

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS



2016 NC COUNTIES: BETWEEN THE LINES

A publication of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners' Center for County Research

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

“2016 NC Counties: Between the Lines” is a publication of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners’ Center for County Research, following the trend of previous “Map Books” and last year’s “County Snapshots.” Most of the data come from federal, state, and local sources, and each map includes a citation with the applicable reference.

The Center for County Research thanks the organizations and sources that helped with the data collection process including the N.C. Dept. of Public Instruction, N.C. Community College System, N.C. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Local Government Division in the N.C. Dept. of Revenue, N.C. Dept. of Commerce, Economic Development Partnership of North Carolina, N.C. Dept. of Agriculture, N.C. Dept. of Environmental Quality, N.C. State Board of Elections, N.C. Dept. of Transportation, N.C. Dept. of Public Safety, and the Local Government Commission in the Office of the State Treasurer.

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INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Association of County Commissioners is pleased to share this year's county data maps. "2016 NC Counties: Between the Lines" compiles 60 maps and follows in the trend of the "2015 County Snapshots" publication to highlight demographic, economic, and educational figures from North Carolina's 100 counties.

"Between the Lines" is divided into ten sections: Education, Economic Development, Health Services, Human Services, Environment, Government, Residency/Property, Transportation, Public Safety, and Demographics. These categories and the associated indicators were selected based on research at the county level, timely policy discussions, and communications and recommendations from county representatives. We hope these data will be informative and will help county officials make data-driven decisions.

Each map includes a legend and a brief description of the data point, where applicable. The collection of maps is prefaced by an overview noting overall trends and highlights gleaned from the findings. These maps and additional data indicators will also be posted on the NCACC website at www.ncacc.org.

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THE MANY LAYERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina has always been known for our geographic diversity with pristine beaches to open farmland, from urban areas with more than one million residents to towering mountains. However, this diversity is secondary to the social and economic diversity of the Old North State. In “Between the Lines” we explore North Carolina’s many unique facets, presenting our work through 60 maps, organized into 10 distinct categories. Because many trends and “ah ha” moments can be found when the maps are considered in their totality, we are also providing the summary below. It is our hope that these visuals, along with the associated analysis, will help policy makers statewide make the best and most well-informed choices possible as they relate to the current and future work of North Carolina’s 100 counties.

Migration Due to Shifting Economics and Personal Preferences

Taking the Long View

We begin this analysis by looking at long-term population trends within the 100 counties. We explore the overarching population shifts from 1970 to what is expected by 2035. By focusing on these long term population shifts and high level demographics, we hope to lay the appropriate groundwork and context to look at the economic, educational, social and physical demographics of our state, with an eye toward being 100 counties strong.

As we noted last year in our “Snapshots” publication, North Carolina’s largest two counties continue to hold dominant positions in terms of population. Mecklenburg County was home to the largest portion of the state’s population in 1970, and is expected to retain that position through 2035. Wake, Guilford, Forsyth, Cumberland, and Buncombe counties are also expected to retain their relative positions through 2035. Durham is similarly situated, but is the only county in the large urban group expected to move up substantially in the population rankings by 2035. Much of this urban growth is from immigration from other states and other countries.

North Carolina’s urban centers are not the only areas seeing population growth. Based on historic and expected population growth, many areas expected to see the greatest proportion increases in population are on the coast, or in some cases, in the western mountains. For example, Brunswick County will see the largest movement in its population ranking, from 62nd to 25th between 1970 and 2016. By 2035, it is expected to be the 17th most populous county in the state. Similarly, Pender, Dare and Currituck are expected to move up 38 (Pender) and 27 (Dare and Currituck) positions. These are the largest positive population increases expected in the state. Some regions of the mountains will also see substantial population growth. Macon, Watauga, and Henderson moved up the rankings significantly over the past four decades, and are expected to climb even further by 2035. According to Rebecca Tippet at Carolina Demography (UNC-Chapel Hill), the 65+ population accounts for a large portion of our state’s growth, with 15% of our population aged 65 or older in 2015. We know that, historically, seniors tend to be drawn to the coast and mountains so the expected long term impact to our population makes sense.

However, the mountain and coastal growth trends are not pervasive. McDowell, Surry and Wilkes counties are all expected to fall at least six positions in the population rankings by 2035. Haywood, Mitchell and Ashe are also expected to drop, although not a great deal. The associated foothill communities, for the most part, are expected to stay at about the same ranking level, or move slightly. In addition, several other coastal communities are not expected to see the growth levels mentioned above.

THE MANY LAYERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

A small group of counties moved up in the population rankings, primarily due to their proximity to some of the urban growth centers. Union County has seen the greatest movement, going from 31st in population to eighth, a position they are expected to hold through 2035. Chatham and Franklin counties have moved up 16 and 14 positions respectively, while Harnett and Johnston moved up 12 and 11 positions since 1970. All are expected to see continued population expansion through 2035.

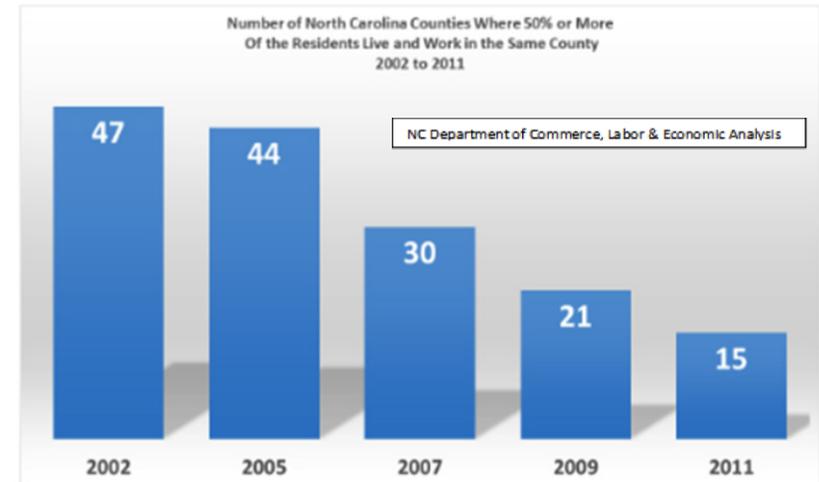
These are not the only counties projected to experience unusually robust population growth. Hoke County has moved from 76th to 54th, and is on track to move to 38th by 2035. Lincoln County has moved from 49th to 35th, and is expected to rank 31st in population in 2035. Much of Hoke County's growth is credited to Ft. Bragg. While both of these counties are near major urban centers, they are well outperforming their neighboring ring counties.

While there are exceptions, the counties losing the most population, proportionally, can be found in either the inland east, or the southeastern crescent around Richmond, Scotland, and Robeson counties. This is a continuation of a trend that started more than four decades ago and is expected to continue unless significant changes occur.

Given these population trends and several other things that become apparent from the included maps and tables, we want to draw your attention to a few key takeaways that could be of assistance in formulating your policy decisions.

Commuting is Very Real in North Carolina... and so are Transportation Challenges

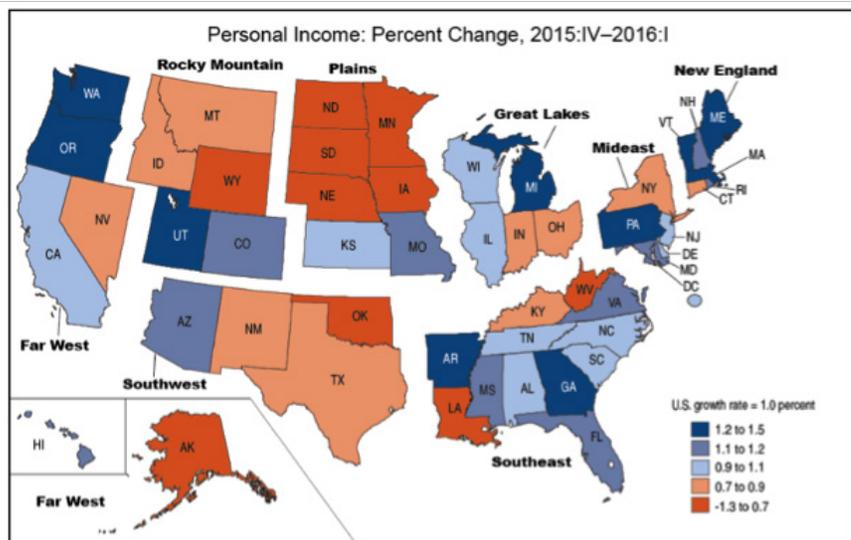
While we traditionally think of commuting as an urban phenomenon, in North Carolina that is not always the case. According to the US Census Bureau, in 18 counties, more than half of the population leaves the county to work. Much of this movement is from suburban counties into our urban hubs. The strongest example of this is the ring surrounding Wake County. In this area, five of the seven counties bordering Wake County see out-of-county commuting rates of 53% or more. The average commuting rate for all seven surrounding counties is 49.3%. While we do not know for sure, it is likely this movement is into Wake or Durham counties for work. However, once you leave the Raleigh-Durham area, the relationship becomes a little less strong. For the five counties surrounding Mecklenburg, the average out-of-county commuter rate is 43.3%. The average percent of the working population that drives out of the county to work in the area around Buncombe is 31.6%. Commuting patterns around Cumberland are more variable, with more than 68% commuting out of their home county of Hoke, but only 25.2% commuting out of Robeson. However, some of the highest out-of-county commuting rates are far from the urban centers. For example, fully 70.7% of Jones County workers commute to a job outside their home county. Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Alexander, Lincoln, Greene, Chowan, Warren, Caswell, and Stokes counties all have out-of-county commuting rates of more than 50%. On the other hand, we have six very rural counties where more than 6% of the occupied houses in the county do not have access to a vehicle. Six counties have more than 100 miles of unpaved road, which can also complicate transportation.



The policy implications of these patterns are varied. Road development plays a critical role in the future of many of North Carolina's counties. But that is not the end of the story. Working outside the county makes it challenging for parents to play an active role in their children's school, so educators may have to employ some creativity to enhance parental involvement. Communities with large numbers of citizens without regular access to a vehicle may need to think differently about how they deliver social services, health care and other supports. It is not surprising that those without regular access to a vehicle, particularly those in non-urban areas, struggle more than most to find employment.

Economic Growth and Income

Challenges and Opportunities Aboard



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

On average North Carolina has experienced positive economic growth, similar to the nation as a whole during the past year. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), North Carolina experienced 1% growth in the first quarter of 2016. This follows on previous growth rates of 0.9% (1st quarter 2015), 1.4% (2nd quarter 2015), 1.2% (3rd quarter 2015), and 1.3% (4th quarter 2015). Taken together that places us 25th in growth during the last year.

More significantly, 92 counties have seen positive economic growth since the great recession in 2009. Statewide the average weekly wage has increased by 5.5% since 2014.

While things are improving, concerns remain. According to the NC Department of Commerce, only three North Carolina counties (Durham, Mecklenburg and Orange) have an average weekly wage that exceeds the national average, and one of those by only \$12 a week.

Poverty also continues to be a significant issue. Fully 24% of our state's children are considered to be living in poverty. More than 11% of our seniors

are also living in poverty. Both of these numbers are above the national average.

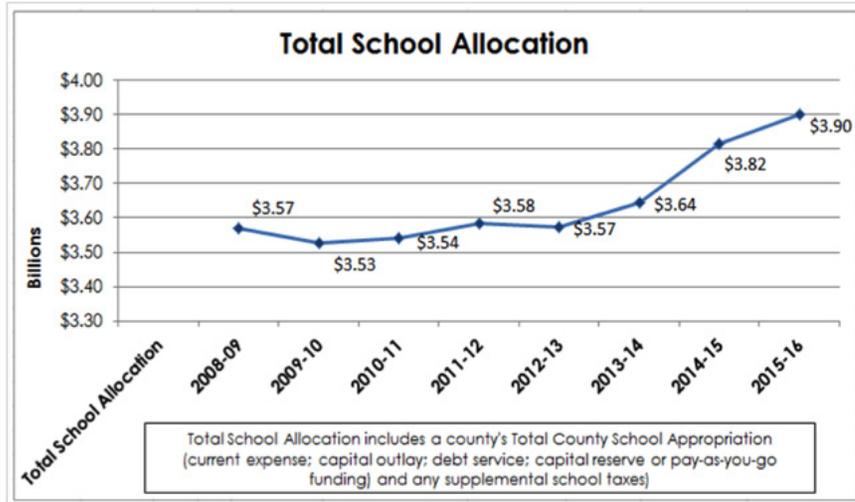
While this is a statewide issue, with no county with senior and childhood poverty below 4.6% and 13.4% respectively, some areas are more challenged. In both cases the numbers are highest in the upper coastal plain near the Virginia border and the Lumber River area near the South Carolina line. These counties, plus some additional areas in the eastern interior, are also the places with the highest proportion of the population living with food insecurity.

With infrastructure investment, these counties could become more economically competitive. For example, these same counties generally have less access to broadband, and have some of the lowest numbers of available economic development sites. Educational investment and continuing the focus on educational attainment could also make a significant impact. This will be challenging, however, as many of these counties have limited local property tax value.

THE MANY LAYERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Educational Investment

Continuing County Commitment



In the most recent fiscal year, North Carolina county governments invested, on average, 35% of their General Fund budget on education. Counties allocated \$2.7 billion in school operations, and another \$1.5 billion on capital and debt service. As the graph below shows, this reflects a continuing and expanding commitment to local schools by county officials.

Despite this investment, North Carolina local school officials have identified nearly \$8.1 billion in outstanding school construction needs. Statewide that totals to 118 new schools with 50 of those “needed immediately.” In addition, it includes \$3.1 billion in renovation needs. Interestingly self-reported needs are scattered across the state with some of the largest needs in the coastal plain.

On the operations side, Dare County boasts the largest local per student contribution of \$4,366. Chatham, Durham, Orange, and Transylvania all invest more than \$3,000 per student. Robeson, Jackson, and Halifax are the greatest financial beneficiaries of the Low-Wealth School state allotments.

The highest high school graduation rates are found in Hyde, Dare, Union, Cherokee and Yancey. Hyde County had the lowest dropout rate in the state at less than 1%.

The presence of charter schools varies significantly from county to county. Mecklenburg County has 25 charter schools, the largest number in the state, followed closely by Durham with 19 charters. Several counties have no charter schools within the county. Substantial variance also exists with the proportion of the school age county population that attends a charter school. Thirty-eight percent of school age children in Northampton County attend a charter. By contrast, 40 counties did not have a single student recorded as attending a charter school.

A Word about Agriculture

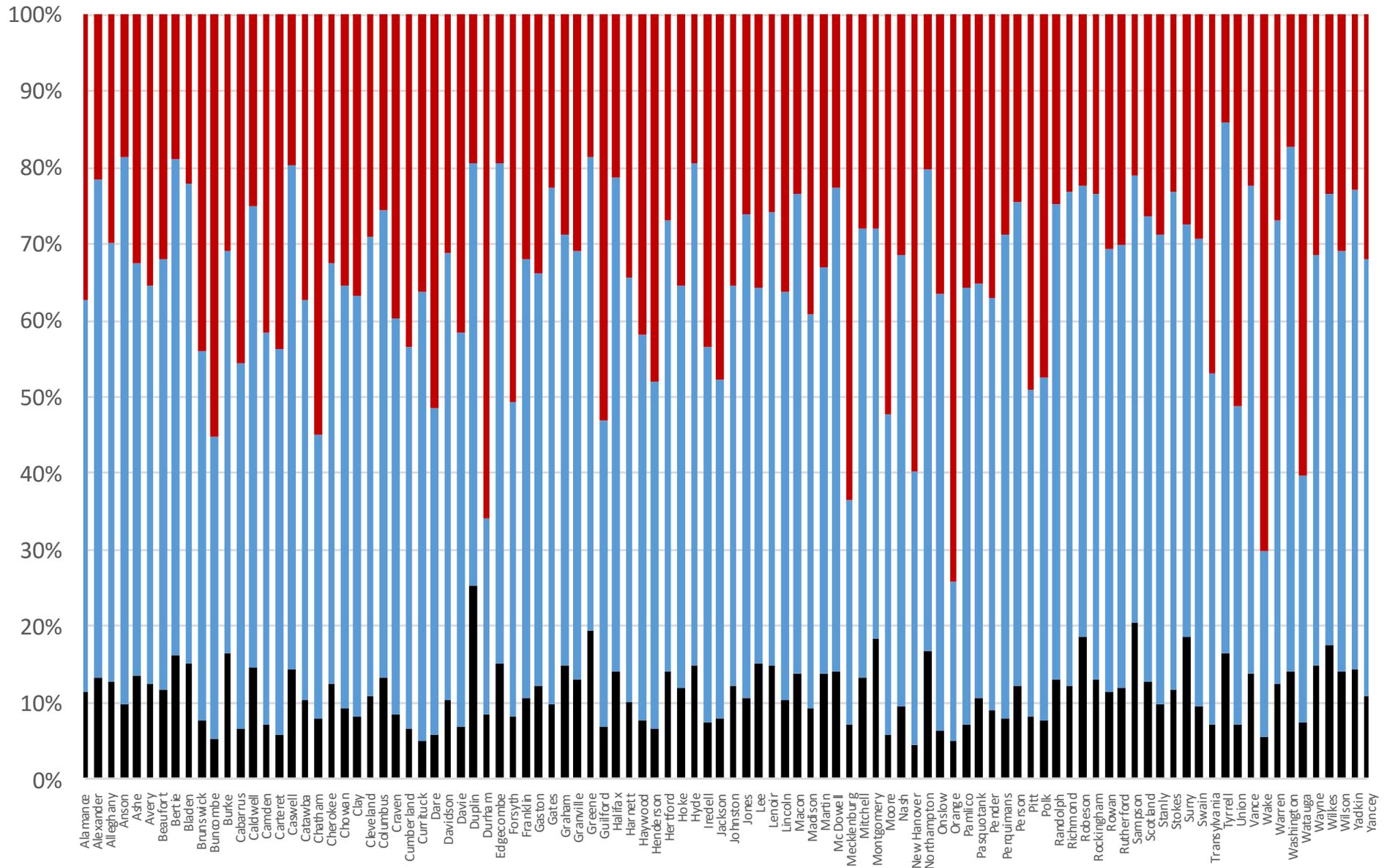
In 2014, according to the NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, North Carolina farm cash receipts totaled \$13.1 billion. Of this 67.4% was generated from livestock while the remaining 32.6% came from crops. This makes North Carolina the 8th largest farming state in the country, 7th in livestock production. As usual, Duplin and Sampson counties dominate the market with each county generating more than \$1.0 billion in farm cash receipts.

