

# **How North Carolina Compares**



## **A Compendium of State Statistics**

**January 2011**



Prepared by the  
N.C. General Assembly  
Program Evaluation Division

## Preface

The Program Evaluation Division of the North Carolina General Assembly was established in June 2007 to evaluate whether public services are delivered in an effective and efficient manner and in accordance with the law. As part of that mission, the Division is charged with developing quantitative indicators for measuring the activities performed and services provided by state agencies and the extent to which the activities and services are achieving desired results. *How North Carolina Compares* provides a framework on selected benchmarks for ranking North Carolina relative to other states and may be useful when evaluating ultimate outcomes of state government programs.

This second edition of this publication ranks North Carolina on areas including population, health, taxes, expenditures, and education. Data were extracted from the U.S. Census Bureau and other national databanks to assure uniformity of measurement across states.

This publication was designed as a quick reference that allows state comparisons across indicators, and we encourage feedback from members of the General Assembly on ways to improve its usefulness. We have provided a guide to reading the compendium on page iii, followed by a summary of how North Carolina ranks on each of the 25 indicators. As described in the reader's guide, when known, the value states aspire to was ranked first. Otherwise, the highest value was ranked first.

Sincerely,



John W. Turcotte  
Director  
Program Evaluation Division

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An explanation of our methodology appears at the end of the compendium.

## How to Read This Compendium

Rank		Rate
1	Utah	4.5
2	Minnesota	5.1
2	Washington	5.1
4	Massachusetts	5.2
4	New Jersey	5.2
6	California	5.3
6	Iowa	5.3
6	New Hampshire	5.3
9	Nebraska	5.6
10	Connecticut	5.8
10	Nevada	5.8
10	New York	5.8
13	Alaska	5.9
13	Oregon	5.9
15	North Dakota	6.0
16	Idaho	6.1
17	New Mexico	6.1
18	Colorado	6.4
20	Hawaii	6.5
20	Rhode Island	6.5
20	Vermont	6.5
24	Kentucky	6.6
24	Texas	6.6
24	Wisconsin	6.6
25	Wyoming	6.8
27	Arizona	6.9
27	Maine	6.9
28	Montana	7.0
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>7.0</b>
29	Florida	7.2
29	South Dakota	7.2
31	Maryland	7.3
31	Pennsylvania	7.3
33	Illinois	7.4
33	Kansas	7.4
35	Missouri	7.5
35	Virginia	7.5
37	Arkansas	7.9
37	Michigan	7.9
39	Indiana	8.0
40	Oklahoma	8.1
40	West Virginia	8.1
42	Georgia	8.2
43	Ohio	8.3
<b>44</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>8.8</b>
45	Tennessee	8.9
46	Delaware	9.0
47	Alabama	9.4
47	South Carolina	9.4
49	Louisiana	10.1
50	Mississippi	11.4



The map shows states ranked above the 50-State Average (according to the table to the left) in gray and states ranked below the 50-State Average in white. The table to the left is shaded to correspond to the shading of the map.

### Bulleted information includes

- The value states aspire to for the indicator, when known. Otherwise, the bullet states the highest value was ranked first.
- Information about the data in the table, including the time period of the data in the table.
- North Carolina's rank on the indicator the last time this compendium was published.
- Additional data on the topic, when available.
- Some pages include a comparison to the 12 southeastern states, which are defined as Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- A definition of the indicator, if necessary.

The source of information in the table and bullets is listed here.

## Summary Table

Table	Measure	Rank
1	Population	9,535,483 10
2	Percent Change in Population	18.5% 6
3	Median Household Income	\$43,674 39
4	Unemployment Rate	10.6% 44
5	Percentage Employed in Computer or Math Occupations	2.4% 16
6	Percentage of Population Living in Poverty	16.3% 38
7	Percentage of Population Without Health Insurance	20.4% 40
8	Percentage of Adults Overweight or Obese	62.4% 31
9	Infant Mortality Rate	8.5 44
10	Per Capita State and Local Taxes	\$3,591 18
11	State and Local Taxes as a Percentage of Personal Income	10.1% 17
12	Per Capita State Taxes	\$2,185 18
13	Per Capita Federal Grants	\$2,232 30
14	Per Capita State Expenditures	\$5,051 15
15	Per Capita State General Fund Expenditures	\$2,095 29
16	State General Fund Expenditures as a Percentage of Personal Income	6.0% 33
17	Per Capita Federal Expenditures	\$9,043 43
18	Bond Ratings	AAA 1
19	Per Capita State and Local Debt	\$5,537 9
20	Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures	\$1,099 30
21	State Funding Per Pupil, K-12	\$5,620 26
22	Percentage with High School Education or Less	64.9% 25
23	Average Annual In-State Tuition	\$5,196 7
24	State Government FTE Employment	1.6 21
25	Percentage of Roads Maintained by the State	75.6% 4

## Highlights

- North Carolina and six other states ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in bond ratings for general obligation bonds in December 2010, receiving the highest rating from all three bond rating services.
- North Carolina ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in the percentage of roads maintained by the state in 2008 at 75.6%.
- North Carolina ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in population growth, increasing by 18.5% between 2000 and 2010.
- North Carolina ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in average annual in-state tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities in 2010-11 at \$5,196. The 50-state average was \$7,506. Forty-three other states had higher tuition and fees.
- North Carolina ranked 9<sup>th</sup> in per capita state and local debt in Fiscal Year 2007-08 at \$5,537. Forty-one other states had higher per capita state and local debt.
- North Carolina ranked 10<sup>th</sup> in population in 2010 with 9,535,483 residents.
- North Carolina ranked 15<sup>th</sup> in per capita state expenditures in Fiscal Year 2007-08 at \$5,051. Thirty-five other states had higher per capita state expenditures.
- North Carolina and three other states ranked 16<sup>th</sup> in percentage employed in computer or math occupations in 2009 at 2.4%.
- North Carolina and four other states ranked 17<sup>th</sup> in state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income in Fiscal Year 2007-08 at 10.1%. Twenty-nine other states had higher per capita state and local taxes.
- North Carolina ranked 18<sup>th</sup> in per capita state and local taxes in Fiscal Year 2007-08 at \$3,591. Thirty-two other states had higher per capita state and local taxes.
- North Carolina ranked 18<sup>th</sup> in per capita state taxes in Fiscal Year 2008-09 at \$2,185. Thirty-two other states had higher per capita state and local taxes.

## Change in Rank

To determine change in rank, the rank for each indicator in this compendium was compared to that indicator's rank in the last edition of this compendium, which was published in 2009.

For both compendiums, the value states aspire to was ranked first, when known. Otherwise, the highest value was ranked first.

North Carolina's rank on an indicator "improved" if its rank number decreased, and this change is indicated with a **↑**. For example, North Carolina's rank improved for population growth because North Carolina ranked 6<sup>th</sup> on this indicator in this compendium and 9<sup>th</sup> in the last compendium.

North Carolina's rank on an indicator "declined" if its rank number increased, and this change is indicated with a **↓**. For example, North Carolina's rank declined for median household income because North Carolina ranked 39<sup>th</sup> on this indicator in this compendium and 37<sup>th</sup> in the last compendium.

North Carolina's rank on an indicator "stayed the same" if its rank number did not change, and this lack of change is indicated with a **=**. For example, North Carolina's rank stayed the same for population because North Carolina ranked 10<sup>th</sup> on this indicator in this compendium and the last compendium.

The table below tallies how many times North Carolina's rank improved, declined, or stayed the same on the 25 indicators included in this compendium.

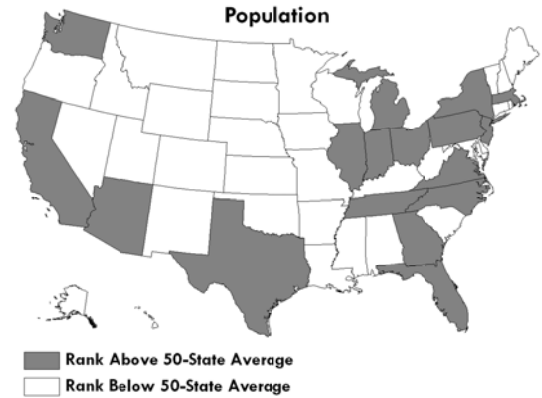
	<b>Tally</b>
<b>↑</b> Rank improved	8
<b>↓</b> Rank declined	8
<b>=</b> Rank stayed the same	9

## Change in Rank

<b>Table</b>	<b>Direction of Change</b>	<b>Number of Positions</b>
1 Population	=	0
2 Percent Change in Population	↑	3
3 Median Household Income	↓	2
4 Unemployment Rate	↓	6
5 Percentage Employed in Computer or Math Occupations	↑	4
6 Percentage of Population Living in Poverty	=	0
7 Percentage of Population Without Health Insurance	↓	3
8 Percentage of Adults Overweight or Obese	=	0
9 Infant Mortality Rate	=	0
10 Per Capita State and Local Taxes	=	0
11 State and Local Taxes as a Percentage of Personal Income	↑	4
12 Per Capita State Taxes	↑	7
13 Per Capita Federal Grants	↓	3
14 Per Capita State Expenditures	↑	3
15 Per Capita State General Fund Expenditures	↓	1
16 State General Fund Expenditures as a Percentage of Personal Income	=	0
17 Per Capita Federal Expenditures	↓	4
18 Bond Ratings	=	0
19 Per Capita State and Local Debt	↑	2
20 Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures	↑	2
21 State Funding Per Pupil, K-12	↓	3
22 Percentage with High School Education or Less	↑	2
23 Average Annual In-State Tuition	↓	1
24 State Government FTE Employment	=	0
25 Percentage of Roads Maintained by the State	=	0

# 1. Population

Rank		Population
1	California	37,253,956
2	Texas	25,145,561
3	New York	19,378,102
4	Florida	18,801,310
5	Illinois	12,830,632
6	Pennsylvania	12,702,379
7	Ohio	11,536,504
8	Michigan	9,883,640
9	Georgia	9,687,653
<b>10</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>9,535,483</b>
11	New Jersey	8,791,894
12	Virginia	8,001,024
13	Washington	6,724,540
14	Massachusetts	6,547,629
15	Indiana	6,483,802
16	Arizona	6,392,017
17	Tennessee	6,346,105
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>6,162,876</b>
18	Missouri	5,988,927
19	Maryland	5,773,552
20	Wisconsin	5,686,986
21	Minnesota	5,303,925
22	Colorado	5,029,196
23	Alabama	4,779,736
24	South Carolina	4,625,364
25	Louisiana	4,533,372
26	Kentucky	4,339,367
27	Oregon	3,831,074
28	Oklahoma	3,751,351
29	Connecticut	3,574,097
30	Iowa	3,046,355
31	Mississippi	2,967,297
32	Arkansas	2,915,918
33	Kansas	2,853,118
34	Utah	2,763,885
35	Nevada	2,700,551
36	New Mexico	2,059,179
37	West Virginia	1,852,994
38	Nebraska	1,826,341
39	Idaho	1,567,582
40	Hawaii	1,360,301
41	Maine	1,328,361
42	New Hampshire	1,316,470
43	Rhode Island	1,052,567
44	Montana	989,415
45	Delaware	897,934
46	South Dakota	814,180
47	Alaska	710,231
48	North Dakota	672,591
49	Vermont	625,741
50	Wyoming	563,626

