

For Immediate Release: November 3, 2021
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North Carolina’s September County and Area Employment Figures Released

RALEIGH — Unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) decreased in all 100 of North Carolina’s counties in September. Scotland County had the highest unemployment rate at 7.8 percent while Orange County had the lowest at 2.8 percent. All fifteen of the state’s metro areas experienced rate decreases. Among the metro areas, Rocky Mount had the highest rate at 5.7 percent while Durham-Chapel Hill and Raleigh each had the lowest at 3.1 percent. The September not seasonally adjusted statewide rate was 3.8 percent.

	Counties With Rates 5% or Below	Counties With Rates Between 5% and 10%	Counties With Rates 10% or Above
September	86	14	0
August (Revised)	77	23	0

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

The number of workers employed statewide (not seasonally adjusted) increased in September by 50,703 to 4,855,844, while those unemployed decreased by 31,405 to 189,745. Since September 2020, the number of workers employed statewide increased 197,307, while those unemployed decreased 167,763.

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, November 19, 2021 when the state unemployment rate for October 2021 will be released.

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
September 2021*

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
STATEWIDE	5,045,589	189,745	3.8				
ALAMANCE	82,613	3,121	3.8	JOHNSTON	101,991	3,357	3.3
ALEXANDER	17,985	581	3.2	JONES	4,263	147	3.4
ALLEGHANY	4,284	149	3.5	LEE	26,180	1,125	4.3
ANSON	10,410	514	4.9	LENOIR	27,490	1,094	4.0
ASHE	13,388	386	2.9	LINCOLN	44,216	1,405	3.2
AVERY	8,050	232	2.9	MCDOWELL	20,465	716	3.5
BEAUFORT	20,060	767	3.8	MACON	16,252	510	3.1
BERTIE	7,438	364	4.9	MADISON	9,785	334	3.4
BLADEN	14,928	678	4.5	MARTIN	8,957	378	4.2
BRUNSWICK	54,367	2,532	4.7	MECKLENBURG	626,494	23,816	3.8
BUNCOMBE	137,102	4,373	3.2	MITCHELL	5,934	238	4.0
BURKE	40,885	1,419	3.5	MONTGOMERY	11,601	427	3.7
CABARRUS	110,348	3,771	3.4	MOORE	41,902	1,478	3.5
CALDWELL	36,483	1,357	3.7	NASH	42,257	2,168	5.1
CAMDEN	4,629	147	3.2	NEW HANOVER	126,655	4,092	3.2
CARTERET	32,121	1,017	3.2	NORTHAMPTON	7,515	356	4.7
CASWELL	9,746	410	4.2	ONSLow	64,916	2,598	4.0
CATAWBA	79,069	2,806	3.5	ORANGE	80,917	2,237	2.8
CHATHAM	36,766	1,061	2.9	PAMLICO	5,350	189	3.5
CHEROKEE	10,730	424	4.0	PASQUOTANK	16,600	687	4.1
CHOWAN	5,491	217	4.0	PENDER	29,499	981	3.3
CLAY	4,102	161	3.9	PERQUIMANS	4,912	201	4.1
CLEVELAND	48,158	2,015	4.2	PERSON	18,580	757	4.1
COLUMBUS	22,351	1,168	5.2	PITT	92,467	3,582	3.9
CRAVEN	41,445	1,535	3.7	POLK	9,318	364	3.9
CUMBERLAND	126,047	7,025	5.6	RANDOLPH	64,206	2,371	3.7
CURRITUCK	13,973	424	3.0	RICHMOND	16,461	961	5.8
DARE	21,469	724	3.4	ROBESON	49,567	2,984	6.0
DAVIDSON	80,474	2,815	3.5	ROCKINGHAM	39,030	1,718	4.4
DAVIE	20,465	679	3.3	ROWAN	65,900	2,496	3.8
DUPLIN	24,815	870	3.5	RUTHERFORD	24,562	1,263	5.1
DURHAM	175,261	5,590	3.2	SAMPSON	28,466	1,025	3.6
EDGECOMBE	20,585	1,398	6.8	SCOTLAND	11,101	865	7.8
FORSYTH	187,586	7,155	3.8	STANLY	29,988	1,048	3.5
FRANKLIN	32,185	1,194	3.7	STOKES	21,535	691	3.2
GASTON	110,977	4,500	4.1	SURRY	32,760	1,121	3.4
GATES	5,148	186	3.6	SWAIN	7,262	225	3.1
GRAHAM	3,118	155	5.0	TRANSYLVANIA	14,285	479	3.4
GRANVILLE	29,955	960	3.2	TYRRELL	1,483	67	4.5
GREENE	9,740	302	3.1	UNION	124,471	3,867	3.1
GUILFORD	256,709	11,430	4.5	VANCE	16,605	1,071	6.4
HALIFAX	19,840	1,133	5.7	WAKE	605,017	18,700	3.1
HARNETT	53,950	2,285	4.2	WARREN	6,588	414	6.3
HAYWOOD	29,039	964	3.3	WASHINGTON	4,477	225	5.0
HENDERSON	53,460	1,731	3.2	WATAUGA	29,084	850	2.9
HERTFORD	8,935	470	5.3	WAYNE	50,681	2,030	4.0
HOKE	19,814	1,017	5.1	WILKES	28,138	1,056	3.8
HYDE	1,853	77	4.2	WILSON	34,324	1,901	5.5
IREDELL	90,260	3,225	3.6	YADKIN	17,543	572	3.3
JACKSON	20,381	709	3.5	YANCEY	8,549	281	3.3