EDUCATION



Veterans Memorial | Macon County

Educational Attainment by County, 2014

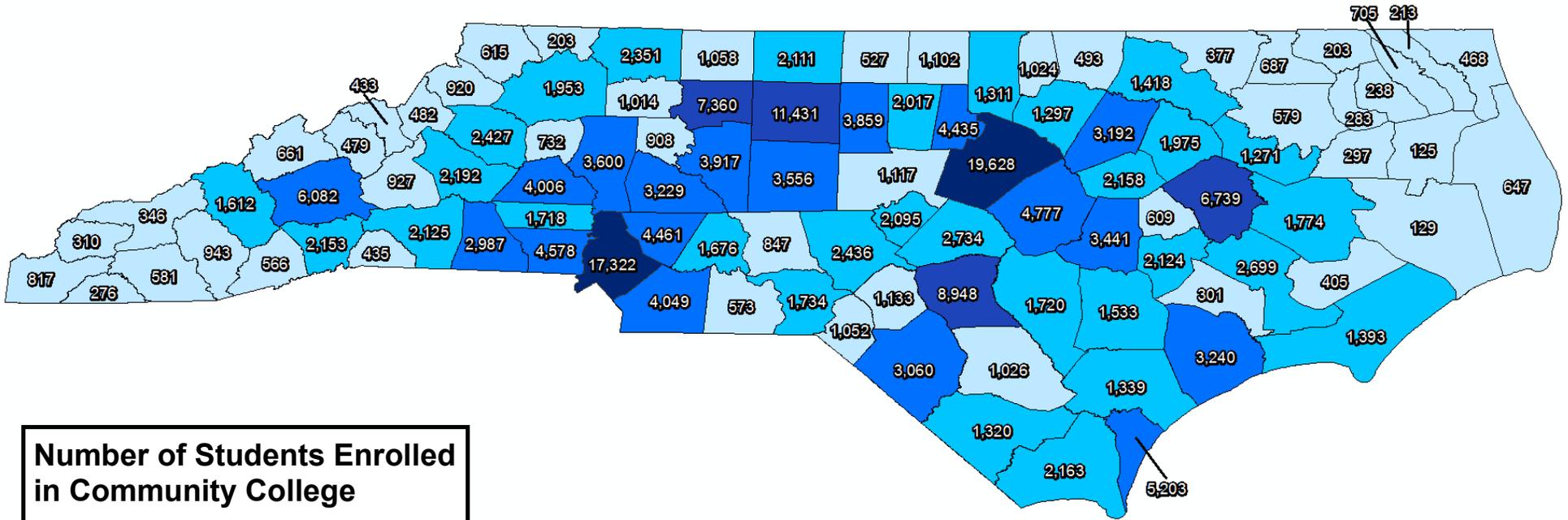


- % of Population with Less Than 9th Grade
- % of Population with High School Diploma
- % of Population with Bachelor's Degree or Higher

County Name

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2014 (5 year estimate)

Community College Enrollment, 2014—2015



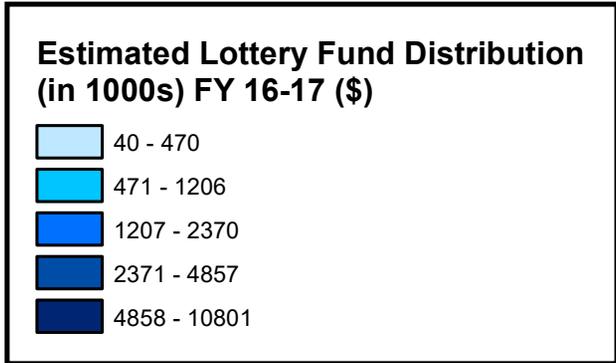
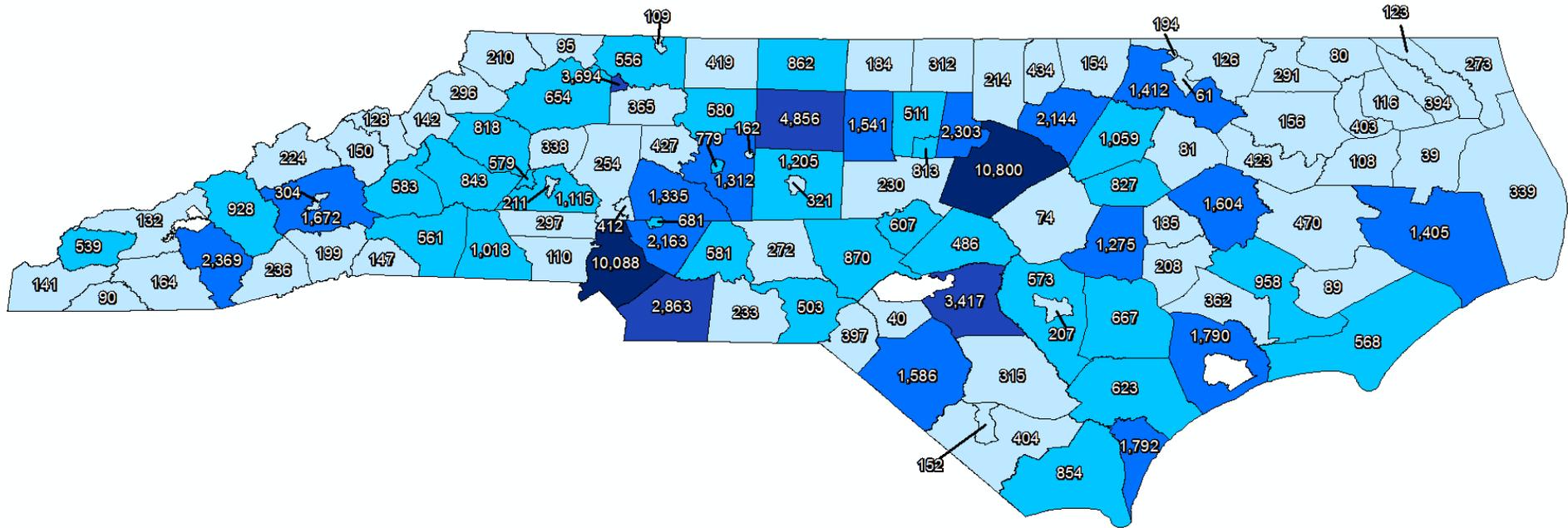
Number of Students Enrolled in Community College

- 125 - 1,133
- 1,134 - 2,734
- 2,735 - 6,082
- 6,083 - 11,431
- 11,432 - 19,628

Note: These values represent the number of students enrolled in community college from that county. These values do not include the Camp Lejeune School District (Onslow County), Fort Bragg School District (Cumberland and Hoke Counties), or the Eastern Cherokee Reservation School District (Swain and Jackson Counties).

Source: NC Community College System, 2014-2015

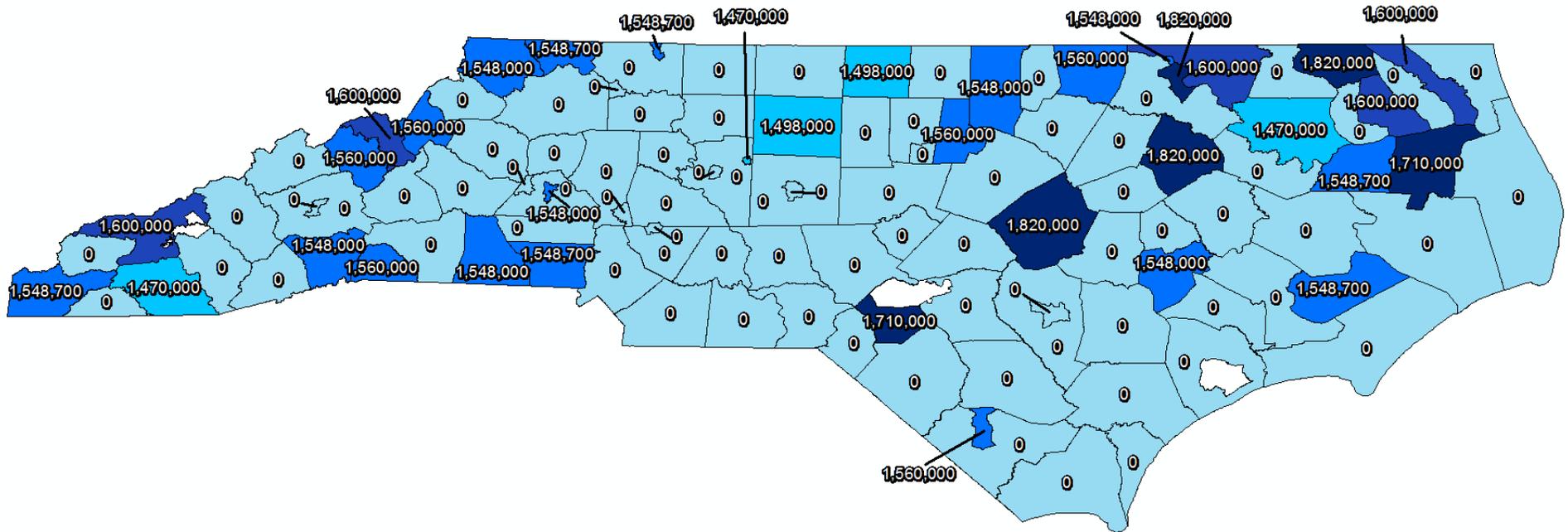
Estimated North Carolina Education Lottery Fund Distribution, 2016



Note: Estimated NC Education Lottery Fund Distribution is the amount of money estimated to be allocated to each school district from lottery proceeds. Total monies that can be allocated to all 115 school districts in North Carolina are capped at \$100 million out of the total amount raised by the lottery. These values do not include the Camp Lejeune School District (Onslow County), Fort Bragg School District (Cumberland and Hoke Counties), or the Eastern Cherokee Reservation School District (Swain and Jackson Counties).

Source: NC Department of Public Instruction, 2016—2017

Small County (District) Allotment Per School District, 2016

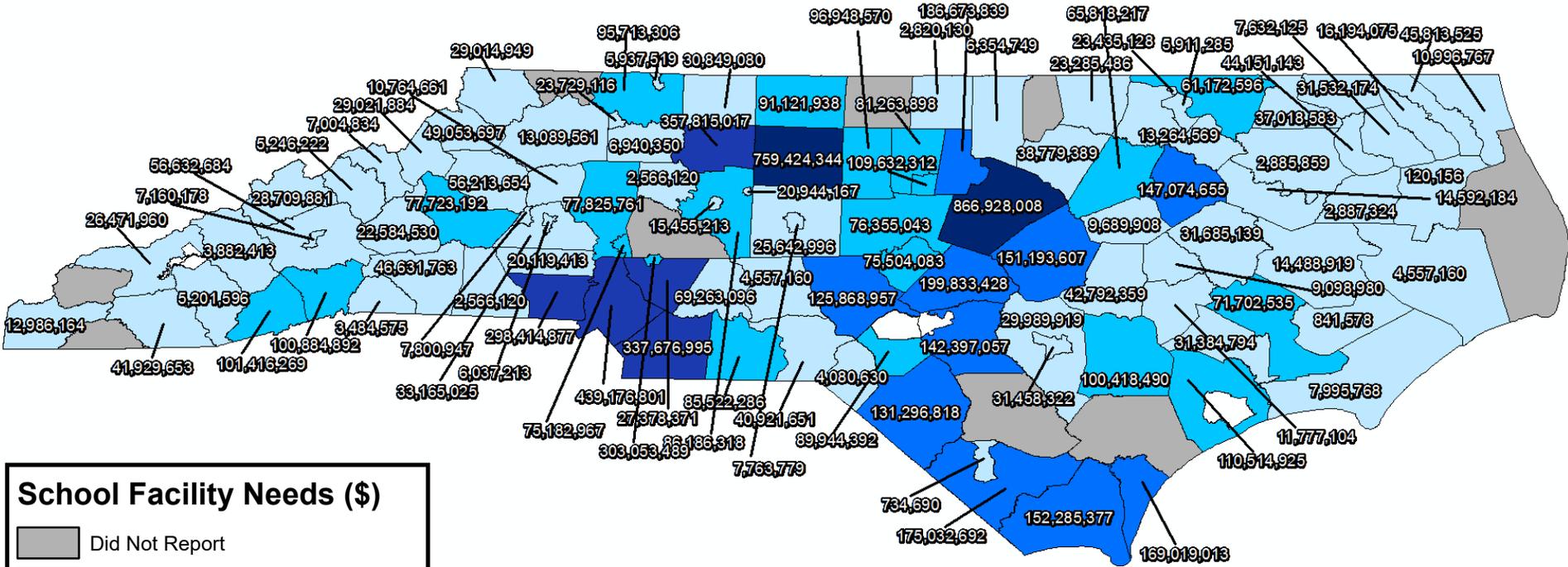


Small County (District) Allotment (\$)	
	\$0.00
	\$1,498,000.00
	\$1,560,000.00
	\$1,600,000.00
	\$1,820,000.00

Note: Small County (District) Allotment is the state allocation to provide additional funds to small school districts based on Average Daily Membership (ADM). To qualify, a school district must have fewer than 3,200 students. Based on ADM ranges, each school district will receive a pre-determined amount of funding. These values do not include the Camp Lejeune School District (Onslow County), Fort Bragg School District (Cumberland and Hoke Counties), or the Eastern Cherokee Reservation School District (Swain and Jackson Counties).

Source: NC Department of Public Instruction, 2016-2017

School District Facility Needs



School Facility Needs (\$)

- Did Not Report
- \$0.01 - \$56,632,684.00
- \$56,632,684.01 - \$110,514,925.00
- \$110,514,925.01 - \$199,833,428.00
- \$199,833,428.01 - \$439,176,801.00
- \$439,176,801.01 - \$866,928,008.00

Note: School District Facility Needs is the total amount of funds a school district believes is needed to complete any renovations, additions, or improvements to all of the public schools facilities in the district over the next five years. These values do not include the Camp Lejeune School District (Onslow County), Fort Bragg School District (Cumberland and Hoke Counties), or the Eastern Cherokee Reservation School District (Swain and Jackson Counties).

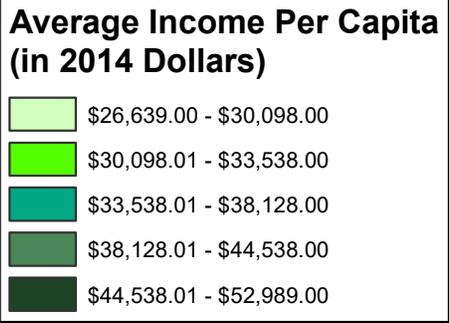
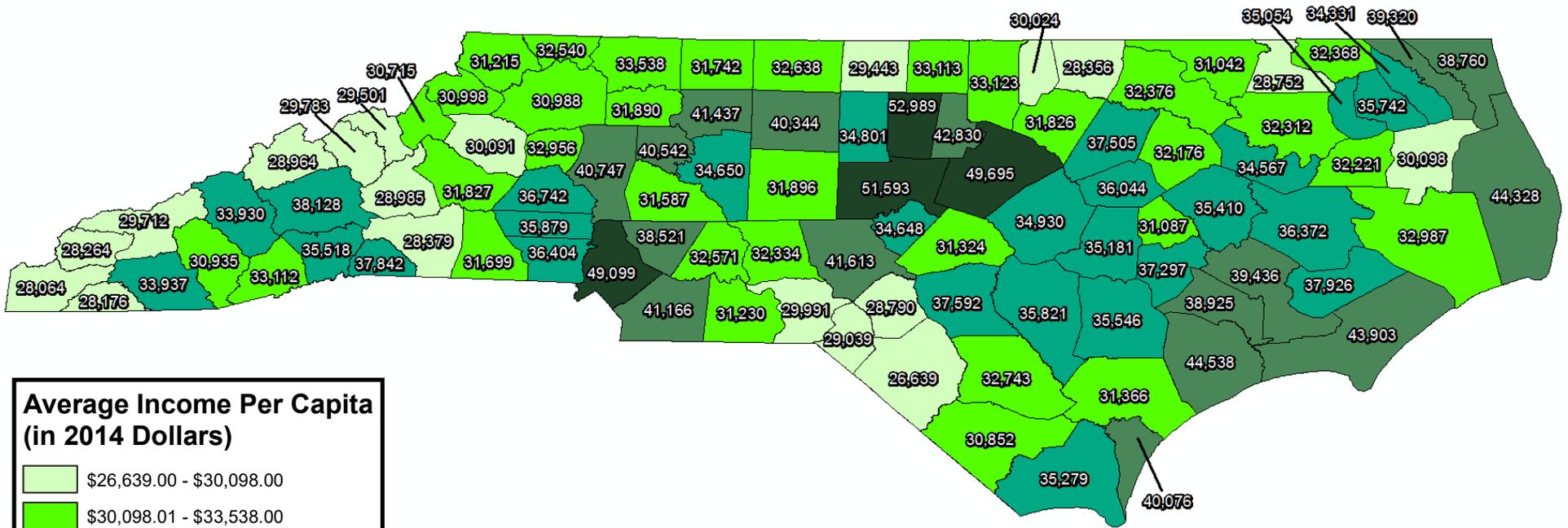
Source: As self-reported in the 2015—2016 Department of Public Instruction Statewide Facility Needs Survey

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Historic Courthouse | Catawba County

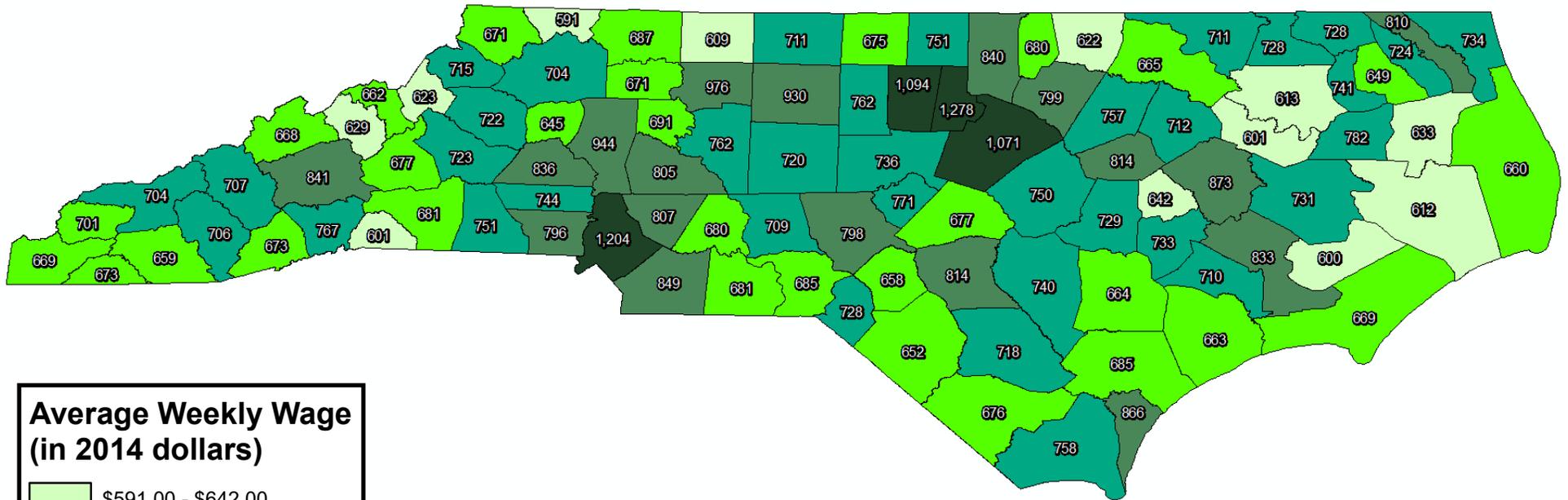
Average Income Per Capita, 2014



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce—Bureau of Economic Analysis, Per Capita Personal Income, 2014

Note: This value represents the average income of an individual each year in a county. The North Carolina Average Income Per Capita is \$39,171.