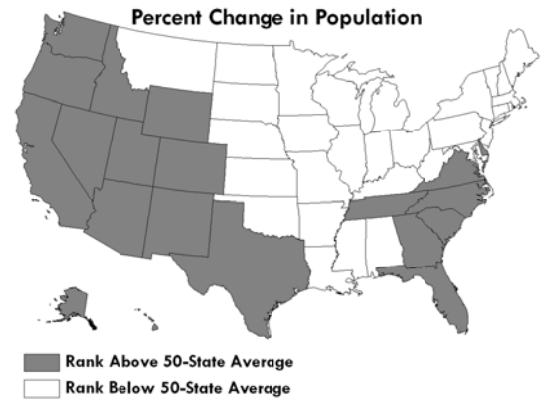


- This indicator was ranked from the highest value to the lowest value.
- North Carolina ranked 10<sup>th</sup> in population in 2010 with 9,535,483 residents. The 50 state-average was 6,162,876. In 2008, North Carolina also ranked 10<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina and four other states (Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia) were above the 50-state average.

Source: U.S. Census 2010.

## 2. Percent Change in Population

Rank		Percent
1	Nevada	35.1
2	Arizona	24.6
3	Utah	23.8
4	Idaho	21.1
5	Texas	20.6
<b>6</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>18.5</b>
7	Georgia	18.3
8	Florida	17.6
9	Colorado	16.9
10	South Carolina	15.3
11	Delaware	14.6
12	Washington	14.1
12	Wyoming	14.1
14	Alaska	13.3
15	New Mexico	13.2
16	Virginia	13.0
17	Hawaii	12.3
18	Oregon	12.0
19	Tennessee	11.5
20	California	10.0
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>9.9</b>
21	Montana	9.7
22	Arkansas	9.1
23	Maryland	9.0
24	Oklahoma	8.7
25	South Dakota	7.9
26	Minnesota	7.8
27	Alabama	7.5
28	Kentucky	7.4
29	Missouri	7.0
30	Nebraska	6.7
31	Indiana	6.6
32	New Hampshire	6.5
33	Kansas	6.1
34	Wisconsin	6.0
35	Connecticut	4.9
36	North Dakota	4.7
37	New Jersey	4.5
38	Mississippi	4.3
39	Maine	4.2
40	Iowa	4.1
41	Pennsylvania	3.4
42	Illinois	3.3
43	Massachusetts	3.1
44	Vermont	2.8
45	West Virginia	2.5
46	New York	2.1
47	Ohio	1.6
48	Louisiana	1.4
49	Rhode Island	0.4
50	Michigan	-0.6

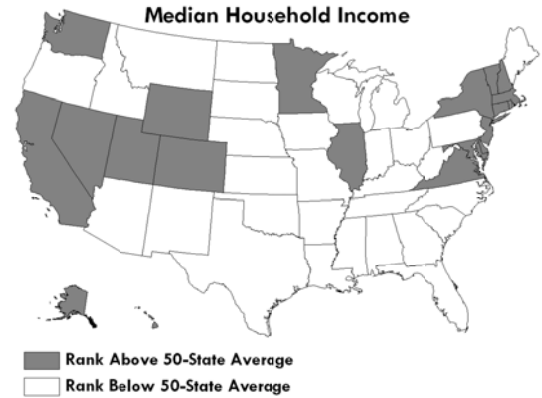


- States aspire to have population growth.
- North Carolina ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in population growth, increasing by 18.5% between 2000 and 2010. The 50-state average was 9.9%. In 2008, North Carolina ranked 9<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- North Carolina's population increased from 8,049,313 residents in 2000 to 9,535,483 in 2010, an increase of nearly 1.5 million people.
- Based on population estimates, the number of foreign-born residents in North Carolina increased by 54.7% between 2000 and 2009. The 50-state average was 36%.
- Based on population estimates, the number of North Carolinians over the age of 65 increased by 23% between 2000 and 2009. The 50-state average was 15%.

Sources: U.S. Census 2000, 2010; American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau (2009); U.S. Census Bureau data on population estimates (2009).

### 3. Median Household Income

Rank		Income in \$
1	Maryland	69,272
2	New Jersey	68,342
3	Connecticut	67,034
4	Alaska	66,953
5	Hawaii	64,098
6	Massachusetts	64,081
7	New Hampshire	60,567
8	Virginia	59,330
9	California	58,931
10	Delaware	56,860
11	Washington	56,548
12	Minnesota	55,616
13	Colorado	55,430
14	Utah	55,117
15	New York	54,659
16	Rhode Island	54,119
17	Illinois	53,966
18	Nevada	53,341
19	Wyoming	52,664
20	Vermont	51,618
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>50,274</b>
21	Wisconsin	49,993
22	Pennsylvania	49,520
23	Arizona	48,745
24	Oregon	48,457
25	Texas	48,259
26	Iowa	48,044
27	North Dakota	47,827
28	Kansas	47,817
29	Georgia	47,590
30	Nebraska	47,357
31	Maine	45,734
32	Indiana	45,424
33	Ohio	45,395
34	Michigan	45,255
35	Missouri	45,229
36	South Dakota	45,043
37	Idaho	44,926
38	Florida	44,736
<b>39</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>43,674</b>
40	New Mexico	43,028
41	Louisiana	42,492
42	South Carolina	42,442
43	Montana	42,322
44	Tennessee	41,725
45	Oklahoma	41,664
46	Alabama	40,489
47	Kentucky	40,072
48	Arkansas	37,823
49	West Virginia	37,435
50	Mississippi	36,646



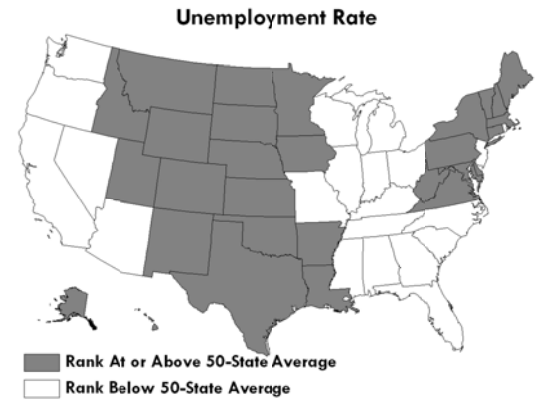
- States aspire to a high median household income.
- North Carolina ranked 39<sup>th</sup> in median household income in 2009 at \$43,674. The 50-state average was \$50,274. In 2007, North Carolina ranked 37<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- North Carolina's median household income decreased by 2.2% (\$996) from 2007 to 2009. Twenty-two other states' median household income also decreased.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, all but Virginia ranked below the 50-state average.
- Median household income is the middle income of all households—half of the households earn more and half earn less.

Source: American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau (2007, 2009).



## 4. Unemployment Rate

Rank		Rate
1	North Dakota	4.3
2	Nebraska	4.6
3	South Dakota	4.8
4	Iowa	6.0
5	Montana	6.2
6	New Hampshire	6.3
7	Oklahoma	6.4
7	Wyoming	6.4
9	Utah	6.6
10	Kansas	6.7
10	Virginia	6.7
12	Hawaii	6.8
12	Louisiana	6.8
14	Vermont	6.9
15	Maryland	7.0
16	New Mexico	7.2
17	Arkansas	7.3
18	Texas	7.6
19	Colorado	7.7
20	West Virginia	7.9
21	Alaska	8.0
21	Idaho	8.0
21	Maine	8.0
21	Minnesota	8.0
25	Delaware	8.1
25	Pennsylvania	8.1
27	Connecticut	8.2
28	Massachusetts	8.4
28	New York	8.4
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>8.4</b>
30	Wisconsin	8.5
31	Washington	8.9
32	Arizona	9.1
33	New Jersey	9.2
34	Missouri	9.3
35	Georgia	9.6
35	Mississippi	9.6
37	Alabama	10.1
37	Illinois	10.1
37	Indiana	10.1
40	Ohio	10.2
41	Florida	10.5
41	Kentucky	10.5
41	Tennessee	10.5
<b>44</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>10.6</b>
45	Oregon	11.1
46	Rhode Island	11.2
47	California	11.4
48	South Carolina	11.7
49	Nevada	11.8
50	Michigan	13.6

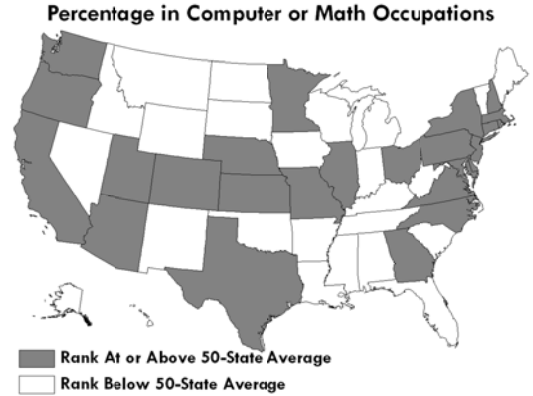


- States aspire to a low rate of unemployment.
- North Carolina ranked 44<sup>th</sup> in annual unemployment rate in 2009 at 10.6%. The 50-state average was 8.4%. In 2008, North Carolina ranked 38<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- In February 2010, North Carolina recorded the highest unemployment rate (11.2%) since the state started collecting the information in 1976. By November 2010, the unemployment rate was down to 9.7%.
- Since 2003, North Carolina's unemployment rate has consistently ranked among the highest in the nation, with neighbors South Carolina and Tennessee experiencing similarly high rates.
- The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed and actively looking for work divided by the labor force.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2003-10).

