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For Immediate Release: September 28, 2016
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North Carolina’s August County and Area Employment Figures Released

RALEIGH —Unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) increased in 68 of North Carolina’s counties in August, decreased in 14, and remained unchanged in 18. Scotland County had the highest unemployment rate at 8.8 percent, while Buncombe County had the lowest at 3.9 percent. Twelve of the state’s metro areas experienced rate increases, one experienced a decrease, and two remained unchanged. Among the Metro areas, Rocky Mount at 7.4 percent experienced the highest rate and Asheville had the lowest rate at 4.1 percent. The August not seasonally adjusted statewide rate was 5.0 percent.

	Counties With Rates 5% or Below	Counties With Rates Between 5% and 10%	Counties With Rates 10% or Above
August	38	62	0
July (Revised)	49	51	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 August by 53,104 to 4,563,028 while those unemployed increased 1,423 to 241,620. Since August 2015, the number of workers employed statewide increased 85,318, while those unemployed decreased 41,136.

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, October 21, 2016 when the state unemployment rate for September 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
August 2016

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
STATEWIDE	4,804,648	241,620	5.0				
ALAMANCE	77,480	3,725	4.8	JOHNSTON	90,002	4,078	4.5
ALEXANDER	17,337	773	4.5	JONES	4,556	232	5.1
ALLEGHANY	4,565	239	5.2	LEE	25,692	1,458	5.7
ANSON	10,528	619	5.9	LENOIR	27,246	1,475	5.4
ASHE	12,201	562	4.6	LINCOLN	41,162	1,882	4.6
AVERY	7,527	375	5.0	MCDOWELL	21,172	975	4.6
BEAUFORT	19,860	1,132	5.7	MACON	15,234	788	5.2
BERTIE	8,377	540	6.4	MADISON	9,683	478	4.9
BLADEN	14,561	973	6.7	MARTIN	9,232	642	7.0
BRUNSWICK	50,997	2,909	5.7	MECKLENBURG	571,118	26,908	4.7
BUNCOMBE	132,433	5,136	3.9	MITCHELL	6,250	369	5.9
BURKE	39,144	1,998	5.1	MONTGOMERY	11,543	600	5.2
CABARRUS	98,281	4,500	4.6	MOORE	38,559	1,922	5.0
CALDWELL	34,972	1,845	5.3	NASH	42,387	2,886	6.8
CAMDEN	4,570	242	5.3	NEW HANOVER	115,785	5,399	4.7
CARTERET	32,467	1,541	4.7	NORTHAMPTON	7,709	565	7.3
CASWELL	9,486	521	5.5	ONSLow	64,688	3,477	5.4
CATAWBA	73,870	3,594	4.9	ORANGE	75,532	3,407	4.5
CHATHAM	33,339	1,418	4.3	PAMLICO	5,398	274	5.1
CHEROKEE	10,922	604	5.5	PASQUOTANK	17,145	1,047	6.1
CHOWAN	5,529	356	6.4	PENDER	26,278	1,368	5.2
CLAY	4,160	211	5.1	PERQUIMANS	5,089	318	6.2
CLEVELAND	45,787	2,539	5.5	PERSON	18,168	979	5.4
COLUMBUS	22,372	1,368	6.1	PITT	86,349	4,968	5.8
CRAVEN	41,817	2,147	5.1	POLK	8,720	430	4.9
CUMBERLAND	125,837	7,947	6.3	RANDOLPH	67,404	3,251	4.8
CURRITUCK	12,757	588	4.6	RICHMOND	16,434	1,130	6.9
DARE	23,257	960	4.1	ROBESON	50,130	3,602	7.2
DAVIDSON	78,767	3,822	4.9	ROCKINGHAM	41,507	2,301	5.5
DAVIE	19,806	913	4.6	ROWAN	64,835	3,564	5.5
DUPLIN	26,224	1,407	5.4	RUTHERFORD	24,597	1,606	6.5
DURHAM	158,045	7,142	4.5	SAMPSON	29,199	1,628	5.6
EDGECOMBE	22,091	1,882	8.5	SCOTLAND	11,576	1,024	8.8
FORSYTH	178,853	8,841	4.9	STANLY	28,816	1,352	4.7
FRANKLIN	29,600	1,513	5.1	STOKES	21,966	1,070	4.9
GASTON	104,752	5,527	5.3	SURRY	33,229	1,599	4.8
GATES	5,253	271	5.2	SWAIN	7,273	371	5.1
GRAHAM	3,144	231	7.3	TRANSYLVANIA	14,096	681	4.8
GRANVILLE	28,703	1,261	4.4	TYRRELL	1,764	109	6.2
GREENE	9,318	471	5.1	UNION	113,858	5,021	4.4
GUILFORD	257,568	13,549	5.3	VANCE	17,655	1,304	7.4
HALIFAX	20,361	1,600	7.9	WAKE	552,183	23,384	4.2
HARNETT	50,826	2,918	5.7	WARREN	7,140	509	7.1
HAYWOOD	28,066	1,244	4.4	WASHINGTON	4,911	345	7.0
HENDERSON	51,239	2,206	4.3	WATAUGA	28,350	1,329	4.7
HERTFORD	9,039	592	6.5	WAYNE	53,349	2,971	5.6
HOKE	19,124	1,246	6.5	WILKES	29,472	1,412	4.8
HYDE	2,283	146	6.4	WILSON	35,861	2,927	8.2
IREDELL	83,000	3,911	4.7	YADKIN	17,622	776	4.4
JACKSON	18,751	988	5.3	YANCEY	7,480	391	5.2

