



NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE TREASURER
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE DIVISION
AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

JANET COWELL
TREASURER

T. VANCE HOLLOMAN
DEPUTY TREASURER

Memorandum #2012-14

TO: County Officials and Certified Public Accountants

FROM: Sharon Edmundson, Director, Fiscal Management Section

**SUBJECT: Management of Cash and Taxes and Fund Balance Available –
Counties for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2011**

DATE: April 17, 2012

This publication provides comparative cash and investment, fund balance available, and tax levy information of county governments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. As in the past, we have added the county assessment-to-sales ratios and have calculated effective tax rates. (Note: the effective tax rate is calculated by multiplying the county-wide tax rate by the assessment-to-sales ratio.) Providing the effective tax rates should result in a better comparison of tax rates between counties, given those counties are at different points on their revaluation cycles. In addition, the average unit-wide effective tax rates for the last five fiscal years are presented. The statistics provide a range of highest and lowest items within a grouping and the mathematical average. Tax collection percentages and average tax collection percentages are presented for all property, all property other than motor vehicles, and for motor vehicles only. This analysis presents information for the State as a whole and for counties in the following population groupings: 100,000 and above; 50,000 to 99,999; 25,000 to 49,999; and 24,999 and below.

County officials are encouraged to compare their own performances to similar counties and to statewide averages. Such comparisons may identify opportunities for improvement or may indicate improved performances from previous fiscal years. For those counties with below average tax collection rates, collection procedures should be reviewed to determine if more effective means of collection are available. An improvement in tax collection rates provides numerous benefits to counties. It provides more revenues to finance programs, generates additional funds for the investment program, and allows the property tax rate to be lower than it would otherwise have to be. Section 50, "Tax Assessment, Billing, and Collection" in the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer Policies Manual, provides information on collection procedures. To view the manual:

- 1) Visit our website at www.nctreasurer.com.
- 2) Under "State and Local Government," select "Auditing and Reporting Resources."
- 3) Select "Policies Manual."

Please contact Ms. Lisa Olson, 919-807-2382, if you need to order a hard copy of this section. Also, the School of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill offers courses in tax collection that may benefit tax collectors in carrying out their statutory responsibilities.

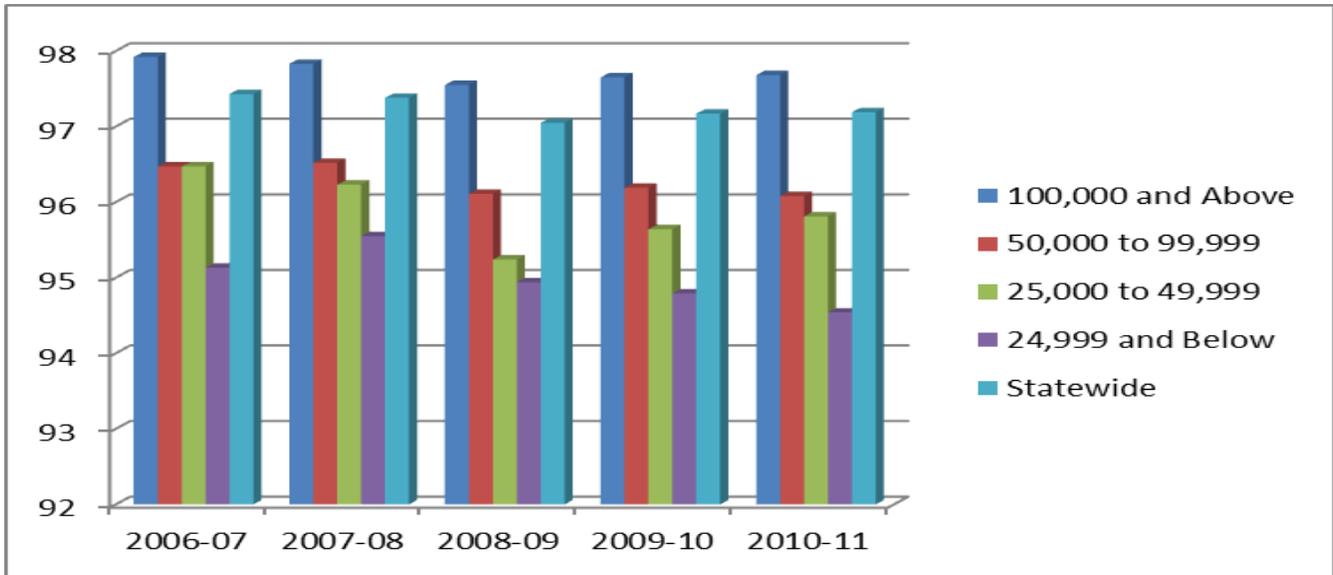
Given the role assumed by the counties in billing and collecting motor vehicle taxes for all residents, including those within municipalities, municipal officials should periodically consider consolidating the property tax functions of counties and municipalities. Again Section 50, "Tax Assessment, Billing, and Collection," contains a discussion on consolidated property tax functions. In addition, Memorandum #692, Consolidating County and Municipal Property Tax Functions and Memorandum #929, Results of Municipal and County Survey on Consolidating and Billing of Tax Functions, which discuss joint arrangements utilized by many counties and municipalities, are available on our website. Consolidating the property tax functions should provide more economical use of equipment, office personnel, supplies, and postage. A single tax billing and collection office would simplify taxpayers' efforts to pay and inquire about the status of their taxes. Also, especially for smaller units, a consolidated office should be able to enforce tax collections (attachment and garnishment, levy and foreclosure) at a lower cost. Further, in a cooperative relationship, municipal officials may be able to provide information on delinquent taxpayers that may help facilitate collection of county taxes due.

