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*For Immediate Release: August 3, 2016  
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## North Carolina’s June County and Area Employment Figures Released

**RALEIGH** —Unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) increased in 96 of North Carolina’s counties in June and decreased in four. Scotland County had the highest unemployment rate at 9.2 percent, while Buncombe County had the lowest at 3.9 percent. All fifteen of the state’s metro areas experienced rate increases. Among the Metro areas, Rocky Mount at 7.5 percent experienced the highest rate and Asheville had the lowest rate at 4.1 percent. The June not seasonally adjusted statewide rate was 5.2 percent.

	Counties With Rates 5% or Below	Counties With Rates Between 5% and 10%	Counties With Rates 10% or Above
<b>June</b>	34	66	0
<b>May (Revised)</b>	57	43	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) decreased in June by 16,521 to 4,610,373 while those unemployed increased 20,931 to 250,385. Since June 2015, the number of workers employed statewide increased 98,317, while those unemployed decreased 44,144.

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, August 19, 2016 when the state unemployment rate for July 2016 will be released.

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



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

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
STATEWIDE	4,860,758	250,385	5.2	JOHNSTON	90,724	4,199	4.6
ALAMANCE	77,807	3,896	5.0	JONES	4,607	237	5.1
ALEXANDER	17,596	795	4.5	LEE	26,388	1,578	6.0
ALLEGHANY	4,610	245	5.3	LENOIR	27,694	1,554	5.6
ANSON	10,780	623	5.8	LINCOLN	41,707	1,970	4.7
ASHE	12,279	600	4.9	MCDOWELL	21,446	1,033	4.8
AVERY	7,550	393	5.2	MACON	15,368	811	5.3
BEAUFORT	20,174	1,167	5.8	MADISON	9,774	503	5.1
BERTIE	8,587	569	6.6	MARTIN	9,391	664	7.1
BLADEN	14,927	1,011	6.8	MECKLENBURG	578,516	27,604	4.8
BRUNSWICK	51,889	2,996	5.8	MITCHELL	6,266	388	6.2
BUNCOMBE	133,341	5,218	3.9	MONTGOMERY	11,762	619	5.3
BURKE	39,672	2,040	5.1	MOORE	39,353	1,995	5.1
CABARRUS	99,623	4,642	4.7	NASH	42,905	2,926	6.8
CALDWELL	35,459	1,903	5.4	NEW HANOVER	115,659	5,496	4.8
CAMDEN	4,689	263	5.6	NORTHAMPTON	7,850	575	7.3
CARTERET	32,743	1,589	4.9	ONSLow	65,293	3,599	5.5
CASWELL	9,636	556	5.8	ORANGE	75,551	3,496	4.6
CATAWBA	74,915	3,661	4.9	PAMLICO	5,461	289	5.3
CHATHAM	33,331	1,465	4.4	PASQUOTANK	17,588	1,133	6.4
CHEROKEE	11,196	645	5.8	PENDER	26,285	1,403	5.3
CHOWAN	5,670	377	6.6	PERQUIMANS	5,199	332	6.4
CLAY	4,224	225	5.3	PERSON	18,207	1,004	5.5
CLEVELAND	46,495	2,588	5.6	PITT	87,396	5,199	5.9
COLUMBUS	22,928	1,458	6.4	POLK	8,804	433	4.9
CRAVEN	42,243	2,232	5.3	RANDOLPH	67,995	3,383	5.0
CUMBERLAND	129,114	8,275	6.4	RICHMOND	16,827	1,184	7.0
CURRITUCK	12,883	615	4.8	ROBESON	51,902	3,817	7.4
DARE	23,188	1,074	4.6	ROCKINGHAM	41,813	2,341	5.6
DAVIDSON	80,007	3,935	4.9	ROWAN	65,817	3,807	5.8
DAVIE	20,142	954	4.7	RUTHERFORD	25,040	1,700	6.8
DUPLIN	26,214	1,449	5.5	SAMPSON	29,802	1,612	5.4
DURHAM	158,289	7,365	4.7	SCOTLAND	11,827	1,093	9.2
EDGECOMBE	22,415	1,947	8.7	STANLY	29,379	1,408	4.8
FORSYTH	181,830	9,191	5.1	STOKES	22,273	1,080	4.8
FRANKLIN	29,863	1,581	5.3	SURRY	33,737	1,648	4.9
GASTON	106,164	5,675	5.3	SWAIN	7,309	407	5.6
GATES	5,311	279	5.3	TRANSYLVANIA	14,299	697	4.9
GRAHAM	3,231	260	8.0	TYRRELL	1,768	116	6.6
GRANVILLE	29,032	1,317	4.5	UNION	115,345	5,212	4.5
GREENE	9,469	503	5.3	VANCE	17,835	1,344	7.5
GUILFORD	259,696	13,989	5.4	WAKE	556,486	24,133	4.3
HALIFAX	20,814	1,700	8.2	WARREN	7,276	534	7.3
HARNETT	51,553	3,078	6.0	WASHINGTON	5,016	363	7.2
HAYWOOD	28,293	1,284	4.5	WATAUGA	27,754	1,384	5.0
HENDERSON	51,615	2,241	4.3	WAYNE	54,665	3,061	5.6
HERTFORD	9,219	617	6.7	WILKES	29,667	1,495	5.0
HOKE	19,625	1,312	6.7	WILSON	36,788	3,195	8.7
HYDE	2,334	164	7.0	YADKIN	17,915	801	4.5
IREDELL	84,215	4,131	4.9	YANCEY	7,230	382	5.3
JACKSON	18,916	1,054	5.6				

