

2013 North Dakota Finance Facts

*Legislator's Pocket Guide to
North Dakota Budget,
Performance, and Statistics*



North Dakota Legislative Council
600 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58505

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This report contains key indicators and trends relating to North Dakota's economy, state budget, and the performance of its agencies and departments.

The information in the report is categorized by the following major topic areas:

Topic Area	Section Color	Pages
1. Economic Statistics.....	Red	1-6
2. State Budget	Orange.....	7-14
3. K-12 Education	Green.....	15-20
4. Higher Education	Blue.....	21-24
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6. Corrections.....	Brown.....	29-30
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8. Transportation.....	Black.....	33-35

The table of contents on the following pages provides more detailed references to specific data included in the report.

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2013 NORTH DAKOTA FINANCE FACTS

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

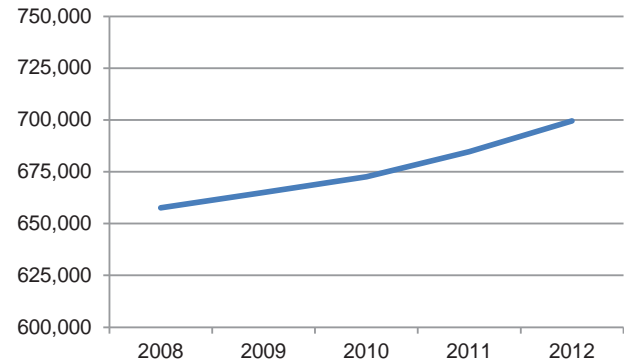
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ECONOMIC STATISTICS

TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES (Based on 2010 Census Data and Estimates)

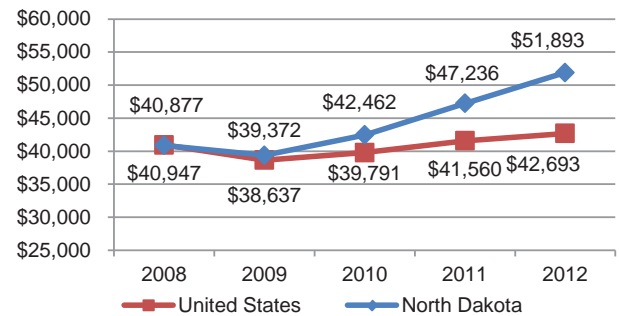


Year	Population ¹	Annual Percentage Change
2008	657,569	.73%
2009	664,968	1.13%
2010	672,591	1.15%
2011	684,740	1.81%
2012	699,628	2.17%

¹Based on July 1 population estimates, except for 2010, which is based on the U.S. Census Bureau decennial census.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

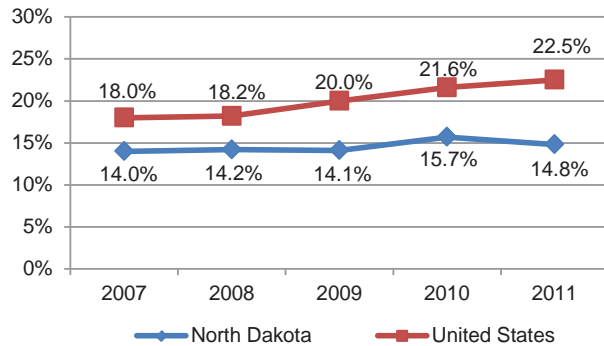
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME



For 2012, North Dakota ranked 7th of the 50 states, and North Dakota's cumulative increase from 2008 through 2012 was 26.9 percent.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

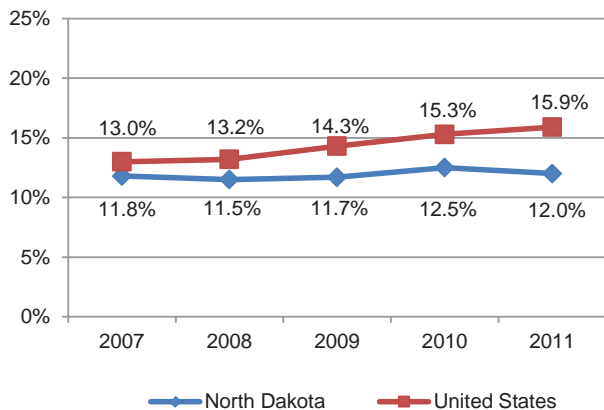
PERCENTAGE OF NORTH DAKOTA POPULATION (CHILDREN AGED 0-17) IN POVERTY COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES



The poverty thresholds in 2011 were \$11,484 for one person and \$22,811 for a family of four.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

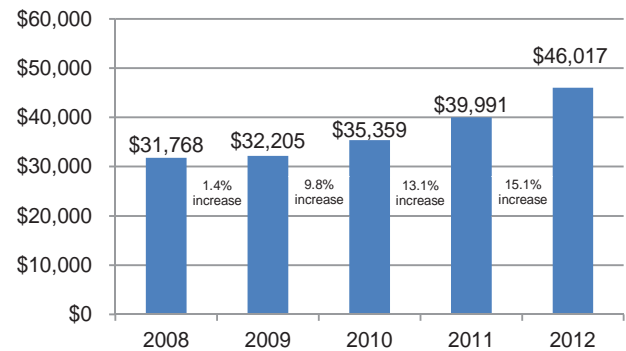
PERCENTAGE OF NORTH DAKOTA POPULATION (ALL AGES) IN POVERTY COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES



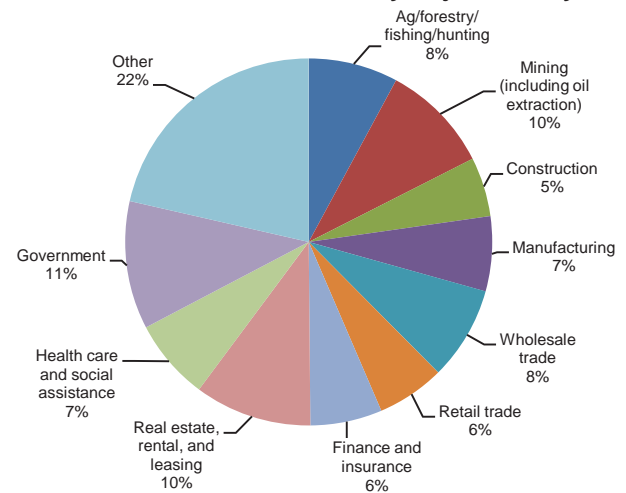
The poverty thresholds in 2011 were \$11,484 for one person and \$22,811 for a family of four.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

GROSS STATE PRODUCT Total Gross State Product (Amounts Shown in Millions)



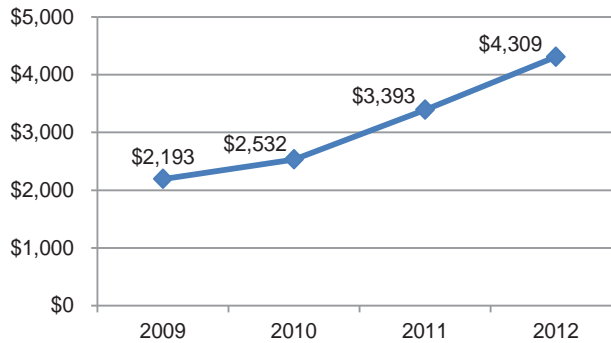
2012 Gross State Product by Major Industry



Gross State Product (Amounts Shown in Millions)					
Major Industry	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$3,509	\$2,921	\$3,093	\$3,411	\$3,629
Mining	1,312	1,136	1,925	3,156	4,434
Construction	1,275	1,375	1,518	1,820	2,399
Manufacturing	2,815	2,410	2,456	2,672	3,037
Wholesale trade	2,250	2,285	2,557	3,117	3,787
Retail trade	1,961	2,074	2,216	2,428	2,744
Finance and insurance	1,982	2,411	2,697	2,694	2,910
Real estate, rental, and leasing	3,444	3,583	3,849	4,324	4,750
Health care and social assistance	2,536	2,702	2,871	3,046	3,282
Government	4,038	4,544	4,864	5,001	5,190
Other	6,646	6,764	7,313	8,322	9,855
Total	\$31,768	\$32,205	\$35,359	\$39,991	\$46,017

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

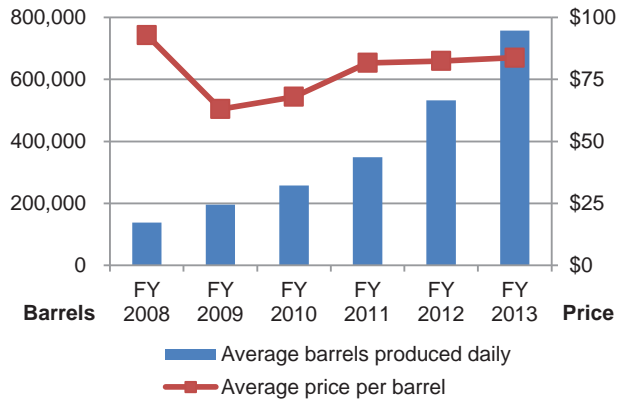
TOTAL STATE FOREIGN EXPORTS (Amounts Shown in Millions)



