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For Immediate Release: June 29, 2016
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North Carolina’s May County and Area Employment Figures Released

RALEIGH —Unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) decreased in 98 of North Carolina’s counties in May and remained unchanged in two. Scotland County had the highest unemployment rate at 8.6 percent, while Buncombe County had the lowest at 3.5 percent. Fourteen of the state’s metro areas experienced rate decreases and one remained unchanged. Among the Metro areas, Rocky Mount at 6.9 percent experienced the highest rate and Asheville had the lowest rate at 3.7 percent. The May not seasonally adjusted statewide rate was 4.7 percent.

	Counties With Rates 5% or Below	Counties With Rates Between 5% and 10%	Counties With Rates 10% or Above
May	55	45	0
April (Revised)	39	61	0

When compared to the same month last year, not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates decreased in all 100 counties. All 15 metro areas experienced rate decreases over the year.

The number of workers employed statewide (not seasonally adjusted) increased in May by 13,221 to 4,626,542 while those unemployed decreased 12,386 to 229,979. Since May 2015, the number of workers employed statewide increased 88,625, while those unemployed decreased 60,005.

It is important to note that employment estimates are subject to large seasonal patterns; therefore, it is advisable to focus on over-the-year changes in the not seasonally adjusted estimates.

The next unemployment update is scheduled for Friday, July 22, 2016 when the state unemployment rate for June 2016 will be released.

This information may be accessed on the Commerce website at <http://www.nccommerce.com/lead>



NORTH CAROLINA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
Preliminary Statewide and County Data for
May 2016

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
STATEWIDE	4,856,521	229,979	4.7				
ALAMANCE	78,716	3,497	4.4	JOHNSTON	90,731	3,923	4.3
ALEXANDER	17,641	731	4.1	JONES	4,618	214	4.6
ALLEGHANY	4,608	222	4.8	LEE	26,312	1,476	5.6
ANSON	10,865	571	5.3	LENOIR	27,997	1,449	5.2
ASHE	12,457	546	4.4	LINCOLN	41,511	1,809	4.4
AVERY	7,849	370	4.7	MCDOWELL	21,814	968	4.4
BEAUFORT	20,142	1,074	5.3	MACON	15,318	746	4.9
BERTIE	8,697	536	6.2	MADISON	9,830	458	4.7
BLADEN	14,989	940	6.3	MARTIN	9,614	596	6.2
BRUNSWICK	50,619	2,786	5.5	MECKLENBURG	575,117	25,414	4.4
BUNCOMBE	134,218	4,749	3.5	MITCHELL	6,336	366	5.8
BURKE	39,727	1,863	4.7	MONTGOMERY	11,858	557	4.7
CABARRUS	99,061	4,269	4.3	MOORE	39,216	1,824	4.7
CALDWELL	35,544	1,789	5.0	NASH	43,340	2,741	6.3
CAMDEN	4,699	237	5.0	NEW HANOVER	115,154	5,001	4.3
CARTERET	32,027	1,483	4.6	NORTHAMPTON	7,924	559	7.1
CASWELL	9,739	516	5.3	ONSLow	64,798	3,287	5.1
CATAWBA	75,012	3,401	4.5	ORANGE	76,323	3,147	4.1
CHATHAM	33,760	1,343	4.0	PAMLICO	5,448	261	4.8
CHEROKEE	11,202	588	5.2	PASQUOTANK	17,608	1,044	5.9
CHOWAN	5,675	351	6.2	PENDER	26,203	1,276	4.9
CLAY	4,062	207	5.1	PERQUIMANS	5,233	313	6.0
CLEVELAND	46,972	2,453	5.2	PERSON	18,404	930	5.1
COLUMBUS	22,712	1,350	5.9	PITT	87,873	4,770	5.4
CRAVEN	42,118	2,056	4.9	POLK	8,943	375	4.2
CUMBERLAND	128,201	7,608	5.9	RANDOLPH	68,126	3,119	4.6
CURRITUCK	12,834	597	4.7	RICHMOND	16,879	1,108	6.6
DARE	21,322	1,082	5.1	ROBESON	52,474	3,568	6.8
DAVIDSON	79,825	3,616	4.5	ROCKINGHAM	41,880	2,168	5.2
DAVIE	20,101	872	4.3	ROWAN	65,417	3,479	5.3
DUPLIN	27,200	1,352	5.0	RUTHERFORD	24,943	1,568	6.3
DURHAM	159,847	6,678	4.2	SAMPSON	30,054	1,454	4.8
EDGECOMBE	22,623	1,828	8.1	SCOTLAND	11,866	1,020	8.6
FORSYTH	181,194	8,354	4.6	STANLY	29,429	1,276	4.3
FRANKLIN	29,794	1,442	4.8	STOKES	22,245	998	4.5
GASTON	105,493	5,238	5.0	SURRY	33,908	1,519	4.5
GATES	5,285	259	4.9	SWAIN	6,985	410	5.9
GRAHAM	3,207	253	7.9	TRANSYLVANIA	13,800	628	4.6
GRANVILLE	28,999	1,173	4.0	TYRRELL	1,649	114	6.9
GREENE	9,666	459	4.7	UNION	114,724	4,690	4.1
GUILFORD	259,718	12,739	4.9	VANCE	18,063	1,217	6.7
HALIFAX	20,914	1,598	7.6	WAKE	555,465	22,058	4.0
HARNETT	50,913	2,757	5.4	WARREN	7,293	482	6.6
HAYWOOD	28,462	1,169	4.1	WASHINGTON	4,965	348	7.0
HENDERSON	51,943	2,022	3.9	WATAUGA	27,787	1,255	4.5
HERTFORD	9,341	578	6.2	WAYNE	54,965	2,841	5.2
HOKE	19,516	1,215	6.2	WILKES	30,048	1,369	4.6
HYDE	2,184	164	7.5	WILSON	36,370	2,929	8.1
IREDELL	83,752	3,804	4.5	YADKIN	17,904	733	4.1
JACKSON	18,962	980	5.2	YANCEY	7,354	355	4.8

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Estimates subject to monthly and annual revisions.

North Carolina Department of Commerce
 Labor & Economic Analysis Division
 Local Area Unemployment Statistics
 (919) 707-1500

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY MONTHLY AND YEARLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHANGES

County	May 2016	April 2016	May 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change	County	May 2016	April 2016	May 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
STATEWIDE	4.7	5.0	6.0	-0.3	-1.3	JOHNSTON	4.3	4.5	5.4	-0.2	-1.1
ALAMANCE	4.4	4.7	5.6	-0.3	-1.2	JONES	4.6	4.8	6.1	-0.2	-1.5
ALEXANDER	4.1	4.3	5.4	-0.2	-1.3	LEE	5.6	6.1	7.4	-0.5	-1.8
ALLEGHANY	4.8	5.3	6.3	-0.5	-1.5	LENOIR	5.2	5.6	6.9	-0.4	-1.7
ANSON	5.3	5.8	6.7	-0.5	-1.4	LINCOLN	4.4	4.6	5.6	-0.2	-1.2
ASHE	4.4	4.7	6.3	-0.3	-1.9	MCDOWELL	4.4	4.7	5.8	-0.3	-1.4
AVERY	4.7	5.3	6.1	-0.6	-1.4	MACON	4.9	5.4	6.4	-0.5	-1.5
BEAUFORT	5.3	5.9	6.8	-0.6	-1.5	MADISON	4.7	4.8	6.1	-0.1	-1.4
BERTIE	6.2	6.8	7.6	-0.6	-1.4	MARTIN	6.2	6.7	7.8	-0.5	-1.6
BLADEN	6.3	6.8	8.1	-0.5	-1.8	MECKLENBURG	4.4	4.7	5.6	-0.3	-1.2
BRUNSWICK	5.5	6.0	7.1	-0.5	-1.6	MITCHELL	5.8	6.1	7.0	-0.3	-1.2
BUNCOMBE	3.5	3.7	4.6	-0.2	-1.1	MONTGOMERY	4.7	4.9	6.2	-0.2	-1.5
BURKE	4.7	4.9	6.1	-0.2	-1.4	MOORE	4.7	4.9	6.1	-0.2	-1.4
CABARRUS	4.3	4.5	5.4	-0.2	-1.1	NASH	6.3	6.9	7.9	-0.6	-1.6
CALDWELL	5.0	5.3	6.7	-0.3	-1.7	NEW HANOVER	4.3	4.6	5.4	-0.3	-1.1
CAMDEN	5.0	5.4	6.1	-0.4	-1.1	NORTHAMPTON	7.1	7.7	7.7	-0.6	-0.6
CARTERET	4.6	5.1	6.0	-0.5	-1.4	ONSLow	5.1	5.5	6.2	-0.4	-1.1
CASWELL	5.3	5.4	6.6	-0.1	-1.3	ORANGE	4.1	4.1	5.0	0.0	-0.9
CATAWBA	4.5	4.7	5.9	-0.2	-1.4	PAMLICO	4.8	5.1	6.3	-0.3	-1.5
CHATHAM	4.0	4.1	5.0	-0.1	-1.0	PASQUOTANK	5.9	6.3	7.6	-0.4	-1.7
CHEROKEE	5.2	5.7	6.8	-0.5	-1.6	PENDER	4.9	5.3	6.1	-0.4	-1.2
CHOWAN	6.2	6.5	7.3	-0.3	-1.1	PERQUIMANS	6.0	6.4	7.5	-0.4	-1.5
CLAY	5.1	5.4	6.3	-0.3	-1.2	PERSON	5.1	5.4	7.2	-0.3	-2.1
CLEVELAND	5.2	5.5	6.8	-0.3	-1.6	PITT	5.4	5.4	6.6	0.0	-1.2
COLUMBUS	5.9	6.3	7.8	-0.4	-1.9	POLK	4.2	4.3	5.3	-0.1	-1.1
COLUMBUS	4.9	5.2	6.4	-0.3	-1.5	RANDOLPH	4.6	4.8	5.9	-0.2	-1.3
CUMBERLAND	5.9	6.3	7.7	-0.4	-1.8	RICHMOND	6.6	6.9	8.1	-0.3	-1.5
CURRITUCK	4.7	5.2	5.7	-0.5	-1.0	ROBESON	6.8	7.2	8.8	-0.4	-2.0
DARE	5.1	6.5	6.0	-1.4	-0.9	ROCKINGHAM	5.2	5.5	6.8	-0.3	-1.6
DAVIDSON	4.5	4.7	5.9	-0.2	-1.4	ROWAN	5.3	5.5	6.3	-0.2	-1.0
DAVIE	4.3	4.5	5.3	-0.2	-1.0	RUTHERFORD	6.3	6.8	8.2	-0.5	-1.9
DUPLIN	5.0	5.3	6.0	-0.3	-1.0	SAMPSON	4.8	5.2	6.3	-0.4	-1.5
DURHAM	4.2	4.4	5.3	-0.2	-1.1	SCOTLAND	8.6	9.5	11.4	-0.9	-2.8
EDGEcombe	8.1	9.0	10.2	-0.9	-2.1	STANLY	4.3	4.6	5.6	-0.3	-1.3
FORSYTH	4.6	4.8	5.8	-0.2	-1.2	STOKES	4.5	4.7	5.6	-0.2	-1.1
FRANKLIN	4.8	5.1	6.2	-0.3	-1.4	SURRY	4.5	4.8	5.7	-0.3	-1.2
GASTON	5.0	5.1	6.3	-0.1	-1.3	SWAIN	5.9	6.8	7.5	-0.9	-1.6
GATES	4.9	5.0	5.6	-0.1	-0.7	TRANSYLVANIA	4.6	4.8	5.7	-0.2	-1.1
GRAHAM	7.9	9.2	11.9	-1.3	-4.0	TYRRELL	6.9	8.4	9.3	-1.5	-2.4
GRANVILLE	4.0	4.3	5.3	-0.3	-1.3	UNION	4.1	4.3	5.1	-0.2	-1.0
GREENE	4.7	5.0	6.0	-0.3	-1.3	VANCE	6.7	7.3	8.9	-0.6	-2.2
GUILFORD	4.9	5.1	6.2	-0.2	-1.3	WAKE	4.0	4.1	4.9	-0.1	-0.9
HALIFAX	7.6	8.2	9.1	-0.6	-1.5	WARREN	6.6	7.2	8.7	-0.6	-2.1
HARNETT	5.4	5.7	7.2	-0.3	-1.8	WASHINGTON	7.0	7.5	8.9	-0.5	-1.9
HAYWOOD	4.1	4.4	5.4	-0.3	-1.3	WATAUGA	4.5	4.6	5.3	-0.1	-0.8
HENDERSON	3.9	4.0	5.0	-0.1	-1.1	WAYNE	5.2	5.5	6.4	-0.3	-1.2
HERTFORD	6.2	6.6	7.4	-0.4	-1.2	WILKES	4.6	4.8	6.0	-0.2	-1.4
HOKE	6.2	6.6	8.4	-0.4	-2.2	WILSON	8.1	8.7	10.5	-0.6	-2.4
HYDE	7.5	9.3	8.0	-1.8	-0.5	YADKIN	4.1	4.3	5.3	-0.2	-1.2
IREDELL	4.5	4.7	5.8	-0.2	-1.3	YANCEY	4.8	5.1	6.0	-0.3	-1.2
JACKSON	5.2	5.4	6.3	-0.2	-1.1						

Not Seasonally Adjusted

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Local Area Unemployment Statistics
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**METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**
*Preliminary Data for
May 2016*

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ASHEVILLE	224,453	8,398	3.7
BURLINGTON	78,716	3,497	4.4
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD-GASTONIA	1,263,108	57,431	4.5
DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	288,334	12,098	4.2
FAYETTEVILLE	147,717	8,823	6.0
GOLDSBORO	54,965	2,841	5.2
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT	369,724	18,026	4.9
GREENVILLE	87,873	4,770	5.4
HICKORY-LENOIR-MORGANTON	167,924	7,784	4.6
JACKSONVILLE	64,798	3,287	5.1
NEW BERN	52,184	2,531	4.9
RALEIGH	675,990	27,423	4.1
ROCKY MOUNT	65,963	4,569	6.9
WILMINGTON	141,357	6,277	4.4
WINSTON-SALEM	321,269	14,573	4.5

Micropolitan Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ALBEMARLE	29,429	1,276	4.3
BOONE	27,787	1,255	4.5
BREVARD	13,800	628	4.6
CULLOWHEE	18,962	980	5.2
DUNN	50,913	2,757	5.4
ELIZABETH CITY	27,540	1,594	5.8
FOREST CITY	24,943	1,568	6.3
HENDERSON	18,063	1,217	6.7
KILL DEVIL HILLS	22,971	1,196	5.2
KINSTON	27,997	1,449	5.2
LAURINBURG	11,866	1,020	8.6
LUMBERTON	52,474	3,568	6.8
MARION	21,814	968	4.4
MOREHEAD CITY	32,027	1,483	4.6
MOUNT AIRY	33,908	1,519	4.5
NORTH WILKESBORO	30,048	1,369	4.6
OXFORD	28,999	1,173	4.0
PINEHURST-SOUTHERN PINES	39,216	1,824	4.7
ROANOKE RAPIDS	28,838	2,157	7.5
ROCKINGHAM	16,879	1,108	6.6
SANFORD	26,312	1,476	5.6
SHELBY	46,972	2,453	5.2
WASHINGTON	20,142	1,074	5.3
WILSON	36,370	2,929	8.1

**COMBINED STATISTICAL AREAS
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**
*Preliminary Data for
May 2016*

Combined Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ASHEVILLE-BREVARD	238,253	9,026	3.8
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD	1,339,509	61,160	4.6
FAYETTEVILLE-LUMBERTON-LAURINBURG	212,057	13,411	6.3
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	803,617	37,615	4.7
GREENVILLE-WASHINGTON	108,015	5,844	5.4
HICKORY-LENOIR	189,738	8,752	4.6
NEW BERN-MOREHEAD CITY	84,211	4,014	4.8
RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	1,088,611	46,144	4.2
ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-ROANOKE RAPIDS	131,171	9,655	7.4

*Not Seasonally Adjusted
Estimates subject to monthly and annual revisions.*

**METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
MULTICOUNTY SMALL LABOR MARKET AREA
MONTHLY AND YEARLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHANGES**