*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	June 2016	May 2016	June 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change	County	June 2016	May 2016	June 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
STATEWIDE	5.2	4.7	6.1	0.5	-0.9						
ALAMANCE	5.0	4.4	5.8	0.6	-0.8	JOHNSTON	4.6	4.3	5.5	0.3	-0.9
ALEXANDER	4.5	4.1	5.4	0.4	-0.9	JONES	5.1	4.6	6.1	0.5	-1.0
ALLEGHANY	5.3	4.9	6.1	0.4	-0.8	LEE	6.0	5.6	7.5	0.4	-1.5
ANSON	5.8	5.3	6.9	0.5	-1.1	LENOIR	5.6	5.2	6.8	0.4	-1.2
ASHE	4.9	4.3	6.4	0.6	-1.5	LINCOLN	4.7	4.3	5.9	0.4	-1.2
AVERY	5.2	4.9	5.9	0.3	-0.7	MCDOWELL	4.8	4.5	5.8	0.3	-1.0
BEAUFORT	5.8	5.3	6.9	0.5	-1.1	MACON	5.3	4.9	6.3	0.4	-1.0
BERTIE	6.6	6.2	7.5	0.4	-0.9	MADISON	5.1	4.7	6.1	0.4	-1.0
BLADEN	6.8	6.2	8.2	0.6	-1.4	MARTIN	7.1	6.2	8.4	0.9	-1.3
BRUNSWICK	5.8	5.5	7.3	0.3	-1.5	MECKLENBURG	4.8	4.4	5.7	0.4	-0.9
BUNCOMBE	3.9	3.5	4.7	0.4	-0.8	MITCHELL	6.2	5.7	7.2	0.5	-1.0
BURKE	5.1	4.7	6.2	0.4	-1.1	MONTGOMERY	5.3	4.7	6.1	0.6	-0.8
CABARRUS	4.7	4.3	5.5	0.4	-0.8	MOORE	5.1	4.6	6.2	0.5	-1.1
CALDWELL	5.4	5.0	6.8	0.4	-1.4	NASH	6.8	6.3	8.0	0.5	-1.2
CAMDEN	5.6	5.0	6.0	0.6	-0.4	NEW HANOVER	4.8	4.3	5.6	0.5	-0.8
CARTERET	4.9	4.6	5.9	0.3	-1.0	NORTHAMPTON	7.3	7.0	8.4	0.3	-1.1
CASWELL	5.8	5.3	7.0	0.5	-1.2	ONSLow	5.5	5.1	6.4	0.4	-0.9
CATAWBA	4.9	4.5	5.9	0.4	-1.0	ORANGE	4.6	4.1	5.1	0.5	-0.5
CHATHAM	4.4	4.0	5.2	0.4	-0.8	PAMLICO	5.3	4.8	6.4	0.5	-1.1
CHEROKEE	5.8	5.2	7.1	0.6	-1.3	PASQUOTANK	6.4	5.9	7.6	0.5	-1.2
CHOWAN	6.6	6.1	7.3	0.5	-0.7	PENDER	5.3	4.9	6.3	0.4	-1.0
CLAY	5.3	4.9	6.6	0.4	-1.3	PERQUIMANS	6.4	6.0	7.4	0.4	-1.0
CLEVELAND	5.6	5.2	6.9	0.4	-1.3	PERSON	5.5	5.0	7.4	0.5	-1.9
COLUMBUS	6.4	5.9	7.9	0.5	-1.5	PITT	5.9	5.4	6.8	0.5	-0.9
Craven	5.3	4.9	6.4	0.4	-1.1	POLK	4.9	4.3	5.6	0.6	-0.7
CUMBERLAND	6.4	5.9	7.8	0.5	-1.4	RANDOLPH	5.0	4.6	6.0	0.4	-1.0
CURRITUCK	4.8	4.6	5.7	0.2	-0.9	RICHMOND	7.0	6.6	8.2	0.4	-1.2
DARE	4.6	5.1	5.3	-0.5	-0.7	ROBESON	7.4	6.8	9.0	0.6	-1.6
DAVIDSON	4.9	4.5	6.0	0.4	-1.1	ROCKINGHAM	5.6	5.2	7.0	0.4	-1.4
DAVIE	4.7	4.3	5.4	0.4	-0.7	ROWAN	5.8	5.3	6.4	0.5	-0.6
DUPLIN	5.5	5.0	6.2	0.5	-0.7	RUTHERFORD	6.8	6.2	8.4	0.6	-1.6
DURHAM	4.7	4.2	5.4	0.5	-0.7	SAMPSON	5.4	4.8	6.3	0.6	-0.9
EDGEcombe	8.7	8.1	10.4	0.6	-1.7	SCOTLAND	9.2	8.6	11.5	0.6	-2.3
FORSYTH	5.1	4.6	6.0	0.5	-0.9	STANLY	4.8	4.3	5.7	0.5	-0.9
FRANKLIN	5.3	4.8	6.2	0.5	-0.9	STOKES	4.8	4.5	5.7	0.3	-0.9
GASTON	5.3	4.9	6.4	0.4	-1.1	SURRY	4.9	4.5	5.9	0.4	-1.0
GATES	5.3	4.9	5.8	0.4	-0.5	SWAIN	5.6	5.7	7.2	-0.1	-1.6
GRAHAM	8.0	7.8	11.7	0.2	-3.7	TRANSYLVANIA	4.9	4.5	5.9	0.4	-1.0
GRANVILLE	4.5	4.0	5.4	0.5	-0.9	TYRRELL	6.6	6.9	8.2	-0.3	-1.6
GREENE	5.3	4.7	6.2	0.6	-0.9	UNION	4.5	4.1	5.1	0.4	-0.6
GUILFORD	5.4	4.9	6.4	0.5	-1.0	VANCE	7.5	6.7	9.2	0.8	-1.7
HALIFAX	8.2	7.5	9.3	0.7	-1.1	WAKE	4.3	4.0	5.0	0.3	-0.7
HARNETT	6.0	5.3	7.2	0.7	-1.2	WARREN	7.3	6.6	8.7	0.7	-1.4
HAYWOOD	4.5	4.1	5.6	0.4	-1.1	WASHINGTON	7.2	7.0	8.8	0.2	-1.6
HENDERSON	4.3	3.9	5.1	0.4	-0.8	WATAUGA	5.0	4.5	5.3	0.5	-0.3
HERTFORD	6.7	6.2	7.4	0.5	-0.7	WAYNE	5.6	5.2	6.4	0.4	-0.8
HOKE	6.7	6.2	8.5	0.5	-1.8	WILKES	5.0	4.5	6.3	0.5	-1.3
HYDE	7.0	7.4	7.2	-0.4	-0.2	WILSON	8.7	7.9	10.7	0.8	-2.0
IREDELL	4.9	4.5	5.8	0.4	-0.9	YADKIN	4.5	4.1	5.6	0.4	-1.1
JACKSON	5.6	5.2	6.3	0.4	-0.7	YANCEY	5.3	4.7	6.5	0.6	-1.2

Not Seasonally Adjusted

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**METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS**  
**CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**  
*Preliminary Data for*  
**June 2016**

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ASHEVILLE	223,023	9,246	4.1
BURLINGTON	77,807	3,896	5.0
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD-GASTONIA	1,272,393	63,228	5.0
DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	285,378	13,330	4.7
FAYETTEVILLE	148,739	9,587	6.4
GOLDSBORO	54,665	3,061	5.6
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT	369,504	19,713	5.3
GREENVILLE	87,396	5,199	5.9
HICKORY-LENOIR-MORGANTON	167,642	8,399	5.0
JACKSONVILLE	65,293	3,599	5.5
NEW BERN	52,311	2,758	5.3
RALEIGH	677,073	29,913	4.4
ROCKY MOUNT	65,320	4,873	7.5
WILMINGTON	141,944	6,899	4.9
WINSTON-SALEM	322,167	15,961	5.0

Micropolitan Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ALBEMARLE	29,379	1,408	4.8
BOONE	27,754	1,384	5.0
BREVARD	14,299	697	4.9
CULLOWHEE	18,916	1,054	5.6
DUNN	51,553	3,078	6.0
ELIZABETH CITY	27,476	1,728	6.3
FOREST CITY	25,040	1,700	6.8
HENDERSON	17,835	1,344	7.5
KILL DEVIL HILLS	24,956	1,190	4.8
KINSTON	27,694	1,554	5.6
LAURINBURG	11,827	1,093	9.2
LUMBERTON	51,902	3,817	7.4
MARION	21,446	1,033	4.8
MOREHEAD CITY	32,743	1,589	4.9
MOUNT AIRY	33,737	1,648	4.9
NORTH WILKESBORO	29,667	1,495	5.0
OXFORD	29,032	1,317	4.5
PINEHURST-SOUTHERN PINES	39,353	1,995	5.1
ROANOKE RAPIDS	28,664	2,275	7.9
ROCKINGHAM	16,827	1,184	7.0
SANFORD	26,388	1,578	6.0
SHELBY	46,495	2,588	5.6
WASHINGTON	20,174	1,167	5.8
WILSON	36,788	3,195	8.7