Major State Foreign Exports (Amounts Shown in Millions)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Crude oil	\$216	\$226	\$698	\$1,128
Tractors	252	169	194	183
Front-end shovel loaders	159	245	307	357
Wheat including durum	N/A	N/A	N/A	163
Seeders, planters, and transplanters	83	71	96	116
Corn (other than seed corn)	81	82	59	84
Sunflower seeds	65	52	47	40
Liquefied butanes	14	16	41	56
Dried peas	48	53	50	30
Parts and attachments for derricks	32	49	59	53
Other	1,243	1,569	1,842	2,099
Total	\$2,193	\$2,532	\$3,393	\$4,309

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - Foreign Trade Statistics

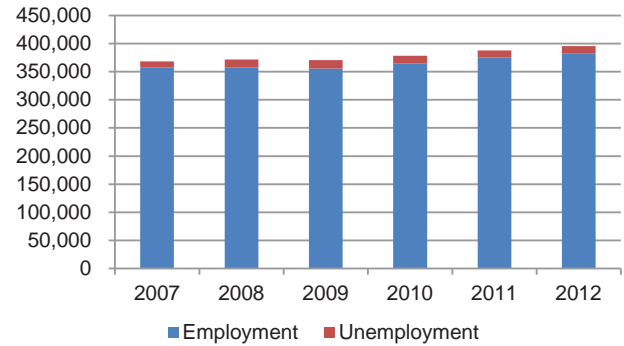
AVERAGE DAILY OIL PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE PRICE PER BARREL OF OIL



	Fiscal Year					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Barrels	138,618	196,286	258,061	348,993	532,066	757,305
Price	\$92.91	\$63.06	\$67.96	\$81.66	\$82.41	\$83.77

Source: Industrial Commission, Department of Mineral Resources

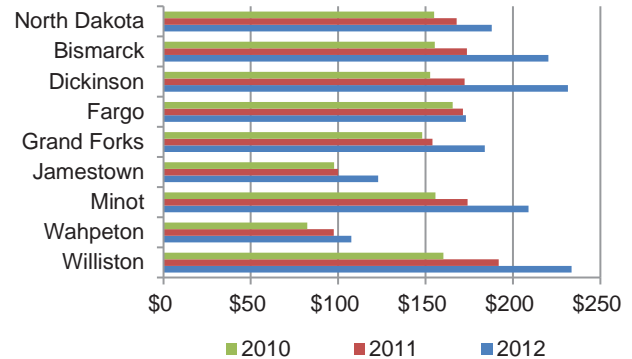
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT



Year End	Job Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
2007	368,661	357,485	11,176	3.0%
2008	371,669	358,022	13,647	3.7%
2009	370,838	355,799	15,039	4.1%
2010	378,261	364,457	13,804	3.6%
2011	387,740	375,163	12,577	3.2%
2012	395,773	383,019	12,754	3.2%

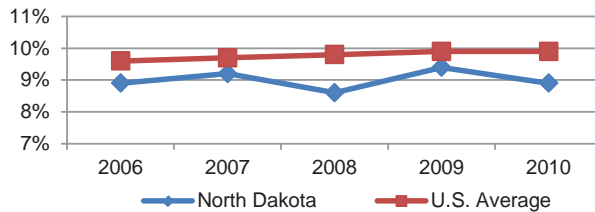
Source: U.S. Department of Labor

AVERAGE HOME SALE PRICES BY CITY (Amounts Shown in Thousands)



Source: North Dakota Association of Realtors

STATE-LOCAL TAX BURDEN COMPARED TO UNITED STATES AVERAGE¹

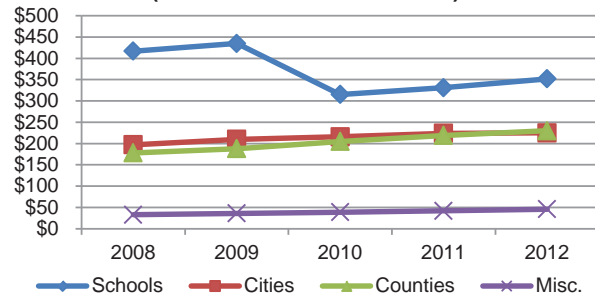


Year	North Dakota	United States Average
2006	8.9%	9.6%
2007	9.2%	9.7%
2008	8.6%	9.8%
2009	9.4%	9.9%
2010	8.9%	9.9%

¹An estimate of the combined state and local tax burden imposed on residents of the state as calculated by the Tax Foundation. Taxes include property taxes, sales taxes, individual income taxes, and corporate income taxes. The percentage is calculated by dividing the estimated total amount paid by the residents in taxes by the state's per capita income.

²For 2010 North Dakota ranked 35 of the 50 states. Of all states, New York ranked highest with a percentage of 12.8, and Alaska ranked lowest with a percentage of 7.

PROPERTY TAXES BY TAXING DISTRICTS (Amounts Shown in Millions)



Year Payable	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Schools	\$417	\$435	\$315 ¹	\$331	\$352
Cities	197	210	216	224	225
Counties	178	188	205	219	230
Misc.	33	36	39	42	46
Total	\$825	\$869	\$775	\$816	\$853

¹The decrease for 2010 is primarily due to mill levy reduction grants provided by the Legislative Assembly.

Based on property taxes levied in 2011, payable in 2012, one mill generated approximately \$2.7 million statewide.

Source: North Dakota Tax Department

STATE BUDGET

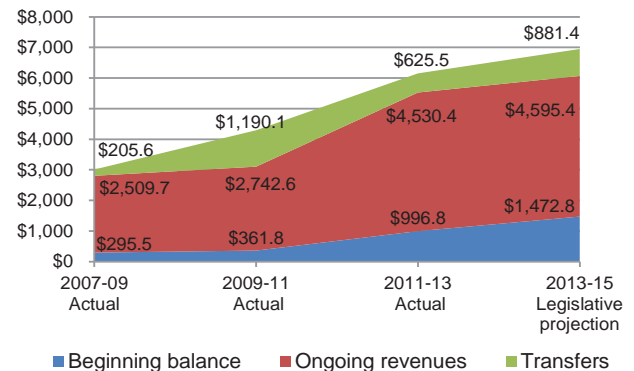
2013-15 GENERAL FUND BUDGET SUMMARY (As Approved by the Legislative Assembly) (Amounts Shown in Millions)

Estimated general fund balance - July 1, 2013	\$1,472.8 ¹
Add estimated 2013-15 general fund revenues and transfers	5,476.8
Total resources available	\$6,949.6
Less 2013-15 general fund appropriations	6,862.6
Estimated general fund balance - June 30, 2015	\$87.0 ²

¹This amount reflects a transfer of \$181.1 million from the June 30, 2013, general fund balance to the budget stabilization fund.

²In addition, the budget stabilization fund is projected to have a June 30, 2015, balance of \$583.5 million.

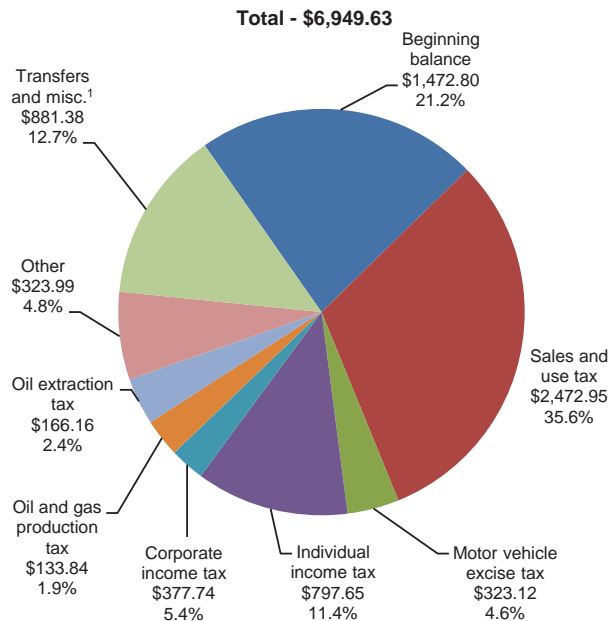
GENERAL FUND REVENUES - BEGINNING BALANCE, ONGOING REVENUES, AND TRANSFERS (Amounts Shown in Millions)



Biennium	(Amounts Shown in Millions)			
	Beginning Balance	Ongoing Revenues	Transfers	Total
2007-09	\$295.5	\$2,509.7	\$205.6	\$3,010.8
2009-11	\$361.8	\$2,742.6	\$1,190.1	\$4,294.5
2011-13	\$996.8	\$4,530.4	\$625.5	\$6,152.7
2013-15 (estimate)	\$1,472.8	\$4,595.4	\$881.4	\$6,949.6

2013-15 ESTIMATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES (Amounts Shown in Millions)

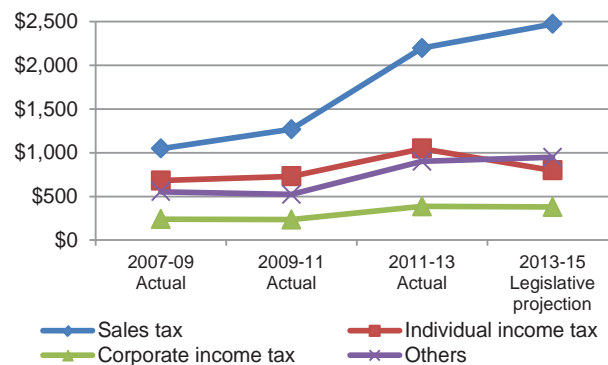
State Budget



¹Transfers and miscellaneous revenues include:

Strategic investment and improvements fund	\$520,000,000
Property tax relief sustainability fund	341,790,000
Lottery	11,000,000
State Mill and Elevator Association	6,817,200
Gas tax administration	1,777,360
Total	\$881,384,560

GENERAL FUND REVENUES - MAJOR ONGOING REVENUE TYPES (Amounts Shown in Millions)



State Budget

Biennium	(Amounts Shown in Millions)				
	Sales Tax	Individual Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Others	Total
2007-09	\$1,046.5	\$681.7	\$239.7	\$541.8	\$2,509.7
2009-11	\$1,267.2	\$729.2	\$234.4	\$511.8	\$2,742.6
2011-13	\$2,197.0	\$1,046.2	\$385.8	\$901.4 ¹	\$4,530.4
2013-15 (estimate)	\$2,472.9	\$797.7	\$377.7	\$947.1	\$4,595.4

¹This amount reflects legislative action allocating an additional \$229 million of oil and gas tax collections to the general fund providing a total of \$300 million per biennium beginning in the 2011-13 biennium.

