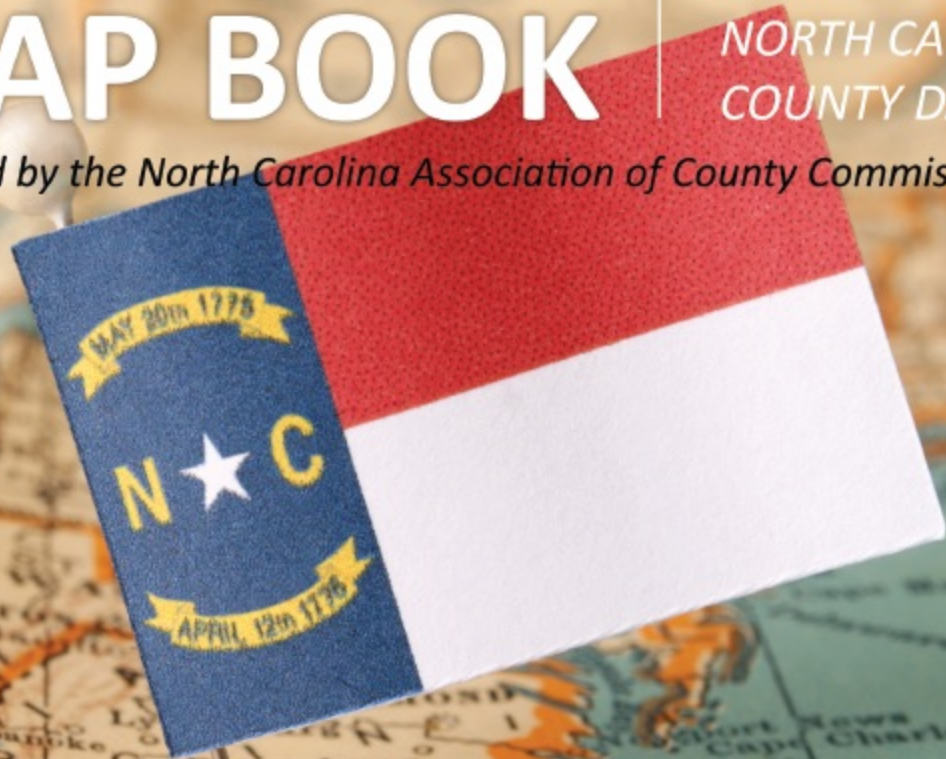




2013 COUNTY MAP BOOK

A GRAPHICAL
LOOK AT
NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY DATA

Prepared by the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners



NCACC MAPBOOK 2013

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NCACC MAPBOOK 2013

Introduction

The North Carolina Association of County Commissioners is pleased to present the 2013 NCACC Map Book. The NCACC Map Book is a geographical presentation of essential county indicators that reflect the current state of North Carolina's counties. The data collected in this report came from a variety of state and federal resources and contains the most recent data available for each indicator.

Methodology:

The indicators chosen for display are a subset of the indicators used in the NCACC State of the Counties Database. County commissioners from across the state selected these indicators as the best available data to portray important county and community characteristics.

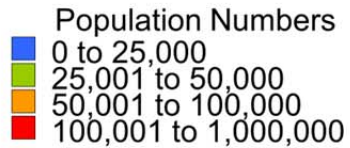
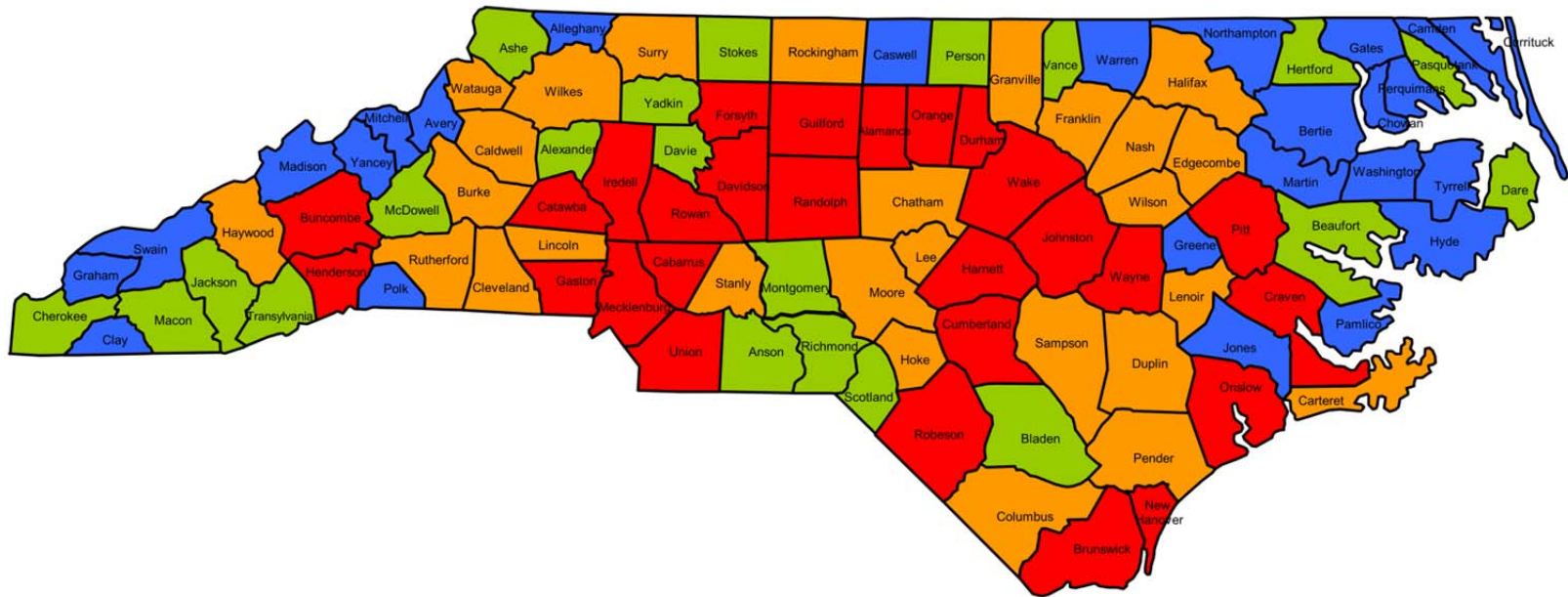
The data reflected on the maps were separated into five determined benchmark breaks within each data set. This allows for comparisons to the benchmarks as well as peer counties. The data was left intact when provided as a rate or percentage from its source. When a rate or percentage was not provided, the raw data was normalized using certified population numbers to allow for comparisons across counties.

Format:

The NCACC Map Book consists of maps grouped in seven broad categories: Demographics, Agriculture, Economics, Education, Environment, Health and Human Services, and Justice and Public Safety. Each map describes the data by title and legend. The source of the data is included for each map.

The maps utilize a five-color scheme where red represents the highest percentage, rate, or extreme; yellow represents the moderate percentage, rate, or value; and blue represents the lowest percentage, rate, or extreme for the given indicator. White was used in some instances when there was no data reported for that indicator. The colors are not an indicator of good or bad.

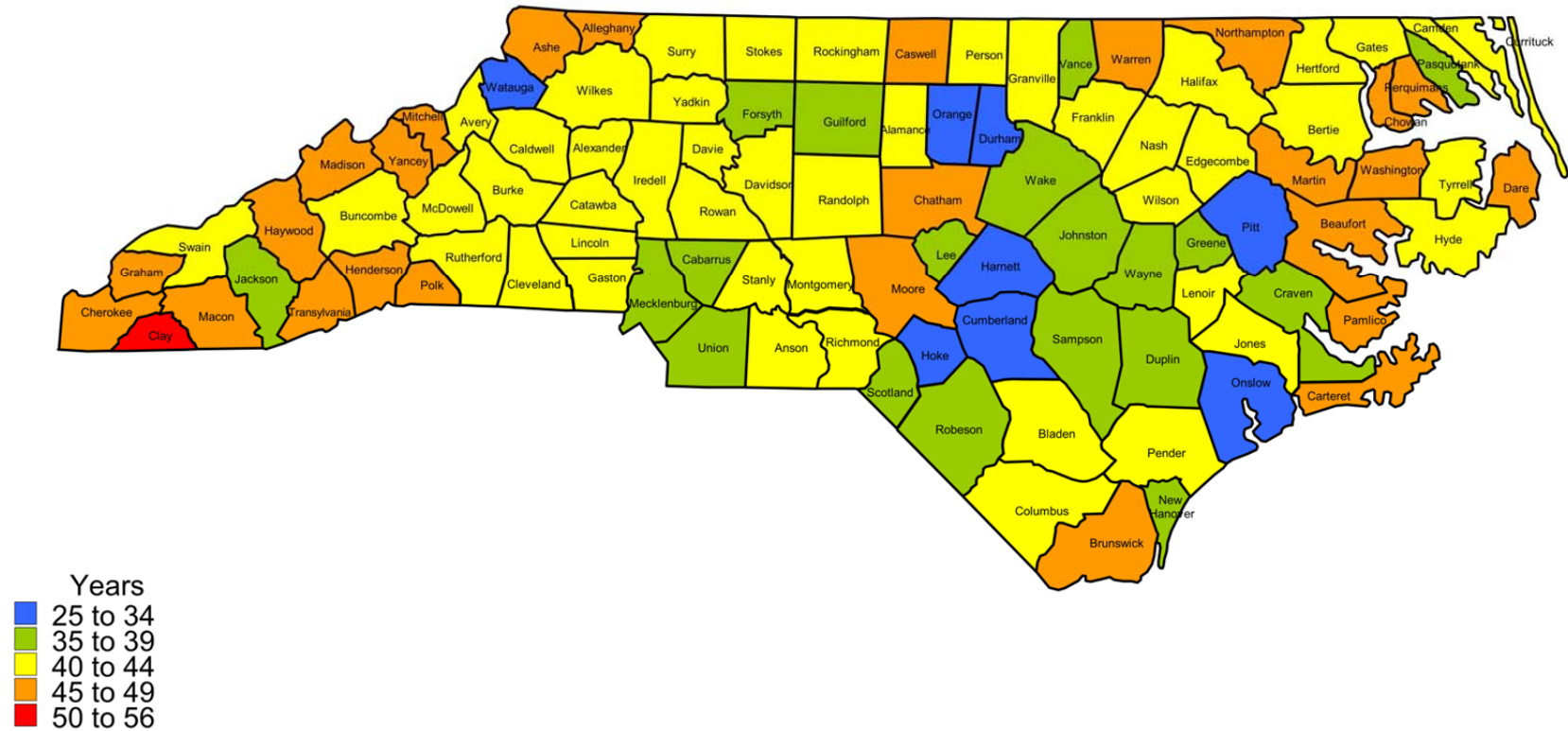
2012 Population Estimate



Explanation: Each county's estimated total population.

