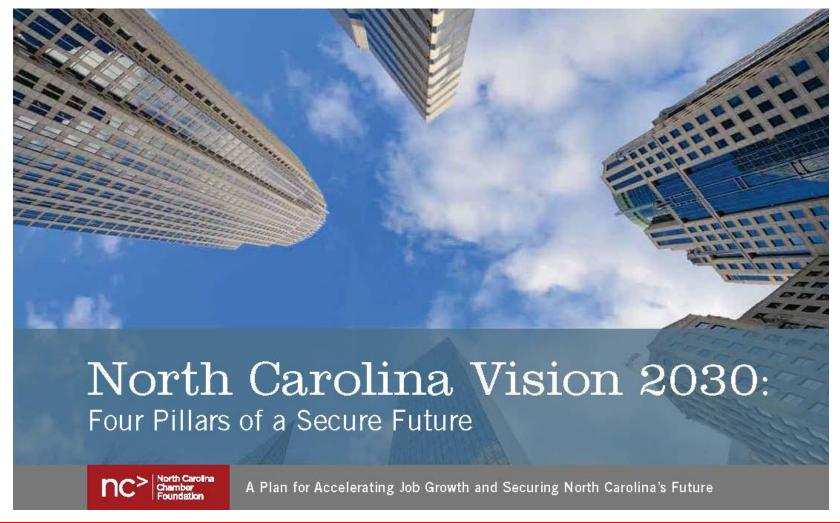
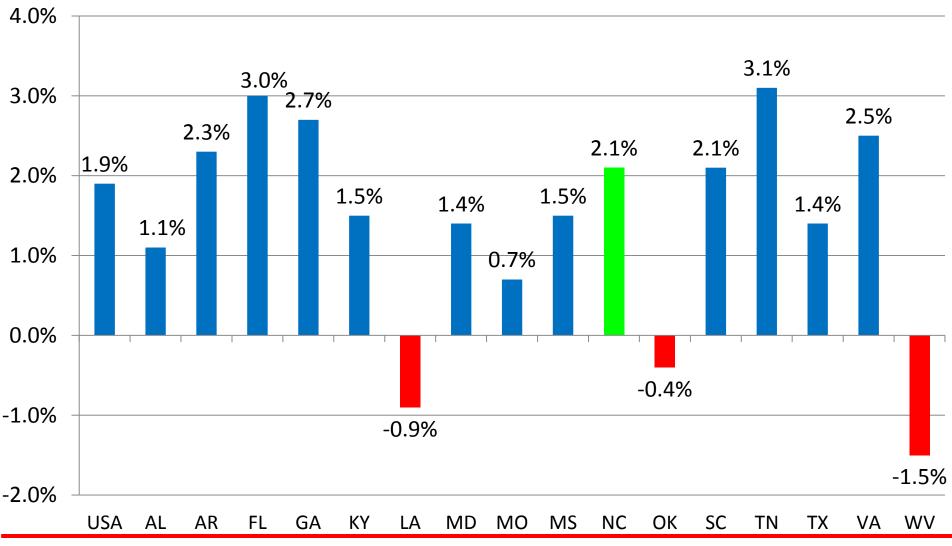
North Carolina Vision 2030