Metropolitan Statistical Area	May 2016	April 2016	May 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
ASHEVILLE	3.7	3.9	4.8	-0.2	-1.1
BURLINGTON	4.4	4.7	5.6	-0.3	-1.2
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD-GASTONIA	4.5	4.8	5.7	-0.3	-1.2
DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	4.2	4.3	5.3	-0.1	-1.1
FAYETTEVILLE	6.0	6.3	7.8	-0.3	-1.8
GOLDSBORO	5.2	5.5	6.4	-0.3	-1.2
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT	4.9	5.1	6.2	-0.2	-1.3
GREENVILLE	5.4	5.4	6.6	0.0	-1.2
HICKORY-LENOIR-MORGANTON	4.6	4.8	6.0	-0.2	-1.4
JACKSONVILLE	5.1	5.5	6.2	-0.4	-1.1
NEW BERN	4.9	5.1	6.4	-0.2	-1.5
RALEIGH	4.1	4.2	5.0	-0.1	-0.9
ROCKY MOUNT	6.9	7.6	8.7	-0.7	-1.8
WILMINGTON	4.4	4.7	5.5	-0.3	-1.1
WINSTON-SALEM	4.5	4.7	5.7	-0.2	-1.2

Metropolitan Statistical Area	May 2016	April 2016	May 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
ALBEMARLE	4.3	4.6	5.6	-0.3	-1.3
BOONE	4.5	4.6	5.3	-0.1	-0.8
BREVARD	4.6	4.8	5.7	-0.2	-1.1
CULLOWHEE	5.2	5.4	6.3	-0.2	-1.1
DUNN	5.4	5.7	7.2	-0.3	-1.8
ELIZABETH CITY	5.8	6.2	7.3	-0.4	-1.5
FOREST CITY	6.3	6.8	8.2	-0.5	-1.9
HENDERSON	6.7	7.3	8.9	-0.6	-2.2
KILL DEVIL HILLS	5.2	6.7	6.2	-1.5	-1.0
KINSTON	5.2	5.6	6.9	-0.4	-1.7
LAURINBURG	8.6	9.5	11.4	-0.9	-2.8
LUMBERTON	6.8	7.2	8.8	-0.4	-2.0
MARION	4.4	4.7	5.8	-0.3	-1.4
MOREHEAD CITY	4.6	5.1	6.0	-0.5	-1.4
MOUNT AIRY	4.5	4.8	5.7	-0.3	-1.2
NORTH WILKESBORO	4.6	4.8	6.0	-0.2	-1.4
OXFORD	4.0	4.3	5.3	-0.3	-1.3
PINEHURST-SOUTHERN PINES	4.7	4.9	6.1	-0.2	-1.4
ROANOKE RAPIDS	7.5	8.0	8.7	-0.5	-1.2
ROCKINGHAM	6.6	6.9	8.1	-0.3	-1.5
SANFORD	5.6	6.1	7.4	-0.5	-1.8
SHELBY	5.2	5.5	6.8	-0.3	-1.6
WASHINGTON	5.3	5.9	6.8	-0.6	-1.5
WILSON	8.1	8.7	10.5	-0.6	-2.4

**COMBINED STATISTICAL AREAS
MONTHLY AND YEARLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHANGES**

Combined Statistical Area	May 2016	April 2016	May 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
ASHEVILLE-BREVARD	3.8	3.9	4.9	-0.1	-1.1
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD	4.6	4.8	5.7	-0.2	-1.1
FAYETTEVILLE-LUMBERTON-LAURINBURG	6.3	6.7	8.2	-0.4	-1.9
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	4.7	4.9	5.9	-0.2	-1.2
GREENVILLE-WASHINGTON	5.4	5.5	6.7	-0.1	-1.3
HICKORY-LENOIR	4.6	4.8	6.0	-0.2	-1.4
NEW BERN-MOREHEAD CITY	4.8	5.1	6.2	-0.3	-1.4
RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	4.2	4.4	5.3	-0.2	-1.1
ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-ROANOKE RAPIDS	7.4	8.0	9.2	-0.6	-1.8

Not Seasonally Adjusted

May 2016 data are preliminary, while April 2016 data have been monthly revised and May 2015 data have been annually revised.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY RANKINGS
Preliminary Data for May 2016

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank
BUNCOMBE	134,218	4,749	3.5%	1	GUILFORD	259,718	12,739	4.9%	51
HENDERSON	51,943	2,022	3.9%	2	GASTON	105,493	5,238	5.0%	52
WAKE	555,465	22,058	4.0%	3	DUPLIN	27,200	1,352	5.0%	53
CHATHAM	33,760	1,343	4.0%	4	CALDWELL	35,544	1,789	5.0%	54
GRANVILLE	28,999	1,173	4.0%	5	CAMDEN	4,699	237	5.0%	55
UNION	114,724	4,690	4.1%	6	PERSON	18,404	930	5.1%	56
YADKIN	17,904	733	4.1%	7	ONslow	64,798	3,287	5.1%	57
HAYWOOD	28,462	1,169	4.1%	8	DARE	21,322	1,082	5.1%	58
ORANGE	76,323	3,147	4.1%	9	CLAY	4,062	207	5.1%	59
ALEXANDER	17,641	731	4.1%	10	JACKSON	18,962	980	5.2%	60
DURHAM	159,847	6,678	4.2%	11	WAYNE	54,965	2,841	5.2%	61
POLK	8,943	375	4.2%	12	LENOIR	27,997	1,449	5.2%	62
CABARRUS	99,061	4,269	4.3%	13	ROCKINGHAM	41,880	2,168	5.2%	63
JOHNSTON	90,731	3,923	4.3%	14	CLEVELAND	46,972	2,453	5.2%	64
STANLY	29,429	1,276	4.3%	15	CHEROKEE	11,202	588	5.2%	65
DAVIE	20,101	872	4.3%	16	ANSON	10,865	571	5.3%	66
NEW HANOVER	115,154	5,001	4.3%	17	CASWELL	9,739	516	5.3%	67
LINCOLN	41,511	1,809	4.4%	18	ROWAN	65,417	3,479	5.3%	68
ASHE	12,457	546	4.4%	19	BEAUFORT	20,142	1,074	5.3%	69
MECKLENBURG	575,117	25,414	4.4%	20	HARNETT	50,913	2,757	5.4%	70
MCDOWELL	21,814	968	4.4%	21	PITT	87,873	4,770	5.4%	71
ALAMANCE	78,716	3,497	4.4%	22	BRUNSWICK	50,619	2,786	5.5%	72
SURRY	33,908	1,519	4.5%	23	LEE	26,312	1,476	5.6%	73
STOKES	22,245	998	4.5%	24	MITCHELL	6,336	366	5.8%	74
WATAUGA	27,787	1,255	4.5%	25	SWAIN	6,985	410	5.9%	75
DAVIDSON	79,825	3,616	4.5%	26	PASQUOTANK	17,608	1,044	5.9%	76
CATAWBA	75,012	3,401	4.5%	27	CUMBERLAND	128,201	7,608	5.9%	77
IREDELL	83,752	3,804	4.5%	28	COLUMBUS	22,712	1,350	5.9%	78
TRANSYLVANIA	13,800	628	4.6%	29	PERQUIMANS	5,233	313	6.0%	79
WILKES	30,048	1,369	4.6%	30	BERTIE	8,697	536	6.2%	80
RANDOLPH	68,126	3,119	4.6%	31	CHOWAN	5,675	351	6.2%	81
FORSYTH	181,194	8,354	4.6%	32	HERTFORD	9,341	578	6.2%	82
CARTERET	32,027	1,483	4.6%	33	MARTIN	9,614	596	6.2%	83
JONES	4,618	214	4.6%	34	HOKE	19,516	1,215	6.2%	84
MOORE	39,216	1,824	4.7%	35	BLADEN	14,989	940	6.3%	85
CURRITUCK	12,834	597	4.7%	36	RUTHERFORD	24,943	1,568	6.3%	86
MADISON	9,830	458	4.7%	37	NASH	43,340	2,741	6.3%	87
BURKE	39,727	1,863	4.7%	38	RICHMOND	16,879	1,108	6.6%	88
MONTGOMERY	11,858	557	4.7%	39	WARREN	7,293	482	6.6%	89
AVERY	7,849	370	4.7%	40	VANCE	18,063	1,217	6.7%	90
GREENE	9,666	459	4.7%	41	ROBESON	52,474	3,568	6.8%	91
PAMLICO	5,448	261	4.8%	42	TYRRELL	1,649	114	6.9%	92
ALLEGHANY	4,608	222	4.8%	43	WASHINGTON	4,965	348	7.0%	93
YANCEY	7,354	355	4.8%	44	NORTHAMPTON	7,924	559	7.1%	94
SAMPSON	30,054	1,454	4.8%	45	HYDE	2,184	164	7.5%	95
FRANKLIN	29,794	1,442	4.8%	46	HALIFAX	20,914	1,598	7.6%	96
PENDER	26,203	1,276	4.9%	47	GRAHAM	3,207	253	7.9%	97
MACON	15,318	746	4.9%	48	WILSON	36,370	2,929	8.1%	98
CRAVEN	42,118	2,056	4.9%	49	EDGECOMBE	22,623	1,828	8.1%	99
GATES	5,285	259	4.9%	50	SCOTLAND	11,866	1,020	8.6%	100

