

North Carolina's High Unemployment Counties

Economic Development & Global Engagement Oversight Committee

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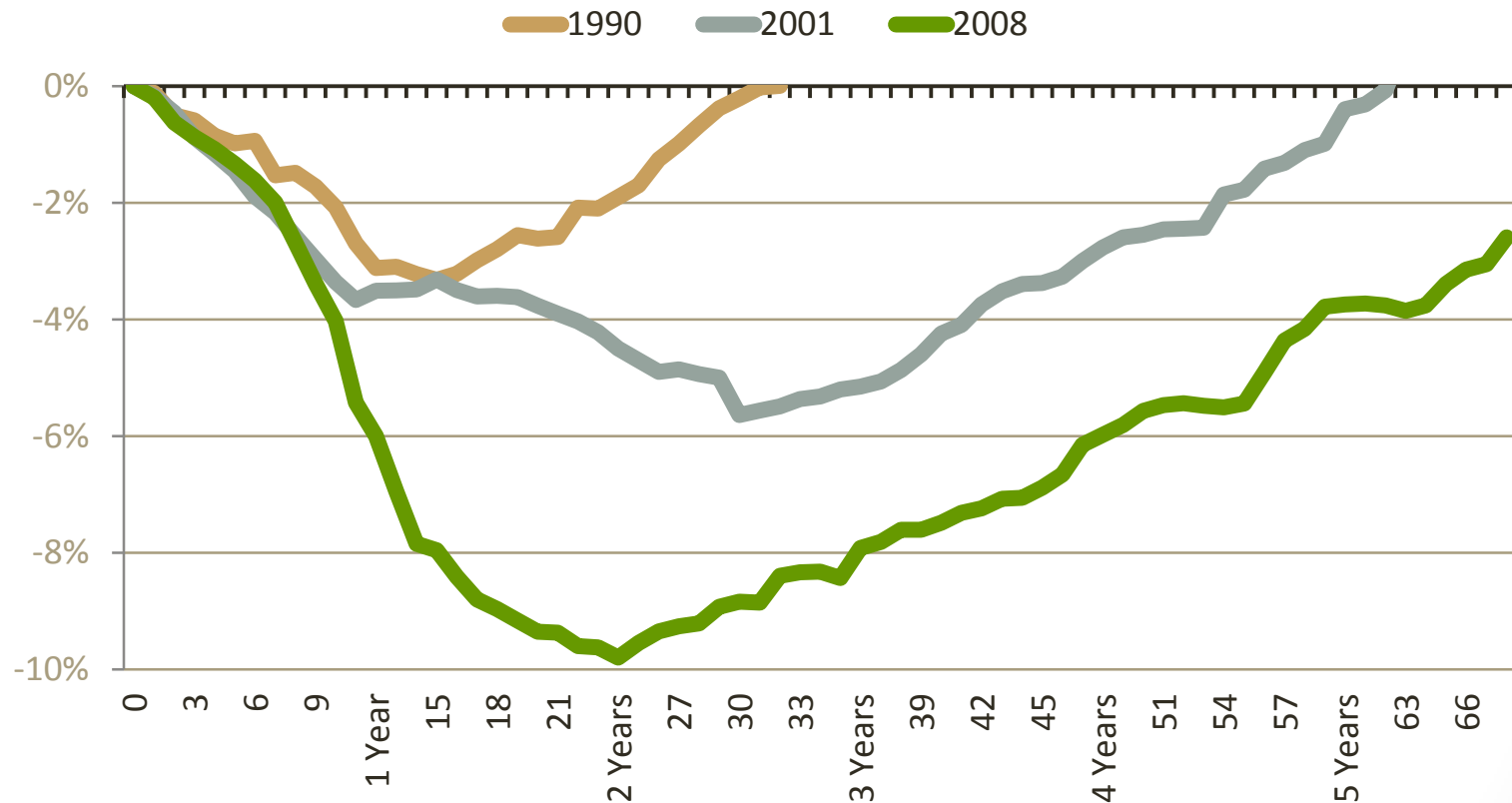
Private Payroll Employment

- Payroll Employment (Jobs Numbers)
 - October 2013
 - Added 16,000 private sector jobs
 - Since January 2013
 - Added 41,100 private sector jobs
 - Over the Year
 - Added 80,200 private sector jobs
 - Since December 2007
 - Down 81,000
 - Will take approximately 13 months to reach pre-recessionary level (adding about 6,200 jobs per month)