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	September 2021	August 2021	September 2020	OTM Change	OTY Change	County	September 2021	August 2021	September 2020	OTM Change	OTY Change
STATEWIDE	3.8	4.4	7.1	-0.6	-3.3	JOHNSTON	3.3	3.9	6.2	-0.6	-2.9
ALAMANCE	3.8	4.4	7.0	-0.6	-3.2	JONES	3.4	4.0	5.6	-0.6	-2.2
ALEXANDER	3.2	3.7	6.3	-0.5	-3.1	LEE	4.3	5.0	7.6	-0.7	-3.3
ALLEGHANY	3.5	4.1	6.9	-0.6	-3.4	LENOIR	4.0	4.5	6.5	-0.5	-2.5
ANSON	4.9	5.6	8.9	-0.7	-4.0	LINCOLN	3.2	3.7	6.0	-0.5	-2.8
ASHE	2.9	3.4	5.5	-0.5	-2.6	MCDOWELL	3.5	4.1	6.3	-0.6	-2.8
AVERY	2.9	3.4	5.6	-0.5	-2.7	MACON	3.1	3.7	6.1	-0.6	-3.0
BEAUFORT	3.8	4.5	6.3	-0.7	-2.5	MADISON	3.4	4.0	6.3	-0.6	-2.9
BERTIE	4.9	5.6	6.5	-0.7	-1.6	MARTIN	4.2	4.9	7.2	-0.7	-3.0
BLADEN	4.5	5.2	7.1	-0.7	-2.6	MECKLENBURG	3.8	4.4	7.9	-0.6	-4.1
BRUNSWICK	4.7	5.3	7.9	-0.6	-3.2	MITCHELL	4.0	4.8	7.0	-0.8	-3.0
BUNCOMBE	3.2	3.8	7.5	-0.6	-4.3	MONTGOMERY	3.7	4.4	6.5	-0.7	-2.8
BURKE	3.5	4.0	6.6	-0.5	-3.1	MOORE	3.5	4.1	6.6	-0.6	-3.1
CABARRUS	3.4	4.0	6.8	-0.6	-3.4	NASH	5.1	5.8	8.7	-0.7	-3.6
CALDWELL	3.7	4.4	7.5	-0.7	-3.8	NEW HANOVER	3.2	3.8	6.5	-0.6	-3.3
CAMDEN	3.2	3.8	4.9	-0.6	-1.7	NORTHAMPTON	4.7	5.5	7.5	-0.8	-2.8
CARTERET	3.2	3.6	5.4	-0.4	-2.2	ONSLow	4.0	4.7	6.8	-0.7	-2.8
CASWELL	4.2	4.9	7.3	-0.7	-3.1	ORANGE	2.8	3.4	5.1	-0.6	-2.3
CATAWBA	3.5	4.1	7.1	-0.6	-3.6	PAMLICO	3.5	4.0	5.5	-0.5	-2.0
CHATHAM	2.9	3.3	5.2	-0.4	-2.3	PASQUOTANK	4.1	4.8	6.8	-0.7	-2.7
CHEROKEE	4.0	4.6	7.4	-0.6	-3.4	PENDER	3.3	3.9	6.0	-0.6	-2.7
CHOWAN	4.0	4.6	6.1	-0.6	-2.1	PERQUIMANS	4.1	4.7	6.3	-0.6	-2.2
CLAY	3.9	4.5	7.0	-0.6	-3.1	PERSON	4.1	4.7	7.0	-0.6	-2.9
CLEVELAND	4.2	4.9	7.9	-0.7	-3.7	PITT	3.9	4.7	7.0	-0.8	-3.1
COLUMBUS	5.2	5.9	8.4	-0.7	-3.2	POLK	3.9	4.3	5.7	-0.4	-1.8
Craven	3.7	4.3	6.5	-0.6	-2.8	RANDOLPH	3.7	4.3	6.9	-0.6	-3.2
CUMBERLAND	5.6	6.5	9.5	-0.9	-3.9	RICHMOND	5.8	6.7	9.5	-0.9	-3.7
CURRITUCK	3.0	3.5	5.3	-0.5	-2.3	ROBESON	6.0	6.9	9.6	-0.9	-3.6
DARE	3.4	3.8	6.1	-0.4	-2.7	ROCKINGHAM	4.4	5.1	7.9	-0.7	-3.5
DAVIDSON	3.5	4.1	6.8	-0.6	-3.3	ROWAN	3.8	4.4	7.5	-0.6	-3.7
DAVIE	3.3	3.9	6.1	-0.6	-2.8	RUTHERFORD	5.1	6.0	8.8	-0.9	-3.7
DUPLIN	3.5	4.1	5.4	-0.6	-1.9	SAMPSON	3.6	4.2	5.8	-0.6	-2.2
DURHAM	3.2	3.7	6.7	-0.5	-3.5	SCOTLAND	7.8	8.7	13.2	-0.9	-5.4
EDGEcombe	6.8	7.6	11.7	-0.8	-4.9	STANLY	3.5	4.0	6.0	-0.5	-2.5
FORSYTH	3.8	4.5	7.4	-0.7	-3.6	STOKES	3.2	3.8	6.1	-0.6	-2.9
FRANKLIN	3.7	4.4	6.7	-0.7	-3.0	SURRY	3.4	4.0	6.2	-0.6	-2.8
GASTON	4.1	4.7	7.9	-0.6	-3.8	SWAIN	3.1	3.7	6.6	-0.6	-3.5
GATES	3.6	4.1	5.5	-0.5	-1.9	TRANSYLVANIA	3.4	3.8	5.6	-0.4	-2.2
GRAHAM	5.0	5.8	8.6	-0.8	-3.6	TYRRELL	4.5	4.8	7.4	-0.3	-2.9
GRANVILLE	3.2	3.8	5.8	-0.6	-2.6	UNION	3.1	3.7	5.8	-0.6	-2.7
GREENE	3.1	3.7	5.9	-0.6	-2.8	VANCE	6.4	7.4	10.9	-1.0	-4.5
GUILFORD	4.5	5.2	8.6	-0.7	-4.1	WAKE	3.1	3.6	6.2	-0.5	-3.1
HALIFAX	5.7	6.6	9.9	-0.9	-4.2	WARREN	6.3	7.1	10.0	-0.8	-3.7
HARNETT	4.2	5.0	7.1	-0.8	-2.9	WASHINGTON	5.0	5.9	8.4	-0.9	-3.4
HAYWOOD	3.3	3.9	6.9	-0.6	-3.6	WATAUGA	2.9	3.7	5.1	-0.8	-2.2
HENDERSON	3.2	3.8	6.1	-0.6	-2.9	WAYNE	4.0	4.7	6.4	-0.7	-2.4
HERTFORD	5.3	6.1	7.2	-0.8	-1.9	WILKES	3.8	4.3	6.2	-0.5	-2.4
HOKE	5.1	6.0	8.6	-0.9	-3.5	WILSON	5.5	6.4	8.8	-0.9	-3.3
HYDE	4.2	4.8	7.5	-0.6	-3.3	YADKIN	3.3	3.8	6.1	-0.5	-2.8
IREDELL	3.6	4.2	6.9	-0.6	-3.3	YANCEY	3.3	3.8	5.8	-0.5	-2.5
JACKSON	3.5	4.5	6.2	-1.0	-2.7						

Not Seasonally Adjusted

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

*Preliminary Data for
September 2021*

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ASHEVILLE	229,386	7,402	3.2
BURLINGTON	82,613	3,121	3.8
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD-GASTONIA	1,373,422	50,051	3.6
DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	311,524	9,645	3.1
FAYETTEVILLE	145,861	8,042	5.5
GOLDSBORO	50,681	2,030	4.0
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT	359,945	15,519	4.3
GREENVILLE	92,467	3,582	3.9
HICKORY-LENOIR-MORGANTON	174,422	6,163	3.5
JACKSONVILLE	64,916	2,598	4.0
NEW BERN	51,058	1,871	3.7
RALEIGH	739,193	23,251	3.1
ROCKY MOUNT	62,842	3,566	5.7
WILMINGTON	156,154	5,073	3.2
WINSTON-SALEM	327,603	11,912	3.6

Micropolitan Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ALBEMARLE	29,988	1,048	3.5
BOONE	29,084	850	2.9
BREVARD	14,285	479	3.4
CULLOWHEE	20,381	709	3.5
DUNN	53,950	2,285	4.2
ELIZABETH CITY	26,141	1,035	4.0
FOREST CITY	24,562	1,263	5.1
HENDERSON	16,605	1,071	6.4
KILL DEVIL HILLS	22,952	791	3.4
KINSTON	27,490	1,094	4.0
LAURINBURG	11,101	865	7.8
LUMBERTON	49,567	2,984	6.0
MARION	20,465	716	3.5
MOREHEAD CITY	32,121	1,017	3.2
MOUNT AIRY	32,760	1,121	3.4
NORTH WILKESBORO	28,138	1,056	3.8
OXFORD	29,955	960	3.2
PINEHURST-SOUTHERN PINES	41,902	1,478	3.5
ROANOKE RAPIDS	27,355	1,489	5.4
ROCKINGHAM	16,461	961	5.8
SANFORD	26,180	1,125	4.3
SHELBY	48,158	2,015	4.2
WASHINGTON	20,060	767	3.8
WILSON	34,324	1,901	5.5

**COMBINED STATISTICAL AREAS
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**

*Preliminary Data for
September 2021*

Combined Statistical Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate
ASHEVILLE-BREVARD	243,671	7,881	3.2
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD	1,451,568	53,114	3.7
FAYETTEVILLE-LUMBERTON-LAURINBURG	206,529	11,891	5.8
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	802,921	31,673	3.9
GREENVILLE-WASHINGTON	112,527	4,349	3.9
HICKORY-LENOIR	194,887	6,879	3.5
NEW BERN-MOREHEAD CITY	83,179	2,888	3.5
RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	1,177,407	38,337	3.3
ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-ROANOKE RAPIDS	124,521	6,956	5.6

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	September 2021	August 2021	September 2020	OTM Change	OTY Change
ASHEVILLE	3.2	3.8	7.1	-0.6	-3.9
BURLINGTON	3.8	4.4	7.0	-0.6	-3.2
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD-GASTONIA	3.6	4.3	7.1	-0.7	-3.5
DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	3.1	3.7	6.1	-0.6	-3.0
FAYETTEVILLE	5.5	6.4	9.4	-0.9	-3.9
GOLDSBORO	4.0	4.7	6.4	-0.7	-2.4
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT	4.3	5.1	8.2	-0.8	-3.9
GREENVILLE	3.9	4.7	7.0	-0.8	-3.1
HICKORY-LENOIR-MORGANTON	3.5	4.1	7.0	-0.6	-3.5
JACKSONVILLE	4.0	4.7	6.8	-0.7	-2.8
NEW BERN	3.7	4.2	6.3	-0.5	-2.6
RALEIGH	3.1	3.7	6.2	-0.6	-3.1
ROCKY MOUNT	5.7	6.4	9.7	-0.7	-4.0
WILMINGTON	3.2	3.8	6.4	-0.6	-3.2
WINSTON-SALEM	3.6	4.3	7.0	-0.7	-3.4