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	August 2016	July 2016	August 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change	County	August 2016	July 2016	August 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
STATEWIDE	5.0	4.9	5.9	0.1	-0.9	JOHNSTON	4.5	4.4	5.3	0.1	-0.8
ALAMANCE	4.8	4.8	5.6	0.0	-0.8	JONES	5.1	4.9	5.7	0.2	-0.6
ALEXANDER	4.5	4.3	5.1	0.2	-0.6	LEE	5.7	5.7	7.4	0.0	-1.7
ALLEGHANY	5.2	5.0	5.8	0.2	-0.6	LENOIR	5.4	5.3	6.7	0.1	-1.3
ANSON	5.9	5.7	7.0	0.2	-1.1	LINCOLN	4.6	4.5	5.6	0.1	-1.0
ASHE	4.6	4.5	6.0	0.1	-1.4	MCDOWELL	4.6	4.5	5.5	0.1	-0.9
AVERY	5.0	4.8	5.7	0.2	-0.7	MACON	5.2	5.0	6.0	0.2	-0.8
BEAUFORT	5.7	5.6	6.8	0.1	-1.1	MADISON	4.9	4.8	5.8	0.1	-0.9
BERTIE	6.4	6.5	7.5	-0.1	-1.1	MARTIN	7.0	7.0	8.4	0.0	-1.4
BLADEN	6.7	6.5	8.5	0.2	-1.8	MECKLENBURG	4.7	4.7	5.6	0.0	-0.9
BRUNSWICK	5.7	5.6	7.0	0.1	-1.3	MITCHELL	5.9	5.9	6.8	0.0	-0.9
BUNCOMBE	3.9	3.8	4.5	0.1	-0.6	MONTGOMERY	5.2	5.2	5.8	0.0	-0.6
BURKE	5.1	4.9	5.9	0.2	-0.8	MOORE	5.0	4.8	6.0	0.2	-1.0
CABARRUS	4.6	4.5	5.4	0.1	-0.8	NASH	6.8	6.7	7.7	0.1	-0.9
CALDWELL	5.3	5.1	6.4	0.2	-1.1	NEW HANOVER	4.7	4.5	5.4	0.2	-0.7
CAMDEN	5.3	5.3	5.9	0.0	-0.6	NORTHAMPTON	7.3	7.2	8.2	0.1	-0.9
CARTERET	4.7	4.6	5.6	0.1	-0.9	ONslow	5.4	5.5	6.2	-0.1	-0.8
CASWELL	5.5	5.5	6.7	0.0	-1.2	ORANGE	4.5	4.3	5.0	0.2	-0.5
CATAWBA	4.9	4.7	5.8	0.2	-0.9	PAMLICO	5.1	4.9	6.0	0.2	-0.9
CHATHAM	4.3	4.2	5.0	0.1	-0.7	PASQUOTANK	6.1	6.0	7.4	0.1	-1.3
CHEROKEE	5.5	5.6	6.5	-0.1	-1.0	PENDER	5.2	5.0	6.2	0.2	-1.0
CHOWAN	6.4	6.3	7.5	0.1	-1.1	PERQUIMANS	6.2	6.1	7.1	0.1	-0.9
CLAY	5.1	4.9	6.4	0.2	-1.3	PERSON	5.4	5.3	6.9	0.1	-1.5
CLEVELAND	5.5	5.5	6.6	0.0	-1.1	PITT	5.8	5.7	6.6	0.1	-0.8
COLUMBUS	6.1	6.0	7.8	0.1	-1.7	POLK	4.9	4.7	5.2	0.2	-0.3
CRAVEN	5.1	5.0	6.2	0.1	-1.1	RANDOLPH	4.8	4.7	5.8	0.1	-1.0
CUMBERLAND	6.3	6.3	7.8	0.0	-1.5	RICHMOND	6.9	6.8	8.1	0.1	-1.2
CURRITUCK	4.6	4.5	5.4	0.1	-0.8	ROBESON	7.2	7.1	8.9	0.1	-1.7
DARE	4.1	4.2	4.8	-0.1	-0.7	ROCKINGHAM	5.5	5.4	6.7	0.1	-1.2
DAVIDSON	4.9	4.7	5.7	0.2	-0.8	ROWAN	5.5	5.5	6.3	0.0	-0.8
DAVIE	4.6	4.4	5.2	0.2	-0.6	RUTHERFORD	6.5	6.7	8.2	-0.2	-1.7
DUPLIN	5.4	5.2	5.9	0.2	-0.5	SAMPSON	5.6	5.2	6.4	0.4	-0.8
DURHAM	4.5	4.4	5.3	0.1	-0.8	SCOTLAND	8.8	9.0	10.8	-0.2	-2.0
EDGEcombe	8.5	8.5	9.8	0.0	-1.3	STANLY	4.7	4.7	5.6	0.0	-0.9
FORSYTH	4.9	4.9	5.8	0.0	-0.9	STOKES	4.9	4.8	5.6	0.1	-0.7
FRANKLIN	5.1	5.0	6.0	0.1	-0.9	SURRY	4.8	4.9	5.6	-0.1	-0.8
GASTON	5.3	5.2	6.1	0.1	-0.8	SWAIN	5.1	5.2	6.7	-0.1	-1.6
GATES	5.2	5.0	5.6	0.2	-0.4	TRANSYLVANIA	4.8	4.6	5.4	0.2	-0.6
GRAHAM	7.3	7.4	10.4	-0.1	-3.1	TYRRELL	6.2	6.0	7.7	0.2	-1.5
GRANVILLE	4.4	4.3	5.2	0.1	-0.8	UNION	4.4	4.3	5.1	0.1	-0.7
GREENE	5.1	5.0	6.1	0.1	-1.0	VANCE	7.4	7.6	8.8	-0.2	-1.4
GUILFORD	5.3	5.2	6.2	0.1	-0.9	WAKE	4.2	4.1	4.9	0.1	-0.7
HALIFAX	7.9	8.1	9.2	-0.2	-1.3	WARREN	7.1	7.3	8.3	-0.2	-1.2
HARNETT	5.7	5.7	7.0	0.0	-1.3	WASHINGTON	7.0	6.8	8.4	0.2	-1.4
HAYWOOD	4.4	4.3	5.2	0.1	-0.8	WATAUGA	4.7	4.5	5.0	0.2	-0.3
HENDERSON	4.3	4.1	4.9	0.2	-0.6	WAYNE	5.6	5.5	6.4	0.1	-0.8
HERTFORD	6.5	6.4	7.4	0.1	-0.9	WILKES	4.8	4.8	6.0	0.0	-1.2
HOKE	6.5	6.5	8.4	0.0	-1.9	WILSON	8.2	8.4	10.3	-0.2	-2.1
HYDE	6.4	6.2	6.6	0.2	-0.2	YADKIN	4.4	4.2	5.1	0.2	-0.7
IREDELL	4.7	4.7	5.6	0.0	-0.9	YANCEY	5.2	5.3	5.9	-0.1	-0.7
JACKSON	5.3	5.1	6.1	0.2	-0.8						

Not Seasonally Adjusted

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Labor & Economic Analysis Division
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(919) 707-1500

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

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ASHEVILLE	221,421	9,064	4.1
BURLINGTON	77,480	3,725	4.8
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD-GASTONIA	1,256,621	61,361	4.9
DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	285,084	12,946	4.5
FAYETTEVILLE	144,961	9,193	6.3
GOLDSBORO	53,349	2,971	5.6
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT	366,479	19,101	5.2
GREENVILLE	86,349	4,968	5.8
HICKORY-LENOIR-MORGANTON	165,323	8,210	5.0
JACKSONVILLE	64,688	3,477	5.4
NEW BERN	51,771	2,653	5.1
RALEIGH	671,785	28,975	4.3
ROCKY MOUNT	64,478	4,768	7.4
WILMINGTON	142,063	6,767	4.8
WINSTON-SALEM	317,014	15,422	4.9

Micropolitan Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ALBEMARLE	28,816	1,352	4.7
BOONE	28,350	1,329	4.7
BREVARD	14,096	681	4.8
CULLOWHEE	18,751	988	5.3
DUNN	50,826	2,918	5.7
ELIZABETH CITY	26,804	1,607	6.0
FOREST CITY	24,597	1,606	6.5
HENDERSON	17,655	1,304	7.4
KILL DEVIL HILLS	25,021	1,069	4.3
KINSTON	27,246	1,475	5.4
LAURINBURG	11,576	1,024	8.8
LUMBERTON	50,130	3,602	7.2
MARION	21,172	975	4.6
MOREHEAD CITY	32,467	1,541	4.7
MOUNT AIRY	33,229	1,599	4.8
NORTH WILKESBORO	29,472	1,412	4.8
OXFORD	28,703	1,261	4.4
PINEHURST-SOUTHERN PINES	38,559	1,922	5.0
ROANOKE RAPIDS	28,070	2,165	7.7
ROCKINGHAM	16,434	1,130	6.9
SANFORD	25,692	1,458	5.7
SHELBY	45,787	2,539	5.5
WASHINGTON	19,860	1,132	5.7
WILSON	35,861	2,927	8.2

COMBINED STATISTICAL AREAS
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
Preliminary Data for
August 2016