The statewide and population grouping tax collection percentages over the last five fiscal years are as follows:

Average Current Year Tax Collection Percentages

Population Grouping	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>
Statewide	97.43%	97.38%	97.05%	97.17%	97.19%
100,000 and Above	97.92	97.83	97.55	97.65	97.68%
50,000 to 99,999	96.47	96.52	96.11	96.19	96.08%
25,000 to 49,999	96.47	96.23	95.24	95.64	95.81%
24,999 and Below	95.13	95.55	94.94	94.79	94.54%

Average Tax Collection Percentages By Year



The average statewide tax collection percentage for 2010-11 increased slightly as well as the average percentages in two of the four population groups. Overall the tax collection percentages for most units in the State remain high but there is room for improvement in some instances.

An overall trend that can be noted is that tax collection percentages for counties vary according to population, with the largest counties having the highest tax collection percentages. This trend is consistent for the four preceding years and continues to be so. Within each population grouping, there may be substantial variation in collection rates, meaning that not all small counties have lower tax collection rates and vice versa. Again, our overall collection rates remain high, regardless of population group.

Average 2010-11 Tax Collection Percentages

<u>Population Grouping</u>	<u>Excluding Motor Vehicles</u>	<u>Motor Vehicles</u>
Statewide	97.91	87.22
100,000 and Above	98.37	88.09
50,000 to 99,999	96.96	85.37
25,000 to 49,999	96.61	84.01
24,999 and Below	95.23	84.08

These figures are included in the report because the methods of billing and collecting taxes differ between motor vehicles and other classes of property. The same trend noted for all property is

noted for motor vehicle taxes also. Tax collection percentages for counties vary according to population, with the largest counties generally having the highest tax collection percentages.

Tax collectors from those counties that have the higher collection percentages for motor vehicles indicate that they send out multiple late notices for vehicle taxes. Some of those counties also aggressively attach the assets and garnish the wages of a delinquent taxpayer. Units that rely solely upon the block of subsequent year registrations placed with the Division of Motor Vehicles should eventually collect a high percentage of motor vehicle taxes, but their current year collection percentages of motor vehicle taxes will probably be lower than those that use more aggressive tax collection procedures.

Beginning in July 2013, owners of registered motor vehicles (RMVs) will begin paying the taxes on those vehicles as a requirement of renewing their registration. The current system of paying taxes in arrears after registration is renewed will end. The State Department of Motor Vehicles will take over the collection of property taxes on RMVs, and counties will be required to provide input for that data system. There will be a transitional period between March 2013 and October 2013, when both systems will be functional as counties and the State will move from billing and collecting in arrears to billing and collecting as a requirement for registration renewal. The expectation is that this new system will improve collections on RMVs by \$80 million statewide in the 2013-2014 fiscal year. Counties will begin training on this new system in January 2013. Look for more information about this new billing and collection process in the coming months from the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Revenue, and the SLGFD.

