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Preface

The NCACC Map Book is a collection of essential county indicators that reflect the current state of North Carolina's counties. The data depicted came from a variety of state and federal resources and represents the most current information available as of July 31, 2012. The actual mapping of the data utilized the ESRI ArcGIS mapping program. All maps were created by Latonia Strickland, NCACC Legislative Research Analyst.

Methodology:

The data reflected on the maps were separated automatically into breaks within each data set. This allows for relative comparisons between the counties without the subjectivity of setting benchmarks and the limitations of assuming population distributions. The data were left intact when provided from their source as a rate or percentage. When a rate and/or percentage was not provided, an appropriate rate or percentage was calculated using certified population numbers or estimated population totals depending on the year and population data available. The indicators selected of current NCACC benchmark indicators already identified as crucial or key data for counties.

Thank you:

The map book creator, Latonia Strickland, would like to thank the staff at the North Carolina State Library and the North Carolina Center for Health Statistics, Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (CGIA) for their essential support, critique, and advice in this book's creation. Their vital support made this book relevant and informative.

Format:

The NCACC Map Book consists of sections showcasing County Indicators of North Carolina. The County Indicators included in this text are: Geography, Agriculture, Environment, Demographics, Economics, Education, Health and Human Services, and Justice & Public Safety. The maps use a five color scheme where 'red' represents the highest percentage/rate/extreme, 'yellow' is the moderate percentage/rate/value, and 'blue' is the lowest percentage/rate/extreme for the given indicator. White was used in some instances when there was little to no data reported for that indicator. The map used in the NCACC Map Book is a North Carolina shoreline map. This map extends county boundaries across water to show the total impact zone. This explains why counties like Dare appear larger in size than non-shoreline maps. This map was provided by CGIA and created by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2010 as a shapefile.

What is a shapefile?

The shapefile is a mapping format that showcases points, boundaries, and areas of geographical features.

Sources and Notes:

Geography: The River Basin Shapefile was provided by Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (CGIA) and created by DENR. The data in the Economic Development Map was provided by the N.C. Commerce Department.

Agriculture: Most data from the Agriculture section came from the U.S. Department of Agriculture “5 year Census of Agriculture.” The last census of agriculture occurred in 2007. This fall, the 2012 Census of Agriculture will begin the process of collecting data for its new five year survey. The present use value was obtained from the Department of Revenue.

Environment: Water Use data came from 2005 U.S. Geological Survey. While the data are collected in 5 year cycles, USGS will not release 2010 data until 2014. Solid waste and recycling are calculated on a yearly basis by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). DENR also provided the Active Landfill shapefile locations.

Demographics: The demographic data are from the state demographer’s website. Population figures represent state estimates.

Economics: Economic data points are all Federal estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

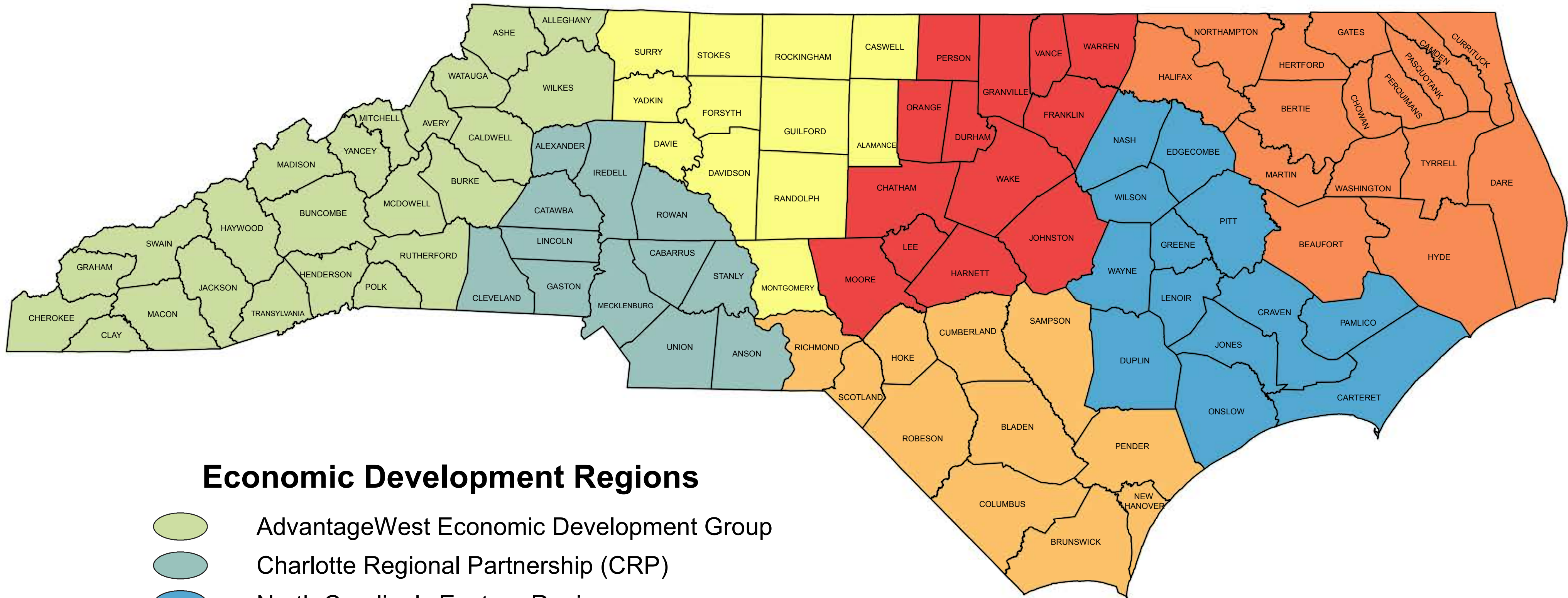
Education: The NC Department of Public Instruction only compiles education by LEA or school district. There are currently 115 Local Education Authorities (LEA) that exist within the 100 NC counties. Given that this map book is intended to examine data relative to NC counties, the 115 LEA were combined to give a more accurate portrayal of education indicators in North Carolina’s counties. A weighted average was used on the 12 counties that have multiple LEA. The ‘Per Pupil Expenditure’ data exclude child nutrition. The Community College locations are estimates.

Health and Human Services: The Health and Human Services data came from a variety of sources but the N.C. Center for Health Statistics was the primary source for getting this data.

Justice and Public Safety: These data points came from the N.C. Department of Justice

Please feel free to contact Latonia Strickland anytime by email latonia.strickland@ncacc.org or by phone 919-715-6245.

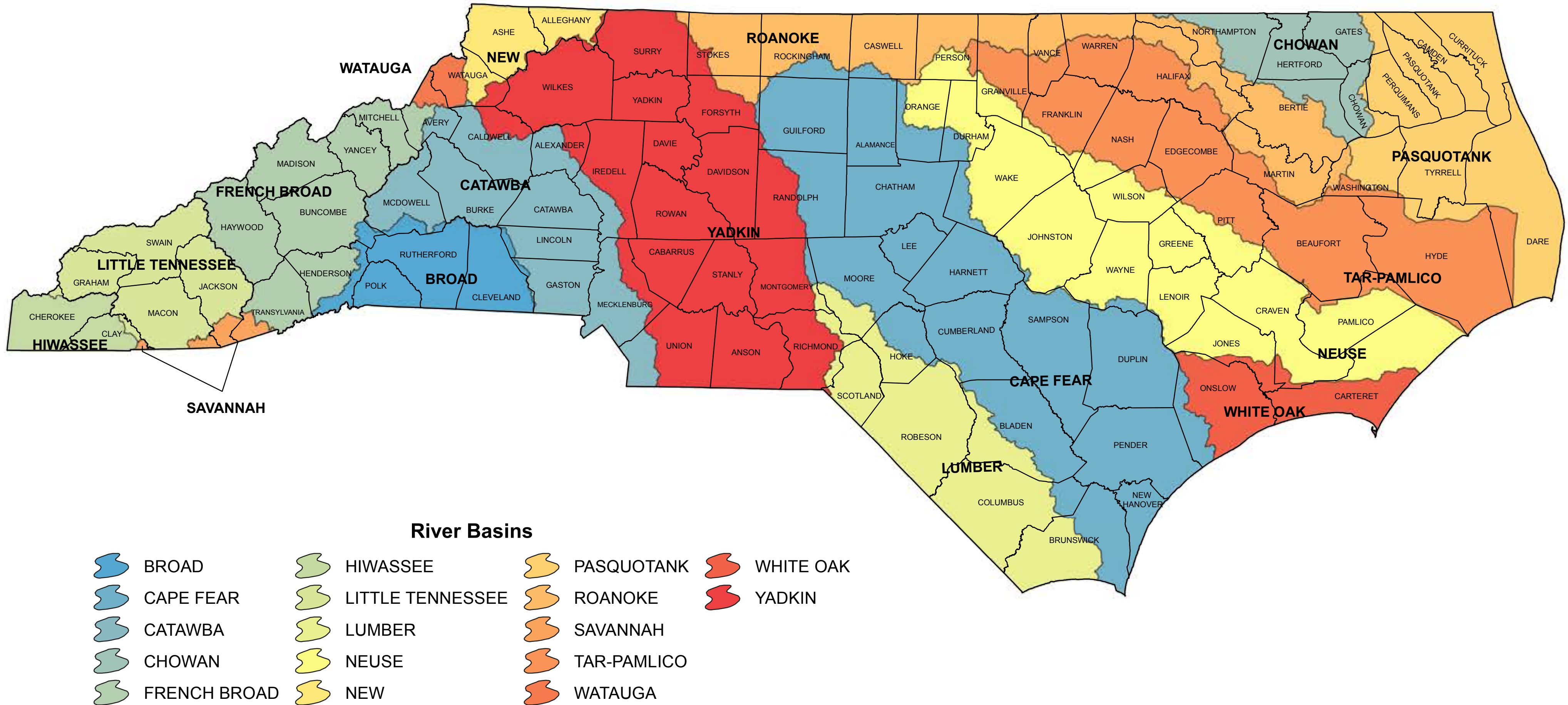
Economic Development Regions



Economic Development Regions

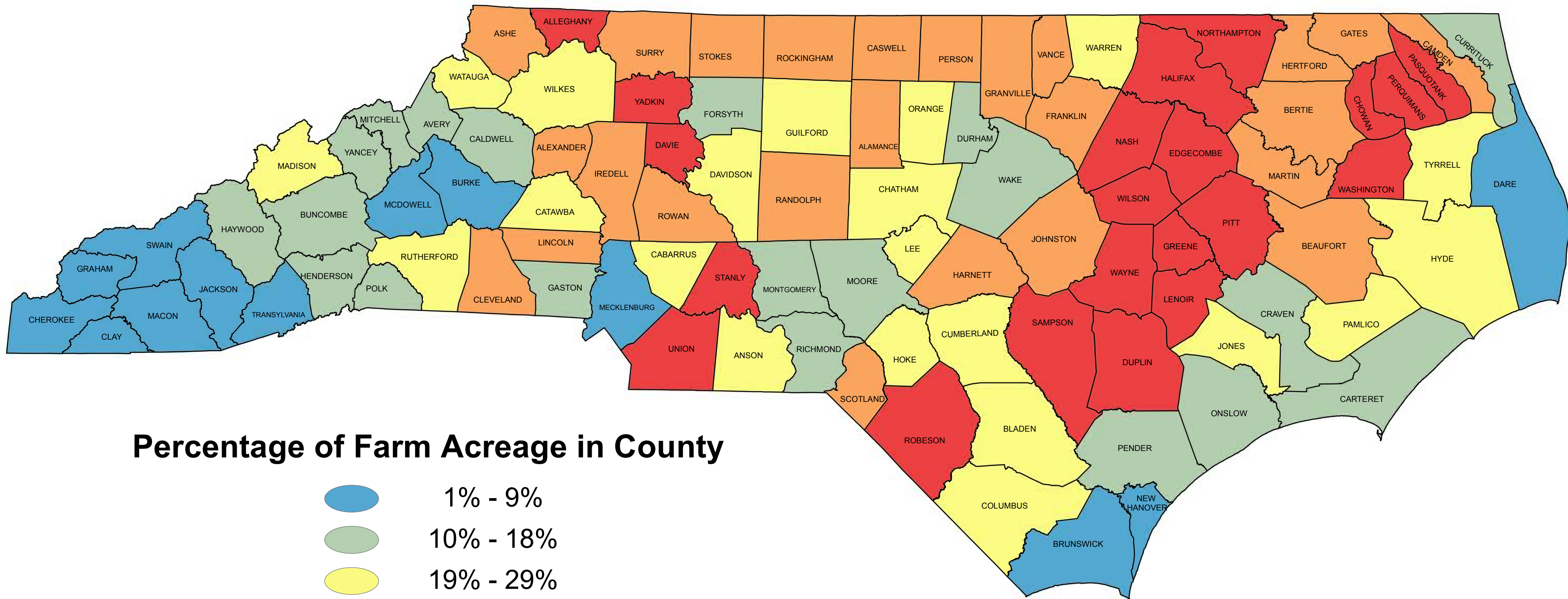
-  AdvantageWest Economic Development Group
-  Charlotte Regional Partnership (CRP)
-  North Carolina's Eastern Region
-  North Carolina's Northeast Commission
-  North Carolina's Southeast Commission
-  Piedmont Triad Partnership
-  Research Triangle Regional Partnership (RTP)

