



FACTS & FIGURES

EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

February 2019

BEST NC (Business for Educational Success and Transformation) is

a nonprofit organization created by business leaders who believe the future of our state's economy is inseparable from the quality of our education. North Carolina's education system must keep pace with the rapidly changing economic landscape of the 21st century. BEST NC supports the creation of the boldest education success story in America, one that nurtures the talents of every student, from early learning to post-graduate, by investing in students, teachers, school leaders, innovation, and establishing high standards of success for all.



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BEST NC's Vision:

Every student graduates with the knowledge, skills and behaviors to succeed in a competitive global economy.

This guide is designed to give you quick and easy access to key data that will support you in your work to improve North Carolina's education system.



Children & Students

Who goes to school in North Carolina? Where do they go to school? How has this changed over time?

Pages 4-15



Educators

Who is teaching in North Carolina, pre-k through postsecondary? How do teachers enter the profession? How are educators compensated?

Pages 16-31



Schools & Programs

How many schools are in North Carolina? Where do students go to school from pre-k to postsecondary? What schooling options do students have?

Pages 32-39



Finance

How is education paid for in North Carolina? How is funding distributed? Are there funding inequities?

Pages 40-53



Achievement

How are students performing on state and national assessments? At what rate do North Carolina students graduate from high school and postsecondary programs? How are students performing in higher education? Are our students prepared for careers and life?

Pages 54-75



SECTION 1: Children & Students

Children Under the Age of Six with All Parents in the Labor Force (2017)



67%



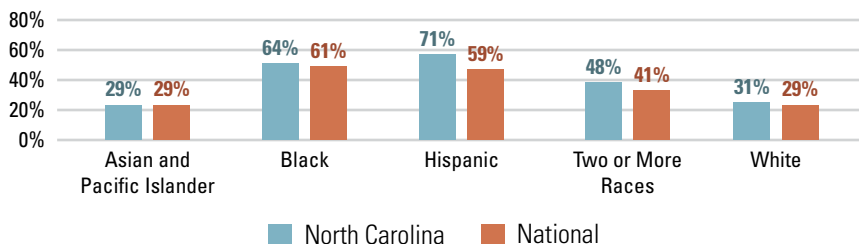
66%

■ North Carolina ■ National

Source: NC Child – Kids Count Data Center

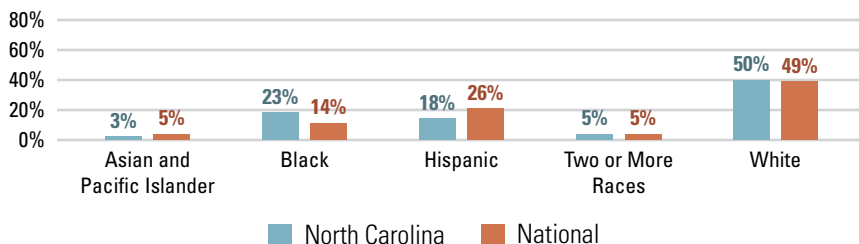


Children Ages Zero to 18 Living At or Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Line, by Race (2016)



Source: NC Child – Kids Count Data Center

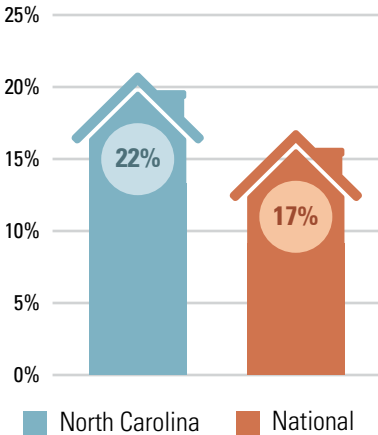
Children Ages Zero to Four, by Race (2017)



Source: NC Child – Kids Count Data Center



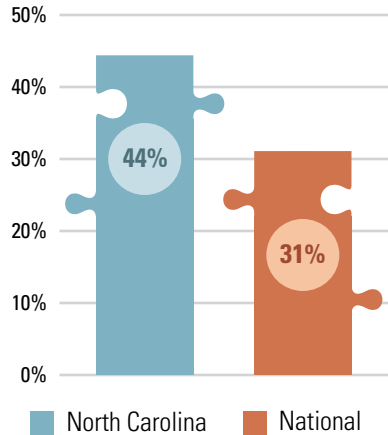
Children Living in Households with Food Insecurity (2016)



Source: NC Child – Kids Count Data Center



Children Ages Nine to 35 Months Receiving Developmental Screening (2016-17)



Source: 2016-2017 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) Center for Child and Adolescent Health



NC Pathways to Grade-Level Reading (Pathways)

is an initiative of the North Carolina Early Childhood Foundation (NCECF) in partnership with NC Child, the

North Carolina Partnership for Children, and BEST NC. The Pathways icon indicates whole-child Measures of Success that put children on a pathway to grade-level reading. Information on the Pathways initiative is available at: buildthefoundation.org/initiative/pathways-to-grade-level-reading.

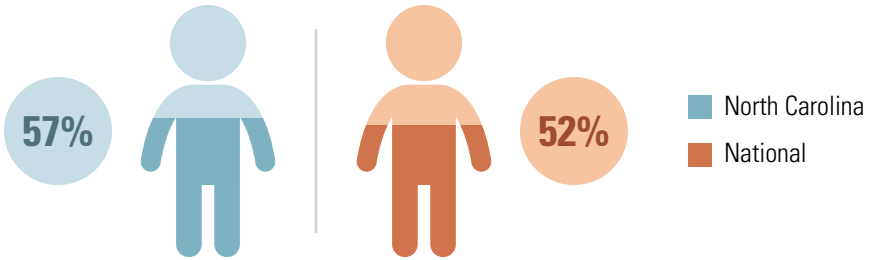
In 2018, North Carolina ranked **22nd** in education and **32nd** overall in child well-being in the KIDS COUNT Project, moving up from 33rd in 2017.

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation 2018 Kids Count Data Book



SECTION 1: Children & Students

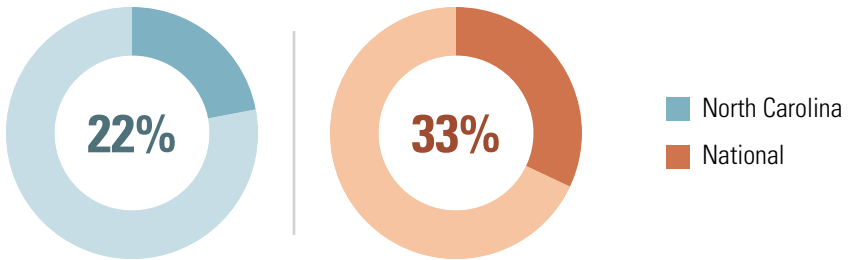
Children Ages Three and Four Not in School (2014-2016)



Source: NC Child – Kids Count Data Center

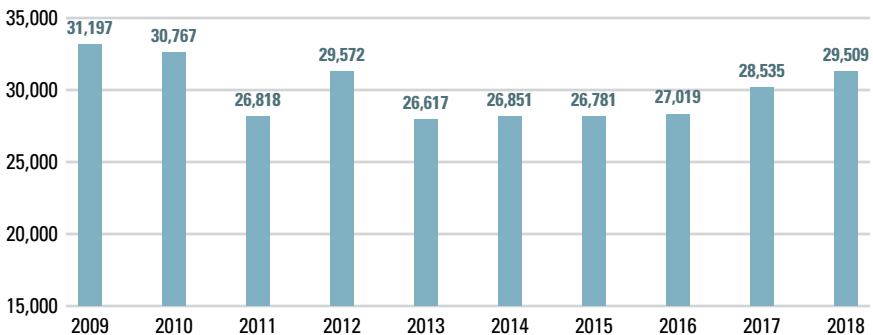


Percentage of All Four-Year-Olds Enrolled in State Pre-K Programs (2017)



Source: NIEER 2018 State of Pre-School Report

North Carolina Pre-K Seats (2009-2018)



Source: NC Division of Child Development and Early Education



North Carolina Pre-K (NC Pre-K)

**NC Pre-K
initiated in
2001**

Since it was initiated in 2001, the North Carolina Pre-K program (formerly More at Four) has served more than 350,000 children. Students enrolled in NC Pre-K attend school for 6.5 hours per day, 180 days per year.

**10 OUT
OF 10
quality
benchmarks
met**

North Carolina is one of only four states nationally to meet all 10 quality benchmarks set by the National Institute for Early Education Research – up from 9 benchmarks in 2015.

**Families at
or below
75%
of the state
median income
are eligible**

Children from families at or below 75% of the state median income are eligible to enroll in North Carolina Pre-K, along with English language learners, children with developmental disabilities or chronic health conditions, and children of active duty military members.

**NC Pre-K
spends about
\$2,740 more
more per pupil
than the national
average for Pre-K
programs**

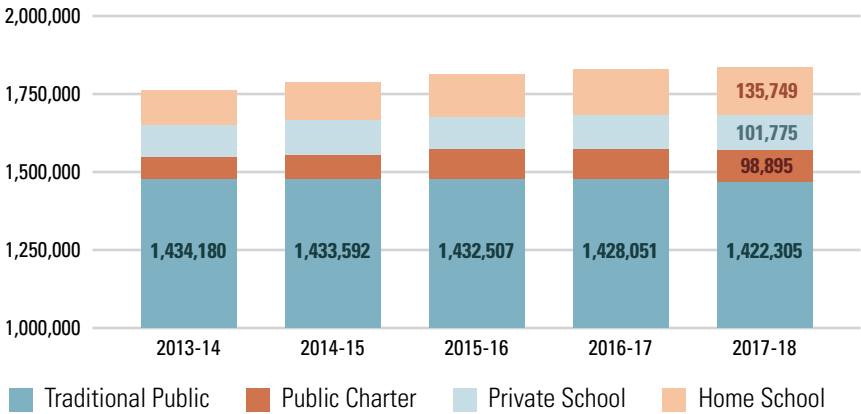
In the 2016-17 school year, NIEER estimates North Carolina spent approximately \$7,748 per child enrolled in North Carolina Pre-K. NIEER estimates the Pre-K national average to be \$5,008 per pupil.

Source: Frank Porter Graham 2016 NC Pre-K Evaluation, NIEER 2018 State of Pre-School Report, North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services



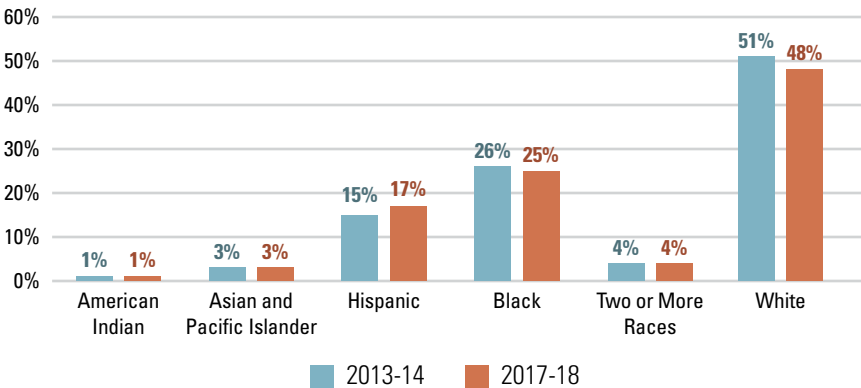
SECTION 1: Children & Students

Average Daily K-12 Student Membership, by School Type (2013-14 to 2017-18)



Source: NC DPI Student Accounting, NC Division of Non-Public Education

Demographic Change in K-12 Public Schools, by Race (2014 to 2018)



Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

Enrollment in charter schools increased by more than **90%** between 2014 and 2018.

Source: NC DPI Student Accounting

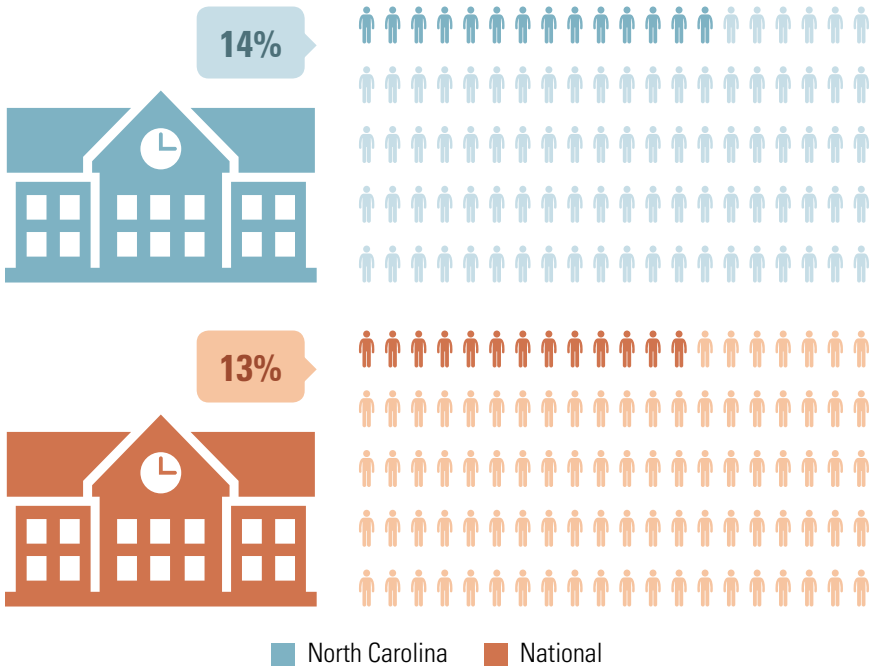


Children who are **chronically absent** in preschool, kindergarten, and 1st grade are **less likely to read at grade level by the 3rd grade**. Students who are chronically absent from school are far more likely to eventually drop out.

Source: U.S. Department of Education 2015 Chronic Absenteeism Data Story



Chronic Absenteeism* in K-12 Public Schools (2015)



**Students are classified as chronically absent if they miss 15 or more days of school in a single year.*

Source: Attendance Works 2016 Preventing Missed Opportunity Report

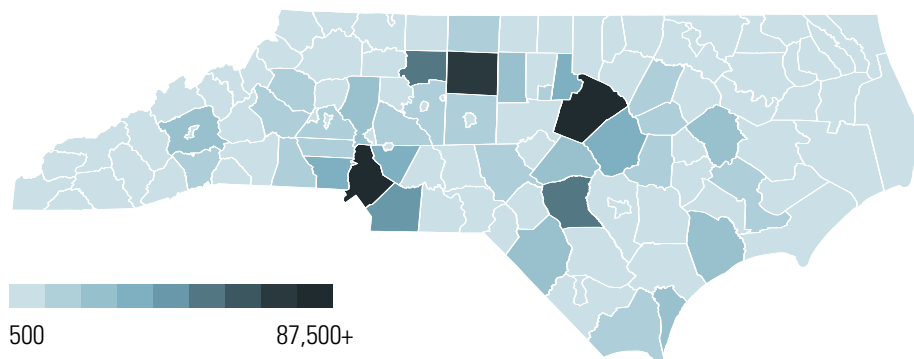
In 2016, nearly 3 out of 4 North Carolina school districts had between **5 to 15%** of their elementary school students chronically absent.

Source: Attendance Works, Portraits of Change (2017)



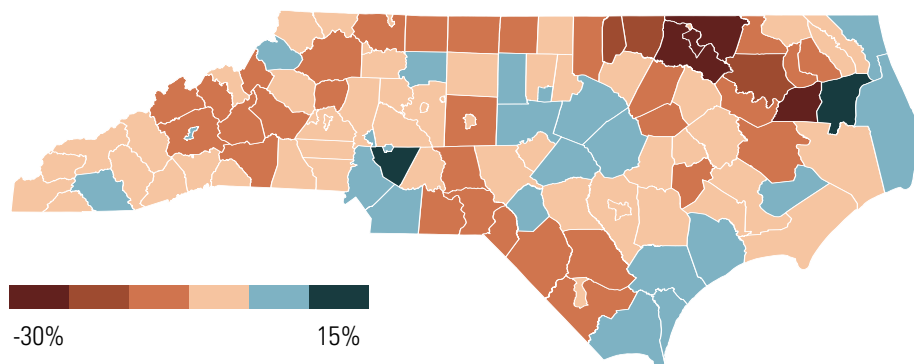
SECTION 1: Children & Students

Enrollment in K-12 Traditional Schools, by District (2017-18)



Source: NC DPI Student Accounting Data

Five-Year Percentage Change in K-12 Student Enrollment, by District (2013 to 2018)

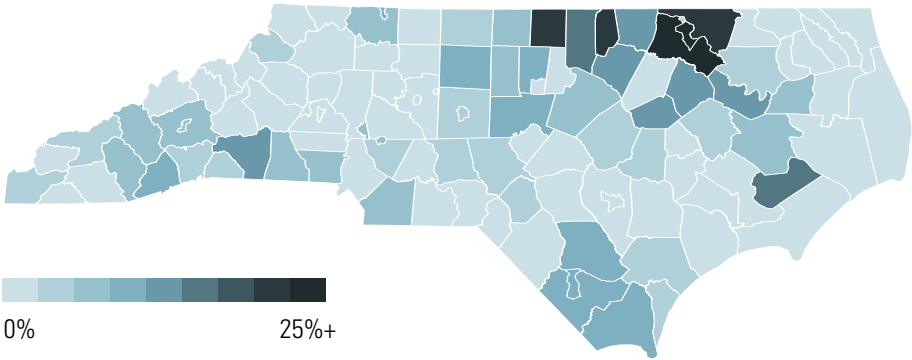


Source: NC DPI Student Accounting Data

While overall average daily membership in traditional K-12 public schools increased by **0.7%** between 2014 and 2018, 78 out of 115 districts experienced a decline in student membership.

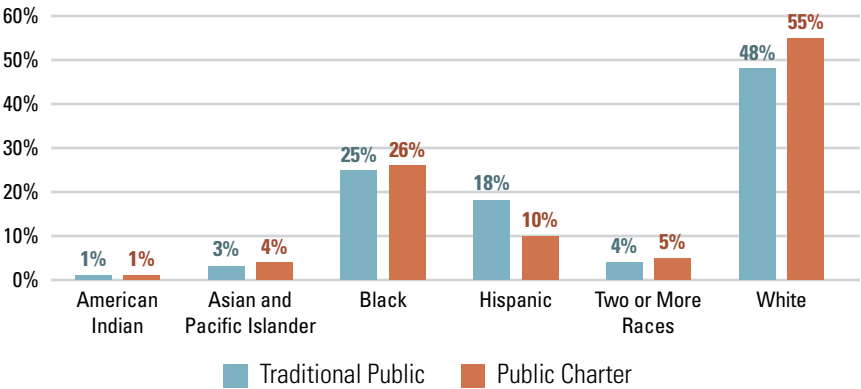


Charter Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12 Public School Enrollment, by District (2017-18)



Source: NC DPI Student Accounting Data

Demographic Distribution of K-12 Traditional Public Schools vs. Public Charter Schools, by Race (2016-17)



Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

7 % of K-12 public school students attended charter schools in 2018, up from 4% in 2014.

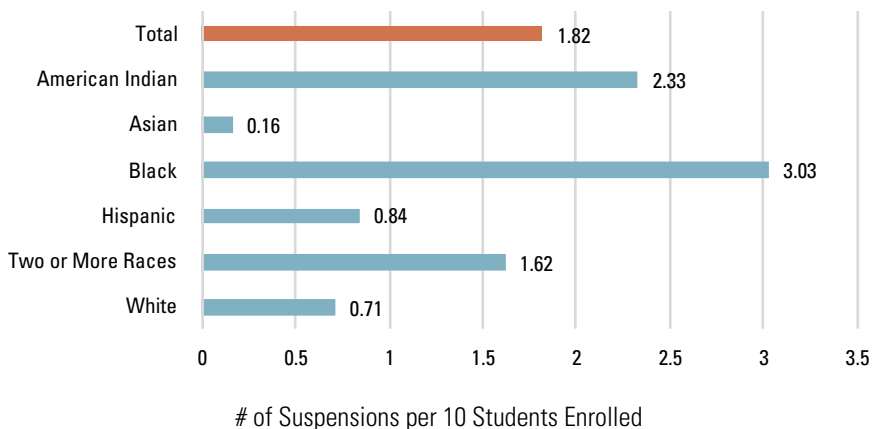
Source: NC DPI Student Accounting Data



SECTION 1: Children & Students



Short-Term Suspension Rates in North Carolina K-12 Public Schools, by Race (2016-17)



Source: NC DPI 2016-17 Consolidated Discipline Report



In the 2016-17 academic year, **113,825 students**, received **one or more short-term suspensions**, a decrease of 2,642 students from 2015-16. These students were suspended an average of **1.8 times** with an average total duration of **5.5 school days**.