Spreading Economic Opportunity Across the State





Southern States 1-Year Employment Change Feb 2015 to Feb 2016





Source: U.S. BLS, March 2016

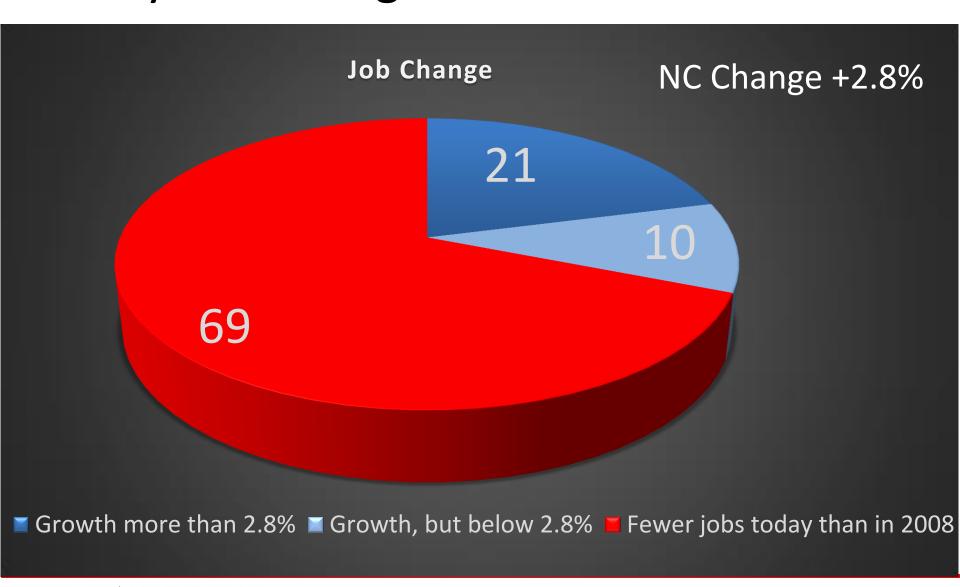


Globalization Urbanization Automation Consolidations



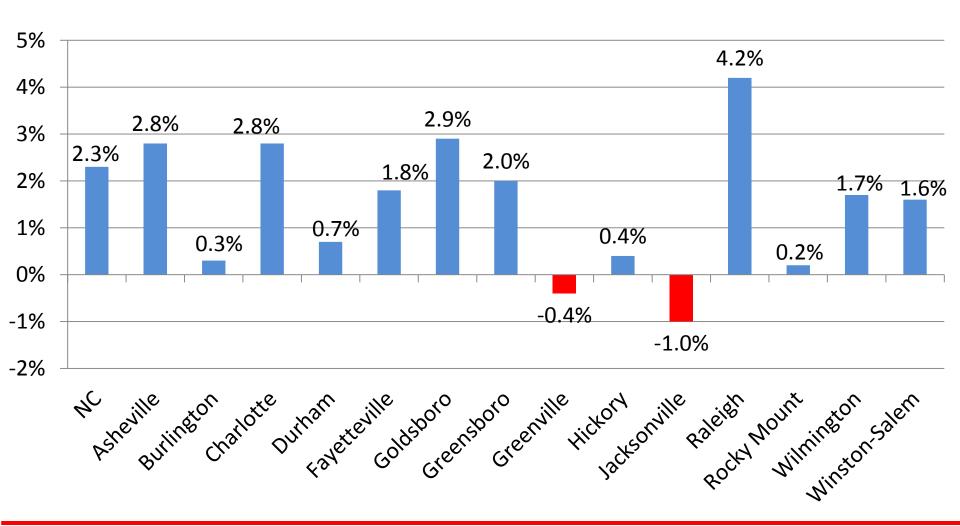


County Job Changes 2008-3rd Quarter 2015





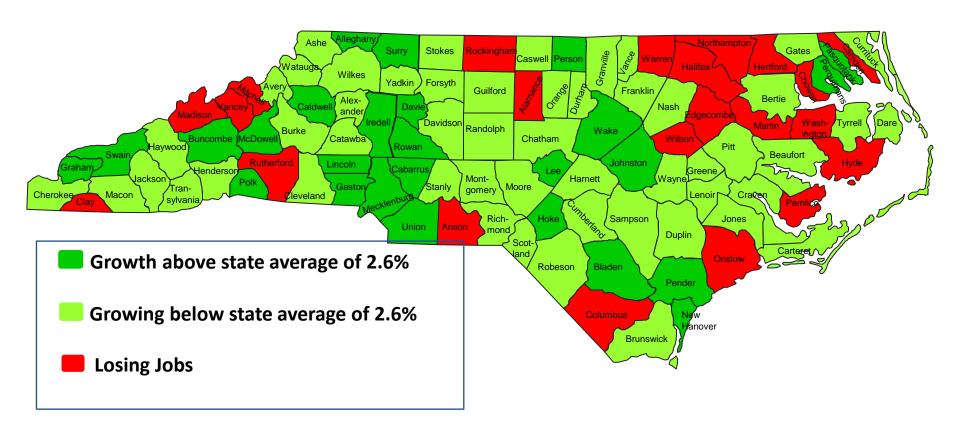
North Carolina Metro Employment Growth January 2015- January 2016





