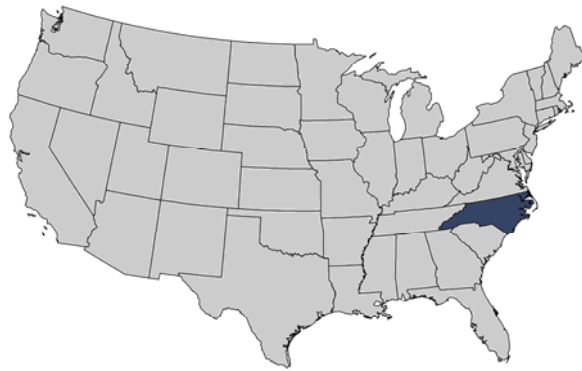


How North Carolina Compares



A Compendium of State Statistics

June 2009



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 first 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.

The Division is grateful to the Virginia Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission for its series *Virginia Compared to Other States*, which served as a model for our compendium.

Sincerely,



John W. Turcotte
Director
Program Evaluation Division

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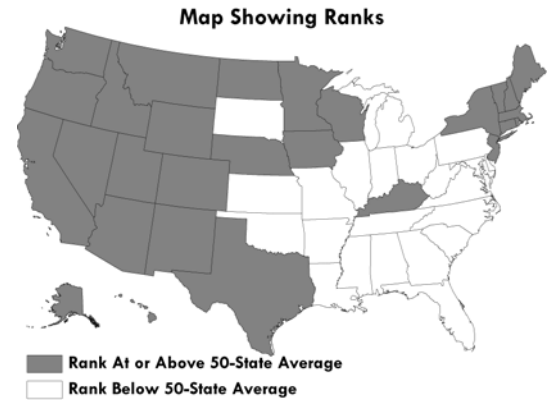
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An explanation of our methodology appears at the end of the compendium.

How to Read This Compendium

Rank		Rate
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
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



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.
- 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

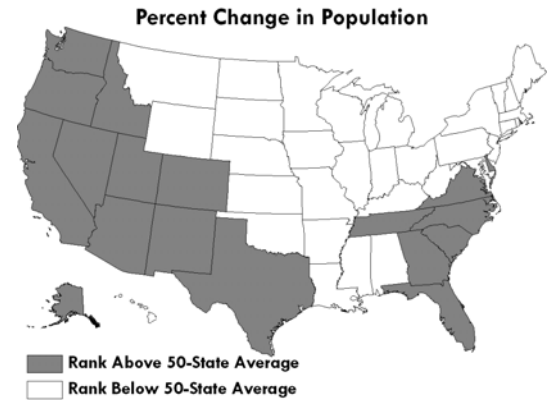
Table	Measure	Rank
1	Population	9,222,414 10
2	Percent Change in Population	14.6% 9
3	Median Household Income	\$44,670 37
4	Unemployment Rate	6.3% 38
5	Percentage Employed in Computer or Math Occupations	2.2% 20
6	Percentage of Population Living in Poverty	14.3% 38
7	Percentage of Population Without Health Insurance	18.6% 37
8	Percentage of Adults Overweight or Obese	61.3% 31
9	Infant Mortality Rate	8.8 44
10	Per Capita State and Local Taxes	\$3,393 18
11	State and Local Taxes as a Percentage of Personal Income	10.5% 21
12	Per Capita State Taxes	\$2,470 25
13	Per Capita Federal Grants	\$1,567 27
14	Per Capita State Expenditures	\$4,867 18
15	Per Capita State General Fund Expenditures	\$2,064 28
16	State General Fund Expenditures as a Percentage of Personal Income	6.1% 33
17	Per Capita Federal Expenditures	\$7,284 39
18	Bond Ratings	AAA 1
19	Per Capita State and Local Debt	\$4,967 11
20	Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures	\$1,087 32
21	State Funding Per Pupil, K-12	\$4,932 23
22	Percentage with High School Education or Less	66.1% 27
23	Average Annual In-State Tuition	\$4,416 6
24	State Government FTE Employment	1.6 21
25	Percentage of Roads Maintained by the State	76.4% 4

Highlights

- North Carolina and six other states ranked 1st in bond ratings for general obligation bonds in April 2009, receiving the highest rating from all three bond rating services.
- North Carolina ranked 4th in the percentage of roads maintained by the state in 2006 at 76.4%.
- North Carolina ranked 6th in average annual in-state tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities in 2008-09 at \$4,416. Forty-four other states had higher tuition and fees.
- North Carolina ranked 9th in population growth, increasing by 14.6% between 2000 and 2008.
- North Carolina ranked 10th in population in 2008 with 9,222,414 residents.
- North Carolina ranked 11th in per capita state and local debt in Fiscal Year 2005-06 at \$4,967. Thirty-nine other states had higher per capita state and local debt.
- North Carolina ranked 18th in per capita state and local taxes in Fiscal Year 2005-06 at \$3,393. Thirty-two other states had higher per capita state and local taxes.
- North Carolina ranked 18th in per capita state expenditures in Fiscal Year 2006-07 at \$4,867. Thirty-two other states had higher per capita state expenditures.
- North Carolina ranked 20th in percentage employed in computer or math occupations in 2008 at 2.2%.

2. Percent Change in Population

Rank		Percent
1	Nevada	30.1
2	Arizona	26.7
3	Utah	22.5
4	Georgia	18.3
5	Idaho	17.8
6	Texas	16.7
7	Colorado	14.8
8	Florida	14.7
9	North Carolina	14.6
10	South Carolina	11.7
11	Delaware	11.4
12	Washington	11.1
13	Oregon	10.8
14	Virginia	9.8
15	Alaska	9.5
16	Tennessee	9.2
17	New Mexico	9.1
18	California	8.5
50-State Average		8.1
19	Wyoming	7.9
20	Montana	7.2
21	Arkansas	6.8
22	New Hampshire	6.5
22	South Dakota	6.5
24	Maryland	6.4
25	Hawaii	6.3
26	Minnesota	6.1
27	Missouri	5.7
28	Kentucky	5.6
28	Oklahoma	5.6
30	Indiana	4.9
30	Wisconsin	4.9
32	Alabama	4.8
33	Kansas	4.2
33	Nebraska	4.2
35	Illinois	3.9
36	Maine	3.3
36	Mississippi	3.3
38	New Jersey	3.2
39	Connecticut	2.8
40	New York	2.7
41	Iowa	2.6
42	Massachusetts	2.3
43	Vermont	2.0
44	Pennsylvania	1.4
45	Ohio	1.2
46	Michigan	0.7
47	West Virginia	0.3
48	Rhode Island	0.2
49	North Dakota	-0.1
50	Louisiana	-1.3

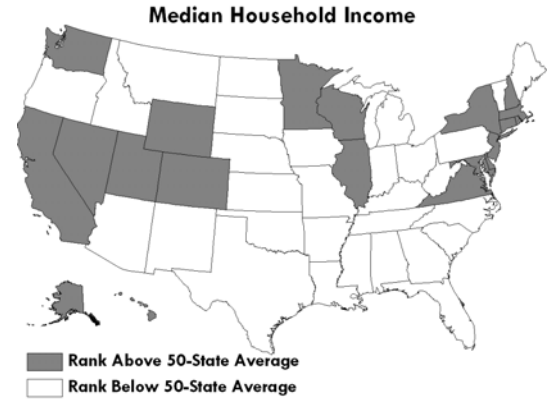


- States aspire to have population growth.
- North Carolina ranked 9th in population growth, increasing by 14.6% between 2000 and 2008. The 50-state average was 8.1%.
- North Carolina's population increased from 8,049,313 residents in 2000 to 9,222,414 in 2008, an increase of over one million people.
- The number of foreign-born residents in North Carolina increased by 46.5% between 2000 and 2007. The 50-state average was 30%.
- The number of North Carolinians over the age of 65 increased by 13.9% between 2000 and 2007. The 50-state average was 9.5%.

Sources: U.S. Census 2000; American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau (2007); U.S. Census Bureau data on population estimates (2008).

