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For Immediate Release: April 27, 2016
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North Carolina's March County and Area Employment Figures Released

RALEIGH —Unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) decreased in all 100 of North Carolina's counties in March. Hyde County had the highest unemployment rate at 13.3 percent, while Buncombe County had the lowest at 4.2 percent. All 15 of the state's metro areas experienced rate decreases. Among the Metro areas, Rocky Mount at 7.6 percent experienced the highest rate and Asheville had the lowest rate at 4.4 percent. The March not seasonally adjusted statewide rate was 5.4 percent.

	Counties With Rates 5% or Below	Counties With Rates Between 5% and 10%	Counties With Rates 10% or Above
March	20	77	3
February (Revised)	10	84	6

When compared to the same month last year, not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates decreased in 84 counties, increased in 10, and remained unchanged in six. Twelve metro areas experienced rate decreases over the year while one increased and two remained unchanged.

The number of workers employed statewide (not seasonally adjusted) increased in March by 72,136 to 4,613,997 while those unemployed decreased 14,105 to 262,210. Since March 2015, the number of workers employed statewide increased 141,151, while those unemployed decreased 4,447.

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, May 20, 2016 when the state unemployment rate for April 2016 will be released.

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



State of North Carolina | Department of Commerce
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NORTH CAROLINA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
Preliminary Statewide and County Data for
March 2016

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
STATEWIDE	4,876,207	262,210	5.4	JOHNSTON	91,280	4,463	4.9
ALAMANCE	79,075	3,979	5.0	JONES	4,706	247	5.2
ALEXANDER	17,893	839	4.7	LEE	26,627	1,693	6.4
ALLEGHANY	4,498	278	6.2	LENOIR	28,206	1,597	5.7
ANSON	11,052	672	6.1	LINCOLN	41,768	2,082	5.0
ASHE	12,309	724	5.9	MCDOWELL	21,839	1,128	5.2
AVERY	7,507	453	6.0	MACON	14,869	927	6.2
BEAUFORT	20,412	1,258	6.2	MADISON	9,860	544	5.5
BERTIE	8,864	635	7.2	MARTIN	9,858	704	7.1
BLADEN	15,183	1,083	7.1	MECKLENBURG	577,925	28,731	5.0
BRUNSWICK	48,918	3,303	6.8	MITCHELL	6,326	441	7.0
BUNCOMBE	134,095	5,590	4.2	MONTGOMERY	12,008	632	5.3
BURKE	40,221	2,129	5.3	MOORE	39,305	2,161	5.5
CABARRUS	99,653	4,845	4.9	NASH	44,363	3,052	6.9
CALDWELL	36,002	2,062	5.7	NEW HANOVER	113,828	5,816	5.1
CAMDEN	4,771	276	5.8	NORTHAMPTON	7,988	626	7.8
CARTERET	30,917	1,810	5.9	ONSLOW	64,768	3,845	5.9
CASWELL	9,828	570	5.8	ORANGE	76,517	3,452	4.5
CATAWBA	75,901	3,873	5.1	PAMLICO	5,533	320	5.8
CHATHAM	33,896	1,499	4.4	PASQUOTANK	17,863	1,249	7.0
CHEROKEE	11,159	695	6.2	PENDER	26,034	1,491	5.7
CHOWAN	5,752	406	7.1	PERQUIMANS	5,314	356	6.7
CLAY	4,016	248	6.2	PERSON	18,605	1,098	5.9
CLEVELAND	47,881	2,720	5.7	PITT	88,947	4,977	5.6
COLUMBUS	22,782	1,527	6.7	POLK	8,973	432	4.8
CRAVEN	42,510	2,410	5.7	RANDOLPH	68,722	3,565	5.2
CUMBERLAND	129,462	8,665	6.7	RICHMOND	17,104	1,267	7.4
CURRITUCK	12,979	789	6.1	ROBESON	52,362	4,013	7.7
DARE	18,558	1,752	9.4	ROCKINGHAM	42,311	2,535	6.0
DAVIDSON	80,627	4,155	5.2	ROWAN	65,629	3,693	5.6
DAVIE	20,297	973	4.8	RUTHERFORD	25,161	1,884	7.5
DUPLIN	27,530	1,566	5.7	SAMPSON	30,799	1,706	5.5
DURHAM	160,661	7,573	4.7	SCOTLAND	12,124	1,161	9.6
EDGECOMBE	23,275	2,076	8.9	STANLY	29,521	1,465	5.0
FORSYTH	182,884	9,479	5.2	STOKES	22,464	1,152	5.1
FRANKLIN	29,923	1,599	5.3	SURRY	34,128	1,774	5.2
GASTON	105,952	5,735	5.4	SWAIN	6,683	576	8.6
GATES	5,313	282	5.3	TRANSYLVANIA	13,521	758	5.6
GRAHAM	3,098	339	10.9	TYRRELL	1,482	153	10.3
GRANVILLE	29,273	1,364	4.7	UNION	115,405	5,363	4.6
GREENE	9,766	492	5.0	VANCE	18,170	1,347	7.4
GUILFORD	261,394	14,243	5.4	WAKE	557,167	24,815	4.5
HALIFAX	21,019	1,765	8.4	WARREN	7,283	552	7.6
HARNETT	51,357	3,164	6.2	WASHINGTON	4,939	392	7.9
HAYWOOD	28,548	1,436	5.0	WATAUGA	27,376	1,427	5.2
HENDERSON	52,011	2,375	4.6	WAYNE	55,737	3,208	5.8
HERTFORD	9,452	676	7.2	WILKES	30,232	1,600	5.3
HOKE	19,713	1,362	6.9	WILSON	36,361	3,000	8.3
HYDE	2,090	279	13.3	YADKIN	18,148	857	4.7
IREDELL	84,242	4,282	5.1	YANCEY	7,206	417	5.8
JACKSON	18,350	1,167	6.4				

