

How North Carolina Compares



A Compendium of State Statistics

March 2019



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 sixth 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 ii, followed by a summary of how North Carolina ranks on each of the 23 indicators. As described in the reader's guide, the value states aspire to, when known, was ranked first. Otherwise, the highest value was ranked first.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John W. Turcotte". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "J" and a long, sweeping tail.

John W. Turcotte
Director
Program Evaluation Division

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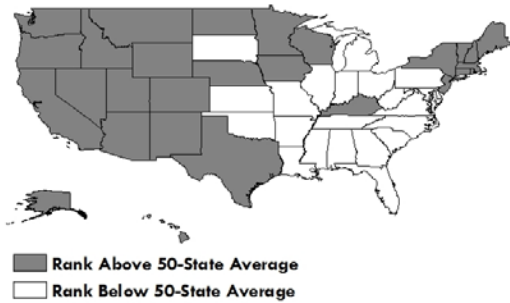
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An explanation of our methodology appears at the end of the compendium.

How to Read This Compendium

	Rank		Rate	
Rank above the 50-State Average	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	
	50-State Average	7.0		
Rank below the 50-State Average	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	
	44	North Carolina	8.8	
	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		

Map Showing Ranks



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 that 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	10,383,620	9
2	Percentage Change in Population	12.6%	10
3	Median Household Income	\$52,752	38
4	Unemployment Rate	4.6%	31
5	Percentage Employed in Computer or Math Occupations	3%	14
6	Percentage of Population Living in Poverty	14.7%	37
7	Percentage of Population Without Health Insurance	12.6%	41
8	Percentage of Adults Overweight or Obese	66.9%	28
9	Infant Mortality Rate	7.2	39
10	Per Capita State and Local Taxes	\$3,919	19
11	State and Local Taxes as a Percentage of Personal Income	9.3%	22
12	Per Capita State Taxes	\$2,615	19
13	Per Capita State Expenditures	\$5,303	5
14	Per Capita State General Fund Expenditures	\$2,088	21
15	State General Fund Expenditures as a Percentage of Personal Income	4.9%	26
16	Bond Ratings	AAA	1
17	Per Capita State and Local Debt	\$4,651	3
18	Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures	\$1,317	16
19	Expenditures Per Pupil, K-12	\$8,717	45
20	Percentage with High School Education or Less	59.3%	24
21	Average Annual In-State Tuition	\$7,220	6
22	State Government FTE Employment	1.4	13
23	Percentage of Roads Maintained by the State	74.7	4

Highlights

- North Carolina and 13 other states ranked 1st in bond ratings for general obligation bonds in November 2018, receiving the highest rating from all three bond rating services.
- North Carolina ranked 3rd in per capita state and local debt in Fiscal Year 2015–16 at \$4,651. Forty-seven other states had higher per capita state and local debt.
- North Carolina ranked 4th in the percentage of roads maintained by the state in 2017 at 74.7%.
- North Carolina ranked 5th in per capita state expenditures in Fiscal Year 2015–16 at \$5,303. Forty-five other states had higher per capita state expenditures.
- North Carolina ranked 6th in average annual in-state tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities in 2018–19 at \$7,220. The 50-state average was \$10,202. Forty-four other states had higher tuition and fees.
- North Carolina ranked 9th in population in 2018 with 10,383,620 residents.
- North Carolina ranked 10th in population growth, increasing by 12.6% between 2008 and 2018.
- North Carolina and six other states ranked 13th in state government full-time equivalent (FTE) employment in 2017 at 1.4 positions per 100 persons.
- North Carolina and four other states ranked 14th in percentage of people employed in computer or math occupations at 3%.
- North Carolina ranked 16th in per capita Medicaid expenditures in 2017 at \$1,317. The 50-state average was \$1,718.

Change in Rank

To determine change in rank, the rank for each indicator was compared to that indicator's rank in the last edition of this compendium, which was published in 2017.

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 per capita state expenditures because North Carolina ranked 5th on this indicator in this compendium and 8th 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 percentage of population without health insurance because North Carolina ranked 41st on this indicator in this compendium and 40th 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 per capita state taxes because North Carolina ranked 19th 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 23 indicators included in this compendium.

		Tally
↑	Rank improved	13
↓	Rank declined	6
=	Rank stayed the same	4

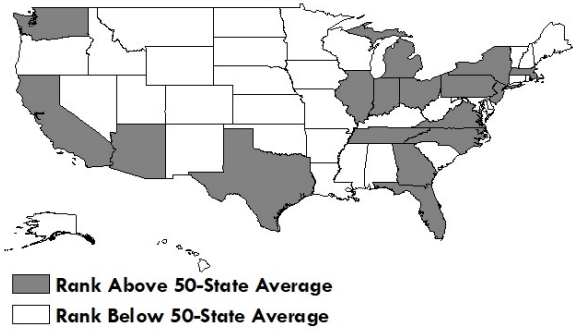
Change in Rank

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

1. Population

Rank		Population
1	California	39,557,045
2	Texas	28,701,845
3	Florida	21,299,325
4	New York	19,542,209
5	Pennsylvania	12,807,060
6	Illinois	12,741,080
7	Ohio	11,689,442
8	Georgia	10,519,475
9	North Carolina	10,383,620
10	Michigan	9,995,915
11	New Jersey	8,908,520
12	Virginia	8,517,685
13	Washington	7,535,591
14	Arizona	7,171,646
15	Massachusetts	6,902,149
16	Tennessee	6,770,010
17	Indiana	6,691,878
	50-State Average	6,529,300
18	Missouri	6,126,452
19	Maryland	6,042,718
20	Wisconsin	5,813,568
21	Colorado	5,695,564
22	Minnesota	5,611,179
23	South Carolina	5,084,127
24	Alabama	4,887,871
25	Louisiana	4,659,978
26	Kentucky	4,468,402
27	Oregon	4,190,713
28	Oklahoma	3,943,079
29	Connecticut	3,572,665
30	Utah	3,161,105
31	Iowa	3,156,145
32	Nevada	3,034,392
33	Arkansas	3,013,825
34	Mississippi	2,986,530
35	Kansas	2,911,505
36	New Mexico	2,095,428
37	Nebraska	1,929,268
38	West Virginia	1,805,832
39	Idaho	1,754,208
40	Hawaii	1,420,491
41	New Hampshire	1,356,458
42	Maine	1,338,404
43	Montana	1,062,305
44	Rhode Island	1,057,315
45	Delaware	967,171
46	South Dakota	882,235
47	North Dakota	760,077
48	Alaska	737,438
49	Vermont	626,299
50	Wyoming	577,737

Population

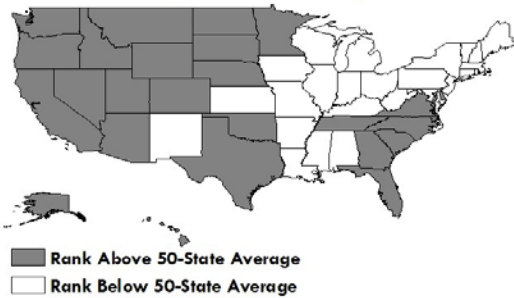


- This indicator was ranked from the highest value to the lowest value.
- North Carolina ranked 9th in population in 2018 with 10,383,620 residents. The 50-state average was 6,529,300. In 2016, North Carolina also ranked 9th on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina and four other states (Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia) were above the 50-state average.