Source: North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management

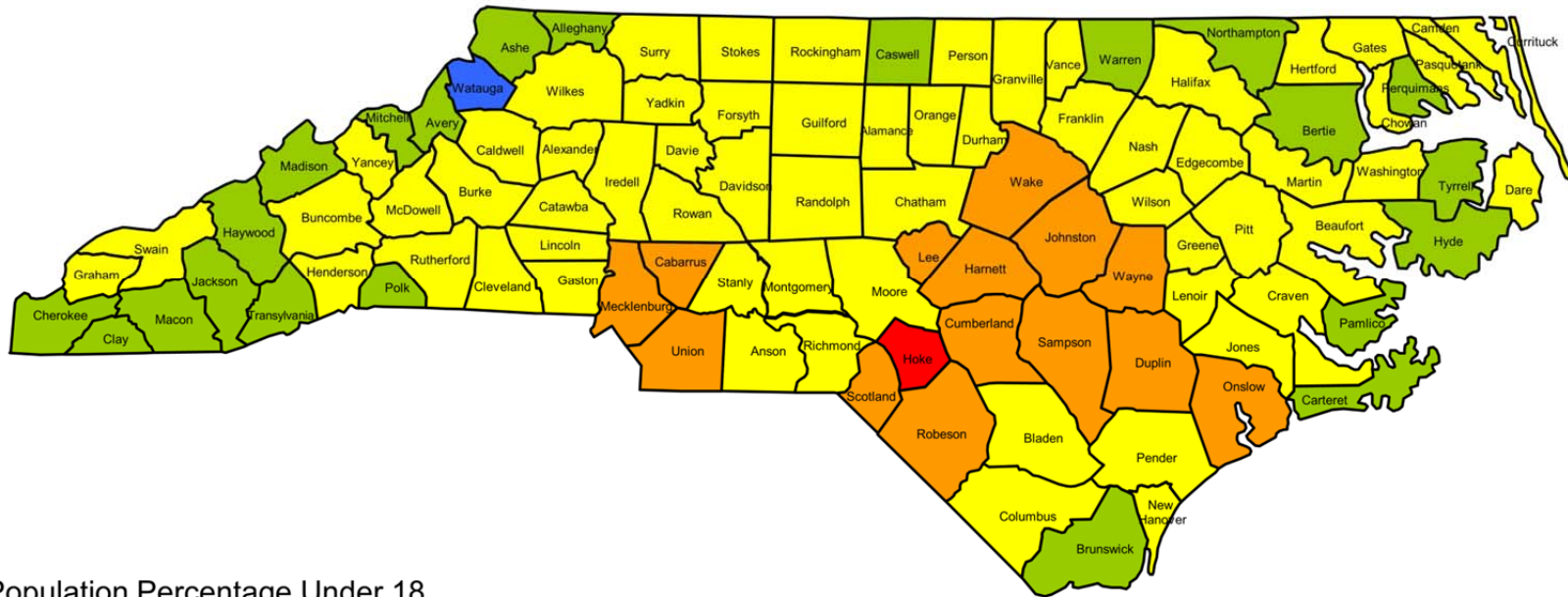
Median Age (2012)



Explanation: The median age of the population of each county.

Source: North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management

Population Under 18 (2012)

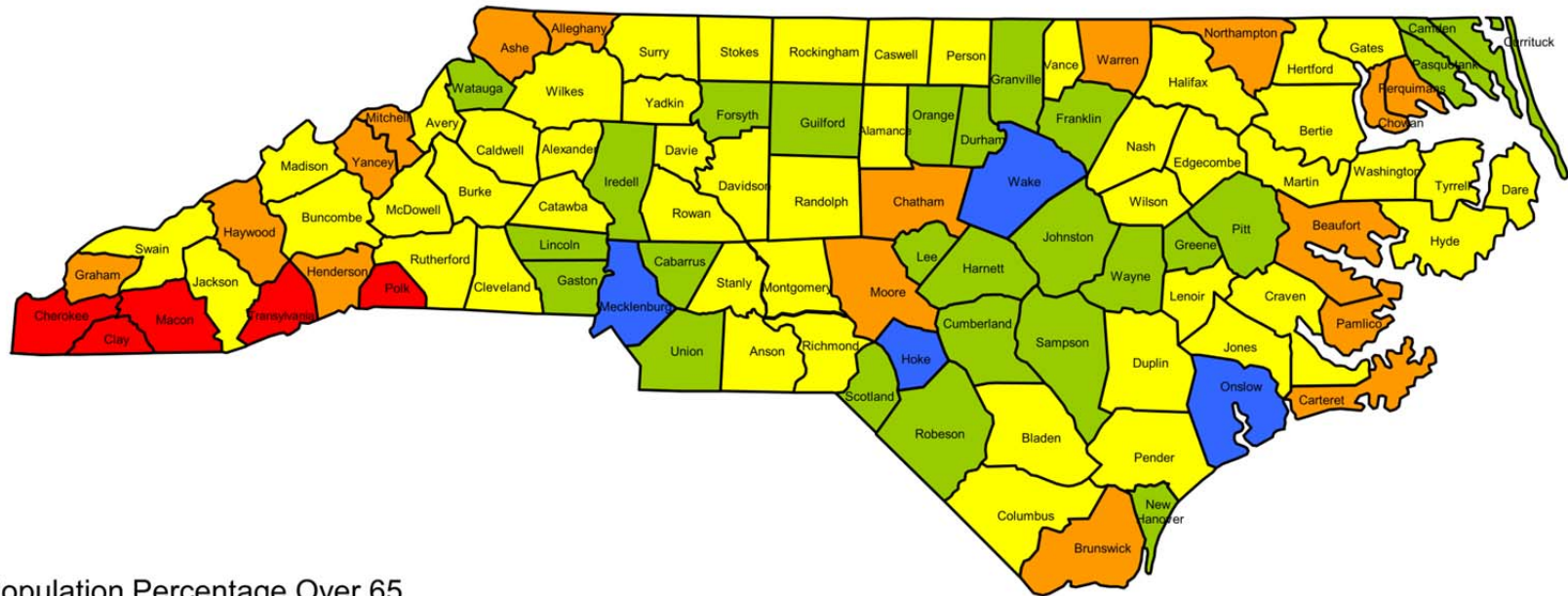


Explanation: Percentage of each county's population that is under 18 years of age.

Calculation: Divided the county's estimated population below 17 years old by the county's overall estimated population.

Source: North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management

Population Over 65 (2012)

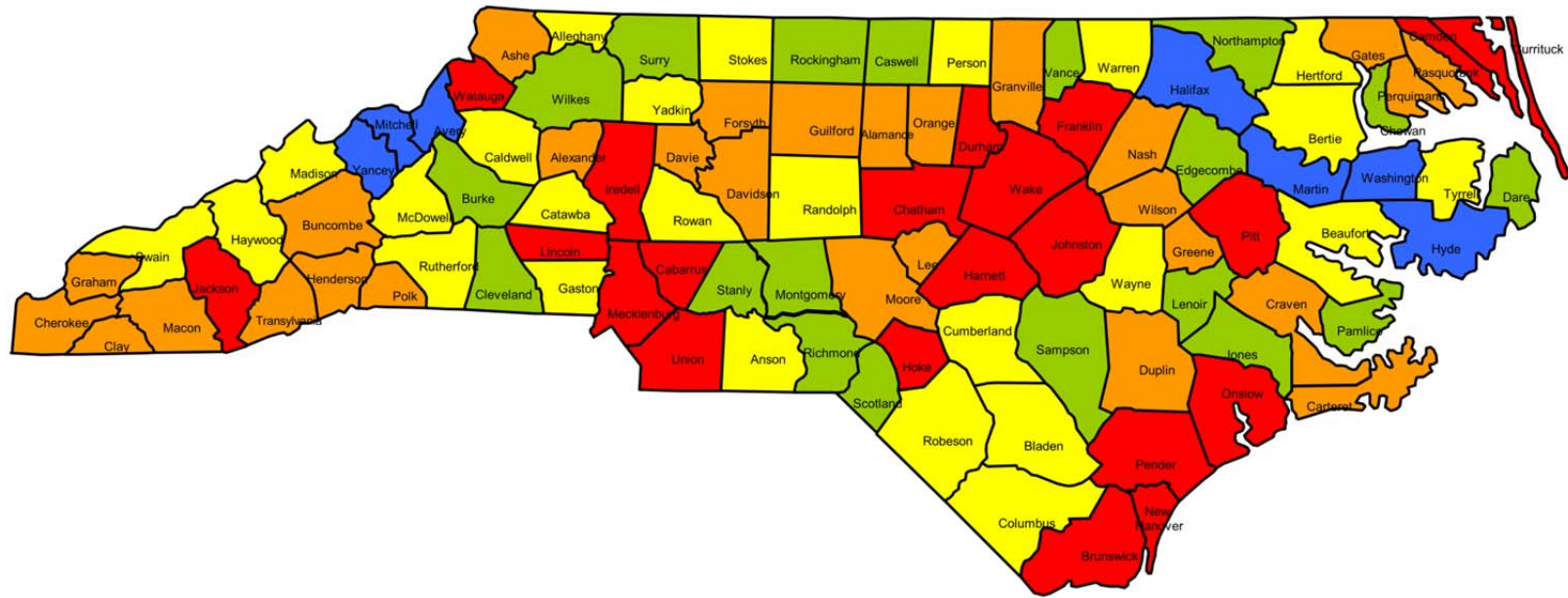


Explanation: Percentage of each county's population that is over 65 years of age.

Calculation: Divided the county's estimated population of citizens 65 and over by the county's overall estimated population.

Source: North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management

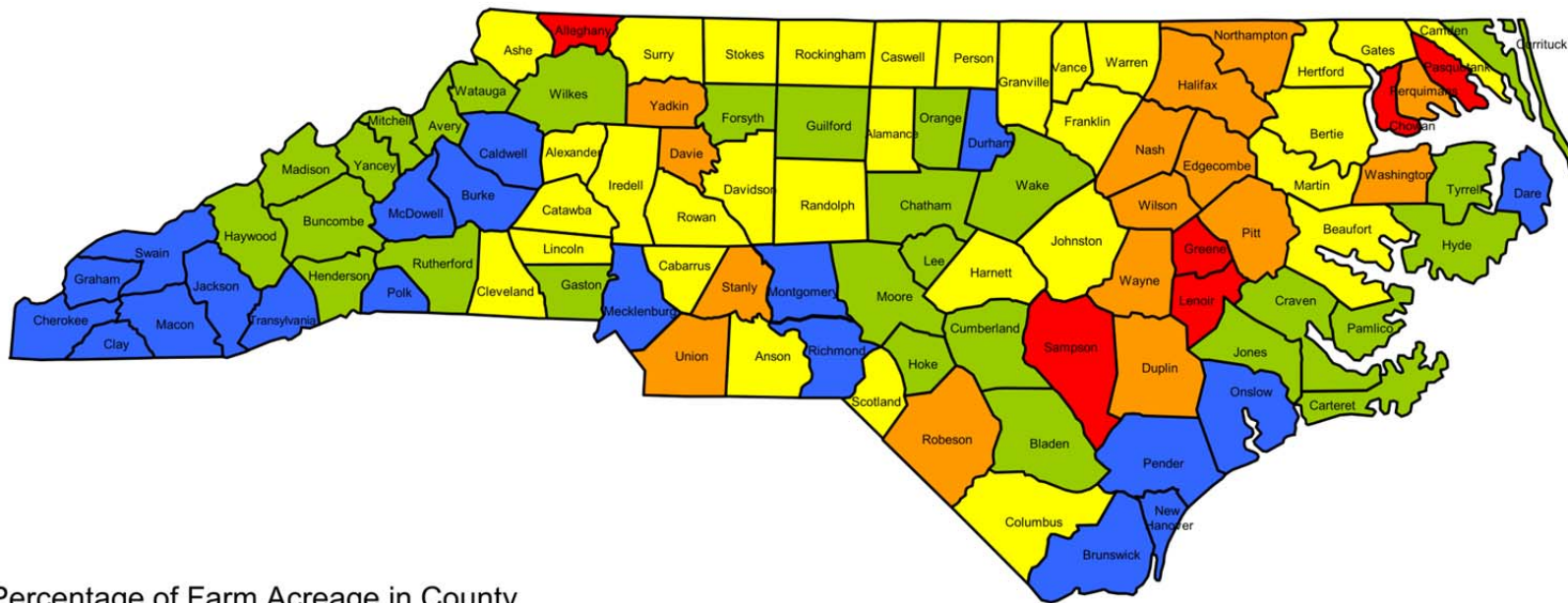
Population Change (2002-2012)



Explanation: The percentage of change in population in each county from 2002 to 2012.