3. Median Household Income

Rank		Income in \$
1	Maryland	68,080
2	New Jersey	67,035
3	Connecticut	65,967
4	Alaska	64,333
5	Hawaii	63,746
6	New Hampshire	62,369
7	Massachusetts	62,365
8	California	59,948
9	Virginia	59,562
10	Minnesota	55,802
11	Washington	55,591
12	Colorado	55,212
13	Utah	55,109
14	Nevada	55,062
15	Delaware	54,610
16	Illinois	54,124
17	Rhode Island	53,568
18	New York	53,514
19	Wyoming	51,731
20	Wisconsin	50,578
	50-State Average	50,167
21	Vermont	49,907
22	Arizona	49,889
23	Georgia	49,136
24	Oregon	48,730
25	Pennsylvania	48,576
26	Michigan	47,950
27	Florida	47,804
28	Texas	47,548
29	Kansas	47,451
30	Indiana	47,448
31	Iowa	47,292
32	Nebraska	47,085
33	Ohio	46,597
34	Idaho	46,253
35	Maine	45,888
36	Missouri	45,114
37	North Carolina	44,670
38	North Dakota	43,753
39	Montana	43,531
40	South Dakota	43,424
41	South Carolina	43,329
42	Tennessee	42,367
43	Oklahoma	41,567
44	New Mexico	41,452
45	Louisiana	40,926
46	Alabama	40,554
47	Kentucky	40,267
48	Arkansas	38,134
49	West Virginia	37,060
50	Mississippi	36,338

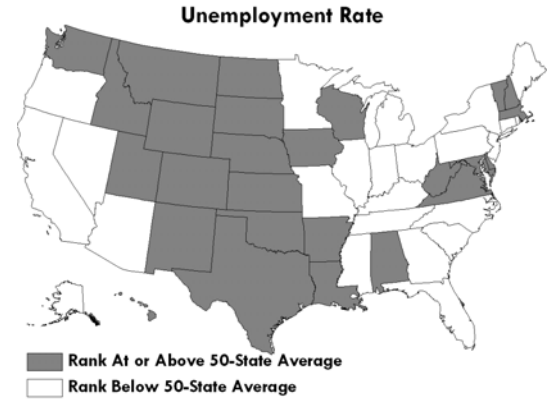


- States aspire to a high median household income.
- North Carolina ranked 37th in median household income in 2007 at \$44,670. The 50-state average was \$50,167.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, all but Virginia ranked below the 50-state average.
- Median household income is the middle income of all households—half of the households earn more and half earn less.

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

4. Unemployment Rate

Rank		Rate
1	South Dakota	3.0
2	Wyoming	3.1
3	North Dakota	3.2
4	Nebraska	3.3
5	Utah	3.4
6	New Hampshire	3.8
6	Oklahoma	3.8
8	Hawaii	3.9
9	Virginia	4.0
10	Iowa	4.1
11	New Mexico	4.2
12	West Virginia	4.3
13	Kansas	4.4
13	Maryland	4.4
15	Montana	4.5
16	Louisiana	4.6
17	Wisconsin	4.7
18	Delaware	4.8
18	Vermont	4.8
20	Colorado	4.9
20	Idaho	4.9
20	Texas	4.9
23	Alabama	5.0
24	Arkansas	5.1
25	Massachusetts	5.3
25	Washington	5.3
50-State Average		5.3
27	Maine	5.4
27	Minnesota	5.4
27	New York	5.4
27	Pennsylvania	5.4
31	Arizona	5.5
31	New Jersey	5.5
33	Connecticut	5.7
34	Indiana	5.9
35	Missouri	6.1
36	Georgia	6.2
36	Florida	6.2
38	North Carolina	6.3
39	Kentucky	6.4
39	Tennessee	6.4
39	Oregon	6.4
42	Illinois	6.5
42	Ohio	6.5
44	Alaska	6.7
44	Nevada	6.7
46	Mississippi	6.9
46	South Carolina	6.9
48	California	7.2
49	Rhode Island	7.8
50	Michigan	8.4

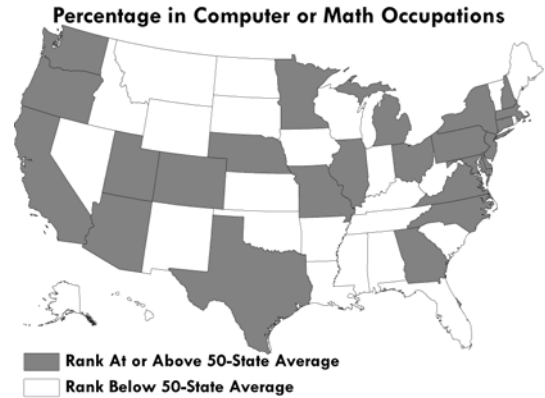


- States aspire to a low rate of unemployment.
- North Carolina ranked 38th in annual unemployment rate in 2008 at 6.3%. The 50-state average was 5.3%.
- In March 2009, North Carolina recorded the highest unemployment rate (10.8%) since the state started collecting the information in 1976. Only four states (California, Michigan, Oregon, and South Carolina) had a higher unemployment rate in March 2009.
- Until 2008, the overall trend in unemployment since 2003 had been one of steady decline, dropping from 6.5% in 2003 to 4.7% in 2007.
- 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 (2003-09, March 2009).

5. Percentage Employed in Computer or Math Occupations

Rank		Percent
1	Virginia	4.9
2	Colorado	3.8
2	Maryland	3.8
2	Massachusetts	3.8
5	Washington	3.7
6	New Jersey	3.4
7	Minnesota	3.0
8	Delaware	2.9
9	New Hampshire	2.8
10	California	2.7
10	Connecticut	2.7
10	Utah	2.7
13	Texas	2.6
14	Missouri	2.5
15	Illinois	2.4
15	New York	2.4
17	Georgia	2.3
17	Nebraska	2.3
17	Ohio	2.3
20	Arizona	2.2
20	Michigan	2.2
20	North Carolina	2.2
20	Oregon	2.2
20	Pennsylvania	2.2
	50-State Average	2.2
25	Kansas	2.1
25	Rhode Island	2.1
27	Florida	2.0
28	Idaho	1.9
28	Iowa	1.9
28	Vermont	1.9
28	Wisconsin	1.9
32	Alabama	1.8
33	Arkansas	1.7
33	Oklahoma	1.7
35	Kentucky	1.6
35	South Dakota	1.6
37	Indiana	1.5
37	New Mexico	1.5
37	South Carolina	1.5
40	Alaska	1.4
40	Hawaii	1.4
40	Maine	1.4
40	North Dakota	1.4
40	Tennessee	1.4
45	Montana	1.3
46	Nevada	1.1
47	West Virginia	1.0
48	Louisiana	0.9
48	Mississippi	0.9
50	Wyoming	0.8

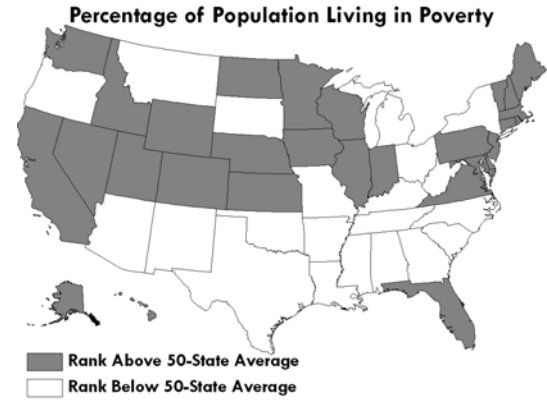


- States aspire to high employment in computer and math occupations; these positions typically offer high salaries.
- North Carolina ranked 20th in percentage employed in computer or math occupations in 2008 at 2.2%. The 50-state average was also 2.2%
- In North Carolina, the 2008 average annual salary for computer and math occupations was \$72,530, whereas the average annual salary for all occupations was \$38,230.
- 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 (2008).

6. Percentage of Population Living in Poverty

Rank		Percent
1	New Hampshire	7.1
2	Connecticut	7.9
3	Hawaii	8.0
4	Maryland	8.3
5	New Jersey	8.6
6	Wyoming	8.7
7	Alaska	8.9
8	Minnesota	9.5
9	Utah	9.7
10	Massachusetts	9.9
10	Virginia	9.9
12	Vermont	10.1
13	Delaware	10.5
14	Nevada	10.7
15	Wisconsin	10.8
16	Iowa	11.0
17	Kansas	11.2
17	Nebraska	11.2
19	Washington	11.4
20	Pennsylvania	11.6
21	Illinois	11.9
22	Colorado	12.0
22	Maine	12.0
22	Rhode Island	12.0
25	Florida	12.1
25	Idaho	12.1
25	North Dakota	12.1
28	Indiana	12.3
29	California	12.4
50-State Average		12.6
30	Oregon	12.9
31	Missouri	13.0
32	Ohio	13.1
32	South Dakota	13.1
34	New York	13.7
35	Michigan	14.0
36	Montana	14.1
37	Arizona	14.2
38	Georgia	14.3
40	South Carolina	15.0
41	Oklahoma	15.9
41	Tennessee	15.9
43	Texas	16.3
44	Alabama	16.9
44	West Virginia	16.9
46	Kentucky	17.3
47	Arkansas	17.9
48	New Mexico	18.1
49	Louisiana	18.6
50	Mississippi	20.6

