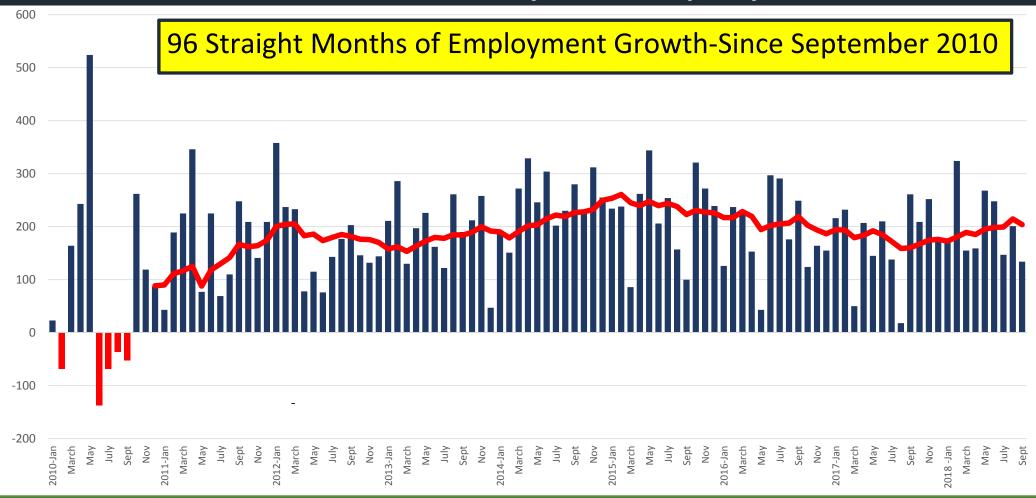
STATE OF THE REGION 2018





USA Non-Farm Payroll Employment

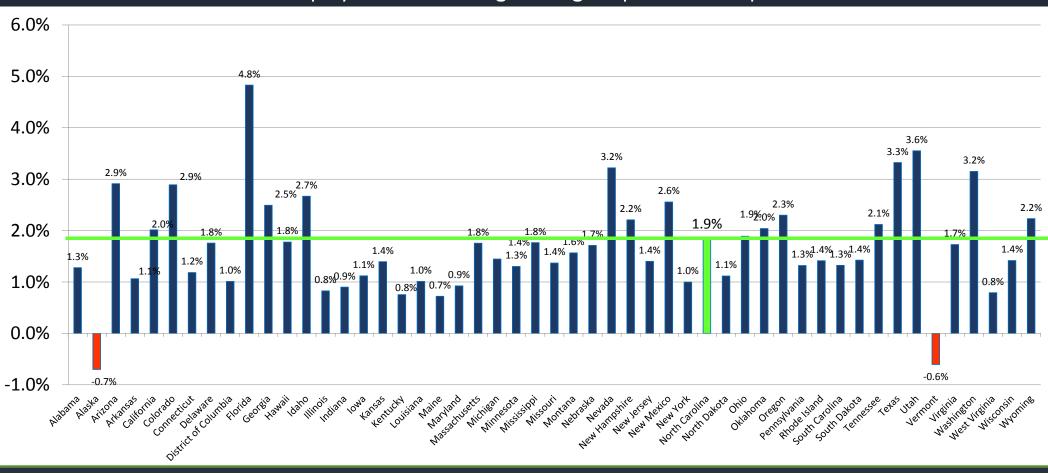






All States 1-Year

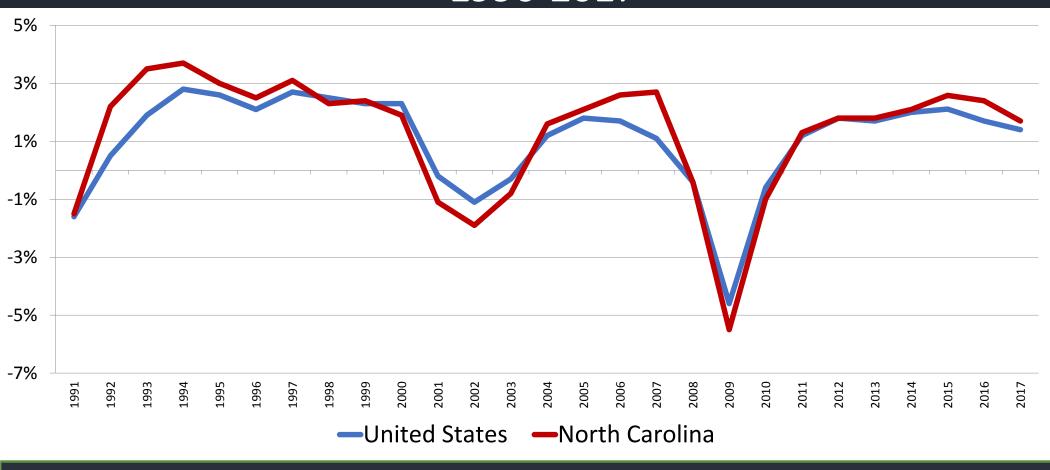
Total Employment Percentage Change Sept 2017 to Sept 2018







