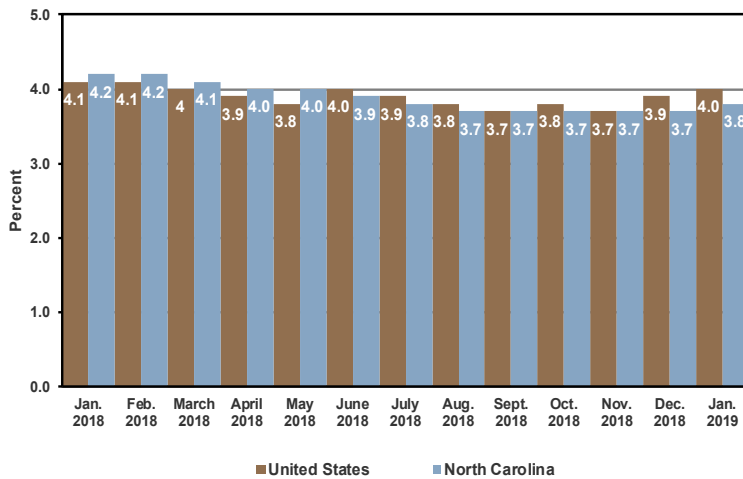
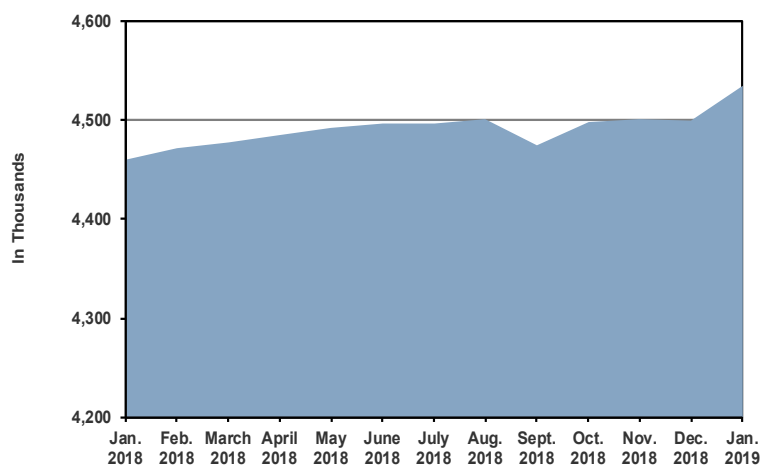


## United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates January 2018–January 2019 (Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted\*\*)

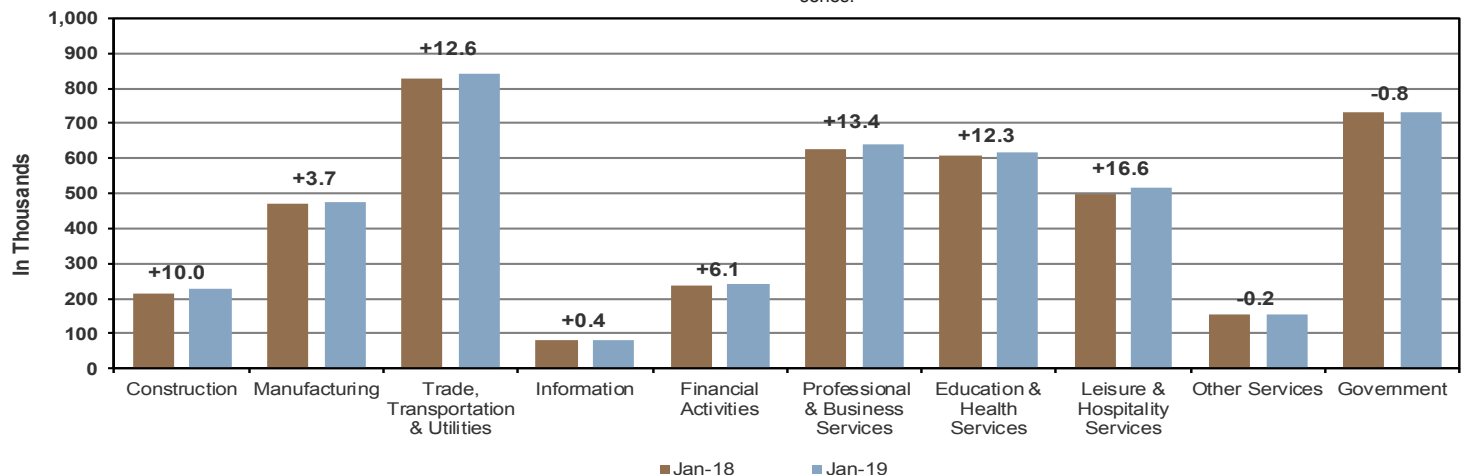


\*\*US data are not smoothed.

## North Carolina Total Nonfarm Employment January 2018–January 2019 (Seasonally Adjusted)



## Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries January 2018 Compared to January 2019 (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 3.8 percent in January, increasing 0.1 of a percentage point from the previous month and falling 0.4 of a percentage point from January 2018. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed increased by 5,083 (2.7%). The civilian labor force grew by 12,108 (0.2%) to 5,000,290.

Nationally, January's unemployment rate was 4.0 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 6,535,000, while the civilian labor force was 163,229,000.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,534,400) increased 34,700 (0.8%) since December 2018 and increased 73,800 (1.7%) since January 2018.<sup>1</sup> Private sector employment grew over the month by 33,900 (0.9%) and 74,600 (2.0%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Leisure & Hospitality Services (9,000; 1.8%) had the largest over-the-month gain in jobs, followed by Education & Health Services (7,200; 1.2%), Professional & Business Services (6,200; 1.0%), Construction (6,200; 2.8%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (2,900; 0.3%), Financial Activities (1,600; 0.7%), Manufacturing (1,000; 0.2%), Government (800; 0.1%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Information (200; 0.3%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Other Services (100; 0.1%).

