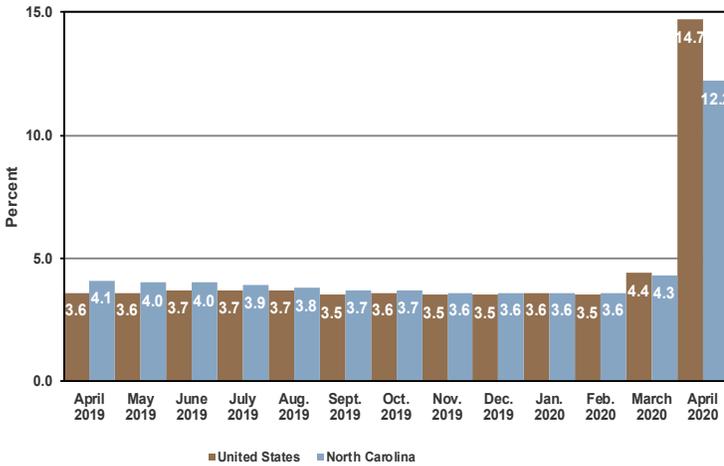


United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates April 2019–April 2020 (Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted**)



**US data are not smoothed.

The North Carolina smoothed seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 12.2 percent in April, increasing 7.9 percentage points from the previous month and growing 8.1 percentage points from April 2019. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed increased by 357,418 (165.7%). The civilian labor force fell by 285,739 (5.7%) to 4,685,501.

Nationally, April's unemployment rate was 14.7 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 23,078,000, while the civilian labor force was 156,481,000.

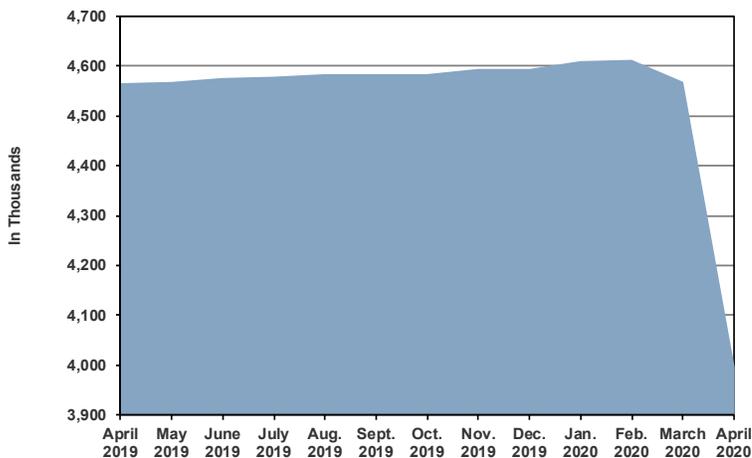
Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (3,996,000) decreased 571,700 (12.5%) since March 2020 and fell 568,200 (12.4%) since April 2019.¹ Private sector employment fell 545,700 (14.3%) over the month and decreased 549,000 (14.3%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Leisure & Hospitality Services (249,800; 48.8%) had the largest over-the-month loss in jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (63,200; 7.5%), Education & Health Services (63,200; 10.2%), Professional & Business Services (55,700; 8.6%), Manufacturing (51,200; 10.8%), Other Services (33,200; 20.6%), Government (26,000; 3.5%), Construction (12,500; 5.4%), Financial Activities (8,900; 3.4%), and Information (8,000; 10.2%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged.

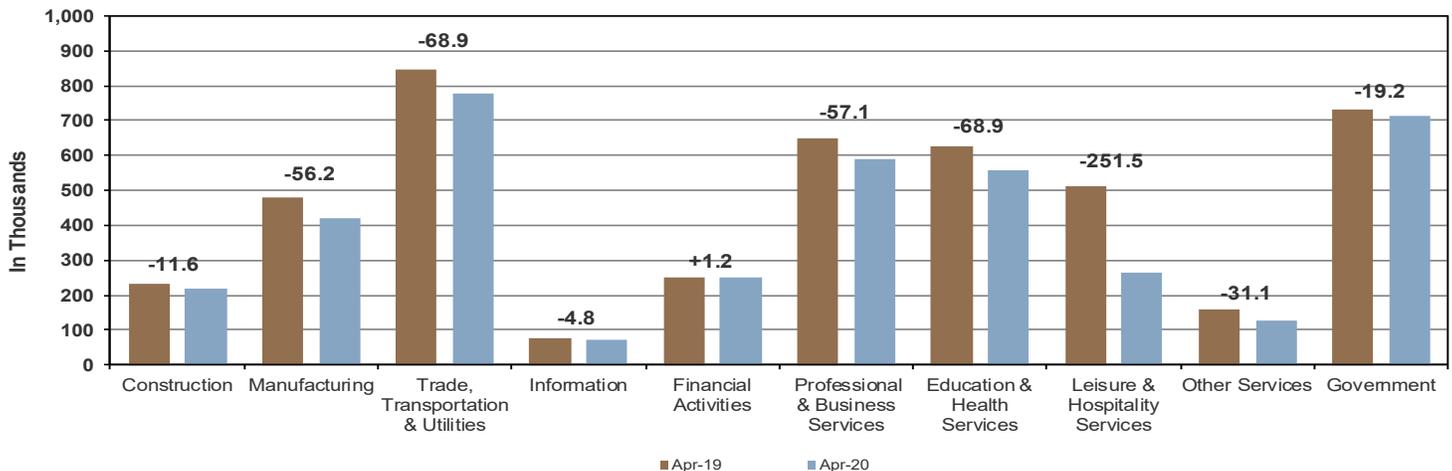
Since April 2019, Leisure & Hospitality Services lost the largest number of jobs (251,500; 48.9%), followed by Education & Health Services (68,900; 11.0%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (68,900; 8.1%), Professional & Business Services (57,100; 8.8%), Manufacturing (56,200; 11.8%), Other Services (31,100; 19.5%), Government (19,200; 2.6%), Construction (11,600; 5.0%), Information (4,800; 6.3%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Financial Activities (1,200; 0.5%) reported the only over-the-year increase.

