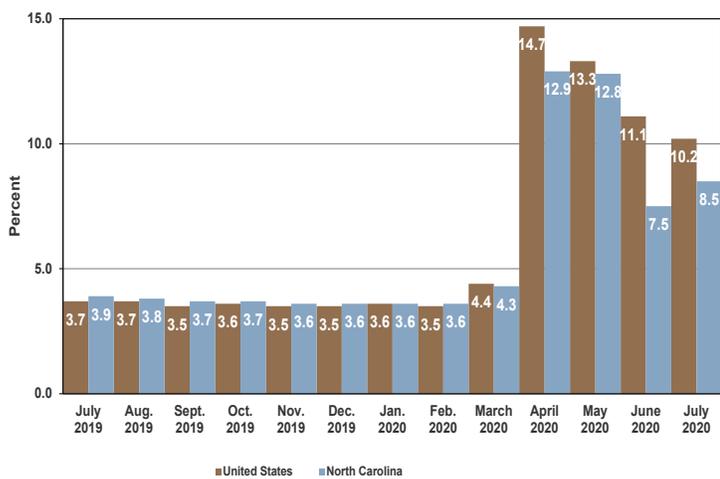
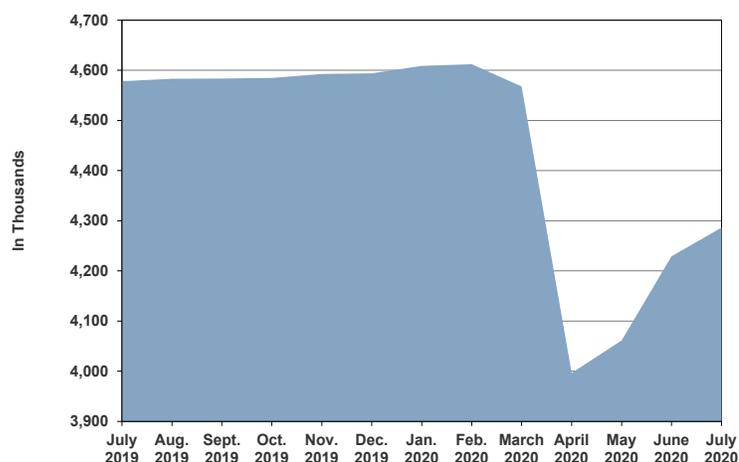


United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates July 2019–July 2020 (Smoothed Seasonally Adjusted**)

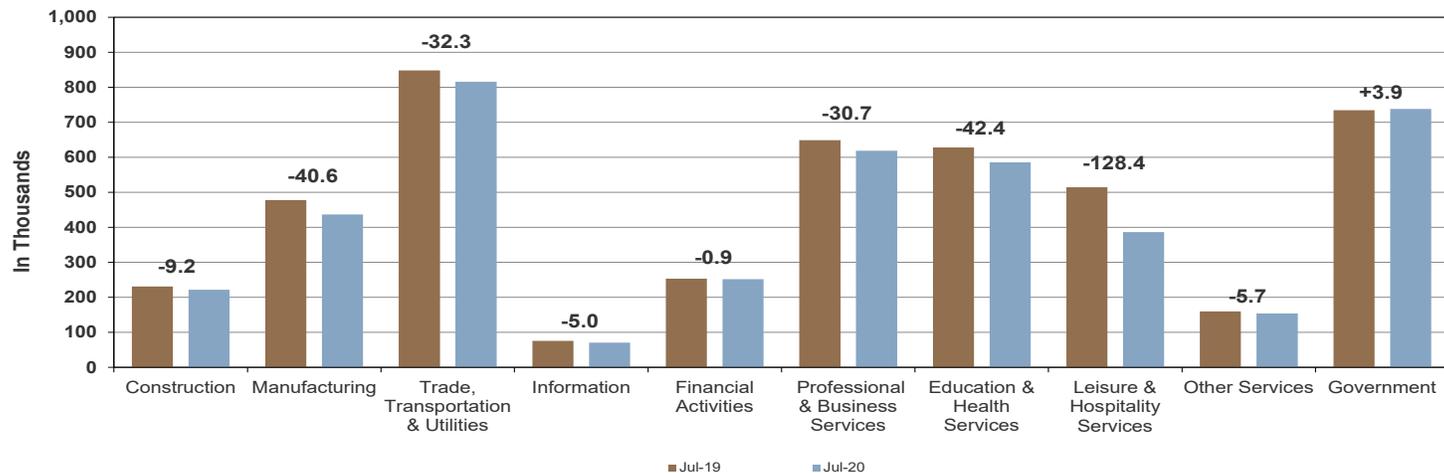


**US data are not smoothed.

North Carolina Total Nonfarm Employment July 2019–July 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)



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

The North Carolina smoothed seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.5 percent in July, increasing 1.0 percentage points from June's revised rate and growing 4.6 percentage points from July 2019. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed increased by 62,712 (17.6%). The civilian labor force grew by 134,923 (2.8%) to 4,922,157.

Nationally, July's unemployment rate was 10.2 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 16,338,000, while the civilian labor force was 159,870,000.

Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,286,300) increased 57,200 (1.4%) since June 2020 and fell 291,700 (6.4%) since July 2019.¹ Private sector employment increased 13,800 (0.4%) over the month and decreased 295,600 (7.7%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Government (43,400; 6.2%) had the largest over-the-month increase in jobs, followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (8,500; 2.2%), Professional & Business Services (4,800; 0.8%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (3,600; 0.4%), Education & Health Services (1,900; 0.3%), Construction (1,500; 0.7%), and Financial Activities (700; 0.3%). Manufacturing (5,600; 1.3%) reported the largest decrease, followed by Other Services (1,000; 0.6%), Information (500; 0.7%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%).