Combined Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ASHEVILLE-BREVARD	235,517	9,745	4.1
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD	1,331,224	65,252	4.9
FAYETTEVILLE-LUMBERTON-LAURINBURG	206,667	13,819	6.7
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	794,202	39,847	5.0
GREENVILLE-WASHINGTON	106,209	6,100	5.7
HICKORY-LENOIR	186,495	9,185	4.9
NEW BERN-MOREHEAD CITY	84,238	4,194	5.0
RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	1,079,745	48,862	4.5
ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-ROANOKE RAPIDS	128,409	9,860	7.7

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	August 2016	July 2016	August 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
ASHEVILLE	4.1	4.0	4.7	0.1	-0.6
BURLINGTON	4.8	4.8	5.6	0.0	-0.8
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD-GASTONIA	4.9	4.8	5.6	0.1	-0.7
DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	4.5	4.4	5.3	0.1	-0.8
FAYETTEVILLE	6.3	6.3	7.9	0.0	-1.6
GOLDSBORO	5.6	5.5	6.4	0.1	-0.8
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT	5.2	5.1	6.2	0.1	-1.0
GREENVILLE	5.8	5.7	6.6	0.1	-0.8
HICKORY-LENOIR-MORGANTON	5.0	4.8	5.9	0.2	-0.9
JACKSONVILLE	5.4	5.5	6.2	-0.1	-0.8
NEW BERN	5.1	5.0	6.1	0.1	-1.0
RALEIGH	4.3	4.2	5.0	0.1	-0.7
ROCKY MOUNT	7.4	7.3	8.4	0.1	-1.0
WILMINGTON	4.8	4.6	5.6	0.2	-0.8
WINSTON-SALEM	4.9	4.8	5.7	0.1	-0.8

Metropolitan Statistical Area	August 2016	July 2016	August 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
ALBEMARLE	4.7	4.7	5.6	0.0	-0.9
BOONE	4.7	4.5	5.0	0.2	-0.3
BREVARD	4.8	4.6	5.4	0.2	-0.6
CULLOWHEE	5.3	5.1	6.1	0.2	-0.8
DUNN	5.7	5.7	7.0	0.0	-1.3
ELIZABETH CITY	6.0	5.9	7.1	0.1	-1.1
FOREST CITY	6.5	6.7	8.2	-0.2	-1.7
HENDERSON	7.4	7.6	8.8	-0.2	-1.4
KILL DEVIL HILLS	4.3	4.3	5.0	0.0	-0.7
KINSTON	5.4	5.3	6.7	0.1	-1.3
LAURINBURG	8.8	9.0	10.8	-0.2	-2.0
LUMBERTON	7.2	7.1	8.9	0.1	-1.7
MARION	4.6	4.5	5.5	0.1	-0.9
MOREHEAD CITY	4.7	4.6	5.6	0.1	-0.9
MOUNT AIRY	4.8	4.9	5.6	-0.1	-0.8
NORTH WILKESBORO	4.8	4.8	6.0	0.0	-1.2
OXFORD	4.4	4.3	5.2	0.1	-0.8
PINEHURST-SOUTHERN PINES	5.0	4.8	6.0	0.2	-1.0
ROANOKE RAPIDS	7.7	7.8	8.9	-0.1	-1.2
ROCKINGHAM	6.9	6.8	8.1	0.1	-1.2
SANFORD	5.7	5.7	7.4	0.0	-1.7
SHELBY	5.5	5.5	6.6	0.0	-1.1
WASHINGTON	5.7	5.6	6.8	0.1	-1.1
WILSON	8.2	8.4	10.3	-0.2	-2.1

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

Combined Statistical Area	August 2016	July 2016	August 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
ASHEVILLE-BREVARD	4.1	4.0	4.7	0.1	-0.6
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD	4.9	4.8	5.7	0.1	-0.8
FAYETTEVILLE-LUMBERTON-LAURINBURG	6.7	6.7	8.3	0.0	-1.6
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	5.0	4.9	5.9	0.1	-0.9
GREENVILLE-WASHINGTON	5.7	5.7	6.6	0.0	-0.9
HICKORY-LENOIR	4.9	4.8	5.8	0.1	-0.9
NEW BERN-MOREHEAD CITY	5.0	4.8	5.9	0.2	-0.9
RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	4.5	4.4	5.3	0.1	-0.8
ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-ROANOKE RAPIDS	7.7	7.7	9.0	0.0	-1.3

Not Seasonally Adjusted

August 2016 data are preliminary, while July 2016 data have been monthly revised and August 2015 data have been annually revised.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY RANKINGS
Preliminary Data for August 2016

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank
BUNCOMBE	132,433	5,136	3.9%	1	YANCEY	7,480	391	5.2%	51
DARE	23,257	960	4.1%	2	ALLEGHANY	4,565	239	5.2%	52
WAKE	552,183	23,384	4.2%	3	GUILFORD	257,568	13,549	5.3%	53
CHATHAM	33,339	1,418	4.3%	4	JACKSON	18,751	988	5.3%	54
HENDERSON	51,239	2,206	4.3%	5	CALDWELL	34,972	1,845	5.3%	55
GRANVILLE	28,703	1,261	4.4%	6	GASTON	104,752	5,527	5.3%	56
YADKIN	17,622	776	4.4%	7	CAMDEN	4,570	242	5.3%	57
UNION	113,858	5,021	4.4%	8	DUPLIN	26,224	1,407	5.4%	58
HAYWOOD	28,066	1,244	4.4%	9	ONSLOW	64,688	3,477	5.4%	59
ALEXANDER	17,337	773	4.5%	10	PERSON	18,168	979	5.4%	60
ORANGE	75,532	3,407	4.5%	11	LENOIR	27,246	1,475	5.4%	61
DURHAM	158,045	7,142	4.5%	12	CASWELL	9,486	521	5.5%	62
JOHNSTON	90,002	4,078	4.5%	13	ROWAN	64,835	3,564	5.5%	63
LINCOLN	41,162	1,882	4.6%	14	CHEROKEE	10,922	604	5.5%	64
CABARRUS	98,281	4,500	4.6%	15	ROCKINGHAM	41,507	2,301	5.5%	65
MCDOWELL	21,172	975	4.6%	16	CLEVELAND	45,787	2,539	5.5%	66
ASHE	12,201	562	4.6%	17	WAYNE	53,349	2,971	5.6%	67
CURRITUCK	12,757	588	4.6%	18	SAMPSON	29,199	1,628	5.6%	68
DAVIE	19,806	913	4.6%	19	LEE	25,692	1,458	5.7%	69
NEW HANOVER	115,785	5,399	4.7%	20	BEAUFORT	19,860	1,132	5.7%	70
WATAUGA	28,350	1,329	4.7%	21	BRUNSWICK	50,997	2,909	5.7%	71
STANLY	28,816	1,352	4.7%	22	HARNETT	50,826	2,918	5.7%	72
MECKLENBURG	571,118	26,908	4.7%	23	PITT	86,349	4,968	5.8%	73
IREDELL	83,000	3,911	4.7%	24	ANSON	10,528	619	5.9%	74
CARTERET	32,467	1,541	4.7%	25	MITCHELL	6,250	369	5.9%	75
WILKES	29,472	1,412	4.8%	26	PASQUOTANK	17,145	1,047	6.1%	76
ALAMANCE	77,480	3,725	4.8%	27	COLUMBUS	22,372	1,368	6.1%	77
SURRY	33,229	1,599	4.8%	28	TYRRELL	1,764	109	6.2%	78
RANDOLPH	67,404	3,251	4.8%	29	PERQUIMANS	5,089	318	6.2%	79
TRANSYLVANIA	14,096	681	4.8%	30	CUMBERLAND	125,837	7,947	6.3%	80
DAVIDSON	78,767	3,822	4.9%	31	HYDE	2,283	146	6.4%	81
CATAWBA	73,870	3,594	4.9%	32	CHOWAN	5,529	356	6.4%	82
STOKES	21,966	1,070	4.9%	33	BERTIE	8,377	540	6.4%	83
POLK	8,720	430	4.9%	34	HOKE	19,124	1,246	6.5%	84
MADISON	9,683	478	4.9%	35	RUTHERFORD	24,597	1,606	6.5%	85
FORSYTH	178,853	8,841	4.9%	36	HERTFORD	9,039	592	6.5%	86
AVERY	7,527	375	5.0%	37	BLADEN	14,561	973	6.7%	87
MOORE	38,559	1,922	5.0%	38	NASH	42,387	2,886	6.8%	88
GREENE	9,318	471	5.1%	39	RICHMOND	16,434	1,130	6.9%	89
CLAY	4,160	211	5.1%	40	MARTIN	9,232	642	7.0%	90
PAMLICO	5,398	274	5.1%	41	WASHINGTON	4,911	345	7.0%	91
JONES	4,556	232	5.1%	42	WARREN	7,140	509	7.1%	92
SWAIN	7,273	371	5.1%	43	ROBESON	50,130	3,602	7.2%	93
BURKE	39,144	1,998	5.1%	44	NORTHAMPTON	7,709	565	7.3%	94
FRANKLIN	29,600	1,513	5.1%	45	GRAHAM	3,144	231	7.3%	95
CRAVEN	41,817	2,147	5.1%	46	VANCE	17,655	1,304	7.4%	96
GATES	5,253	271	5.2%	47	HALIFAX	20,361	1,600	7.9%	97
MACON	15,234	788	5.2%	48	WILSON	35,861	2,927	8.2%	98
MONTGOMERY	11,543	600	5.2%	49	EDGECOMBE	22,091	1,882	8.5%	99
PENDER	26,278	1,368	5.2%	50	SCOTLAND	11,576	1,024	8.8%	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