Source: North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management

Farm Acreage (2007)



Percentage of Farm Acreage in County

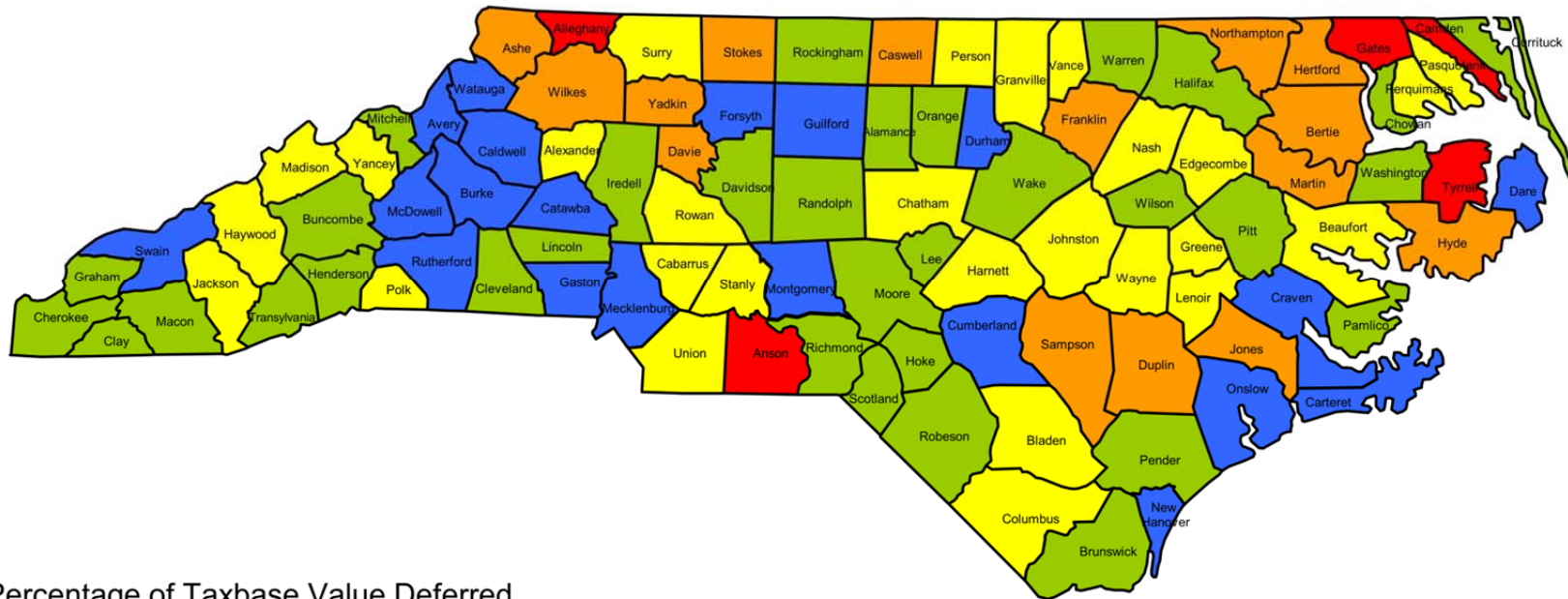
- 0% to 15%
- 15% to 25%
- 25% to 40%
- 40% to 50%
- 50% to 70%

Explanation: This is the percentage of land, by acreage, in a county that is deemed farm land.

Calculation: County's farm land total divided by the county's overall land in acres.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture 2007 Census of Agriculture, United States Census

Taxbase Value Deferred (FY2012)



Percentage of Taxbase Value Deferred

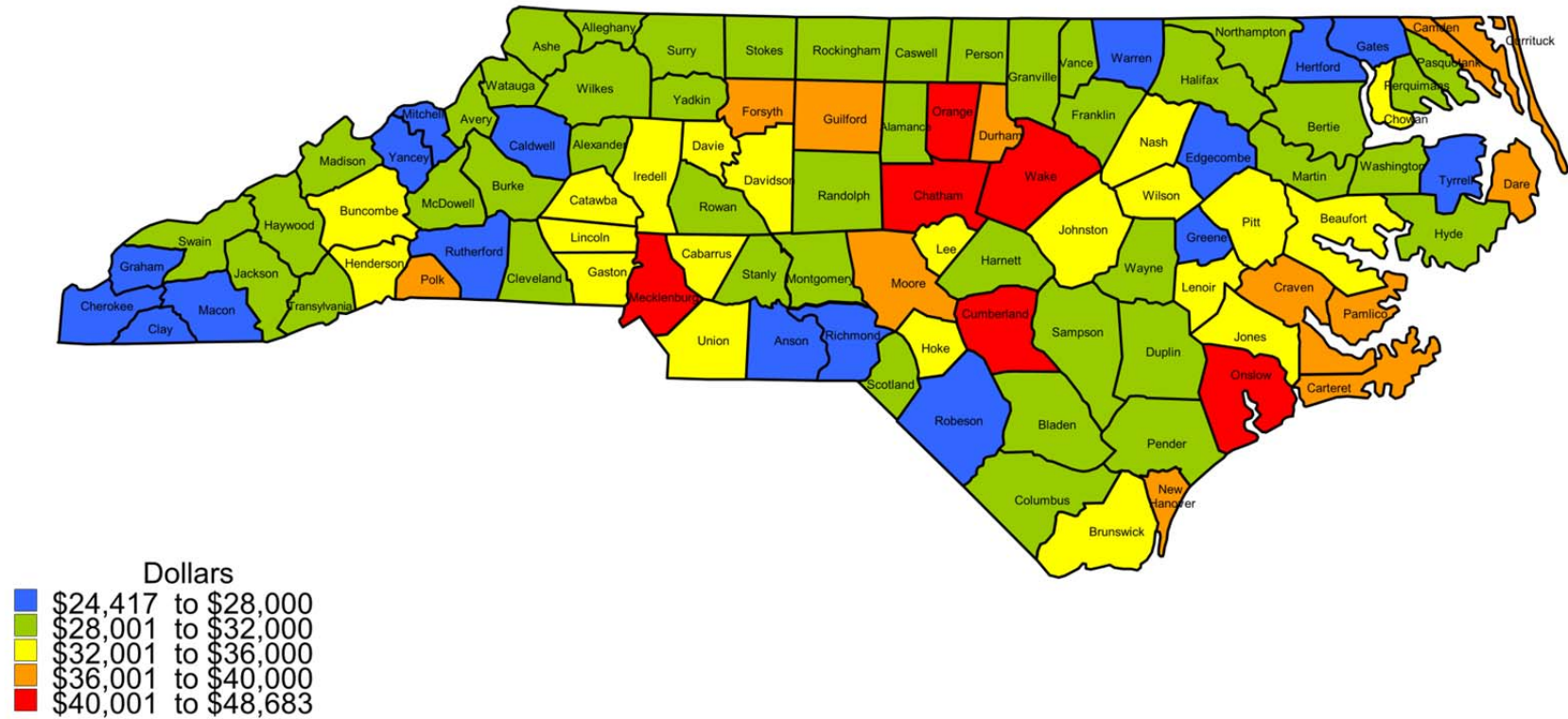
- 0% to 3%
- 3% to 6%
- 6% to 10%
- 10% to 15%
- 15% to 25%

Explanation: Represents the percentage of deferred value of property classified for taxation at present-use value for the fiscal year, as reported by the North Carolina Department of Revenue. The North Carolina Department of Revenue calculates the total assessed value, the value deferred, and the taxable value of property classified at present-use for each fiscal year, in its "Valuations of Real and Personal Property and Valuations of Public Service Companies, By Counties."

Calculation: Divide the total deferred value by the sum of the deferred value and taxable real property.

Source: North Carolina Department of Revenue

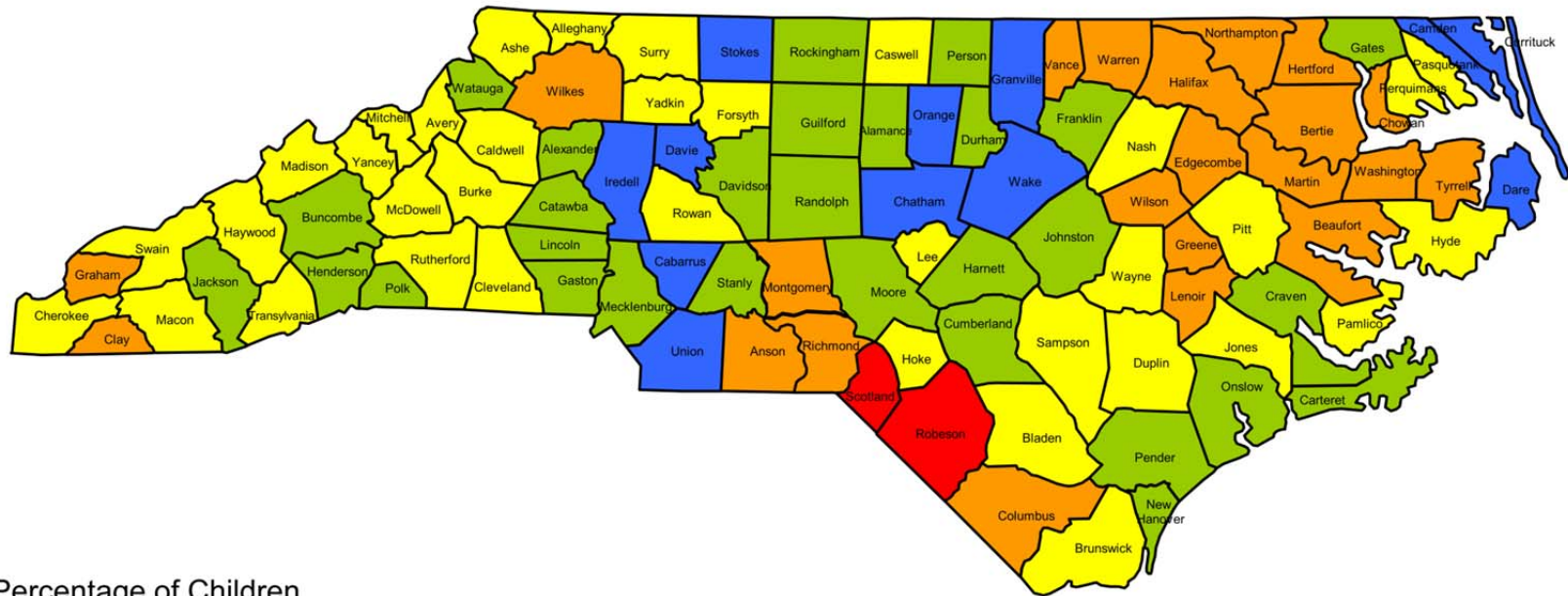
Average Personal Income (2011)



Explanation: Personal income is the income an individual receives from all sources. This measure was calculated by the total personal income reported for each county divided by the resident population of each county.