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

Combined Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ASHEVILLE-BREVARD	237,322	9,943	4.2
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD	1,348,267	67,224	5.0
FAYETTEVILLE-LUMBERTON-LAURINBURG	212,468	14,497	6.8
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	803,215	41,218	5.1
GREENVILLE-WASHINGTON	107,570	6,366	5.9
HICKORY-LENOIR	189,088	9,432	5.0
NEW BERN-MOREHEAD CITY	85,054	4,347	5.1
RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	1,087,259	50,560	4.7
ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-ROANOKE RAPIDS	130,772	10,343	7.9

*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	June 2016	May 2016	June 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
ASHEVILLE	4.1	3.7	5.0	0.4	-0.9
BURLINGTON	5.0	4.4	5.8	0.6	-0.8
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD-GASTONIA	5.0	4.5	5.8	0.5	-0.8
DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	4.7	4.2	5.5	0.5	-0.8
FAYETTEVILLE	6.4	6.0	7.9	0.4	-1.5
GOLDSBORO	5.6	5.2	6.4	0.4	-0.8
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT	5.3	4.9	6.4	0.4	-1.1
GREENVILLE	5.9	5.4	6.8	0.5	-0.9
HICKORY-LENOIR-MORGANTON	5.0	4.6	6.1	0.4	-1.1
JACKSONVILLE	5.5	5.1	6.4	0.4	-0.9
NEW BERN	5.3	4.8	6.4	0.5	-1.1
RALEIGH	4.4	4.1	5.1	0.3	-0.7
ROCKY MOUNT	7.5	6.9	8.8	0.6	-1.3
WILMINGTON	4.9	4.4	5.7	0.5	-0.8
WINSTON-SALEM	5.0	4.5	5.9	0.5	-0.9

Metropolitan Statistical Area	June 2016	May 2016	June 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
ALBEMARLE	4.8	4.3	5.7	0.5	-0.9
BOONE	5.0	4.5	5.3	0.5	-0.3
BREVARD	4.9	4.5	5.9	0.4	-1.0
CULLOWHEE	5.6	5.2	6.3	0.4	-0.7
DUNN	6.0	5.3	7.2	0.7	-1.2
ELIZABETH CITY	6.3	5.8	7.3	0.5	-1.0
FOREST CITY	6.8	6.2	8.4	0.6	-1.6
HENDERSON	7.5	6.7	9.2	0.8	-1.7
KILL DEVIL HILLS	4.8	5.2	5.5	-0.4	-0.7
KINSTON	5.6	5.2	6.8	0.4	-1.2
LAURINBURG	9.2	8.6	11.5	0.6	-2.3
LUMBERTON	7.4	6.8	9.0	0.6	-1.6
MARION	4.8	4.5	5.8	0.3	-1.0
MOREHEAD CITY	4.9	4.6	5.9	0.3	-1.0
MOUNT AIRY	4.9	4.5	5.9	0.4	-1.0
NORTH WILKESBORO	5.0	4.5	6.3	0.5	-1.3
OXFORD	4.5	4.0	5.4	0.5	-0.9
PINEHURST-SOUTHERN PINES	5.1	4.6	6.2	0.5	-1.1
ROANOKE RAPIDS	7.9	7.4	9.1	0.5	-1.2
ROCKINGHAM	7.0	6.6	8.2	0.4	-1.2
SANFORD	6.0	5.6	7.5	0.4	-1.5
SHELBY	5.6	5.2	6.9	0.4	-1.3
WASHINGTON	5.8	5.3	6.9	0.5	-1.1
WILSON	8.7	7.9	10.7	0.8	-2.0

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

Combined Statistical Area	June 2016	May 2016	June 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
ASHEVILLE-BREVARD	4.2	3.8	5.0	0.4	-0.8
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD	5.0	4.6	5.9	0.4	-0.9
FAYETTEVILLE-LUMBERTON-LAURINBURG	6.8	6.3	8.4	0.5	-1.6
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	5.1	4.7	6.1	0.4	-1.0
GREENVILLE-WASHINGTON	5.9	5.4	6.9	0.5	-1.0
HICKORY-LENOIR	5.0	4.6	6.1	0.4	-1.1
NEW BERN-MOREHEAD CITY	5.1	4.7	6.2	0.4	-1.1
RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	4.7	4.2	5.5	0.5	-0.8
ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-ROANOKE RAPIDS	7.9	7.3	9.4	0.6	-1.5

*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

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

**NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY RANKINGS**  
**Preliminary Data for June 2016**

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank
BUNCOMBE	133,341	5,218	3.9%	1	PENDER	26,285	1,403	5.3%	51
WAKE	556,486	24,133	4.3%	2	GASTON	106,164	5,675	5.3%	52
HENDERSON	51,615	2,241	4.3%	3	CALDWELL	35,459	1,903	5.4%	53
CHATHAM	33,331	1,465	4.4%	4	GUILFORD	259,696	13,989	5.4%	54
YADKIN	17,915	801	4.5%	5	SAMPSON	29,802	1,612	5.4%	55
ALEXANDER	17,596	795	4.5%	6	ONSLow	65,293	3,599	5.5%	56
UNION	115,345	5,212	4.5%	7	PERSON	18,207	1,004	5.5%	57
GRANVILLE	29,032	1,317	4.5%	8	DUPLIN	26,214	1,449	5.5%	58
HAYWOOD	28,293	1,284	4.5%	9	CLEVELAND	46,495	2,588	5.6%	59
ORANGE	75,551	3,496	4.6%	10	SWAIN	7,309	407	5.6%	60
JOHNSTON	90,724	4,199	4.6%	11	JACKSON	18,916	1,054	5.6%	61
DARE	23,188	1,074	4.6%	12	ROCKINGHAM	41,813	2,341	5.6%	62
DURHAM	158,289	7,365	4.7%	13	WAYNE	54,665	3,061	5.6%	63
CABARRUS	99,623	4,642	4.7%	14	CAMDEN	4,689	263	5.6%	64
LINCOLN	41,707	1,970	4.7%	15	LENOIR	27,694	1,554	5.6%	65
DAVIE	20,142	954	4.7%	16	CHEROKEE	11,196	645	5.8%	66
NEW HANOVER	115,659	5,496	4.8%	17	CASWELL	9,636	556	5.8%	67
MECKLENBURG	578,516	27,604	4.8%	18	BRUNSWICK	51,889	2,996	5.8%	68
CURRITUCK	12,883	615	4.8%	19	ANSON	10,780	623	5.8%	69
STANLY	29,379	1,408	4.8%	20	ROWAN	65,817	3,807	5.8%	70
MCDOWELL	21,446	1,033	4.8%	21	BEAUFORT	20,174	1,167	5.8%	71
STOKES	22,273	1,080	4.8%	22	PITT	87,396	5,199	5.9%	72
CARTERET	32,743	1,589	4.9%	23	HARNETT	51,553	3,078	6.0%	73
TRANSYLVANIA	14,299	697	4.9%	24	LEE	26,388	1,578	6.0%	74
SURRY	33,737	1,648	4.9%	25	MITCHELL	6,266	388	6.2%	75
ASHE	12,279	600	4.9%	26	COLUMBUS	22,928	1,458	6.4%	76
CATAWBA	74,915	3,661	4.9%	27	PERQUIMANS	5,199	332	6.4%	77
IREDELL	84,215	4,131	4.9%	28	CUMBERLAND	129,114	8,275	6.4%	78
POLK	8,804	433	4.9%	29	PASQUOTANK	17,588	1,133	6.4%	79
DAVIDSON	80,007	3,935	4.9%	30	TYRRELL	1,768	116	6.6%	80
RANDOLPH	67,995	3,383	5.0%	31	BERTIE	8,587	569	6.6%	81
WATAUGA	27,754	1,384	5.0%	32	CHOWAN	5,670	377	6.6%	82
ALAMANCE	77,807	3,896	5.0%	33	HOKE	19,625	1,312	6.7%	83
WILKES	29,667	1,495	5.0%	34	HERTFORD	9,219	617	6.7%	84
FORSYTH	181,830	9,191	5.1%	35	BLADEN	14,927	1,011	6.8%	85
MOORE	39,353	1,995	5.1%	36	RUTHERFORD	25,040	1,700	6.8%	86
BURKE	39,672	2,040	5.1%	37	NASH	42,905	2,926	6.8%	87
JONES	4,607	237	5.1%	38	HYDE	2,334	164	7.0%	88
MADISON	9,774	503	5.1%	39	RICHMOND	16,827	1,184	7.0%	89
AVERY	7,550	393	5.2%	40	MARTIN	9,391	664	7.1%	90
GATES	5,311	279	5.3%	41	WASHINGTON	5,016	363	7.2%	91
MONTGOMERY	11,762	619	5.3%	42	NORTHAMPTON	7,850	575	7.3%	92
MACON	15,368	811	5.3%	43	WARREN	7,276	534	7.3%	93
YANCEY	7,230	382	5.3%	44	ROBESON	51,902	3,817	7.4%	94
CRAVEN	42,243	2,232	5.3%	45	VANCE	17,835	1,344	7.5%	95
PAMLICO	5,461	289	5.3%	46	GRAHAM	3,231	260	8.0%	96
FRANKLIN	29,863	1,581	5.3%	47	HALIFAX	20,814	1,700	8.2%	97
GREENE	9,469	503	5.3%	48	WILSON	36,788	3,195	8.7%	98
ALLEGHANY	4,610	245	5.3%	49	EDGECOMBE	22,415	1,947	8.7%	99
CLAY	4,224	225	5.3%	50	SCOTLAND	11,827	1,093	9.2%	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](http://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](http://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](http://www.bls.gov/lau/lastderr.htm).