River Basins



Source: NCDENR, Division of Water Quality

Farm Acreage, 2007



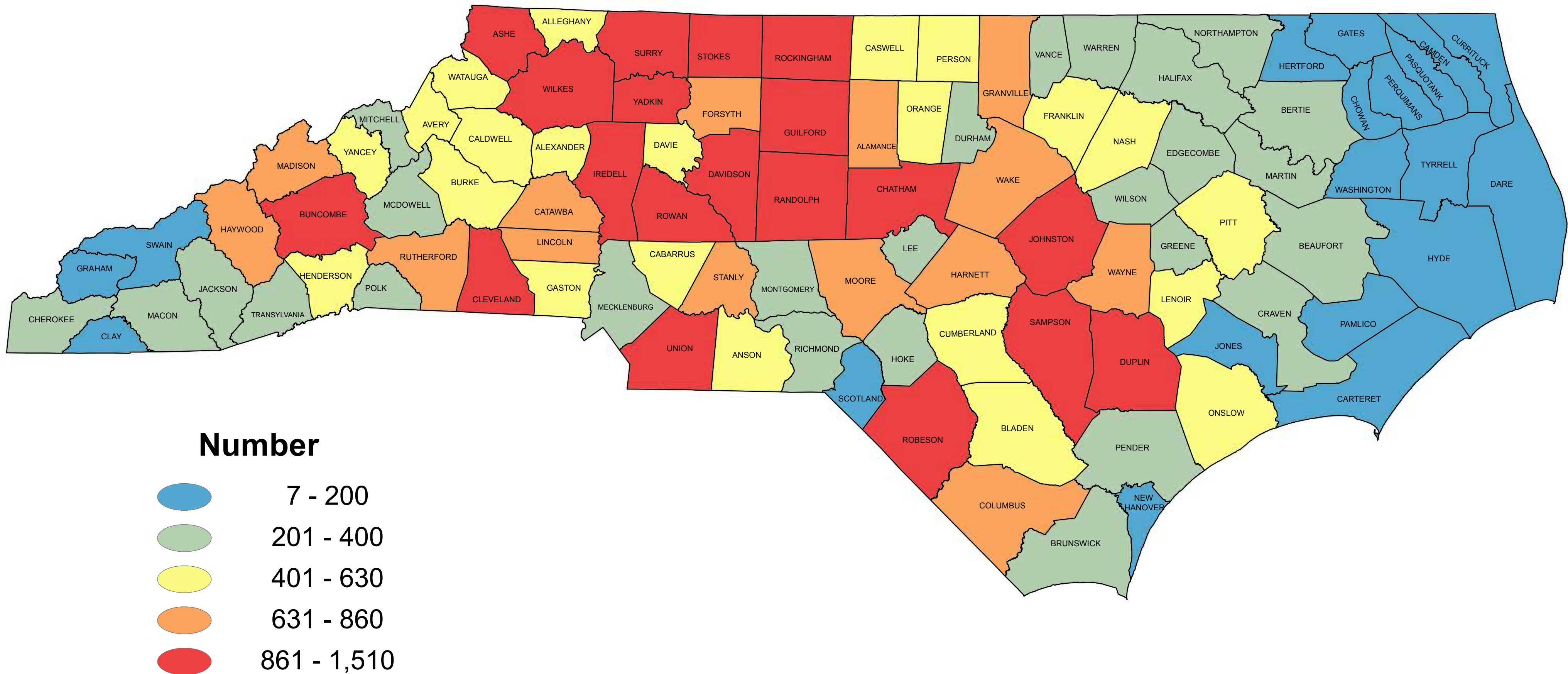
Percentage of Farm Acreage in County

- 1% - 9%
- 10% - 18%
- 19% - 29%
- 30% - 41%
- 42% - 68%

Explanation: This is the percentage of land, by acreage, in a county that is deemed farm land. Calculation: Divided each county's farm land total by the county's overall land in acres. Farm land acreage excludes wineries. County acres are derived from Census measurements.

Source: US Department of Agriculture 2007 Census of Agriculture, US Census

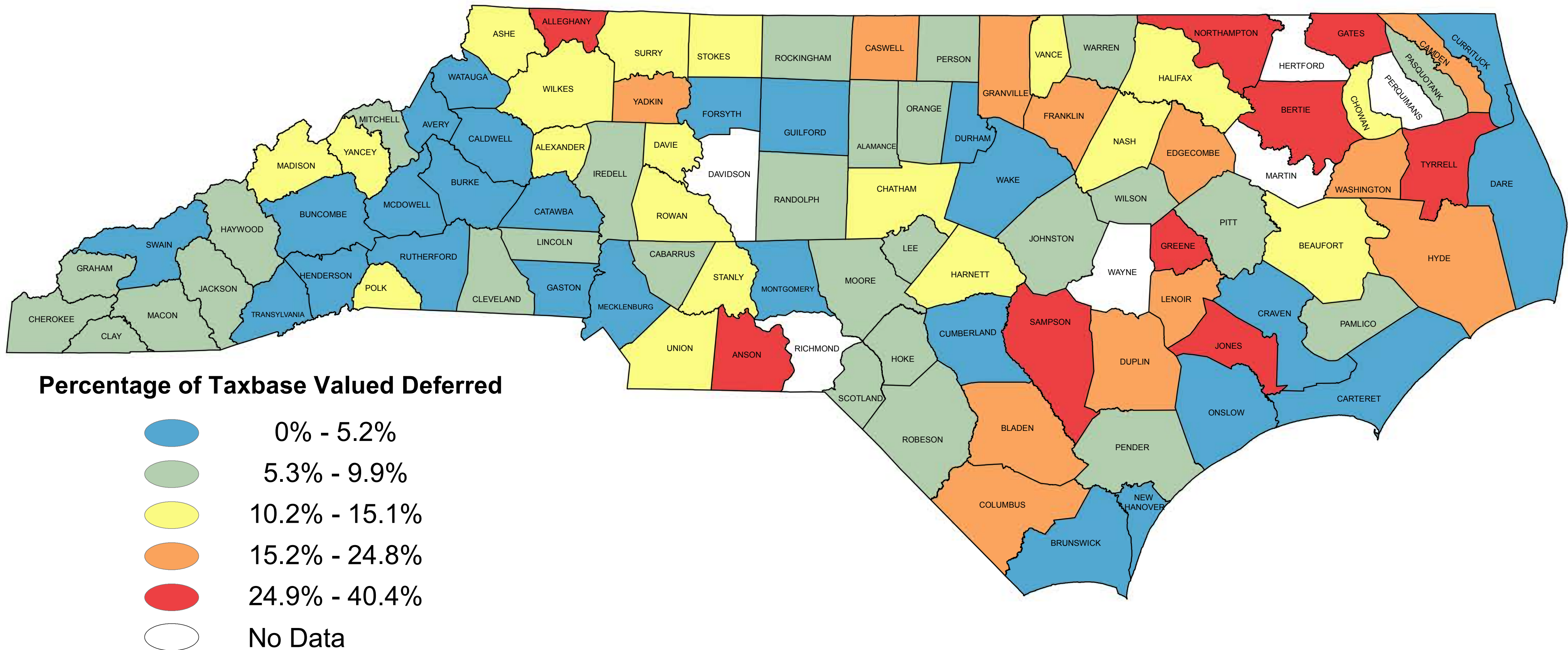
Number of Farms, 2007



Explanation: This is the count of the number of farms in North Carolina by county. A farm was only counted if it sold, or could have sold, at least \$1000 worth of agricultural product.

Source: US Department of Agriculture 2007 Census of Agriculture

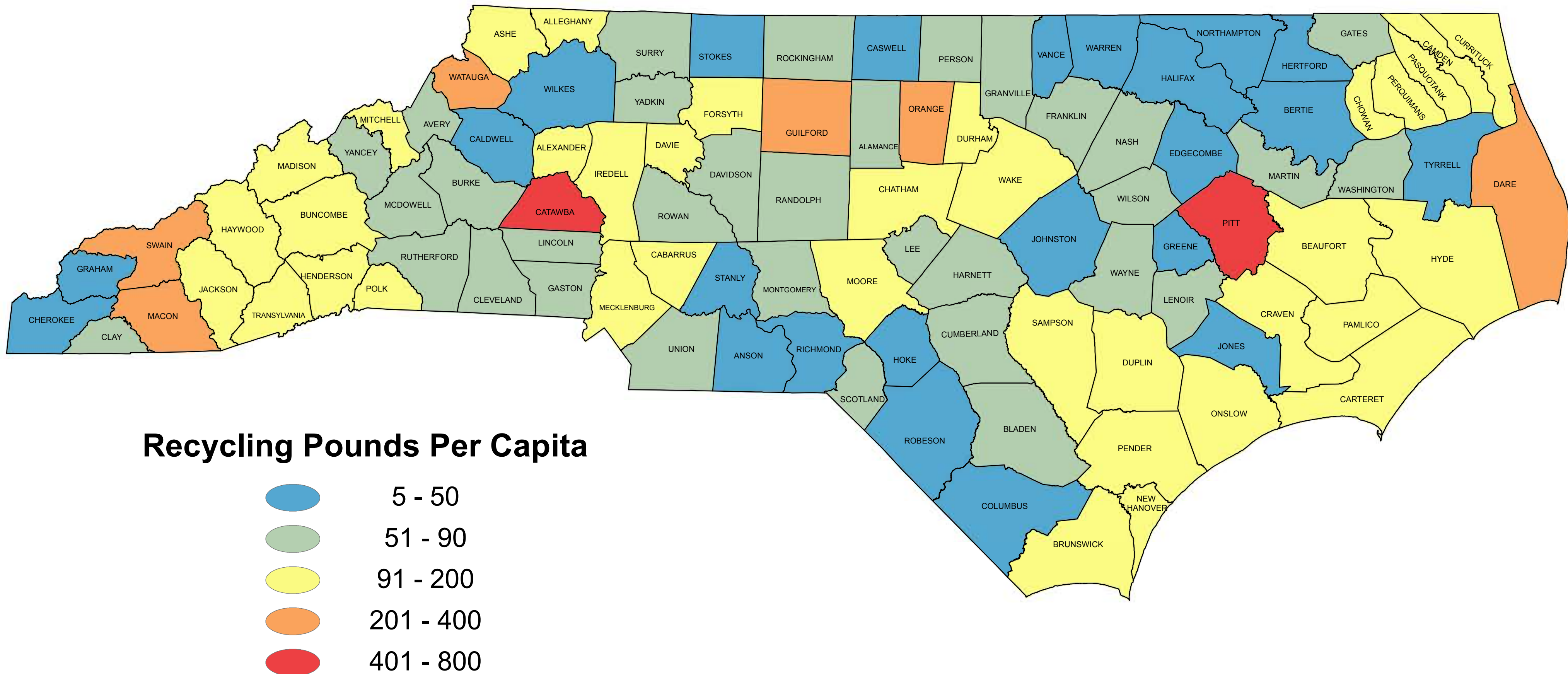
Present Use Value, 2012



Explanation: Represents the percent of deferred value of property classified for taxation at present-use value for the fiscal year, as reported by the NC Department of Revenue. The NC 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: To find present use deferred percentage divide the total assessed value by the summation of the value deferred and taxable real property. Fiscal year runs from July until June.

