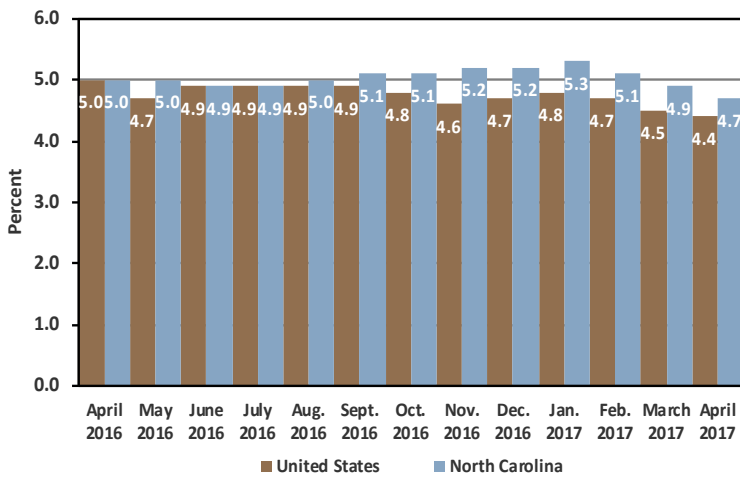
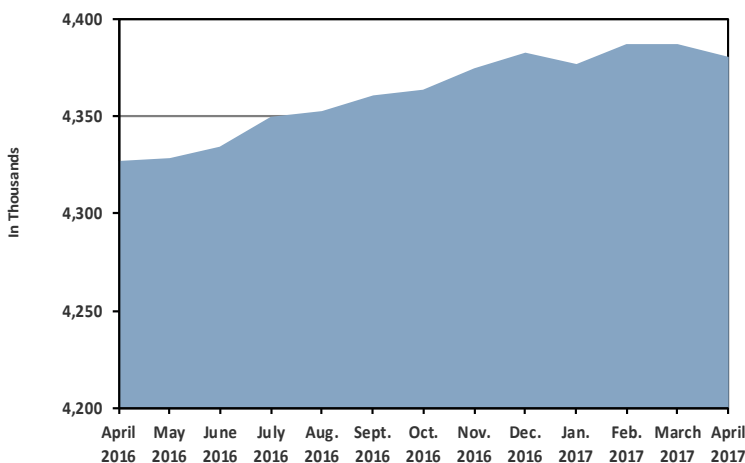


United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates
April 2016–April 2017
(Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted**)

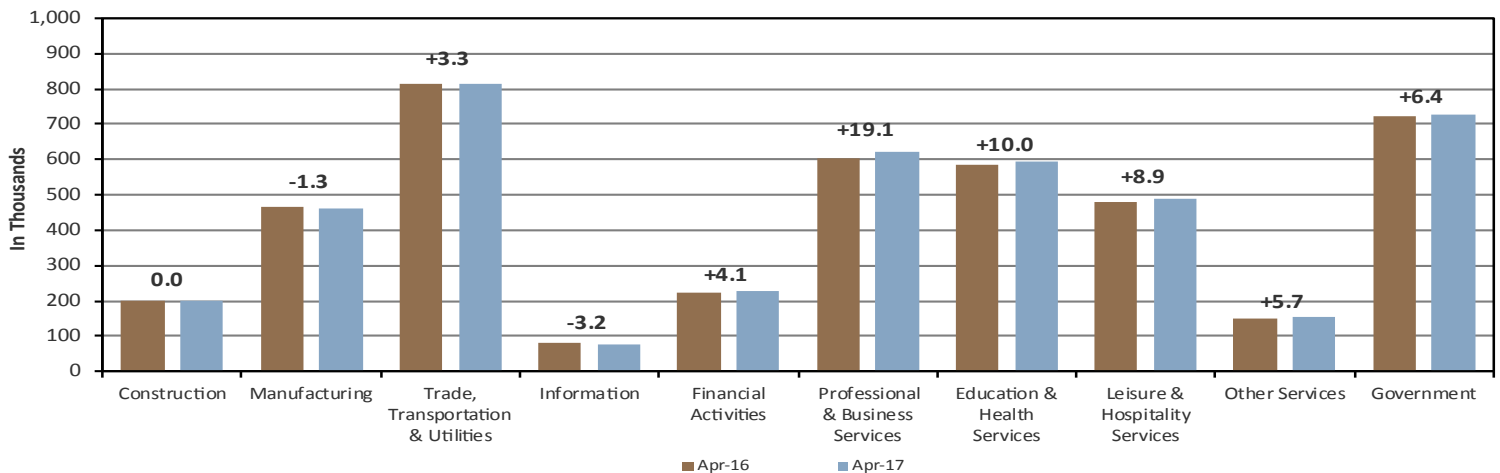


**US data are not smoothed.

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



Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries
April 2016 Compared to April 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 4.7 percent in April, decreasing 0.2 of a percentage point from the previous month and falling 0.3 of a percentage point from April 2016. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed fell by 8,930 (3.7%). The civilian labor force decreased by 5,209 (0.1%) to 4,945,565.