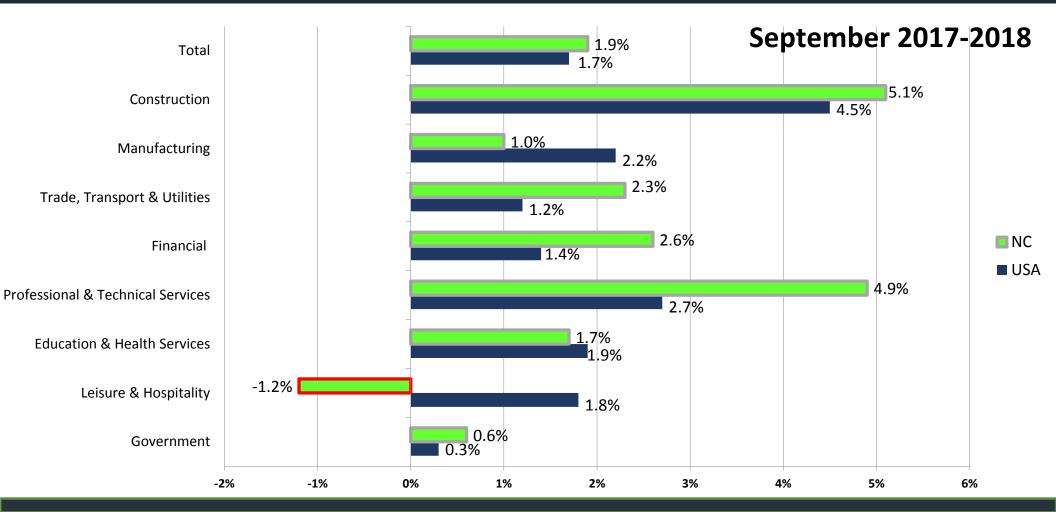
Percentage Annual Job Change 1990-2017







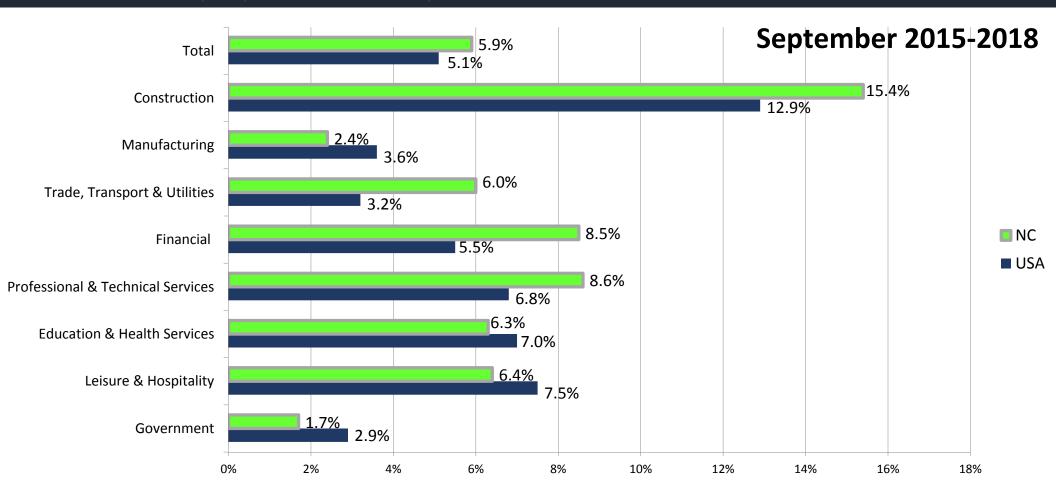
Employment Gains By Sector for the United States and NC







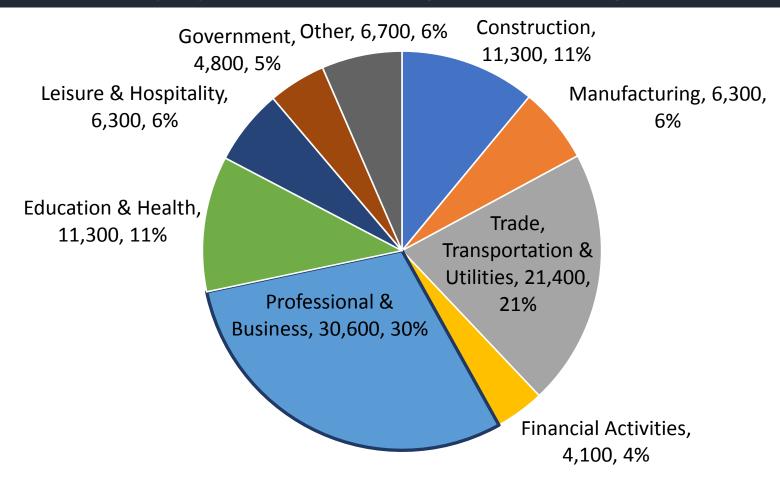
Employment Gains By Sector for the United States and NC







