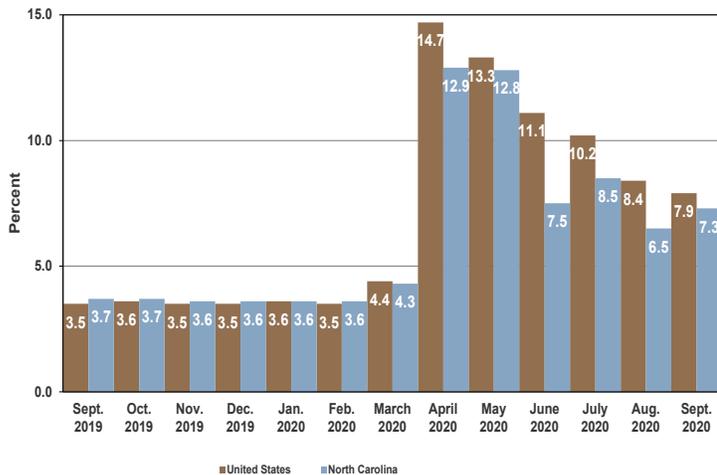


United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates September 2019–September 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)



The North Carolina seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.3 percent in September, increasing 0.8 of a percentage point from August's revised rate and growing 3.6 percentage points from September 2019. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed increased by 44,278 (14.2%). The civilian labor force grew by 82,961 (1.7%) to 4,914,985.

Nationally, September's unemployment rate was 7.9 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 12,580,000, while the civilian labor force was 160,143,000.

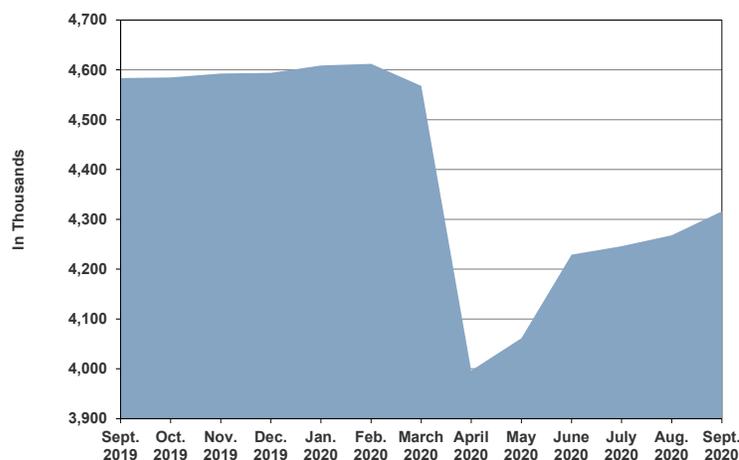
Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,316,200) increased 48,100 (1.1%) since August 2020 and fell 267,400 (5.8%) since September 2019. Private sector employment increased 35,000 (1.0%) over the month and decreased 246,700 (6.4%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Government (13,100; 1.9%) had the largest over-the-month increase in jobs, followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (12,100; 3.1%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (8,500; 1.0%), Professional & Business Services (4,700; 0.8%), Other Services (2,400; 1.5%), Financial Activities (2,200; 0.9%), Manufacturing (2,000; 0.5%), Construction (2,000; 0.9%), Information (700; 1.0%), and Education & Health Services (400; 0.1%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged over the month.

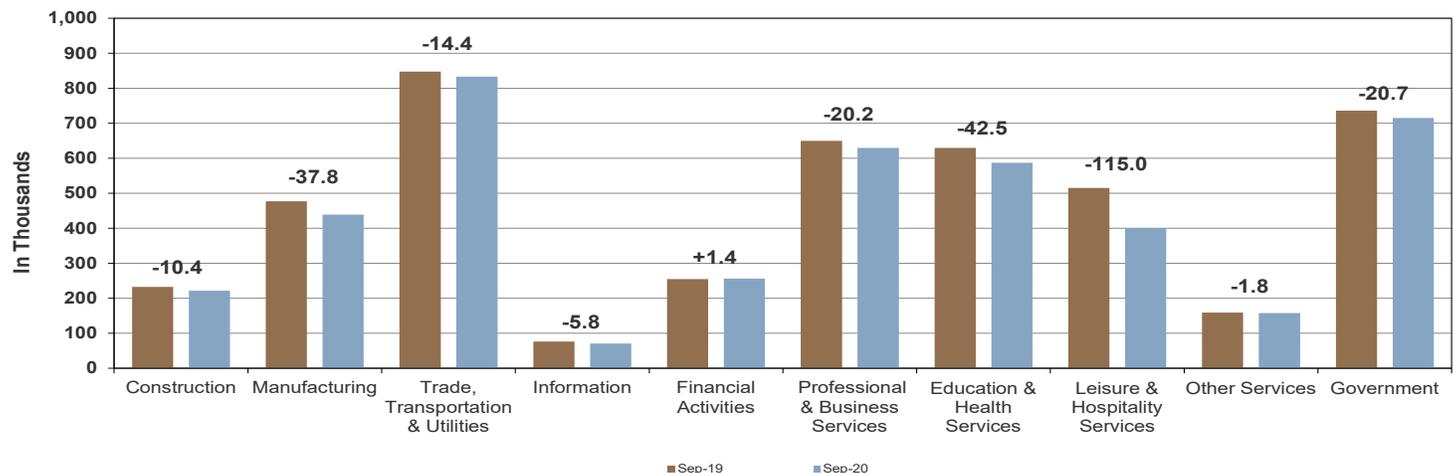
Since September 2019, Financial Activities (1,400; 0.5%) reported the only jobs increase over the year. Leisure & Hospitality Services (115,000; 22.3%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Education & Health Services (42,500; 6.7%), Manufacturing (37,800; 7.9%), Government (20,700; 2.8%), Professional & Business Services (20,200; 3.1%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (14,400; 1.7%), Construction (10,400; 4.5%), Information (5,800; 7.6%), Other Services (1,800; 1.1%), and Mining & Logging (200; 3.5%).

