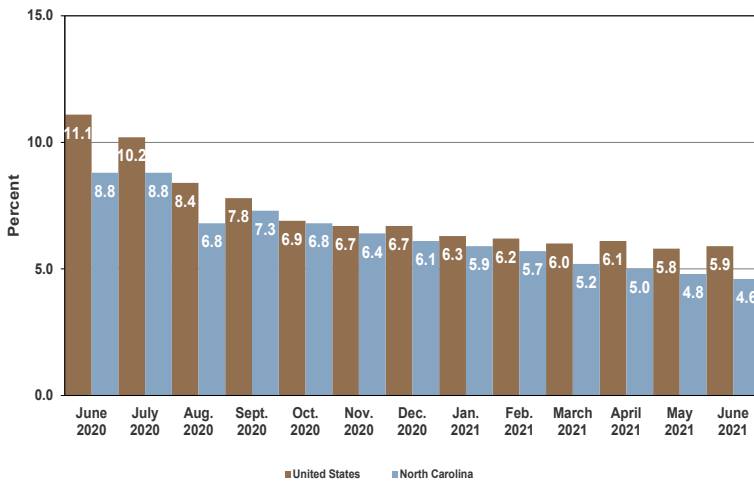


## United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates June 2020–June 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)



The North Carolina seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in June, decreasing 0.2 of a percentage point from May's revised rate and declining 4.2 percentage points from June 2020. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed decreased by 8,422 (3.5%). The civilian labor force grew by 4,178 (0.1%) to 5,001,565.

Nationally, June's unemployment rate was 5.9 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 9,484,000, while the civilian labor force was 161,086,000.

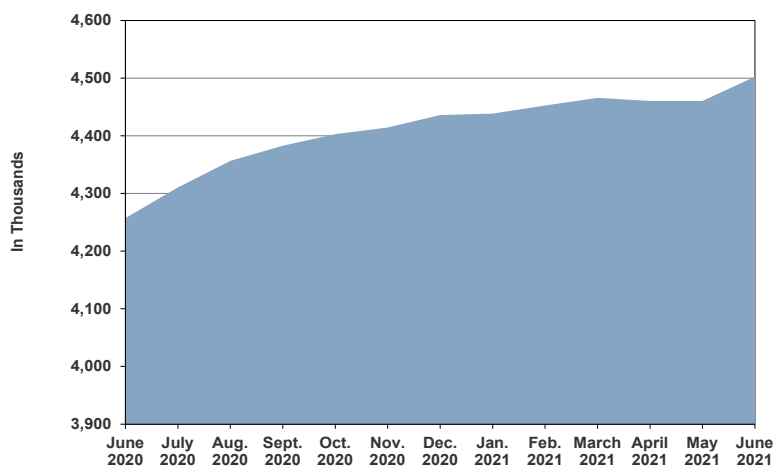
Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,502,400) increased 41,900 (0.9%) since May 2021 and grew 245,100 (5.8%) since June 2020. Private sector employment increased 22,100 (0.6%) over the month and grew 228,600 (6.4%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Government (19,800; 2.9%) had the largest over-the-month increase in jobs, followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (7,300; 1.6%), Professional & Business Services (4,700; 0.7%), Construction (2,000; 0.9%), Education & Health Services (1,800; 0.3%), Financial Activities (1,700; 0.7%), Manufacturing (1,700; 0.4%), Other Services (1,400; 0.9%), Information (900; 1.2%), and Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (600; 0.1%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged.

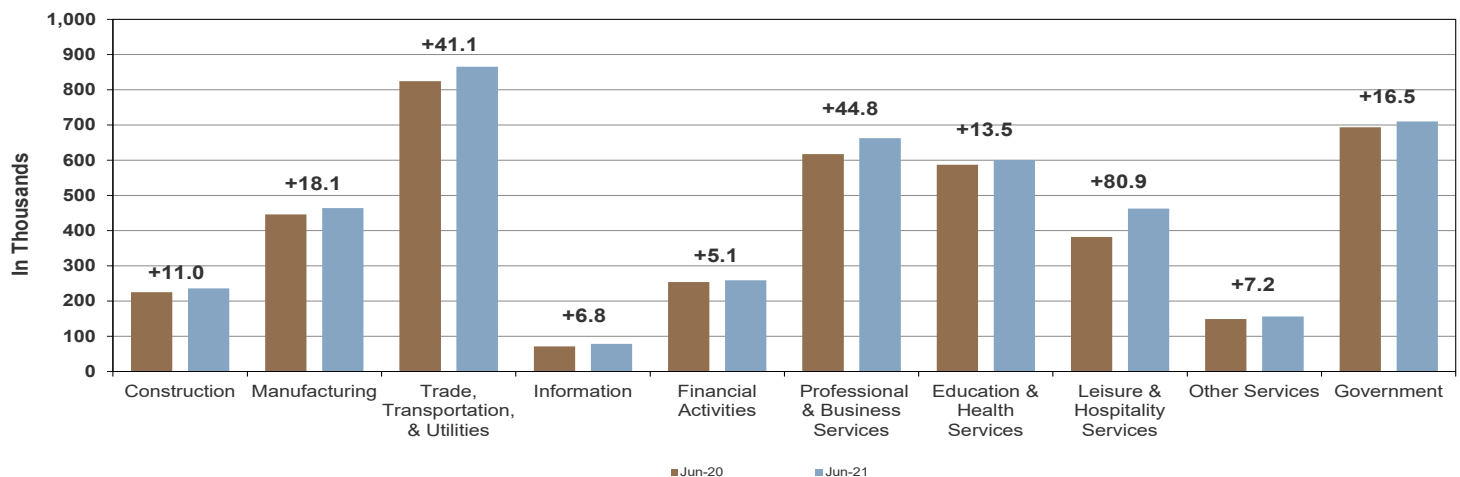
Since June 2020, Leisure & Hospitality Services (80,900; 21.2%) reported the largest jobs increase over the year, followed by Professional & Business Services (44,800; 7.3%), Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (41,100; 5.0%), Manufacturing (18,100; 4.1%), Government (16,500; 2.4%), Education & Health Services (13,500; 2.3%), Construction (11,000; 4.9%), Other Services (7,200; 4.8%), Information (6,800; 9.5%), Financial Activities (5,100; 2.0%), 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 June 2020–June 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)



## Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries June 2020 Compared to June 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 June 2021 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,506,300 was 18,200 (0.4%) higher than the May 2021 not seasonally adjusted employment level of 4,488,100. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 23,200 (5.0%), followed by Professional & Business Services (6,600; 1.0%), Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (5,500; 0.6%), Financial Activities (3,800; 1.5%), Manufacturing (3,500; 0.8%), Construction (3,300; 1.4%), Other Services (2,200; 1.4%), and Information (1,100; 1.4%). Government (26,800; 3.8%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Education & Health Services (4,200; 0.7%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged.

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed a increase of 220,200 (6.2%) jobs. Leisure & Hospitality Services (87,300; 21.8%) reported the largest increase over the year, followed by Professional & Business Services (45,900; 7.5%), Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (43,200; 5.2%), Government (14,800; 2.2%), Education & Health Services (11,300; 1.9%), Other Services (6,800; 4.5%), Information (6,300; 8.7%), and Financial Activities (4,600; 1.8%).

The Goods Producing sector increased by 29,700 (4.4%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest increase with 17,900 (4.0%), followed by Construction (11,700; 5.1%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%).

Amongst manufacturing industries, Plastic & Rubber Products had the largest net over-the-year increase of 2,600 jobs, followed by Food, 2,400; Textile Mills, 2,000; Chemical, 1,900; Machinery, 1,700; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 1,500; Fabricated Metal Product, 1,200; Furniture & Related Product, 800; Transportation Equipment, 700; Printing & Related Support Activities, 300; Textile Product Mills, 200; and Wood Product, 100. Computer & Electronic Product had the largest net over-the-year decline with the loss of 1,200 jobs, followed by Electrical Equipment, Appliance, & Component, 400, and Apparel, 100.

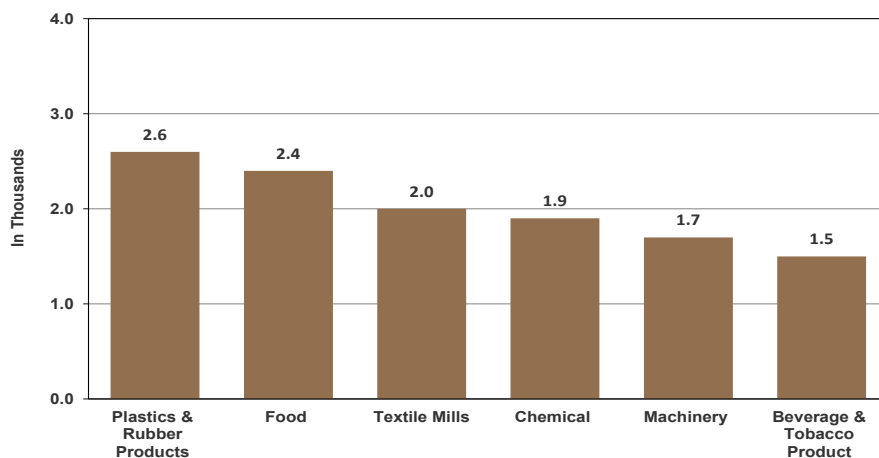
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in June decreased 24 minutes from May's revised rate of 35.0. Average Hourly Earnings fell by \$0.05 to \$27.69, and Average Weekly Earnings declined by \$12.83 to \$958.07.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in June decreased 12 minutes from the June 2020 rate of 34.8. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.63 and Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$51.18.

## Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Gains

June 2020–June 2021

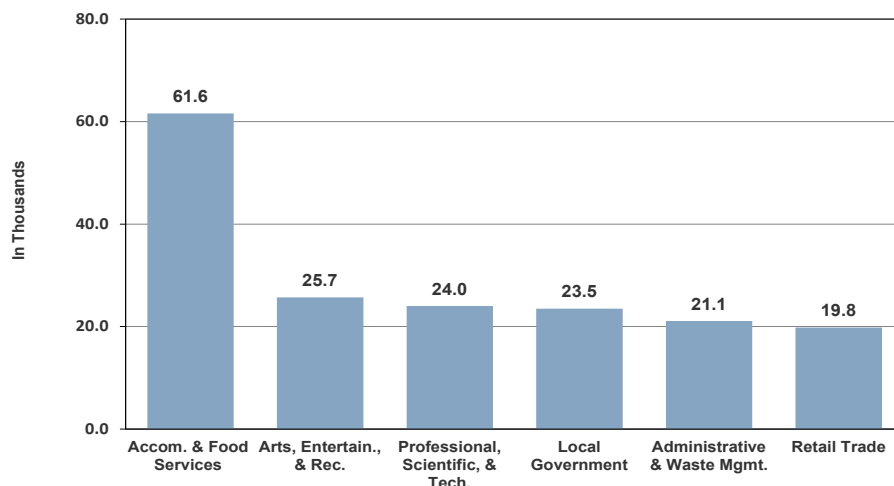
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Selected Service Industries With Job Gains

June 2020–June 2021

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Total Private Average Weekly Wage

June 2018–June 2021

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

