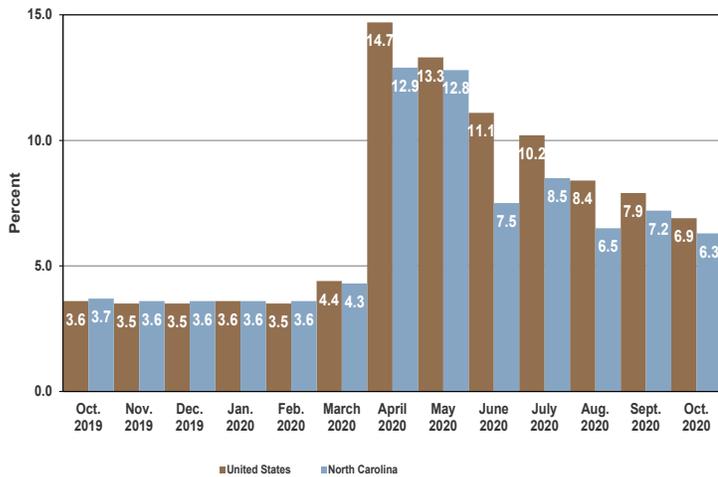


## United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates October 2019–October 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)



The North Carolina seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.3 percent in October, decreasing 0.9 of a percentage point from September's revised rate and growing 2.6 percentage points from October 2019. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed decreased by 41,542 (11.8%). The civilian labor force grew by 38,212 (0.8%) to 4,934,260.

Nationally, October's unemployment rate was 6.9 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 11,061,000, while the civilian labor force was 160,867,000.

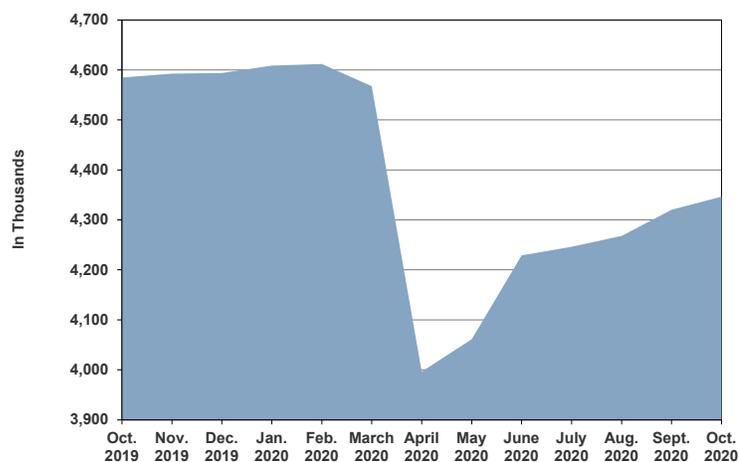
Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,346,400) increased 26,400 (0.6%) since September 2020 and fell 238,200 (5.2%) since October 2019. Private sector employment increased 36,400 (1.0%) over the month and decreased 209,000 (5.4%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Leisure & Hospitality Services (12,600; 3.1%) had the largest over-the-month increase in jobs, followed by Professional & Business Services (12,100; 1.9%), Financial Activities (2,900; 1.1%), Manufacturing (2,900; 0.7%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (2,800; 0.3%), Construction (1,700; 0.8%), Information (1,600; 2.3%), and Other Services (500; 0.3%). Government (10,000; 1.4%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Education & Health Services (700; 0.1%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged over the month.

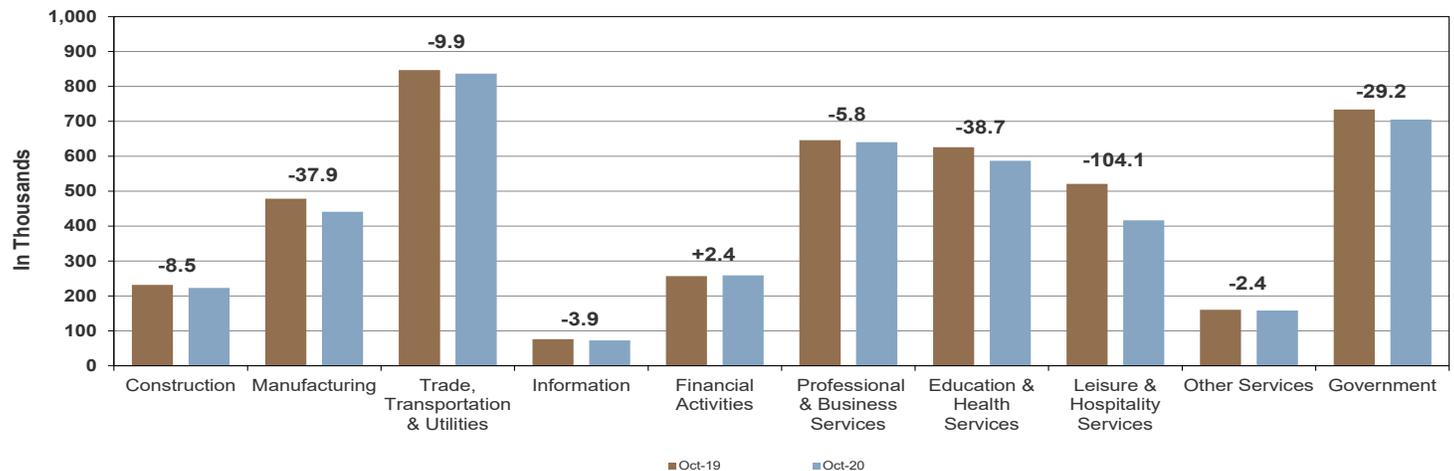
Since October 2019, Financial Activities (2,400; 0.9%) reported the only jobs increase over the year. Leisure & Hospitality Services (104,100; 20.0%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Education & Health Services (38,700; 6.2%), Manufacturing (37,900; 7.9%), Government (29,200; 4.0%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (9,900; 1.2%), Construction (8,500; 3.7%), Professional & Business Services (5,800; 0.9%), Information (3,900; 5.1%), Other Services (2,400; 1.5%), 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 October 2019–October 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)



## Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries October 2019 Compared to October 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 October 2020 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,377,700 was 53,000 (1.2%) higher than the September 2020 not seasonally adjusted employment level of 4,324,700. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Professional & Business Services had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 16,200 (2.6%), followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (10,600; 2.6%), Education & Health Services (6,400; 1.1%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (5,300; 0.6%), Manufacturing (3,100; 0.7%), Construction (3,000; 1.3%), Government (2,900; 0.4%), Financial Activities (2,000; 0.8%), Information (1,900; 2.7%), and Other Services (1,600; 1.0%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged over the month.

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed a decrease of 194,500 (5.0%) jobs. Financial Activities (1,700; 0.7%) reported the only increase over the year. Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment at 105,600 (20.3%), followed by Education & Health Services (37,600; 6.0%), Government (27,800; 3.7%), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (11,100; 1.3%), Professional & Business Services (8,400; 1.3%), Information (3,500; 4.6%), and Other Services (2,200; 1.4%).

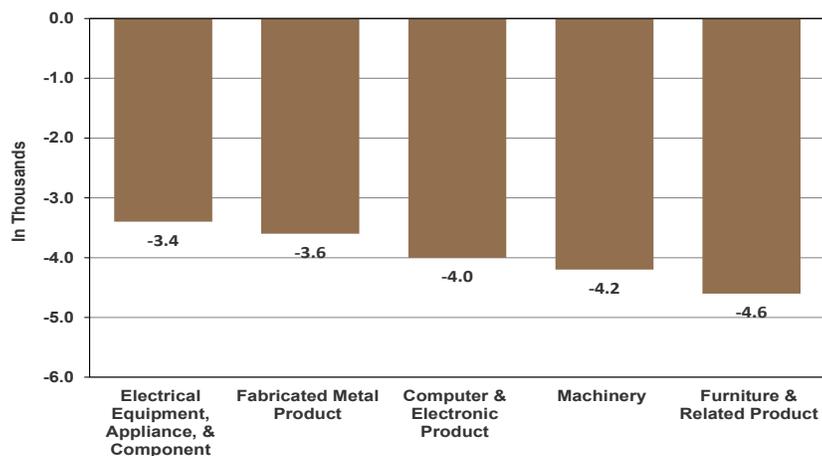
The Goods Producing sector decreased by 45,600 (6.3%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest decrease with 37,700 (7.9%), followed by Construction (7,700; 3.3%) and Mining & Logging (200; 3.5%).

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, 4,200; Computer & Electronic Product, 4,000; Fabricated Metal Product, 3,600; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 3,400; Textile Mills, 3,300; Plastics & Rubber Products, 2,900; Food, 2,600; Printing & Related Support Activities, 2,300; Transportation Equipment, 2,200; Chemical, 1,800; Wood Product, 1,600; Apparel, 400; and Beverage & Tobacco Product, 300. Textile Product Mills (100; 1.7%) and Pharmaceutical & Medicine Manufacturing (100; 0.5%) reported an increase over the year.

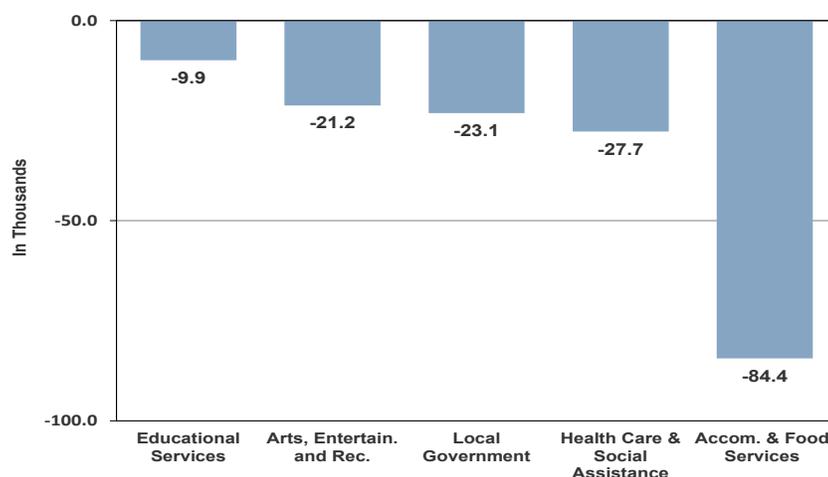
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in October increased 6 minutes to 34.7 from September's revised rate of 34.6. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.21 to \$26.98, as Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$9.97 to \$936.21.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in October increased 24 minutes from the rate of 34.3 in October 2019. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.49 and Average Weekly Earnings increased \$61.90.

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



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



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

