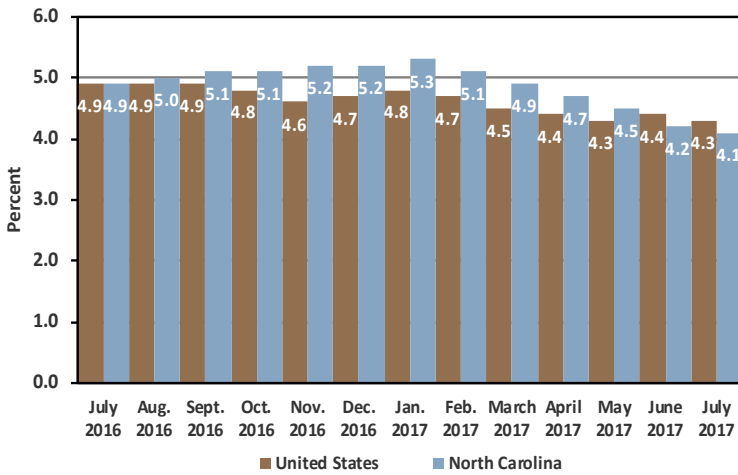


North Carolina Labor Market Conditions

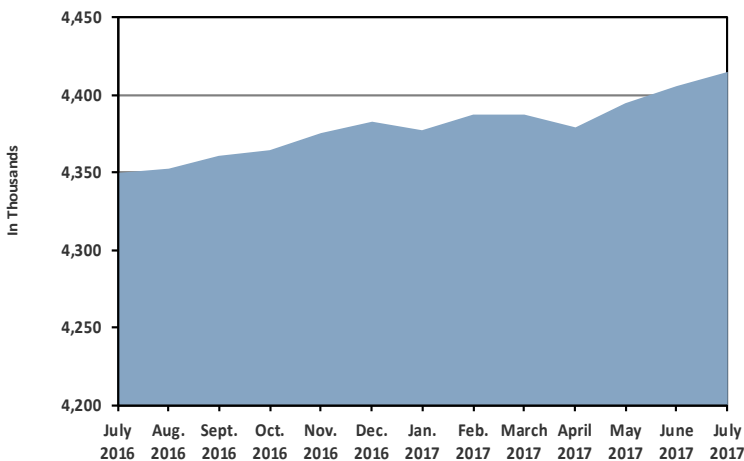
July
2017*

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

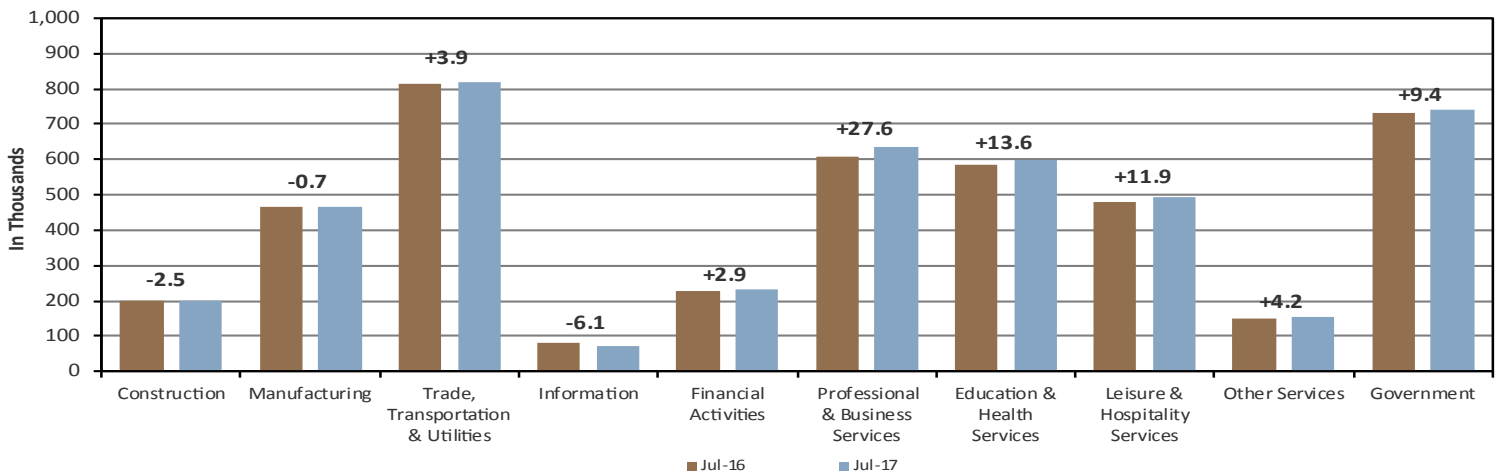


**US data are not smoothed.

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



Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries
July 2016 Compared to July 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 July, decreasing 0.1 of a percentage point from the previous month and falling 0.8 of a percentage point from July 2016. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed fell by 7,005 (3.4%). The civilian labor force decreased by 7,994 (0.2%) to 4,900,523.

