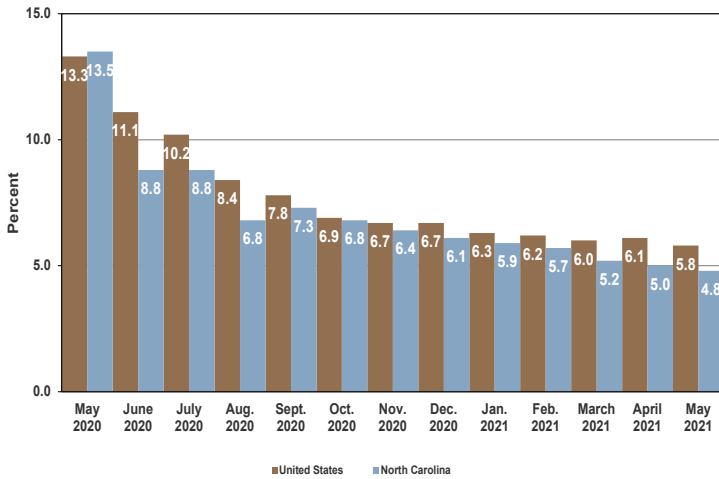


## United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates May 2020–May 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)



The North Carolina seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.8 percent in May, decreasing 0.2 of a percentage point from April's revised rate and declining 8.7 percentage points from May 2020. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed decreased by 11,691 (4.7%). The civilian labor force fell by 16,241 (0.3%) to 4,996,874.

Nationally, May's unemployment rate was 5.8 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 9,316,000, while the civilian labor force was 160,935,000.

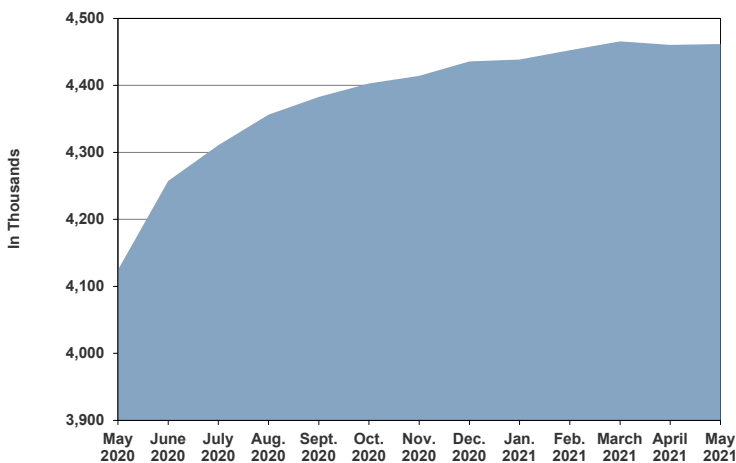
Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,461,700) increased 1,400 (<0.1%) since April 2021 and grew 337,300 (8.2%) since May 2020. Private sector employment increased 4,500 (0.1%) over the month and grew 340,800 (9.9%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Leisure & Hospitality Services (7,600; 1.7%) had the largest over-the-month increase in jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (2,100; 0.2%), Information (300; 0.4%), Financial Activities (300; 0.1%), and Manufacturing (100; <0.1%). Government (3,100; 0.4%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease in jobs, followed by Other Services (2,000; 1.3%), Construction (1,600; 0.7%), Professional & Business Services (1,200; 0.2%), and Education & Health Services (1,100; 0.2%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged.

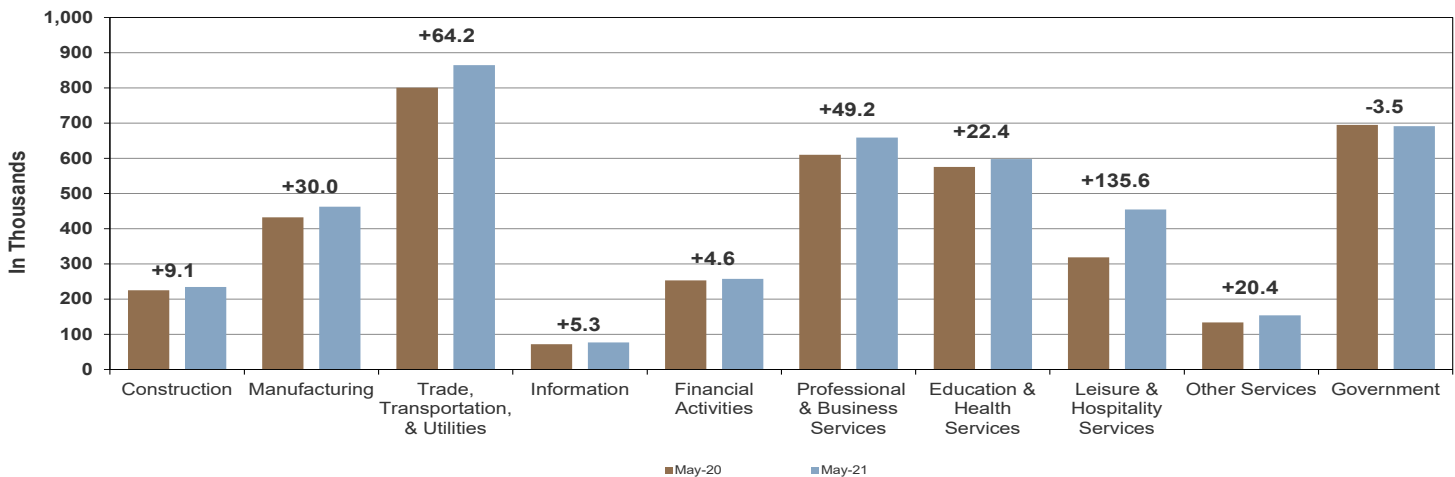
Since May 2020, Leisure & Hospitality Services (135,600; 42.5%) reported the largest jobs increase over the year, followed by Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (64,200; 8.0%), Professional & Business Services (49,200; 8.1%), Manufacturing (30,000; 6.9%), Education & Health Services (22,400; 3.9%), Other Services (20,400; 15.2%), Construction (9,100; 4.0%), Information (5,300; 7.4%), and Financial Activities (4,600; 1.8%). Government (3,500; 0.5%) reported the only over-the-year decrease. Mining & Logging reported no change.