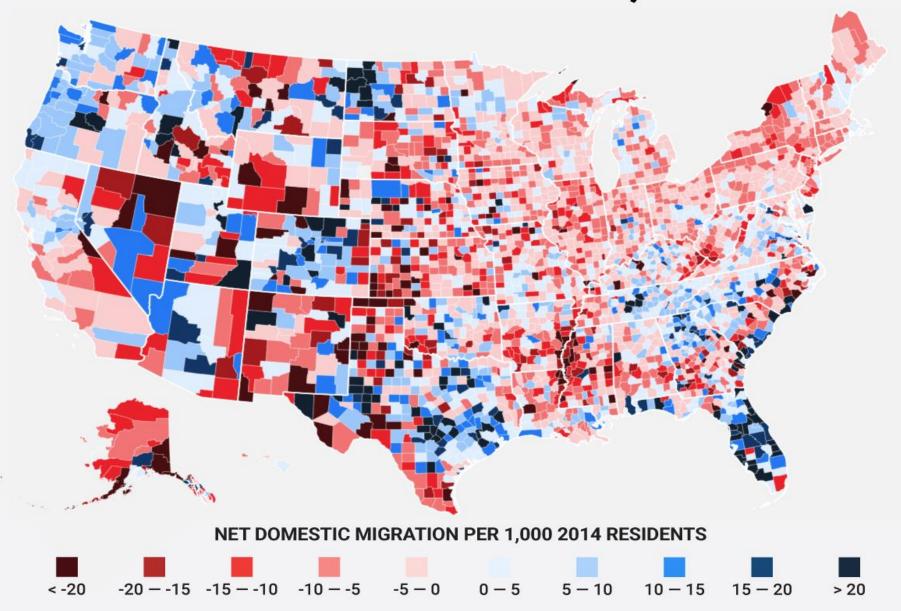
Source: BLS, February 2016

CHANGE IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF JOBS September 2014 to September 2015 North Carolina state average 2.6%