Average Weekly Wage, 2015



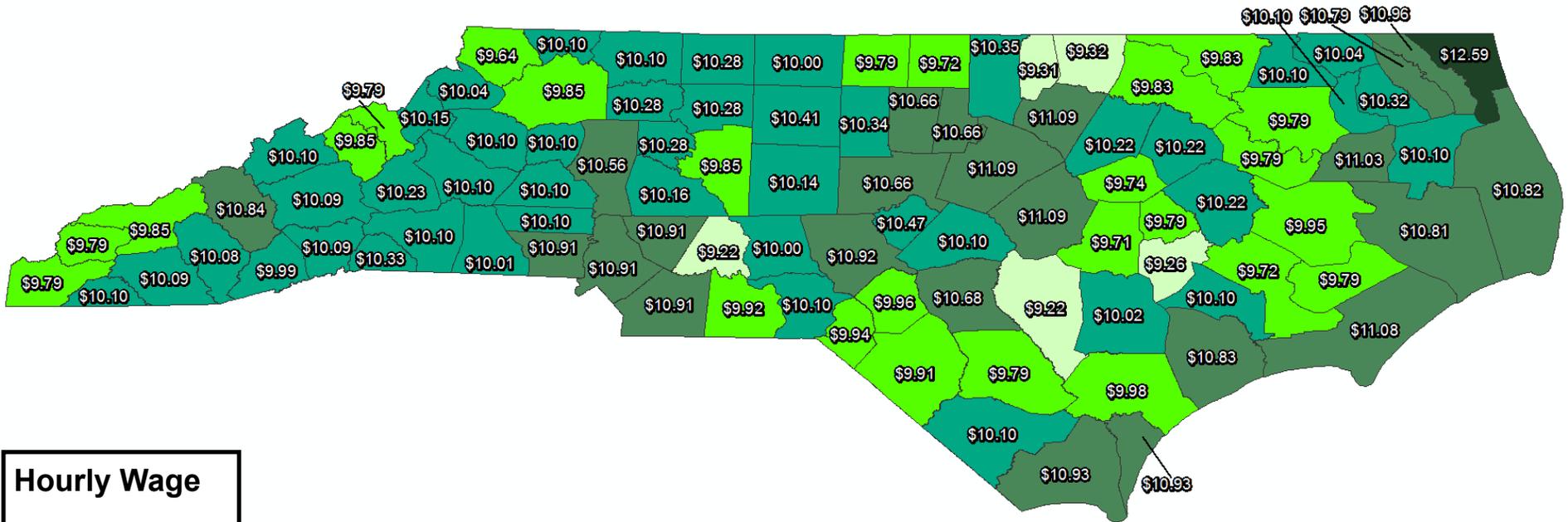
Average Weekly Wage (in 2014 dollars)

- \$591.00 - \$642.00
- \$642.01 - \$701.00
- \$701.01 - \$782.00
- \$782.01 - \$976.00
- \$976.01 - \$1,278.00

Note: Average Weekly Wage is defined as the average amount of money an individual in a county will earn. The National Average Weekly Wage is \$1,082.

Source: NC Department of Commerce, Labor and Economic Analysis Division

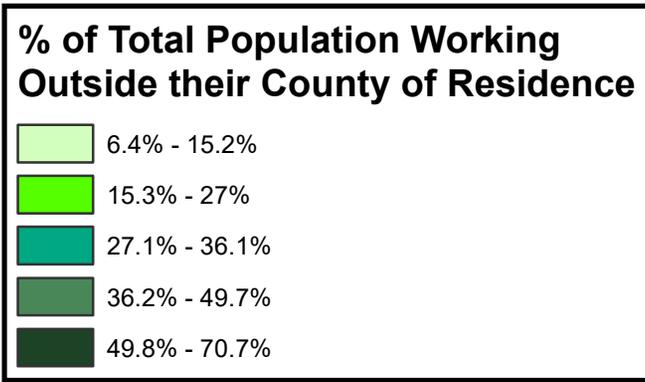
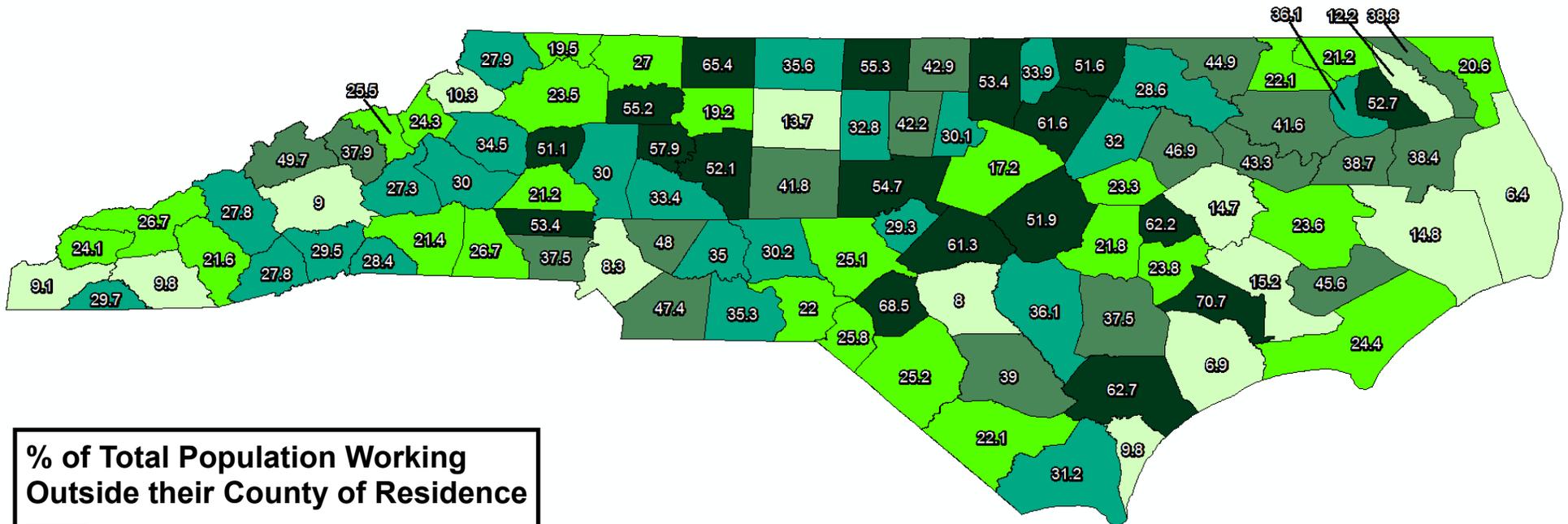
Living Wage (Hourly), 2014



Note: Living Wage (Hourly) is defined as the minimum hourly pay an individual must earn in order to support themselves (1 Adult) in the county, given that the individual is working full-time (2080 hours per year). North Carolina's Average Living Wage (Hourly) is \$10.53.

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator (values reported in 2014 dollars)

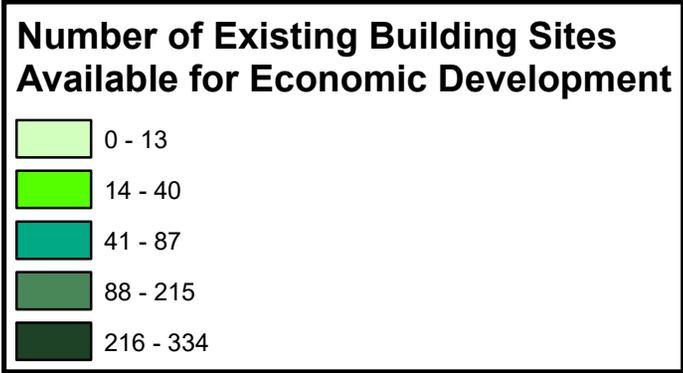
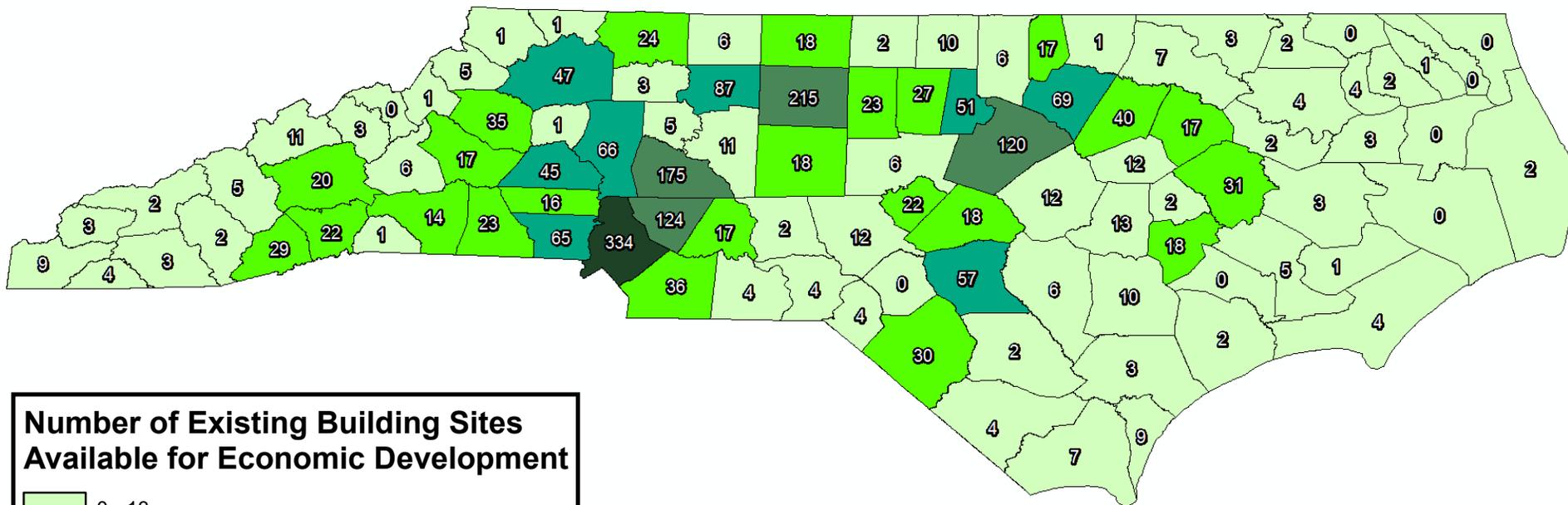
Percent of Total Working Population that Works Outside County of Residence, 2014



Note: The value for the population working outside their county of residence does not include the population that works outside their state of residence.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2014 (5 year estimate)

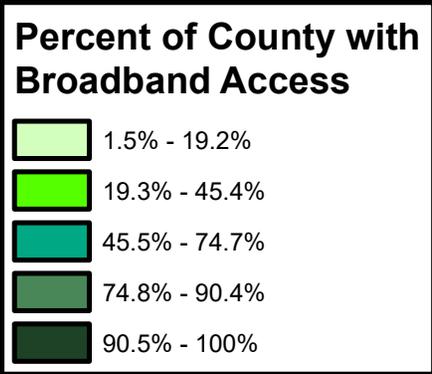
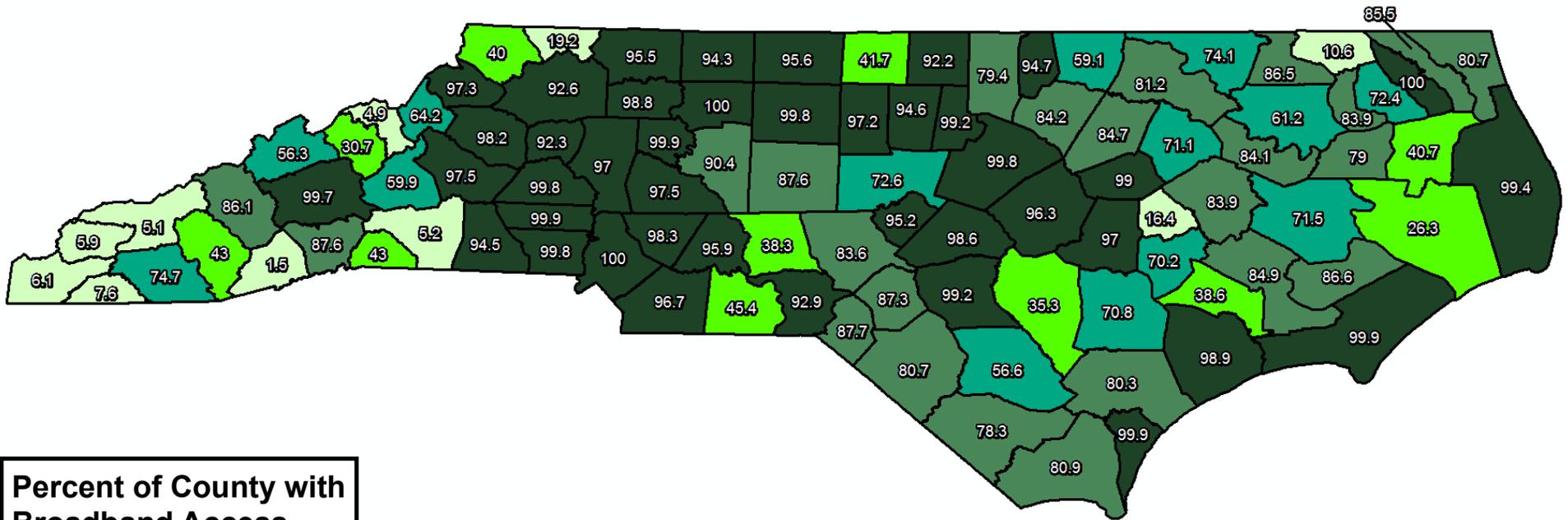
Existing Building Sites Available for Economic Development (as of June 2016)



Note: Existing Building Site Available for Economic Development is any existing structure with the necessary infrastructure needed for development that has been put on the market for sale or lease by the owner. Existing structures include, but are not limited to, buildings that previously housed warehouses or distribution centers, commercial buildings, offices, manufacturing facilities, and industrial facilities.

Source: Economic Development Partnership of North Carolina

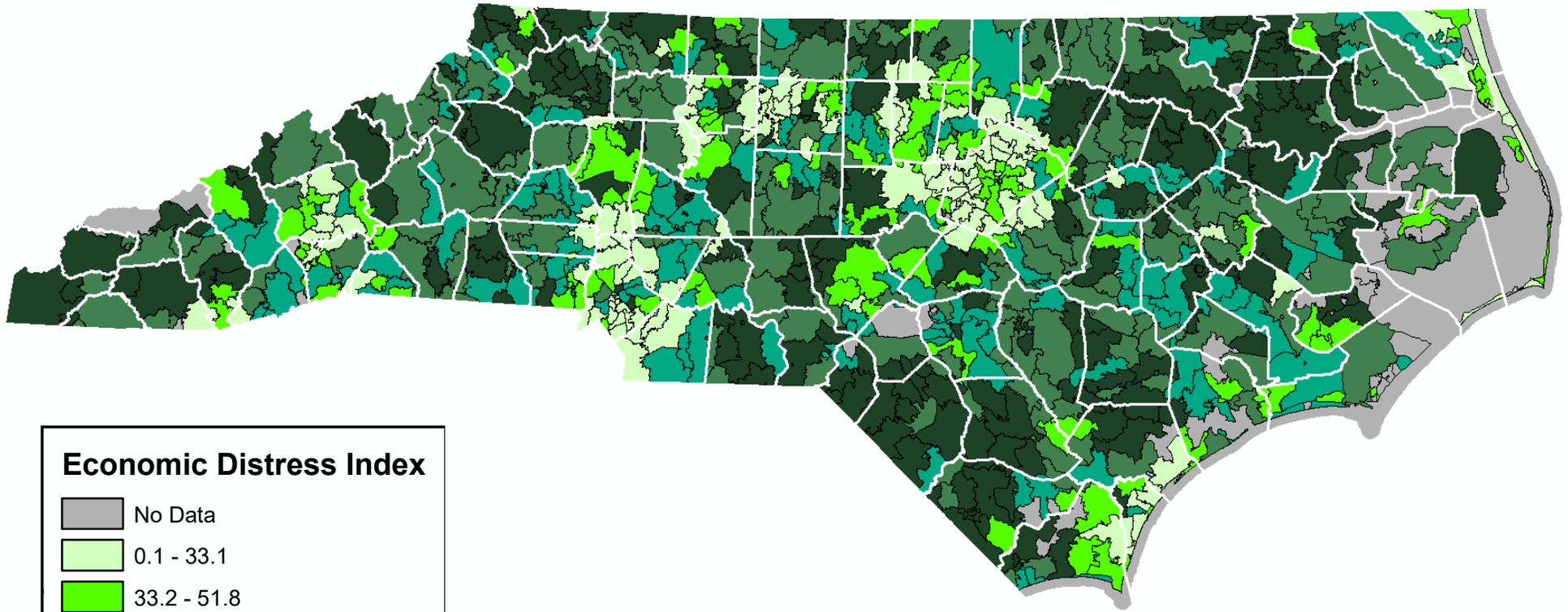
Percent of Counties with Broadband Access



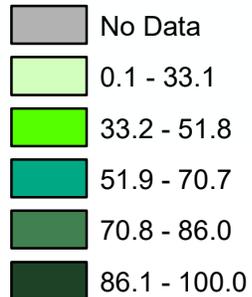
Note: Broadband Access is defined as having a download speed of 25 megabytes per second.

Source: National Broadband Map, 2014

Economic Distress Index by Zip Code



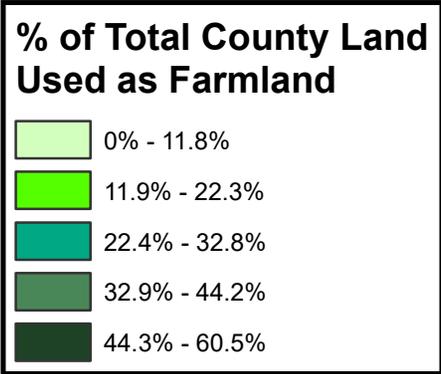
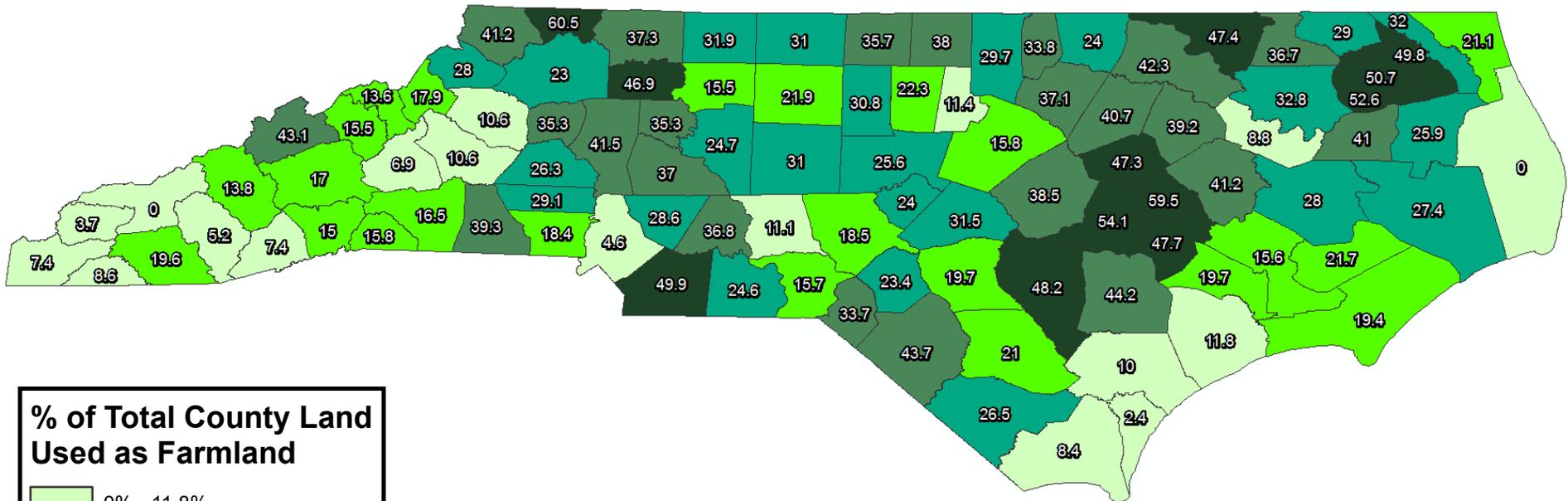
Economic Distress Index



Source: Economic Innovation Group—Distressed Communities Index

Note: Economic Distress Index is calculated based on a location's combined performance on the seven well-being metrics (No high school degree, housing vacancy, adults not working, poverty, median income relative to state, change in employment, and change in business establishments). The higher the score, 0 (least) - 100 (most), the more economically distressed the area is.

