

North Carolina and the National Economy (1996 – 2006)

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Introduction

North Carolina is the 11th largest state in the United States by population, with 8.5 million residents in 2004 (1) and 4.4 million people in the labor force in 2005 (2). 5.0% of the labor force is estimated to be unemployed, comparable to the 4.9% national rate. This overview of North Carolina and its role in the U.S. economy focuses on the seven industries covered in this web site. Of critical interest is the sheer magnitude of changes in the last decade and the ramifications of these changes for North Carolina's communities, industries, and people. In addition, how North Carolina has fared relative to other states will help to identify some of the strengths and weaknesses of NC industry. Finally, an assessment of the transition to new industries will help to indicate where special efforts may be needed to improve the outlook for North Carolina's economy.

Positive Developments

Historically among the largest industries in the state, NC has continued national strength in traditional manufacturing and resource-based industries...

As indicated by [Table 1](#), North Carolina continues to hold a disproportionately high percentage of national employment in most of the seven industries studied. Of particular interest are the traditional manufacturing and agricultural industries, as these have generally been located in North Carolina for some time. North Carolina houses 25% of US tobacco employment, 10.9% of US textile and apparel employment, over 9% of US furniture employment, and over 5% of US hog farming and processing employment. In 1996, these shares were 26.5%, 14.9%, 12.6%, and 5.2% respectively.

Table 2 displays a more detailed picture of the industries under study, including North Carolina's share of U.S. industry totals. In 1996, the textiles and apparel, furniture, tobacco, and hog farming industries together composed 11.7% of NC employment. However, this percentage declined to 5.1% by 2006. In part, this decline is due to the expansion of the state economy. However, the proportional decline of state employment is strongly tied to real declines in employment for the textiles and apparel, tobacco, and furniture industries.

Hog farming is a dynamic, resource-based industry.

The hog farming industry departs from the trend visible in the other manufacturing and agricultural industries in its growth over the 10-year period. Employment in this industry has increased by 6%, and North Carolina possesses 5.6% of national employment in this industry. While expansion has slowed since the early 1990s, growth rates exceed the national average in this decade. As shown in Table 4, North Carolina ranks sixth in employment growth for hog farming and processing in the United States, and it is one of two top states with significant employment growth outside the Midwest.

North Carolina has fared better than other important states in some declining industries...

Though these industries are declining at the state and national levels, North Carolina has fared better than some states in weathering these changes. As shown in Table 3, North Carolina has the sixth fastest rate of job loss in the tobacco industry, third fastest for textiles and apparel (10th out of 15 states with at least 2% of national employment), and it has the second steepest employment decline in the US furniture industry. Thus, other states face even more severe economic dislocations.

...and continues as a national leader in production within these industries...

North Carolina also possesses lead positions in these industries in terms of the value of industry shipments. This may indicate the presence of high-value activities, high benefits to economies of scale, and/or highly productive workers, but further research is necessary in order to ascertain the relative importance of each of these factors. Table 5 indicates the importance of traditional industries to the overall US industry in terms of the value of shipments. Two industries have declined in real value between 1997 and 2006: tobacco and textiles and apparel

Though small relative to the newer manufacturing and service industries covered below, traditional manufacturing and resource-based industries are significant in size within North Carolina. Tobacco is relatively high value given the small number of jobs in the industry. Textiles and apparel declined in value from \$31.9 billion to \$23.4 billion between 1997 and 2002, while furniture rose slightly from \$7.3 billion in 1997 to \$7.4 billion in 2003. Hog farming also fell slightly from \$4.5 billion to \$3.8 billion in 2006.

As shown in Table 6, North Carolina retains its historical lead in the tobacco industry, with approximately 19% of total US value generated in the state in 2002, nearly double the share of its nearest competitor, Virginia. North Carolina also accounted for 8.9% of US textile and apparel shipments in 2002, 8.5% of furniture shipments in 2006, and 3.4% of hog farming shipments,

also in 2006. In both furniture and tobacco, North Carolina held the lead position in 1997, and in furniture, North Carolina had fallen to third place by 2006. Finally, the hog farming industry has grown in North Carolina over the period, though its national prominence is still somewhat less than other industries.

...and in terms of the scale of operations.