Micropolitan Statistical Area	September 2021	August 2021	September 2020	OTM Change	OTY Change
ALBEMARLE	3.5	4.0	6.0	-0.5	-2.5
BOONE	2.9	3.7	5.1	-0.8	-2.2
BREVARD	3.4	3.8	5.6	-0.4	-2.2
CULLOWHEE	3.5	4.5	6.2	-1.0	-2.7
DUNN	4.2	5.0	7.1	-0.8	-2.9
ELIZABETH CITY	4.0	4.6	6.4	-0.6	-2.4
FOREST CITY	5.1	6.0	8.8	-0.9	-3.7
HENDERSON	6.4	7.4	10.9	-1.0	-4.5
KILL DEVIL HILLS	3.4	3.8	6.2	-0.4	-2.8
KINSTON	4.0	4.5	6.5	-0.5	-2.5
LAURINBURG	7.8	8.7	13.2	-0.9	-5.4
LUMBERTON	6.0	6.9	9.6	-0.9	-3.6
MARION	3.5	4.1	6.3	-0.6	-2.8
MOREHEAD CITY	3.2	3.6	5.4	-0.4	-2.2
MOUNT AIRY	3.4	4.0	6.2	-0.6	-2.8
NORTH WILKESBORO	3.8	4.3	6.2	-0.5	-2.4
OXFORD	3.2	3.8	5.8	-0.6	-2.6
PINEHURST-SOUTHERN PINES	3.5	4.1	6.6	-0.6	-3.1
ROANOKE RAPIDS	5.4	6.3	9.2	-0.9	-3.8
ROCKINGHAM	5.8	6.7	9.5	-0.9	-3.7
SANFORD	4.3	5.0	7.6	-0.7	-3.3
SHELBY	4.2	4.9	7.9	-0.7	-3.7
WASHINGTON	3.8	4.5	6.3	-0.7	-2.5
WILSON	5.5	6.4	8.8	-0.9	-3.3

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

Combined Statistical Area	September 2021	August 2021	September 2020	OTM Change	OTY Change
ASHEVILLE-BREVARD	3.2	3.8	7.0	-0.6	-3.8
CHARLOTTE-CONCORD	3.7	4.3	7.1	-0.6	-3.4
FAYETTEVILLE-LUMBERTON-LAURINBURG	5.8	6.6	9.7	-0.8	-3.9
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	3.9	4.6	7.5	-0.7	-3.6
GREENVILLE-WASHINGTON	3.9	4.6	6.9	-0.7	-3.0
HICKORY-LENOIR	3.5	4.1	6.9	-0.6	-3.4
NEW BERN-MOREHEAD CITY	3.5	4.0	6.0	-0.5	-2.5
RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL	3.3	3.8	6.3	-0.5	-3.0
ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-ROANOKE RAPIDS	5.6	6.4	9.3	-0.8	-3.7

Not Seasonally Adjusted

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NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY RANKINGS
Preliminary Data for September 2021

County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank	County	Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	Rank
ORANGE	80,917	2,237	2.8%	1	CALDWELL	36,483	1,357	3.7%	51
AVERY	8,050	232	2.9%	2	WILKES	28,138	1,056	3.8%	52
ASHE	13,388	386	2.9%	3	ALAMANCE	82,613	3,121	3.8%	53
CHATHAM	36,766	1,061	2.9%	4	ROWAN	65,900	2,496	3.8%	54
WATAUGA	29,084	850	2.9%	5	MECKLENBURG	626,494	23,816	3.8%	55
CURRITUCK	13,973	424	3.0%	6	FORSYTH	187,586	7,155	3.8%	56
WAKE	605,017	18,700	3.1%	7	BEAUFORT	20,060	767	3.8%	57
SWAIN	7,262	225	3.1%	8	PITT	92,467	3,582	3.9%	58
GREENE	9,740	302	3.1%	9	POLK	9,318	364	3.9%	59
UNION	124,471	3,867	3.1%	10	CLAY	4,102	161	3.9%	60
MACON	16,252	510	3.1%	11	CHEROKEE	10,730	424	4.0%	61
CARTERET	32,121	1,017	3.2%	12	CHOWAN	5,491	217	4.0%	62
CAMDEN	4,629	147	3.2%	13	LENOIR	27,490	1,094	4.0%	63
LINCOLN	44,216	1,405	3.2%	14	ONSLOW	64,916	2,598	4.0%	64
DURHAM	175,261	5,590	3.2%	15	WAYNE	50,681	2,030	4.0%	65
BUNCOMBE	137,102	4,373	3.2%	16	MITCHELL	5,934	238	4.0%	66
GRANVILLE	29,955	960	3.2%	17	GASTON	110,977	4,500	4.1%	67
STOKES	21,535	691	3.2%	18	PERSON	18,580	757	4.1%	68
ALEXANDER	17,985	581	3.2%	19	PERQUIMANS	4,912	201	4.1%	69
NEW HANOVER	126,655	4,092	3.2%	20	PASQUOTANK	16,600	687	4.1%	70
HENDERSON	53,460	1,731	3.2%	21	HYDE	1,853	77	4.2%	71
YADKIN	17,543	572	3.3%	22	CLEVELAND	48,158	2,015	4.2%	72
YANCEY	8,549	281	3.3%	23	CASWELL	9,746	410	4.2%	73
JOHNSTON	101,991	3,357	3.3%	24	MARTIN	8,957	378	4.2%	74
DAVIE	20,465	679	3.3%	25	HARNETT	53,950	2,285	4.2%	75
HAYWOOD	29,039	964	3.3%	26	LEE	26,180	1,125	4.3%	76
PENDER	29,499	981	3.3%	27	ROCKINGHAM	39,030	1,718	4.4%	77
TRANSYLVANIA	14,285	479	3.4%	28	GUILFORD	256,709	11,430	4.5%	78
DARE	21,469	724	3.4%	29	TYRRELL	1,483	67	4.5%	79
MADISON	9,785	334	3.4%	30	BLADEN	14,928	678	4.5%	80
CABARRUS	110,348	3,771	3.4%	31	BRUNSWICK	54,367	2,532	4.7%	81
SURRY	32,760	1,121	3.4%	32	NORTHAMPTON	7,515	356	4.7%	82
JONES	4,263	147	3.4%	33	BERTIE	7,438	364	4.9%	83
BURKE	40,885	1,419	3.5%	34	ANSON	10,410	514	4.9%	84
ALLEGHANY	4,284	149	3.5%	35	GRAHAM	3,118	155	5.0%	85
JACKSON	20,381	709	3.5%	36	WASHINGTON	4,477	225	5.0%	86
STANLY	29,988	1,048	3.5%	37	NASH	42,257	2,168	5.1%	87
DAVIDSON	80,474	2,815	3.5%	38	HOKE	19,814	1,017	5.1%	88
MCDOWELL	20,465	716	3.5%	39	RUTHERFORD	24,562	1,263	5.1%	89
DUPLIN	24,815	870	3.5%	40	COLUMBUS	22,351	1,168	5.2%	90
MOORE	41,902	1,478	3.5%	41	HERTFORD	8,935	470	5.3%	91
PAMLICO	5,350	189	3.5%	42	WILSON	34,324	1,901	5.5%	92
CATAWBA	79,069	2,806	3.5%	43	CUMBERLAND	126,047	7,025	5.6%	93
IREDELL	90,260	3,225	3.6%	44	HALIFAX	19,840	1,133	5.7%	94
SAMPSON	28,466	1,025	3.6%	45	RICHMOND	16,461	961	5.8%	95
GATES	5,148	186	3.6%	46	ROBESON	49,567	2,984	6.0%	96
MONTGOMERY	11,601	427	3.7%	47	WARREN	6,588	414	6.3%	97
RANDOLPH	64,206	2,371	3.7%	48	VANCE	16,605	1,071	6.4%	98
CRAVEN	41,445	1,535	3.7%	49	EDGECOMBE	20,585	1,398	6.8%	99
FRANKLIN	32,185	1,194	3.7%	50	SCOTLAND	11,101	865	7.8%	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

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 2021, 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.

