



ROY COOPER
Governor

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For Immediate Release: April 29, 2020
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North Carolina’s March County and Area Employment Figures Released

RALEIGH —Unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) increased in 97 of North Carolina’s counties in March, decreased in two, and remained unchanged in one. Hyde County had the highest unemployment rate at 13.1 percent, while Buncombe, Alexander, and Orange Counties each had the lowest at 3.4 percent. All 15 of the state’s metro areas experienced rate increases. Among the metro areas, Fayetteville and Rocky Mount each had the highest rate at 5.5 percent and Asheville and Durham-Chapel Hill each had the lowest rate at 3.6 percent. The March not seasonally adjusted statewide rate was 4.2 percent.

	Counties With Rates 5% or Below	Counties With Rates Between 5% and 10%	Counties With Rates 10% or Above
March	72	27	1
February (Revised)	82	17	1

When compared to the same month last year, not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates increased in 82 counties, decreased in eight, and remained unchanged in 10. Thirteen of the state’s metro areas experienced rate increases and two remained unchanged.

The number of workers employed statewide (not seasonally adjusted) decreased in March by 162,257 to 4,771,939, while those unemployed increased by 21,101 to 210,268. Since March 2019, the number of workers employed statewide decreased 96,845, while those unemployed increased 6,740.

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 22, 2020 when the state unemployment rate for April 2020 will be released.

NOTE TO EDITORS: the statistics reported in this release are based on activity prior to March 15 and thus do not reflect the full impact of recent COVID-19 related shutdowns in North Carolina.

These data can be accessed on the Commerce website at <https://d4.nccommerce.com/>

NORTH CAROLINA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
Preliminary Statewide and County Data for
March 2020

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
STATEWIDE	4,982,207	210,268	4.2				
ALAMANCE	80,670	3,320	4.1	JOHNSTON	99,063	3,845	3.9
ALEXANDER	17,775	610	3.4	JONES	4,278	176	4.1
ALLEGHANY	4,269	255	6.0	LEE	25,715	1,194	4.6
ANSON	10,814	533	4.9	LENOIR	27,424	1,121	4.1
ASHE	12,577	550	4.4	LINCOLN	43,203	1,695	3.9
AVERY	6,982	321	4.6	MCDOWELL	20,347	877	4.3
BEAUFORT	19,020	950	5.0	MACON	14,881	673	4.5
BERTIE	7,657	438	5.7	MADISON	9,933	404	4.1
BLADEN	14,442	771	5.3	MARTIN	8,854	472	5.3
BRUNSWICK	52,974	3,003	5.7	MECKLENBURG	617,955	24,361	3.9
BUNCOMBE	137,059	4,679	3.4	MITCHELL	5,886	314	5.3
BURKE	40,508	1,650	4.1	MONTGOMERY	11,315	484	4.3
CABARRUS	108,426	4,197	3.9	MOORE	42,082	1,699	4.0
CALDWELL	36,056	1,512	4.2	NASH	41,978	2,154	5.1
CAMDEN	4,555	191	4.2	NEW HANOVER	121,627	4,732	3.9
CARTERET	31,118	1,438	4.6	NORTHAMPTON	7,703	463	6.0
CASWELL	9,772	486	5.0	ONSLOW	63,870	3,120	4.9
CATAWBA	78,052	3,067	3.9	ORANGE	78,345	2,693	3.4
CHATHAM	35,405	1,306	3.7	PAMLICO	5,203	217	4.2
CHEROKEE	11,015	539	4.9	PASQUOTANK	16,416	820	5.0
CHOWAN	5,400	251	4.6	PENDER	28,344	1,217	4.3
CLAY	4,060	204	5.0	PERQUIMANS	4,871	266	5.5
CLEVELAND	48,181	2,203	4.6	PERSON	18,359	797	4.3
COLUMBUS	22,825	1,221	5.3	PITT	88,093	3,904	4.4
CRAVEN	40,593	1,752	4.3	POLK	8,777	357	4.1
CUMBERLAND	125,820	6,967	5.5	RANDOLPH	65,347	2,717	4.2
CURRITUCK	13,732	567	4.1	RICHMOND	16,449	954	5.8
DARE	17,856	1,325	7.4	ROBESON	49,813	2,887	5.8
DAVIDSON	80,000	3,354	4.2	ROCKINGHAM	39,581	1,901	4.8
DAVIE	20,397	765	3.8	ROWAN	65,853	2,916	4.4
DUPLIN	25,264	1,096	4.3	RUTHERFORD	25,140	1,395	5.5
DURHAM	170,484	6,151	3.6	SAMPSON	29,135	1,240	4.3
EDGECOMBE	20,631	1,260	6.1	SCOTLAND	11,492	856	7.4
FORSYTH	185,407	7,483	4.0	STANLY	30,078	1,279	4.3
FRANKLIN	31,328	1,362	4.3	STOKES	21,427	862	4.0
GASTON	110,680	4,849	4.4	SURRY	33,432	1,402	4.2
GATES	5,218	234	4.5	SWAIN	6,730	346	5.1
GRAHAM	3,060	197	6.4	TRANSYLVANIA	14,228	588	4.1
GRANVILLE	29,815	1,081	3.6	TYRRELL	1,327	100	7.5
GREENE	9,396	376	4.0	UNION	123,046	4,690	3.8
GUILFORD	258,774	11,446	4.4	VANCE	17,176	1,045	6.1
HALIFAX	20,249	1,293	6.4	WAKE	595,542	21,342	3.6
HARNETT	52,964	2,545	4.8	WARREN	6,504	404	6.2
HAYWOOD	29,281	1,147	3.9	WASHINGTON	4,334	312	7.2
HENDERSON	53,789	1,995	3.7	WATAUGA	28,717	1,071	3.7
HERTFORD	9,055	506	5.6	WAYNE	50,343	2,281	4.5
HOKE	19,809	1,062	5.4	WILKES	28,533	1,327	4.7
HYDE	1,750	229	13.1	WILSON	34,358	2,064	6.0
IREDELL	89,023	3,547	4.0	YADKIN	17,535	680	3.9
JACKSON	19,308	899	4.7	YANCEY	8,269	370	4.5

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Estimates subject to monthly and annual revisions.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY MONTHLY AND YEARLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHANGES

County	March 2020	February 2020	March 2019	OTM Change	OTY Change	County	March 2020	February 2020	March 2019	OTM Change	OTY Change
STATEWIDE	4.2	3.7	4.0	0.5	0.2						
ALAMANCE	4.1	3.6	3.9	0.5	0.2	JOHNSTON	3.9	3.4	3.8	0.5	0.1
ALEXANDER	3.4	3.0	3.5	0.4	-0.1	JONES	4.1	3.6	4.2	0.5	-0.1
ALLEGHANY	6.0	5.2	5.1	0.8	0.9	LEE	4.6	4.1	4.6	0.5	0.0
ANSON	4.9	4.4	4.1	0.5	0.8	LENOIR	4.1	3.6	3.9	0.5	0.2
ASHE	4.4	3.9	4.3	0.5	0.1	LINCOLN	3.9	3.4	3.7	0.5	0.2
AVERY	4.6	3.9	4.3	0.7	0.3	MCDOWELL	4.3	3.8	3.8	0.5	0.5
BEAUFORT	5.0	4.4	4.9	0.6	0.1	MACON	4.5	4.2	4.4	0.3	0.1
BERTIE	5.7	5.3	4.8	0.4	0.9	MADISON	4.1	3.6	3.7	0.5	0.4
BLADEN	5.3	4.8	4.8	0.5	0.5	MARTIN	5.3	4.6	5.3	0.7	0.0
BRUNSWICK	5.7	5.2	5.3	0.5	0.4	MECKLENBURG	3.9	3.4	3.7	0.5	0.2
BUNCOMBE	3.4	2.9	3.1	0.5	0.3	MITCHELL	5.3	5.0	4.9	0.3	0.4
BURKE	4.1	3.5	3.8	0.6	0.3	MONTGOMERY	4.3	3.8	4.1	0.5	0.2
CABARRUS	3.9	3.4	3.7	0.5	0.2	MOORE	4.0	3.6	4.0	0.4	0.0
CALDWELL	4.2	3.6	4.3	0.6	-0.1	NASH	5.1	4.5	4.8	0.6	0.3
CAMDEN	4.2	3.6	4.1	0.6	0.1	NEW HANOVER	3.9	3.4	3.8	0.5	0.1
CARTERET	4.6	4.2	4.7	0.4	-0.1	NORTHAMPTON	6.0	5.5	5.2	0.5	0.8
CASWELL	5.0	4.3	4.6	0.7	0.4	ONSLow	4.9	4.2	4.8	0.7	0.1
CATAWBA	3.9	3.4	3.7	0.5	0.2	ORANGE	3.4	2.9	3.5	0.5	-0.1
CHATHAM	3.7	3.2	3.6	0.5	0.1	PAMLICO	4.2	3.5	4.0	0.7	0.2
CHEROKEE	4.9	4.4	4.7	0.5	0.2	PASQUOTANK	5.0	4.5	4.7	0.5	0.3
CHOWAN	4.6	4.3	4.9	0.3	-0.3	PENDER	4.3	3.7	4.2	0.6	0.1
CLAY	5.0	4.2	4.6	0.8	0.4	PERQUIMANS	5.5	4.7	5.1	0.8	0.4
CLEVELAND	4.6	3.9	4.0	0.7	0.6	PERSON	4.3	3.9	4.4	0.4	-0.1
COLUMBUS	5.3	4.9	5.1	0.4	0.2	PITT	4.4	3.9	4.2	0.5	0.2
CRAVEN	4.3	3.8	4.3	0.5	0.0	POLK	4.1	3.5	4.0	0.6	0.1
CUMBERLAND	5.5	4.9	5.2	0.6	0.3	RANDOLPH	4.2	3.6	3.9	0.6	0.3
CURRITUCK	4.1	3.9	4.0	0.2	0.1	RICHMOND	5.8	5.3	5.3	0.5	0.5
DARE	7.4	7.8	6.6	-0.4	0.8	ROBESON	5.8	5.1	5.5	0.7	0.3
DAVIDSON	4.2	3.6	3.7	0.6	0.5	ROCKINGHAM	4.8	4.2	4.5	0.6	0.3
DAVIE	3.8	3.3	3.5	0.5	0.3	ROWAN	4.4	4.0	4.1	0.4	0.3
DUPLIN	4.3	3.8	4.3	0.5	0.0	RUTHERFORD	5.5	4.9	5.1	0.6	0.4
DURHAM	3.6	3.1	3.6	0.5	0.0	SAMPSON	4.3	3.7	4.0	0.6	0.3
EDGECOMBE	6.1	5.3	5.9	0.8	0.2	SCOTLAND	7.4	6.6	6.6	0.8	0.8
FORSYTH	4.0	3.5	3.8	0.5	0.2	STANLY	4.3	3.7	3.8	0.6	0.5
FRANKLIN	4.3	3.8	4.2	0.5	0.1	STOKES	4.0	3.5	3.7	0.5	0.3
GASTON	4.4	3.8	4.0	0.6	0.4	SURRY	4.2	3.6	3.8	0.6	0.4
GATES	4.5	3.9	4.2	0.6	0.3	SWAIN	5.1	4.8	4.8	0.3	0.3
GRAHAM	6.4	6.4	5.8	0.0	0.6	TRANSYLVANIA	4.1	3.5	4.1	0.6	0.0
GRANVILLE	3.6	3.2	3.5	0.4	0.1	TYRRELL	7.5	7.3	7.5	0.2	0.0
GREENE	4.0	3.5	3.8	0.5	0.2	UNION	3.8	3.3	3.6	0.5	0.2
GUILFORD	4.4	3.9	4.2	0.5	0.2	VANCE	6.1	5.5	5.8	0.6	0.3
HALIFAX	6.4	5.9	5.6	0.5	0.8	WAKE	3.6	3.1	3.5	0.5	0.1
HARNETT	4.8	4.2	4.8	0.6	0.0	WARREN	6.2	5.4	5.7	0.8	0.5
HAYWOOD	3.9	3.5	3.7	0.4	0.2	WASHINGTON	7.2	6.6	6.3	0.6	0.9
HENDERSON	3.7	3.1	3.5	0.6	0.2	WATAUGA	3.7	3.1	3.9	0.6	-0.2
HERTFORD	5.6	5.1	5.3	0.5	0.3	WAYNE	4.5	3.9	4.3	0.6	0.2
HOKE	5.4	4.8	5.0	0.6	0.4	WILKES	4.7	4.0	4.2	0.7	0.5
HYDE	13.1	13.3	11.3	-0.2	1.8	WILSON	6.0	5.3	5.6	0.7	0.4
IREDELL	4.0	3.5	3.7	0.5	0.3	YADKIN	3.9	3.4	3.5	0.5	0.4
JACKSON	4.7	4.2	4.7	0.5	0.0	YANCEY	4.5	4.0	3.9	0.5	0.6

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

**METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**

*Preliminary Data for
March 2020*

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ASHEVILLE	230,062	8,225	3.6
BURLINGTON	80,670	3,320	4.1
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD-GASTONIA	1,356,450	52,427	3.9
DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	302,593	10,947	3.6
FAYETTEVILLE	145,629	8,029	5.5
GOLDSBORO	50,343	2,281	4.5
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT	363,702	16,064	4.4
GREENVILLE	88,093	3,904	4.4
HICKORY-LENOIR-MORGANTON	172,391	6,839	4.0
JACKSONVILLE	63,870	3,120	4.9
NEW BERN	50,074	2,145	4.3
RALEIGH	725,933	26,549	3.7
ROCKY MOUNT	62,609	3,414	5.5
WILMINGTON	149,971	5,949	4.0
WINSTON-SALEM	324,766	13,144	4.0

Micropolitan Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ALBEMARLE	30,078	1,279	4.3
BOONE	28,717	1,071	3.7
BREVARD	14,228	588	4.1
CULLOWHEE	19,308	899	4.7
DUNN	52,964	2,545	4.8
ELIZABETH CITY	25,842	1,277	4.9
FOREST CITY	25,140	1,395	5.5
HENDERSON	17,176	1,045	6.1
KILL DEVIL HILLS	19,183	1,425	7.4
KINSTON	27,424	1,121	4.1
LAURINBURG	11,492	856	7.4
LUMBERTON	49,813	2,887	5.8
MARION	20,347	877	4.3
MOREHEAD CITY	31,118	1,438	4.6
MOUNT AIRY	33,432	1,402	4.2
NORTH WILKESBORO	28,533	1,327	4.7
OXFORD	29,815	1,081	3.6
PINEHURST-SOUTHERN PINES	42,082	1,699	4.0
ROANOKE RAPIDS	27,952	1,756	6.3
ROCKINGHAM	16,449	954	5.8
SANFORD	25,715	1,194	4.6
SHELBY	48,181	2,203	4.6
WASHINGTON	19,020	950	5.0
WILSON	34,358	2,064	6.0

**COMBINED STATISTICAL AREAS
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**

*Preliminary Data for
March 2020*

Combined Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ASHEVILLE-BREVARD	244,290	8,813	3.6
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD	1,434,709	55,909	3.9
FAYETTEVILLE-LUMBERTON-LAURINBURG	206,934	11,772	5.7
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	802,570	33,930	4.2
GREENVILLE-WASHINGTON	107,113	4,854	4.5
HICKORY-LENOIR	192,738	7,716	4.0
NEW BERN-MOREHEAD CITY	81,192	3,583	4.4
RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	1,154,196	43,361	3.8
ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-ROANOKE RAPIDS	124,919	7,234	5.8

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 2020	February 2020	March 2019	OTM Change	OTY Change
ASHEVILLE	3.6	3.1	3.3	0.5	0.3
BURLINGTON	4.1	3.6	3.9	0.5	0.2
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD-GASTONIA	3.9	3.4	3.7	0.5	0.2
DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	3.6	3.1	3.6	0.5	0.0
FAYETTEVILLE	5.5	4.9	5.1	0.6	0.4
GOLDSBORO	4.5	3.9	4.3	0.6	0.2
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT	4.4	3.9	4.2	0.5	0.2
GREENVILLE	4.4	3.9	4.2	0.5	0.2
HICKORY-LENOIR-MORGANTON	4.0	3.4	3.8	0.6	0.2
JACKSONVILLE	4.9	4.2	4.8	0.7	0.1
NEW BERN	4.3	3.7	4.3	0.6	0.0
RALEIGH	3.7	3.2	3.6	0.5	0.1
ROCKY MOUNT	5.5	4.7	5.2	0.8	0.3
WILMINGTON	4.0	3.5	3.9	0.5	0.1
WINSTON-SALEM	4.0	3.5	3.8	0.5	0.2