NC Employment Growth August 2017 – August 2018

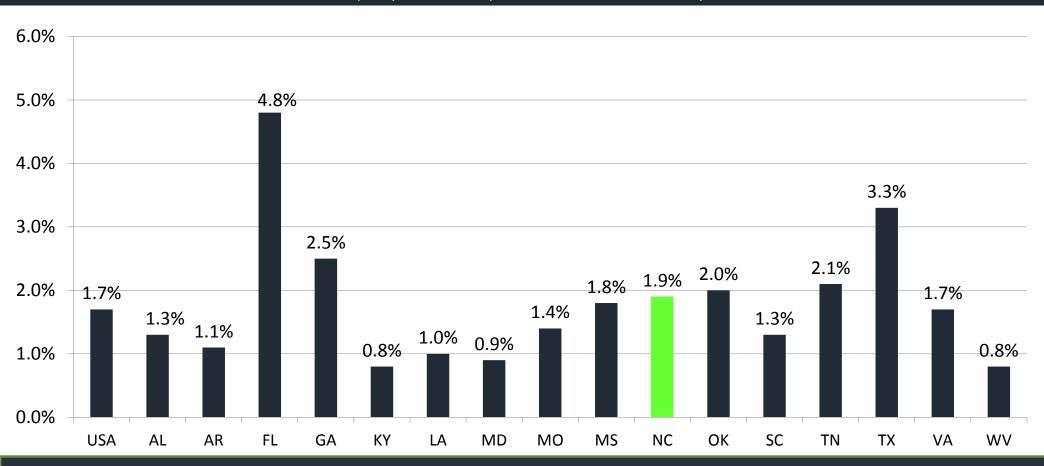






Southern States 1-Year

Non-Farm Employment September 2017 to September 2018

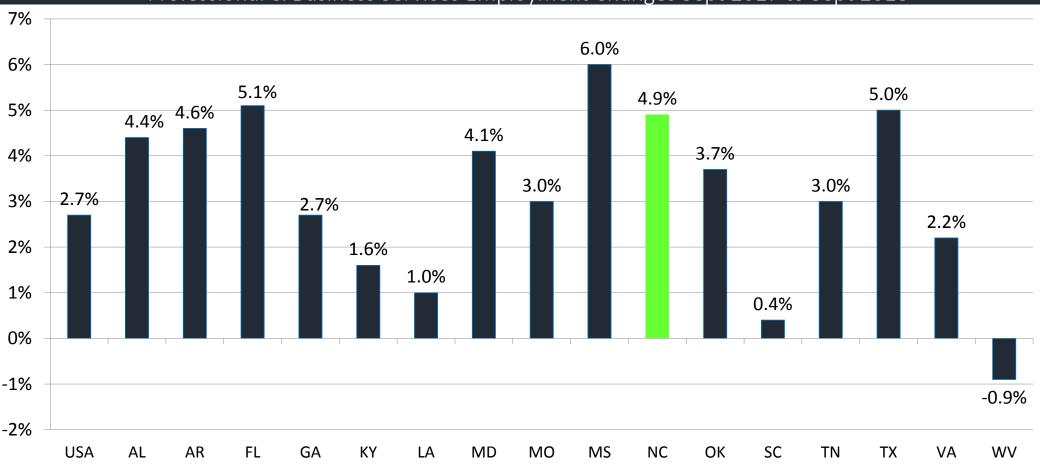






Southern States 1-Year

Professional & Business Services Employment Changes Sept 2017 to Sept 2018

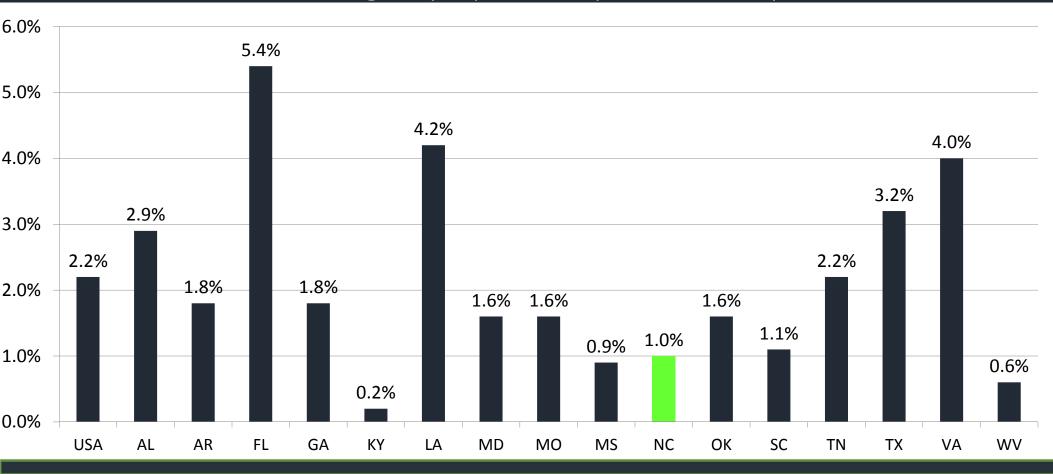






Southern States 1-Year

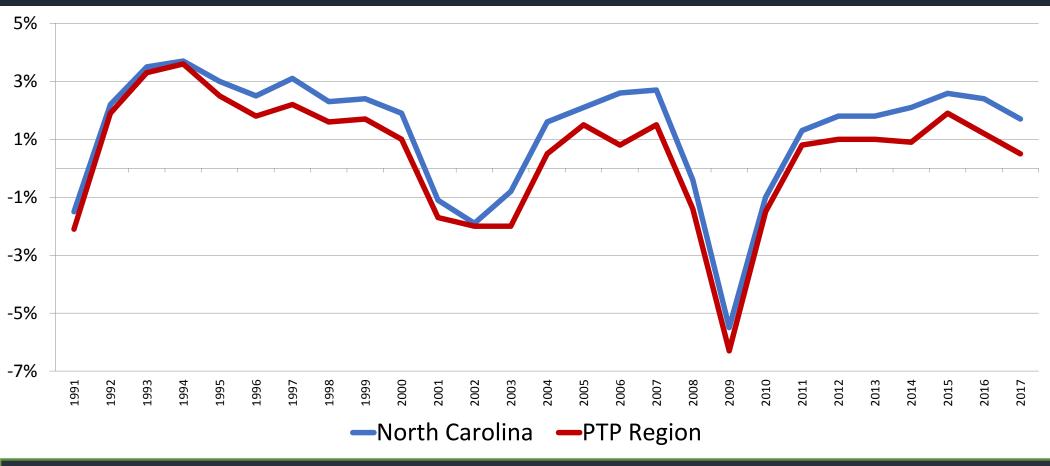
Manufacturing Employment Sept 2017 to Sept 2018







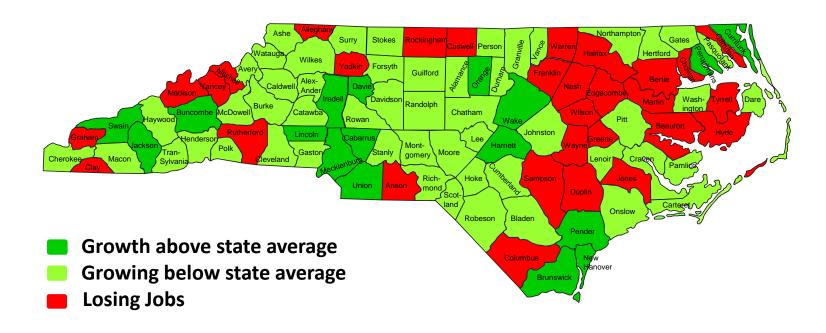
Percentage Annual Job Change 1990-2017







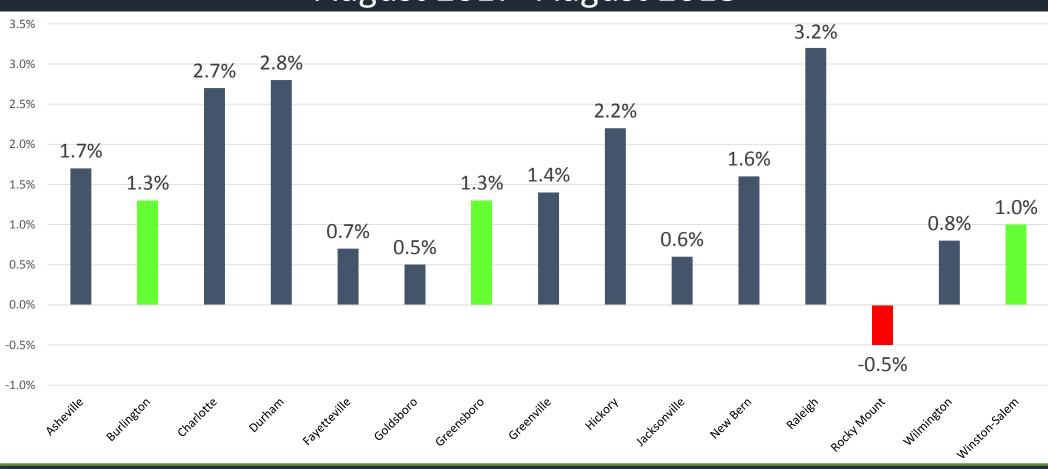
5 Year Job Growth 2012-2017 North Carolina Average 10.8%







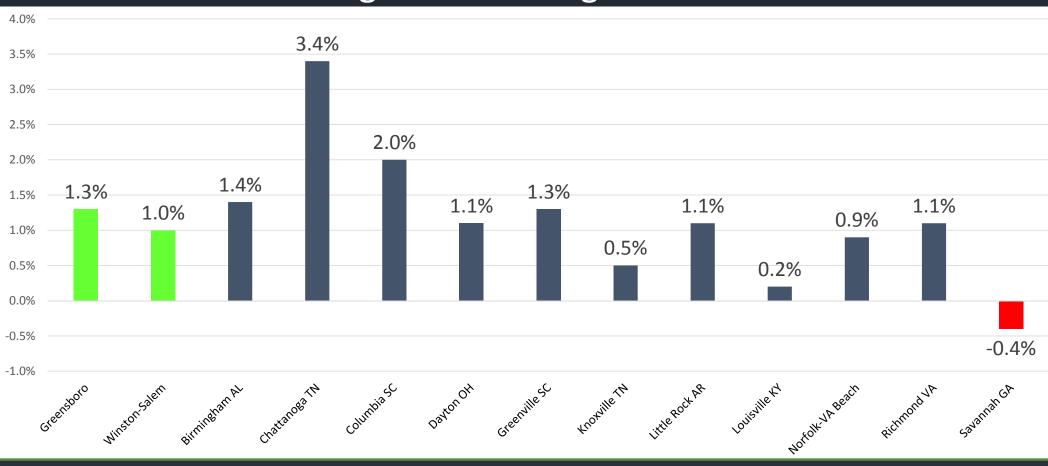
NC Metro % Non-Farm Employment Growth August 2017- August 2018







