,000; 0.5%), Other Services (3,100; 2.0%), Financial Activities (1,500; 0.7%), and Mining & Logging (200; 3.6%). Information (5,900; 7.5%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Construction (1,800; 0.9%), and Manufacturing (100; >-0.1%).

<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 Labor Market Conditions

The September 2017 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,431,800 was 13,900 (0.3%) more than the August 2017 revised employment level of 4,417,900. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Government had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 39,200 (5.6%), followed by Education & Health Services (4,100; 0.7%), Manufacturing (800; 0.2%) and Construction (700; 0.4%). Leisure & Hospitality (20,000; 3.9%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Financial Activities (4,700; 2.0%), Professional & Business Services (2,100; 0.3%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (2,000; 0.2%), Information (1,000; 1.4%), Other Services (1,000; 0.6%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.7%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 63,300 (1.7%) jobs. Professional & Business Services experienced the largest employment increase at 28,200 (4.6%), followed by Education & Health Services (15,300; 2.6%), Government (8,100; 1.1%), Leisure & Hospitality Services (6,200; 1.3%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (6,100; 0.8%), Other Services (3,900; 2.6%), and Financial Activities (1,100; 0.5%). Information (5,600; 7.2%) reported the only over-the-year decrease.

The Goods Producing sector fell by 2,200 (0.3%) jobs over the year. Mining & Logging had the only increase with 100 (1.8%). Construction (2,300; 1.1%) reported a decrease, while Manufacturing report no change.

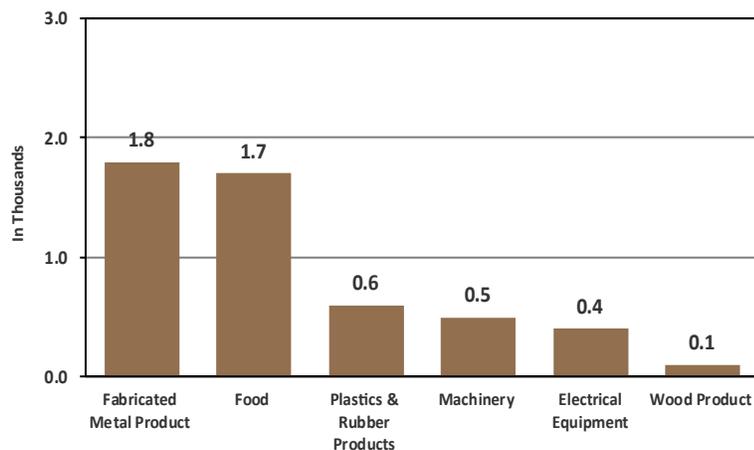
Amongst manufacturing industries, Fabricated Metal Product had the largest net over-the-year increase at 1,800. Other manufacturing industries with gains were: Food, 1,700; Plastics & Rubber Products, 600; Machinery, 500; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 400; Chemical, 100; Furniture & Related Product, 100; and Wood Product, 100.

Computer & Electronic Product had the largest net over-the-year decrease at 1,300 in September 2017. Other industries with decreases were: Transportation Equipment, 500; Apparel, 400; Textile Mills, 300; Printing & Related Support Activities, 100; and Textile Product Mills, 100. Beverage & Tobacco Product, Furniture remained unchanged.

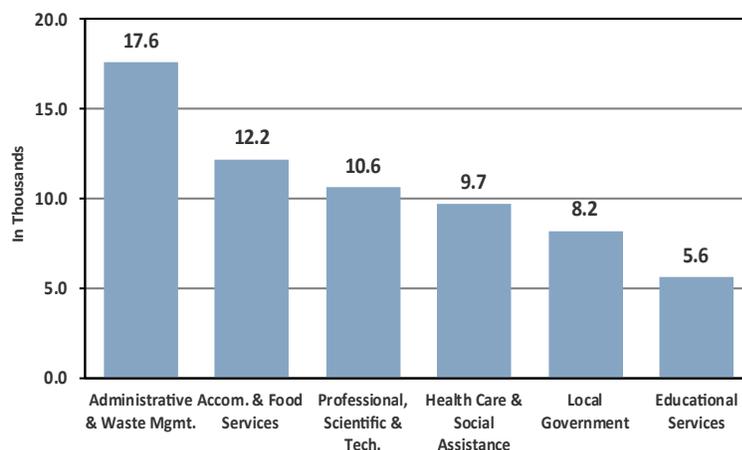
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in September increased 6 minutes from August's revised rate of 34.4. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.18 to \$24.15, as Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$8.61 to \$833.18.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in September increased 6 minutes from the revised rate of 34.4. in September 2016. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.62 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$23.75.

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



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



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