*Source: Current Employment Statistics

Change in Private Sector Jobs

Past Three Recessions in NC

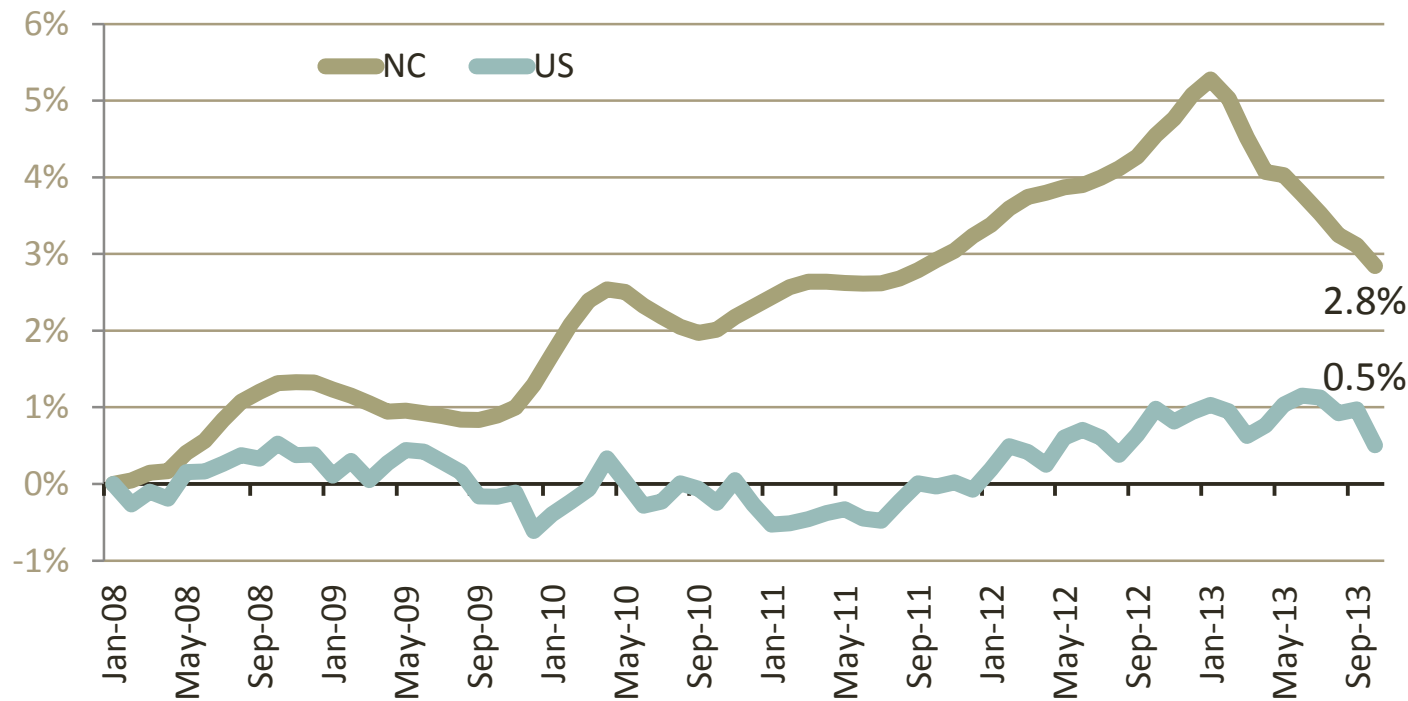


- Seasonally adjusted
- Source: Current Employment Statistics



Change in Labor Force Size

- 129,000 more people added to NC's labor force since January 2008
- North Carolina will need higher growth rate in the number of persons employed than the US just to maintain the existing unemployment rate
- 2011 to 2012 added 62,939 people to the labor force or 1.4% increase