As in past years, male students, black and American Indian students, ninth graders, and students receiving special education services are among the groups that continue to be disproportionately represented among suspended students.

Source: NC DPI 2016-17 Consolidated Discipline Report

2.4% decrease in the amount of school days lost due to short-term suspensions from 2015-2016 to 2016-2017 academic years.

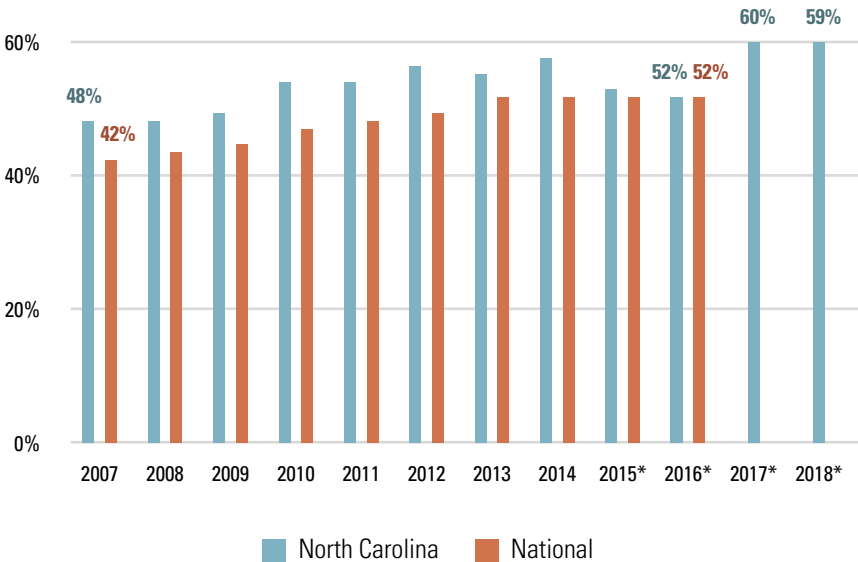


National School Lunch Program

Public school children qualify for free meals if their family's income is 130% of the federal poverty level or less (\$31,980 per year for a family of four). Students qualify for reduced price meals if family income is 131-185% of the federal poverty level (up to \$45,510 per year for a family of four).

Source: *U.S. Department of Agriculture National School Lunch Program Fact Sheet, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2017 Federal Poverty Guidelines*

Percent of K-12 Public School Students Receiving Free & Reduced Price Meals (2007-2018)



Source: *NC DPI Free & Reduced Meals Application Data, National Center for Education Statistics*

**The Community Eligibility Provision of the 2010 Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act provides an alternative to household applications for free- and reduced-price meals for schools and districts with an eligibility rate at or above 40%. Community eligibility improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the National School Lunch Program by streamlining meal service, reducing stigma, and reducing household and administrative burden. However, with the loss of student-level eligibility data, free and reduced price meal participation after 2014 is becoming a less reliable proxy for individual economic need.*

Source: *National Forum on Education Statistics – Alternative Measures of Socioeconomic Status in Education Data Systems, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Community Eligibility Fact Sheet*



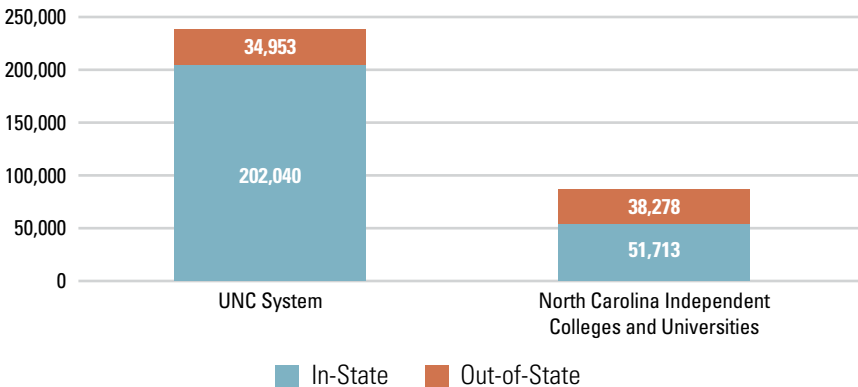
North Carolina Community College System Enrollment (Fall 2017)

Fall Curriculum Enrollment	
Career and Technical Education	103,752
Transfer and General Education	110,667
Special Credit	9,393
Total Curriculum Unduplicated Enrollment	223,119

Fall Continuing Education Enrollment	
Basic Skills	41,729
All Other Continuing Education	173,619
Total Continuing Education Unduplicated Enrollment	212,538

Source: North Carolina Community College System – Statistical Reports

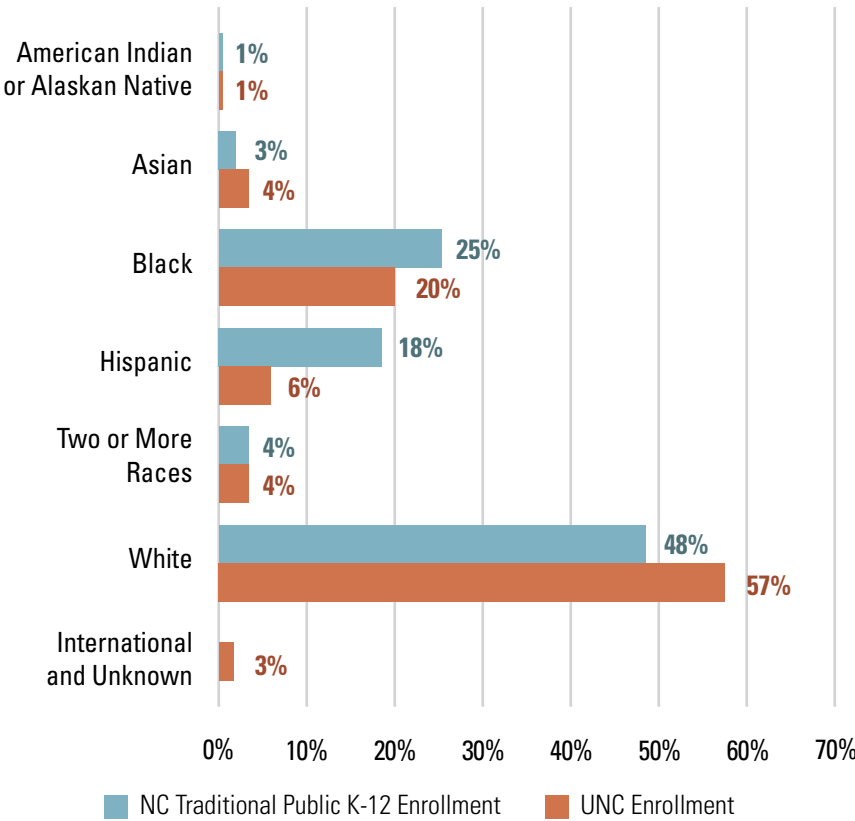
UNC System and Independent College/University Enrollment (Fall 2018)



Source: UNC System Data Dashboard, North Carolina Independent Colleges and Universities – Quick Facts

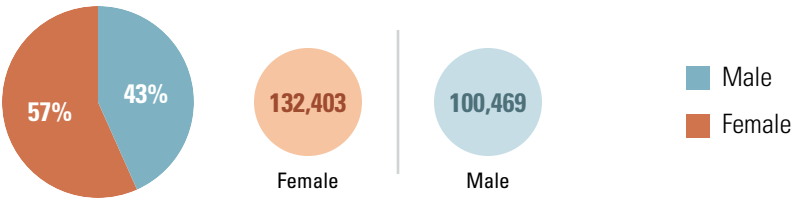


UNC System Enrollment (2017) vs. NC Traditional Public K-12 Enrollment, by Race (2017-18)



Source: [UNC System Data Dashboard](#), [NC DPI Student Accounting Data](#)

UNC System Enrollment, by Gender (2017)

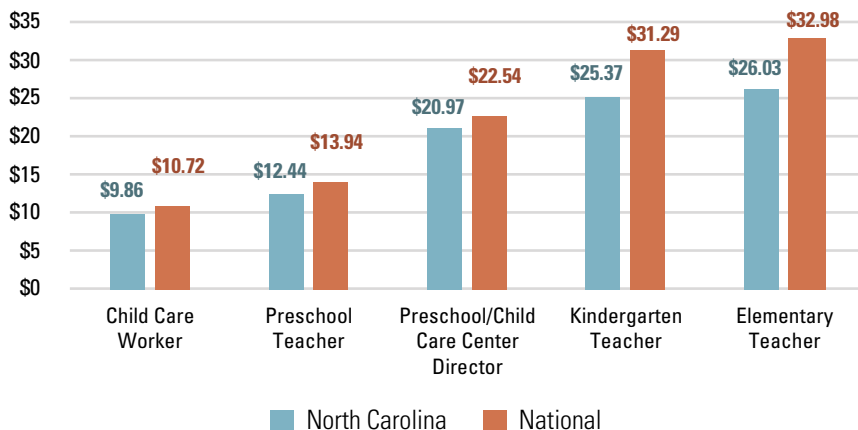


Source: [UNC System Data Dashboard](#)



SECTION 2: Educators

Early Childhood Workforce Median Wages, by Position (2017)



Source: *Early Childhood Workforce Index 2018 - Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley*

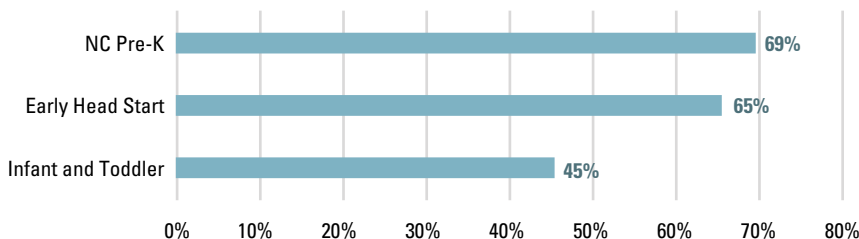
**NC Pre-K requires
ALL LEAD TEACHERS
to hold a
BACHELOR'S DEGREE
in early childhood education.**

**1
course in ECE is required for
infant and toddler teachers. There
are no additional requirements
needed for lead teachers.**

Source: *Think Babies Fact Sheet: Infant and Toddler Workforce (2019) - NC Early Education Coalition*



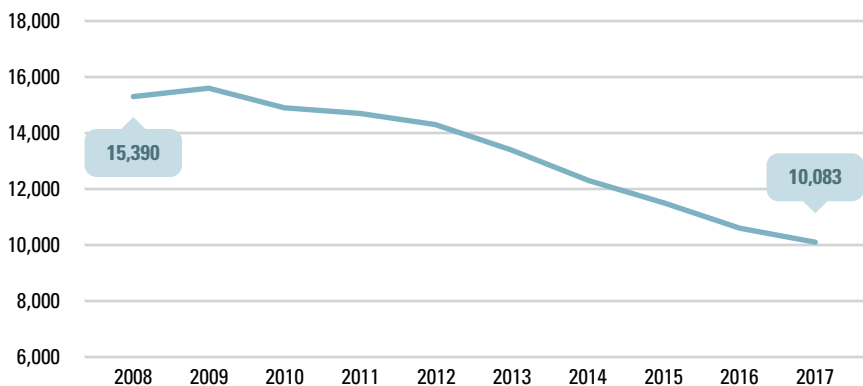
Percentage of ECE Workforce Holding an Associate Degree or Higher, by Program (2015)



Source: *Think Babies Fact Sheet: Infant and Toddler Workforce (2019) - NC Early Education Coalition*

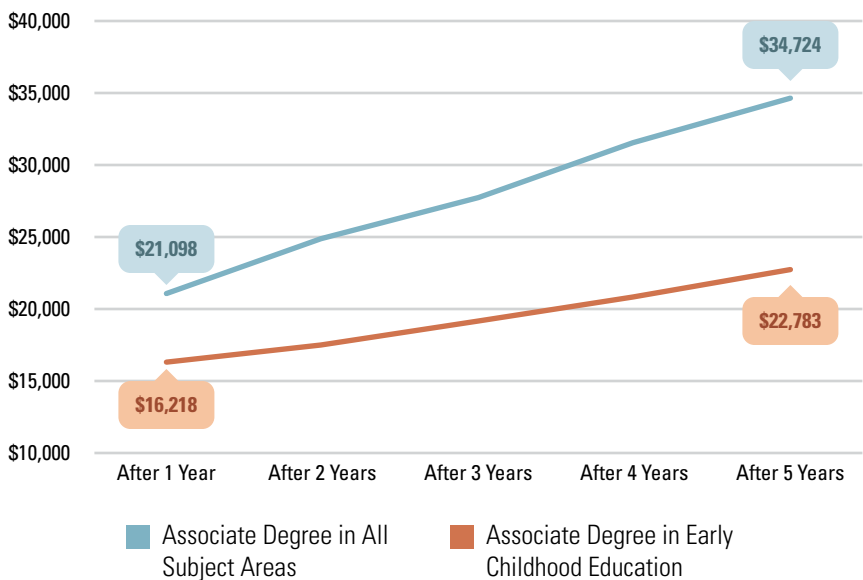


Early Childhood Education Enrollment in North Carolina Community Colleges (2008-17)



Source: NCCCS Data Tower Students and Graduates, 2017

Early Childhood Educator Wage Gap for the First Five Years of Employment (2017)

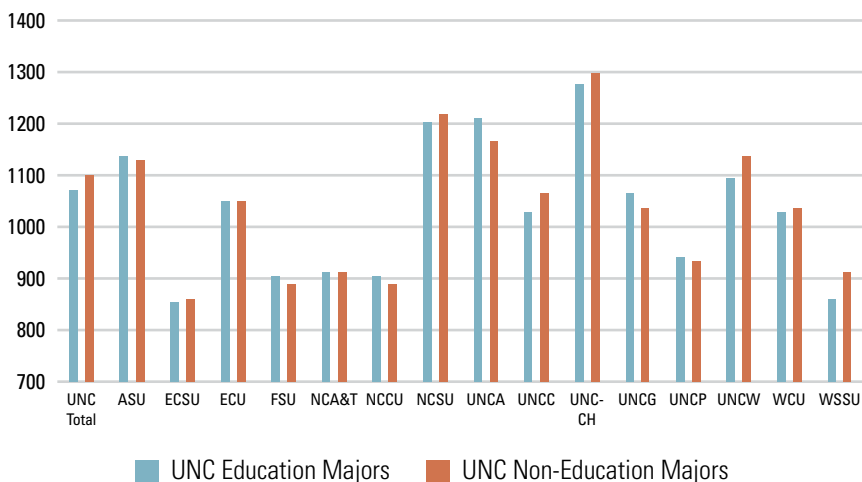


Source: NCCCS Data Tower Students and Graduates, Mean Wages, 2017



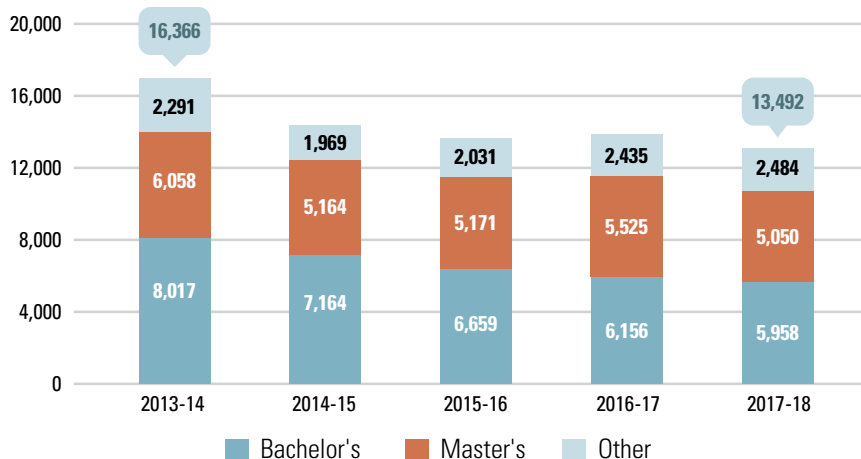
SECTION 2: Educators

Average SAT Scores for Education Majors and Non-Education Majors in the UNC System (2016-17)



Source: [UNC Educator Quality Dashboard](#)

UNC System Educator Preparation Program Enrollment Trends (2013-14 to 2017-18)

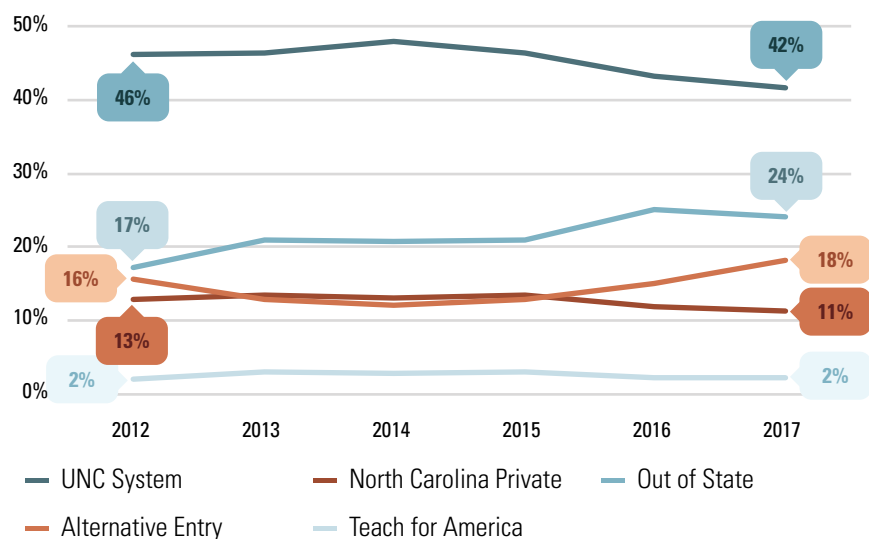


Source: [UNC Educator Quality Dashboard](#)



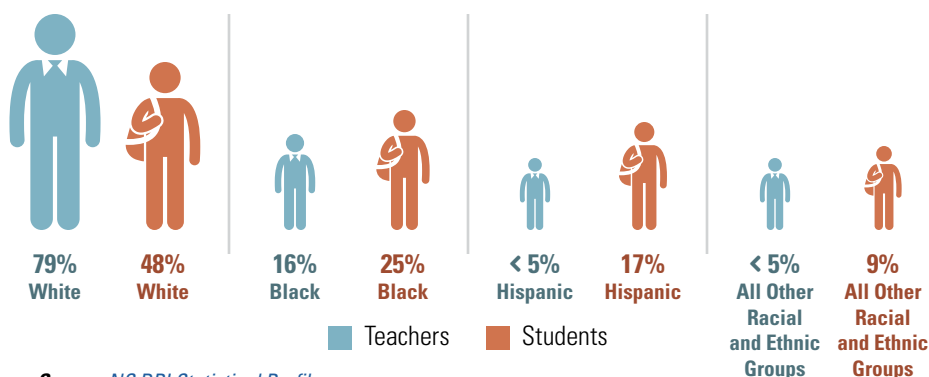
SECTION 2: Educators

Distribution of Preparation Routes for K-12 Teachers (2012-2017)



Source: UNC Educator Quality Dashboard

Teacher and Student Demographics in K-12 Public Schools, by Race (2017-18)



Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

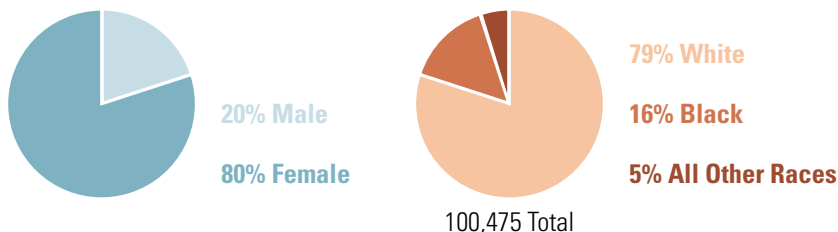
79% of K-12 teachers are white, while 51% of K-12 public school students are non-white.

Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

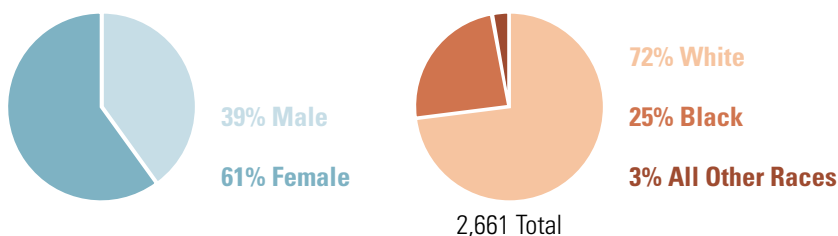


SECTION 2: Educators

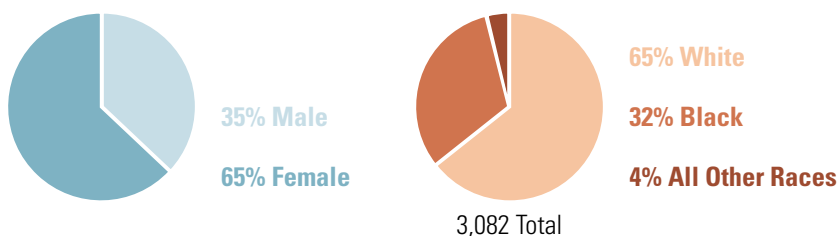
North Carolina K-12 Public School Teachers (2017-18)



North Carolina K-12 Public School Principals (2017-18)



North Carolina K-12 Public School Assistant Principals (2017-18)



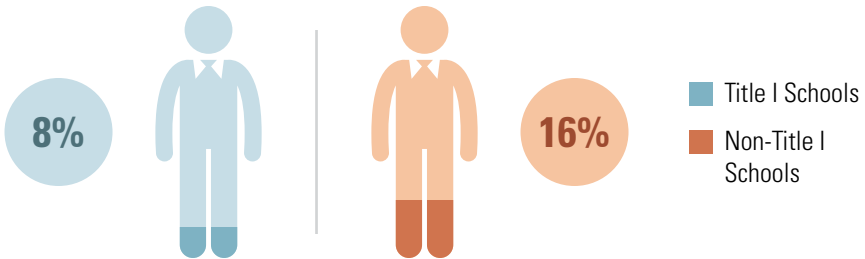
Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

10% of North Carolina educators and other certified personnel in public schools are National Board Certified. North Carolina has more National Board Certified Teachers than any other state in the nation.

Source: NC DPI National Board Certification Data



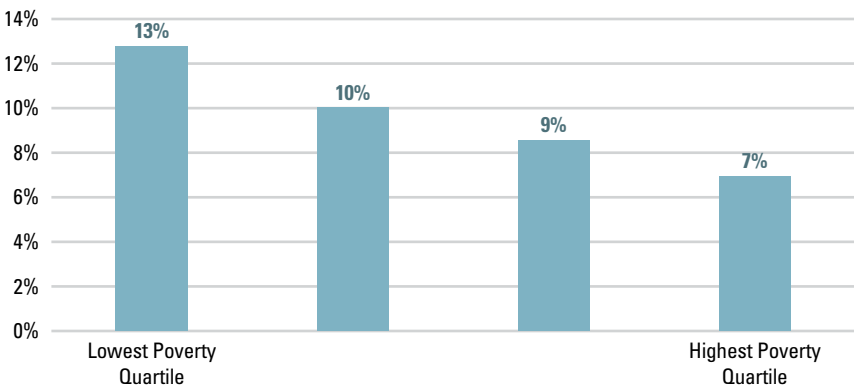
Percentage of Teachers Rated “Highly Effective,” by Title-I School Status (2015-16)



North Carolina teachers are evaluated on a statewide rubric. Teachers who *do not meet* the level of proficiency on the evaluation standards or the Student Growth measure are deemed “In Need of Improvement.” Teachers who demonstrate greater than proficient ratings on the evaluation standards and exceed expectations for Student Growth are deemed “Highly Effective.” More information on teacher and principal evaluations can be found at: www.dpi.state.nc.us/effectiveness-model/data.

Source: NC DPI Consolidated State ESSA Plan

Percentage of National Board Certified Teachers, by School District Free & Reduced Meal Eligibility (2016-17)



Source: NC DPI National Board Certification Data, NC DPI Free and Reduced Meals Application Data



SECTION 2: Educators

Trends in Classroom Teacher Allotment Ratios for North Carolina Public Schools (2005-19)*

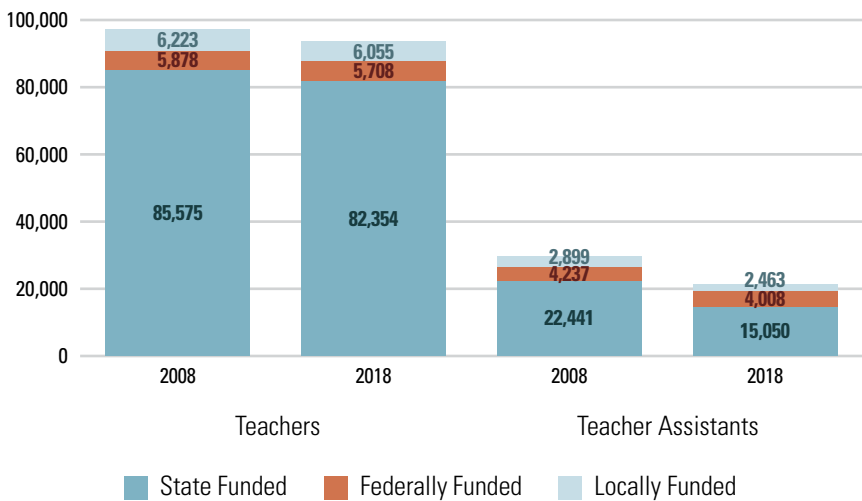
Grade	2004-05 to 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Net Effect from 2005 to 2019
K	1:18	-	-	1:19	1:18	-	-	-	-	Same
1	1:18	1:17	-	1:18	1:17	-	1:16	-	-	1:18 to 1:16
2-3	1:18	1:17	-	1:18	1:17	-	-	-	-	1:18 to 1:17
4-6	1:21	-	-	1:24	-	-	-	-	-	1:22 to 1:24
7-8	1:21	-	-	1:23	-	-	-	-	-	1:21 to 1:23
9	1:24.5	-	-	1:26.5	-	-	-	-	-	1:24.5 to 1:26.5
10-12	1:26.64	-	-	1:29	-	-	-	-	-	1:26.64 to 1:29

— No Change ■ Class Size Decrease ■ Class Size Increase

*Expressed as teachers per students in average daily membership

Source: NC DPI Highlights of the Public School Budget

Traditional K-12 Public School Teachers and Teacher Assistants, by Funding Source (2008 to 2018)



Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile



SPOTLIGHT ON:

School Support Staff and the Whole Child

In 2016, the State Board of Education (SBE) adopted the **Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child model** as a framework for supporting healthy behaviors and academic performance for students.



Source: NC SBE Whole Child, Whole Community, Whole Child Framework

Counselors

North Carolina Public Schools



Suggested Ratio



= 25 Students

In 2017-2018, there was **one school counselor for every 370 students** in North Carolina public schools. The American Counseling Association recommends a maximum ratio of **one counselor for every 250 students**.

Nurses

North Carolina Public Schools



Suggested Ratio



= 25 Students

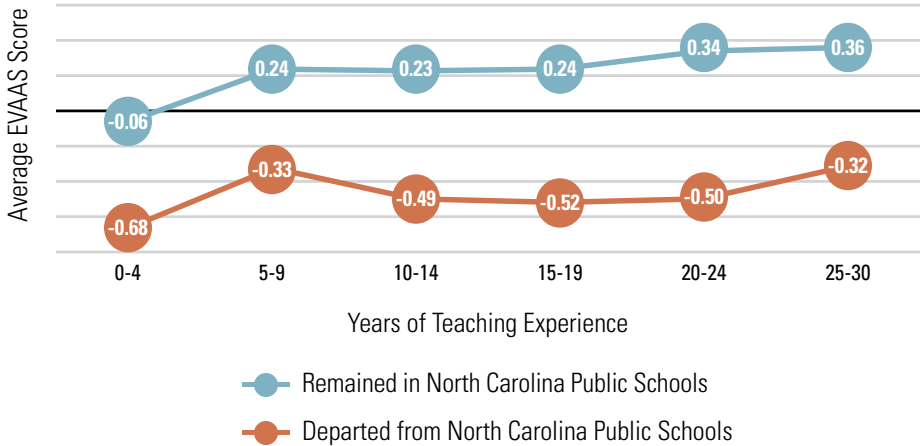
In 2016-2017, there was **one school nurse for every 1,073 students** in North Carolina public schools. The National Association of School Nurses recommends a maximum ratio of **one school nurse for every 750 students without special health needs**.

Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile, NC Division of Public Health Annual Report



SECTION 2: Educators

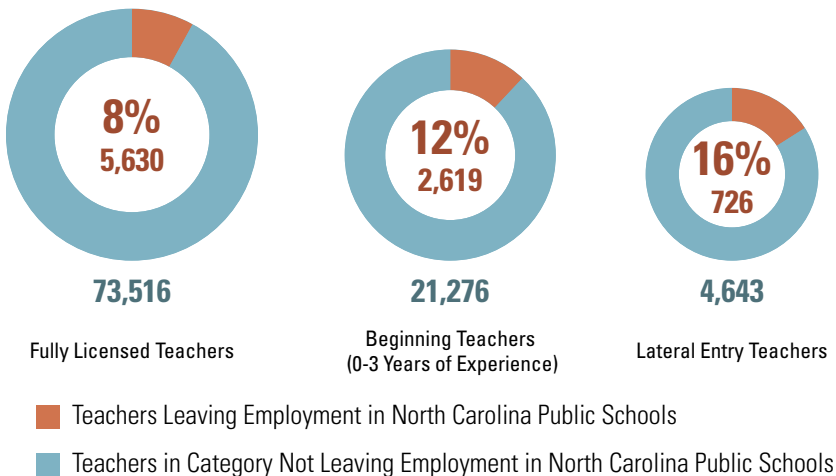
Average EVAAS Scores* of Teachers Who Remained in and Departed from Public Schools (2016-17)



*Teachers with EVAAS scores of zero are considered to be as effective as the hypothetical "average" North Carolina teacher.

Source: NC DPI 2016-17 State of the Teaching Profession Report

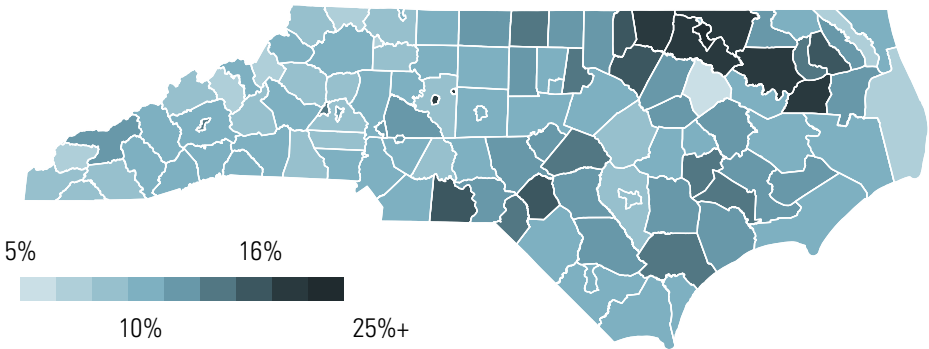
State Attrition Rates, by Teacher Category (2016-17)



Source: NC DPI 2016-17 State of the Teaching Profession Report



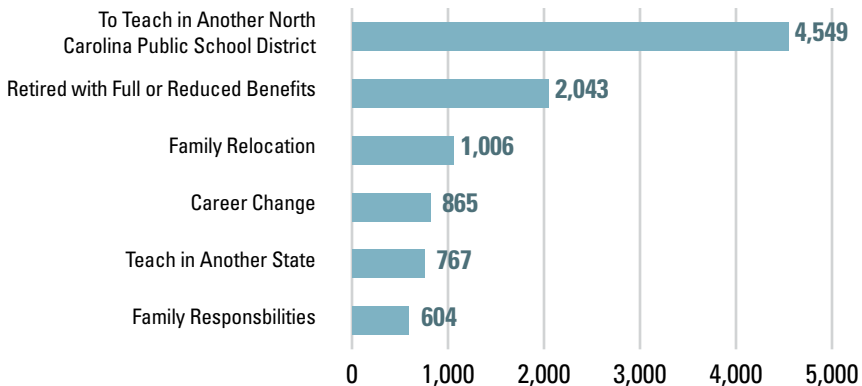
Teacher Turnover in K-12 Traditional Public Schools, by District (2016-17)



13.5% State Average Teacher Turnover in 2016-17

Source: NC DPI 2016-17 State of the Teaching Profession Report

Top Reasons for K-12 Teacher Turnover (2016-17)



Source: NC DPI 2016-17 State of the Teaching Profession Report

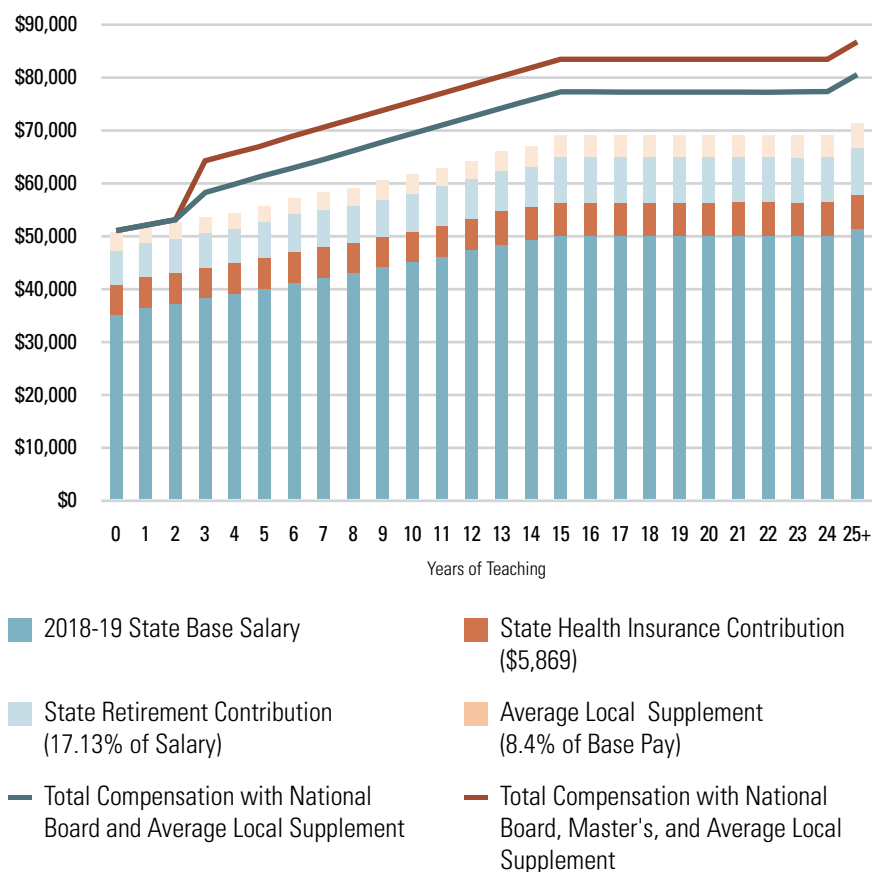
In 2016-17, the turnover rate for beginning teachers (first three years of teaching) was **12%**.

Source: NC DPI 2016-17 State of the Teaching Profession Report



SECTION 2: Educators

Compensation for North Carolina K-12 Public School Teachers (2018-19)*



*Calculations based on the most recent available data.

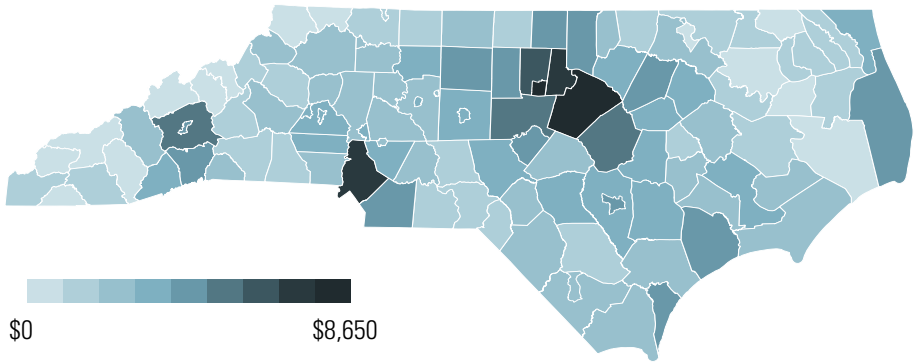
Source: NC DPI Financial & Business Services, 2018 Appropriations Act

In 2017-18, North Carolina's average teacher pay ranked 37th in the nation. Adjusting for cost-of-living, North Carolina's average teacher pay ranked 29th nationally.

Source: National Education Association Rankings and Estimates

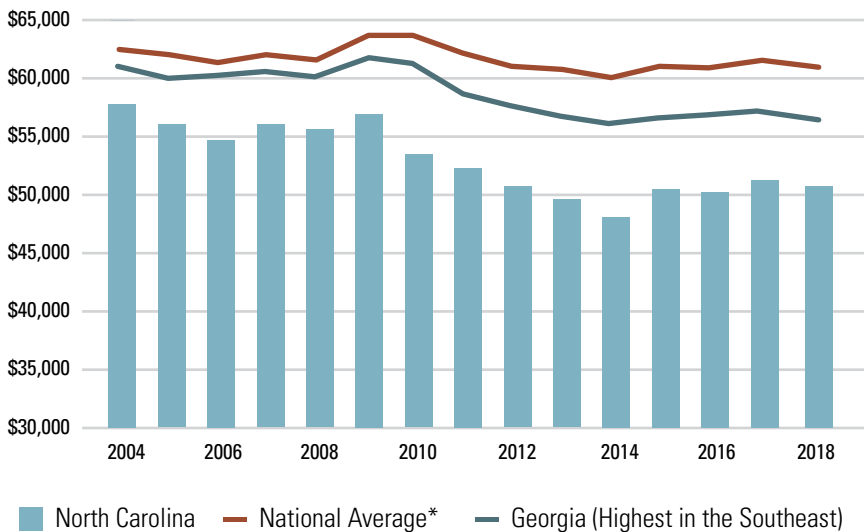


Average Local Salary Supplement for K-12 Teachers, by District (2017-18)



Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

Average K-12 Teacher Salaries, Inflation Adjusted to 2018 Dollars (2004-2018)



*In 2017-18, 37 states have an average salary below the national average.