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Estimates subject to monthly and annual revisions.

North Carolina Department of Commerce
Labor & Economic Analysis Division
Local Area Unemployment Statistics
(919) 707-1500

Technical Notes

This release presents labor force and unemployment estimates from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. The LAUS program is a federal-state cooperative endeavor.

Labor force and unemployment--from the LAUS program

Definitions. The labor force and unemployment estimates are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of households that is conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Census Bureau. The LAUS program measures employment and unemployment on a place-of-residence basis. The universe for each is the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. Employed persons are those who did any work at all for pay or profit in the reference week (the week including the 12th of the month) or worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or farm, plus those not working who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not paid, for such reasons as bad weather, labor-management dispute, illness, or vacation. Unemployed persons are those who were not employed during the reference week (based on the definition above), had actively looked for a job sometime in the 4-week period ending with the reference week, and were currently available for work; persons on lay-off expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The labor force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

Method of estimation. Statewide estimates are produced using an estimation algorithm administered by the BLS. This method, which underwent substantial enhancement at the beginning of 2005, utilizes data from several sources, including the CPS, Current Employment Statistics (CES), and state unemployment insurance (UI) programs. Substate estimates are produced using the "LAUS Handbook Method", which is also based on data from several sources. Each month, census division estimates are controlled to national totals, and state estimates are then controlled to their respective division totals. Substate estimates are controlled to their respective state totals. For more information about LAUS estimation procedures, see the BLS website at www.bls.gov/lau/laumthd.htm

Revisions. Labor force and unemployment data for the previous month reflect adjustments made in each subsequent month, while data for prior years reflect adjustments made at the end of each year. The monthly revisions incorporate updated model inputs, while the annually revised estimates reflect updated population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, any revisions in the other data sources, and model reestimation.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on February 28, 2013. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available online at www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm.

Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample surveys, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can

be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the specific estimation processes used.

Model-based error measures for seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data and for over-the-month and over-the-year changes to LAUS statewide estimates are available online at www.bls.gov/lau/lastderr.htm.

Release Dates

The next unemployment update is scheduled for Friday, July 22, 2016 when the state unemployment rate for June 2016 will be released.

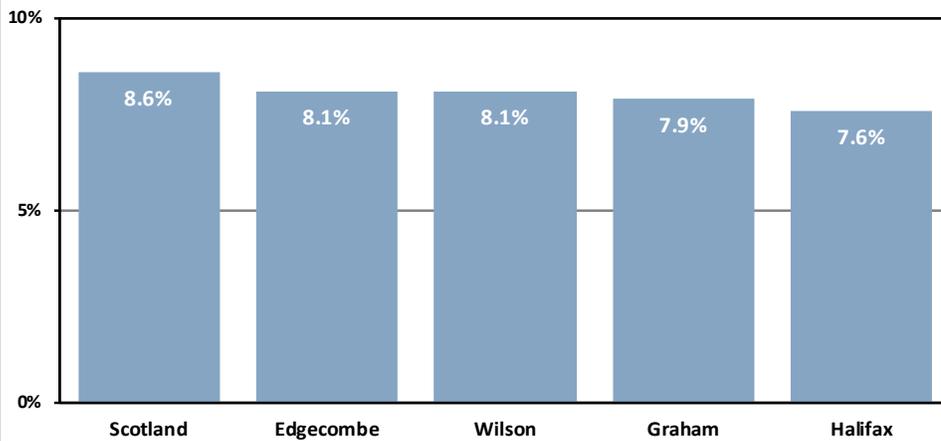
The complete 2016 data release schedule can be accessed at:

<http://www.nccommerce.com/lead/research-publications/schedule-of-release-dates>

Counties With Highest Unemployment Rates

May 2016*

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



North Carolina's statewide unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 4.7 percent in May. This was 0.3 of a percentage-point decrease from April's revised rate, and 1.3 of a percentage-point decrease over the year.

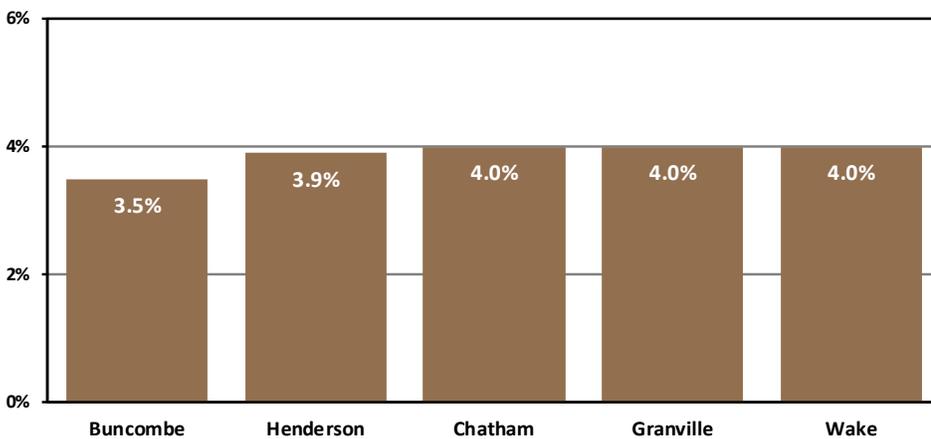
Over the month, the unemployment rate decreased in 98 counties, while remaining unchanged in two. Forty-one counties had unemployment rates at or below the state's 4.7 percent rate.

Scotland county recorded May's highest unemployment rate at 8.6 percent, followed by Edgecombe & Wilson at 8.1 percent, Graham at 7.9 percent, Halifax at 7.6 percent, and Hyde at 7.5 percent. Buncombe County had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.5 percent, followed by Henderson at 3.9 percent, and Chatham, Granville & Wake at 4.0 percent.