Micropolitan Statistical Area	March 2020	February 2020	March 2019	OTM Change	OTY Change
ALBEMARLE	4.3	3.7	3.8	0.6	0.5
BOONE	3.7	3.1	3.9	0.6	-0.2
BREVARD	4.1	3.5	4.1	0.6	0.0
CULLOWHEE	4.7	4.2	4.7	0.5	0.0
DUNN	4.8	4.2	4.8	0.6	0.0
ELIZABETH CITY	4.9	4.4	4.7	0.5	0.2
FOREST CITY	5.5	4.9	5.1	0.6	0.4
HENDERSON	6.1	5.5	5.8	0.6	0.3
KILL DEVIL HILLS	7.4	7.8	6.7	-0.4	0.7
KINSTON	4.1	3.6	3.9	0.5	0.2
LAURINBURG	7.4	6.6	6.6	0.8	0.8
LUMBERTON	5.8	5.1	5.5	0.7	0.3
MARION	4.3	3.8	3.8	0.5	0.5
MOREHEAD CITY	4.6	4.2	4.7	0.4	-0.1
MOUNT AIRY	4.2	3.6	3.8	0.6	0.4
NORTH WILKESBORO	4.7	4.0	4.2	0.7	0.5
OXFORD	3.6	3.2	3.5	0.4	0.1
PINEHURST-SOUTHERN PINES	4.0	3.6	4.0	0.4	0.0
ROANOKE RAPIDS	6.3	5.8	5.5	0.5	0.8
ROCKINGHAM	5.8	5.3	5.3	0.5	0.5
SANFORD	4.6	4.1	4.6	0.5	0.0
SHELBY	4.6	3.9	4.0	0.7	0.6
WASHINGTON	5.0	4.4	4.9	0.6	0.1
WILSON	6.0	5.3	5.6	0.7	0.4

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

Combined Statistical Area	March 2020	February 2020	March 2019	OTM Change	OTY Change
ASHEVILLE-BREVARD	3.6	3.1	3.4	0.5	0.2
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD	3.9	3.5	3.7	0.4	0.2
FAYETTEVILLE-LUMBERTON-LAURINBURG	5.7	5.0	5.3	0.7	0.4
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	4.2	3.7	4.0	0.5	0.2
GREENVILLE-WASHINGTON	4.5	4.0	4.3	0.5	0.2
HICKORY-LENOIR	4.0	3.5	3.8	0.5	0.2
NEW BERN-MOREHEAD CITY	4.4	3.9	4.4	0.5	0.0
RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	3.8	3.3	3.7	0.5	0.1
ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-ROANOKE RAPIDS	5.8	5.1	5.3	0.7	0.5

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 RANKINGS
Preliminary Data for March 2020

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank
BUNCOMBE	137,059	4,679	3.4%	1	ROWAN	65,853	2,916	4.4%	51
ALEXANDER	17,775	610	3.4%	2	PITT	88,093	3,904	4.4%	52
ORANGE	78,345	2,693	3.4%	3	YANCEY	8,269	370	4.5%	53
WAKE	595,542	21,342	3.6%	4	GATES	5,218	234	4.5%	54
DURHAM	170,484	6,151	3.6%	5	MACON	14,881	673	4.5%	55
GRANVILLE	29,815	1,081	3.6%	6	WAYNE	50,343	2,281	4.5%	56
CHATHAM	35,405	1,306	3.7%	7	CLEVELAND	48,181	2,203	4.6%	57
HENDERSON	53,789	1,995	3.7%	8	AVERY	6,982	321	4.6%	58
WATAUGA	28,717	1,071	3.7%	9	CARTERET	31,118	1,438	4.6%	59
DAVIE	20,397	765	3.8%	10	LEE	25,715	1,194	4.6%	60
UNION	123,046	4,690	3.8%	11	CHOWAN	5,400	251	4.6%	61
CABARRUS	108,426	4,197	3.9%	12	WILKES	28,533	1,327	4.7%	62
YADKIN	17,535	680	3.9%	13	JACKSON	19,308	899	4.7%	63
JOHNSTON	99,063	3,845	3.9%	14	ROCKINGHAM	39,581	1,901	4.8%	64
NEW HANOVER	121,627	4,732	3.9%	15	HARNETT	52,964	2,545	4.8%	65
HAYWOOD	29,281	1,147	3.9%	16	ONSLow	63,870	3,120	4.9%	66
LINCOLN	43,203	1,695	3.9%	17	CHEROKEE	11,015	539	4.9%	67
CATAWBA	78,052	3,067	3.9%	18	ANSON	10,814	533	4.9%	68
MECKLENBURG	617,955	24,361	3.9%	19	CASWELL	9,772	486	5.0%	69
IREDELL	89,023	3,547	4.0%	20	BEAUFORT	19,020	950	5.0%	70
GREENE	9,396	376	4.0%	21	PASQUOTANK	16,416	820	5.0%	71
STOKES	21,427	862	4.0%	22	CLAY	4,060	204	5.0%	72
FORSYTH	185,407	7,483	4.0%	23	NASH	41,978	2,154	5.1%	73
MOORE	42,082	1,699	4.0%	24	SWAIN	6,730	346	5.1%	74
MADISON	9,933	404	4.1%	25	MARTIN	8,854	472	5.3%	75
POLK	8,777	357	4.1%	26	MITCHELL	5,886	314	5.3%	76
BURKE	40,508	1,650	4.1%	27	BLADEN	14,442	771	5.3%	77
LENOIR	27,424	1,121	4.1%	28	COLUMBUS	22,825	1,221	5.3%	78
JONES	4,278	176	4.1%	29	HOKE	19,809	1,062	5.4%	79
ALAMANCE	80,670	3,320	4.1%	30	PERQUIMANS	4,871	266	5.5%	80
CURRITUCK	13,732	567	4.1%	31	CUMBERLAND	125,820	6,967	5.5%	81
TRANSYLVANIA	14,228	588	4.1%	32	RUTHERFORD	25,140	1,395	5.5%	82
RANDOLPH	65,347	2,717	4.2%	33	HERTFORD	9,055	506	5.6%	83
PAMLICO	5,203	217	4.2%	34	BRUNSWICK	52,974	3,003	5.7%	84
DAVIDSON	80,000	3,354	4.2%	35	BERTIE	7,657	438	5.7%	85
CAMDEN	4,555	191	4.2%	36	ROBESON	49,813	2,887	5.8%	86
CALDWELL	36,056	1,512	4.2%	37	RICHMOND	16,449	954	5.8%	87
SURRY	33,432	1,402	4.2%	38	ALLEGHANY	4,269	255	6.0%	88
STANLY	30,078	1,279	4.3%	39	WILSON	34,358	2,064	6.0%	89
SAMPSON	29,135	1,240	4.3%	40	NORTHAMPTON	7,703	463	6.0%	90
MONTGOMERY	11,315	484	4.3%	41	VANCE	17,176	1,045	6.1%	91
PENDER	28,344	1,217	4.3%	42	EDGEcombe	20,631	1,260	6.1%	92
MCDOWELL	20,347	877	4.3%	43	WARREN	6,504	404	6.2%	93
CRAVEN	40,593	1,752	4.3%	44	HALIFAX	20,249	1,293	6.4%	94
DUPLIN	25,264	1,096	4.3%	45	GRAHAM	3,060	197	6.4%	95
PERSON	18,359	797	4.3%	46	WASHINGTON	4,334	312	7.2%	96
FRANKLIN	31,328	1,362	4.3%	47	DARE	17,856	1,325	7.4%	97
ASHE	12,577	550	4.4%	48	SCOTLAND	11,492	856	7.4%	98
GASTON	110,680	4,849	4.4%	49	TYRRELL	1,327	100	7.5%	99
GUILFORD	258,774	11,446	4.4%	50	HYDE	1,750	229	13.1%	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

