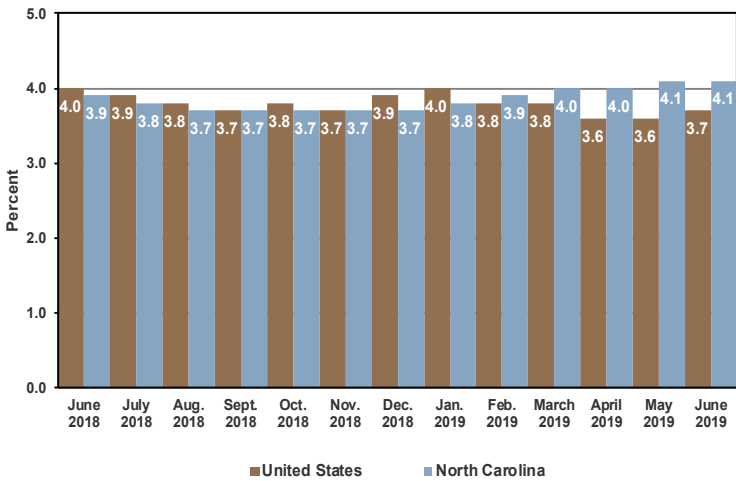


## United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates June 2018–June 2019 (Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted\*\*)



\*\*US data are not smoothed.

The North Carolina smoothed seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.1 percent in June, remaining unchanged from the previous month and increasing 0.2 of a percentage point from June 2018. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed increased by 3,846 (1.9%). The civilian labor force grew by 19,914 (0.4%) to 5,078,762.

Nationally, June's unemployment rate was 3.7 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 5,975,000, while the civilian labor force was 162,981,000.

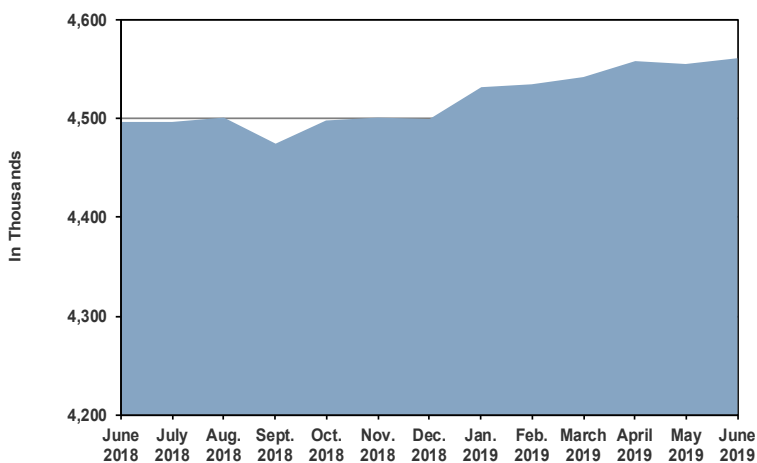
Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,561,000) increased 5,000 (0.1%) since May 2019 and increased 64,100 (1.4%) since June 2018.<sup>1</sup> Private sector employment grew 4,100 (0.1%) over the month and increased 61,700 (1.6%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Leisure & Hospitality Services (2,700; 0.5%) had the largest over-the-month gain in jobs, followed by Other Services (2,200; 1.4%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (1,900; 0.2%), Financial Activities (1,300; 0.5%), and Government (900; 0.1%). Manufacturing (1,800; 0.4%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Construction (800; 0.4%), Education & Health Services (700; 0.1%) and Information (200; 0.2%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged over the month.

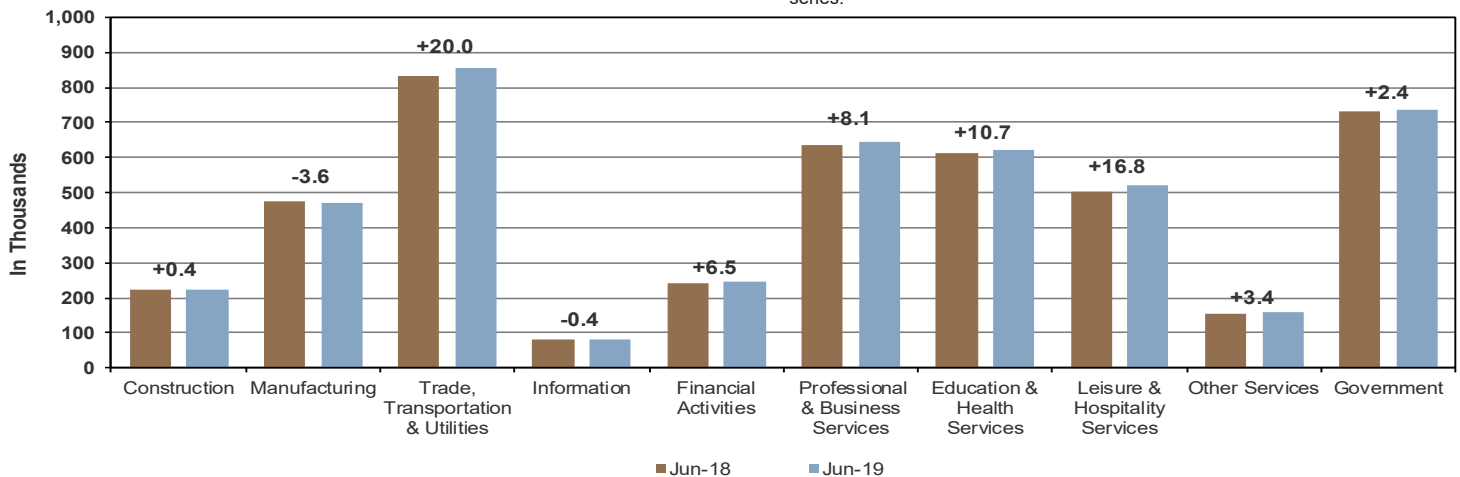
Since June 2018, Trade, Transportation & Utilities added the largest number of jobs (20,000; 2.4%), followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (16,800; 3.3%), Education & Health Services (10,700; 1.7%), Professional & Business Services (8,100; 1.3%), Financial Activities (6,500; 2.7%), Other Services (3,400; 2.2%), Government (2,400; 0.3%), and Construction (400; 0.2%). Manufacturing (3,600; 0.8%) reported the largest decrease, followed by Information (400; 0.5%), and Mining & Logging (200; 3.4%).