### **Release Dates**

The next unemployment update is scheduled for Friday, August 19, 2016 when the state unemployment rate for July 2016 will be released.

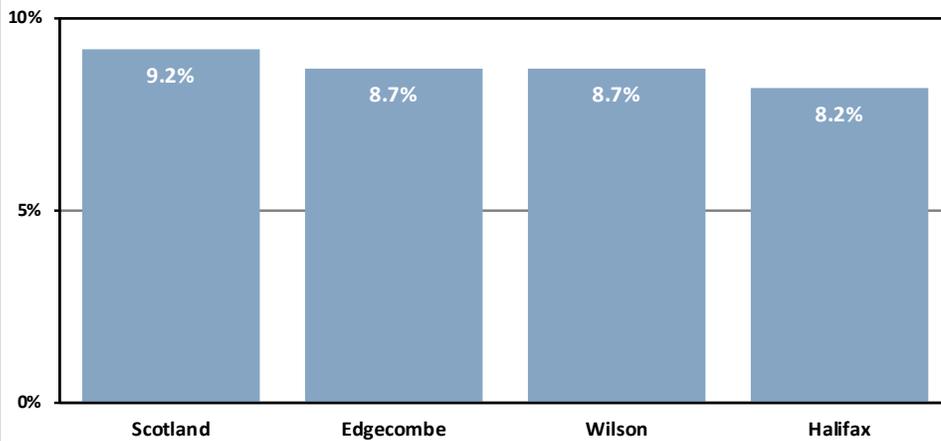
The complete 2016 data release schedule can be accessed at:

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

## Counties With Highest Unemployment Rates

June 2016\*

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



North Carolina's statewide unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.2 percent in June. This was 0.4 of a percentage-point increase from May's revised rate, and 0.9 of a percentage-point decrease over the year.

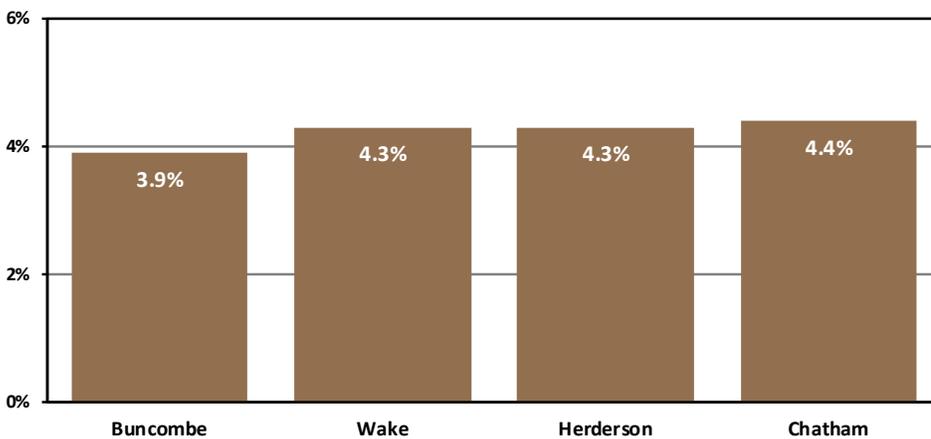
Over the month, the unemployment rate increased in 96 counties, while decreasing in four. Forty counties had unemployment rates at or below the state's 5.2 percent rate.

Scotland county recorded June's highest unemployment rate at 9.2 percent, followed by Edgecombe & Wilson at 8.7 percent, Halifax at 8.2 percent, Graham at 8.0 percent, and Vance at 7.5 percent. Buncombe County had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.9 percent, followed by Henderson & Wake at 4.3 percent, and Chatham at 4.4 percent.

## Counties With Lowest Unemployment Rates

June 2016\*

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

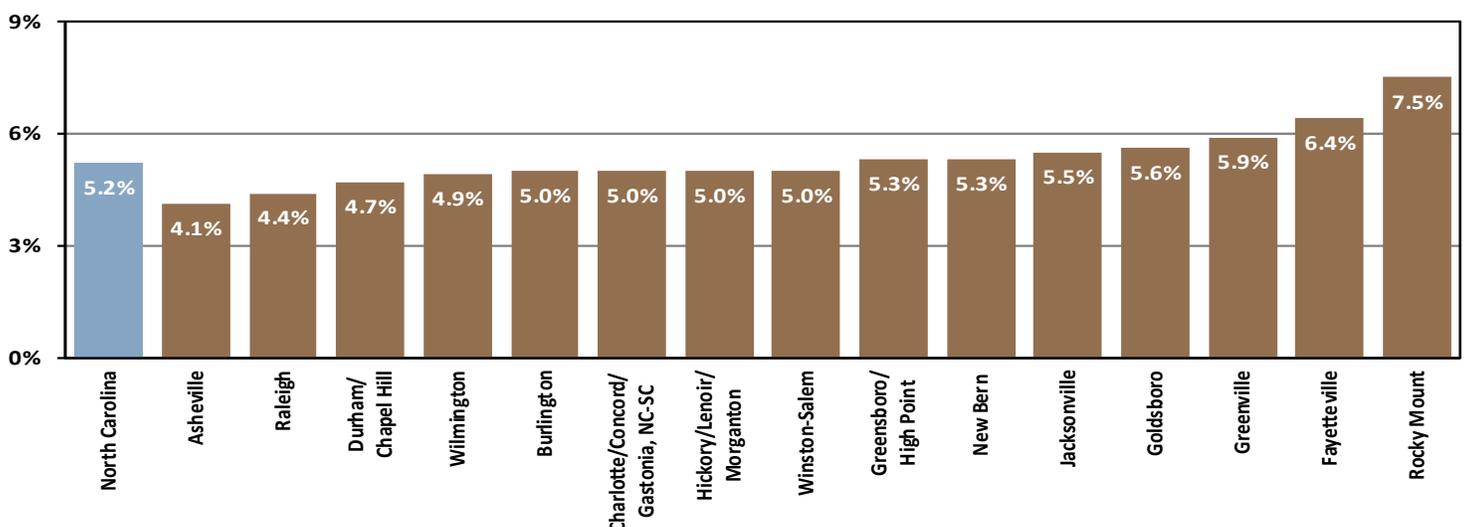


Unemployment rates increased in all of the state's 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) over the month. The Rocky Mount MSA had the highest unemployment rate in June at 7.5 percent, followed by Fayetteville at 6.4 percent. Asheville reported the month's lowest unemployment rate at 4.1 percent, followed by Raleigh, 4.4 percent, Durham/Chapel Hill, 4.7 percent and Wilmington, 4.9 percent.