## 5. Percentage Employed in Computer or Math Occupations

Rank		Percent
1	Virginia	5.0
2	Washington	4.0
3	Colorado	3.9
3	Maryland	3.9
3	Massachusetts	3.9
6	New Jersey	3.5
7	Minnesota	3.1
7	New Hampshire	3.1
9	California	2.9
9	Delaware	2.9
11	Connecticut	2.7
11	Utah	2.7
13	Texas	2.6
14	Illinois	2.5
14	Missouri	2.5
16	Georgia	2.4
16	New York	2.4
<b>16</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>2.4</b>
16	Ohio	2.4
20	Arizona	2.3
20	Kansas	2.3
20	Oregon	2.3
23	Nebraska	2.2
23	Pennsylvania	2.2
23	Rhode Island	2.2
	<b>50-State Average</b>	<b>2.2</b>
26	Florida	2.1
26	Idaho	2.1
26	Michigan	2.1
29	Vermont	2.0
29	Wisconsin	2.0
31	Alabama	1.8
31	Arkansas	1.8
31	Iowa	1.8
34	New Mexico	1.7
35	Indiana	1.6
35	Kentucky	1.6
35	Oklahoma	1.6
38	Alaska	1.5
38	Maine	1.5
38	North Dakota	1.5
38	South Carolina	1.5
38	South Dakota	1.5
38	Tennessee	1.5
44	Hawaii	1.4
45	Montana	1.3
46	Nevada	1.2
47	West Virginia	1.1
48	Louisiana	0.9
48	Mississippi	0.9
50	Wyoming	0.8

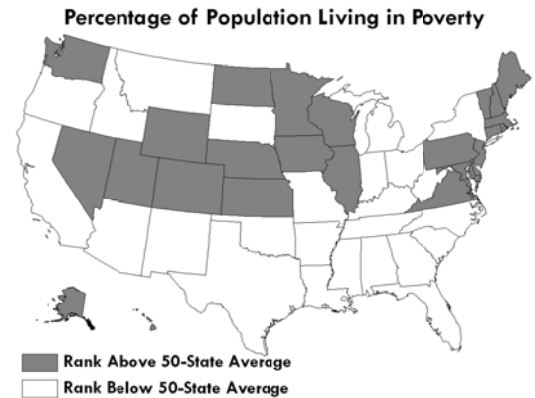


- States aspire to high employment in computer and math occupations; these positions typically offer high salaries.
- North Carolina ranked 16<sup>th</sup> in percentage employed in computer or math occupations in 2009 at 2.4%. The 50-state average was 2.2%. In 2008, North Carolina ranked 20<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- In North Carolina, the 2008 average annual salary for computer and math occupations was \$74,440, whereas the average annual salary for all occupations was \$39,420.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, only Virginia and Georgia had a higher percentage employed in computer or math occupations than North Carolina.
- Percentage employed in computer or math occupations measures the number of people employed in computer or math occupations in comparison to the total number of people employed in the state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2009).

## 6. Percentage of Population Living in Poverty

Rank		Percent
1	New Hampshire	8.5
2	Alaska	9.0
3	Maryland	9.1
4	Connecticut	9.4
4	New Jersey	9.4
6	Wyoming	9.8
7	Massachusetts	10.3
8	Hawaii	10.4
9	Virginia	10.5
10	Delaware	10.8
11	Minnesota	11.0
12	Vermont	11.4
13	Rhode Island	11.5
13	Utah	11.5
15	North Dakota	11.7
16	Iowa	11.8
17	Maine	12.3
17	Nebraska	12.3
17	Washington	12.3
20	Nevada	12.4
20	Wisconsin	12.4
22	Pennsylvania	12.5
23	Colorado	12.9
24	Illinois	13.3
25	Kansas	13.4
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>13.8</b>
26	California	14.2
26	New York	14.2
26	South Dakota	14.2
29	Idaho	14.3
29	Oregon	14.3
31	Indiana	14.4
32	Missouri	14.6
33	Florida	14.9
34	Montana	15.1
35	Ohio	15.2
36	Michigan	16.2
36	Oklahoma	16.2
<b>38</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>16.3</b>
39	Arizona	16.5
39	Georgia	16.5
41	South Carolina	17.1
41	Tennessee	17.1
43	Texas	17.2
44	Louisiana	17.3
45	Alabama	17.5
46	West Virginia	17.7
47	New Mexico	18.0
48	Kentucky	18.6
49	Arkansas	18.8
50	Mississippi	21.9

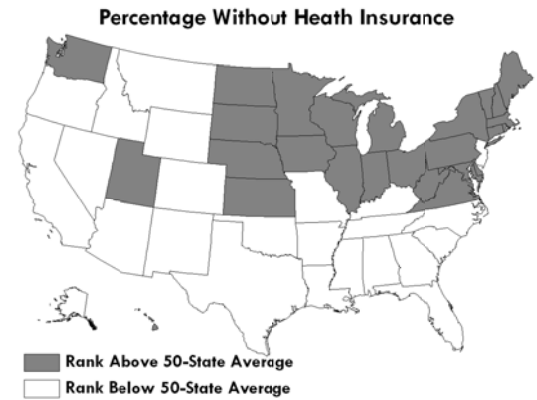


- States aspire to a low percentage of population living in poverty.
- North Carolina ranked 38<sup>th</sup> in percentage of population in poverty in 2009 at 16.3%. The 50-state average was 13.8%. In 2007, North Carolina also ranked 38<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- The number of North Carolinians living in poverty in 2009 was 1,478,214.
- The U.S. Census Bureau uses thresholds to estimate the number of Americans living in poverty. These thresholds are updated annually; the 2009 poverty threshold was \$21,756 for a family of four with two children. The poverty thresholds used by the U.S. Census Bureau are different from the poverty guidelines used by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to determine financial eligibility for certain programs such as Medicaid.
- The percentage of North Carolinians living below 200% of the federal poverty threshold in 2009 (\$43,512 for a family of four with two children) was 36.5%. The 50-state average was 32%.
- In 2009, the number of children (under age 18) in North Carolina living in poverty was 504,937, or 22.5% of the youth population. The 50 state-average was 18.8%.

Source: American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau (2009); U.S. Census Bureau (2009).

## 7. Percentage of Population Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance

Rank		Percent
1	Massachusetts	5.2
2	Hawaii	9.4
3	Minnesota	10.0
4	Wisconsin	10.9
5	Vermont	11.2
6	New Hampshire	11.9
7	Maine	12.0
8	North Dakota	12.3
9	Iowa	12.9
10	Nebraska	13.2
10	Pennsylvania	13.2
12	Connecticut	13.7
13	Rhode Island	13.9
14	Washington	14.5
15	Virginia	14.7
16	Kansas	15.1
17	Michigan	15.5
18	Delaware	15.6
18	Maryland	15.6
20	South Dakota	15.7
21	Utah	16.1
22	Indiana	16.3
23	Ohio	16.4
24	West Virginia	16.5
25	Illinois	16.6
26	New York	16.7
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>16.9</b>
27	Colorado	17.1
27	Idaho	17.1
29	Missouri	17.6
30	New Jersey	17.7
31	Tennessee	17.8
32	Wyoming	18.0
33	Louisiana	18.1
33	Montana	18.1
35	Kentucky	18.4
36	Alaska	19.0
37	Alabama	19.7
37	South Carolina	19.7
39	Mississippi	20.1
<b>40</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>20.4</b>
40	Oregon	20.4
42	Oklahoma	20.9
43	Arizona	21.6
44	Arkansas	22.1
44	California	22.1
46	Georgia	22.4
47	Nevada	23.1
48	New Mexico	24.6
49	Florida	26.6
50	Texas	28.5

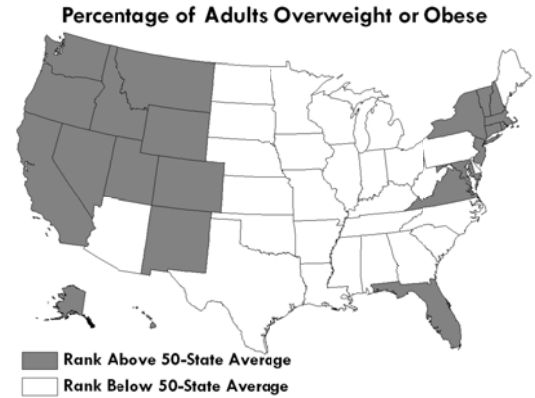


- States aspire to a low percentage of population without health insurance.
- North Carolina ranked 40<sup>th</sup> in percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance in 2009 at 20.4%. The 50-state average was 16.9%. In 2007, North Carolina ranked 37<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- The number of North Carolinians under age 65 without health insurance in 2009 was approximately 1.7 million people.
- The number of North Carolinians under age 65 without health insurance increased by 11.7% between 2007 and 2009, an increase of 174,000 persons.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, only Virginia and West Virginia had a lower percentage of people under age 65 without health insurance than the 50-state average.
- Health insurance coverage is defined broadly and may be provided through private or government-sponsored sources. Government sources for those under age 65 include Medicaid, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, state-specific plans, and the Indian Health Service.

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau (2007, 2009).

## 8. Percentage of Adults Overweight or Obese

Rank		Percent
1	Colorado	53.3
2	Massachusetts	54.4
3	Utah	55.6
4	Connecticut	56.0
5	Vermont	56.5
6	Hawaii	56.8
7	New York	57.4
8	Virginia	57.6
9	California	57.7
10	New Jersey	57.8
11	Oregon	58.2
12	Idaho	59.1
13	Washington	59.4
14	Florida	59.5
15	Rhode Island	59.6
16	New Mexico	59.8
16	Wyoming	59.8
18	Maryland	60.1
19	Montana	60.2
19	New Hampshire	60.2
21	Nevada	60.7
22	Alaska	61.0
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>61.1</b>
23	Arizona	61.3
24	Pennsylvania	61.4
25	Wisconsin	61.5
26	Delaware	61.6
27	Maine	61.9
28	Georgia	62.1
28	Minnesota	62.1
30	Kansas	62.3
31	Indiana	62.4
<b>31</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>62.4</b>
33	South Carolina	62.8
34	Michigan	63.0
34	Texas	63.0
36	Nebraska	63.1
37	Illinois	63.2
38	North Dakota	63.4
39	Arkansas	63.5
40	Iowa	63.6
41	Missouri	63.8
42	Kentucky	64.0
43	Ohio	64.2
44	South Dakota	64.4
45	Louisiana	64.9
46	West Virginia	65.0
47	Oklahoma	65.3
48	Alabama	65.9
48	Tennessee	65.9
50	Mississippi	67.8

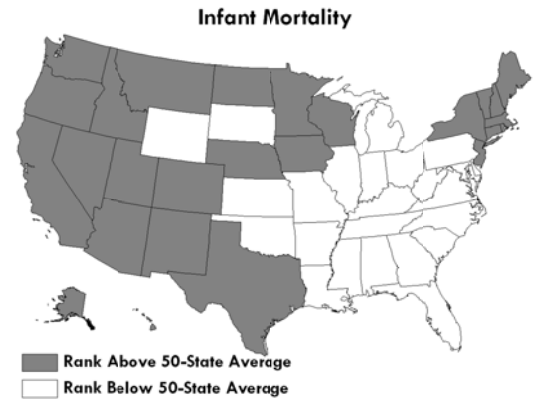


- States aspire to a low percentage of people who are overweight, obese, or diagnosed with diseases related to obesity.
- North Carolina ranked 31<sup>st</sup> in percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese in 2009 at 62.4%. The 50-state average was 61.1%. In 2007, North Carolina also ranked 31<sup>st</sup> on this indicator.
- North Carolina ranked 39<sup>th</sup> in percentage of children (age 10 to 17) classified as overweight or obese in 2007 at 33.5%. The 50-state average was 30.9%.
- North Carolina ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> in percentage of adults diagnosed with diabetes in 2005 at 8.4%. The 50-state average was 7.2%.
- Overweight and obese are labels for ranges of weight that are greater than what is generally considered healthy for a given height. The terms also identify ranges of weight that have been shown to increase the likelihood of certain diseases and other health problems.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation data on adult overweight/obesity rate (2009), overweight/obese children (2007), and diabetes rate per 100 by age (2005).