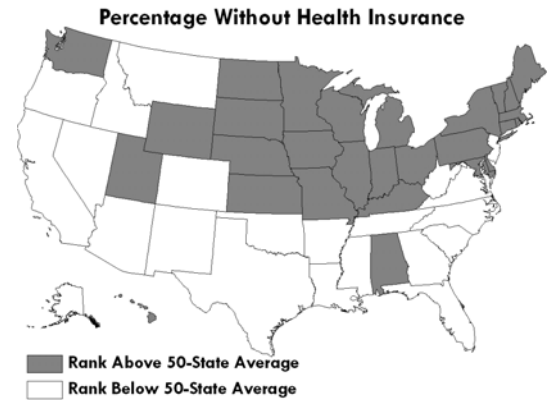


- States aspire to a low percentage of population living in poverty.
- North Carolina ranked 38th in percentage of population in poverty in 2007 at 14.3%. The 50-state average was 12.6%.
- The number of North Carolinians living in poverty in 2007 was 1,258,988.
- The U.S. Census Bureau uses thresholds to estimate the number of Americans living in poverty. These thresholds are updated annually; the 2007 poverty threshold was \$21,027 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 2007 (\$42,045 for a family of four with two children) was 34.1%. The 50-state average was 30.3%.
- In 2007, the number of children (under age 18) in North Carolina living in poverty was 426,047, or 19.5% of the youth population. The 50 state-average was 17.1%.

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

7. Percentage of Population Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance

Rank		Percent
1	Massachusetts	6.0
2	Hawaii	8.6
3	Wisconsin	9.3
4	Minnesota	9.4
5	Maine	10.3
6	Connecticut	10.7
6	Iowa	10.7
8	North Dakota	11.2
8	Pennsylvania	11.2
10	New Hampshire	11.7
11	South Dakota	11.9
12	Rhode Island	12.1
13	Washington	12.5
14	Delaware	12.7
15	Indiana	12.9
16	Michigan	13.0
16	Vermont	13.0
18	Ohio	13.2
19	Alabama	13.5
20	Utah	13.7
21	Kansas	14.3
21	Missouri	14.3
23	Nebraska	14.7
24	Illinois	14.8
25	New York	14.9
26	Maryland	15.3
27	Kentucky	15.4
27	Wyoming	15.4
	50-State Average	15.5
29	Idaho	16.0
30	Virginia	16.4
30	West Virginia	16.4
32	Tennessee	16.5
33	New Jersey	17.8
34	Colorado	17.9
35	Montana	18.0
36	Arkansas	18.2
37	North Carolina	18.6
38	South Carolina	18.8
39	Oregon	18.9
40	Georgia	19.1
41	Alaska	19.3
41	Nevada	19.3
43	California	20.1
44	Arizona	20.3
44	Oklahoma	20.3
46	Mississippi	20.9
47	Louisiana	21.1
48	Florida	23.7
49	New Mexico	25.3
50	Texas	27.6

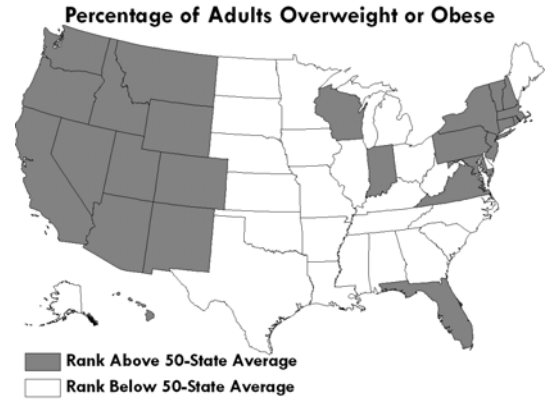


- States aspire to a low percentage of population without health insurance.
- North Carolina ranked 37th in percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance in 2007 at 18.6%. The 50-state average was 15.5%.
- The number of North Carolinians under age 65 without health insurance in 2007 was approximately 1.5 million people.
- The percentage of North Carolinians under age 65 without health insurance increased by 12% between 2002 and 2007, an increase of 160,000 persons.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, only Alabama and Kentucky 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 (2002, 2007).

8. Percentage of Adults Overweight or Obese

Rank		Percent
1	Colorado	53.3
2	Utah	55.9
3	Massachusetts	56.1
4	California	56.3
4	Hawaii	56.3
6	Connecticut	56.4
7	Vermont	57.0
8	Rhode Island	58.3
9	New York	58.6
10	Arizona	58.7
11	Montana	58.8
11	New Jersey	58.8
13	Florida	58.9
13	New Mexico	58.9
15	Washington	59.2
16	Virginia	59.3
17	New Hampshire	59.4
18	Oregon	59.7
19	Maryland	59.9
20	Idaho	60.1
20	Nevada	60.1
20	Wisconsin	60.1
23	Indiana	60.2
24	Pennsylvania	60.3
24	Wyoming	60.3
50-State Average		60.5
26	Maine	60.8
26	Minnesota	60.8
28	Illinois	61.1
29	Ohio	61.2
29	Texas	61.2
31	North Carolina	61.3
32	Kansas	61.4
33	Iowa	61.5
33	Louisiana	61.5
35	Missouri	61.8
36	Michigan	62.0
36	North Dakota	62.0
38	Georgia	62.5
38	Nebraska	62.5
38	Oklahoma	62.5
41	South Carolina	62.7
42	South Dakota	62.8
43	Arkansas	62.9
44	Alaska	63.0
45	Delaware	63.1
46	Alabama	64.1
47	Tennessee	64.4
48	Mississippi	65.9
49	West Virginia	66.0
50	Kentucky	66.3

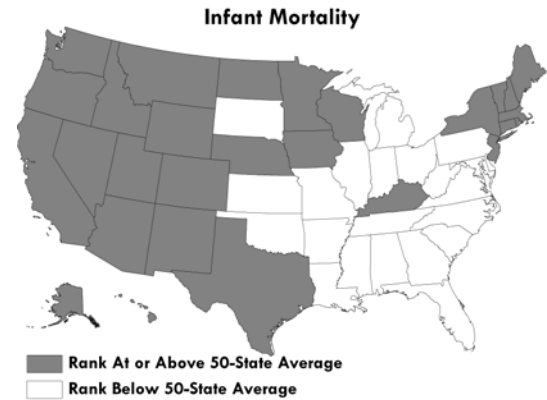


- States aspire to a low percentage of people who are overweight, obese, or diagnosed with diseases related to obesity.
- North Carolina ranked 31st in percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese in 2007 at 61.3%. The 50-state average was 60.5%.
- North Carolina ranked 45th in percentage of children (age 10 to 17) classified as overweight in 2003 at 19%. The 50-state average was 14%.
- North Carolina ranked 42nd 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 overweight/obese adults (2007), overweight children (2003), and diabetes per 100 adults (2005).

9. Infant Mortality Rate

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
50-State Average		7.0
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

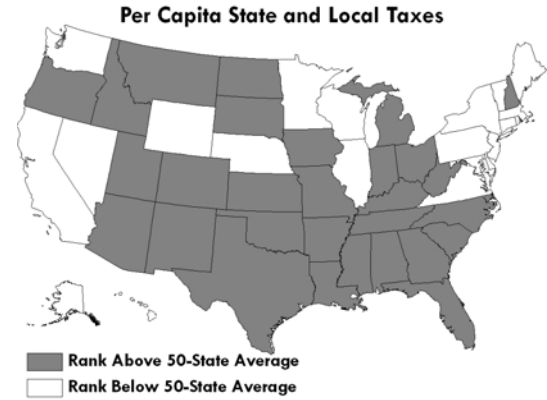


- States aspire to a low infant mortality rate and a low rate of low birthweight babies.
- North Carolina ranked 44th in infant mortality rate at 8.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005. The 50-state average was 7.0.
- North Carolina's infant mortality rate for minorities was 13.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007—more than twice the rate for white infants (6.3).
- During the past 10 years, the infant mortality rate in North Carolina has decreased from 9.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1998 to 8.5 deaths in 2007. The state's infant mortality rate has decreased 33% 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, 8 ounces) is a significant risk factor for infant mortality. In 2006, North Carolina ranked 39th in low birthweight babies at 9.1%. The 50-state average was 8.2%.

Sources: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics data on infant mortality for 2005 (2008, April); N.C. Center for State Health Statistics data on infant mortality for North Carolina (2007); Kaiser Family Foundation data on births of low birthweight (2006).