Counties With Lowest Unemployment Rates

May 2016*

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

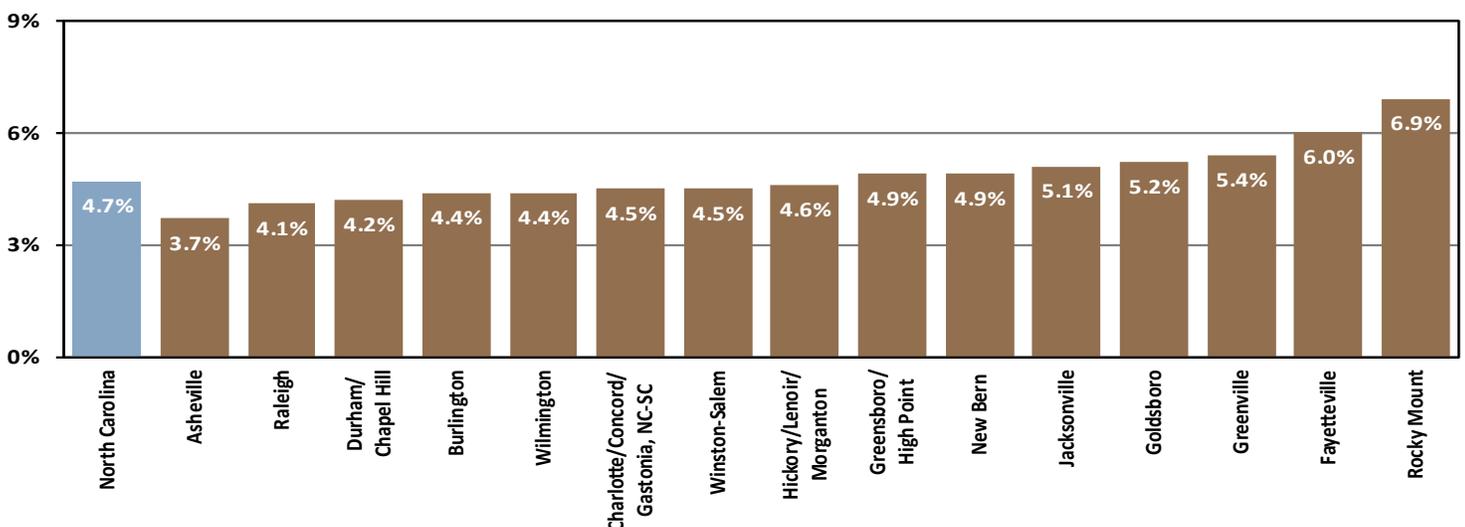


Unemployment rates decreased in 14 of the state's 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) over the month. The Rocky Mount MSA had the highest unemployment rate in May at 6.9 percent, followed by Fayetteville at 6.0 percent. Asheville reported the month's lowest unemployment rate at 3.7 percent, followed by Raleigh, 4.1 percent, Durham/Chapel Hill, 4.2 percent and Burlington & Wilmington, 4.4 percent.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas' Unemployment Rates

May 2016*

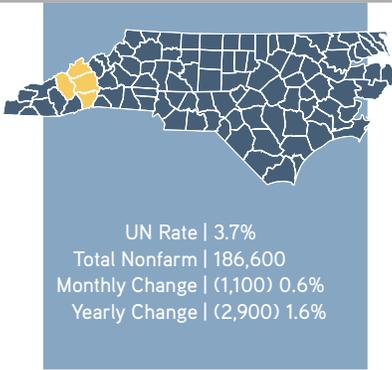
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



*All May 2016 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

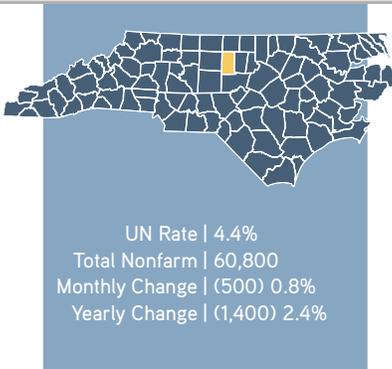
Asheville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	200	2.6%
Manufacturing	-100	-0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200	0.6%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-100	-0.5%
Education & Health Services	200	0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	600	2.3%
Other Services	100	1.3%
Government	0	0.0%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	100	1.3%
Manufacturing	-100	-0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,000	2.9%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-200	-3.3%
Professional & Business Services	1,200	6.7%
Education & Health Services	1,200	3.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	-200	-0.7%
Other Services	200	2.7%
Government	-300	-1.2%

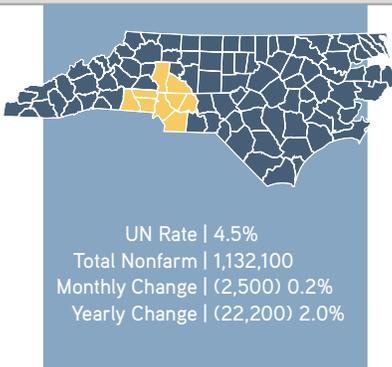
Burlington MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200	1.7%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	5.3%
Professional & Business Services	0	0.0%
Education & Health Services	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	100	1.4%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	100	1.4%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-3.9%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	600	5.2%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	5.3%
Professional & Business Services	500	9.3%
Education & Health Services	300	2.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	-200	-2.7%
Other Services	100	5.0%
Government	100	1.4%

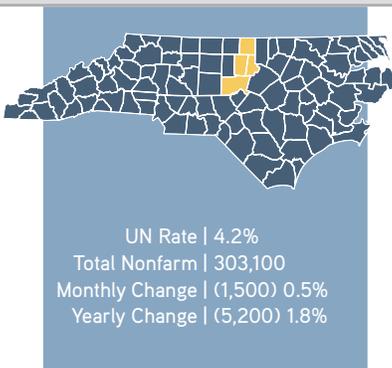
Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	200	0.3%
Manufacturing	1,600	1.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100	0.0%
Information	100	0.4%
Financial Activities	-900	-1.0%
Professional & Business Services	-2,600	-1.4%
Education & Health Services	900	0.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	2,600	2.0%
Other Services	100	0.3%
Government	400	0.3%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	3,000	5.4%
Manufacturing	1,100	1.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	4,400	2.0%
Information	400	1.5%
Financial Activities	2,300	2.8%
Professional & Business Services	5,700	3.1%
Education & Health Services	1,600	1.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	3,500	2.8%
Other Services	600	1.6%
Government	-400	-0.3%

Durham/Chapel Hill MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	100	1.3%
Manufacturing	-200	-0.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	700	2.0%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-0.7%
Professional & Business Services	700	1.7%
Education & Health Services	300	0.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	-200	-0.7%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	200	0.3%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	300	4.1%
Manufacturing	-1,100	-3.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	600	1.7%
Information	100	2.3%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	2,600	6.8%
Education & Health Services	600	1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	500	1.9%
Other Services	700	6.5%
Government	900	1.3%

Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All May 2016 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Fayetteville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



UN Rate | 6.0%
 Total Nonfarm | 130,000
 Monthly Change | (-100) -0.1%
 Yearly Change | (1,300) 1.0%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	-100	-1.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-300	-1.2%
Information	100	7.7%
Financial Activities	-100	-2.6%
Professional & Business Services	0	0.0%
Education & Health Services	100	0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	300	2.0%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	-100	-0.3%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-200	-4.4%
Manufacturing	-200	-2.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	300	1.3%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-200	-5.1%
Professional & Business Services	1,000	8.3%
Education & Health Services	500	3.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	-400	-2.6%
Other Services	100	2.2%
Government	400	1.0%

Goldsboro MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



UN Rate | 5.2%
 Total Nonfarm | 42,900
 Monthly Change | (100) 0.2%
 Yearly Change | (300) 0.7%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	*	
Manufacturing	*	
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	*	
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	*	
Education & Health Services	*	
Leisure & Hospitality	*	
Other Services	*	
Government	-100	-1.1%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	*	
Manufacturing	*	
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	*	
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	*	
Education & Health Services	*	
Leisure & Hospitality	*	
Other Services	*	
Government	-200	-2.2%

Greensboro/High Point MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



UN Rate | 4.9%
 Total Nonfarm | 361,000
 Monthly Change | (-700) -0.2%
 Yearly Change | (3,500) 1.0%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	100	0.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0	0.0%
Information	100	2.1%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-1,500	-2.8%
Education & Health Services	-900	-1.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,200	3.8%
Other Services	100	0.8%
Government	200	0.4%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	600	4.3%
Manufacturing	400	0.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,600	3.6%
Information	-200	-3.9%
Financial Activities	-100	-0.6%
Professional & Business Services	2,000	4.0%
Education & Health Services	100	0.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,600	-4.6%
Other Services	200	1.6%
Government	-500	-1.1%

Greenville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



UN Rate | 5.4%
 Total Nonfarm | 78,300
 Monthly Change | (200) 0.3%
 Yearly Change | (-200) -0.3%

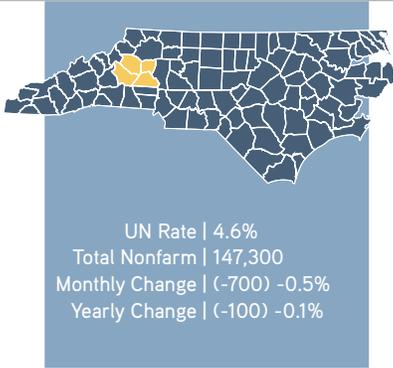
Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100	0.9%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	0	0.0%
Education & Health Services	100	1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	-100	-1.0%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	100	0.4%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	-300	-5.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100	0.9%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	300	4.6%
Education & Health Services	-400	-4.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	300	3.3%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	-200	-0.7%