The statewide and population grouping statistics on the unit-wide property tax rates over the last five fiscal years are as follows:

Average Unit-Wide Tax Rates (per \$100)

<u>Population Grouping</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>
Statewide	\$0.6489	\$0.6271	\$0.6076	\$0.5977	\$0.5855
100,000 and Above	0.6857	0.6827	0.6359	0.6318	0.6242
50,000 to 99,999	0.6336	0.5463	0.5986	0.5761	0.5347
25,000 to 49,999	0.5025	0.5553	0.4666	0.4450	0.4443
24,999 and Below	0.5615	0.4852	0.5473	0.5179	0.4992

The averages shown above for all five fiscal years are calculated on a dollar-weighted basis. For most counties the tax rate is lower in the fiscal years immediately following revaluation. Tax rates usually increase as a county moves through the revaluation cycle, reaching a peak immediately before revaluation. The overall trend shows a decrease in tax rates.

Average Unit-Wide Effective Tax Rates (per \$100)

<u>Population Grouping</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>
Statewide	\$0.5687	\$0.5592	\$0.5453	\$0.5864	\$0.5922
100,000 and Above	0.6199	0.6198	0.5830	0.6223	0.6335
50,000 to 99,999	0.5265	0.4884	0.5263	0.5566	0.5254
25,000 to 49,999	0.4289	0.4248	0.4112	0.4443	0.4639
24,999 and Below	0.5309	0.4116	0.4113	0.4881	0.4979

The above table shows the effective tax rates. The effective tax rate equals the property tax levy divided by the estimated market value of assessed property. The averages in the above table also are dollar weighted. This year the effective tax rate increased in all but one population group while the actual tax rate decreased. This unusual result can occur when real estate selling prices compared to assessed values fall.

“Fund balance available” is the statutory concept that describes the amount of funds local governments legally have available at the end of a fiscal year to be appropriated in the coming fiscal year. It is essential that ad valorem tax-levying units, such as municipalities and counties, maintain an adequate amount of fund balance available to meet their cash flow needs during the months in their revenue cycles when outflows exceed inflows. Property tax revenues are a major source of revenue in the General Fund, and are typically not received until the latter months of the calendar year. Therefore, a unit must maintain reserves on hand in the form of fund balance available for appropriation at June 30th to prevent the unit from experiencing cash flow difficulties during the first two quarters of the next fiscal year. The **minimum** level of fund balance available for appropriation that should be on hand to enable the unit to meet current obligations and to prevent the unit from experiencing cash flow difficulties is 8% of the General Fund’s expenditures in the year for which fund balance available is being calculated.

Many units find that they need a higher percentage to maintain adequate cash flow. Tax levying units in North Carolina have historically maintained fund balance available levels well above the 8% minimum as a cushion against unexpected expenditures, emergencies or declines in revenues. Bond rating agencies reinforce the notion that fund balance should be above 8% and that higher levels are required for sound financial management. The higher balance is often necessary because the available fund balance many times includes restricted amounts, such as sales tax that is restricted for school capital outlay, grant funds that are restricted for certain purposes, and funds set aside for debt service.

Using the 8% fund balance metric as a target, rather than an absolute minimum, may have devastating effects on the fiscal health of North Carolina local governments. Across the state, the average fund balance amounts maintained by counties (approximately 23%) have been consistent throughout the recent economic downturn. Counties have responded to the current economic downturn by reducing their budgets to avoid depleting fund balance available. Many counties have reduced expenditures through layoffs, furloughs, and service reductions. In addition,

counties have raised taxes and fees to maintain their financial stability. Their boards have made the difficult choices to maintain the good fiscal health that North Carolina local governments seek to achieve. We believe that maintaining fund balance at the current average level is the prudent course for counties.

Each year the staff of the Local Government Commission analyzes the financial statements of cities and counties to determine the amount of fund balance available for appropriation in the General Fund, and the amount of fund balance available for appropriation as a percentage of that fund's expenditures. The staff sends letters to units if the amount of fund balance available for appropriation as a percentage of prior year expenditures in the General Fund falls below 8%. The staff also compares the percentage of fund balance available for appropriation to the prior year percentages for similar units. If that percentage is materially below the average of similar units, the staff will send a letter to alert the unit of this fact. Units are encouraged to evaluate the amounts in reserves and determine if their level is adequate. Units also may be contacted if their fund balance available drops significantly over a period of time.

The chart below shows the average percentage of fund balance available for appropriation for similarly grouped counties for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. Officials should use these figures to compare their unit to similar units and evaluate the adequacy of their unit's current reserves.