2. Percentage Change in Population

Rank		Percent
1	North Dakota	18.5
2	Texas	18.0
3	Nevada	16.7
4	Florida	16.2
5	Utah	15.5
6	Colorado	15.3
7	Idaho	15.1
7	Washington	15.1
9	South Carolina	13.5
10	North Carolina	12.6
11	Delaware	10.8
12	Oregon	10.6
13	Arizona	10.3
13	Hawaii	10.3
15	Montana	9.8
16	South Dakota	9.7
17	Virginia	9.6
18	Tennessee	8.9
19	Georgia	8.6
20	Wyoming	8.5
21	Oklahoma	8.3
22	Nebraska	8.2
23	California	7.6
24	Minnesota	7.5
24	Alaska	7.5
	50-State Average	7.4
26	Maryland	7.3
27	Massachusetts	6.2
28	Louisiana	5.6
28	New Mexico	5.6
30	Arkansas	5.5
31	Iowa	5.1
32	Indiana	4.9
33	Alabama	4.8
34	Kentucky	4.7
35	Kansas	3.9
36	Missouri	3.6
37	Wisconsin	3.3
38	New Hampshire	3.1
39	Pennsylvania	2.9
40	New Jersey	2.6
41	Connecticut	2.0
42	Ohio	1.8
43	Maine	1.7
44	Mississippi	1.6
45	Vermont	0.8
46	Rhode Island	0.6
47	New York	0.3
48	Michigan	-0.1
49	West Virginia	-0.5
50	Illinois	-1.2

Percentage Change in Population



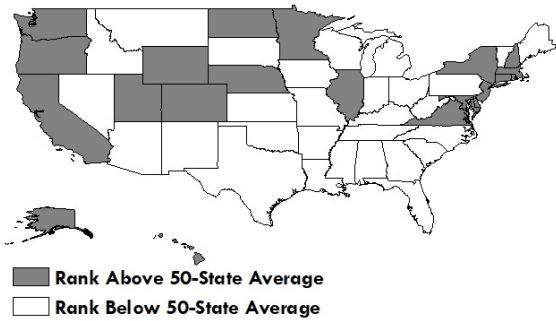
- States aspire to have population growth.
- North Carolina ranked 10th in population growth, increasing by 12.6% between 2008 and 2018. The 50-state average was 7.4%. In 2016, North Carolina ranked 8th on this indicator.
- North Carolina's population increased from 9,222,414 residents in 2008 to 10,383,620 in 2018, an increase of almost 1.2 million people.
- Based on population estimates, the number of foreign-born residents in North Carolina increased by 10.9% between 2012 and 2017. The 50-state average was 13%.
- Based on population estimates, the number of North Carolinians over the age of 65 increased by 21% between 2012 and 2017. The 49-state average was 17.8% (Alaska did not report 2012 data for this indicator).

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2008, 2018); American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau (2012, 2017).

3. Median Household Income

Rank		Income in \$
1	Maryland	80,776
2	New Jersey	80,088
3	Hawaii	77,765
4	Massachusetts	77,385
5	Connecticut	74,168
6	New Hampshire	73,381
7	Alaska	73,181
8	California	71,805
9	Virginia	71,535
10	Washington	70,979
11	Colorado	69,117
12	Minnesota	68,388
13	Utah	68,358
14	New York	64,894
15	Rhode Island	63,870
16	Illinois	62,992
17	Delaware	62,852
18	North Dakota	61,843
19	Wyoming	60,434
20	Oregon	60,212
21	Nebraska	59,970
	50-State Average	59,793
22	Wisconsin	59,305
23	Texas	59,206
24	Pennsylvania	59,195
25	Iowa	58,570
26	Nevada	58,003
27	Vermont	57,513
28	Arizona	56,581
29	South Dakota	56,521
30	Kansas	56,422
31	Maine	56,277
32	Georgia	56,183
33	Michigan	54,909
34	Indiana	54,181
35	Ohio	54,021
36	Missouri	53,578
37	Montana	53,386
38	North Carolina	52,752
39	Florida	52,594
40	Idaho	52,225
41	Tennessee	51,340
42	South Carolina	50,570
43	Oklahoma	50,051
44	Kentucky	48,375
45	Alabama	48,123
46	New Mexico	46,744
47	Louisiana	46,145
48	Arkansas	45,869
49	Mississippi	43,529
50	West Virginia	43,469

Median Household Income



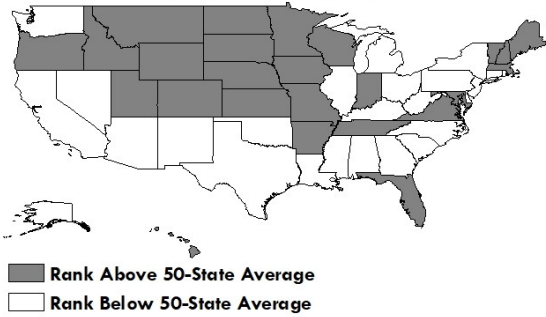
- States aspire to a high median household income.
- North Carolina ranked 38th in median household income in 2017 at \$52,752. The 50-state average was \$59,793. In 2015, North Carolina ranked 41st on this indicator.
- North Carolina's median household income increased by 10.3% (\$4,922) from 2015 to 2017.
- 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 (2015, 2017).

4. Unemployment Rate

Rank		Rate
1	Hawaii	2.4
2	North Dakota	2.6
3	New Hampshire	2.7
4	Colorado	2.8
5	Nebraska	2.9
6	Vermont	3.0
7	Iowa	3.1
8	Idaho	3.2
8	Utah	3.2
10	Maine	3.3
10	South Dakota	3.3
10	Wisconsin	3.3
13	Indiana	3.5
13	Minnesota	3.5
15	Kansas	3.6
16	Arkansas	3.7
16	Massachusetts	3.7
16	Tennessee	3.7
19	Missouri	3.8
19	Virginia	3.8
21	Montana	4.0
22	Maryland	4.1
22	Oregon	4.1
24	Florida	4.2
24	Wyoming	4.2
	50-State Average	4.2
26	Oklahoma	4.3
26	South Carolina	4.3
26	Texas	4.3
29	Alabama	4.4
30	Rhode Island	4.5
31	Delaware	4.6
31	Michigan	4.6
31	New Jersey	4.6
31	North Carolina	4.6
35	Connecticut	4.7
35	Georgia	4.7
35	New York	4.7
38	California	4.8
38	Washington	4.8
40	Arizona	4.9
40	Kentucky	4.9
40	Pennsylvania	4.9
43	Illinois	5.0
43	Nevada	5.0
43	Ohio	5.0
46	Louisiana	5.1
46	Mississippi	5.1
48	West Virginia	5.2
49	New Mexico	6.2
50	Alaska	7.2

Unemployment Rate

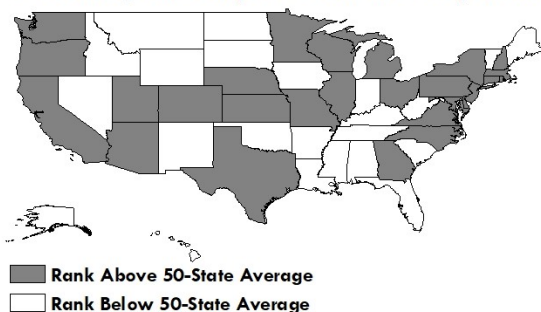


- States aspire to a low rate of unemployment.
- North Carolina ranked 31st in annual unemployment rate in 2017 at 4.6%. The 50-state average was 4.2%. In 2015, North Carolina ranked 34th on this indicator with a 5.7% unemployment rate.
- The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed and actively looking for work divided by the labor force.
- The U.S. Bureau of Labor also measures labor force participation. The labor force is made up of the employed and the unemployed, using the same definition of unemployed as above to include only people who are jobless, looking for a job, and available for work. People who are neither employed nor unemployed are not in the labor force. In 2017, North Carolina ranked 36th in labor force participation at 61.5%. The 50-state average was 63.5%.