Nationally, July's unemployment rate was 4.3 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 6,981,000, while the civilian labor force was 160,494,000.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,414,400) increased 8,800 (0.2%) since June 2017 and 64,400 (1.5%) since July 2016.¹ Private sector employment grew over the month by 6,900 (0.2%) and 55,000 (1.5%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Trade, Transportation & Utilities (3,300; 0.4%) had the largest over-the-month gain in jobs, followed by Education & Health Services (2,700; 0.5%), Leisure & Hospitality (2,500; 0.5%), Government (1,900; 0.3%), Professional & Business Services (1,400; 0.2%), Financial Activities (900; 0.4%), and Information (300; 0.4%). Construction (2,400; 1.2%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Other Services (1,300; 0.8%), and Manufacturing (500; 0.1%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged.

Since July 2016, Professional & Business Services added the largest number of jobs (27,600; 4.5%), followed by Education & Health Services (13,600; 2.3%), Leisure & Hospitality (11,900; 2.5%), Government (9,400; 1.3%), Other Services (4,200; 2.8%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (3,900; 0.5%), Financial Activities (2,900; 1.3%), and Mining & Logging (200; 3.6%). Information (6,100; 7.7%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Construction (2,500; 1.2%), and Manufacturing (700; 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 July 2017 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,353,500 was 69,200 (1.6%) less than the June 2017 revised employment level of 4,422,700. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Trade, Transportation & Utilities had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 3,300 (0.4%), followed by Financial Activities (2,100; 0.9%), Leisure & Hospitality (1,900; 0.4%), Education & Health Services (1,900; 0.3%), Professional & Business Services (1,700; 0.3%), Information (1,000; 1.4%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.4%). Government (78,600; 10.9%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Construction (1,900; 0.9%), Manufacturing (500; 0.1%), and Other Services (200; 0.1%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 72,400 (2.0%) jobs. Professional & Business Services experienced the largest employment increase at 29,100 (4.8%), followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (17,300; 3.5%), Education & Health Services (11,100; 1.9%), Government (6,700; 1.1%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (6,500; 0.8%), Financial Activities (3,800; 1.7%), and Other Services (3,600; 2.4%). Information (5,700; 7.1%) reported the only over-the-year decrease.

The Goods Producing sector fell by 4,100 (0.6%) jobs over the year. Mining & Logging had the only increase with 300 (5.4%). Construction (2,700; 1.3%) reported a decrease, followed by Manufacturing (1,700; 0.4%).

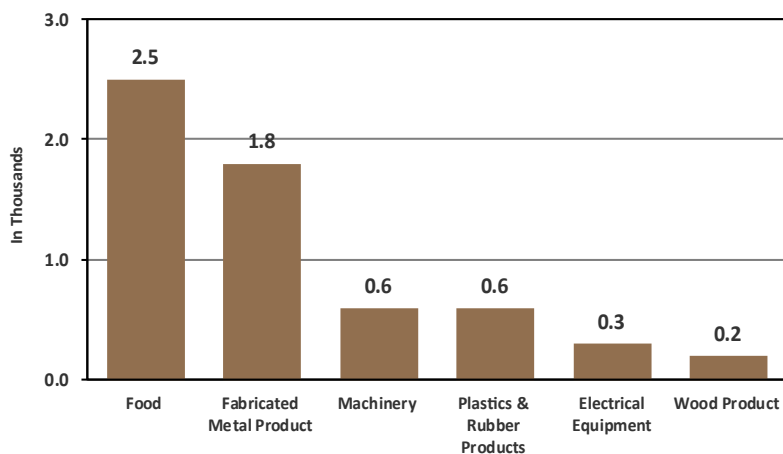
Amongst manufacturing industries, Food had the largest net over-the-year increase at 2,500. Other manufacturing industries with gains were: Fabricated Metal Product, 1,800; Machinery, 600; Plastics & Rubber Products, 600; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 300; and Wood Product, 200.

Computer & Electronic Product had the largest net over-the-year decrease at 1,400 in July 2017. Other industries with decreases were: Transportation Equipment, 1,200; Apparel, 600; Textile Product Mills, 300; Textile Mills, 300; Chemical, 200; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 100; Furniture & Related Product, 100; and Printing & Related Support Activities, 100.

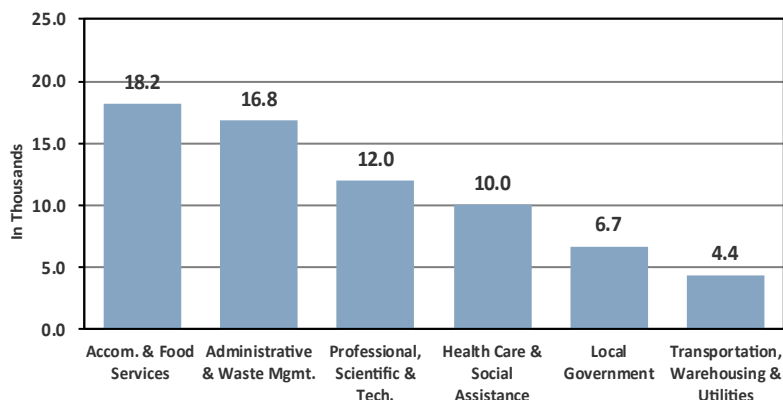
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in July increased 12 minutes from June's revised rate of 34.6. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.42 to \$24.18, as Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$19.36 to \$841.46.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in July increased 18 minutes from 34.5 in July 2016. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.90 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$38.30.

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



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



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