10. Per Capita State and Local Taxes

Rank		Taxes in \$
1	Alabama	2,783
2	Mississippi	2,824
3	Tennessee	2,841
4	South Dakota	2,846
5	South Carolina	2,877
6	Idaho	3,081
7	Arkansas	3,119
8	Missouri	3,139
9	Oklahoma	3,155
10	Montana	3,194
11	Utah	3,204
12	Arizona	3,228
13	Kentucky	3,229
14	Texas	3,241
15	West Virginia	3,256
16	Georgia	3,329
17	Oregon	3,369
18	North Carolina	3,393
19	New Hampshire	3,451
20	Iowa	3,457
21	Michigan	3,572
22	New Mexico	3,599
23	Colorado	3,625
24	Indiana	3,646
25	Florida	3,701
26	Louisiana	3,705
27	North Dakota	3,720
28	Ohio	3,774
29	Kansas	3,792
	50-State Average	3,874
30	Nebraska	3,906
31	Nevada	3,930
32	Virginia	3,940
33	Washington	3,957
34	Pennsylvania	3,960
35	Wisconsin	4,005
36	Illinois	4,087
37	Delaware	4,255
38	Minnesota	4,373
39	Rhode Island	4,419
40	Maine	4,420
41	Vermont	4,439
42	California	4,533
43	Maryland	4,603
44	Massachusetts	4,755
45	Hawaii	4,861
46	Alaska	5,419
47	New Jersey	5,475
48	Connecticut	5,697
49	Wyoming	6,118
50	New York	6,385

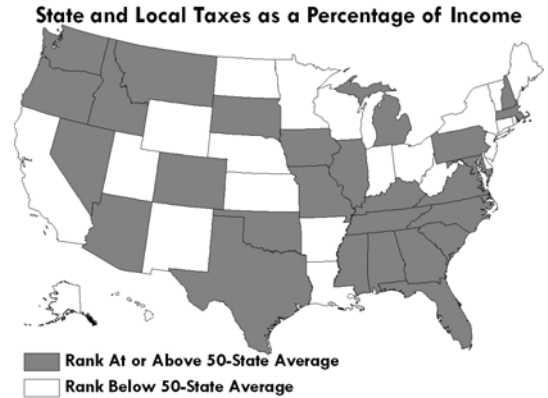


- States aspire to have low per capita state and local taxes.
- North Carolina ranked 18th in per capita state and local taxes in Fiscal Year 2005-06 at \$3,393. The 50 state-average was \$3,874.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower per capita state and local taxes than Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia in Fiscal Year 2005-06.
- In terms of local taxes, North Carolina ranked 14th in per capita local taxes in Fiscal Year 2005-06 at \$1,086. The 50-state average was \$1,429.
- Per capita taxes and taxes as a percentage of personal income are two commonly used measures that allow easy 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 (2005-06) and population estimates (2006).

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

Rank	State	Percent
1	New Hampshire	8.7
2	South Dakota	8.8
2	Tennessee	8.8
4	Alabama	9.0
5	Colorado	9.2
5	Texas	9.2
7	Oklahoma	9.6
7	South Carolina	9.6
9	Missouri	9.7
10	Virginia	9.8
11	Arizona	10.0
11	Florida	10.0
11	Oregon	10.0
14	Idaho	10.1
14	Nevada	10.1
16	Washington	10.2
17	Georgia	10.3
17	Massachusetts	10.3
17	Montana	10.3
20	Mississippi	10.4
21	Maryland	10.5
21	North Carolina	10.5
23	Illinois	10.6
23	Iowa	10.6
25	Michigan	10.8
25	Pennsylvania	10.8
27	Kentucky	10.9
50-State Average		10.9
28	Arkansas	11.0
28	Connecticut	11.0
28	Delaware	11.0
28	Kansas	11.0
28	Utah	11.0
33	Minnesota	11.2
34	California	11.3
34	Louisiana	11.3
36	Indiana	11.4
36	Ohio	11.4
38	Nebraska	11.5
38	North Dakota	11.5
40	Wisconsin	11.6
41	New Jersey	11.7
41	Rhode Island	11.7
41	West Virginia	11.7
44	New Mexico	12.3
45	Vermont	12.6
46	Hawaii	13.1
47	Maine	13.7
48	Alaska	14.1
48	Wyoming	14.1
50	New York	14.6

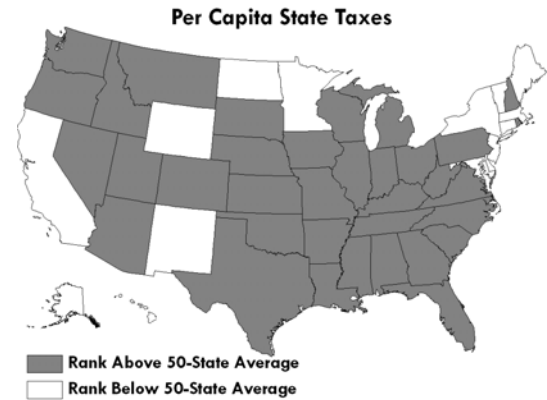


- States aspire to have low state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income.
- North Carolina ranked 21st in state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income in Fiscal Year 2005-06 at 10.5%. The 50-state average was 10.9%.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower state and local taxes as a percentage of personal income than Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, and West Virginia in Fiscal Year 2005-06.
- Per capita taxes and taxes as a percentage of personal income are two commonly used measures that allow easy 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 (2005-06); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data on personal income (2006).

12. Per Capita State Taxes

Rank		Taxes in \$
1	South Dakota	1,643
2	New Hampshire	1,711
3	Texas	1,836
4	Missouri	1,855
5	Tennessee	1,857
6	Georgia	1,877
7	South Carolina	1,887
8	Oregon	1,913
9	Alabama	1,946
10	Colorado	1,949
11	Florida	1,956
12	Arizona	2,069
13	Utah	2,172
14	Mississippi	2,252
15	Iowa	2,295
16	Oklahoma	2,329
17	Indiana	2,339
18	Nebraska	2,341
19	Nevada	2,352
20	Kentucky	2,356
21	Ohio	2,364
22	Virginia	2,369
23	Idaho	2,397
24	Illinois	2,447
25	North Carolina	2,470
26	Louisiana	2,495
27	Michigan	2,503
28	Montana	2,541
29	Kansas	2,555
30	Pennsylvania	2,581
31	Rhode Island	2,628
32	Arkansas	2,637
33	Wisconsin	2,681
34	West Virginia	2,689
35	Washington	2,740
	50-State Average	2,796
36	Maine	2,797
37	New Mexico	2,860
38	Maryland	2,948
39	California	3,193
40	New York	3,356
41	Delaware	3,357
42	Massachusetts	3,360
43	Minnesota	3,509
44	New Jersey	3,526
45	North Dakota	3,604
46	Connecticut	3,818
47	Hawaii	3,996
48	Wyoming	4,070
49	Vermont	4,095
50	Alaska	12,276

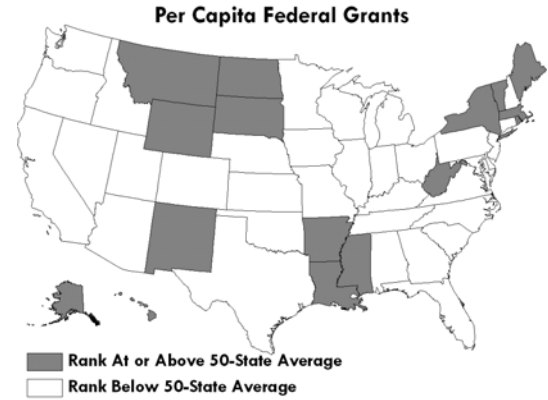


- States aspire to have low per capita state taxes.
- North Carolina ranked 25th in per capita state taxes in Fiscal Year 2007-08 at \$2,470. The 50-state average was \$2,796.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower per capita state taxes than Arkansas, Louisiana, and West Virginia in Fiscal Year 2007-08.
- Per capita taxes and taxes as a percentage of personal income are two commonly used measures that allow easy 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 (2007-08) and population estimates (2008).