## 9. Infant Mortality Rate

Rank		Rate
1	Massachusetts	4.9
2	Minnesota	5.0
2	Utah	5.0
4	Washington	5.1
5	California	5.2
5	Iowa	5.2
7	New Jersey	5.4
8	New Hampshire	5.6
8	Oregon	5.6
8	Vermont	5.6
11	Connecticut	5.8
12	Nebraska	5.9
12	New York	5.9
12	North Dakota	5.9
15	Montana	6.0
15	Rhode Island	6.0
17	Colorado	6.1
17	Hawaii	6.1
17	New Mexico	6.1
20	Nevada	6.2
21	Idaho	6.3
21	Maine	6.3
21	Texas	6.3
21	Wisconsin	6.3
25	Alaska	6.5
26	Arizona	6.6
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>6.9</b>
27	Kentucky	7.0
28	Florida	7.2
29	Kansas	7.3
29	South Dakota	7.3
29	Virginia	7.3
32	Illinois	7.4
32	Pennsylvania	7.4
32	Wyoming	7.4
35	Missouri	7.5
36	Michigan	7.6
36	West Virginia	7.6
38	Ohio	7.8
39	Indiana	7.9
39	Maryland	7.9
41	Oklahoma	8.0
42	Arkansas	8.2
42	Georgia	8.2
<b>44</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>8.5</b>
45	Delaware	8.6
46	Tennessee	8.7
47	South Carolina	9.0
48	Alabama	9.1
49	Louisiana	10.0
50	Mississippi	10.6



- States aspire to a low infant mortality rate and a low rate of low birthweight babies.
- North Carolina ranked 44<sup>th</sup> in infant mortality rate at 8.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006. The 50-state average was 6.9. In 2005, North Carolina also ranked 44<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- North Carolina's infant mortality rate for minorities was 14.1 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2009—more than twice the rate for white infants (5.4).
- During the past 10 years, the infant mortality rate in North Carolina has decreased from 9.1 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1999 to 7.9 deaths in 2009. The state's infant mortality rate has decreased more than 35% since 1988 when North Carolina had the highest infant mortality rate in the nation.
- Low birthweight (i.e., babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams, or about 5 pounds, 5 ounces) is a significant risk factor for infant mortality. In 2008, North Carolina ranked 40<sup>th</sup> in low birthweight babies at 9.1%. The 50-state average was 8.1%.

Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation data on infant death rate (2006) and births of low birthweight (2008); N.C. State Center for Health Statistics data on infant mortality statistics (1999, 2009).

## 10. Per Capita State and Local Taxes

Rank		Taxes in \$
1	South Carolina	2,923
2	Alabama	3,002
3	Tennessee	3,045
4	South Dakota	3,107
5	Mississippi	3,133
6	Idaho	3,234
7	Arkansas	3,280
8	Kentucky	3,302
9	Oregon	3,313
10	Missouri	3,336
11	Oklahoma	3,379
12	Utah	3,436
13	Georgia	3,468
14	Arizona	3,538
15	West Virginia	3,542
16	Texas	3,554
17	Montana	3,562
<b>18</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>3,591</b>
19	Indiana	3,593
20	New Hampshire	3,754
21	Michigan	3,764
22	Iowa	3,855
23	New Mexico	3,899
24	Colorado	3,979
25	Florida	3,981
26	Louisiana	4,032
27	Nevada	4,048
27	Ohio	4,048
29	Virginia	4,196
30	Nebraska	4,213
31	Delaware	4,237
32	Kansas	4,246
33	Pennsylvania	4,306
34	Wisconsin	4,331
35	Washington	4,354
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>4,360</b>
36	Maine	4,496
37	Illinois	4,503
38	Rhode Island	4,626
39	Minnesota	4,727
39	Vermont	4,727
41	Maryland	4,887
42	North Dakota	4,948
43	California	5,085
44	Massachusetts	5,196
45	Hawaii	5,233
46	New Jersey	6,209
47	Connecticut	6,599
48	Wyoming	6,930
49	New York	7,103
50	Alaska	14,147



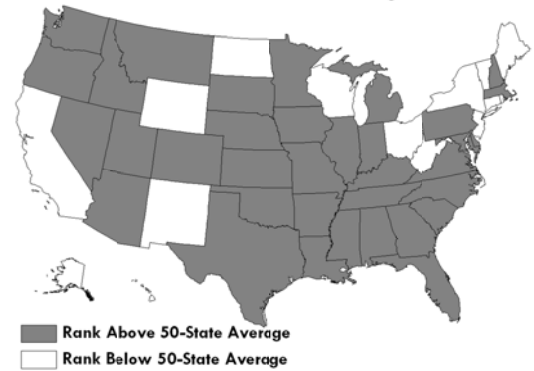
- States aspire to have low per capita state and local taxes.
- North Carolina ranked 18<sup>th</sup> in per capita state and local taxes in Fiscal Year 2007-08 at \$3,591. The 50 state-average was \$4,360. In Fiscal Year 2005-06, North Carolina also ranked 18<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower per capita state and local taxes than Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia in Fiscal Year 2007-08.
- In terms of local taxes, North Carolina ranked 12<sup>th</sup> in per capita local taxes in Fiscal Year 2007-08 at \$1,128. The 50-state average was \$1,555.
- Per capita taxes and taxes as a percentage of personal income are two commonly used measures that facilitate comparisons across states. They do not describe how taxes might differ, for example, by household income levels or for businesses versus individuals.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data on state and local government finance (2007-08) and population estimates (2008).

## 11. State and Local Taxes as a Percentage of Personal Income

Rank		Percent
1	South Dakota	7.9
2	New Hampshire	8.6
3	Tennessee	8.7
4	Alabama	8.9
4	South Carolina	8.9
4	Texas	8.9
7	Oregon	9.0
8	Colorado	9.1
8	Missouri	9.1
10	Oklahoma	9.2
11	Virginia	9.4
12	Georgia	9.8
12	Idaho	9.8
14	Florida	9.9
15	Arkansas	10.0
15	Washington	10.0
17	Iowa	10.1
17	Maryland	10.1
17	Montana	10.1
17	Nevada	10.1
<b>17</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>10.1</b>
22	Kentucky	10.2
22	Massachusetts	10.2
22	Mississippi	10.2
25	Arizona	10.3
25	Indiana	10.3
27	Delaware	10.4
27	Illinois	10.4
29	Nebraska	10.5
29	Utah	10.5
31	Kansas	10.6
31	Louisiana	10.6
33	Michigan	10.7
33	Pennsylvania	10.7
35	Minnesota	10.9
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>11.0</b>
36	Rhode Island	11.1
37	Ohio	11.2
37	West Virginia	11.2
39	Wisconsin	11.4
40	California	11.5
40	Connecticut	11.5
42	New Mexico	11.6
43	North Dakota	11.9
44	New Jersey	12.0
44	Vermont	12.0
46	Hawaii	12.3
46	Maine	12.3
48	Wyoming	13.7
49	New York	14.8
50	Alaska	31.9

State and Local Taxes as a Percentage of Income



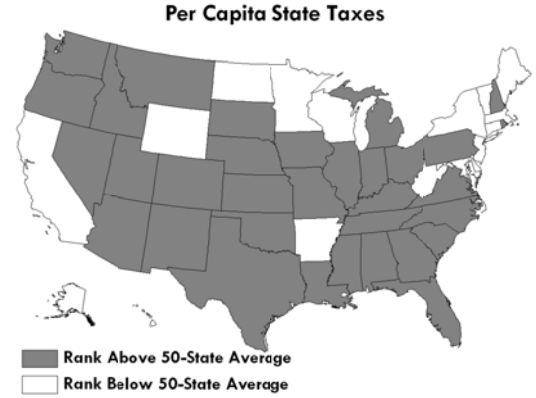
- States aspire to have low state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income.
- North Carolina ranked 17<sup>th</sup> in state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income in Fiscal Year 2007-08 at 10.1%. The 50-state average was 11%. In Fiscal Year 2005-06, North Carolina ranked 21<sup>st</sup> on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income than Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and West Virginia in Fiscal Year 2007-08.
- Per capita taxes and taxes as a percentage of personal income are two commonly used measures that facilitate comparisons across states. They do not describe how taxes might differ, for example, by household income levels or for businesses versus individuals.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau data on state and local government finance (2007-08); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data on personal income (2008).