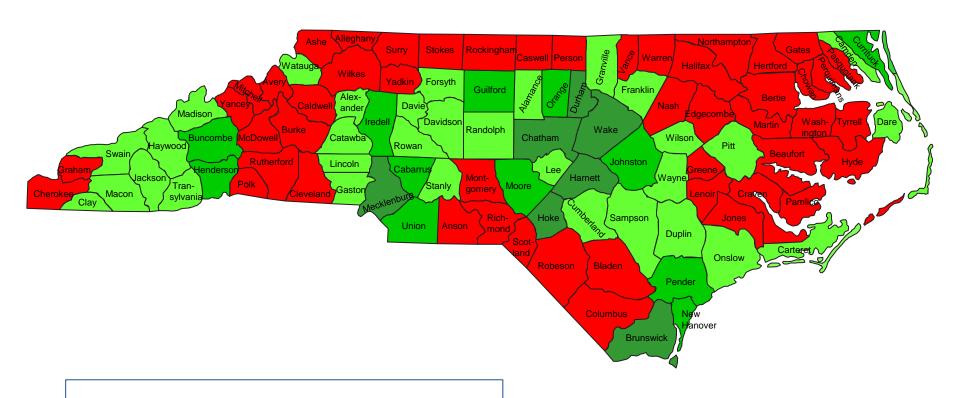




NET DOMESTIC MIGRATION, 2014-2015



North Carolina Change in Population 2010 to 2015 North Carolina Average 5.3%

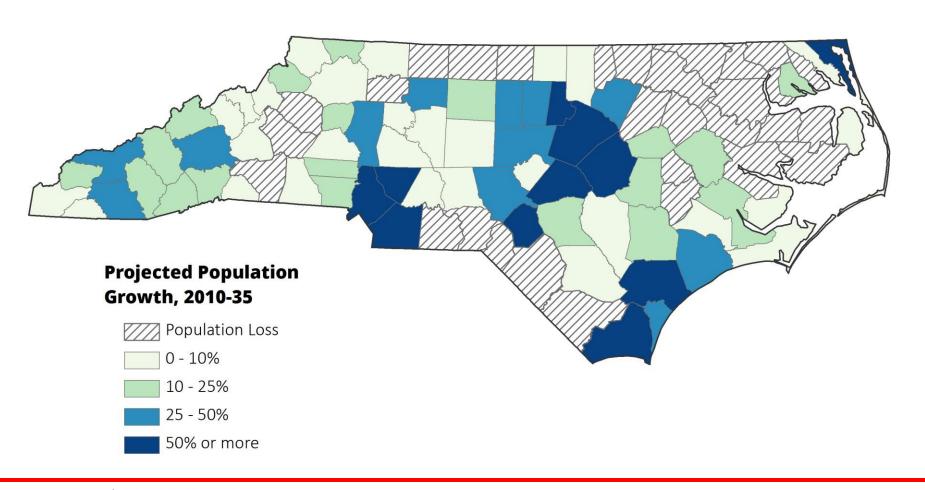


10.6% and over increase
5.3% to 10.5% increase
0.1% to 5.2% increase
population decrease

Source: US Census http://factfinder.census.gov

Population Growth Will Be Uneven Across North Carolina

Projected population growth, 2010-2035





Data Source: NC OSBM





What Can Be Done to Extend Prosperity to More Places?

- Research/Report Review
- Data Analysis
- State Listening Tour



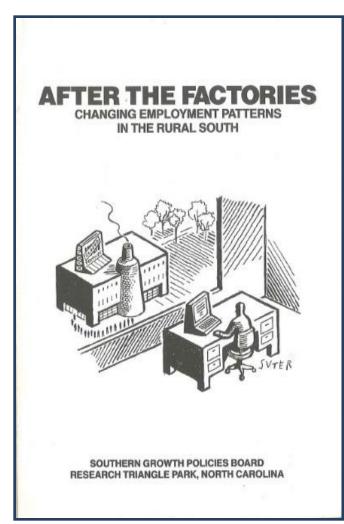






2000 Rural Prosperity Task Force Report

- Rural North Carolina is facing significant- and irreversible- long term challenges. The impacts of globalization on textiles, apparel, and agriculture, weakened the economic fabric of many rural communities.
- One size doesn't -and shouldn't fit all. Rural communities have different strengths and weaknesses and indeed different economies.
- Education-at every stage of life- is the key to success of rural North Carolina. The skills needed to remain competitive are rapidly changing and all our institutions need to be committed to helping our citizens prepare.
- Taking a regional approach to economic development is hard. And it works.
- Rural North Carolina matters- to our entire state.









Top Factors for Companies Considering New Investment

- 1) Availability of **skilled** labor
- 2) Highway accessibility
- 3) Quality of Life
- 4) Occupancy or construction costs
- 5) Availability buildings
- 6) Labor costs
- 7) Corporate tax rate
- 8) Proximity to major markets
- 9) State & Local Incentives
- 10) Energy availability and costs
- 11) Tax exemptions
- 12) Expedited or "fast track" permitting



Corporate CEOs

The Established Policies include:

- Education and workforce training
- Infrastructure, including telecommunications
- Targeted business recruitment and retention
- Value-added agriculture and increased agriculture exports
- Supporting industry clusters
- Promoting regional thinking and planning
- Social supports, such as health care, child care, and housing