5. Percentage Employed in Computer or Math Occupations

Rank		Percentage
1	Virginia	5.3
2	Washington	4.9
3	Maryland	4.7
4	Colorado	4.3
5	Massachusetts	4.0
5	Delaware	4.0
7	California	3.5
7	New Jersey	3.5
7	Arizona	3.5
10	Utah	3.4
11	Minnesota	3.3
11	Georgia	3.3
13	Nebraska	3.1
14	Rhode Island	3.0
14	Missouri	3.0
14	North Carolina	3.0
14	Connecticut	3.0
14	Texas	3.0
19	New Hampshire	2.9
19	Illinois	2.9
19	Oregon	2.9
22	New York	2.8
22	Ohio	2.8
24	Pennsylvania	2.7
24	Wisconsin	2.7
26	Kansas	2.6
26	Michigan	2.6
	50-State Average	2.6
28	Vermont	2.4
28	Florida	2.4
30	Iowa	2.3
31	Alabama	2.1
31	Idaho	2.1
33	Oklahoma	2.0
33	Arkansas	2.0
33	South Carolina	2.0
36	South Dakota	1.9
36	Indiana	1.9
36	Maine	1.9
36	Tennessee	1.9
40	New Mexico	1.8
40	North Dakota	1.8
40	Montana	1.8
43	Alaska	1.7
43	Kentucky	1.7
45	West Virginia	1.6
45	Hawaii	1.6
47	Nevada	1.5
48	Mississippi	1.1
48	Louisiana	1.1
50	Wyoming	1.0

Percentage in Computer or Math Occupations



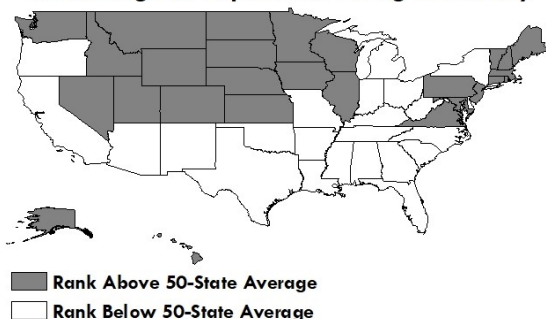
- States aspire to high employment in computer and math occupations; these positions typically offer high salaries.
- North Carolina ranked 14th in percentage employed in computer or math occupations in 2017 at 3%. The 50-state average was 2.6%. North Carolina ranked 18th on this indicator in 2015.
- In North Carolina, the 2017 average annual salary for computer and math occupations was \$86,380, whereas the average annual salary for all occupations was \$46,080.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, only Georgia and Virginia 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 (2017).

6. Percentage of Population Living in Poverty

Rank		Percentage
1	New Hampshire	7.7
2	Maryland	9.3
3	Minnesota	9.5
3	Hawaii	9.5
5	Connecticut	9.6
6	Utah	9.7
7	New Jersey	10.0
8	Colorado	10.3
8	North Dakota	10.3
10	Massachusetts	10.5
11	Virginia	10.6
12	Iowa	10.7
13	Nebraska	10.8
14	Washington	11.0
15	Maine	11.1
15	Alaska	11.1
17	Vermont	11.3
17	Wisconsin	11.3
17	Wyoming	11.3
20	Rhode Island	11.6
21	Kansas	11.9
22	Montana	12.5
22	Pennsylvania	12.5
24	Illinois	12.6
25	Idaho	12.8
26	Nevada	13.0
26	South Dakota	13.0
50-State Average		13.1
28	Oregon	13.2
29	California	13.3
30	Missouri	13.4
31	Indiana	13.5
32	Delaware	13.6
33	Ohio	14.0
33	Florida	14.0
35	New York	14.1
36	Michigan	14.2
37	North Carolina	14.7
37	Texas	14.7
39	Arizona	14.9
39	Georgia	14.9
41	Tennessee	15.0
42	South Carolina	15.4
43	Oklahoma	15.8
44	Arkansas	16.4
45	Alabama	16.9
46	Kentucky	17.2
47	West Virginia	19.1
48	New Mexico	19.7
48	Louisiana	19.7
50	Mississippi	19.8

Percentage of Population Living in Poverty



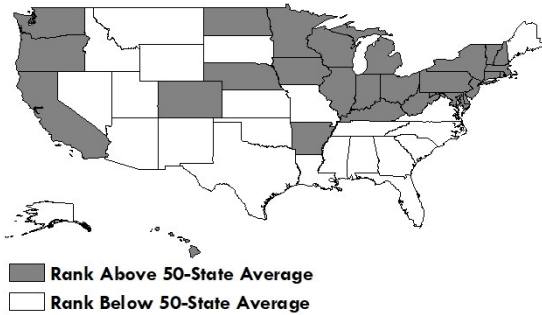
- States aspire to a low percentage of population living in poverty.
- North Carolina ranked 37th in percentage of population in poverty in 2017 at 14.7%. The 50-state average was 13.1%. In 2015, North Carolina ranked 39th on this indicator.
- The number of North Carolinians living in poverty in 2017 was 1,471,339.
- The U.S. Census Bureau uses thresholds to estimate the number of Americans living in poverty. These thresholds are updated annually; the 2017 poverty threshold was \$24,858 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 2017 (\$49,716 for a family of four with two children) was 34%. The 50-state average was 30.5%.
- In 2017, the number of children (under age 18) in North Carolina living in poverty was 481,494, or 21.2% of the youth population. The 50-state average was 17.4%.

Sources: American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau (2017); U.S. Census Bureau (2017).

7. Percentage of Population Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance

Rank		Percentage
1	Massachusetts	3.3
2	Hawaii	4.6
3	Minnesota	5.1
4	Rhode Island	5.5
4	Vermont	5.5
4	Iowa	5.5
7	Michigan	6.1
8	Kentucky	6.3
9	Wisconsin	6.4
9	Delaware	6.4
9	Connecticut	6.4
12	Pennsylvania	6.6
12	New York	6.6
14	New Hampshire	6.9
15	Ohio	7.0
15	Maryland	7.0
17	Washington	7.1
18	West Virginia	7.5
19	Illinois	7.8
20	California	8.1
21	Oregon	8.2
22	Colorado	8.6
23	North Dakota	8.8
24	New Jersey	9.0
25	Arkansas	9.3
26	Indiana	9.5
27	Nebraska	9.6
50-State Average		9.6
28	Louisiana	9.7
29	Maine	10.0
30	Utah	10.1
31	Montana	10.2
31	Kansas	10.2
31	Virginia	10.2
34	New Mexico	10.7
34	South Dakota	10.7
36	Missouri	10.8
37	Alabama	11.1
38	Tennessee	11.2
39	Idaho	11.9
40	Arizona	12.0
41	North Carolina	12.6
42	Nevada	13.0
43	South Carolina	13.2
44	Mississippi	14.2
45	Wyoming	14.5
46	Alaska	15.3
47	Georgia	15.4
48	Florida	15.9
49	Oklahoma	16.6
50	Texas	19.4

Percentage Without Health Insurance



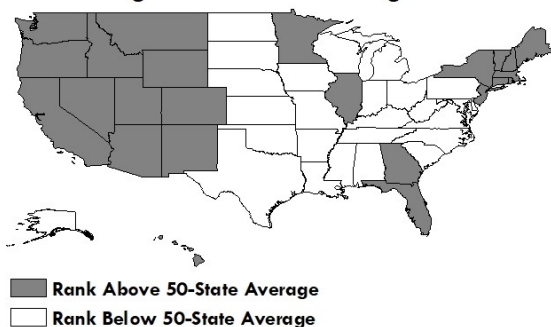
- States aspire to a low percentage of population without health insurance.
- North Carolina ranked 41st in percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance in 2017 at 12.6%. The 50-state average was 9.6%. In 2015, North Carolina ranked 40th on this indicator.
- The number of North Carolinians under age 65 without health insurance in 2017 was approximately 1.1 million people.
- The number of North Carolinians under age 65 without health insurance decreased by 2.5% between 2015 and 2017, a decrease of 27,077 persons.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, only Arkansas, Kentucky, and West Virginia's percentages of population under age 65 without health insurance ranked better 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 Healthcare.gov, Medicaid, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, state-specific plans, and the Indian Health Service.

Source: American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau (2017).