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 Total Nonfarm Employment April 2019–April 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries April 2019 Compared to April 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.

North Carolina Labor Market Conditions

The April 2020 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,009,200 was 543,200 (11.9%) lower than the March 2020 not seasonally adjusted employment level of 4,552,400. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-month decrease in employment at 236,100 (47.4%), followed by Education & Health Services (62,600; 10.1%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (59,700; 7.2%), Manufacturing (51,000; 10.8%), Professional & Business Services (48,400; 7.6%), Other Services (32,200; 20.1%), Government (24,600; 3.3%), Construction (12,200; 5.3%), Information (8,400; 10.7%), Financial Activities (7,900; 3.1%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed a decrease of 493,700 (12.8%) jobs. Leisure & Hospitality Services experienced the largest employment decrease at 250,700 (48.9%), followed by Education & Health Services (68,100; 10.9%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (64,800; 7.7%), Professional & Business Services (55,300; 8.6%), Other Services (30,200; 19.1%), Government (21,400; 2.9%), and Information (5,000; 6.7%). Financial Activities (1,800; 0.7%) reported the only over-the-year increase.

The Goods Producing sector decreased by 68,200 (9.6%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest decrease with 55,700 (11.7%), followed by Construction (12,300; 5.4%) and Mining & Logging (200; 3.5%).

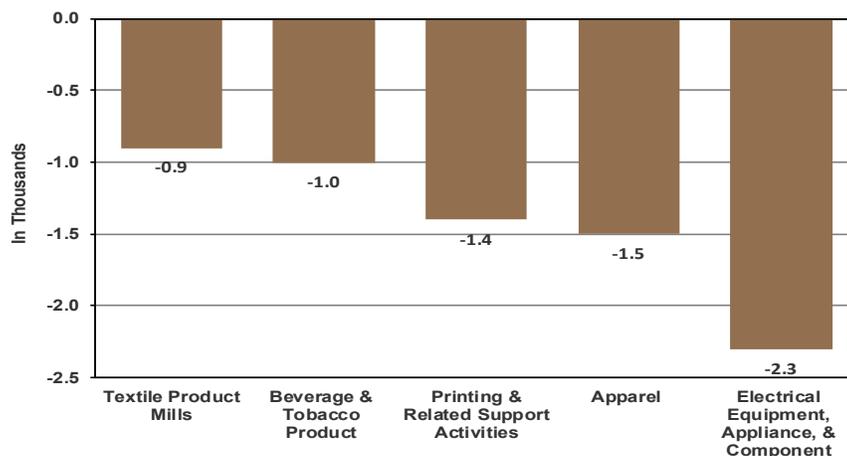
Amongst manufacturing industries, Furniture & Related Product had the largest net over-the-year decrease at 8,000. Other manufacturing industries with decreases were: Textile Mills, 7,600; Fabricated Metal Product, 5,300; Transportation Equipment, 4,900; Plastics & Rubber Products, 3,800; Machinery, 3,700; Food, 3,600; Computer & Electronic Product, 3,100; Wood Product, 3,000; Chemical, 2,900; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 2,300; Apparel, 1,500; Printing & Related Support Activities, 1,400; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 1,000; and Textile Product Mills, 900. No increases were reported by manufacturing industries over the year.

Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in April decreased 24 minutes from March's revised rate of 34.5. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.88 to \$26.96, as Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$19.58 to \$919.34.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in April decreased 12 minutes from the revised rate of 34.3 in April 2019. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.70 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$52.92.

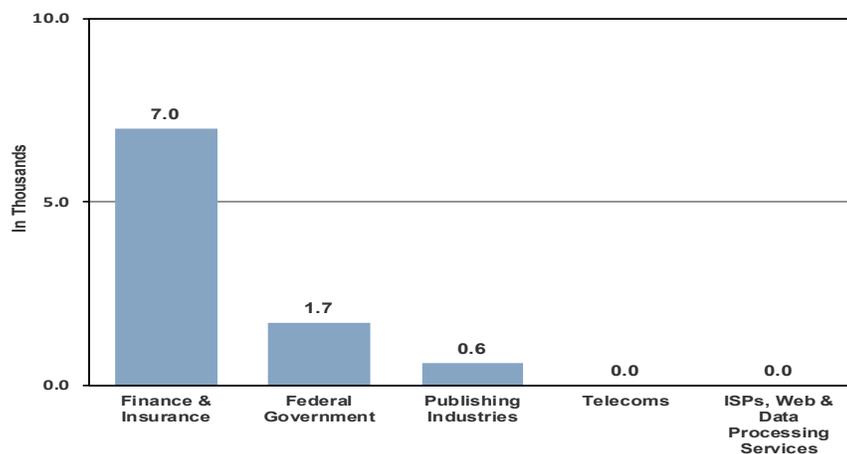
Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Losses

April 2019–April 2020
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Selected Service Industries With Job Gains Or No Change

April 2019–April 2020
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Total Private Average Weekly Wage

April 2017–April 2020
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