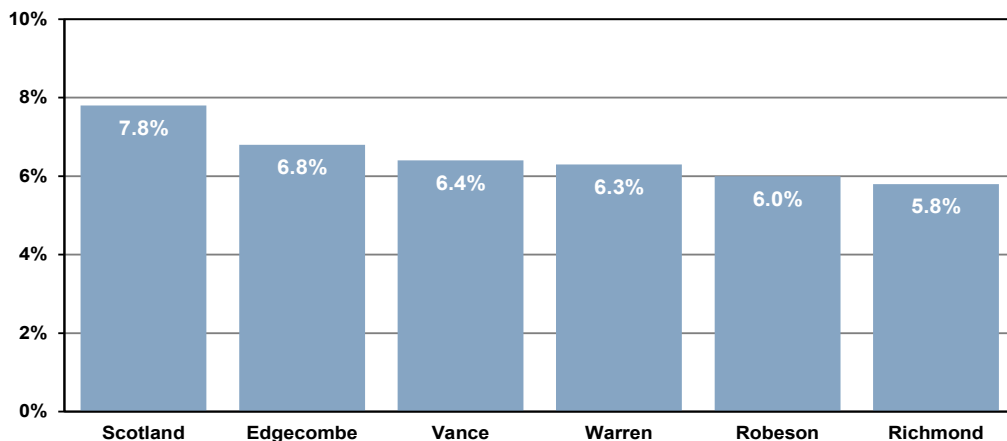
Release Dates

The next unemployment update is scheduled for Friday, November 19, 2021 when the state unemployment rate for October 2021 will be released.

The complete 2021 data release schedule can be accessed at:

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

Counties With Highest Unemployment Rates September 2021* (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



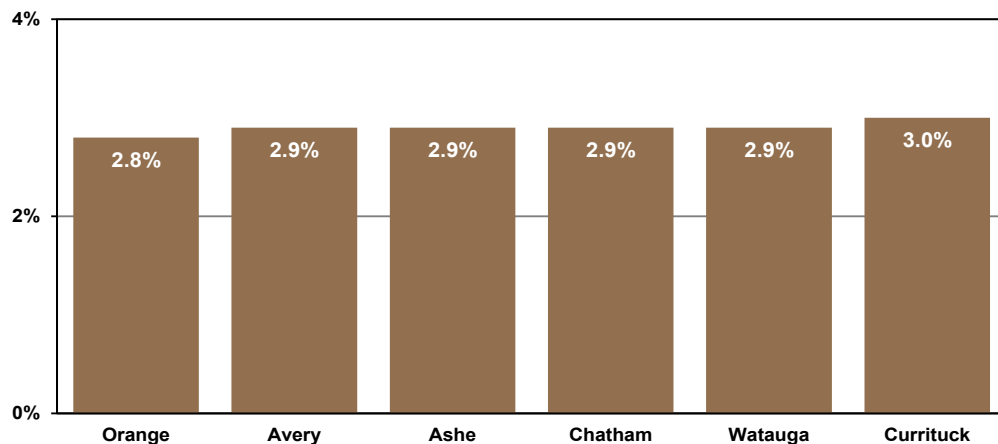
North Carolina's statewide unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 3.8 percent in September. This decreased 0.6 of a percentage point from August's revised rate, and declined 3.3 percentage points over the year.

Over the month, the unemployment rate decreased in all of North Carolina's 100 counties. Fifty-seven counties had unemployment rates at or below the state's 3.8 percent rate.

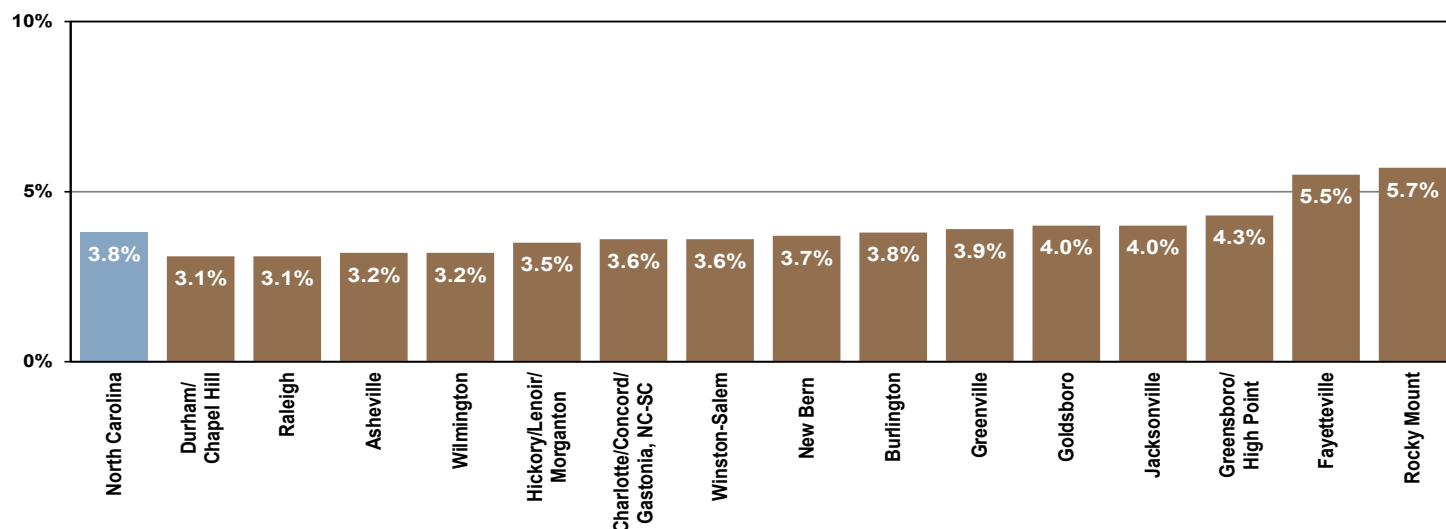
Scotland County recorded September's highest unemployment rate at 7.8 percent, followed by Edgecombe at 6.8 percent. Orange County had the lowest unemployment rate at 2.8 percent, followed by Avery, Ashe, Chatham, and Watauga Counties at 2.9 percent.

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 September at 5.7 percent. The Durham/Chapel Hill MSA and Raleigh MSA reported the month's lowest unemployment rate at 3.1 percent each.

Counties With Lowest Unemployment Rates September 2021* (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



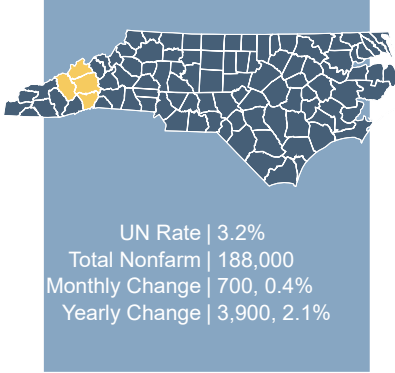
Metropolitan Statistical Areas' Unemployment Rates September 2021* (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



*All September 2021 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Asheville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



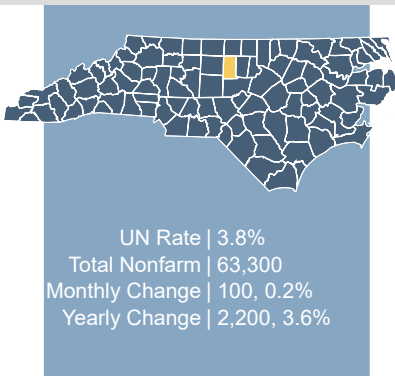
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	0 0.0%
Manufacturing	100 0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	500 1.4%
Information	-100 -5.9%
Financial Activities	-100 -1.5%
Professional & Business Services	300 1.7%
Education & Health Services	-500 -1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,200 -4.3%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	1,700 7.0%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	500 5.4%
Manufacturing	1,300 6.3%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	400 1.1%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	100 1.6%
Professional & Business Services	-100 -0.6%
Education & Health Services	-1,300 -3.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	2,600 10.8%
Other Services	300 3.3%
Government	100 0.4%

