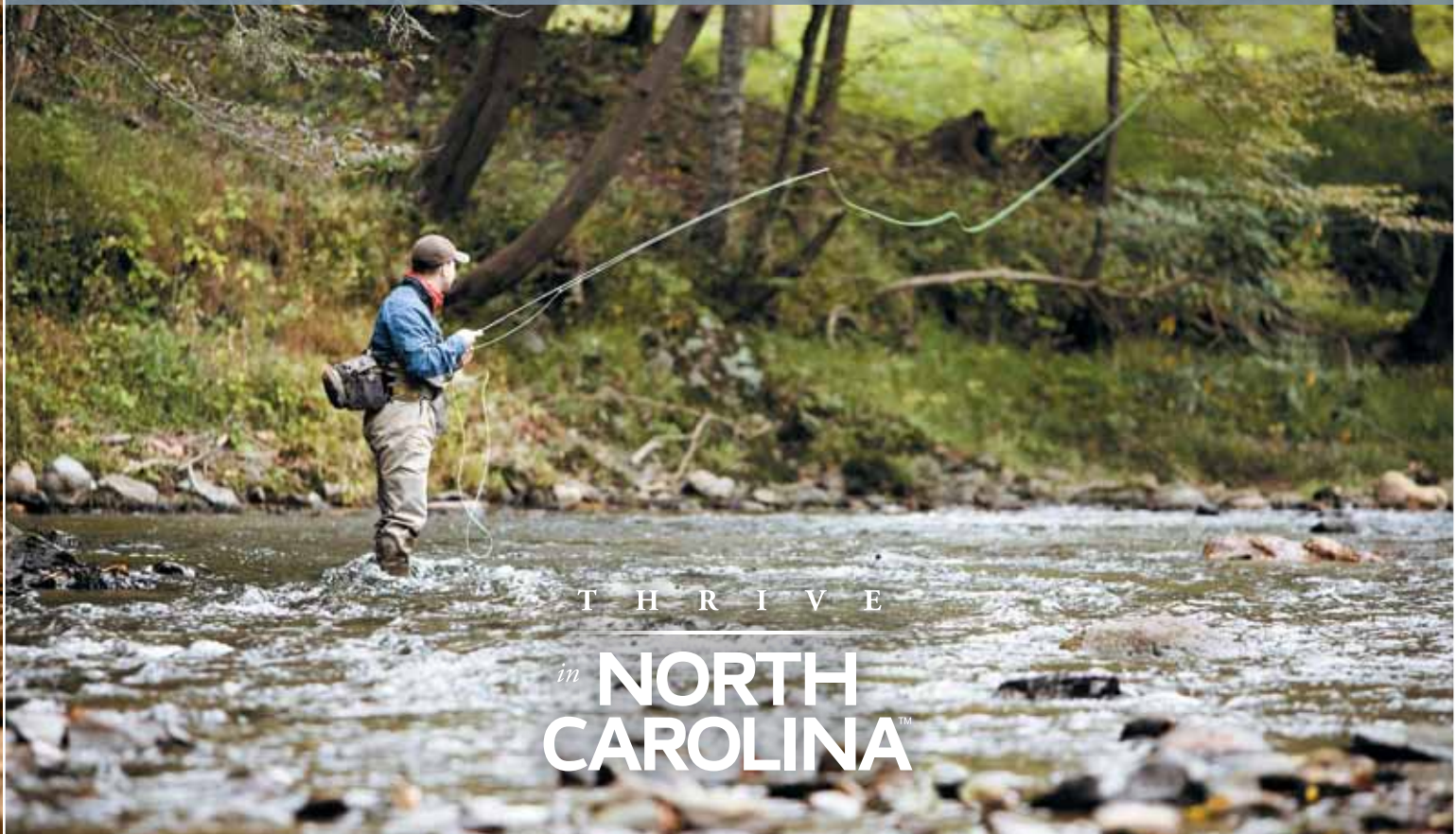


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T H R I V E
in NORTH
CAROLINA™

Taxes



According to an Ernst & Young report available on the Council on State Taxation website (www.COST.org), North Carolina has one of the nation's lowest effective business tax rates.

North Carolina affords businesses substantial savings in mandatory expenses, including some of the lowest workers' compensation costs in the nation, as well as an affordable unemployment cost.