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY RANKINGS
Revised Data for February 2020

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank
BUNCOMBE	142,495	4,146	2.9%	1	WAYNE	52,632	2,057	3.9%	51
ORANGE	80,757	2,370	2.9%	2	CLEVELAND	49,665	1,944	3.9%	52
ALEXANDER	18,275	547	3.0%	3	GATES	5,357	211	3.9%	53
WAKE	610,600	18,967	3.1%	4	PERSON	18,898	745	3.9%	54
DURHAM	175,112	5,449	3.1%	5	AVERY	7,351	290	3.9%	55
HENDERSON	55,896	1,747	3.1%	6	ROWAN	67,794	2,694	4.0%	56
WATAUGA	29,831	939	3.1%	7	WILKES	29,313	1,173	4.0%	57
CHATHAM	36,696	1,161	3.2%	8	YANCEY	8,523	342	4.0%	58
GRANVILLE	30,494	972	3.2%	9	LEE	26,110	1,067	4.1%	59
UNION	126,622	4,126	3.3%	10	JACKSON	19,682	817	4.2%	60
DAVIE	20,984	689	3.3%	11	CARTERET	31,816	1,326	4.2%	61
JOHNSTON	101,739	3,435	3.4%	12	MACON	15,374	642	4.2%	62
CABARRUS	111,342	3,772	3.4%	13	HARNETT	54,311	2,278	4.2%	63
YADKIN	18,061	615	3.4%	14	ONslow	66,639	2,822	4.2%	64
NEW HANOVER	126,122	4,299	3.4%	15	CLAY	4,149	176	4.2%	65
CATAWBA	80,010	2,737	3.4%	16	ROCKINGHAM	40,690	1,728	4.2%	66
LINCOLN	44,506	1,528	3.4%	17	CASWELL	10,019	432	4.3%	67
MECKLENBURG	634,601	21,791	3.4%	18	CHOWAN	5,599	243	4.3%	68
TRANSYLVANIA	14,661	506	3.5%	19	CHEROKEE	11,192	493	4.4%	69
HAYWOOD	30,431	1,053	3.5%	20	BEAUFORT	19,600	867	4.4%	70
PAMLICO	5,412	189	3.5%	21	ANSON	11,099	493	4.4%	71
BURKE	41,626	1,459	3.5%	22	NASH	43,782	1,958	4.5%	72
FORSYTH	190,349	6,682	3.5%	23	PASQUOTANK	16,778	763	4.5%	73
IREDELL	91,505	3,223	3.5%	24	MARTIN	9,102	417	4.6%	74
GREENE	9,708	342	3.5%	25	PERQUIMANS	5,013	236	4.7%	75
STOKES	22,092	779	3.5%	26	SWAIN	6,729	322	4.8%	76
POLK	9,044	319	3.5%	27	BLADEN	14,865	718	4.8%	77
ALAMANCE	83,276	2,958	3.6%	28	HOKE	20,345	983	4.8%	78
RANDOLPH	67,120	2,395	3.6%	29	RUTHERFORD	25,678	1,251	4.9%	79
JONES	4,481	160	3.6%	30	CUMBERLAND	128,711	6,300	4.9%	80
MOORE	43,031	1,542	3.6%	31	COLUMBUS	23,266	1,148	4.9%	81
MADISON	10,330	373	3.6%	32	MITCHELL	6,007	299	5.0%	82
LENOIR	28,183	1,019	3.6%	33	HERTFORD	9,254	470	5.1%	83
CAMDEN	4,660	169	3.6%	34	ROBESON	51,090	2,595	5.1%	84
DAVIDSON	82,222	2,982	3.6%	35	ALLEGHANY	4,428	229	5.2%	85
CALDWELL	37,044	1,344	3.6%	36	BRUNSWICK	53,883	2,805	5.2%	86
SURRY	34,217	1,245	3.6%	37	BERTIE	7,900	416	5.3%	87
STANLY	30,741	1,128	3.7%	38	RICHMOND	16,870	889	5.3%	88
PENDER	29,435	1,101	3.7%	39	EDGECOMBE	21,477	1,137	5.3%	89
SAMPSON	30,190	1,130	3.7%	40	WILSON	35,138	1,866	5.3%	90
Craven	42,227	1,584	3.8%	41	WARREN	6,738	367	5.4%	91
FRANKLIN	32,101	1,206	3.8%	42	VANCE	17,492	956	5.5%	92
MONTGOMERY	11,674	439	3.8%	43	NORTHAMPTON	7,899	432	5.5%	93
MCDOWELL	20,799	786	3.8%	44	HALIFAX	20,703	1,220	5.9%	94
DUPLIN	26,191	990	3.8%	45	GRAHAM	3,091	198	6.4%	95
GASTON	113,505	4,328	3.8%	46	SCOTLAND	11,793	779	6.6%	96
GUILFORD	265,470	10,250	3.9%	47	WASHINGTON	4,448	295	6.6%	97
ASHE	13,044	504	3.9%	48	TYRRELL	1,335	97	7.3%	98
PITT	90,938	3,515	3.9%	49	DARE	17,924	1,398	7.8%	99
CURRITUCK	14,149	551	3.9%	50	HYDE	1,814	241	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

Accessing Data

The data presented in this press release, as well as historical data, can be accessed from NC Commerce's Demand Driven Data Delivery ("D4") system:

<https://d4.nccommerce.com/LausSelection.aspx>

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 2015, 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 <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/lau/calculation.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 delineations that were issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on April 10, 2018. 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, May 22, 2020 when the state unemployment rate for April 2020 will be released.

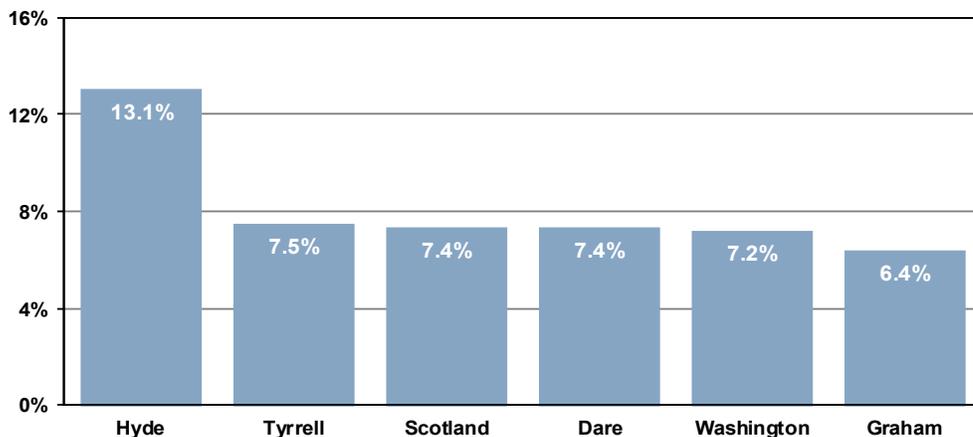
The complete 2020 data release schedule can be accessed at:

<https://www.nccommerce.com/documents/release-dates-unemployment-rates>

Counties With Highest Unemployment Rates

March 2020*

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



North Carolina's statewide unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 4.2 percent in March. This increased 0.5 of a percentage point from February's revised rate, and grew 0.2 of a percentage point over the year.

