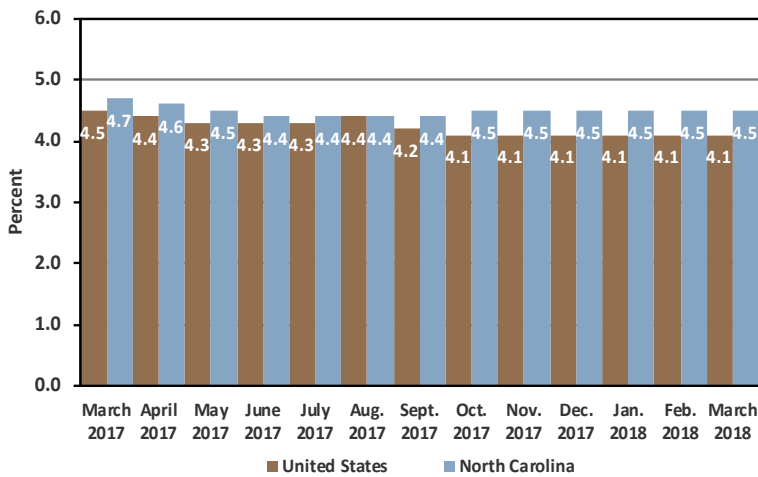
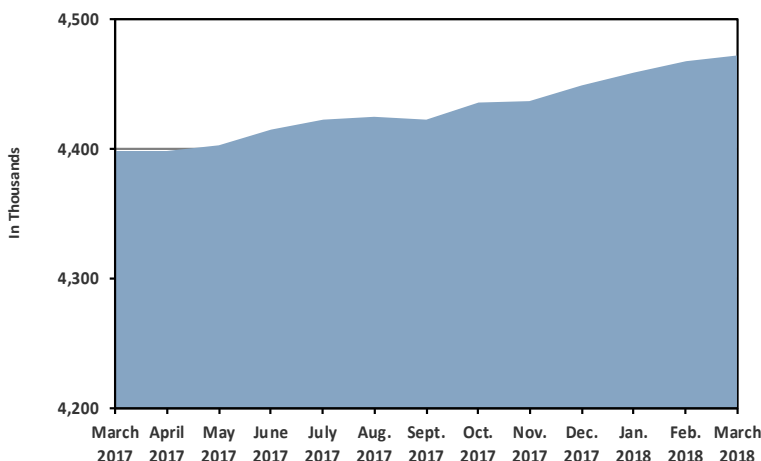


United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates
March 2017–March 2018
(Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted**)

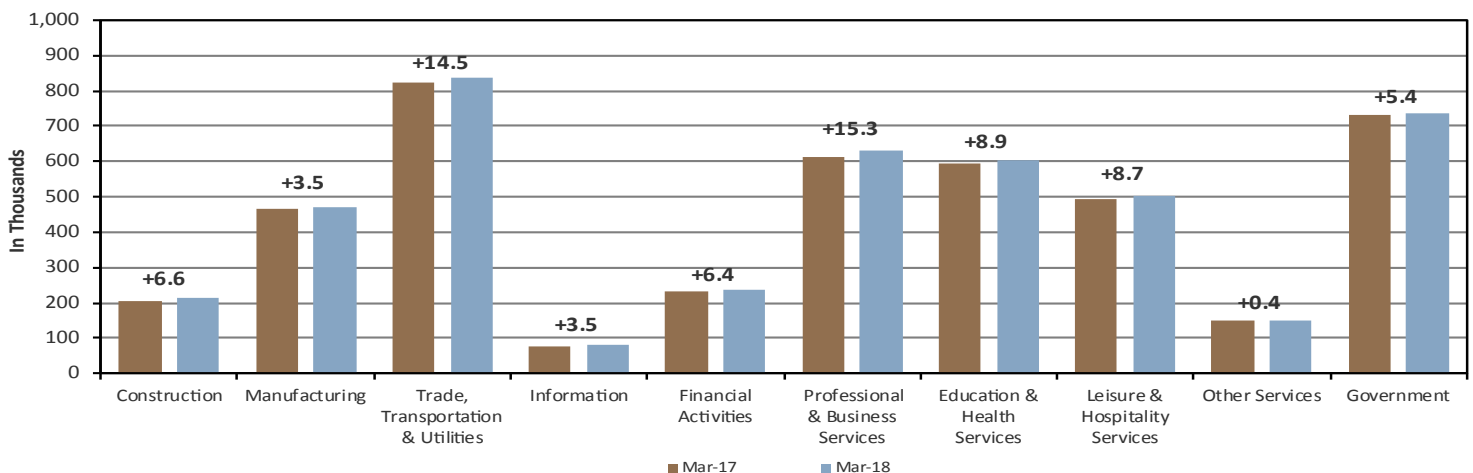


**US data are not smoothed.

North Carolina Total Nonfarm Employment
March 2017–March 2018
(Seasonally Adjusted)



Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries
March 2017 Compared to March 2018
(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 4.5 percent in March, remaining unchanged from the previous month and falling 0.2 of a percentage point from March 2017. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed grew by 131 (0.1%). The civilian labor force increased by 3,626 (0.1%) to 4,977,966.