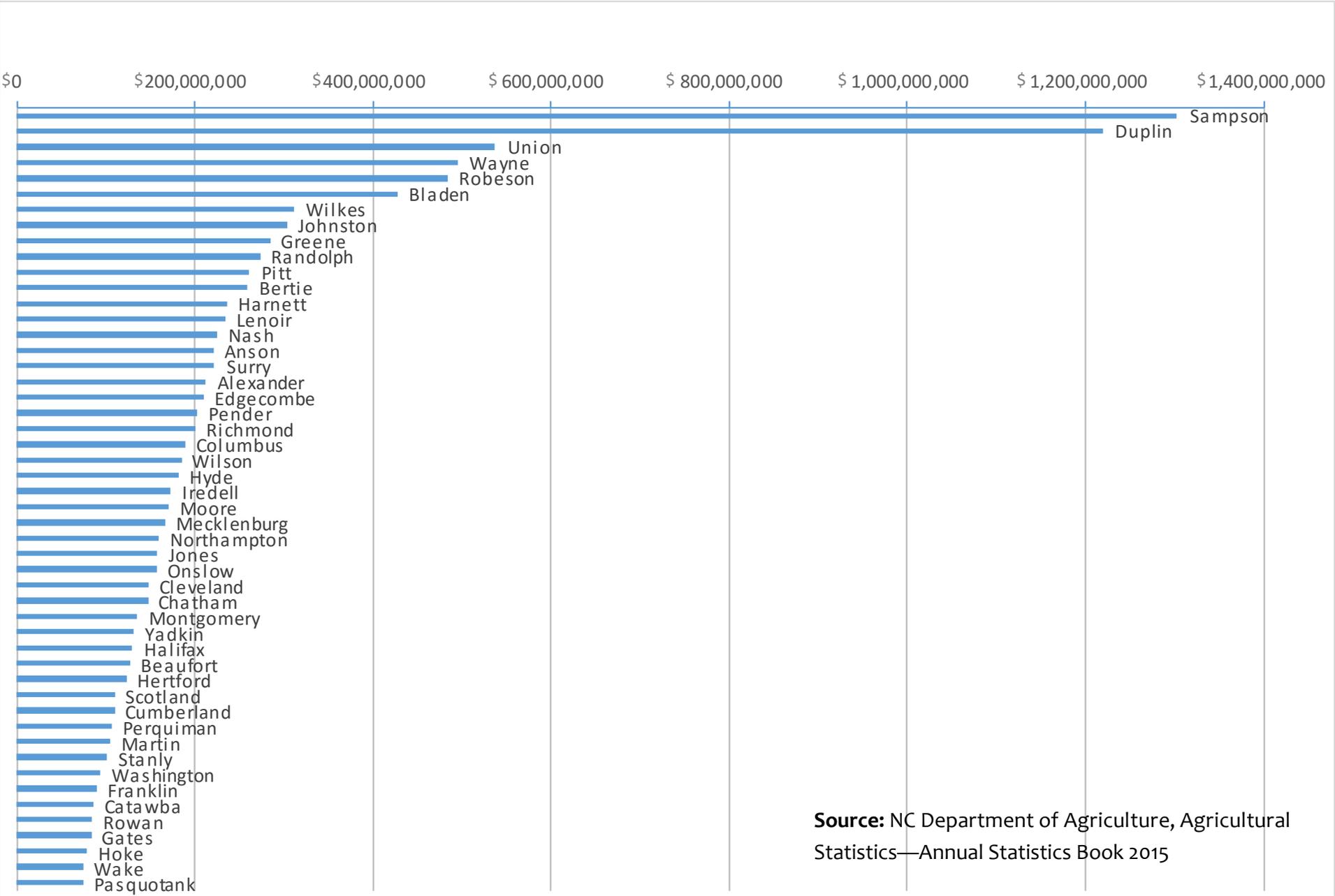
Percent of County Land Used as Farmland, 2015



Note: These values were calculated by dividing the values provided to the Department of Agriculture for Total Farmland (Acres) by Total Land (Acres) and multiplied by 100 to get the percentage of county land being used as farmland.

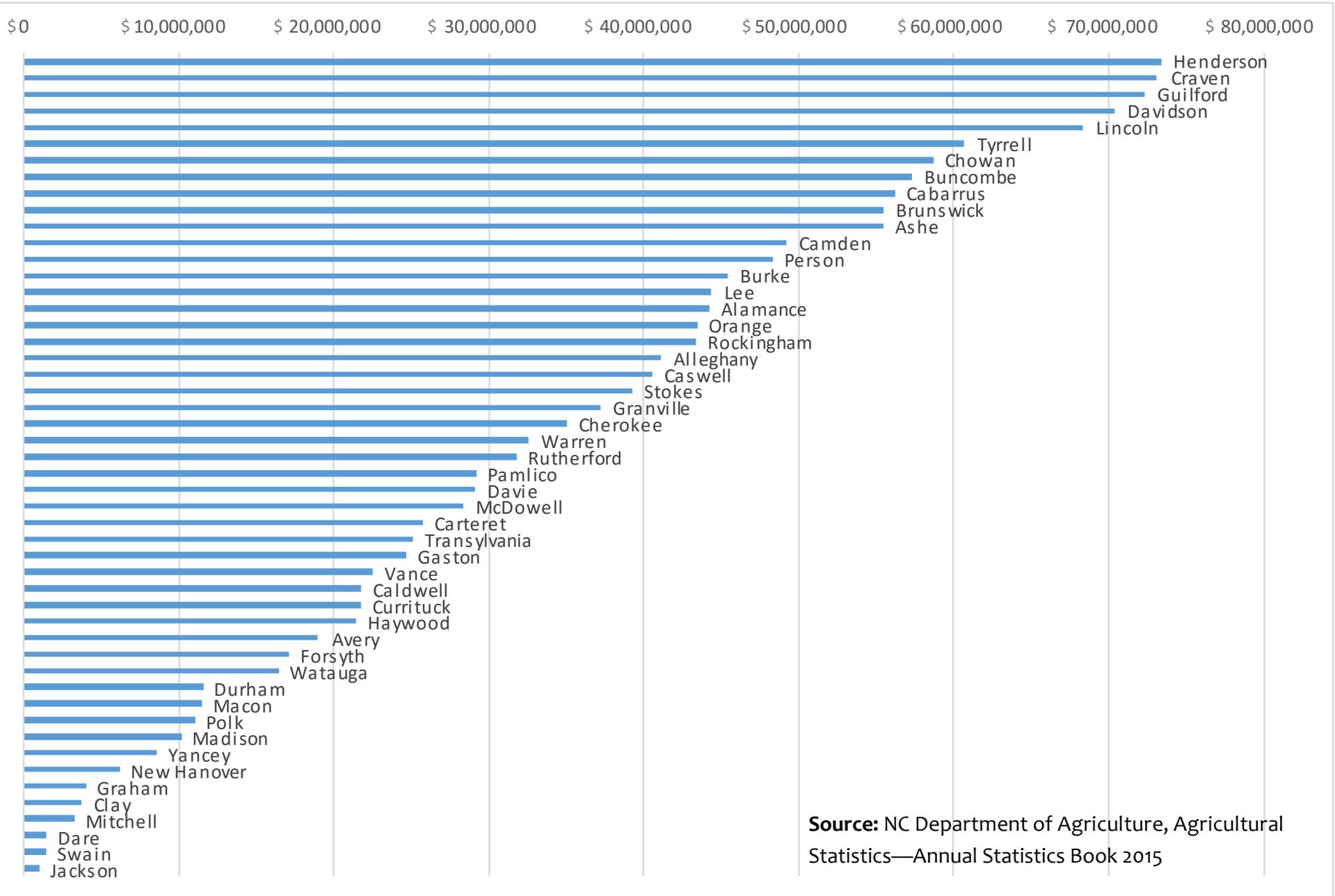
Source: NC Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics—Annual Statistics Book, 2015

Agricultural Cash Receipts (\$) Rankings (1-50)



Source: NC Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics—Annual Statistics Book 2015

Agricultural Cash Receipts (\$) Rankings (51-100)



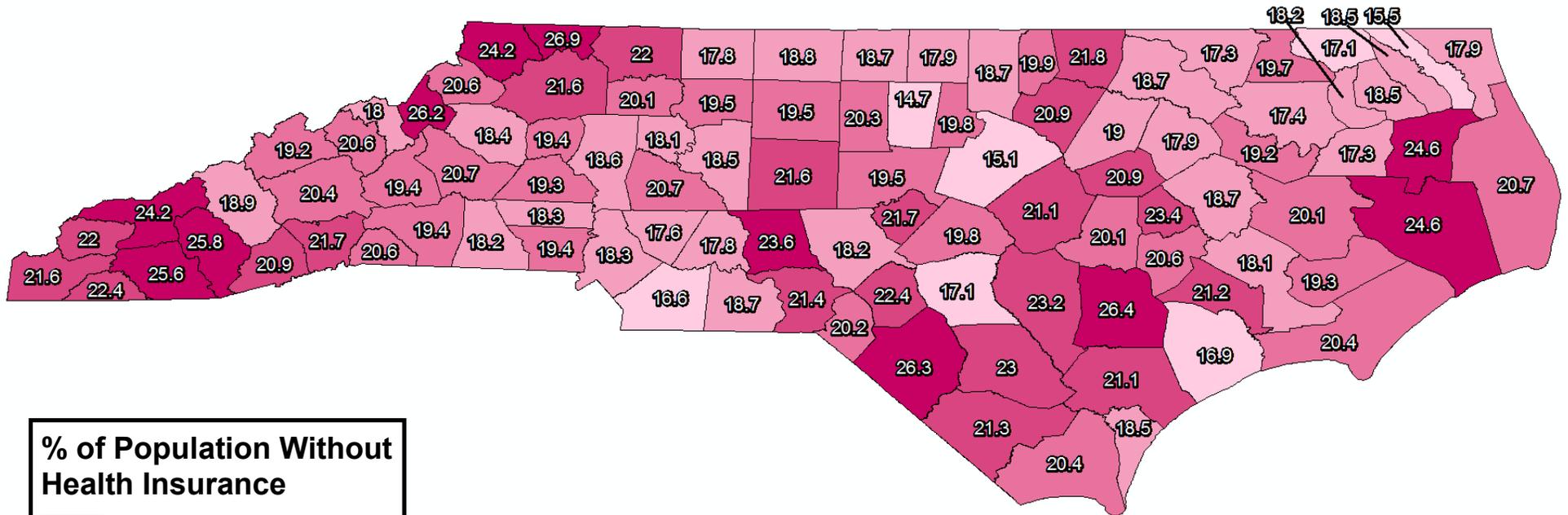
Source: NC Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics—Annual Statistics Book 2015

HEALTH SERVICES

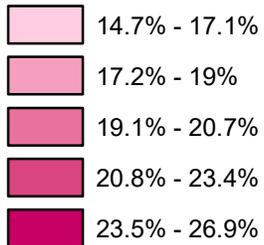


Pilot Mountain | Surry County

Percent of Total Population without Health Insurance, 2016



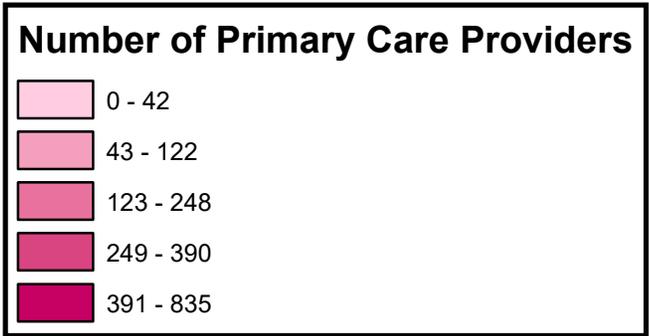
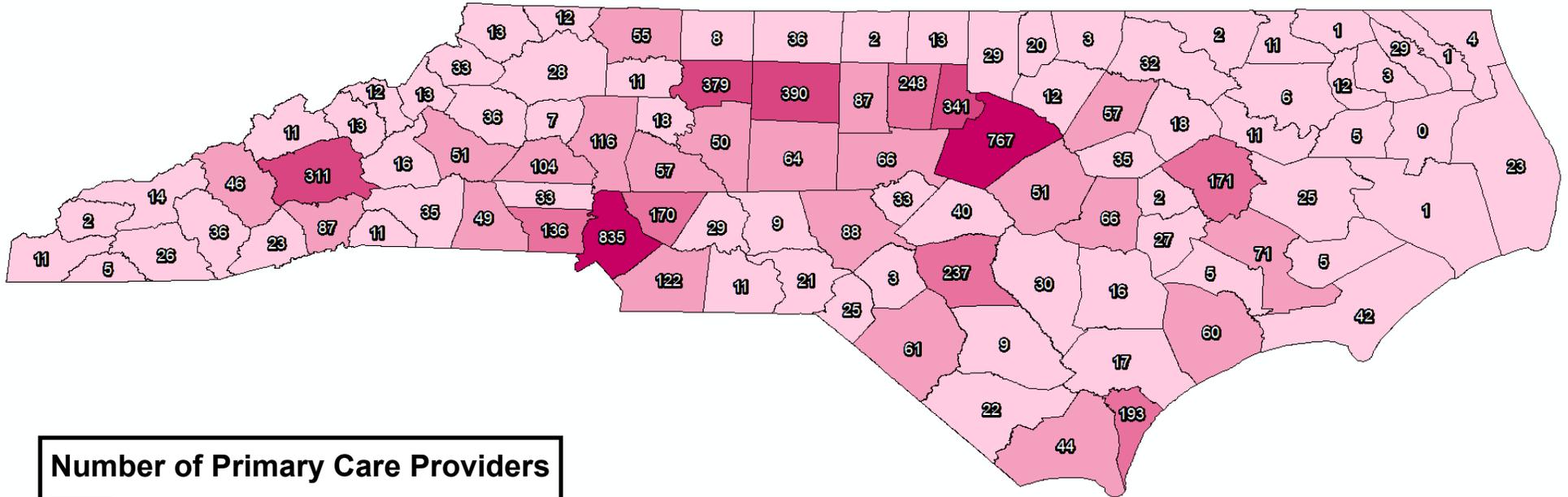
% of Population Without Health Insurance



Source: 2016 NC County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute

Note: Uninsured refers to the population under the age of 65 who do not have health insurance. The North Carolina average is 18%.

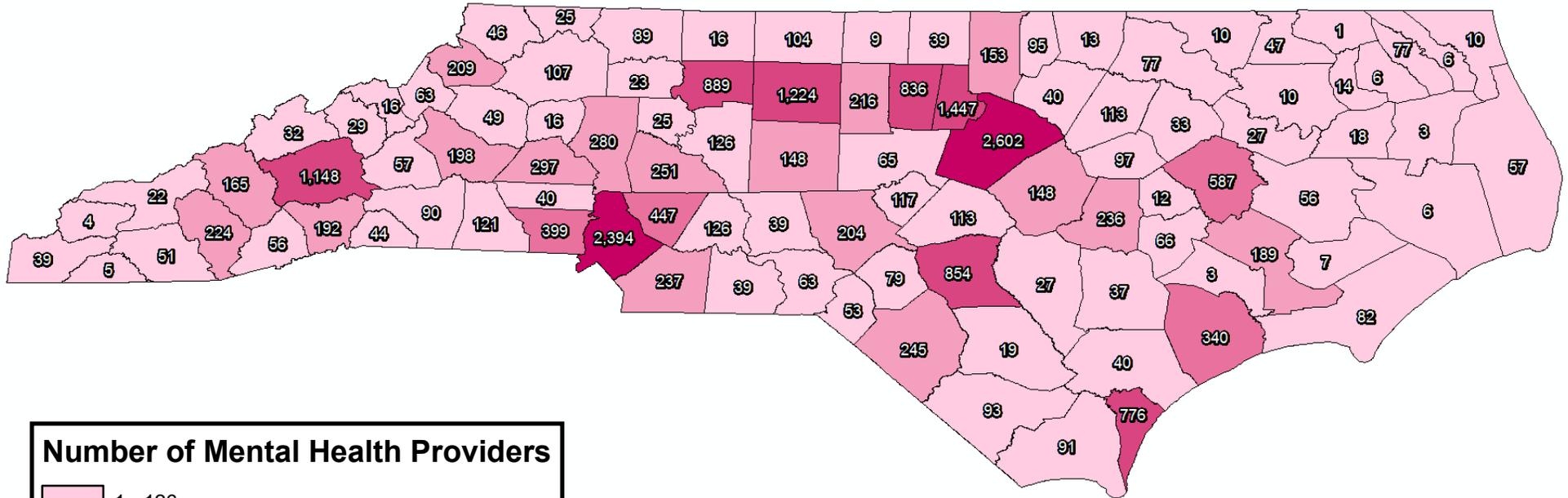
Number of Primary Care Providers, 2016



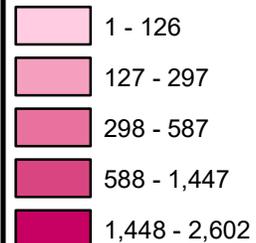
Source: 2016 NC County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute

Note: Primary Care Provider (Physician) is any non-federal, practicing physician (MDs and DOs) under the age of 75 who specializes in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, or pediatrics.

