By Dr. Mike Walden, North Carolina Cooperative Extension: A new year is always a good time to assess where we've been and where we're going. Each year I want to lose fat and gain muscle. I've given up on growing hair!

An economic assessment of our state is also useful to do for a new year. After the economic devastation brought by the Great Recession, North Carolina's economy has rebounded and gains have been made in jobs, production and income. However, just as in the nation, these improvements have been relatively modest by historical standards, and the gains have not been shared by every person and every locality in the state.

I think most North Carolinians have reasonably straightforward economic goals – for an economy that allows people and businesses to prosper, and which causes prosperity to occur across the state.

Due to forces largely beyond our state's control, these goals have been difficult to achieve in recent decades. Good-paying jobs are requiring more education, leaving individuals who have stopped their education at high school or less out in the cold. At the same time, globalization and technology have taken away many middle-paying jobs – such as in manufacturing – which workers used to be able to do without going to college. Plus, the new industries developed in the state in the last half century – in technology, pharmaceuticals and finance - have mainly expanded in metropolitan areas. As a result, rural areas have seen their best and brightest move to the big cities.

So the economic challenges are big for North Carolina, and addressing those challenges will take both commitment and time. I certainly don't have all the answers, but based on my almost 40-year study of the North Carolina economy, here are my current ideas. There are two essential ingredients to growing the economy – innovation and im-

proved worker productivity. Innovation is the discovery and implementation of new and better ways of using our limited resources to both meet societal needs and expand our opportunities. Improved worker productivity is then required to use the innovations and – importantly – for workers to be paid at a higher rate for applying those innovations to the economy. This perspective means North Carolina should do all it can to be an "entrepre-

neurial state" – that is, a state that encourages risk-taking and idea development. But innovation can't be directed by the state. The essence of innovation is that it usually happens by surprise and chance. Still, the state can redouble its efforts to make sure its tax policies and spending policies – particularly for community colleges and universities – include a goal of supporting innovation. Improving worker productivity involves education and skill development.

There's a "twofer" when this happens. Businesses are attracted to states and regions where the workers have the skills and training needed by firms. Plus, innovative businesses, especially, pay more to appropriately trained workers who can convert the innovations into profitable ventures.

Therefore, just as with innovation, North Carolina needs to reinforce its efforts to maximize the talents, skills and capabilities of its current and future workforce. At the K-12 level, this means recognizing individual students have different aptitudes and interests, learning styles and challenges. A variety of teaching and learning techniques, student support services and fields of study – including both academic and technical fields – should be available for each student to reach his and her potential.

Adjustments are also needed at the community college and university levels. Economists expect the occupational structure of the workforce to change at an accelerated pace in coming decades. This means many current occupations will be shrinking and new ones growing at a more rapid rate than in the past.

Higher education will have to rapidly adapt their curriculum and programs to this re-mixing of jobs. The institutions will also have to accommodate more mature, midcareer students than in the past. Last, both to address these changes as well as to contain costs, colleges and universities will need to train students more rapidly and efficiently, which likely means a greater use of technology in teaching.

Rural and small town areas of North Carolina that have been bypassed by economic growth cannot turn themselves into fast-growing urban areas. Instead, they must focus on attracting industries and businesses where they have an advantage compared to metro centers.

With world diets changing, international tourism increasing and the retiring "baby-boomer" generation expanding, there are opportunities for rural areas in farming and agribusiness, international tourism and retiree residential development. Also, for any manufacturer or distributor needing a large acreage site, a rural location makes the most economic sense. A rural revival based on these strategies has a potential payoff.

A new year often brings optimism and hope. As 2017 dawns, we can think about where North Carolina's economy is and where we want to take it. You decide what agenda will move the state's economy forward so that 2017 will, indeed, be a Happy New Year!

Walden is a William Neal Reynolds Distinguished Professor and Extension Economist in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at North Carolina State University who teaches and writes on personal finance, economic outlook and public policy.

#### **Health Department Advises Everyone to Get a Flu Shot**

Flu season usually starts in October and continues through the winter months with peak activity in January and February. Influenza, commonly called "the flu," is caused by the influenza virus, which infects the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs). Unlike many other viral respiratory infections, such as the common cold, the flu can cause severe illness and life-threatening complications in many

people. Vaccination is the best way to prevent influenza. Every year, flu spreads across the country, from person to person, family to family, and community to community. The severity of flu illness can vary from mild to se-When severe, flu complications hospitalization and sometimes even death. Even healthy children and adults can get very sick from the flu. Each year in the United States (on average) an estimated 5-20 percent of the population will be infected with the flu, and more than 200,000 people may be hospitalized during a single flu season.

An annual flu vaccination is the best way to prevent flu and the flu-related complications that could lead to hospitalization and even death. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends vaccination before December to ensure that protective antibodies are in your system before flu activity is typically at its highest. The CDC and the Anson County Health Department recommends that everyone 6 months and older get a flu vaccine.

The Anson County Health Department has Flu shots (influenza vaccine) for the 2016-2017 season available now. Flu shots are available by appointment Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Flu shots are free for uninsured children 18 years old and younger, or uninsured pregnant women. The cost for adults is \$35 for regular dose, and \$80 for high dose. Most major insurances, including Medicaid and Medicare, are accepted. The pneumonia vaccine is also available at the Health Department for adults 65+ years old for \$70.

If you have any questions, or to schedule your appointment, please call Jennifer Dockery, MSN, FNP-C at the Anson County Health Department at 704-694-5188.



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THE EXPRESS • January 4, 2017 • Page 6

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