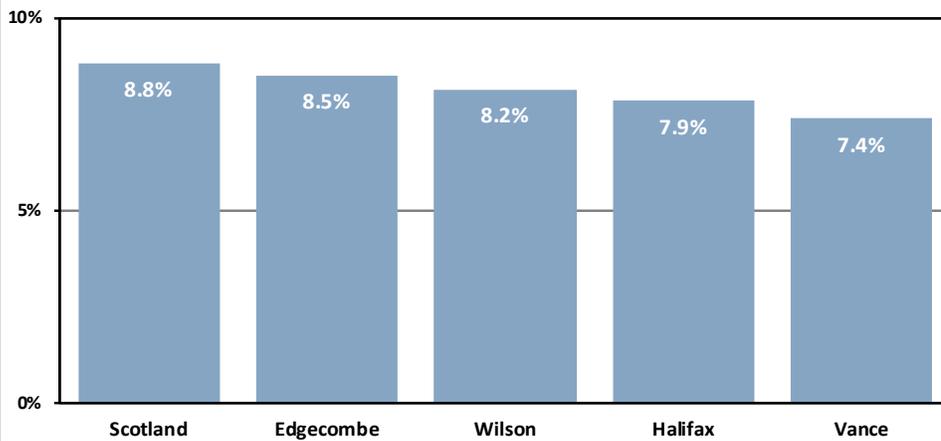
The next unemployment update is scheduled for Friday, October 21, 2016 when the state unemployment rate for September 2016 will be released.

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 August 2016*

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



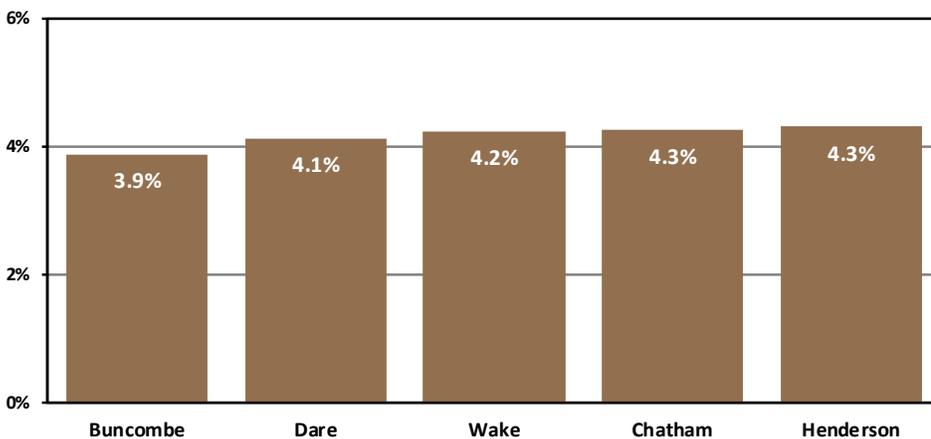
North Carolina's statewide unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.0 percent in August. This was 0.1 of a percentage-point increase from July's revised rate, and a 0.9 percent decrease over the year.

Over the month, the unemployment rate increased in 68 counties, while decreasing in 14 and remaining unchanged in 18. Thirty-eight counties had unemployment rates at or below the state's 5.0 percent rate.

Scotland County recorded August's highest unemployment rate at 8.8 percent, followed by Edgecombe at 8.5 percent, Wilson at 8.2 percent, and Halifax at 7.9 percent. Buncombe County had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.9 percent, followed by Dare at 4.1 percent.

Counties With Lowest Unemployment Rates August 2016*

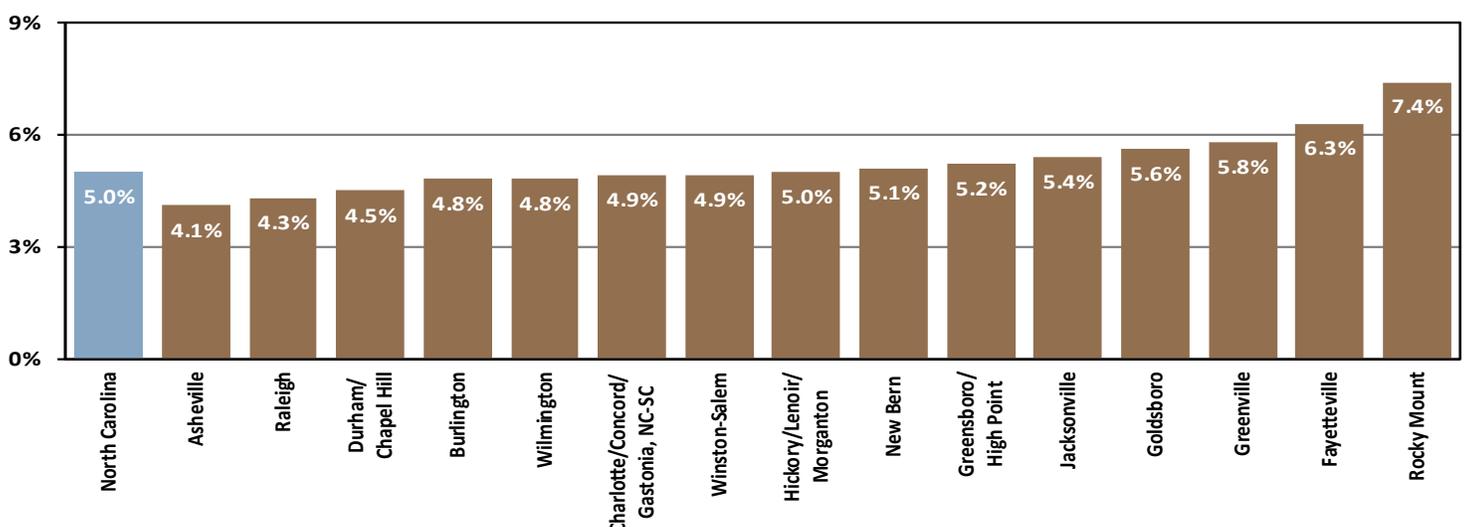
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Unemployment rates increased in 12 of the state's 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) over the month. The Rocky Mount MSA had the highest unemployment rate in August at 7.4 percent, followed by Fayetteville at 6.3 percent. Asheville reported the month's lowest unemployment rate at 4.1 percent, followed by Raleigh, 4.3 percent, Durham/Chapel Hill, 4.5 percent and Burlington & Wilmington, 4.8 percent.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas' Unemployment Rates August 2016*