Table 8 indicates that NC firms tend to be larger than the national average in traditional industries. In the tobacco, textiles and apparel, and furniture industries, the average establishment size in North Carolina is higher than the national average, though tobacco farming activities are slightly smaller in North Carolina than for the United States as a whole. For example, in 2006, tobacco farms captured by the data contained an average of 6.6 employees per establishment in North Carolina, compared with 7.5 employees per establishment for the United States. In addition, hog farming industry establishments are also larger in North Carolina than for the nation as a whole, though North Carolina's concentration in farming activities, more than 30% of employees, lowers the industry-wide establishment size average for all industry activities, not just those dedicated to farming, below the national average.

Large firms relative to the United States are also apparent in the newer industries of biotechnology and information technology. Biotechnology establishments in North Carolina are nearly three times larger than the national average. In the information technology industry, manufacturing establishments are larger than the national average in both 1996 and 2006, while information and professional services establishments are smaller. In conclusion, larger establishments may indicate potential advantages due to economies of scale. In addition, the presence of larger establishments may indicate qualitatively different activities are present in North Carolina compared with the United States as a whole.

North Carolina is one of the fastest growing locations for the biotechnology and banking and finance industries, but it is only a major employer in the biotechnology industry.

As shown in Table 1, North Carolina is the 10th largest employer in the biotechnology industry (5th in biotechnology manufacturing), the 10th largest employer in banking and finance, and the 13th largest in information technology. However, these industries have grown at the national level by 34%, 26%, and 5% respectively (Table 4). In biotechnology and banking and finance, North Carolina exceeded overall US growth rates in these industries.

North Carolina is the fifth fastest growing center for biotechnology in the United States, and the fourth fastest growing location for banking and finance activities, as shown in Table 4. Employment has grown by nearly 45% for NC biotechnology and 41% for NC banking over the 10-year period, raising North Carolina's national rank in these two industries.

North Carolina is also a location for high value, new economy activities.

Biotechnology stands apart from other service-oriented and new economy industries in its prominence at the national level within North Carolina. As shown in Table 7, North Carolina is ranked eight for biotechnology activities in the United States, as measured by value. In contrast,

North Carolina has not achieved national prominence within the information technology or banking and finance industries.

Negative Developments

North Carolina's traditional strength in agriculture and manufacturing lies in declining industries; NC has one of the highest rates of job loss for the furniture and tobacco industries.

As previously shown, the tobacco, textiles and apparel, and furniture industries have declined in size at the national and state levels. This decline is especially problematic due to the sheer size and prominence of these industries in North Carolina. Put simply, decline in these traditional industries will entail dramatic impacts across North Carolina. For example, in the textiles and apparel industry, absolute employment decline stands at 64%. Moreover, states that are declining more rapidly than North Carolina in these industries are relatively small, as indicated by their national rank and industry employment shares. For example, the fastest declining state for the tobacco industry, Kentucky, is ranked third in 1996 with 7% of national employment, while three other rapidly declining states in the furniture industry, Tennessee, Michigan, and Virginia, are respectively ranked fifth, third, and eighth in 1996. Though not necessarily a negative development in light of employment growth in new industries, these losses have the potential to bring economic dislocations, high unemployment in communities, and adjustment costs before the benefits of new industries can be fully realized.

North Carolina has not attained national prominence in the banking and finance or information technology industries, as evidenced by employment...

While North Carolina is a top location for manufacturing and agricultural industries, it lacks national prominence in some of the services and research components of the industries studied, especially in the information technology and banking and finance industries. These are among the fastest growing industries at the national level.

According to [Table 1](#), North Carolina's proportion of national employment has increased in the banking and finance and biotechnology industries, but has declined slightly in the information technology industry. Within information technology, manufacturing declined in its share of US employment. Though these industries have grown in importance within North Carolina, they do not yet compensate for the employment losses in declining industries.

As shown in [Table 7](#), North Carolina lags in the banking and finance and information technology industries. Banking and finance in North Carolina encompasses 2% of the value of the national industry in 1997 and 2.3% in 2002. Industry value produced in North Carolina has declined in both absolute and relative terms between 1997 and 2002 for information technology, and North Carolina has fallen from 9th to 14th in the nation. To a large extent, this corresponds to a decline in manufacturing, coupled with an inability to keep pace with national growth in the services and information components of the industry. This trend may reflect low value production or an inability to compete with other states, but further research is necessary in order to assess North Carolina's competitiveness.