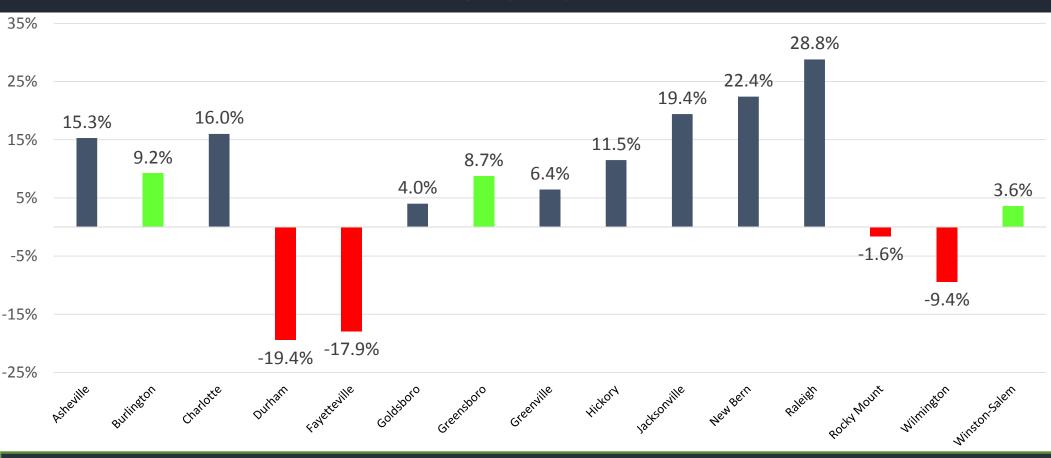
Similar Size Metros % Non-Farm Employment Growth August 2017- August 2018







NC Metro Manufacturing % Growth 2010-2017

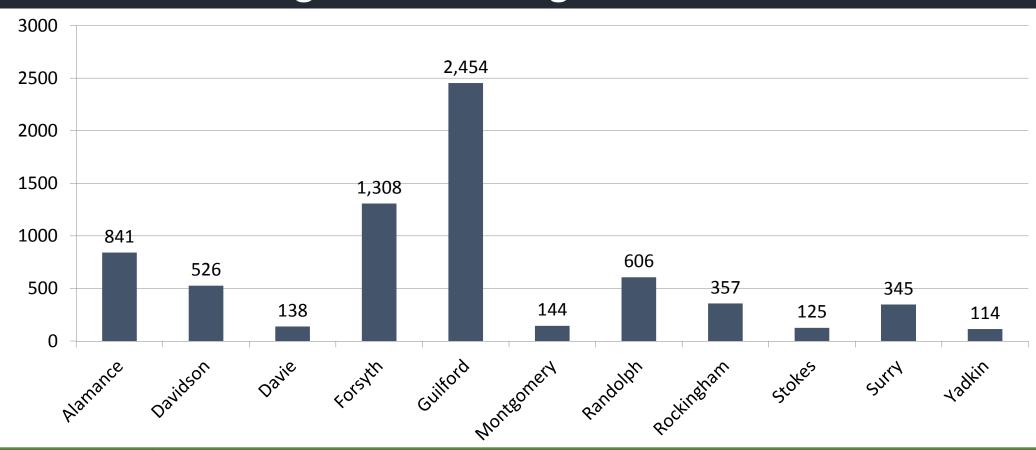






Source: NC Department of Commerce - QCEW

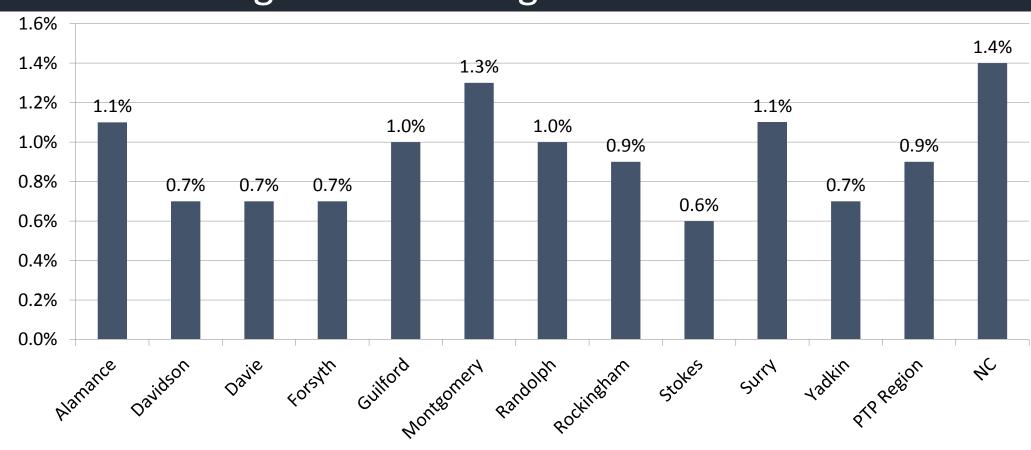
PTP County Employment Growth August 2017 – August 2018







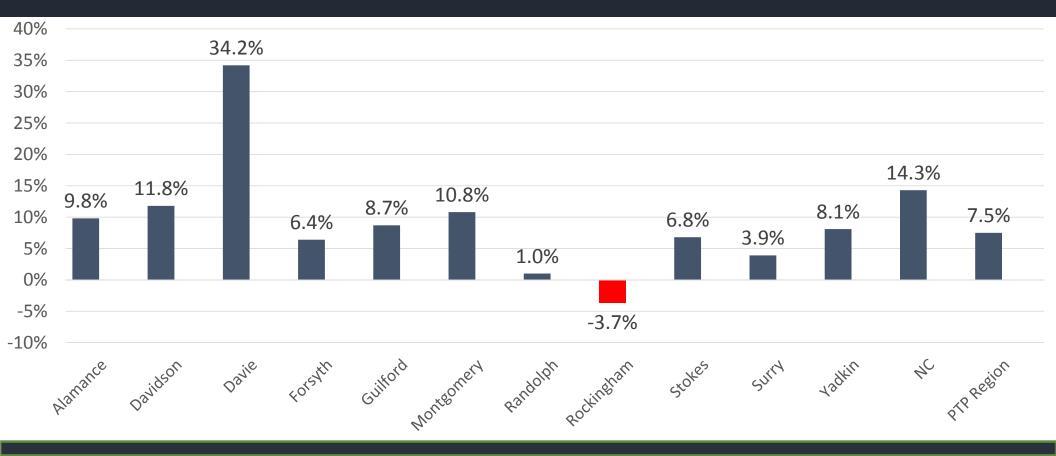
PTP County Employment Growth August 2017 – August 2018







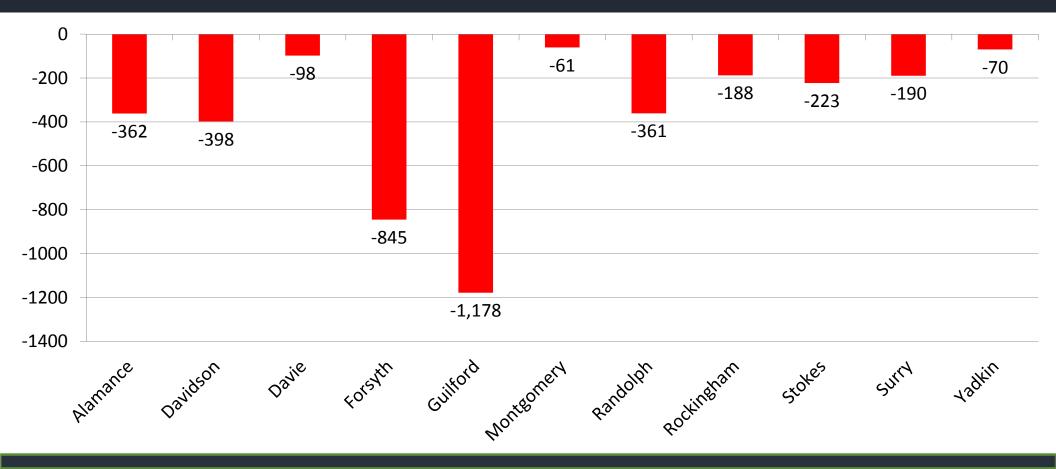
Percentage Job Growth By County 2010-2017