## 12. Per Capita State Taxes

Rank		Taxes in \$
1	South Carolina	1,567
2	New Hampshire	1,605
3	Georgia	1,636
4	South Dakota	1,642
5	Texas	1,646
6	Tennessee	1,659
7	Arizona	1,706
8	Florida	1,724
9	Colorado	1,728
9	Missouri	1,728
11	Alabama	1,764
12	Oregon	1,939
13	Utah	1,947
14	Idaho	2,052
15	Virginia	2,055
16	Ohio	2,075
17	Nevada	2,105
<b>18</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>2,185</b>
19	Mississippi	2,207
20	Oklahoma	2,213
21	Nebraska	2,227
22	Louisiana	2,229
23	Kentucky	2,261
24	Illinois	2,267
25	Indiana	2,320
26	Iowa	2,322
27	Michigan	2,363
28	Kansas	2,375
29	Pennsylvania	2,386
30	New Mexico	2,414
31	Rhode Island	2,456
32	Washington	2,462
33	Montana	2,469
	<b>50-State Average</b>	<b>2,532</b>
34	Wisconsin	2,563
35	Arkansas	2,584
36	West Virginia	2,632
37	Maine	2,647
38	Maryland	2,654
39	California	2,733
40	Massachusetts	2,955
41	New Jersey	3,122
42	Delaware	3,170
43	Minnesota	3,259
44	New York	3,328
45	Hawaii	3,639
46	Connecticut	3,674
47	North Dakota	3,732
48	Vermont	4,030
49	Wyoming	5,078
50	Alaska	7,092

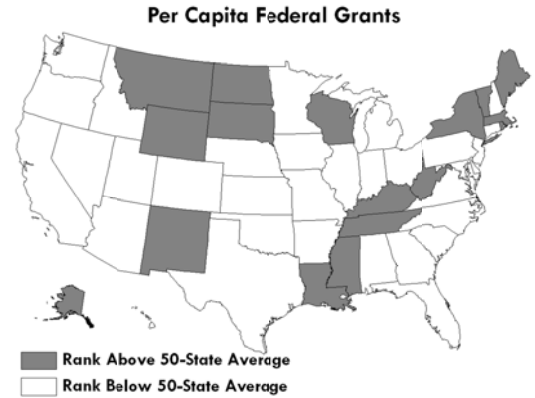


- States aspire to have low per capita state taxes.
- North Carolina ranked 18<sup>th</sup> in per capita state taxes in Fiscal Year 2008-09 at \$2,185. The 50-state average was \$2,532. In Fiscal Year 2007-08, North Carolina ranked 25<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower per capita state taxes than Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and West Virginia in Fiscal Year 2008-09.
- Per capita taxes and taxes as a percentage of personal income are two commonly used measures that facilitate comparisons across states. They do not describe how taxes might differ, for example, by household income levels or for businesses versus individuals.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data on state government tax collections and population estimates (2009).

### 13. Per Capita Federal Grants

Rank		Grants in \$
1	Alaska	5,306
2	Wyoming	4,785
3	North Dakota	3,485
4	Vermont	3,478
5	New Mexico	3,460
6	Rhode Island	3,427
7	Wisconsin	3,399
8	Louisiana	3,395
9	Massachusetts	3,394
10	New York	3,194
11	Maine	3,098
12	South Dakota	3,037
13	Montana	3,015
14	Mississippi	2,813
15	Tennessee	2,710
16	West Virginia	2,705
17	Kentucky	2,635
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>2,550</b>
18	Iowa	2,519
19	Hawaii	2,516
20	Connecticut	2,510
21	California	2,460
22	Illinois	2,439
23	Arkansas	2,401
23	Delaware	2,401
25	Oklahoma	2,320
26	Washington	2,290
27	Oregon	2,275
28	Missouri	2,266
29	Texas	2,246
<b>30</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>2,232</b>
31	Minnesota	2,230
32	Ohio	2,202
33	Arizona	2,195
34	Pennsylvania	2,171
35	Alabama	2,125
36	Michigan	2,118
37	Indiana	2,078
38	Maryland	2,071
39	Nebraska	2,035
40	South Carolina	2,028
41	Idaho	2,005
42	New Hampshire	1,972
43	Georgia	1,952
44	New Jersey	1,928
45	Kansas	1,911
46	Utah	1,776
47	Colorado	1,762
48	Florida	1,725
49	Virginia	1,607
50	Nevada	1,422

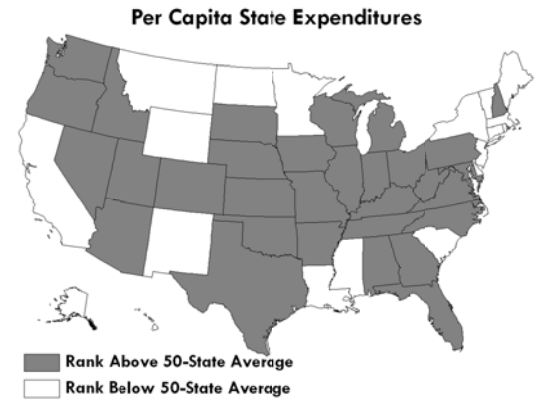


- States aspire to have high per capita federal grants.
- North Carolina ranked 30<sup>th</sup> in per capita federal grants in Fiscal Year 2008-09 at \$2,232. The 50-state average was \$2,550. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, North Carolina ranked 27<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia had lower per capita federal grants than North Carolina in Fiscal Year 2008-09.
- Federal grants consist of formula grants such as Medicaid and the National Lunch Program, project grants for research or construction activities, and categorical or block grants.
- Per capita federal grants is a commonly used measure that allows easy comparisons across states, indicating the amount of federal grants states receive.

Sources: Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2009: State and County Areas, U.S. Census Bureau (2010, August); U.S. Census Bureau data on population estimates (2009).

## 14. Per Capita State Expenditures

Rank		Expenditures in \$
1	Texas	4,079
2	Nevada	4,146
3	Florida	4,190
4	Tennessee	4,207
5	Georgia	4,245
6	Missouri	4,498
7	South Dakota	4,597
8	Colorado	4,621
9	Arizona	4,736
10	Nebraska	4,738
11	Indiana	4,819
12	Illinois	4,934
13	New Hampshire	4,994
14	Idaho	5,025
<b>15</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>5,051</b>
16	Virginia	5,101
17	Utah	5,241
18	Alabama	5,322
19	Kansas	5,351
20	Oklahoma	5,356
21	Arkansas	5,459
22	Iowa	5,519
23	Michigan	5,685
24	Pennsylvania	5,701
25	Wisconsin	5,797
26	West Virginia	5,839
27	Ohio	5,880
28	Oregon	5,918
29	Kentucky	5,929
30	Maryland	6,014
31	Washington	6,045
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>6,070</b>
32	South Carolina	6,127
33	Maine	6,176
34	Montana	6,340
35	Mississippi	6,341
36	North Dakota	6,432
37	Minnesota	6,554
38	Connecticut	6,717
39	California	6,744
40	New Jersey	6,757
41	Massachusetts	6,974
42	Rhode Island	7,115
43	Louisiana	7,414
44	New Mexico	7,949
45	New York	8,085
46	Delaware	8,162
47	Vermont	8,164
48	Hawaii	8,182
49	Wyoming	9,534
50	Alaska	14,701

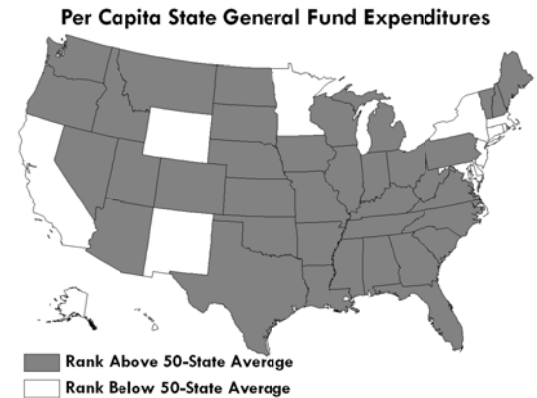


- States aspire to have low per capita state expenditures.
- North Carolina ranked 15<sup>th</sup> in per capita state expenditures in Fiscal Year 2007-08 at \$5,051. The 50-state average was \$6,070. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, North Carolina ranked 18<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had higher per capita state expenditures than Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee in Fiscal Year 2007-08.
- Per capita state expenditures is a commonly used measure that allows easy comparisons across states, indicating how much is spent per person in a state. It does not describe how state expenditures might differ, for example, by the types of services covered.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data on state government finance (2008) and population estimates (2008).

## 15. Per Capita State General Fund Expenditures

Rank		Expenditures in \$
1	Michigan	853
2	New Hampshire	1,086
3	South Carolina	1,274
4	Florida	1,276
5	Arizona	1,401
6	Missouri	1,403
7	South Dakota	1,419
8	Arkansas	1,516
9	Illinois	1,536
10	Colorado	1,537
11	Oregon	1,539
12	Alabama	1,547
13	Mississippi	1,589
14	Nevada	1,590
15	Georgia	1,704
16	Utah	1,730
17	Idaho	1,762
18	Texas	1,784
19	Montana	1,798
20	Oklahoma	1,826
21	Nebraska	1,853
22	Vermont	1,864
23	Tennessee	1,893
24	North Dakota	1,917
25	Iowa	1,963
26	Indiana	2,030
27	Virginia	2,038
28	Kentucky	2,093
<b>29</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>2,095</b>
30	Louisiana	2,102
31	West Virginia	2,144
32	Pennsylvania	2,149
33	Kansas	2,151
34	Washington	2,193
35	Wisconsin	2,254
36	Maine	2,291
37	Ohio	2,320
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>2,363</b>
38	California	2,460
39	Maryland	2,518
40	New York	2,794
41	Rhode Island	2,849
42	New Mexico	3,025
43	Minnesota	3,334
44	New Jersey	3,540
45	Delaware	3,724
46	Hawaii	4,150
47	Massachusetts	4,552
48	Connecticut	4,899
49	Wyoming	7,044
50	Alaska	7,741



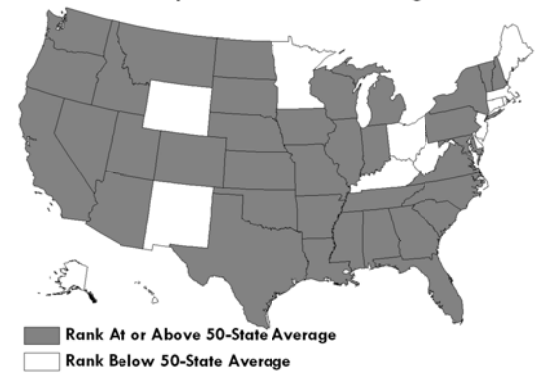
- States aspire to have low per capita state General Fund expenditures.
- North Carolina ranked 29<sup>th</sup> in per capita state General Fund expenditures in Fiscal Year 2008-09 at \$2,095. The 50-state average was \$2,363. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, North Carolina ranked 28<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower per capita state General Fund expenditures than Louisiana and West Virginia in Fiscal Year 2008-09.
- Per capita state General Fund expenditures and state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income are two commonly used measures that facilitate comparisons across states. They do not describe how state General Fund expenditures might differ, for example, by the types of services covered.

Sources: Fiscal Year 2009 State Expenditure Report, National Association of State Budget Officers (2010, Fall); U.S. Census Bureau data on population estimates (2009).