## Metropolitan Statistical Areas' Unemployment Rates

June 2016\*

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



\*All June 2016 data are preliminary.

# North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

## Asheville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



UN Rate | 4.1%  
 Total Nonfarm | 185,600  
 Monthly Change | (-700) -0.4%  
 Yearly Change | (2,700) 1.5%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-1.3%
Manufacturing	200	1.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0	0.0%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	1.7%
Professional & Business Services	300	1.6%
Education & Health Services	-400	-1.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,000	3.8%
Other Services	200	2.6%
Government	-2,000	-7.8%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-1.3%
Manufacturing	-100	-0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	900	2.6%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-1.6%
Professional & Business Services	1,100	6.0%
Education & Health Services	900	2.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	-200	-0.7%
Other Services	200	2.6%
Government	100	0.4%

## Burlington MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



UN Rate | 5.0%  
 Total Nonfarm | 59,800  
 Monthly Change | (-800) -1.3%  
 Yearly Change | (800) 1.4%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	100	4.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-300	-2.4%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	100	1.8%
Education & Health Services	-400	-3.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	200	2.9%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	-500	-6.8%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	300	2.6%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	5.3%
Professional & Business Services	400	7.4%
Education & Health Services	-200	-1.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	100	1.4%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	100	1.5%

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



UN Rate | 5.0%  
 Total Nonfarm | 1,138,700  
 Monthly Change | (2,600) 0.2%  
 Yearly Change | (29,400) 2.7%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	1,500	2.5%
Manufacturing	900	0.9%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,200	0.5%
Information	200	0.8%
Financial Activities	1,000	1.2%
Professional & Business Services	2,300	1.2%
Education & Health Services	-1,000	-0.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	4,900	3.8%
Other Services	-400	-1.0%
Government	-8,000	-5.3%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	4,100	7.3%
Manufacturing	800	0.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	5,000	2.2%
Information	400	1.5%
Financial Activities	3,100	3.7%
Professional & Business Services	9,400	5.1%
Education & Health Services	1,300	1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	5,600	4.3%
Other Services	400	1.0%
Government	-700	-0.5%

## Durham/Chapel Hill MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



UN Rate | 4.7%  
 Total Nonfarm | 298,800  
 Monthly Change | (-4,500) -1.5%  
 Yearly Change | (5,200) 1.8%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	200	2.6%
Manufacturing	100	0.4%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	600	1.6%
Information	100	2.2%
Financial Activities	100	0.7%
Professional & Business Services	200	0.5%
Education & Health Services	-900	-1.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	-300	-1.1%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	-4,600	-6.7%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	400	5.4%
Manufacturing	-900	-3.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	900	2.5%
Information	200	4.6%
Financial Activities	100	0.7%
Professional & Business Services	2,700	7.0%
Education & Health Services	400	0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	0	0.0%
Other Services	700	6.5%
Government	700	1.1%

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

# North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

## Fayetteville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



UN Rate | 6.4%  
 Total Nonfarm | 130,800  
 Monthly Change | (600) 0.5%  
 Yearly Change | (2,400) 1.9%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-2.2%
Manufacturing	300	4.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	400	1.7%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	100	0.8%
Education & Health Services	-200	-1.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	100	0.7%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	0	0.0%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-200	-4.4%
Manufacturing	200	2.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	700	3.0%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-2.6%
Professional & Business Services	1,100	9.0%
Education & Health Services	400	2.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	-300	-2.0%
Other Services	100	2.2%
Government	500	1.3%

## Goldsboro MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



UN Rate | 5.6%  
 Total Nonfarm | 42,800  
 Monthly Change | (-100) -0.2%  
 Yearly Change | (400) 0.9%

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	-200	-2.2%

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 | June 2016



UN Rate | 5.3%  
 Total Nonfarm | 360,200  
 Monthly Change | (-900) -0.3%  
 Yearly Change | (5,500) 1.6%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	200	1.4%
Manufacturing	500	0.9%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-100	-0.1%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	0.6%
Professional & Business Services	300	0.6%
Education & Health Services	400	0.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	700	2.1%
Other Services	100	0.8%
Government	-3,100	-6.9%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	700	5.0%
Manufacturing	600	1.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,400	3.3%
Information	-200	-3.9%
Financial Activities	-200	-1.1%
Professional & Business Services	2,500	5.0%
Education & Health Services	1,000	2.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,000	-2.9%
Other Services	200	1.6%
Government	-500	-1.2%

## Greenville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



UN Rate | 5.9%  
 Total Nonfarm | 77,600  
 Monthly Change | (-400) -0.5%  
 Yearly Change | (0) 0.0%

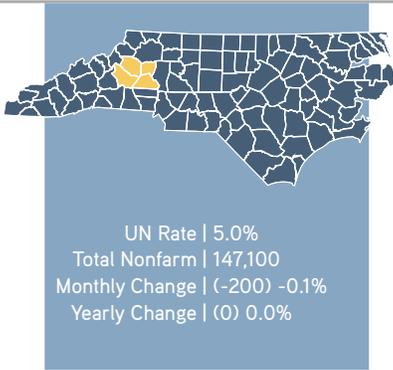
Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0	0.0%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	3.6%
Professional & Business Services	100	1.5%
Education & Health Services	100	1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	-100	-1.1%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	-600	-2.2%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-3.1%
Manufacturing	-300	-5.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100	0.9%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	3.6%
Professional & Business Services	300	4.5%
Education & Health Services	-300	-3.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	400	4.5%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	-200	-0.8%

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

# North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

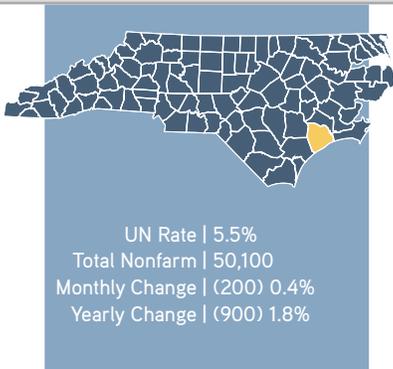
## Hickory/Lenoir/Morganton MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	200	0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0	0.0%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	200	1.6%
Education & Health Services	-200	-1.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	800	6.4%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	-1,200	-5.2%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-2.8%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	400	1.4%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	200	1.6%
Education & Health Services	-300	-1.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	100	0.8%
Other Services	100	2.1%
Government	-400	-1.8%