Source: United States Bureau of Economic Analysis

Children in Poverty (2011)



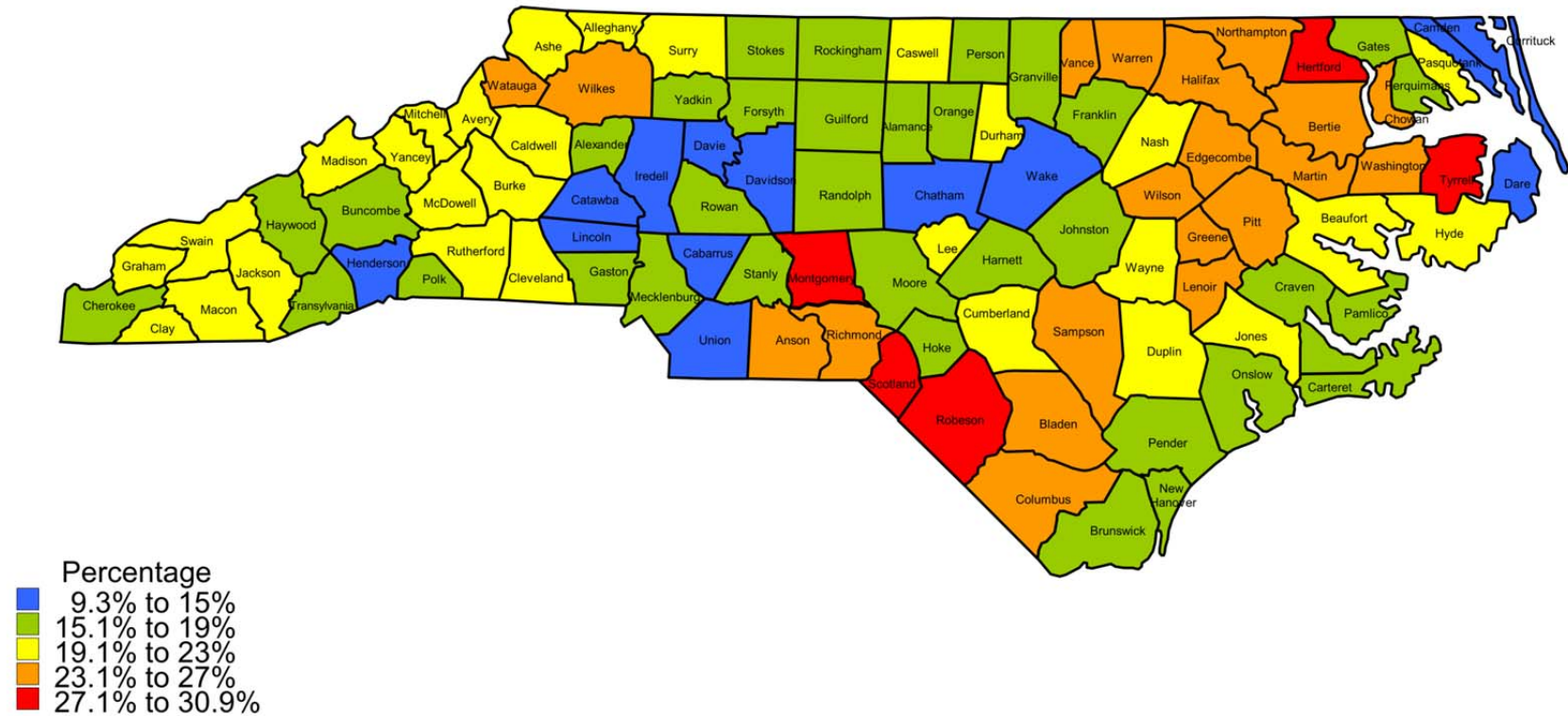
Percentage of Children

- 14.4% to 21%
- 21.1% to 28%
- 28.1% to 34%
- 34.1% to 40%
- 40.1% to 44.4%

Explanation: This represents the percentage of children under 18 in each county that are considered in households of poverty. These numbers are estimates.

Source: United States Census

Percent in Poverty (2011)

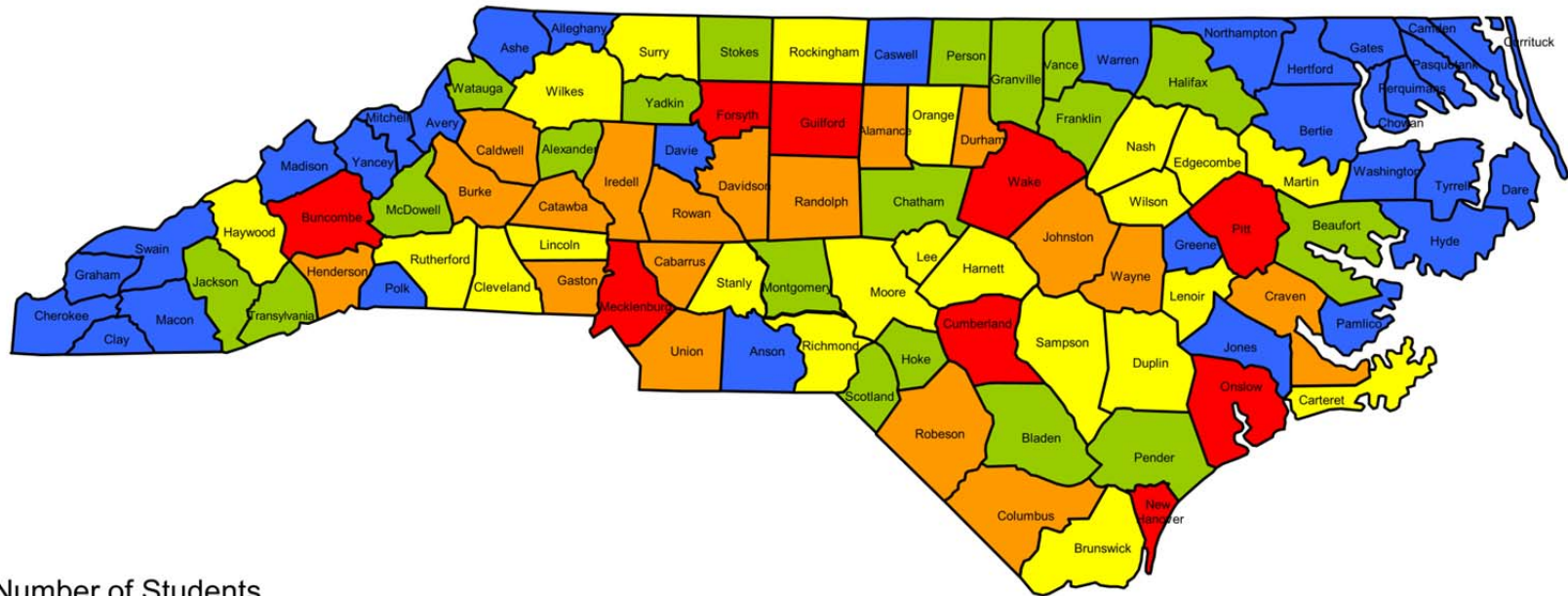


Explanation: Percent of persons for whom the federal government classified as having poverty status.

Calculation: Calculation provided by the Federal Bureau of the Census

Source: United States Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

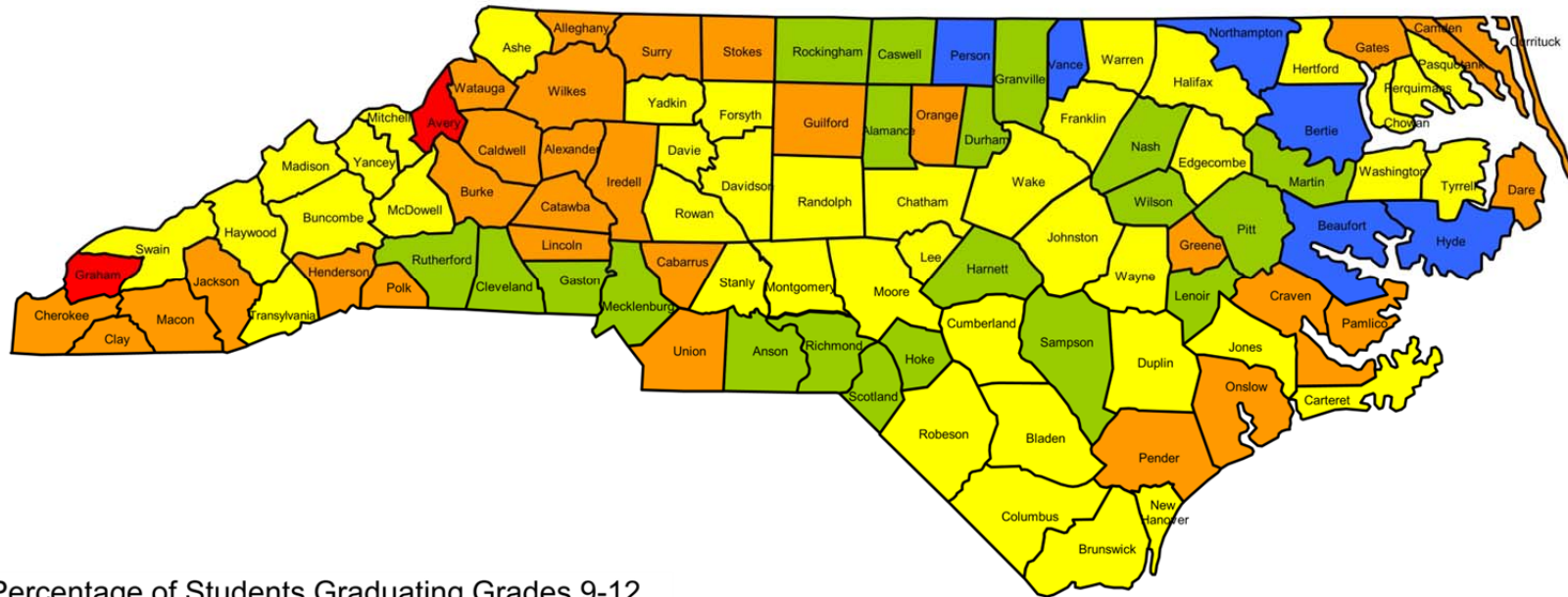
Community College Enrollment (2012)



Explanation: This is a count of all students by their home county who are enrolled in a community college regardless of their interest in seeking certification, an associate degree, diploma, transitional work or career enhancement through continuing education courses.