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



*All August 2016 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Asheville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | August 2016



UN Rate | 4.1%
 Total Nonfarm | 185,500
 Monthly Change | (3,300) 1.8%
 Yearly Change | (3,200) 1.8%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-1.3%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200	0.6%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-300	-1.6%
Education & Health Services	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	400	1.5%
Other Services	-100	-1.3%
Government	3,200	15.8%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-1.3%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,100	3.2%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-1.6%
Professional & Business Services	900	5.0%
Education & Health Services	1,300	3.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	-300	-1.1%
Other Services	300	4.0%
Government	100	0.4%

Burlington MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | August 2016



UN Rate | 4.8%
 Total Nonfarm | 60,000
 Monthly Change | (1,400) 2.4%
 Yearly Change | (1,100) 1.9%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	100	1.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200	1.7%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	200	3.5%
Education & Health Services	100	0.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	0	0.0%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	800	13.8%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	100	1.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	500	4.3%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	5.3%
Professional & Business Services	400	7.1%
Education & Health Services	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-100	-1.4%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	100	1.5%

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



UN Rate | 4.9%
 Total Nonfarm | 1,133,100
 Monthly Change | (17,700) 1.6%
 Yearly Change | (28,600) 2.6%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	1,300	1.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,000	0.4%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-0.1%
Professional & Business Services	2,300	1.2%
Education & Health Services	2,000	1.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	-2,000	-1.5%
Other Services	300	0.8%
Government	12,900	10.3%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	3,900	6.8%
Manufacturing	500	0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	5,900	2.6%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	2,700	3.2%
Professional & Business Services	8,800	4.7%
Education & Health Services	2,400	2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	4,300	3.4%
Other Services	400	1.0%
Government	-300	-0.2%

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



UN Rate | 4.5%
 Total Nonfarm | 301,700
 Monthly Change | (4,400) 1.5%
 Yearly Change | (6,600) 2.2%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-300	-0.8%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-0.7%
Professional & Business Services	-700	-1.7%
Education & Health Services	1,100	1.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	100	0.4%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	4,300	7.1%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	300	4.0%
Manufacturing	-400	-1.4%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	800	2.2%
Information	100	2.2%
Financial Activities	100	0.7%
Professional & Business Services	2,200	5.6%
Education & Health Services	2,400	3.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	-100	-0.4%
Other Services	400	3.6%
Government	800	1.2%

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

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Fayetteville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | August 2016



UN Rate | 6.3%
 Total Nonfarm | 128,400
 Monthly Change | (2,200) 1.7%
 Yearly Change | (2,900) 2.3%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	100	1.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	300	1.2%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	200	1.5%
Education & Health Services	200	1.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	0	0.0%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	1,400	3.9%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-2.2%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	900	3.8%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-2.6%
Professional & Business Services	1,500	12.5%
Education & Health Services	200	1.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	-300	-2.0%
Other Services	100	2.2%
Government	700	1.9%

Goldsboro MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | August 2016



UN Rate | 5.6%
 Total Nonfarm | 42,100
 Monthly Change | (700) 1.7%
 Yearly Change | (700) 1.7%

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	600	7.8%

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	-1.2%

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



UN Rate | 5.2%
 Total Nonfarm | 360,600
 Monthly Change | (6,500) 1.8%
 Yearly Change | (5,600) 1.6%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	400	0.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0	0.0%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-0.6%
Professional & Business Services	-100	-0.2%
Education & Health Services	500	1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	0	0.0%
Other Services	-200	-1.5%
Government	6,000	17.1%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	500	3.5%
Manufacturing	600	1.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	3,000	4.1%
Information	-100	-2.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-0.6%
Professional & Business Services	1,200	2.3%
Education & Health Services	2,200	4.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,500	-4.3%
Other Services	200	1.6%
Government	-400	-1.0%

Greenville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | August 2016



UN Rate | 5.8%
 Total Nonfarm | 77,500
 Monthly Change | (1,100) 1.4%
 Yearly Change | (-300) -0.4%

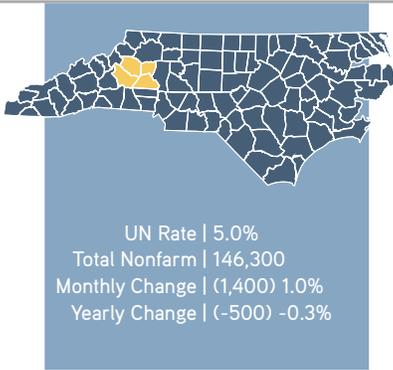
Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-31%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100	0.9%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	100	1.4%
Education & Health Services	-100	-1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	200	2.2%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	900	3.6%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	-300	-5.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200	1.8%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	3.6%
Professional & Business Services	400	6.0%
Education & Health Services	-400	-4.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	100	1.1%
Other Services	-100	-4.6%
Government	-300	-1.1%

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

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

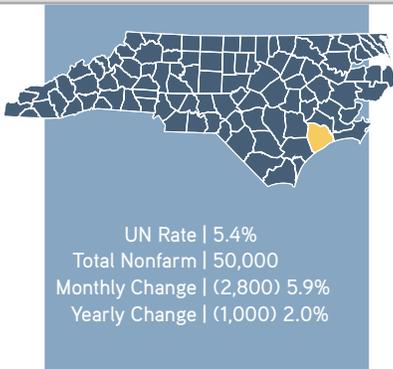
Hickory/Lenoir/Morganton MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | August 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-100	-0.4%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-400	-3.0%
Education & Health Services	100	0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	-200	-1.5%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	2,000	10.5%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	-200	-0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	300	1.1%
Information	-100	-11.1%
Financial Activities	200	6.1%
Professional & Business Services	-200	-1.5%
Education & Health Services	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-300	-2.3%
Other Services	200	4.3%
Government	-400	-1.9%