Wage Trends

Table 9 presents average annual wages for these seven industries for the United States and North Carolina. NC establishments, on average, paid lower wages in all but the textiles and apparel industry than US establishments as a group. Additionally, from 1996 to 2006, wages in the textiles and apparel, furniture, biotechnology, and hog farming industries grew more slowly in North Carolina than in the United States. By 2006, wages in all industries except tobacco were lower in North Carolina than in the United States as a whole, though the mix of activities, particularly in tobacco, impacts the picture.

At the level of individual industry products, North Carolina wages are higher in 2006 than the national average in the cases of apparel, hog farming activities, banking, and information technology manufacturing. Additionally, a comparison of wage growth rates shows NC wages rising faster than the national averages in only a handful of cases. The most consistent North Carolina advantage is in the banking and finance industry, where wages have increased by 102% in North Carolina, compared with 69% nationally.

Conclusion

North Carolina possesses traditional strength in manufacturing activities and some resource-based industries, but many of these industries face decline in light of global changes in production and trade barriers. North Carolina has moved in a major way into new economy activities, such as biotechnology, information technology, and banking and finance, but it has not met uniform success in achieving national prominence. In sum, North Carolina possesses advantage in manufacturing activities, but the information and services components of the information technology and banking and finance industries have met with less success.

Wages have generally lagged behind national averages, though the growth of wages varies across industries. For example, banking and finance wages have grown more quickly in North Carolina than in the nation as a whole, and North Carolina is one of the fastest growing states in banking and finance employment in the United States. In addition, the information included in this analysis does not include information regarding the role of entrepreneurial activity, new investments, or foreign activity, all important indicators of growth and competitiveness. Both reason for optimism and concern exist for North Carolina's economic transition away from traditional manufacturing industries and continued economic development.

Resources & References

1. US Census Bureau. [North Carolina Quick Facts](#).
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Local Area Unemployment Statistics](#).
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](#).
4. [US Census Bureau](#), Annual Survey of Manufacturers. American FactFinder website.
5. [US Census Bureau](#), Economic Census, 1997 and 2002. American FactFinder website.
6. [US Department of Agriculture](#), Census of Agriculture.

Data retrieved on April 20 and May 8, 2006.

Appendix: Tables

Table 1: National Ranking of North Carolina Industries by Employment, 1996 & 2006

	1996			2006		
	NC Rank	% of US Employment, NC	Total US Employment	NC Rank	% of US Employment, NC*	Total US Employment
Tobacco						
<i>Total</i>	1	26.5%	70,739	1	25.1%	54,087
Farming	1	47.6%	5,641	1	48.1%	3,603
Manufacturing	1	42.5%	35,977	1	47.5%	22,686
Wholesale	14	2.8%	29,121	9	3.8%	27,798
Textiles and Apparel						
<i>Total</i>	1	14.9%	1,600,760	2	10.9%	783,931
Textiles	1	24.6%	665,092	2	16.7%	354,430
Apparel	3	9.1%	754,949	3	8.8%	238,684
Wholesale	8	3.3%	180,719	8	2.9%	190,817
Furniture						
<i>Total</i>	1	12.6%	622,169	2	9.4%	557,036
Biotechnology*						
<i>Total</i>	9	3.4%	972,792	10	3.7%	1,306,952
Manufacturing	6	7.0%	230,280	5	7.0%	274,016
Wholesale	13	2.4%	125,770	11	2.9%	212,177
Research and Laboratories	15	2.3%	616,742	14	2.7%	820,759
Hog Farming						
<i>Total</i>	7	5.2%	278,219	6	5.6%	290,772
Farming	1	25.1%	18,183	1	21.3%	25,562
Manufacturing	10	3.8%	260,036	8	4.1%	265,210
Banking and Finance						
<i>Total</i>	12	2.4%	3,047,472	10	2.7%	3,835,961
Banking	10	2.8%	2,365,304	8	3.0%	2,922,180
Investment	17	1.1%	682,168	12	1.8%	913,781
Information Technology						
<i>Total</i>	13	2.9%	3,555,255	13	2.7%	3,742,130
Manufacturing	6	4.0%	1,243,388	8	3.6%	868,120
Information	15	2.5%	1,497,526	14	2.6%	1,598,444
Services	16	2.0%	814,341	15	2.1%	1,275,566

*Data for North Carolina biotechnology in 2006 is understated due to non-disclosure of one manufacturing component. The non-disclosed category was omitted, resulting in manufacturing employment of 19,126, and total employment of 47,718. Manufacturing employment may be as high as 19,409 (7.1% of US manufacturing total), and total employment may be as high as 48,001 (3.7% of US total).