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 May 2020–May 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)



## Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries May 2020 Compared to May 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Note: North Carolina 2021 current month estimates are preliminary, while all other data have undergone annual revision.

# North Carolina Labor Market Conditions

The May 2021 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,489,800 was 15,700 (0.4%) higher than the April 2021 not seasonally adjusted employment level of 4,474,100. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 20,800 (4.7%), followed by Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (5,200; 0.6%), Manufacturing (1,900; 0.4%), Construction (1,100; 0.5%), Financial Activities (900; 0.4%), Information (100; 0.1%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Professional & Business Services (6,100; 0.9%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Government (5,700; 0.8%), Education & Health Services (2,200; 0.4%), and Other Services (400; 0.3%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 296,300 (8.5%) jobs. Leisure & Hospitality Services (134,800; 40.8%) reported the largest increase over the year, followed by Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (64,600; 8.1%), Professional & Business Services (49,200; 8.1%), Education & Health Services (21,400; 3.7%), Other Services (21,000; 15.6%), Information (5,000; 6.9%), and Financial Activities (4,800; 1.9%). Government had the only over-the-year decrease in employment at 4,500 (0.6%).

The Goods Producing sector increased by 41,000 (6.2%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest increase with 30,700 (7.1%), followed by Construction (10,300; 4.5%). Mining & Logging reported no change over the year.

Amongst manufacturing industries, Transportation Equipment had the largest net over-the-year increase of 6,200 jobs, followed by Plastics & Rubber Products, 4,300; Textile Mills, 3,300; Food, 2,500; Machinery, 2,100; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 2,100; Chemical, 2,000; Furniture & Related Product, 1,900; Fabricated Metal Product, 1,700; Printing & Related Support Activities, 600; Textile Product Mills, 500; Wood Product, 200; and Apparel, 200. Computer & Electronic Product had the largest net over-the-year decline with the loss of 1,300 jobs, followed by Electrical Equipment, Appliance, & Component, 600.

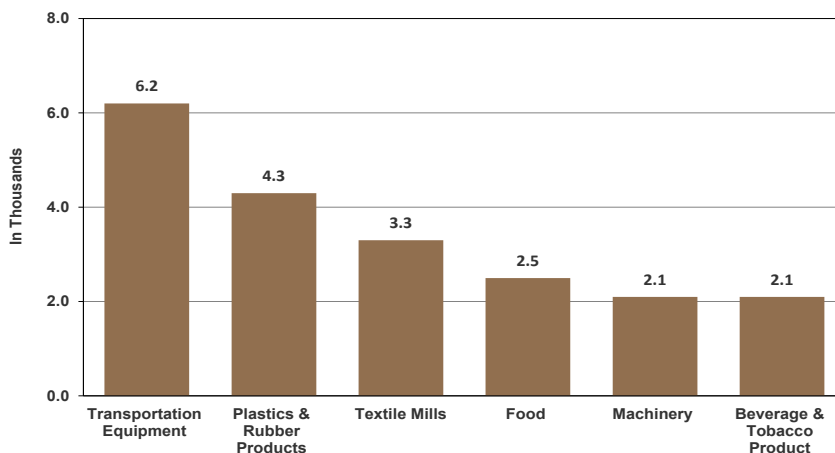
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in May showed no change from April's revised rate of 35.0. Average Hourly Earnings increased by \$0.43 to \$27.72, and Average Weekly Earnings grew by \$15.05 to \$970.20.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in May increased 18 minutes from the May 2020 rate of 34.7. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.20 and Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$49.96.

## Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Gains

May 2020–May 2021

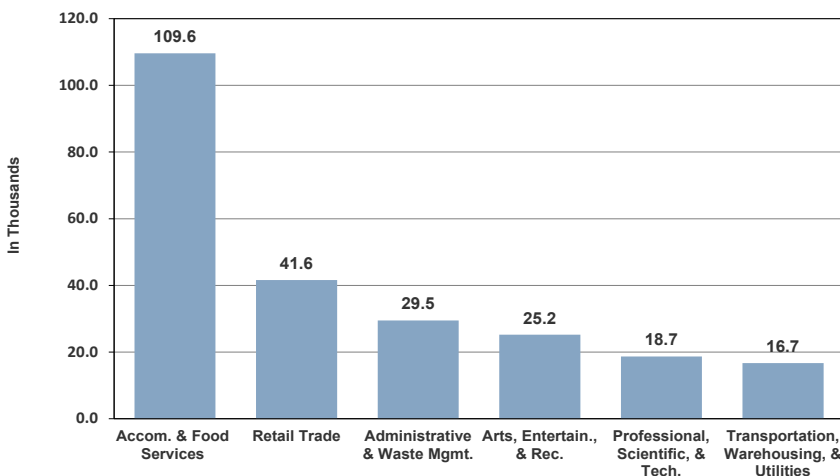
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Selected Service Industries With Job Gains

May 2020–May 2021

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Total Private Average Weekly Wage

May 2018–May 2021

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