Source: NC Department of Revenue

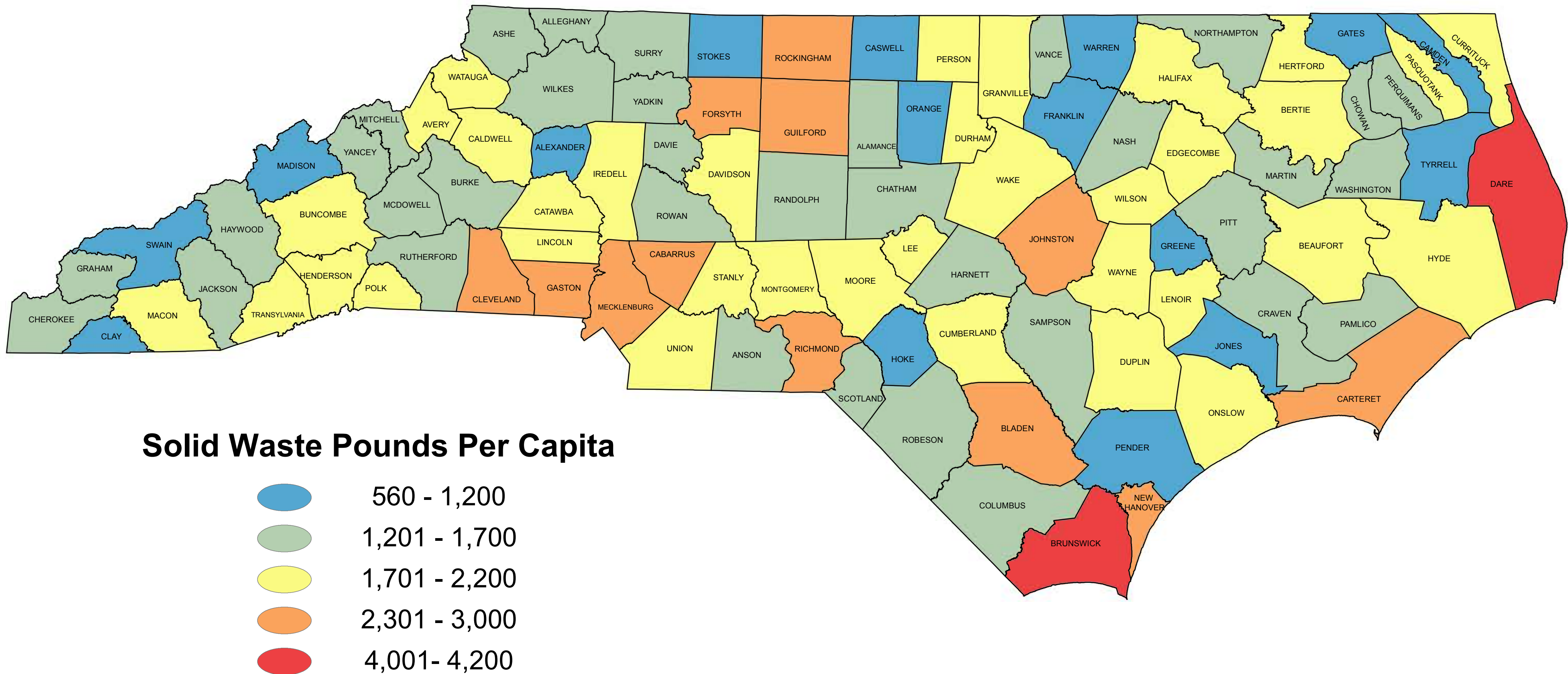
Recycling, 2011



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

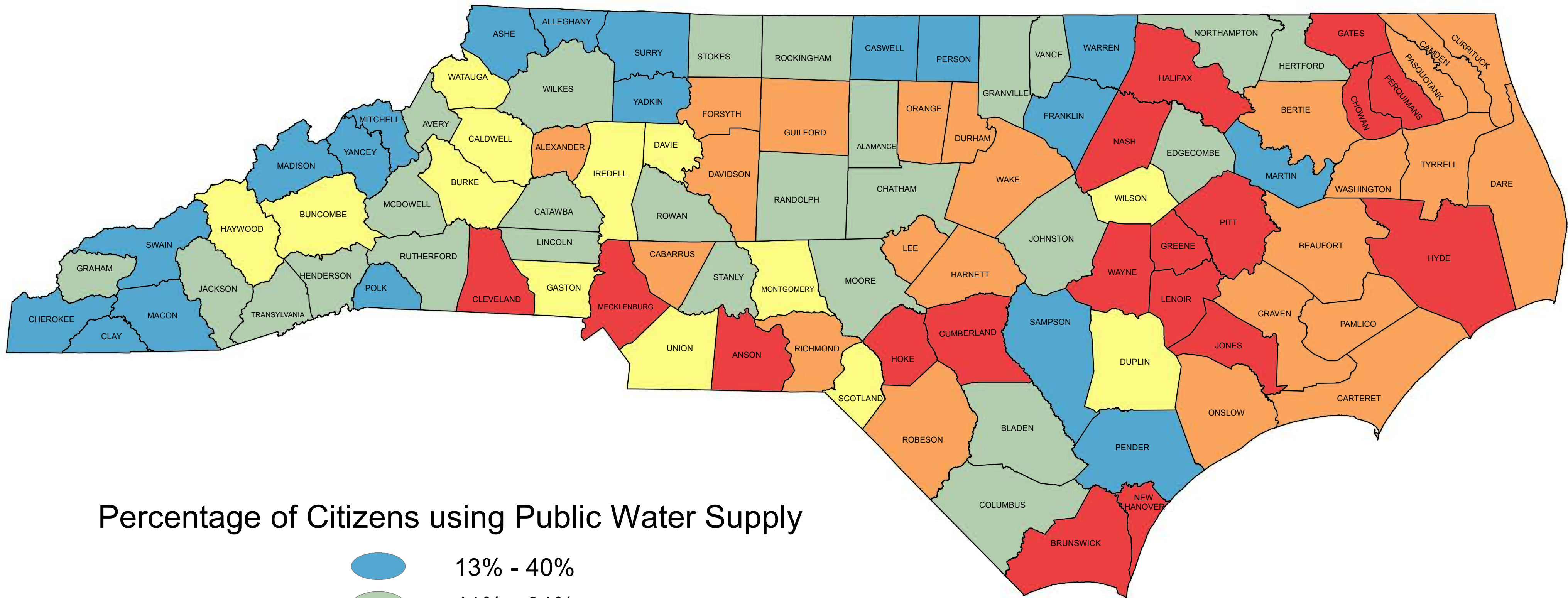
Solid Waste, 2011



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



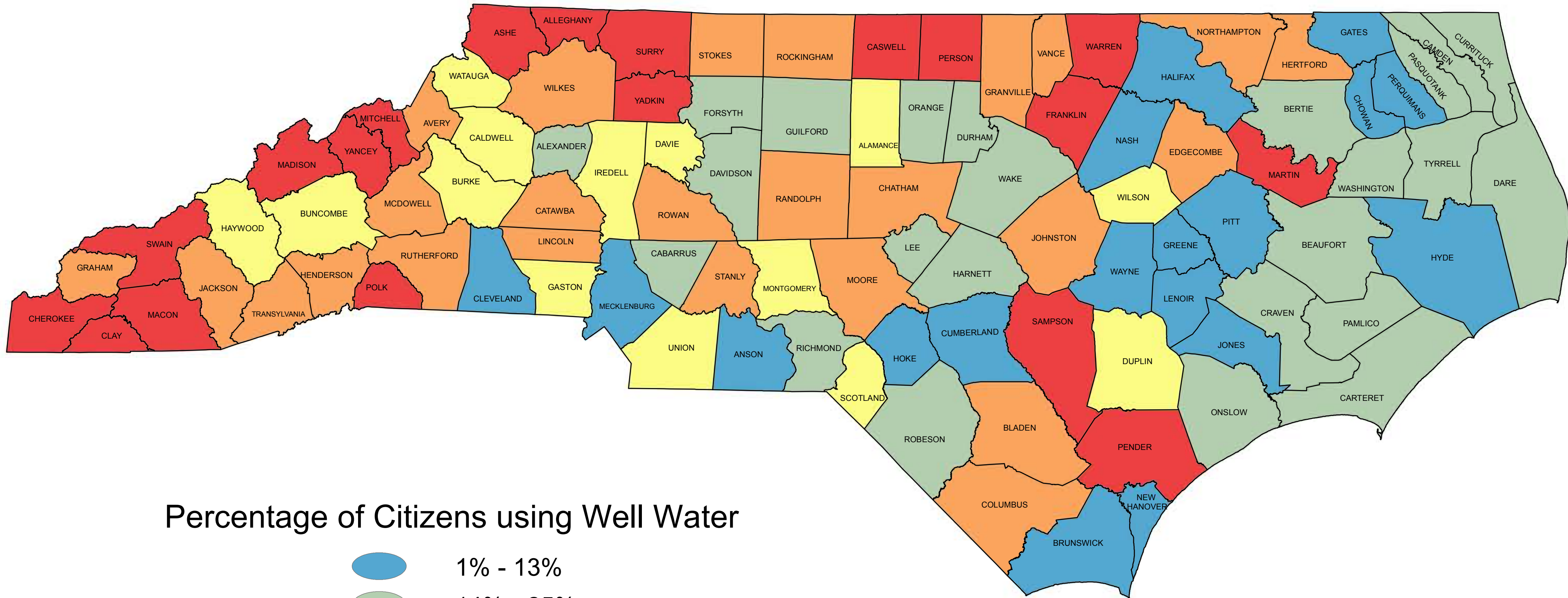
Percentage of Citizens using Public Water Supply

- 13% - 40%
- 41% - 61%
- 62% - 74%
- 75% - 86%
- 87% - 99%

From the US Geological Service Report "Estimated Water Use in the United States. This map represents the percentage of citizens who use Public Supplied Water. Population comes from 2005 Census estimated numbers.

Source: USGS and Census

Self-Supplied Water, 2005



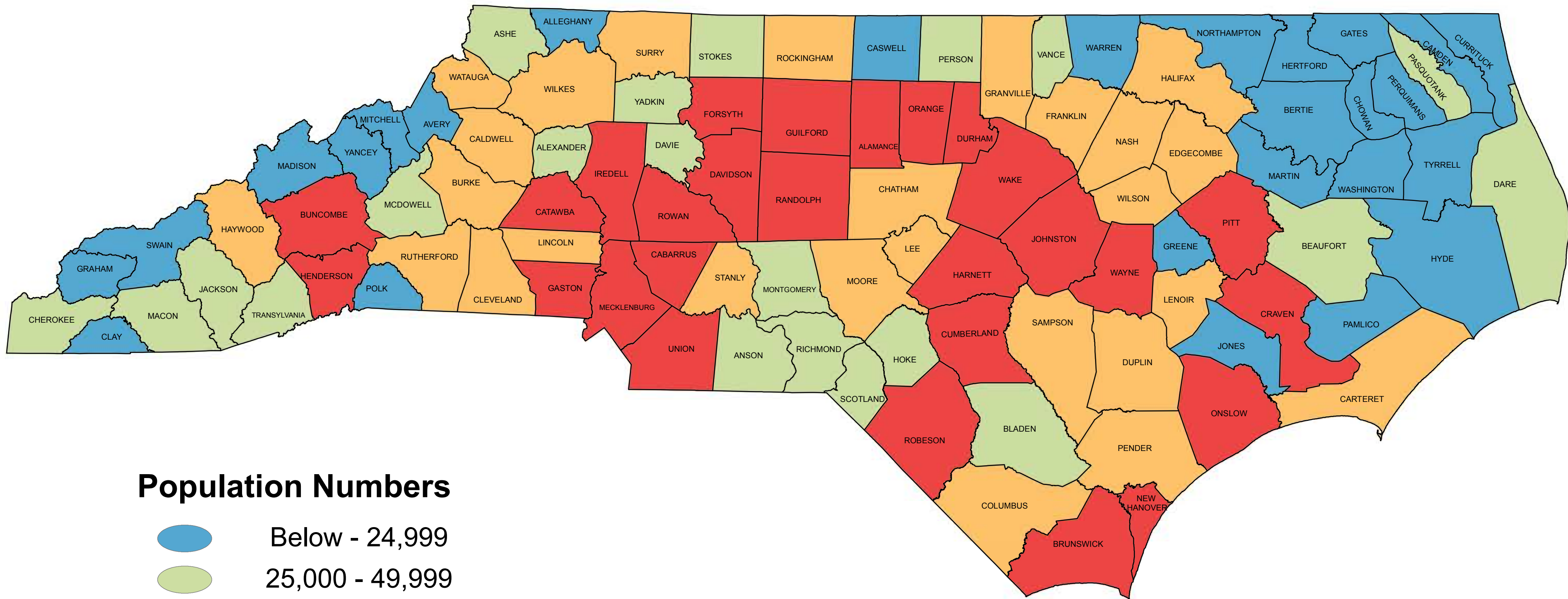
Percentage of Citizens using Well Water

- 1% - 13%
- 14% - 25%
- 26% - 40%
- 41% - 59%
- 60% - 90%

Explanation: The US Geological Service Report "Estimated Water Use in the United States. This map represents the percentage of citizens who use Self-Supplied Water otherwise known as well water.

Source: USGS and Census

2011 Population Estimate



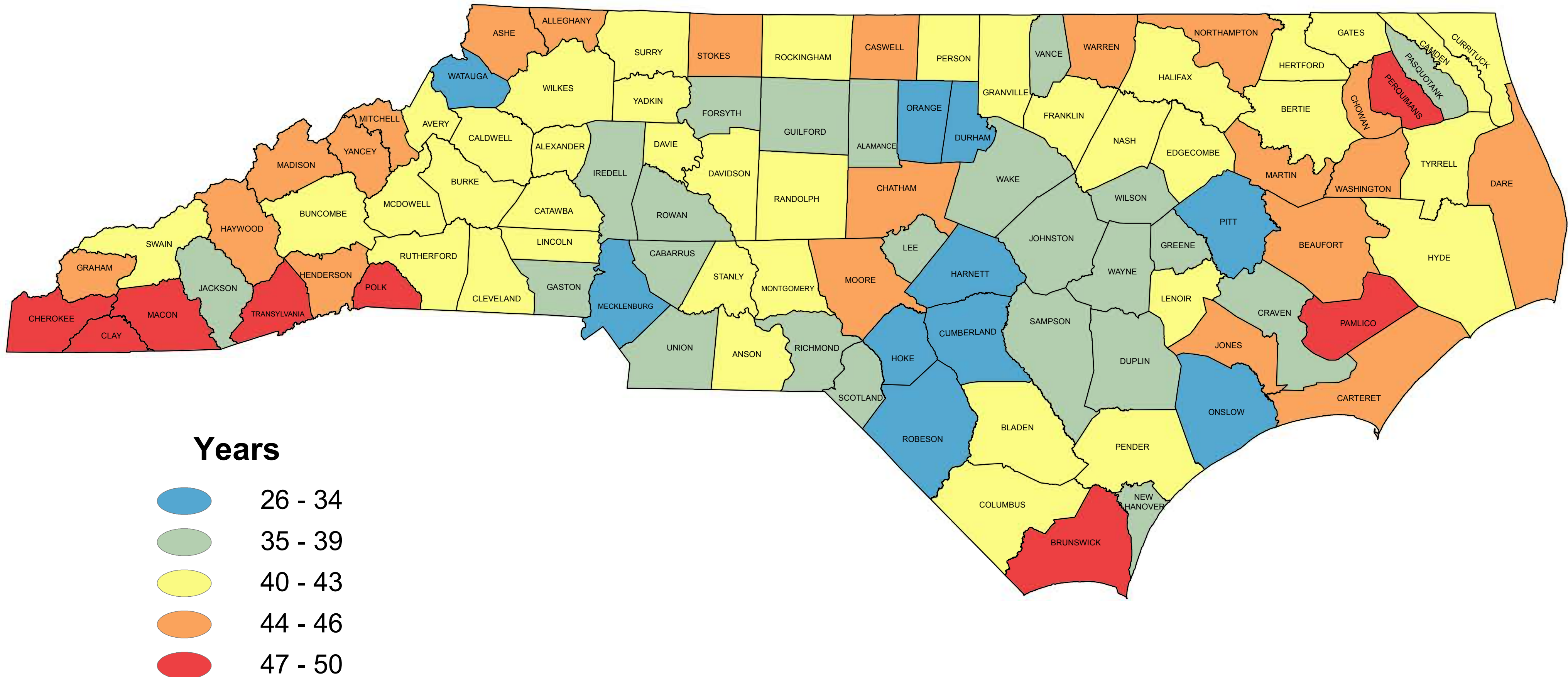
Population Numbers

- Below - 24,999
- 25,000 - 49,999
- 50,000 - 99,999
- 100,000 - Above

Explanation: Each county's estimated total population. Data provided by OSBM.