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 September 2019–September 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries September 2019 Compared to September 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Note: North Carolina 2020 current month estimates are preliminary, while previous month estimates are revised. North Carolina 2019 estimates have undergone annual revision.

North Carolina Labor Market Conditions

The September 2020 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,321,300 was 53,600 (1.3%) higher than the August 2020 not seasonally adjusted employment level of 4,267,700. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Government had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 47,600 (7.1%), followed by Education & Health Services (5,100; 0.9%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (2,800; 0.3%), Professional & Business Services (2,100; 0.3%), Manufacturing (1,700; 0.4%), Construction (200; 0.1%), and Financial Activities (100; <0.1%). Leisure & Hospitality Services (5,000; 1.2%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Other Services (500; 0.3%), Information (400; 0.6%), 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 216,700 (5.6%) jobs. Financial Activities (1,900; 0.7%) reported the only increase over the year. Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment at 116,400 (22.5%), followed by Education & Health Services (39,400; 6.3%), Government (22,100; 3.0%), Professional & Business Services (19,200; 2.9%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (12,900; 1.5%), Information (5,500; 7.3%), and Other Services (3,100; 1.9%).

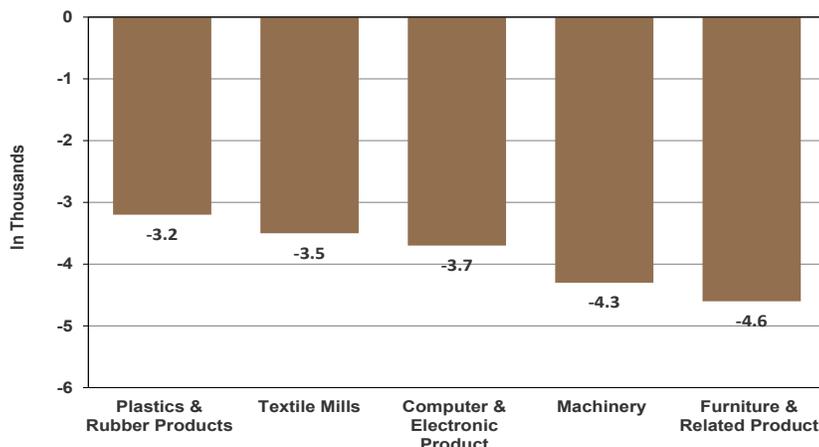
The Goods Producing sector decreased by 47,500 (6.6%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest decrease with 37,200 (7.8%), followed by Construction (10,100; 4.3%) and Mining & Logging (200; 3.5%).

Amongst manufacturing industries, Furniture & Related Product had the largest net over-the-year decline with the loss of 4,600 jobs. Other manufacturing industries with decreases were: Machinery, 4,300; Computer & Electronic Product, 3,700; Textile Mills, 3,500; Plastics & Rubber Products, 3,200; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 3,200; Food, 3,100; Fabricated Metal Product, 3,100; Printing & Related Support Activities, 2,300; Chemical, 1,700; Transportation Equipment, 1,700; Wood Product, 1,300; Apparel, 400; and Beverage & Tobacco Product, 200. Textile Product Mills (100; 1.7%) and Pharmaceutical & Medicine Manufacturing (100; 0.5%) reported an increase over the year.

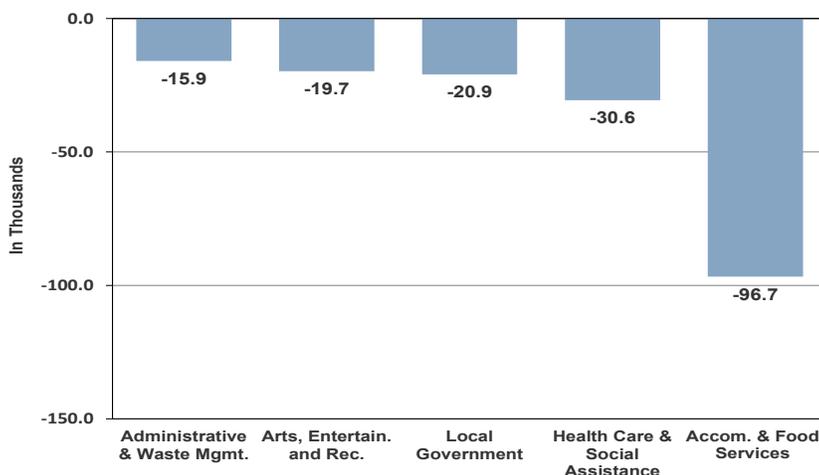
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in September decreased 48 minutes to 34.5 from August's revised rate of 35.3. Average Hourly Earnings fell by \$0.05 to \$26.73, as Average Weekly Earnings decreased by \$23.14 to \$922.19.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in September decreased 12 minutes from the rate of 34.7 in September 2019. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.18 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$35.60.

Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Losses September 2019–September 2020 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Selected Service Industries With Job Losses September 2019–September 2020 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Total Private Average Weekly Wage September 2017–September 2020 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