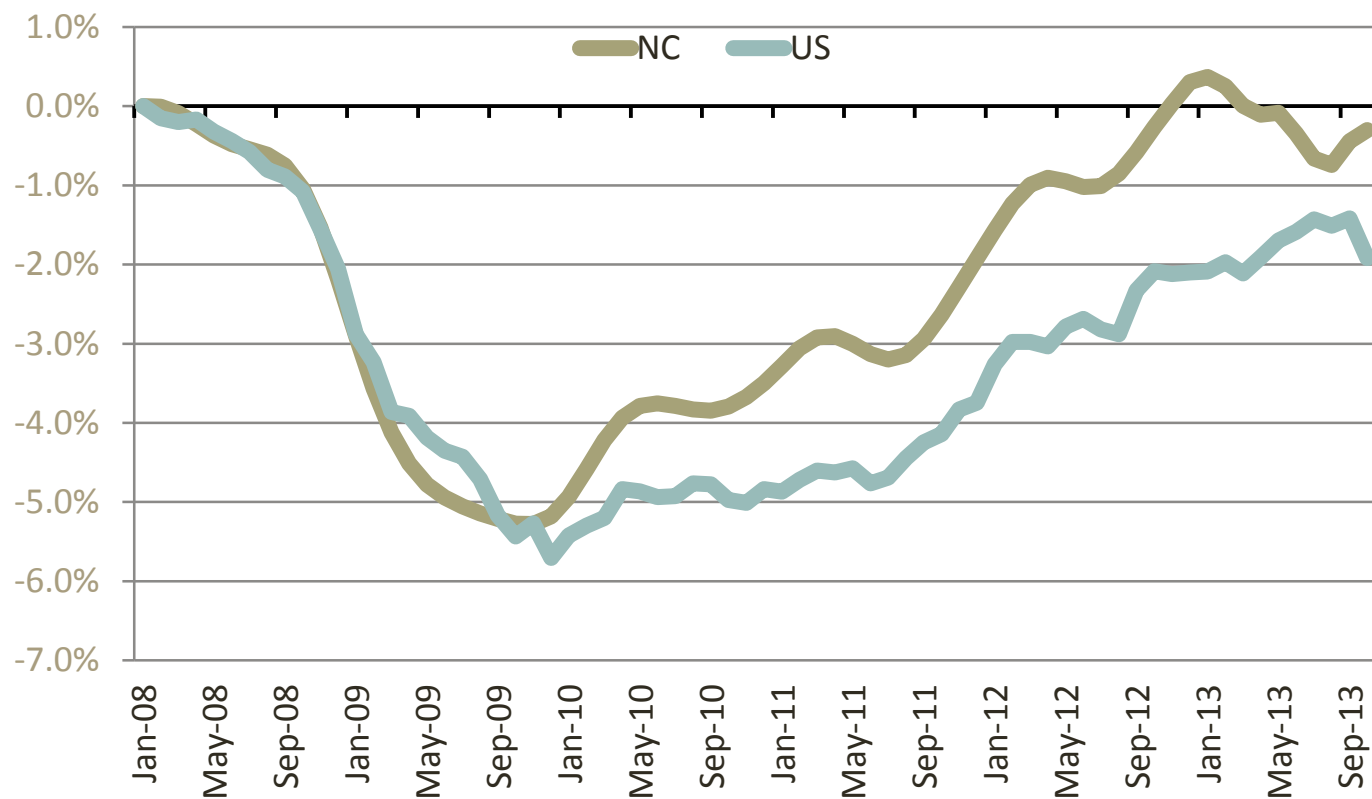


- Seasonally adjusted
- Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics



Change in Number of Persons Employed

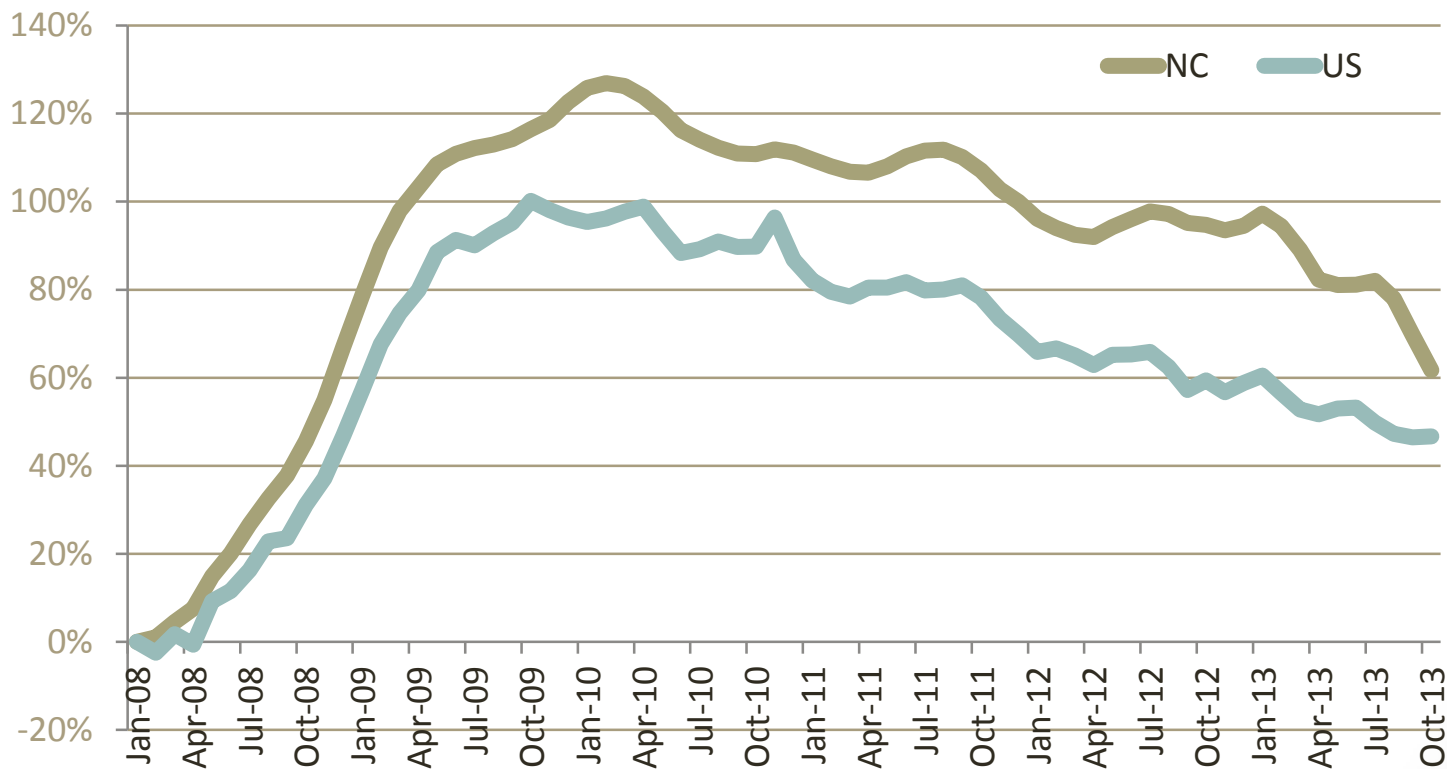
- Number of persons employed has risen faster in NC than US
- Approaching pre-recession numbers



- Seasonally adjusted
- Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Sharp Rise in the Unemployed

- 371,000 unemployed in NC as of October 2013
- 142,000 more than in January 2008