8. Percentage of Adults Overweight or Obese

Rank		Percentage
1	Colorado	58.7
2	Hawaii	58.8
3	Utah	60.6
4	California	60.9
5	New York	61.3
6	Massachusetts	61.4
7	Montana	62.2
7	Washington	62.2
9	New Jersey	62.6
9	Vermont	62.6
11	Connecticut	63.2
12	Florida	64.1
13	Oregon	64.5
14	Wyoming	64.7
15	Arizona	64.8
16	Minnesota	64.9
16	New Hampshire	64.9
16	Rhode Island	64.9
19	Maine	65.1
20	New Mexico	65.2
21	Georgia	65.3
22	Nevada	65.7
23	Illinois	65.8
24	Idaho	65.9
	50-State Average	66.0
25	Maryland	66.2
26	Virginia	66.3
27	Alaska	66.7
28	North Carolina	66.9
29	Pennsylvania	67.1
30	Kansas	67.2
30	Michigan	67.2
32	Wisconsin	67.3
33	South Dakota	67.7
34	Kentucky	67.8
34	Missouri	67.8
36	Indiana	68.0
36	Ohio	68.0
38	South Carolina	68.1
39	Tennessee	68.3
40	Delaware	68.5
41	Nebraska	69.0
42	North Dakota	69.4
42	Texas	69.4
44	Mississippi	69.9
45	Louisiana	70.0
46	Iowa	70.1
47	Alabama	70.2
48	Arkansas	70.5
49	Oklahoma	70.6
50	West Virginia	71.7

Percentage of Adults Overweight or Obese



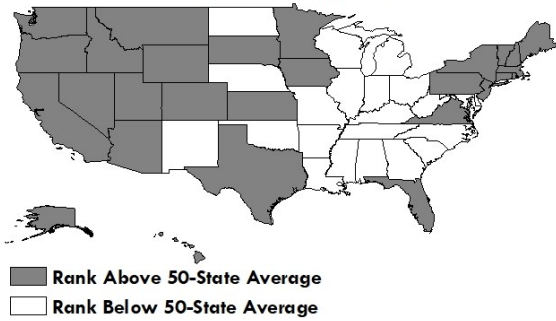
- States aspire to a low percentage of people who are overweight, obese, or diagnosed with diseases related to obesity.
- North Carolina ranked 28th in percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese in 2017 at 66.9%. The 50-state average was 66%. In 2015, North Carolina ranked 26th on this indicator.
- North Carolina ranked 38th in percentage of adults diagnosed with diabetes in 2017 at 11.4%. The 50-state average was 10.6%.
- 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.

Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation data on adult overweight/obesity rate (2017); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2017).

9. Infant Mortality Rate

Rank		Rate
1	New Hampshire	3.7
2	Massachusetts	3.9
3	New Jersey	4.1
4	California	4.2
5	Vermont	4.3
5	Washington	4.3
7	New York	4.5
8	Oregon	4.6
9	Colorado	4.8
9	Connecticut	4.8
9	South Dakota	4.8
12	Wyoming	5.0
13	Minnesota	5.1
14	Alaska	5.4
14	Arizona	5.4
14	Utah	5.4
17	Nevada	5.7
17	Rhode Island	5.7
17	Texas	5.7
20	Maine	5.8
20	Virginia	5.8
22	Kansas	5.9
22	Montana	5.9
24	Florida	6.1
24	Hawaii	6.1
24	Idaho	6.1
24	Iowa	6.1
24	Pennsylvania	6.1
	50-State Average	6.1
29	Nebraska	6.2
29	New Mexico	6.2
31	Illinois	6.3
31	Wisconsin	6.3
33	Michigan	6.4
34	Missouri	6.5
34	North Dakota	6.5
36	Maryland	6.6
37	Kentucky	6.7
38	South Carolina	7.0
39	North Carolina	7.2
40	West Virginia	7.3
41	Ohio	7.4
41	Oklahoma	7.4
41	Tennessee	7.4
44	Georgia	7.5
44	Indiana	7.5
46	Delaware	7.9
47	Louisiana	8.0
48	Arkansas	8.1
49	Mississippi	8.6
50	Alabama	9.1

Infant Mortality Rate



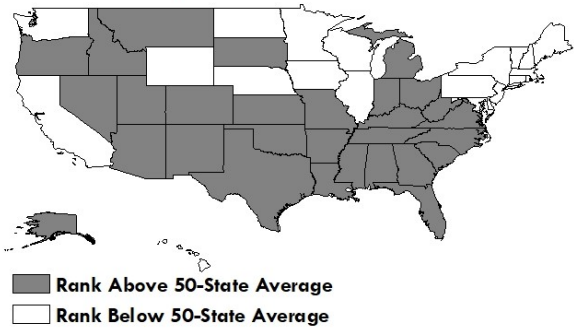
- States aspire to a low infant mortality rate and a low rate of low birthweight babies.
- North Carolina ranked 39th in infant mortality rate at 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016. The 50-state average was 6.1. In 2014, North Carolina ranked 42nd on this indicator.
- North Carolina's infant mortality rate for African-Americans was 13.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016—168% higher than the rate for white infants (5.0).
- The state's infant mortality rate has decreased more than 43% 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 2016, North Carolina ranked 43rd in low birthweight babies at 9.2%. The 50-state average was 8.1%.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2016); N.C. State Center for Health Statistics data on infant mortality statistics (1988, 2016).

10. Per Capita State and Local Taxes

Rank		Taxes in \$
1	Alabama	3,201
2	Tennessee	3,324
3	South Carolina	3,436
4	Oklahoma	3,453
5	Florida	3,483
6	Idaho	3,508
7	Arizona	3,563
8	Mississippi	3,609
9	Georgia	3,663
10	Missouri	3,685
11	Utah	3,746
12	Alaska	3,812
13	Montana	3,816
14	Kentucky	3,821
15	Indiana	3,873
16	New Mexico	3,877
17	Louisiana	3,894
18	West Virginia	3,912
19	North Carolina	3,919
20	South Dakota	3,932
21	Arkansas	3,955
22	Texas	4,015
23	Michigan	4,075
24	Nevada	4,306
25	Ohio	4,469
26	Kansas	4,489
27	Oregon	4,502
28	Virginia	4,562
29	Colorado	4,613
	50-State Average	4,714
30	Wisconsin	4,770
31	Delaware	4,775
32	New Hampshire	4,791
33	Iowa	4,883
34	Washington	5,041
35	Pennsylvania	5,059
36	Nebraska	5,092
37	Maine	5,223
38	Wyoming	5,550
39	Rhode Island	5,564
40	Illinois	5,658
41	Vermont	5,901
42	Maryland	6,047
43	California	6,091
44	Minnesota	6,092
45	Massachusetts	6,467
46	Hawaii	6,470
47	North Dakota	6,640
48	New Jersey	6,788
49	Connecticut	7,239
50	New York	9,045

Per Capita State and Local Taxes



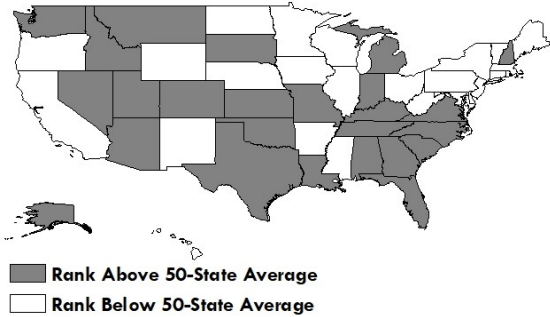
- States aspire to have low per capita state and local taxes.
- North Carolina ranked 19th in per capita state and local taxes in Fiscal Year 2015–16 at \$3,919. The 50-state average was \$4,714. In Fiscal Year 2013–14, North Carolina ranked 13th on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower per capita state and local taxes than Arkansas and Virginia in Fiscal Year 2015–16.
- North Carolina ranked 13th in per capita local taxes in Fiscal Year 2015–16 at \$1,339. The 50-state average was \$1,840.
- 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 (2015-16) and population estimates (2016).