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	March 2016	February 2016	March 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change	County	March 2016	February 2016	March 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
STATEWIDE	5.4	5.7	5.6	-0.3	-0.2	JOHNSTON	4.9	5.2	5.0	-0.3	-0.1
ALAMANCE	5.0	5.3	5.1	-0.3	-0.1	JONES	5.2	5.8	5.7	-0.6	-0.5
ALEXANDER	4.7	5.0	4.8	-0.3	-0.1	LEE	6.4	6.8	7.2	-0.4	-0.8
ALLEGHANY	6.2	6.9	6.4	-0.7	-0.2	LENOIR	5.7	6.1	6.3	-0.4	-0.6
ANSON	6.1	6.4	6.2	-0.3	-0.1	LINCOLN	5.0	5.3	5.3	-0.3	-0.3
ASHE	5.9	6.4	6.7	-0.5	-0.8	MCDOWELL	5.2	5.5	5.6	-0.3	-0.4
AVERY	6.0	6.3	6.7	-0.3	-0.7	MACON	6.2	6.8	6.7	-0.6	-0.5
BEAUFORT	6.2	6.6	6.5	-0.4	-0.3	MADISON	5.5	6.0	5.7	-0.5	-0.2
BERTIE	7.2	8.0	7.1	-0.8	0.1	MARTIN	7.1	7.7	7.0	-0.6	0.1
BLADEN	7.1	8.2	7.7	-1.1	-0.6	MECKLENBURG	5.0	5.3	5.2	-0.3	-0.2
BRUNSWICK	6.8	7.8	7.1	-1.0	-0.3	MITCHELL	7.0	7.7	7.2	-0.7	-0.2
BUNCOMBE	4.2	4.4	4.4	-0.2	-0.2	MONTGOMERY	5.3	5.6	5.4	-0.3	-0.1
BURKE	5.3	5.7	5.6	-0.4	-0.3	MOORE	5.5	5.9	5.6	-0.4	-0.1
CABARRUS	4.9	5.1	5.1	-0.2	-0.2	NASH	6.9	7.2	7.0	-0.3	-0.1
CALDWELL	5.7	6.0	6.3	-0.3	-0.6	NEW HANOVER	5.1	5.5	5.3	-0.4	-0.2
CAMDEN	5.8	6.3	5.7	-0.5	0.1	NORTHAMPTON	7.8	8.3	7.2	-0.5	0.6
CARTERET	5.9	6.5	6.3	-0.6	-0.4	ONSLow	5.9	6.3	5.8	-0.4	0.1
CASWELL	5.8	6.2	6.5	-0.4	-0.7	ORANGE	4.5	4.7	4.3	-0.2	0.2
CATAWBA	5.1	5.5	5.4	-0.4	-0.3	PAMLICO	5.8	6.3	6.0	-0.5	-0.2
CHATHAM	4.4	4.7	4.6	-0.3	-0.2	PASQUOTANK	7.0	7.8	7.3	-0.8	-0.3
CHEROKEE	6.2	6.8	6.4	-0.6	-0.2	PENDER	5.7	6.3	6.0	-0.6	-0.3
CHOWAN	7.1	7.7	7.2	-0.6	-0.1	PERQUIMANS	6.7	7.3	7.1	-0.6	-0.4
CLAY	6.2	6.5	6.2	-0.3	0.0	PERSON	5.9	6.4	6.7	-0.5	-0.8
CLEVELAND	5.7	6.2	6.4	-0.5	-0.7	PITT	5.6	5.9	5.6	-0.3	0.0
COLUMBUS	6.7	7.6	7.4	-0.9	-0.7	POLK	4.8	5.1	4.9	-0.3	-0.1
CRAVEN	5.7	6.0	6.1	-0.3	-0.4	RANDOLPH	5.2	5.5	5.6	-0.3	-0.4
CUMBERLAND	6.7	7.1	7.1	-0.4	-0.4	RICHMOND	7.4	7.9	7.6	-0.5	-0.2
CURRITUCK	6.1	7.1	6.3	-1.0	-0.2	ROBESON	7.7	8.3	8.4	-0.6	-0.7
DARE	9.4	12.8	10.8	-3.4	-1.4	ROCKINGHAM	6.0	6.2	6.5	-0.2	-0.5
DAVIDSON	5.2	5.4	5.4	-0.2	-0.2	ROWAN	5.6	5.9	5.9	-0.3	-0.3
DAVIE	4.8	5.1	4.8	-0.3	0.0	RUTHERFORD	7.5	8.3	7.7	-0.8	-0.2
DUPLIN	5.7	6.2	5.5	-0.5	0.2	SAMPSON	5.5	6.2	5.7	-0.7	-0.2
DURHAM	4.7	5.0	4.8	-0.3	-0.1	SCOTLAND	9.6	10.4	10.6	-0.8	-1.0
EDGECOMBE	8.9	9.6	9.3	-0.7	-0.4	STANLY	5.0	5.2	5.2	-0.2	-0.2
FORSYTH	5.2	5.4	5.3	-0.2	-0.1	STOKES	5.1	5.4	5.3	-0.3	-0.2
FRANKLIN	5.3	5.7	5.8	-0.4	-0.5	SURRY	5.2	5.6	5.4	-0.4	-0.2
GASTON	5.4	5.7	5.9	-0.3	-0.5	SWAIN	8.6	10.0	9.3	-1.4	-0.7
GATES	5.3	6.0	5.5	-0.7	-0.2	TRANSYLVANIA	5.6	6.0	5.6	-0.4	0.0
GRAHAM	10.9	13.0	14.0	-2.1	-3.1	TYRRELL	10.3	12.7	10.4	-2.4	-0.1
GRANVILLE	4.7	4.9	4.8	-0.2	-0.1	UNION	4.6	4.9	4.7	-0.3	-0.1
GREENE	5.0	5.5	5.0	-0.5	0.0	VANCE	7.4	7.9	8.6	-0.5	-1.2
GUILFORD	5.4	5.7	5.7	-0.3	-0.3	WAKE	4.5	4.7	4.5	-0.2	0.0
HALIFAX	8.4	9.2	8.5	-0.8	-0.1	WARREN	7.6	8.1	8.1	-0.5	-0.5
HARNETT	6.2	6.5	6.6	-0.3	-0.4	WASHINGTON	7.9	9.5	9.0	-1.6	-1.1
HAYWOOD	5.0	5.5	5.4	-0.5	-0.4	WATAUGA	5.2	5.3	5.0	-0.1	0.2
HENDERSON	4.6	4.9	4.7	-0.3	-0.1	WAYNE	5.8	6.2	5.9	-0.4	-0.1
HERTFORD	7.2	7.5	6.9	-0.3	0.3	WILKES	5.3	5.7	5.6	-0.4	-0.3
HOKE	6.9	7.4	8.1	-0.5	-1.2	WILSON	8.3	8.8	8.9	-0.5	-0.6
HYDE	13.3	15.7	12.5	-2.4	0.8	YADKIN	4.7	5.0	4.8	-0.3	-0.1
IREDELL	5.1	5.4	5.4	-0.3	-0.3	YANCEY	5.8	6.5	5.9	-0.7	-0.1
JACKSON	6.4	6.9	6.6	-0.5	-0.2						

Not Seasonally Adjusted

March 2016 data are preliminary, while February 2016 data have been monthly revised and March 2015 data have been annually revised.

North Carolina Department of Commerce
Labor & Economic Analysis Division
Local Area Unemployment Statistics
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METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

*Preliminary Data for
March 2016*

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ASHEVILLE	224,514	9,945	4.4
BURLINGTON	79,075	3,979	5.0
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD-GASTONIA	1,269,562	64,681	5.1
DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	289,679	13,622	4.7
FAYETTEVILLE	149,175	10,027	6.7
GOLDSBORO	55,737	3,208	5.8
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT	372,427	20,343	5.5
GREENVILLE	88,947	4,977	5.6
HICKORY-LENOIR-MORGANTON	170,017	8,903	5.2
JACKSONVILLE	64,768	3,845	5.9
NEW BERN	52,749	2,977	5.6
RALEIGH	678,370	30,877	4.6
ROCKY MOUNT	67,638	5,128	7.6
WILMINGTON	139,862	7,307	5.2
WINSTON-SALEM	324,420	16,616	5.1

Micropolitan Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ALBEMARLE	29,521	1,465	5.0
BOONE	27,376	1,427	5.2
BREVARD	13,521	758	5.6
CULLOWHEE	18,350	1,167	6.4
DUNN	51,357	3,164	6.2
ELIZABETH CITY	27,948	1,881	6.7
FOREST CITY	25,161	1,884	7.5
HENDERSON	18,170	1,347	7.4
KILL DEVIL HILLS	20,040	1,905	9.5
KINSTON	28,206	1,597	5.7
LAURINBURG	12,124	1,161	9.6
LUMBERTON	52,362	4,013	7.7
MARION	21,839	1,128	5.2
MOREHEAD CITY	30,917	1,810	5.9
MOUNT AIRY	34,128	1,774	5.2
NORTH WILKESBORO	30,232	1,600	5.3
OXFORD	29,273	1,364	4.7
PINEHURST-SOUTHERN PINES	39,305	2,161	5.5
ROANOKE RAPIDS	29,007	2,391	8.2
ROCKINGHAM	17,104	1,267	7.4
SANFORD	26,627	1,693	6.4
SHELBY	47,881	2,720	5.7
WASHINGTON	20,412	1,258	6.2
WILSON	36,361	3,000	8.3

COMBINED STATISTICAL AREAS CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

*Preliminary Data for
March 2016*

Combined Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ASHEVILLE-BREVARD	238,035	10,703	4.5
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD	1,346,964	68,866	5.1
FAYETTEVILLE-LUMBERTON-LAURINBURG	213,661	15,201	7.1
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	810,050	42,712	5.3
GREENVILLE-WASHINGTON	109,359	6,235	5.7
HICKORY-LENOIR	191,856	10,031	5.2
NEW BERN-MOREHEAD CITY	83,666	4,787	5.7
RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	1,093,476	52,067	4.8
ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-ROANOKE RAPIDS	133,006	10,519	7.9