PTP Counties Change in Unemployed Persons 2016 –2017

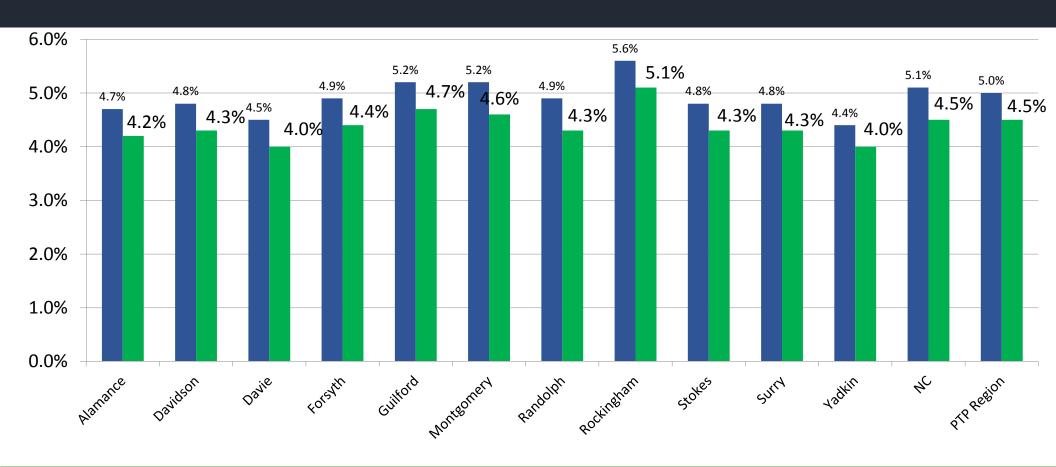






Source: NC Department of Commerce LAUS

PTP Counties Change in Unemployed Rate 2016–2017







Source: NC Department of Commerce LAUS

NC Ranked Compared to All States

	Job Growth	Wage Growth	GDP Growth
1 Year		10	14
5 Year		14	15
10 Yea		18	23

DC is included so that all rankings are of 51 "states"





Source: BLS Jobs Wages: BLS QCEW annual; GDP: BEA Real GDP Annual 2009 chained dollars



The World's Most Competitive Economies

Countries ranked by national economic competitiveness in 2018 (100=most competitive)



^{*} The index assesses the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness, which is defined as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country,

@StatistaCharts Source: World Economic Forum

Forbes statista

Top Factors for Companies Considering **New Investment**

- (1) Highway accessibility
- (2) Labor costs
- **Availability of skilled labor**
- **Quality of Life**
- (5) Tax exemptions
- (5T) Occupancy costs or construction costs
- (7) Proximity to major markets
- (8) Corporate tax rate
- (9) State & local incentives
- (10) Available land
- (11) Expedited or "fast track" permitting
- (12) Proximity to suppliers





Source: Area Development 32th Annual Survey of Corporate Executives, March 2018

(1 is Best, 50 is Wo	orst) erall	Corporate Tax	Individual Income	Sales Tax	Property Tax		
Alabama	39 th	20	30	48	15		
Arkansas	46th	40	40	44	26		
Florida	4th	6	1	22	11		
Georgia	33rd	8	38	29	24		
Kentucky	23rd	27	17	14	35		
Louisiana	44th	36	32	50	32		
Maryland	40th	22	45	18	42		
Mississippi	31st	15	27	35	36		
Missouri	14th	4	25	25	7		
North Carolina	12th	3	16	20	33		
Oklahoma	26th	9	33	39	19		
South Carolina	35th	19	34	34	27		
Tennessee	16th	24	8	46	29		
Texas	15th	49	6	37	37		
Virginia	22 nd	10	35	10	30		
West Virginia	19th	13	28	18	18		

State Fiscal Conditions Rankings



OVERALL FISCAL CONDITION RANK



TOP FIVE

- 1. Florida
- 2. North Dakota
- 3. South Dakota
- 4. Utah
- 5. Wyoming

ABOVE AVERAGE

- 6. Nebraska
- 7. Oklahoma
- Tennessee
- 9. Idaho
- 10. Montana
- 11. Missouri
- 12. Alabama

- 13. Ohio
- 14. Nevada
- 15. North Carolina
- 16. Indiana
- 17. Alaska
- 18. Virginia

AVERAGE

- 19. South Carolina
- 20. Arkansas
- 21. Oregon
- 22. Georgia
- 23. Texas
- 24. Minnesota
- 25. New Hampshire

- 26. Washington
- 27. Hawaii
- 28. lowa
- 29. Wisconsin
- 30. Colorado
- 31. Delaware
- 32. Kansas

BELOW AVERAGE

- 33. Arizona
- 34. Mississippi
- 35. Maine
- 36. Michigan
- 37. Connecticut
- 38. Rhode Island

- 39. New York
- 40. Vermont
- 41. New Mexico
- 42. West Virginia
- 43. California
- 44. Louisiana
- 45. Pennsylvania

BOTTOM FIVE

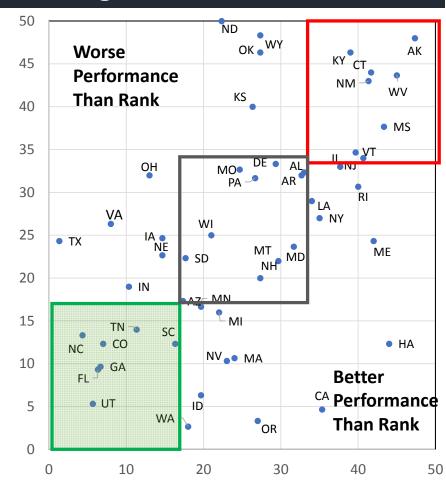
- 46. Maryland
- 47. Kentucky
- 48. Massachusetts
- 49. Illinois
- 50. New Jersey

SOURCE: Elleen Norcross and Ollvia Gonzalez, "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition, 2017 Edition" (Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University, Arlington, VA, July 2017).