CURRENT TAX RATES

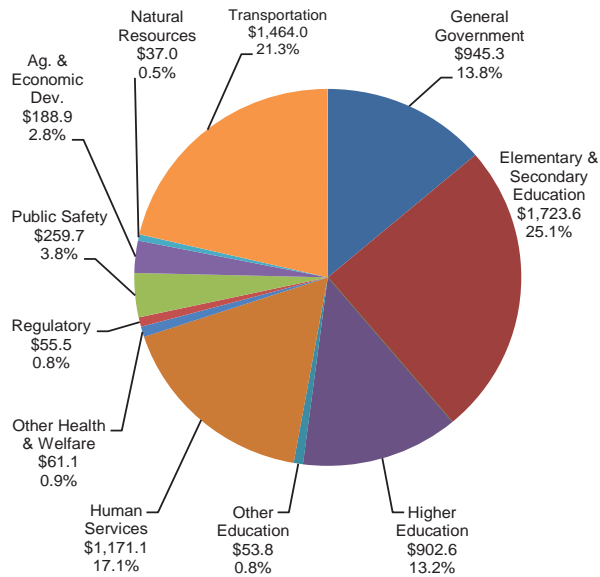
North Dakota **sales tax** is 5 percent. The estimated impact on general fund revenues of a one percentage point change in the state's 5 percent sales and use tax and motor vehicle excise tax rate is approximately **\$610 million per biennium**, or \$305 million per year, based on the May 2013 legislative revenue forecast.

Individual income tax rates range from 1.22 percent to 3.22 percent based on the individual's federal taxable income. The estimated impact on general fund revenues of a 10 percent change in the state's individual income tax rates (e.g., the 1.22 percent rate would increase by .122 percent to 1.342 percent, or decrease by a like amount to 1.098 percent) is approximately **\$78 million per biennium**, or \$39 million per year, based on the May 2013 legislative revenue forecast.

Corporate income tax rates range from 1.48 percent to 4.53 percent of taxable income. The estimated impact on general fund revenues of a 10 percent change in the state's corporate income tax rates (e.g., the 1.48 percent rate would increase by .148 percent to 1.628 percent or would decrease by a like amount to 1.332 percent) is approximately **\$36 million per biennium**, or \$18 million per year, based on the May 2013 legislative revenue forecast.

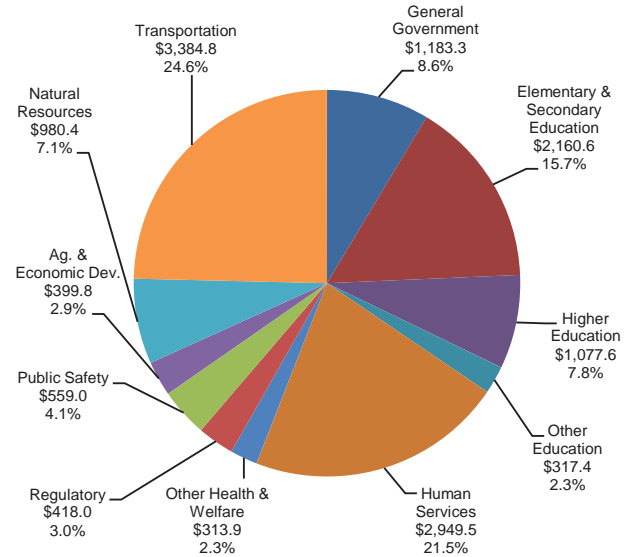
2013-15 BIENNIUM GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Amounts Shown in Millions)

Total - \$6,862.6

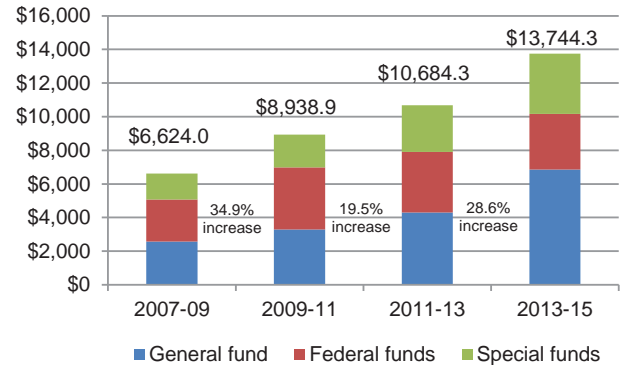


2013-15 BIENNIUM ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS (Amounts Shown in Millions)

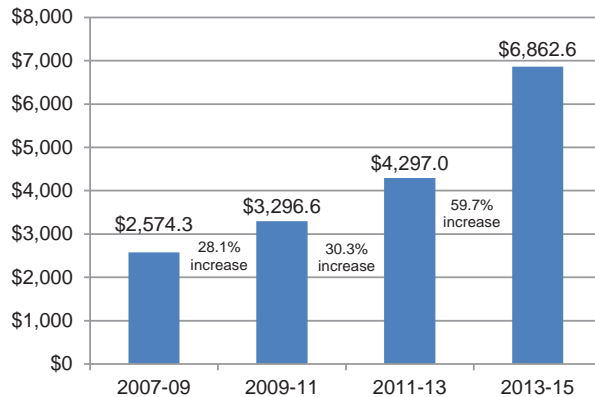
Total - \$13,744.3



HISTORY OF TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS (Amounts Shown in Millions)



HISTORY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Amounts Shown in Millions)



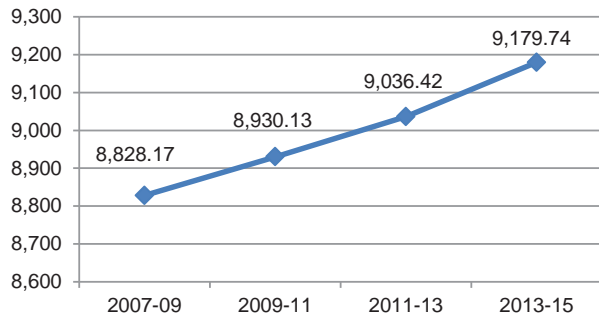
NOTE: The amounts shown include the following one-time appropriations:

2007-09 - \$256.7 million 2011-13 - \$740.0 million
2009-11 - \$315.4 million 2013-15 - \$2,426.3 million

Biennium	(Amounts Shown in Millions)			
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Special Funds	Total
2007-09	\$2,574.3	\$2,494.7	\$1,555.0	\$6,624.0
2009-11	\$3,296.6	\$3,682.2 ¹	\$1,960.1	\$8,938.9
2011-13	\$4,297.0	\$3,611.5	\$2,775.8	\$10,684.3
2013-15	\$6,862.6	\$3,305.5	\$3,576.2	\$13,744.3

¹ Amount includes \$655.8 million of federal fiscal stimulus funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES¹ (Full-Time Equivalent Positions (FTE))

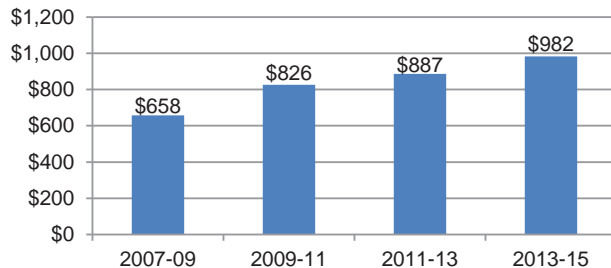


¹These amounts do not include employees of the North Dakota University System.