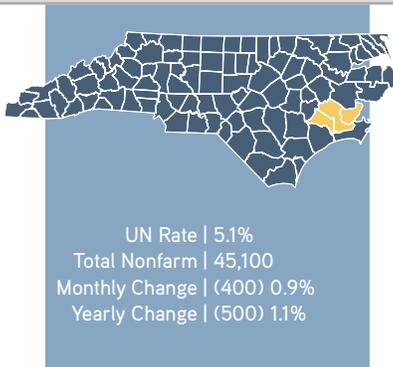
Jacksonville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | August 2016



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	2,800	24.1%

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	300	2.1%

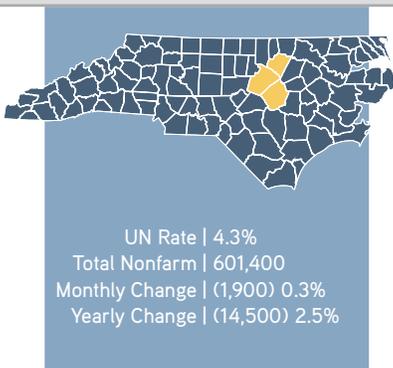
New Bern MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | August 2016



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	500	3.8%

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 | August 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-700	-2.1%
Manufacturing	-300	-0.9%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-300	-0.3%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	0.3%
Professional & Business Services	-500	-0.4%
Education & Health Services	100	0.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	-600	-0.9%
Other Services	300	1.3%
Government	3,800	4.2%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-1,100	-3.2%
Manufacturing	-800	-2.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	3,800	3.7%
Information	600	3.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-0.3%
Professional & Business Services	6,200	5.6%
Education & Health Services	1,900	2.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	2,500	3.7%
Other Services	600	2.6%
Government	900	1.0%

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

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Rocky Mount MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | August 2016



UN Rate | 7.4%
 Total Nonfarm | 55,300
 Monthly Change | (800) 1.5%
 Yearly Change | (-800) -1.4%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	100	5.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-200	-1.7%
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	0	0.0%
Education & Health Services	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-100	-1.7%
Other Services	*	
Government	700	7.3%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-200	-8.7%
Manufacturing	-500	-4.9%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	300	2.6%
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	300	5.7%
Education & Health Services	-100	-1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	200	3.6%
Other Services	*	
Government	200	2.0%

Wilmington MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | August 2016



UN Rate | 4.8%
 Total Nonfarm | 123,300
 Monthly Change | (1,500) 1.2%
 Yearly Change | (1,300) 1.1%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-200	-0.8%
Information	-100	-3.2%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-600	-3.8%
Education & Health Services	200	1.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	300	1.5%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	1,900	9.4%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	100	1.5%
Manufacturing	-200	-3.4%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100	0.4%
Information	-100	-3.2%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-1,100	-6.8%
Education & Health Services	400	2.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,700	8.8%
Other Services	200	4.1%
Government	200	0.9%

Winston-Salem MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | August 2016



UN Rate | 4.9%
 Total Nonfarm | 258,100
 Monthly Change | (2,800) 1.1%
 Yearly Change | (1,800) 0.7%

Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	200	0.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-700	-1.5%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	600	1.7%
Education & Health Services	200	0.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	-100	-0.4%
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	200	0.4%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	0.8%
Professional & Business Services	-300	-0.8%
Education & Health Services	2,200	4.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,000	-3.9%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	0	0.0%

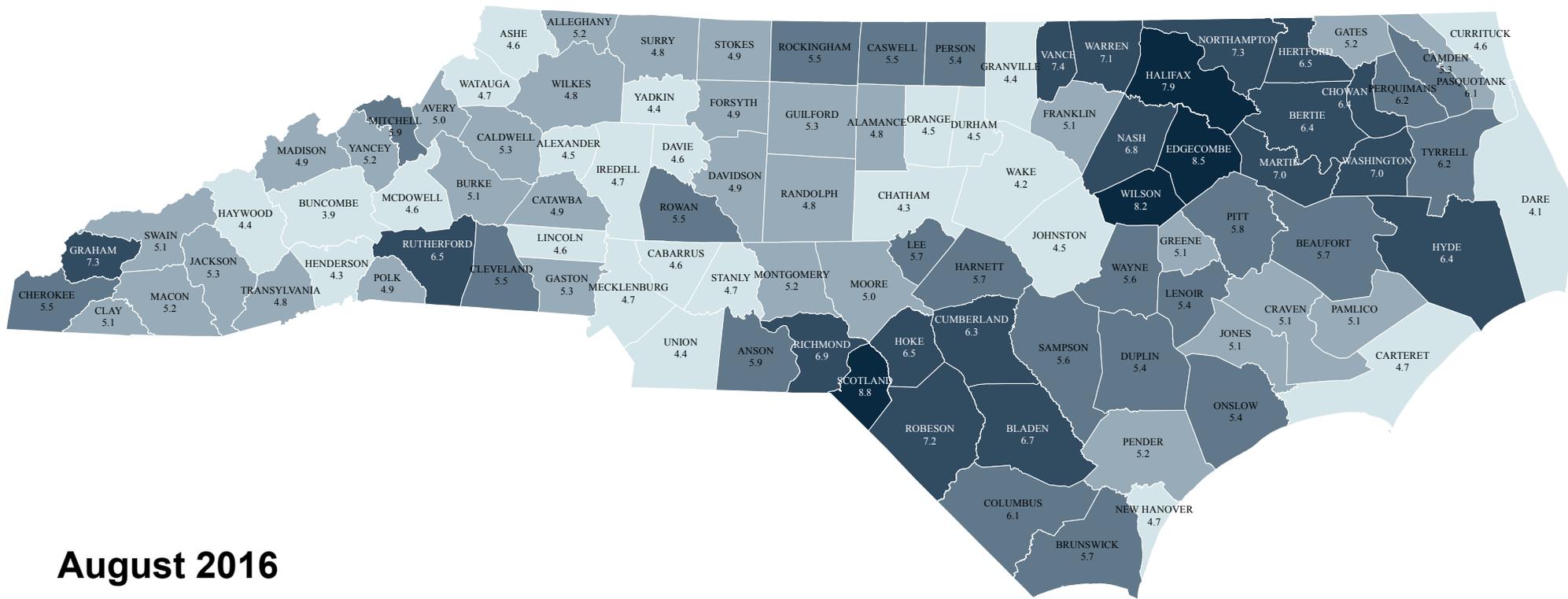
Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All August 2016 data are preliminary.

Over the month, net industry employment increased in all 15 MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC had the largest net employment increase with 17,700, followed by Greensboro-High Point, 6,500; Durham-Chapel Hill, 4,400; Asheville, 3,300; and Jacksonville & Winston-Salem, 2,800. Jacksonville experienced the greatest percentage increase at 5.9 percent, followed by Burlington, 2.4 percent; Asheville & Greensboro-High Point, 1.8 percent; Fayetteville & Goldsboro, 1.7 percent; and Charlotte, 1.6 percent. 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.

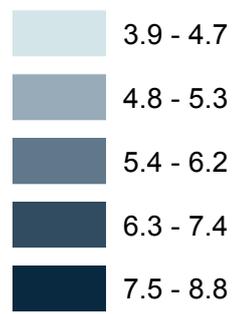
Over the year, employment rose in 12 of 15 MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC had the largest net employment increase at 28,600, followed by Raleigh, 14,500; Durham/Chapel Hill 6,600; Greensboro/High Point, 5,600; and Asheville, 3,200. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC had the greatest percentage increase at 2.6 percent, followed by Raleigh, 2.5 percent; Fayetteville, 2.3 percent; and Durham-Chapel Hill, 2.2 percent.