Other tax savings in North Carolina include:

- No inventory tax
- Low property tax
- Tax exemption on electricity for qualifying businesses
- Purchases of industrial machinery and equipment are exempt from sales and use tax, and are only subject to a low privilege tax
- State corporate and franchise tax credits available to eligible businesses for job creation, investments in machinery and equipment, R&D expenses and ports usage.

This overview presents some of the most common state and local taxes in North Carolina, but it is not an exhaustive list or an official interpretation of the law. Businesses are encouraged to secure the counsel of a competent tax professional regarding their individual situations.

With one of the lowest effective business tax rates in the country, North Carolina's tax advantages are substantial.



Taxes — Summary Chart

Tax	Rate
<p>Personal Income Tax A direct tax that is levied on the income of private individuals.</p>	<p>Graduated rates of 6%, 7% and 7.75% based on filing status and N.C. taxable income of the taxpayer. Individuals who meet certain income requirements will pay a surtax of 2% – 3%.</p>
<p>Corporate Income Tax A tax on the profits of corporations.</p>	<p>6.9% of corporate income allocable to the state — A surcharge of 3% on the N.C. income tax is added before deducting any tax credits or payments.</p>
<p>Franchise Tax A tax on corporations for the privilege of doing business in N.C.</p>	<p>\$1.50 per \$1,000 of the largest base: either (a) capital stock, surplus and undivided profits; (b) 55% of appraised value of property in the state subject to local taxation; or (c) book value of real and tangible personal property in the state less any outstanding debt that was created to acquire or improve real property in the state.</p>
<p>Excise Tax A tax paid when purchases are made on a specific good, such as gasoline. The tax is often included in the price of the product.</p>	<p>Piped natural gas: 4.7¢ for the first 200 therms; 0.3¢ in excess of 500,000 therms Exempt for manufacturers and farmers</p> <p>Gasoline: 29.9¢ per gallon Cigarette: 45¢ per pack</p>
<p>Inventory Tax A tax levied on items held for resale. In a manufacturing business, raw materials, work in progress, working supplies and finished goods are all inventory.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Sales and Use Tax A tax on general retail sales and on purchases made outside of N.C. for storage, use or consumption in N.C.</p>	<p>State: 4.75%; County: 2%*</p> <p>*The combined general rate is 6.75% in all counties except Mecklenburg County, which has an additional 0.5% sales tax; while Alexander, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cumberland, Duplin, Halifax, Haywood, Hertford, Lee, Martin, New Hanover, Onslow, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rowan, Sampson, Surry and Wilkes have an additional 0.25% sales tax.</p> <p>Eligible businesses may receive tax exemptions, refunds and/or discounts on purchases from select property and services, such as electricity, water or raw materials.</p>
<p>Property Tax A tax on real estate and tangible personal property, including all machinery and equipment. The tax is levied by local governments.</p>	<p>Actual ratios vary from county to county.</p>
<p>Unemployment Insurance (UI) A program run jointly by federal and state governments that provides money benefits for a specified time — usually 26 weeks — after being laid off from a job. The amount of an unemployment check will be less than former pay. UI covers most employees, provided that they worked at least six months during the year prior to losing the job and earned the minimum amount of money required under the program's regulations.</p>	<p>N.C. Minimum Tax Rate: 0.00%</p> <p>New Employer Tax Rate: 1.2% (first 2 years)</p> <p>N.C. Maximum Tax Rate: 6.84%</p> <p>Taxable Wage Base (per employee): \$19,700 (2010)</p>
<p>Worker's Compensation A program that provides replacement income and medical expenses to employees who are injured or become ill due to their jobs.</p>	<p>Coverage is required by law; however, rates are only regulated by the state for companies that fall in the assigned risk category. Employers can negotiate rates with their insurance provider, or can self-insure by showing proper fiscal responsibility.</p> <p>Employees to receive 66 2/3% of the average weekly wage, not to exceed \$834 per week (adjusted annually).</p>

Taxes — Corporate Income Tax

North Carolina's corporate income tax is 6.9 percent of the portion of net income allocable to the state. Tax credits are available to eligible businesses for job creation, investing in machinery and equipment, R&D expenses and ports usage.