Rankings and Performance



Average "Best States" Ranking

States By Average Ranks by Forbes, CNBC, and Chief Executive

Forbes released 11/28/17; CNBC released 7/10/18; Chief Executive released 5/3/18

Plotted Against

Actual Performance for Job Growth, Wage Growth and Growth in GDP

3 years 2014-2017 Jobs & Wages: BLS QCEW annual; GDP: BEA Real GDP 2009 chained dollars

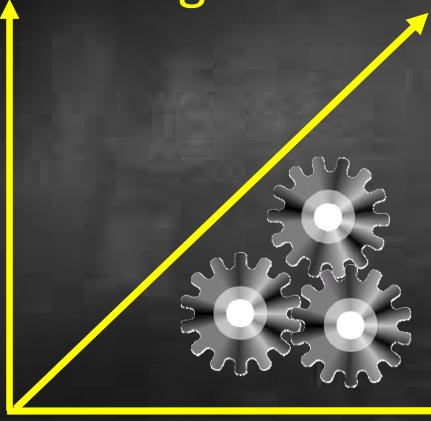


Average

Ranking

Statistical

racking Trends and Anticipating Tangents



Big data analytics

IoT

Cognitive Systems

Augmented Reality

Nanotechnology

Robotics

Blockchain

Drones

4-D printing

Genomics

Smart Grid

Cyberwar

Human-Machine

Convergence

Extended Life

Declining Fertility Rate

Decreasing Poverty

Declining Marriage Rate

Resource Competition

Expanding Consumption Class

Inequity

Weather Impacts

Evolving Governance

Independent Workers

Nationalism

Artificial Intelligence Family Transformation

Education Revolution

Natural Language Processing

Computer Vision

Political...Social....Demographic....Consumer Preferences....Technology....Global....Equity....Culture...Purpose.....Choices...Biological

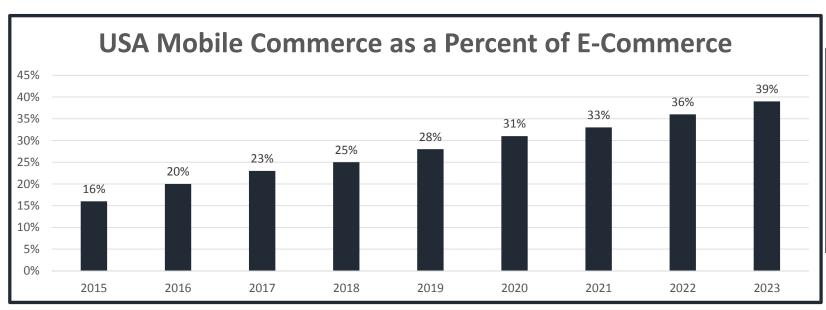




Machine Learning

A branch of artificial intelligence that automates the building of analytical models, allowing a machine to act without being programmed

Enables large-scale data analysis that can be used in predicting consumer trends and behaviors Machine learning crunches large data sets to identify trends









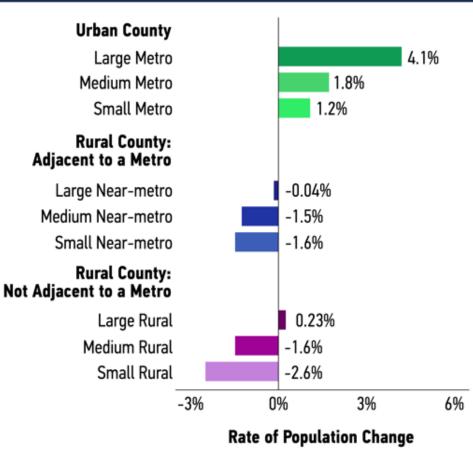
People, Wealth and Jobs Continue to Concentrate with Fewer Winners



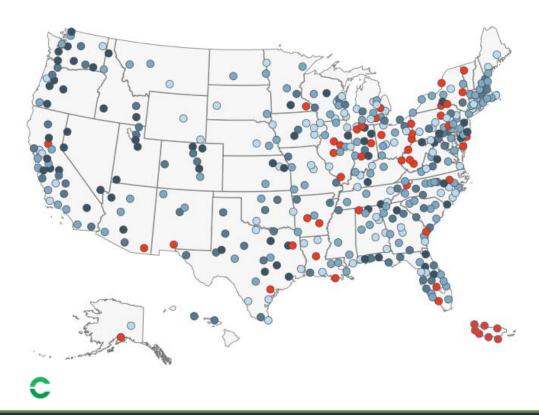




Rate of Population Change 2001-2016



% Change in Total Non-Farm Employment for Metros August 2017 to August 2018, not seasonally adjusted

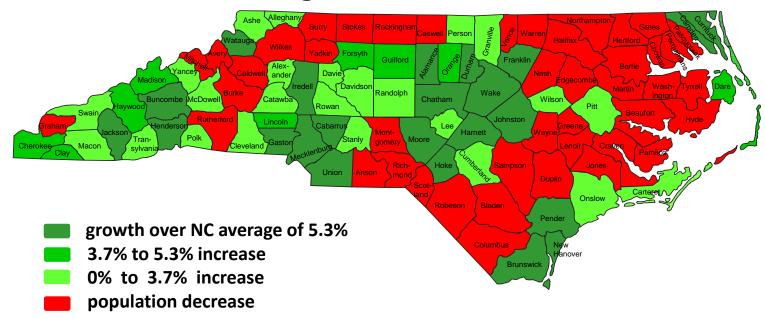


Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture (Madison McVeigh/CityLab)



Population Growth More Concentrated

NC Change in Population 2012 - 2017 North Carolina Average 5.3%







Source: US Census

NC County Population Growth 2000-2017

1) Wake +171,144

2) Mecklenburg +157,187

3) Durham + 41,656

4) Guilford + 38,535

5) Union + 30,107

6) Cabarrus + 28,786

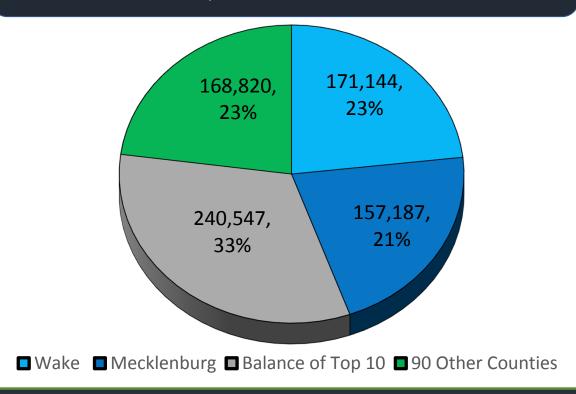
7) Johnston + 27,836

8) Forsyth + 25,646

9) New Hanover + 24,515

10) Brunswick + 23,466

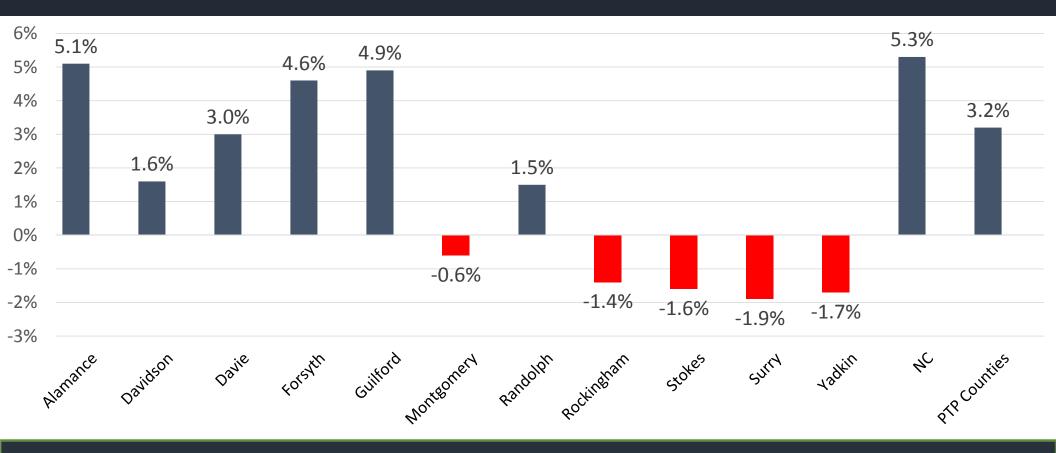
Wake and Mecklenburg added 44.5% of the state's 737,698 net new residents