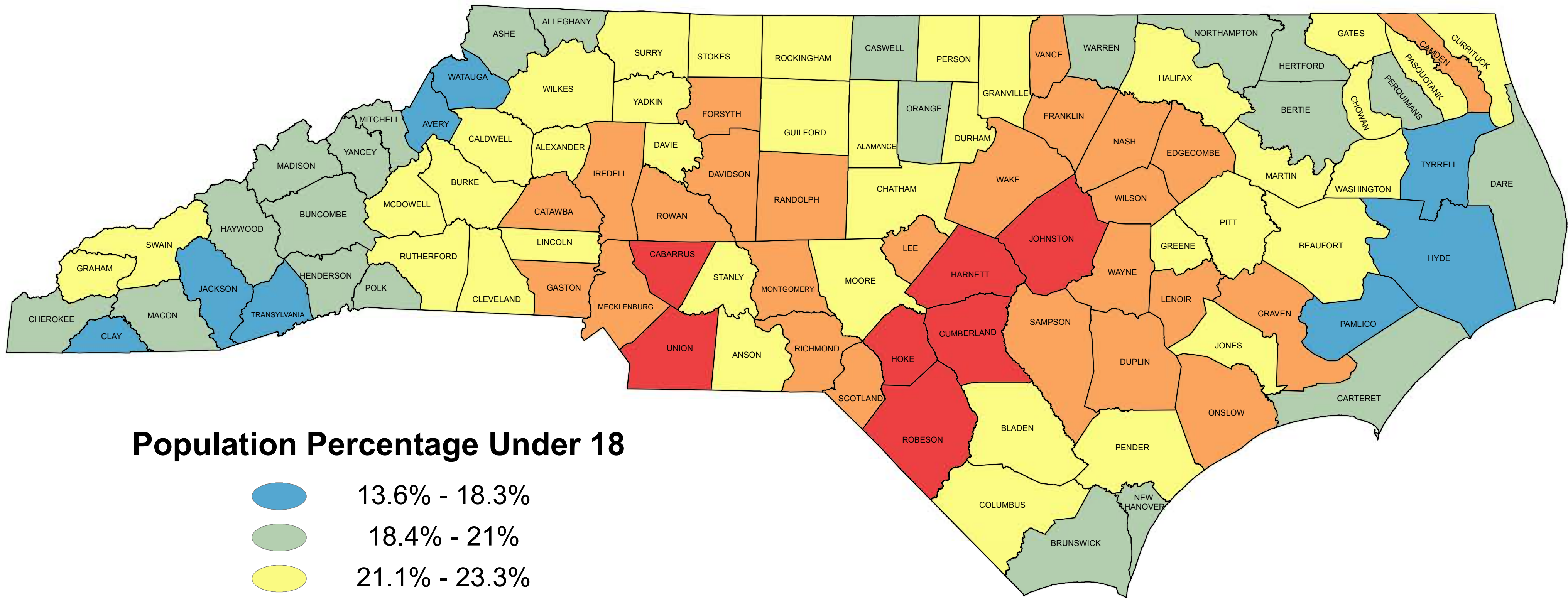
Source: North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management

Median Age, 2011



Explanation: The median age of the population of each county.
 Source: North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management

2011 Population Under 18



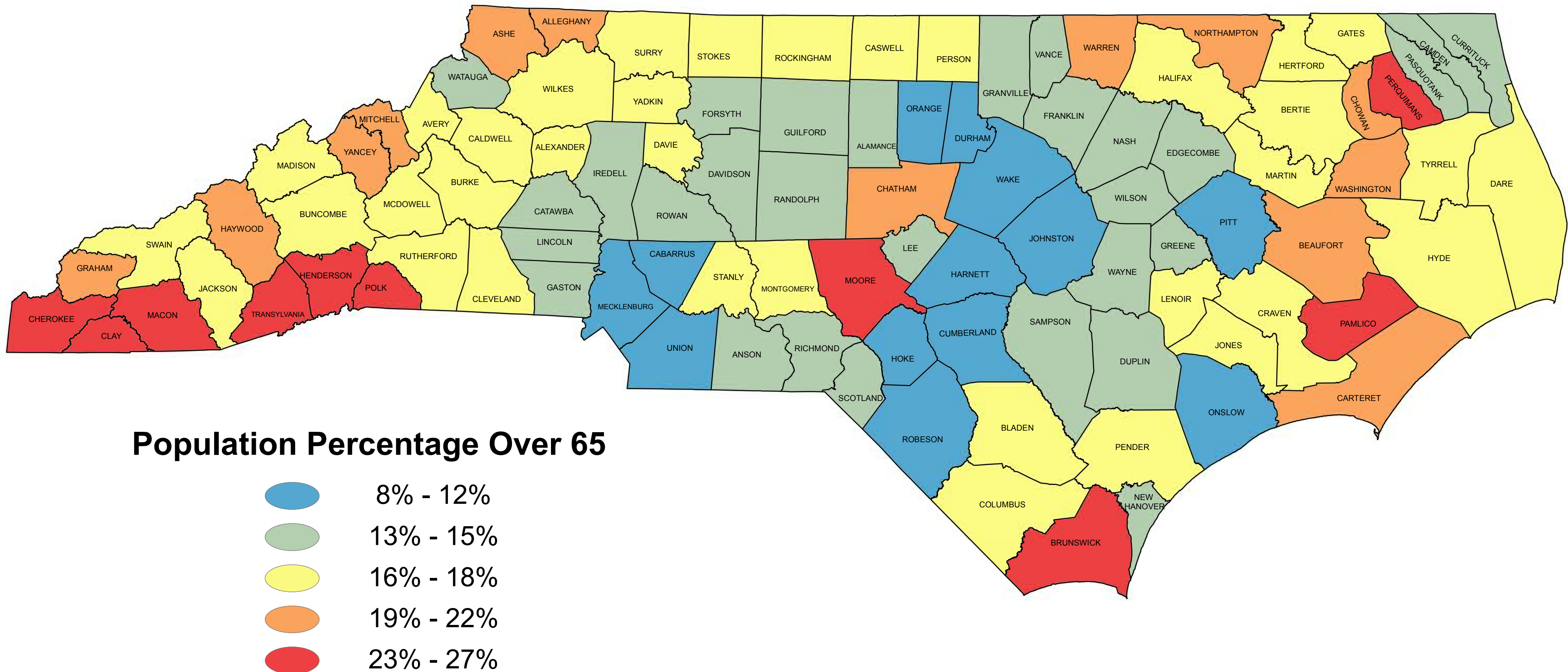
Population Percentage Under 18

- 13.6% - 18.3%
- 18.4% - 21%
- 21.1% - 23.3%
- 23.4% - 26.5%
- 26.6% - 30.5%

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

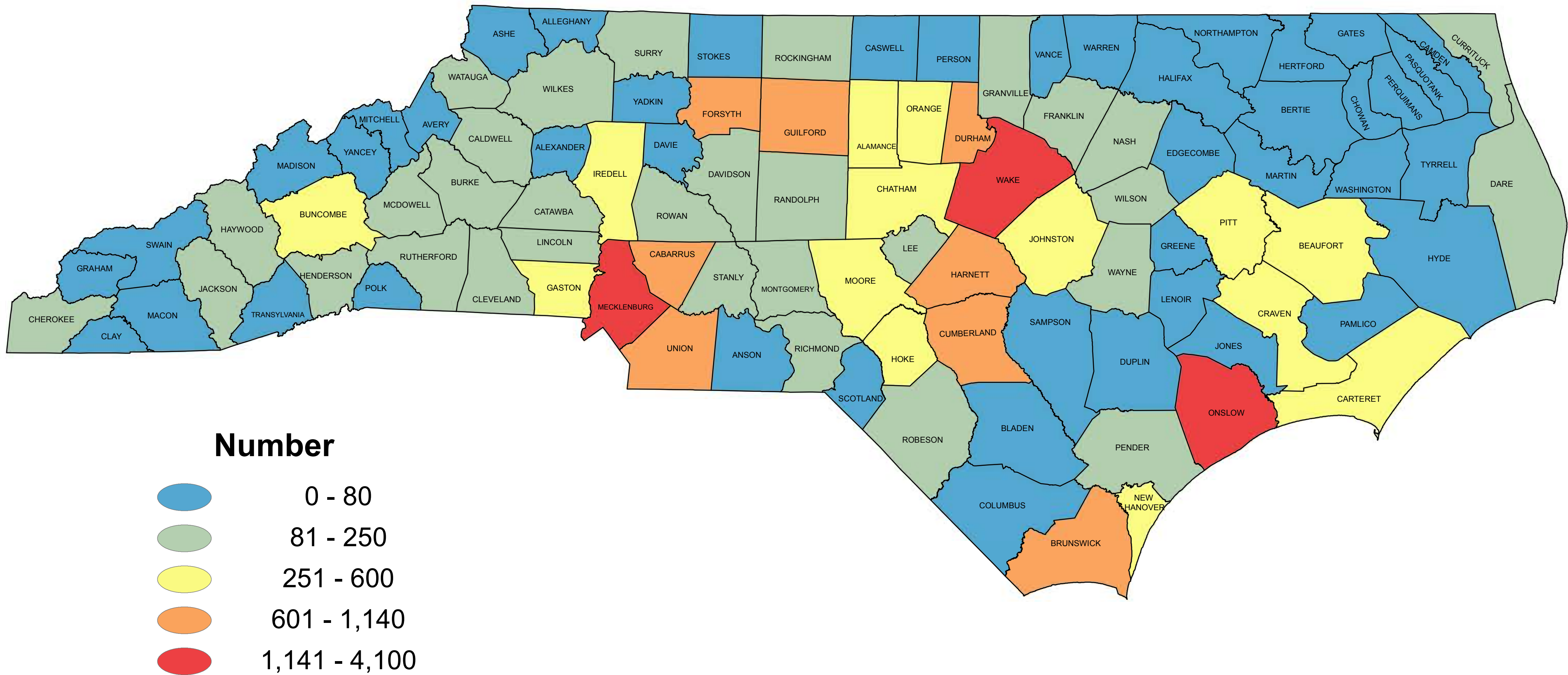
2011 Population Over 65



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

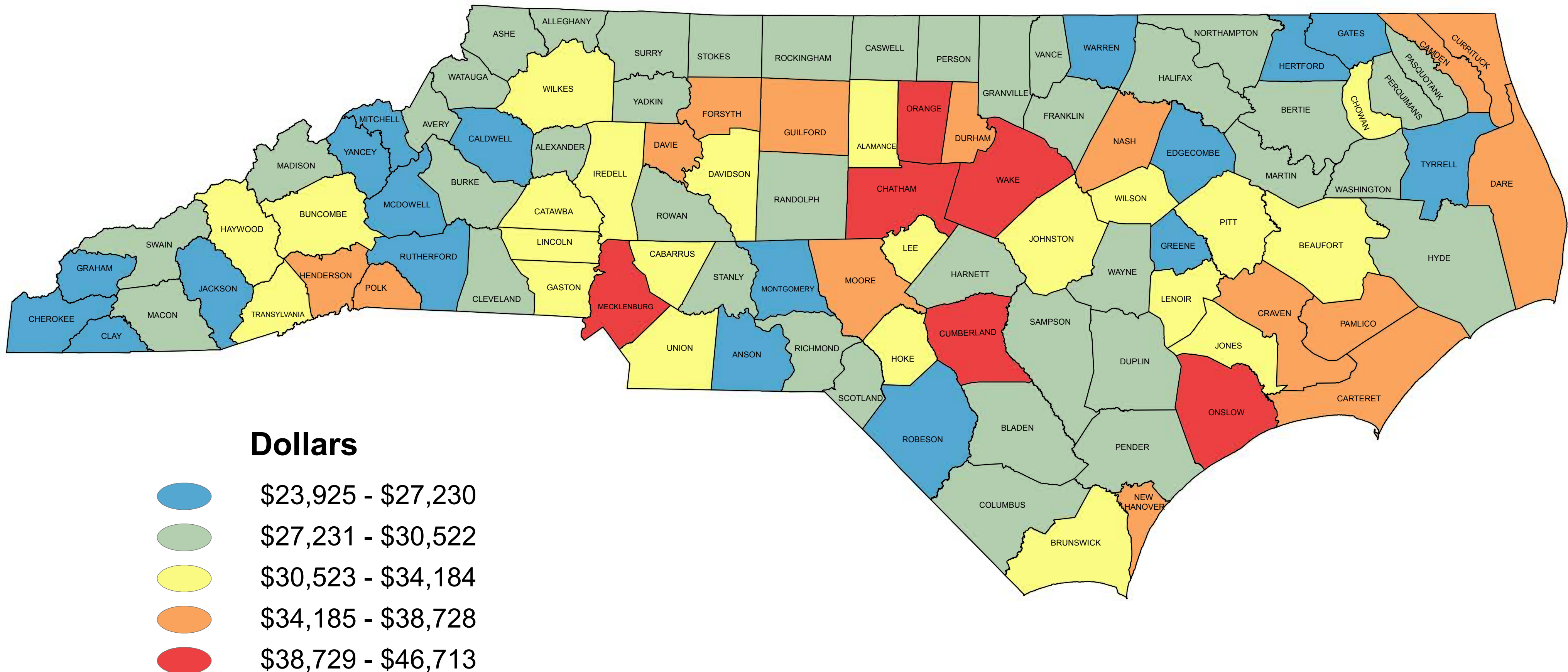
Building Permits, 2011



Explanation: The sum of building permits for private residential housing. These are estimates taken from the Census building survey.

Source: US Census

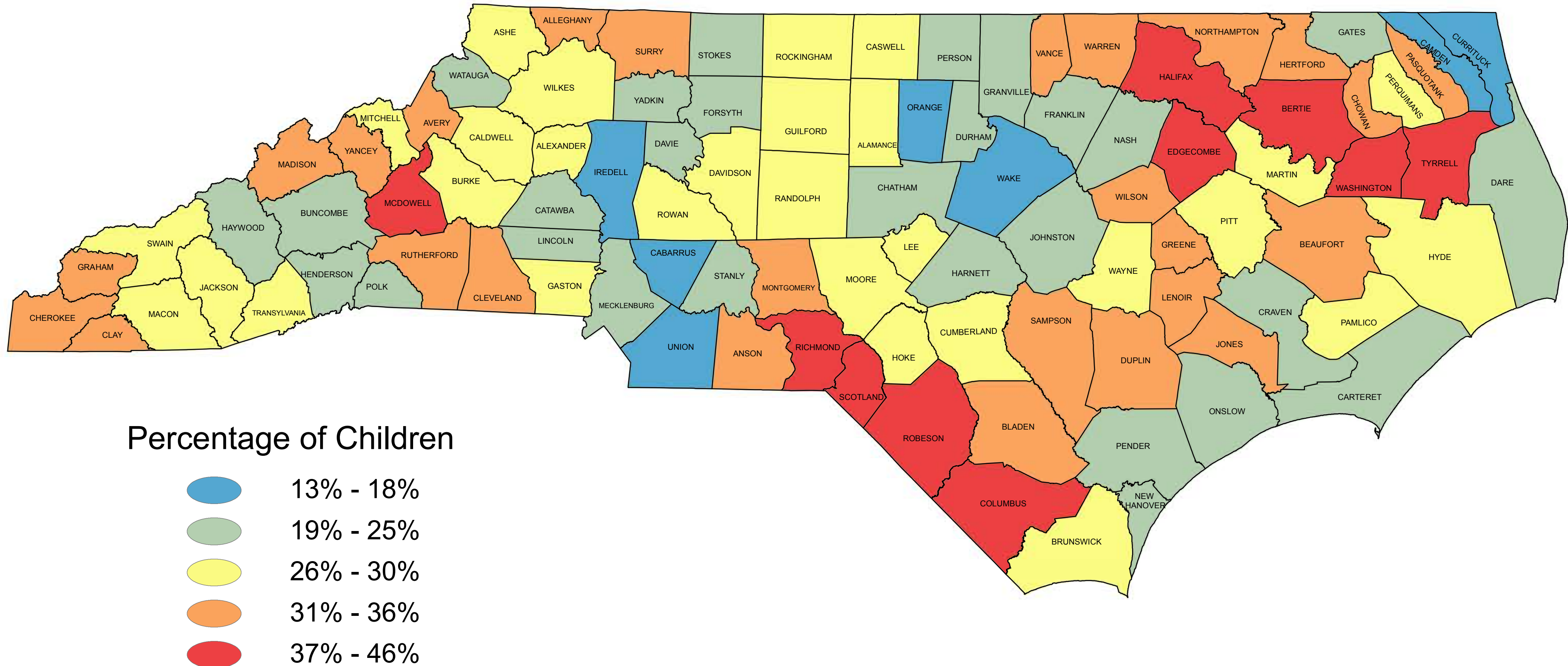
Personal Income, 2010



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: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

