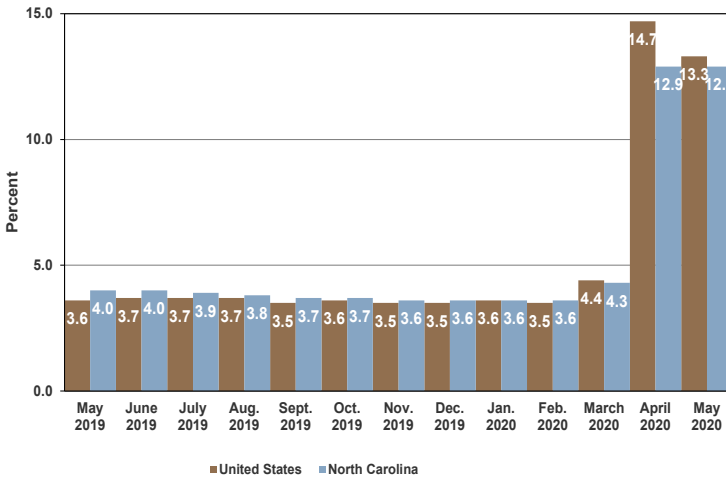
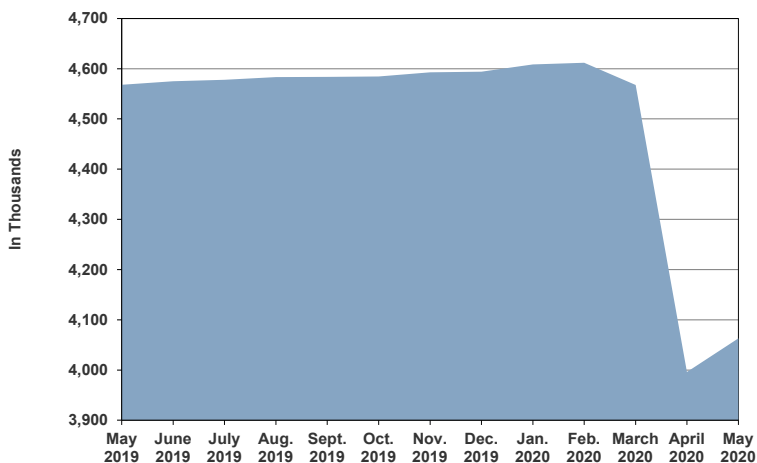


United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates May 2019–May 2020 (Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted**)

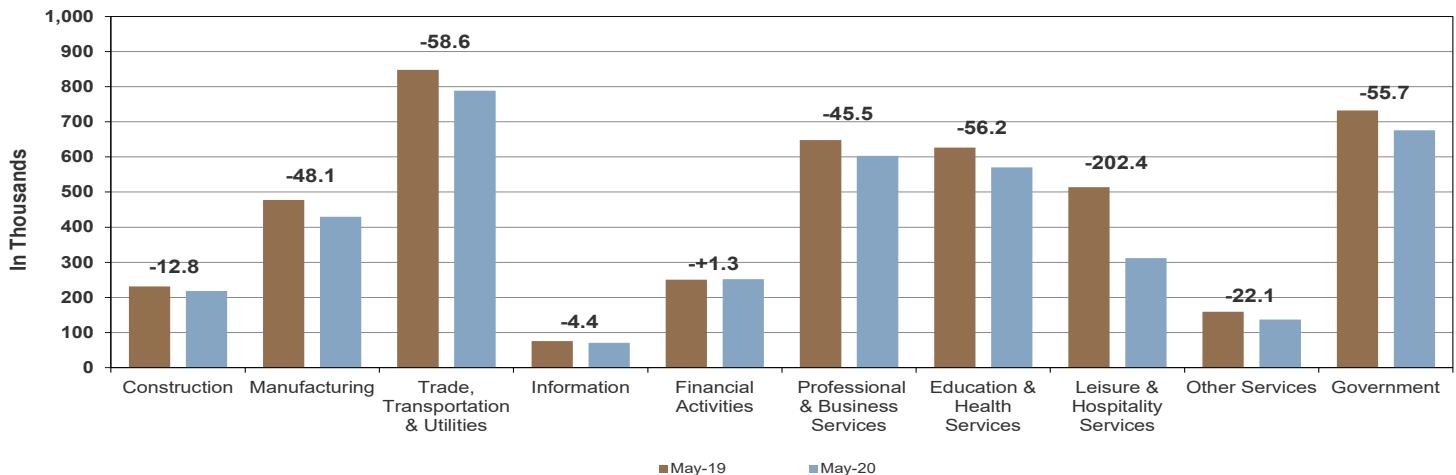


**US data are not smoothed.

North Carolina Total Nonfarm Employment May 2019–May 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries May 2019 Compared to May 2020 (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 12.9 percent in May, remaining unchanged from April's revised rate and growing 8.9 percentage points from May 2019. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed increased by 16,021 (2.6%). The civilian labor force grew by 134,175 (2.9%) to 4,822,101.

Nationally, May's unemployment rate was 13.3 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 20,985,000, while the civilian labor force was 158,227,000.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,063,300) increased 67,100 (1.7%) since April 2020 and fell 504,800 (11.1%) since May 2019.¹ Private sector employment increased 102,700 (3.1%) over the month and decreased 449,100 (11.7%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Leisure & Hospitality Services (44,800; 16.8%) had the largest over-the-month increase in jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (17,200; 2.2%), Education & Health Services (16,700; 3.0%), Other Services (10,700; 8.5%), Professional & Business Services (9,700; 1.6%), Manufacturing (5,300; 1.2%), and Financial Activities (900; 0.4%). Government (35,600; 5.0%) reported the largest decrease, followed by Information (2,100; 2.9%), Construction (400; 0.2%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%).