*Data not collected for these industrial sectors. Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All May 2016 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

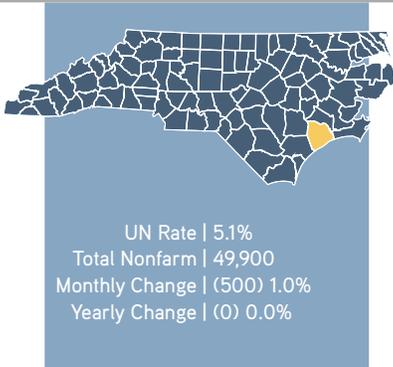
Hickory/Lenoir/Morganton MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-300	-1.1%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	3.0%
Professional & Business Services	-600	-4.4%
Education & Health Services	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-100	-0.8%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	200	0.9%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	-100	-0.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	600	2.2%
Information	-100	-11.1%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	100	0.8%
Education & Health Services	-200	-1.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	-300	-2.3%
Other Services	200	4.4%
Government	-300	-1.3%

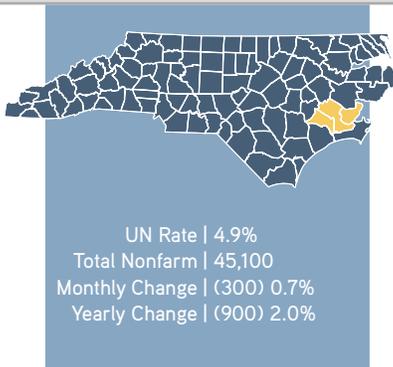
Jacksonville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	*	
Manufacturing	*	
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	*	
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	*	
Education & Health Services	*	
Leisure & Hospitality	*	
Other Services	*	
Government	300	2.0%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	*	
Manufacturing	*	
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	*	
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	*	
Education & Health Services	*	
Leisure & Hospitality	*	
Other Services	*	
Government	100	0.7%

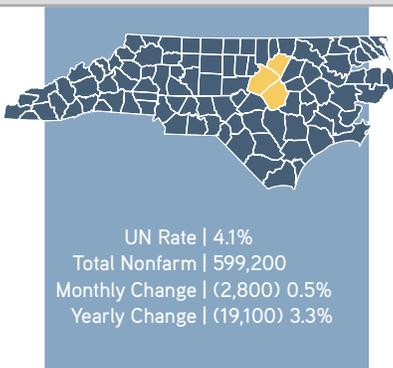
New Bern MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	*	
Manufacturing	*	
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	*	
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	*	
Education & Health Services	*	
Leisure & Hospitality	*	
Other Services	*	
Government	0	0.0%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	*	
Manufacturing	*	
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	*	
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	*	
Education & Health Services	*	
Leisure & Hospitality	*	
Other Services	*	
Government	200	1.4%

Raleigh MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	100	0.3%
Manufacturing	-100	-0.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,300	1.2%
Information	200	1.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	1,500	1.3%
Education & Health Services	100	0.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,500	2.2%
Other Services	-100	-0.4%
Government	-1,700	-1.8%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-400	-1.2%
Manufacturing	-500	-1.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	4,600	4.5%
Information	800	4.2%
Financial Activities	-600	-2.0%
Professional & Business Services	6,500	6.0%
Education & Health Services	2,400	3.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	4,500	6.9%
Other Services	1,000	4.3%
Government	800	0.8%

*Data not collected for these industrial sectors. Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All May 2016 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Rocky Mount MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



UN Rate | 6.9%
 Total Nonfarm | 56,100
 Monthly Change | (300) 0.5%
 Yearly Change | (-900) -1.6%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	100	1.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-100	-0.9%
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	-100	-1.8%
Education & Health Services	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	200	3.6%
Other Services	*	
Government	200	1.8%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-300	-13.0%
Manufacturing	-200	-2.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	300	2.6%
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	200	3.8%
Education & Health Services	-100	-1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	0	0.0%
Other Services	*	
Government	200	1.8%

Wilmington MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



UN Rate | 4.4%
 Total Nonfarm | 121,500
 Monthly Change | (1,000) 0.8%
 Yearly Change | (-100) -0.1%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200	0.9%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-1.9%
Professional & Business Services	0	0.0%
Education & Health Services	100	0.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	500	2.7%
Other Services	100	2.0%
Government	200	0.9%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	100	1.5%
Manufacturing	-400	-6.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0	0.0%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-1.9%
Professional & Business Services	-800	-5.1%
Education & Health Services	400	2.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	300	1.6%
Other Services	200	4.2%
Government	200	0.9%

Winston-Salem MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | May 2016



UN Rate | 4.5%
 Total Nonfarm | 259,900
 Monthly Change | (1,000) 0.4%
 Yearly Change | (800) 0.3%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	300	0.9%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	500	1.1%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-400	-1.2%
Education & Health Services	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	600	2.4%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	0	0.0%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-1.1%
Manufacturing	900	2.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	800	1.7%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-0.8%
Professional & Business Services	-1,300	-3.7%
Education & Health Services	1,300	2.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	-500	-1.9%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	0	0.0%

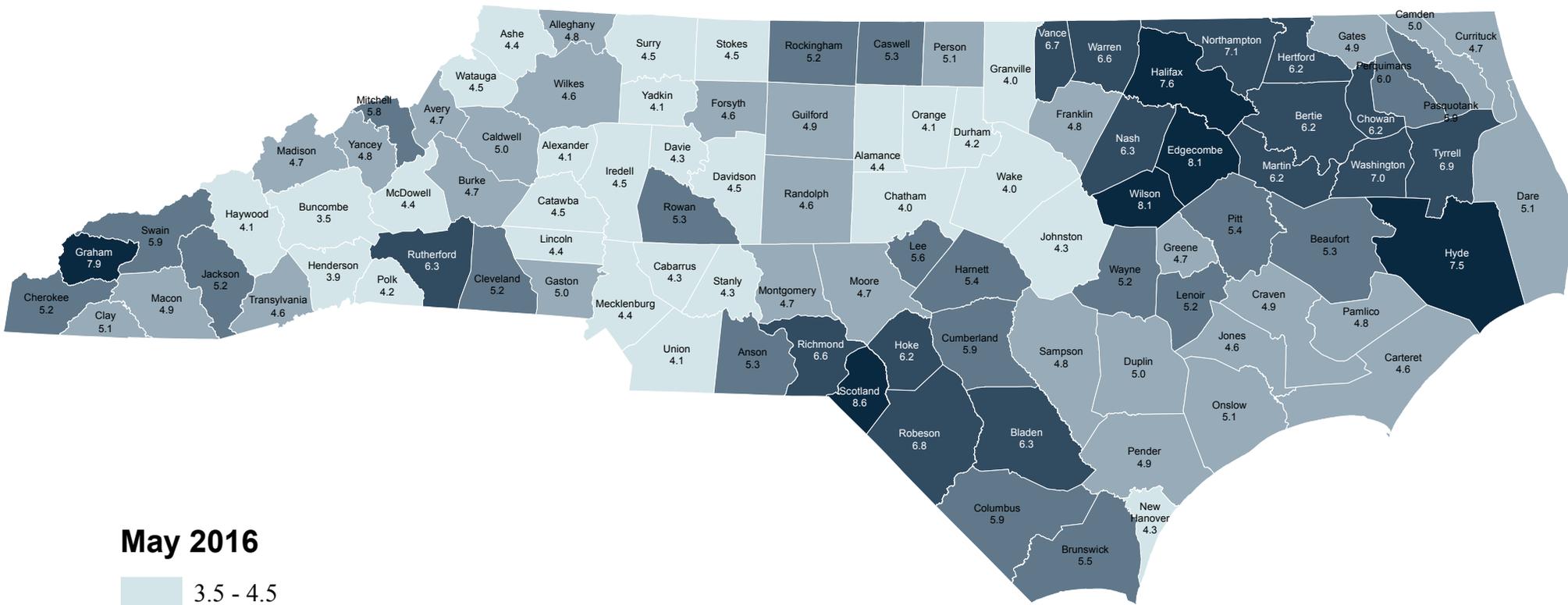
Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All May 2016 data are preliminary.