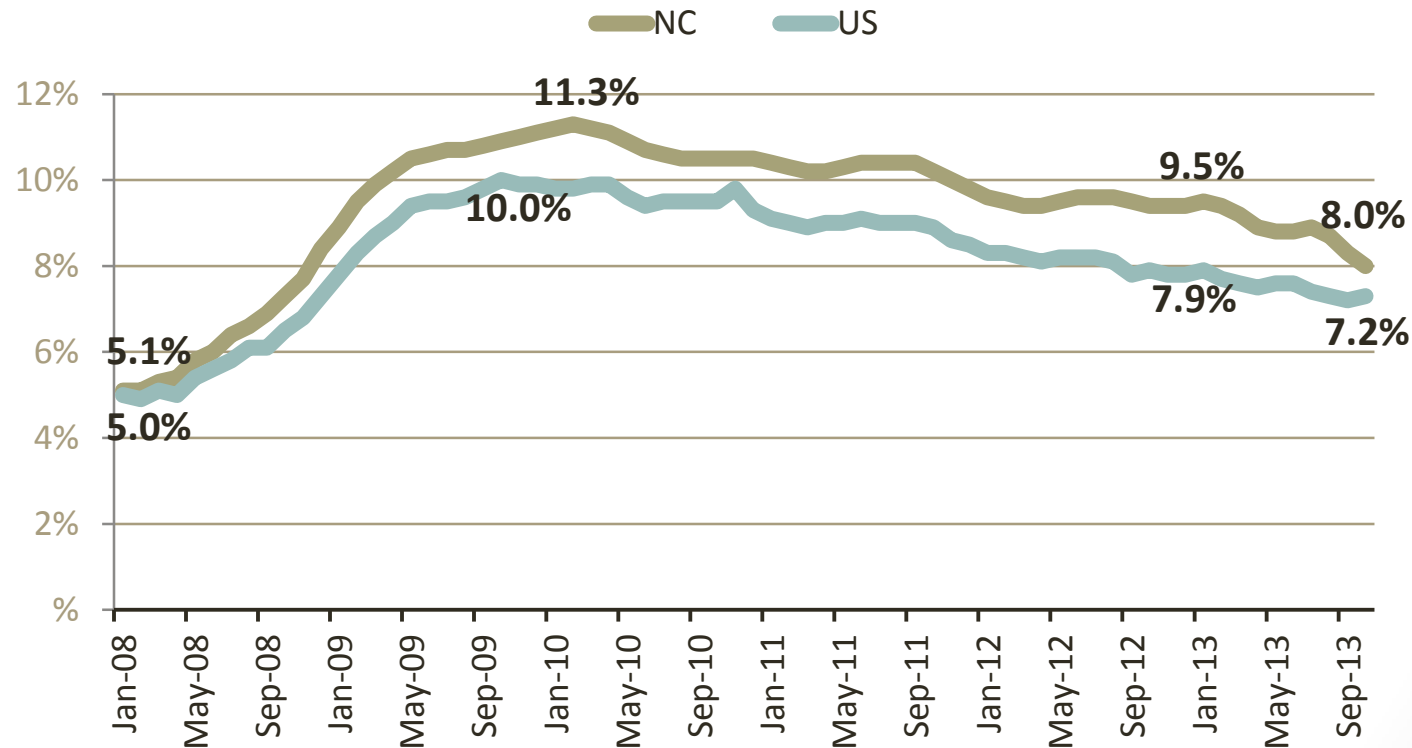


- *Seasonally adjusted*
- *Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics*



Unemployment Rate

- Steep rise in the state and national unemployment rate
- Slow decline
- North Carolina's September 2013 rate was closest to US rate since November 2010

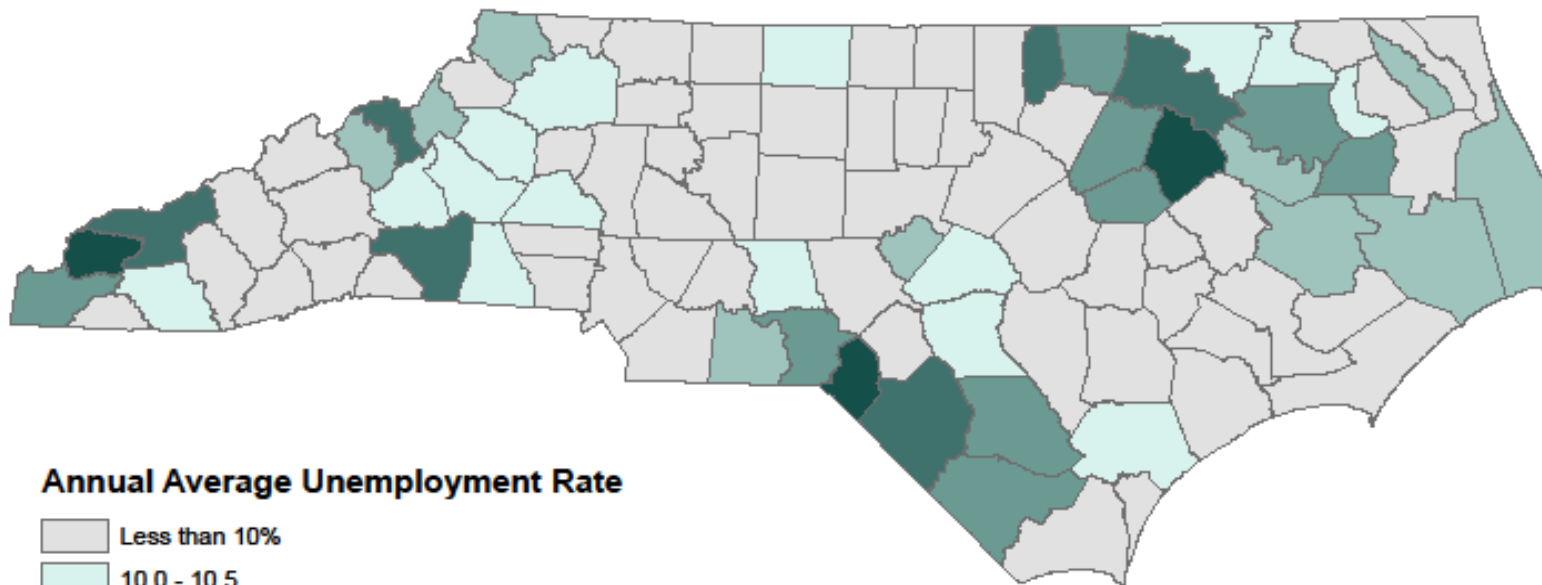


- Seasonally adjusted
- Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

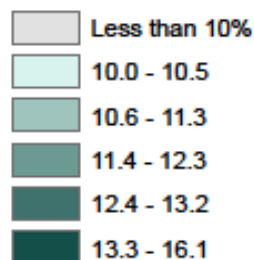


Annual Average Unemployment Rate October 2012-September 2013

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Annual Average Unemployment Rate



• Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Map Created 11/26/2013

0 20 40 80 120 160 Miles

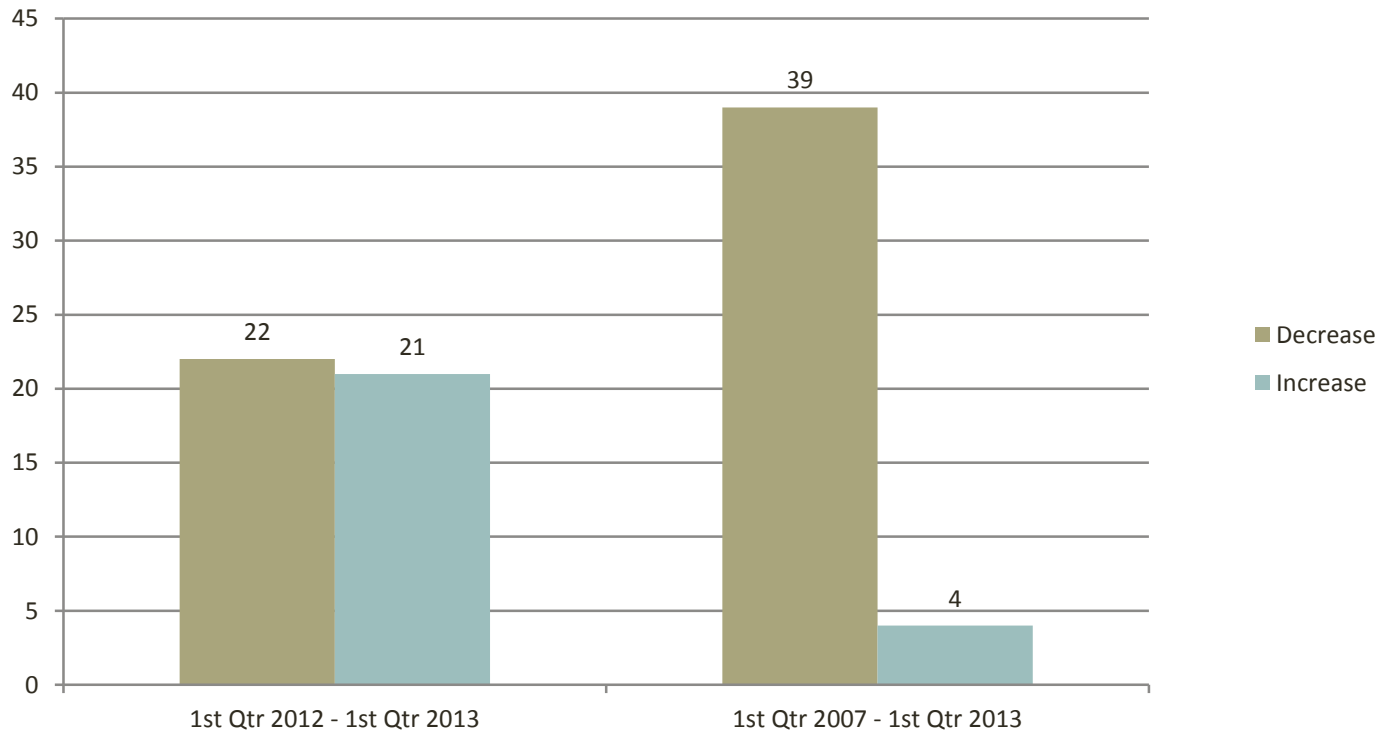


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Employment Change in High-Unemployment Counties

- 2012 to 2013 – 30 counties had growth rates lower than statewide rate
- 2007 to 2013 – 36 counties had growth rates lower than statewide rate