Source: [Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](#)

Table 2: Employment in North Carolina and the United States, 1996-2006

	1996	2001	2006	% Change	
				1996-2001	2001-2006
Tobacco					
United States	70,739	67,915	54,087	-4.0%	-20.4%
North Carolina	18,774	15,845	13,577	-15.6%	-14.3%
% US Employment, NC	26.5%	23.3%	25.1%		
% NC Employment	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%		
Textiles and Apparel					
United States	1,800,760	1,151,818	783,931	-28.0%	-31.9%
North Carolina	238,811	156,540	85,742	-34.5%	-45.2%
% US Employment, NC	14.9%	13.6%	10.9%		
% NC Employment	8.0%	4.9%	2.6%		
Furniture					
United States	622,169	642,820	557,036	3.3%	-13.3%
North Carolina	78,322	72,318	52,593	-7.7%	-27.3%
% US Employment, NC	12.6%	11.3%	9.4%		
% NC Employment	2.6%	2.3%	1.6%		
Biotechnology*					
United States	972,792	1,193,898	1,306,952	22.7%	9.5%
North Carolina	32,969	39,054	47,718	18.5%	22.2%
% US Employment, NC	3.4%	3.3%	3.7%		
% NC Employment	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%		
Hog Farming					
United States	278,219	296,155	290,772	6.4%	-1.8%
North Carolina	14,390	15,313	16,264	6.4%	6.2%
% US Employment, NC	5.2%	5.2%	5.6%		
% NC Employment	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%		
Banking and Finance**					
United States	3,047,472	3,512,842	3,835,961	15.3%	9.2%
North Carolina	74,016	80,374	104,735	8.6%	30.3%
% US Employment, NC	2.4%	2.3%	2.7%		
% NC Employment	2.5%	2.5%	3.2%		
Information Technology					
United States	3,555,255	4,605,507	3,742,130	29.5%	-18.7%
North Carolina	103,184	126,785	99,216	22.9%	-21.7%
% US Employment, NC	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%		
% NC Employment	3.5%	4.0%	3.0%		
Total					
United States	10,147,406	11,470,955	10,570,869	13.0%	-7.8%
North Carolina	560,466	506,209	419,845	-9.7%	-17.1%
% US Employment	5.5%	4.4%	4.0%		

*Data for North Carolina biotechnology in 2006 is understated due to non-disclosure of one manufacturing component. The non-disclosed category was omitted, resulting in manufacturing employment of 19,126, and total employment of 47,718. Manufacturing employment may be as high as 19,409 (7.1% of US manufacturing total), and total employment may be as high as 48,001 (3.7% of US total).

** Data for North Carolina banking in 2001 is estimated due to non-disclosure of one investment component. Based on the proportion of parent category (NAICS 52) workers represented by the omitted category in 1996 (roughly 63%), employment is estimated at 11,913 for investment and 80,374 for total employment. Employment may range from 79,666 to 80,790.

Source: [Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](#)

Table 3: Most Significant Employment Declines in Declining Industries, 1996 & 2006

	1996		2006		% Change, 96-06
	Rank	% of US Employment*	Rank	% of US Employment*	
Tobacco**					
Kentucky	3	7.2%	6	3.0%	-67.5%
South Carolina	11	1.7%	22	1.3%	-40.8%
Virginia	2	12.3%	2	9.6%	-40.3%
California	14	1.5%	23	1.3%	-32.7%
Illinois	12	1.7%	17	1.6%	-29.1%
<i>North Carolina</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>26.5%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>25.1%</i>	<i>-27.7%</i>
<i>Employment, US</i>		<i>70,739</i>		<i>54,087</i>	<i>-23.5%</i>
States with at least 2% national employment in 1996 or 2006: 14					
Textiles and Apparel					
Virginia	10	3.3%	14	2.1%	-68.3%
Tennessee	9	3.7%	11	2.4%	-68.0%
<i>North Carolina</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>14.9%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>10.9%</i>	<i>-64.1%</i>
South Carolina	5	6.8%	5	5.2%	-62.6%
Pennsylvania	8	4.4%	9	3.5%	-60.4%
<i>Employment, US</i>		<i>1,600,760</i>		<i>783,931</i>	<i>-51.0%</i>
States with at least 2% national employment in 1996 or 2006: 15					
Furniture					
Tennessee	5	4.7%	12	3.2%	-38.1%
<i>North Carolina</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>12.6%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9.4%</i>	<i>-32.9%</i>
Michigan	3	6.0%	6	4.5%	-32.6%
Virginia	8	4.1%	11	3.3%	-29.4%
Illinois	13	3.3%	13	3.2%	-13.9%
<i>Employment, US</i>		<i>622,169</i>		<i>557,036</i>	<i>-10.5%</i>
States with at least 2% national employment in 1996 or 2006: 18					