13. Per Capita Federal Grants

Rank		Grants in \$
1	Alaska	4,399
2	Wyoming	3,822
3	Louisiana	3,342
4	New Mexico	2,541
5	Mississippi	2,536
6	New York	2,478
7	Vermont	2,401
8	Montana	2,329
9	North Dakota	2,271
10	Rhode Island	2,264
11	Massachusetts	2,225
12	Maine	2,134
13	West Virginia	2,061
14	Hawaii	1,920
15	South Dakota	1,905
16	Arkansas	1,804
50-State Average		1,804
17	Oklahoma	1,753
18	Pennsylvania	1,679
19	Alabama	1,672
20	Maryland	1,655
21	Connecticut	1,638
22	Kentucky	1,626
23	Missouri	1,617
24	Delaware	1,609
25	Tennessee	1,608
26	California	1,584
27	North Carolina	1,567
28	Oregon	1,551
29	Nebraska	1,539
30	Ohio	1,523
31	Minnesota	1,520
32	Washington	1,503
33	Idaho	1,488
34	Arizona	1,474
35	South Carolina	1,468
36	New Jersey	1,424
37	Iowa	1,421
38	Illinois	1,398
39	Indiana	1,394
40	New Hampshire	1,381
41	Michigan	1,378
42	Kansas	1,352
43	Wisconsin	1,347
44	Georgia	1,301
45	Utah	1,273
46	Colorado	1,270
47	Texas	1,235
48	Virginia	1,194
49	Florida	1,176
50	Nevada	1,167

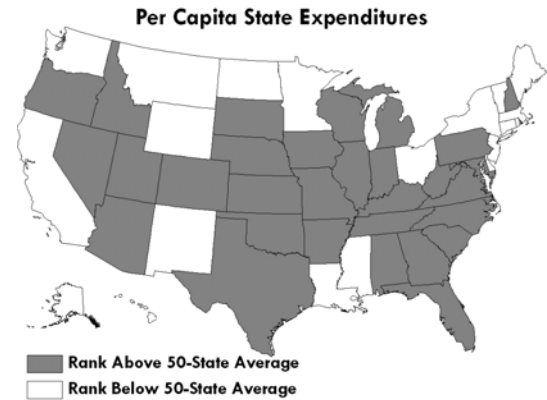


- States aspire to have high per capita federal grants.
- North Carolina ranked 27th in per capita federal grants in Fiscal Year 2006-07 at \$1,567. The 50-state average was \$1,804.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia had lower per capita federal grants than North Carolina in Fiscal Year 2006-07.
- 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 2007: State and County Areas, U.S. Census Bureau (2008, September); U.S. Census Bureau data on population estimates (2007).

14. Per Capita State Expenditures

Rank		Expenditures in \$
1	Texas	3,801
2	Florida	3,999
3	Tennessee	4,064
4	Nevada	4,211
5	Missouri	4,307
6	Colorado	4,387
7	Georgia	4,394
8	Nebraska	4,425
9	Arizona	4,459
10	South Dakota	4,489
11	Indiana	4,547
12	Idaho	4,609
13	Illinois	4,624
14	New Hampshire	4,745
15	Kansas	4,747
16	Virginia	4,777
17	Utah	4,786
18	North Carolina	4,867
19	Alabama	5,013
20	Oklahoma	5,018
21	Iowa	5,183
22	Arkansas	5,281
23	West Virginia	5,397
24	Michigan	5,447
25	Pennsylvania	5,499
26	Oregon	5,516
27	Wisconsin	5,518
28	Kentucky	5,590
29	Maryland	5,626
30	South Carolina	5,636
50-State Average		5,741
31	Washington	5,755
32	Ohio	5,768
33	Montana	5,806
34	North Dakota	5,922
35	Maine	6,033
36	Minnesota	6,152
37	Connecticut	6,337
38	Louisiana	6,370
39	Mississippi	6,377
40	California	6,421
41	New Jersey	6,480
42	Rhode Island	6,715
43	Massachusetts	6,810
44	New Mexico	7,589
45	Hawaii	7,710
46	New York	7,789
47	Delaware	7,833
48	Vermont	8,045
49	Wyoming	8,670
50	Alaska	13,495

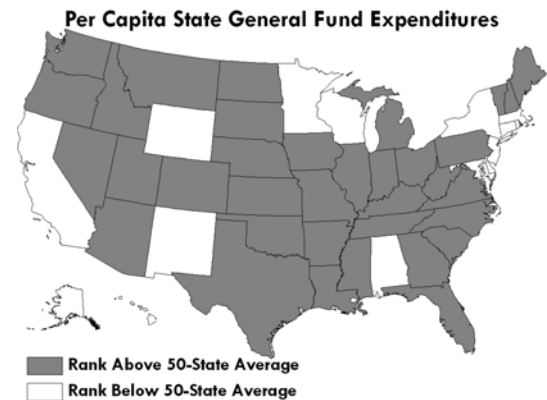


- States aspire to have low per capita state expenditures.
- North Carolina ranked 18th in per capita state expenditures in Fiscal Year 2006-07 at \$4,867. The 50-state average was \$5,741.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had higher per capita state expenditures than Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia in Fiscal Year 2006-07.
- 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 (2007) and population estimates (2007).

15. Per Capita State General Fund Expenditures

Rank		Expenditures in \$
1	Michigan	914
2	New Hampshire	1,060
3	Nevada	1,136
4	Missouri	1,327
5	South Dakota	1,330
6	Mississippi	1,335
7	Colorado	1,407
8	Arkansas	1,422
9	South Carolina	1,490
10	Oregon	1,511
11	Florida	1,521
12	North Dakota	1,586
13	Illinois	1,625
14	Texas	1,636
15	Arizona	1,649
15	Oklahoma	1,649
17	Tennessee	1,656
18	Idaho	1,730
19	Montana	1,732
20	Utah	1,765
21	Nebraska	1,767
22	Georgia	1,772
23	Iowa	1,798
24	Indiana	1,933
24	Vermont	1,933
26	Kansas	2,019
27	West Virginia	2,052
28	North Carolina	2,064
29	Ohio	2,071
30	Kentucky	2,073
31	Pennsylvania	2,117
32	Louisiana	2,133
33	Virginia	2,149
34	Washington	2,193
35	Maine	2,299
50-State Average		2,305
36	Wisconsin	2,341
37	Maryland	2,528
38	New York	2,655
39	California	2,788
40	New Mexico	3,037
41	Rhode Island	3,056
42	Minnesota	3,187
43	Alabama	3,200
44	New Jersey	3,500
45	Delaware	3,933
46	Hawaii	4,213
47	Massachusetts	4,265
48	Connecticut	4,382
49	Wyoming	5,921
50	Alaska	6,365



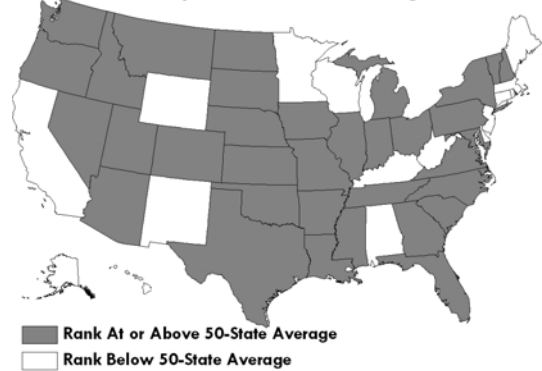
- States aspire to have low per capita state General Fund expenditures.
- North Carolina ranked 28th in per capita state General Fund expenditures in Fiscal Year 2006-07 at \$2,064. The 50-state average was \$2,305.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower per capita state General Fund expenditures than Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Virginia in Fiscal Year 2006-07.
- Per capita state General Fund expenditures and state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income are two commonly used measures that allow easy 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 2007 State Expenditure Report, National Association of State Budget Officers (2008, Fall); U.S. Census Bureau data on population estimates (2007).

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

Rank		Percent
1	New Hampshire	2.5
2	Michigan	2.7
3	Nevada	2.9
4	Colorado	3.4
5	South Dakota	3.7
6	Missouri	3.9
7	Florida	4.0
7	Illinois	4.0
9	Oregon	4.3
10	North Dakota	4.4
10	Texas	4.4
12	Arkansas	4.7
12	Mississippi	4.7
12	Oklahoma	4.7
15	South Carolina	4.8
16	Nebraska	4.9
17	Arizona	5.0
17	Tennessee	5.0
19	Iowa	5.1
20	Montana	5.2
20	Vermont	5.2
20	Virginia	5.2
23	Georgia	5.3
23	Washington	5.3
25	Idaho	5.4
25	Maryland	5.4
27	Kansas	5.5
27	Pennsylvania	5.5
29	New York	5.7
30	Indiana	5.8
31	Utah	5.9
32	Ohio	6.0
33	Louisiana	6.1
33	North Carolina	6.1
	50-State Average	6.1
35	Wisconsin	6.5
36	California	6.7
36	Kentucky	6.7
38	Maine	6.8
39	West Virginia	7.0
40	Minnesota	7.1
40	New Jersey	7.1
42	Rhode Island	7.7
43	Connecticut	8.0
44	Massachusetts	8.7
45	Delaware	9.8
46	Alabama	9.9
46	New Mexico	9.9
48	Hawaii	10.7
49	Wyoming	12.6
50	Alaska	15.9