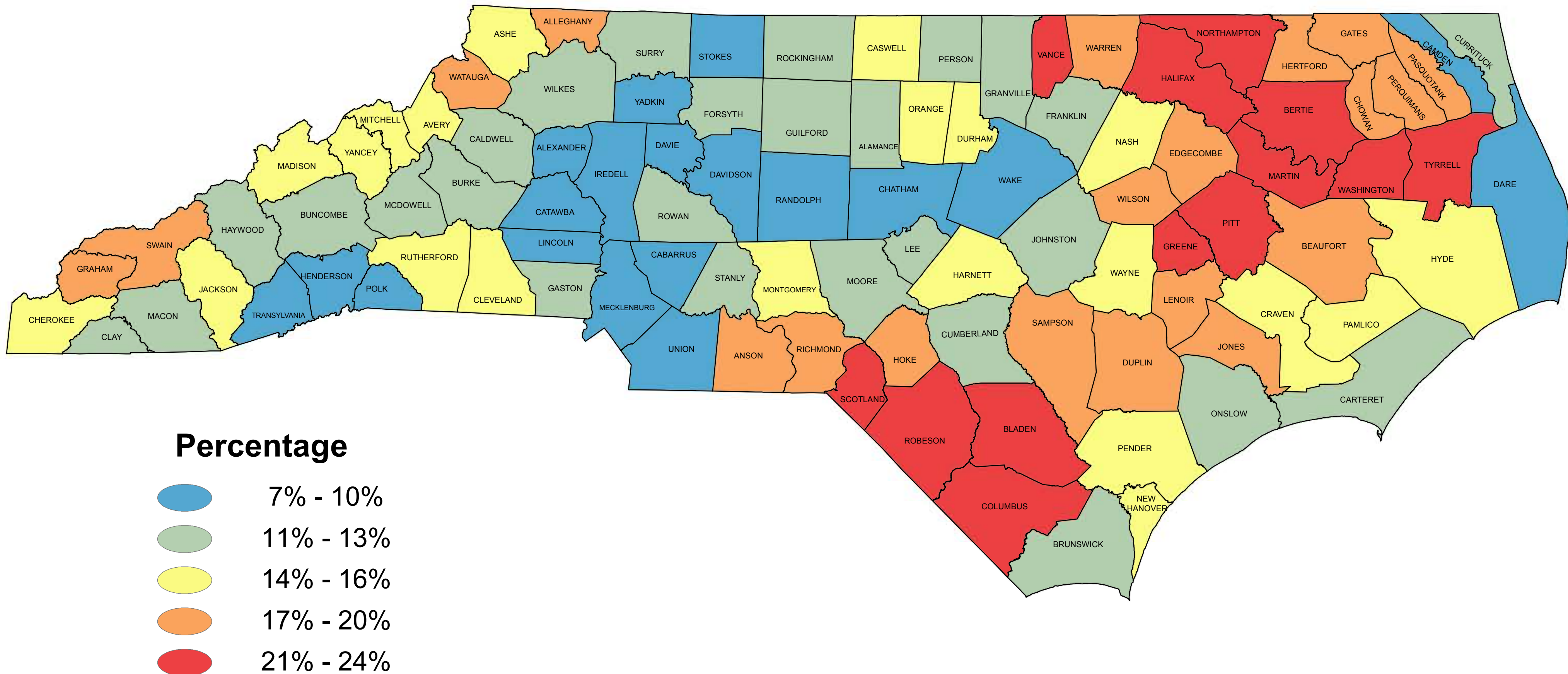
Children In Poverty, 2010



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

Source: US Census

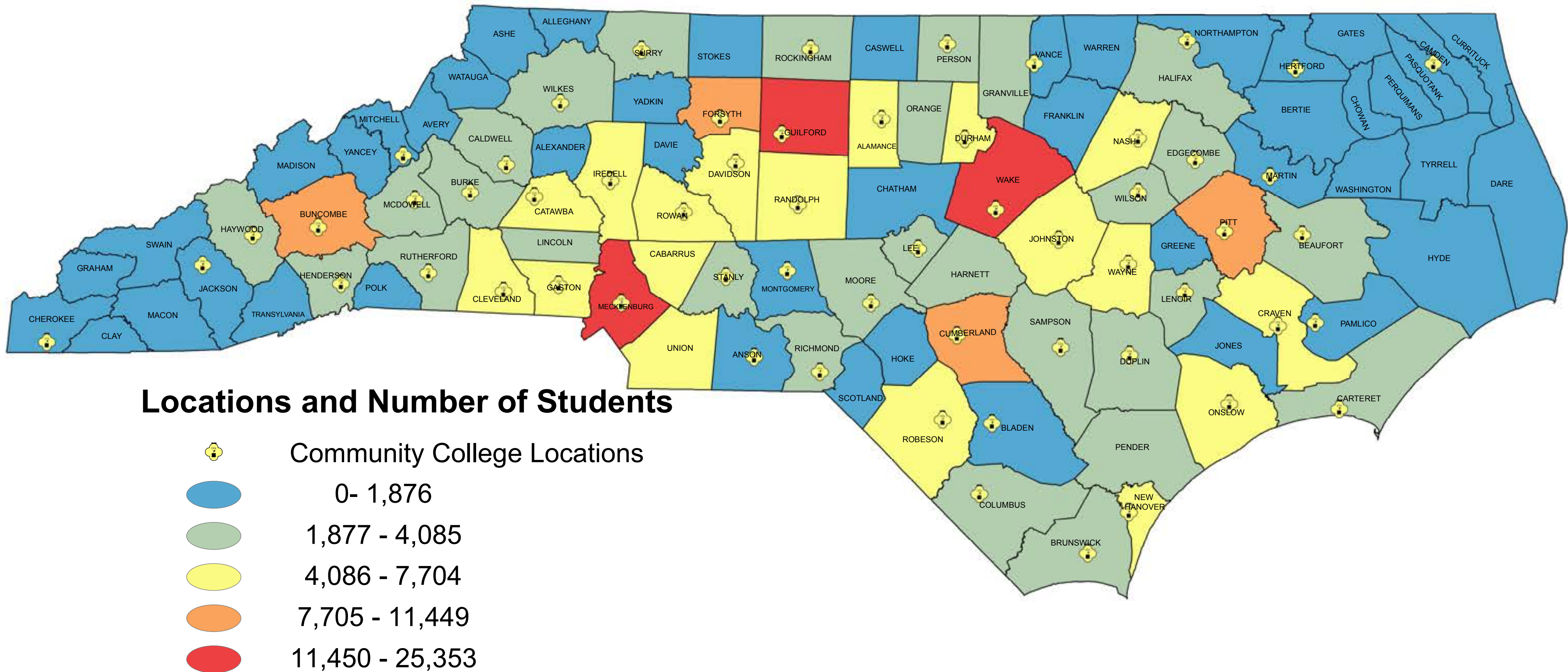
Percent In Poverty, 2010



Explanation: Percent of persons in poverty for whom the federal government classified as having poverty status. Calculation: Calculation provided by the Federal Bureau of the Census.

Source: US Census

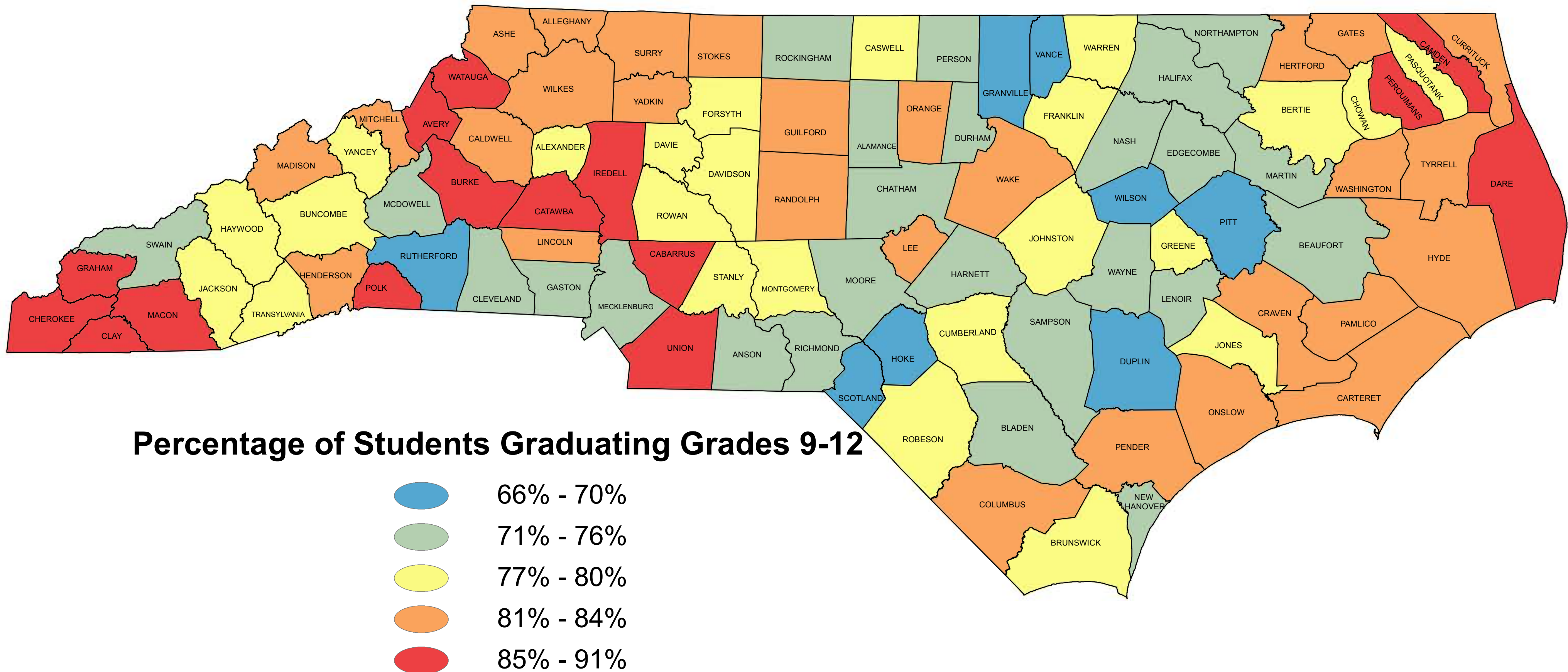
Community College Enrollment and Locations, 2011



Explanation: This is a count of all students by their home county that are enrolled in a community college regardless of their interest in seeking certification, an associate degree, diploma, transitional work, or career enhancement. Calculation provided by NCCC. The shape file for the locations has been provided by the NC One map

Source: North Carolina Community Colleges

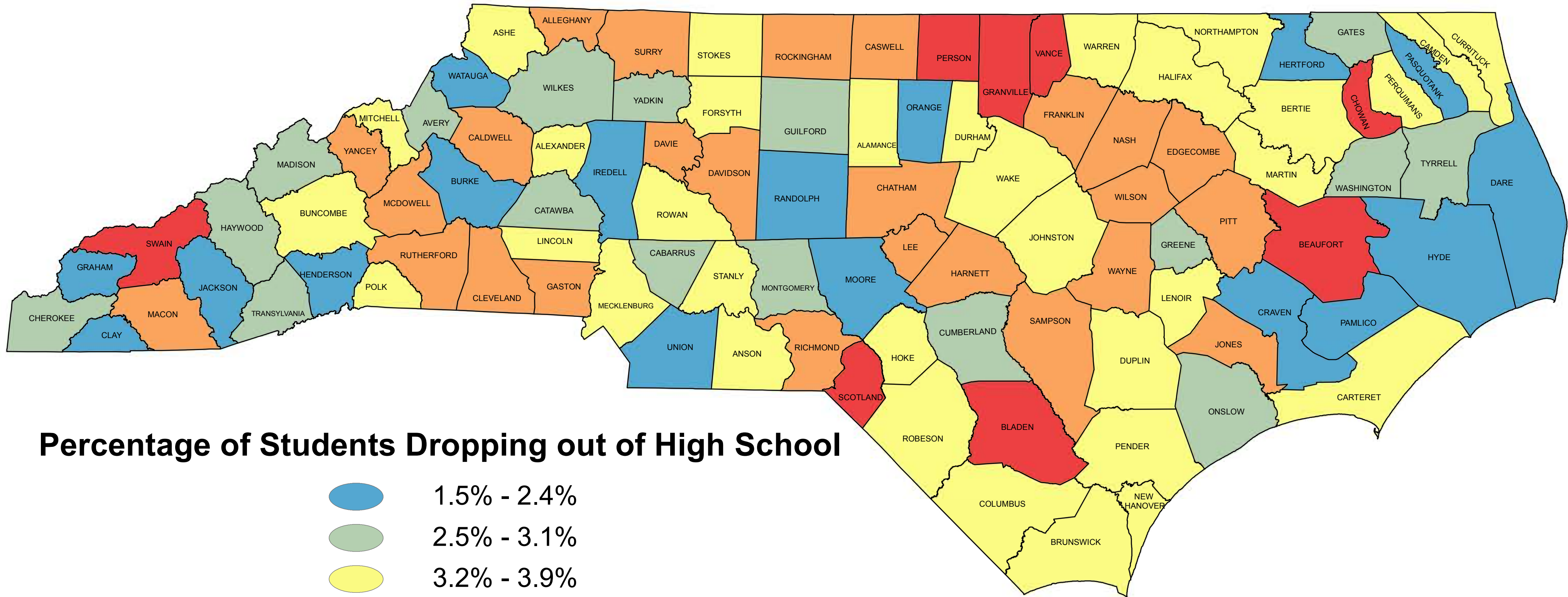
Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate, 2011



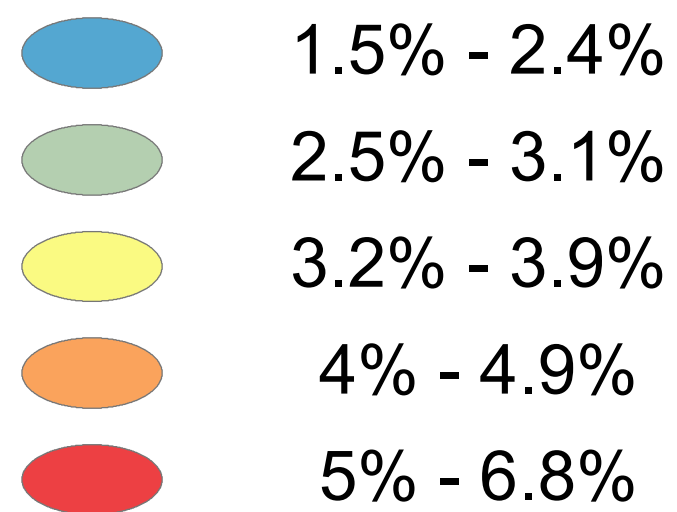
Explanation: This represents the percentage of students that graduated within four years of starting their freshman year of high school. Calculation provided by DPI. Counties that had multiple LEAs within the county had their amounts consolidated by finding a weighted average for their counties.