Average Available Fund Balance for North Carolina Counties

Type of Unit by Size	Number of Units	Average 2010-2011 Fund Balance	Average 2010-2011 Expenditures	Average FBA% 2010-2011 Expenditures
Counties				
All*	99	23,598,719	100,868,922	23.40%
100,000 or more**	27	56,524,533	256,774,499	22.01%
50,000 to 99,999**	26	17,569,086	66,881,679	26.27%
25,000 to 49,999*	20	10,862,794	41,405,191	26.24%
Under 25,000	26	5,233,026	18,695,549	27.99%

*As of April 10, 2012, we have not received the 2011 audit report for Cherokee County, therefore the fund balance available figure for this county was not included. We have not received the Annual Financial Information Reports (AFIR) for the following counties: Harnett, Lincoln, Sampson, Cherokee, Hoke and Hyde. The AFIR is the source for data on unit-wide cash and investment earnings.

The statistics presented in this report were gathered from various sources. The investment earnings, cash and investments, tax collection rates, and uncollected tax amounts were compiled from the 2011 Annual Financial Information Reports (LGC-36 or AFIR) submitted to the Department of State Treasurer. In some cases, financial information comes from the audited financial statements. The assessed valuation, tax rate, and last year of revaluation for each county were compiled from the Assessed Valuation and Property Tax Levies for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011 reports (TR-1-01) submitted to the Department of Revenue. The N.C.

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County Cash, Taxes and Fund Balance Available, June 30, 2011

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Department of Revenue calculates the assessment-to-sales ratios annually for each county. This ratio is based on a sample of selected real estate transactions within a county and equals the assessed valuation divided by the actual sales price. The county populations were provided by the Office of State Budget and Management and are estimates as of July 1, 2010. The tax rate equivalents and effective tax rates were calculated by the staff of the Department of State Treasurer. The average tax rates in this year's report are calculated on a dollar-weighted average basis. All data included in this report are the most recently available information. If you have any questions concerning this memorandum, please contact Sharon Edmundson at (919) 807-2380 or via email at Sharon.edmundson@nctreasurer.com.

County Governments in North Carolina
 Summary of Cash and Investments, Property Tax Levies and General Fund Balance Available
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