General Fund Expenditures as Percentage of Income

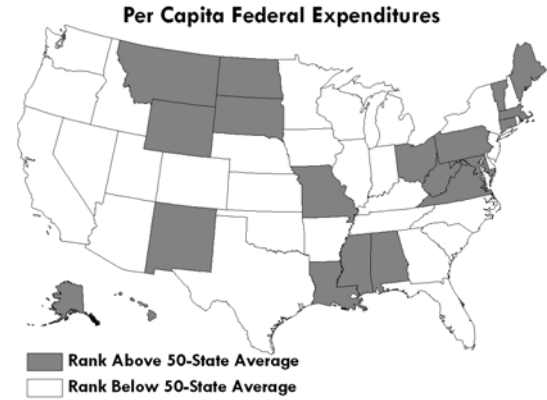


- States aspire to have low state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income.
- North Carolina ranked 33rd in state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income in Fiscal Year 2006-07 at 6.1%. The 50-state average was also 6.1%.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had lower state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income than Alabama, Kentucky, and West Virginia in Fiscal Year 2006-07.
- Per capita state General Fund expenditures and state General Fund expenditures as a percentage of personal income are two commonly used measures that allow easy 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 2007 State Expenditure Report, National Association of State Budget Officers (2008, Fall); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data on personal income (2007).

17. Per Capita Federal Expenditures

Rank		Expenditures in \$
1	Virginia	14,302
2	Alaska	13,769
3	Maryland	12,568
4	New Mexico	11,412
5	Hawaii	11,009
6	North Dakota	10,607
7	Mississippi	10,481
8	South Dakota	10,406
9	Alabama	10,351
10	Wyoming	10,234
11	Louisiana	9,841
12	Missouri	9,452
13	Massachusetts	9,435
14	Pennsylvania	9,433
15	West Virginia	9,430
16	Connecticut	9,278
17	Ohio	9,167
18	Maine	9,009
19	Vermont	8,988
20	Montana	8,882
50-State Average		8,692
21	Rhode Island	8,619
22	Oklahoma	8,505
23	Kentucky	8,481
24	South Carolina	8,412
25	Tennessee	8,368
26	Kansas	8,186
27	Washington	8,133
28	New York	8,121
29	Florida	8,082
30	Arkansas	7,933
31	Nebraska	7,904
32	Minnesota	7,733
33	Arizona	7,557
34	Georgia	7,464
35	Indiana	7,458
36	New Hampshire	7,441
37	New Jersey	7,393
38	Idaho	7,316
39	North Carolina	7,284
40	Iowa	7,257
41	Delaware	7,232
42	Texas	7,204
43	Colorado	7,192
44	California	7,159
45	Michigan	7,130
46	Illinois	6,913
47	Wisconsin	6,819
48	Oregon	6,757
49	Utah	6,429
50	Nevada	6,058

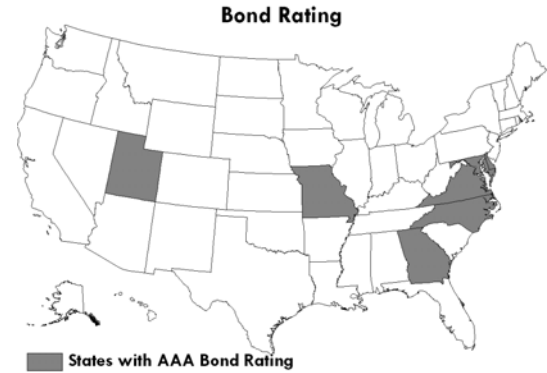


- States aspire to have high per capita federal expenditures.
- North Carolina ranked 39th in per capita federal expenditures in Fiscal Year 2006-07 at \$7,284. The 50-state average was \$8,692.
- Among the 12 southeastern states, North Carolina had the lowest per capita federal expenditures in Fiscal Year 2006-07.
- Defense personnel is a major component of federal expenditures in North Carolina with 104,398 military personnel—9% of all military personnel—stationed in the state in 2007.
- 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 2007: State and County Areas, U.S. Census Bureau (2008, September); U.S. Census Bureau data on population estimates (2007); U.S. Department of Defense data on personnel by state (2007).

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
1	North Carolina	Aaa	AAA	AAA
1	Utah	Aaa	AAA	AAA
1	Virginia	Aaa	AAA	AAA
8	Minnesota	Aa1	AAA	AAA
8	South Carolina	Aaa	AA+	AAA
10	Indiana	Aa1	AAA	-
11	Florida	Aa1	AAA	AA+
11	Iowa	Aa1	AAA	AA+
11	Vermont	Aaa	AA+	AA+
14	Kansas	Aa1	AA+	-
14	Nebraska	-	AA+	-
14	Nevada	Aa1	AA+	AA+
14	New Mexico	Aa1	AA+	-
14	Ohio	Aa1	AA+	AA+
14	Tennessee	Aa1	AA+	AA+
14	Wyoming	-	AA+	-
21	Texas	Aa1	AA	AA+
21	Washington	Aa1	AA+	AA
23	North Dakota	Aa2	AA+	-
24	Alaska	Aa2	AA+	AA
25	Alabama	Aa2	AA	AA
25	Arkansas	Aa2	AA	-
25	Colorado	Aa2	AA	-
25	Hawaii	Aa2	AA	AA
25	Idaho	Aa2	AA	-
25	Kentucky	Aa2	AA	-
25	Massachusetts	Aa2	AA	AA
25	Montana	Aa2	AA	AA
25	New Hampshire	Aa2	AA	AA
25	Oklahoma	Aa3	AA+	AA
25	Oregon	Aa2	AA	AA
25	Pennsylvania	Aa2	AA	AA
25	South Dakota	-	AA	-
38	Connecticut	Aa3	AA	AA
38	Maine	Aa3	AA	AA
38	Michigan	Aa3	AA	AA
38	Mississippi	Aa3	AA	AA
38	New Jersey	Aa3	AA	AA
38	New York	Aa3	AA	AA
38	Rhode Island	Aa3	AA	AA
38	West Virginia	Aa3	AA	AA
38	Wisconsin	Aa3	AA	AA
47	Arizona	Aa3	AA	-
48	Illinois	A1	AA	AA
49	Louisiana	A1	A+	A+
50	California	A2	A	A

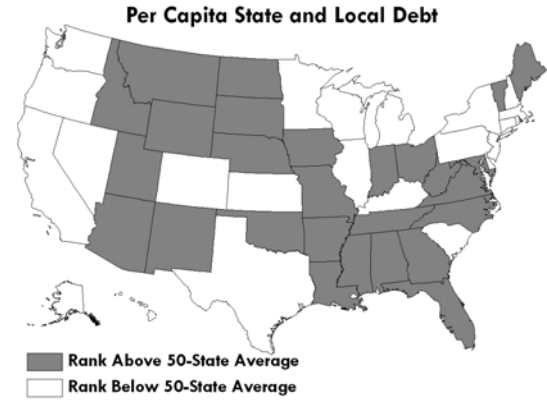


- States aspire to have high bond ratings from the three rating services (Moody's Investor Services, Standard & Poor's Corporation, and Fitch Ratings).
- North Carolina and six other states ranked 1st in bond ratings for general obligation bonds in April 2009, receiving the highest rating from all three bond rating services.
- 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 (2009, April).