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

High School Dropout Rates, 2011



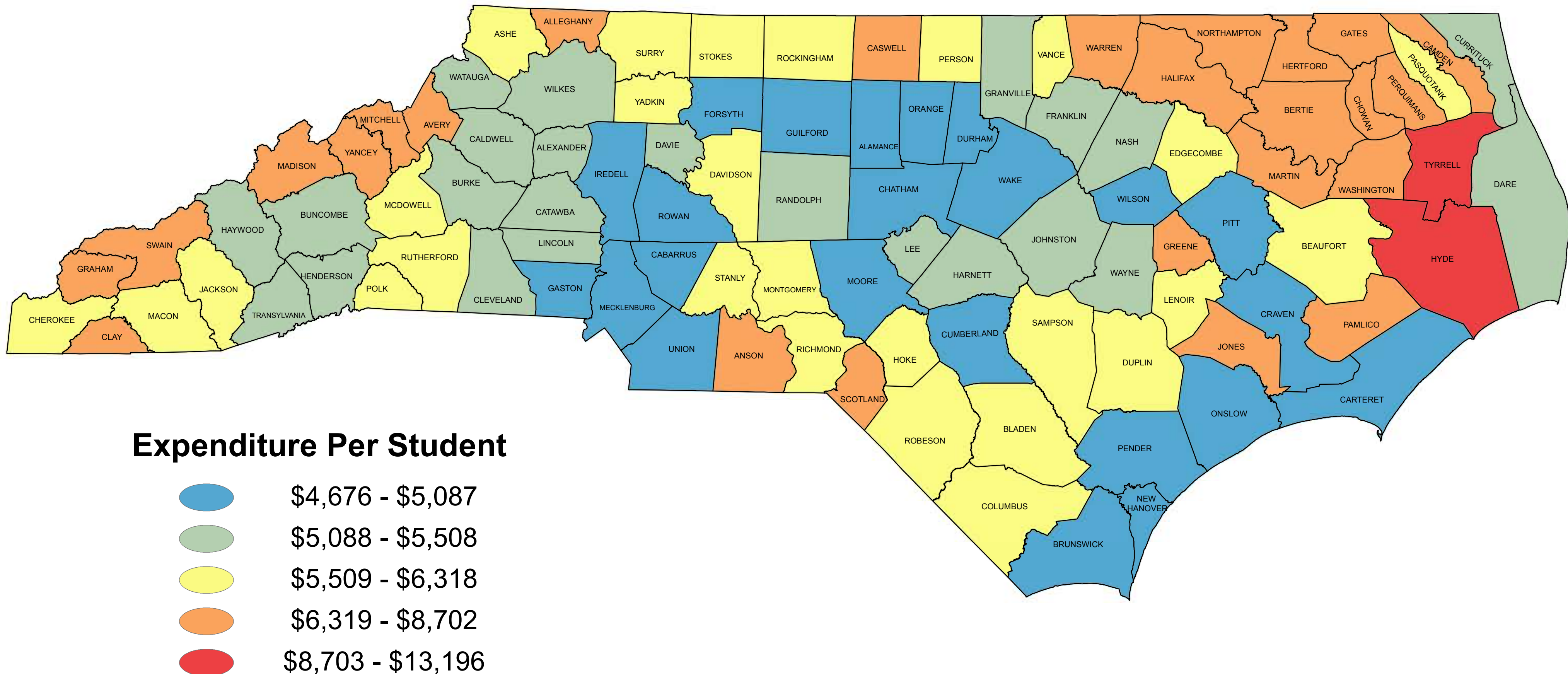
Percentage of Students Dropping out of High School



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. Calculation provided by DPI. Counties that had multiple LEAs within the county had their amounts consolidated by finding a weighted average for their counties.

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

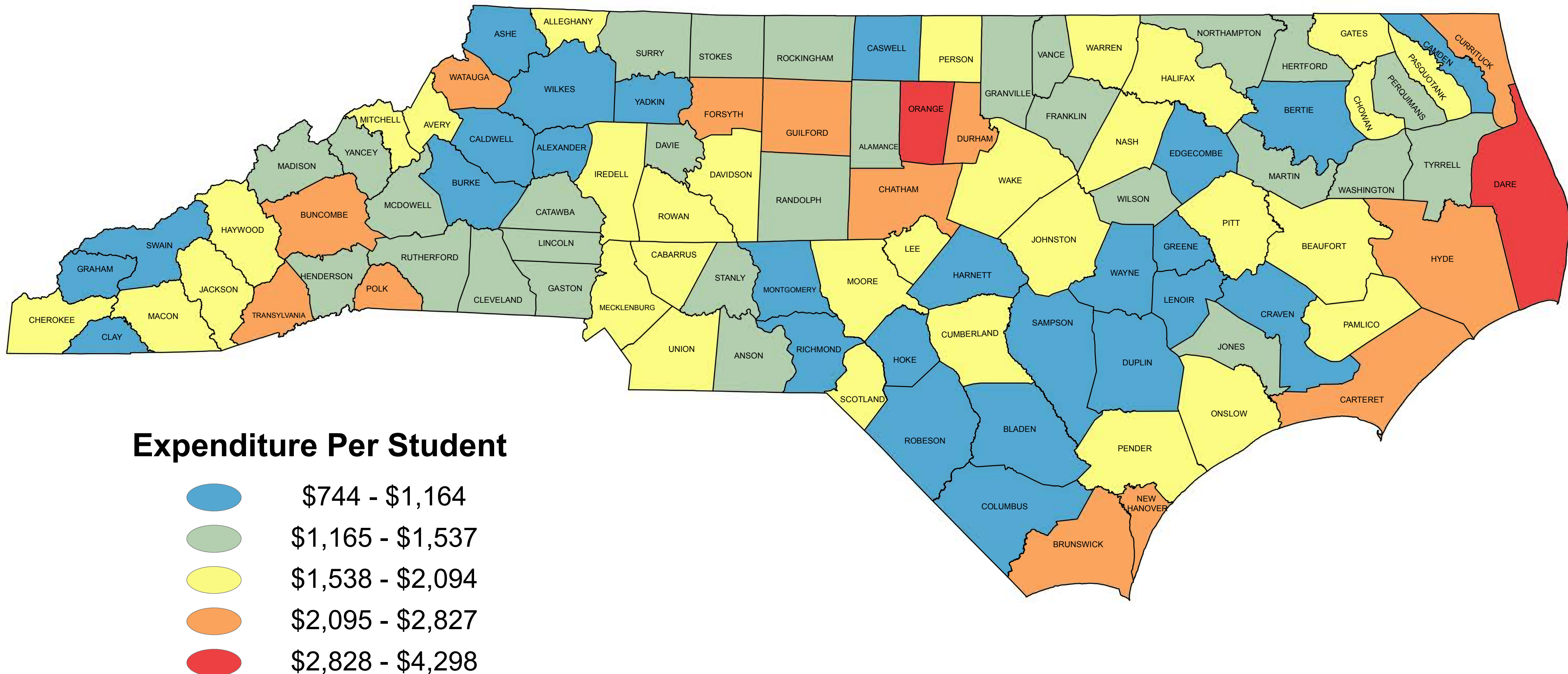
State Per Pupil Expenditures, 2011



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 that had multiple LEAs within the county had their amounts consolidated by finding a weighted average for their counties.

