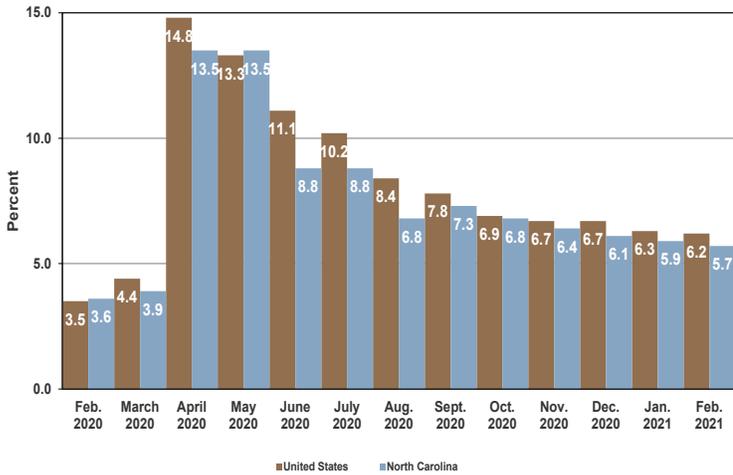


## United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates February 2020–February 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)



The North Carolina seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.7 percent in February, decreasing 0.2 of a percentage point from January’s revised rate and growing 2.1 percentage points from February 2020. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed decreased by 10,931 (3.7%). The civilian labor force fell by 6,127 (0.1%) to 5,033,379.

Nationally, February’s unemployment rate was 6.2 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 9,972,000, while the civilian labor force was 160,211,000.

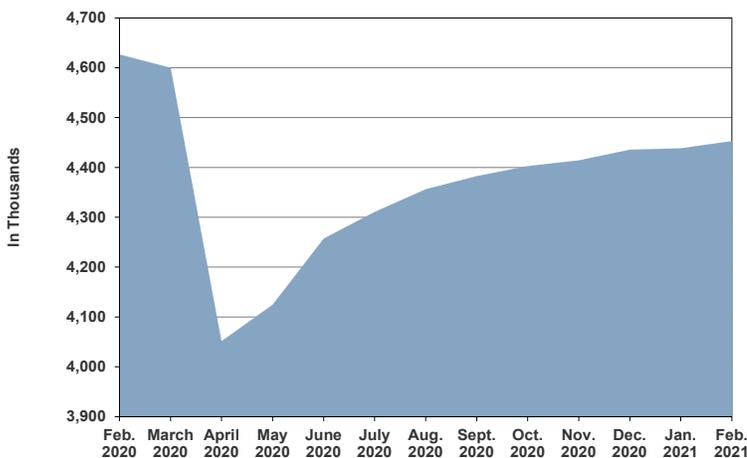
Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,452,900) increased 14,400 (0.3%) since January 2021 and fell 173,700 (3.8%) since February 2020. Private sector employment increased 15,300 (0.4%) over the month and decreased 133,700 (3.4%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Professional & Business Services (6,700; 1.0%) had the largest over-the-month increase in jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (3,900; 0.5%), Leisure & Hospitality Services (2,400; 0.6%), Construction (1,900; 0.8%), Manufacturing (700; 0.2%), Education & Health Services (500; 0.1%), Financial Activities (300; 0.1%), Information (100; 0.1%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Other Services (1,300; 0.8%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Government (900; 0.1%).

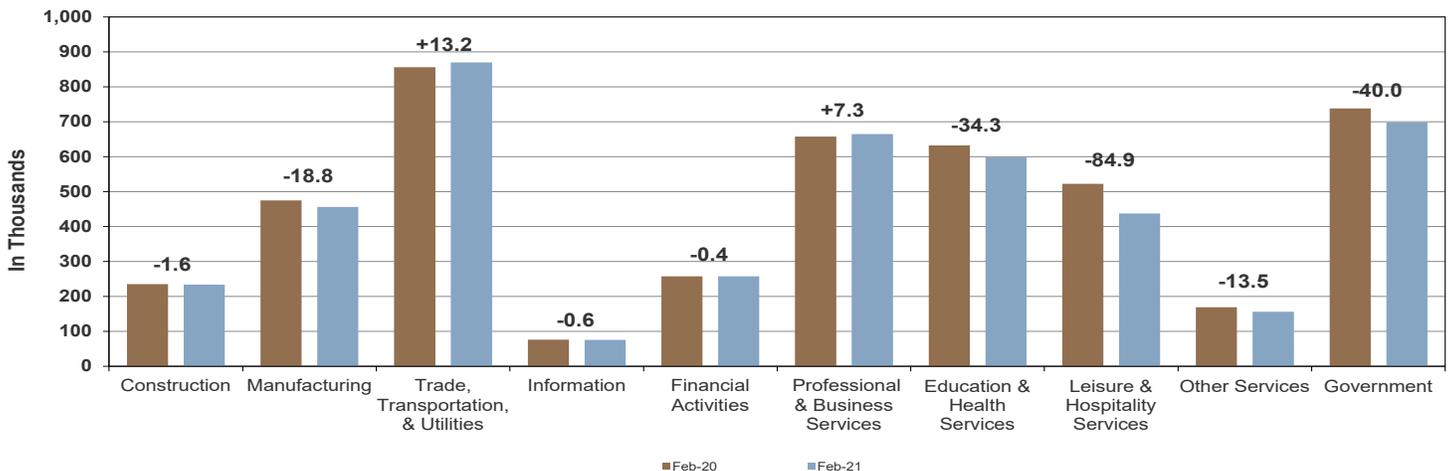
Since February 2020, Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (13,200; 1.5%) reported the largest jobs increase over the year, followed by Professional & Business Services (7,300; 1.1%). Leisure & Hospitality Services (84,900; 16.3%) reported the largest over-the-year decrease, followed by Government (40,000; 5.4%), Education & Health Services (34,300; 5.4%), Manufacturing (18,800; 4.0%), Other Services (13,500; 8.0%), Construction (1,600; 0.7%), Information (600; 0.8%), Financial Activities (400; 0.2%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.7%).