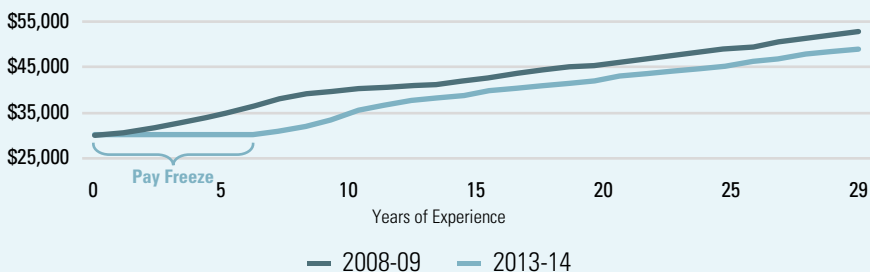
Source: National Education Association Rankings and Estimates



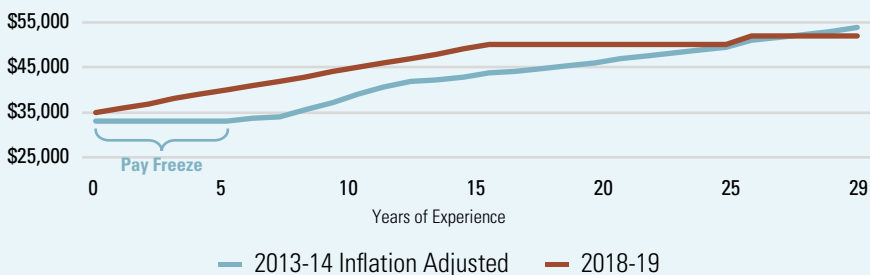
SPOTLIGHT ON: Teacher Pay Trends

The statewide teacher salary schedule is established in the state budget. The following charts show two major phases in the teacher pay schedules over the last ten years: pay freezes from 2009 to 2014, followed by investments of almost \$1 billion from 2014 to 2019.

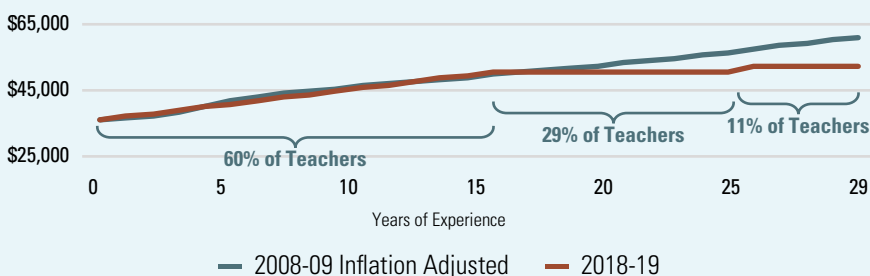
5-Year Change in State Teacher Pay Schedule (2008-09 to 2013-14)



5-Year Change in State Teacher Pay Schedules, Inflation Adjusted (2013-14 to 2018-19)



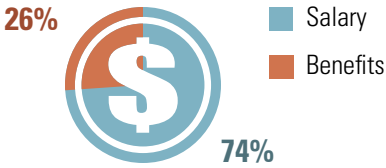
10-Year Change in State Teacher Pay Schedules, Inflation Adjusted (2008-09 to 2018-19)



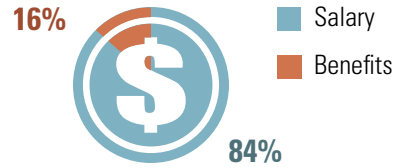
Source: NC DPI Financial & Business Services



Compensation Distribution for K-12 Public School Employees

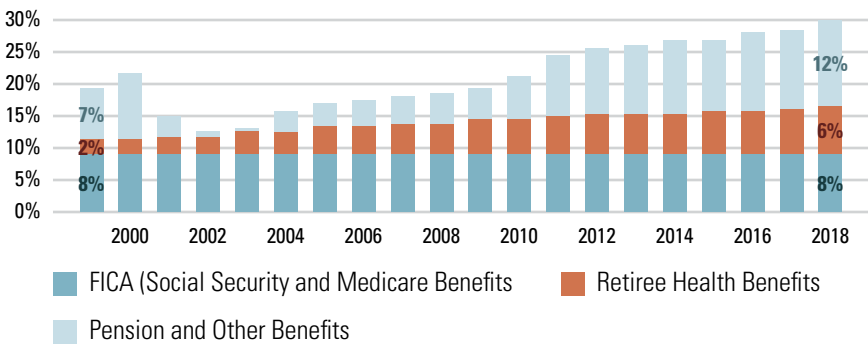


Compensation Distribution for Private Sector Employees



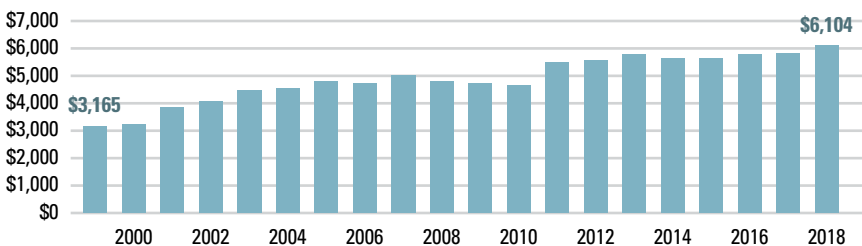
Source: North Carolina TSERS Handbook, NCGA Fiscal Research Division – Comparison of the Value of Employee Benefits

State Retirement Contributions for Teachers and Other State Employees as a Percentage of Employee Salary (1999-2018)



Source: North Carolina General Assembly Fiscal Research Division – History of Budget Legislation

State Health Coverage Contributions for Teachers and Other State Employees, Inflation-Adjusted to 2017 Dollars (1999-2018)

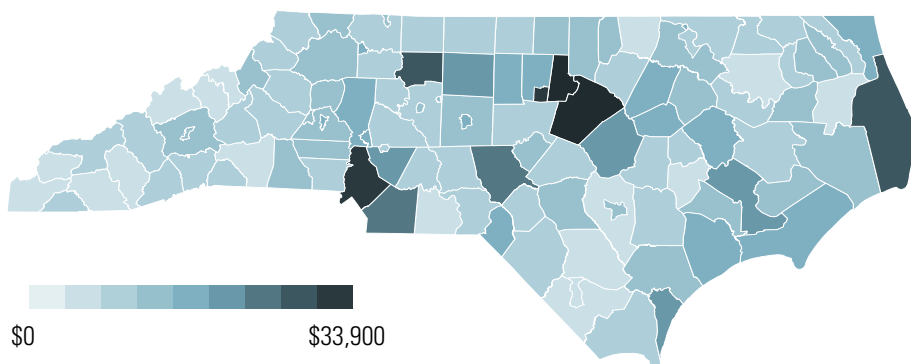


Source: North Carolina General Assembly Fiscal Research Division – History of Budget Legislation



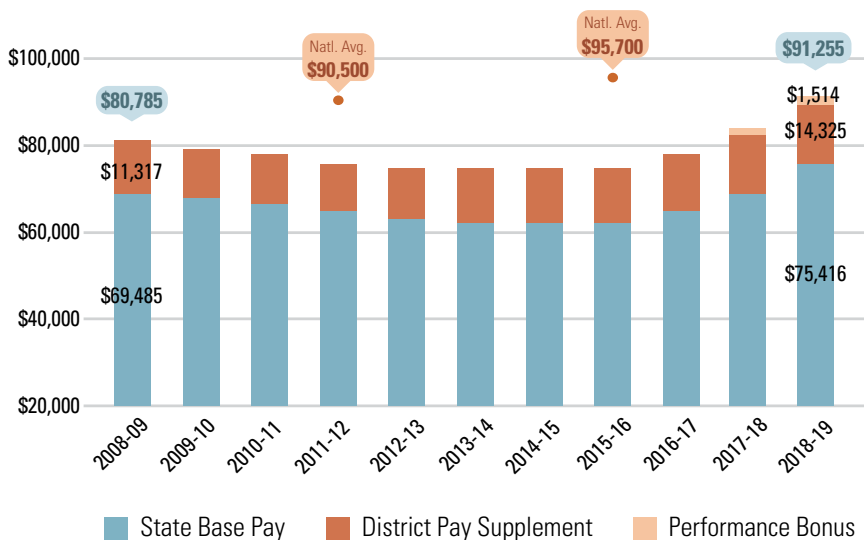
SECTION 2: Educators

Average Local Salary Supplement for K-12 Principals, by District (2017-18)



Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

Average Principal Pay, by Source (2009-2019)



Source: NC DPI Financial & Business Services - Highlights of the Public School Budget Reports 2009-2018, U.S. Department of Education - National Center for Education Statistics

In 2017-18, the average local salary supplement for principals was **\$13,799** and **\$7,116** for assistant principals.



Higher Education Salaries in North Carolina vs. Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) States (2016-17)

Public Four-Year Institutions



\$76,944

North Carolina Average



\$77,662

SREB Average

Source: SREB 2017 State Data Exchange

Public Two-Year Institutions



\$47,724

North Carolina Average



\$52,070

SREB Average

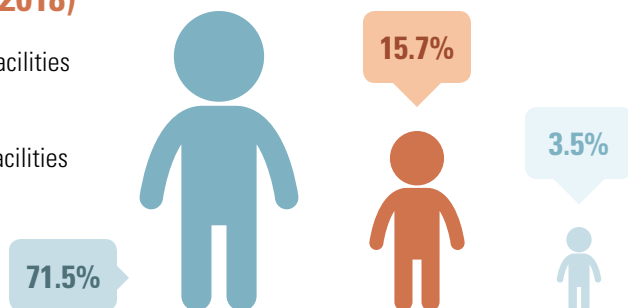
Source: SREB 2017 State Data Exchange



SECTION 3: Schools & Programs

Percentage of Children Enrolled in Child Care Programs, by Star Rating (2018)

- Four and Five Star Facilities
- Three Star Facilities
- One and Two Star Facilities

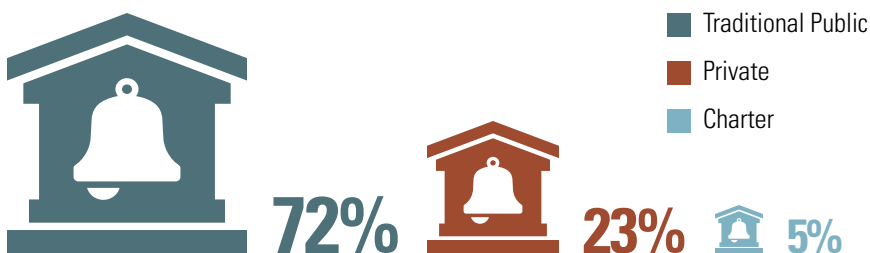


In North Carolina, **242,343** children attend one of **6,006** licensed child care programs; **4,442** are child care centers and **1,564** are family child care homes. North Carolina uses a range of one to five stars to rate early learning programs. Programs that meet minimum standards receive one star, while programs exceeding these requirements may receive up to five stars.

Source: NC Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child Development and Early Education, Child Care Analysis, Child Care Statistical Report, November 2018

North Carolina K-12 Schools, by Type (2017-18)

Traditional Public	2,461	Statewide: Virtual Schools	2
Public Charter	173	Private	767
Regional and Lab Schools	3	Total Schools	3,409
Statewide: Deaf & Blind	3		



Source: NC DPI Highlights of the Public School Budget (2018), NC DPI Education Services for the Deaf and Blind (ESDB), NC Department of Administration Private School Statistics (2018), Home School Statistical Survey (2018)



North Carolina K-12 Traditional Public School Districts (2018-19)

North Carolina has **116** school districts (otherwise known as Local Education Agencies or LEAs).



12,182 Students
Average District Size



5,663 Students
Median District Size

Source: NC DPI Student Accounting Data

34%
of students attend
the largest five
school districts

Wake and Charlotte-Mecklenburg school districts each enroll more students than the 53 smallest districts combined.

Source: NC DPI Student Accounting Data



In the 2017-18 academic year, North Carolina had **86,753** home-schooled students. If homeschooling were a district, it would be the 3rd largest district in North Carolina.

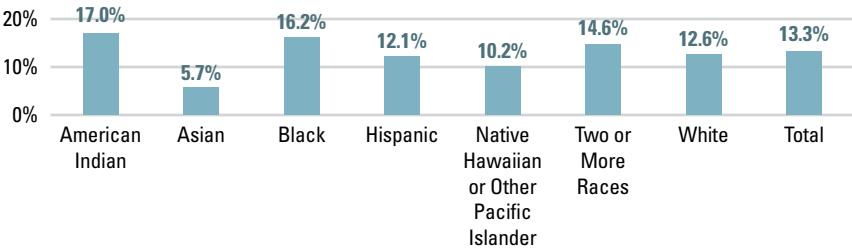
Source: NC DPI Student Accounting Data, NC Private School Statistics, NC Home School Statistical Summary

Note: In 2018, the Innovative School District, which is overseen by DPI, became the 116th school district in North Carolina.

Source: NC DPI - NC Innovative School District



Children with Disabilities in North Carolina K-12 Public Schools Who Receive Special Education Services, by Race (2018)

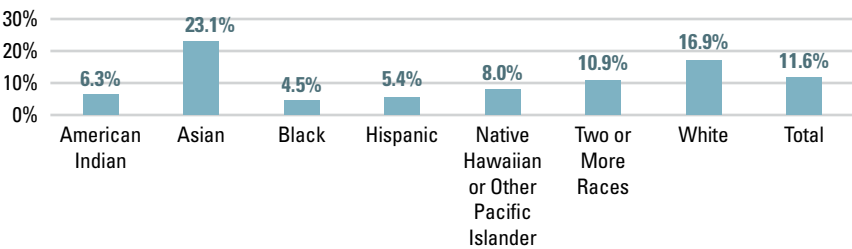


Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction’s Exceptional Children Division supports local school districts to develop and implement individualized education plans for over **204,000** students with disabilities in North Carolina K-12 public schools.

Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

Children in Academically and Intellectually Gifted Programs in North Carolina K-12 Public Schools, by Race (2018)



Source: NC DPI Division of Advanced Learning & Gifted Education

Over 178,000 students are enrolled in gifted education programming. White students are enrolled at nearly four times the rate of black students.

Source: NC DPI Division of Advanced Learning & Gifted Education



North Carolina Cooperative Innovative High Schools (2016-17)

Number of Schools	116
Students Currently Enrolled	23,204
Percentage of CIHS Students Promoted to the Next Grade Level Each Year	>95%
Percent of Community College Courses Passed with C or Better (2016)	85%

Source: NC DPI Report to the NC General Assembly: College and Career Promise and Cooperative Innovative High School Study, 2018

North Carolina's College and Career Promise (2016-17)

The College and Career Promise offers opportunities for qualified high school students to enroll tuition-free in community college courses that provide pathways leading to a certificate, diploma, or degree. In 2017, nearly **22,000** North Carolina high school students participated in the College and Career Promise program.

Source: NC DPI Report to the NC General Assembly: College and Career Promise and Cooperative Innovative High School Study, 2018

Career and Technical Education (2016-17)

Career and Technical Education (CTE) in North Carolina public schools provides students with academic, technical, and employability skills along with industry-recognized certifications and licenses that have value in local, regional, state, and global economies.

More than **99,000** North Carolina public school students earned one or more Career and Technical Education credentials in the 2016-17 academic year.

Source: NC DPI – Career and Technical Education

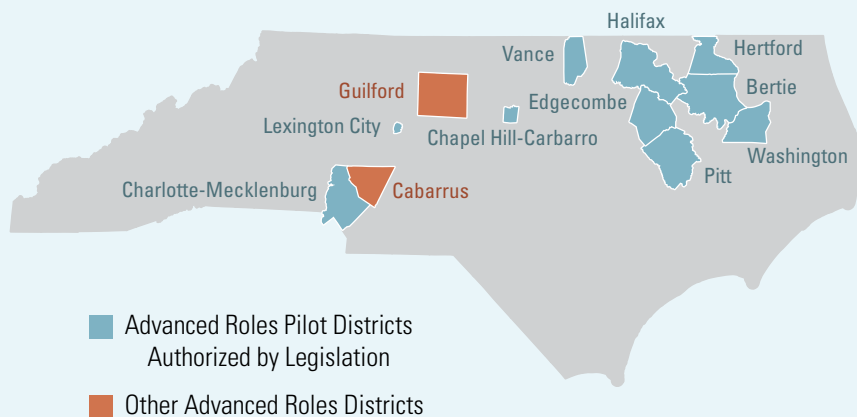
72.5% of Cooperative Innovative High Schools had a zero percent drop-out rate in the 2016-17 academic year.

Source: NC DPI Report to the NC General Assembly: College and Career Promise and Cooperative Innovative High School Study, 2018



SPOTLIGHT ON:

North Carolina's Advanced Teaching Roles Initiative



**Many others are creating advanced teaching roles opportunities but outside of this initiative.*

Source: [North Carolina Department of Commerce](#)

In 2016, North Carolina created the Advanced Teaching Roles Initiative. This legislation establishes a school leadership re-design model that empowers districts and educators to design new teaching roles that **provide advancement opportunities, improved professional development, and greater support for student achievement.**

Advanced Teaching Roles enables highly-effective teachers to advance their careers, extend their positive impact on student achievement, and increase their compensation. **The best part: they get to stay in the classroom!**

In effective models, developing teachers also benefit by having access to real-time professional development, relieving some of the pressures of principals who are traditionally the primary source of instructional leadership in the school. Today, ten districts are taking part in the Advanced Roles Initiative.

For more information visit www.BEST-NC.org/advancedroles



Success by Design Program

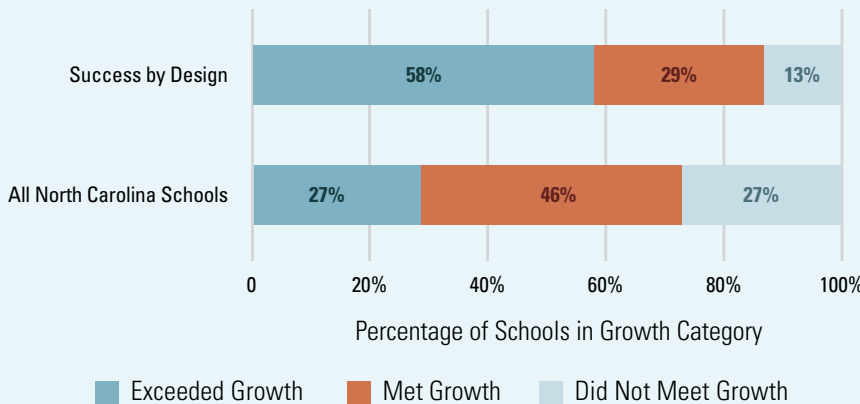
Created in 2013 and inspired by lessons learned from the Opportunity Culture model in Project LIFT schools, Success by Design is an official Advanced Roles program in Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools (CMS).

This approach is being phased in strategically over time. During the 2018-19 school year, Success by Design was implemented in 50 schools. Success by Design advanced roles teachers can earn up to **\$20,000** on top of their base salary, while increasing their impact on student achievement.

Early results from the CMS program suggest that this model helps the district recruit and retain top talent, resulting in significant student achievement gains. During the 2017-18 school year, **58%** of Success by Design schools exceeded growth, compared with **27%** of all schools statewide. Also, a recent study published by the CALDER Center finds that students' academic gains increased when taught by advanced roles teachers, with significant achievement gains in math.

Source: Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools Success by Design

School Academic Growth Status in Success by Design Schools vs. Statewide (2017-2018)



Source: Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools Success by Design

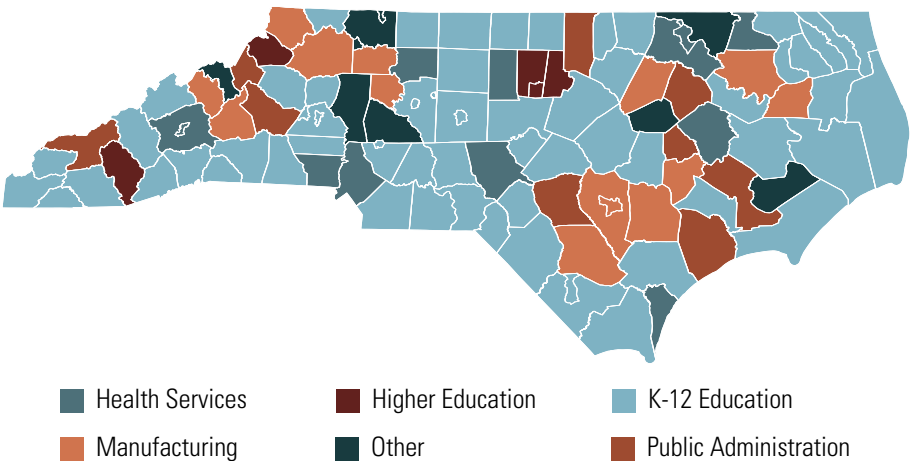


School Systems as Employers

Traditional K-12 public school districts are the single-largest employer in 68 North Carolina counties, a top-3 employer in 97 counties, and a top-5 employer in all 100 counties.