Burlington MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



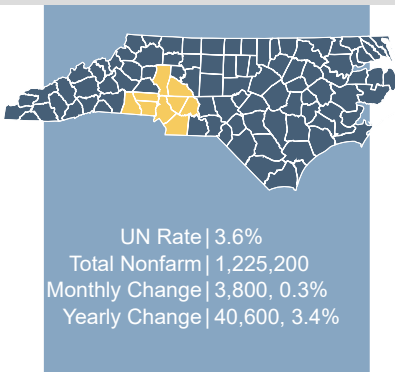
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	0 0.0%
Manufacturing	100 1.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0 0.0%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	0 0.0%
Education & Health Services	0 0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-200 -2.7%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	200 3.1%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	200 6.3%
Manufacturing	0 0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,100 8.6%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	-100 -5.0%
Professional & Business Services	400 7.0%
Education & Health Services	200 1.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	100 1.4%
Other Services	200 8.3%
Government	100 1.5%

Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



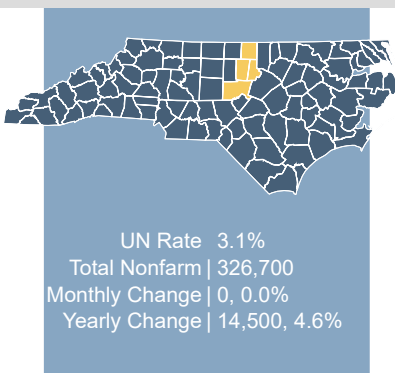
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	600 0.9%
Manufacturing	-600 -0.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200 0.1%
Information	-200 -0.8%
Financial Activities	-500 -0.4%
Professional & Business Services	800 0.4%
Education & Health Services	500 0.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	-3,800 -2.9%
Other Services	600 1.4%
Government	6,200 4.2%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	2,500 3.7%
Manufacturing	-100 -0.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	3,700 1.5%
Information	1,100 4.9%
Financial Activities	2,700 2.5%
Professional & Business Services	13,200 6.4%
Education & Health Services	1,400 1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	13,700 12.1%
Other Services	1,600 3.8%
Government	800 0.5%

Durham/Chapel Hill MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100 -1.0%
Manufacturing	0 0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-100 -0.2%
Information	-100 -1.7%
Financial Activities	-100 -0.6%
Professional & Business Services	-600 -1.2%
Education & Health Services	-1,000 -1.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	400 1.7%
Other Services	-100 -0.9%
Government	1,700 2.7%

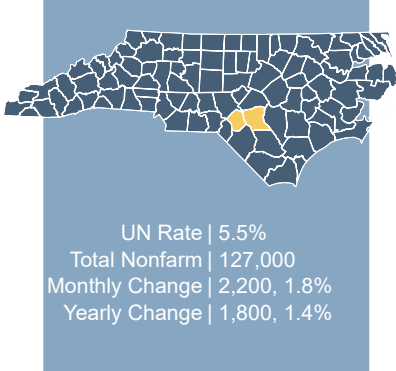
Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	600 6.5%
Manufacturing	1,100 3.4%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,000 5.2%
Information	500 9.3%
Financial Activities	400 2.5%
Professional & Business Services	5,500 12.0%
Education & Health Services	500 0.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	3,800 19.2%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	100 0.2%

Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All September 2021 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Fayetteville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



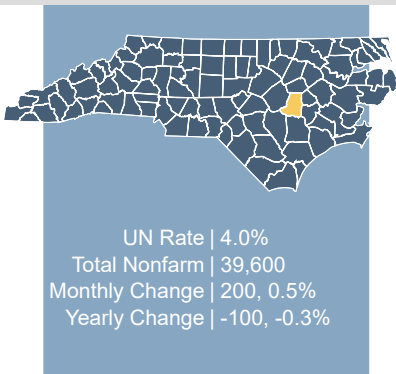
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	100 2.0%
Manufacturing	0 0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100 0.4%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	0 0.0%
Education & Health Services	-100 -0.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	0 0.0%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	2,100 5.7%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	200 4.1%
Manufacturing	300 3.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-200 -0.9%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-300 -2.7%
Education & Health Services	100 0.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	2,400 16.7%
Other Services	100 2.3%
Government	-800 -2.0%

Goldsboro MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



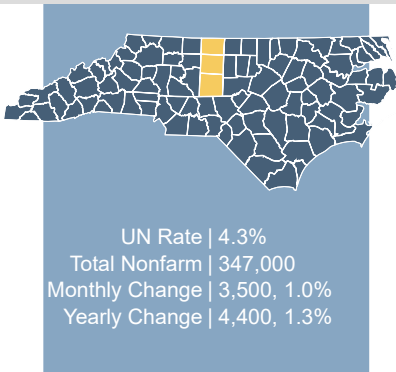
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	*
Manufacturing	*
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	*
Information	*
Financial Activities	*
Professional & Business Services	*
Education & Health Services	*
Leisure & Hospitality	*
Other Services	*
Government	400 4.6%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

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

Greensboro/High Point MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



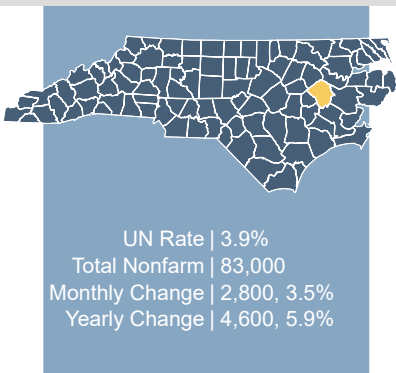
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	100 0.6%
Manufacturing	-100 -0.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	700 0.9%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	-100 -0.5%
Professional & Business Services	0 0.0%
Education & Health Services	0 0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-900 -2.7%
Other Services	-100 -0.9%
Government	3,900 10.6%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	800 5.0%
Manufacturing	800 1.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,100 2.8%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	-200 -0.4%
Education & Health Services	500 1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,800 6.0%
Other Services	100 0.9%
Government	-1,500 -3.6%

Greenville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	0 0.0%
Manufacturing	100 1.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100 0.8%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	100 1.3%
Education & Health Services	0 0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	100 1.2%
Other Services	-100 -4.2%
Government	2,500 9.2%

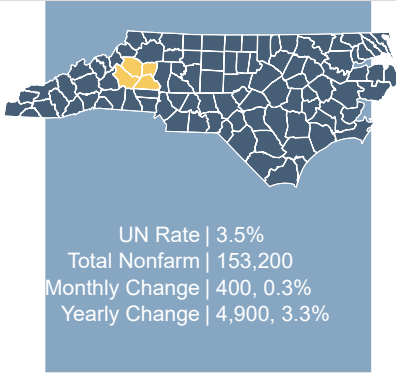
Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100 -3.0%
Manufacturing	200 3.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	400 3.5%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	-100 -4.0%
Professional & Business Services	1,200 17.4%
Education & Health Services	300 3.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	400 4.9%
Other Services	100 4.5%
Government	2,200 8.0%

*Data unavailable due to sample cell size. Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All September 2021 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Hickory/Lenoir/Morganton MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



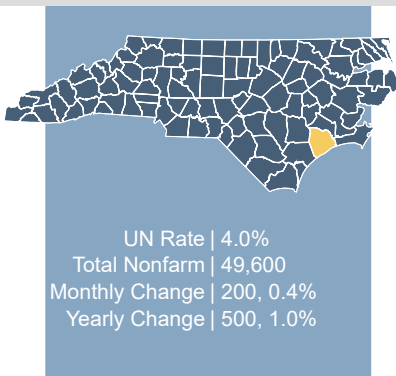
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	0 0.0%
Manufacturing	-200 -0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	100 0.3%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	0 0.0%
Education & Health Services	0 0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-600 -4.1%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	1,100 5.1%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	400 8.5%
Manufacturing	1,800 4.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	300 1.0%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	200 1.5%
Education & Health Services	0 0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,700 13.8%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	500 2.3%