Projected Population Growth By County 2017 - 2027

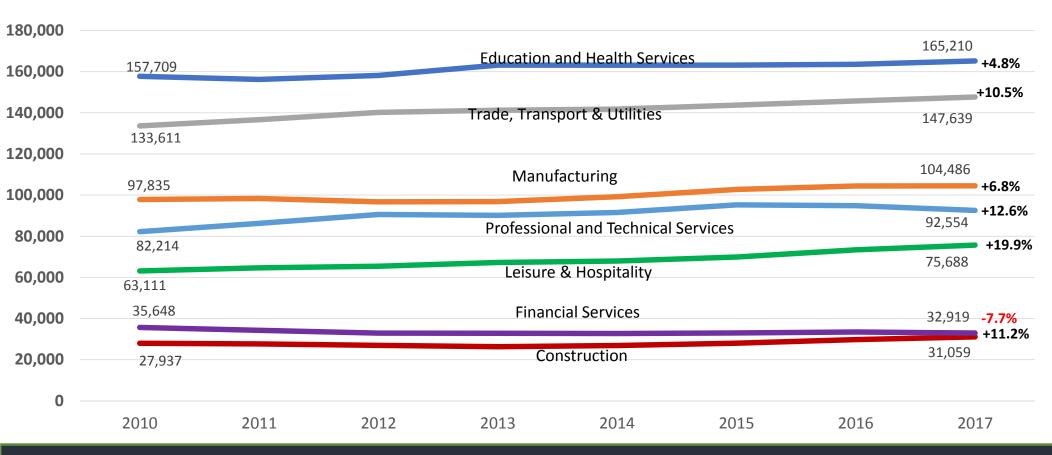






Source: EMSI - US Census

PTP Employment Trends 2010-2017

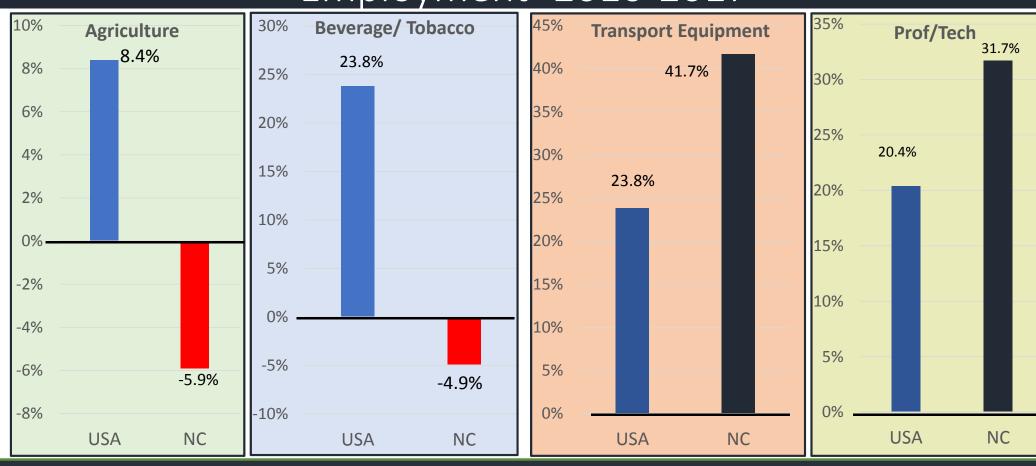






Source: NC Department of Commerce - QCEW

Tracking the NC Economy Evolution Post-Recession Employment- 2010-2017







Manufacturing Shifts 2012-2017

States Adding Jobs

Michigan +79,291

California +57,776

Indiana +49,467

+46,374 Florida

Georgia +44,059

Tennessee +34,887

Ohio +29,617

North Carolina +27,688

+27,218 Kentucky

South Carolina +20,371

States Losing Jobs

New York -12,552

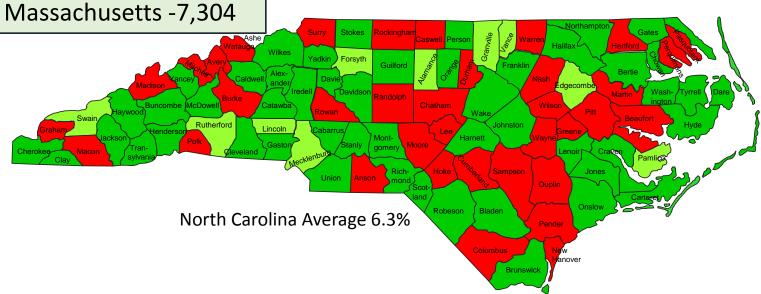
Texas -12,055

Illinois -7,735

Growth above state average

Growing below state average

Losing Jobs

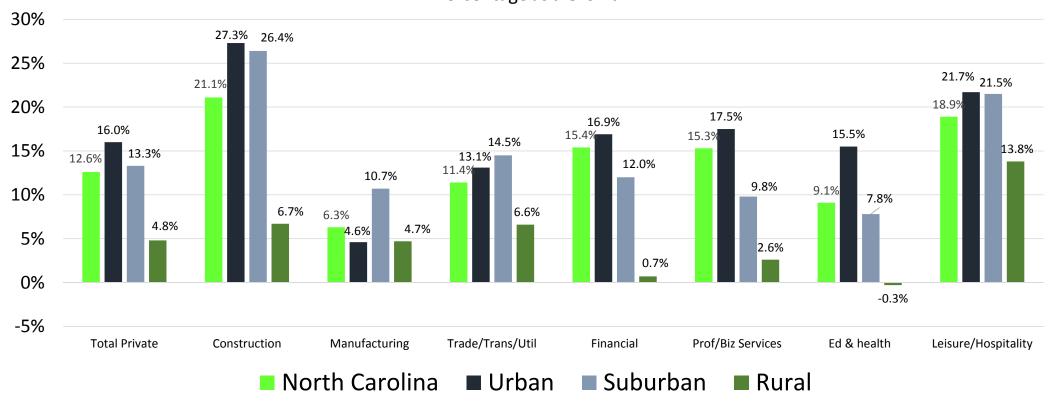






NC Job Growth 2012-2017 By County Designation

Percentage Job Growth







Finding the Talent







The Workforce Supply-Demand Balance

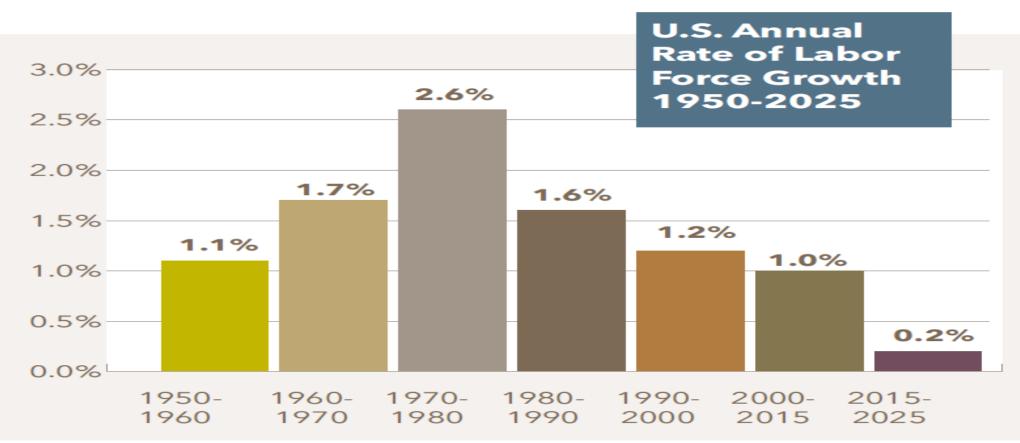
Automation, robotics and the possible loss of jobs and need for labor