FUNDING INCREASES FOR STATE EMPLOYEE SALARY ADJUSTMENTS

2007-09	4% with a \$75 per month minimum on July 1, 2007, and 4% with a \$75 per month minimum on July 1, 2008
2009-11	5% with a \$100 per month minimum on July 1, 2009, and 5% with a \$100 per month minimum on July 1, 2010
2011-13	3% on July 1, 2011, and 3% on July 1, 2012
2013-15	From 3% to 5% on July 1, 2013, and from 2% to 4% on July 1, 2014, for performance; and up to 2% each year for classified employees in bottom 2 quartiles of their salary range for market equity

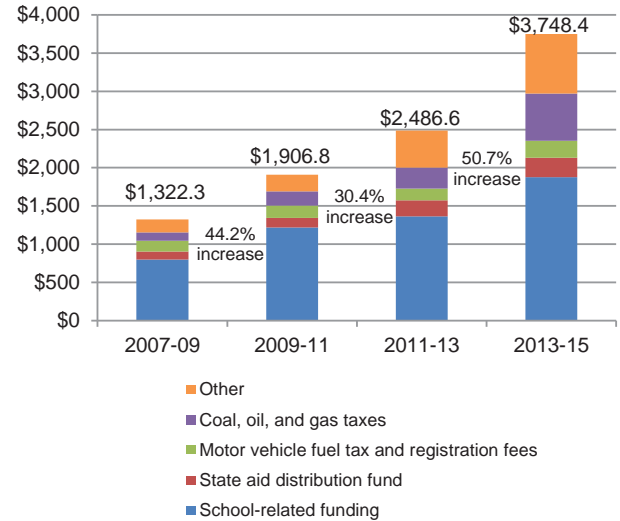
COST OF STATE EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUMS HISTORY



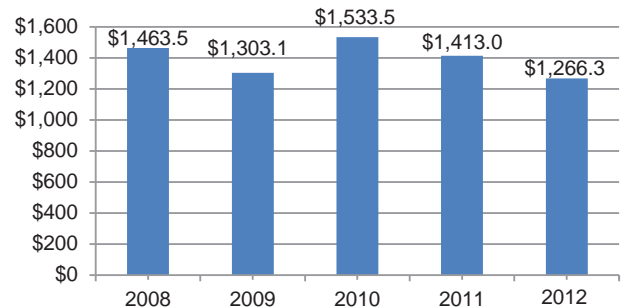
Biennium	Monthly Premium	Increase From Previous Biennium	Percentage Increase
2007-09	\$658	\$104	18.8%
2009-11	\$826	\$168	25.5%
2011-13	\$887	\$61	7.4%
2013-15	\$982	\$95	10.7%

ASSISTANCE TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS (Amounts Shown in Millions)

The following is a summary of major state appropriations and revenue allocations for direct assistance to political subdivisions:



STATE DEBT (Amounts Shown in Millions)



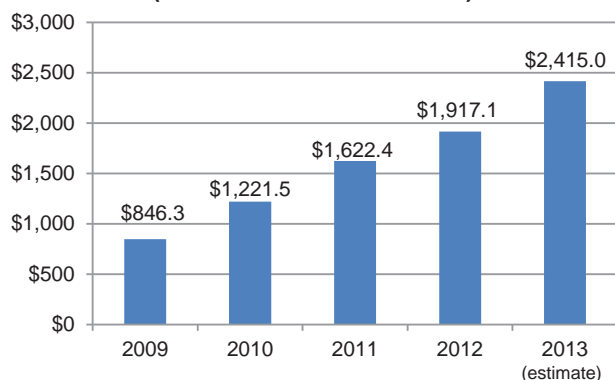
Bonds Outstanding as of June 30, 2012 (Amounts Shown in Millions)

North Dakota Building Authority	\$69.1
State Water Commission	90.9
Department of Transportation	35.6
Information Technology Department	1.5
State Fair Association	0.4
Student loan trust	3.2
Housing Finance Agency	840.7
North Dakota University System	224.9
Total	\$1,266.3

COMMON SCHOOLS TRUST FUND

The common schools trust fund is provided for in Article IX of the Constitution of North Dakota which provides that the fund is to be used to support the common schools of the state. The fund consists of income from state lands dedicated for the support of schools as well as 10 percent of oil extraction tax revenue, 45 percent of tobacco settlement money received by the state under subsection IX(c)(1) of the master settlement agreement, and funds received by the state under the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act. Distributions are made annually from the fund for the benefit of schools based on the provisions of Article IX, Section 2, of the Constitution of North Dakota.

**Fund Balance for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30
(Excluding Land and Mineral Values)
(Amounts Shown in Millions)**

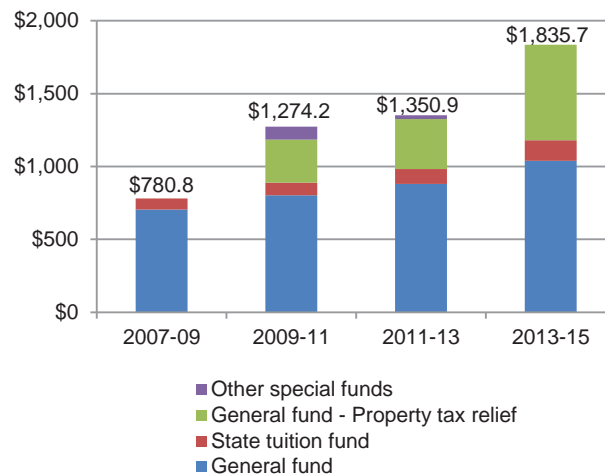


LEGACY FUND

The legacy fund was created in 2010 when the voters of North Dakota approved a constitutional amendment to provide that 30 percent of oil and gas production and oil extraction taxes on oil and gas produced after June 30, 2011, be transferred to the legacy fund. The principal and earnings of the legacy fund may not be spent until after June 30, 2017, and any expenditure of principal after that date requires a vote of at least two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the Legislative Assembly. Not more than 15 percent of the principal of the fund may be spent during a biennium. Interest earnings accruing after June 30, 2017, are transferred to the general fund at the end of each biennium. Oil and gas tax collections of \$446.3 million for fiscal year 2012 and \$824.7 million for fiscal year 2013 have been deposited in the legacy fund. The June 30, 2015, legacy fund balance is estimated to be \$3.1 billion.

K-12 EDUCATION

STATE SCHOOL AID APPROPRIATIONS - HISTORY (Amounts Shown in Millions)



Biennium	(Amounts Shown in Millions)			
	General Fund	State Tuition Fund	Other Special Funds	Total
2007-09	\$704.6	\$76.2		\$780.8
2009-11	\$1,098.1 ¹	\$86.3	\$89.8 ^{1,3}	\$1,274.2
2011-13	\$1,223.1 ¹	\$101.6	\$26.2 ^{3,4}	\$1,350.9 ⁵
2013-15	\$1,695.4 ²	\$140.3		\$1,835.7

¹For the 2009-11 biennium, state school aid included \$299.4 million, of which \$295.2 million was from the general fund and \$4.2 million was from the property tax relief fund for mill levy reduction grants to school districts. For the 2011-13 biennium, state school aid included \$341.8 million from the general fund for mill levy reduction grants to school districts.

²The Legislative Assembly in 2013 discontinued the mill levy reduction grant program and provided \$656.5 million to increase the mill levy buydown from 75 mills during the 2011-13 biennium to 125 mills during the 2013-15 biennium. The new integrated formula sets the local funding requirement at 60 mills and a percentage of identified local in lieu of property tax sources and local revenues. Base level support not provided by local sources is provided by the state through the integrated formula payment.

³The Legislative Assembly in 2009 provided, as state school aid, \$85.6 million from federal funds available through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The Legislative Assembly in 2011 provided, as state school aid, \$21.2 million from federal funds available through the federal education jobs fund program.

⁴The Legislative Assembly in 2011 provided \$5 million from the oil and gas impact fund for rapid enrollment grants during the 2011-13 biennium.

⁵In addition, the Legislative Assembly in 2011 authorized the Department of Public Instruction to continue \$9 million of estimated excess funding for state school aid from the 2009-11 biennium to the 2011-13 biennium for state school aid per student payments.

STATE SCHOOL AID APPROPRIATIONS - DETAIL

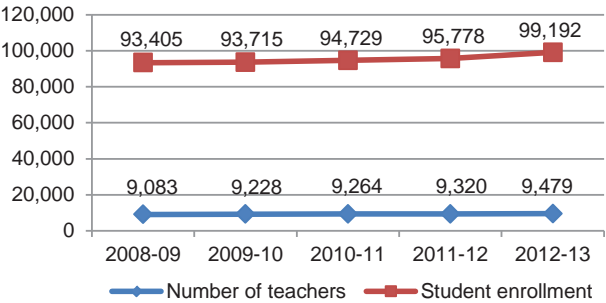
	2011-13 Biennium	2013-15 Biennium	Increase (Decrease)
State school aid - Integrated formula payments (not including property tax relief)	\$918,459,478	\$1,095,600,000	\$177,140,522
Property tax relief	341,790,000	656,500,000	314,710,000
Transportation aid	48,500,000	53,500,000	5,000,000
Special education	16,000,000	16,500,000	500,000
Rapid enrollment grants	5,000,000	13,600,000	8,600,000
Federal education jobs fund program payments	21,242,838		(21,242,838)
Total state school aid	\$1,350,992,316 ¹	\$1,835,700,000	\$484,707,684

¹In addition, the Legislative Assembly in 2011 authorized the Department of Public Instruction to continue \$9 million of estimated excess funding for state school aid from the 2009-11 biennium to the 2011-13 biennium for state school aid per student payments.