Number of Mental Health Providers, 2016



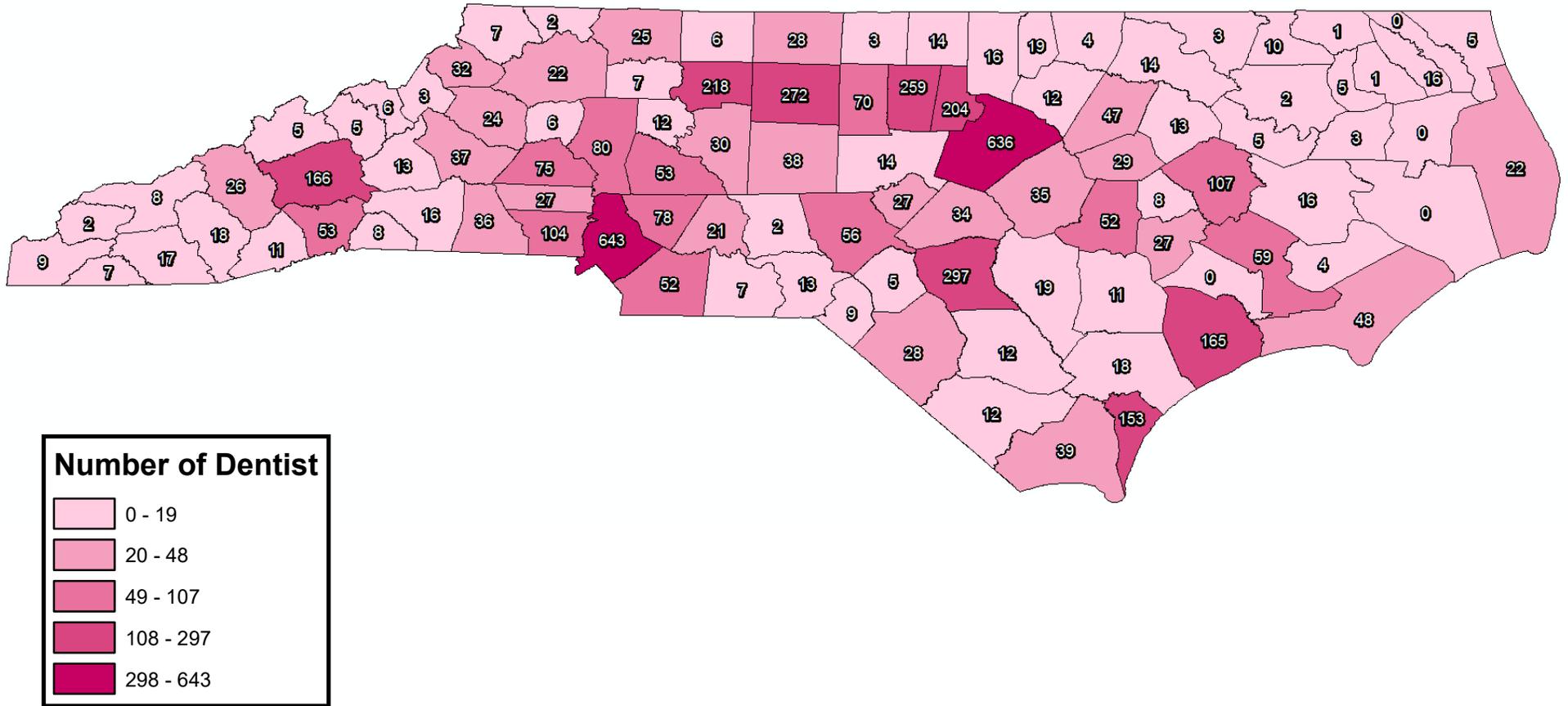
Number of Mental Health Providers



Source: 2016 NC County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute

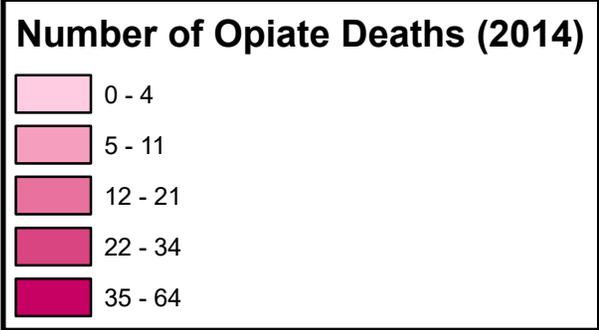
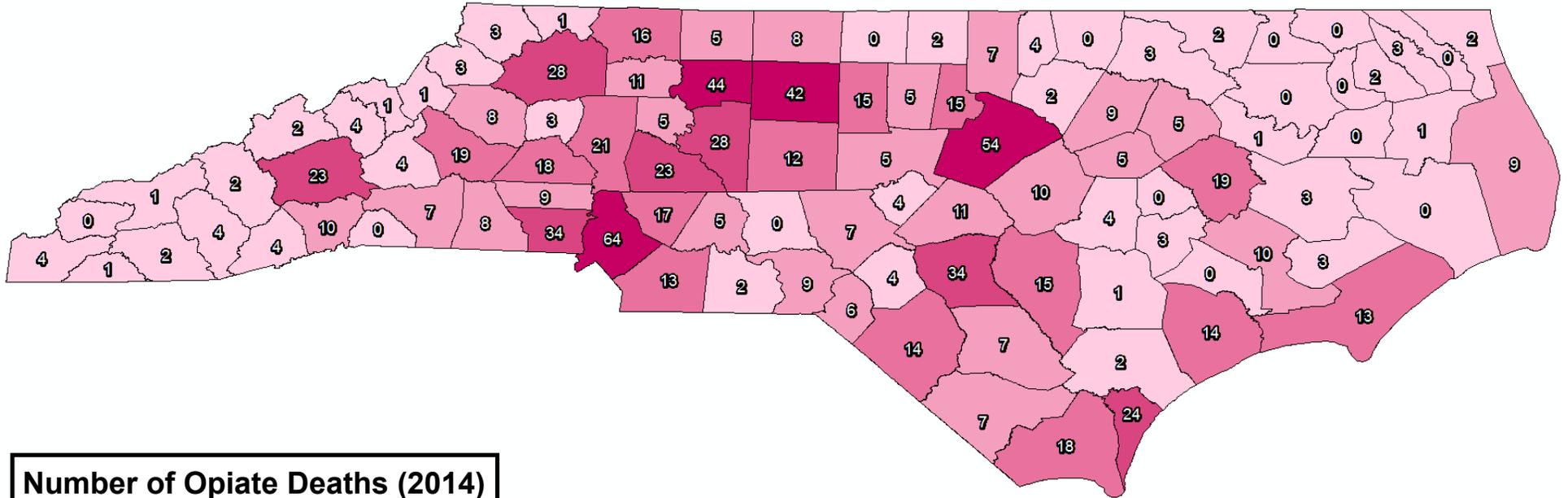
Note: Mental Health Providers include psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care, and any of the above mentioned providers treating alcohol and other drug abuse.

Number of Dentists, 2016



Source: 2016 NC County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute

Number of Opiate Deaths, 2014



Note: Opiate Deaths are any deaths where the cause of death was listed as poisoning from opium, heroin, other opioids, methadone, and/or other synthetic opioid. There were 913 total opiate deaths in NC in 2014.

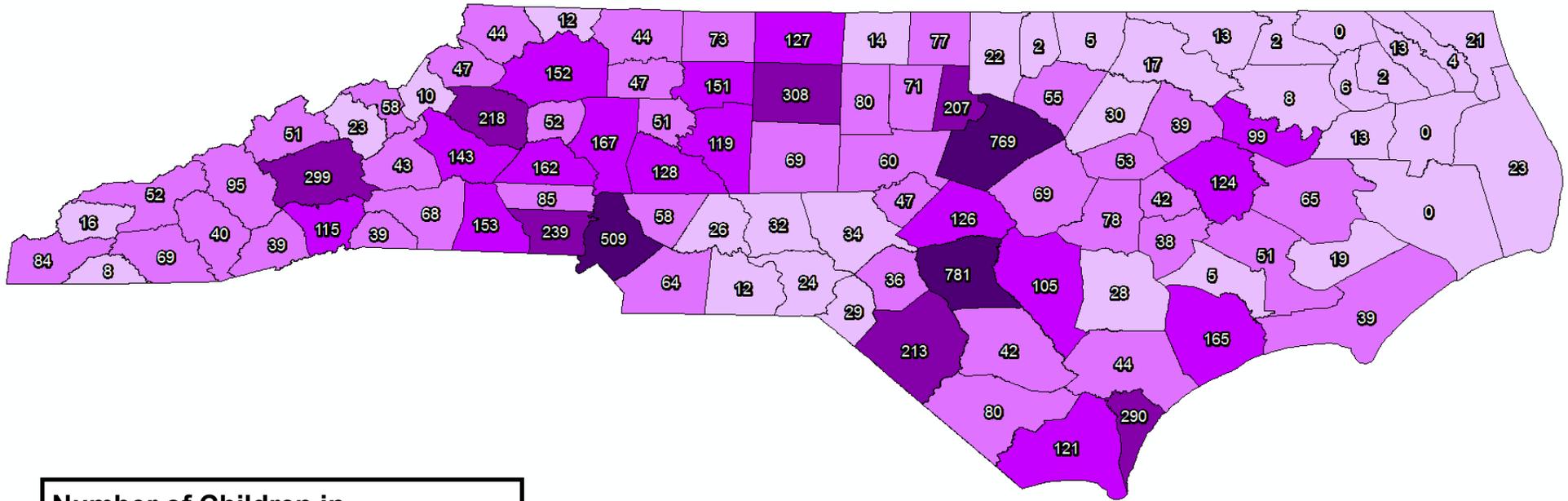
Source: NC Public Health—NC Injury and Violence Prevention Branch

HUMAN SERVICES

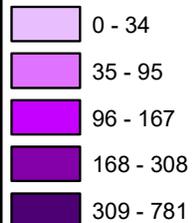


Town of Franklin | Macon County

Number of Children in Foster Care (as of December 2015)



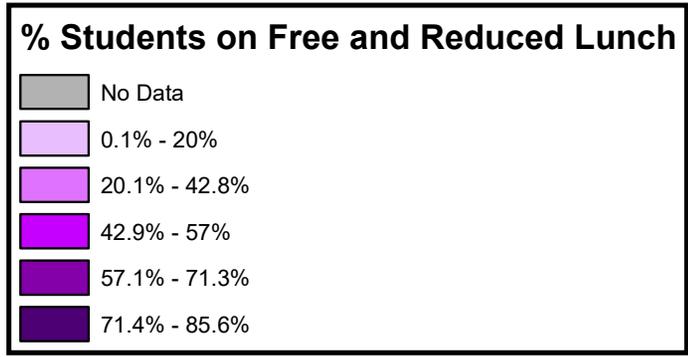
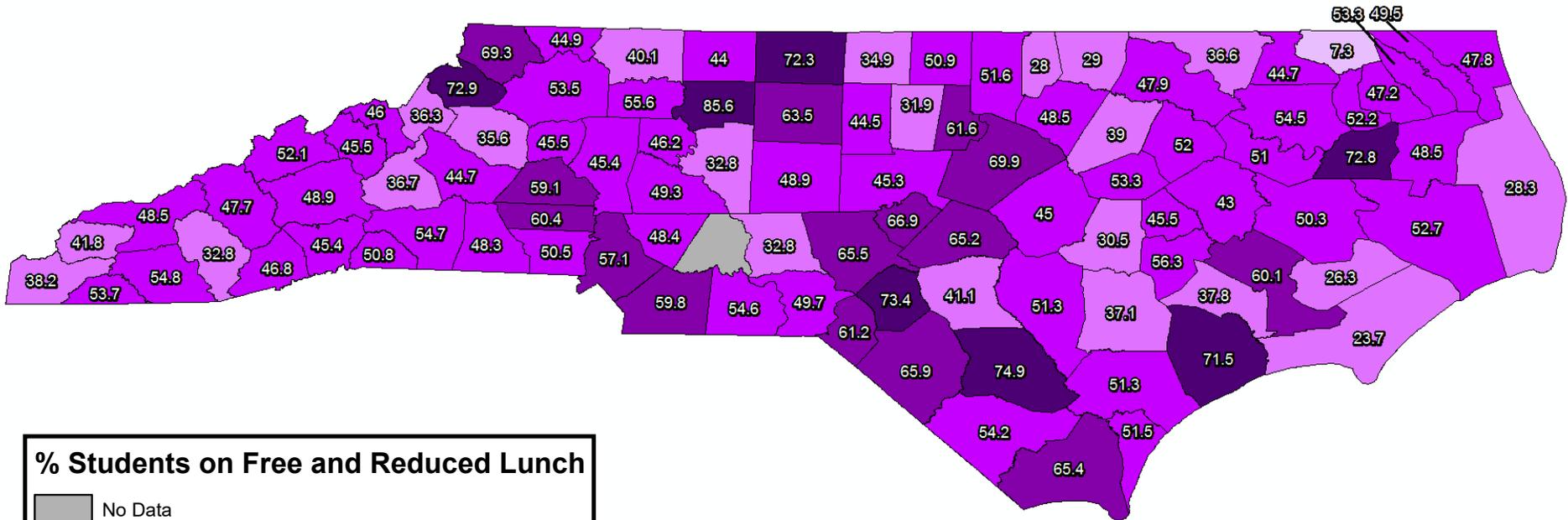
Number of Children in Foster Care (as of December 2015)



Note: Foster Care includes the number of children open for foster care services at the end of each month. This number does not include children open for adoption.

Source: 2015 Child Welfare Workforce Databook, NC
Department of Health and Human Services

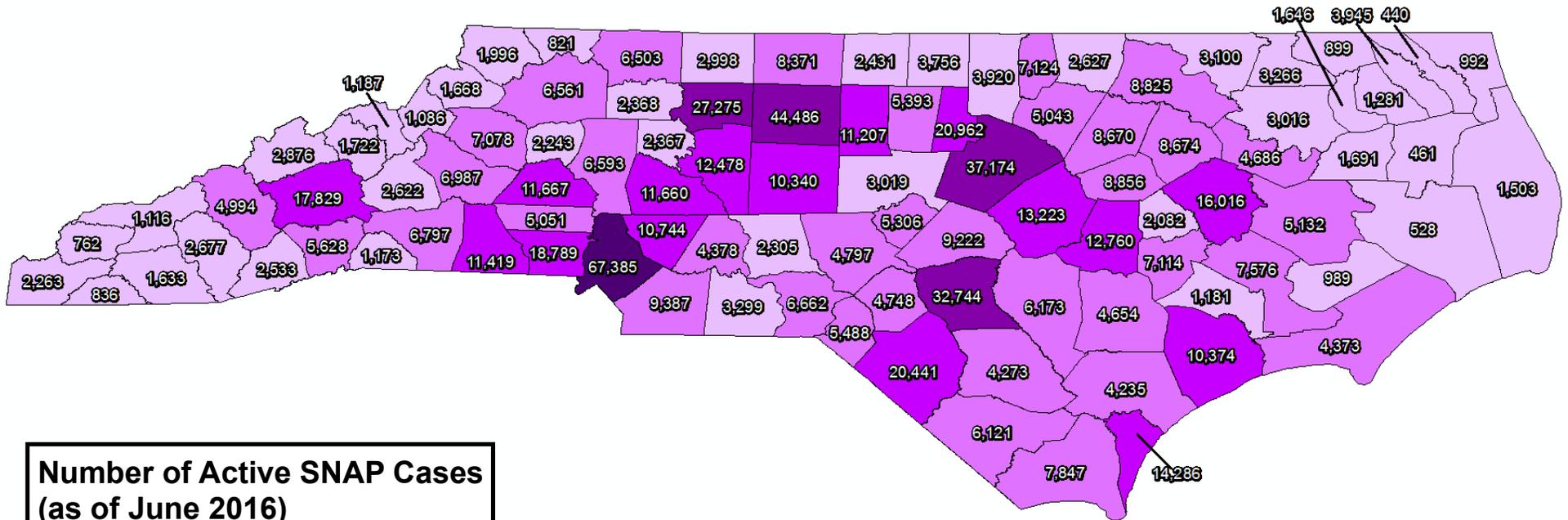
Percent of Students on Free and Reduced Lunch, 2015—2016



Note: Students that qualify for free and reduced lunch programs are typically also living in poverty. The percent of students eligible and on free or reduced lunch is often a good indicator for poverty. The North Carolina statewide average is 47%.

Source: 2016 NC County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute

Active SNAP Cases (as of June 2016)



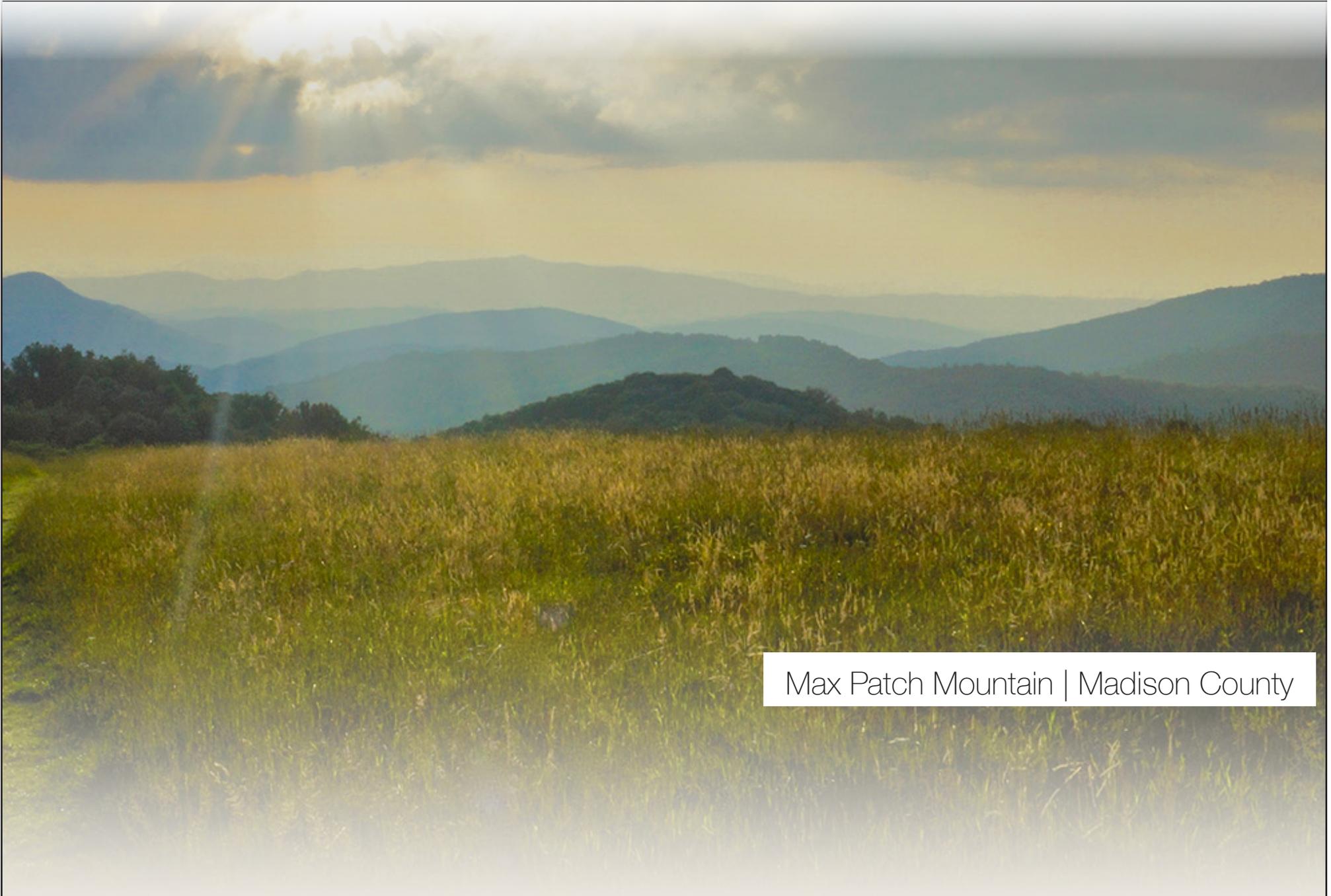
Number of Active SNAP Cases (as of June 2016)

- 440 - 3,945
- 3,946 - 9,387
- 9,388 - 20,962
- 20,963 - 44,486
- 44,487 - 67,385

Note: SNAP is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program overseen by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. SNAP is most commonly known as Food Stamps. On average, there are 1,703,700 total Active SNAP cases.