Source: North Carolina Community Colleges

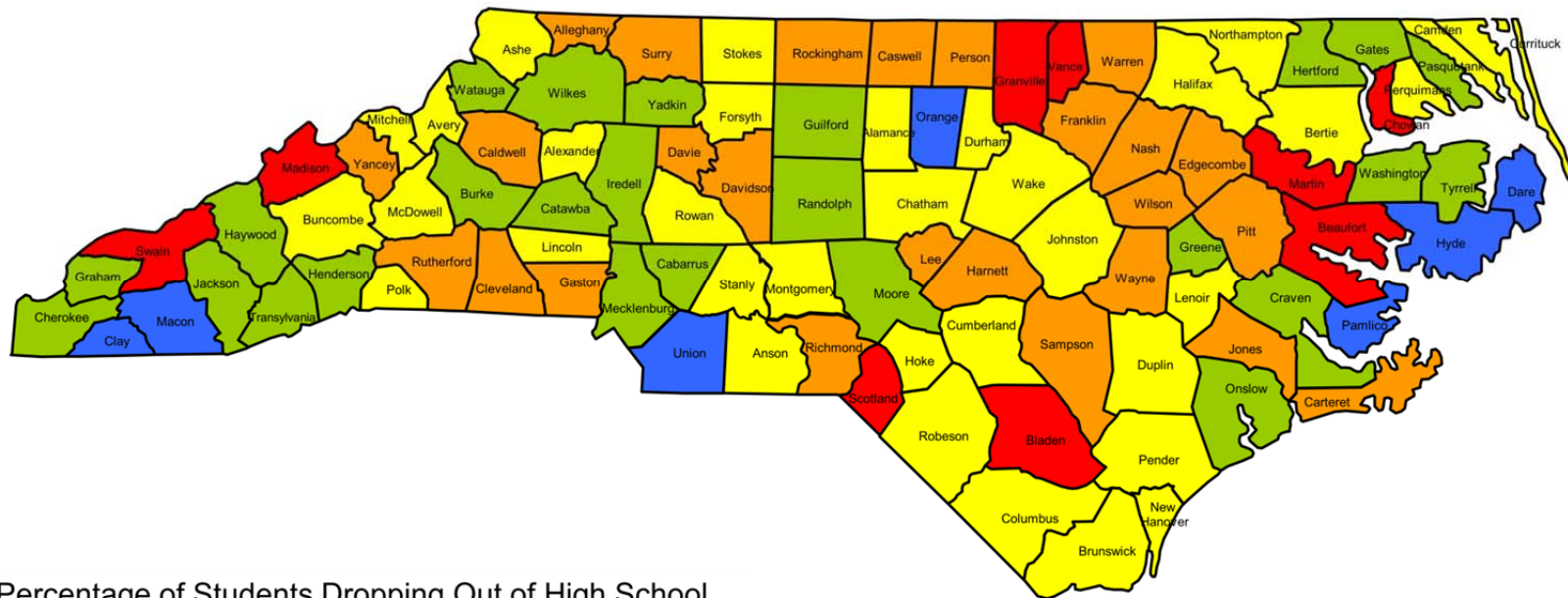
Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rate (2012)



Explanation: This represents the percentage of students who graduated within four years of starting their freshman year of high school. Counties with multiple LEAs had their amounts consolidated by finding a weighted average. Charter school data is not included in this average.

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

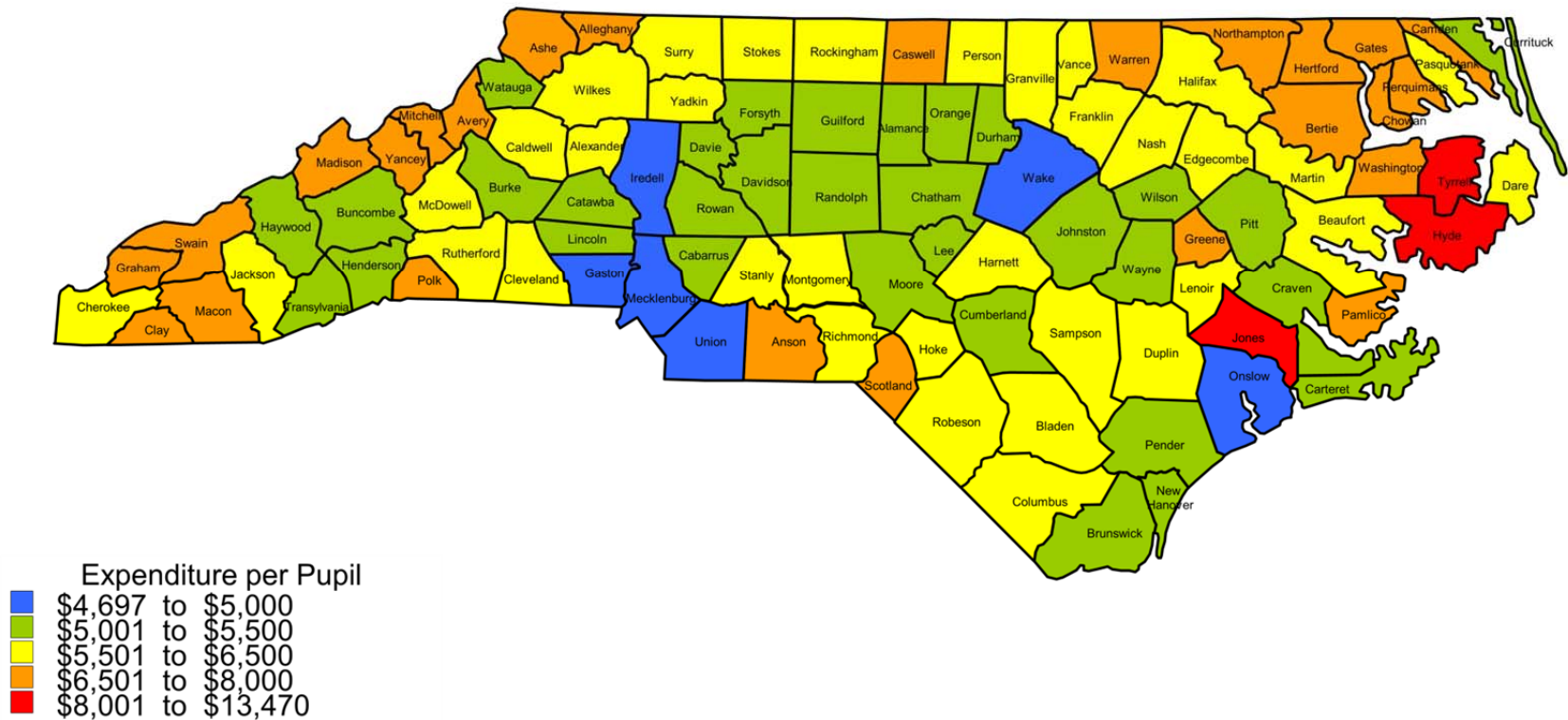
High School Dropout Rates (2011)



Explanation: Dropout Rates are the rate at which a student leaves a school system of North Carolina and does not re-enroll within another school system or state approved education program. Counties with multiple LEAs had their amounts consolidated by finding a weighted average. This calculation includes charter school dropout rates.

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

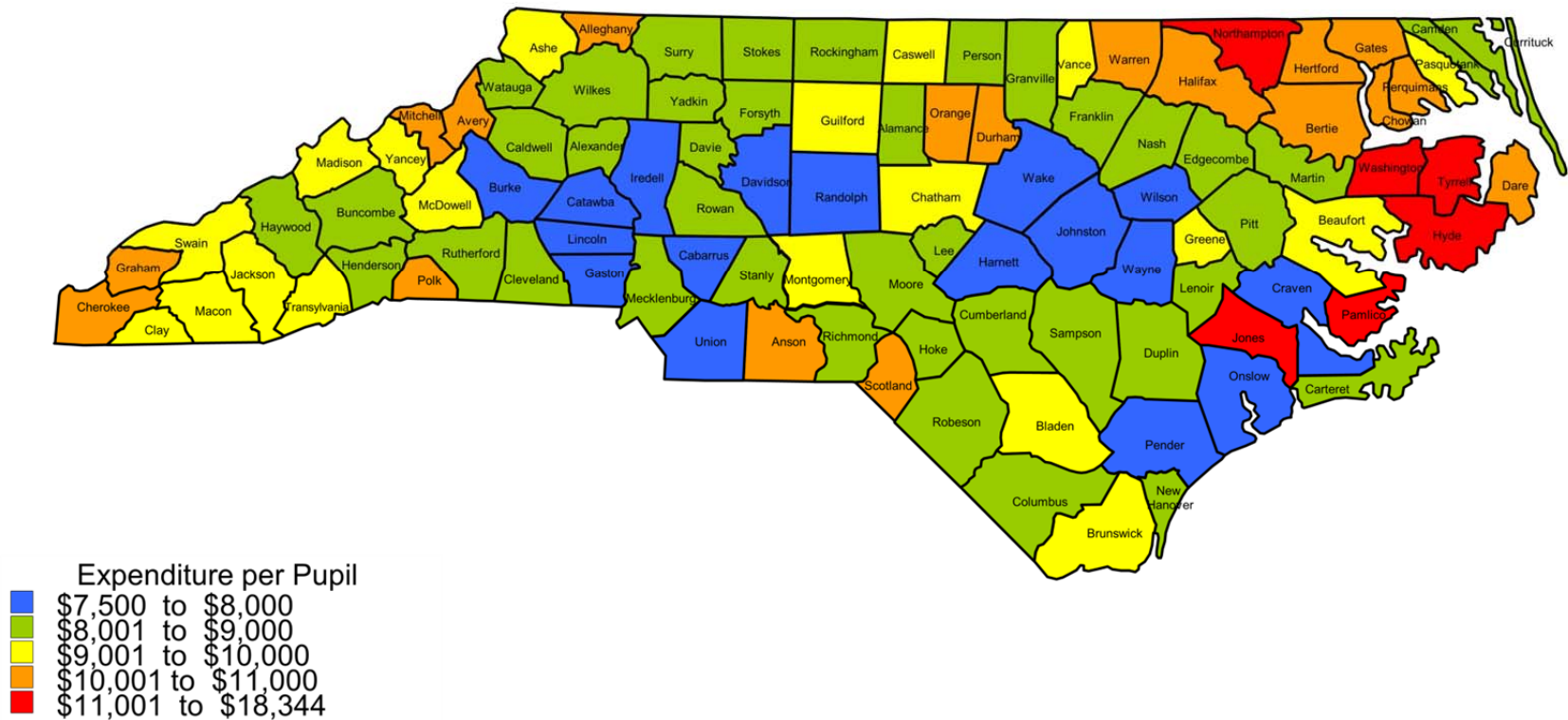
State per Pupil Expenditures (2012)



Explanation: The state per pupil expenditure measures the amount of money allocated by the state to the LEA. This amount is divided by the county's average daily membership to create the average per pupil expenditure. Counties with multiple LEAs had their amounts consolidated by finding a weighted average.