Not Seasonally Adjusted

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

Metropolitan Statistical Area	March 2016	February 2016	March 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
ASHEVILLE	4.4	4.7	4.6	-0.3	-0.2
BURLINGTON	5.0	5.3	5.1	-0.3	-0.1
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD-GASTONIA	5.1	5.3	5.4	-0.2	-0.3
DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	4.7	4.9	4.8	-0.2	-0.1
FAYETTEVILLE	6.7	7.1	7.3	-0.4	-0.6
GOLDSBORO	5.8	6.2	5.9	-0.4	-0.1
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT	5.5	5.7	5.8	-0.2	-0.3
GREENVILLE	5.6	5.9	5.6	-0.3	0.0
HICKORY-LENOIR-MORGANTON	5.2	5.6	5.6	-0.4	-0.4
JACKSONVILLE	5.9	6.3	5.8	-0.4	0.1
NEW BERN	5.6	6.0	6.1	-0.4	-0.5
RALEIGH	4.6	4.8	4.6	-0.2	0.0
ROCKY MOUNT	7.6	8.1	7.8	-0.5	-0.2
WILMINGTON	5.2	5.7	5.4	-0.5	-0.2
WINSTON-SALEM	5.1	5.4	5.3	-0.3	-0.2

Micropolitan Statistical Area	March 2016	February 2016	March 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
ALBEMARLE	5.0	5.2	5.2	-0.2	-0.2
BOONE	5.2	5.3	5.0	-0.1	0.2
BREVARD	5.6	6.0	5.6	-0.4	0.0
CULLOWHEE	6.4	6.9	6.6	-0.5	-0.2
DUNN	6.2	6.5	6.6	-0.3	-0.4
ELIZABETH CITY	6.7	7.5	7.0	-0.8	-0.3
FOREST CITY	7.5	8.3	7.7	-0.8	-0.2
HENDERSON	7.4	7.9	8.6	-0.5	-1.2
KILL DEVIL HILLS	9.5	12.8	10.7	-3.3	-1.2
KINSTON	5.7	6.1	6.3	-0.4	-0.6
LAURINBURG	9.6	10.4	10.6	-0.8	-1.0
LUMBERTON	7.7	8.3	8.4	-0.6	-0.7
MARION	5.2	5.5	5.6	-0.3	-0.4
MOREHEAD CITY	5.9	6.5	6.3	-0.6	-0.4
MOUNT AIRY	5.2	5.6	5.4	-0.4	-0.2
NORTH WILKESBORO	5.3	5.7	5.6	-0.4	-0.3
OXFORD	4.7	4.9	4.8	-0.2	-0.1
PINEHURST-SOUTHERN PINES	5.5	5.9	5.6	-0.4	-0.1
ROANOKE RAPIDS	8.2	8.9	8.1	-0.7	0.1
ROCKINGHAM	7.4	7.9	7.6	-0.5	-0.2
SANFORD	6.4	6.8	7.2	-0.4	-0.8
SHELBY	5.7	6.2	6.4	-0.5	-0.7
WASHINGTON	6.2	6.6	6.5	-0.4	-0.3
WILSON	8.3	8.8	8.9	-0.5	-0.6

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

Combined Statistical Area	March 2016	February 2016	March 2015	OTM Change	OTY Change
ASHEVILLE-BREVARD	4.5	4.8	4.7	-0.3	-0.2
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD	5.1	5.4	5.4	-0.3	-0.3
FAYETTEVILLE-LUMBERTON-LAURINBURG	7.1	7.6	7.7	-0.5	-0.6
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	5.3	5.5	5.5	-0.2	-0.2
GREENVILLE-WASHINGTON	5.7	6.0	5.8	-0.3	-0.1
HICKORY-LENOIR	5.2	5.6	5.6	-0.4	-0.4
NEW BERN-MOREHEAD CITY	5.7	6.2	6.1	-0.5	-0.4
RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	4.8	5.0	4.9	-0.2	-0.1
ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-ROANOKE RAPIDS	7.9	8.4	8.2	-0.5	-0.3

Not Seasonally Adjusted

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NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY RANKINGS
Preliminary Data for March 2016

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank
BUNCOMBE	134,095	5,590	4.2%	1	WAYNE	55,737	3,208	5.8%	51
CHATHAM	33,896	1,499	4.4%	2	PAMLICO	5,533	320	5.8%	52
WAKE	557,167	24,815	4.5%	3	CAMDEN	4,771	276	5.8%	53
ORANGE	76,517	3,452	4.5%	4	YANCEY	7,206	417	5.8%	54
HENDERSON	52,011	2,375	4.6%	5	CASWELL	9,828	570	5.8%	55
UNION	115,405	5,363	4.6%	6	CARTERET	30,917	1,810	5.9%	56
GRANVILLE	29,273	1,364	4.7%	7	ASHE	12,309	724	5.9%	57
ALEXANDER	17,893	839	4.7%	8	PERSON	18,605	1,098	5.9%	58
DURHAM	160,661	7,573	4.7%	9	ONSLOW	64,768	3,845	5.9%	59
YADKIN	18,148	857	4.7%	10	ROCKINGHAM	42,311	2,535	6.0%	60
DAVIE	20,297	973	4.8%	11	AVERY	7,507	453	6.0%	61
POLK	8,973	432	4.8%	12	CURRITUCK	12,979	789	6.1%	62
CABARRUS	99,653	4,845	4.9%	13	ANSON	11,052	672	6.1%	63
JOHNSTON	91,280	4,463	4.9%	14	HARNETT	51,357	3,164	6.2%	64
STANLY	29,521	1,465	5.0%	15	BEAUFORT	20,412	1,258	6.2%	65
MECKLENBURG	577,925	28,731	5.0%	16	CLAY	4,016	248	6.2%	66
LINCOLN	41,768	2,082	5.0%	17	ALLEGHANY	4,498	278	6.2%	67
HAYWOOD	28,548	1,436	5.0%	18	CHEROKEE	11,159	695	6.2%	68
ALAMANCE	79,075	3,979	5.0%	19	MACON	14,869	927	6.2%	69
GREENE	9,766	492	5.0%	20	LEE	26,627	1,693	6.4%	70
IREDELL	84,242	4,282	5.1%	21	JACKSON	18,350	1,167	6.4%	71
CATAWBA	75,901	3,873	5.1%	22	CUMBERLAND	129,462	8,665	6.7%	72
NEW HANOVER	113,828	5,816	5.1%	23	PERQUIMANS	5,314	356	6.7%	73
STOKES	22,464	1,152	5.1%	24	COLUMBUS	22,782	1,527	6.7%	74
DAVIDSON	80,627	4,155	5.2%	25	BRUNSWICK	48,918	3,303	6.8%	75
MCDOWELL	21,839	1,128	5.2%	26	NASH	44,363	3,052	6.9%	76
FORSYTH	182,884	9,479	5.2%	27	HOKE	19,713	1,362	6.9%	77
RANDOLPH	68,722	3,565	5.2%	28	MITCHELL	6,326	441	7.0%	78
SURRY	34,128	1,774	5.2%	29	PASQUOTANK	17,863	1,249	7.0%	79
WATAUGA	27,376	1,427	5.2%	30	CHOWAN	5,752	406	7.1%	80
JONES	4,706	247	5.2%	31	BLADEN	15,183	1,083	7.1%	81
MONTGOMERY	12,008	632	5.3%	32	MARTIN	9,858	704	7.1%	82
WILKES	30,232	1,600	5.3%	33	HERTFORD	9,452	676	7.2%	83
BURKE	40,221	2,129	5.3%	34	BERTIE	8,864	635	7.2%	84
GATES	5,313	282	5.3%	35	RICHMOND	17,104	1,267	7.4%	85
FRANKLIN	29,923	1,599	5.3%	36	VANCE	18,170	1,347	7.4%	86
GASTON	105,952	5,735	5.4%	37	RUTHERFORD	25,161	1,884	7.5%	87
GUILFORD	261,394	14,243	5.4%	38	WARREN	7,283	552	7.6%	88
MOORE	39,305	2,161	5.5%	39	ROBESON	52,362	4,013	7.7%	89
MADISON	9,860	544	5.5%	40	NORTHAMPTON	7,988	626	7.8%	90
SAMPSON	30,799	1,706	5.5%	41	WASHINGTON	4,939	392	7.9%	91
PITT	88,947	4,977	5.6%	42	WILSON	36,361	3,000	8.3%	92
TRANSYLVANIA	13,521	758	5.6%	43	HALIFAX	21,019	1,765	8.4%	93
ROWAN	65,629	3,693	5.6%	44	SWAIN	6,683	576	8.6%	94
LENOIR	28,206	1,597	5.7%	45	EDGECOMBE	23,275	2,076	8.9%	95
CRAVEN	42,510	2,410	5.7%	46	DARE	18,558	1,752	9.4%	96
CLEVELAND	47,881	2,720	5.7%	47	SCOTLAND	12,124	1,161	9.6%	97
DUPLIN	27,530	1,566	5.7%	48	TYRRELL	1,482	153	10.3%	98
PENDER	26,034	1,491	5.7%	49	GRAHAM	3,098	339	10.9%	99
CALDWELL	36,002	2,062	5.7%	50	HYDE	2,090	279	13.3%	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/la/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/la/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, May 20, 2016 when the state unemployment rate for April 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>