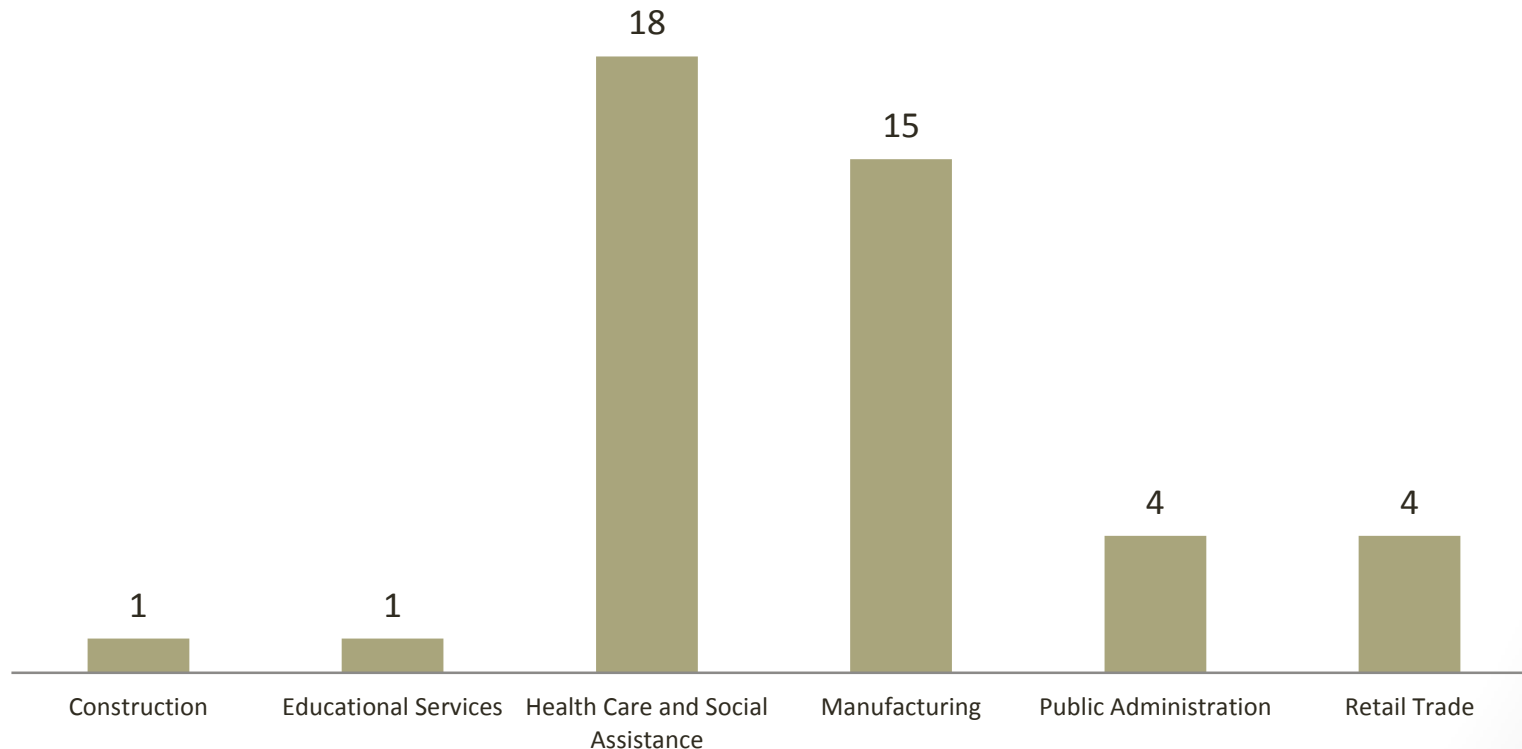


- Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



Top Industrial Employment Sector In High-Unemployment Counties

1st QTR 2013



- Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



Percent Change of Top Industry Sectors in High-Unemployment Counties

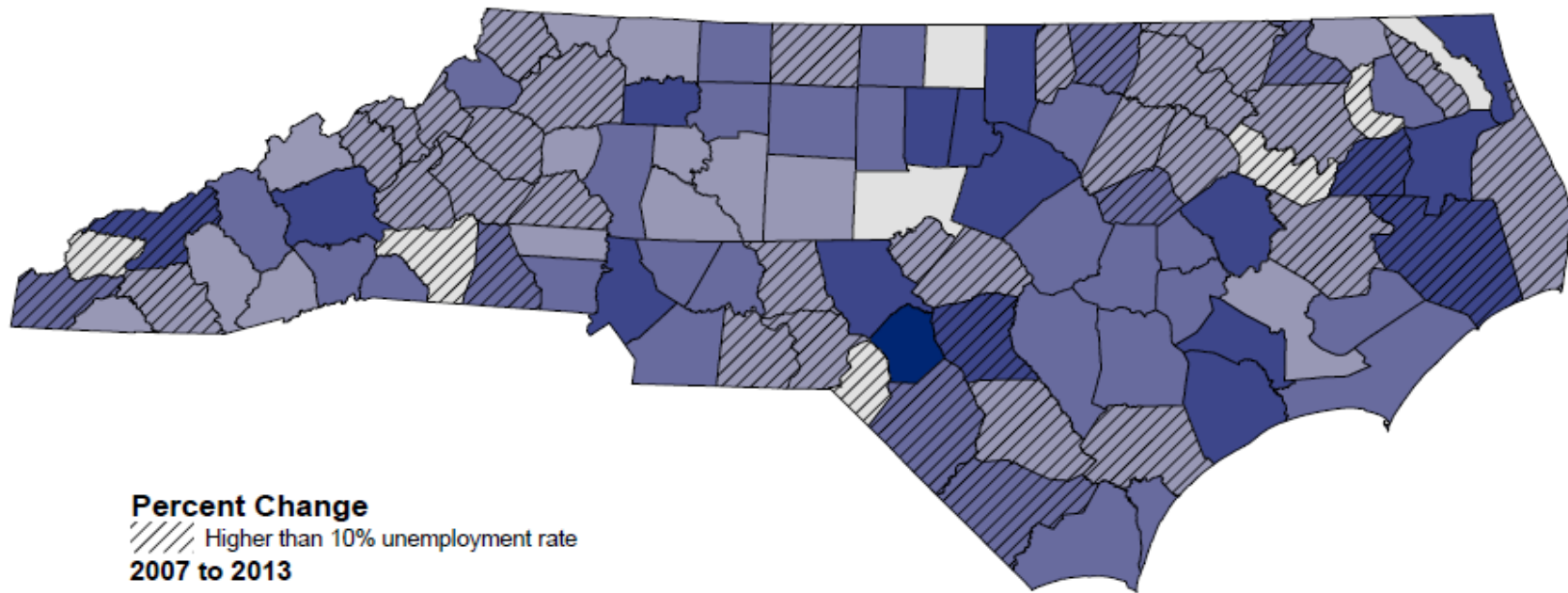
Industry	Percent Change 2007 to 2013
Construction	-36%
Educational Services	-5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	-2%
Manufacturing	-22%
Public Administration	5%
Retail Trade	-4%

Total for High Unemployment Counties - 9%
North Carolina - 2%

- Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



NC County Employment Change 2007 to 2013



Percent Change

Higher than 10% unemployment rate

2007 to 2013

-29.2 to -17.8

-17.7 to -8.6

-8.5 to -0.1

0.0 to 15.1

15.2 to 34.4

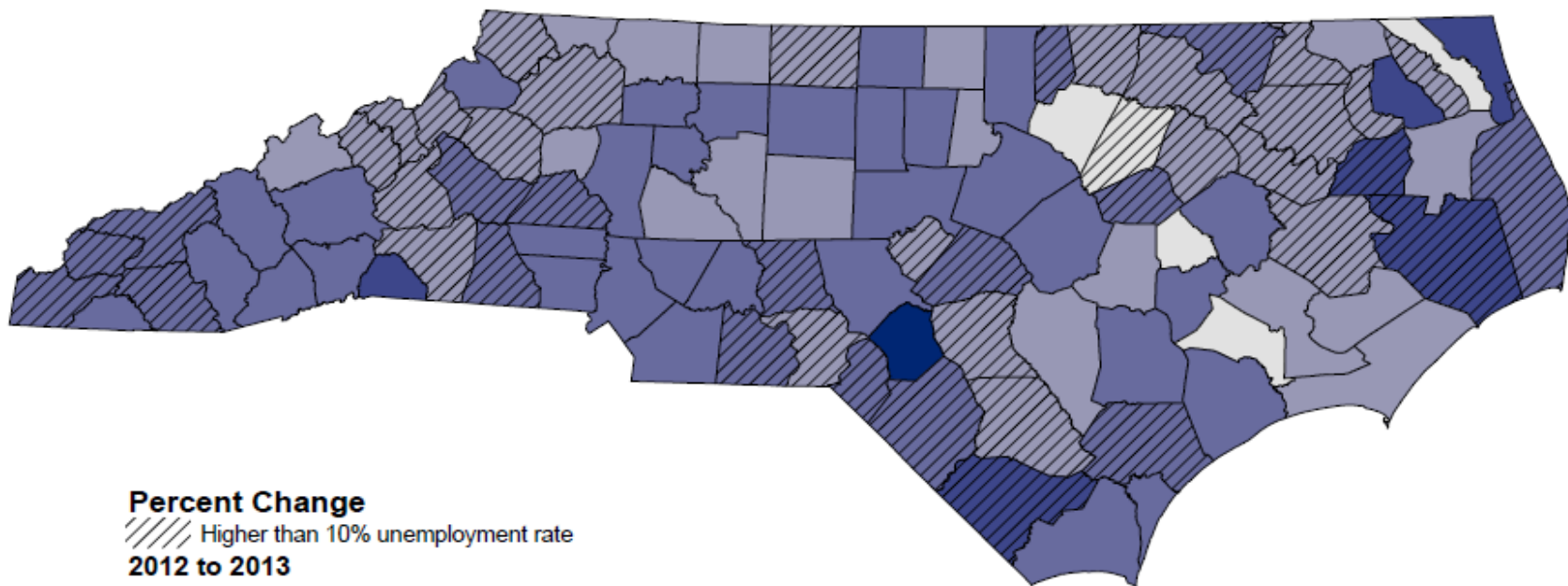
- Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