County		General Fund		Unit-Wide												
		Fund Balance Available	FBA As % Percent GF Exp	Cash and Invest (1)	Invest Earnings Amt (1)	Tax Rate Equiv	Latest Yr/ Next Yr Of Reval (2)	January 1, 2010 Assessed Valuation (3)	Tax Rate	Assess -to-Sales Ratio	2010-11 Tax Rate Adjusted	Percent Collected			2010-11 Amount Uncoll	Tax Rate Equiv
												2010-11 All Property	Excluding Motor Vehicles	Motor Vehicles Only		
Pop																
100,000 and Above																
Alamance	151,745	\$13,793,848	10.90	\$36,142,912	420,720	.0035	2009 / 2017	\$11,971,206,117	.5200	103.07	.5360	97.30	98.10	87.98	\$1,702,434	.0142
Brunswick	108,176	51,719,849	35.10	121,229,980	548,351	.0016	2007 / 2011	33,491,766,256	.3050	97.27	.2967	94.38	94.59	86.62	5,761,063	.0172
Buncombe	239,179	52,180,066	20.89	142,628,525	909,657	.0031	2006 / 2014	29,074,629,895	.5250	93.53	.4910	98.67	98.99	93.00	2,037,552	.0070
Cabarrus	179,025	63,755,334	33.27	99,718,075	277,122	.0013	2008 / 2012	21,215,619,570	.6300	107.11	.6748	97.20	97.71	89.65	3,764,132	.0177
Catawba	154,654	41,021,444	25.71	159,100,688	1,443,306	.0097	2007 / 2011	14,882,135,491	.5350	100.00	.5350	96.29	97.25	83.59	3,002,758	.0202
Craven	104,147	22,334,428	23.82	52,210,088	351,033	.0037	2010 / 2018	9,593,129,487	.4728	101.23	.4786	97.92	98.53	90.95	953,766	.0099
Cumberland	326,673	80,430,005	25.55	175,994,700	497,075	.0024	2009 / 2017	20,853,132,942	.7400	100.07	.7405	97.45	98.92	82.29	3,963,967	.0190
Davidson	163,488	40,919,126	32.95	80,888,215	486,040	.0038	2007 / 2015	12,911,086,728	.5400	100.54	.5429	95.64	96.60	84.66	3,029,023	.0235
Durham	268,925	93,335,936	25.73	158,764,369	3,668,626	.0124	2008 / 2013	29,511,744,787	.7459	102.68	.7659	98.75	99.16	92.25	4,541,845	.0154
Forsyth	351,798	119,297,788	32.33	152,602,670	1,407,036	.0042	2009 / 2013	33,901,831,354	.6740	103.90	.7003	97.81	98.45	88.59	5,022,400	.0148
Gaston	206,384	42,686,548	23.71	91,264,637	187,652	.0013	2007 / 2013	14,630,591,951	.8350	103.22	.8619	96.34	97.37	84.92	4,494,249	.0307
Guilford	490,371	92,277,291	16.81	215,468,958	2,064,544	.0046	2004 / 2012	44,877,148,558	.7374	103.72	.7648	97.97	98.70	88.57	6,700,265	.0149
Harnett	115,579	11,279,350	11.37	NR	NR	NA	2009 / 2013	7,034,567,211	.7250	97.62	.7077	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
Henderson	107,177	30,607,663	28.48	50,649,589	798,057	.0060	2007 / 2011	13,226,431,203	.4620	95.00	.4389	96.82	97.27	89.68	1,942,396	.0147
Iredell	160,107	34,763,916	23.04	63,568,100	129,513	.0006	2007 / 2011	20,696,980,888	.4450	98.70	.4392	96.81	97.42	87.44	2,957,198	.0143
Johnston	170,151	22,791,511	13.29	54,151,699	214,084	.0018	2003 / 2011	11,805,359,373	.7800	98.69	.7698	98.61	99.39	91.66	1,287,688	.0109
Mecklenburg	923,944	273,947,901	22.09	420,374,634	2,957,811	.0030	2003 / 2011	100,176,446,891	.8387	96.00	.8052	97.77	98.41	88.40	18,928,477	.0189
New Hanover	203,439	60,684,149	23.97	137,558,084	445,307	.0013	2007 / 2012	33,790,111,320	.4655	113.00	.5260	98.26	98.74	87.55	2,759,392	.0082
Onslow	185,304	45,084,247	30.33	72,833,227	370,727	.0030	2010 / 2014	12,283,836,186	.5850	99.11	.5798	96.06	97.31	82.00	2,833,635	.0231
Orange	134,325	28,966,948	16.42	79,952,954	117,082	.0007	2009 / 2013	15,681,745,127	.8580	99.11	.8504	98.55	98.98	91.16	1,962,722	.0125
Pitt	169,378	15,567,540	11.74	41,095,790	263,838	.0023	2008 / 2012	11,608,859,664	.6650	99.29	.6603	96.47	97.78	82.49	2,643,693	.0228
Randolph	142,127	33,907,641	30.75	44,401,094	218,562	.0021	2007 / 2013	10,172,981,425	.5860	97.48	.5712	97.43	98.43	87.37	1,538,108	.0151
Robeson	134,502	32,720,529	31.89	46,078,640	222,388	.0038	2010 / 2015	5,809,079,567	.7900	100.00	.7900	90.56	92.83	73.43	4,472,217	.0770
Rowan	138,651	30,060,584	23.94	59,406,568	543,575	.0046	2007 / 2011	11,842,061,153	.5950	104.60	.6224	96.04	96.61	88.98	2,803,427	.0237
Union	202,592	41,873,631	18.99	166,418,026	1,337,566	.0058	2008 / 2012	23,042,122,944	.6650	111.16	.7392	97.72	98.12	92.12	3,503,854	.0152
Wake	907,314	105,466,144	11.24	599,712,326	6,387,814	.0054	2008 / 2016	119,300,331,724	.5340	105.59	.5639	98.83	99.43	89.39	7,693,161	.0064
Wayne	122,893	44,688,981	51.21	77,802,213	377,872	.0059	2003 / 2011	6,456,679,085	.7640	99.47	.7600	95.67	97.14	83.94	2,130,787	.0330
Total		\$ 1,526,162,398		\$ 3,400,016,761	\$ 26,645,358			\$ 679,841,616,897							\$ 102,430,209	