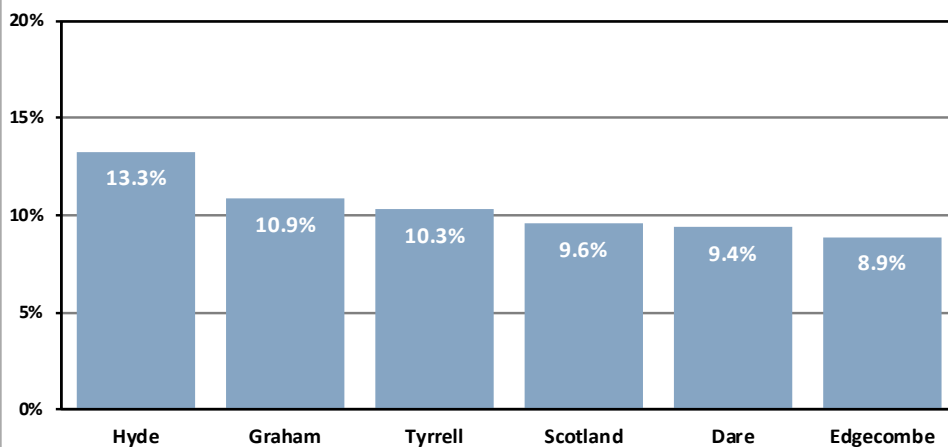
North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

March
2016

Counties With Highest Unemployment Rates

March 2016*

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



North Carolina's statewide unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.4 percent in March. This was 0.3 of a percentage-point decrease from February's revised rate, and 0.2 of a percentage-point decrease over the year.

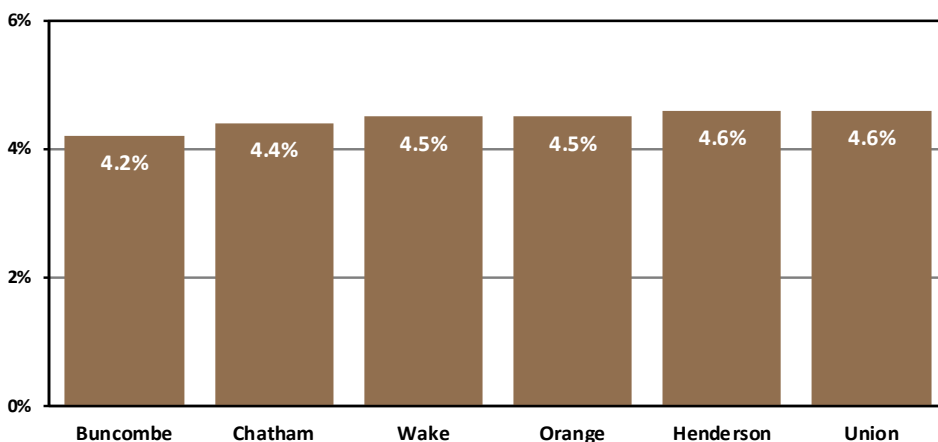
Over the month, the unemployment rate decreased in all 100 counties. Thirty-eight counties had unemployment rates at or below the state's 5.4 percent rate.

Hyde county recorded March's highest unemployment rate at 13.3 percent, followed by Graham at 10.9 percent, Tyrrell at 10.3 percent, Scotland at 9.6 percent, and Dare at 9.4 percent. Buncombe County had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.2 percent, followed by Chatham at 4.4 percent, Wake & Orange at 4.5 percent, and Henderson & Union at 4.6 percent.

Counties With Lowest Unemployment Rates

March 2016*

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

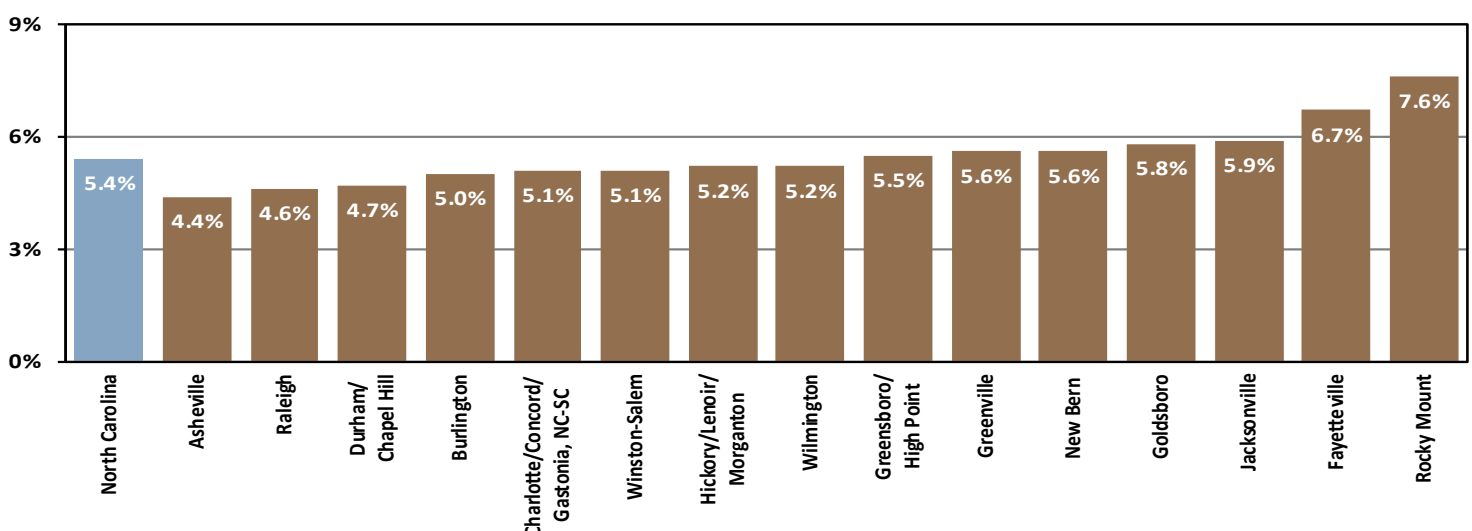


Unemployment rates decreased in all of the state's 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) over the month. The Rocky Mount MSA had the highest unemployment rate in March at 7.6 percent, followed by Fayetteville at 6.7 percent. Asheville reported the month's lowest unemployment rate at 4.4 percent, followed by Raleigh, 4.6 percent and Durham/Chapel Hill, 4.7 percent.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas' Unemployment Rates