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

Rank		Percent
1	Alaska	6.8
2	Florida	7.6
3	Tennessee	7.7
4	Oklahoma	8.1
5	South Dakota	8.2
5	Alabama	8.2
7	Missouri	8.6
7	New Hampshire	8.6
7	Virginia	8.6
10	Georgia	8.7
10	South Carolina	8.7
10	Texas	8.7
13	Arizona	8.8
14	Montana	8.9
14	Colorado	8.9
14	Idaho	8.9
17	Indiana	9.0
18	Utah	9.1
19	Louisiana	9.2
19	Michigan	9.2
19	Washington	9.2
22	North Carolina	9.3
23	Kansas	9.5
24	Nevada	9.8
24	Kentucky	9.8
	50-State Average	9.8
26	Oregon	9.9
26	Delaware	9.9
28	Arkansas	10.0
28	Pennsylvania	10.0
28	Ohio	10.0
28	Wyoming	10.0
32	Massachusetts	10.1
32	New Mexico	10.1
34	Mississippi	10.2
34	Nebraska	10.2
34	Wisconsin	10.2
37	Maryland	10.4
38	Connecticut	10.5
39	Iowa	10.6
40	West Virginia	10.7
41	California	10.8
42	Illinois	10.9
43	New Jersey	11.0
43	Rhode Island	11.0
45	Minnesota	11.7
46	Vermont	11.8
47	Maine	11.9
48	North Dakota	12.1
49	Hawaii	12.8
50	New York	15.1

State and Local Taxes as a Percentage of Income



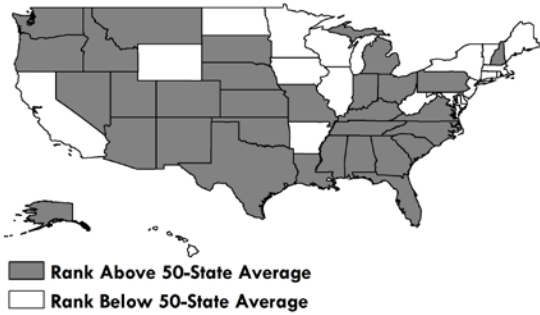
- States aspire to have low state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income.
- North Carolina ranked 22nd in state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income in Fiscal Year 2016 at 9.3%. The 50-state average was 10%. North Carolina ranked 16th on this indicator in Fiscal Year 2013–14.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income than Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, and West Virginia in Fiscal Year 2015–16.
- Per capita taxes and taxes as a percentage of personal income are two commonly used measures that facilitate comparisons across states. These measures 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 (2015-16); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data on personal income (2016).

12. Per Capita State Taxes

Rank		Taxes in \$
1	Alaska	1,608
2	New Hampshire	1,850
3	Texas	1,893
4	Florida	1,917
5	South Carolina	1,957
6	Arizona	1,970
7	Missouri	2,046
8	Tennessee	2,071
9	South Dakota	2,094
10	Alabama	2,137
11	Georgia	2,153
12	Oklahoma	2,179
13	Colorado	2,350
14	Louisiana	2,377
15	Montana	2,521
16	Utah	2,524
17	Ohio	2,598
18	Mississippi	2,603
19	North Carolina	2,615
20	Virginia	2,624
21	Idaho	2,624
22	Nebraska	2,661
23	Kentucky	2,674
24	Indiana	2,710
25	New Mexico	2,759
26	West Virginia	2,802
27	Kansas	2,808
28	Wyoming	2,849
29	Michigan	2,870
30	Oregon	2,873
31	Nevada	2,902
	50-State Average	2,923
32	Pennsylvania	2,959
33	Illinois	2,970
34	Rhode Island	3,092
35	Iowa	3,103
36	Wisconsin	3,131
37	Arkansas	3,169
38	Maine	3,170
39	Washington	3,232
40	Maryland	3,585
41	New Jersey	3,637
42	Delaware	3,750
43	California	3,950
44	Massachusetts	4,010
45	New York	4,067
46	Connecticut	4,574
47	North Dakota	4,589
48	Minnesota	4,597
49	Hawaii	4,935
50	Vermont	5,008

Per Capita State Taxes



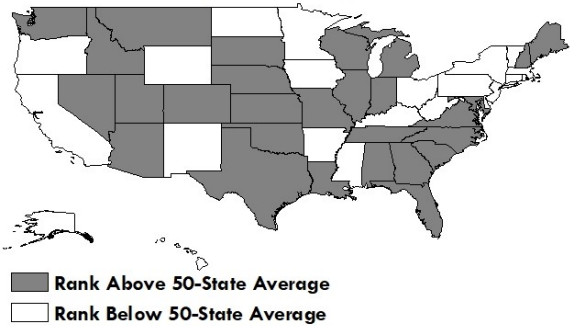
- States aspire to have low per capita state taxes.
- North Carolina ranked 19th in per capita state taxes in 2017 at \$2,615. The 50-state average was \$2,923. North Carolina also ranked 19th on this indicator in 2015.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower per capita state taxes than Arkansas, Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia in 2017.
- 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 (2017).

13. Per Capita State Expenditures

Rank		Expenditures in \$
1	Florida	4,276
2	Georgia	4,645
3	Tennessee	4,885
4	Nevada	5,245
5	North Carolina	5,303
6	Texas	5,314
7	Missouri	5,385
8	Idaho	5,544
9	New Hampshire	5,727
10	Nebraska	5,786
11	South Dakota	5,864
12	Indiana	5,963
13	Arizona	6,059
14	Illinois	6,107
15	Alabama	6,210
16	Colorado	6,244
17	Oklahoma	6,354
18	South Carolina	6,379
19	Virginia	6,390
20	Kansas	6,440
21	Utah	6,452
22	Wisconsin	6,676
23	Louisiana	6,721
24	Montana	6,836
25	Maine	7,028
26	Michigan	7,115
27	Washington	7,329
28	Maryland	7,343
	50-State Average	7,408
29	Mississippi	7,445
30	Ohio	7,479
31	Pennsylvania	7,544
32	Iowa	7,578
33	Arkansas	7,661
34	West Virginia	7,932
35	Kentucky	7,963
36	Rhode Island	8,159
37	New Jersey	8,183
38	California	8,336
39	Oregon	8,385
40	Minnesota	8,454
41	Hawaii	8,536
42	Connecticut	8,998
43	Massachusetts	9,312
44	New Mexico	9,632
45	Delaware	9,881
46	New York	9,957
47	Vermont	10,846
48	Wyoming	10,871
49	North Dakota	10,879
50	Alaska	16,772

Per Capita State Expenditures



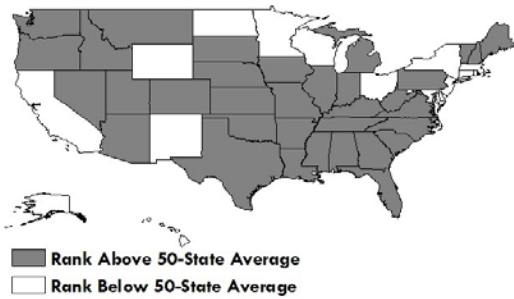
- States aspire to have low per capita state expenditures.
- North Carolina ranked 5th in per capita state expenditures in 2016 at \$5,303. The 50-state average was \$7,408. In 2014, North Carolina ranked 8th on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, only Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee had lower per capita state expenditures than North Carolina in 2016.
- Per capita state expenditures is a commonly used measure that allows comparisons across states regarding how much is spent per person in a state. This measure 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 (2016) and population estimates (2016).

14. Per Capita State General Fund Expenditures

Rank		Expenditures in \$
1	Michigan	1,014
2	New Hampshire	1,032
3	Nevada	1,234
4	Arizona	1,370
5	Florida	1,397
6	South Carolina	1,476
7	Missouri	1,481
8	Alabama	1,626
9	Oklahoma	1,669
10	South Dakota	1,694
11	Arkansas	1,732
12	Idaho	1,799
13	Illinois	1,855
14	Louisiana	1,859
15	Colorado	1,882
16	Mississippi	1,887
17	Texas	1,932
18	Tennessee	1,995
19	Utah	2,035
20	Georgia	2,060
21	North Carolina	2,088
22	Kansas	2,100
23	Montana	2,149
24	Oregon	2,198
25	Nebraska	2,202
26	Indiana	2,287
27	West Virginia	2,291
28	Kentucky	2,305
29	Iowa	2,314
30	Vermont	2,336
30	Virginia	2,339
32	Pennsylvania	2,357
33	Maine	2,458
34	Washington	2,491
	50-State Average	2,524
35	Wisconsin	2,657
36	Maryland	2,704
37	Ohio	2,887
38	California	2,919
39	New Mexico	2,972
40	Wyoming	3,219
41	Rhode Island	3,356
42	New York	3,464
43	Minnesota	3,648
44	New Jersey	3,736
45	North Dakota	3,994
46	Delaware	4,123
47	Massachusetts	4,365
48	Hawaii	4,819
49	Connecticut	5,008
50	Alaska	7,382

Per Capita State General Fund Expenditures



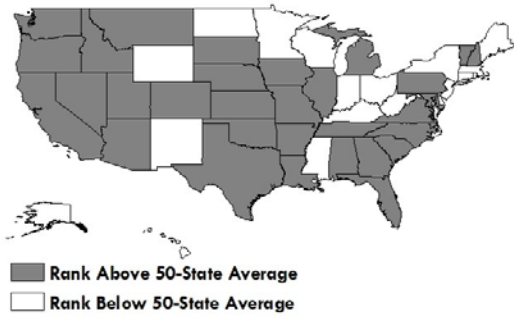
- States aspire to have low per capita state General Fund expenditures.
- North Carolina ranked 21st in per capita state General Fund expenditures in Fiscal Year 2015–16 at \$2,088. The 50-state average was \$2,524. In Fiscal Year 2013–14, North Carolina ranked 23rd on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower per capita state General Fund expenditures than Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia in Fiscal Year 2015–16.
- 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 2015–17 State Expenditure Report, National Association of State Budget Officers (2016); U.S. Census Bureau data on population estimates (2016).