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

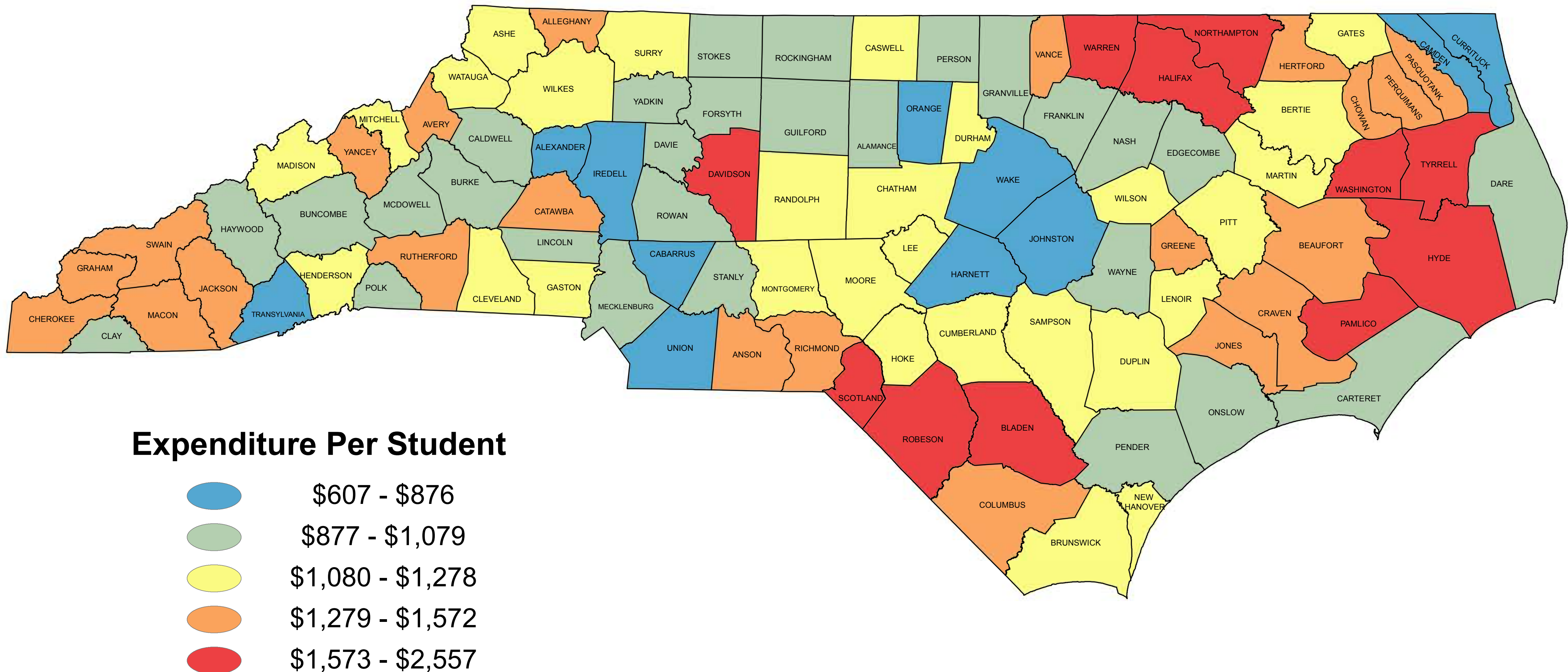
County Per Pupil Expenditures, 2011



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

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

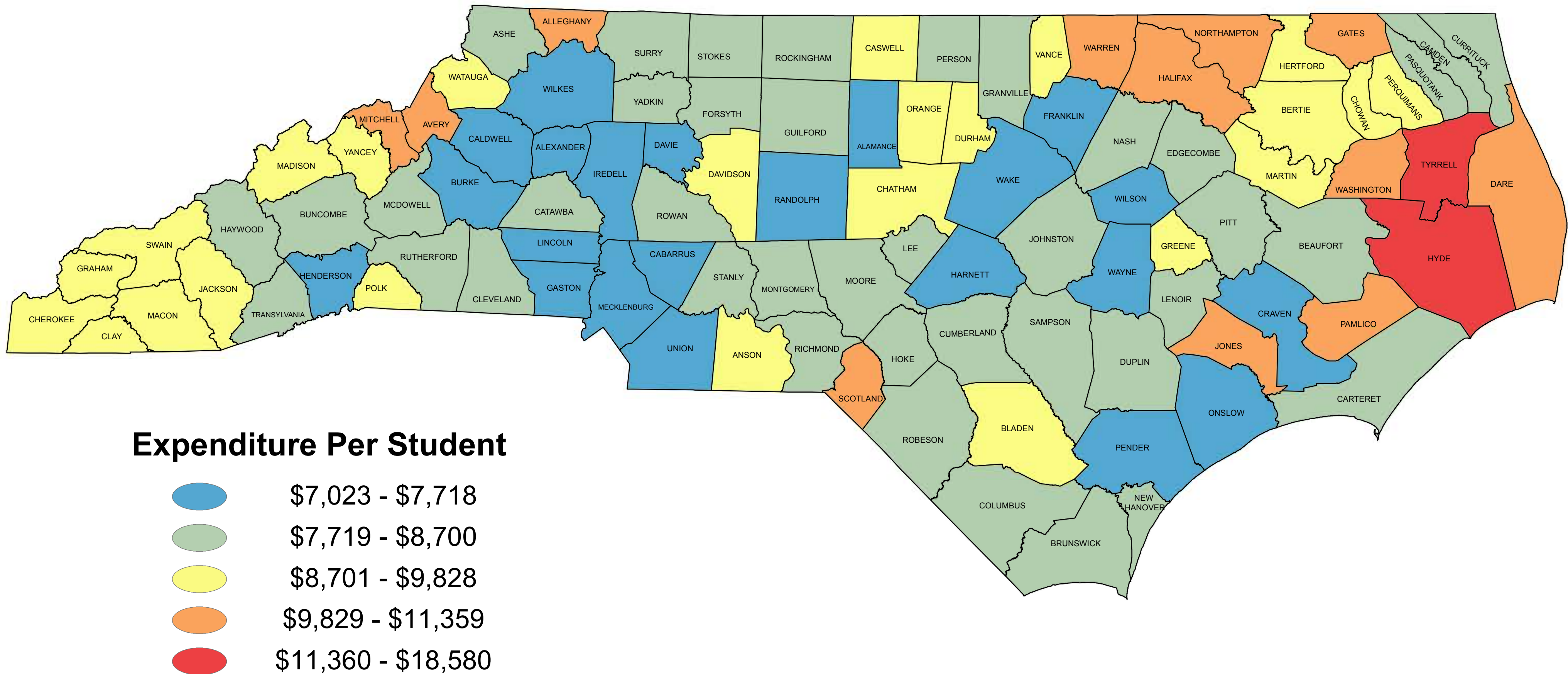
Federal Per Pupil Expenditures, 2011



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

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

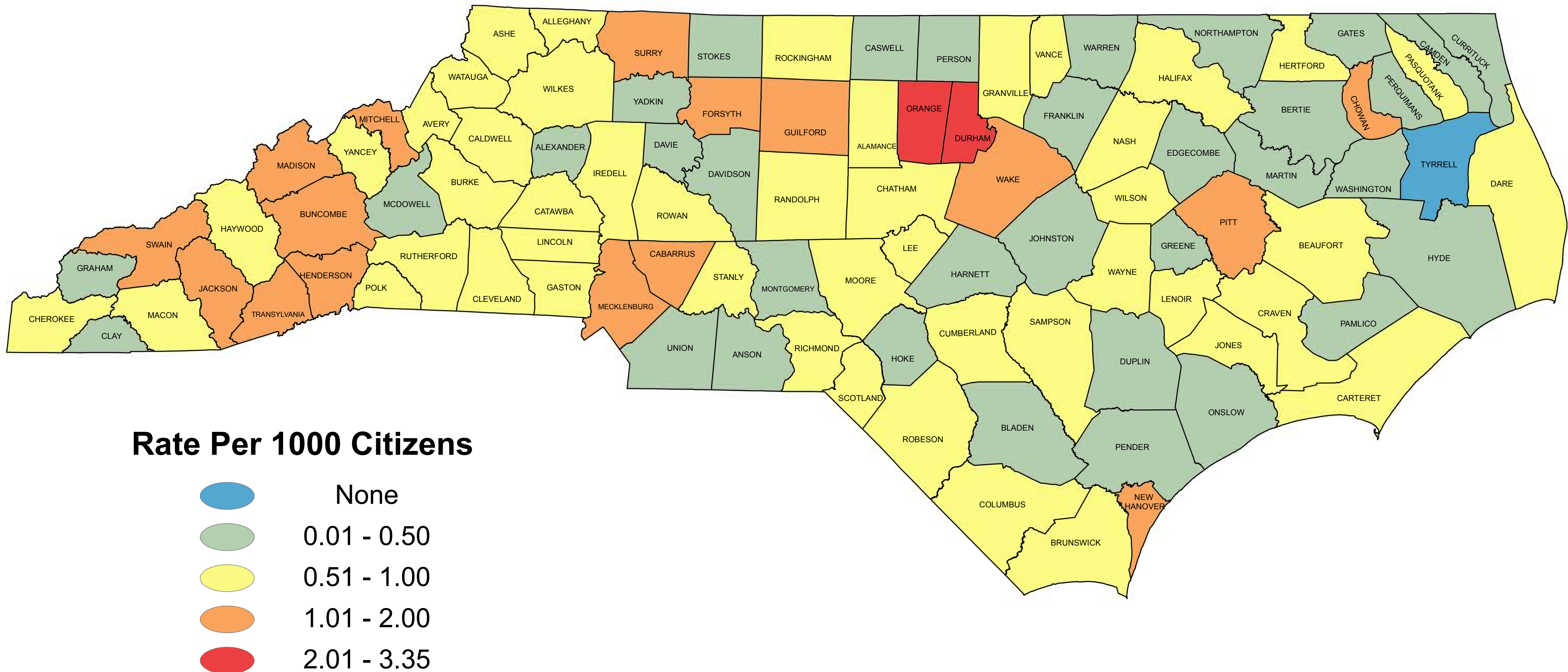
Total Per Pupil Expenditures, 2011



Explanation: The total per pupil expenditure measures the amount of money allocated from all three sources of funding to the LEA. This amount is divided by the county's average daily membership to create the average per pupil expenditure. Counties that had multiple LEAs within the county had their amounts consolidated by finding a weighted average for their counties.

Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

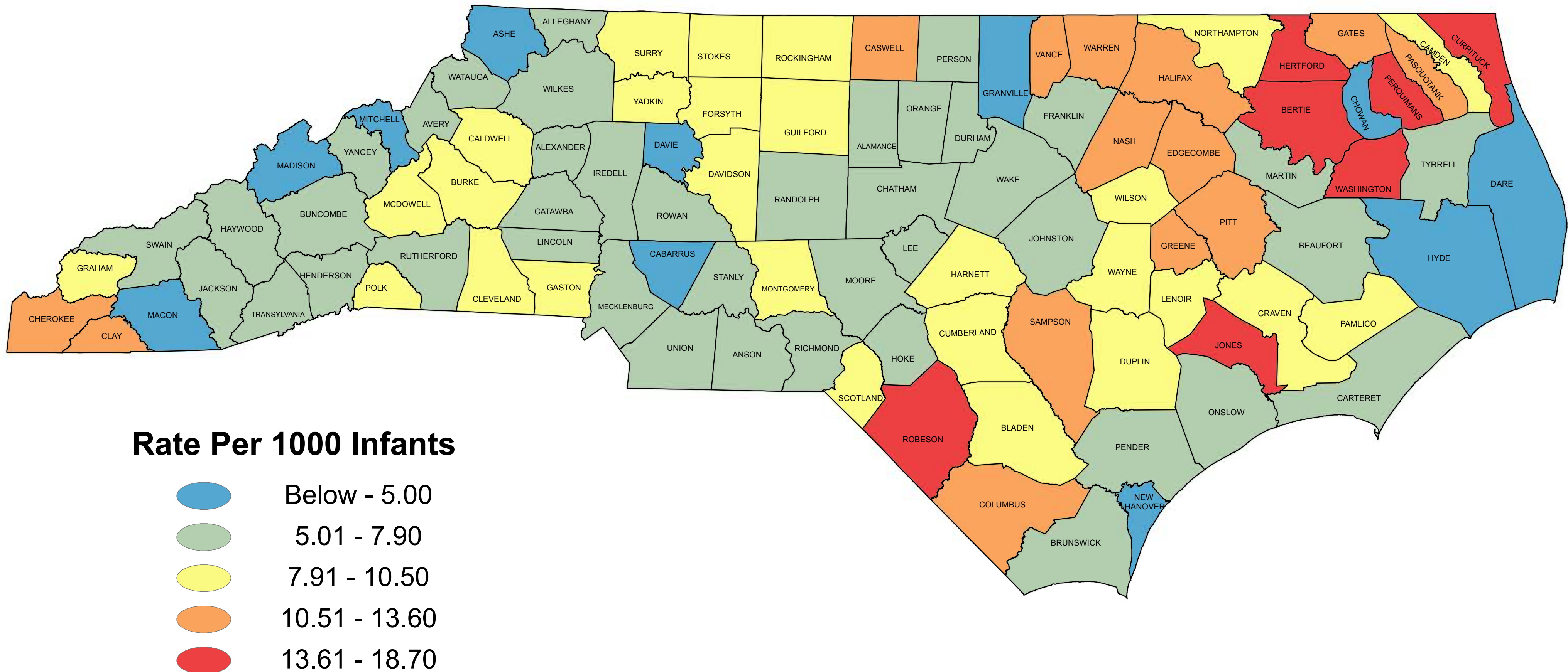
Active Primary Care Physicians, 2010



Explanation: 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 county's by the physicians' physical address. Calculation: The count of primary care physicians divided by the county population multiplied by 1000 to determine the rate of primary care physicians per 1000 county residents.

Source: Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

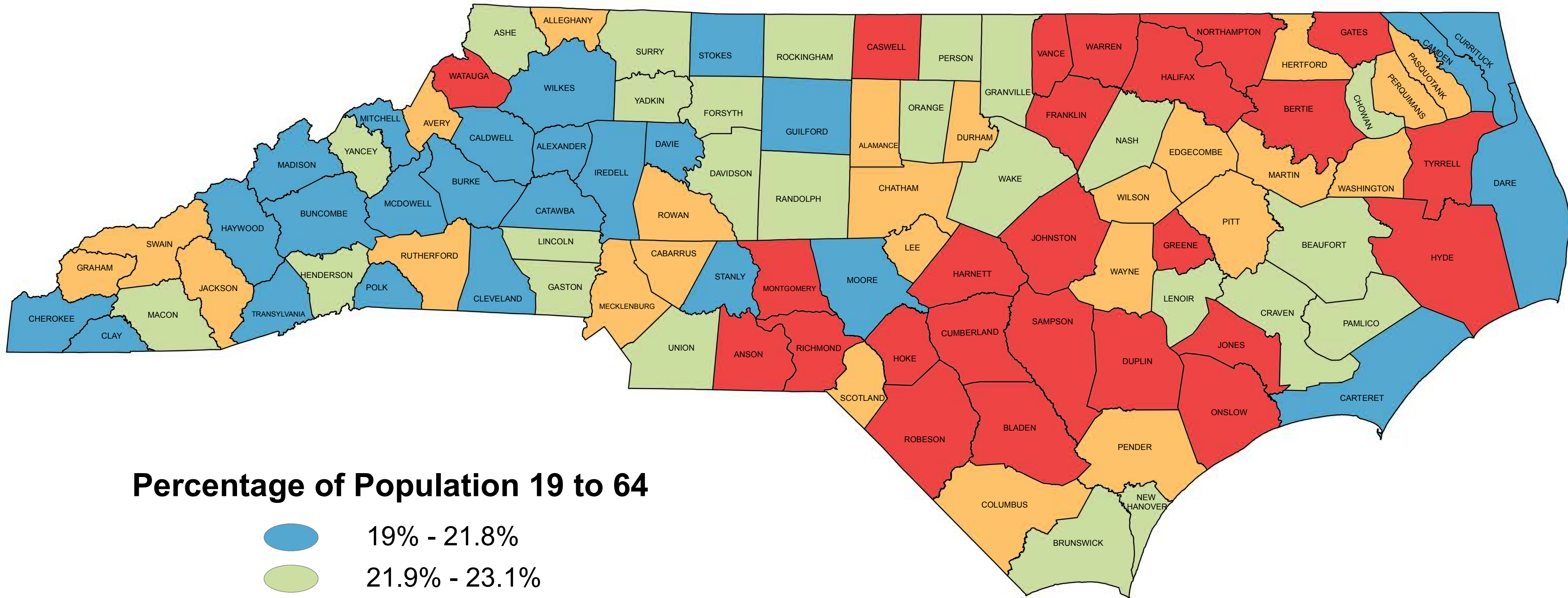
Infant Mortality Five Year Rate, 2006-2010



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. Calculation: Calculation provided by DHHS.

Source: State Center for Health Statistics, DHHS

Population 19 to 64 Uninsured, 2010



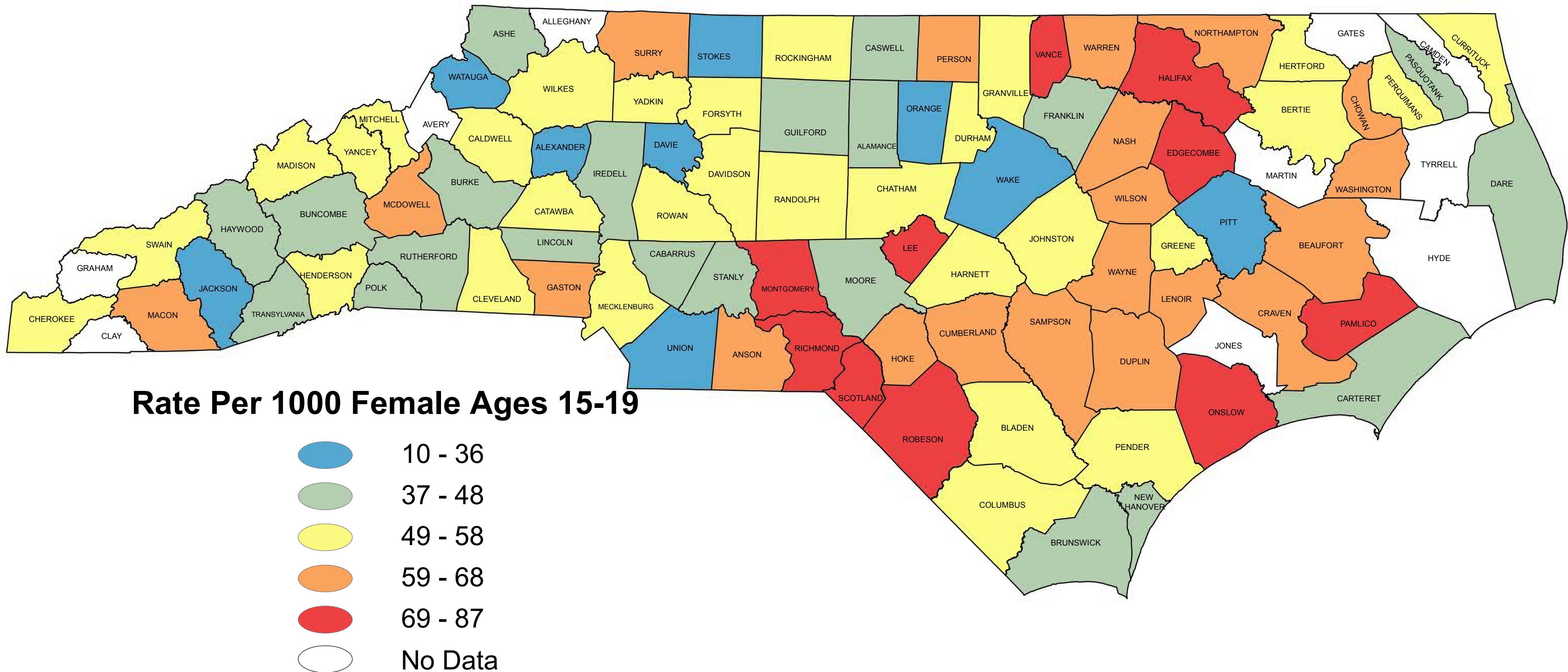
Percentage of Population 19 to 64

- 19% - 21.8%
- 21.9% - 23.1%
- 23.2% - 24.9%
- 25% - 30%

Explanation: The estimated percentage of citizens age 19 to 64 in each county that are uninsured.