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

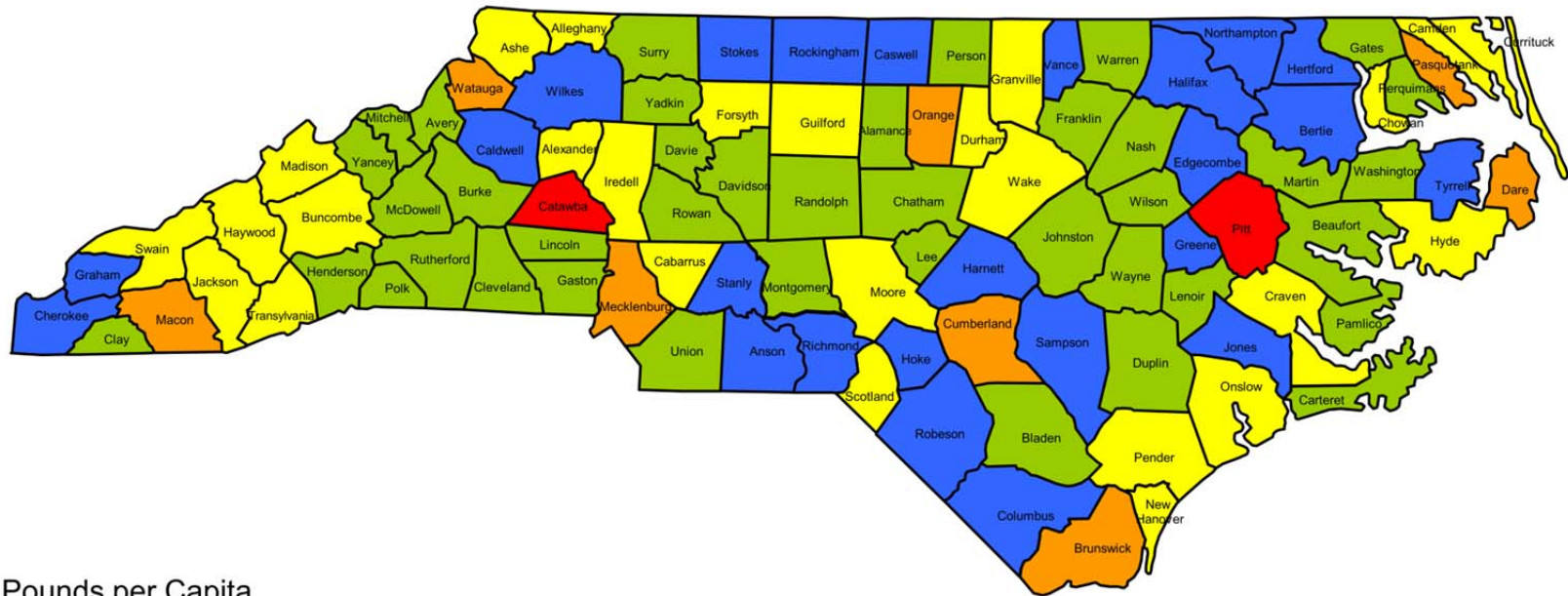
Total per Pupil Expenditures (2012)



Explanation: The total per pupil expenditure measures the amount of money allocated from all three sources of funding (County, State, and Federal) to the LEA. This amount is divided by the county's average daily membership to create the average per pupil expenditure. Counties with multiple LEAs had their amounts consolidated by finding a weighted average.

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

Recycling (FY2012)

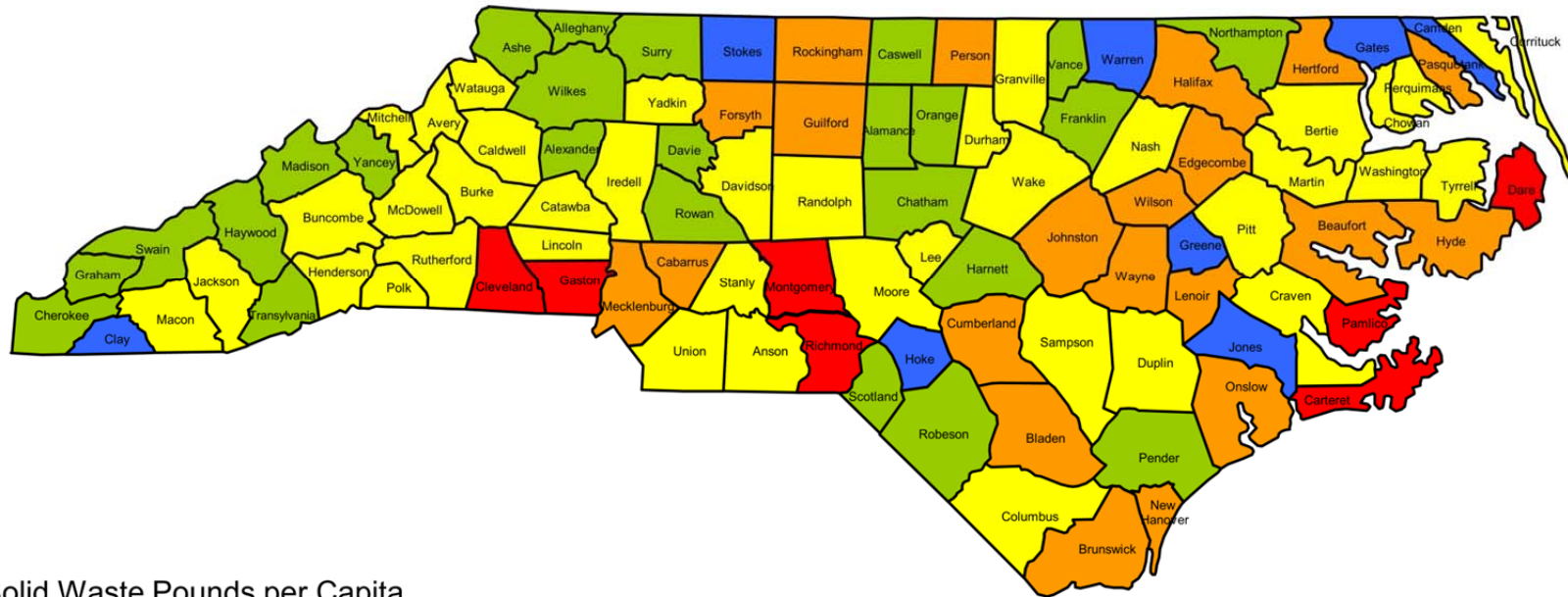


- Pounds per Capita**
- 5.49 to 50
 - 51 to 100
 - 101 to 200
 - 201 to 400
 - 401 to 764

Explanation: Recycling per capita is the number of pounds for each county by fiscal year divided by the county's population.

Source: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources

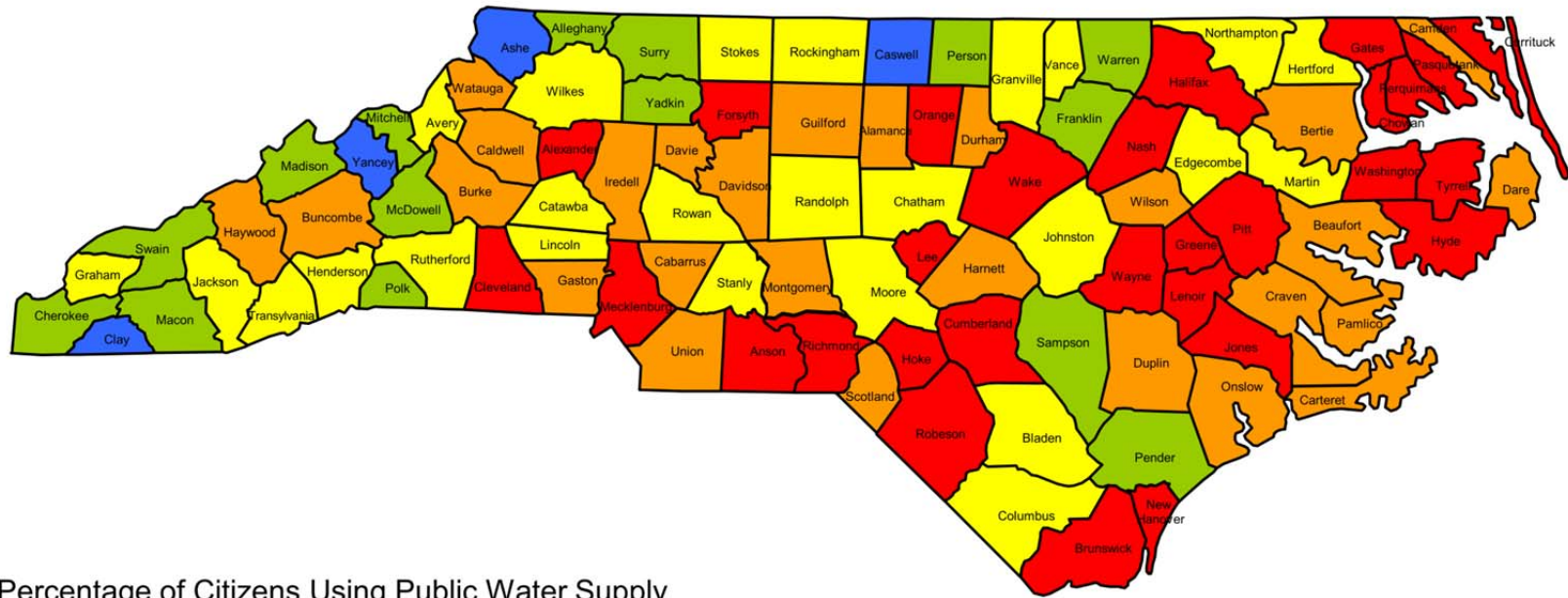
Solid Waste (FY2012)



Explanation: Solid Waste per capita is the number of pounds for each county by fiscal year divided by the county's population.

Source: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources

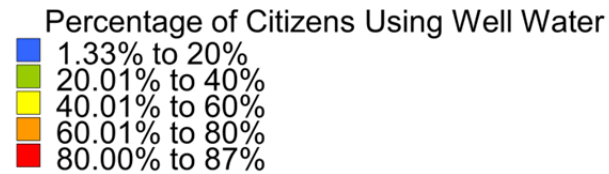
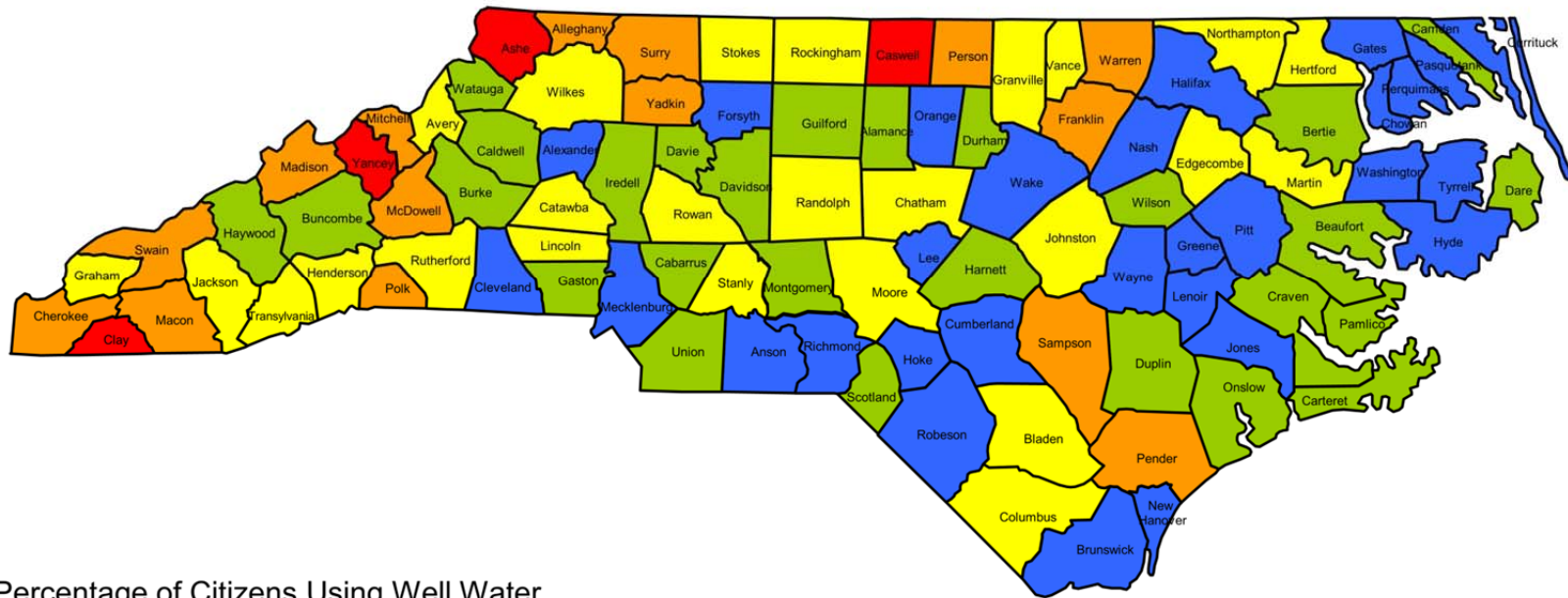
Public Supplied Water (2005)



Explanation: Water withdrawn by public governments and agencies, such as a county water department, and by private companies that is then delivered to users.