## 16. State General Fund Expenditures as a Percentage of Personal Income

Rank		Percent
1	Michigan	2.5
1	New Hampshire	2.5
3	Florida	3.3
4	Colorado	3.7
4	Illinois	3.7
4	South Dakota	3.7
7	Missouri	3.9
7	South Carolina	3.9
9	Arizona	4.2
9	Nevada	4.2
11	Oregon	4.3
12	Alabama	4.6
12	Texas	4.6
12	Virginia	4.6
15	Arkansas	4.7
15	Nebraska	4.7
15	North Dakota	4.7
18	Vermont	4.8
19	Georgia	5.0
20	Oklahoma	5.1
20	Washington	5.1
22	Iowa	5.2
22	Maryland	5.2
22	Mississippi	5.2
22	Montana	5.2
26	Pennsylvania	5.4
27	Kansas	5.5
27	Tennessee	5.5
27	Utah	5.5
30	Idaho	5.6
30	Louisiana	5.6
32	California	5.8
33	Indiana	6.0
33	New York	6.0
<b>33</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>6.0</b>
33	Wisconsin	6.0
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>6.0</b>
37	Maine	6.3
38	Kentucky	6.5
38	Ohio	6.5
40	West Virginia	6.7
41	Rhode Island	6.9
42	New Jersey	7.1
43	Minnesota	8.0
44	Connecticut	8.9
45	New Mexico	9.1
46	Massachusetts	9.2
47	Delaware	9.3
48	Hawaii	9.9
49	Wyoming	14.6
50	Alaska	17.9

General Fund Expenditures as a Percentage of Income

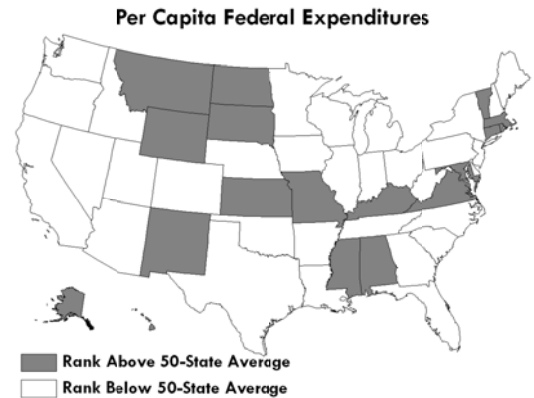


- States aspire to have low state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income.
- North Carolina ranked 33<sup>rd</sup> in state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income in Fiscal Year 2008-09 at 6%. The 50-state average was also 6%. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, North Carolina also ranked 33<sup>rd</sup> on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income than Kentucky and West Virginia in Fiscal Year 2008-09.
- Per capita state General Fund expenditures and state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income are two commonly used measures that facilitate comparisons across states. They do not describe how state General Fund expenditures might differ, for example, by the types of services covered.

Sources: Fiscal Year 2009 State Expenditure Report, National Association of State Budget Officers (2009, Fall); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data on personal income (2009).

## 17. Per Capita Federal Expenditures

Rank		Expenditures in \$
1	Alaska	20,352
2	Virginia	19,734
3	Hawaii	19,001
4	Maryland	16,169
5	New Mexico	13,670
6	North Dakota	13,323
7	Massachusetts	12,723
8	Kansas	12,312
9	Connecticut	12,105
10	South Dakota	11,693
11	Alabama	11,611
12	Kentucky	11,593
13	Wyoming	11,535
14	Vermont	11,406
15	Missouri	11,347
16	Montana	11,205
17	Mississippi	11,127
18	Rhode Island	10,935
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>10,929</b>
19	Tennessee	10,887
20	West Virginia	10,885
21	Wisconsin	10,837
22	Maine	10,803
23	Louisiana	10,765
23	Pennsylvania	10,765
25	South Carolina	10,283
26	Oklahoma	10,175
27	Washington	9,988
28	New York	9,978
29	Iowa	9,764
30	Idaho	9,638
31	Arizona	9,556
32	Indiana	9,520
33	Colorado	9,514
34	Florida	9,477
35	Arkansas	9,449
36	California	9,360
37	Ohio	9,354
38	New Jersey	9,262
39	Michigan	9,228
40	Nebraska	9,198
41	Delaware	9,193
42	Texas	9,164
<b>43</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>9,043</b>
44	Illinois	8,990
45	New Hampshire	8,942
46	Oregon	8,781
47	Minnesota	8,676
48	Georgia	8,538
49	Utah	7,435
50	Nevada	7,148

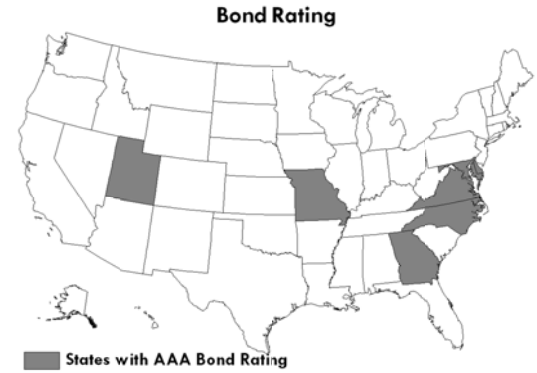


- States aspire to have high per capita federal expenditures.
- North Carolina ranked 43<sup>rd</sup> in per capita federal expenditures in Fiscal Year 2008-09 at \$9,043. The 50-state average was \$10,929. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, North Carolina ranked 39<sup>th</sup> on this indicator. Despite declining in rank, the amount of per capita federal expenditures in North Carolina increased by \$1,759 from Fiscal Year 2006-07.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, only Georgia had lower per capita federal expenditures than North Carolina in Fiscal Year 2008-09.
- Defense personnel is a major component of federal expenditures in North Carolina with 116,073 military personnel—10.7% of all military personnel—stationed in the state in 2009.
- Federal expenditures consist of grants, retirement and disability payments, direct payments (such as the Federal Family Education Loan Program and Postal Services), procurement, and salaries and wages.

Sources: Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2009: State and County Areas, U.S. Census Bureau (2010, August); Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2007: State and County Areas, U.S. Census Bureau (2008, September); U.S. Census Bureau data on population estimates (2009, 2007); U.S. Department of Defense data on personnel by state (2009).

## 18. Bond Ratings

Rank		Moody's	S&P	Fitch
1	Delaware	Aaa	AAA	AAA
1	Georgia	Aaa	AAA	AAA
1	Maryland	Aaa	AAA	AAA
1	Missouri	Aaa	AAA	AAA
<b>1</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>Aaa</b>	<b>AAA</b>	<b>AAA</b>
1	Utah	Aaa	AAA	AAA
1	Virginia	Aaa	AAA	AAA
1	Indiana	Aaa	AAA	-
1	Iowa	Aaa	AAA	-
10	Florida	Aa1	AAA	AAA
10	Minnesota	Aa1	AAA	AAA
10	South Carolina	Aaa	AA+	AAA
10	Tennessee	Aaa	AA+	AAA
10	Texas	Aaa	AA+	AAA
10	Vermont	Aaa	AA+	AAA
16	New Mexico	Aaa	AA+	-
17	Alaska	Aaa	AA+	AA+
18	Kansas	Aa1	AA+	-
18	Nevada	Aa1	AA+	AA+
18	North Dakota	Aa1	AA+	-
18	Ohio	Aa1	AA+	AA+
18	Washington	Aa1	AA+	AA+
18	Wyoming	-	AA+	-
24	Alabama	Aa1	AA	AA+
24	Hawaii	Aa1	AA	AA+
24	Massachusetts	Aa1	AA	AA+
24	Montana	Aa1	AA	AA+
24	New Hampshire	Aa1	AA	AA+
24	Oklahoma	Aa2	AA+	AA+
24	Oregon	Aa1	AA	AA+
24	Pennsylvania	Aa1	AA	AA+
32	Arkansas	Aa1	AA	-
32	Colorado	Aa1	AA	-
32	Idaho	Aa1	AA	-
32	Nebraska	Aa2	AA+	-
36	Maine	Aa2	AA	AA+
36	Mississippi	Aa2	AA	AA+
36	West Virginia	Aa1	AA	AA
39	Connecticut	Aa2	AA	AA
39	New Jersey	Aa2	AA	AA
39	New York	Aa2	AA	AA
39	Rhode Island	Aa2	AA	AA
39	South Dakota	-	AA	-
39	Wisconsin	Aa2	AA	AA
45	Kentucky	Aa1	AA-	AA-
45	Louisiana	Aa2	AA-	AA
47	Michigan	Aa2	AA-	AA-
48	Arizona	Aa3	AA-	-
49	Illinois	A1	A+	A
50	California	A1	A-	A-

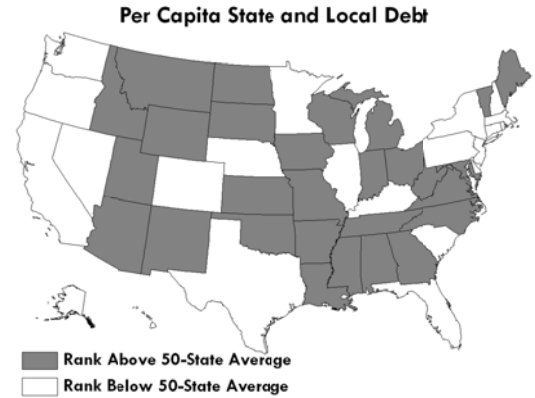


- States aspire to have high bond ratings from the three rating services (Moody's Investor Services, Standard & Poor's Corporation, and Fitch Ratings).
- North Carolina and six other states ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in bond ratings for general obligation bonds in December 2010, receiving the highest rating from all three bond rating services. In April 2009, North Carolina and six other states also ranked 1<sup>st</sup> on this indicator.
- States are ranked by the average value of their bond rating on a 10-point scale with a AAA rating equal to 10 points.
- State bond ratings affect the interest rates paid when state governments issue general obligation bonds. General obligation bonds are issued for funding permanent capital improvements such as buildings and roads. These bonds are repaid by levying taxes, and voter approval is required by the North Carolina Constitution.

Source: N.C. Department of the State Treasurer (2010, December).