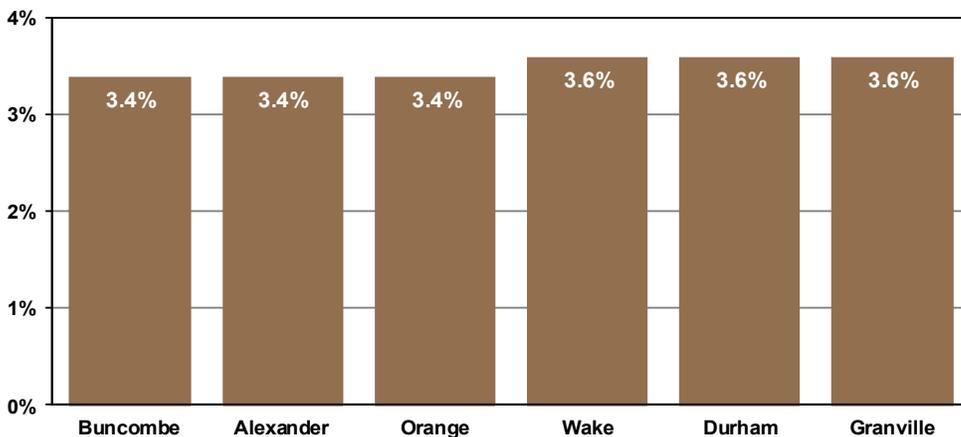
Over the month, the unemployment rate increased in 97 of North Carolina's 100 counties. Thirty-eight counties had unemployment rates at or below the state's 4.2 percent rate.

Hyde County recorded March's highest unemployment rate at 13.1 percent, followed by Tyrrell at 7.5 percent. Buncombe, Alexander, and Orange County had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.4 percent.

Counties With Lowest Unemployment Rates

March 2020*

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

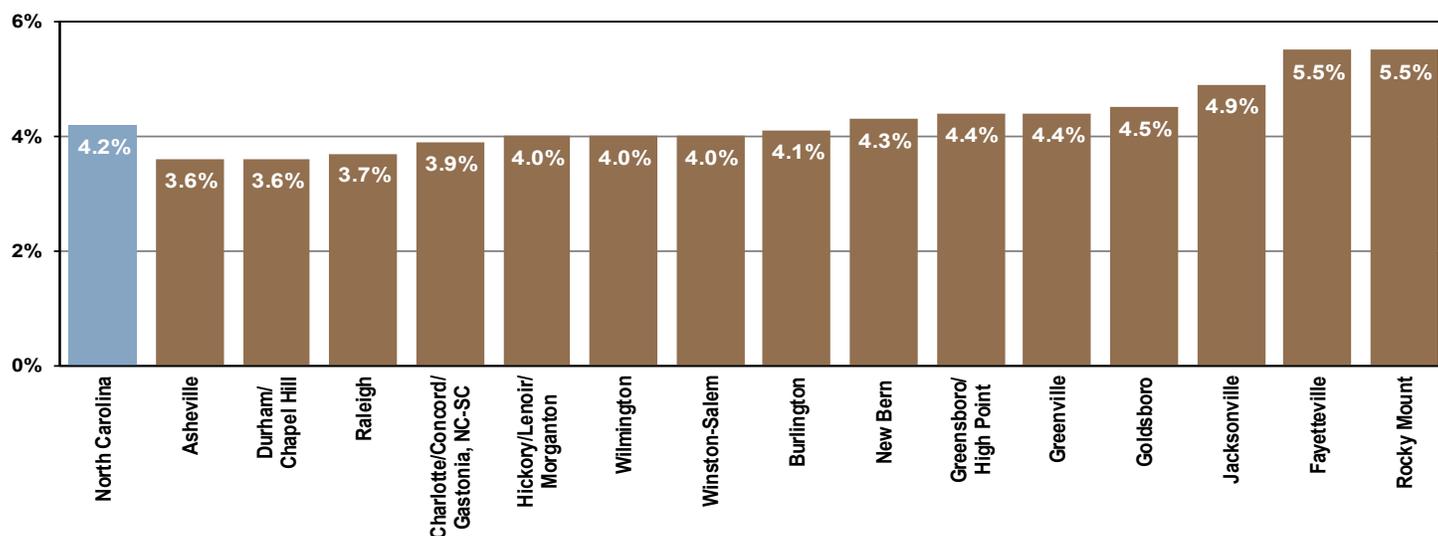


Unemployment rates increased in all of the state's 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) over the month. The Fayetteville MSA and Rocky Mount MSA had the highest unemployment rate in March at 5.5 percent, followed by Jacksonville at 4.9 percent, and Goldsboro at 4.5 percent. Asheville and Durham/Chapel Hill reported the month's lowest unemployment rate at 3.6 percent, followed by Raleigh at 3.7 percent.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas' Unemployment Rates

March 2020*

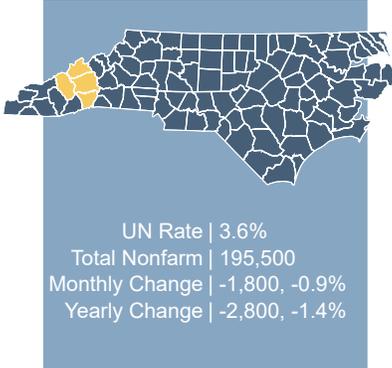
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



*All March 2020 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Asheville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



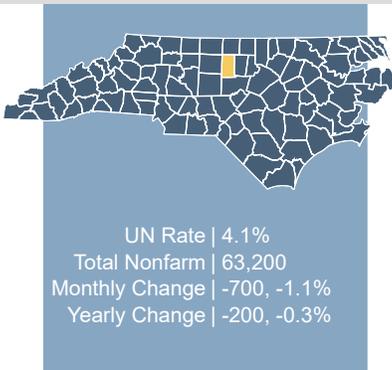
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	0 0.0%
Manufacturing	-100 -0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200 0.6%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	100 1.5%
Professional & Business Services	-400 -2.2%
Education & Health Services	-400 -1.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,500 -5.3%
Other Services	100 1.1%
Government	200 0.8%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100 -1.0%
Manufacturing	-100 -0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-400 -1.1%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	300 4.7%
Professional & Business Services	-600 -3.2%
Education & Health Services	-1,000 -2.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,800 -6.3%
Other Services	500 5.6%
Government	400 1.5%

Burlington MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



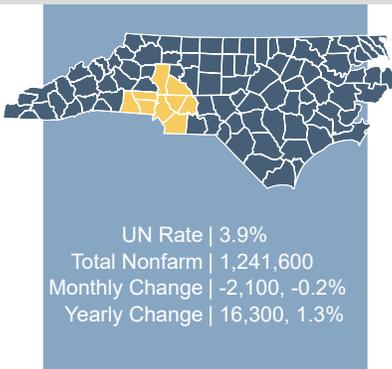
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	0 0.0%
Manufacturing	-300 -3.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200 1.6%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-100 -1.9%
Education & Health Services	-100 -0.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	-500 -6.0%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	100 1.4%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	100 3.1%
Manufacturing	-300 -3.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-300 -2.3%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	100 5.3%
Professional & Business Services	200 4.1%
Education & Health Services	100 0.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	-300 -3.7%
Other Services	100 4.6%
Government	100 1.4%

Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



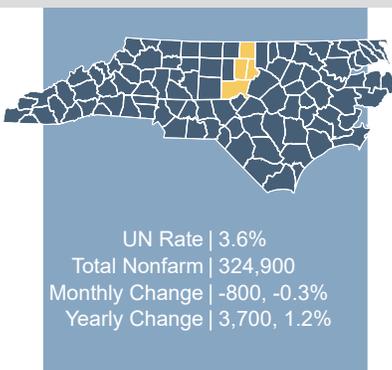
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	900 1.3%
Manufacturing	-1,500 -1.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-1,100 -0.4%
Information	100 0.4%
Financial Activities	1,200 1.1%
Professional & Business Services	-1,500 -0.7%
Education & Health Services	0 0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,100 -0.8%
Other Services	-300 -0.7%
Government	1,200 0.8%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	3,100 4.6%
Manufacturing	200 0.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	900 0.4%
Information	100 0.4%
Financial Activities	5,800 5.8%
Professional & Business Services	500 0.2%
Education & Health Services	700 0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	2,500 1.8%
Other Services	-100 -0.2%
Government	2,600 1.7%

Durham/Chapel Hill MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100 -1.0%
Manufacturing	-600 -2.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	300 0.8%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	300 0.7%
Education & Health Services	-100 -0.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	-800 -2.9%
Other Services	100 0.9%
Government	100 0.1%