<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 Total Nonfarm Employment June 2018–June 2019 (Seasonally Adjusted)



## Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries June 2018 Compared to June 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.

# North Carolina Labor Market Conditions

The June 2019 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,582,200 was 2,800 (0.1%) lower than the May 2019 revised employment level of 4,585,000. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 14,900 (2.8%) followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (7,300; 0.9%), Other Services with 4,900 (3.1%); Professional & Business Services (4,200; 0.7%), Financial Activities (2,900; 1.2%), and Information (400; 0.5%). Government (28,900; 3.8%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Education & Health Services (7,800; 1.3%), Construction (500; 0.2%), and Manufacturing (200; >-0.1%). Mining & Logging reported no change over the month.

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 67,300 (1.8%) jobs. Trade, Transportation & Utilities experienced the largest employment increase at 21,700 (2.6%), followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (18,900; 3.6%), Professional & Business Services (7,700; 1.2%), Education & Health Services (7,300; 1.2%), Financial Activities (5,800; 2.4%), Other Services (3,900; 2.5%), and Government (2,900; 0.4%). Information (900; 1.1%) reported the only over-the-year decrease.

The Goods Producing sector fell by 6,200 (0.9%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest decrease with 4,800 (1.0%), followed by Construction (1,100; 0.5%), and Mining & Logging (300; 5.1%).

Amongst manufacturing industries, Transportation Equipment had the largest net over-the-year increase at 2,600. Other manufacturing industries with gains were: Plastics & Rubber Products, 800; Wood Product, 400; Machinery, 400; Fabricated Metal Product, 300; and Computer & Electronic Product, 200.

Food had the largest net over-the-year decrease at 2,700 in June 2019. Other industries with decreases were: Textile Mills, 1,000; Printing & Related Support Activities, 500; Apparel, 500; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 500; Chemical, 300; Furniture & Related Product, 200; Textile Product Mills, 100; and Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 100.

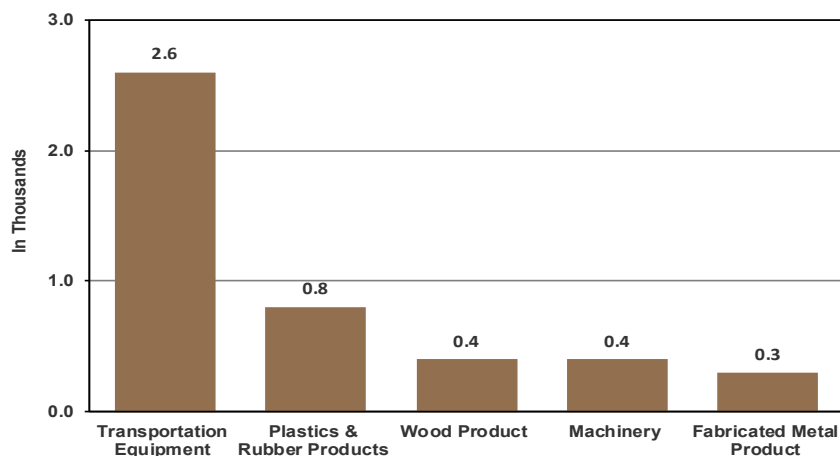
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in June increased 30 minutes from May's revised rate of 34.2. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.10 to \$25.26, as Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$16.05 to \$876.52.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in June decreased 18 minutes from the revised rate of 35.0 in June 2018. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.69 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$16.57.

## Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Gains

June 2018–June 2019

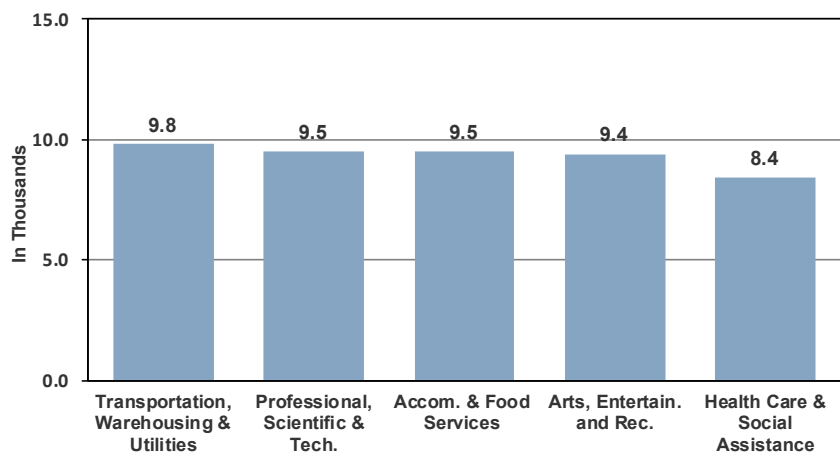
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Selected Service Industries With Job Gains

June 2018–June 2019

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Total Private Average Weekly Wage

June 2016–June 2019

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