15. State General Fund Expenditures as a Percentage of Personal Income

Rank		Percent
1	New Hampshire	1.9
2	Michigan	2.3
3	Nevada	2.8
4	Florida	3.0
5	Arizona	3.4
5	Missouri	3.4
7	South Dakota	3.5
8	Illinois	3.6
8	Colorado	3.6
10	South Carolina	3.7
11	Oklahoma	3.9
12	Alabama	4.2
12	Texas	4.2
14	Arkansas	4.4
14	Louisiana	4.4
14	Nebraska	4.4
14	Virginia	4.4
18	Kansas	4.5
19	Idaho	4.6
19	Washington	4.6
19	Tennessee	4.6
19	Pennsylvania	4.6
19	Maryland	4.6
24	Vermont	4.7
25	Oregon	4.8
26	Georgia	4.9
26	North Carolina	4.9
28	Utah	5.0
28	Montana	5.0
28	Iowa	5.0
31	California	5.2
	50-State Average	5.2
32	Indiana	5.3
32	Mississippi	5.3
34	Maine	5.6
35	Wisconsin	5.7
36	New York	5.8
36	Wyoming	5.8
38	Kentucky	5.9
39	New Jersey	6.0
40	West Virginia	6.3
41	Ohio	6.5
42	Rhode Island	6.7
43	Massachusetts	6.8
44	Minnesota	7.0
45	Connecticut	7.2
46	North Dakota	7.3
47	New Mexico	7.8
48	Delaware	8.6
49	Hawaii	9.6
50	Alaska	13.3

General Fund Expenditures as a Percentage of Income



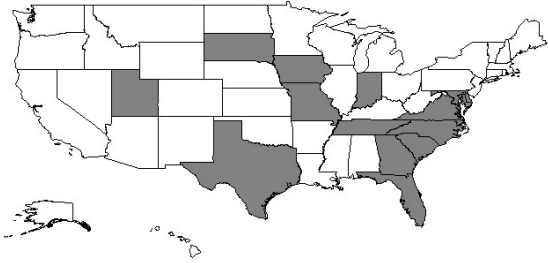
- States aspire to have low state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income.
- North Carolina ranked 26th in state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income in Fiscal Year 2015–16 at 4.9%. The 50-state average was 5.2%. In Fiscal Year 2013–14, North Carolina ranked 31st on this indicator.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income than Kentucky, Mississippi, and West Virginia in Fiscal Year 2015–16.
- 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. These measures do not describe how state General Fund expenditures might differ, for example, by the types of services covered.

Sources: Fiscal Year 2015–17 State Expenditure Report, National Association of State Budget Officers (2016); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data on personal income (2016).

16. Bond Ratings

	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Delaware	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Florida	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Georgia	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Indiana	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Iowa	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Maryland	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Missouri	Aaa	AAA	AAA
North Carolina	Aaa	AAA	AAA
South Carolina	Aaa	AAA	AAA
South Dakota	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Tennessee	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Texas	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Utah	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Virginia	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Nebraska	Aa1	AAA	---
Minnesota	Aa2	AAA	AAA
Vermont	Aa1	AA+	AAA
Idaho	Aa1	AA+	AA+
New York	Aa1	AA+	AA+
North Dakota	Aa1	AA+	---
Ohio	Aa1	AA+	AA+
Oregon	Aa1	AA+	AA+
Washington	Aa1	AA+	AA+
Wyoming	---	AA+	---
Alabama	Aa1	AA	AA+
Hawaii	Aa1	AA+	AA
Massachusetts	Aa1	AA	AA+
Montana	Aa1	AA	AA+
New Hampshire	Aa1	AA	AA+
Wisconsin	Aa1	AA	AA+
Arkansas	Aa1	AA	---
Colorado	Aa1	AA	---
Nevada	Aa2	AA	AA+
Arizona	Aa2	AA	---
Maine	Aa2	AA	AA
Michigan	Aa2	AA	AA
Mississippi	Aa2	AA	AA
New Mexico	Aa2	AA	---
Oklahoma	Aa2	AA	AA
Rhode Island	Aa2	AA	AA
Alaska	Aa3	AA	AA
West Virginia	Aa2	AA-	AA
Kansas	Aa2	AA-	--
California	Aa3	AA-	AA-
Louisiana	Aa3	AA-	AA-
Pennsylvania	Aa3	A+	AA-
Kentucky	Aa3	A	AA-
Connecticut	A1	A	A+
New Jersey	A3	A-	A
Illinois	Baa3	BBB-	BBB

Bond Rating



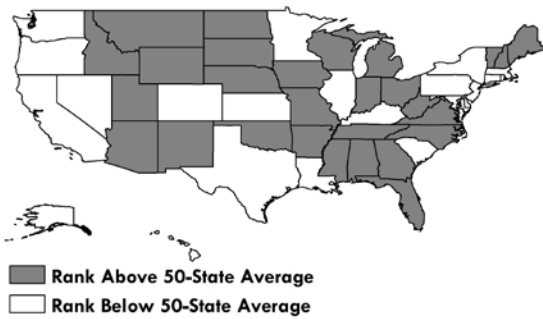
■ States with Three AAA Bond Ratings

- 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 13 other states ranked 1st in bond ratings for general obligation bonds in November 2018, receiving the highest rating from all three bond rating services. In November 2016, North Carolina and 10 other states ranked 1st on this indicator.
- States are ranked by the average value of their bond rating on a 10-point scale with an 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.

17. Per Capita State and Local Debt

Rank		Debt in \$
1	Wyoming	3,276
2	Idaho	3,549
3	North Carolina	4,651
4	Mississippi	4,688
5	Oklahoma	4,767
6	Montana	5,063
7	Arkansas	5,313
8	Georgia	5,622
9	Vermont	5,821
10	West Virginia	5,845
11	Maine	5,867
12	Iowa	5,915
13	Alabama	5,934
14	Utah	6,057
15	Tennessee	6,428
16	South Dakota	6,685
17	Florida	6,742
18	Arizona	7,025
19	Michigan	7,286
20	New Mexico	7,317
21	Ohio	7,325
22	Missouri	7,538
23	Wisconsin	7,628
24	Indiana	7,665
25	New Hampshire	7,775
26	Virginia	7,857
27	Louisiana	7,926
28	Delaware	7,994
29	Nebraska	8,018
	50-State Average	8,227
30	Oregon	8,287
31	Kentucky	8,749
32	South Carolina	8,796
33	Maryland	8,809
34	North Dakota	8,992
35	Minnesota	9,271
36	Pennsylvania	9,533
37	Colorado	9,552
38	Nevada	9,968
39	Texas	9,998
40	Kansas	10,041
41	Hawaii	10,772
42	California	11,064
43	Rhode Island	11,098
44	New Jersey	11,283
45	Washington	11,664
46	Illinois	11,824
47	Alaska	12,521
48	Connecticut	13,507
49	Massachusetts	13,918
50	New York	18,151

Per Capita State and Local Debt



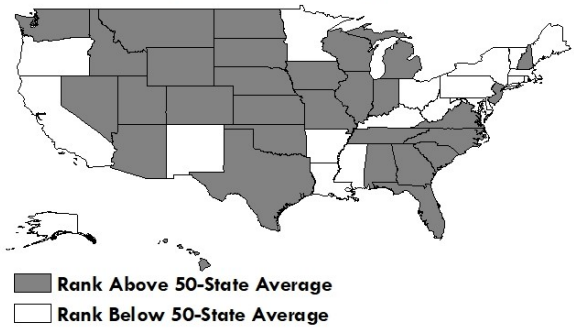
- States aspire to have low per capita state and local debt.
- North Carolina ranked 3rd in per capita state and local debt in Fiscal Year 2015–16 at \$4,651. The 50-state average was \$8,227. In Fiscal Year 2013–14, North Carolina ranked 5th on this indicator.
- With regards to state debt, North Carolina ranked 8th in per capita state debt in Fiscal Year 2015–16 at \$1,666. The 50-state average was \$3,744.
- 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 (2015-16) and population estimates (2016).

18. Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures

Rank		Expenditures in \$
1	Utah	809
2	Georgia	980
3	South Dakota	984
4	Wyoming	1,035
5	Virginia	1,068
6	Idaho	1,072
7	Nebraska	1,086
8	Florida	1,110
9	Kansas	1,111
10	Alabama	1,147
11	Illinois	1,185
12	Nevada	1,197
13	South Carolina	1,236
14	Oklahoma	1,263
15	Texas	1,283
16	North Carolina	1,317
17	Iowa	1,323
18	Tennessee	1,362
19	Colorado	1,402
20	Wisconsin	1,411
21	New Hampshire	1,535
22	Washington	1,617
23	North Dakota	1,618
24	Missouri	1,662
25	Hawaii	1,676
26	Indiana	1,677
27	Arizona	1,678
28	New Jersey	1,683
29	Michigan	1,687
30	Montana	1,701
	50-State Average	1,718
31	Mississippi	1,833
32	Maryland	1,864
33	Ohio	1,986
34	Maine	2,009
35	Oregon	2,023
36	Minnesota	2,062
37	California	2,107
38	Arkansas	2,139
39	Kentucky	2,152
40	Pennsylvania	2,211
41	West Virginia	2,222
42	Connecticut	2,229
43	Delaware	2,238
44	New Mexico	2,306
45	Louisiana	2,363
46	Rhode Island	2,496
47	Massachusetts	2,518
48	Vermont	2,563
49	Alaska	2,676
50	New York	3,972

Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures



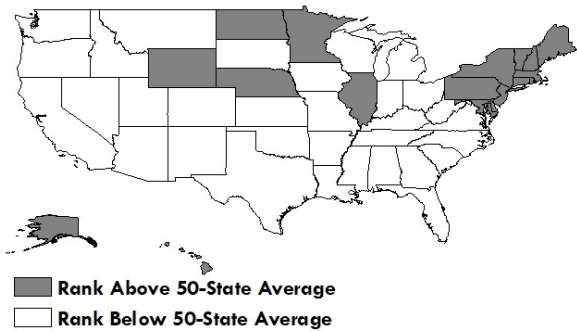
- States aspire to have low per capita Medicaid expenditures and low Medicaid enrollment.
- North Carolina ranked 16th in per capita Medicaid expenditures in Fiscal Year 2016–17 at \$1,317. The 50-state average was \$1,718. In Fiscal Year 2014–15, North Carolina ranked 19th on this indicator.
- North Carolina ranked 18th in Medicaid enrollment as a percentage of population in Fiscal Year 2016–17 at 20.4%. The 50-state average was 21.9%.
- 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 (2016–17) and total Medicaid enrollment as a percentage of total state population (2016–17).

19. Expenditures Per Pupil, K-12

Rank		Spending in \$
1	New York	22,231
2	Connecticut	19,615
3	New Jersey	19,041
4	Vermont	19,023
5	Alaska	17,510
6	Massachusetts	16,986
7	Wyoming	16,431
8	Rhode Island	16,082
9	New Hampshire	15,535
10	Pennsylvania	15,165
11	Maryland	14,523
12	Delaware	14,397
13	Illinois	14,327
14	Maine	14,202
15	Hawaii	13,748
16	North Dakota	13,358
17	Nebraska	12,379
18	Minnesota	12,364
50-State Average		12,071
19	Ohio	11,933
20	Wisconsin	11,664
21	Washington	11,484
22	Virginia	11,435
23	West Virginia	11,424
24	California	11,420
25	Montana	11,374
26	Louisiana	11,169
27	Iowa	11,148
28	Michigan	11,051
29	Oregon	10,823
30	Missouri	10,385
31	Kansas	10,216
32	South Carolina	10,045
33	New Mexico	9,959
34	Arkansas	9,900
35	Georgia	9,835
36	Kentucky	9,831
37	Indiana	9,691
38	Colorado	9,619
39	Texas	9,352
40	South Dakota	9,335
41	Alabama	9,258
42	Florida	9,176
43	Tennessee	8,876
44	Nevada	8,753
45	North Carolina	8,717
46	Mississippi	8,692
47	Oklahoma	8,091
48	Arizona	7,772
49	Idaho	7,178
50	Utah	7,006

Expenditures Per Pupil, K-12

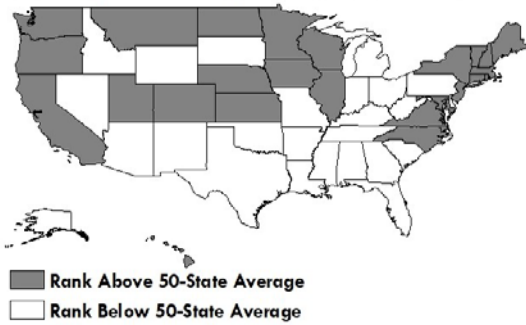


- States aspire to high spending per pupil in K–12 education.
- North Carolina ranked 45th in total spending (all sources) per pupil at \$8,717 in Fiscal Year 2015–16. The 50-state average was \$12,071. In 2013–14, North Carolina ranked 44th on this indicator.
- Although funding per pupil is not as useful of an indicator as spending per pupil, North Carolina ranked 47th in total revenues per pupil at \$9,109 in Fiscal Year 2015–16. The 50-state average was \$13,693. Revenue includes all federal, state, and local funding. North Carolina’s reported total expenditures were lower than total revenues because expenditures refer only to current spending and do not include revenue used for financing and application of funds for long-term debt.

20. Percentage of Adults with a High School Education or Less

Rank		Percent
1	Massachusetts	49.1
2	Colorado	50.6
3	Minnesota	52.7
4	New Hampshire	52.8
5	Vermont	53.2
6	Connecticut	53.3
7	Virginia	53.4
8	Maryland	53.5
9	New Jersey	53.6
10	Washington	54.4
11	New York	55.2
12	North Dakota	55.9
12	Utah	55.9
14	Hawaii	56.3
15	Kansas	57.5
15	Oregon	57.5
17	Illinois	57.6
17	Maine	57.6
19	Nebraska	58.1
20	Rhode Island	58.6
20	California	58.6
20	Montana	58.6
23	Wisconsin	58.7
24	North Carolina	59.3
25	Iowa	59.5
	50-State Average	60.0
26	Pennsylvania	60.2
27	Florida	60.3
28	Delaware	60.8
29	South Dakota	61.0
30	Georgia	61.3
31	Michigan	61.4
32	Wyoming	62.0
32	Arizona	62.0
34	Alaska	62.3
35	South Carolina	62.4
36	Missouri	63.1
36	Texas	63.1
38	Ohio	63.3
39	Idaho	63.6
40	Indiana	64.3
41	New Mexico	64.5
42	Tennessee	65.4
43	Alabama	66.1
44	Oklahoma	66.4
45	Nevada	67.1
46	Mississippi	68.0
46	Kentucky	68.0
48	Arkansas	69.4
49	Louisiana	70.3
50	West Virginia	72.7

Percentage with a High School Education or Less



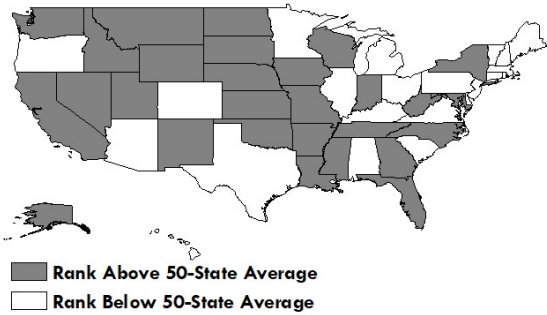
- States aspire to a low percentage of adults with a high school education or less and a high percentage of adults with a college degree.
- North Carolina ranked 24th in percentage of adults age 25 and over with a high school education or less in 2017 at 59.3%. The 50-state average was 60%. In 2015, North Carolina ranked 25th on this indicator.
- In North Carolina, 12.2% of adults have less than a high school education and 25.8% have no more than a high school diploma or equivalent. An additional 21.3% 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 2018 was 86.3%.
- North Carolina ranked 24th in percentage of population age 25 and over with a college degree in 2017 at 34.7%. The 50-state average was 40%.
- 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 (2017); N.C. Department of Public Instruction data on graduation rate (2018).