Apportionment: Double-Weighted Sales Formula

If a corporation in North Carolina does business in North Carolina and in one or more other states, North Carolina taxes a fraction of the corporation's income based on the amount of sales, payroll and property it maintains within North Carolina. In the double-weighted sales factor calculation, the payroll factor, the property factor and twice the sales factor are added, and then divided by four. In computing the property factor, owned property is valued at original cost and leased property is valued at eight times the annual rental rate. Thus, a business in North Carolina that makes significant sales outside the state would be taxed at a lesser level than a comparable business that is located elsewhere but makes significant sales within North Carolina.

Single Sales Factor

A corporation that invests \$1 billion in private funds to construct a facility within nine years in a Tier 1 or Tier 2 county in the state may determine corporate tax using the single sales factor. G.S. 105-130.4(s1)

Other requirements:

- Property factor must exceed 75 percent of the sum of its property, payroll and sales factors, with the sales factor added twice for the current year, or the corporation's average property factor for the preceding three years exceeds 75 percent of the average sum of the factors for those years.
- The Secretary of Commerce makes a written determination that the corporation has invested or is expected to invest at least one billion dollars in private funds to construct a facility in this state within nine years after the time the construction begins.
- Maintain the average number of employees it has at the facility during the first two years after the facility is placed in service for the remainder of time in which the corporation must complete the investment.
- Pay a wage higher than the average county wage.
- Provide health insurance for all of its full-time employees.

If the corporation fails to invest one billion dollars in private funds within nine years, the benefit of the special apportionment formula expires and the corporation must apportion income using the standard three-factor formula, with the sales factor double weighted.

If no corporation has qualified as a qualified capital intensive corporation prior to January 1, 2019, then G.S. 105-130.4(s1) is repealed effective for taxable years beginning on January 1, 2019.

For several other types of businesses, such as construction contractors, securities dealers and loan companies or corporations that receive more than 50 percent of ordinary gross income from intangible property, apportionment is based only on the sales factor.

Taxes — Corporate Income Tax

Appeals to Statutory Apportionment

If a corporation believes the statutory apportionment formula results in allocating to North Carolina a greater portion of its net income than is reasonably attributable to business or earnings within the state, it may petition the Secretary of Revenue for authorization to use a method of allocation that will more accurately reflect the income attributable to this state. Petition may be made prior to commencement of operations in the state based on contemplated business, and must be made no later than 90 days after the regular or extended due date of the tax return.

Income Taxes for S Corporations

S corporations are not subject to the corporate income tax. Each shareholder's pro rata share of S corporation income attributable to North Carolina is taxed under individual income tax. A shareholder who is a resident of the state also takes into account his share of S corporations subject to individual income tax adjustments. An S corporation incorporated or doing business in North Carolina is required to file an information return with the N.C. Department of Revenue.

Corporate Surcharge

Corporations subject to corporate income tax must pay an income tax surcharge of three percent on its North Carolina income tax due before deducting any tax credits or payments.

S corporations filing composite income tax returns on behalf of shareholders who live outside North Carolina must calculate the amount of North Carolina income tax due separately for each nonresident shareholder. That calculation must include the amount of individual income surtax based on the Surtax Percentage Table for individuals with a filing status of single.

Note: there is no penalty (interest) for underpayment of estimated tax if the underpayment is because of the surtax.



Special Tax Provisions for Limited Liability Companies

A limited liability company is subject to taxation as a partnership if it is classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes or as a corporation if it is classified as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. An LLC classified as a corporation is subject to franchise tax. However, it is the intent of the law that the franchise tax applies equally to assets held by corporations and assets held by corporate-affiliated LLCs. An LLC's assets are attributed to a controlling corporation if the corporation or affiliated group of corporations owned 50 percent or more of the LLC's assets. The percentage was reduced from 70 percent to 50 percent effective January 1, 2005, to avoid the possibility of corporations reducing their franchise tax by transferring assets to their LLC.

Corporate income taxes may be structured according to the type of corporation. Classifying businesses appropriately could lead to significant tax benefits.

Taxes — Corporate Franchise Tax

Franchise tax is levied on business corporations and LLCs electing to be treated as corporations, including those electing federal S corporation status, at the rate of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of the largest of three alternate bases:

- The amount of the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits apportionable to the state.
- Fifty-five percent of the appraised value of property in the state, subject to local taxation.
- The book value of real and tangible personal property in the state, less any outstanding debt that was created to acquire or improve real property in the state.