March 2016*

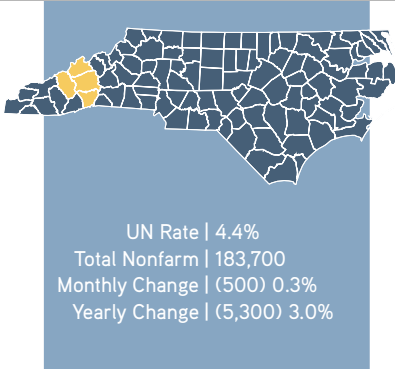
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



*All March 2016 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

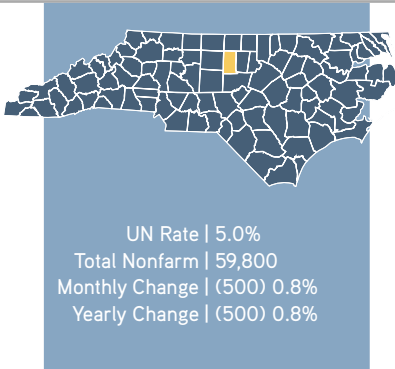
Asheville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	200	2.7%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-300	-0.9%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-100	-0.5%
Education & Health Services	100	0.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	400	1.6%
Other Services	100	1.3%
Government	100	0.4%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	200	2.7%
Manufacturing	300	1.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,100	3.3%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	1,200	6.9%
Education & Health Services	900	2.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,300	5.2%
Other Services	400	5.6%
Government	-100	-0.4%

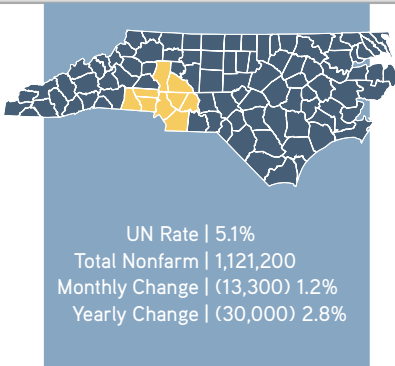
Burlington MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2016



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	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	0	0.0%
Education & Health Services	100	0.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	200	2.9%
Other Services	100	5.0%
Government	100	1.4%

Over-the-Year 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	3.6%
Education & Health Services	-200	-1.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	0	0.0%
Other Services	100	5.0%
Government	100	1.4%

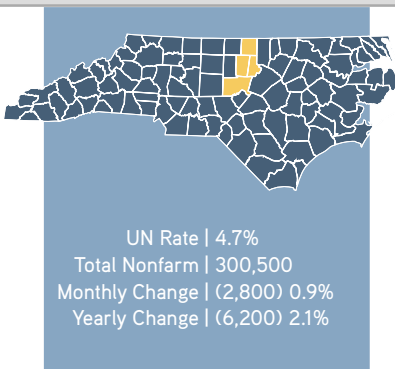
Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	300	0.5%
Manufacturing	800	0.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,400	0.6%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	600	0.7%
Professional & Business Services	3,200	1.7%
Education & Health Services	1,000	0.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	3,900	3.3%
Other Services	1,300	3.4%
Government	800	0.5%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	3,700	6.9%
Manufacturing	900	0.9%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	6,100	2.8%
Information	500	1.9%
Financial Activities	3,500	4.2%
Professional & Business Services	7,800	4.3%
Education & Health Services	1,700	1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	4,600	3.9%
Other Services	1,700	4.6%
Government	-500	-0.3%

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



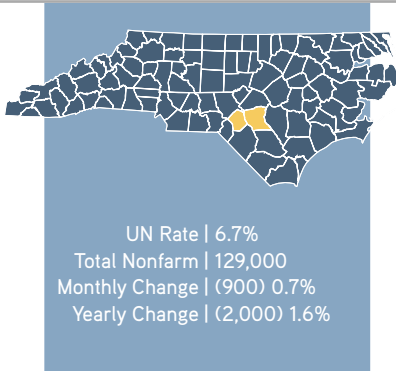
Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	200	0.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	600	1.7%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	800	2.0%
Education & Health Services	600	1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	100	0.4%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	500	0.7%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	400	5.7%
Manufacturing	-800	-2.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-100	-0.3%
Information	200	4.7%
Financial Activities	-200	-1.4%
Professional & Business Services	2,000	5.3%
Education & Health Services	1,800	2.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,200	4.7%
Other Services	900	8.6%
Government	800	1.2%

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

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

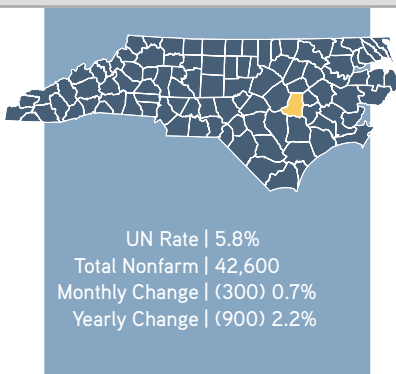
Fayetteville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry		Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	100	2.3%
Manufacturing	100	1.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100	0.4%
Information	-100	-7.1%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	400	3.1%
Education & Health Services	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	0	0.0%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	300	0.8%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry		Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-2.2%
Manufacturing	200	2.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	400	1.7%
Information	-100	-7.1%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	1,100	9.1%
Education & Health Services	800	5.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	-800	-5.3%
Other Services	100	2.2%
Government	400	1.0%

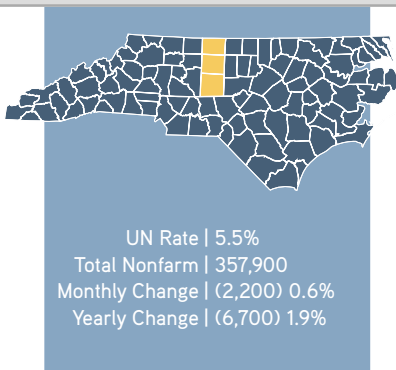
Goldsboro MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2016



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	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	-100	-1.1%

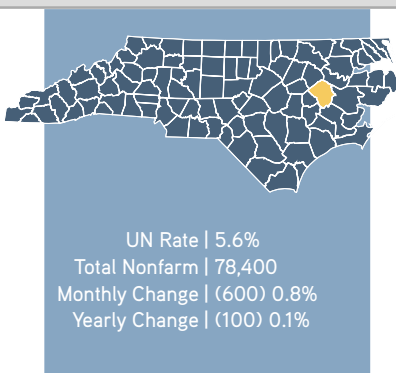
Greensboro/High Point MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry		Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	200	1.4%
Manufacturing	-300	-0.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,200	1.6%
Information	-100	-2.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-0.6%
Professional & Business Services	300	0.6%
Education & Health Services	300	0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	500	1.7%
Other Services	100	0.8%
Government	100	0.2%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry		Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	1,000	7.5%
Manufacturing	-100	-0.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,400	3.3%
Information	-300	-5.9%
Financial Activities	100	0.6%
Professional & Business Services	4,200	8.5%
Education & Health Services	1,600	3.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	-2,000	-6.1%
Other Services	200	1.6%
Government	-400	-0.9%

Greenville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2016



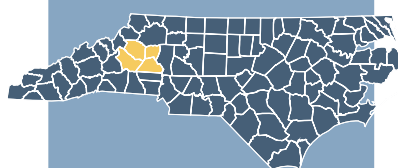
Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry		Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	100	3.5%
Manufacturing	100	1.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100	0.9%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	0	0.0%
Education & Health Services	100	1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	100	1.1%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	100	0.4%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry		Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100	-3.2%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0	0.0%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	100	3.7%
Professional & Business Services	300	4.6%
Education & Health Services	-500	-5.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	500	5.6%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	-200	-0.7%

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

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

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



UN Rate | 5.2%
Total Nonfarm | 147,200
Monthly Change | (900) 0.6%
Yearly Change | (1,200) 0.8%

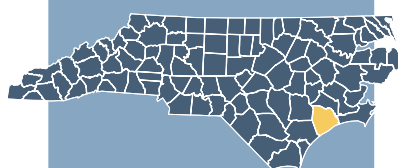
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	0 0.0%
Manufacturing	-300 -0.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	800 2.9%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-100 -0.8%
Education & Health Services	100 0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	200 1.6%
Other Services	100 2.1%
Government	100 0.4%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	100 2.9%
Manufacturing	-500 -1.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	900 3.3%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	500 3.9%
Education & Health Services	100 0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	300 2.4%
Other Services	200 4.4%
Government	-400 -1.7%