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Current as of December 3, 2013 Note: Annual average unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted

NC County Employment Change 2012 to 2013



Percent Change

Higher than 10% unemployment rate

2012 to 2013

-16.4 to -5.9

-5.8 to -0.1

0.0 to 5.9

6.0 to 18.3

18.4 to 42.7

• Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

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Current as of December 3, 2013 Note: Annual average unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted

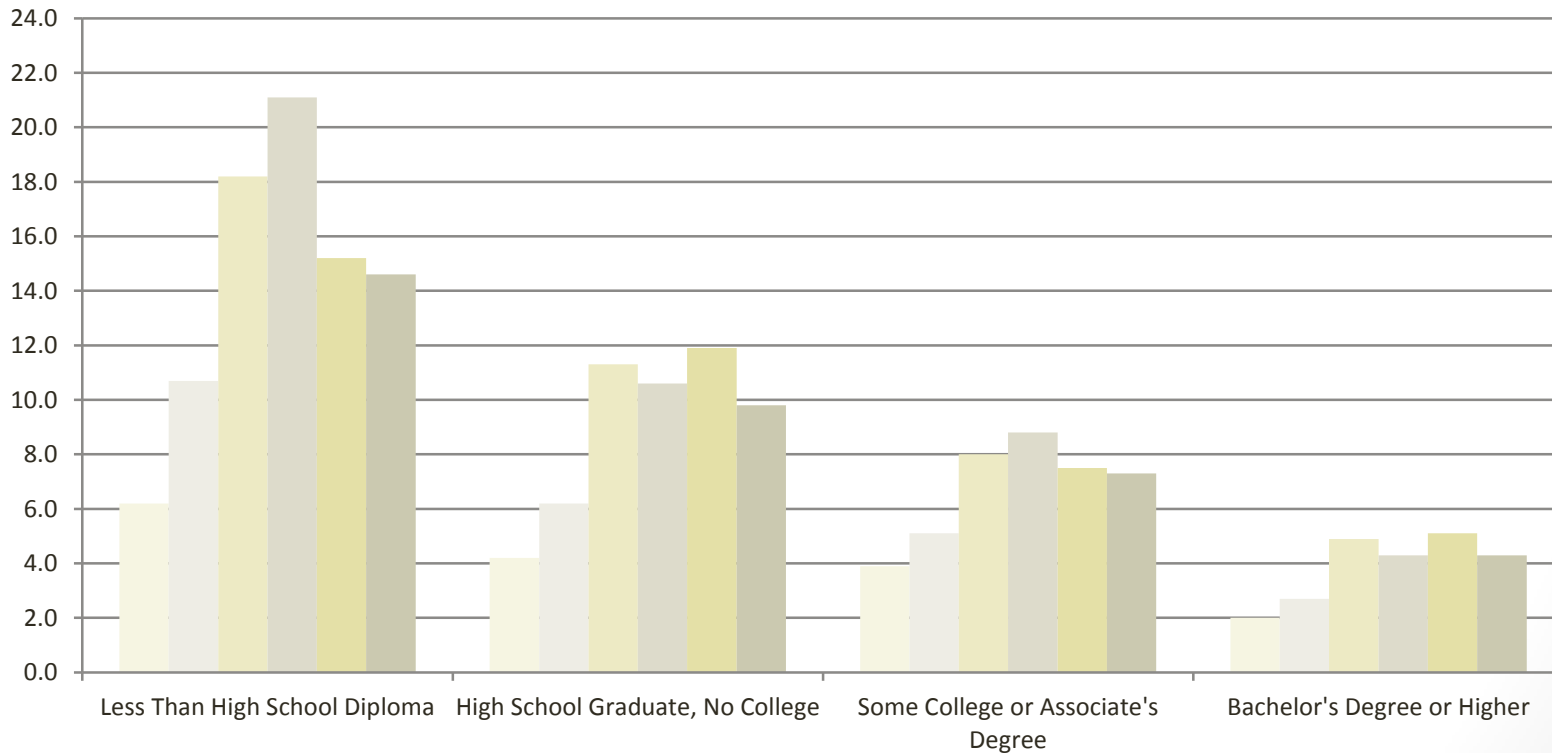
Population and Poverty

- 85% of 43 counties with $\geq 10\%$ unemployment rate have a higher median age than that of the state as a whole.
 - The median age of the state is 37.6 years, and the median age for the counties of interest is 30.9 to 49.1 years.
- 22 of 43 counties with $\geq 10\%$ unemployment rate have a poverty rate higher than 20%
- State rate was 15.5% for this time period
- 83% of 43 counties with $\geq 10\%$ unemployment rate have a larger portion of their population living below the poverty line than the state as a whole

- Source: Census, ACS 2006-2010

Educational Attainment and Unemployment

North Carolina 2007 - 2012 Annual Average Unemployment Rate
of Civilian Noninstitutional Population 25 Years or Older
by Educational Attainment



Source: Census – ACS 2007-2012

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012



Educational Attainment

- High numbers of adults (over 25) who lack a high school degree in the 43 counties with $\geq 10\%$ unemployment rate
 - Nine of these counties exceed 25% without a high school degree
 - Robeson County is the highest with 30.7%
 - 89% of the high unemployment rate counties have a larger portion of their population over age 25 with less than a high school diploma than the state does as a whole