Over the month, net industry employment increased in 12 of 15 MSAs. Raleigh had the largest net employment increase with 2,800, followed by Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC, 2,500; Durham/Chapel Hill, 1,500; and Asheville, 1,100. Jacksonville experienced the greatest percentage increase at 1.0 percent, followed by Burlington & Wilmington, 0.8 percent; New Bern, 0.7 percent; and Asheville, 0.6 percent. Greensboro/High Point (700; 0.2%) & Hickory/Lenoir/Morganton (700; 0.5%) reported the largest over-the-month decrease, followed by Fayetteville (100; 0.1%). It is important to note that employment estimates are subject to large seasonal patterns; therefore, it is advisable to focus on over-the-year changes in the not seasonally adjusted series.

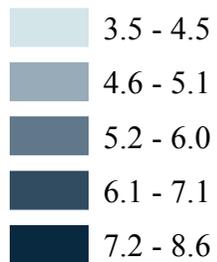
Over the year, employment rose in 10 of 15 MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC had the largest net employment increase at 22,200, followed by Raleigh, 19,100; Durham/Chapel Hill 5,200; Greensboro/High Point, 3,500; and Asheville, 2,900. Raleigh had the greatest percentage increase at 3.3 percent, followed by Burlington, 2.4 percent; and Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC & New Bern, 2.0 percent. Decreases were reported in Rocky Mount (900; 1.6%), Greenville (200; 0.3%), Hickory/Lenoir/Morganton (100; 0.1%) and Wilmington (100; 0.1%). Jacksonville remained unchanged over the year.

North Carolina Unemployment Rates by County

May 2016



May 2016

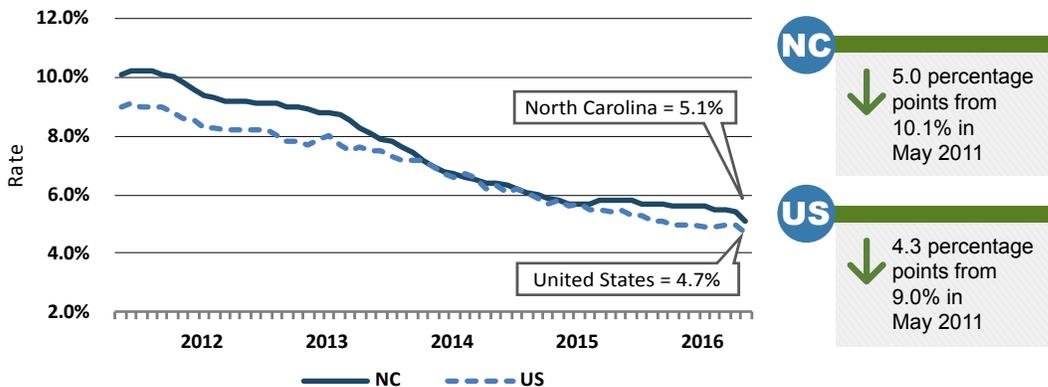


- ^ 0 Counties Higher Than Previous Month
- ✓ 98 Counties Lower Than Previous Month
- = 2 Counties Same as Previous Month

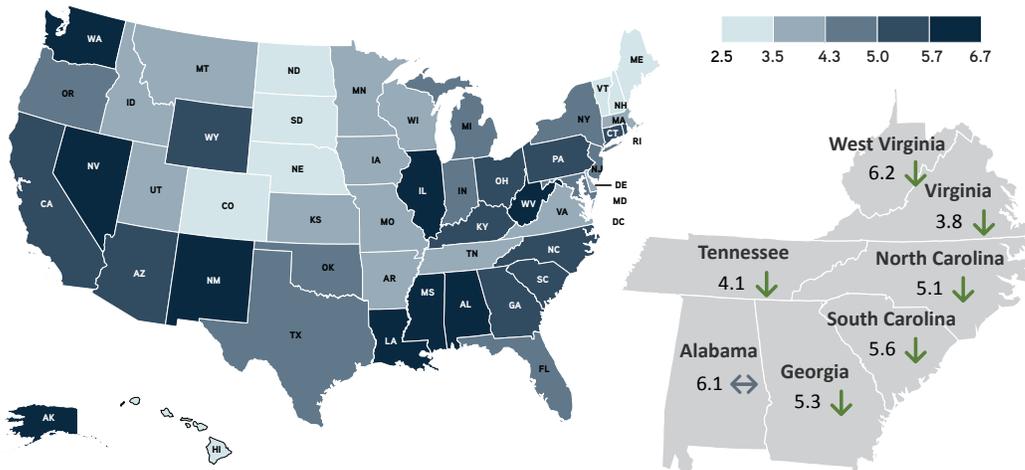
North Carolina Rate 4.7%
Not Seasonally Adjusted

North Carolina's economy continued its steady expansion through May. The State's preliminary unemployment estimate reached a rate unseen since February 2008. An increase in housing permits and a drop in unemployment insurance claims suggest that the economy isn't about to sharply turn south in the short-term. However, the decline in job postings and reduction in manufacturing hours could foreshadow slower growth due in part to uncertainties, political and economic, at home and abroad – something worth watching...

Unemployment Rate Trend

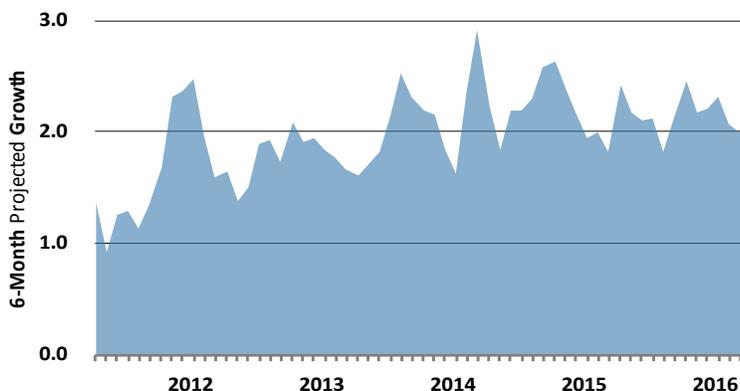


Unemployment Rate Comparison



Philadelphia Federal Reserve Leading Indicators for North Carolina

NC This leading index predicts the six-month growth rate of the state's economy (as measured by the Phil Fed's current indicator index). A positive number reflects economic growth, while a negative projects a decline.



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Note: April 2016 data most current available.

*All data produced in this publication are based off May 2016 figures, are generated by LEAD, and have been seasonally adjusted and/or smoothed unless otherwise stated. Dollar amounts have been adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index.

NC 5.1%

Unemployment Rate Change

↓ 0.3

Change in Employed

↑ 6,870 (0.1%)

Change in Unemployed

↓ 13,589 (5.1%)

Labor Force Participation Rate

↓ 0.2 to 61.8%

US 4.7%

Unemployment Rate Change

↓ 0.3

Change in Employed

↑ 26,000 (< 0.1%)

Change in Unemployed

↓ 484,000 (6.1%)

Labor Force Participation Rate

↓ 0.2 to 62.6%

Data

Industry Employment

4,307,700 Total Nonfarm Jobs
 ↓ 1,600 over the month
 ↑ 78,100 over the year

Initial UI Claims

16,593 Individuals Filing
 ↓ 236 over the month
 ↓ 3,705 over the year

Real Taxable Retail Sales

↑ \$549.1M over the month
 ↑ \$587.7M over the year

Source: NC Dept. of Revenue
 Note: April 2016 data most current available at time of release.

Residential Building Permits

↑ <0.1% over the month
 ↑ 1.6% over the year

Source: United States Census Bureau
 Note: Includes multiple-unit housing.