* Some values are estimated due to non-disclosure of some industry components. Unaccounted for national employment was divided by the number of non-disclosed states at the component level to derive these estimates. Only states with at least 2% of national employment in either 1996 or 2006 are included unless otherwise specified.

** States with at least 1% of national employment in either 1996 or 2006 are included.

Source: [Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](#)

Table 4: Most Significant Employment Increases in Growing Industries, 1996 & 2006

	1996		2006		% Change, 96-06
	Rank	% of US Employment*	Rank	% of US Employment*	
Hog Farming and Processing					
Oklahoma	18	2.0%	11	3.1%	62.7%
Minnesota	11	3.6%	8	4.2%	21.9%
Missouri	13	2.6%	12	3.0%	20.4%
Iowa	1	9.4%	1	10.4%	16.3%
California	9	3.8%	9	4.1%	14.1%
<i>North Carolina</i>	7	5.2%	6	5.6%	13.0%
<i>Employment, US</i>		278,219		290,772	4.5%
States with at least 2% national employment in 1996 or 2006: 18					
Biotechnology					
Virginia	17	1.8%	12	2.6%	96.7%
Washington	16	1.8%	15	2.2%	59.4%
Massachusetts	8	3.9%	8	4.5%	53.5%
Florida	10	3.3%	9	3.7%	53.5%
<i>North Carolina</i>	9	3.4%	10	3.7%	44.7%
<i>Employment, US</i>		972,792		1,306,952	34.4%
States with at least 2% national employment in 1996 or 2006: 17					
Banking and Finance					
Arizona	19	1.8%	13	2.5%	76.7%
Texas	3	6.2%	3	7.6%	55.6%
Florida	5	5.3%	4	6.0%	45.0%
<i>North Carolina</i>	12	2.4%	10	2.7%	41.5%
Minnesota	16	1.9%	15	2.1%	40.3%
<i>Employment, US</i>		3,047,472		3,835,961	25.9%
States with at least 2% national employment in 1996 or 2006: 16					
Information Technology					
Virginia	8	3.7%	4	5.1%	42.7%
Washington	16	2.2%	11	3.0%	39.8%
Maryland	17	2.2%	15	2.6%	23.8%
Florida	6	4.3%	5	5.0%	22.5%
California	1	16.1%	1	16.1%	5.2%
<i>North Carolina</i>	13	2.9%	13	2.7%	-3.8%
<i>Employment, US</i>		3,555,255		3,742,130	5.3%
States with at least 2% national employment in 1996 or 2006: 18					

* Some values are estimated due to non-disclosure of some industry components. Unaccounted for national employment was divided by the number of non-disclosed states at the component level to derive these estimates. Only states with at least 2% of national employment in either 1996 or 2006 are included.

Source: [Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](#)