19. Per Capita State and Local Debt

Rank		Debt in \$
1	Idaho	3,040
2	Wyoming	3,799
3	Mississippi	3,853
4	Arkansas	4,213
5	Oklahoma	4,272
6	Georgia	4,516
7	Tennessee	4,603
8	Iowa	4,653
9	Alabama	4,863
10	West Virginia	4,946
11	North Carolina	4,967
12	Nebraska	5,305
13	Indiana	5,457
14	Maryland	5,475
15	North Dakota	5,478
16	New Mexico	5,525
17	Ohio	5,556
18	Arizona	5,609
19	Maine	5,690
20	South Dakota	5,792
21	Missouri	5,822
22	Louisiana	5,828
23	Utah	5,929
24	Virginia	6,081
25	Montana	6,121
26	Vermont	6,214
27	Florida	6,642
	50-State Average	6,766
28	Wisconsin	6,974
29	Michigan	7,024
30	Texas	7,086
31	Minnesota	7,120
32	Delaware	7,159
33	Kansas	7,222
34	Oregon	7,313
35	South Carolina	7,436
36	Hawaii	7,453
37	New Hampshire	7,604
38	Kentucky	7,734
39	Nevada	8,285
40	California	8,292
41	Colorado	8,404
42	Rhode Island	8,446
43	Pennsylvania	8,560
44	Illinois	8,683
45	Washington	8,907
46	New Jersey	9,176
47	Connecticut	9,240
48	New York	12,465
49	Massachusetts	13,493
50	Alaska	13,972

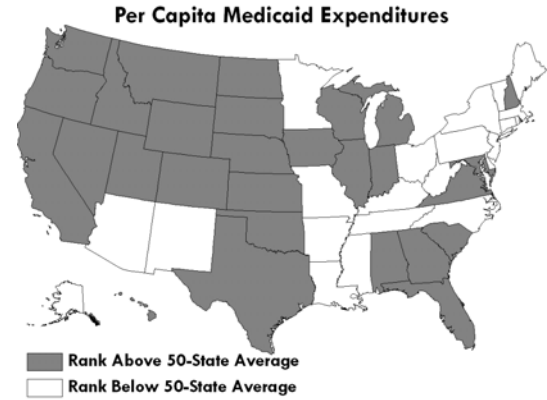


- States aspire to have low per capita state and local debt.
- North Carolina ranked 11th in per capita state and local debt in Fiscal Year 2005-06 at \$4,967. The 50-state average was \$6,766.
- In regards to state debt, North Carolina ranked 14th in per capita state debt in Fiscal Year 2006-07 at \$2,129. The 50-state average was \$3,452.
- 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 (2005-06), state government finance (2007), and population estimates (2006, 2007).

20. Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures

Rank		Expenditures in \$
1	Nevada	487
2	Utah	521
3	Colorado	605
4	Virginia	645
5	Idaho	733
6	Georgia	736
7	Florida	746
8	Montana	766
9	Kansas	769
10	Oregon	775
11	South Dakota	779
12	North Dakota	796
13	Indiana	808
14	Wyoming	828
15	Iowa	851
16	Hawaii	860
17	Texas	864
18	Nebraska	868
19	Wisconsin	882
20	New Hampshire	888
21	Alabama	890
22	Washington	898
23	Michigan	922
24	Oklahoma	935
25	South Carolina	945
26	Maryland	967
27	Illinois	987
28	California	989
50-State Average		1,023
29	New Jersey	1,031
30	Arizona	1,042
31	Kentucky	1,084
32	North Carolina	1,087
33	Arkansas	1,094
34	Missouri	1,122
35	Mississippi	1,125
36	Ohio	1,137
37	Delaware	1,150
38	Tennessee	1,159
39	Minnesota	1,195
40	West Virginia	1,201
41	Louisiana	1,231
42	Connecticut	1,247
43	Pennsylvania	1,283
44	New Mexico	1,341
45	Alaska	1,401
46	Vermont	1,457
47	Maine	1,514
48	Massachusetts	1,592
49	Rhode Island	1,640
50	New York	2,282

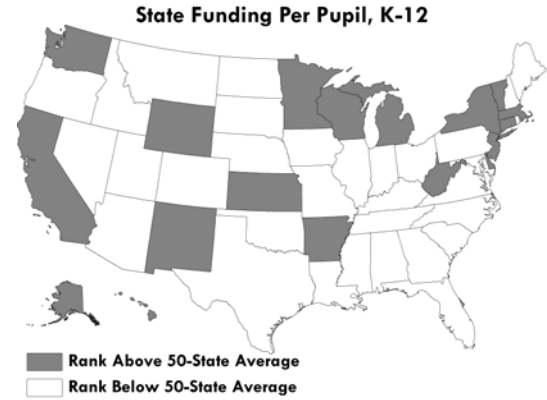


- States aspire to have low per capita Medicaid expenditures and low Medicaid enrollment.
- North Carolina ranked 32nd in per capita Medicaid expenditures in federal Fiscal Year 2006-07 at \$1,087. The 50-state average was \$1,023.
- North Carolina ranked 29th in Medicaid enrollment as a percentage of population in federal Fiscal Year 2005-06 at 18.5%. The 50-state average was 18.2%.
- 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 (2007) and total Medicaid enrollment (2006); U.S. Census Bureau data on population estimates (2006, 2007).

21. State Funding Per Pupil, K-12

Rank		Funding in \$
1	Hawaii	13,301
2	Vermont	12,488
3	Delaware	8,480
4	Minnesota	7,785
5	New York	7,241
6	Alaska	6,915
7	New Jersey	6,913
8	New Mexico	6,724
9	Arkansas	6,578
10	Massachusetts	6,501
11	Michigan	6,462
12	California	5,985
13	West Virginia	5,896
14	Wyoming	5,887
15	Wisconsin	5,826
16	Washington	5,718
17	Kansas	5,668
18	Connecticut	5,658
50-State Average		5,329
19	Rhode Island	5,312
20	Indiana	5,243
21	Nevada	5,178
22	Kentucky	5,060
23	North Carolina	4,932
24	Oregon	4,917
25	Ohio	4,915
26	Maryland	4,871
27	Maine	4,856
28	Alabama	4,763
29	New Hampshire	4,604
30	Pennsylvania	4,532
31	Georgia	4,466
32	Iowa	4,464
33	Louisiana	4,341
34	South Carolina	4,325
35	Montana	4,316
36	Mississippi	4,269
37	Virginia	4,224
38	Missouri	4,182
39	Oklahoma	4,052
40	Idaho	4,050
41	Colorado	3,962
42	Florida	3,835
43	Utah	3,678
44	Arizona	3,619
45	North Dakota	3,550
46	Illinois	3,398
47	Nebraska	3,313
48	Tennessee	3,248
49	Texas	3,034
50	South Dakota	2,922

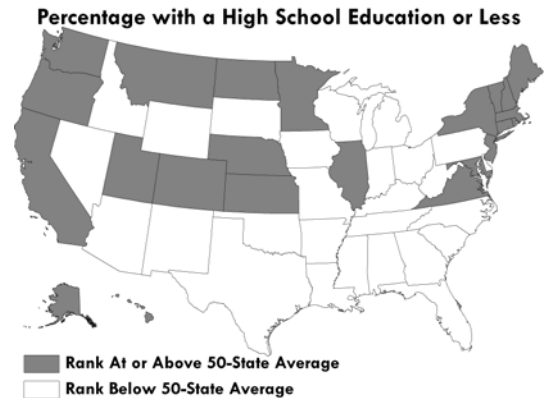


- States aspire to high state funding and spending per pupil in K-12 education.
- North Carolina ranked 23rd in state funding per pupil at \$4,932 in Fiscal Year 2005-06. The 50-state average was \$5,329.
- North Carolina's per pupil funds were 59% state, 31% local, and 10% federal. North Carolina ranked 45th in total funding (all sources) per pupil at \$8,434 in Fiscal Year 2005-06. The 50-state average was \$10,701.
- In terms of spending, North Carolina ranked 43rd in total spending per pupil at \$7,388 in Fiscal Year 2005-06. The 50-state average was \$9,139.
- 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 2006, U.S. Census Bureau (2008, April).

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

Rank		Percent
1	Massachusetts	54.7
2	Colorado	57.5
3	Connecticut	57.9
4	Vermont	58.0
5	Maryland	58.3
6	New Hampshire	58.4
7	Minnesota	59.5
8	Virginia	59.9
9	New Jersey	60.1
10	New York	60.2
10	Washington	60.2
12	Hawaii	60.5
13	North Dakota	62.3
13	Utah	62.3
15	Rhode Island	62.7
16	California	62.9
17	Illinois	63.4
17	Nebraska	63.4
19	Kansas	63.8
19	Oregon	63.8
21	Maine	64.3
22	Alaska	65.5
22	Montana	65.5
50-State Average		65.5
24	Florida	65.8
24	South Dakota	65.8
24	Wisconsin	65.8
27	Delaware	66.1
27	North Carolina	66.1
29	Iowa	66.3
30	Georgia	66.4
31	Wyoming	66.6
32	Arizona	66.8
32	Pennsylvania	66.8
34	Idaho	66.9
35	Michigan	67.3
36	New Mexico	68.1
37	South Carolina	68.6
37	Texas	68.6
39	Ohio	68.7
40	Missouri	69.1
41	Oklahoma	70.6
42	Indiana	70.9
42	Nevada	70.9
44	Alabama	72.0
45	Tennessee	72.4
46	Kentucky	73.8
46	Mississippi	73.8
48	Arkansas	74.8
49	Louisiana	75.1
50	West Virginia	76.6

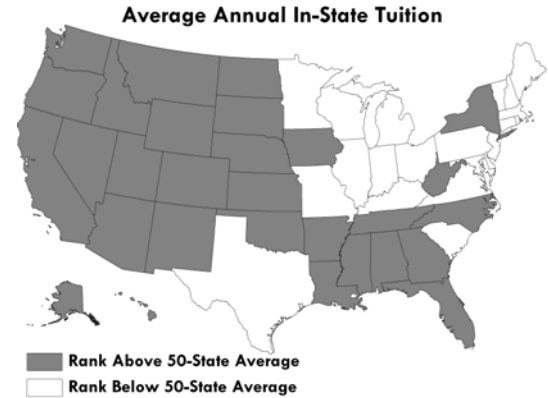


- States aspire to a low percentage of adults with a high school education or less and a high percentage of adults with a college degree.
- North Carolina ranked 27th in percentage of adults age 25 and over with a high school education or less in 2007 at 66.1%. The 50-state average was 65.5%.
- In North Carolina, 17% of adults have less than a high school education and 29.6% have a high school diploma or equivalent. An additional 19.5% 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 2008 was 70.3%.
- North Carolina ranked 27th in percentage of population age 25 and over with a college degree in 2007 at 33.9%. The 50-state average was 34.5%.
- 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 (2007); N.C. Department of Public Instruction data on graduation rate (2008).