Only corporations that do business in one or more states in addition to North Carolina are permitted to apportion capital as described under the first bullet above. The minimum franchise tax is \$35.



Franchise taxes are variable for businesses in North Carolina and are levied on the basis of one of several determinations of worth or value.

Taxes — Property Tax

In North Carolina, the principal source of local revenue is a property tax on real estate and tangible personal property, including all machinery, equipment and automobiles. The state does not levy a tax on such property.

Property Tax Assessment

There is only one property tax assessment in each county. The value determined by the county assessor constitutes the base for all levies, including those of cities and towns on property located within the municipality. Property is assessed at 100 percent of its appraised value. Although appraised value is intended to illustrate “full value,” this standard is not always achieved for real property because it is required to be revalued only once every eight years. Property appraised at full value at the time of appraisal may appreciate until appraised value is only 50 to 60 percent of true value by the end of the eight-year period. Actual ratios vary from county to county. Household tangible personal property in the personal residence of the owner is exempt from property taxation.

New manufacturing machinery generally is appraised at cost and is depreciated annually until it reaches a minimum value, frequently 25 percent of cost. The annual depreciation varies, but a common figure is 10 percent per year. Most counties have adopted the “trending” procedure to value machinery and equipment. Under this procedure, the machinery is valued at its replacement cost each year and then depreciated according to its age and expected life.

Property taxes are based on assessments as of January 1, are due September 1, but may be paid at par as late as January 5 of the following year.

County Tax Rates (per \$100)

County	Tax Rate	County	Tax Rate
Alamance	.5200	Johnston	.7800
Alexander	.6050	Jones	.7400
Alleghany	.4500	Lee	.7500
Anson	.7670	Lenoir	.8000
Ashe	.4000	Lincoln	.5980
Avery	.3700	McDowell	.2790
Beaufort	.5300	Macon	.5600
Bertie	.7800	Madison	.6700
Bladen	.7400	Martin	.5500
Brunswick	.4425	Mecklenburg	.8166
Buncombe	.5250	Mitchell	.4000
Burke	.5200	Montgomery	.6700
Cabarrus	.6300	Moore	.4650
Caldwell	.6599	Nash	.6700
Camden	.5900	New Hanover	.4655
Carteret	.3000	Northampton	.8700
Caswell	.6590	Onslow	.5850
Catawba	.5300	Orange	.8580
Chatham	.6219	Pamlico	.6525
Cherokee	.3850	Pasquotank	.6200
Chowan	.6850	Pender	.5120
Clay	.3600	Perquimans	.4400
Cleveland	.7200	Person	.7000
Columbus	.8150	Pitt	.6650
Craven	.4728	Polk	.5200
Cumberland	.7400	Randolph	.5860
Currituck	.3200	Richmond	.8100
Dare	.2800	Robeson	.7700
Davidson	.5400	Rockingham	.6980
Davie	.6200	Rowan	.6225
Duplin	.7100	Rutherford	.5300
Durham	.7459	Sampson	.7850
Edgecombe	.8600	Scotland	.9900
Forsyth	.6740	Stanly	.6700
Franklin	.8725	Stokes	.6400
Gaston	.8350	Surry	.5820
Gates	.6400	Swain	.3300
Graham	.4400	Transylvania	.3949
Granville	.7950	Tyrell	.6600
Greene	.7560	Union	.6650
Guilford	.7824	Vance	.7820
Halifax	.6800	Wake	.5340
Harnett	.7250	Warren	.6200
Haywood	.5413	Washington	.7900
Henderson	.5136	Watauga	.3130
Hertford	.8400	Wayne	.7025
Hoke	.7300	Wilkes	.6500
Hyde	.5800	Wilson	.7300
Iredell	.4850	Yadkin	.6900
Jackson	.2800	Yancey	.4500

Notes: All property subject to taxation must be assessed at 100% of appraised value. All counties must revalue real property at least every 8 years, but may elect to revalue more frequently.
Source: N.C. Department of Revenue, Tax Research Division August 2011

Taxes — Property Tax

Property Tax Exemptions and Exclusions

There are a few exemptions and exclusions of interest to manufacturers and retail/wholesale establishments.