**Group Statistics:
100,000 and Above**

Range:																
Lowest		11,279,350	10.90			.0006			.3050	93.53	.2967	90.56	92.83	73.43		
Highest		273,947,901	51.21			.0124			.8580	113.00	.8619	98.83	99.43	93.00		
Average		56,524,533	22.01			.0039			.6242	101.50	.6335	97.68	98.37	88.09		

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		Fund Balance Available	FBA As % Percent GF Exp	Cash and Invest (1)	Invest Earnings Amt (1)	Tax Rate Equiv	Latest Yr/ Next Yr Of Reval (2)	January 1, 2010 Assessed Valuation (3)	Tax Rate	Assess -to-Sales Ratio	2010-11 Tax Rate Adjusted	Percent Collected			2010-11 Amount Uncoll	Tax Rate Equiv
												2010-11 All Property	Excluding Motor Vehicles	Motor Vehicles Only		
50,000 - 99,999																
Burke	91,008	\$11,350,943	16.44	\$21,788,141	41,137	.0006	2007 / 2013	\$6,690,289,191	.5200	104.49	.5433	96.58	97.27	88.02	\$1,193,336	.0178
Caldwell	83,176	12,318,467	17.94	25,357,778	99,270	.0018	2005 / 2013	5,452,150,080	.6599	96.56	.6372	92.86	93.92	81.70	2,578,164	.0473
Carteret	66,712	34,729,382	46.90	44,818,358	410,467	.0021	2007 / 2011	19,316,443,823	.2300	98.03	.2255	97.03	97.31	86.84	1,318,144	.0068
Chatham	63,870	20,301,511	26.20	94,066,911	200,336	.0023	2009 / 2013	8,635,822,238	.6219	101.90	.6337	97.73	98.06	92.14	1,226,551	.0142
Cleveland	98,249	13,583,362	14.49	34,180,491	356,841	.0054	2008 / 2012	6,649,021,815	.7200	97.02	.6985	96.22	97.26	85.96	1,441,140	.0217
Columbus	58,204	22,691,709	44.01	31,797,560	63,106	.0019	2005 / 2013	3,356,273,924	.8150	84.58	.6893	92.93	95.84	63.85	1,922,278	.0573
Duplin	58,729	10,065,018	20.04	27,538,282	85,354	.0023	2009 / 2017	3,708,962,797	.6900	96.74	.6675	94.55	96.06	79.72	1,414,500	.0381
Edgecombe	56,681	12,682,573	23.72	21,234,071	31,319	.0010	2009 / 2017	3,080,963,902	.8600	97.00	.8342	90.48	91.57	79.19	2,574,107	.0835
Franklin	60,978	18,633,581	27.55	34,960,071	209,188	.0052	2004 / 2011	4,037,264,410	.8725	92.16	.8041	97.08	98.31	85.00	1,030,514	.0255
Granville	60,547	21,163,359	41.38	40,304,833	130,209	.0033	2010 / 2018	3,947,667,332	.7950	100.37	.7979	97.18	98.38	84.77	888,732	.0225
Halifax	54,627	25,592,634	47.02	40,520,258	108,810	.0031	2007 / 2015	3,550,314,558	.6800	95.50	.6494	96.80	97.41	90.09	773,162	.0218
Haywood	59,148	8,638,422	12.70	27,431,976	88,565	.0012	2006 / 2011	7,208,507,015	.5140	97.06	.4989	96.13	96.80	85.44	1,445,937	.0201
Lee	58,059	10,198,738	16.08	17,263,416	137,519	.0029	2007 / 2013	4,801,679,289	.7500	96.20	.7215	97.66	98.52	87.02	851,025	.0177
Lenoir	59,493	25,536,401	37.38	60,782,852	80,304	.0022	2009 / 2017	3,660,272,672	.8000	102.96	.8237	94.82	96.18	82.48	1,525,433	.0417
Lincoln	78,684	14,269,456	15.99	NR	NR	NA	2008 / 2011	8,609,245,610	.5700	98.67	.5624	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
Moore	88,594	21,015,282	22.71	54,987,764	251,663	.0021	2007 / 2015	11,739,255,709	.4650	98.30	.4571	99.18	99.49	94.25	447,171	.0038
Nash	96,215	25,648,857	29.87	40,216,408	324,590	.0047	2009 / 2017	6,892,011,020	.6700	96.74	.6482	96.00	97.22	84.34	1,838,895	.0267
Pender	52,504	23,823,279	48.99	37,929,520	131,495	.0028	2003 / 2011	4,776,249,452	.6500	100.68	.6544	95.41	96.50	82.48	1,438,540	.0301
Rockingham	93,764	16,880,891	21.58	40,605,174	316,018	.0052	2003 / 2011	6,034,184,255	.7150	98.82	.7066	97.10	98.01	88.41	1,294,201	.0214
Rutherford	68,006	14,504,460	28.88	21,231,271	84,786	.0014	2007 / 2011	5,919,232,960	.5300	100.48	.5325	93.20	93.84	83.03	2,139,932	.0362
Sampson	63,481	14,869,246	24.25	NR	NR	NA	2003 / 2011	3,459,193,125	.8450	100.00	.8450	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
Stanly	60,714	8,531,232	15.73	15,095,717	231,275	.0055	2005 / 2013	4,231,090,231	.6700	90.92	.6092	95.78	96.52	88.28	1,198,560	.0283
Surry	73,791	13,166,172	17.57	16,855,822	373,986	.0071	2008 / 2012	5,287,955,999	.5820	98.02	.5705	97.54	98.09	92.02	762,047	.0144
Watauga	51,326	18,553,441	40.02	29,000,200	89,417	.0010	2006 / 2012	8,755,822,288	.3130	97.91	.3065	97.21	97.54	89.04	766,281	.0088
Wilkes	69,419	11,585,534	19.60	19,885,877	77,522	.0014	2007 / 2013	5,510,608,375	.6500	101.11	.6572	94.15	94.79	86.59	2,102,976	.0382
Wilson	81,643	26,462,293	30.38	50,257,094	109,669	.0017	2008 / 2016	6,380,926,309	.7300	105.14	.7675	96.65	97.63	85.43	1,576,675	.0247
Total		\$ 456,796,243		\$ 848,109,845	\$ 4,032,846			\$ 161,691,408,379							\$ 33,748,301	