Table 5: Industry Value (Nominal Dollars), NC and the United States, 1997-2006

	1997			2002			2006 (estimated)		
	NC Rank	NC % US Value	US Value, \$bn	NC Rank	NC % US Value	US Value, \$bn	NC Rank	NC % US Value	US Value, \$bn
Tobacco									
Total	1	21.8%	89.3	1	19.0%	126.0	NA	NA	123.8
Farming	1	38.5%	2.9	1	39.0%	1.6	1	40.9%	1.2
Manufacturing	1	44.1%	38.1	1	47.8%	39.8	1	61.1%	41.6
Wholesale*	6	4.8%	50.3	6	5.2%	84.8	NA	NA	81.0
Textiles and Apparel									
Total	3	10.6%	300.6	4	8.9%	263.3	NA	NA	245.3
Textiles	1	22.4%	89.8	2	18.2%	77.9	2	14.7%	72.0
Apparel	3	10.8%	68.0	3	10.4%	44.5	3	11.9%	30.5
Wholesale*	7	3.1%	142.8	7	3.3%	140.9	NA	NA	142.8
Furniture									
Total	1	11.4%	64.3	2	10.2%	76.0	3	8.5%	86.7
Biotechnology									
Total	6	5.1%	326.1	8	4.1%	605.8	NA	NA	658.0
Manufacturing**	3	12.8%	84.3	2	11.9%	132.9	3	11.7%	184.6
Wholesale	13	2.4%	203.1	18	1.6%	388.9	NA	NA	375.2
Research and Laboratories	13	2.5%	38.7	10	3.1%	86.1	NA	NA	98.2
Hog Farming									
Total	8	4.7%	94.9	6	4.8%	97.7	9	3.4%	109.3
Farming	2	18.8%	13.8	2	17.6%	12.4	5	12.6%	5.6
Manufacturing***	12	2.3%	81.1	11	2.9%	85.3	11	2.9%	103.7
Banking and Finance									
Total	14	2.0%	1,100.4	12	2.3%	1,394.9	NA	NA	NA
Banking*	13	2.5%	808.8	13	2.5%	1,055.7	NA	NA	NA
Investment**	18	0.8%	291.6	7	1.9%	339.1	NA	NA	499.2
Information Technology									
Total	9	3.1%	820.8	14	2.3%	1,028.6	NA	NA	1,285.2
Manufacturing	3	4.5%	349.9	12	2.0%	265.8	4	5.0%	390.8
Information***	15	2.2%	361.9	7	2.4%	589.7	NA	NA	693.7
Information w/o Telecom. (NAICS 517)	-	-	-	16	1.7%	178.0	NA	NA	226.4
Professional Services	17	1.8%	109.0	14	2.3%	173.4	NA	NA	200.7

* 2006 values estimated by proportion of parent category occupied by industry constituents at national level in 2002.

** NAICS 3254 for 2006. 325413 was negligible for 1997 and 2002 in North Carolina.

*** Values for 2006 estimated from 2006 value for parent category (NAICS 3116) based on proportion of NAICS 3116 composed by industry constituents in 2006 (NAICS 311611, 311612, and 311613).

* Estimated value for banking in 2002 (NAICS 522) based on proportion of total value occupied by the state in 1997.

** Investment is defined as NAICS 523 for 2006. NAICS 525 was not available for 2006.

*** Information values for 2002 estimated due to non-disclosure of telecommunications (NAICS 517), using the proportion of telecommunications occupied by each state in 1997 multiplied by the US value in 2002.

Sources: [Economic Census](#), [Census of Agriculture](#), [State Agricultural Overview 2006](#), [2007 Agricultural Statistics Yearbook](#), [Service Annual Survey 2006](#), [Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey November 2007](#), [Annual Survey of Manufactures 2007](#).

Table 6: Top States by Industry Value, Manufacturing & Resource Industries, 1997-2006

	1997			2002			2006 (estimated)		
	State Rank	% US Value	Value, \$bn	State Rank	% US Value	Value, \$bn	State Rank	% US Value	Value, \$bn
Tobacco Farming and Manufacturing*									
North Carolina	1	21.8%	19.4	1	19.0%	23.9	NA	63.9%	27.3
Virginia	2	12.0%	10.7	2	10.2%	12.9	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	3	10.3%	9.2	3	5.6%	7.0	NA	NA	NA
California	4	4.2%	3.8	4	4.3%	5.4	NA	NA	NA
Florida	6	3.5%	3.1	5	4.0%	5.1	NA	1.9%	0.8
<i>United States</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>89.3</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>126.0</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>42.8</i>
Textiles and Apparel**									
New York	1	19.6%	58.9	1	19.9%	52.4	5	6.6%	6.7
California	2	12.4%	37.3	2	14.2%	37.5	2	14.7%	15.1
Georgia	4	9.6%	28.8	3	9.4%	24.8	1	19.3%	19.7
North Carolina	3	10.6%	31.9	4	8.9%	23.4	3	13.9%	14.2
New Jersey	9	2.8%	8.4	5	5.6%	14.7	12	1.8%	1.9
<i>United States</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>300.6</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>263.3</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>102.5</i>
Furniture									
California	2	10.4%	6.7	1	10.6%	8.0	1	10.0%	8.7
North Carolina	1	11.4%	7.3	2	10.2%	7.7	3	8.5%	7.4
Michigan	3	9.0%	5.8	3	7.7%	5.8	2	9.0%	7.8
Indiana	6	4.5%	2.9	4	5.1%	3.9	4	5.3%	4.6
Mississippi	5	4.5%	2.9	5	4.9%	3.7	7	4.6%	4.0
<i>United States</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>64.3</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>76.0</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>86.7</i>
Hog Farming***									
Nebraska	2	11.0%	10.4	1	13.4%	13.1	1	13.5%	14.7
Iowa	1	11.4%	10.8	2	11.0%	10.8	3	10.6%	11.6
Texas	3	9.4%	8.9	3	9.0%	8.8	4	10.2%	11.2
Kansas	4	8.8%	8.3	4	8.8%	8.6	2	9.9%	10.8
Illinois	5	6.2%	5.9	5	6.6%	6.4	5	6.5%	7.1
North Carolina	8	4.7%	4.5	6	4.8%	4.7	6	3.4%	3.8
<i>United States</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>94.9</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>97.7</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>109.3</i>

