

## Advocacy: the voice of small business in government

## **Small Business Profile: NORTH CAROLINA**

In North Carolina, small businesses are vital to the financial well-being of the state's economy. Their contribution is essential for economic growth since they make up almost all employer firms in the state. As entrepreneurs and innovators, small business owners represented a diverse group in 2004 and continued to keep the state's economy productive. The *Small Business Profile* provides information on the performance of small businesses in the state using the most current federal data available.

Number of Businesses. There were an estimated 671,810 small businesses in North Carolina in 2004.¹ Of the 182,598 firms with employees, an estimated 98 percent, or 179,008, were small firms. In 2004, the estimated number of employer businesses increased by 1.7 percent. The number of self-employed persons (including incorporated) increased overall by 9.3 percent, from 383,846 in 2003 to 419,654 in 2004. Non-employer businesses numbered 492,802 in 2002, an increase of 3.8 percent since 2001, based on the most recent data available. (Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Administration; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau; U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Women-Owned Businesses. In 2002 women-owned firms totaled 173,921, an increase of 24 percent from 1997, and generated \$26.8 billion in revenues. Firms owned jointly by women and men numbered 71,546 with revenues of \$16.5 billion. Women represented 28.8 percent of the self-employed persons in the state. (Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau.)

Minority-Owned Businesses. In 2002, Hispanic-owned firms numbered 9,047, an increase of 24 percent from 1997. Black-owned firms numbered 52,134, an increase of 31 percent; Asian-owned firms numbered 13,711, an increase of 74 percent; American Indian and Alaska Native-owned firms numbered 5,973, a decrease of 16 percent; and there were 194 Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander-owned businesses.<sup>2</sup> (Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau.)

www.sba.gov/advo/research/rs258tot.pdf.

Business Turnover. There were an estimated 23,387 new employer businesses in 2004, 4.1 percent more than the previous year. Business terminations numbered 22,055 in 2004, a decrease of 5.1 percent. Business bankruptcies decreased by 8 percent and totaled 486 in 2004. (Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Administration; Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau.)

Employment. Small firms with fewer than 500 employees numbered 161,776 in 2002 and employed 1,570,513 individuals, or 47.3 percent of the state's non-farm private sector (Table 1).<sup>3</sup> Net job gains among firms with fewer than 20 employees totaled 21,418, while large firms with 500 or more employees lost 84,916 jobs between 2001 and 2002 (Table 2). (Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau, Statistics of U.S. Businesses.)

**Small Business Income.** Non-farm proprietors' income, a partial measure of small business income, increased by 8.2 percent, from \$16.7 billion in 2002 to \$18.1 billion in 2003. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce.)

**Finance.** Commercial bank lenders are an important source of small business loans, and small firms usually rely on them for financing. Over the last 10 years the number of banks in North Carolina has increased (Table 3). The Office of Advocacy has identified banks in each state that make the most loans to small businesses. This information is available in its banking studies at www.sba.gov/advo/research/lending.html.

To learn more about the Office of Advocacy's data and analyses of small business, visit <a href="www.sba.gov/advo/research">www.sba.gov/advo/research</a>, call (202) 205-6533 or email <a href="advocacy@sba.gov">advocacy@sba.gov</a>.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Office of Advocacy's estimate of the total number of state small businesses is based on the percent of small businesses (2002 Census Bureau firm size data) multiplied by the total number of employer businesses in 2004 (Employment and Training Administration). To this total is added the 2002 number of non-employer firms (Census Bureau). See *Business Estimates from the Office of Advocacy*,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Minority owners may be in more than one minority group.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The number of employers in Table 1 is not directly comparable to the figures in the *Number of Businesses* section due to different data sources.

Table 1. Firms and Employment in North Carolina by Industry and Firm Size, 2002 (Thousands)

Industry	Non-employer	Employer firms			Employment		
mustry	firms	Total	< 100	< 500	Total	< 100	< 500
Total	492.8	165.02	158.43	161.78	3,322.00	1,145.66	1,570.51
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	7.78	1.02	1.01	1.02	5.87	5.4	5.68
Mining	0.17	0.12	0.09	0.10	3.34	0.95	1.25
Utilities	0.48	0.18	0.14	0.16	18.46	1.79	3.56
Construction	75.43	25.01	24.72	24.90	210.91	152.28	178.54
Manufacturing	8.01	9.23	7.82	8.49	613.45	105.65	197.03
Wholesale trade	0.63	10.12	9.02	9.48	164.40	70.04	97.3
Retail trade	54.91	22.96	22.13	22.45	439.69	149.93	179.66
Transportation and warehousing	19.44	4.69	4.33	4.49	93.64	27.62	39.53
Information	22.06	1.78	1.54	1.61	74.36	12.45	19.56
Finance and insurance	16.73	6.04	5.60	5.76	196.70	27.33	38.04
Real estate; rental and leasing	52	6.78	6.56	6.66	49.25	26.11	33.52
Professional, scientific, and technical services	57.21	18.02	17.42	17.69	154.96	87.67	105.47
Management of companies and enterprises	N/A	0.90	0.28	0.52	82.89	2.48	9.13
Admin., support, waste mgmt. and remed. svces.	41.41	8.60	8.04	8.29	209.80	53.74	89.66
Educational services	8.8	1.72	1.59	1.68	71.11	16.81	32.39
Health care and social assistance	28.6	14.28	13.65	14.05	424.91	132.29	201.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	19.84	2.86	2.75	2.83	43.17	24.5	34.63
Accommodation and food services	5.47	11.42	10.94	11.19	284.26	128.9	168.27
Other services	81.62	20.56	20.31	20.44	147.32	117.59	131.57
Auxiliary, except corp., subsidiary, and regional							
managing offices	N/A	0.26	0.06	0.11	31.79	0.4	2.62
Unclassified  *Data suppressed to protect the confidentiality of its	N/A	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.73	1.73	1.73

<sup>\*</sup>Data suppressed to protect the confidentiality of individual firms.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Statistics of U.S. Businesses.

Table 2. Non-farm Establishment Job Gains and Losses by Firm Size in North Carolina, 2001–2002 (Thousands)

		Firm size (n	(number of employees)	s)
	Total	1–19	1–499	500+
Job gains:				
New establishments	212.91	52.51	119.79	93.12
Expanding establishments	295.94	86.95	165.70	130.24
Job losses:				
Downsized establishments	-427.48	-65.83	-209.04	-218.44
Closed establishments	-195.11	-52.21	-105.28	-89.83
Net change in employment	-113.74	21.42	-28.83	-84.92

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Statistics of U.S. Businesses.

Table 3. Number of Banks in North Carolina by Asset Size, 1995–2004, Selected Years

 Number of banks per year				Number of banks by asset size, 2004					
 1995	2001	2002	2003	2004	Below \$100M	\$100M-\$500M	\$500M-\$1B	\$1B-\$10B	Over \$10B
 62	77	72	72	70	12	36	14	3	5

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data collected by the Federal Reserve Board. The full list of small-business-friendly banks can be found on the Office of Advocacy website, <a href="https://www.sba.gov/advo/research/lending">www.sba.gov/advo/research/lending</a>.

N/A = not available