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

Rank		Tuition and Fees in \$
1	Wyoming	5,400
2	Florida	6,360
3	Utah	6,990
4	Montana	7,100
5	New Mexico	7,130
6	North Carolina	7,220
7	Idaho	7,590
8	Nevada	7,660
9	Alaska	7,820
10	New York	8,190
11	West Virginia	8,290
12	Mississippi	8,420
13	Nebraska	8,510
14	Georgia	8,580
15	North Dakota	8,660
16	Missouri	8,670
17	South Dakota	8,690
18	Arkansas	8,710
19	Oklahoma	8,750
20	Iowa	9,080
20	Wisconsin	9,080
22	Kansas	9,100
23	Indiana	9,490
24	Louisiana	9,550
25	Washington	9,760
26	California	9,870
27	Maryland	9,900
28	Tennessee	9,950
	50-State Average	10,202
29	Maine	10,230
30	Texas	10,300
31	Oregon	10,610
32	Kentucky	10,710
33	Ohio	10,790
34	Hawaii	10,800
35	Alabama	10,870
36	Colorado	11,140
37	Arizona	11,540
38	Minnesota	11,540
39	Rhode Island	12,530
40	Delaware	12,700
41	Connecticut	12,760
42	South Carolina	12,950
43	Massachusetts	13,200
44	Michigan	13,420
45	Virginia	13,490
46	Illinois	13,970
47	New Jersey	14,180
48	Pennsylvania	14,770
49	New Hampshire	16,460
50	Vermont	16,610

Average Annual In-State Tuition

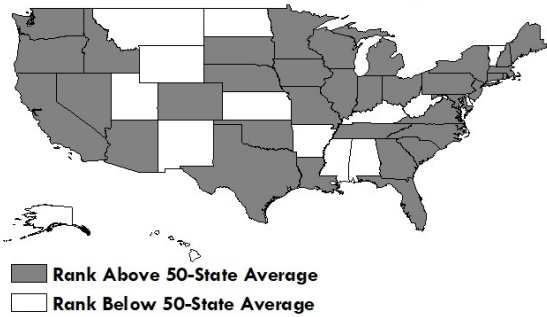


- States aspire to have low average annual in-state tuition at public four-year and two-year colleges and universities.
- North Carolina ranked 6th in average annual in-state tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities in 2018–19 at \$7,220. The 50-state average was \$10,202. North Carolina ranked 9th on this indicator in 2016–17.
- With regards to two-year institutions, North Carolina ranked 3rd in average annual in-state tuition and fees at public two-year institutions in 2016–17 at \$2,470. The 49-state average was \$4,364 (Alaska did not report data for this indicator).

22. State Government FTE Employment per 100 Persons

Rank		Employees
1	Florida	0.9
2	Illinois	1.0
2	Nevada	1.0
2	Arizona	1.0
5	California	1.1
5	Texas	1.1
7	Tennessee	1.2
7	Ohio	1.2
7	Georgia	1.2
10	Wisconsin	1.3
10	New York	1.3
10	Pennsylvania	1.3
13	Indiana	1.4
13	New Hampshire	1.4
13	Idaho	1.4
13	North Carolina	1.4
13	Maryland	1.4
13	Missouri	1.4
13	Massachusetts	1.4
20	Michigan	1.5
20	Virginia	1.5
20	Minnesota	1.5
20	Maine	1.5
24	New Jersey	1.6
24	Colorado	1.6
24	Louisiana	1.6
24	South Carolina	1.6
24	Iowa	1.6
24	Connecticut	1.6
30	Nebraska	1.7
30	South Dakota	1.7
30	Oklahoma	1.7
30	Oregon	1.7
30	Washington	1.7
30	Rhode Island	1.7
	50-State Average	1.7
36	Kansas	1.8
37	Mississippi	1.9
37	Alabama	1.9
37	Kentucky	1.9
37	Utah	1.9
41	Montana	2.0
42	Arkansas	2.1
43	New Mexico	2.2
43	West Virginia	2.2
45	Wyoming	2.3
45	Vermont	2.3
47	North Dakota	2.5
48	Delaware	2.7
49	Alaska	3.3
50	Hawaii	4.1

State Government FTE Employment



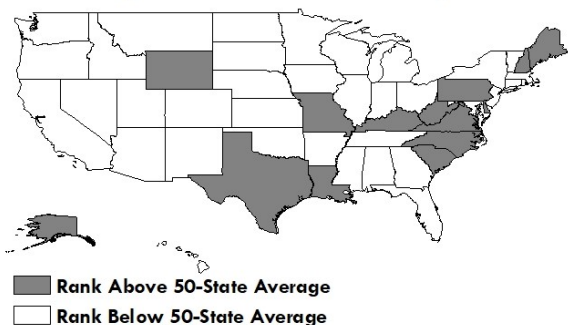
- States aspire to have low state government employment.
- North Carolina ranked 13th in state government full-time equivalent (FTE) employment in 2017 at 1.4 positions per 100 persons. The 50-state average was 1.7. In 2015, North Carolina ranked 14th on this indicator.
- The average salary for North Carolina state employees (not including employees in public schools, community colleges, or the University of North Carolina System) was \$48,526 in Fiscal Year 2017–18.
- In terms of state and local government FTE employment, North Carolina ranked 36th in 2017 at 5.5 positions per 100 residents. The 50-state average was 5.4.
- 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 (2017) and population estimates (2017); Fiscal Research Division (2019, January).

23. Percentage of Roads Maintained by the State

Rank		Percent
1	West Virginia	88.5
2	Delaware	84.1
3	Virginia	78.3
4	North Carolina	74.7
5	South Carolina	53.4
6	Maine	36.5
7	Alaska	36.2
8	Kentucky	34.6
9	Pennsylvania	33.0
10	Louisiana	27.2
11	Missouri	25.7
12	Texas	25.6
13	New Hampshire	24.2
14	Wyoming	22.1
	50-State Average	21.4
15	Hawaii	21.1
16	Vermont	18.4
17	Rhode Island	18.2
18	Connecticut	17.3
19	Arkansas	16.0
19	Maryland	16.0
21	Ohio	15.6
21	New Mexico	15.6
23	Montana	15.0
24	Tennessee	14.5
25	Mississippi	14.1
26	Georgia	14.0
27	New York	13.3
28	Utah	11.9
29	Nevada	11.7
30	Indiana	11.4
31	Illinois	10.9
31	Oklahoma	10.9
33	Alabama	10.8
34	Nebraska	10.5
35	Colorado	10.2
36	Arizona	10.2
36	Wisconsin	10.2
38	Florida	9.9
39	Oregon	9.7
40	Idaho	9.5
41	South Dakota	9.4
42	Washington	8.8
43	California	8.6
44	North Dakota	8.5
45	Minnesota	8.4
46	Massachusetts	8.2
47	Michigan	7.9
48	Iowa	7.8
49	Kansas	7.2
50	New Jersey	6.0

Percentage of Roads Maintained by the State



- This indicator was ranked from the highest value to the lowest value.
- North Carolina ranked 4th in the percentage of roads maintained by the state in 2017 at 74.7%. The 50-state average was 21.4%. In 2015, North Carolina also ranked 4th on this indicator.
- North Carolina ranked 16th in miles of roads maintained by the state in 2017 with 106,975 miles. The 50-state average was 83,277 miles.
- 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 (2017); 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 2018. 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. States with the same ranking are presented in the order they would have been ranked had values been displayed to two decimal points.

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, 17, and 18 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 15 present information as a percentage of personal income. 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 22, 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, Josh Love, at josh.love@ncleg.net or 919-301-1392.

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