Group Statistics:
50,000 - 99,999

Range:

Lowest	8,531,232	12.70		.0006		.2300	84.58	.2255	90.48	91.57	63.85
Highest	34,729,382	48.99		.0071		.8725	105.14	.8450	99.18	99.49	94.25
Average	17,569,086	26.27		.0025		.5347	98.25	.5254	96.08	96.96	85.37

County Governments in North Carolina
 Summary of Cash and Investments, Property Tax Levies and General Fund Balance Available
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

County	Pop	General Fund		Unit-Wide												
		Fund Balance Available	FBA As % Percent GF Exp	Cash and Invest (1)	Invest Earnings Amt (1)	Tax Rate Equiv	Latest Yr/ Next Yr Of Reval (2)	January 1, 2010 Assessed Valuation (3)	Tax Rate	Assess -to-Sales Ratio	2010-11 Tax Rate Adjusted	Percent Collected			2010-11 Amount Uncoll	Tax Rate Equiv
												2010-11 All Property	Excluding Motor Vehicles	Motor Vehicles Only		
Below 25,000																
Alleghany	11,171	\$2,258,668	17.22	\$7,252,325	12,521	.0007	2007 / 2015	\$1,791,764,517	.4300	100.03	.4301	94.87	95.33	86.09	\$400,663	.0224
Avery	17,812	10,183,689	42.62	20,266,016	42,213	.0009	2010 / 2014	4,550,952,325	.3700	97.41	.3604	95.37	95.97	70.79	686,559	.0151
Bertie	21,267	7,301,887	39.43	6,907,867	63,378	.0058	2004 / 2012	1,094,151,169	.7800	86.65	.6759	96.36	98.01	84.51	313,782	.0287
Camden	10,000	1,927,330	12.98	9,730,883	74,054	.0059	2007 / 2015	1,244,607,979	.5900	111.65	.6587	82.89	82.66	86.70	1,352,555	.1087
Caswell	23,676	5,349,689	24.75	8,769,573	22,715	.0015	2008 / 2012	1,470,558,705	.6590	98.83	.6513	95.82	96.89	83.21	404,855	.0275
Chowan	14,762	3,090,720	19.09	5,625,586	8,867	.0006	2006 / 2014	1,464,194,685	.6850	95.29	.6527	95.90	95.93	95.57	416,487	.0284
Clay	10,622	4,281,195	28.88	7,554,765	13,384	.0006	2010 / 2018	2,085,994,916	.3250	113.85	.3700	95.17	95.55	83.82	325,317	.0156
Currituck	23,559	30,675,993	56.03	66,159,119	1,079,900	.0131	2005 / 2013	8,262,851,330	.3200	120.07	.3842	98.16	98.35	90.36	486,147	.0059
Gates	12,214	2,671,149	25.98	5,387,536	11,074	.0012	2009 / 2017	920,345,102	.6400	104.61	.6695	94.46	95.66	81.82	326,194	.0354
Graham	8,888	1,867,324	14.86	3,106,983	10,246	.0008	2010 / 2015	1,270,711,507	.4050	100.42	.4067	95.12	95.36	90.12	243,231	.0191
Greene	21,277	3,002,429	17.46	9,956,773	NR	NA	2005 / 2013	994,133,276	.7560	90.86	.6869	95.35	96.54	86.30	350,416	.0352