UNC system universities are the single-largest employer in three North Carolina counties.

Largest Employers in North Carolina by County (2018)



Source: : North Carolina Department of Commerce





Higher Education Institutions in North Carolina (2019)

North Carolina Community College System (NCCCS)

58 Community Colleges



Source: NCCCS Main Campuses

UNC System

17 Public Campuses



Source: UNC System Campuses Map

Independent Colleges and Universities

36 Institutions



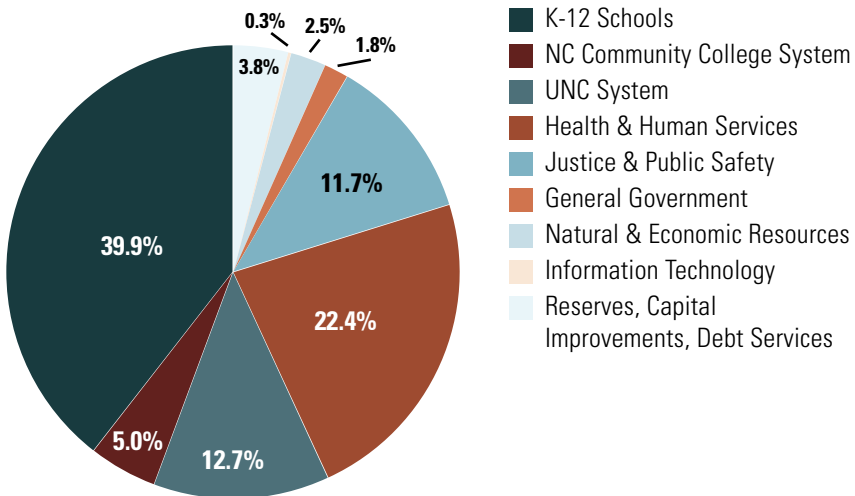
Source: NCICU Colleges and Universities



SECTION 4: Finance

North Carolina General Fund Appropriations (2018-19)

K-12 Schools	9,546,315,927	39.9%
NC Community College System	1,185,482,141	5.0%
UNC System	3,027,616,066	12.7%
Health & Human Services	5,353,212,884	22.4%
HHS: Division of Child Development & Early Education	228,633,098	1.0%
Justice & Public Safety	2,793,474,065	11.7%
General Government	434,761,075	1.8%
Natural & Economic Resources	602,768,253	2.5%
Information Technology	61,893,631	0.3%
Reserves, Capital Improvements, Debt Services	910,540,334	3.8%
Total	\$23,916,064,376	100%

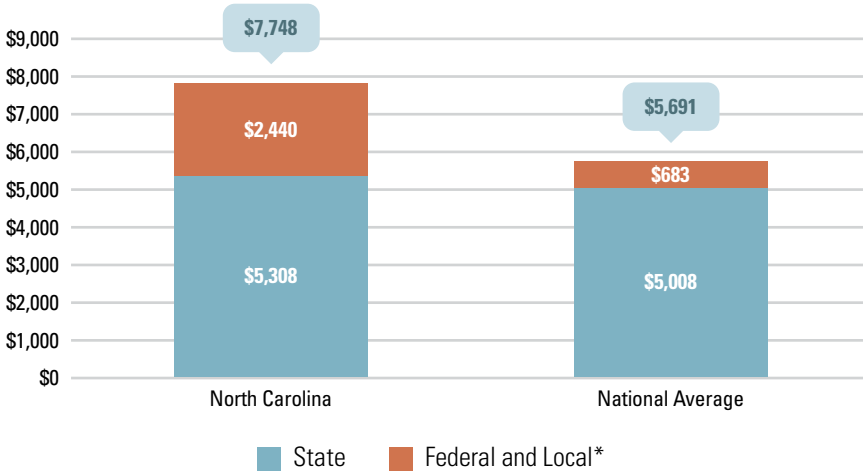


Source: *North Carolina General Assembly – 2018 Appropriations Act*

58% of North Carolina General Fund appropriations support public education.



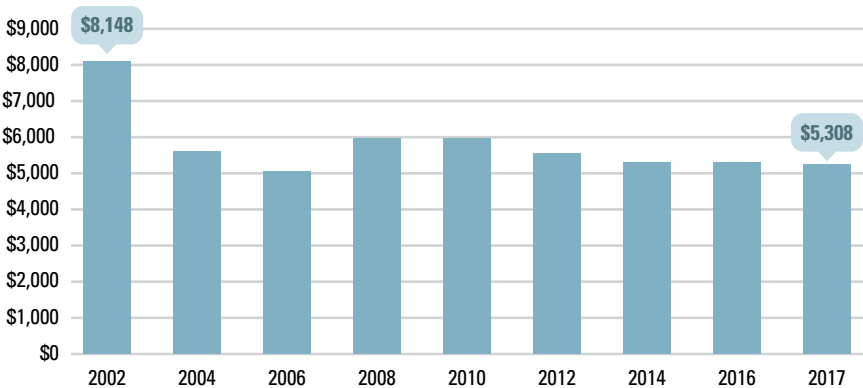
Total Spending per Child Enrolled in State Pre-K Programs, by Source (2017)



*Pre-K programs may receive additional funds from federal or local sources that are not included in this figure. To learn more, check out the [NC Early Childhood Foundation Cost of NC Pre-K Fact Sheet](#).

Source: NIEER 2018 State of Preschool Report

State Spending per Child Enrolled in NC Pre-K, Inflation Adjusted to 2017 Dollars (2002-2017)



Source: NIEER 2018 State of Preschool Report

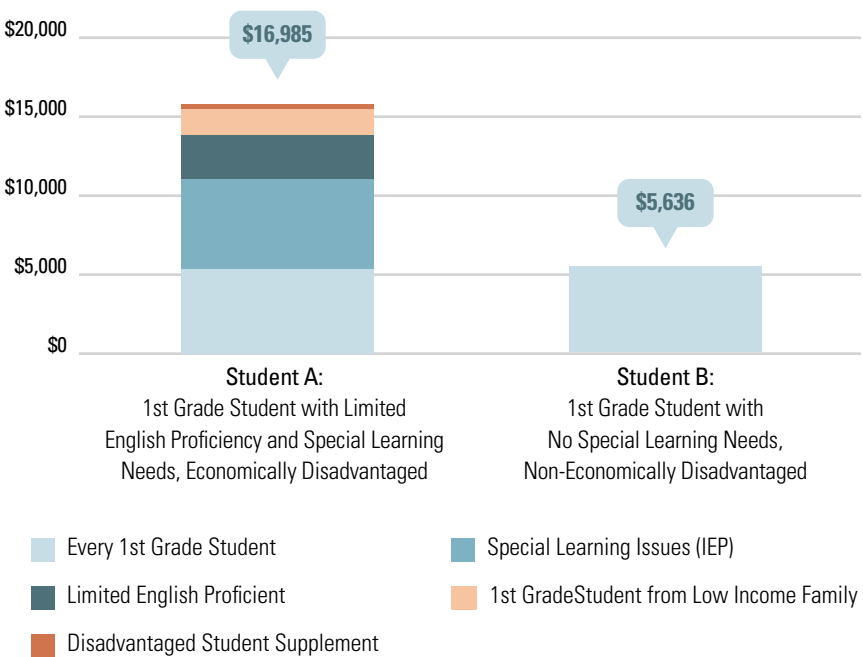


K-12 Education Finance in North Carolina

Roughly **11%** of K-12 public education funding in North Carolina comes from the federal government. Federal funds mainly support child nutrition, students with disabilities, and students from low-income households.

Districts receive additional funding from the state based on student learning needs (such as for children with disabilities, English language learners, and economically disadvantaged students). The state also provides supplemental funding to **68** low-wealth counties and **27** small counties.

Federal and State per Pupil K-12 Education Funding, by Student Characteristic (2017-18)*



**Data are based on student characteristics and exclude all local funding as well as any low-wealth and small county supplemental funding from the state.*

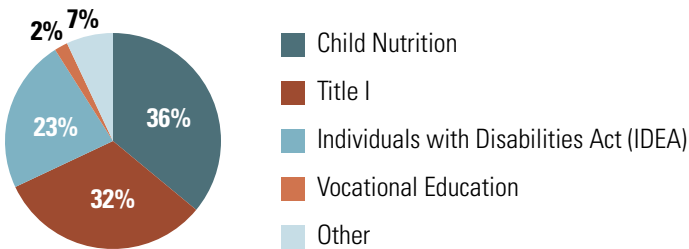
Source: *Highlights of the NC Public School Budget, February 2018*



K-12 Education Finance (Continued)

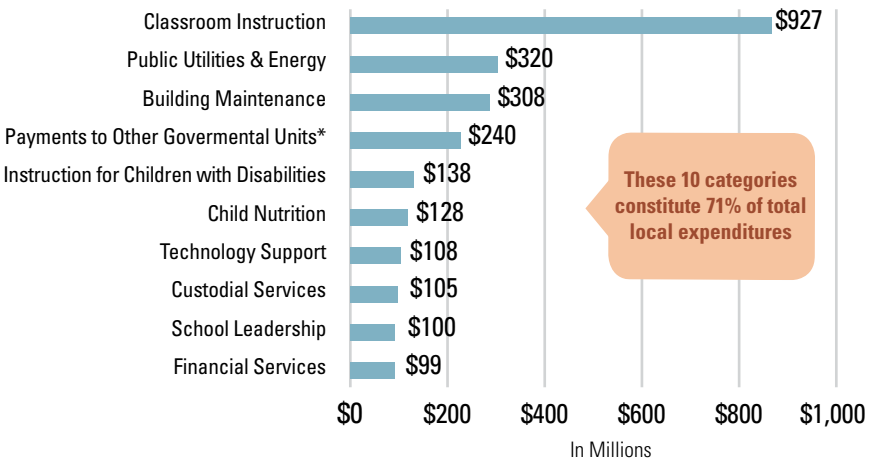
In addition to state and federal funds, North Carolina counties provide additional funding to supplement state support for K-12 school operations. Funds to build, furnish, and maintain K-12 school buildings are also provided at the county level. Local dollars fund nearly **28,000** positions in K-12 public schools, including **9,566 service workers, 6,055 teachers, 2,463 teacher assistants, and 841 assistant principals** across the state. Local funds for school operations range from **\$959** per pupil in Halifax County to **\$6,235** per pupil in Chapel-Hill/Carrboro City Schools.

Distribution of Federal K-12 Funds (2018)



Source: NC DPI 2018 Highlights of the Public School Budget

Top-10 Local K-12 Operating Expenditures (2018)



*Predominately transfers to charter schools.

Source: North Carolina General Assembly - 2018 Appropriations Act



Distribution of North Carolina K-12 Education Funding, Compared to the National Average (Fiscal Year 2016)

	North Carolina	National Average
Total Revenue Per Pupil	\$9,198	\$13,814
State %	\$5,668 (62%)	\$6,546 (47%)
Federal %	\$1,066 (12%)	\$1,115 (8%)
Local %	\$2,464 (27%)	\$6,153 (45%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 Public Education Finances Report on Fiscal Year 2016

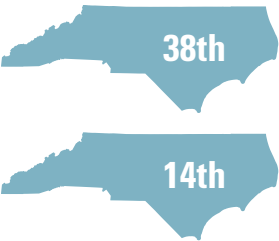


“The General Assembly shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of free public schools, which shall be maintained at least nine months in every year, and wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students.”

– Article IX, Section 2, North Carolina Constitution

In 2016, total per pupil revenues ranged from **\$8,244** in Idaho to **\$25,730** in New York. The percent of total revenue provided by the state (as opposed to local or federal sources) ranges from **30%** in South Dakota to **90%** in Vermont.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 2018, Public Elementary-Secondary Education Finance Data 2016



In 2017, North Carolina ranked 38th in the country in per pupil spending and 14th for the percentage of education funding provided by the state.

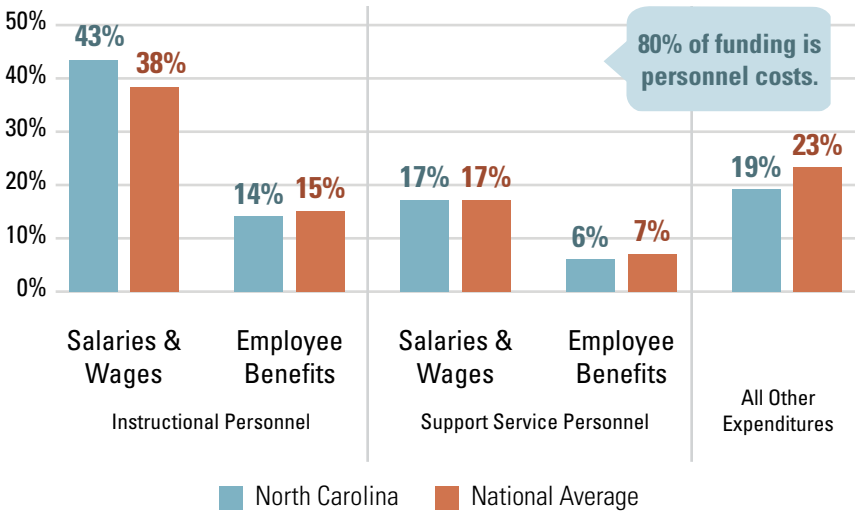
Source: NEA Rankings of the States 2017

In the 2015-16 Statewide Facility Needs Survey, North Carolina’s 115 local school districts reported an estimated **\$8 billion** in infrastructure needs over the next five years.

Source: NC DPI School Planning Section



K-12 Public School Expenditure Distribution, by Function (Fiscal Year 2015)



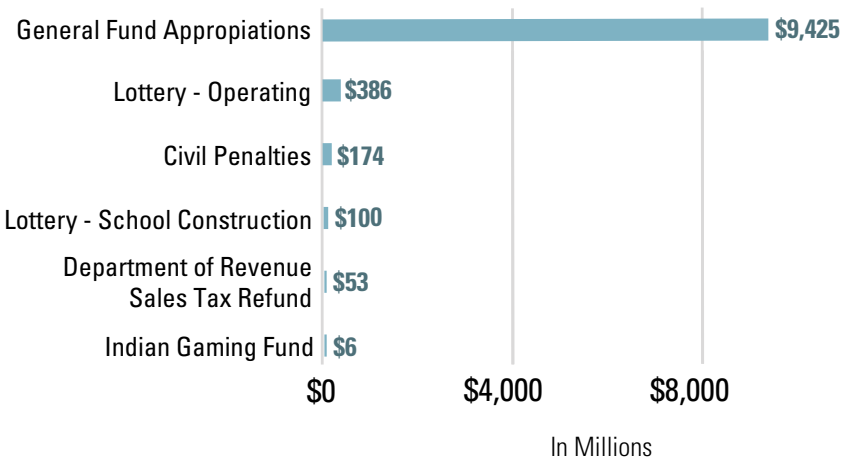
Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 2018, Public Elementary-Secondary Education Finance Data 2016



In North Carolina, **57%** of K-12 expenditures fund the salary and benefits of instructional personnel, compared to **54%** nationally.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 2018, Public Elementary-Secondary Education Finance Data 2016

State Revenue Sources for K-12 Public Education (2017-18)

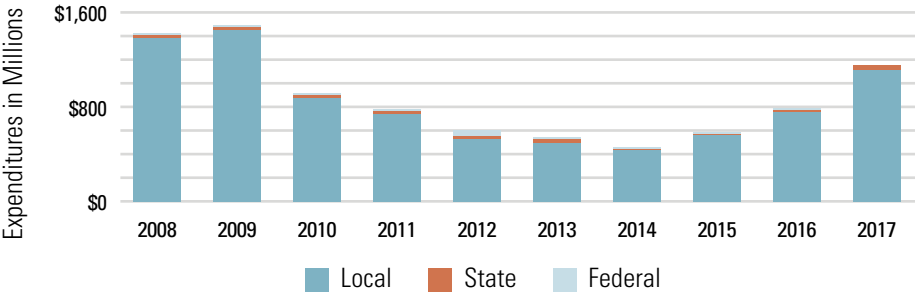


Source: North Carolina General Assembly - 2018 Appropriations Act



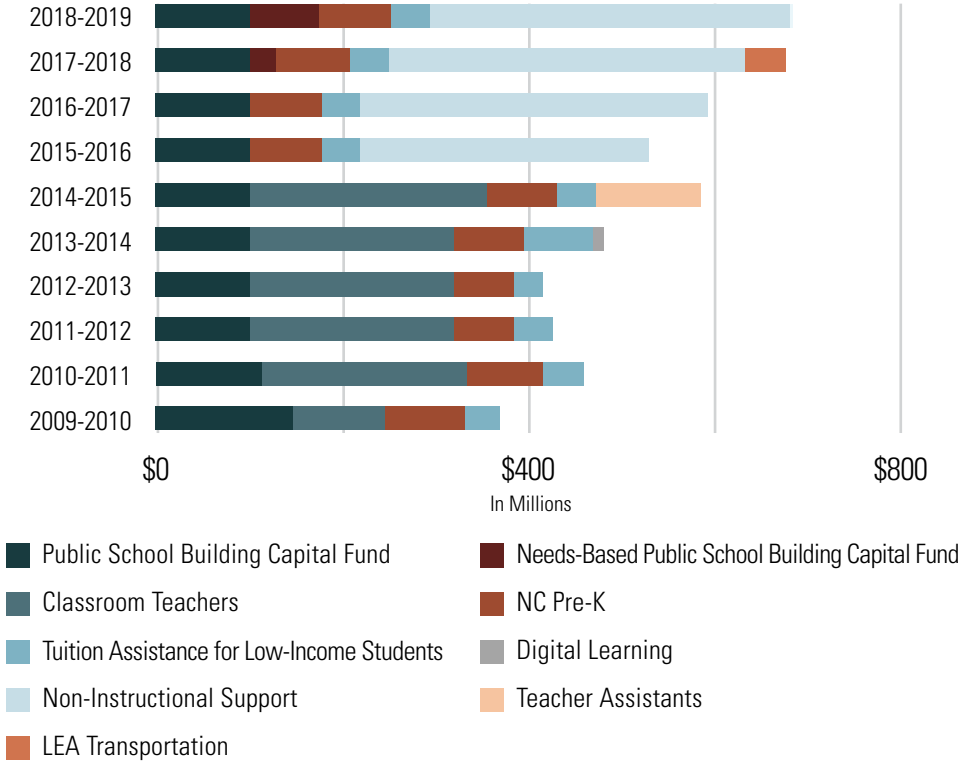
SECTION 4: Finance

Capital Expenditures for K-12 Public Schools, by Source (2008-2017)



Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

North Carolina Education Lottery: Education-Directed Spending, by Category (2010-2019)



Source: North Carolina General Assembly Fiscal Research Division – History of Budget Legislation



SPOTLIGHT ON:

North Carolina's Allotment Approach: How Teacher Sorting Affects Funding Fairness

In North Carolina, the state allots teaching positions to each school district based on the number of students in each grade, according to specific ratios set by the General Assembly. The classroom teacher allotment is by far the largest single state allotment: salary and benefits for teaching positions represents approximately **55%** of total state support for education.

What is unique about this approach is that the largest state education resource allocation is made in the form of positions, not dollars. This personnel-based allotment model was intended to give districts and principals more hiring flexibility, allowing them to have a 'budget blind' hiring process. In other words, a school or district can hire any qualified candidate, regardless of where he or she fall on the salary schedule.

While well-intended, a recent NC Program Evaluation Division (PED) report and several other studies have found that this approach deprives high-poverty schools and systems from funding resources, as well as highly-effective teachers. This phenomenon is called "Teacher Sorting."