Jacksonville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2016



UN Rate | 5.9%
Total Nonfarm | 48,800
Monthly Change | (400) 0.8%
Yearly Change | (-300) -0.6%

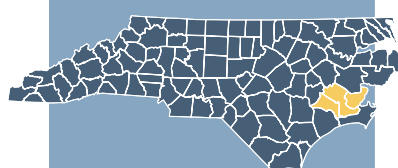
Over-the-Month Employment Change

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

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	0 0.0%

New Bern MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2016



UN Rate | 5.6%
Total Nonfarm | 44,800
Monthly Change | (700) 1.6%
Yearly Change | (1,300) 3.0%

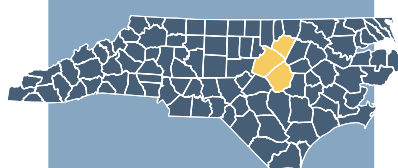
Over-the-Month Employment Change

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

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 | March 2016



UN Rate | 4.6%
Total Nonfarm | 592,200
Monthly Change | (4,500) 0.8%
Yearly Change | (22,000) 3.9%

Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-200 -0.6%
Manufacturing	-100 -0.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,500 1.5%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	300 1.0%
Professional & Business Services	100 0.1%
Education & Health Services	800 1.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,600 2.5%
Other Services	500 2.1%
Government	0 0.0%

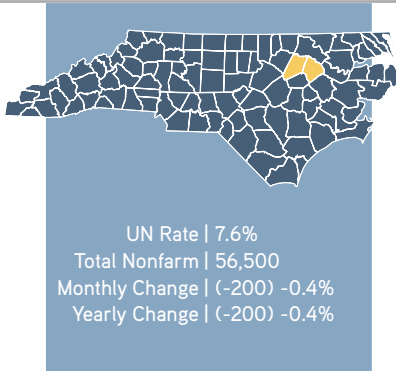
Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	1,400 4.4%
Manufacturing	100 0.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	3,800 3.8%
Information	600 3.1%
Financial Activities	700 2.4%
Professional & Business Services	6,700 6.3%
Education & Health Services	3,000 4.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	3,800 6.1%
Other Services	1,300 5.7%
Government	600 0.6%

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

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

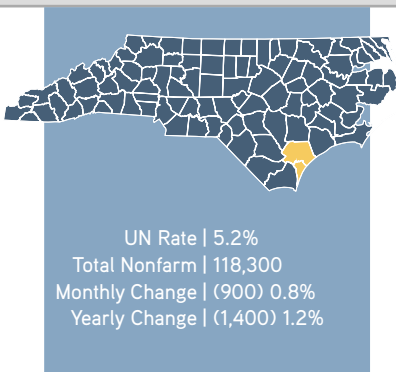
Rocky Mount MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	-200	-1.9%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200	1.7%
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	100	1.9%
Education & Health Services	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	100	1.9%
Other Services	*	
Government	-100	-0.9%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	-200	-9.1%
Manufacturing	-100	-0.9%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	500	4.4%
Information	*	
Financial Activities	*	
Professional & Business Services	300	5.8%
Education & Health Services	-100	-1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	0	0.0%
Other Services	*	
Government	200	1.9%

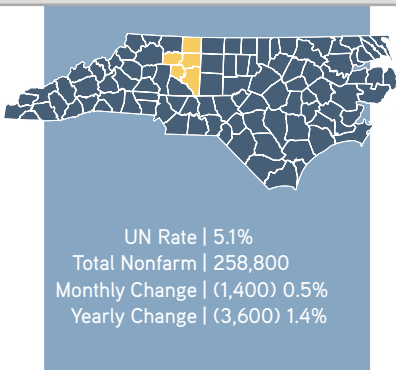
Wilmington MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	200	3.1%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-300	-1.3%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	0	0.0%
Education & Health Services	200	1.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	600	3.7%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	200	0.9%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	200	3.1%
Manufacturing	-300	-5.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-200	-0.9%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	100	0.7%
Education & Health Services	800	5.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	200	1.2%
Other Services	300	6.5%
Government	300	1.3%

Winston-Salem MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2016



Over-the-Month Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	100	1.1%
Manufacturing	100	0.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	500	1.1%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-200	-0.6%
Education & Health Services	300	0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	600	2.5%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	0	0.0%

Over-the-Year Employment Change		
Industry	Change	
Mining, Logging & Construction	100	1.1%
Manufacturing	1,000	3.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	900	2.0%
Information	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-100	-0.8%
Professional & Business Services	400	1.2%
Education & Health Services	1,800	3.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	-500	-2.0%
Other Services	0	0.0%
Government	0	0.0%

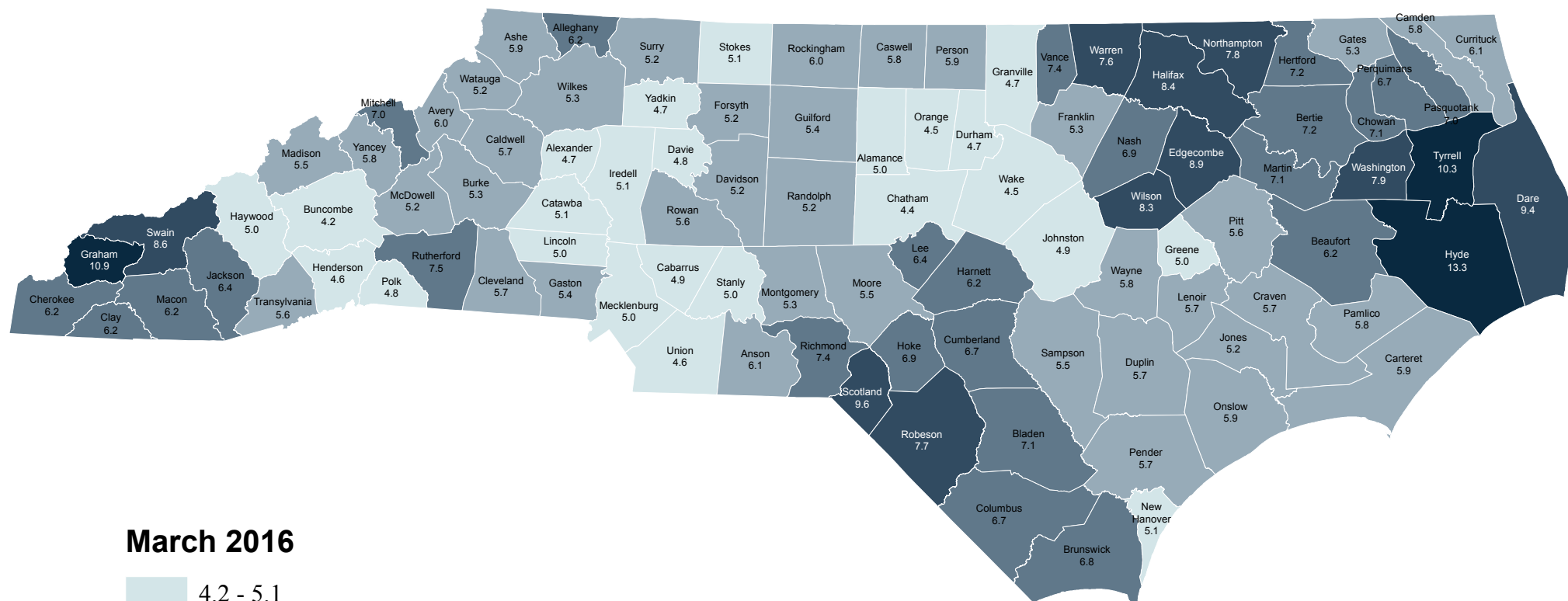
Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All March 2016 data are preliminary.

