

## Economic Overview And Outlook: North Carolina

### JOBS

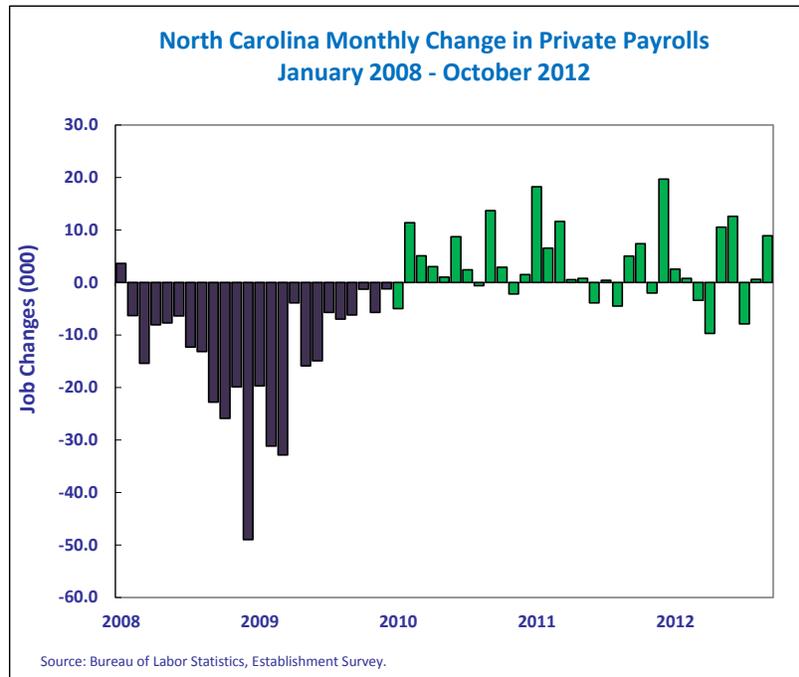
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In North Carolina, private sector employment fell by 9.6 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.9 percent.
- In North Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in North Carolina have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and trade, transportation and utilities.\*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 9.3 percent in October 2012, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in February 2010.
- 440,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during October 2012.
- In North Carolina, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 56,596 during October, up 0.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 135,178 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 58.1 percent.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Carolina was \$32,012.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$31,251.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

### HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In North Carolina, home prices have fallen by 12.1 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 8.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Carolina.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 38,300 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 2.7 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

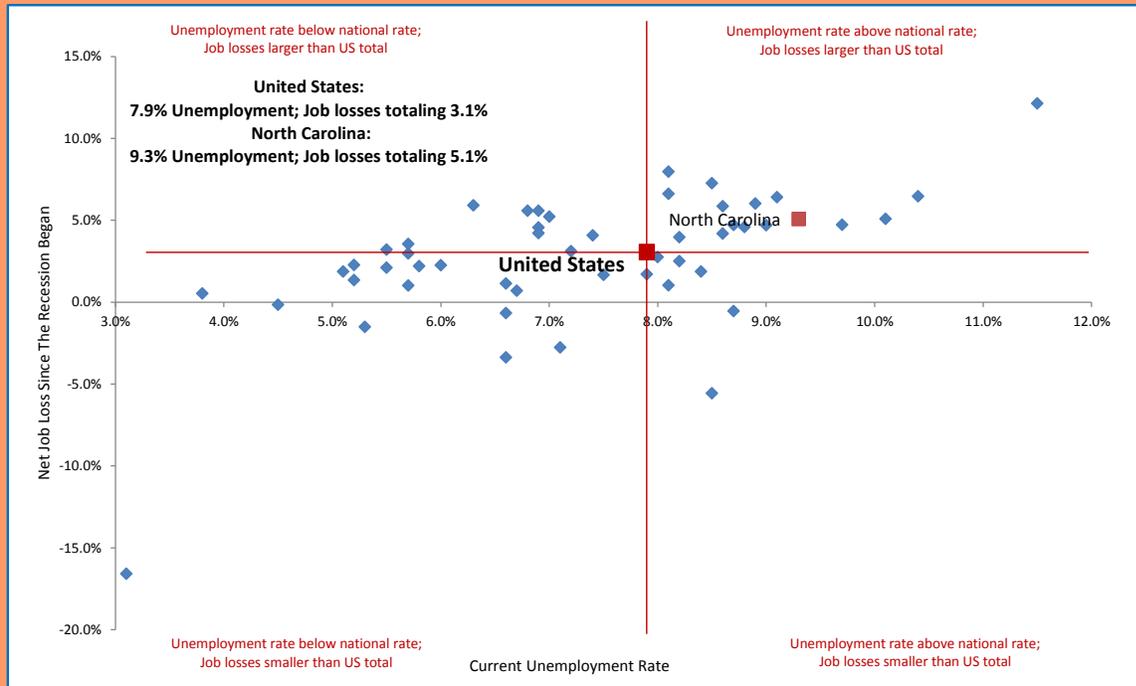
\* For North Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Carolina office: <http://www.ncesc1.com/lmi/default.asp>

## How Does North Carolina Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare North Carolina to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within North Carolina since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in North Carolina.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.



### STATE QUICK FACTS

|   |              | North Carolina | United States |
|---|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....                     | October 2009 | 11.0%          | 10.0%         |
|   | October 2010 | 10.6%          | 9.5%          |
|   | October 2011 | 10.6%          | 8.9%          |
|   | October 2012 | 9.3%           | 7.9%          |
| <b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> ..... | 2011         | 11.0%          | 9.4%          |
| <b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....        | 2011         | 7.1%           | 8.3%          |
| <b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....  | 2011         | 8.9%           | 12.1%         |
| <b>Median Household Income</b> .....                | 2007         | \$ 47,200      | \$ 54,489     |
|   | (2011 \$)    | 2011           | \$ 45,206     |
| <b>Poverty Rate</b> .....                           | 2007         | 15.5%          | 12.5%         |
|   | 2011         | 15.4%          | 15.0%         |
| <b>No Health Insurance</b> .....                    | 2007         | 16.2%          | 14.7%         |
|   | 2011         | 16.3%          | 15.7%         |