Since July 2019, Government (3,900; 0.5%) reported the only jobs increase over the year. Leisure & Hospitality Services (128,400; 24.9%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Education & Health Services (42,400; 6.8%), Manufacturing (40,600; 8.5%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (32,300; 3.8%), Professional & Business Services (30,700; 4.7%), Construction (9,200; 4.0%), Other Services (5,700; 3.6%), Information (5,000; 6.6%), Financial Activities (900; 0.4%), and Mining & Logging (400; 6.9%).

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 Labor Market Conditions

The July 2020 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,228,900 was 11,200 (0.3%) lower than the June 2020 not seasonally adjusted employment level of 4,240,100. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 9,000 (2.3%), followed by Professional & Business Services (4,900; 0.8%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (3,000; 0.4%), Financial Activities (2,800; 1.1%), Other Services (1,700; 1.1%), Education & Health Services (1,600; 0.3%), Construction (300; 0.1%), and Information (100; 0.1%). Government (29,000; 4.3%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Manufacturing (5,600; 1.3%). Mining & Logging reported no change.

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed a decrease of 236,300 (6.2%) jobs. Government experienced the only employment increase at 10,800 (1.7%). Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment at 133,800 (24.8%), followed by Education & Health Services (43,400; 7.0%), Professional & Business Services (31,000; 4.8%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (30,700; 3.6%), Information (4,800; 6.3%), Other Services (3,200; 2.0%), and Financial Activities (200; 0.1%).

The Goods Producing sector decreased by 53,000 (7.4%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest decrease with 41,700 (8.7%), followed by Construction (11,000; 4.7%) and Mining & Logging (300; 5.2%).

Amongst manufacturing industries, Textile Mills had the largest net over-the-year decline with the loss of 4,700 jobs. Other manufacturing industries with decreases were: Fabricated Metal Product, 4,100; Furniture & Related Product, 4,000; Machinery, 4,000; Food, 3,900; Computer & Electronic Product, 3,800; Plastics & Rubber Products, 3,400; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 3,000; Printing & Related Support Activities, 2,600; Chemical, 2,000; Transportation Equipment, 1,900; Wood Product, 1,300; Apparel, 900; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 500; and Textile Product Mills, 300.

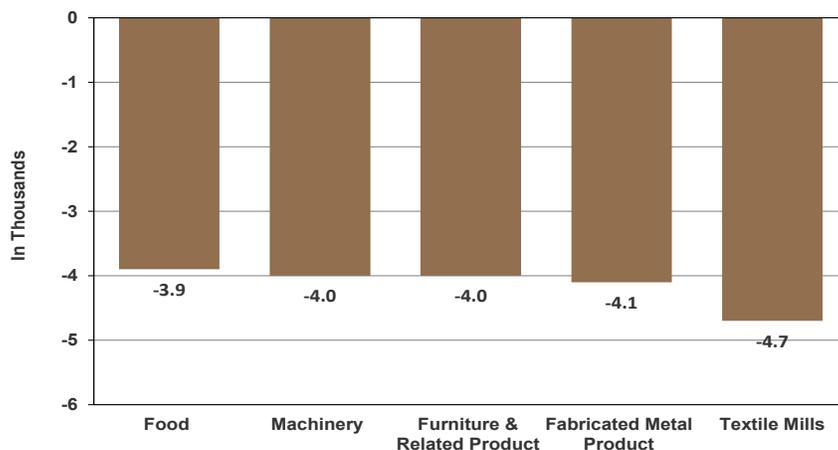
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in July decreased 12 minutes from June's revised rate of 34.8. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.43 to \$26.50, as Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$9.66 to \$916.90.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in July increased 24 minutes from the revised rate of 34.2 in July 2019. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.29 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$54.72.

Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Losses

July 2019–July 2020

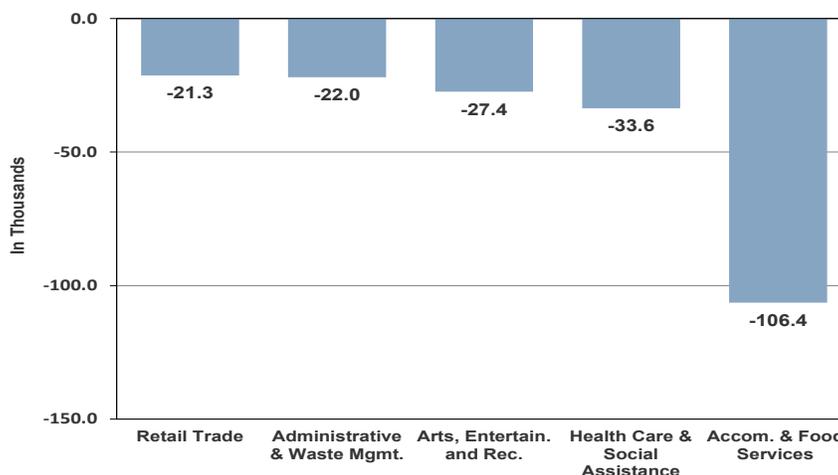
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Selected Service Industries With Job Losses

July 2019–July 2020

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Total Private Average Weekly Wage

July 2017–July 2020

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