* Manufacturing and farming activities included for 2006 only.

** Manufacturing activities included for 2006 only.

*** Values for 2006 estimated from 2006 value for parent category (NAICS 3116) based on proportion of NAICS 3116 composed by industry constituents in 2002 (NAICS 311611, 311612, and 311613).

Notes: Industry value is in nominal dollars; states listed by 2002 rank

Sources: [Economic Census](#), [Census of Agriculture](#), [State Agricultural Overview 2006](#), [2007 Agricultural Statistics Yearbook](#), [Annual Survey of Manufactures 2007](#)

Table 7: Top States by Industry Value, High-Tech & Bank/Finance, 1997-2006

	1997			2002			2006 (estimated)		
	State Rank	% US Value	Value, \$bn	State Rank	% US Value	Value, \$bn	State Rank	% US Value	Value, \$bn
Biotechnology*									
New York	4	7.5%	24.4	1	10.7%	64.6	1	13.1%	24.2
California	2	10.6%	34.6	2	10.1%	61.4	2	12.5%	23.1
Pennsylvania	3	8.6%	28.2	3	8.7%	52.9	4	11.6%	21.5
New Jersey	1	12.1%	39.6	4	8.0%	48.5	6	7.3%	13.4
Illinois	5	6.4%	20.7	5	6.7%	40.7	7	5.4%	9.9
North Carolina	6	5.1%	16.5	8	4.1%	24.9	3	11.7%	21.6
<i>United States</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>326.1</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>605.8</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>184.6</i>
Banking and Finance**									
New York	1	25.5%	280.1	1	13.2%	183.6	NA	NA	NA
California	2	10.3%	113.4	2	10.8%	150.3	NA	NA	NA
Texas	4	4.8%	52.4	3	4.8%	67.0	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	3	5.7%	62.9	4	4.5%	62.5	NA	NA	NA
Florida	5	4.0%	44.4	5	4.2%	58.1	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	14	2.0%	22.3	12	2.3%	32.7	NA	NA	NA
<i>United States</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>1,100.4</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>1,394.9</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>
Information Technology*									
California	1	19.8%	162.8	1	17.9%	184.1	1	20.6%	55.9
Texas	2	9.8%	80.8	2	9.8%	100.4	2	9.0%	24.4
New York	3	5.6%	46.1	3	6.0%	62.0	6	3.8%	10.2
Virginia	8	3.3%	26.8	4	4.6%	47.4	23	0.5%	1.5
Florida	6	3.8%	31.0	5	4.3%	44.6	7	3.2%	8.8
North Carolina	9	3.1%	25.8	14	2.3%	23.2	4	5.0%	13.7
<i>United States</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>820.8</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>1,028.6</i>		<i>100.0%</i>	<i>271.7</i>

* 2006 values based solely on manufacturing components. Services, research, and wholesale activities not available.