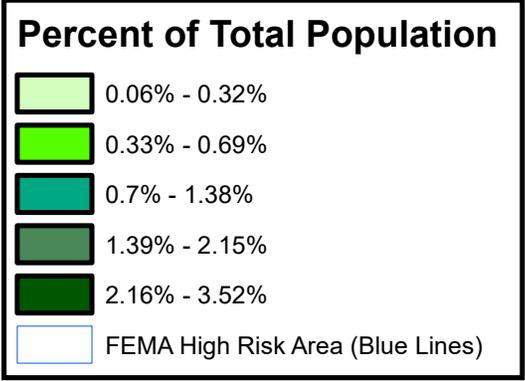
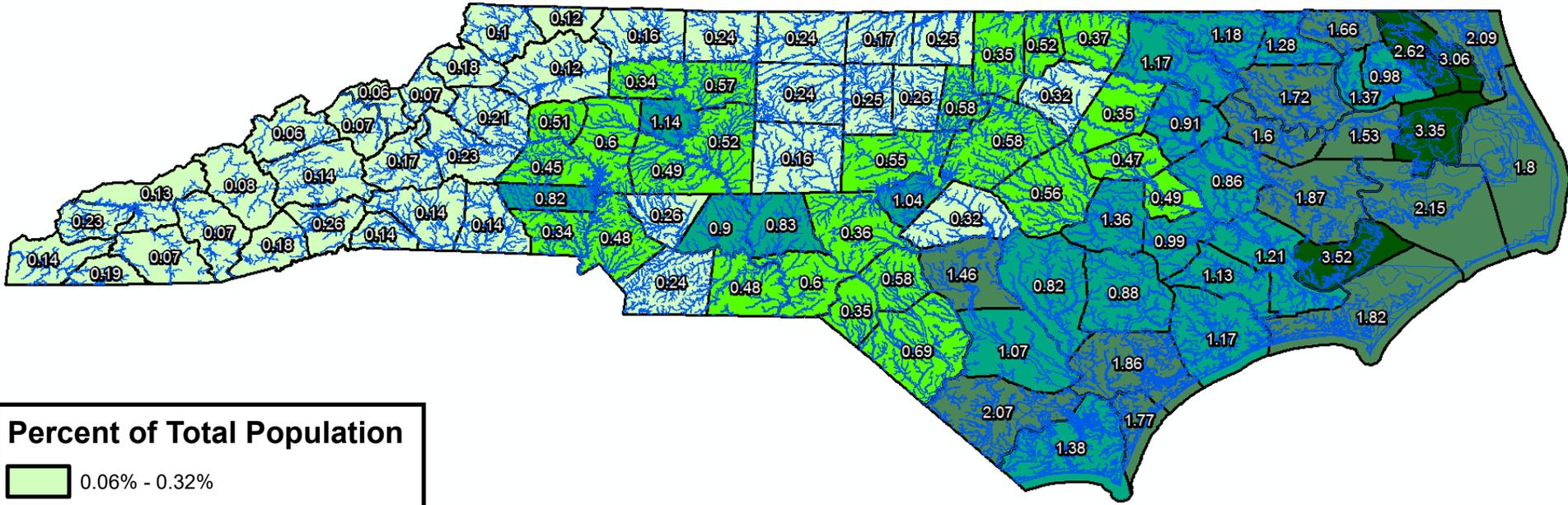
Source: NC Department of Human and Health Services Division of Social Services

ENVIRONMENT



Max Patch Mountain | Madison County

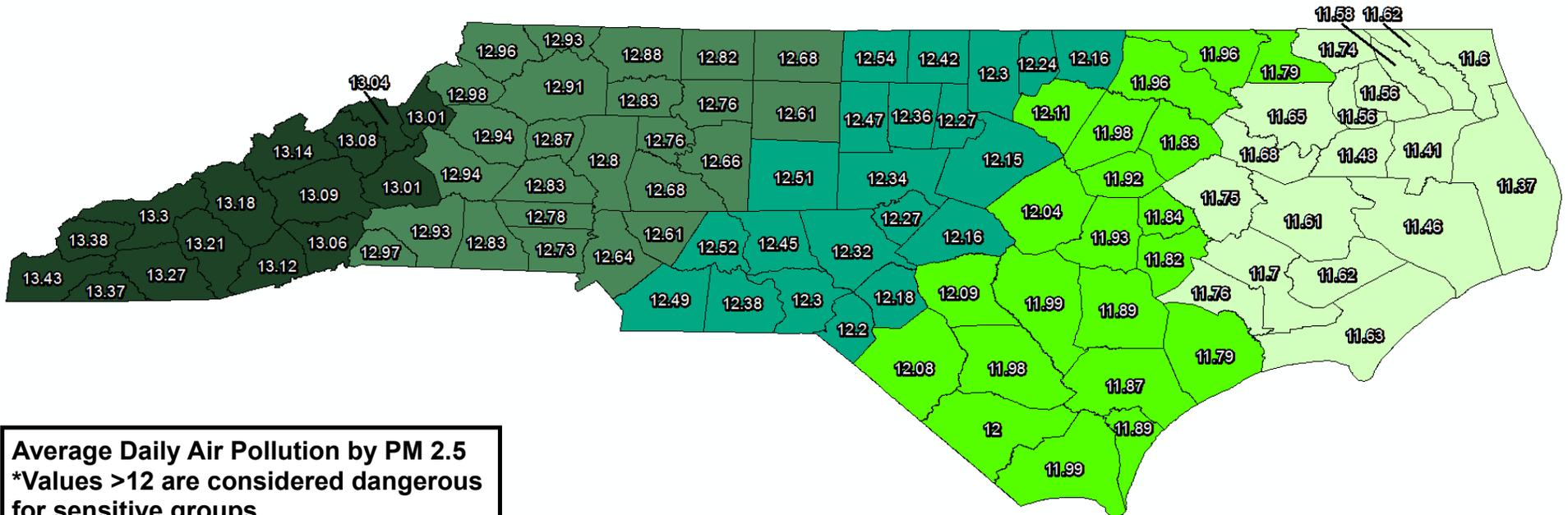
Percent of 2015 Total Population Living in a FEMA Defined High Flood Risk Area



Note: High Flood Risk Area, a.k.a. Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), is defined by FEMA as an area that has a 1% chance of being inundated by a flood event that equals or meets the base-line flood for that area (base-line = 100 year flood event). The values are calculated assuming the population is equally distributed across the county.

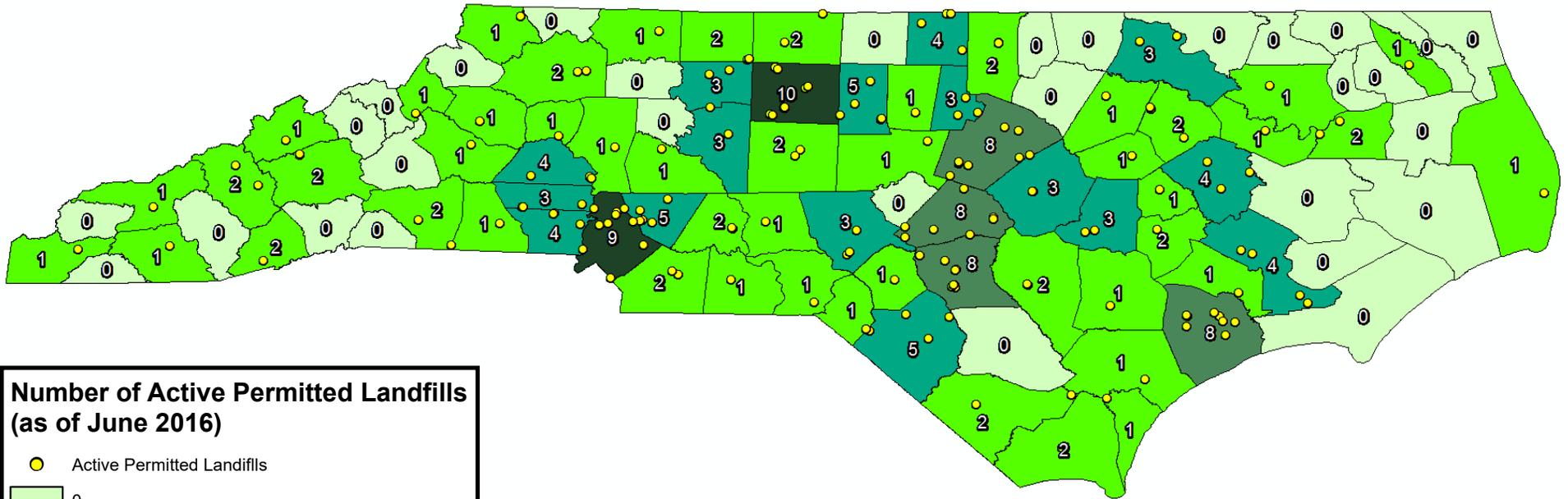
Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency; U.S. Census Bureau 2015 Population Estimate

Average Daily Concentration of Particulate Matter (<2.5) Air Pollution

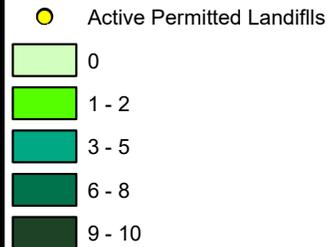


Source: 2016 County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute; Environmental Protection Agency

Number of Active Permitted Landfills



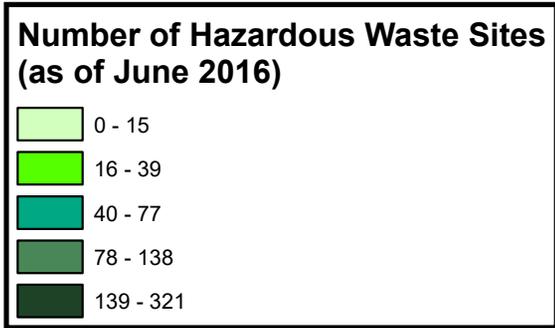
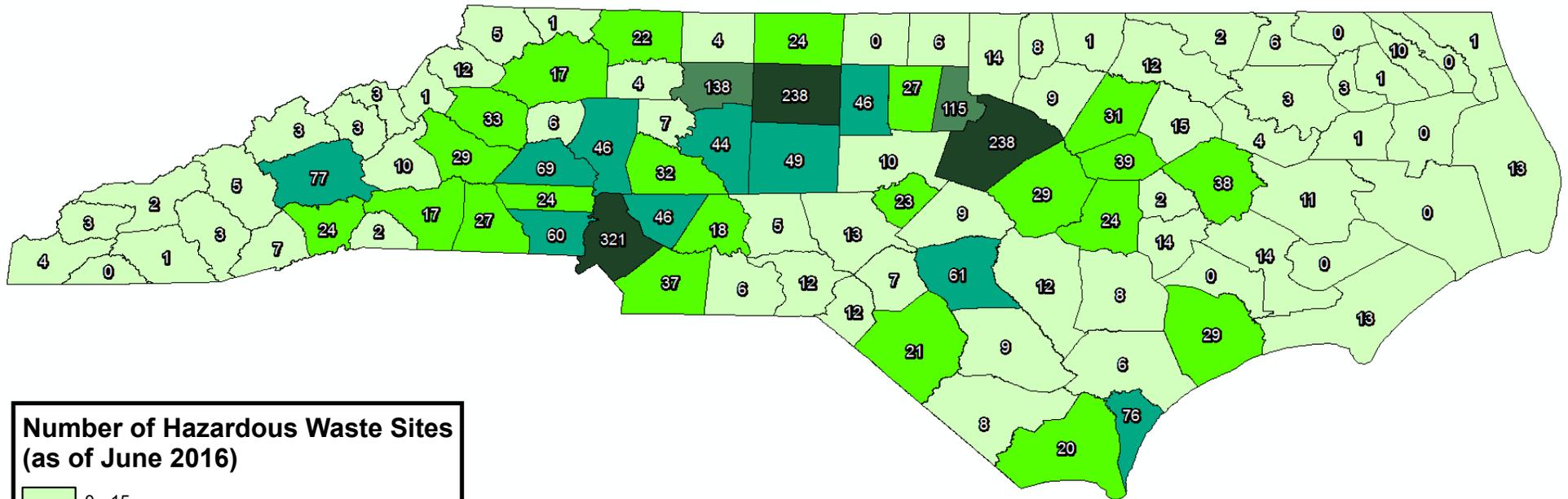
Number of Active Permitted Landfills (as of June 2016)



Source: NC Department of Environmental Quality

Note: Active Permitted Landfills are defined as landfills permitted by the state and actively collecting waste.

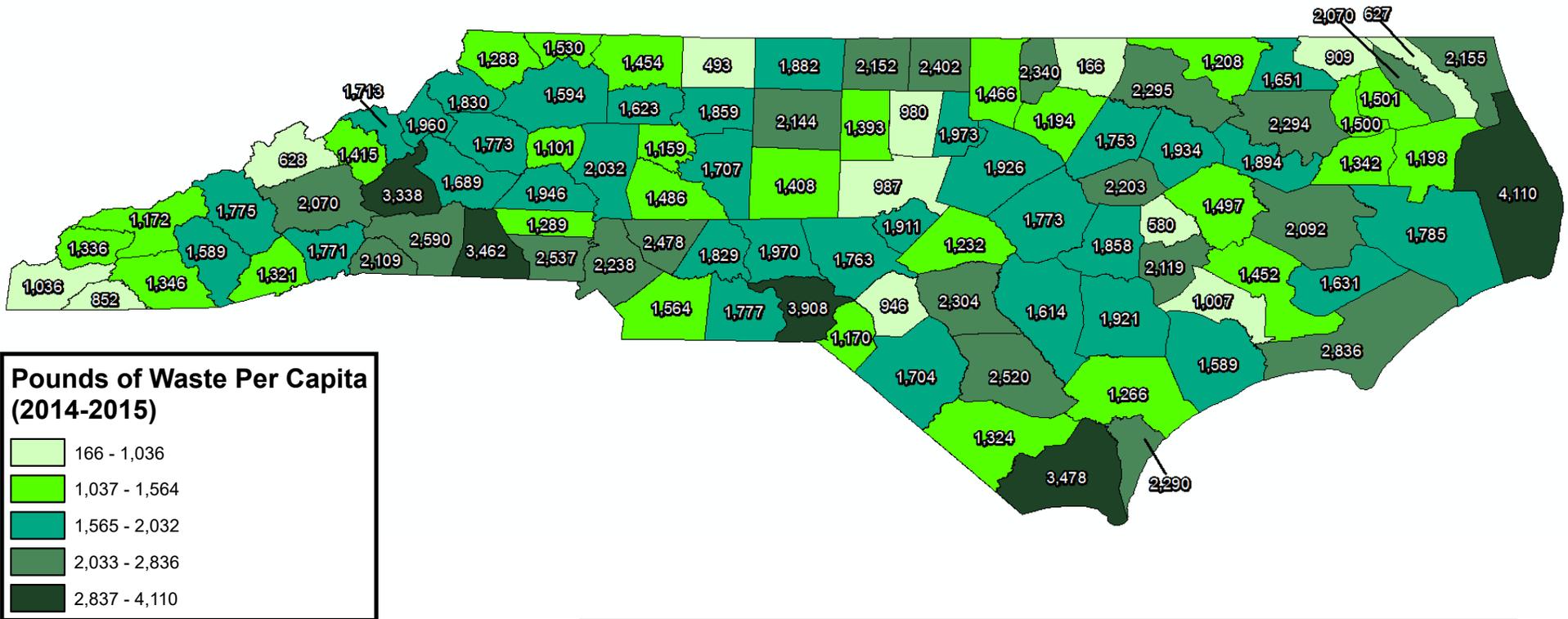
Number of Hazardous Waste Sites



Note: Hazardous Waste Sites are defined as sites within North Carolina that are regulated by the hazardous waste portions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (NCDEQ).

Source: NC Department of Environmental Quality

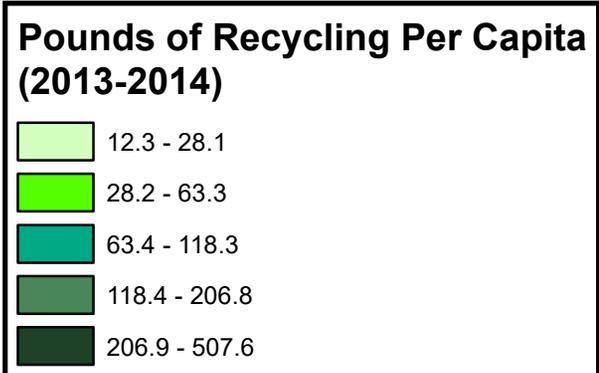
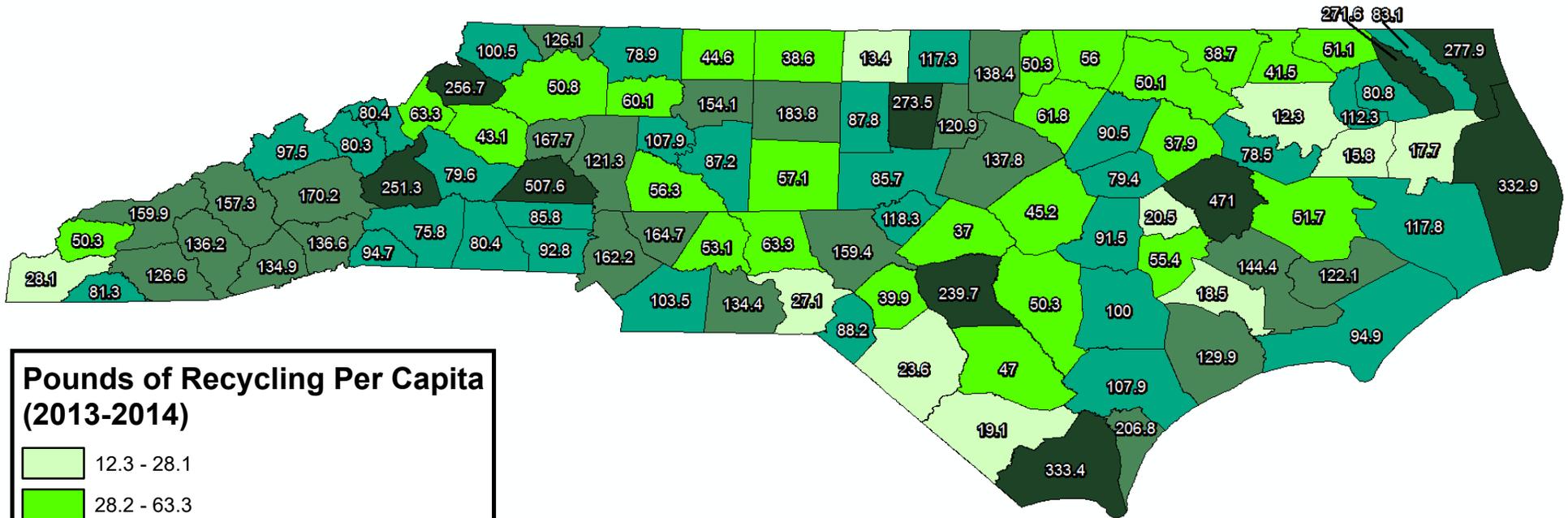
Amount of Waste Produced Per Capita, 2014



Source: NC Department of Environmental Quality —Solid Waste Management Annual per Capita Report, 2014-2015

Note: Waste is defined as “everyday trash,” any garbage disposed of in a dumpster, and any construction/demolition materials (i.e. carpet, concrete, wood, etc.) disposed of. This number represents the amount of waste produced per person in pounds between 2014 and 2015. This number does not include Industrial or Animal Waste.

Pounds of Recycling Per Capita, 2013



Note: Recyclable Materials include scrap metal, aluminum cans, tin cans, aluminum signs, office paper, and cardboard.