North Carolina Unemployment Rates by County

August 2016



August 2016



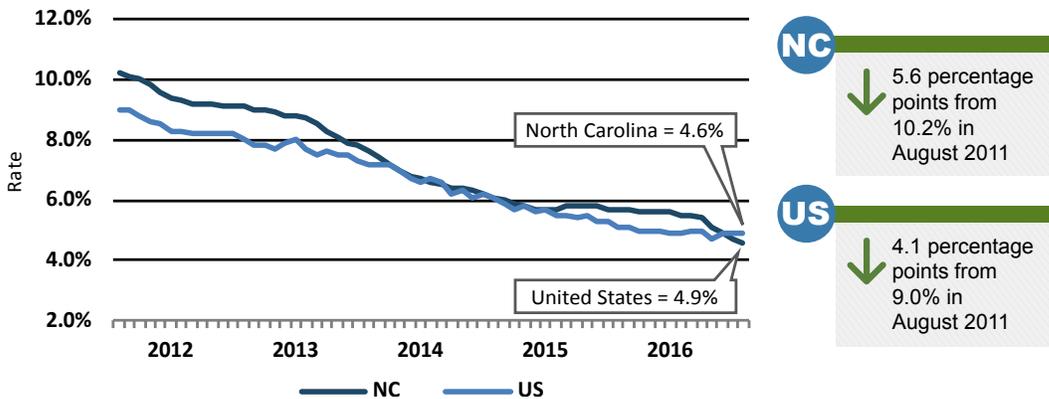
- ^ 68 Counties Higher Than Previous Month
- v 14 Counties Lower Than Previous Month
- = 18 Counties Same as Previous Month

North Carolina Rate 5.0%
Not Seasonally Adjusted

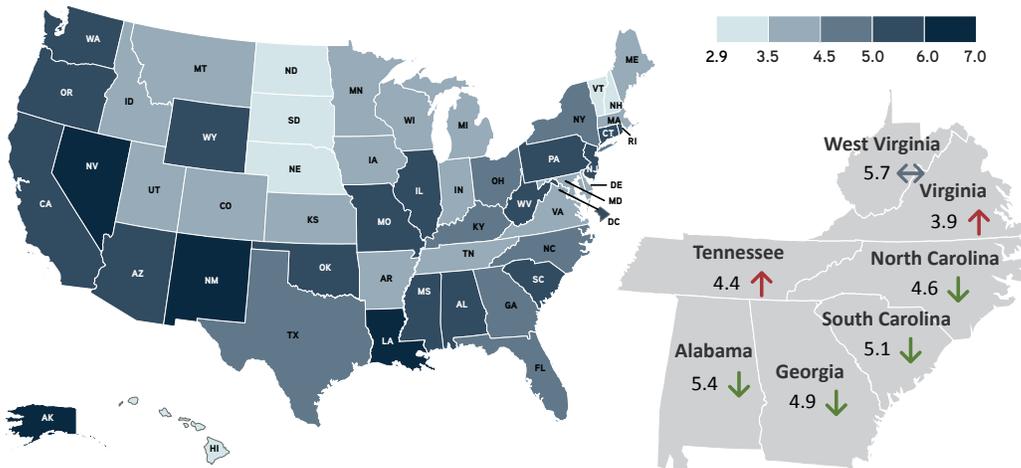
Note: August 2016 data are preliminary.
Prepared by the Labor & Economic Analysis, North Carolina Department of Commerce 9_2016

Data from August provided little help in understanding NC's economic outlook. Positive signs in the unemployment rate and housing permits were countered by negative signals in job postings and the employed. While some data may raise an eyebrow (e.g. a dip in jobs), revisions may prove this to be just noise. Look to see if these numbers hold next month and a trend begins to form. Long-term trends are still positive; and there is no reason yet to believe that NC's economic expansion is about to change course.

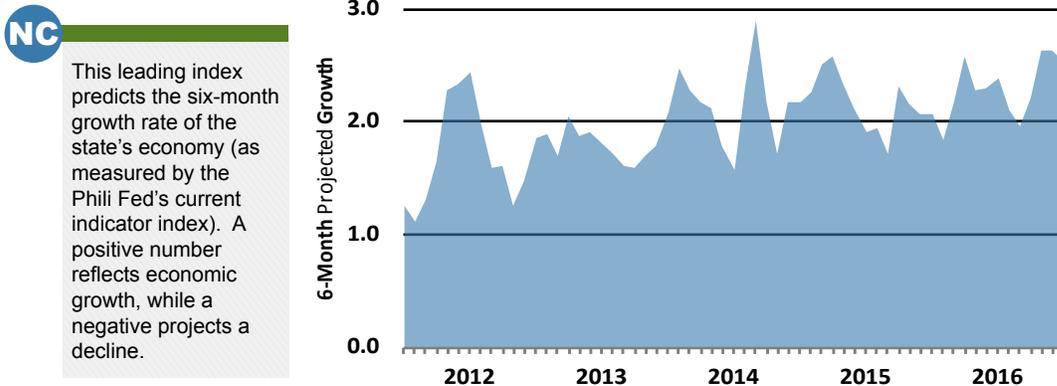
Unemployment Rate Trend



Unemployment Rate Comparison



Philadelphia Federal Reserve Leading Indicators for North Carolina



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

NC 4.6% **US** 4.9%

Unemployment Rate Change
↓ 0.1 ↔ 0.0

Change in Employed
↓ 12,616 (0.3%) ↑ 97,000 (2.1%)

Change in Unemployed
↓ 3,808 (1.7%) ↑ 79,000 (1.0%)

Labor Force Participation Rate
↓ 0.2 to 60.9% ↔ 0.0 to 62.8%

Data

Industry Employment

4,327,200 Total Nonfarm Jobs
↓ 13,400 over the month
↑ 74,800 over the year

Initial UI Claims

16,831 Individuals Filing
↑ 122 over the month
↓ 2,085 over the year

Real Taxable Retail Sales

↑ \$60.4M over the month
↑ \$672.2M over the year

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

Residential Building Permits

↑ 1.1% over the month
↑ 14.8% over the year

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

Job Postings

↓ 1.5% over the month
↓ 10.0% over the year

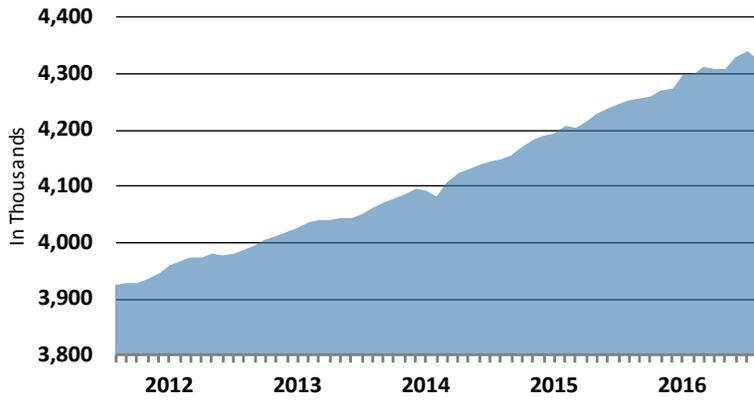
Source: The Conference Board
Help Wanted Online

