9 NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMARY

On the basis of its solvency in five separate categories, North Carolina ranks 9th among the US states for fiscal health. North Carolina has between 1.67 and 2.72 times the cash needed to cover short-term obligations. Revenues exceed expenses by 12 percent, with an improving net position of \$530 per capita. In the long run, North Carolina has a net asset ratio of 0.08. Long-term liabilities are lower than the national average, at 14 percent of total assets, or \$938 per capita. Total unfunded pension liabilities that are guaranteed to be paid are \$131.56 billion, or 31 percent of state personal income. OPEB are \$32.47 billion, or 8 percent of state personal income.

2016 TOTAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

STATE DEBT

	General Total primary obligation government bonds debt		Ratio of debt to State personal state personal Total prima income income debt per ca			
North Carolina	\$3.04 billion	\$7.81 billion	\$426.19 billion	1.8%	\$770	
National average	\$5.85 billion	\$12.65 billion	\$319.33 billion	3.7%	\$1,830	

PENSION LIABILITY

	Unfunded pension liability	Funded ratio	Market value of unfunded liability	Market value of funded liability ratio	
North Carolina	\$8.57 billion	92%	\$131.56 billion	41%	
National average	\$23.43 billion	73%	\$135.50 billion	32%	

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

	Total unfunded OPEB	Funded ratio 4%		
North Carolina	\$32.47 billion			
National average	\$14.51 billion	14%		

- 1. Nebraska
- 2. South Dakota
- Tennessee
- 4. Florida
- 5. Oklahoma
- 6. Wyoming
- 7. Idaho
- 8. Utah

9. North Carolina

- 10. Nevada
- 11. Alaska
- 12. New Hampshire
- 13. Virginia
- 14. Alabama
- 15. Missouri
- 16. Montana
- 17. Kansas
- 18. Georgia
- 19. North Dakota
- 20. South Carolina
- 21. Indiana
- 22. Texas
- 23. Ohio
- 24. Minnesota
- 25. Arkansas
- 26. Wisconsin
- 27. Arizona
- 28. Colorado
- 29. Iowa
- 30. Washington
- 31. Oregon
- 32. Michigan
- 33. Maryland
- 34. Maine
- 35. Pennsylvania
- 36. Mississippi
- 37. Louisiana
- 38. Hawaii
- 39. Vermont
- 40. Rhode Island
- 41. New York
- 42. California
- 43. West Virginia
- 44. Delaware
- 45. New Mexico
- 46. Kentucky
- 47. Massachusetts
- 48. New Jersev
- 49. Connecticut
- 50. Illinois



A	3.0
8th long-run solvency 2nd budget solvency	2.0
16th service-level solvency	1.0
14th trust fund solvency 23rd cash ▶	US avg
solvency	-1.0
	-2.0
distance fron	-3.0 n

US average

(in standard deviations)

UNDERLYING RATIOS

	Cash ratio	Quick ratio	Current ratio	Operating ratio	Surplus (or deficit) per capita		Long-term liability ratio	Long-term liability per capita	
North Carolina	1.67	2.55	2.72	1.12	\$530	0.08	0.14	\$938	
National average	2.22	2.99	3.22	1.01	-\$72	-0.17	0.63	\$4,387	
	Tax-to-ind		Revenue-to- income ratio		ises-to- ne ratio	Pension-to-inco ratio	me OPEE	3-to-income ratio	
North Carolina	0.06		0.11	0.	.10	0.31		0.08	
National average	0.06		0.13	0.13		0.43		0.04	

KEY TERMS

- Cash solvency measures whether a state has enough cash to cover its shortterm bills, which include accounts payable, vouchers, warrants, and shortterm debt. (North Carolina ranks 23rd.)
- **Budget solvency** measures whether a state can cover its fiscal year spending using current revenues. Did it run a shortfall during the year? (North Carolina ranks 2nd.)
- Long-run solvency measures whether a state has a hedge against large long-term liabilities. Are enough assets available to cushion the state from potential shocks or long-term fiscal risks? (North Carolina ranks 8th.)
- **Service-level solvency** measures how high taxes, revenues, and spending are when compared to state personal income. Do states have enough "fiscal slack"? If spending commitments demand more revenues, are states in a good position to increase taxes without harming the economy? Is spending high or low relative to the tax base? (North Carolina ranks 16th.)
- **Trust fund solvency** measures how much debt a state has. How large are unfunded pension liabilities and OPEB liabilities compared to the state personal income? (North Carolina ranks 14th.)

For a complete explanation of the methodology used to calculate North Carolina's fiscal health rankings, see Eileen Norcross and Olivia Gonzalez, "Ranking the States by Fiscal Condition, 2018 Edition" (Mercatus Research, Mercatus Center at George Mason University, Arlington, VA, October 2018).