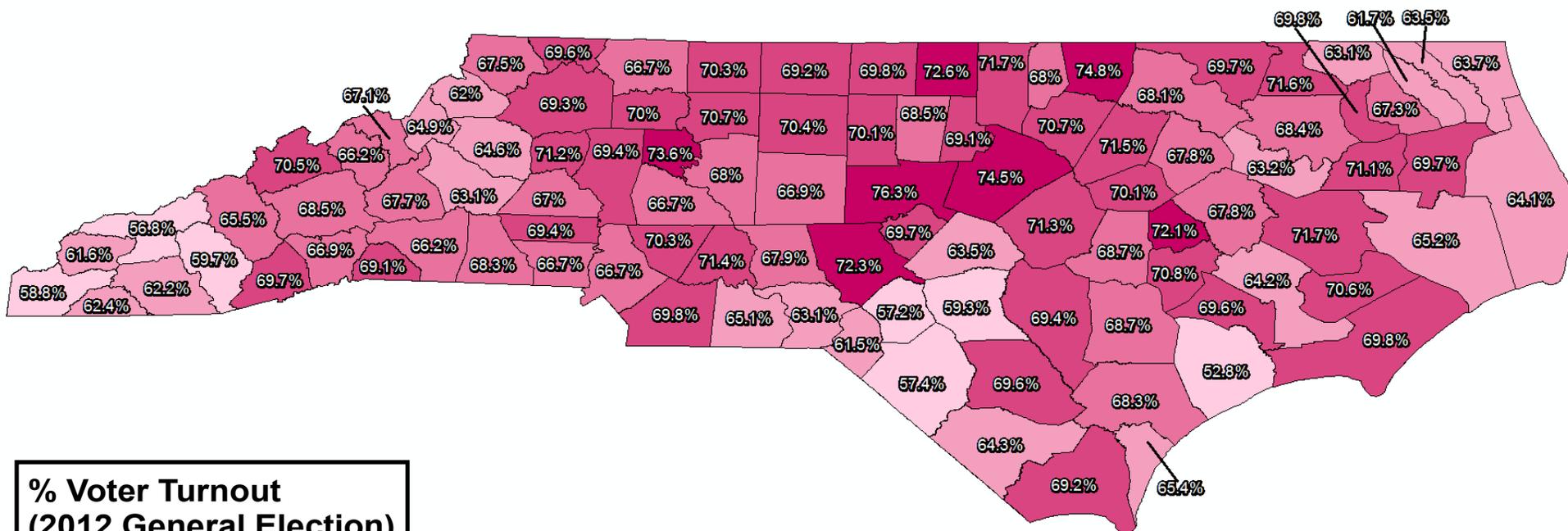
Source: NC Department of Environmental Quality, County Recycling Program Performance, 2013—2014

GOVERNMENT

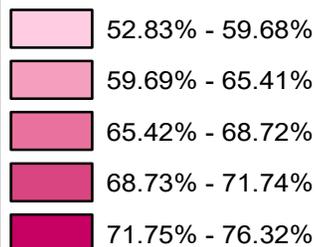


County Administrative Offices | Rowan County

Percent Registered Voter Turnout, 2012 General Election



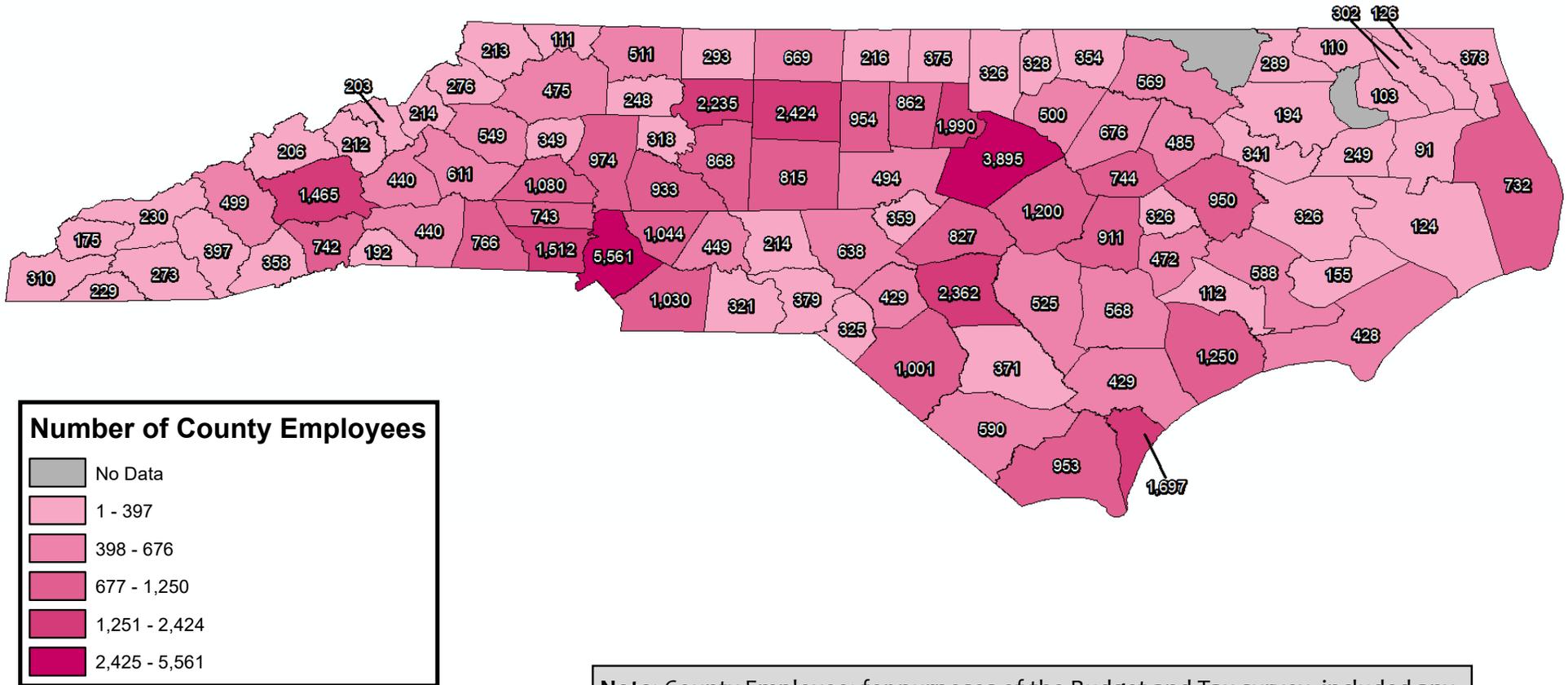
% Voter Turnout (2012 General Election)



Source: NC State Board of Elections

Note: Percent Registered Voter Turnout is the percent of the total population of 18 and over that is registered to vote, and that voted during the 2012 General Election (these numbers include early voters). Statewide voter turnout was 68.42%.

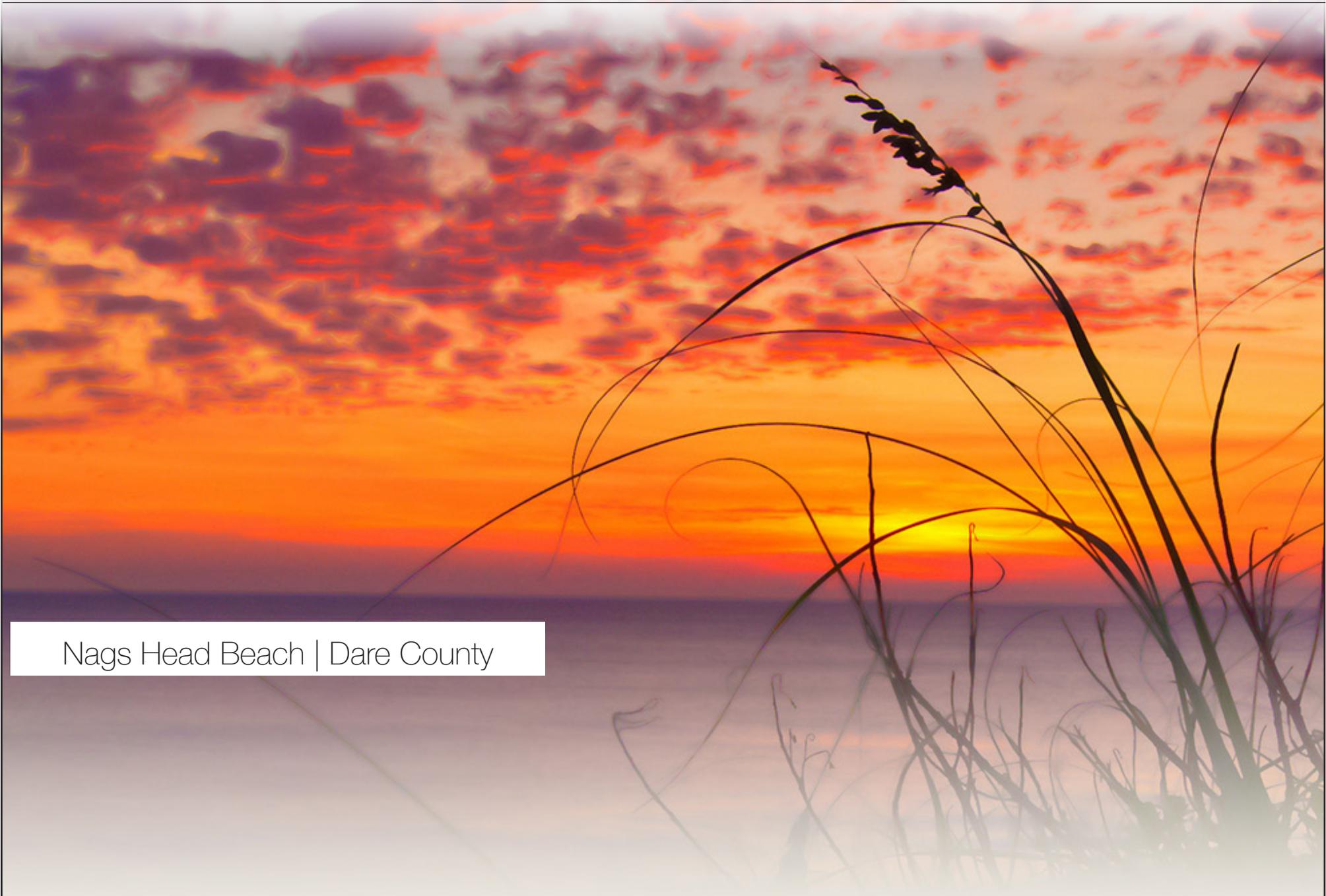
Number of County Employees, 2015—2016



Source: As self-reported by each county for the NCACC Budget and Tax Survey, 2015 –2016

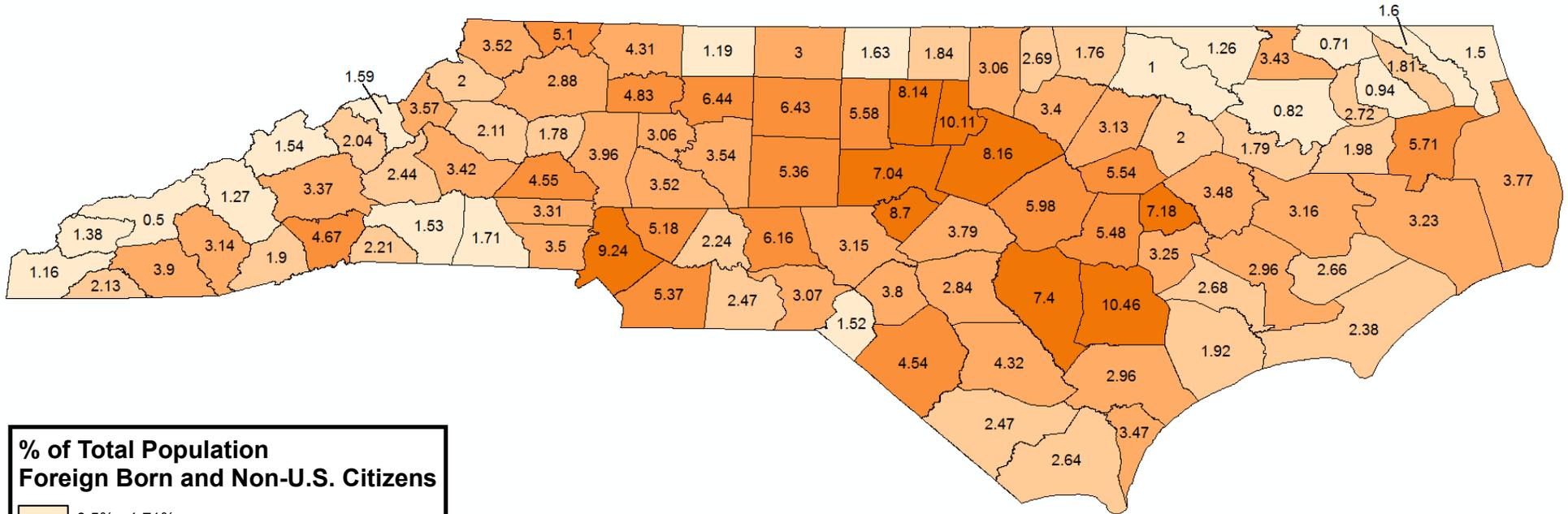
Note: County Employee: for purposes of the Budget and Tax survey, included any employee in the Register of Deeds, Administration, Board of Elections, Public Works, Health and Human Services, or the Sheriff’s offices.

RESIDENCY/PROPERTY



Nags Head Beach | Dare County

Percent of Total Population - Foreign Born and Non-U.S. Citizens



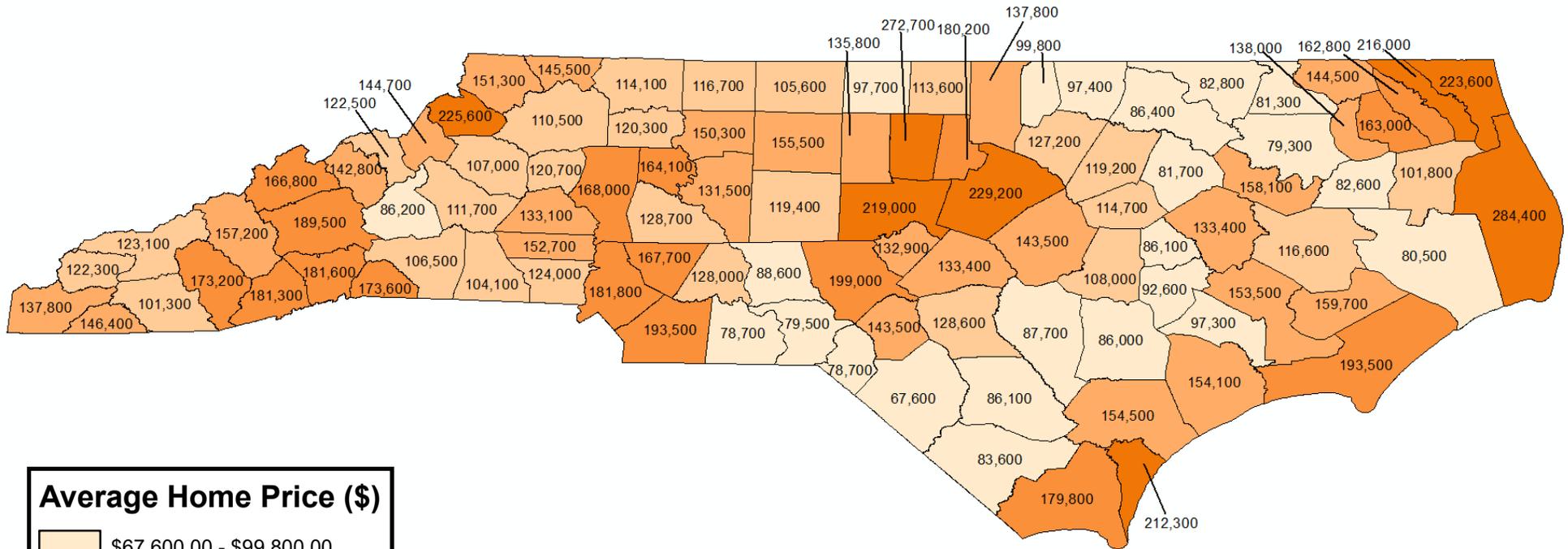
% of Total Population Foreign Born and Non-U.S. Citizens

- 0.5% - 1.71%
- 1.72% - 2.72%
- 2.73% - 4.32%
- 4.33% - 6.44%
- 6.45% - 10.46%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014 (5 year estimates)

Note: Foreign Born and Non-U.S. Citizens are individuals in the county that were born outside of the United States and are not naturalized U.S. citizens. The average percent of total population that are foreign born and non-U.S. citizens in North Carolina is 3.5%.

Average Home Price



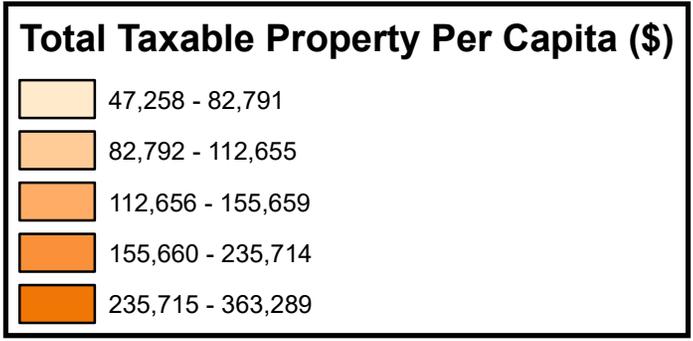
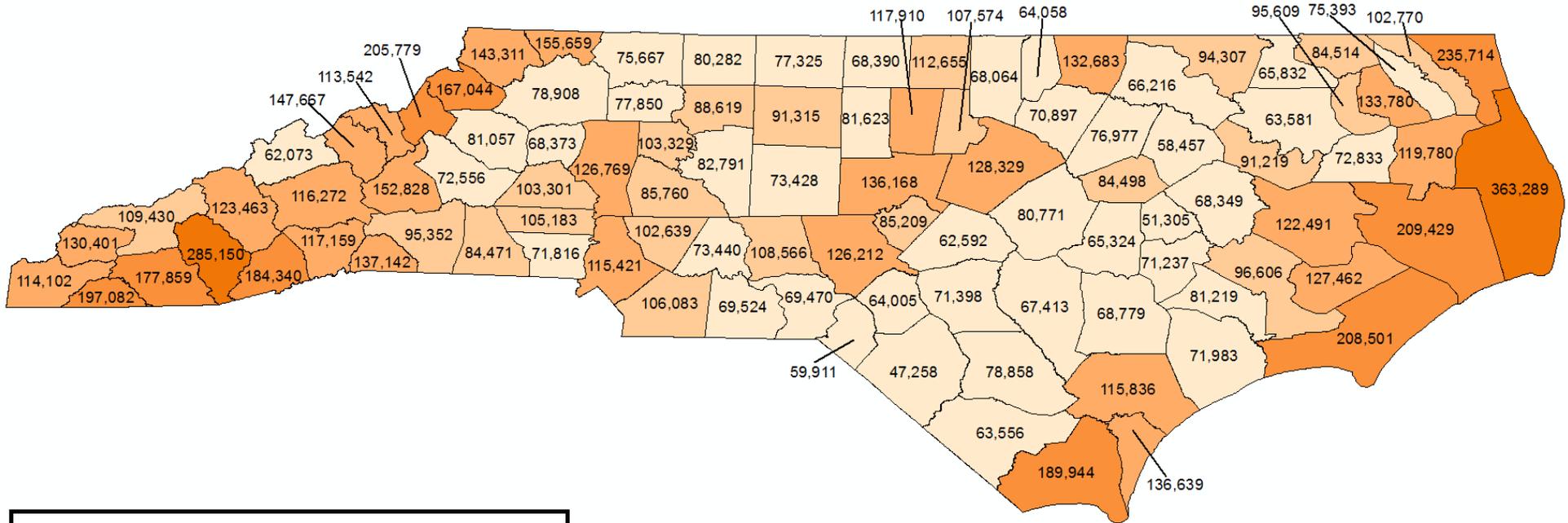
Average Home Price (\$)

- \$67,600.00 - \$99,800.00
- \$99,800.01 - \$128,700.00
- \$128,700.01 - \$159,700.00
- \$159,700.01 - \$199,000.00
- \$199,000.01 - \$284,400.00

Note: Average Home Price is the average price an individual can expect a home in the county to cost.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014 (5 year estimates)

Total Taxable Property Per Capita, 2015



Note: Total Taxable Property is the total value of all property in North Carolina that is subject to tax.