## 19. Per Capita State and Local Debt

Rank		Debt in \$
1	Idaho	3,751
2	Wyoming	4,402
3	Arkansas	4,512
4	Mississippi	4,535
5	Oklahoma	4,650
6	Iowa	5,163
7	Georgia	5,214
8	West Virginia	5,420
<b>9</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>5,537</b>
10	North Dakota	5,699
11	Tennessee	5,733
12	Maine	5,907
13	Ohio	5,956
14	Alabama	5,988
15	Utah	6,134
16	South Dakota	6,522
17	New Mexico	6,671
18	Montana	6,686
19	Arizona	6,706
20	Maryland	6,709
21	Missouri	6,904
22	Vermont	6,992
23	Virginia	7,017
24	Louisiana	7,163
25	Indiana	7,287
26	Wisconsin	7,484
27	Kansas	7,497
28	Michigan	7,523
	<b>50-State Average</b>	<b>7,681</b>
29	Florida	7,714
30	Oregon	7,776
31	Nebraska	7,864
32	Minnesota	7,963
32	New Hampshire	7,963
34	Hawaii	8,113
35	South Carolina	8,117
36	Texas	8,882
37	Kentucky	8,954
38	Delaware	9,065
39	California	9,325
40	Pennsylvania	9,439
41	Nevada	9,518
42	Illinois	9,668
43	Washington	9,830
44	Colorado	10,125
45	New Jersey	10,154
46	Connecticut	10,502
47	Rhode Island	10,817
48	New York	13,856
49	Massachusetts	14,186
50	Alaska	14,475



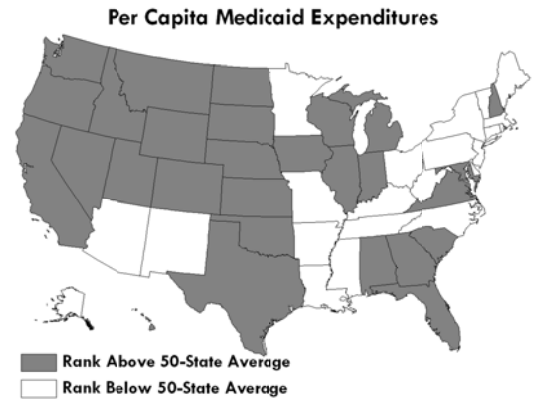
- States aspire to have low per capita state and local debt.
- North Carolina ranked 9<sup>th</sup> in per capita state and local debt in Fiscal Year 2007-08 at \$5,537. The 50-state average was \$7,762. In Fiscal Year 2005-06, North Carolina ranked 11<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- In regards to state debt, North Carolina ranked 11<sup>th</sup> in per capita state debt in Fiscal Year 2007-08 at \$2,120. The 50-state average was \$3,645.
- Per capita state and local debt is a commonly used measure that allows easy comparisons across states. This measure does not describe how state and local debt might differ, for example, by the types of debt instruments available to state and local governments.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data on state and local government finance (2007-08) and population estimates (2008).



## 20. Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures

Rank		Expenditures in \$
1	Nevada	504
2	Utah	556
3	Colorado	642
4	Virginia	691
5	Georgia	757
6	Idaho	790
7	Florida	797
8	Montana	802
9	Kansas	813
10	South Dakota	815
11	North Dakota	833
12	Oregon	851
13	Alabama	872
14	Texas	883
15	Wisconsin	887
16	Nebraska	891
17	Illinois	903
18	Wyoming	924
19	Hawaii	937
20	Iowa	950
21	New Hampshire	951
22	Washington	958
23	Indiana	963
24	Oklahoma	971
25	Michigan	984
26	South Carolina	985
27	Maryland	1,007
28	California	1,059
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>1,082</b>
29	New Jersey	1,088
<b>30</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>1,099</b>
31	Kentucky	1,121
32	Ohio	1,132
33	Arkansas	1,146
34	Tennessee	1,150
35	Arizona	1,155
36	Missouri	1,190
37	West Virginia	1,255
38	Delaware	1,258
39	Alaska	1,294
40	Mississippi	1,296
41	Connecticut	1,297
41	Pennsylvania	1,297
43	Minnesota	1,334
44	Louisiana	1,363
45	New Mexico	1,533
46	Vermont	1,567
47	Massachusetts	1,654
48	Maine	1,707
49	Rhode Island	1,741
50	New York	2,446

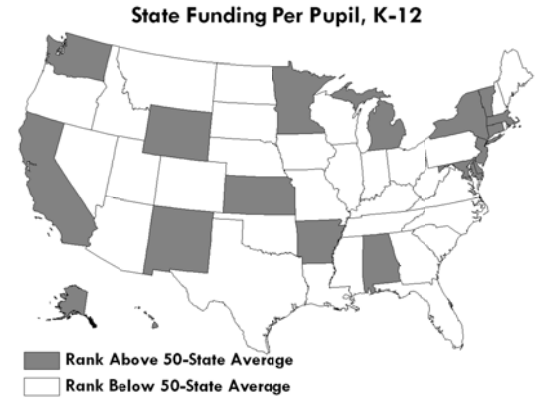


- States aspire to have low per capita Medicaid expenditures and low Medicaid enrollment.
- North Carolina ranked 30<sup>th</sup> in per capita Medicaid expenditures in federal Fiscal Year 2007-08 at \$1,099. The 50-state average was \$1,082. In federal Fiscal Year 2006-07, North Carolina ranked 32<sup>nd</sup> on this indicator.
- North Carolina ranked 30<sup>th</sup> in Medicaid enrollment as a percentage of population in federal Fiscal Year 2006-07 at 18.2%. The 50-state average was 17.8%.
- Total Medicaid expenditures include state and federal expenditures for benefit payments and disproportionate share hospital payments. Administrative costs and accounting adjustments are not included.

Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation data on total Medicaid spending (2008) and total Medicaid enrollment (2007); U.S. Census Bureau data on population estimates (2007, 2008).

## 21. State Funding Per Pupil, K-12

Rank		Funding in \$
1	Vermont	14,388
2	Hawaii	11,975
3	Alaska	10,866
4	Wyoming	9,841
5	Delaware	9,097
6	New York	8,813
7	Minnesota	8,048
8	New Mexico	7,727
9	New Jersey	7,618
10	Arkansas	7,324
11	California	6,978
12	Washington	6,732
13	Kansas	6,715
14	Michigan	6,660
15	Massachusetts	6,521
16	Maryland	6,503
17	Connecticut	6,386
18	Alabama	6,258
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>6,138</b>
19	West Virginia	6,116
20	Wisconsin	6,016
21	Rhode Island	5,817
22	Nevada	5,816
23	Kentucky	5,768
24	Maine	5,755
25	Oregon	5,672
<b>26</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>5,620</b>
27	Ohio	5,606
28	South Carolina	5,511
29	Montana	5,370
30	Idaho	5,301
31	Pennsylvania	5,232
32	Indiana	5,194
33	New Hampshire	5,153
34	Georgia	5,123
35	Louisiana	5,093
36	Iowa	5,082
37	Mississippi	4,844
38	Virginia	4,840
39	Oklahoma	4,608
40	Arizona	4,516
41	Florida	4,472
42	Texas	4,349
43	Colorado	4,263
44	Utah	4,249
45	Missouri	4,231
46	North Dakota	4,037
47	Illinois	3,971
48	Tennessee	3,853
49	Nebraska	3,751
50	South Dakota	3,246



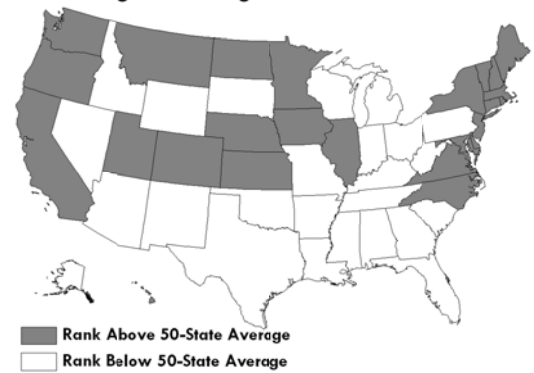
- States aspire to high state funding and spending per pupil in K-12 education.
- North Carolina ranked 26<sup>th</sup> in state funding per pupil at \$5,620 in Fiscal Year 2007-08. The 50-state average was \$6,138. In Fiscal Year 2005-06, North Carolina ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> on this indicator.
- North Carolina's per pupil funds were 59% state, 32% local, and 9% federal. North Carolina ranked 44<sup>th</sup> in total funding (all sources) per pupil at \$9,551 in Fiscal Year 2007-08. The 50-state average was \$12,023.
- In terms of spending, North Carolina ranked 44<sup>th</sup> in total spending per pupil at \$7,996 in Fiscal Year 2007-08. The 50-state average was \$10,300.
- Funding is the amount of money from federal, state, and local sources that public schools have available to spend during the school year, whereas spending is the amount that public schools actually spend during the school year.

Source: Public Education Finances 2008, U.S. Census Bureau (2008).

## 22. Percentage of Adults with a High School Education or Less

Rank		Percent
1	Massachusetts	54.0
2	Colorado	56.2
3	Connecticut	57.0
4	Maryland	58.2
5	New Hampshire	58.4
6	Vermont	58.6
7	Minnesota	58.8
8	New Jersey	59.3
8	New York	59.3
10	Virginia	59.4
11	Washington	59.7
12	Hawaii	60.5
13	Rhode Island	61.3
14	North Dakota	62.0
15	Illinois	62.1
16	Utah	62.4
17	California	62.5
18	Oregon	62.6
19	Nebraska	63.3
20	Kansas	63.4
21	Delaware	63.8
22	Maine	64.3
23	Iowa	64.7
23	Montana	64.7
<b>25</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>64.9</b>
	<b>50-State Average</b>	<b>65.0</b>
26	South Dakota	65.2
27	Wisconsin	65.3
28	Alaska	65.9
29	Georgia	66.0
30	Florida	66.3
31	Pennsylvania	66.4
32	Arizona	66.7
33	Wyoming	67.0
34	Michigan	67.2
34	New Mexico	67.2
36	South Carolina	67.3
37	Idaho	67.8
38	Missouri	68.1
39	Texas	68.4
40	Ohio	68.6
41	Indiana	70.0
42	Nevada	70.6
42	Oklahoma	70.6
44	Tennessee	70.9
45	Alabama	71.0
46	Kentucky	72.5
47	Mississippi	73.3
48	Louisiana	73.8
49	Arkansas	75.1
50	West Virginia	76.7

Percentage with a High School Education or Less

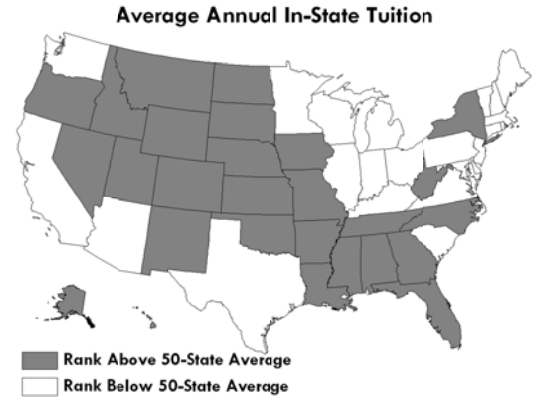


- States aspire to a low percentage of adults with a high school education or less and a high percentage of adults with a college degree.
- North Carolina ranked 25<sup>th</sup> in percentage of adults age 25 and over with a high school education or less in 2009 at 64.9%. The 50-state average was 65%. In 2007, North Carolina ranked 27<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- In North Carolina, 15.7% of adults have less than a high school education and 27.3% have a high school diploma or equivalent. An additional 22% have a high school education and have attended some college, but do not have a college degree.
- North Carolina's high school graduation rate in 2010 was 74.2%.
- North Carolina ranked 25<sup>th</sup> in percentage of population age 25 and over with a college degree in 2009 at 35.1%. The 50-state average was 35%.
- The percentage of adults with a high school education or less measures the number of adults age 25 and over whose highest educational attainment is a high school diploma, an equivalent, or less. This measure includes adults that have attended college, but do not have a college degree.