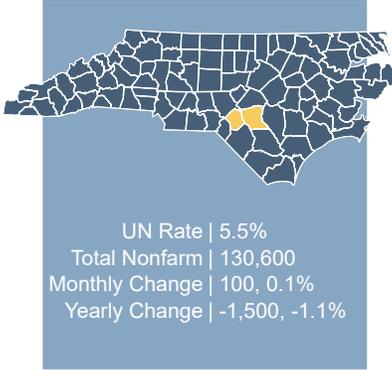
Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	600 6.7%
Manufacturing	-300 -1.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	800 2.1%
Information	200 4.2%
Financial Activities	400 2.7%
Professional & Business Services	1,100 2.4%
Education & Health Services	1,600 2.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,300 -4.6%
Other Services	300 2.6%
Government	300 0.4%

Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All March 2020 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Fayetteville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



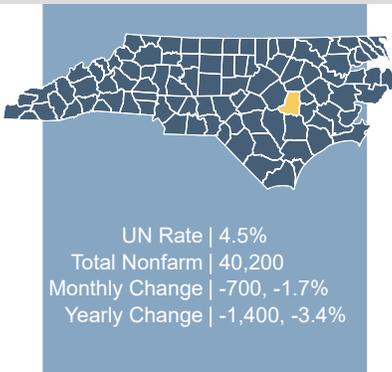
Over-the-Month Employment Change

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	200 1.9%
Education & Health Services	-100 -0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	-300 -1.8%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	200 0.5%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-300 -4.9%
Manufacturing	200 2.4%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-900 -3.8%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-700 -6.2%
Education & Health Services	0 0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	0 0.0%
Other Services	100 2.2%
Government	100 0.3%

Goldsboro MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



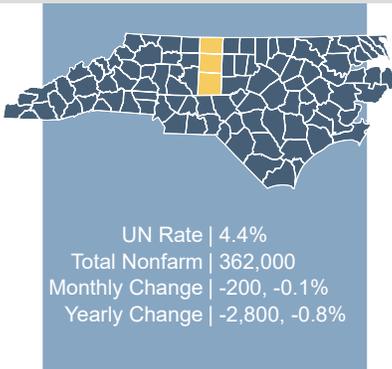
Over-the-Month Employment Change

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

Over-the-Year Employment Change

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

Greensboro/High Point MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



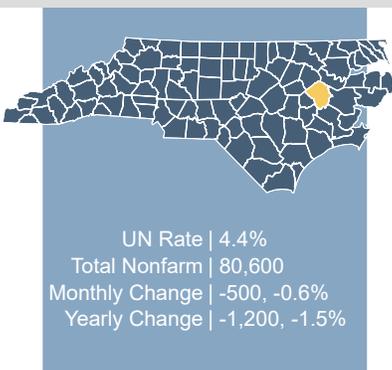
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	200 1.3%
Manufacturing	-900 -1.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	400 0.5%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	400 2.1%
Professional & Business Services	1,200 2.6%
Education & Health Services	-500 -1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,200 -3.2%
Other Services	100 0.8%
Government	100 0.2%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100 -0.6%
Manufacturing	-1,400 -2.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	400 0.5%
Information	100 2.2%
Financial Activities	800 4.3%
Professional & Business Services	-700 -1.4%
Education & Health Services	-300 -0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,500 -4.0%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	-100 -0.2%

Greenville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	100 2.6%
Manufacturing	-100 -1.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0 0.0%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-100 -1.6%
Education & Health Services	0 0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-700 -7.3%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	300 1.1%

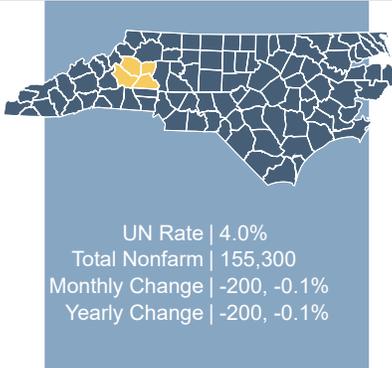
Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	300 8.3%
Manufacturing	-200 -3.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200 1.7%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	-200 -7.7%
Professional & Business Services	-800 -11.6%
Education & Health Services	-200 -2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	-800 -8.3%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	500 1.8%

*Data not collected for these industrial sectors. Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All March 2020 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Hickory/Lenoir/Morganton MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



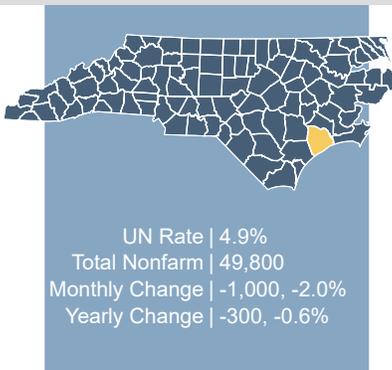
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	0 0.0%
Manufacturing	0 0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200 0.7%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-200 -1.4%
Education & Health Services	-100 -0.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	-200 -1.4%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	100 0.4%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100 -2.2%
Manufacturing	0 0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100 0.3%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	100 3.1%
Professional & Business Services	-200 -1.4%
Education & Health Services	-100 -0.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	0 0.0%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	0 0.0%

Jacksonville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



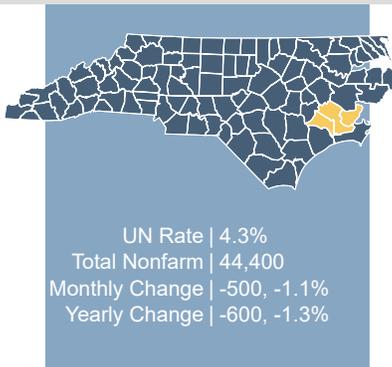
Over-the-Month Employment Change

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%

New Bern MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



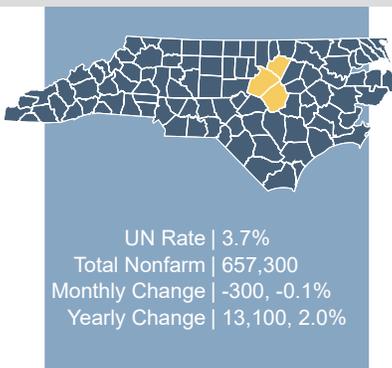
Over-the-Month Employment Change

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	300 2.1%

Raleigh MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	900 2.2%
Manufacturing	-300 -0.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-200 -0.2%
Information	100 0.4%
Financial Activities	200 0.6%
Professional & Business Services	-300 -0.2%
Education & Health Services	-400 -0.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	-600 -0.8%
Other Services	300 1.2%
Government	0 0.0%

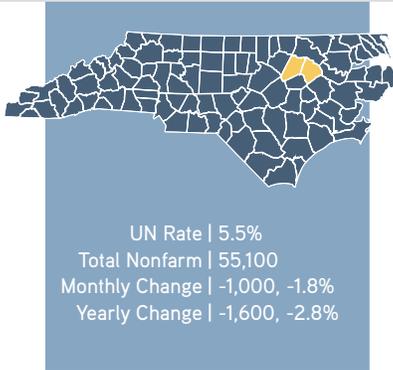
Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	1,600 3.9%
Manufacturing	-800 -2.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	800 0.7%
Information	300 1.3%
Financial Activities	2,000 6.0%
Professional & Business Services	4,100 3.4%
Education & Health Services	900 1.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	2,100 2.9%
Other Services	600 2.3%
Government	1,500 1.5%

*Data not collected for these industrial sectors. Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All March 2020 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Rocky Mount MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



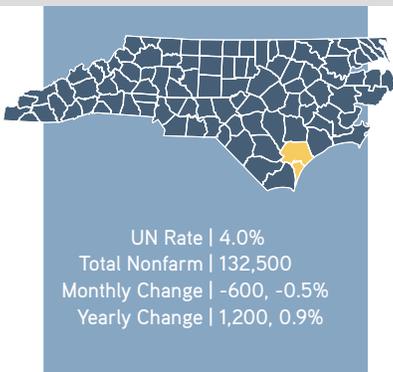
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	0 0.0%
Manufacturing	-200 -2.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	300 2.7%
Information	*
Financial Activities	*
Professional & Business Services	0 0.0%
Education & Health Services	0 0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	100 1.8%
Other Services	*
Government	100 0.9%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	0 0.0%
Manufacturing	-200 -2.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100 0.9%
Information	*
Financial Activities	*
Professional & Business Services	-200 -4.0%
Education & Health Services	-100 -1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	-100 -1.8%
Other Services	*
Government	-200 -1.8%

