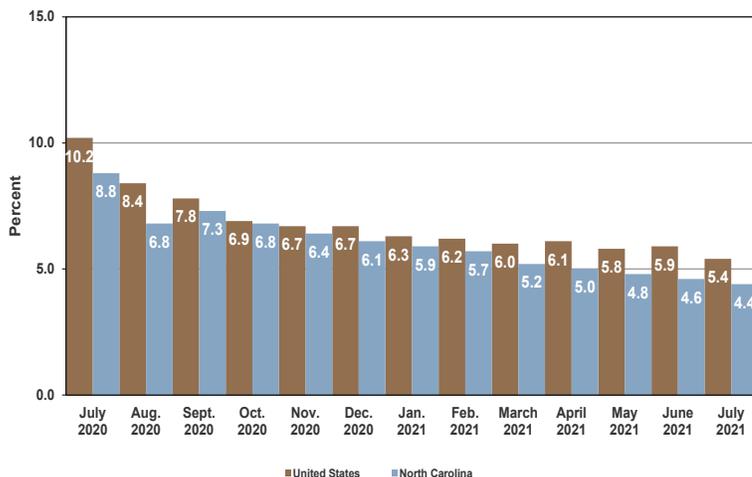


United States/North Carolina Unemployment Rates July 2020–July 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)



The North Carolina seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.4 percent in July, decreasing 0.2 of a percentage point from June’s revised rate and declining 4.4 percentage points from July 2020. Over the month, the number of persons unemployed decreased by 9,579 (4.1%). The civilian labor force fell by 1,218 (>0.1%) to 4,999,715.

Nationally, July’s unemployment rate was 5.4 percent. The number of persons unemployed was 8,702,000, while the civilian labor force was 161,347,000.

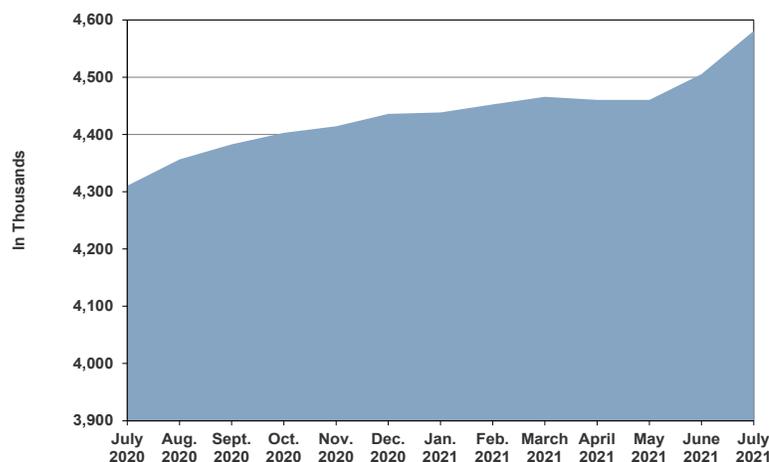
Seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm industry employment (4,580,800) increased 75,600 (1.7%) since June 2021 and grew 270,200 (6.3%) since July 2020. Private sector employment increased 21,800 (0.6%) over the month and grew 215,400 (6.0%) over the year.

Of the major industries for which payroll data are seasonally adjusted, Government (53,800; 7.6%) had the largest over-the-month increase in jobs, followed by Professional & Business Services (10,700; 1.6%), Construction (4,300; 1.8%), Leisure & Hospitality Services (3,800; 0.8%), Manufacturing (3,100; 0.7%), Financial Activities (600; 0.2%), and Other Services (600; 0.4%). Education & Health Services (900; 0.2%) reported the largest over-the-month decline, followed by Information (400; 0.5%). Mining & Logging and Trade, Transportation, & Utilities remained unchanged.

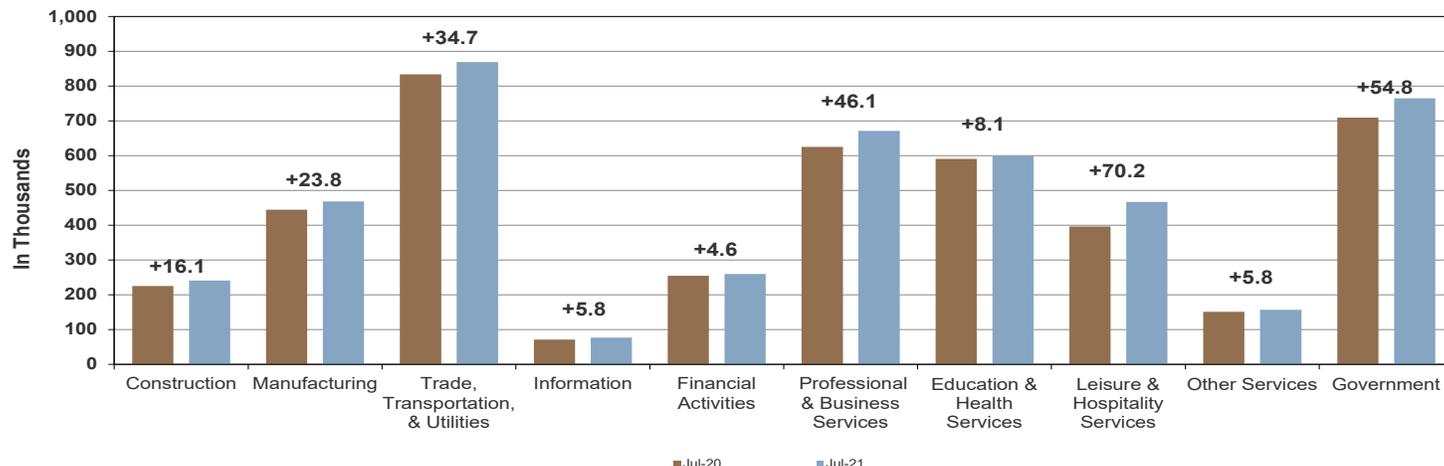
Since July 2020, Leisure & Hospitality Services (70,200; 17.7%) reported the largest jobs increase over the year, followed by Government (54,800; 7.7%), Professional & Business Services (46,100; 7.4%), Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (34,700; 4.2%), Manufacturing (23,800; 5.4%), Construction (16,100; 7.1%), Education & Health Services (8,100; 1.4%), Other Services (5,800; 3.8%), Information (5,800; 8.1%), Financial Activities (4,600; 1.8%), and Mining & Logging (200; 3.6%).