Over the month, net industry employment increased in 14 of 15 MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC had the largest net employment increase with 13,300, followed by Raleigh, 4,500; Durham/Chapel Hill, 2,800; and Greensboro/High Point, 2,200. New Bern experienced the greatest percentage increase at 1.6 percent, followed by Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC, 1.2 percent; Durham/Chapel Hill, 0.9 of a percentage point; and Burlington, Greenville, Jacksonville, Raleigh & Wilmington, 0.8 of a percentage point. Rocky Mount (200; 0.4%) reported the only over-the-month decrease. 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.

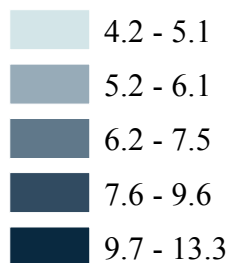
Over the year, employment rose in 13 of 15 MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC had the largest net employment increase at 30,000, followed by Raleigh, 22,000; Greensboro/High Point, 6,700; Durham/Chapel Hill 6,200; and Asheville, 5,300. Raleigh had the greatest percentage increase at 3.9 percent, followed by New Bern & Asheville, 3.0 percent; and Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC, 2.8 percent. Decreases were reported in Jacksonville (300, 0.6%) and Rocky Mount (200; 0.4%).

North Carolina Unemployment Rates by County

March 2016



March 2016



^ 0 Counties Higher Than Previous Month

✓ 100 Counties Lower Than Previous Month

= 0 Counties Same as Previous Month

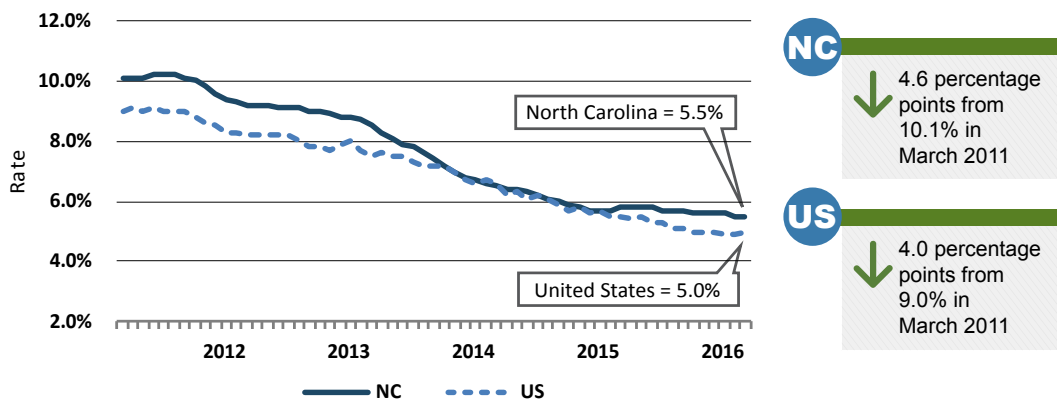
North Carolina Rate 5.4%
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Note: March 2016 data are preliminary.

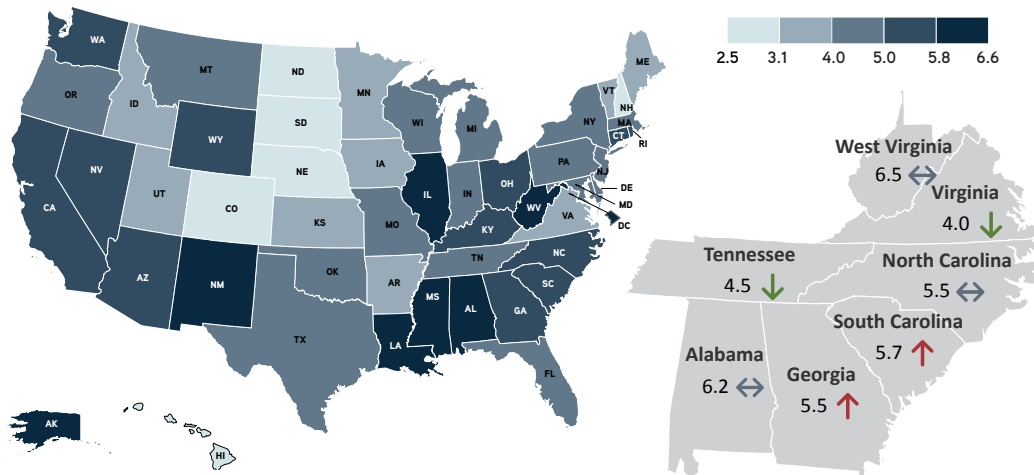
Prepared by Labor & Economic Analysis, North Carolina Department of Commerce 4_2016

North Carolina's economy continues to show signs of steady expansion. Net job creation is proceeding at a healthy pace, the unemployment rate ticked down to 5.5%, and an uptick in our labor force participation rate portends well for our economic prospects. However, the slow growth in building permits remains a cause for concern as the construction sector struggles to recover from the 2007 housing market crash.

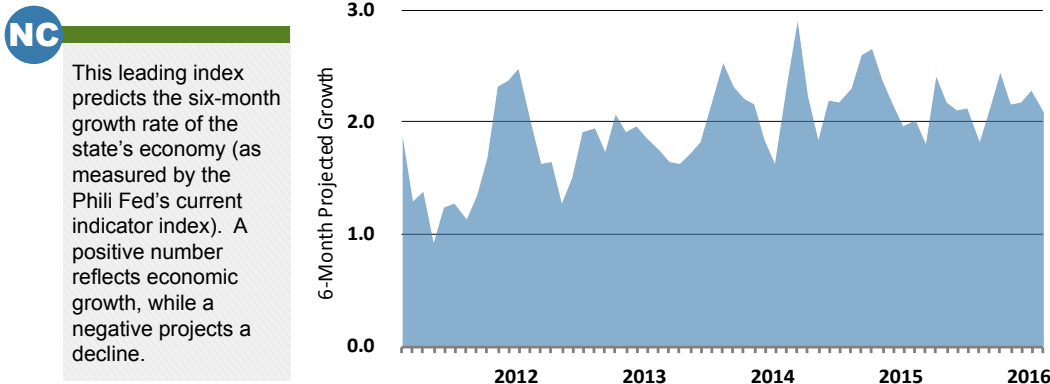
Unemployment Rate Trend



Unemployment Rate Comparison

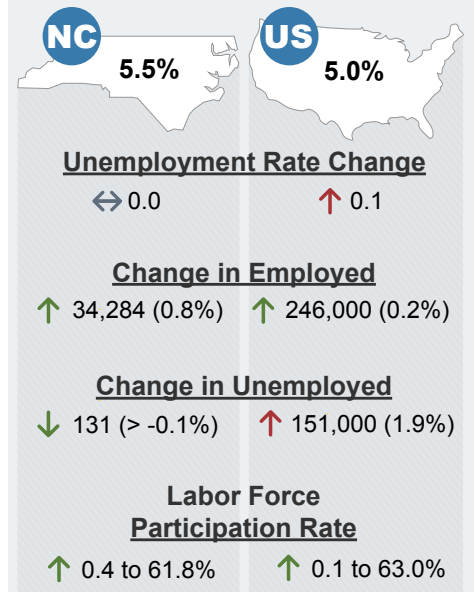


Philadelphia Federal Reserve Leading Indicators for North Carolina



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

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



Data

Industry Employment

4,308,700 Total Nonfarm Jobs
↑ 12,500 over the month
↑ 104,300 over the year

Initial UI Claims

16,438 Individuals Filing
↓ 697 over the month
↓ 4,160 over the year

Real Taxable Retail Sales

↑ \$444.8M over the month
↑ \$488.5M 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
↓ 3.2% over the year