** Estimates for 2006 not available due to lack of data for banking and investment activities (NAICS 522 and 525).

Notes: Industry value is in nominal dollars; states listed by 2002 rank

Sources: [Economic Census](#) and the [Annual Survey of Manufactures 2007](#)

Table 8: Employees per Establishment: NC and the United States, 1996 and 2006

	1996			2006		
	NC Emp. per Estab.	US Emp. per Estab.	US Estabs.	NC Emp. per Estab.	US Emp. per Estab.	US Estabs.
Tobacco						
<i>Total</i>	56.9	31.4	2,255	40.3	25.6	2,111
Farming	10.8	11.6	488	6.6	7.5	482
Manufacturing	391.6	127.6	282	399.3	111.2	204
Wholesale	19.4	19.6	1,485	22.2	19.5	1,425
Textiles and Apparel						
<i>Total</i>	90.5	29.0	55,285	48.0	19.1	41,106
Textiles	121.9	43.3	15,346	64.7	31.0	11,434
Apparel	85.3	36.5	20,684	57.7	21.8	10,950
Wholesale	12.3	9.4	19,255	10.8	10.2	18,722
Furniture						
<i>Total</i>	59.2	23.8	26,191	45.2	23.4	23,828
Biotechnology						
<i>Total</i>	40.9	27.9	34,901	37.5	27.7	47,193
Manufacturing	322.1	123.3	1,868	303.6	121.7	2,252
Wholesale	15.2	14.5	8,683	26.9	19.6	10,849
Research and Laboratories	24.7	25.3	24,350	22.9	24.1	34,092
Hog Farming						
<i>Total</i>	34.6	50.1	5,557	34.4	52.0	5,587
Farming	14.8	12.4	1,461	14.0	12.2	2,098
Manufacturing	91.0	63.5	4,096	130.3	76.0	3,489
Banking						
<i>Total</i>	14.8	16.5	185,183	12.7	13.0	294,501
Banking	16.0	17.6	134,105	14.4	14.5	201,511
Investment	8.8	13.4	51,078	7.8	9.8	92,990
Information Technology						
<i>Total</i>	34.6	26.5	143,721	16.7	15.9	245,439
Manufacturing	196.1	86.3	14,413	149.0	71.4	12,160
Information	32.0	27.9	53,620	21.2	21.6	74,024
Services	10.5	10.8	75,688	7.1	8.0	159,255

Source: *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

Source: [Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](#)

Table 9: Average Real Wages (Nominal Dollars): NC and the United States, 1996 and 2006

	1996			2006		
	Avg. Wage NC	% of Industry Employment, NC	Avg. Wage US	Avg. Wage NC	% of Industry Employment, NC	Avg. Wage US
Tobacco						
<i>Total</i>	42,024	100.0%	39,110	63,731	100.0%	57,371
Farming	11,411	14.3%	11,989	16,901	12.8%	18,767
Manufacturing	48,144	81.4%	49,799	73,749	79.4%	79,948
Wholesale	28,229	4.3%	31,163	38,486	7.8%	43,950
Textiles and Apparel						
<i>Total</i>	21,761	100.0%	22,656	32,997	100.0%	37,397
Textiles	22,892	68.6%	24,218	31,559	69.1%	33,438
Apparel	18,743	28.9%	17,901	35,153	24.5%	31,050
Wholesale	25,605	2.5%	36,788	40,241	6.4%	52,689
Furniture						
<i>Total</i>	21,450	100.0%	24,185	30,790	100.0%	34,391
Biotechnology						
<i>Total</i>	43,645	100.0%	49,541	74,167	100.0%	81,362
Manufacturing	48,481	48.8%	55,523	81,155	40.1%	90,837
Wholesale	44,363	9.1%	48,779	72,731	12.9%	83,620
Research and Laboratories	37,880	42.1%	47,463	68,602	47.0%	77,616
Hog Farming						
<i>Total</i>	21,181	100.0%	24,406	28,905	100.0%	32,874
Farming	20,086	31.7%	20,569	29,545	33.5%	28,323
Manufacturing	21,690	68.3%	24,675	28,582	66.5%	33,313
Banking						
<i>Total</i>	37,783	100.0%	47,801	76,442	100.0%	86,698
Banking	32,796	90.0%	34,541	70,901	84.4%	58,433
Investment	82,742	10.0%	93,777	106,532	15.6%	177,087
Information Technology						
<i>Total</i>	45,279	100.0%	52,206	73,122	100.0%	86,229
Manufacturing	46,540	47.7%	46,403	84,741	31.2%	84,472
Information	42,725	36.3%	49,011	65,872	41.6%	75,708
Services	47,329	15.9%	55,700	70,864	27.2%	84,174

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Source: [Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages](#)