Wilmington MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



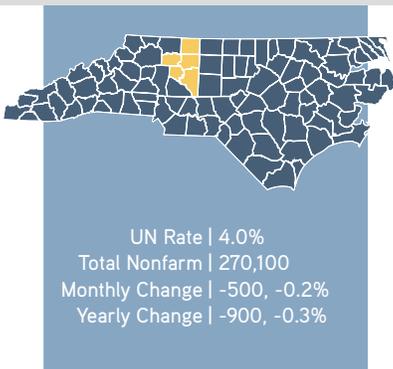
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	100 1.1%
Manufacturing	0 0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-400 -1.6%
Information	100 3.2%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-300 -1.8%
Education & Health Services	0 0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-200 -1.0%
Other Services	100 1.8%
Government	0 0.0%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	300 3.3%
Manufacturing	-100 -1.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-600 -2.3%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	300 4.9%
Professional & Business Services	300 1.8%
Education & Health Services	100 0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	200 1.0%
Other Services	400 7.4%
Government	300 1.2%

Winston-Salem MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | March 2020



Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100 -0.9%
Manufacturing	-200 -0.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-200 -0.4%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	100 0.3%
Education & Health Services	100 0.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	-400 -1.4%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	200 0.6%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	600 5.4%
Manufacturing	-200 -0.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-400 -0.8%
Information	-100 -5.3%
Financial Activities	300 2.2%
Professional & Business Services	-1,100 -2.9%
Education & Health Services	-500 -0.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	0 0.0%
Other Services	400 4.6%
Government	100 0.3%

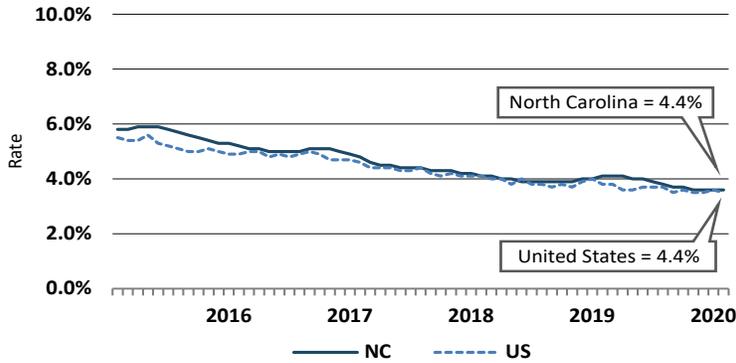
Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All March 2020 data are preliminary.

Over the month, net industry employment decreased in 14 of North Carolina's 15 MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC had the largest net employment decrease with 2,100, followed by Asheville, 1,800; Rocky Mount, 1,000; Jacksonville, 1,000; Durham/Chapel Hill, 800; Goldsboro, 700; and Burlington, 700. Jacksonville had the greatest percentage decrease at 2.0 percent, followed by Rocky Mount, 1.8%, Goldsboro, 1.7%, New Bern, 1.1%, and Burlington, 1.1%. It is important to note that employment estimates are subject to large seasonal patterns; therefore, it is advisable to focus on over-the-year changes in the not seasonally adjusted series.

Over the year, employment increased in four of 15 MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC had the largest net employment increase at 16,300, followed by Raleigh, 13,100; Durham/Chapel Hill, 3,700; and Wilmington; 1,200. Raleigh had the greatest percentage increase at 2.0 percent, followed by Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC, 1.3 percent; Durham/Chapel Hill, 1.2 percent; and Wilmington, 0.9 of a percentage point.

A few initial signs of Covid-19's economic impact began to reveal themselves in March's labor market numbers. Due to the collection and reporting periods of data programs and the timing of the virus in NC, the total economic impact for March is not fully reflected here. NC's unemployment rate increased .8 points to 4.4%. What's hidden in that figure is the loss of over 180,000 employed workers— a number that will certainly rise significantly given the unprecedented surge of unemployment insurance claims over the past month.

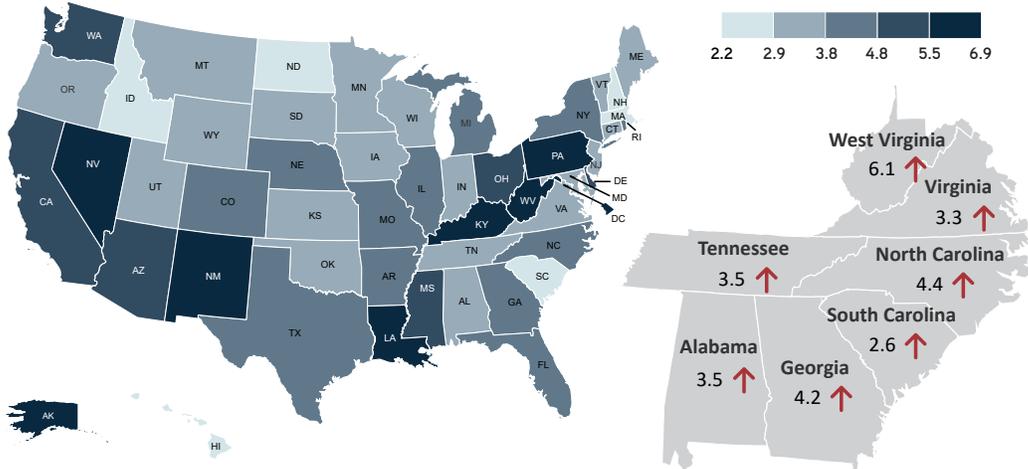
Unemployment Rate Trend



NC
1.4 percentage points from 5.8% in March 2015

US
1.0 percentage points from 5.4% in March 2015

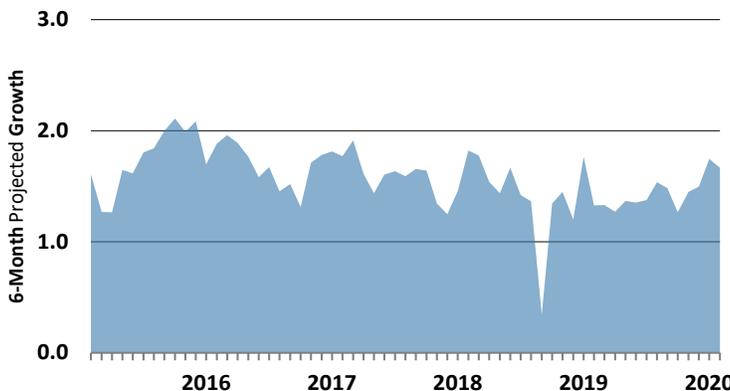
Unemployment Rate Comparison



Philadelphia Federal Reserve Leading Indicators for North Carolina



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



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Note: February 2020 data most current available.

*All data produced in this publication are based off March 2020 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

4.4%

US

4.4%

Unemployment Rate Change

↑ 0.8 ↑ 0.9

Change in Employed

↓ 180,275 (3.7%) ↓ 2,987,000 (1.9%)

Change in Unemployed

↑ 35,020 (19.2%) ↑ 1,353,000 (23.4%)

Labor Force Participation Rate

↓ 1.9 to 59.7% ↓ 0.7 to 62.7%

Data

Industry Employment

4,589,400 Total Nonfarm Jobs
 ↓ 22,600 over the month
 ↑ 30,200 over the year

Initial UI Claims

378,124 Individuals Filing
 ↑ 365,714 over the month
 ↑ 364,708 over the year
 Source: US Dept. of Labor, ETA

Real Taxable Retail Sales

↑ \$74.2M over the month
 ↑ \$425.6M over the year
 Source: NC Dept. of Revenue
 Note: February 2020 data most current available at time of release.

Residential Building Permits

↑ 0.4% over the month
 ↑ 19.0% over the year
 Source: United States Census Bureau
 Note: Includes multiple-unit housing.