Excluded from property taxation are:

- Manufacturers' inventories (raw materials, goods in process, finished goods, materials or supplies consumed in processing, crops and other agricultural or horticultural products held for sale).
- Contractors' inventories (goods held by contractors to be furnished in the course of building, installing, repairing or improving real property).
- Inventories of retail and wholesale merchants (tangible personal property held for sale and not manufactured, processed or produced by the merchant).
- A portion of improvements on brownfields properties during the five-year period beginning when the improvements are made with the exclusion declining each of the five years.

Exempt from property taxation are:

- Computer software, not including embedded software and capitalized software purchased or licensed from an unrelated entity.
- Property imported from a foreign country and stored at the seaport terminal while awaiting further shipment (during the first year of storage).
- "Bill and hold" goods manufactured in North Carolina and held by the manufacturer for shipment to a nonresident customer.
- Motor vehicle chassis belonging to nonresidents that enter the state temporarily to have a body mounted.
- Personal property used exclusively for the prevention or reduction of dust in textile plants.

Special Environmental Considerations

Property used to reduce air or water pollution receives special treatment under North Carolina tax laws if the Board of Environmental Management or local air pollution control program certifies the property complies with the requirements of the board. Such real and tangible personal property is exempt from taxation under the property tax laws and is subject to the preferential one percent state sales tax rate as "accessory" to manufacturing machinery. Further, the cost may be excluded from the three alternate bases discussed under "Corporate Franchise Tax" in computing the franchise tax and may be amortized over 60 months for corporation income tax purposes. Equipment or facilities installed for the purpose of recycling solid waste or resource recovery from solid waste receives the same treatment under the tax laws as that given to pollution abatement equipment.



North Carolina is one of the 13 states that collect no state-level property taxes.

Taxes — Sales and Use Tax



In North Carolina, the state levies a general retail sales and use tax of 4.75 percent. A majority of counties levy a 2 percent local sales and use tax on items taxed by the state at its general rate. As a result, the combined general state and county tax rate is 6.75 percent in a majority of counties except Mecklenburg County, which has a rate of 7.25 percent due to a 0.5 percent public transit tax and Alexander, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cumberland, Duplin, Halifax, Haywood, Hertford, Lee, Martin, New Hanover, Onslow, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rowan, Sampson, Surry and Wilkes Counties, which have a rate of 7.0 percent.

Sales and Use Tax Rates

Items	State Tax Rate	Local Tax Rate
Most tangible goods, room and cottage rentals, laundry and dry cleaning services, mixed beverages	4.75%	2%*
Telecommunications services, spirituous liquor, video programming	7.75%	Exempt
Sales of aircraft, boats	3%	Exempt
Electricity for general use	3%	Exempt
Electricity for qualifying manufacturing industries and plants	Exempt	Exempt
Purchases of selected goods by manufacturers	Exempt	Exempt
Motor vehicles, prescription drugs, other medical equipment, gasoline	Exempt	Exempt
Food for home preparation	Exempt	2%
Computer Software sold for use in a data center	Exempt	Exempt
Sales of piped natural gas to manufacturers and farmers	Exempt	Exempt

*Mecklenburg County has an additional .5% sales tax; Alexander, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cumberland, Duplin, Halifax, Haywood, Hertford, Lee, Martin, New Hanover, Onslow, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rowan, Sampson, Surry and Wilkes have an additional .25% sales tax

Taxes — Sales and Use Tax

Under qualifying conditions, purchases of certain items are exempt from sales and use tax. These purchases are subject to a privilege tax.

Privilege Taxes

Mill Machinery

Mill machinery, mill machinery parts or accessories, and specialized equipment used to unload or process bulk cargo are subject to a privilege tax. This rate is one percent of the eligible equipment with a maximum tax of \$80 per article. N.C. § 105-187.51B

Distribution Machinery

Distribution machinery for storage, use or consumption at manufacturing and distribution facility, with an investment of at least \$80 million in real and tangible personal property and 550 employees within five years after the facility is placed into service, is subject to a privilege tax. This rate is one percent of the eligible equipment with a maximum tax of \$80 per article. N.C. § 105-187.51D

Eligible Data Center M&E

Sales of eligible machinery and equipment to be located and used in an eligible data center that is capitalized for tax purposes are subject to a privilege tax. This tax rate is one percent with a maximum tax of \$80 per article.

