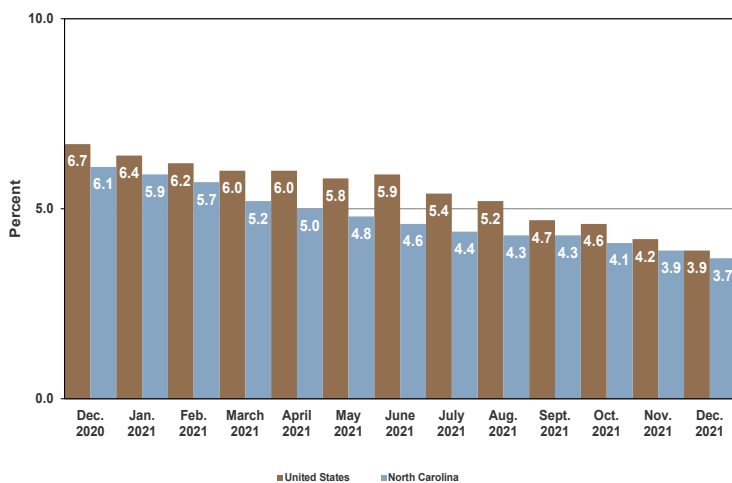


## United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates December 2020–December 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)



The North Carolina seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in December, decreasing 0.2 of a percentage point from November's revised rate and declining 2.4 percentage points from December 2020. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed decreased by 9,881 (5.0%). The civilian labor force grew by 16,003 (0.3%) to 5,057,733.

Nationally, December's unemployment rate was 3.9 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 6,319,000, while the civilian labor force was 162,294,000.

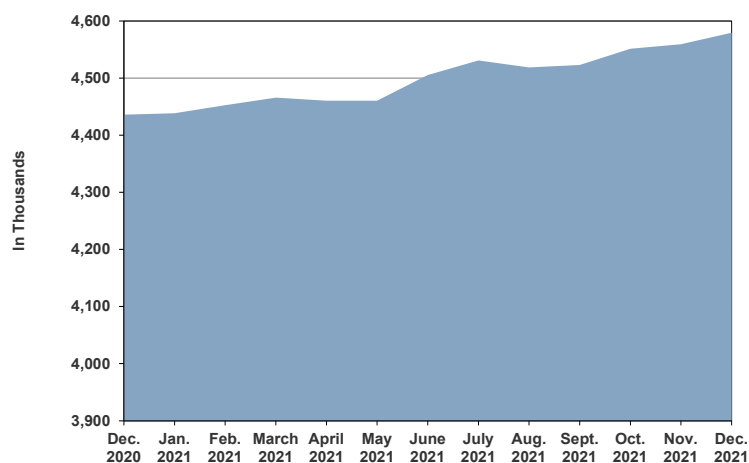
Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,579,300) increased 20,000 (0.4%) since November 2021 and grew 143,500 (3.2%) since December 2020. Private sector employment increased 20,700 (0.5%) over the month and grew 141,400 (3.8%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Leisure & Hospitality Services (7,100; 1.5%) had the largest over-the-month increase in jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (5,500; 0.6%), Education & Health Services (4,200; 0.7%), Professional & Business Services (2,000; 0.3%), Manufacturing (1,500; 0.3%), Construction (800; 0.3%), and Information (500; 0.6%). Government (700; 0.1%) reported the largest over-the-month decline, followed by Other Services (600; 0.4%), and Financial Activities (300; 0.1%).

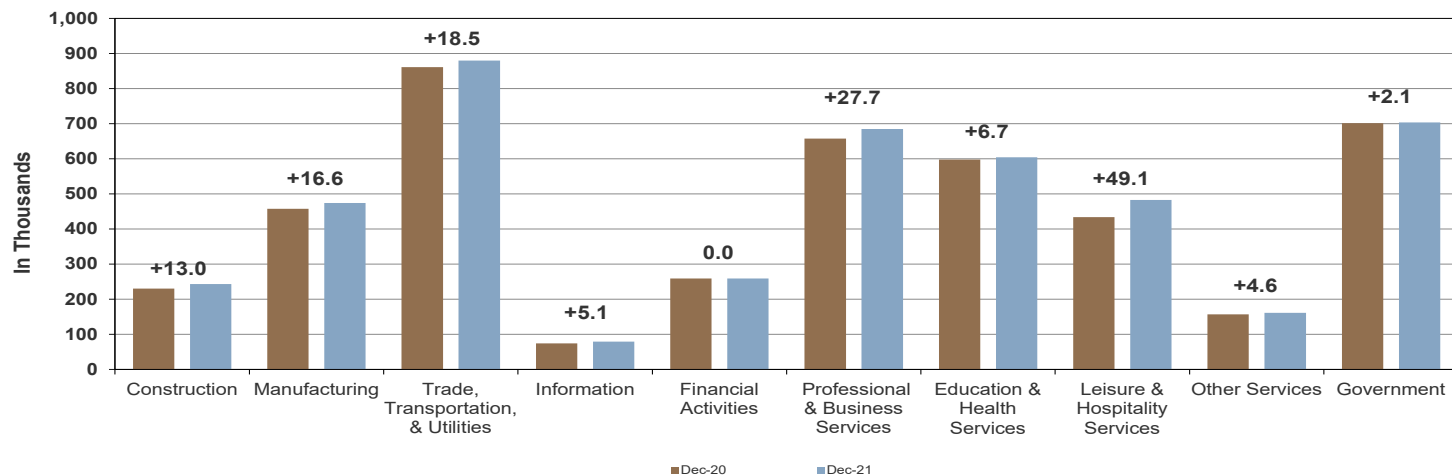
Since December 2020, Leisure & Hospitality Services (49,100; 11.3%) reported the largest jobs increase over the year, followed by Professional & Business Services (27,700; 4.2%), Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (18,500; 2.1%), Manufacturing (16,600; 3.6%), Construction (13,000; 5.6%), Education & Health Services (6,700; 1.1%), Information (5,100; 6.9%), Other Services (4,600; 2.9%), Government (2,100; 0.3%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Financial Activities remained unchanged over the year.