Jacksonville MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



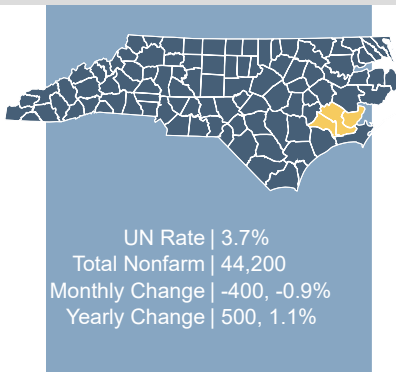
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	*
Manufacturing	*
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	*
Information	*
Financial Activities	*
Professional & Business Services	*
Education & Health Services	*
Leisure & Hospitality	*
Other Services	*
Government	500 3.7%

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	-500 -3.5%

New Bern MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



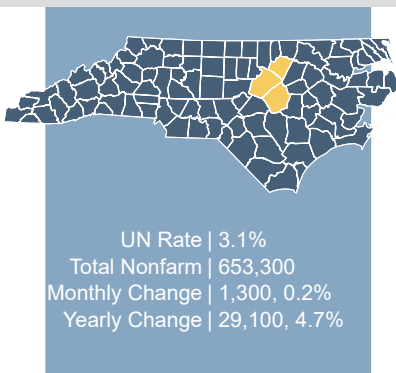
Over-the-Month Employment Change

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	-100 -0.7%

Raleigh MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-600 -1.3%
Manufacturing	200 0.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	200 0.2%
Information	-200 -0.9%
Financial Activities	-500 -1.4%
Professional & Business Services	-800 -0.6%
Education & Health Services	300 0.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1,900 -2.8%
Other Services	-300 -1.2%
Government	4,900 5.4%

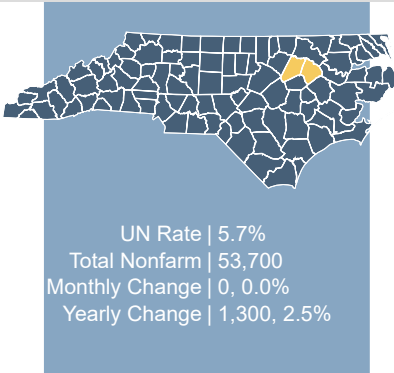
Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	3,400 8.2%
Manufacturing	2,100 7.1%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	4,900 4.2%
Information	200 0.9%
Financial Activities	1,300 3.9%
Professional & Business Services	5,700 4.5%
Education & Health Services	2,300 2.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	10,400 18.8%
Other Services	-200 -0.8%
Government	-1,000 -1.0%

*Data unavailable due to sample cell size. Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All September 2021 data are preliminary.

North Carolina County Labor Market Conditions

Rocky Mount MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



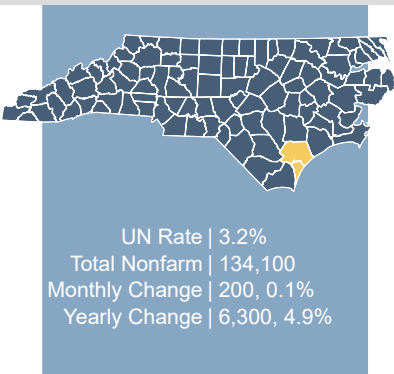
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	0 0.0%
Manufacturing	0 0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0 0.0%
Information	*
Financial Activities	*
Professional & Business Services	0 0.0%
Education & Health Services	0 0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-100 -1.9%
Other Services	*
Government	200 2.1%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	100 4.0%
Manufacturing	-800 -8.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	700 6.2%
Information	*
Financial Activities	*
Professional & Business Services	200 4.3%
Education & Health Services	100 1.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	500 10.9%
Other Services	*
Government	100 1.0%

Wilmington MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



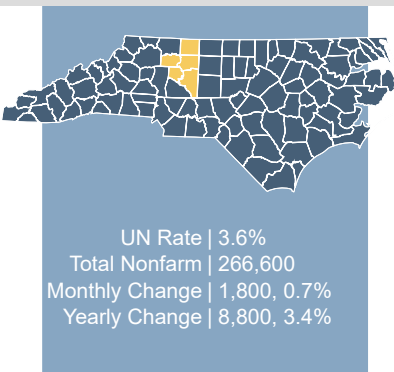
Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-200 -2.0%
Manufacturing	0 0.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-100 -0.4%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	0 0.0%
Professional & Business Services	100 0.5%
Education & Health Services	0 0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	-600 -2.9%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	1,000 4.2%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	600 6.4%
Manufacturing	200 3.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0 0.0%
Information	100 3.2%
Financial Activities	200 3.2%
Professional & Business Services	2,000 11.8%
Education & Health Services	300 1.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	2,300 13.1%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	600 2.5%

Winston-Salem MSA | Total Nonfarm Employment | September 2021



Over-the-Month Employment Change

Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	-100 -0.8%
Manufacturing	300 0.9%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	400 0.8%
Information	0 0.0%
Financial Activities	-100 -0.8%
Professional & Business Services	-100 -0.3%
Education & Health Services	-700 -1.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	-800 -2.9%
Other Services	0 0.0%
Government	2,900 10.5%

Over-the-Year Employment Change

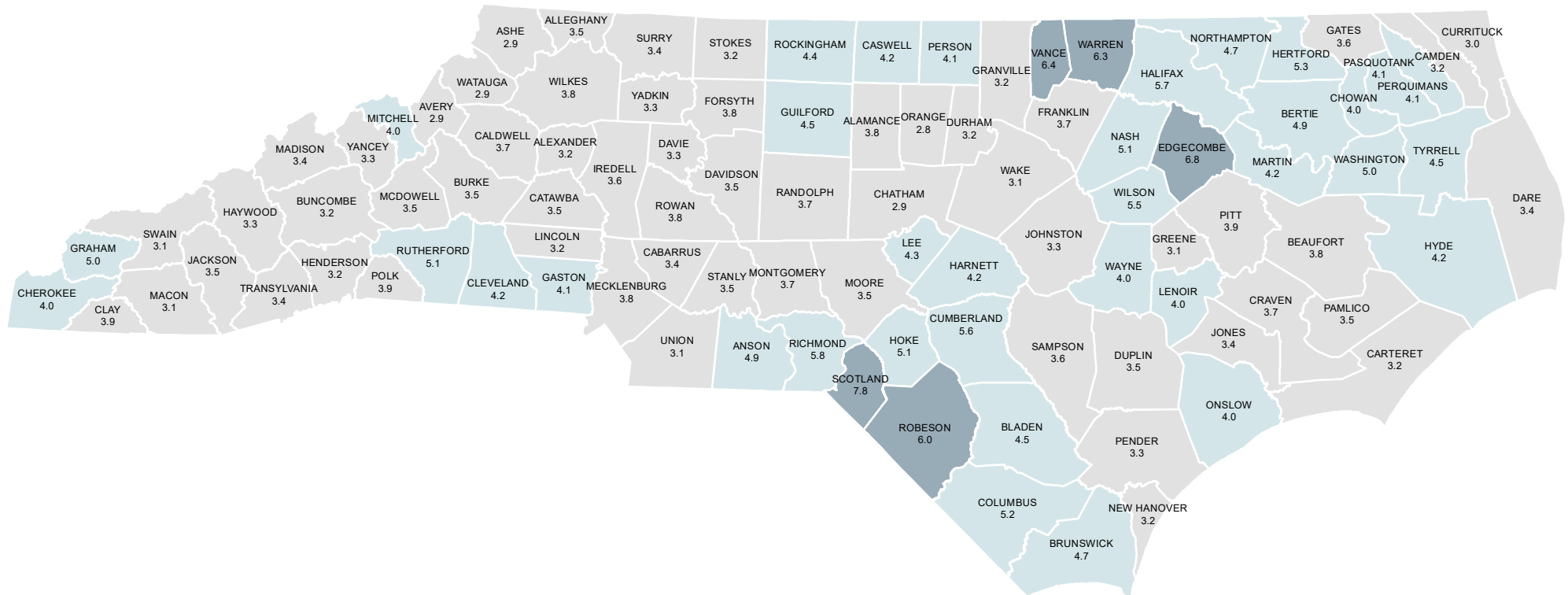
Industry	Change
Mining, Logging & Construction	200 1.7%
Manufacturing	1,500 4.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	900 1.9%
Information	100 6.7%
Financial Activities	200 1.6%
Professional & Business Services	2,500 7.2%
Education & Health Services	200 0.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	2,300 9.5%
Other Services	200 2.5%
Government	700 2.3%

*Data unavailable due to sample cell size. Note: All data are Not Seasonally Adjusted. All September 2021 data are preliminary.