In order to qualify for the one percent privilege tax, the eligible machinery and equipment must be used for:

1. The provision of data center services, including equipment cooling systems for managing the performance of the data center property; hardware and software for distributed and mainframe computers and servers; data storage devices; network connectivity equipment and peripheral components and systems.
2. For the generation, transformation, transmission, distribution or management of electricity, including exterior substations and other business personal property used for these purposes.

A minimum capital investment of \$150 million for a facility located in a Tier 1 county and a minimum investment of \$225 million in a Tier 2 or Tier 3 county is required. This investment must be made within five years of the date on which the first qualifying improvement is made. The sunset for this exemption is for sales occurring on or after July 1, 2015. N.C. § 105-187.51C

R&D Purchases

A one percent privilege tax is imposed on certain equipment purchased by physical engineering and life science R&D companies. The tax applies to equipment (including attachments and repair parts) that is capitalized by the company for federal income tax purposes and is used in R&D of tangible personal property. N.C. § 105-187.51B



Sales of machinery and equipment for an eligible data center can be subject to a privilege tax of one percent with a maximum of \$80 per article, if requirements are met.

Taxes — Personal Income Tax

North Carolina has a graduated rate schedule, with rates of 6 percent, 7 percent and 7.75 percent, based on the filing status and North Carolina taxable income of the taxpayer. Started in 2009, individuals who meet certain income requirements will pay a surtax on the amount of tax they owe before any withholding, payments or credits.

North Carolina taxable income is the same as the figure calculated for federal income tax purposes, with certain adjustments.

Single Individuals Taxable Income	Rate	Surtax
0 to \$12,750	6%	0%
Over \$12,750 to \$60,000	7%	0%
Over \$60,000 to \$150,000	7.75%	2%
Over \$150,000	7.75%	3%

Married Individuals Filing Jointly and Surviving Spouses Taxable Income	Rate	Surtax
0 to \$21,500	6%	0%
Over \$21,250 to \$100,000	7%	0%
Over \$100,000 to \$250,000	7.75%	2%
Over \$250,000	7.75%	3%

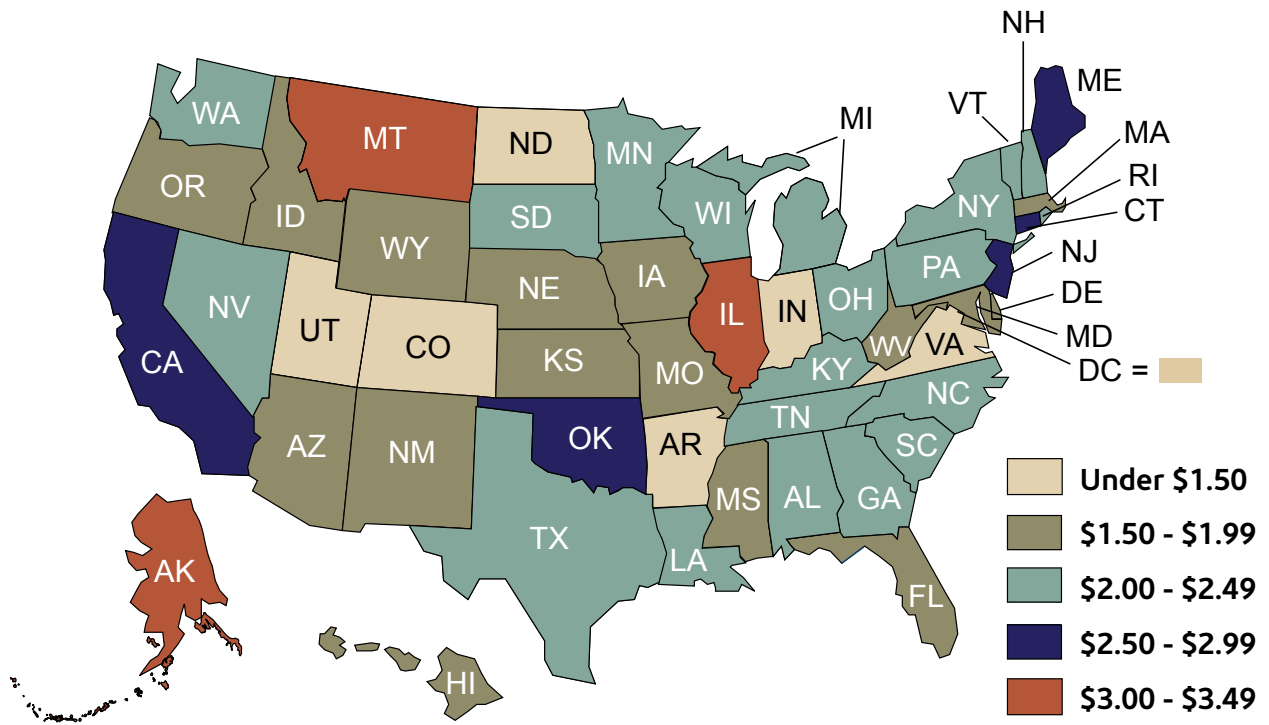
Head of Household Taxable Income	Rate	Surtax
0 to \$17,000	6%	0%
Over \$17,000 to \$80,000	7%	0%
Over \$80,000 to \$200,000	7.75%	2%
Over \$200,000	7.75%	3%