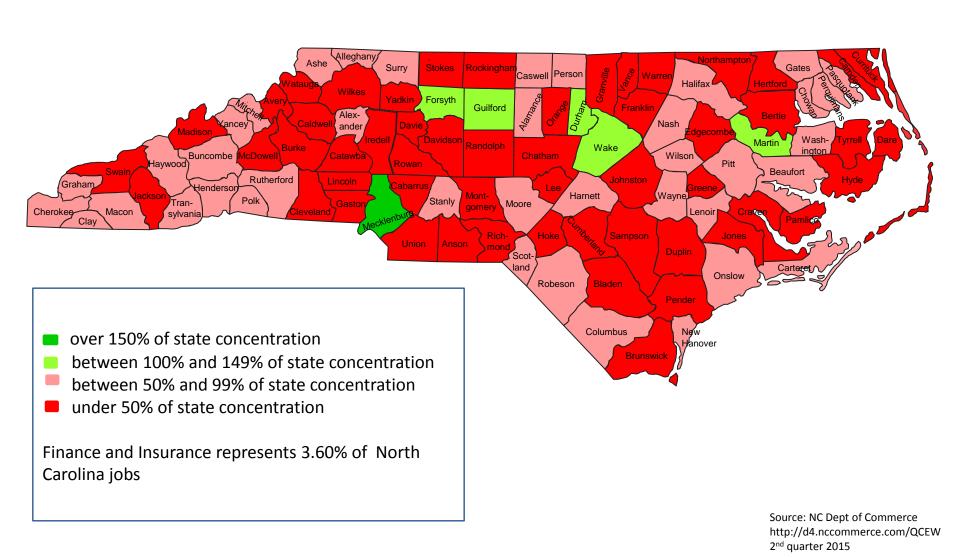


The Emerging Policies include:

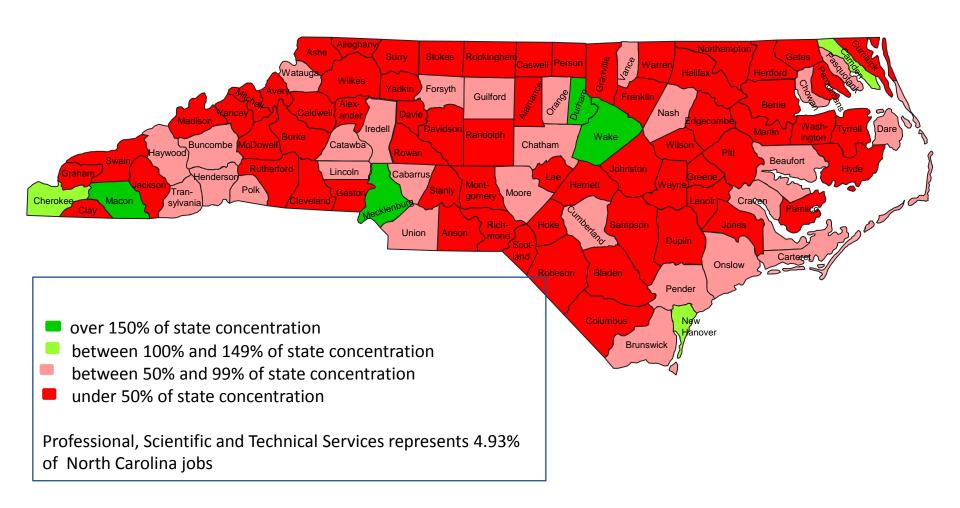
- Promoting innovation, technology, and clusters of knowledge
- Support for small business entrepreneurship and self-employment (including access to capital)
- Better linkages with urban centers and the global economy
- Focus on quality of life & "placemaking"
- Recruiting people the creative class, immigrants, retirees
- Development of new leadership and rural community capacity to act



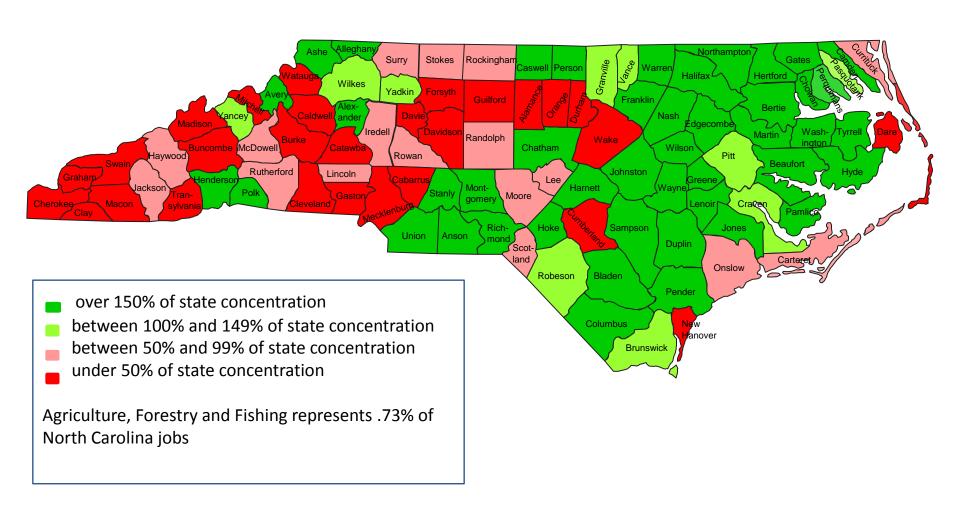
Concentration of County Jobs in Finance and Insurance