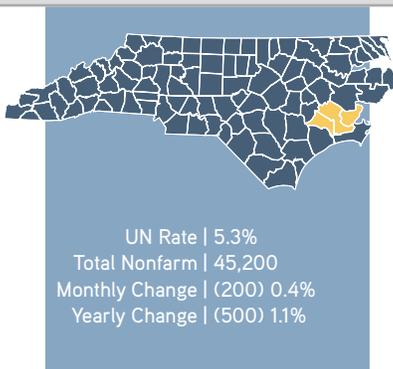
## Jacksonville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



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	-800	-5.3%

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%

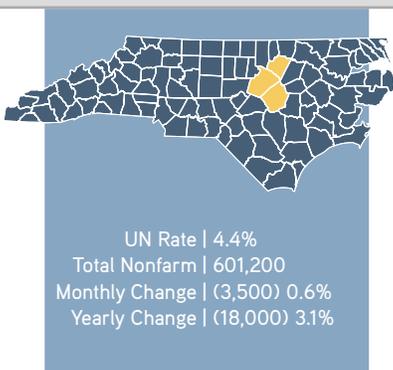
## New Bern MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



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	-200	-1.4%

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%

## Raleigh MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	1,200	3.7%
Manufacturing	200	0.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,100	1.0%
Information	300	1.5%
Financial Activities	100	0.3%
Professional & Business Services	1,800	1.6%
Education & Health Services	-900	-1.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	300	0.4%
Other Services	500	2.1%
Government	-1,100	-1.2%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	300	0.9%
Manufacturing	-500	-1.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	4,400	4.3%
Information	800	4.1%
Financial Activities	-800	-2.7%
Professional & Business Services	5,900	5.4%
Education & Health Services	2,600	3.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	3,700	5.5%
Other Services	800	3.4%
Government	800	0.9%

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

# North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

## Rocky Mount MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



UN Rate | 7.5%  
 Total Nonfarm | 55,500  
 Monthly Change | (-700) -1.3%  
 Yearly Change | (-500) -0.9%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0	0.0%
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	0	0.0%
Education & Health Services	-100	-1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	200	3.5%
Other Services	*	
Government	-600	-5.4%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-300	-13.0%
Manufacturing	-200	-2.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	400	3.5%
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	400	7.7%
Education & Health Services	-100	-1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	200	3.5%
Other Services	*	
Government	300	2.9%

## Wilmington MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



UN Rate | 4.9%  
 Total Nonfarm | 122,300  
 Monthly Change | (800) 0.7%  
 Yearly Change | (1,800) 1.5%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-1.5%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	600	2.5%
Information	100	3.3%
Financial Activities	100	1.9%
Professional & Business Services	300	2.0%
Education & Health Services	300	2.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,200	6.4%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	-1,700	-7.3%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	-200	-3.4%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	300	1.3%
Information	100	3.3%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-400	-2.6%
Education & Health Services	700	4.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	800	4.2%
Other Services	200	4.2%
Government	300	1.4%

## Winston-Salem MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | June 2016



UN Rate | 5.0%  
 Total Nonfarm | 260,600  
 Monthly Change | (600) 0.2%  
 Yearly Change | (2,900) 1.1%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	200	2.2%
Manufacturing	100	0.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	300	0.6%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	1,200	3.5%
Education & Health Services	700	1.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	-300	-1.2%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	0	0.0%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	100	1.1%
Manufacturing	700	2.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,100	2.4%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-0.8%
Professional & Business Services	100	0.3%
Education & Health Services	2,400	4.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,100	-4.2%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	0	0.0%

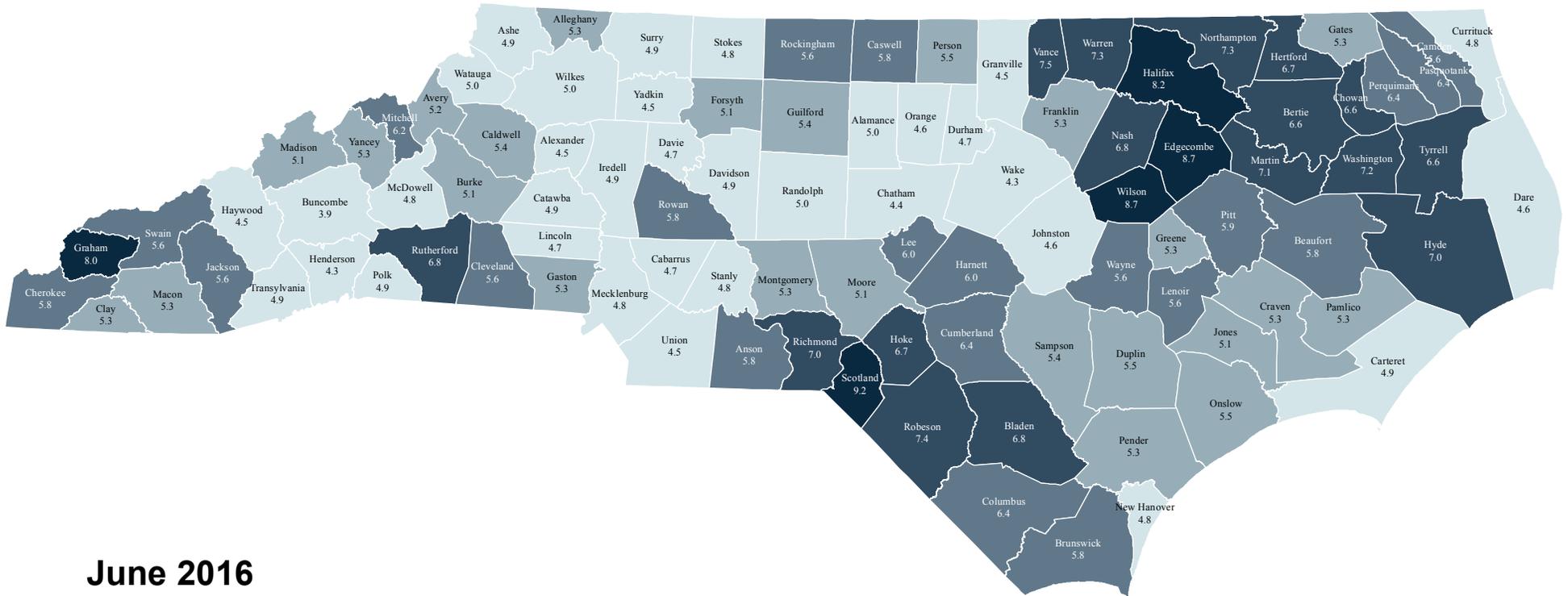
Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All June 2016 data are preliminary.

Over the month, net industry employment decreased in 8 of 15 MSAs. Durham-Chapel Hill had the largest net employment decrease with 4,500, followed by Greensboro-High Point, 900; Burlington, 800; and Asheville & Rocky Mount, 700. Durham-Chapel Hill experienced the greatest percentage decrease at 1.5 percent, followed by Burlington & Rocky Mount, 1.3 percent. Raleigh (3,500; 0.6%) reported the largest over-the-month increase, followed by Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC (2,600; 0.2%). 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.

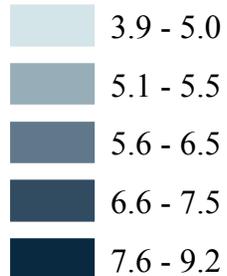
Over the year, employment rose in 12 of 15 MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC had the largest net employment increase at 29,400, followed by Raleigh, 18,000; Greensboro/High Point, 5,500; Durham/Chapel Hill 5,200; and Winston-Salem, 2,900. Raleigh had the greatest percentage increase at 3.1 percent, followed by Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC, 2.7 percent; and Fayetteville, 1.9 percent. A decrease was reported in Rocky Mount (500, 0.9%). Greenville & Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton remained unchanged over the year.