Married Individuals Filing Separately Taxable Income	Rate	Surtax
0 to \$10,625	6%	0%
Over \$10,625 to \$50,000	7%	0%
Over \$50,000 to \$125,000	7.75%	2%
Over \$125,000	7.75%	3%

Taxes — Workers' Compensation

North Carolina employers enjoy some of the lowest workers' compensation costs in the nation thanks to a workers' compensation program that is well-managed and features reasonable, fiscally responsible policies. The state's program protects firms from extravagant expenses and unjust benefit claims while equitably serving injured employees with rightful claims. Several key features of the program can contribute to substantial labor cost savings:

- Self-insurance is permitted.
- Insurance rates are lower than the standard industry rates for qualifying firms.
- A clear-cut, on-the-job accident is a condition for benefit compensation.
- Free accident-prevention workshops designed for each product manufactured.



2010 Workers Compensation Index Rate and Ranking

State	Index Rate	Rank	State	Index Rate	Rank	State	Index Rate	Rank
Alabama	2.45	10	Kentucky	2.29	15	North Dakota	1.02	51
Alaska	3.10	2	Louisiana	2.06	25	Ohio	2.24	17
Arizona	1.71	38	Maine	2.52	8	Oklahoma	2.87	4
Arkansas	1.18	49	Maryland	1.63	42	Oregon	1.69	41
California	2.68	5	Massachusetts	1.54	44	Pennsylvania	2.32	14
Colorado	1.39	47	Michigan	2.12	23	Rhode Island	2.02	28
Connecticut	2.55	6	Minnesota	2.27	16	South Carolina	2.38	12
Delaware	1.85	34	Mississippi	1.96	31	South Dakota	2.02	28
D.C.	1.32	48	Missouri	1.90	33	Tennessee	2.19	20
Florida	1.70	40	Montana	3.33	1	Texas	2.38	12
Georgia	2.08	24	Nebraska	1.97	30	Utah	1.46	45
Hawaii	1.70	40	Nevada	2.13	21	Vermont	2.22	18
Idaho	1.98	29	New Hampshire	2.45	10	Virginia	1.39	47
Illinois	3.05	3	New Jersey	2.53	7	Washington	2.04	26
Indiana	1.16	50	New Mexico	1.91	32	West Virginia	1.84	35
Iowa	1.82	36	New York	2.34	13	Wisconsin	2.21	19
Kansas	1.55	43	North Carolina	2.12	23	Wyoming	1.79	37

Source: State of Oregon, Department of Consumer & Business Services (10/10)
 (Although some states may appear to have the same index rate, the ranking is based on calculations prior to rounding to two decimal places.)

Taxes — Unemployment Insurance

North Carolina's job stability environment is reflected in the low tax rates assigned to businesses contributing to the unemployment insurance trust fund through payroll taxes.

Business entities are subject to a payroll tax — also known as an employment tax — under the N.C. Employment Security Law if they either:

- Have one or more employees for 20 different weeks during a calendar year in North Carolina or
- Pay \$1,500 in wages in any calendar quarter in North Carolina.

