

Grade For Its Fiscal Health



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Financial State of North Carolina

While it appeared that North Carolina bettered its standing from 2020, moving from a Sinkhole State to a Sunshine State, the data can be deceiving. Based upon the state's latest audited financial report for fiscal year 2021, North Carolina had \$6.5 billion available to pay future bills. The resulting surplus of \$2,100 for each North Carolina taxpayer, earns it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting. Notably, this surplus includes increases in the market value of public employees' retirement plan assets, which are not considered as spendable except to pay pension benefits.

The \$6.5 billion surplus available to pay North Carolina's bills is an upgrade over last year's report. North Carolina's fiscal improvement occurred primarily due to federal Covid stimulus money and pension plan stock market gains. Investment values should be considered temporary as financial markets are volatile. Recorded gains may not have been realized through the actual sale of the investments. Covid funds are also temporary and most likely will not be renewed.

It is expected this report will look different next year when the investment markets decrease and discontinued federal funds are reflected in North Carolina's annual statements. The situation could worsen further if the North Carolina legislature assumes there are extra funds available and spends money based on transitory increases. If that happens, then most likely the state will become a Sinkhole State again.

The data included in this report is derived from the State of North Carolina's 2021 audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and retirement plans' reports. To compare state financial, demographic and economic information go to Data-Z.org.



North Carolina's Financial Breakdown

Fast Facts

- North Carolina had \$50.2 billion available to pay \$43.7 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$6.5 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$2,100 per taxpayer.
- For the fiscal year 2021, revenues outpaced expenses to increase North Carolina's net position by \$9 billion. Operating grants and contributions increased by \$4.29 billion due to higher spending in federally supported programs, and individual, corporate and sales taxes increased by \$4.12 billion.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEEDED ITS BILLS

Total assets	\$145,910,026,000
Minus: Capital assets	-\$82,306,813,000
Restricted assets	-\$13,381,581,000
Assets available to pay bills	\$50,221,632,000
Minus: Total bills*	-\$43,712,735,000
Money available to pay future bills	\$6,508,897,000
Each taxpayer's share of this surplus	\$2,100
Minus: Total bills* Money available to pay future bills	-\$43,71

* BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS	
Bonds	\$14,278,161,000
Other liabilities	\$22,608,290,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-\$10,878,952,000
Unfunded pension benefits	\$2,329,809,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	\$15,375,427,000
Total bills	\$43,712,735,000

Grade:

Bottom line: North Carolina had enough money to pay all of its bills, so it received a "B" for its finances. A "B" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus between \$100 and \$10,000.

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