Source: United States Geological Survey and Census

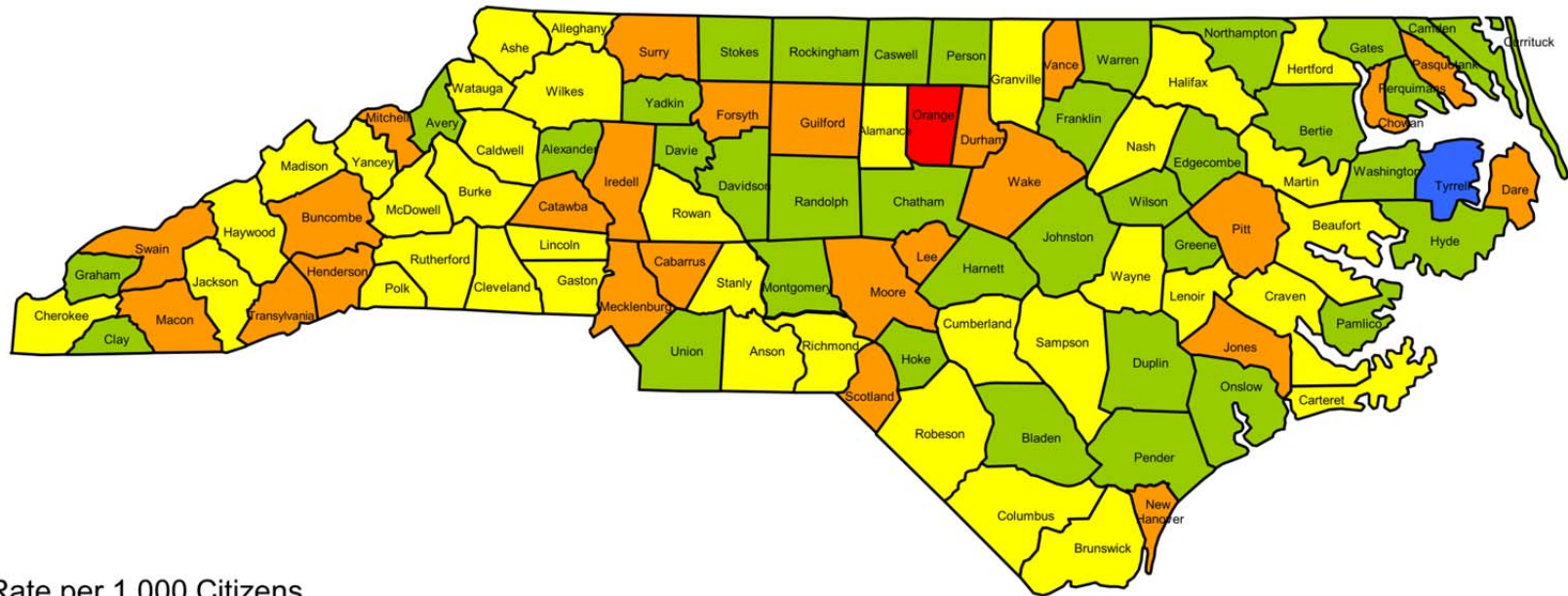
Self-Supplied Water (2005)



Explanation: Water withdrawn from a surface- or ground-water source by a user rather than being obtained from a public provider.

Source: United States Geological Survey and Census

Active Primary Care Physicians (2011)



Rate per 1,000 Citizens

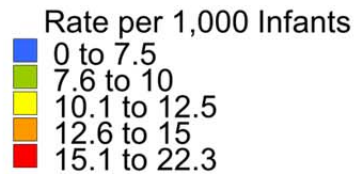
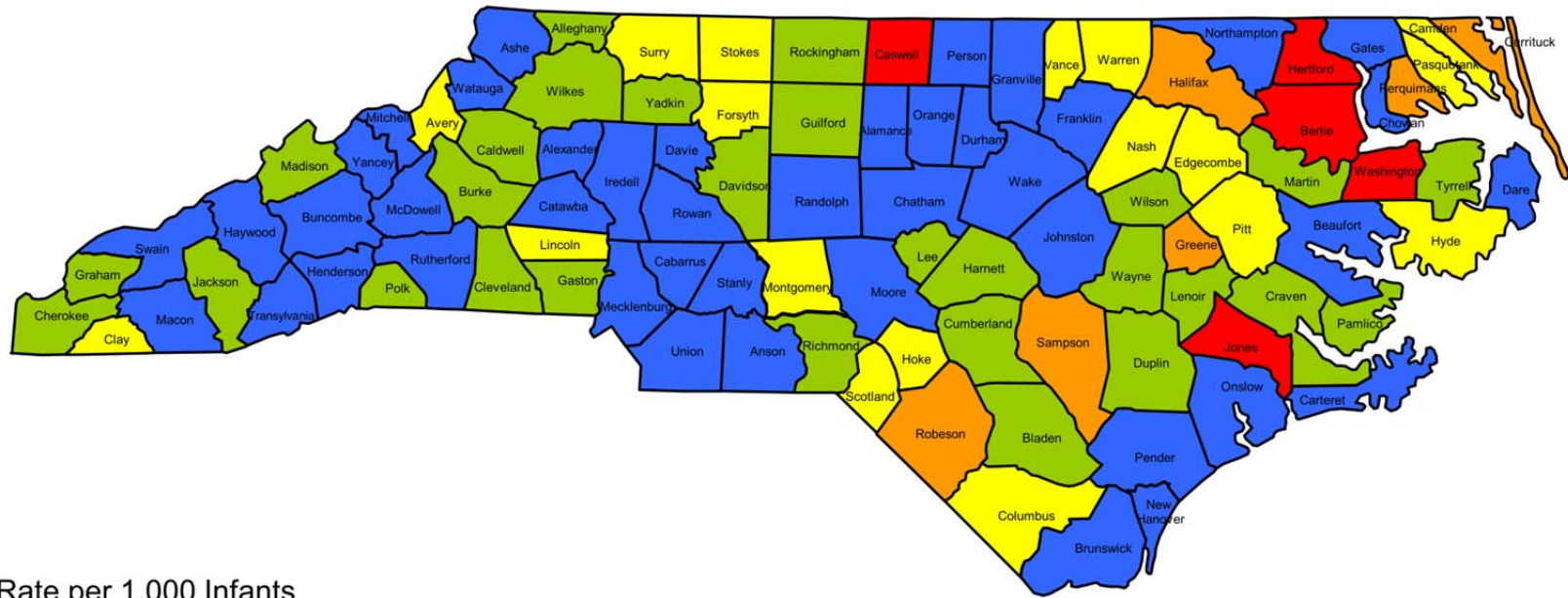
- None
- 0.01 to 0.50
- 0.51 to 0.75
- 0.76 to 2.00
- 2.01 to 3.35

Primary care physicians are defined as active physicians in the specialties of general practice, family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, and obstetrics/gynecology. The data are assigned to the counties by the physicians' physical address.

Calculation: The count of primary care physicians divided by the county population multiplied by 1,000 to determine the rate of primary care physicians per 1,000 county residents.

Source: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

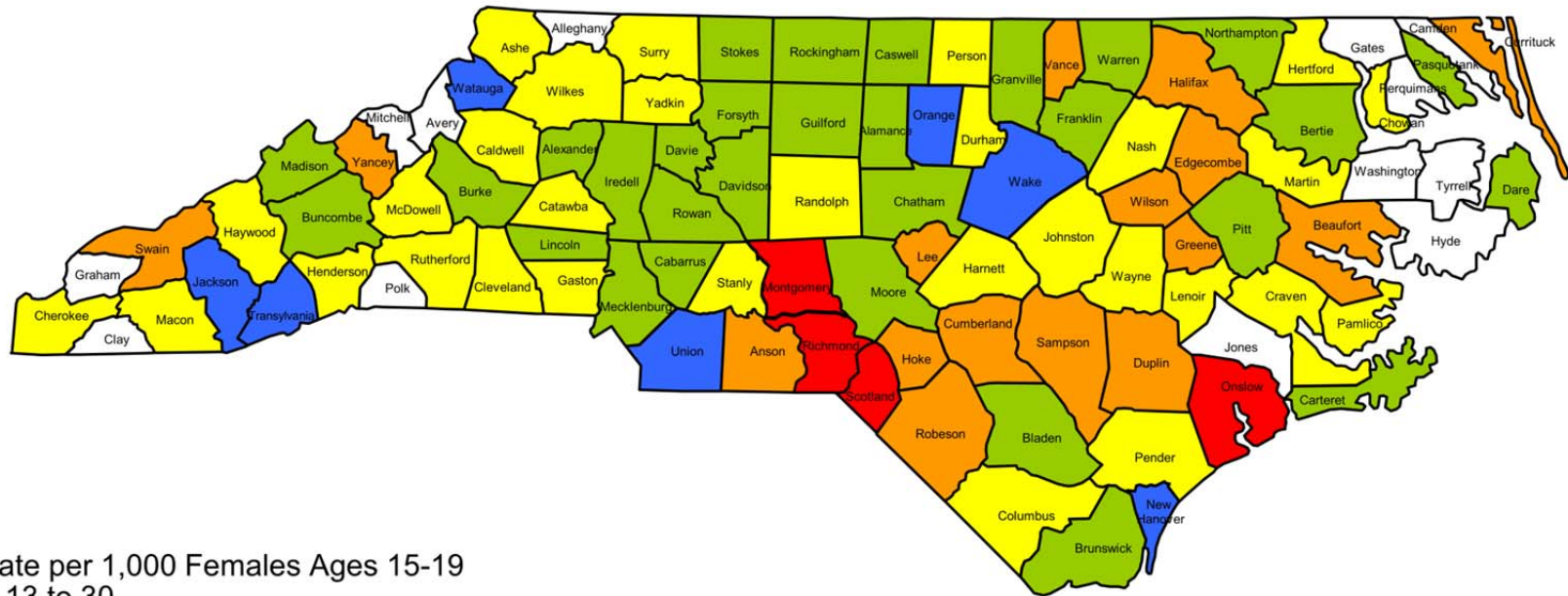
Infant Mortality Five-Year Rate (2007-2011)



Explanation: An infant death is defined as the death of a live born infant under one year of age. The infant mortality rate is the resident infant deaths per 1,000 resident live births.