STATE SCHOOL AID FORMULA -
INTEGRATED FORMULA PAYMENTS

The Legislative Assembly in 2013 substantially changed the state school aid funding formula. The new formula discontinues the mill levy reduction grant program and provides the state will determine an adequate base level of support necessary to educate students by applying an integrated formula payment rate to the weighted student units. For the 2013-15 biennium, the integrated formula payment rates are \$8,810 during the first year of the biennium and \$9,092 for the second year of the biennium. This base level of support will be provided through a combination of local tax sources, local revenue, and state integrated formula payments. The local funding requirement is set at 60 mills and a percentage of identified local in lieu of property tax sources and local revenues. Base level support not provided by local sources is provided by the state through the integrated formula payment.

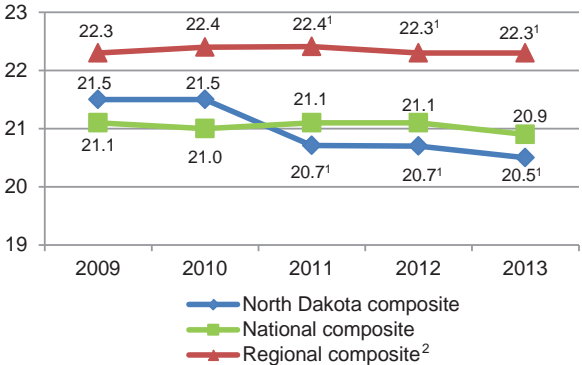
STUDENT ENROLLMENT
AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS



AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING
PROGRAM SCORES

The American College Testing (ACT) program scores are designed to predict a student's potential for success in college. Below are average composite scores out of a possible 36 for North Dakota students as well as the average scores for regional states and the nation.

Comparison of Average ACT Scores



¹The 2011 graduating class in North Dakota was the first class required to take either the ACT or WorkKeys assessment in the 11th grade, resulting in an increase in the number of students taking the examination. The regional composite average includes only one other state that requires all students be tested--Wyoming--which has an average composite score of 19.8 in 2013.

²The regional composite is the average composite scores posted by students tested in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

North Dakota					
Class	English	Math	Reading	Science	Composite
2009	20.7	21.5	21.8	21.6	21.5
2010	20.7	21.4	21.7	21.6	21.5
2011	19.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.7
2012	19.6	21.0	20.7	20.9	20.7
2013	19.5	20.8	20.5	20.7	20.5

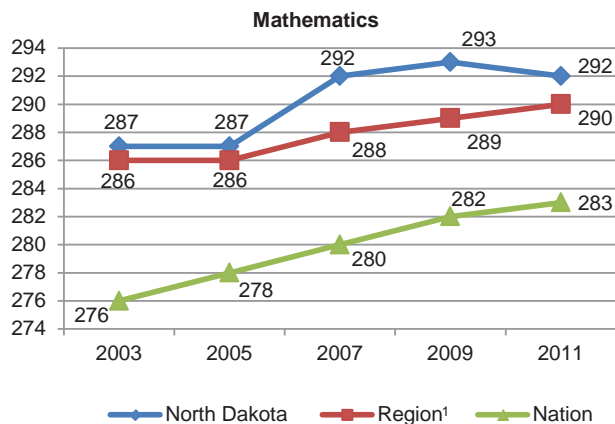
NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

The national assessment of educational progress (NAEP) is the only nationally representative and continuing assessment of what America's students know and can do in various subject areas. Assessments are conducted periodically in mathematics, reading, science, and writing. However, because mathematics and reading are the only assessments required every two years by "No Child Left Behind" legislation, North Dakota tests science and writing in alternating years, resulting in four years between test years for science and writing.

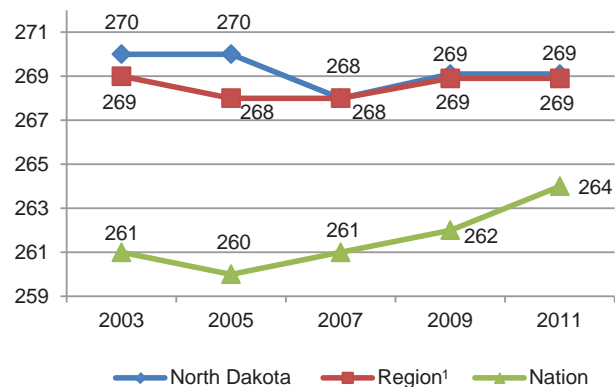
Since NAEP assessments are administered uniformly using the same sets of test booklets across the nation, NAEP results serve as a common metric for all states.

K-12 Education

Average NAEP Scores - Eighth Grade

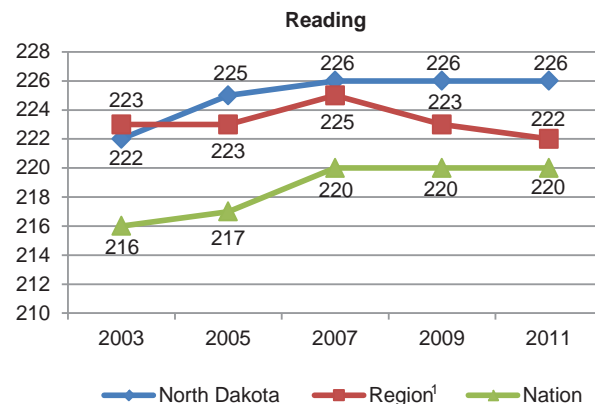
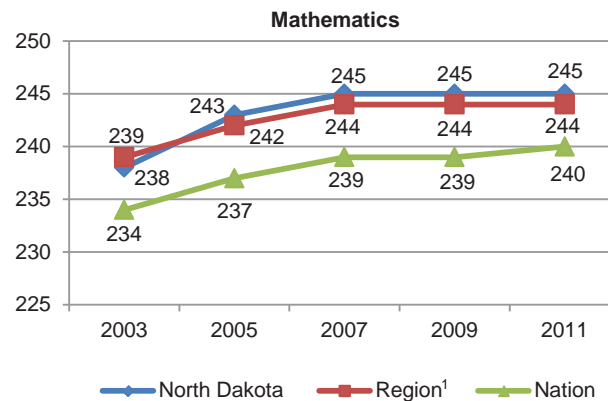


Reading



¹The region NAEP score is the average of the Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming posted scores.

Average NAEP Scores - Fourth Grade



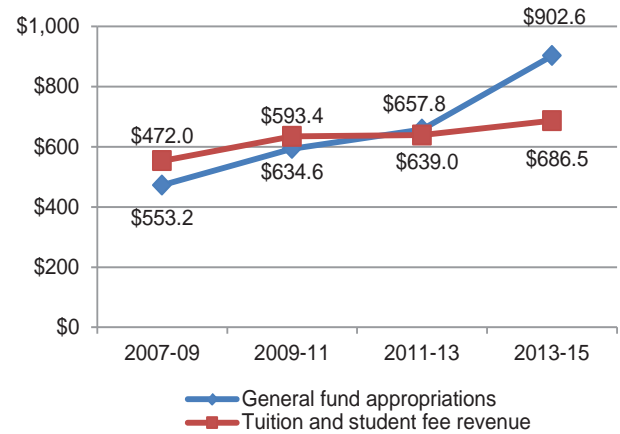
¹The region NAEP score is the average of the Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming posted scores.

K-12 Education

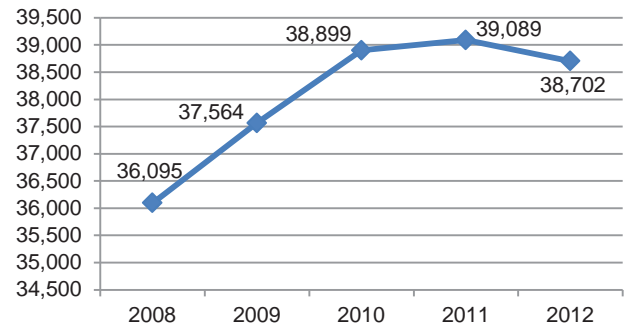
NOTES

HIGHER EDUCATION

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION AND FEE REVENUE (Amounts Shown in Millions)



NORTH DAKOTA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM FALL FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT



FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTION

Institution	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
Bismarck State College	3,208	3,209	2,990
Dakota College at Bottineau	540	524	474
Dickinson State University	2,054	1,959	1,454
Lake Region State College	921	988	973
Mayville State University	704	704	759
Minot State University	3,002	2,795	2,731
North Dakota State University	12,708	12,606	12,707
State College of Science	2,217	2,366	2,354
University of North Dakota	12,018	12,319	12,728
Valley City State University	957	1,011	995
Williston State College	570	608	537
Total	38,899	39,089	38,702

HIGHER EDUCATION TUITION RATES

The following is information regarding resident student tuition rates for various programs:

Resident Student - Undergraduate Programs

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Bismarck State College	\$3,364	\$3,364	\$3,431
Dakota College at Bottineau	\$3,120	\$3,120	\$3,223
Dickinson State University	\$4,414	\$4,524	\$4,704
Lake Region State College	\$3,065	\$3,065	\$3,130
Mayville State University	\$4,375	\$4,484	\$4,644
Minot State University	\$4,588	\$4,703	\$4,821
State College of Science	\$3,368	\$3,368	\$3,478
North Dakota State University	\$6,135	\$6,135	\$6,336
University of North Dakota	\$5,793	\$5,938	\$6,159
Valley City State University	\$4,544	\$4,657	\$4,839
Williston State College	\$2,819	\$3,020	\$3,020