# North Carolina Unemployment Rates by County

## June 2016



### June 2016



^ 96 Counties Higher Than Previous Month

∨ 4 Counties Lower Than Previous Month

= 0 Counties Same As Previous Month

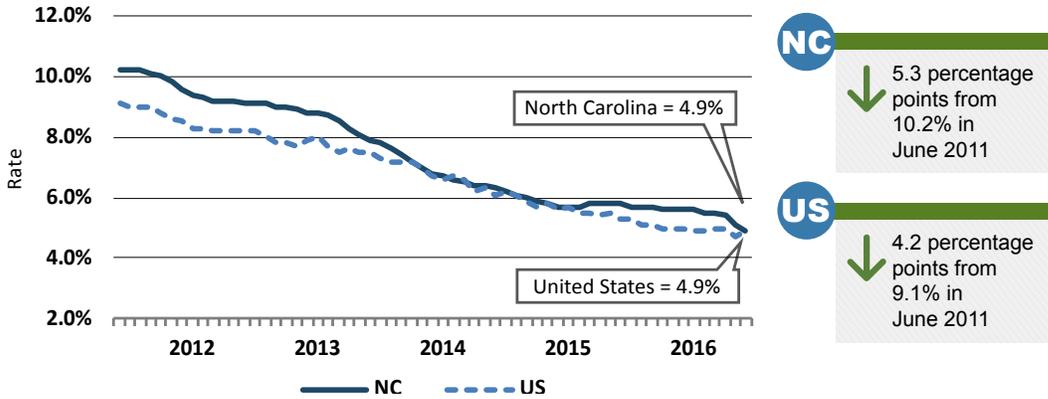
North Carolina Rate 5.2%  
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Note: June 2016 data are preliminary.

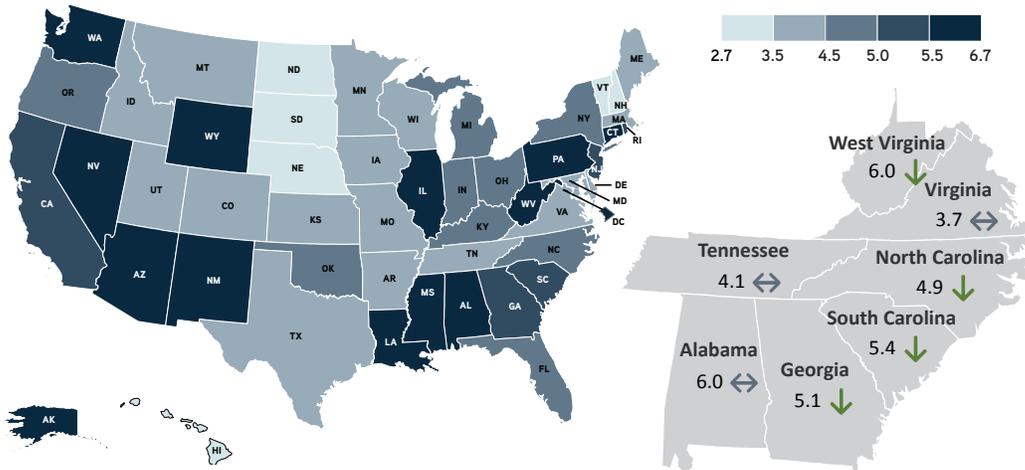
Prepared by Labor & Economic Analysis, North Carolina Department of Commerce 7\_2016

Sometimes monthly economic statistics paint a confusing picture. NC saw more jobs created in June than all but two of the last 118 months. However, fewer people were employed than the month prior for the first time since October 2010. This serves as a reminder that the monthly jobs and unemployment figures are estimates and are prone to revisions. When assessing the economy, it's best to look at longer-term trends. These trends continue to signal steady growth for NC.

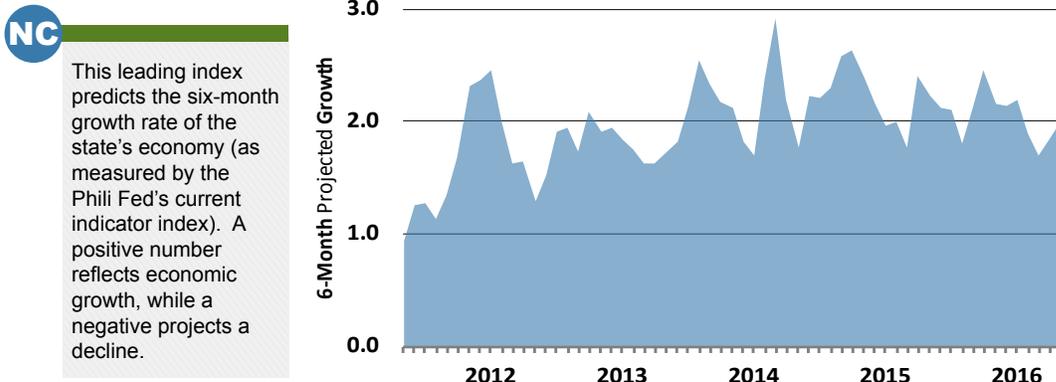
## Unemployment Rate Trend



## Unemployment Rate Comparison



## Philadelphia Federal Reserve Leading Indicators for North Carolina



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

\*All data produced in this publication are based off June 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 4.9% US 4.9%

**Unemployment Rate Change**  
↓ 0.2 ↑ 0.2

**Change in Employed**  
↓ 3,774 (0.1%) ↑ 67,000 (3.0%)

**Change in Unemployed**  
↓ 10,900 (4.4%) ↑ 347,000 (4.7%)

**Labor Force Participation Rate**  
↓ 0.2 to 61.6% ↑ 0.1 to 62.7%

Data

## Industry Employment

4,329,200 Total Nonfarm Jobs  
↑ 19,400 over the month  
↑ 89,100 over the year

## Initial UI Claims

16,745 Individuals Filing  
↓ 026 over the month  
↓ 3,106 over the year

## Real Taxable Retail Sales

↑ \$588.9M over the month  
↑ \$625.2M over the year

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

## Residential Building Permits

↑ 0.1% over the month  
↑ 3.9% over the year

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

## Job Postings

↓ 4.2% over the month  
↓ -8.6% over the year

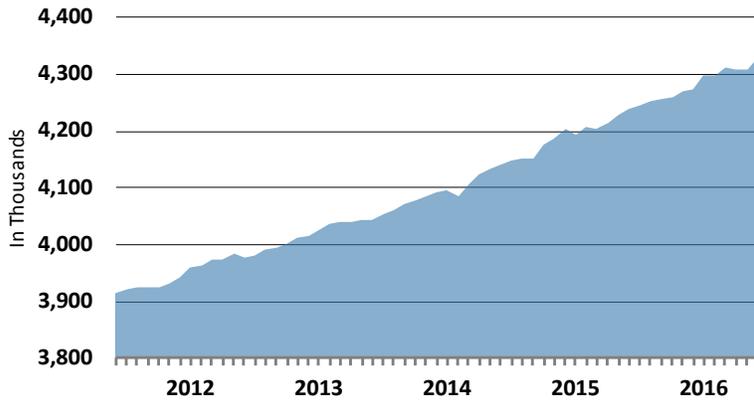
Source: The Conference Board  
Help Wanted Online