Slowing birthrates, aging baby boomers, declining participation rates, immigration debates





Our National Labor Supply is Declining



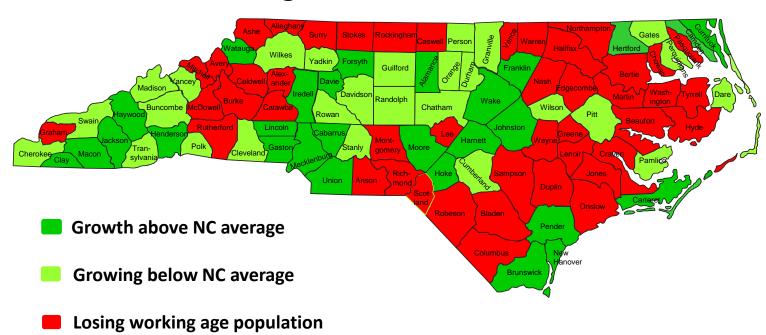
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics





Projected Change in Working Age Population Ages 25 – 44 2017 - 2027

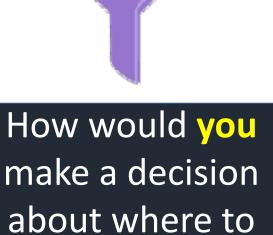
North Carolina average 3.8%











live and work?





Placemaking



























The Rising Skills and Education Balance

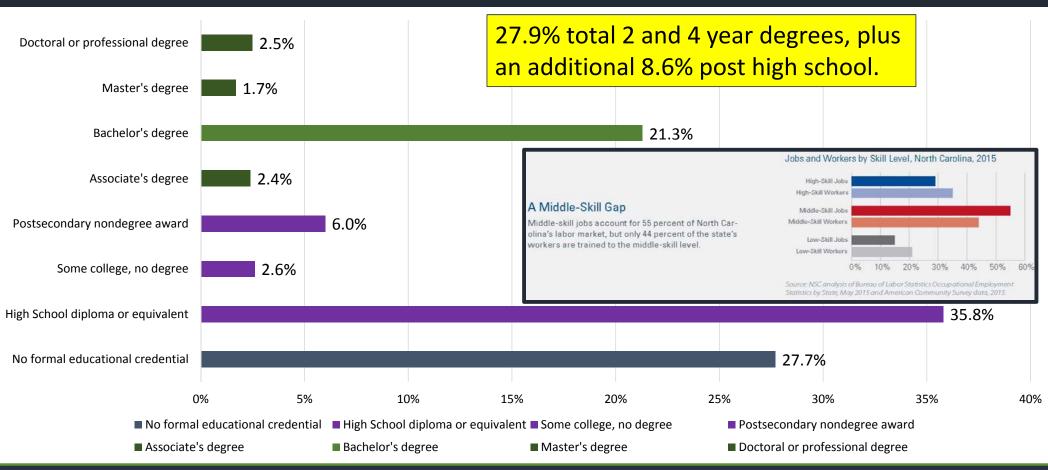
Employers Demand Higher Skills But Are Not Finding Them

More People Go To College, But We Seem to Have a Mismatch





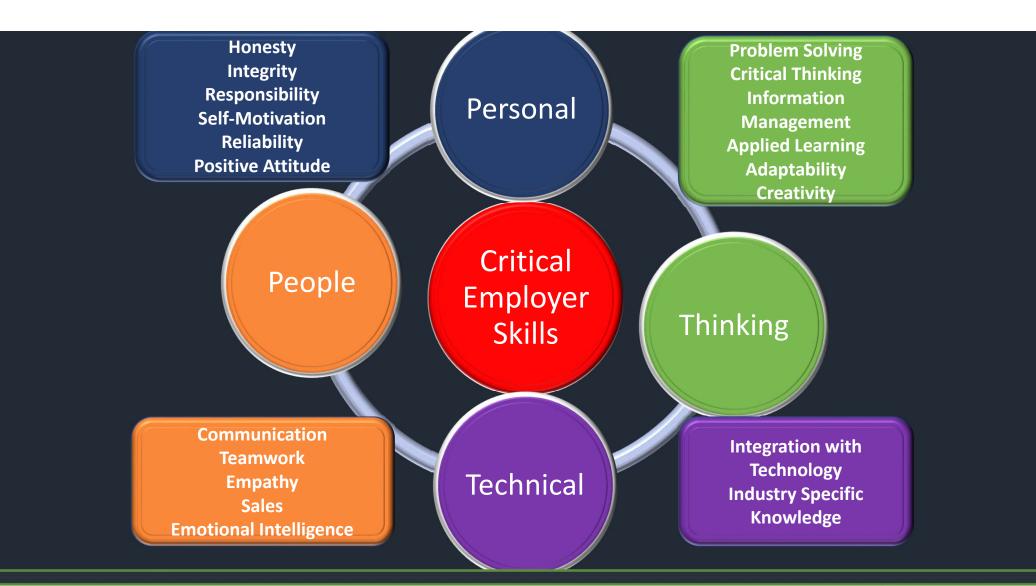
Typical Entry-Level Education Requirement as Percent of Total Employment – May 2016







Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, September, 2017 "Employment Trends by Typical Entry-level Education Requirements"

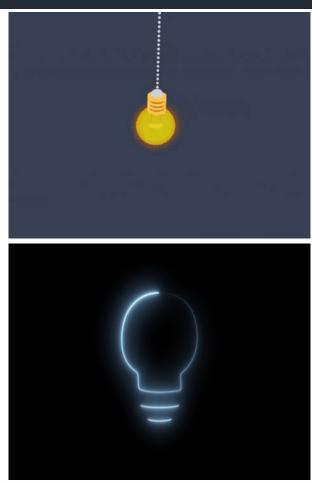






Regional Competition is Fierce

- The Winners are...
- √ Focused on Talent
- ✓ Aligning Their Leadership
- ✓ Forward Thinking
- ✓ Intentionally Transformative
- ✓ Data Watcher (Trends and Tangents)









NC Carolina Core

The Challenge For Every Place

- ✓ Compete with Assets
- Raise Awareness
- Above the Noise
 - ✓ Align Efforts







What about the Economy in 2019?















What about the Economy in 2019?





















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