Nationally, March's unemployment rate was 4.1 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 6,585,000, while the civilian labor force was 161,763,000.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,472,000) increased 4,100 (0.1%) since February 2018 and 73,300 (1.7%) since March 2017.¹ Private sector employment grew over the month by 4,200 (0.1%) and 67,900 (1.9%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Education & Health Services (2,200; 0.4%) had the largest over-the-month gain in jobs, followed by Leisure & Hospitality (1,500; 0.3%), Construction (1,200; 0.6%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (1,100; 0.1%), Information (700; 0.9%), Other Services (200; 0.1%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Professional & Business Services (2,000; 0.3%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Manufacturing (500; 0.1%), Financial Activities (300; 0.1%), and Government (100; <0.1%).

Since March 2017, Professional & Business Services added the largest number of jobs (15,300; 2.5%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (14,500; 1.8%), Education & Health Services (8,900; 1.5%), Leisure & Hospitality (8,700; 1.8%), Construction (6,600; 3.2%), Financial Activities (6,400; 2.8%), Government (5,400; 0.7%), Manufacturing (3,500; 0.8%), Information (3,500; 4.4%), Other Services (400; 0.3%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%).

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 March 2018 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,459,700 was 30,900 (0.7%) less than the February 2018 revised employment level of 4,428,800. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Leisure & Hospitality had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 11,500 (2.4%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (7,000; 0.9%), Government (3,300; 0.4%), Construction (3,300; 1.6%), Education & Health Services (2,900; 0.5%), Professional & Business Services (2,000; 0.3%), Other Services (1,100; 0.7%), Financial Activities (600; 0.3%), Information (400; 0.5%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Manufacturing reported the only employment decrease of 1,300 (0.3%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 71,800 (1.9%) jobs. Trade, Transportation & Utilities experienced the largest employment increase at 18,600 (2.3%), followed by Professional & Business Services (16,000; 2.6%), Leisure & Hospitality (7,300; 1.5%), Government (7,000; 0.9%), Financial Activities (6,900; 3.0%), Information (3,600; 4.6%), and Other Services (900; 0.6%).

The Goods Producing sector grew by 11,100 (1.6%) jobs over the year. Construction had the largest increase with 8,100 (4.0%), followed by Manufacturing (2,900; 0.6%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%).

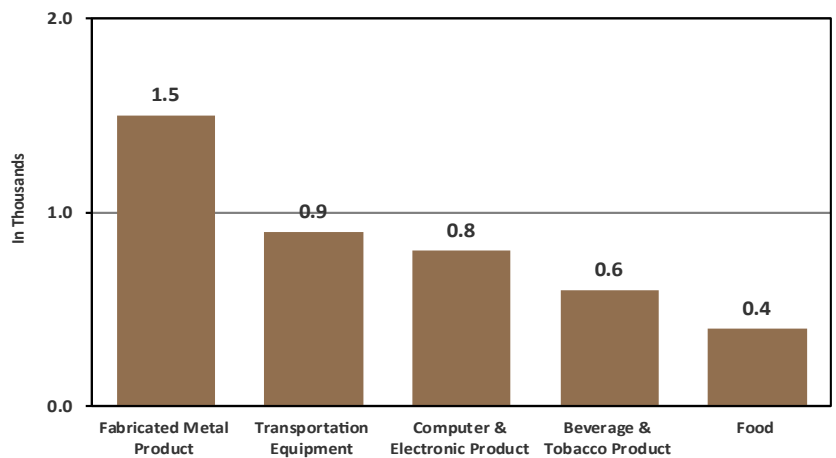
Amongst manufacturing industries, Fabricated Metal Product had the largest net over-the-year increase at 1,500. Other manufacturing industries with gains were: Transportation Equipment, 900; Computer & Electronic Product, 800; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 600; Food, 400; Machinery, 200; and Wood Product, 100.

Textile Mills had the largest net over-the-year decrease at 700 in March 2018. Other industries with decreases were: Apparel, 500; Furniture & Related Product, 500; Electrical Equipment, 300; and Printing & Related Support Activities, 100.

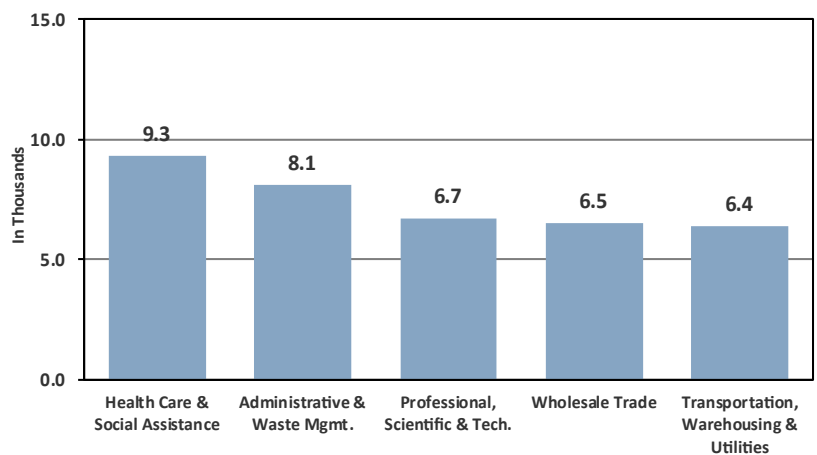
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in March decreased 12 minutes from February's revised rate of 34.6. Average Hourly Earnings fell by \$0.12 to \$24.75, as Average Weekly Earnings decreased by \$9.10 to \$851.40.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in March increased 6 minutes from the revised rate of 34.3 in March 2017. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.74 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$27.86.

Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Gains
March 2017–March 2018
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Selected Service Industries With Job Gains
March 2017–March 2018
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Total Private Average Weekly Wage
March 2015–March 2018
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