Hertford	24,822	5,849,681	24.41	9,108,082	21,416	.0018	2003 / 2011	1,218,384,073	.9100	101.13	.9203	94.90	95.86	87.30	572,211	.0470
Hyde	5,783	3,966,872	34.27	NR	NR	NA	2009 / 2016	1,123,389,310	.5200	100.00	.5200	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA
Jones	10,159	6,495,567	52.68	7,636,434	921	.0001	2006 / 2015	728,203,938	.7000	84.77	.5934	92.29	93.44	81.27	400,034	.0549
Madison	20,795	2,935,618	14.74	9,077,064	34,138	.0018	2004 / 2012	1,915,324,702	.5600	75.26	.4215	91.13	91.96	80.60	955,538	.0499
Martin	24,498	6,662,542	25.88	25,695,356	59,602	.0033	2009 / 2017	1,825,765,321	.6700	98.88	.6625	93.93	94.84	84.23	744,794	.0408
Mitchell	15,588	5,635,374	36.35	7,150,239	32,524	.0018	2009 / 2013	1,816,391,124	.4000	104.50	.4180	94.06	95.06	78.93	426,431	.0235
Northampton	22,111	2,669,971	9.78	4,478,948	9,047	.0005	2007 / 2011	1,861,684,392	.8700	103.18	.8977	94.47	95.39	82.05	896,207	.0481
Pamlico	13,136	3,466,342	22.20	10,217,342	24,988	.0018	2004 / 2012	1,399,335,568	.6525	72.72	.4745	94.81	95.66	81.04	473,729	.0339
Perquimans	13,486	3,191,429	26.44	6,482,317	28,391	.0017	2008 / 2016	1,709,134,572	.4200	114.43	.4806	95.94	96.36	88.81	288,191	.0169
Polk	20,588	6,806,773	30.53	11,073,660	42,467	.0015	2009 / 2017	2,741,175,155	.5200	88.57	.4606	96.66	97.16	88.29	475,019	.0173
Swain	14,020	3,029,854	17.17	19,202,138	478,111	.0338	2005 / 2013	1,414,558,171	.3300	91.47	.3019	92.38	93.27	75.23	354,018	.0250
Tyrrell	4,390	2,832,298	51.38	8,793,415	7,238	.0015	2009 / 2013	489,442,425	.6700	107.09	.7175	91.10	92.26	69.96	299,463	.0612
Warren	21,031	7,051,735	26.77	10,879,186	18,956	.0008	2009 / 2017	2,523,929,593	.6000	100.53	.6032	95.12	95.68	82.34	746,251	.0296
Washington	13,224	2,464,067	17.02	4,102,282	18,871	.0024	2005 / 2013	799,060,102	.7900	90.77	.7171	90.78	91.84	76.86	565,976	.0708
Yancey	17,802	390,488	2.17	2,414,569	12,214	.0005	2008 / 2016	2,620,551,510	.4500	100.22	.4510	92.61	93.20	82.45	868,331	.0331
Total		\$ 136,058,684		\$ 287,028,458	\$ 2,127,236			\$ 49,336,595,467							\$ 13,372,399	

**Group Statistics:
Below 25,000**

Range:

Lowest	390,488	2.17		.0001		.3200	72.72	.3019	82.89	82.66	69.96
Highest	30,675,993	56.03		.0338		.9100	120.07	.9203	98.16	98.35	95.57
Average	5,233,026	27.99		.0043		.4992	99.75	.4979	94.54	95.23	84.08