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

Job Postings

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

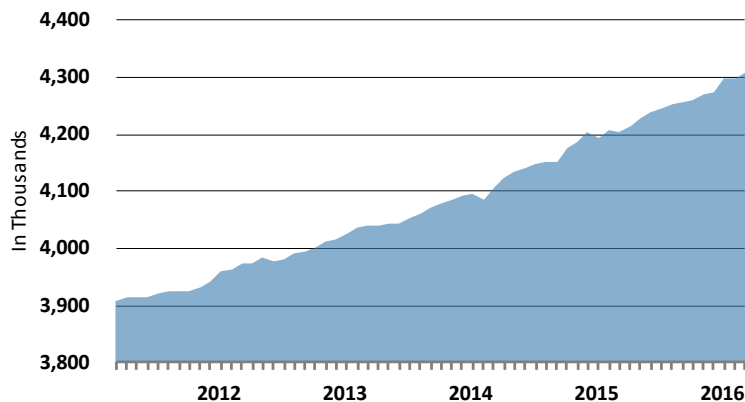
Source: The Conference Board
Help Wanted Online

Manufacturing Hours Worked

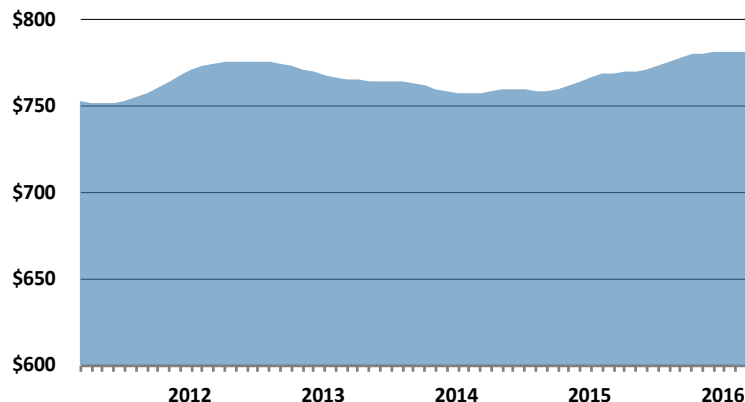
↓ 0.2% over the month
↓ 3.8% over the year

Note: Not Seasonally Adjusted

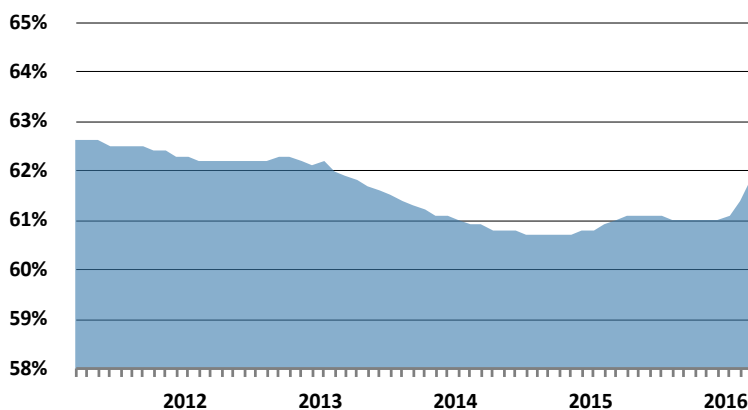
Total Nonfarm Jobs



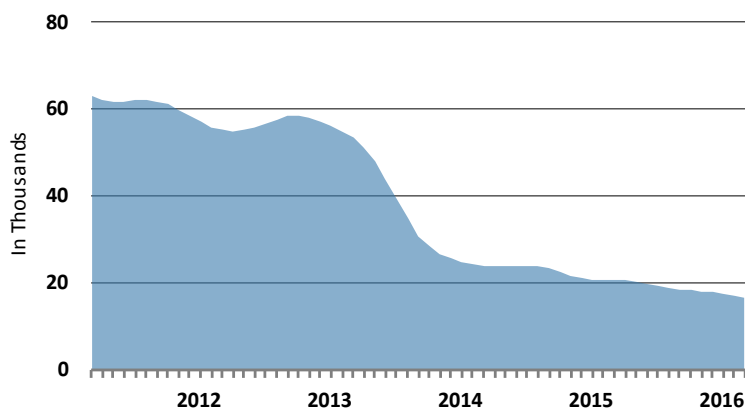
Average Real Weekly Earnings (Private Nonfarm Sector)



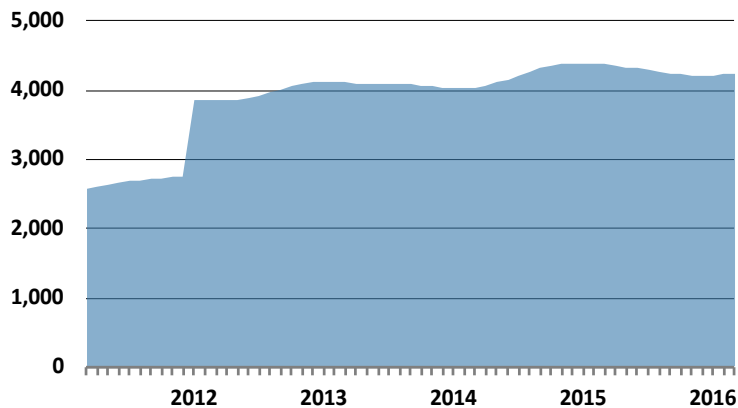
Labor Force Participation Rate



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

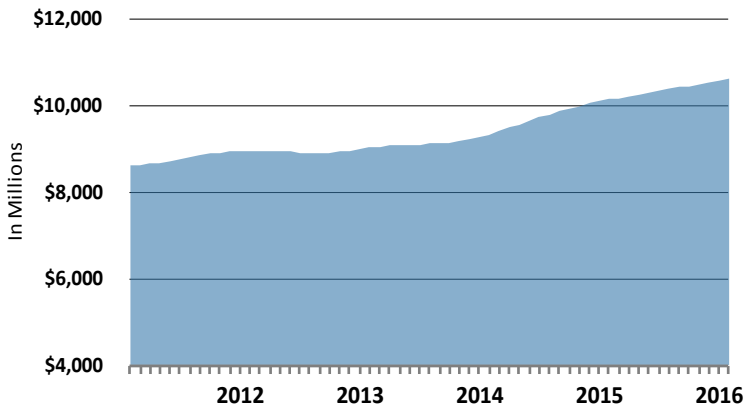


Residential Building Permits



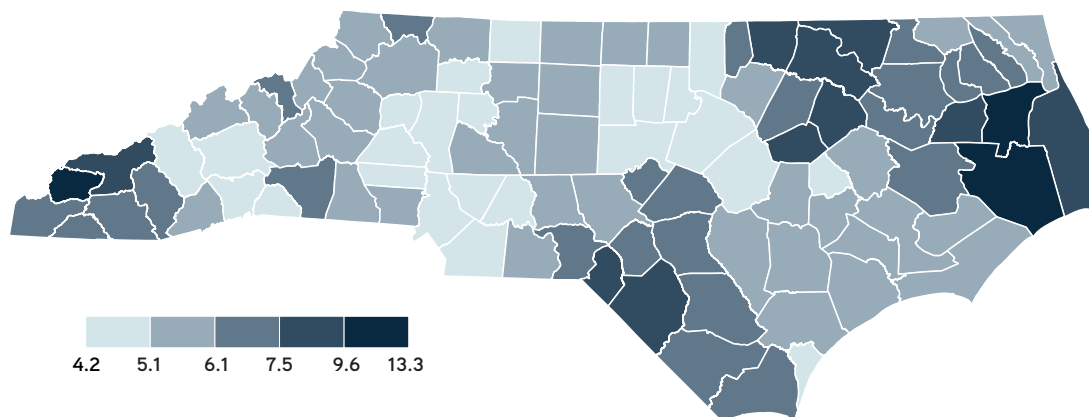
Source: United States Census Bureau
Note: Includes multiple-unit housing.

Real Taxable Retail Sales



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

Unemployment Rate By County (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Lowest	
Buncombe	4.2%
Chatham	4.4%
Wake	4.5%
Orange	4.5%
Henderson	4.6%
Highest	
Hyde	13.3%
Graham	10.9%
Tyrrell	10.3%
Scotland	9.6%
Dare	9.4%

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