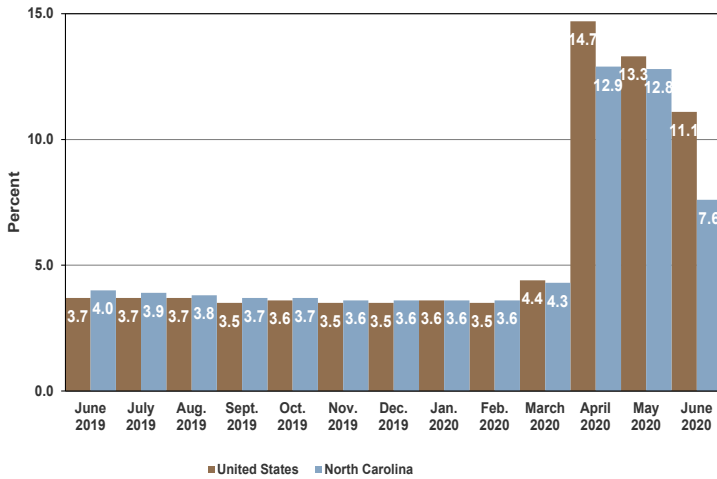
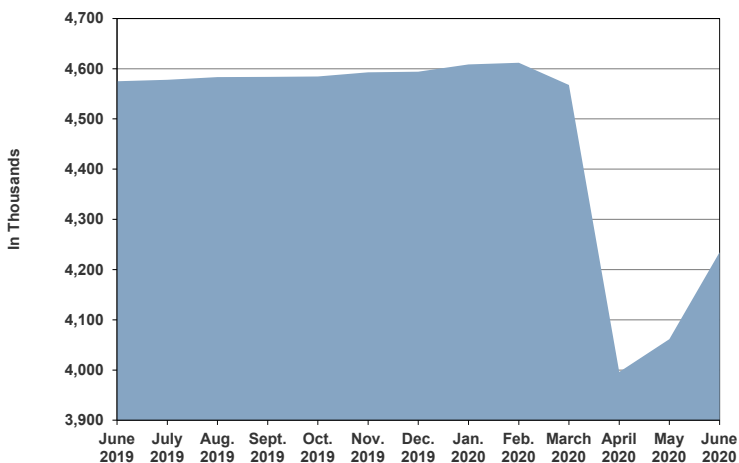


United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates June 2019–June 2020 (Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted**)

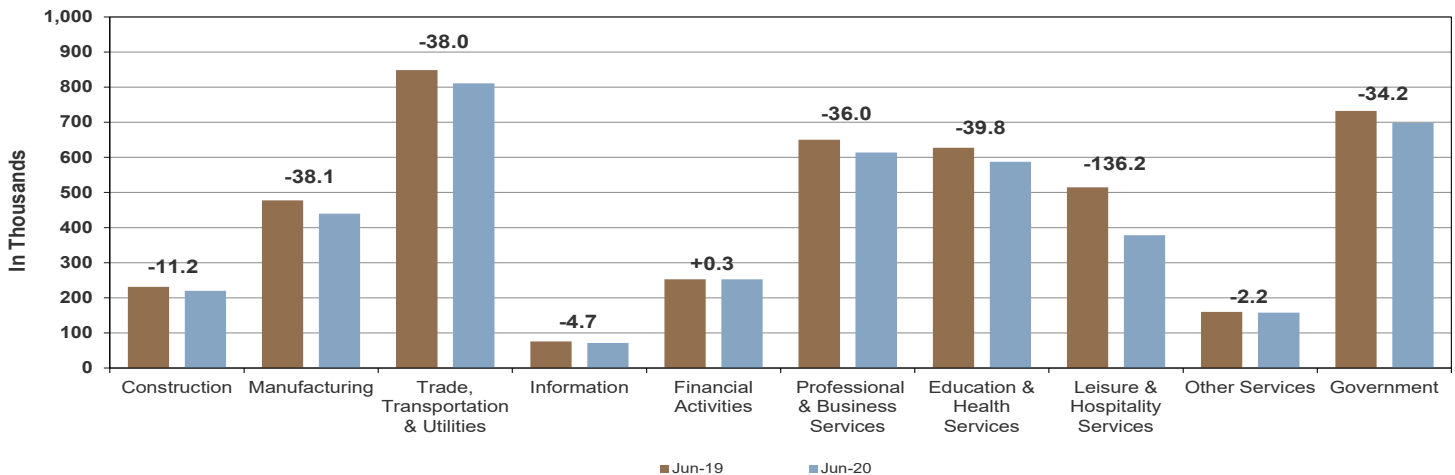


**US data are not smoothed.

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



Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries June 2019 Compared to June 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 7.6 percent in June, declining 5.2 percentage points from May's revised rate and growing 3.6 percentage points from June 2019. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed decreased by 252,047 (40.9%). The civilian labor force declined by 24,549 (0.5%) to 4,791,686.

Nationally, June's unemployment rate was 11.1 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 17,750,000, while the civilian labor force was 159,932,000.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,234,700) increased 173,200 (4.3%) since May 2020 and fell 340,400 (7.4%) since June 2019.¹ Private sector employment increased 152,400 (4.5%) over the month and decreased 306,200 (8.0%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Leisure & Hospitality Services (68,900; 22.3%) had the largest over-the-month increase in jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (22,300; 2.8%), Government (20,800; 3.1%), Other Services (19,600; 14.2%), Education & Health Services (18,900; 3.3%), Professional & Business Services (10,900; 1.8%), Manufacturing (9,000; 2.1%), Construction (1,800; 0.8%), and Financial Activities (1,200; 0.5%). Information (200; 0.3%) reported the only decrease. Mining & Logging reported no change.

