



Economic Overview And Outlook: North Carolina

JOBS

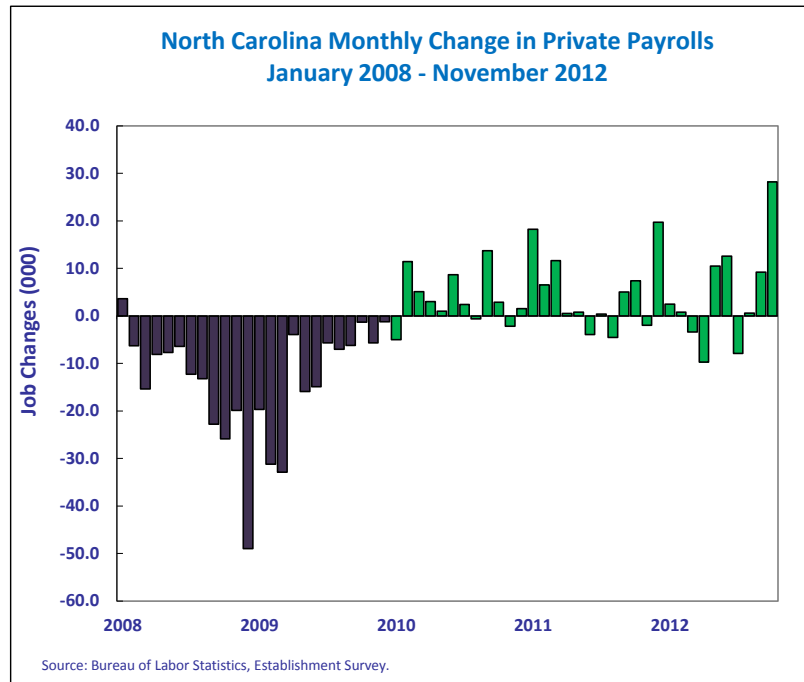
- Including November, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 33 consecutive months.
- In North Carolina, private sector employment fell by 9.6 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.8 percent.
- In North Carolina, employees 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 9.1 percent in November 2012, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in February 2010.
- 432,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during November 2012.
- In North Carolina, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 56,468 during November, down 0.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 135,178 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 58.2 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 3rd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.8 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Carolina was \$31,712.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2012, up from \$31,130.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 17.5 percent over 21 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2012 and the third quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.2 percent.
- In North Carolina, home prices fell by 11.9 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2012, home prices in North Carolina have risen by 0.9 percent.
- 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 58,220 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2012, an increase of 55.1 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 176,000 units in October 2012, a decrease of 11.6 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.1 percent to 1,750,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from October to November 2012.

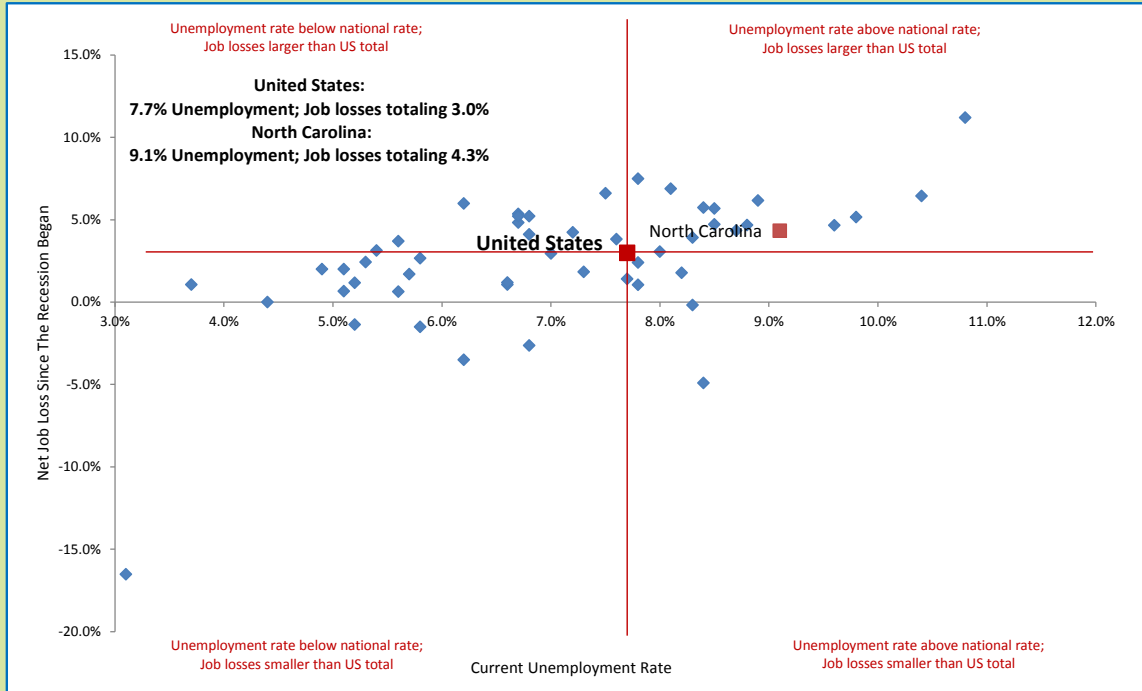
* For North Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Carolina office: <http://www.ncesc1.com/lmi/default.asp>

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
Unemployment Rates	November 2009	11.1%	9.9%
	November 2010	10.7%	9.8%
	November 2011	10.4%	8.7%
	November 2012	9.1%	7.7%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 47,200	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 45,206
Poverty Rate	2007	15.5%	12.5%
	2011	15.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.2%	14.7%
	2011	16.3%	15.7%