Source: Census, ACS 2006-2010

UI Claimants

Between October 2012 and September 2013

- Statewide, 401,709 individuals filed initial claims for Regular UI Benefits
- In the 43 counties with $\geq 10\%$ Unemployment, there were 118,241 individuals or 29.2% of the 401,709 initial claimants

Demographic Characteristics of UI Initial Claimants

	Counties with High Unemployment	All Others
Gender		
Female	44.0%	44.6%
Male	56.0%	55.4%
Race		
White	53.6%	55.0%
Black	35.5%	34.9%
Other	10.8%	10.0%



UI Claimants

Demographic Characteristics of UI Initial Claimants

	Counties with High Unemployment	All Others
Age		
16-19	1.6%	1.4%
20-24	12.5%	11.5%
25-34	25.3%	25.0%
35-44	22.6%	23.3%
45-54	22.0%	22.7%
55-64	13.3%	13.5%
65+	2.8%	2.7%



Change in Labor Force

- Between 2007 and 2012
- 44 counties experienced a decline in the size of their labor force
- 28 of the high unemployment rate counties
 - As a group, the high unemployment rate counties added 1,545 individuals to the labor force and the change was 0.1%
 - As a group, 42 of the high unemployment rate counties experienced a decline in the number of persons employed
 - As a group, 44 of the high unemployment rate counties experienced a rise in the number of persons unemployed
 - 18 of these counties more than doubled the number of persons unemployed
- Graham and Chowan counties experienced declines greater than 10.0%
- The labor force in the high unemployment rate counties declined by 2,486 or 0.2%
- Between 2011 and 2012, North Carolina's labor force grew by 1.4% or 62,939

• Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics



Economic Development Grant Report (October 2013)

- Covers JDIG, One NC, JMAC, and IDF (including utility account)
- Covers grants awarded from Jan. 1, 2007 to June 30, 2013
- Does not cover ongoing activity of awards granted prior to 2007 (including job creation)
- ***Because these grants have a long ramp-up period (3 to 5 years), many awardees have not yet created jobs***

Details

- Each of the four programs has unique performance (jobs, wages, investment, etc.) and reporting requirements and timelines
- The ED Grant Report tries to address each program separately—historically some companies have been awarded both JDIG and One NC grants (no longer done as of 2013)
- This has the potential to result in some double counting of jobs.
For the purposes of this presentation, the data has been cleaned to remove double counting
- Map only includes ***new jobs created to date*** (6/30/13); does not include retained jobs or business investments

Totals

- 508 projects in 82 counties
- 16,569 jobs created in 58 counties
- 219 projects in 36 counties with $\geq 10\%$ unemployment
- 3,523 jobs created to date in 34 high unemployment counties
- 117,821 people were officially unemployed in the 43 counties with $\geq 10\%$ unemployment

JDIG and One NC

In High Unemployment Rate Counties

- \$87,456,126 awarded (announced) in 34 counties with $\geq 10\%$ unemployment
- 18,565 new jobs required to be created
- Projected state cost per job of \$4,711
- 3,523 jobs created to date
- \$4,936,943 disbursed to date
- Current state cost per job of \$1,401

JMAC

- Three projects in Cumberland, Martin, and Wilson counties
- \$67,000,000 awarded (announced)
- \$22,205,473 disbursed
- Job retention and investment goals must be met

IDF and IDF Utility Account

- Creates infrastructure in Tier 1 counties to support economic development
- \$16,547,973 awarded (announced) in 25 counties with $\geq 10\%$ unemployment
- \$10,145,042 disbursed

Annual Average Labor Force Statistics

October 2012 – September 2013

County	Average Labor Force	Average Employed	Average Unemployed	Average Unemployment Rate
Scotland	12,969	10,885	2,084	16.1
Graham	3,886	3,264	622	16.0
Edgecombe	24,639	21,079	3,560	14.4
Swain	6,829	5,929	900	13.2
Halifax	22,243	19,346	2,898	13.0
Rutherford	26,867	23,478	3,388	12.6
Robeson	55,586	48,620	6,966	12.5
Vance	19,196	16,803	2,394	12.5
Mitchell	6,831	5,985	846	12.4
Wilson	41,027	35,982	5,044	12.3
Bladen	15,202	13,347	1,855	12.2
Richmond	19,552	17,190	2,362	12.1
Cherokee	9,981	8,786	1,195	12.0
Columbus	23,730	20,891	2,839	12.0
Bertie	8,267	7,280	987	11.9
Washington	6,255	5,514	741	11.8
Nash	45,437	40,089	5,348	11.8
Warren	7,926	7,012	914	11.5
Ashe	11,968	10,614	1,354	11.3
Lee	26,801	23,790	3,010	11.2
Anson	11,001	9,778	1,222	11.1
Dare	23,427	20,862	2,566	11.0

- Not Seasonally adjusted
- Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics



Annual Average Labor Force Statistics

October 2012 – September 2013

County	Average Labor Force	Average Employed	Average Unemployed	Average Unemployment Rate
Yancey	7,896	7,032	864	10.9
Martin	11,308	10,091	1,217	10.8
Pasquotank	17,359	15,504	1,856	10.7
Avery	7,740	6,914	826	10.7
Beaufort	20,967	18,748	2,218	10.6
Hyde	2,781	2,487	294	10.6
Northampton	8,650	7,743	907	10.5
Rockingham	43,669	39,105	4,564	10.5
Caldwell	37,888	33,929	3,959	10.4
McDowell	20,649	18,520	2,129	10.3
Macon	15,836	14,206	1,630	10.3
Wilkes	29,767	26,707	3,060	10.3
Catawba	73,032	65,528	7,504	10.3
Burke	39,304	35,273	4,031	10.3
Harnett	50,065	44,955	5,110	10.2
Hertford	9,705	8,719	986	10.2
Chowan	6,137	5,514	623	10.1
Montgomery	11,160	10,034	1,126	10.1
Cumberland	141,845	127,547	14,297	10.1
Cleveland	50,270	45,212	5,058	10.1
Pender	24,562	22,094	2,468	10.0

- Not Seasonally adjusted
- Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