Since January 2018, Leisure & Hospitality Services added the largest number of jobs (16,600; 3.3%), followed by Professional & Business Services (13,400; 2.1%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (12,600; 1.5%), Education & Health Services (12,300; 2.0%), Construction (10,000; 4.6%), Financial Activities (6,100; 2.6%), Manufacturing (3,700; 0.8%), and Information (400; 0.5%). Government (800; 0.1%) reported an over-the-year decrease, followed by Mining & Logging (300; 5.1%), and Other Services (200; 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 January 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 2019 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,475,900 was 54,200 (1.2%) less than the December 2018 revised employment level of 4,530,100. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Financial Activities had the only over-the-month increase in employment at 500 (0.2%). Trade, Transportation & Utilities experienced the largest employment decrease at 26,200 (3.0%), Government (11,400; 1.5%), Leisure & Hospitality Services (6,100; 1.2%), Professional & Business Services (5,500; 0.9%), Education & Health Services (2,100; 0.3%), Manufacturing (1,800; 0.4%), Information (1,000; 1.2%), Other Services (500; 0.3%), and Construction (100; 0.1%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 66,100 (1.8%) jobs. Professional & Business Services experienced the largest employment increase at 15,600 (2.5%), followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (15,000; 3.2%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (14,800; 1.8%), Education & Health Services (12,400; 2.1%), Financial Activities (7,200; 3.1%), Other Services (1,100; 0.7%), and Information (500; 0.6%). Government (500; 0.1%) reported the only over-the-year decrease.

The Goods Producing sector grew by 14,800 (2.2%) jobs over the year. Construction had the largest increase with 9,700 (4.6%), followed by Manufacturing (5,400; 1.2%). Mining & Logging reported a loss of 300 (5.2%).

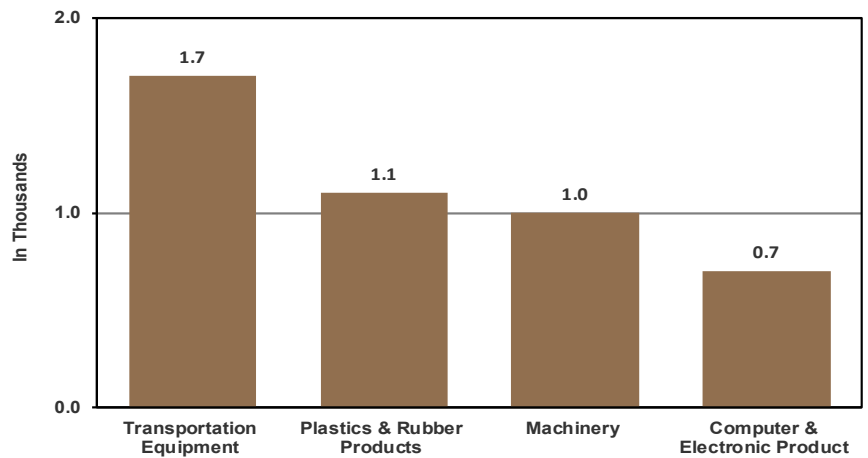
Amongst manufacturing industries, Transportation Equipment had the largest net over-the-year increase at 1,700. Other manufacturing industries with gains were: Plastics & Rubber Products, 1,100; Machinery, 1,000; Computer & Electronic Product, 700; Food, 500; Fabricated Metal Product, 400; Wood Product, 300; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, & Component, 300; and Chemical, 200.

Textile Mills had the largest net over-the-year decrease at 700 in January 2019. Other industries with decreases were: Printing & Related Support Activities, 600; Apparel, 400; Furniture & Related Product, 300; Textile Product Mills, 200; and Beverage & Tobacco Product, 200.

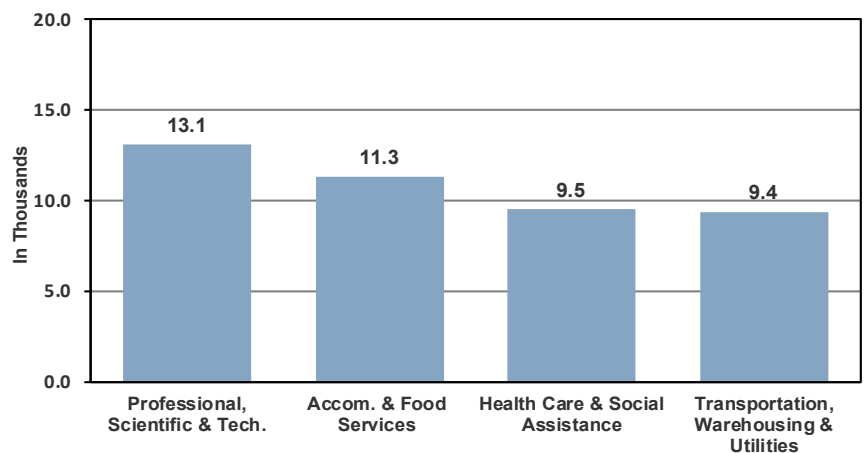
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in January increased 18 minutes from December's revised rate of 33.8. Average Hourly Earnings fell by \$0.35 to \$25.31, as Average Weekly Earnings decreased by \$4.24 to \$863.07.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in January increased 12 minutes from the revised rate of 33.9 in January 2018. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.53 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$23.03.

## Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Gains January 2018–January 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Selected Service Industries With Job Gains January 2018–January 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Total Private Average Weekly Wage January 2016–January 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