Resident Student - Graduate Programs

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Minot State University	\$6,068	\$6,220	\$6,376
North Dakota State University	\$6,580	\$6,580	\$6,796
University of North Dakota	\$6,232	\$6,388	\$6,626
Valley City State University	\$6,044	\$6,196	\$6,438

Resident Student - Professional Programs

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
University of North Dakota law school	\$6,997	\$7,172	\$7,436
University of North Dakota medical school	\$24,722	\$25,340	\$26,283
University of North Dakota physical therapy	\$11,426	\$11,712	\$12,148

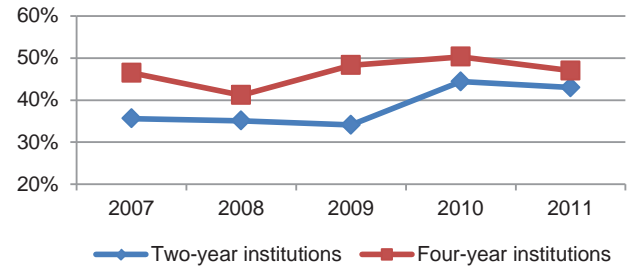
Tuition and Fees as a Percentage of Median Household Income

	2008-09	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Doctoral institutions				
North Dakota average	15.5%	13.6%	13.9%	12.9%
Regional average	14.4%	15.4%	16.4%	16.6%
Four-year institutions				
North Dakota average	11.9%	10.4%	10.6%	9.8%
Regional average	10.2%	10.8%	11.7%	12.6%
Two-year institutions				
North Dakota average	9.2%	7.7%	7.6%	7.1%
Regional average	6.5%	6.7%	7.0%	7.2%

HIGHER EDUCATION PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The following are selected higher education performance measures as reported in the North Dakota University System Accountability Reports:

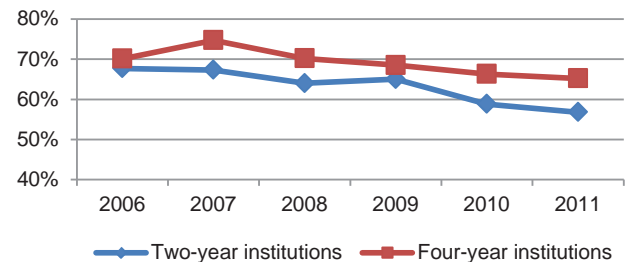
Student Graduation Rates¹



	2008	2009	2010	2011	National Average 2011
Two-year institutions	35.1%	34.1%	44.4%	43.0%	27.0%
Four-year institutions	41.2%	48.3%	50.3%	47.0%	57.0%

¹Based on two-year institution students who entered college and graduated within three years and on four-year institution students who entered college and graduated within six years.

Freshman Retention Rates¹



	2008	2009	2010	2011	National Average 2010
Two-year institutions	64.0%	65.0%	58.8%	56.8%	59.2%
Four-year institutions	70.2%	68.5%	66.3%	65.2%	78.6%

¹Based on the number of freshman students who enrolled in an institution and reenrolled at the same institution the following year.

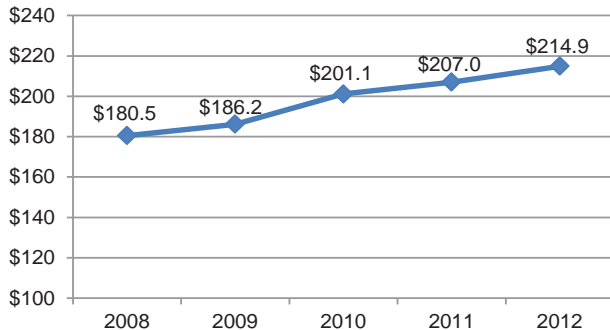
Workforce Training Provided

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Businesses served	1,527	1,510	1,547	1,765
Employees receiving training	11,028	11,644	14,593	18,466
Business satisfaction with training	98.0%	99.2%	99.5%	99.0%
Participant satisfaction with training	98.0%	99.0%	98.6%	99.0%
Businesses requesting additional training	57.2%	50.2%	52.3%	48.0%
Revenue generated from training fees (in millions)	\$3.8	\$3.8	\$5.0	\$6.1

Average Public Institution Student Loan Debt Incurred Per Year

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
North Dakota average	\$4,529	\$4,451	\$4,410	\$4,467
National average	\$4,924	\$4,823	\$4,785	\$4,760

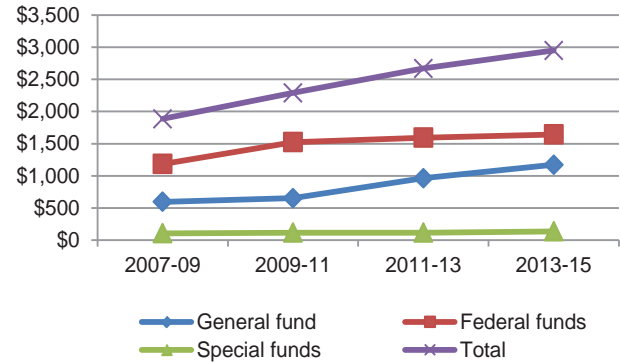
NORTH DAKOTA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM RESEARCH EXPENDITURES (Amounts Shown in Millions)



Higher Education

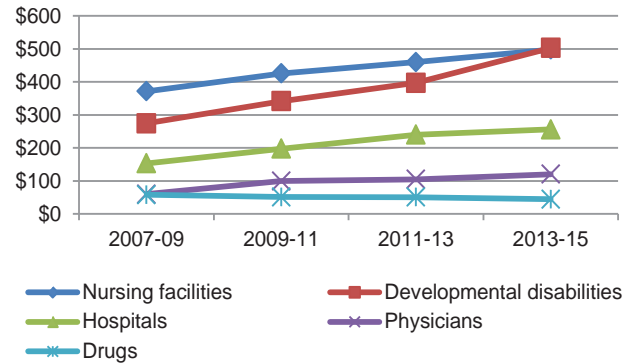
HUMAN SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS (Amounts Shown in Millions)



Biennium	(Amounts Shown in Millions)			
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Special Funds	Total
2007-09	\$593.9	\$1,184.6	\$106.3	\$1,884.8
2009-11	\$652.1	\$1,522.6	\$115.7	\$2,290.4
2011-13	\$961.9	\$1,593.5	\$114.0	\$2,669.5
2013-15	\$1,171.1	\$1,642.9	\$135.5	\$2,949.5

MAJOR MEDICAID COSTS (Amounts Shown in Millions)

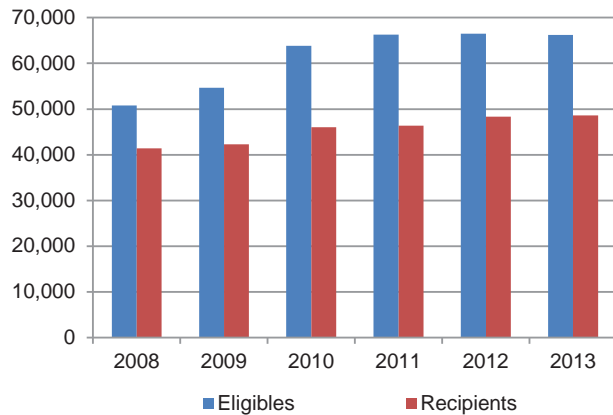


	(Amounts Shown in Millions)			
	2007-09	2009-11	2011-13	2013-15
Nursing facilities	\$371.5	\$425.9	\$459.8	\$498.3
Developmental disabilities	\$274.4	\$341.5	\$395.1 ¹	\$502.7 ¹
Hospitals	\$153.2	\$197.7	\$239.9	\$256.0
Physicians	\$59.9	\$99.6	\$104.7	\$120.4
Drugs	\$57.7	\$50.9	\$50.5	\$44.4

¹Does not include funding for the autism services program, which was previously reported under developmental disabilities and is now a separate program.