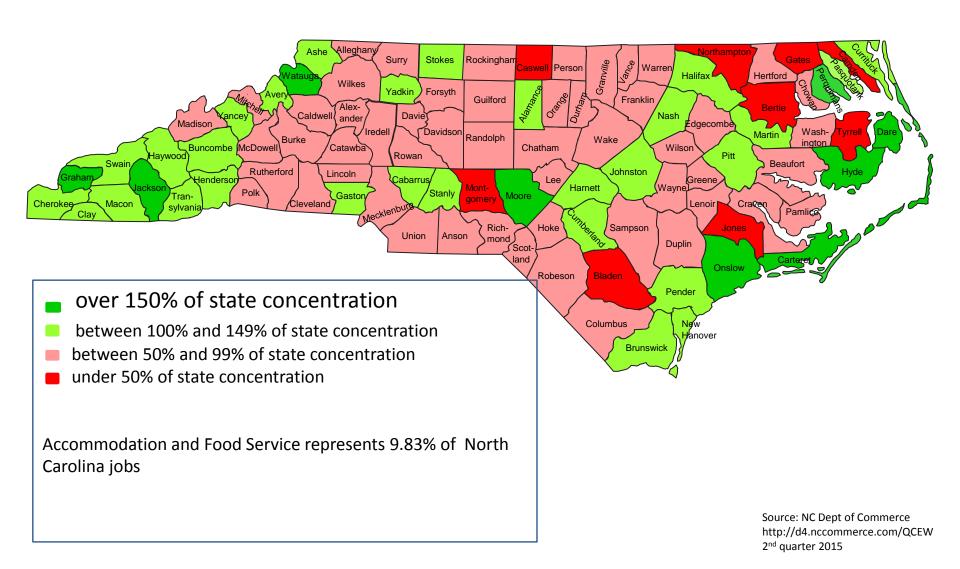
Concentration of County Jobs in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services



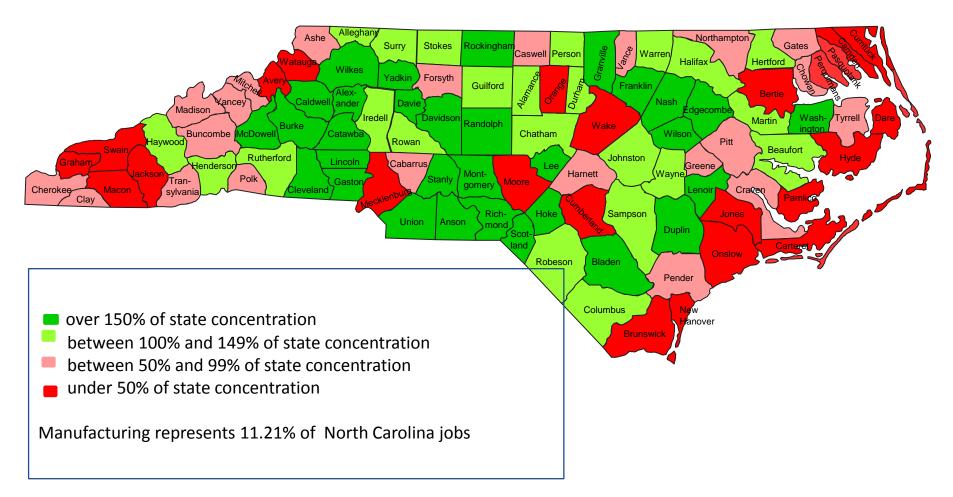
Concentration of County Jobs in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing



Concentration of County Jobs in Accommodation and Food Service



Concentration of County Jobs in Manufacturing



Source: NC Dept of Commerce http://d4.nccommerce.com/QCEW 2nd quarter 2015

Private-Public Strategies to Spread Economic Opportunity Across NC The North Carolina Opportunity Package

- Building more competitive communities
- Help communities help themselves
- Public-Private collaboration
- Scale proven best practices
- Regionalism
- The importance of local leadership
- Strategy and action
- Improve work force readiness, infrastructure and the business climate.