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

Rank		Tuition in \$
1	Wyoming	3,621
2	Florida	3,792
3	Louisiana	4,078
4	Utah	4,298
5	Nevada	4,395
6	North Carolina	4,416
7	Georgia	4,464
8	New Mexico	4,514
9	Idaho	4,613
10	Alaska	4,642
11	West Virginia	4,705
12	Mississippi	4,936
13	New York	5,126
14	Montana	5,335
15	California	5,346
16	Arizona	5,577
17	Oklahoma	5,618
18	Tennessee	5,684
19	South Dakota	5,748
20	Hawaii	5,842
21	Colorado	5,916
22	Alabama	5,925
23	Arkansas	5,928
24	Nebraska	5,949
25	North Dakota	6,110
26	Kansas	6,141
27	Oregon	6,238
28	Washington	6,379
29	Iowa	6,435
	50-State Average	6,592
30	Kentucky	6,799
31	Wisconsin	6,800
32	Texas	6,894
33	Missouri	7,198
34	Indiana	7,223
35	Maryland	7,395
36	Virginia	7,596
37	Rhode Island	7,722
38	Connecticut	8,035
39	Maine	8,059
40	Massachusetts	8,184
41	Minnesota	8,251
42	Delaware	8,276
43	Ohio	8,482
44	Michigan	9,079
45	South Carolina	9,127
46	Illinois	10,014
47	New Hampshire	10,296
48	Pennsylvania	10,328
49	New Jersey	10,739
50	Vermont	11,341

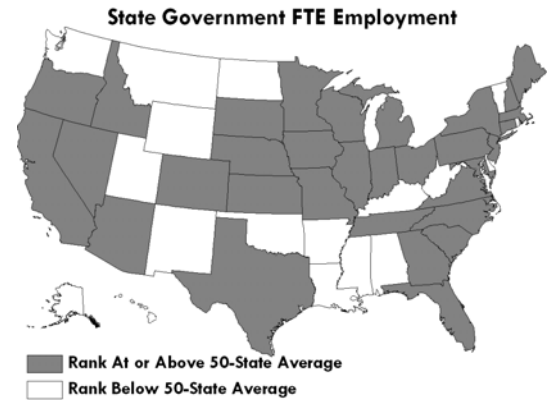


- States aspire to have low average annual in-state tuition at public four-year and two-year colleges and universities.
- North Carolina ranked 6th in average annual in-state tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities in 2008-09 at \$4,416. The 50-state average was \$6,592.
- In regards to two-year institutions, North Carolina ranked 3rd in average annual in-state tuition and fees at public two-year institutions in 2008-09 at \$1,387. The 50-state average was \$2,848.

Sources: Trends in College Pricing, College Board (2008); American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau (2007).

24. State Government FTE Employment per 100 Persons

Rank		Employees
1	Florida	1.0
1	Illinois	1.0
3	Arizona	1.1
3	California	1.1
3	Nevada	1.1
6	Ohio	1.2
6	Texas	1.2
6	Wisconsin	1.2
9	Georgia	1.3
9	New York	1.3
9	Pennsylvania	1.3
12	Colorado	1.4
12	Indiana	1.4
12	Michigan	1.4
12	Tennessee	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	Maryland	1.6
21	North Carolina	1.6
21	Oregon	1.6
21	Virginia	1.6
26	Maine	1.7
26	South Carolina	1.7
26	South Dakota	1.7
29	Connecticut	1.8
29	Iowa	1.8
29	Nebraska	1.8
29	New Jersey	1.8
	50-State Average	1.8
33	Alabama	1.9
33	Kentucky	1.9
33	Louisiana	1.9
33	Mississippi	1.9
33	Oklahoma	1.9
33	Rhode Island	1.9
33	Utah	1.9
33	Washington	1.9
41	Arkansas	2.1
41	Montana	2.1
41	West Virginia	2.1
44	Vermont	2.4
45	Wyoming	2.5
46	New Mexico	2.7
47	North Dakota	2.8
48	Delaware	3.0
49	Alaska	3.8
50	Hawaii	4.5

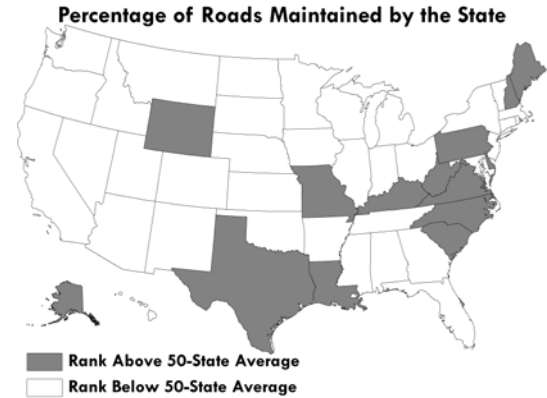


- States aspire to have low state and local government employment.
- North Carolina ranked 21st in state government full-time equivalent (FTE) employment in 2007 at 1.6 positions per 100 persons. The 50-state average was 1.8.
- The average salary for North Carolina state employees (not including employees in public schools, community colleges, or the University of North Carolina System) was \$42,805 in Fiscal Year 2008-09.
- In terms of state and local government FTE employment, North Carolina ranked 36th in 2007 at 6.0 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 (2007); Fiscal Research Division (2009, April).

25. Percentage of Roads Maintained by the State

Rank		Percent
1	West Virginia	92.0
2	Delaware	85.4
3	Virginia	79.5
4	North Carolina	76.4
5	South Carolina	62.5
6	Alaska	38.4
7	Maine	37.5
8	Kentucky	35.2
9	Pennsylvania	32.8
10	Louisiana	27.4
11	Missouri	26.5
12	Texas	26.2
13	New Hampshire	25.4
14	Wyoming	24.3
50-State Average		22.6
15	Hawaii	21.4
16	New Mexico	18.8
17	Vermont	18.3
18	Connecticut	17.5
19	Rhode Island	16.9
20	Arkansas	16.6
20	Maryland	16.6
22	Nevada	16.0
23	Ohio	15.4
24	Georgia	15.2
25	Tennessee	15.1
26	Mississippi	14.7
26	Montana	14.7
28	New York	13.7
29	Utah	13.4
30	Oregon	11.7
31	Illinois	11.6
31	Indiana	11.6
33	Alabama	11.4
34	Arizona	11.3
35	Oklahoma	10.9
36	Nebraska	10.7
37	Idaho	10.5
38	Colorado	10.3
38	Wisconsin	10.3
40	Florida	9.9
41	South Dakota	9.3
42	Minnesota	9.0
43	California	8.9
44	North Dakota	8.5
44	Washington	8.5
46	Michigan	8.0
47	Massachusetts	7.9
48	Iowa	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 4th in the percentage of roads maintained by the state in 2006 at 76.4%. The 50-state average was 22.6%.
- North Carolina ranked 2nd in miles of roads maintained by the state in 2006 with 79,068 miles. The 50-state average was 15,553 miles.
- States aspire to have low state highway expenditures. North Carolina ranked 42nd in state highway expenditures in 2006 at \$3.3 billion. The 50-state average was \$2.3 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: Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics (2006); 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 June 2009. 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).

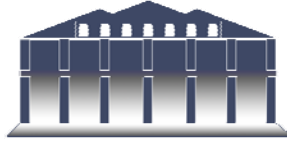
Tables 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, and 20 present per capita information. For each table the data were collected and divided by the total population for the year the data were reported.

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, Catherine Moga Bryant, at Catherine.MogaBryant@ncleg.net or 919-301-1404

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