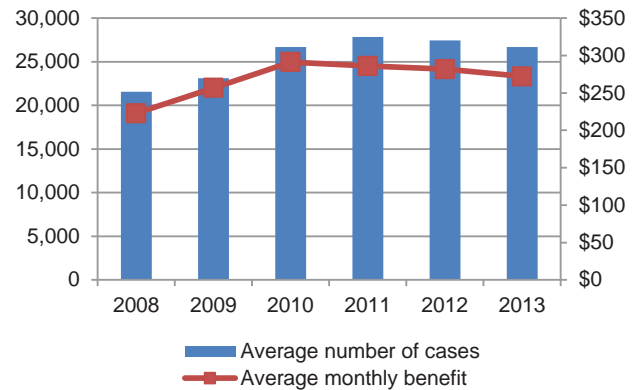
Human Services

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE - AVERAGE ANNUAL MEDICAID ELIGIBLES AND RECIPIENTS



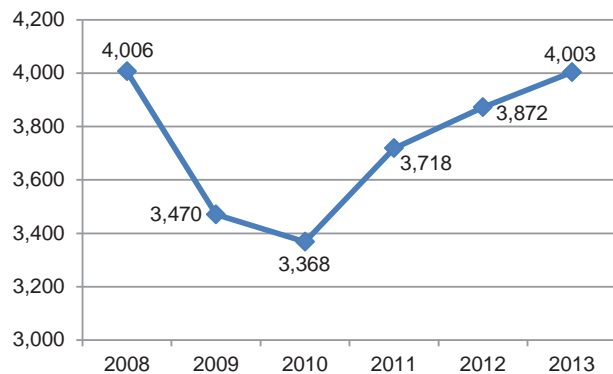
Fiscal Year	Average Annual Eligibles	Average Annual Recipients
2008	50,798	41,435
2009	54,656	42,279
2010	63,843	46,027
2011	66,287	46,352
2012	66,490	48,311
2013	66,202	48,583

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - CASES AND BENEFITS

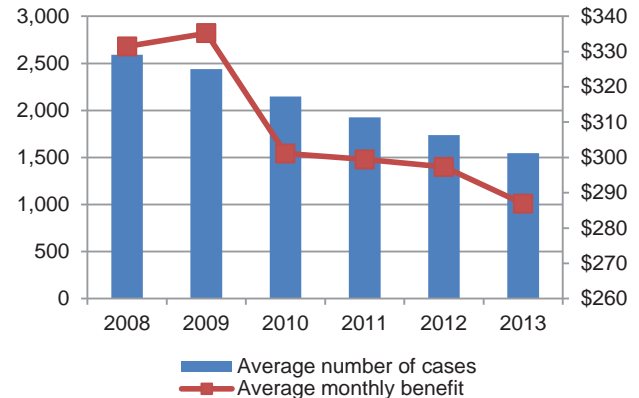


Fiscal Year	Average Number of Cases	Average Monthly Benefit
2008	21,572	\$222.93
2009	23,104	\$256.85
2010	26,686	\$291.33
2011	27,857	\$286.02
2012	27,439	\$281.87
2013	26,705	\$272.10

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM - AVERAGE ANNUAL RECIPIENTS

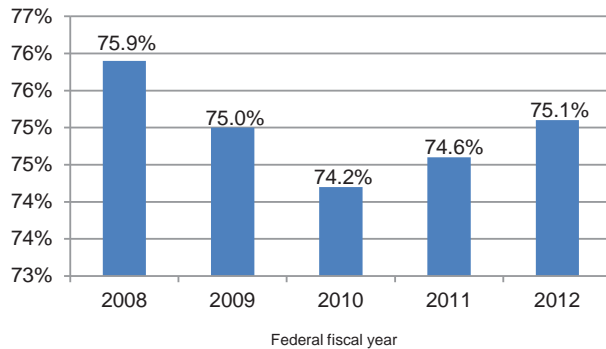


TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES - CASES AND BENEFITS

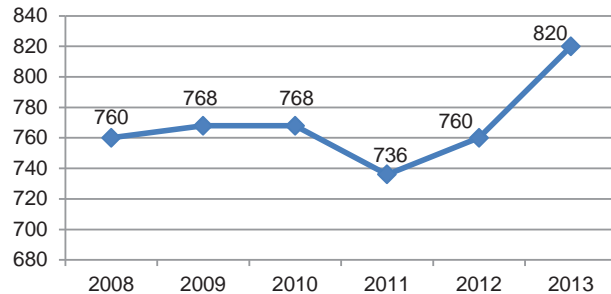


Fiscal Year	Average Number of Cases	Average Monthly Benefit
2008	2,590	\$331.44
2009	2,440	\$335.21
2010	2,147	\$301.12
2011	1,925	\$299.45
2012	1,738	\$297.32
2013	1,546	\$286.89

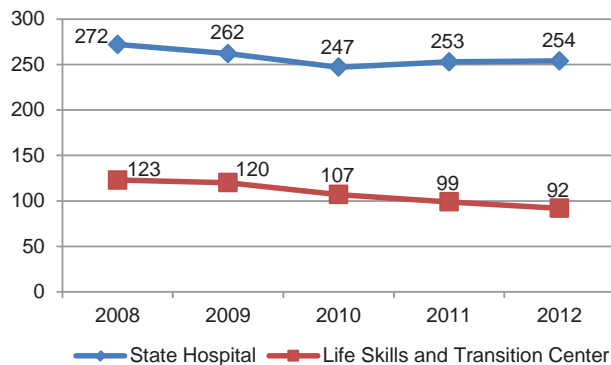
CHILD SUPPORT - PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTED



CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES - NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

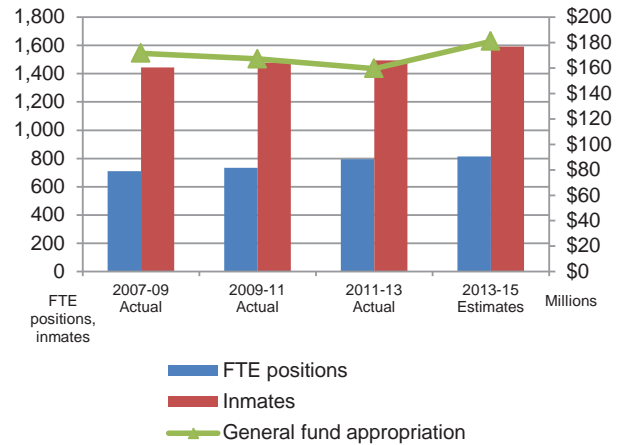


STATE HOSPITAL AND LIFE SKILLS AND TRANSITION CENTER (DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER) - AVERAGE DAILY CENSUS



CORRECTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION FTE POSITIONS, INMATES, AND GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS



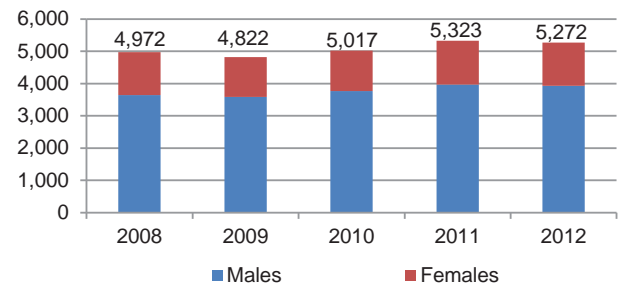
Biennium	General Fund Appropriation (in Millions)	Average Daily Inmate Population	FTE Positions
2007-09	\$171.6 ¹	1,444	711.29
2009-11	\$164.1 ¹	1,479	735.29
2011-13	\$159.6	1,493	794.29 ³
2013-15	\$180.9	1,591 ²	814.29

¹Includes \$41 million of one-time funding for 2007-09 biennium and \$19.5 million of one-time funding for 2009-11 biennium for prison expansion project.

²Estimate.

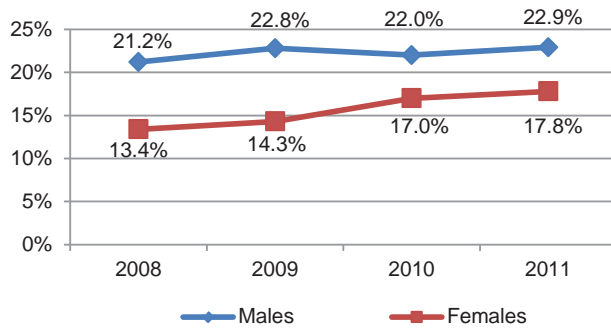
³Includes 47 new FTE positions for the Penitentiary expansion.

PAROLE AND PROBATION



Calendar Year	Females	Males	Total
2008	1,331	3,641	4,972
2009	1,239	3,583	4,822
2010	1,250	3,767	5,017
2011	1,356	3,967	5,323
2012	1,346	3,926	5,272

RECIDIVISM RATES



Calendar Year	Males Released	Returned for a New Crime	Returned for a Technical Violation	Total Returned	Total Percentage Returned Rates
2008	811	34	138	172	21.2%
2009	758	31	142	173	22.8%
2010	767	43	126	169	22.0%
2011	742	29	141	170	22.9%

Calendar Year	Females Released	Returned for a New Crime	Returned for a Technical Violation	Total Returned	Total Percentage Returned Rates
2008	142	0	19	19	13.4%
2009	140	3	17	20	14.3%
2010	153	5	21	26	17.0%
2011	163	4	25	29	17.8%

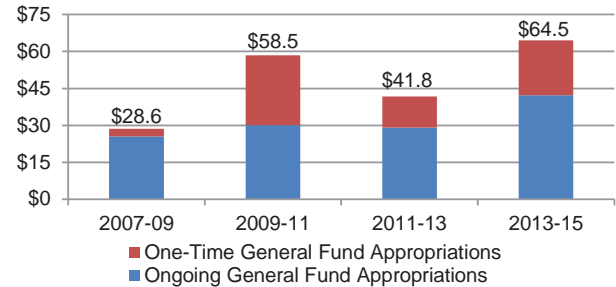
Calendar Year	Total Released	Returned for a New Crime	Returned for a Technical Violation	Total Returned	Total Percentage Returned Rates
2008	953	34	157	191	20.0%
2009	898	34	159	193	21.5%
2010	920	48	147	195	21.2%
2011	905	33	166	199	22.0%

NOTE: The numbers shown for inmates returning to prison reflect the number of inmates released during the calendar year who returned to prison for a new crime or technical violation within 12 months of release.