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 2020–December 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)



## Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries December 2020 Compared to December 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 December 2021 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,624,700 was 17,100 (0.4%) higher than the November 2021 not seasonally adjusted employment level of 4,607,600. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Trade, Transportation, & Utilities had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 15,200 (1.7%), followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (4,000; 0.9%), Education & Health Services (2,500; 0.4%), Manufacturing (1,800; 0.4%), and Information (1,400; 1.8%). Professional & Business Services (4,000; 0.6%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Government (2,500; 0.3%), Construction (700; 0.3%), Other Services (300; 0.2%), Financial Activities (200; 0.1%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 123,100 (3.3%) jobs. Leisure & Hospitality Services (52,100; 12.4%) reported the largest increase over the year, followed by Professional & Business Services (28,000; 4.3%), Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (21,300; 2.4%), Education & Health Services (5,900; 1.0%), Government (5,700; 0.8%), Information (5,200; 6.9%), and Other Services (5,100; 3.3%). Financial Activities (200; 0.1%) reported the only over-the-year decrease.

The Goods Producing sector increased by 29,200 (4.2%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest increase with 16,800 (3.6%), followed by Construction (12,400; 5.4%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged.

Amongst manufacturing industries, Machinery had the largest net over-the-year increase of 3,800 jobs, followed by Food, 2,000; Transportation Equipment, 1,200; Electrical Equipment, Appliance, & Component, 900; Chemical, 900; Plastic & Rubber Products, 900; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 800; Wood Product, 700; Printing & Related Support Activities, 300; Fabricated Metal Product, 100; and Textile Mills, 100. Apparel and Computer & Related Product both had the largest net over-the-year decline of 500 jobs, followed by Textile Product Mills, 100.

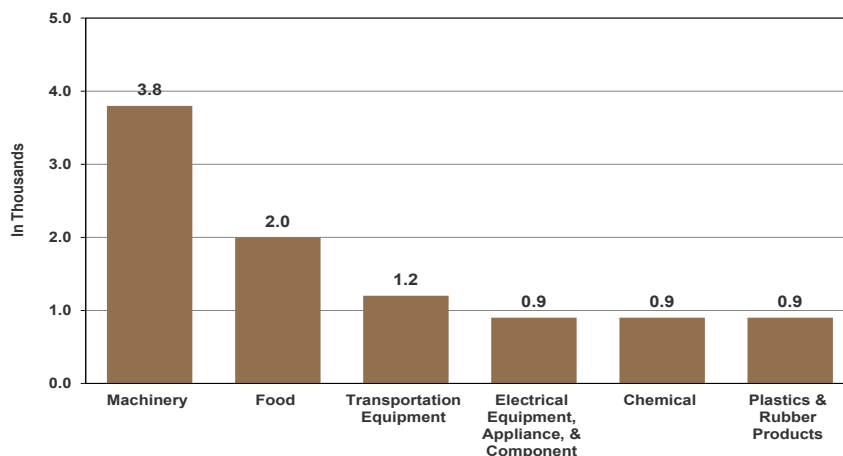
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in December increased by 6 minutes from November's revised rate of 34.6. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.25 to \$29.24, and Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$11.58 to \$1,014.63.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in December declined by 6 minutes from the December 2020 rate of 34.8. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.99 and Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$66.33.

## Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Gains

December 2020–December 2021

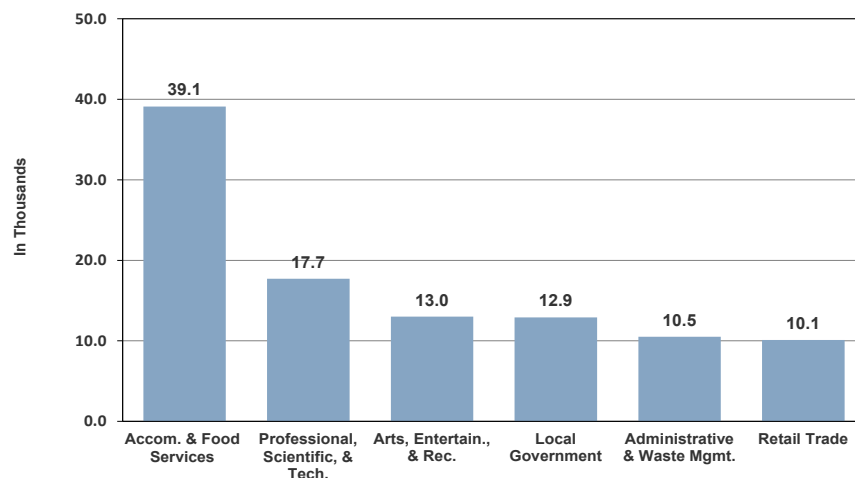
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Selected Service Industries With Job Gains

December 2020–December 2021

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Total Private Average Weekly Wage

December 2018–December 2021

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