Nationally, April's unemployment rate was 4.4 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 7,056,000, while the civilian labor force was 160,213,000.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,380,500) decreased 7,000 (0.2%) since March 2017, and increased 53,300 (1.2%) since April 2016.¹ Private sector employment declined over the month by 3,200 (0.1%), while growing by 46,900 (1.3%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Professional & Business Services (2,000; 0.3%) had the largest over-the-month gain in jobs, followed by Education & Health Services (1,300; 0.2%), Other Services (1,000; 0.6%), Information (200; 0.3%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.7%). Government (3,800; 0.5%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Construction (3,600; 1.8%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (2,000; 0.2%), Financial Activities (1,400; 0.6%), Manufacturing (700; 0.2%), and Leisure & Hospitality (100; >-0.1%).

Since April 2016, Professional & Business Services added the largest number of jobs (19,100; 3.2%), followed by Education & Health Services (10,000; 1.7%), Leisure & Hospitality (8,900; 1.9%), Government (6,400; 0.9%), Other Services (5,700; 3.8%), Financial Activities (4,100; 1.8%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (3,300; 0.4%), and Mining & Logging (300; 5.4%). Information (3,200; 4.1%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Manufacturing (1,300; 0.3%). Construction remained unchanged over the year.

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 April 2017 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,393,500 was 18,000 (0.4%) more than the March 2017 revised employment level of 4,375,500. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Leisure & Hospitality had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 14,200 (3.0%), followed by Professional & Business Services (7,500; 1.2%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (2,100; 0.3%), Other Services (200; 0.1%), and Information (200; 0.3%). Government (3,100; 0.4%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Manufacturing (1,700; 0.4%), Construction (1,200; 0.6%), and Education & Health Services (200; >-0.1%). Financial Activities and Mining & Logging remained unchanged.

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 56,500 (1.5%) jobs. Professional & Business Services experienced the largest employment increase at 19,800 (3.3%), followed by Education & Health Services (9,900; 1.7%), Government (8,500; 1.2%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (6,200; 0.8%), Leisure & Hospitality Services (5,800; 1.2%), Financial Activities (4,800; 2.1%), and Other Services (4,700; 3.1%). Information (3,200; 4.1%) reported the only over-the-year decrease.

The Goods Producing sector fell by 2,300 (0.3%) jobs over the year. Construction had the largest increase with 400 (0.2%), followed by Mining & Logging (200; 3.6%). Manufacturing (2,900; 0.6%) reported a decrease.

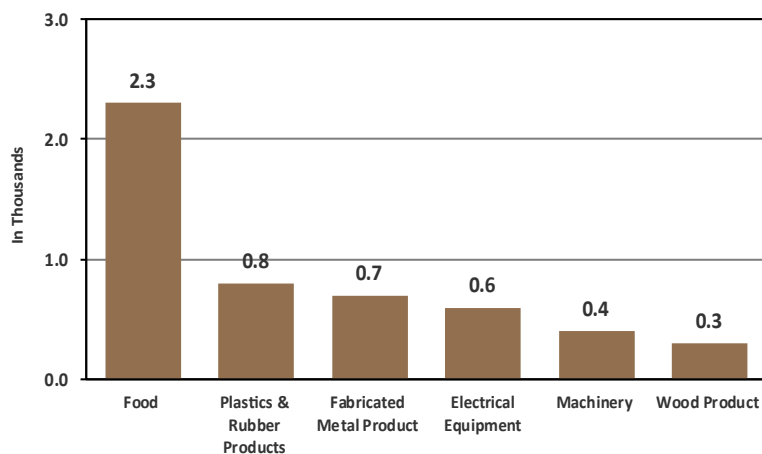
Amongst manufacturing industries, Food had the largest net over-the-year increase at 2,300. Other manufacturing industries with gains were: Plastics & Rubber Products, 800; Fabricated Metal Product, 700; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 600; Machinery, 400; and Wood Product, 300.

Computer & Electronic Product had the largest net over-the-year decrease at 1,100 in April 2017. Other industries with decreases were: Transportation Equipment, 900; Apparel, 600; Textile Product Mills, 300; Textile Mills, 300; Chemical, 200; Furniture & Related Product, 200; and Printing & Related Support Activities, 100.

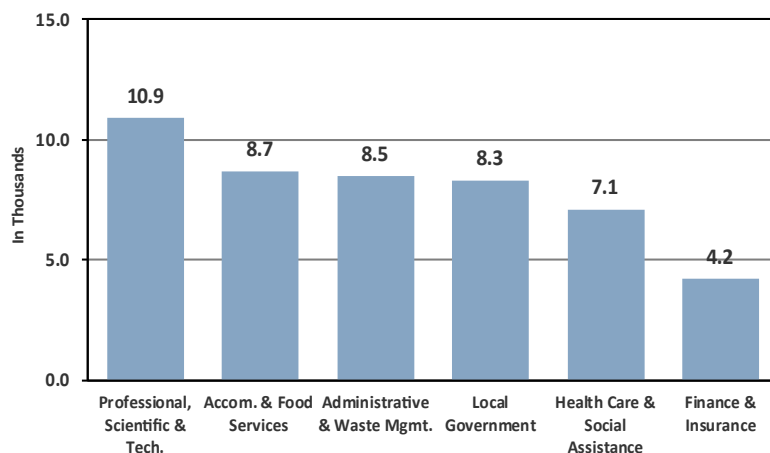
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in April increased 24 minutes from March's revised rate of 34.3. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.28 to \$24.30, as Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$19.32 to \$843.21.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in April increased 24 minutes from 34.3 in April 2016. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.06 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$46.08.

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



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



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