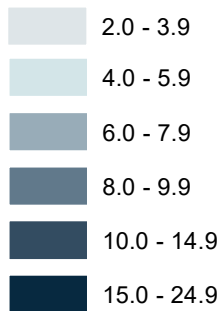
Over the month, 12 of North Carolina's 15 MSAs experienced net job increase. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC had the largest net employment increase with 3,800, followed by Greensboro/High Point, 3,500; Greenville, 2,800; Fayetteville, 2,200; Winston-Salem, 1,800; and Raleigh, 1,300. Greenville had the greatest percentage increase at 3.5%, followed by Fayetteville, 1.8%. 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 14 of North Carolina's 15 MSAs. Charlotte/Concord/Gastonia, NC-SC had the largest net employment increase at 40,600, followed by Raleigh, 29,100; Durham/Chapel Hill, 14,500; Winston-Salem, 8,800; and Wilmington, 6,300. Greenville had the greatest percentage increase at 5.9%, followed by Wilmington, 4.9%; Raleigh, 4.7%; and Durham/Chapel Hill, 4.6%.

North Carolina Unemployment Rates by County September 2021



September 2021

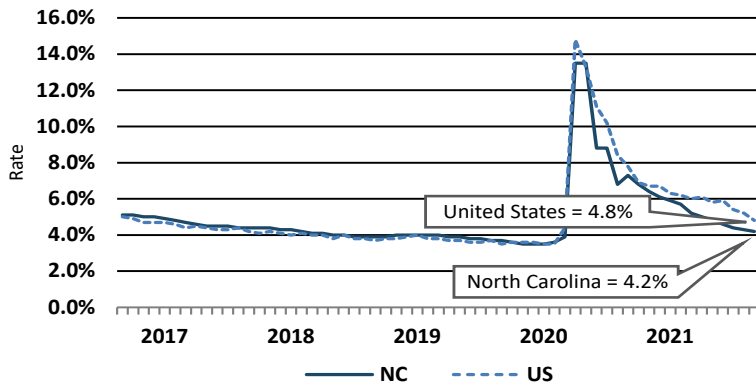


- ^ 0 Counties Higher Than Previous Month
- ∨ 100 Counties Lower Than Previous Month
- = 0 Counties Same as Previous Month

North Carolina Rate 3.8%
Not Seasonally Adjusted

North Carolina's economy slogged through another month of high COVID-19 infection levels in September. Employment increased slightly over the month, and the unemployment rate dipped by one tenth of a percentage point. Despite record-high job openings, labor force participation remains well below pre-COVID levels, signaling a labor shortage that continues to impede hiring. Expectations for economic growth in the Carolinas have declined in recent months, but remain positive, indicating continued progress heading into 2022.

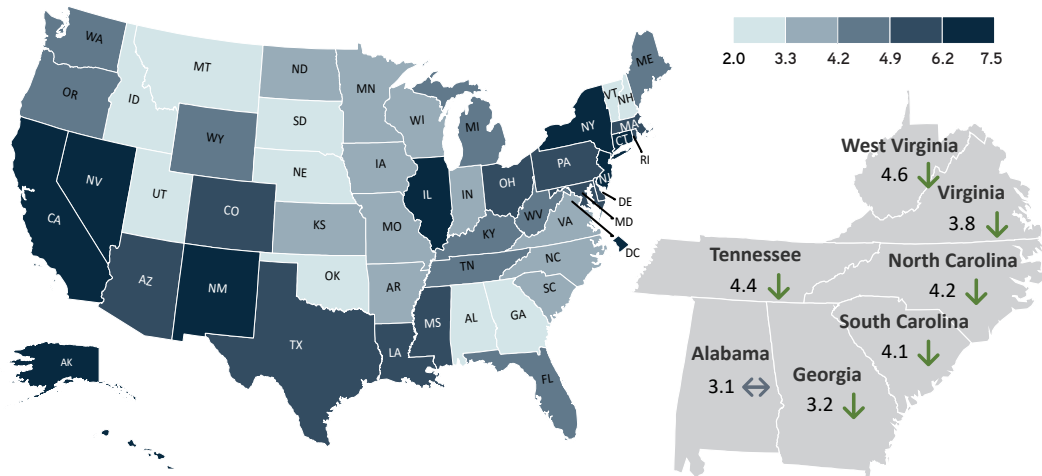
Unemployment Rate Trend



NC
↓ 0.9 percentage points from 5.1% in September 2016

US
↓ 0.2 percentage points from 5.0% in September 2016

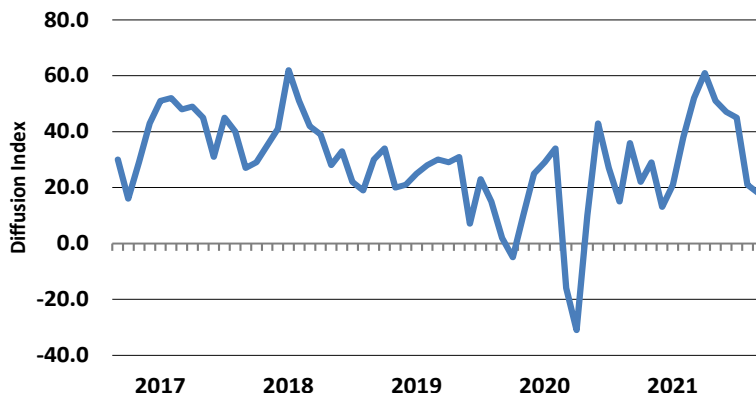
Unemployment Rate Comparison



Expected Future Business Conditions

NC/SC

This is an index of expected business conditions over the next six months based on a survey of contacts in the Carolinas. A positive number reflects expected growth, while a negative number reflects expected decline.



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Carolinas Survey of Business Activity. Not seasonally adjusted.

NC 4.2%

US 4.8%

Unemployment Rate Change

↓ 0.1 ↓ 0.4

Change in Employed

↑ 15,497 (0.3%) ↑ 526,000 (0.3%)

Change in Unemployed

↓ 5,074 (2.3%) ↓ 710,000 (8.5%)

Change in Labor Force Participation Rate

↔ 0.0 to 59.2% ↓ 0.1 to 61.6%

Data

Employment

4,522,300 Total Nonfarm Jobs
 ↑ 3,700 over the month
 ↑ 139,500 over the year

Initial UI Claims

52,068 claims filed
 ↑ 24,523 over the month
 ↓ 1,096 over the year
 Source: US Dept. of Labor, ETA
 Note: Not Seasonally Adjusted

Real Taxable Retail Sales

↑ \$54.9M over the month
 ↑ \$1,643.0M over the year
 Source: NC Dept. of Revenue
 Note: August 2021 data most current available at time of release.

Residential Building Permits

↓ 0.1% over the month
 ↑ 18.8% over the year
 Source: United States Census Bureau
 Note: Includes multiple-unit housing.