Source: NC Department of Revenue, Local Government Division

T TRANSPORTATION



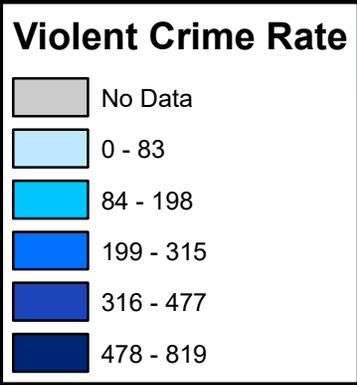
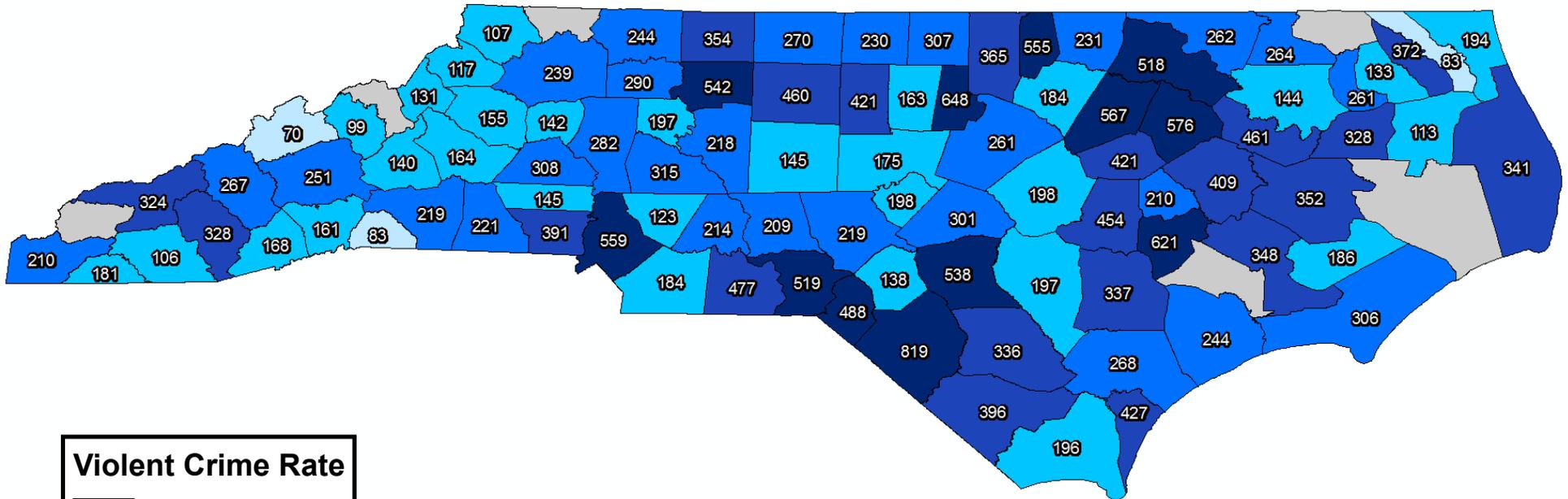
City of Charlotte | Mecklenburg County

PUBLIC SAFETY



Public Safety Center | Wake County

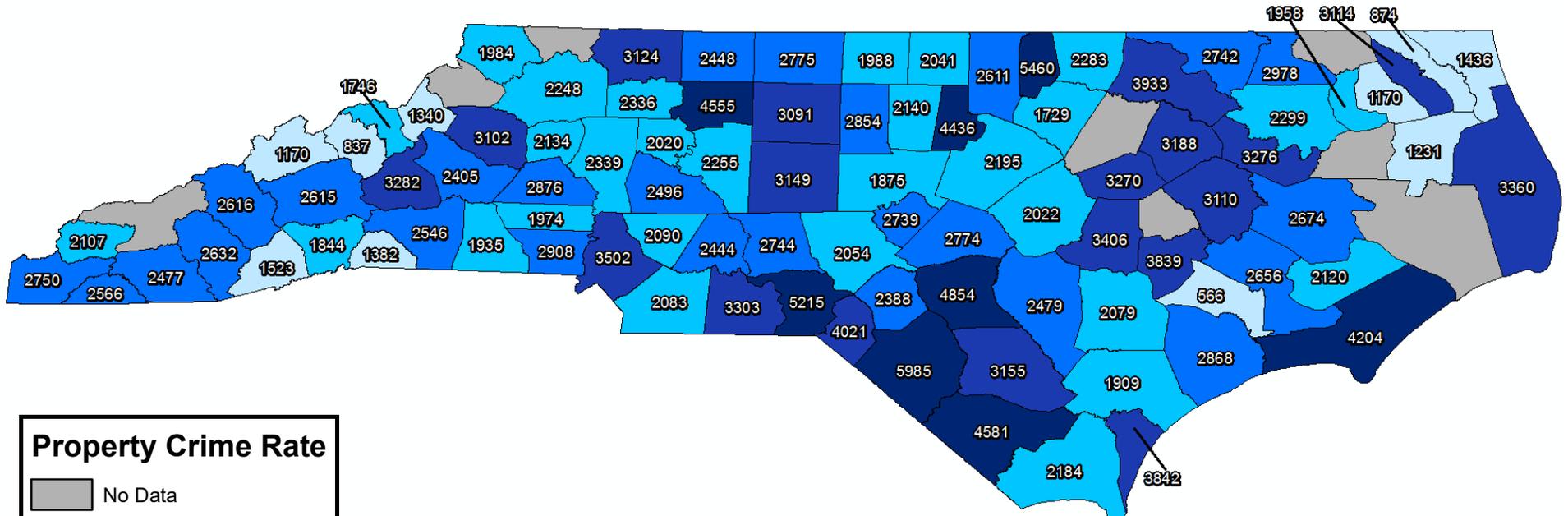
Violent Crime Rate, 2016



Note: Violent Crime Rate is the number of violent crimes committed, normalized per every 100,000 people.

Source: 2016 County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute

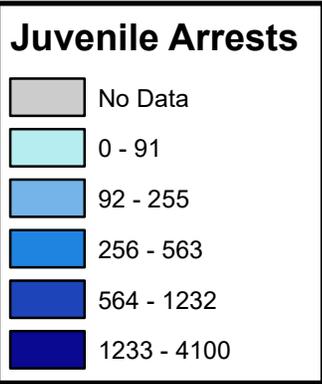
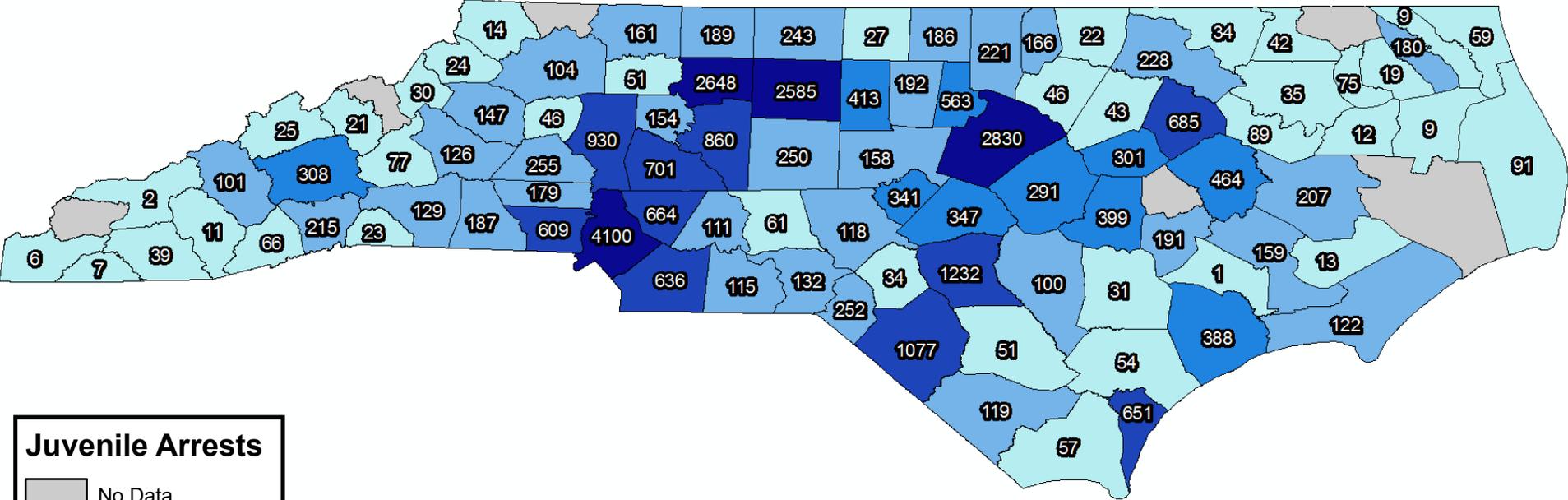
Property Crime Rate, 2016



Note: Property Crime Rate is the number of property crimes committed, normalized per every 100,000 people.

Source: NC Department of Public Safety

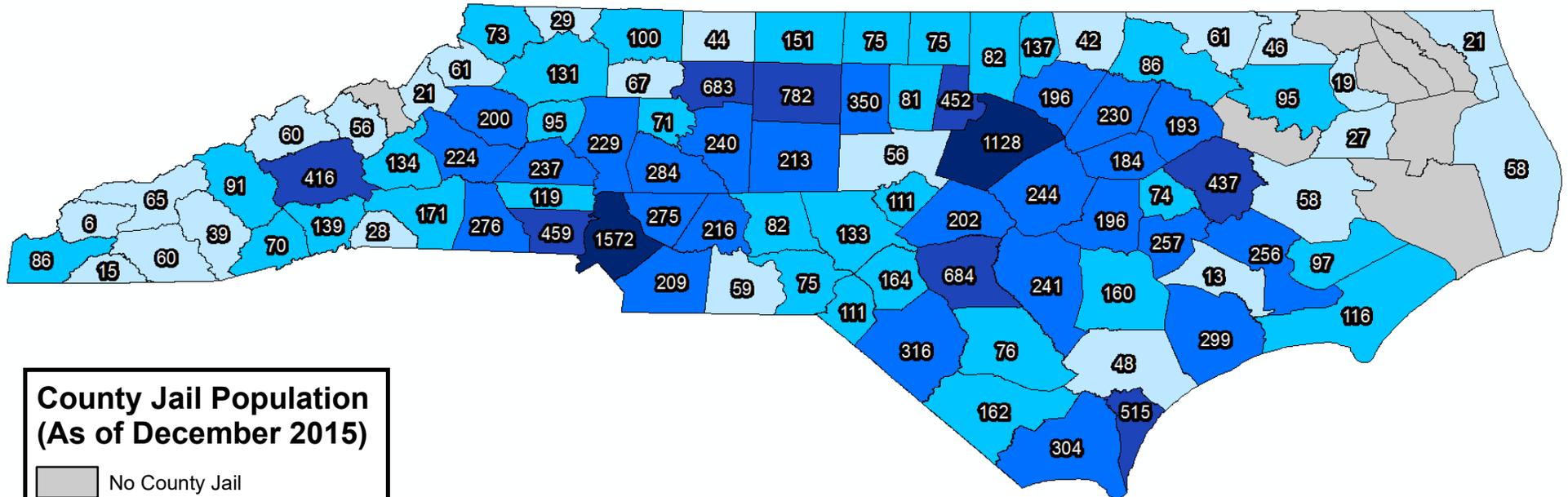
Juvenile Arrests, 2015



Note: Juvenile Arrests are arrests involving any individual under the age of 18.

Source: NC Department of Public Safety

County Jail Average Daily Population as of December 2015

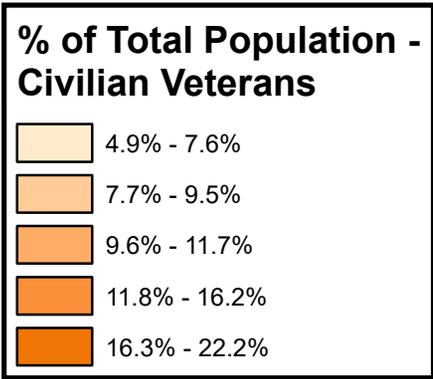
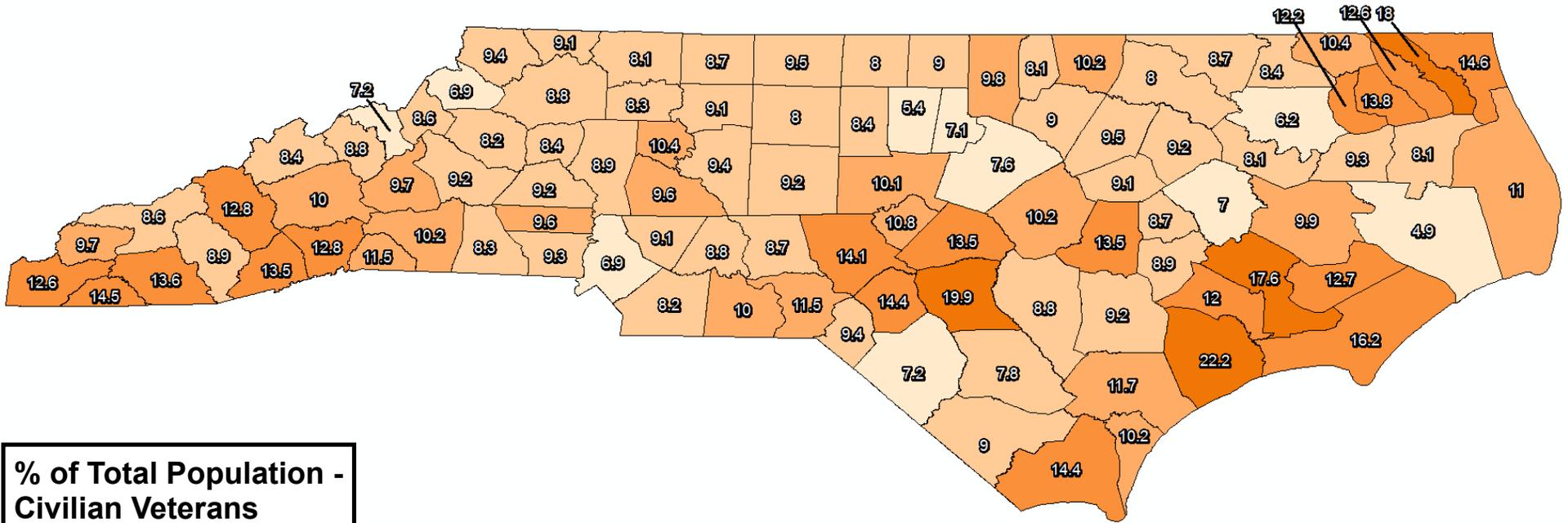


DEMOGRAPHICS



Communications Center | Burke County

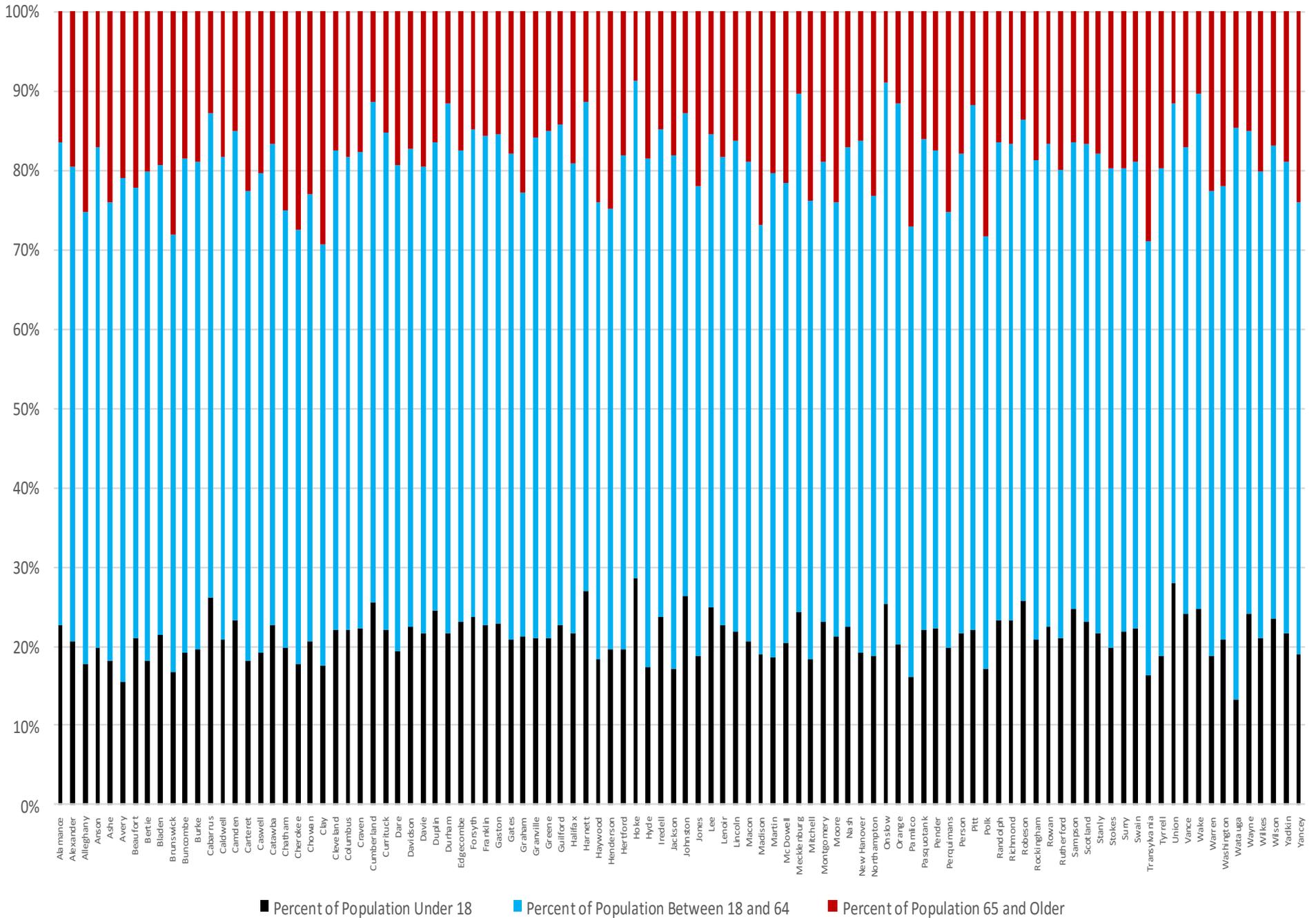
Percent of Total Population—Civilian Veterans



Note: Civilian Veterans include any individuals who have been discharged from the United States Military, are members of the reserves, or are active duty military members currently serving a civilian assignment.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014 (5 year estimates)

Age-Group Demographics 2015



Ranking Based on 2016 Total Population

(1970 Rank, Projected 2035 Rank)

1. Mecklenburg (1, 1)	26. Henderson (41, 25)	51. Edgecombe (33, 53)	76. Hertford (61, 78)
2. Wake (3, 2)	27. Craven (23, 27)	52. Watauga (65, 49)	77. Caswell (73, 77)
3. Guilford (2, 3)	28. Cleveland (20, 29)	53. Halifax (32, 56)	78. Martin (59, 80)
4. Forsyth (4, 4)	29. Moore (44, 28)	54. Hoke (76, 38)	79. Madison (78, 76)
5. Cumberland (5, 6)	30. Nash (26, 34)	55. Beaufort (46, 54)	80. Greene (81, 81)
6. Durham (8, 5)	31. Rockingham (21, 32)	56. Stokes (63, 55)	81. Northampton (66, 83)
7. Buncombe (7, 7)	32. Burke (25, 35)	57. Richmond (43, 61)	82. Polk (86, 79)
8. Union (31, 8)	33. Caldwell (29, 36)	58. McDowell (51, 59)	83. Warren (80, 82)
9. New Hanover (16, 9)	34. Wilson (28, 30)	59. Vance (48, 60)	84. Bertie (68, 89)
10. Gaston (6, 12)	35. Lincoln (49, 31)	60. Jackson (67, 57)	85. Yancey (85, 85)
11. Cabarrus (18, 10)	36. Surry (34, 40)	61. Davie (74, 63)	86. Avery (84, 86)
12. Onslow (9, 13)	37. Chatham (53, 33)	62. Pasquotank (55, 64)	87. Mitchell (83, 87)
13. Johnston (24, 11)	38. Wilkes (36, 42)	63. Person (58, 65)	88. Swain (90, 84)
14. Pitt (19, 16)	39. Carteret (50, 41)	64. Alexander (71, 58)	89. Chowan (87, 90)
15. Iredell (22, 14)	40. Rutherford (37, 45)	65. Yadkin (60, 70)	90. Perquimans (92, 88)
16. Davidson (11, 19)	41. Sampson (39, 43)	66. Dare (94, 67)	91. Pamlico (89, 91)
17. Alamance (10, 15)	42. Franklin (56, 39)	67. Scotland (54, 71)	92. Washington (82, 95)
18. Catawba (12, 21)	43. Stanly (40, 46)	68. Macon (79, 62)	93. Gates (91, 93)
19. Randolph (17, 22)	44. Duplin (45, 44)	69. Bladen (57, 69)	94. Alleghany (93, 92)
20. Orange (27, 18)	45. Haywood (42, 47)	70. Transylvania (69, 66)	95. Clay (99, 94)
21. Rowan (13, 24)	46. Lee (52, 50)	71. Montgomery (72, 72)	96. Jones (88, 96)
22. Robeson (15, 26)	47. Pender (75, 37)	72. Cherokee (77, 74)	97. Camden (98, 97)
23. Harnett (35, 20)	48. Lenoir (30, 51)	73. Ashe (70, 73)	98. Graham (96, 98)
24. Wayne (14, 23)	49. Granville (47, 48)	74. Anson (64, 75)	99. Hyde (97, 99)
25. Brunswick (62, 17)	50. Columbus (38, 52)	75. Currituck (95, 68)	100. Tyrrell (100, 100)

Source: Log Into North Carolina, OSBM (<http://data.osbm.state.nc.us>). The first number in the parentheses is the county's population ranking in 1970, and the second is the projected 2035 rank.



NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

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