Job Postings

↓ 6.8% over the month
 ↓ -8.3% over the year

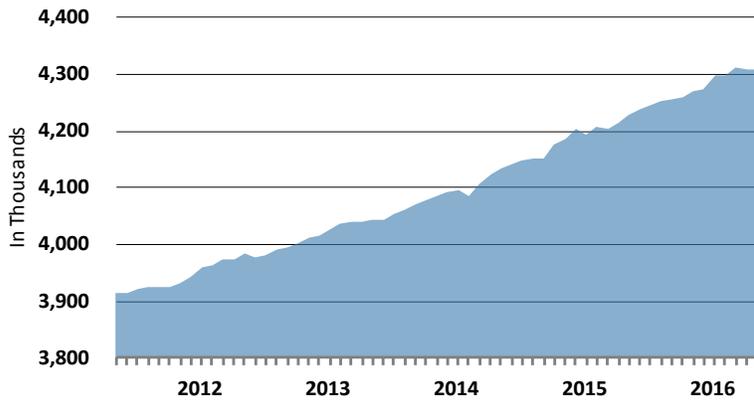
Source: The Conference Board
 Help Wanted Online

Manufacturing Hours Worked

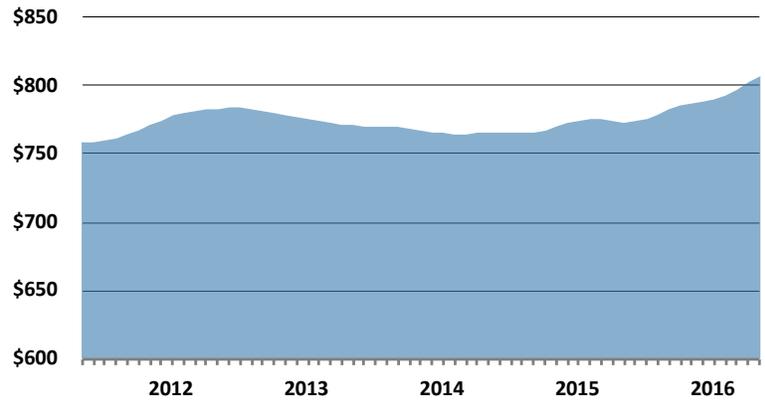
↓ 0.2% over the month
 ↓ 1.0% over the year

Note: Not Seasonally Adjusted

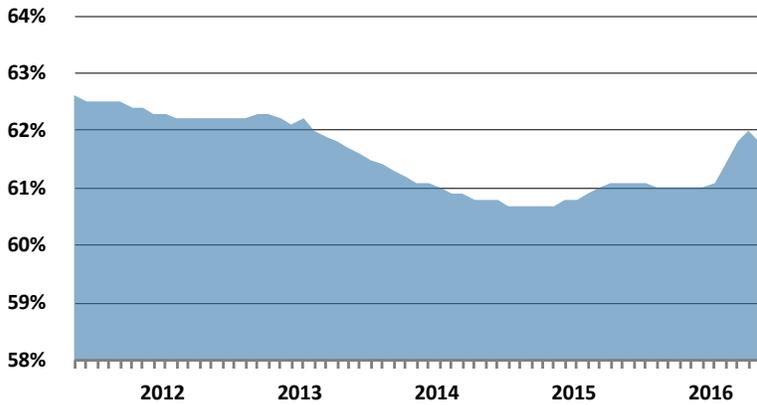
Total Nonfarm Jobs



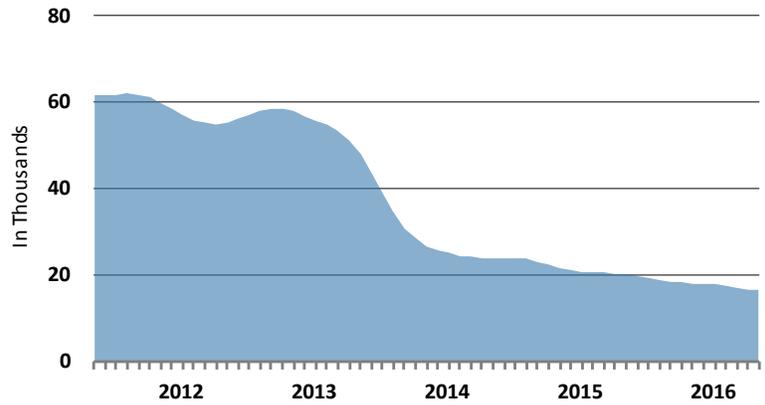
Average Real Weekly Earnings (Private Nonfarm Sector)



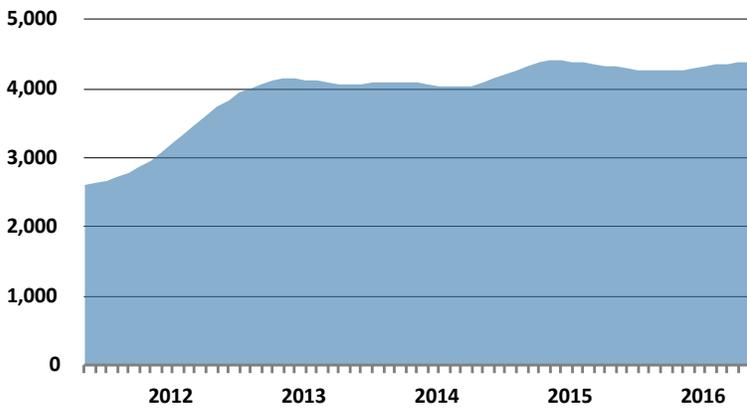
Labor Force Participation Rate



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

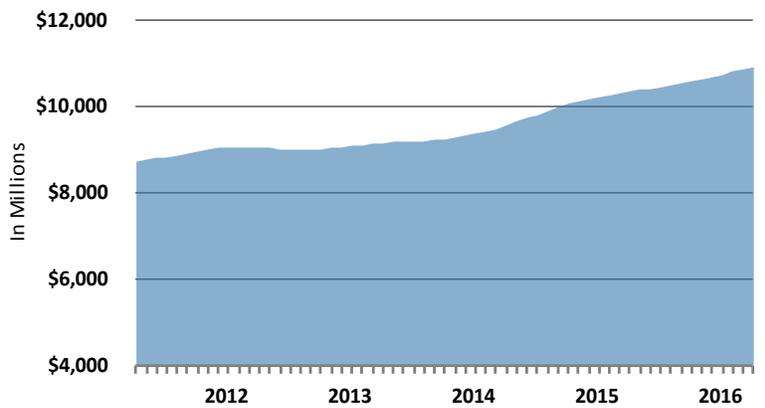


Residential Building Permits



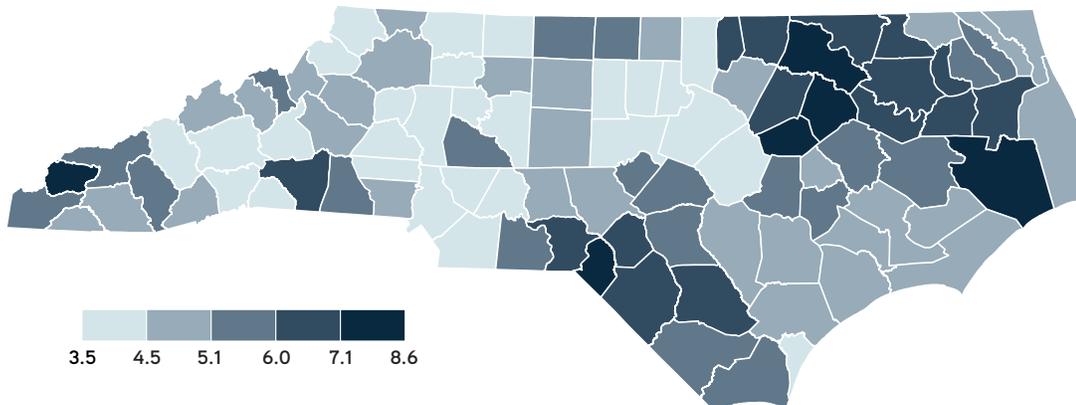
Source: United States Census Bureau
Note: Includes multiple-unit housing.

Real Taxable Retail Sales



Source: NC Dept. of Revenue
Note: April 2016 data most current available at time of release.

Unemployment Rate By County (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Lowest	
Buncombe	3.5%
Henderson	3.9%
Wake	4.0%
Chatham	4.0%
Granville	4.0%
Highest	
Scotland	8.6%
Edgecombe	8.1%
Wilson	8.1%
Graham	7.9%
Halifax	7.6%

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