Manufacturing Hours Worked

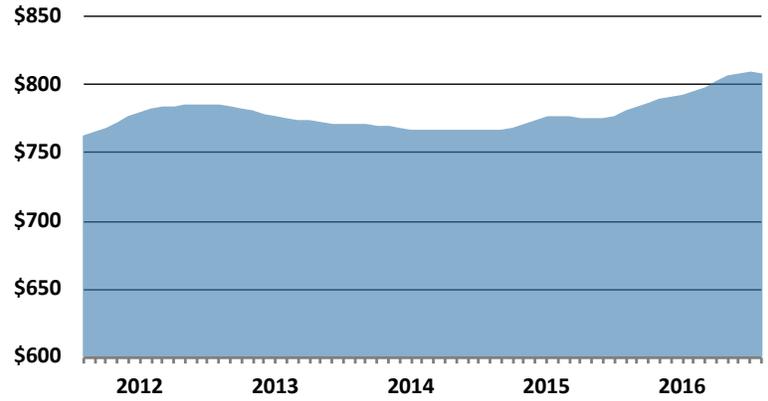
↑ 1.2% over the month
↓ 1.0% over the year

Note: Not Seasonally Adjusted

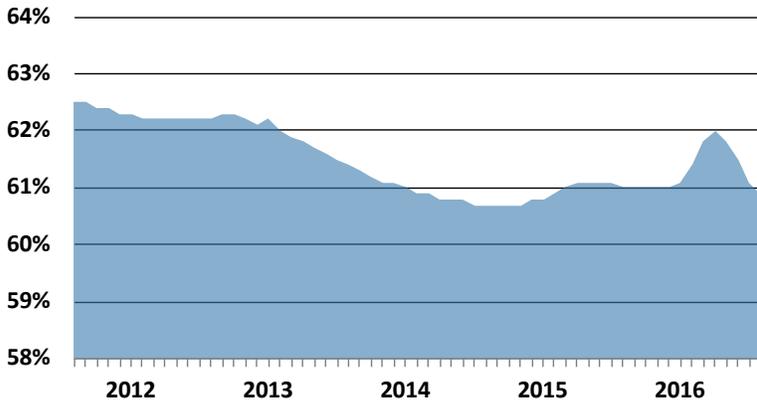
Total Nonfarm Jobs



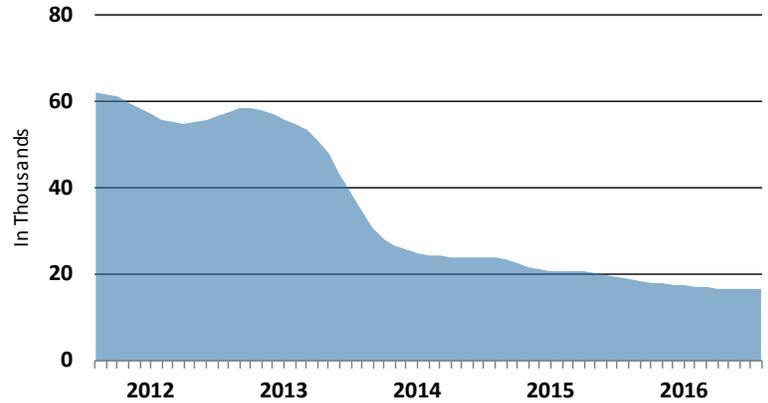
Average Real Weekly Earnings (Private Nonfarm Sector)



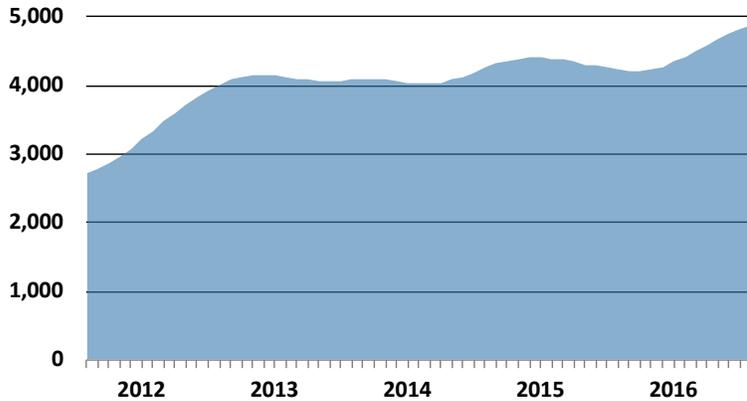
Labor Force Participation Rate



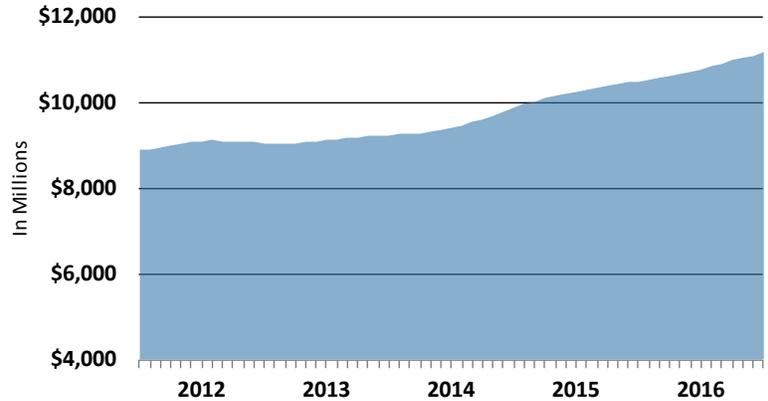
Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims



Residential Building Permits



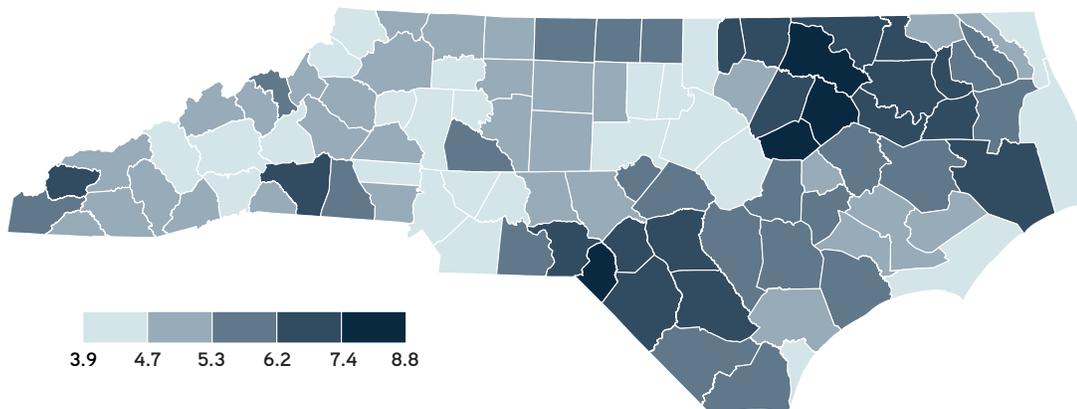
Real Taxable Retail Sales



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

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

Unemployment Rate By County (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Lowest	
Buncombe	3.9%
Dare	4.1%
Wake	4.2%
Chatham	4.3%
Henderson	4.3%
Highest	
Scotland	8.8%
Edgecombe	8.5%
Wilson	8.2%
Halifax	7.9%
Vance	7.4%

*All data produced in this publication are based off August 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.