Sources: American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau (2009); N.C. Department of Public Instruction data on graduation rate (2010).

### 23. Average Annual In-State Tuition at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Rank		Tuition in \$
1	Wyoming	3,927
2	Louisiana	4,727
3	Florida	4,886
4	Utah	4,923
5	West Virginia	5,049
6	New Mexico	5,169
<b>7</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>5,196</b>
8	Alaska	5,283
9	Mississippi	5,289
10	Idaho	5,331
10	Nevada	5,331
12	Montana	5,613
13	Oklahoma	5,762
14	New York	5,790
15	Georgia	5,916
16	Arkansas	6,298
17	South Dakota	6,308
18	Tennessee	6,525
19	North Dakota	6,568
20	Nebraska	6,590
21	Kansas	6,666
22	Colorado	6,856
23	Iowa	7,154
24	Missouri	7,264
25	Alabama	7,374
26	Oregon	7,439
27	Hawaii	7,475
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>7,506</b>
28	Kentucky	7,511
29	California	7,557
30	Wisconsin	7,652
31	Texas	7,743
32	Maryland	7,744
33	Indiana	8,012
34	Arizona	8,083
35	Washington	8,210
36	Ohio	8,617
37	Virginia	8,814
38	Connecticut	8,977
39	Maine	9,048
40	Rhode Island	9,329
41	Minnesota	9,372
42	Massachusetts	9,488
43	Delaware	9,659
44	South Carolina	10,155
45	Michigan	10,170
46	Illinois	10,975
47	Pennsylvania	11,370
48	New Jersey	11,667
49	New Hampshire	11,969
50	Vermont	12,463

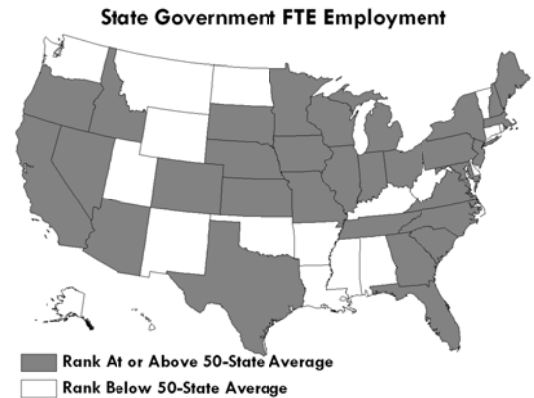


- States aspire to have low average annual in-state tuition at public four-year and two-year colleges and universities.
- North Carolina ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in average annual in-state tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities in 2010-11 at \$5,196. The 50-state average was \$7,506. In 2008-09, North Carolina ranked 6<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- In regards to two-year institutions, North Carolina ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in average annual in-state tuition and fees at public two-year institutions in 2010-11 at \$1,773. The 50-state average was \$3,179.

Sources: Trends in College Pricing, College Board (2010).

## 24. State Government FTE Employment per 100 Persons

Rank		Employees
1	Arizona	1.0
1	Florida	1.0
3	California	1.1
3	Illinois	1.1
3	Nevada	1.1
6	Georgia	1.2
6	Ohio	1.2
6	Texas	1.2
6	Wisconsin	1.2
10	New York	1.3
10	Pennsylvania	1.3
10	Tennessee	1.3
13	Colorado	1.4
13	Indiana	1.4
13	Michigan	1.4
16	Idaho	1.5
16	Massachusetts	1.5
16	Minnesota	1.5
16	Missouri	1.5
16	New Hampshire	1.5
21	Kansas	1.6
21	Maine	1.6
21	Maryland	1.6
<b>21</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>1.6</b>
21	Oregon	1.6
21	Virginia	1.6
27	Iowa	1.7
27	South Carolina	1.7
27	South Dakota	1.7
30	Nebraska	1.8
30	New Jersey	1.8
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>1.8</b>
32	Alabama	1.9
32	Connecticut	1.9
32	Kentucky	1.9
32	Rhode Island	1.9
32	Utah	1.9
32	Washington	1.9
38	Louisiana	2.0
38	Mississippi	2.0
38	Oklahoma	2.0
41	Arkansas	2.1
41	Montana	2.1
43	West Virginia	2.2
44	Vermont	2.3
45	New Mexico	2.4
46	Wyoming	2.5
47	North Dakota	2.7
48	Delaware	3.0
49	Alaska	3.7
50	Hawaii	4.6

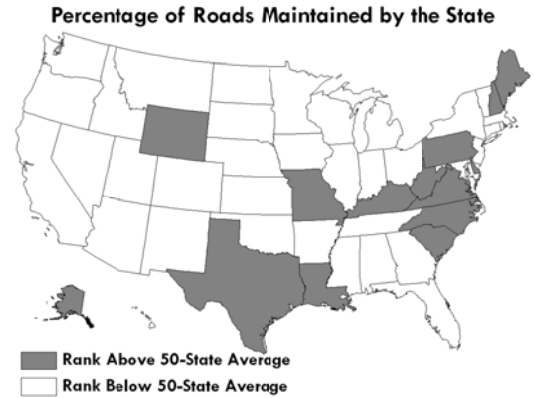


- States aspire to have low state and local government employment.
- North Carolina ranked 21<sup>st</sup> in state government full-time equivalent (FTE) employment in 2009 at 1.6 positions per 100 persons. The 50-state average was 1.8. In 2007, North Carolina also ranked 21<sup>st</sup> on this indicator.
- The average salary for North Carolina state employees (not including employees in public schools, community colleges, or the University of North Carolina System) was \$42,689 in Fiscal Year 2010-11.
- In terms of state and local government FTE employment, North Carolina ranked 36<sup>th</sup> in 2009 at 5.9 positions per 100 residents. The 50-state average was 5.7.
- FTE represents the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if all part-time hours had been worked by full-time employees.
- States vary as to whether certain major functions are provided by state or local government. The U.S. Census Bureau data on state government FTE does not consider public school teachers and administrators in North Carolina to be state employees.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau data on state government employment and payroll (2009) and population estimates (2009); Fiscal Research Division (2010, December).

## 25. Percentage of Roads Maintained by the State

Rank		Percent
1	West Virginia	89.4
2	Delaware	84.8
3	Virginia	78.4
<b>4</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>75.6</b>
5	South Carolina	62.5
6	Maine	37.3
7	Alaska	36.9
8	Kentucky	35.0
9	Pennsylvania	32.7
10	Louisiana	27.3
11	Texas	26.1
12	Missouri	26.0
13	New Hampshire	24.8
14	Wyoming	24.0
<b>50-State Average</b>		<b>22.1</b>
15	Hawaii	21.7
16	Vermont	18.2
17	New Mexico	17.5
18	Connecticut	17.4
19	Rhode Island	17.3
20	Arkansas	16.5
21	Maryland	16.4
22	Nevada	15.9
23	Ohio	15.7
24	Tennessee	15.1
25	Georgia	14.8
26	Mississippi	14.7
27	Montana	14.6
28	New York	13.1
28	Utah	13.1
30	Oregon	12.7
31	Indiana	11.7
32	Illinois	11.5
33	Alabama	11.2
33	Arizona	11.2
35	Oklahoma	10.8
36	Nebraska	10.6
37	Idaho	10.4
38	Colorado	10.3
39	Wisconsin	10.2
40	Florida	10.0
41	South Dakota	9.5
41	California	8.8
43	Minnesota	8.6
44	North Dakota	8.5
45	Washington	8.4
46	Michigan	7.9
47	Iowa	7.8
47	Massachusetts	7.8
49	Kansas	7.4
50	New Jersey	6.0



- This indicator was ranked from the highest value to the lowest value.
- North Carolina ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in the percentage of roads maintained by the state in 2008 at 75.6%. The 50-state average was 22.1%. In 2006, North Carolina also ranked 4<sup>th</sup> on this indicator.
- North Carolina ranked 16<sup>th</sup> in miles of roads maintained by the state in 2008 with 105,104 miles. The 50-state average was 80,825 miles.
- States aspire to have low state highway expenditures. North Carolina ranked 39<sup>th</sup> in state highway expenditures in 2008 at \$3.6 billion. The 50-state average was \$2.7 billion.
- North Carolina was the first state in the country to create and maintain a statewide highway system. North Carolina state government also is responsible for all non-municipal roads within county boundaries.
- Roads not maintained by state government are maintained by local government (county, municipality, or other jurisdictions) or a federal agency.

Sources: Highway Statistics, Federal Highway Administration (2008); Our State, Our Money: A Citizen's Guide to the North Carolina Budget (2003).

## Methodology

The data in this compendium represent the most current information available for all 50 states (data on the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico were not included) as of December 2010. The Program Evaluation Division identified the best source of data for each table. When necessary, calculations were done to provide the information in the most useful format.

As shown in the source notes for each indicator, the majority of data are from the U.S. Census Bureau or other federal agencies such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data on several of the health tables were obtained from the Kaiser Family Foundation, a leader in collecting health-related data for the U.S. For more detailed information on sources, please contact the Program Evaluation Division.

The data tables display values for each state in whole numbers or to one decimal point. Each state was then ranked according to these data. If two or more states had the same value, they were given the same ranking and listed in alphabetical order.

The data tables also display the 50-state average, allowing the reader to compare North Carolina to the average of other states. This average was calculated by summing each state's value and dividing by 50. This number differs from national averages, which are typically weighted and include the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Each map indicates the states that rank at or above the 50-state average (in gray) and below the 50-state average (in white).

Tables 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, and 20 present per capita information. For each table the data were collected and divided by the total population for the year the data were reported.

Tables 11 and 16 present information as a percentage of personal income. The calculation for these tables is similar to per capita, but instead of dividing by state population, the data were divided by each state's total personal income.

The information in Table 24, State Government FTE Employment per 100 Persons, was calculated by dividing each state's full-time equivalent employment by the state's population and multiplying the result by 100.

For more information on this compendium, please contact the lead for this project, Kiernan McGorty, at [kiernan.mcgorty@ncleg.net](mailto:kiernan.mcgorty@ncleg.net) or 919-301-1404.

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1,000 copies of this public document were printed at a cost of \$1,896.60 or \$1.90 per copy.

The report is available online at [www.ncleg.net/PED](http://www.ncleg.net/PED).