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, DHHS

Teen Pregnancy (2011)



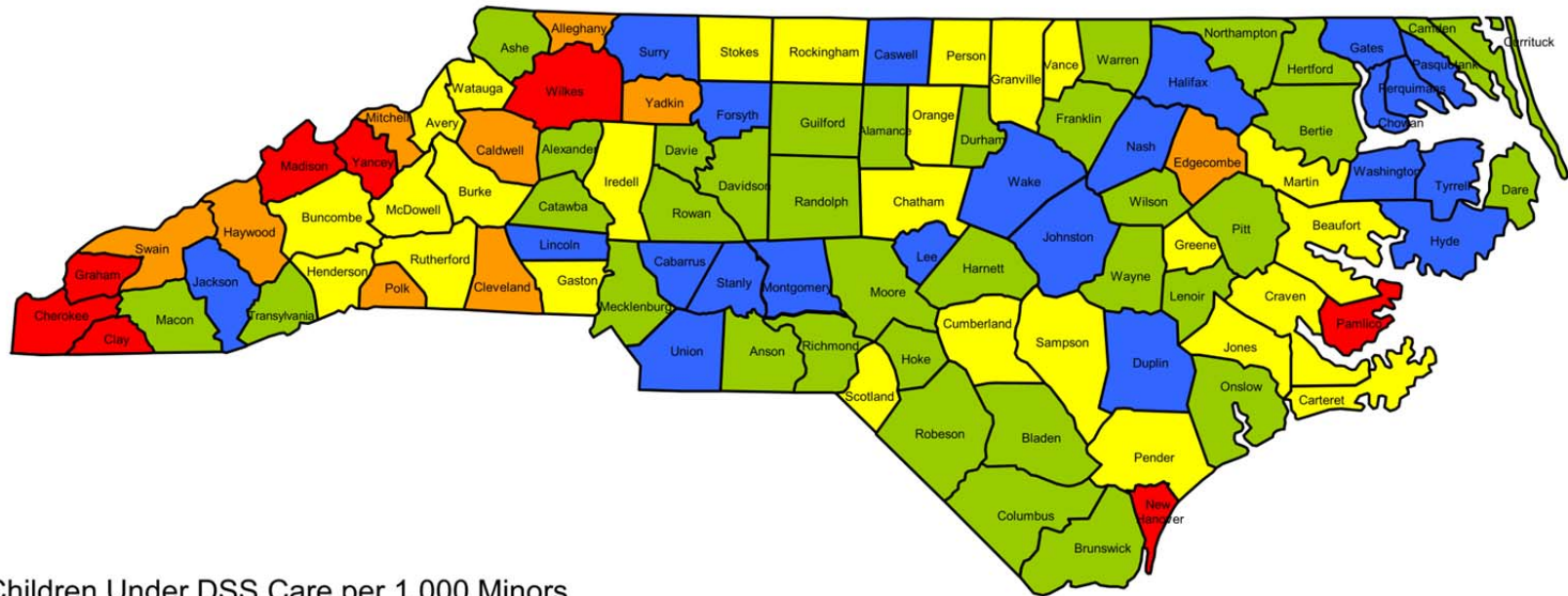
Rate per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19

- 13 to 30
- 30.01 to 45
- 45.01 to 60
- 60.01 to 75
- 75.01 to 91
- No data

Explanation: The rate of teen pregnancies (ages 15-19) from each county. The rate is per 1,000 females. Counties with less than 20 pregnancies are not calculated.

Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, DHHS

Children Under DSS Placement (2010)

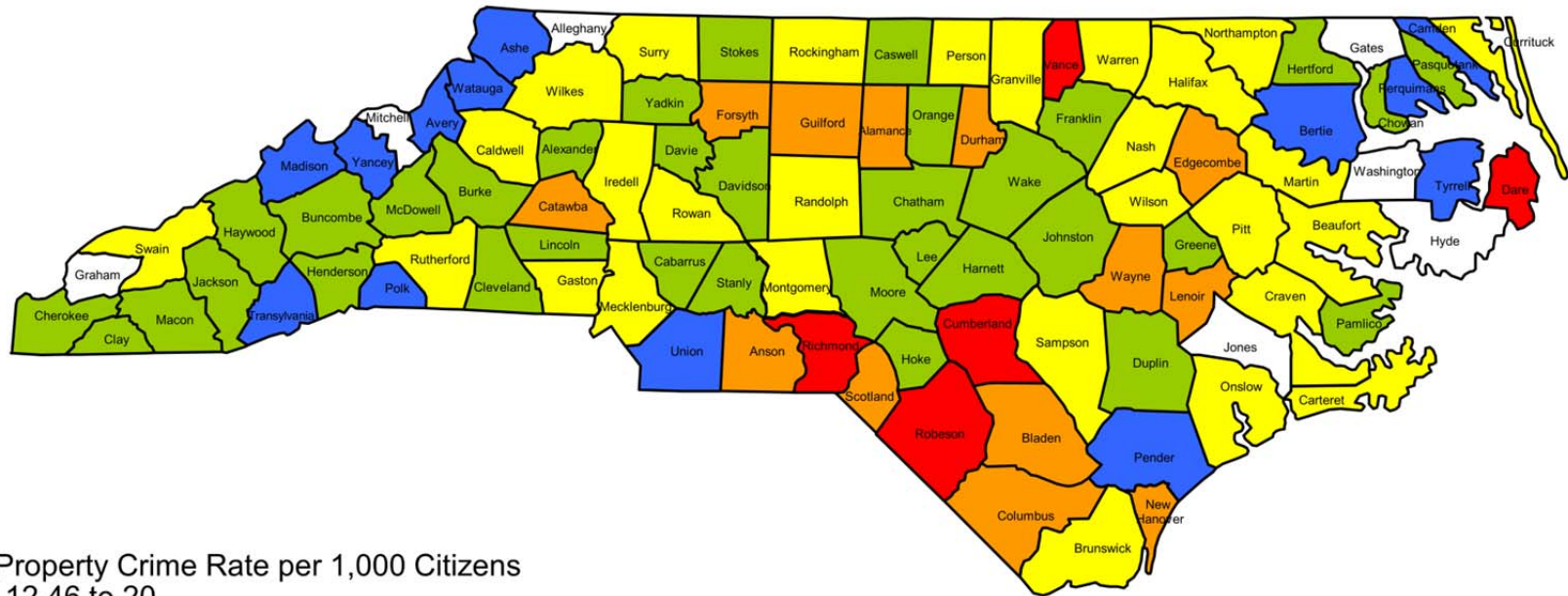


Explanation: Represents the rate of children in DSS care including foster care for each county per 1,000 minors.

Calculation: DSS total count per county divided by the population of minors multiplied by 1,000.

Source: North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services

Property Crimes (2011)



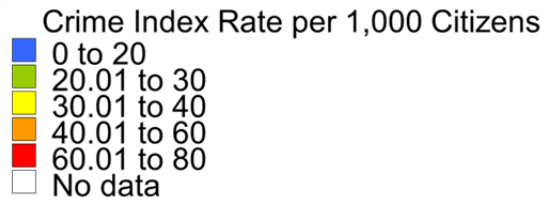
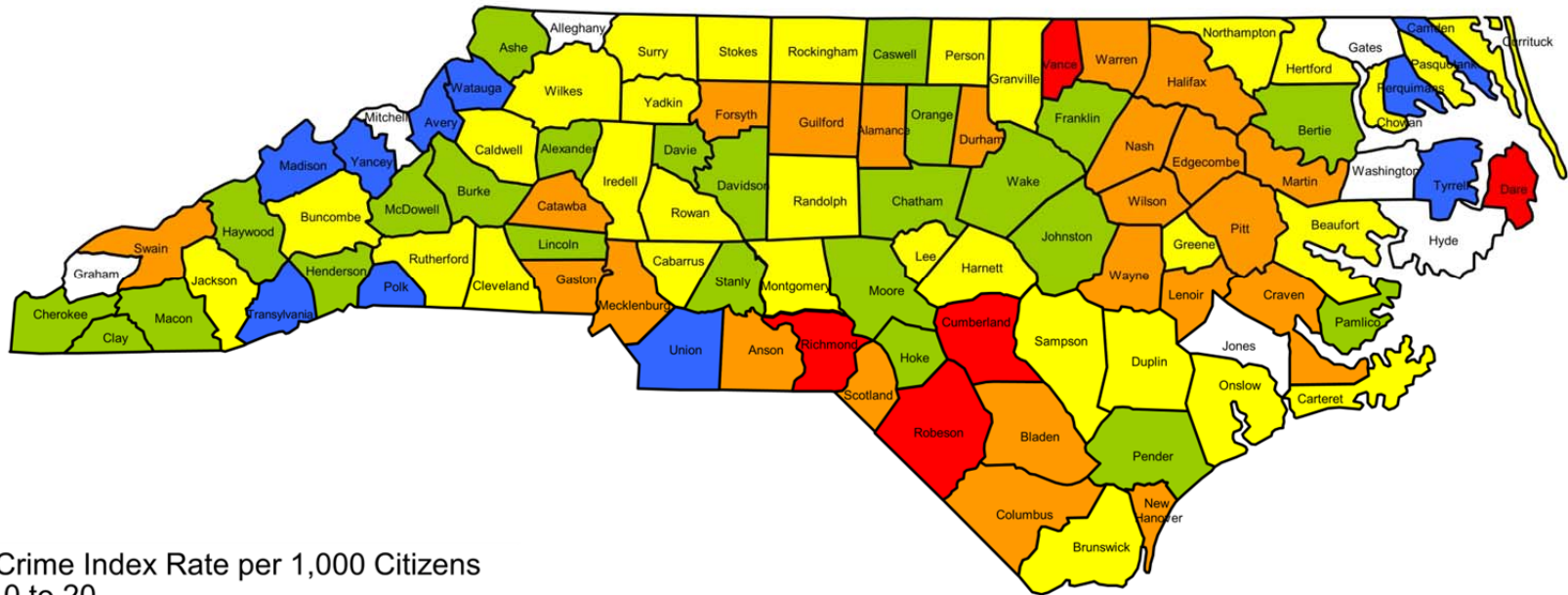
Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Citizens

- Blue 12.46 to 20
- Green 20.01 to 30
- Yellow 30.01 to 40
- Orange 40.01 to 60
- Red 60.01 to 76.72
- White No data

Explanation: Property Crime figures are classified as the number of burglary, larceny, arson, and motor vehicle theft. The number is derived by dividing the population by 1,000. Counties in white did not report.

Source: NC Department of Justice

Crime Index (2011)



Explanation: The combined total of Property Crime and Violent Crime. The number is derived by dividing the population by 1,000. Counties in white did not report.

Source: North Carolina Department of Justice