## Manufacturing Hours Worked

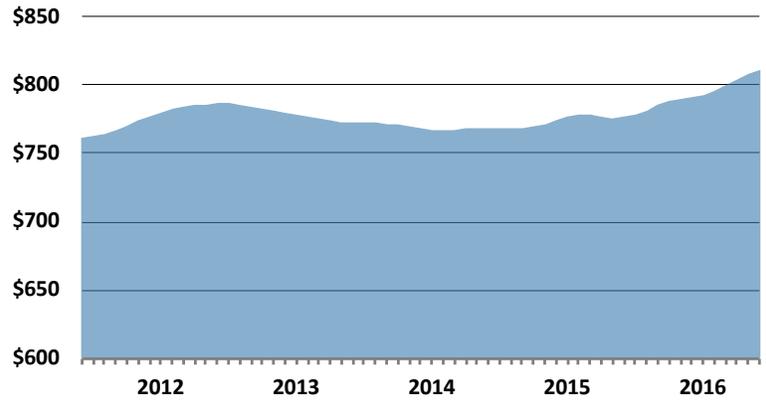
↓ 1.0% over the month  
↓ 0.7% over the year

Note: Not Seasonally Adjusted

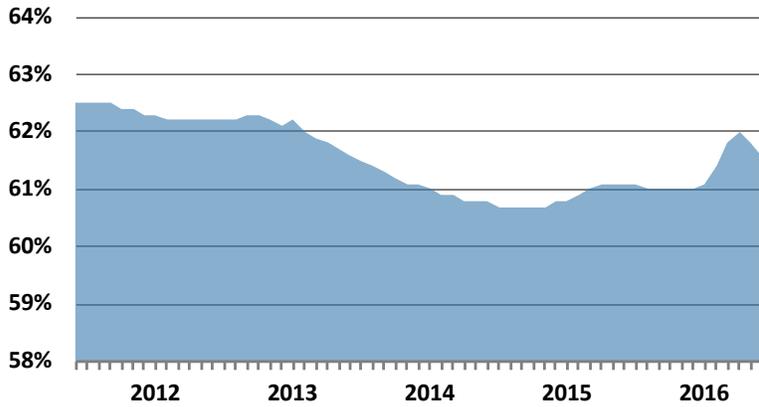
## Total Nonfarm Jobs



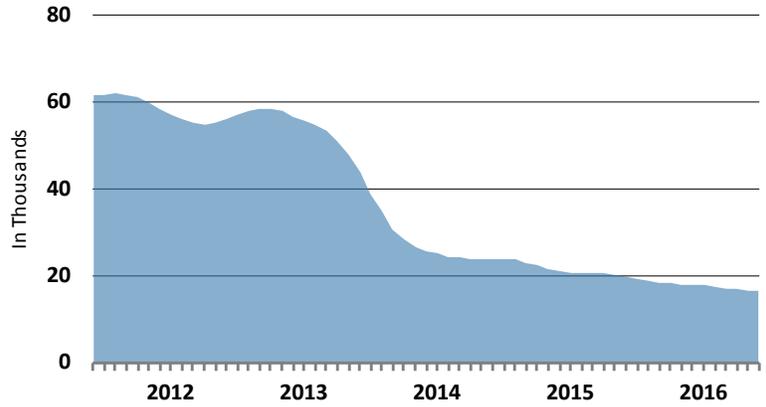
## Average Real Weekly Earnings (Private Nonfarm Sector)



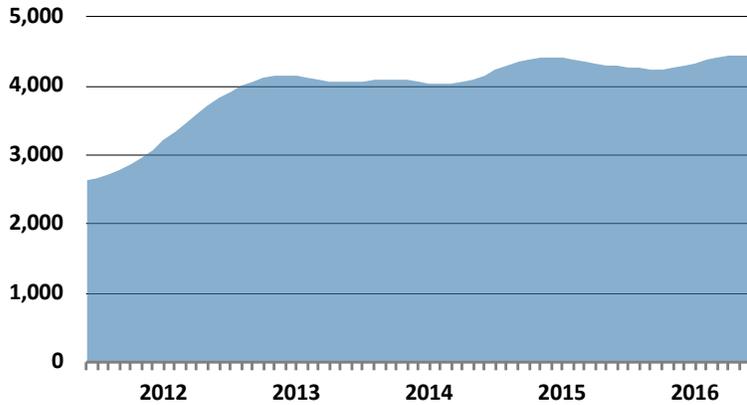
## Labor Force Participation Rate



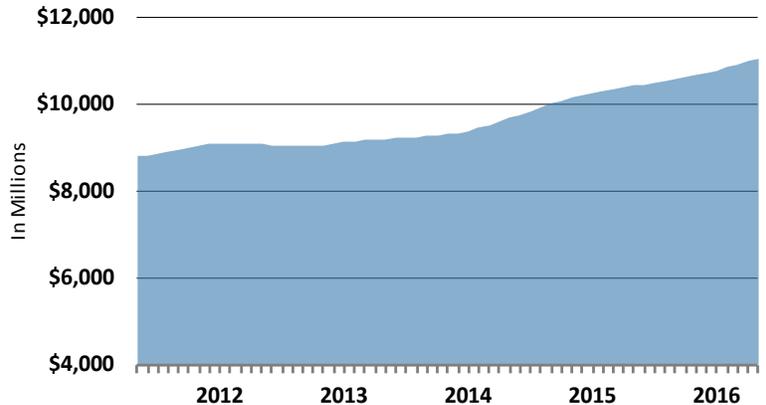
## Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims



## Residential Building Permits



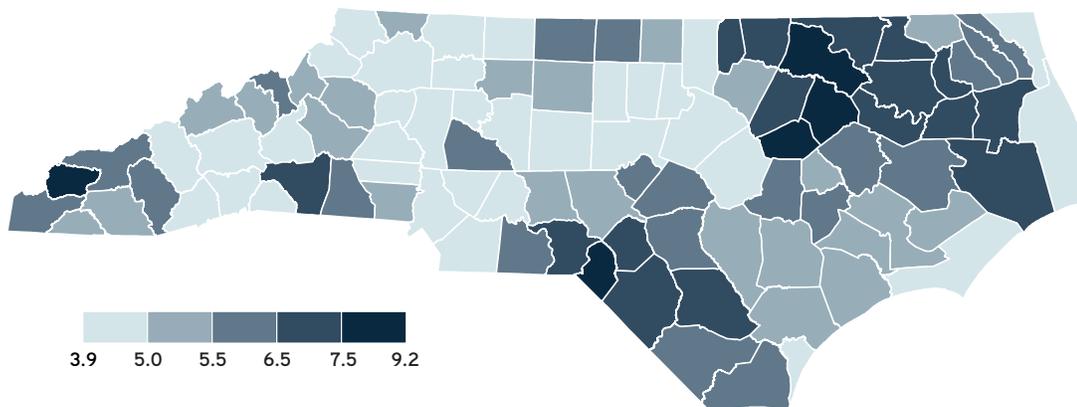
## Real Taxable Retail Sales



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

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

## Unemployment Rate By County (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Lowest	
Buncombe	3.9%
Wake	4.3%
Henderson	4.3%
Chatham	4.4%
Yadkin	4.5%
Highest	
Scotland	9.2%
Edgecombe	8.7%
Wilson	8.7%
Halifax	8.2%
Graham	8.0%

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