Job Openings

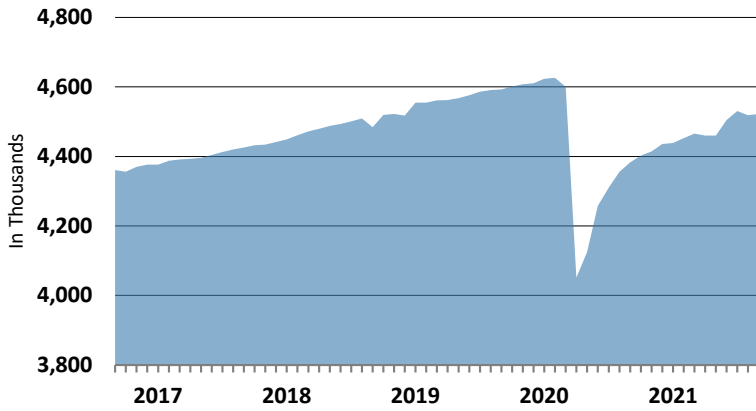
↑ 1.5% over the month
 ↑ 77.4% over the year
 Source: LEAD; The Conference Board
 Note: August 2021 data most current available at time of release.

Manufacturing Hours Worked

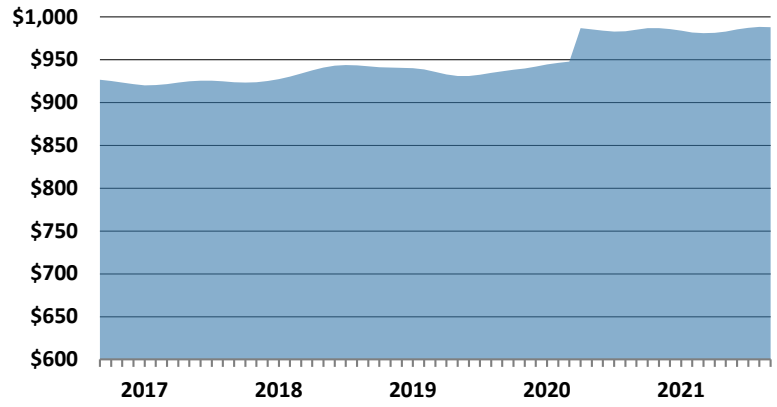
↑ 1.5% over the month
 ↓ 1.2% over the year
 Note: Not Seasonally Adjusted

*All data produced in this publication are based off September 2021 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.

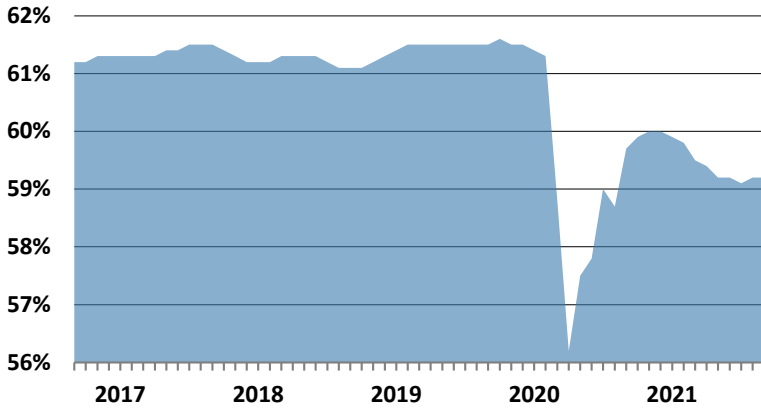
Total Nonfarm Jobs



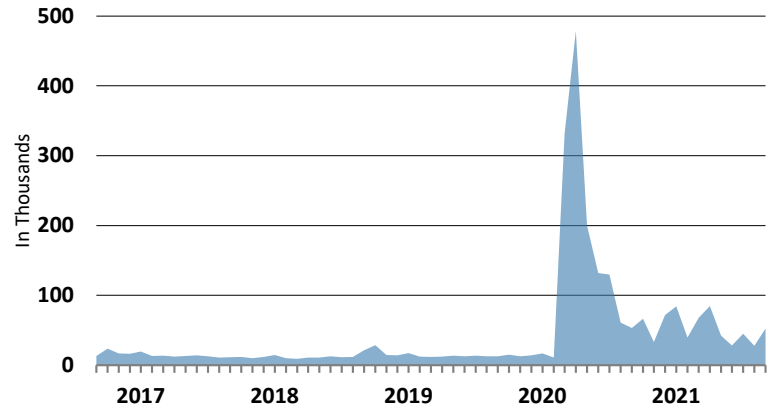
Average Real Weekly Earnings (Private Nonfarm Sector)



Labor Force Participation Rate

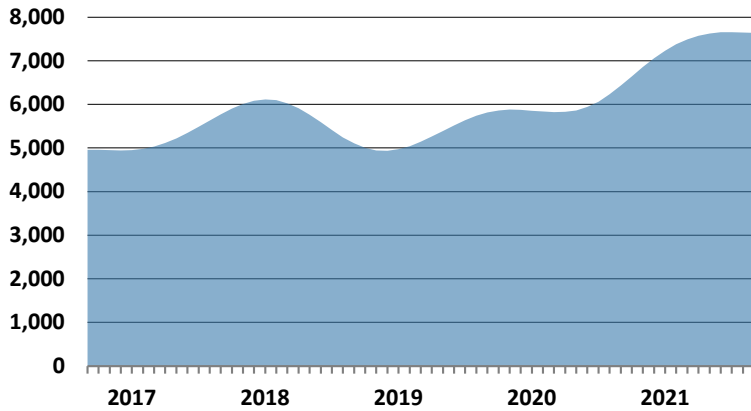


Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



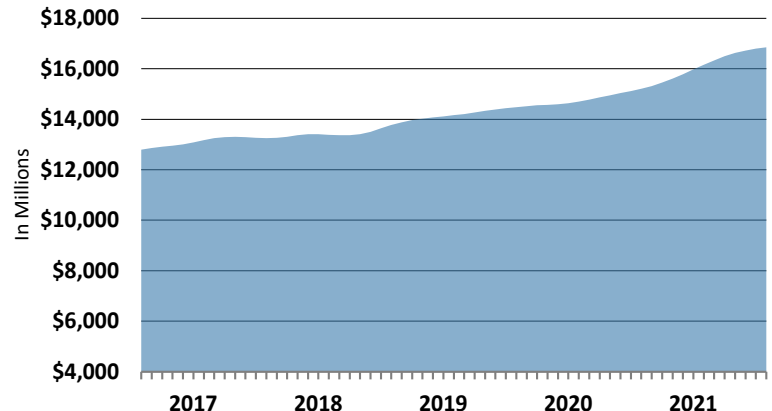
Source: US Dept. of Labor, ETA

Residential Building Permits



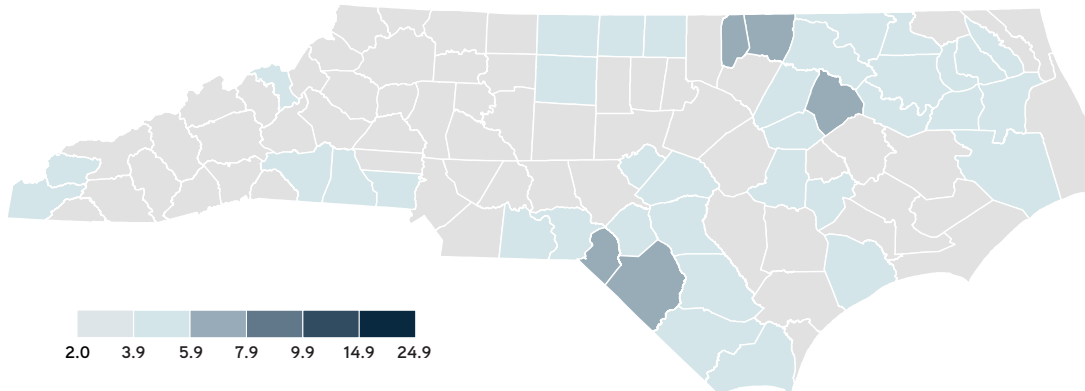
Source: United States Census Bureau
Note: Includes multiple-unit housing.

Real Taxable Retail Sales



Source: NC Dept. of Revenue
Note: August 2021 data most current available at time of release.

Unemployment Rate By County (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Lowest	
Orange	2.8%
Avery	2.9%
Ashe	2.9%
Chatham	2.9%
Watauga	2.9%

Highest	
Scotland	7.8%
Edgecombe	6.8%
Vance	6.4%
Warren	6.3%
Robeson	6.0%

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