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 February 2020–February 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)



## Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries February 2020 Compared to February 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 February 2021 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,424,400 was 29,200 (0.7%) higher than the January 2021 not seasonally adjusted employment level of 4,395,200. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Professional & Business Services had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 8,800 (1.4%), followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (5,700; 1.4%), Government (5,200; 0.7%), Education & Health Services (4,600; 0.8%), Construction (4,200; 1.9%), Financial Activities (1,100; 0.4%), Manufacturing (900; 0.2%), Information (400; 0.5%), and Mining & Logging (100; 1.8%). Other Services (1,100; 0.7%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (700; 0.1%).

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed a decrease of 158,200 (4.1%) jobs. Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (12,000; 1.4%) reported the largest increase over the year, followed by Professional & Business Services (5,700; 0.9%), and Information (100; 0.1%). Leisure & Hospitality Services had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment at 83,800 (16.7%), followed by Government (42,300; 5.6%), Education & Health Services (35,700; 5.6%), Other Services (13,600; 8.1%), and Financial Activities (600; 0.2%).

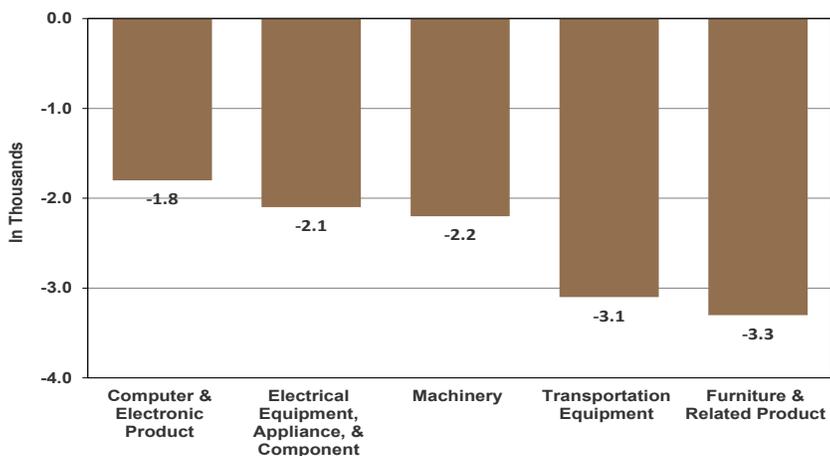
The Goods Producing sector decreased by 19,900 (2.8%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest decrease with 18,300 (3.9%), followed by Construction (1,500; 0.6%) and Mining & Logging (100; 1.7%).

Amongst manufacturing industries, Chemical had the only net over-the-year increase of 600 jobs. Furniture & Related Product had the largest net over-the-year decline with the loss of 3,300 jobs. Other manufacturing industries with decreases were: Transportation Equipment, 3,100; Machinery, 2,200; Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component, 2,100; Computer & Electronic Product, 1,800; Textile Mills, 1,700; Printing & Related Support Activities, 1,000; Apparel, 900; Fabricated Metal Product, 700; Wood Product, 700; Plastics & Rubber Products, 600; Textile Product Mills, 500; Beverage & Tobacco Product, 500; and Food, 400.

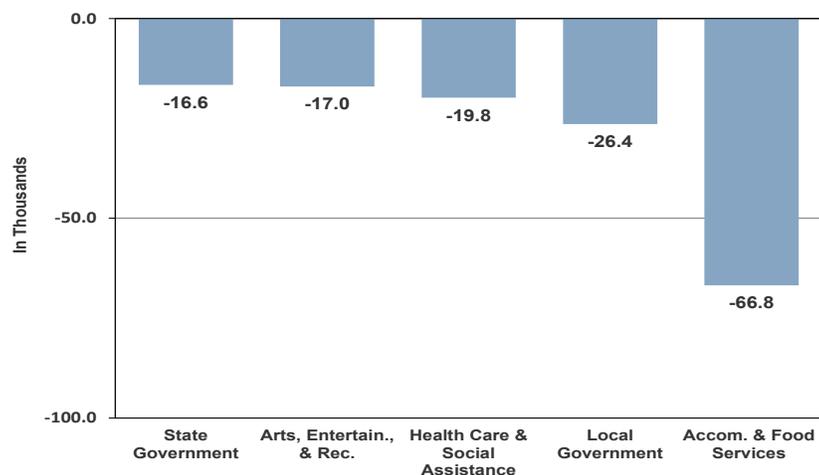
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in February decreased 6 minutes to 34.5 from January's revised rate of 34.6. Average Hourly Earnings increased by \$0.16 to \$27.41, and Average Weekly Earnings grew by \$2.80 to \$945.65.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in February increased 6 minutes from the February 2020 rate of 34.4. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.28 and Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$46.78.

## Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Losses February 2020–February 2021 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Selected Service Industries With Job Losses February 2020–February 2021 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



## Total Private Average Weekly Wage February 2018–February 2021 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