The tax is payable quarterly and applies to wage payments of up to \$19,700 per employee per year in 2011.

New Businesses

Entities commencing business in North Carolina during the year 2011 are subject to an employment security tax of 1.2 percent of applicable wages during the first two years. Those employers who avoid laying off workers and maintain a positive "experience rating" can decrease their tax rates to a minimum of zero percent. An experience rating takes into account payroll, tax paid, timeliness of payments and unemployment insurance benefits charged against an employer's account to determine a business' annual tax rate.

Existing Businesses

Entities that have one or more operating facilities in North Carolina that choose to expand or establish a new North Carolina facility in the same corporate division as an existing North Carolina operation may select the company's existing unemployment insurance tax rate or may select the standard 1.2 percent rate that applies to new businesses.



New businesses maintaining a positive experience rating in the first two years of operation can decrease their tax rates to a minimum of zero percent.

Unemployment Insurance Program for 2011

- North Carolina Minimum Tax Rate: 0.00%
- New Employer Tax Rate (first 2 years): 1.20%
- North Carolina Maximum Tax Rate: 6.84%
- Taxable Wage Base (per employee): \$19,700

Taxes — Unemployment Insurance

2011 Third Quarter Unemployment Insurance Average Costs

State	Revenues (000)	Cvrd Emp. (000)	Avg. Cost
Alabama	\$547,360	1,738	\$203.47
Alaska	\$154,945	290	\$240.97
Arizona	\$405,523	2,322	\$208.13
Arkansas	\$396,700	1,103	\$274.50
California	\$6,209,637	14,106	\$294.31
Colorado	\$734,334	2,114	\$337.23
Connecticut	\$804,286	1,565	\$316.91
Delaware	\$107,006	388	\$242.02
D.C.	\$162,622	486	\$296.82
Florida	\$1,741,664	7,054	\$229.91
Georgia	\$797,129	3,635	\$266.84
Hawaii	\$272,273	554	\$404.49
Idaho	\$280,722	576	\$242.48
Illinois	\$2,697,199	5,352	\$294.11
Indiana	\$743,988	2,655	\$289.08
Iowa	\$629,553	1,394	\$307.79
Kansas	\$400,571	1,257	\$317.59
Kentucky	\$475,765	1,661	\$286.20
Louisiana	\$245,419	1,799	\$195.29
Maine	\$170,126	543	\$277.83
Maryland	\$1,009,432	2,291	\$321.18
Massachusetts	\$1,886,789	3,058	\$379.35
Michigan	\$1,748,101	3,683	\$286.07
Minnesota	\$1,202,041	2,494	\$347.48
Mississippi	\$244,437	1,040	\$188.20
Missouri	\$672,579	2,480	\$231.91

State	Revenues (000)	Cvrd Emp. (000)	Avg. Cost
Montana	\$142,802	396	\$250.80
Nebraska	\$226,445	865	\$254.14
Nevada	\$393,036	1,082	\$302.41
New Hampshire	\$203,395	587	\$272.80
New Jersey	\$2,781,827	3,622	\$377.99
New Mexico	\$310,201	741	\$293.91
New York	\$3,190,697	8,173	\$298.91
North Carolina	\$894,546	3,709	\$292.05
North Dakota	\$84,499	352	\$306.06
Ohio	\$1,510,506	4,766	\$285.44
Oklahoma	\$401,718	1,428	\$263.26
Oregon	\$970,213	1,553	\$291.47
Pennsylvania	\$2,858,931	5,329	\$323.42
Rhode Island	\$245,314	426	\$361.70
South Carolina	\$553,252	1,714	\$237.23
South Dakota	\$49,779	369	\$242.15
Tennessee	\$748,239	2,502	\$234.30
Texas	\$2,556,652	10,038	\$311.35
Utah	\$274,178	1,114	\$308.32
Vermont	\$116,026	286	\$285.04
Virginia	\$687,187	3,344	\$284.39
Washington	\$1,508,670	2,698	\$394.94
West Virginia	\$222,182	660	\$256.19
Wisconsin	\$1,147,231	2,569	\$262.50
Wyoming	\$119,035	256	\$335.11
United States	\$47,173,969	125,166	\$291.41

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Unemployment Insurance



North Carolina's unemployment insurance costs per worker are affordable and comparable to the national average.