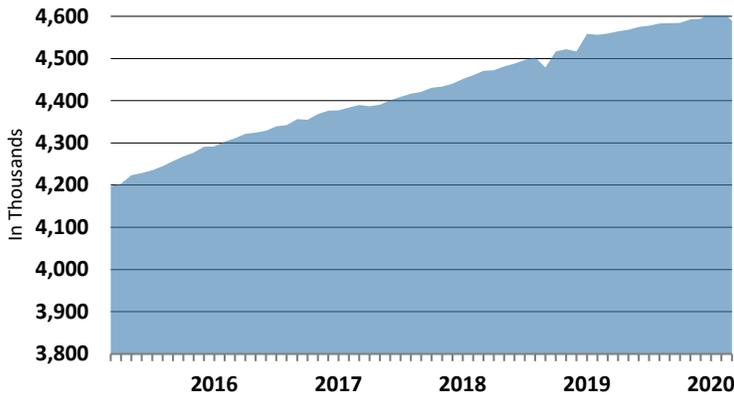
Job Postings

↓ 1.5% over the month
 ↓ 12.1% over the year
 Source: LEAD; The Conference Board
 Note: February 2020 data most current available at time of release.

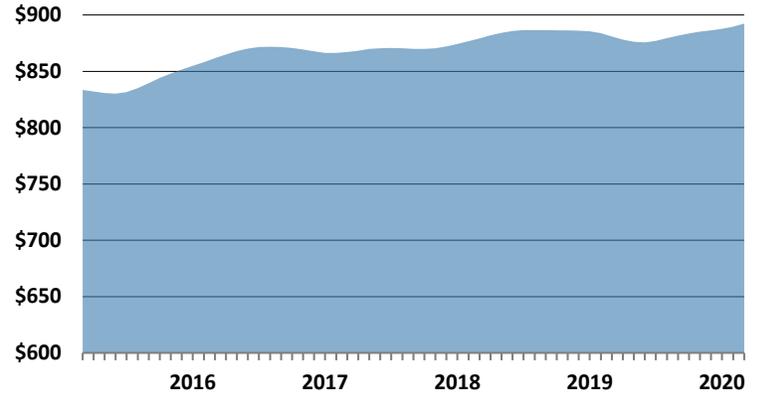
Manufacturing Hours Worked

↑ 1.3% over the month
 ↓ 0.2% over the year
 Note: Not Seasonally Adjusted

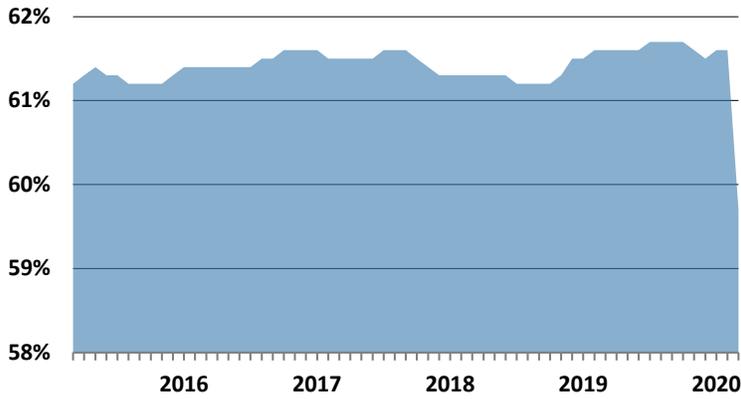
Total Nonfarm Jobs



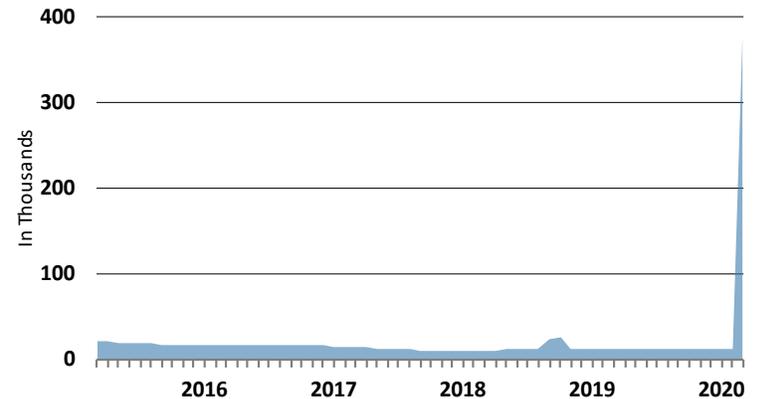
Average Real Weekly Earnings (Private Nonfarm Sector)



Labor Force Participation Rate

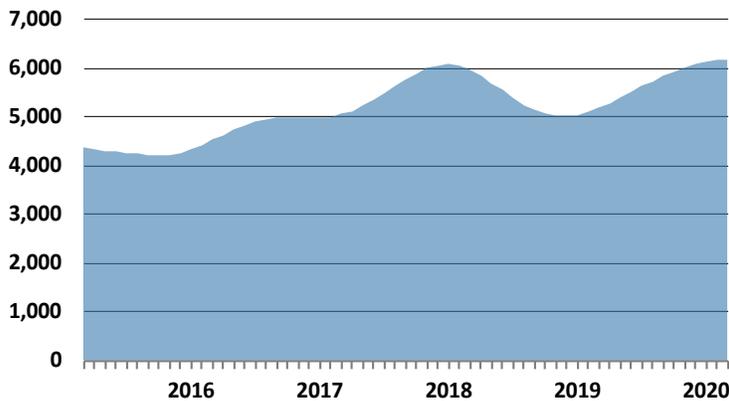


Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims



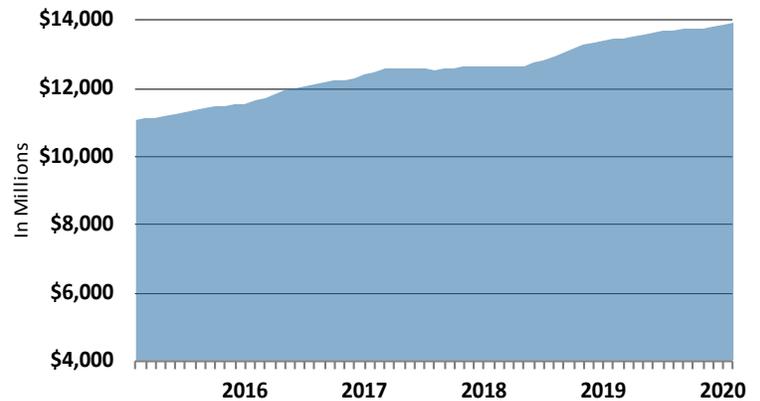
Source: US Dept. of Labor, ETA

Residential Building Permits



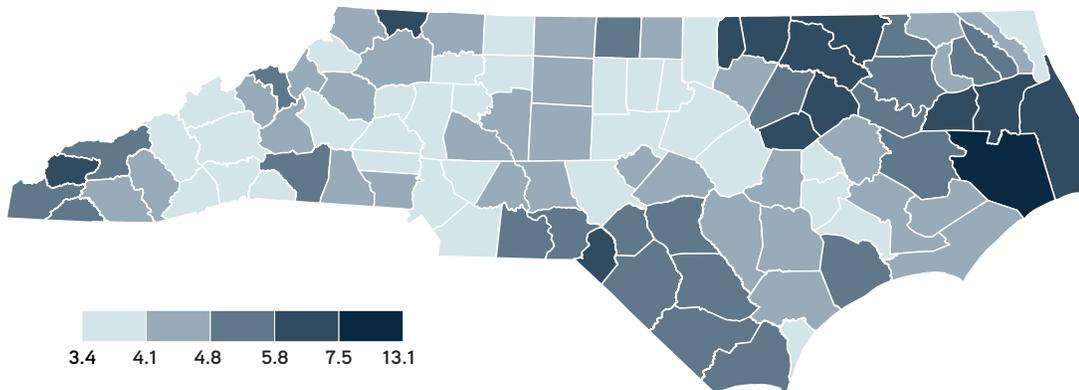
Source: United States Census Bureau
Note: Includes multiple-unit housing.

Real Taxable Retail Sales



Source: NC Dept. of Revenue
Note: February 2020 data most current available at time of release.

Unemployment Rate By County (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Lowest	
Buncombe	3.4%
Alexander	3.4%
Orange	3.4%
Wake	3.6%
Durham	3.6%
Highest	
Hyde	13.1%
Tyrrell	7.5%
Scotland	7.4%
Dare	7.4%
Washington	7.2%

*All data produced in this publication are based off March 2020 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.