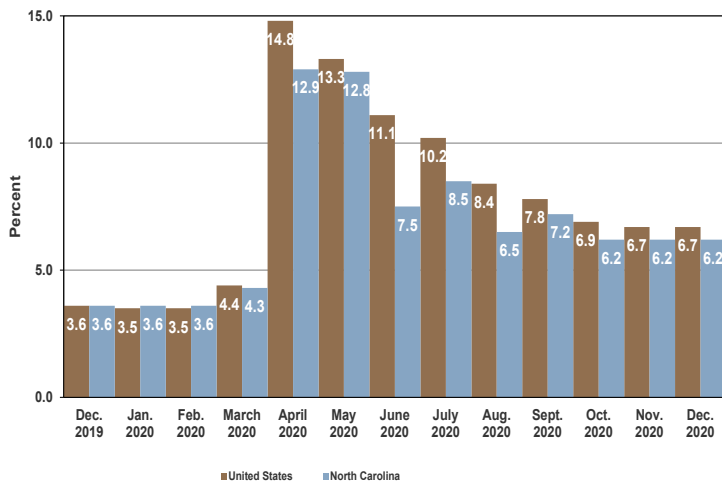


United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates December 2019–December 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)



The North Carolina seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.2 percent in December, remaining unchanged from November's revised rate and growing 2.6 percentage points from December 2019. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed decreased by 630 (0.2%). The civilian labor force grew by 26,941 (0.5%) to 5,012,790.

Nationally, December's unemployment rate was 6.7 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 10,736,000, while the civilian labor force was 160,567,000.

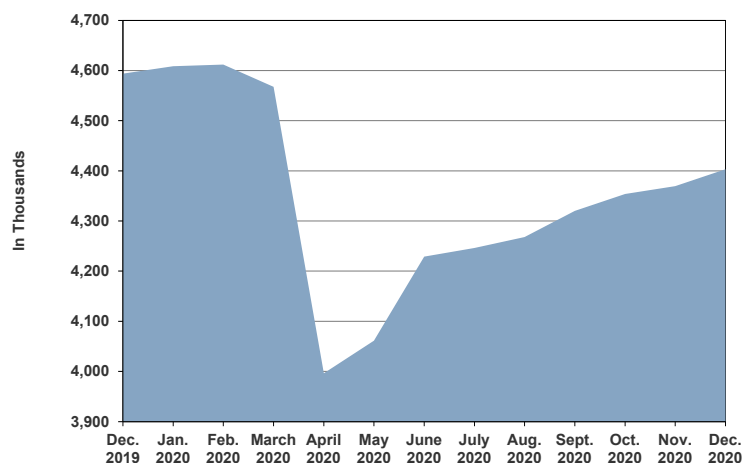
Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,403,200) increased 33,600 (0.8%) since November 2020 and fell 190,700 (4.2%) since December 2019. Private sector employment increased 31,900 (0.9%) over the month and decreased 162,800 (4.2%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (13,700; 1.6%) had the largest over-the-month increase in jobs, followed by Professional & Business Services (11,700; 1.8%), Manufacturing (4,500; 1.0%), Education & Health Services (1,900; 0.3%), Financial Activities (1,800; 0.7%), Government (1,700; 0.2%), Information (900; 1.2%), and Other Services (300; 0.2%). Leisure & Hospitality Services (2,800; 0.7%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Construction remained unchanged over the month.

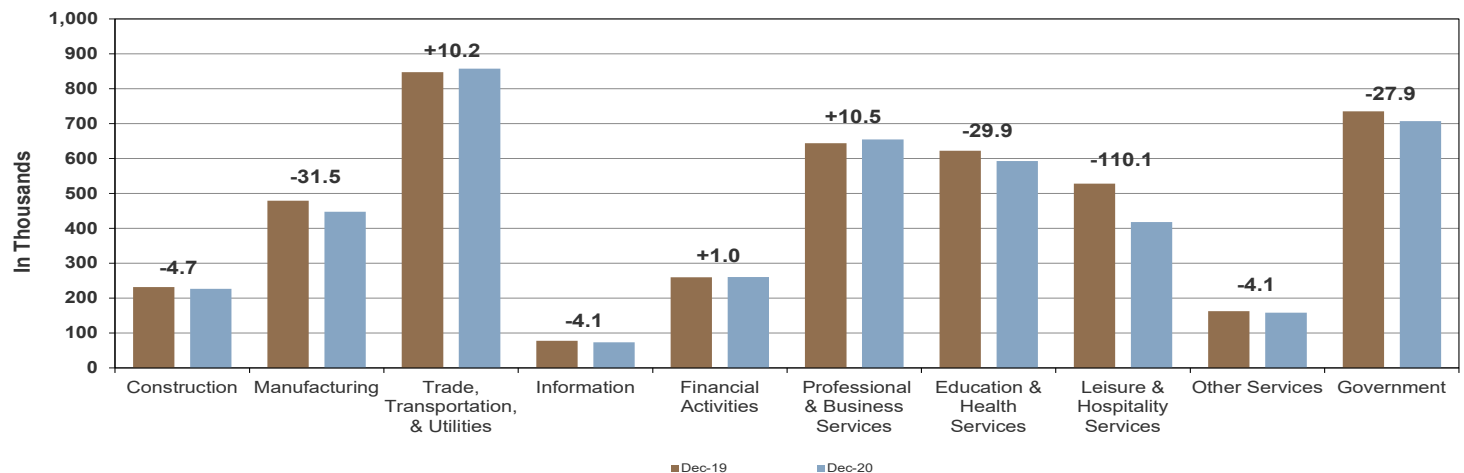
Since December 2019, Professional & Business Services (10,500; 1.6%) reported the largest jobs increase over the year, followed by Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (10,200; 1.2%), and Financial Activities (1,000; 0.4%). Leisure & Hospitality Services (110,100; 20.8%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Manufacturing (31,500; 6.6%), Education & Health Services (29,900; 4.8%), Government (27,900; 3.8%), Construction (4,700; 2.0%), Information (4,100; 5.3%), Other Services (4,100; 2.5%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%).