Since June 2019, Financial Activities (300; 0.1%) reported the only jobs increase. Leisure & Hospitality Services (136,200; 26.5%) had the largest over-the-year decrease in jobs, followed by Education & Health Services (39,800; 6.3%), Manufacturing (38,100; 8.0%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (38,000; 4.5%), Professional & Business Services (36,000; 5.5%), Government (34,200; 4.7%), Construction (11,200; 4.8%), Information (4,700; 6.2%), Other Services (2,200; 1.4%), and Mining & Logging (300; 5.2%).

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 June 2020 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,246,000 was 153,400 (3.7%) higher than the May 2020 not seasonally adjusted employment level of 4,092,600. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 80,900 (25.6%), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (24,600; 3.1%), Other Services (21,000; 15.1%), Professional & Business Services (13,900; 2.3%), Manufacturing (11,100; 2.6%), Education & Health Services (10,600; 1.9%), Financial Activities (2,800; 1.1%), and Construction (1,600; 0.7%). Government (13,000; 1.9%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Information (100; 0.1%). Mining & Logging reported no change.

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed a decrease of 291,200 (7.5%) jobs. Leisure & Hospitality Services experienced the largest employment decrease at 142,400 (26.4%), followed by Education & Health Services (42,100; 6.8%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (37,300; 4.4%), Professional & Business Services (35,900; 5.5%), Government (25,700; 3.6%), Information (5,300; 6.9%), Other Services (2,300; 1.4%), and Financial Activities (200; 0.1%).

The Goods Producing sector decreased by 51,000 (7.1%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest decrease with 38,900 (8.1%), followed by Construction (11,800; 5.0%) and Mining & Logging (300; 5.2%).

Amongst manufacturing industries, Fabricated Metal Product and Furniture & Related Product had the largest net over-the-year declines with the loss of 5,300 jobs in both industries. Other manufacturing industries with decreases were: Textile Mills, 4,600; Computer & Electronic Product, 3,800; Machinery, 3,700; Plastics & Rubber Products, 3,200; Printing & Related Support Activities, 2,600; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 2,500; Chemical, 1,600; Transportation Equipment, 1,300; Wood Product, 1,200; Apparel, 900; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 600; Food, 500; and Textile Product Mills, 200.

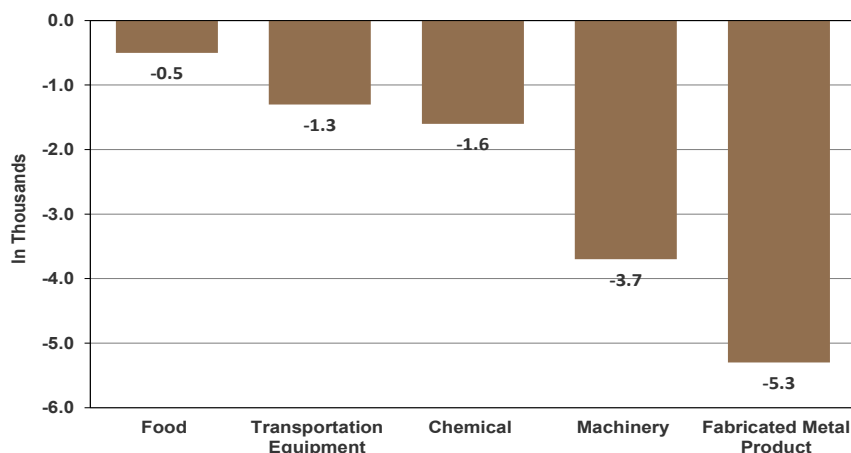
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in June increased 6 minutes from May's revised rate of 34.7. Average Hourly Earnings fell by \$0.47 to \$26.09, as Average Weekly Earnings decreased by \$13.70 to \$907.93.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in June decreased 6 minutes from the revised rate of 34.9 in June 2019. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.78 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$24.61.

Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Losses

June 2019–June 2020

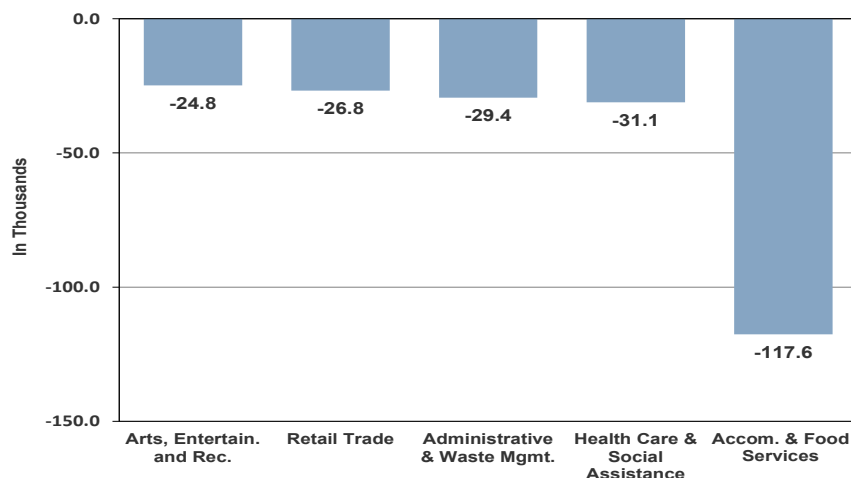
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Selected Service Industries With Job Losses

June 2019–June 2020

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Total Private Average Weekly Wage

June 2017–June 2020

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