Since May 2019, Leisure & Hospitality Services lost the largest number of jobs (202,400; 39.4%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (58,600; 6.9%), Education & Health Services (56,200; 9.0%), Government (55,700; 7.6%), Manufacturing (48,100; 10.1%), Professional & Business Services (45,500; 7.0%), Other Services (22,100; 13.9%), Construction (12,800; 5.5%), Information (4,400; 5.8%), and Mining & Logging (300; 5.2%). Financial Activities (1,300; 0.5%) reported the only over-the-year increase.

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 May 2020 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,094,800 was 85,600 (2.1%) higher than the April 2020 not seasonally adjusted employment level of 4,009,200. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 52,000 (19.5%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (21,000; 2.7%), Education & Health Services (16,100; 2.9%), Other Services (11,400; 9.0%), Professional & Business Services (9,000; 1.5%), Manufacturing (5,700; 1.3%), Construction (4,100; 1.9%), and Financial Activities (1,700; 0.7%). Government (33,800; 4.6%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Information (1,600; 2.2%). Mining & Logging reported no change.

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed a decrease of 447,000 (11.5%) jobs. Leisure & Hospitality Services experienced the largest employment decrease at 209,400 (39.7%), followed by Education & Health Services (56,500; 9.0%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (55,900; 6.6%), Government (55,900; 7.4%), Professional & Business Services (44,300; 6.8%), Other Services (21,700; 13.6%), and Information (4,900; 6.5%). Financial Activities (1,600; 0.6%) reported the only over-the-year increase.

The Goods Producing sector decreased by 59,400 (8.3%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest decrease with 48,400 (10.2%), followed by Construction (10,700; 4.6%) and Mining & Logging (300; 5.2%).

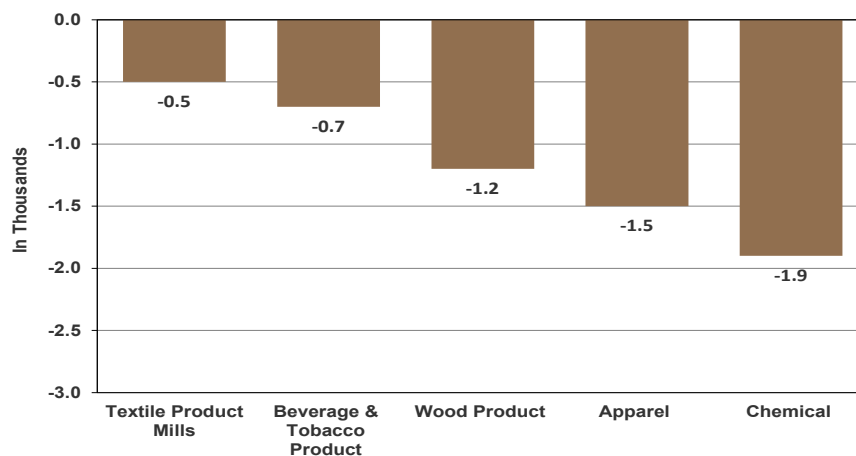
Amongst manufacturing industries, Furniture & Related Product had the largest net over-the-year decrease at 7,700. Other manufacturing industries with decreases were: Textile Mills, 5,800; Computer & Electronic Product, 4,200; Plastics & Rubber Products, 4,000; Transportation Equipment, 3,700; Machinery, 3,600; Fabricated Metal Product, 3,600; Printing & Related Support Activities, 2,800; Food, 2,500; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 2,500; Chemical, 1,900; Apparel, 1,500; Wood Product, 1,200; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 700; and Textile Product Mills, 500. No increases were reported by manufacturing industries over the year.

Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in May increased 36 minutes from April's revised rate of 34.1. Average Hourly Earnings fell by \$0.51 to \$26.55, as Average Weekly Earnings decreased by \$1.46 to \$921.29.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in May increased 24 minutes from the revised rate of 34.3 in May 2019. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.33 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$56.24.

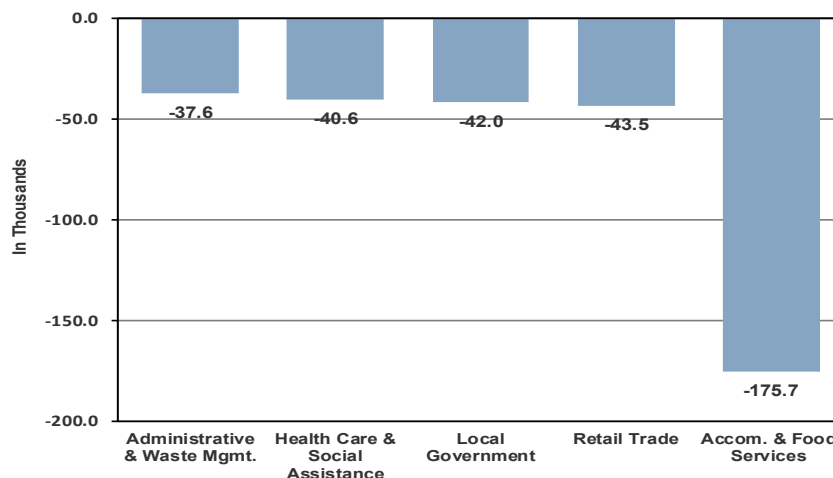
Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Losses

May 2019–May 2020
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Selected Service Industries With Job Losses

May 2019–May 2020
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Total Private Average Weekly Wage

May 2017–May 2020
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