Note: 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 December 2019–December 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries December 2019 Compared to December 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Note: North Carolina 2020 current month estimates are preliminary, while previous month estimates are revised. North Carolina 2019 estimates have undergone annual revision.

North Carolina Labor Market Conditions

The December 2020 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,432,200 was 25,500 (0.6%) higher than the November 2020 not seasonally adjusted employment level of 4,406,700. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Trade, Transportation, & Utilities had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 22,700 (2.7%), followed by Professional & Business Services (6,600; 1.0%), Manufacturing (4,500; 1.0%), Financial Activities (1,500; 0.6%), and Information (1,300; 1.8%). Leisure & Hospitality Services (4,600; 1.1%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Government (3,500; 0.5%), Education & Health Services (1,800; 0.3%), Construction (1,100; 0.5%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Other Services remained unchanged over the month.

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed a decrease of 150,000 (3.8%) jobs. Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (12,000; 1.4%) reported the largest increase over the year, followed by Professional & Business Services (10,700; 1.7%), and Financial Activities (900; 0.3%). Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment at 106,700 (20.8%), followed by Education & Health Services (30,200; 4.8%), Government (28,600; 3.8%), Information (4,100; 5.2%), and Other Services (4,000; 2.5%).

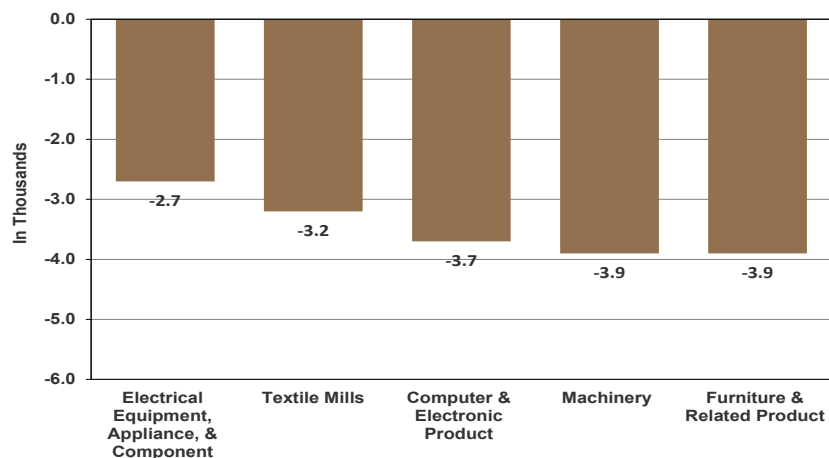
The Goods Producing sector decreased by 37,200 (5.2%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest decrease with 32,000 (6.7%), followed by Construction (5,100; 2.2%) and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%).

Amongst manufacturing industries, Pharmaceutical & Medicine Manufacturing had the only net over-the-year increase of 200 jobs. Furniture & Related Product and Machinery each had the largest net over-the-year decline with the loss of 3,900 jobs. Other manufacturing industries with decreases were: Computer & Electronic Product, 3,700; Textile Mills, 3,200; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 2,700; Plastics & Rubber Products, 2,400; Transportation Equipment, 2,400; Fabricated Metal Product, 2,400; Food, 2,300; Printing & Related Support Activities, 2,100; Chemical, 1,800; Wood Product, 1,600; Apparel, 500; and Beverage & Tobacco Product, 300.

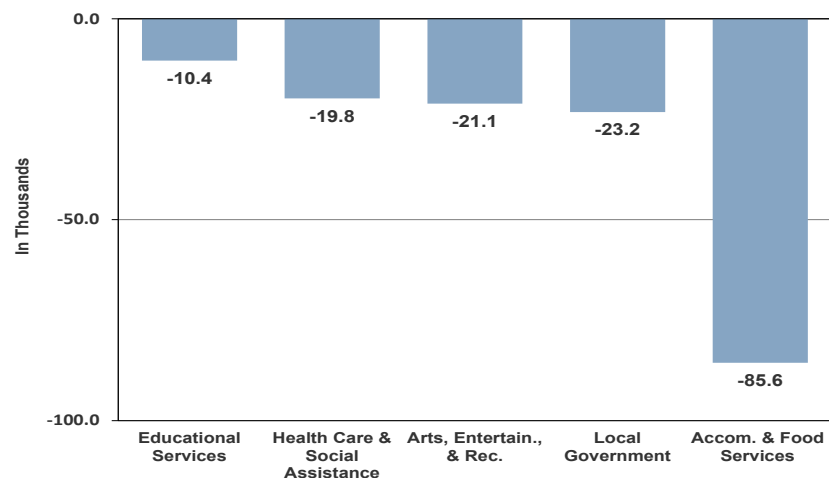
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in December decreased 12 minutes to 34.8 from November's revised rate of 35.0. Average Hourly Earnings fell by \$0.01 to \$27.12, and Average Weekly Earnings decreased by \$5.77 to \$943.78.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in December increased 18 minutes from the rate of 34.5 in December 2019. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.11 and Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$46.43.

Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Losses
December 2019–December 2020
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Selected Service Industries With Job Losses
December 2019–December 2020
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Total Private Average Weekly Wage
December 2017–December 2020
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