Source: North Carolina Institute of Medicine

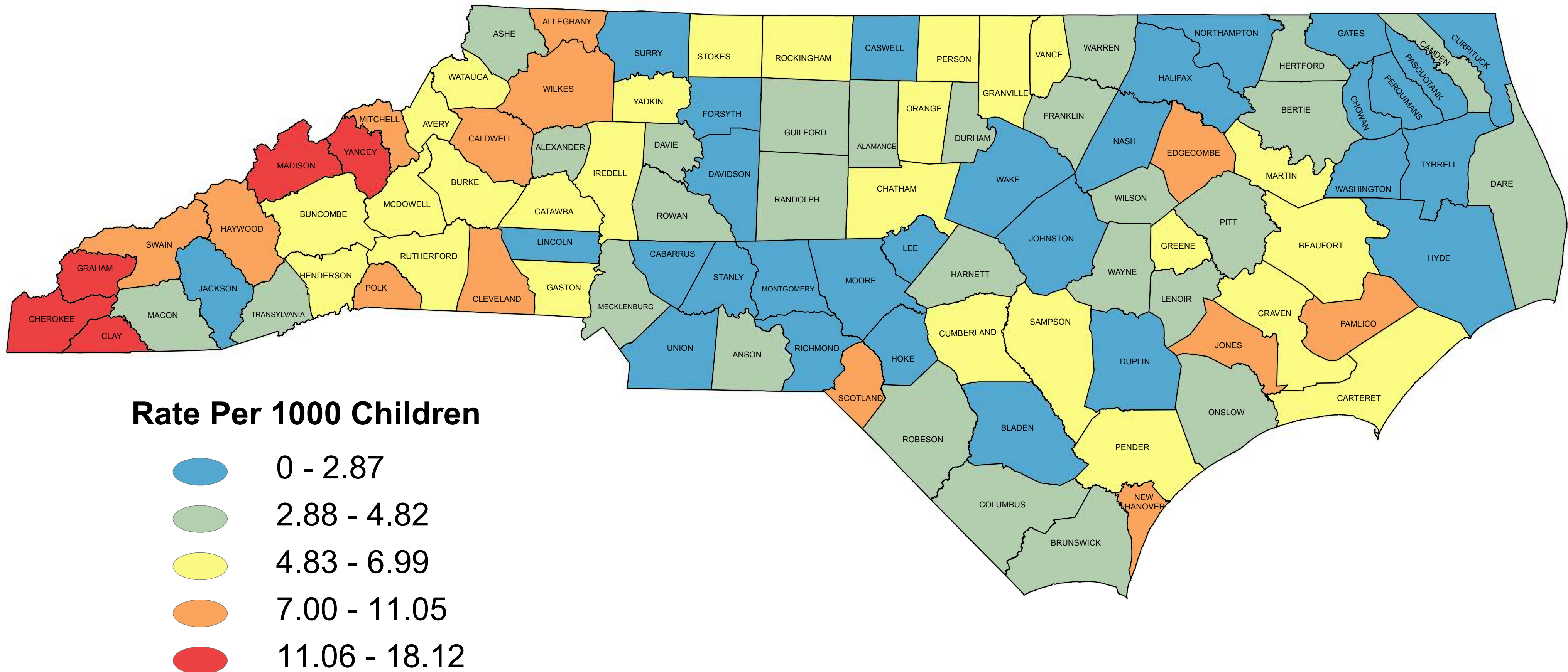
Teen Pregnancy, 2010



Explanation: The rate of teen pregnancies (pregnant females within the ages of 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

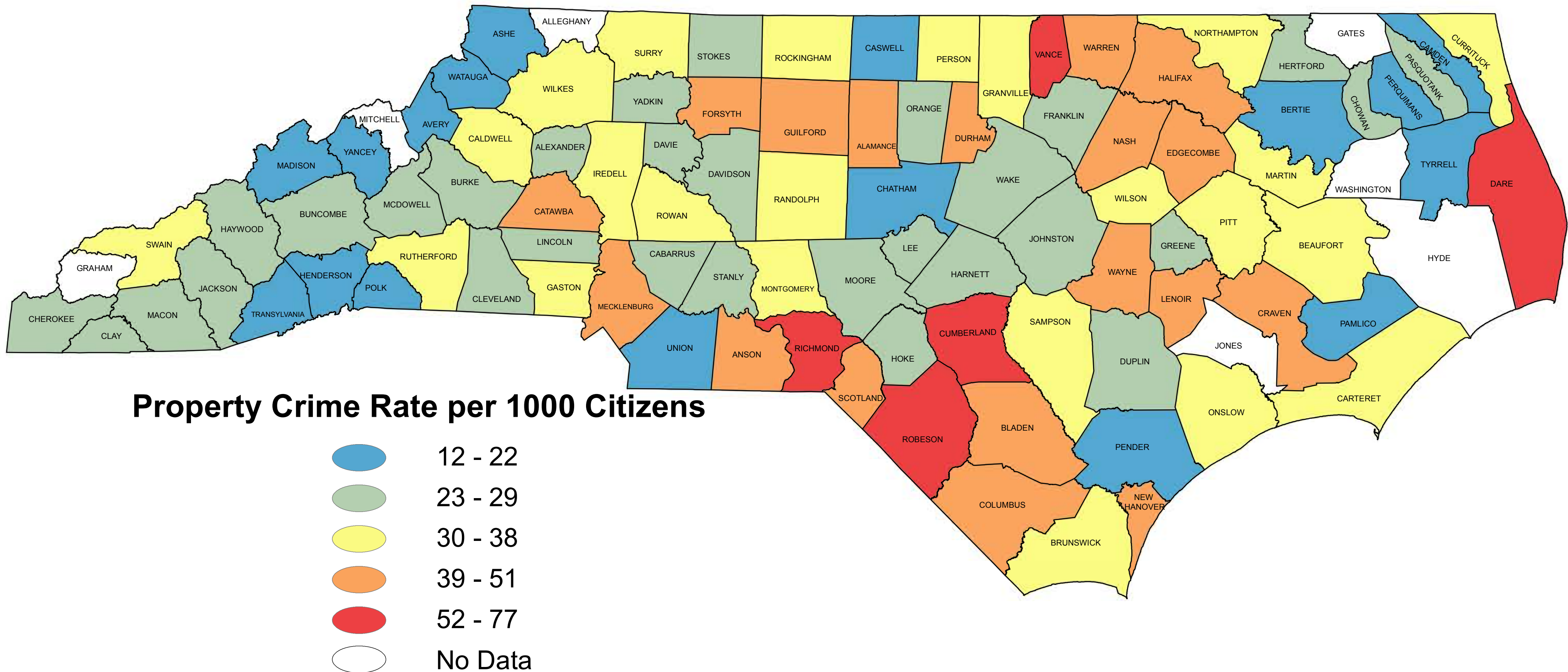
Children Under DSS Placement, 2010



Explanation: Represents the rate of children in DSS care including foster care for each county per 1000 minors. Calculation: DSS total count per county divided by the population of minors in the county multiplied by 1000.

Source: North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services

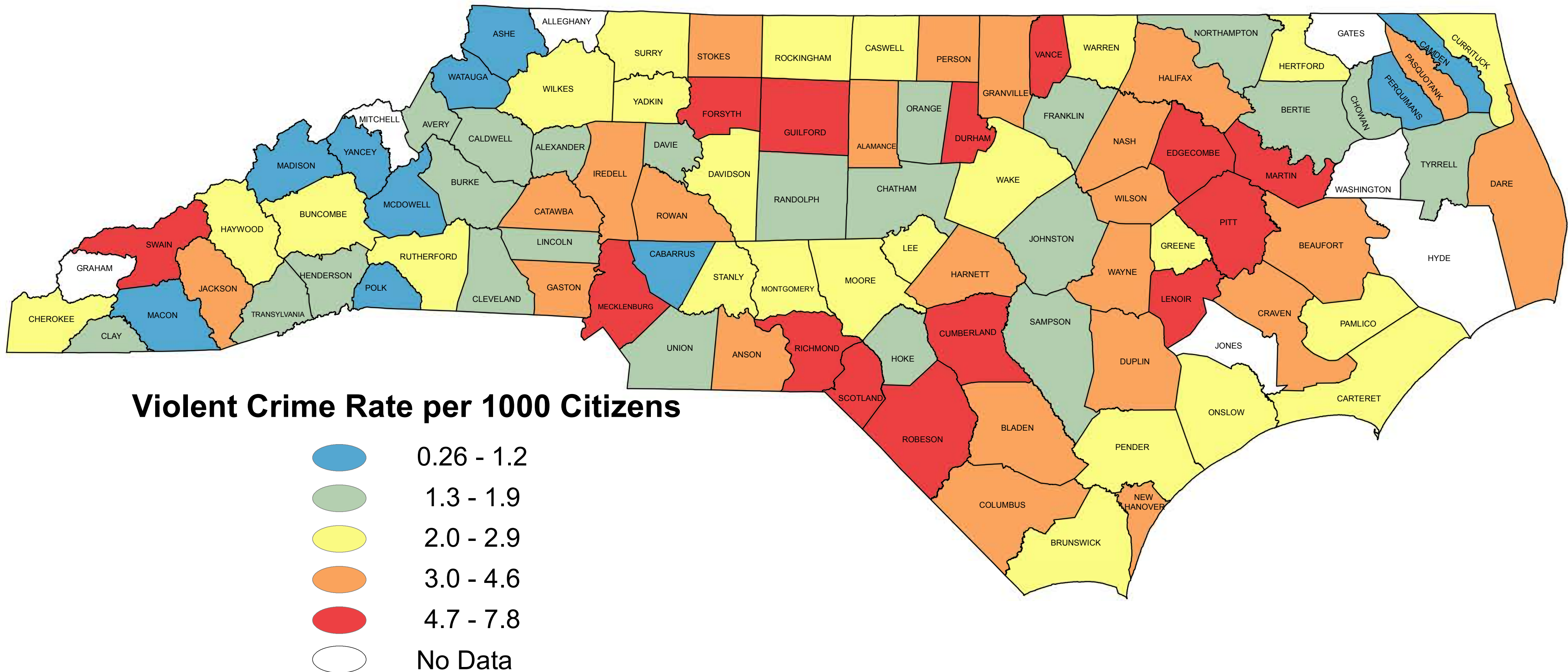
Property Crime Rate, 2011



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 that have no data did not report. Department of Justice uses the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

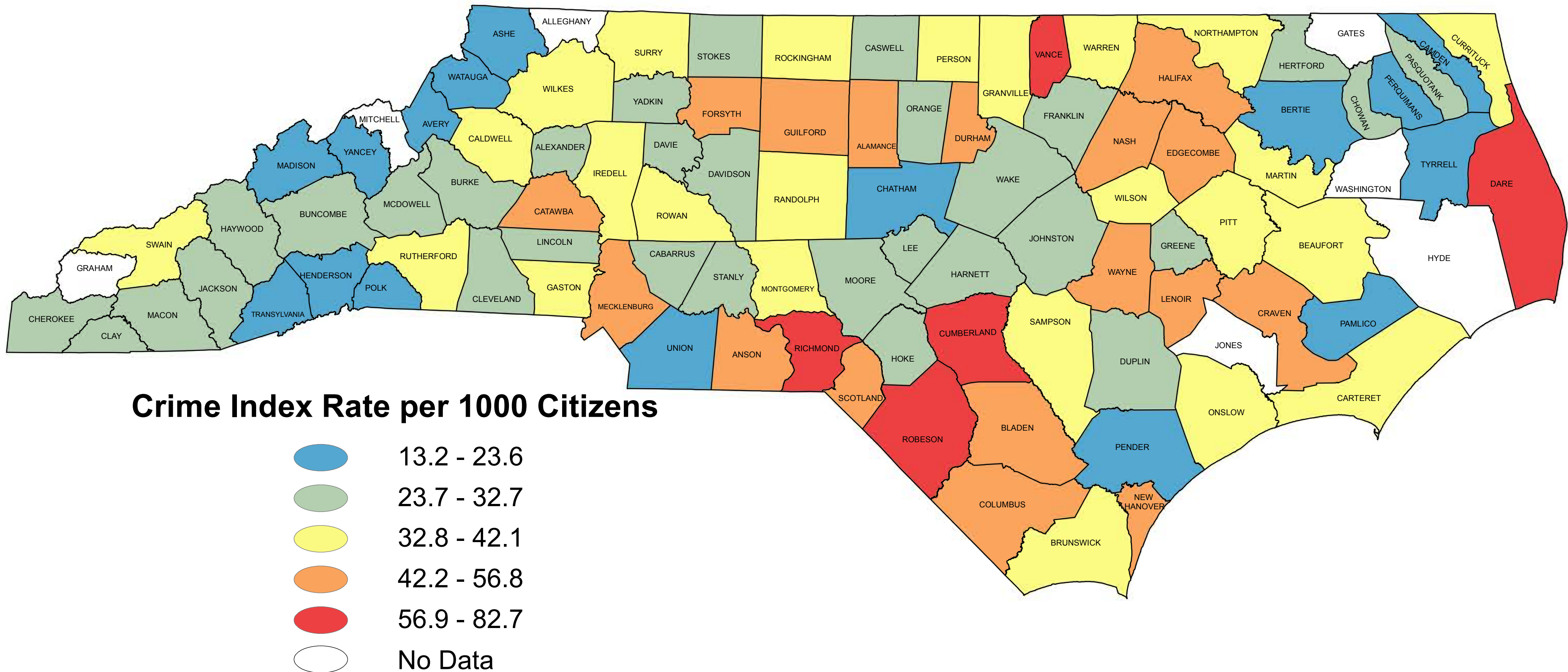
Source: NC Department of Justice

Violent Crime Rate, 2011



Explanation: Violent Crime figures are classified as the number of murders, rapes, robbery and aggravated assault. The number is derived by dividing the population by 1000. Counties that have no data did not report. Department of Justice uses the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Crime Index, 2011



Explanation: The combine total of Property Crime and Violent Crime. The number is derived by dividing the population by 1,000. Counties that have no data did not report. Department of Justice uses the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Source: NC Department of Justice