The financial impact of teacher sorting can be significant and has its greatest negative impact on low-wealth schools and districts. The figure below shows the disparity between the districts with the highest and lowest average teacher compensation. In this scenario, District B receives **\$649** less funding per student because their average teacher has less experience and is not Board Certified. If districts A and B each have 10,000 students, the funding differences between the districts is **\$6,490,000**.

Teacher Sorting Impact Example from 2016 PED Report

Sample District	Average Salary*	Pay per Student	Average Years of Teaching Experience	Board Certified
A	\$68,160	\$3,104	17	26%
B	\$53,402	\$2,455	9	3%
Difference		\$649		

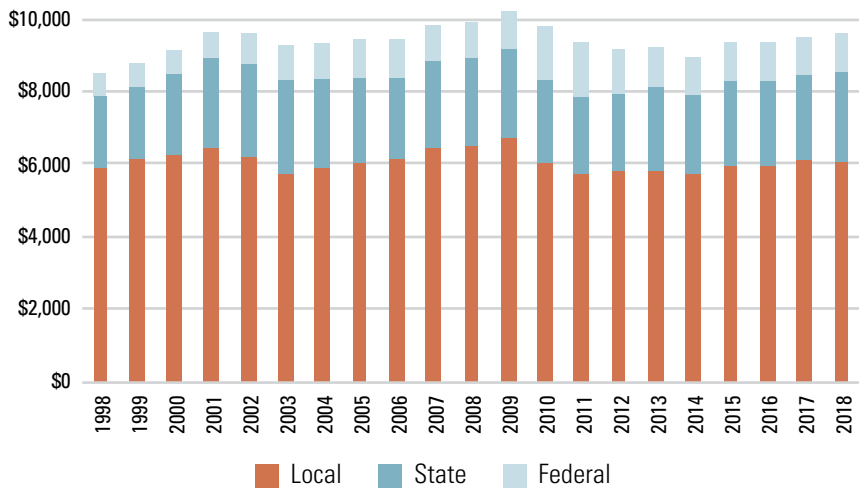
*Average salary includes salary and benefits for teachers funded from the state allotment only.

Source: North Carolina General Assembly Program Evaluation Division Report on K-12 Funding Formulas



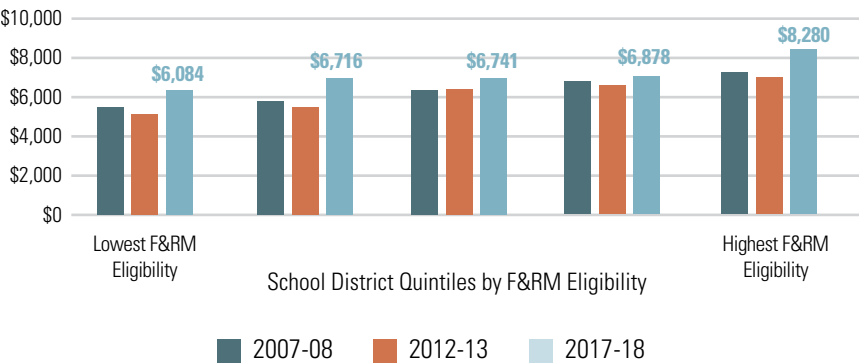
SECTION 4: Finance

Per Pupil Expenditures for North Carolina K-12 Public Schools, Inflation Adjusted to 2018 Dollars (1998-2018)



Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

State per Pupil Expenditures, by Free & Reduced Meal Eligibility Quintiles (2007-08 to 2017-18)

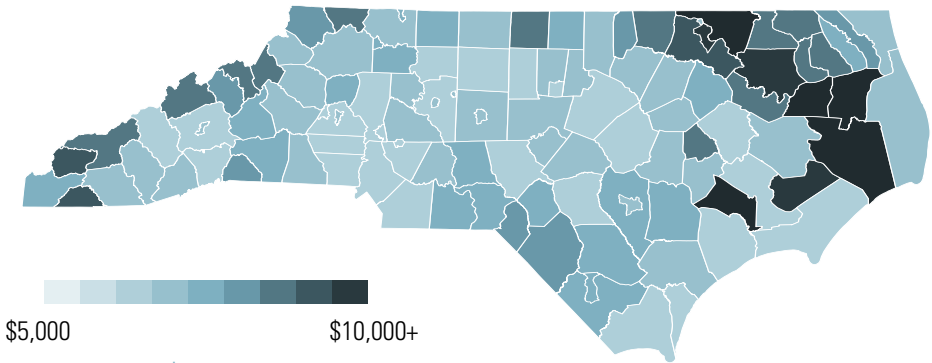


Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

North Carolina is one of just six states nationally that provide at least 10% more per pupil funding to high poverty districts than low poverty districts.



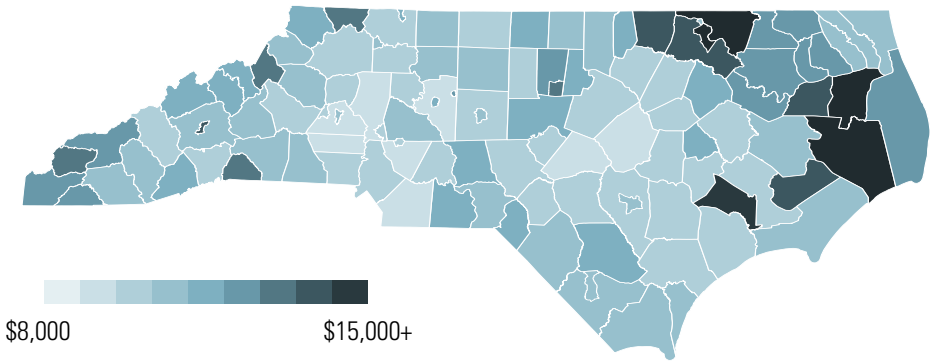
State-Funded K-12 per Pupil Spending, by District (2017-18)



Average: \$6,153

Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

Total K-12 per Pupil Spending, by District (2017-18)



Average: \$9,478

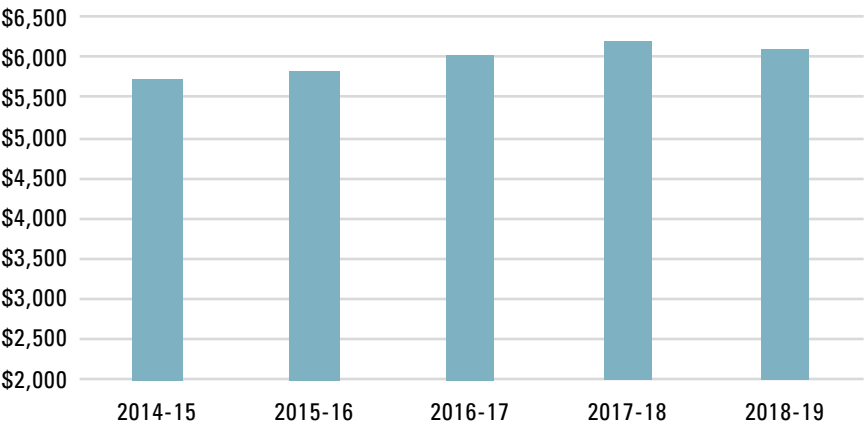
Source: NC DPI Statistical Profile

North Carolina earned a “B” for funding distribution and an “F” for funding effort on the Education Law Center’s National School Funding Fairness Report Card.

Source: “Is School Funding Fair? A National Report Card” - Education Law Center 2018

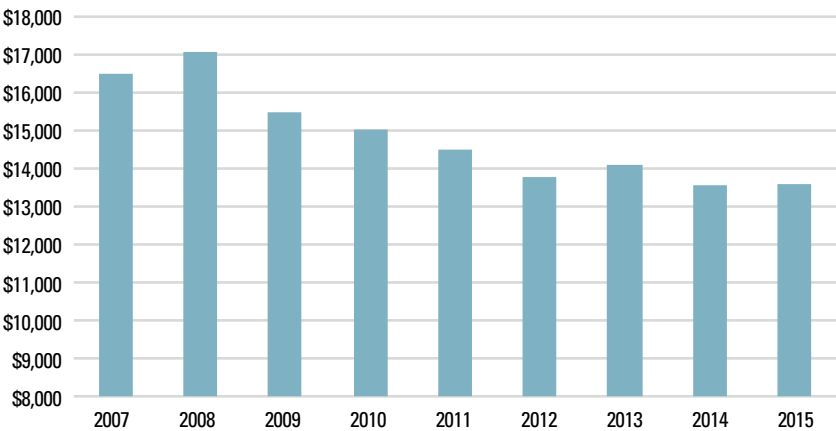


North Carolina Community College System (NCCCS):
State Spending per Full-Time Student, Inflation
Adjusted to 2018 Dollars (2015-2019)



Source: North Carolina Community Colleges System - Finance and Operations - Budget Information (2014-2018)

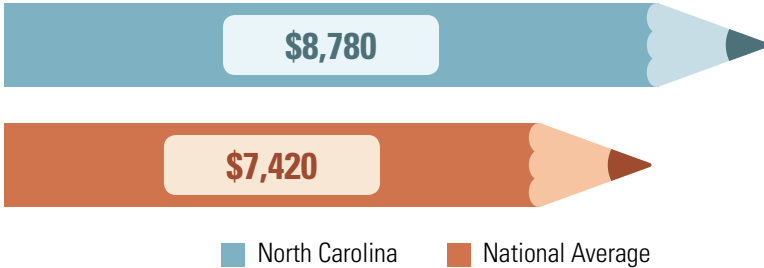
UNC System: State Spending per Full-Time Student,
Inflation Adjusted to 2015 Dollars (2007-2015)



Source: North Carolina General Assembly Fiscal Research Historical Education Expenditures, Fiscal Year 2006-07 to Fiscal Year 2014-15

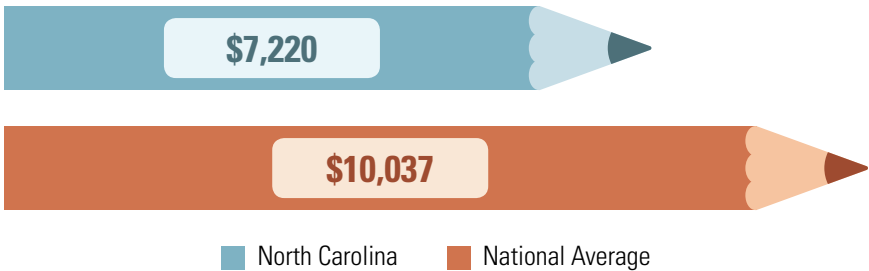


Funding for Higher Education per Full-Time Student (2016-17)



Source: College Board – Trends in Higher Education: Institutional Finances

Average In-State Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions (2018-19)



Source: College Board – Trends in Higher Education: Institutional Finances



North Carolina's funding for public higher education ranks 11th nationally.



Average tuition in North Carolina's public four-year institutions is the 7th lowest nationally.

Source: College Board – Trends in Higher Education: Institutional Finances

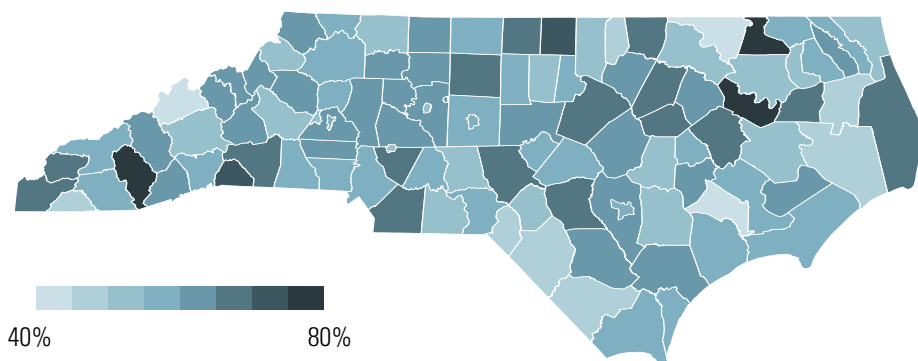


SECTION 4: Finance

Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)

The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) must be filled out by anyone seeking federal aid to help fund their higher education expenses.

FAFSA Completion Rates, by District (2017-18)



Source: U.S. Dept. of Education Office of Federal Student Aid – 2017-18 FAFSA Completion Rates



91 out of 116 North Carolina public school districts have a FAFSA completion rate of at least 55%.

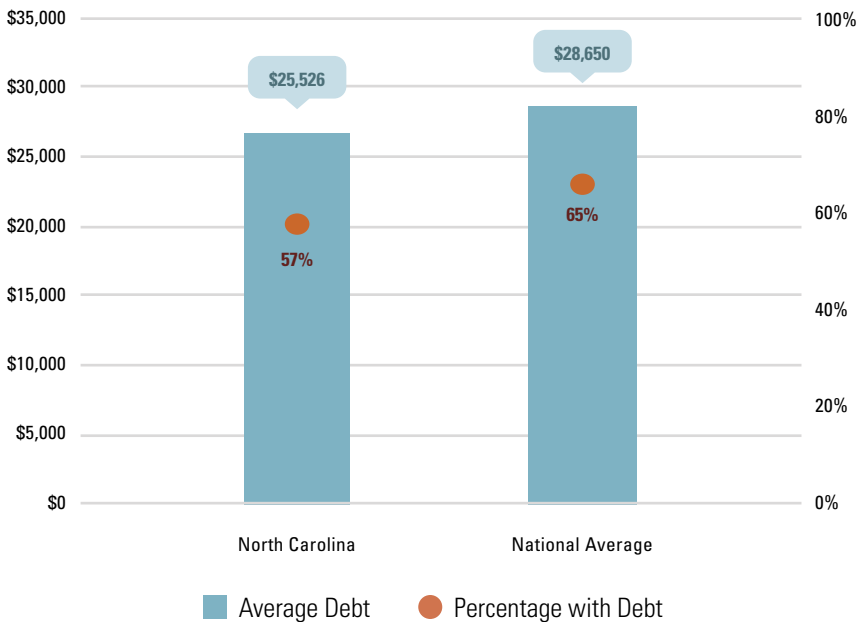
Source: U.S. Dept. of Education Office of Federal Student Aid – 2017-18 FAFSA Completion Rates



“The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of The University of North Carolina and other public institutions of higher education, as far as practicable, be extended to the people of the State free of expense.”

– Article IX, Section 9, North Carolina Constitution

Average College Debt and Percentage of College Graduates with Debt (2017)



Source: *Institute for College Access & Student Success – Student Debt and the Class of 2017*



In 2017, North Carolina graduates had the 13th lowest average student debt.

Source: *Institute for College Access & Student Success – Student Debt and the Class of 2017*



SECTION 5: Achievement

Statewide Assessments for K-12 Students

Test	State	Federal
Kindergarten Entry Assessment	✓	
K-3 mClass Reading (Various Assessments)	✓	
3rd Grade Beginning-of-Grade Reading	✓	
3rd-8th Grade End-of-Grade Tests in Both Math and English, also in Science for 5th and 8th Grades		✓
End-of-Course in Biology, Math I, and English II		✓
ACT Testing Suite, Given in 8th, 10th, and 11th Grades	✓	
North Carolina Final Exams, Given in Otherwise Untested Grades and Subjects	✓	
Career and Technical Education (CTE) Assessments in All CTE Courses		✓

Subgroups of students, such as English Language Learners, and Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate students participate in additional state and federal testing. Local districts often also require multiple additional assessments, such as interim or benchmark tests, that may provide educators in the district with additional information about student growth and achievement across the school year. Also, a statistical sample of students in North Carolina (and all states nationally) take the National Assessments of Educational Progress (NAEP) every two years.

Note: Assessments above are given to the majority of students in North Carolina.

Source: [NC DPI Accountability Services Division](#)



North Carolina has led the nation in accountability since the establishment of the **ABCs of Public Education in 1995**, administering end-of-grade and end-of-course assessments well before the federal testing mandates of **No Child Left Behind in 2001**.

Source: NC DPI ABCs Accountability Model

Performance on North Carolina End-of-Grade (EOG) and End-of-Course (EOC) Exams

Performance on North Carolina End-of-Grade (EOG) and End-of-Course (EOC) exams is broken out into five achievement levels.

Achievement Level	Command of Grade-Level Knowledge and Skills	Indicates Grade-Level Proficiency	On Track for College and Career Readiness
5	Superior	Yes	Yes
4	Solid	Yes	Yes
3*	Sufficient	Yes	No
2	Partial	No	No
1	Limited	No	No

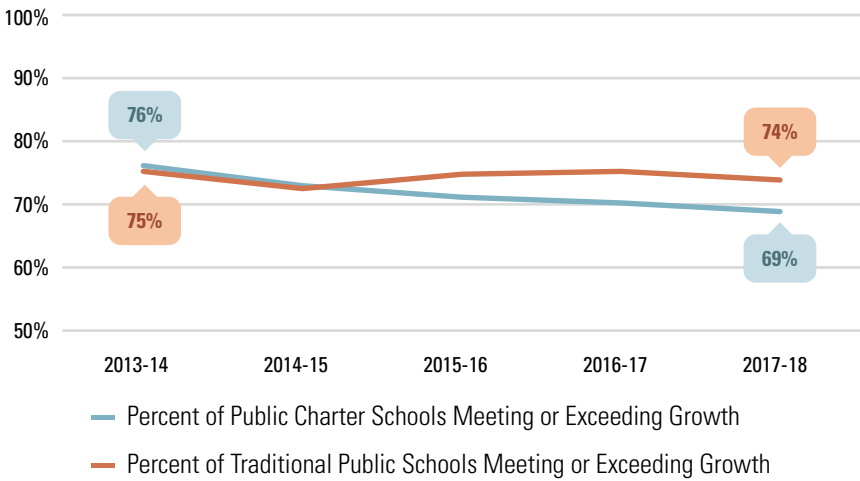
Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division

* Students performing at this level have a sufficient command of grade-level knowledge and skills, but may need academic support to engage successfully in the next grade level.