Source: Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

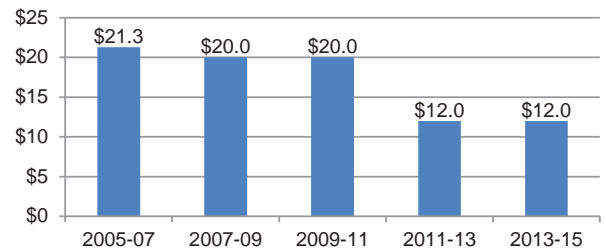
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Amounts Shown in Millions)



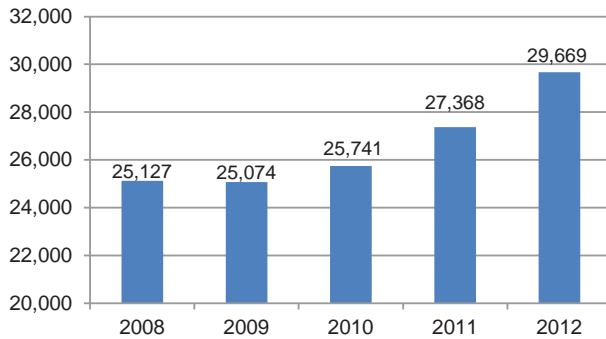
Biennium	Ongoing General Fund Appropriations	One-Time General Fund Appropriations	Total General Fund Appropriations
2007-09	\$25,481,965	\$3,100,000	\$28,581,965
2009-11	\$30,056,303	\$28,420,000	\$58,476,303
2011-13	\$29,134,865	\$12,625,000	\$41,759,865
2013-15	\$42,157,060	\$22,300,000	\$64,457,060

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE/RESEARCH NORTH DAKOTA (Amounts Shown in Millions)



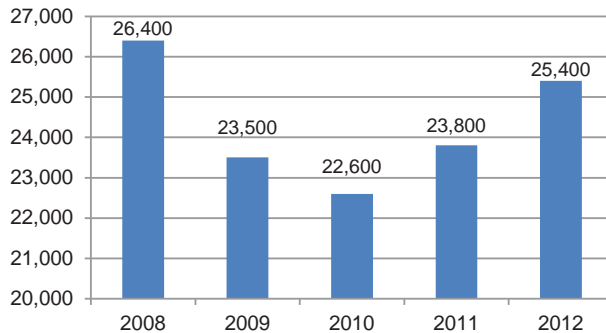
Biennium	Program	Amount
2005-07	Centers of Excellence	\$21,300,000
2007-09	Centers of Excellence	\$20,000,000
2009-11	Centers of Excellence	\$20,000,000
2011-13	Centers of Research Excellence	\$12,000,000
2013-15	Research North Dakota	\$12,000,000

PRIVATE SECTOR BUSINESSES



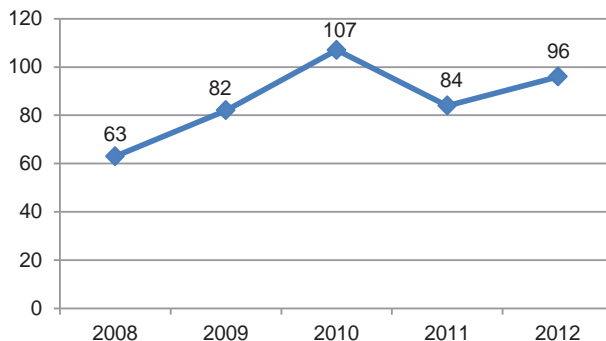
Source: Job Service North Dakota, Labor Market Information Center - Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages Unit

MANUFACTURING JOBS



Source: Job Service North Dakota, Labor Market Information Center - Current Employment Statistics

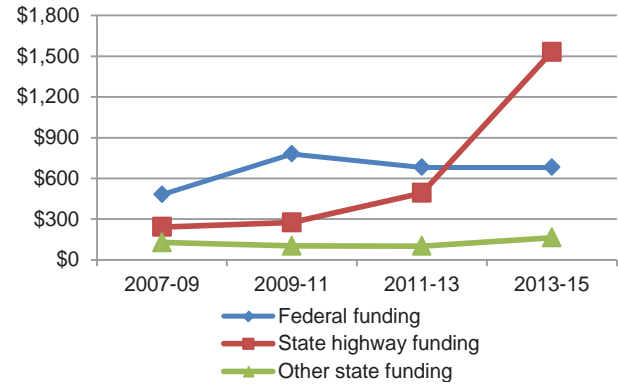
NUMBER OF PATENTS



Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

TRANSPORTATION

STATE HIGHWAYS - FUNDING HISTORY (Amounts Shown in Millions)



State Highways Funding History (Amounts Shown in Millions)				
	2007-09	2009-11	2011-13	2013-15
Federal funding	\$481.6	\$779.6 ¹	\$681.0 ²	\$681.5
State highway funding	\$241.8	\$274.8	\$492.9 ³	\$1,530.5 ⁴
Other state funding	\$127.5	\$102.4	\$102.0	\$163.5
Total	\$850.9	\$1,315.8	\$1,275.9	\$2,375.5

¹Includes \$176.1 million of federal fiscal stimulus funds.
²Includes \$24.1 million of federal fiscal stimulus funds.
³Includes a \$228.6 million transfer from the general fund to the highway fund for state highway projects in areas affected by oil and gas development.
⁴Includes \$1,161.6 million from the general fund for state highway projects in areas affected by oil and gas development.

2013-15 BIENNIUM STATE TRANSPORTATION FUNDING DISTRIBUTIONS (Amounts Shown in Millions)

	Statutory Funding ¹	Additional Funding for Oil-Impacted Areas	Additional Funding for Non-Oil-Impacted Areas	Total 2013-15 Biennium State Funding
State	\$368.9	\$1,161.6		\$1,530.5
Counties	130.4		\$41.1	171.5
Cities	74.1		22.4	96.5
Townships	16.0	8.8	36.9	61.7
Public transportation fund	8.9			8.9
County and township road projects		160.0	120.0	280.0
Total	\$598.3	\$1,330.4	\$220.4	\$2,149.1

¹Funding provided from the highway tax distribution fund.

ESTIMATED FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDING¹

	(Amounts Shown in Millions)		
	2009-11 Biennium	2011-13 Biennium	2013-15 Biennium
Federal Highway Administration funding	\$500.9	\$569.5	\$532.2
Emergency relief funds	33.7	56.2	116.8
Federal rail funds	2.3	6.1	8.4
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	10.0	11.4	9.3
Federal transit funds	12.8	13.7	14.8
Funding for Devils Lake area projects	43.8	0	0
Federal fiscal stimulus funding - Highway infrastructure	170.1	19.3 ³	0
Federal fiscal stimulus funding - Transit programs	6.0 ²	4.8 ³	0
Total	\$779.6	\$681.0	\$681.5

¹Federal funding received for highway construction projects requires matching funds provided by the state. Interstate highway projects are funded 90 percent with federal funds and 10 percent with state funds, and most other state highway projects are funded with 80 percent federal funds and 20 percent state funds.

²Does not include \$5,041,000 of federal fiscal stimulus funding distributed directly to transit programs in metropolitan planning areas.

³Includes \$10 million of unspent federal fiscal stimulus funding originally appropriated by the Legislative Assembly in 2009.

MOTOR FUELS TAXES

Both gasoline and special fuels (diesel) are taxed in North Dakota at a rate of 23 cents per gallon. A one-cent increase in the gas tax is estimated to generate an additional \$3.8 million per year or \$7.6 million for a biennium. A one-cent increase in the special fuels tax is estimated to generate an additional \$2.6 million per year or \$5.2 million per biennium. The federal tax rate per gallon is 18.4 cents for gasoline and 24.4 cents for diesel fuel.

MILES OF ROADWAYS IN NORTH DAKOTA - 2011

State highway system	7,375
County roads	18,813
Other rural roads	56,753
City streets	3,906
Total	86,847

ESTIMATED HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION COSTS PER MILE

	2008	2010	2012
Interstate concrete paving (two lanes in one direction)	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$2,400,000
Two-lane road reconstruction (includes grading and asphalt surfacing)	\$985,000	\$1,275,000	\$2,000,000
Asphalt surface reconstruction (includes subgrade repair and resurfacing)	\$780,000	\$760,000	\$1,050,000
Three-inch asphalt overlay	\$350,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Interstate seal coat	\$31,000	\$50,000	\$55,000
Noninterstate seal coat	\$28,000	\$35,000	\$35,000

NORTH DAKOTA BRIDGE SYSTEM CONDITION

Number of Bridges in the State and Percentage of Structurally Deficient ¹ or Functionally Obsolete ² Bridges				
	State	Urban	County	Total
2008				
Bridges	1,714	104	3,160	4,978
Percentage deficient	4%	12%	27%	19%
2010				
Bridges	1,714	107	3,065	4,886
Percentage deficient	5%	11%	27%	19%
2012				
Bridges	1,706	108	3,044	4,858
Percentage deficient	5%	14%	25%	18%

¹Structurally deficient bridge means that the deck, the superstructure, or the substructure has a condition that warrants attention.

²A functionally obsolete bridge has some part of the bridge that does not meet a design standard, such as vertical clearance or deck width.

NORTH DAKOTA INTERSTATE SYSTEM RIDE TRENDS



NOTES