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 July 2020–July 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Changes in Employment by NAICS Industries July 2020 Compared to July 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 July 2021 not seasonally adjusted Total Nonfarm employment level of 4,513,700 was 5,100 (0.1%) higher than the June 2021 not seasonally adjusted employment level of 4,508,600. Among the major industries in North Carolina, Professional & Business Services had the largest over-the-month increase in employment at 12,500 (1.9%), followed by Leisure & Hospitality Services (7,300; 1.5%), Construction (5,600; 2.3%), Manufacturing (3,000; 0.6%), Financial Activities (2,700; 1.0%), and Other Services (1,500; 0.9%). Government (23,200; 3.4%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (3,500; 0.4%), Education & Health Services (500; 0.1%), and Information (300; 0.4%). Mining & Logging remained unchanged.

Over the year, the Service Providing sector (all industries except Mining & Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing) showed an increase of 233,300 (6.6%) jobs. Leisure & Hospitality Services (78,200; 18.8%) reported the largest increase over the year, followed by Government (47,900; 7.8%), Professional & Business Services (47,000; 7.5%), Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (34,800; 4.2%), Education & Health Services (8,800; 1.5%), Other Services (6,300; 4.1%), Information (5,600; 7.8%), and Financial Activities (4,700; 1.8%).

The Goods Producing sector increased by 40,500 (6.0%) jobs over the year. Manufacturing had the largest increase with 23,100 (5.2%), followed by Construction (17,200; 7.5%), and Mining & Logging (200; 3.6%).

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

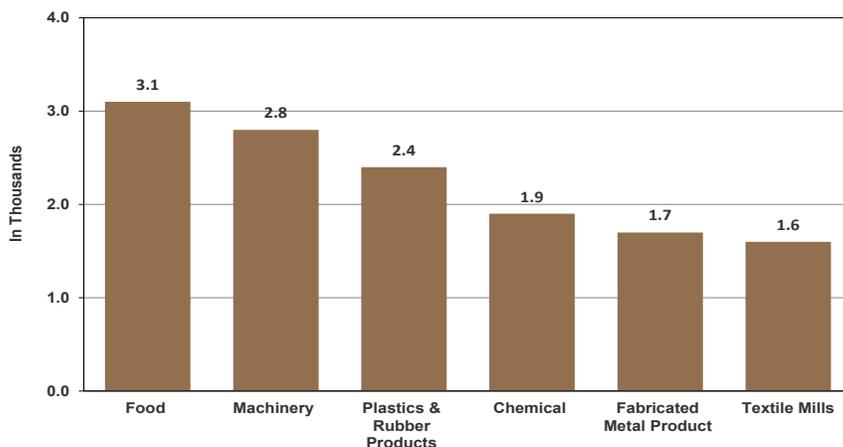
Over the month, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in July decreased 12 minutes from June's revised rate of 34.7. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$0.32 to \$27.98, and Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$5.51 to \$965.31.

Over the year, Average Weekly Hours for total private workers in July decreased 6 minutes from the July 2020 rate of 34.6. Average Hourly Earnings grew by \$1.54 and Average Weekly Earnings increased by \$50.49.

Selected Manufacturing Industries With Job Gains

July 2020–July 2021

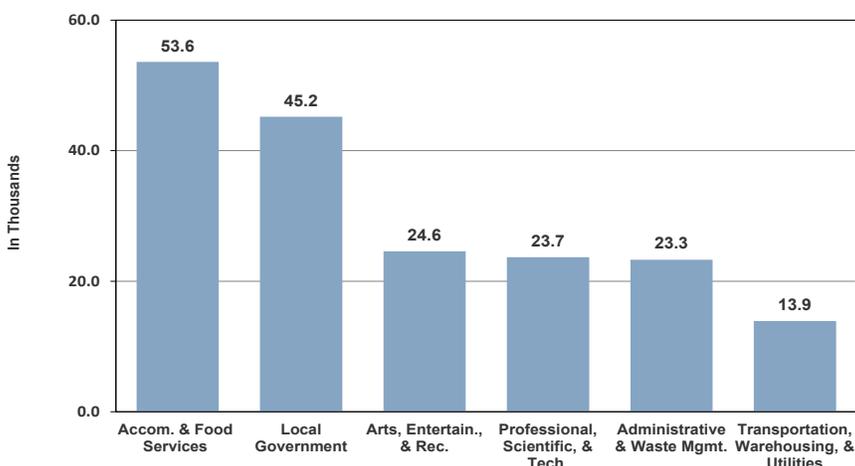
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Selected Service Industries With Job Gains

July 2020–July 2021

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Total Private Average Weekly Wage

July 2018–July 2021

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