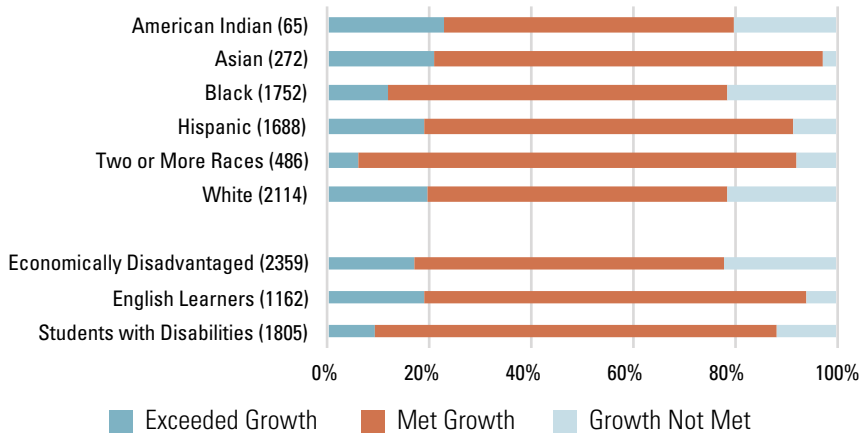


Student Academic Growth Over Time, by School Type (2013-14 to 2017-18)



Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division

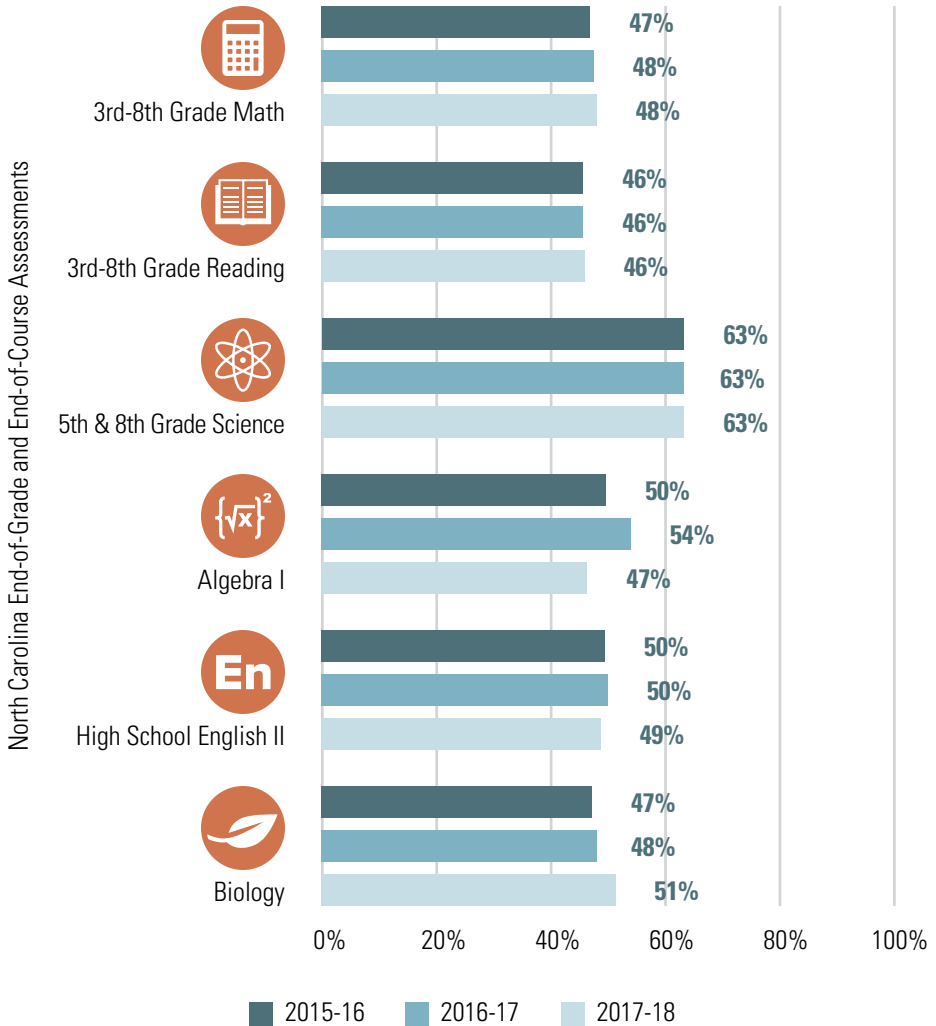
Distribution of Academic Growth, by Subgroup (Number of Total Subgroups, 2017-18)



Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division



K-12 Students On Track for College and Career, by Subject (2015-16 to 2017-18)



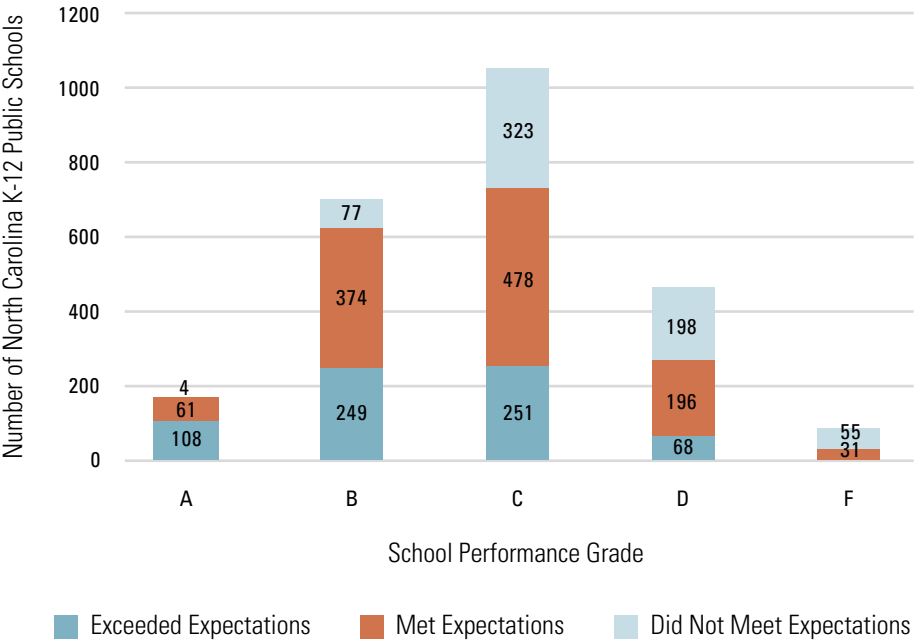
Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division

44% of 3rd grade students in North Carolina public schools are not meeting grade level proficiency standards in reading.

Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division



School Performance Grades and Value-Added Growth Status (2017-18)



Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division

School Grade Calculation

80% School Achievement Score and 20% Value-Added Growth Score**

School grades are assigned on a 15-point scale:
A = 85-100; B = 70-84; C = 55-69; D = 40-54; F = < 40

* A+NG schools earn an A rating and have no significant achievement gaps between student groups.

** The value-added growth model designates a school as having exceeded, met, or not met student performance expectations. Schools meet performance expectations if students in the school maintain their relative academic standing compared to students across the state with similar performance on previous state tests.

Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division, EVAAS Statistical Models 2010 White Paper



School-Level College & Career Readiness*, by Free & Reduced Price Meal Rate (2017-18)



*College & Career Readiness as measured by reading and math EOG/EOC, level 4 or above.

Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division, NC Department of Health and Human Services

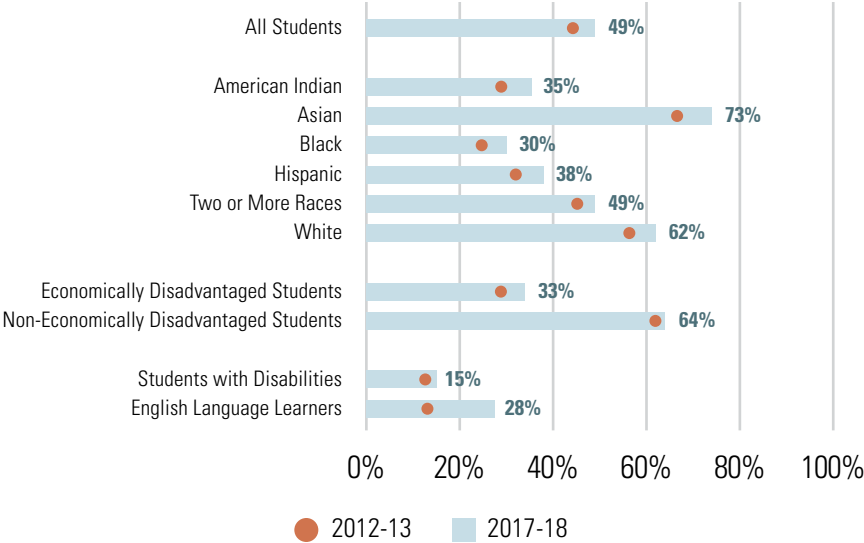


Across North Carolina, school grades and proficiency rates are **strongly correlated with household income**. However, **more than 300 schools** statewide (13%) serve higher than average percentages of low-income students while attaining **higher than average student achievement** results.

Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division, NC DPI Free & Reduced Meal Application Data



North Carolina End-of-Course/End-of-Grade (EOC/EOG) Composite: Percent of Students on Track for College and Career, by Student Group (2013 to 2018)



Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division (2013), NC DPI Accountability Services Division (2017)

30 PERCENTAGE POINTS:

Achievement gap between white and black students on EOC/EOG tests

24 PERCENTAGE POINTS:

Achievement gap between white and Hispanic students on EOC/EOG tests

31 PERCENTAGE POINTS:

Achievement gap between ED* and Non-ED students on EOC/EOG tests

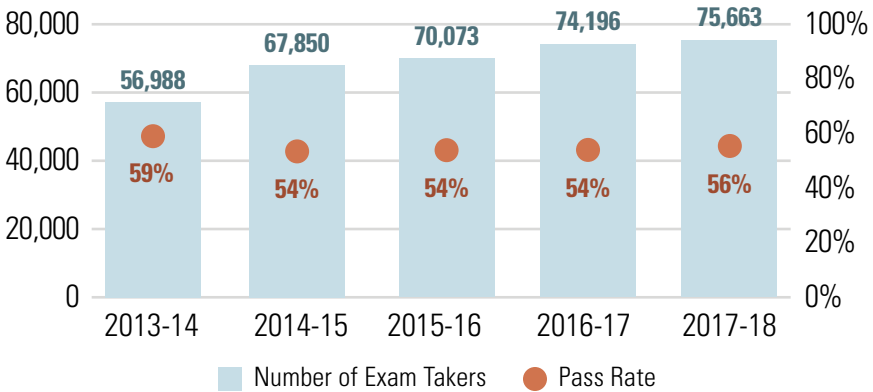
Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division

*Economically Disadvantaged

Over the last five years, overall student performance on End-of-Grade and End-of-Course tests has improved across all student subgroups.

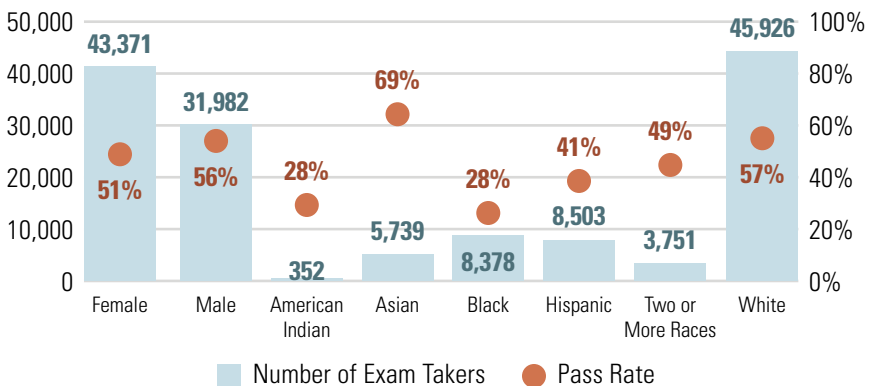


Advanced Placement (AP) Exam Participation and Pass Rates in NC Public Schools (2014-18)



Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division - Advanced Placement Reports

AP Exam Participation and Pass Rates, by Gender and Race (2018)



Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division - The North Carolina 2018 SAT Report

53%

**North Carolina
AP Exam Pass Rate**

57%

**National
AP Exam Pass Rate**

Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division - The North Carolina 2018 SAT Report



National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) (2017)



		% of Students At or Above Proficient		Lowest Proficiency Rate	Highest Proficiency Rate
Grade	Subject Area	North Carolina	National Public Average		
4th	Reading	39%	35%	25%	51% (MA)
4th	Math	42%	40%	27%	53% (MA)
4th	Science	36%	37%	23%	51% (NH)
8th	Reading	33%	35%	20%	49% (MA)
8th	Math	35%	33%	19%	50% (MA)
8th	Science	31%	33%	20%	50% (UT)

Source: *The Nation's Report Card – State Profiles*

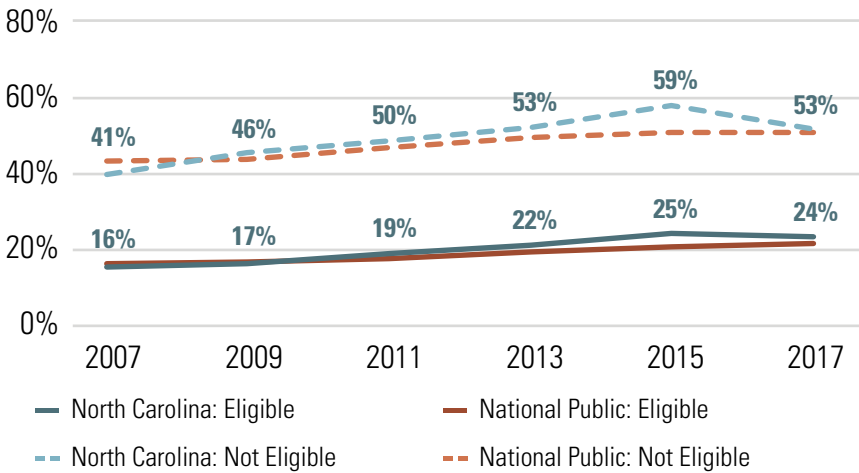
All states participate in NAEP, making it the most comprehensive measure of K-12 student achievement, trends, and state rankings. For more detailed data visit www.nationsreportcard.gov/profiles/stateprofile and www.NCedFacts.org.

65 % of North Carolina 8th grade students did not meet proficiency standards on the 2017 NAEP math assessment.

Source: *The Nation's Report Card - 2017 Math and Reading Assessment*



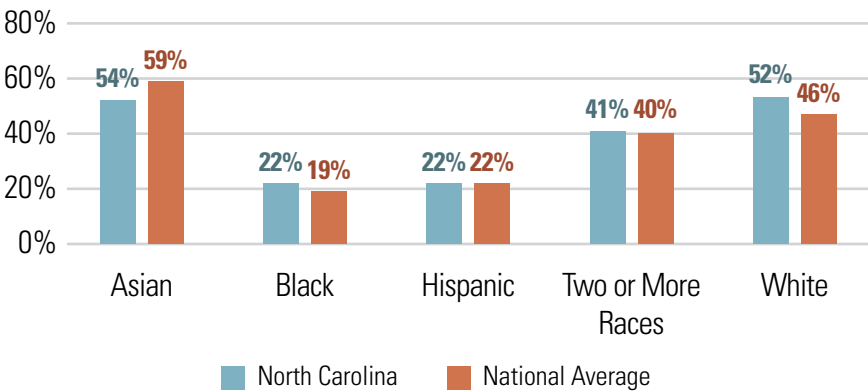
NAEP 4th Grade Reading Proficiency, by Free & Reduced Price Meal Eligibility (2017)



Source: *The Nation's Report Card – State Profiles*



NAEP 4th Grade Reading Proficiency, by Race (2017)



Source: *The Nation's Report Card – State Profiles*

61% of North Carolina 4th grade students did not meet proficiency standards on the 2017 NAEP reading assessment.

Source: *The Nation's Report Card - 2017 Math and Reading Assessment*



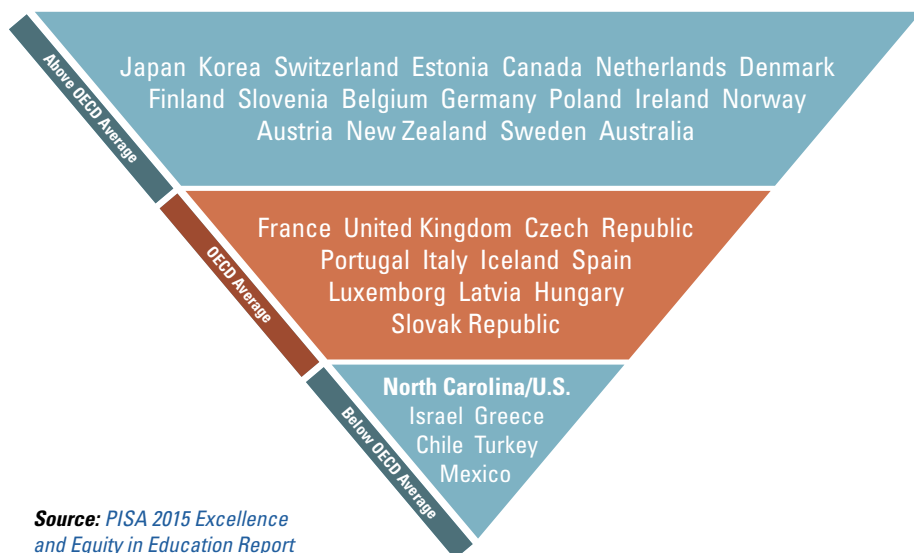
Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a triennial international survey of 15-year-old students assessing essential higher-order knowledge and skills in science, reading, and mathematics.

Worldwide, 73 countries and education systems participated in the survey, including all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) nations, which are most directly comparable with the United States. North Carolina and Massachusetts were the only two states to participate in the study at a state level, and can therefore put student performance in an international context.

North Carolina's student performance closely mirrored the performance of the United States as a whole. Benchmarked against all 35 OECD countries, North Carolina ranks in the middle of the pack in science and reading, and near the bottom in math.

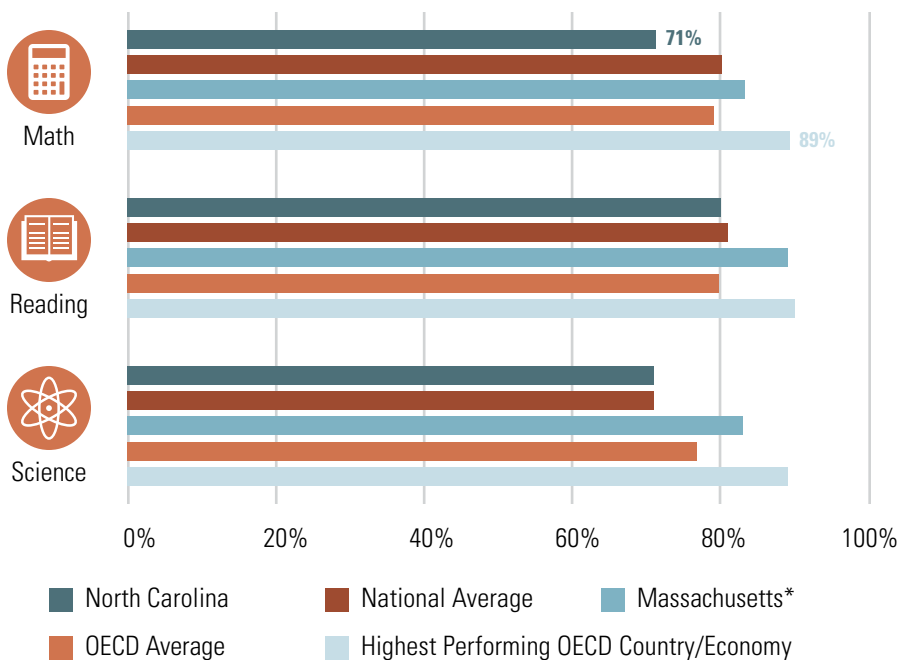
PISA OECD Country Rankings for Math (2015)



Source: *PISA 2015 Excellence and Equity in Education Report*



PISA Results: Baseline Proficiency, by Subject (2015)



* Massachusetts is the highest performing state nationally

Source: PISA 2015 Excellence and Equity in Education Report



29% of North Carolina students lack minimum baseline proficiency in math, compared to 17% in Massachusetts, and 11% in the highest performing OECD country.

Source: PISA 2015 Excellence and Equity in Education Report

North Carolina outperforms the U.S. and other OECD countries on measures of educational equity. In North Carolina, 9% of the variation in science performance can be explained by students' socioeconomic status, compared to 11% in the U.S. and 13% in OECD countries as a whole.

Source: PISA 2015 Excellence and Equity in Education Report



SECTION 5: Achievement

American College Testing (ACT)

The ACT and ACT WorkKeys assessments are used to measure college and career preparedness among high school students in North Carolina public schools. All high school juniors are required to take the ACT. All seniors with a Career and Technical Education (CTE) concentration also take the ACT WorkKeys career readiness assessment.

ACT Average Composite Score for States with 100% Participation (Graduating Class of 2018)



Source: ACT 2018 Condition of College and Career Readiness Report



41% of North Carolina public school students scored **below 17 on the ACT** in 2016, the minimum entry score required for admission into UNC System institutions.

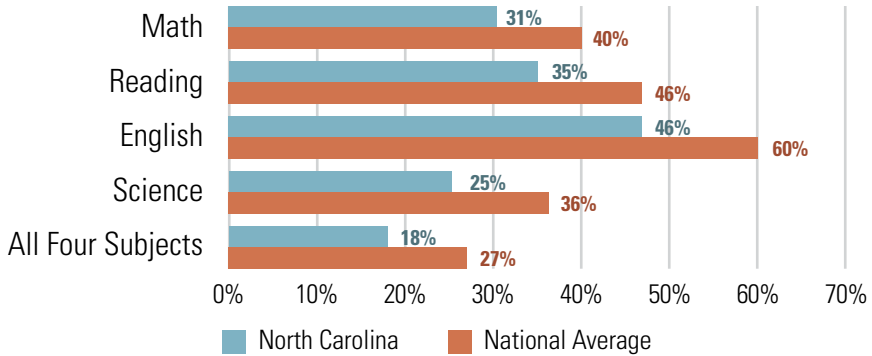
Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division

68% of high school seniors with a CTE concentration earned at least a Silver Career Readiness Certificate on the ACT WorkKeys assessment, indicating readiness for at least two-thirds of surveyed jobs.

Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division

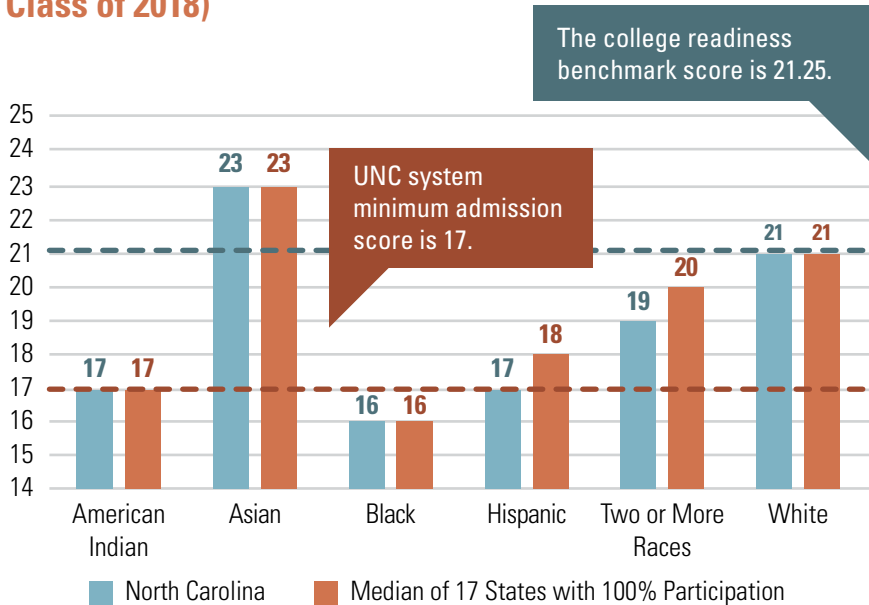


ACT-Tested High School Students Meeting College Readiness Benchmarks (Graduating Class of 2018)



Source: ACT State Profile Report – North Carolina Graduating Class of 2018

Average ACT Composite Score, by Race (Graduating Class of 2018)



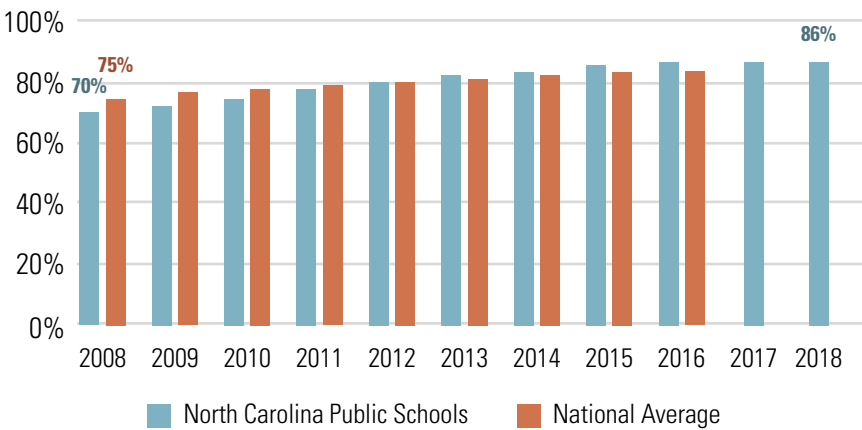
Source: ACT State Profile Report – North Carolina Graduating Class of 2018

67% of high school seniors met either the ACT benchmark or ACT WorkKeys benchmark.

Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division

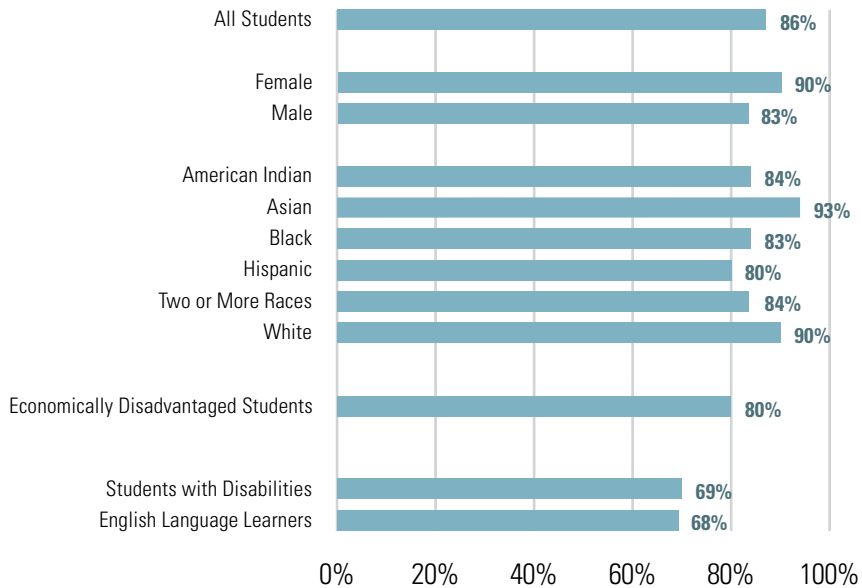


4-Year Cohort High School Graduation Rate (2008-2018)



Source: NC DPI 4-Year Cohort Graduation Rate Report, National Center for Education Statistics – Digest of Education Statistics

Graduation Rate, by Student Subgroup (2018)



Source: NC DPI 4-Year Cohort Graduation Rate Report

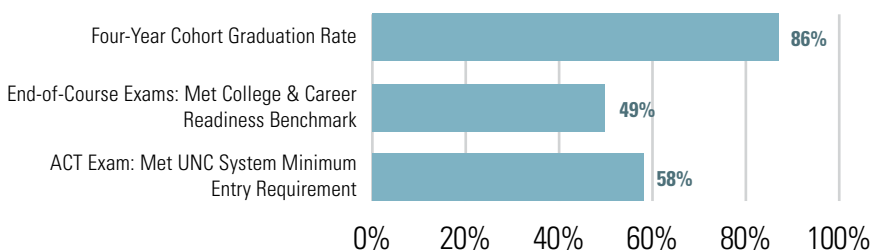


High School Diploma Integrity

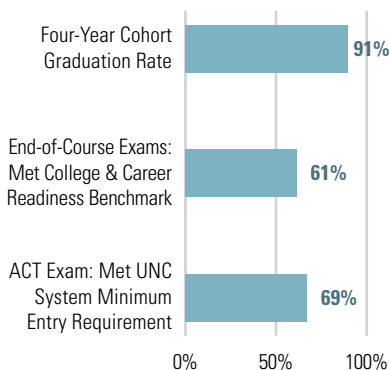
The four-year cohort graduation rate in North Carolina public schools increased from **70%** in 2008 to **86%** in 2018. However, data comparing ACT scores, high school End-of-Course exam proficiency, and graduation rates suggest a question about diploma integrity – particularly for underserved groups. The majority of economically disadvantaged students graduate without achieving college and career ready standards in math, English, and biology, and without meeting the minimum ACT score required for admission into UNC System universities.

High School Graduation Rates vs. Postsecondary Readiness (2018)

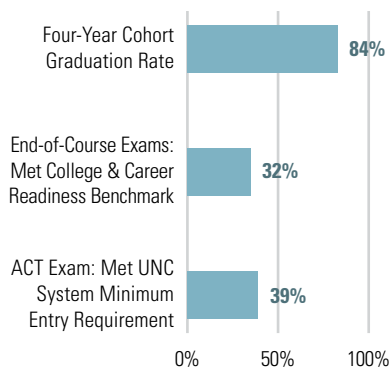
All Students



Non-Economically Disadvantaged Students



Economically Disadvantaged Students

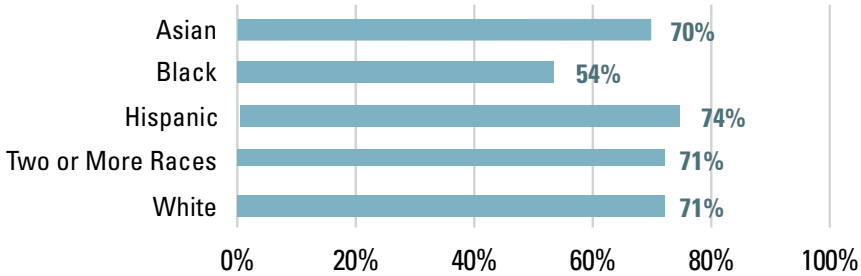


Source: NC DPI Accountability Services Division



SECTION 5: Achievement

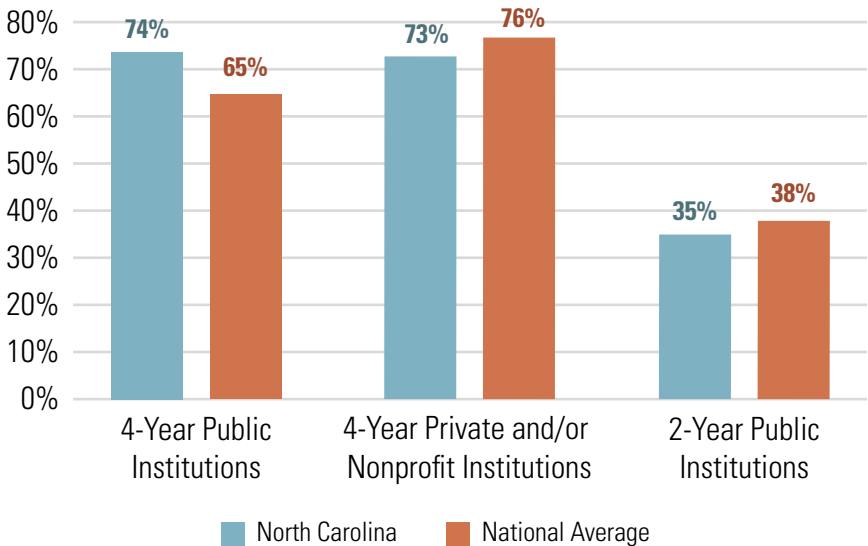
First Year Progression* Rate in the North Carolina Community College System, by Race (2017)



* Percentage of first-time fall curriculum students attempting at least 12 credit hours who successfully complete at least 12 hours within their first academic year.

Source: NCCCS 2017 Performance Measures Report

Six-Year Higher Education Completion Rates (Fall 2011 Cohort)



Source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center – Completing College 2018



UNC System Enrollment and Six-Year Completion Rates (2011 Full-Time Freshmen)

	Enrollment	Completion
Appalachian State University	2,971	73%
East Carolina University	3,873	62%
Elizabeth City State University	387	38%
Fayetteville State University	647	33%
NC A&T State University	1,867	43%
NC Central University	1,244	44%
NC State University	4,551	79%
UNC Asheville	538	62%
UNC Chapel Hill	4,025	91%
UNC Charlotte	3,142	54%
UNC Greensboro	2,417	54%
UNC Pembroke	1,018	40%
UNC School of the Arts	173	71%
UNC Wilmington	1,979	72%
Western Carolina University	1,508	59%
Winston-Salem State University	806	49%
UNC System Total	31,146	65%

Source: *UNC System Data Dashboard*

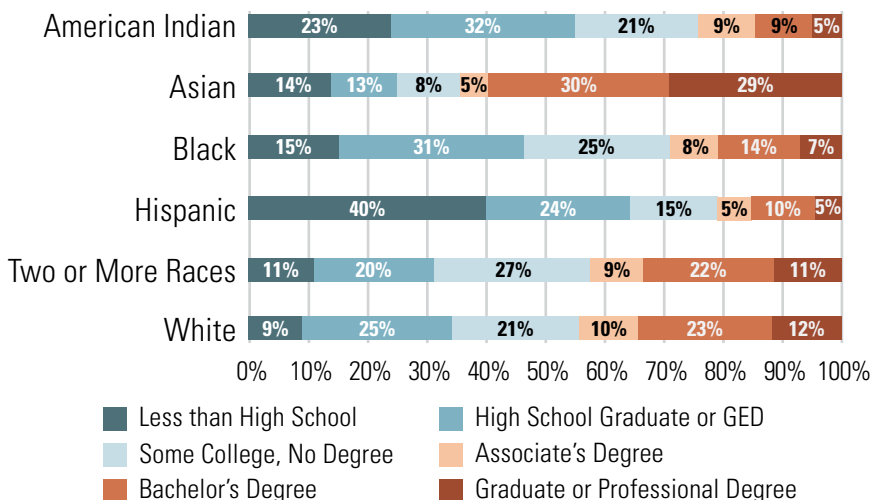
Across the UNC System, the six-year graduation rate for students entering in the Fall of 2011 was 65%, compared to 57% nationally.

Source: *UNC System Data Dashboard, National Student Clearinghouse Research Center - Completing College, National, 2017*



SECTION 5: Achievement

Educational Attainment of North Carolina Adults Ages 25 and Older, by Race (2017)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau – 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

North Carolina Employer Needs Survey (2018)

50%
of employers in North Carolina
had difficulty filling at least
one position in 2018.



Among employers with hiring difficulty, 62% cited a lack of education, certification, or training among applicants.

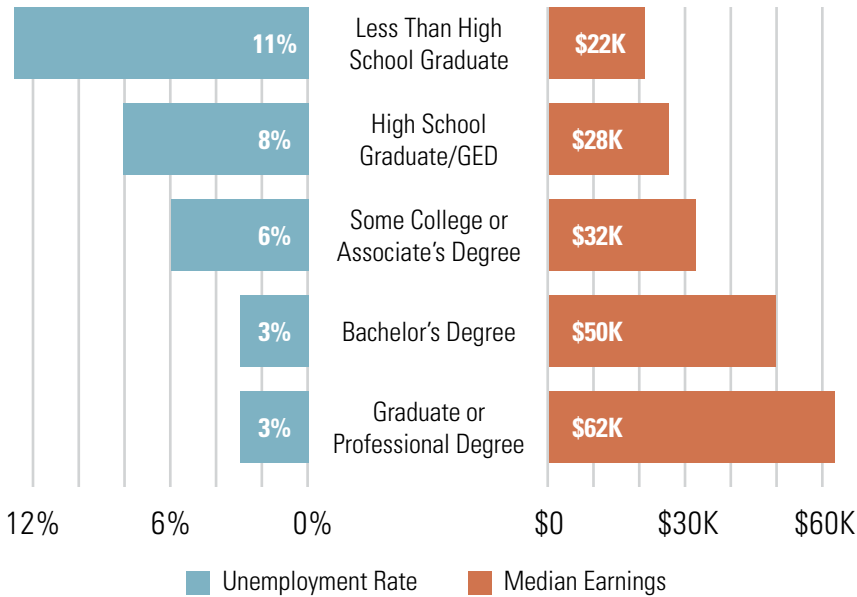
Overall, 88% of employers attempted to hire at least one position in 2018.

Source: NC Department of Commerce 2018 Employer Needs Survey

42% of North Carolina residents ages 25 and older have an associate's degree or higher.



Median Earnings & Unemployment Rate of North Carolina Adults, by Educational Attainment (2017)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau – 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

31% of North Carolina residents ages 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or higher.

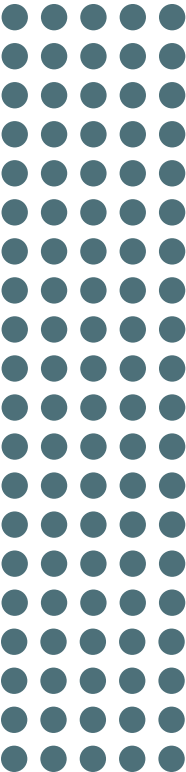
Source: U.S. Census Bureau – 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



High School to Postsecondary Pipeline in North Carolina (2016)

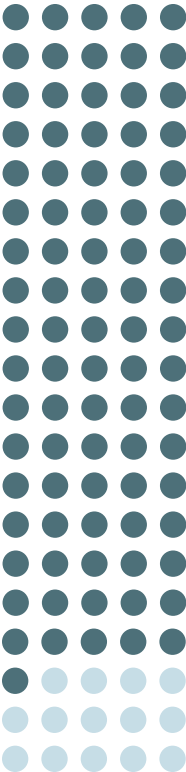
100

9th Grade Students

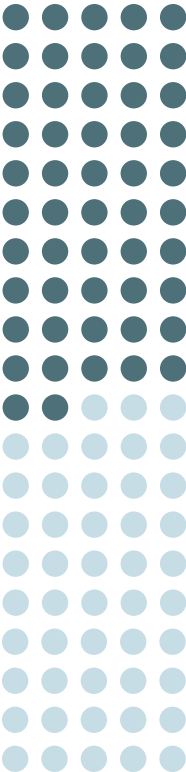


86

High School Graduates



52 High School Graduates Enrolled in a Postsecondary Institution within 16 Months of Graduation



43%

of North Carolina Community College System students earn a degree or transfer to a four-year institution within 6 years

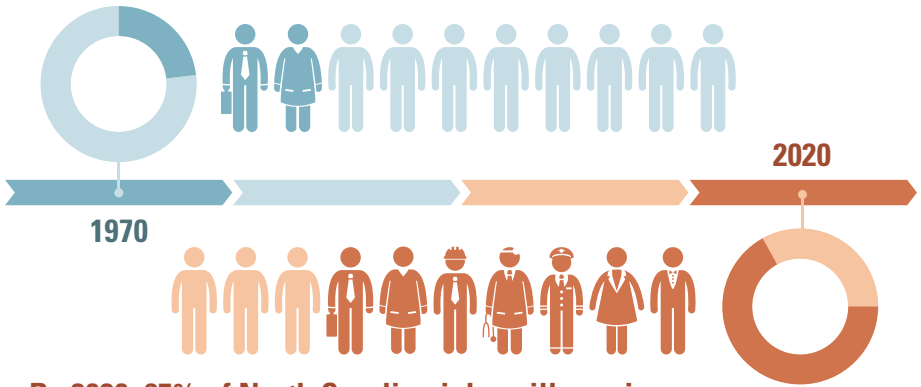
72%

of UNC System students graduate from college within 6 years

Source: NC DPI School Report Cards, NC Community College - 2018 Performance Measures for Student Success, UNC System Data Dashboard



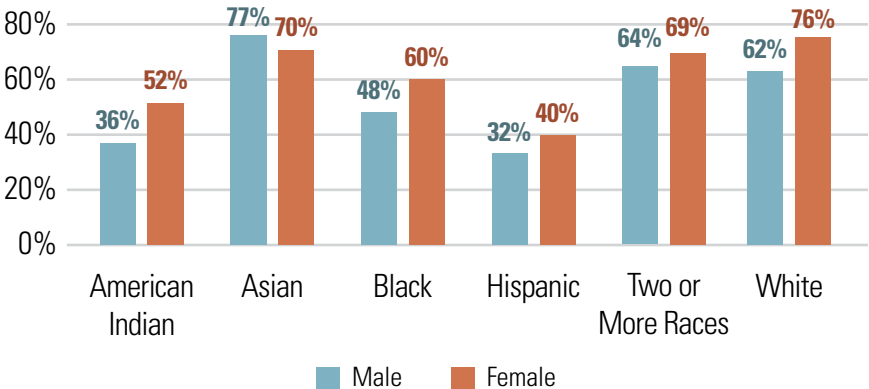
In 1970, just 19% of North Carolina adults ages 25-64 had any postsecondary education.



By 2020, 67% of North Carolina jobs will require some postsecondary education.

Source: Georgetown University 2014 Report on Job Growth and Education Requirements Through 2020, Carolina Demography

North Carolina Adults with Any Postsecondary Education, by Gender and Race (2017)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau – 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

62% of North Carolina adults ages 25 and older have some postsecondary education.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau – 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



Our Vision

At BEST NC, we envision a North Carolina in which every student graduates with the knowledge, skills and behaviors to succeed in a competitive global economy.

BEST NC's mission is to unite an engaged and informed business perspective to build consensus toward dramatically transforming and improving education in North Carolina.

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