

TABLE B.11 SELECT DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE RALEIGH-DURHAM REGION

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
DEMOGRAPHY & IMMIGRATION				
Regional population	694,400	885,725	1,223,564	1,634,847
Principal cities	342,189	441,968	582,671	767,456
Suburbs	352,211	443,757	640,893	867,391
Regional net population growth over previous decade	–	28%	38%	34%
Principal cities	–	29%	32%	32%
Suburbs	–	26%	44%	35%
Race/ethnicity (%)				
White	73%	73%	67%	61%
Black	25%	24%	23%	22%
Latino	1%	1%	6%	10%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	2%	3%	4%
Native American	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	1%	2%
Net population growth attributable to people of color over previous decade	–	28%	48%	57%
Percentage foreign-born	2%	4%	9%	12%
Of which, naturalized US citizen	45%	36%	24%	31%
Of which, non-citizen	55%	64%	76%	69%
REGIONAL ECONOMY				
Total jobs	395,349	595,780	854,656	1,015,627
Job growth over previous decade	–	51%	43%	19%
Jobs-to-population ratio	0.57	0.67	0.69	0.62
Average annual earnings per job (2010 dollars)	\$36,789	\$42,914	\$52,851	\$54,801
Growth over previous decade	–	17%	23%	4%
GDP per job (2010 dollars)	\$52,396	\$63,594	\$78,659	\$94,307
Growth over previous decade	–	21%	24%	20%
Ratio of GDP per job to earnings per job	1.42	1.48	1.49	1.72
Unemployment rate (civilian labor force ages 25–64)	3%	3%	3%	7%
<i>By race/ethnicity</i>				
White	2%	2%	2%	5%
Black	5%	5%	5%	10%
Latino	–	3%	5%	9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	–	3%	3%	5%
Native American	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	3%	6%
INCOME & POVERTY				
Poverty rate (% persons)	13%	11%	10%	15%
Principal cities	12%	11%	11%	17%
Suburbs	14%	11%	10%	13%

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TABLE B.11 (Continued)

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
80/20 household income ratio	4.33	4.06	4.07	4.64
Gini coefficient (household income)	0.39	0.41	0.44	0.45
Percentage households by income level (middle class analysis)				
Lower income	30%	30%	33%	36%
Middle income	40%	41%	40%	37%
Upper income	30%	29%	27%	27%
Income differentials				
Median Black household income relative to median white household income	58%	58%	61%	56%
Median Latino household income relative to median white household income	66%	81%	64%	53%
Median Asian household income relative to median white household income	67%	81%	106%	118%
SPATIAL SEGREGATION BY RACE & INCOME				
Principal cities–suburbs job distribution				
Percentage of jobs in principal cities	54%	58%	59%	63%
Percentage of jobs in suburbs	46%	42%	41%	37%
Spatial segregation by race				
Black–white dissimilarity index	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.45
Latino–white dissimilarity index	0.21	0.34	0.43	0.41
All people of color–white dissimilarity index	0.43	0.43	0.39	0.37
Spatial segregation by income (percentage population by income level of census tract)				
Poor	17%	17%	17%	20%
Low income	12%	16%	16%	12%
Low-mid income	33%	22%	23%	27%
High-mid income	16%	25%	23%	18%
High income	10%	9%	10%	10%
Affluent	12%	11%	10%	12%
Spatial poverty				
Percentage of CBSA population in high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 20%)	21%	15%	11%	22%
Percentage of CBSA population in very high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 40%)	1%	3%	2%	5%
Poverty concentration				
Percentage of CBSA poor in high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 20%)	38%	37%	30%	48%
Percentage of CBSA poor in very high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 40%)	2%	7%	5%	13%
Poverty dissimilarity index	0.31	0.36	0.35	0.36

TABLE B.11 (Continued)

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT				
Educational attainment				
<i>(Population 25 years and older)</i>				
Less than high school	33%	21%	15%	10%
High school only	24%	24%	21%	20%
Some college	18%	25%	26%	28%
Bachelor's degree	17%	20%	24%	26%
Graduate or professional degree	9%	11%	14%	15%
Workers by industry (% distribution)				
<i>(Total employed population 16 years and older)</i>				
Agriculture and mining	5%	2%	1%	1%
Construction	6%	7%	7%	5%
Manufacturing	17%	14%	11%	7%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	3%	3%	2%	2%
Wholesale trade	3%	4%	3%	3%
Retail trade	10%	11%	11%	9%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8%	7%	7%	9%
Professional services	9%	13%	16%	16%
Health services	5%	6%	8%	11%
Information	2%	3%	3%	3%
Education	1%	2%	2%	3%
Other services	9%	12%	12%	14%
Government – civilian	21%	17%	15%	15%
Government – military	1%	1%	0%	0%
INDUSTRY WAGE STRUCTURE				
Share of jobs by industry wage level				
Low-wage	–	34%	36%	37%
Middle-wage	–	31%	32%	36%
High-wage	–	34%	31%	27%
Job growth by industry wage level over previous decade				
Low-wage	–	–	57%	10%
Middle-wage	–	–	55%	19%
High-wage	–	–	36%	–6%
Earnings growth by industry wage level over previous decade				
<i>(Growth in real earnings per worker)</i>				
Low-wage	–	–	27%	–4%
Middle-wage	–	–	19%	9%
High-wage	–	–	46%	10%

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TABLE B.11 (Continued)

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
Average earnings per job by industry wage level	–			
Low-wage		\$20,536	\$26,135	\$25,143
Middle-wage		\$39,182	\$46,589	\$50,588
High-wage		\$50,374	\$73,563	\$80,982
Total jobs by industry wage level				
		Low-Wage		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	–	2,716	3,162	2,662
Retail trade	–	52,013	76,028	79,028
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	–	23,236	48,473	48,521
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	–	4,085	7,591	11,303
Accommodation and food services	–	33,790	47,493	60,919
Other services (except public administration)	–	13,058	19,500	20,739
<i>All low-wage</i>		128,898	202,247	223,172
		Middle-Wage		
Construction	–	26,174	41,020	34,570
Transportation and warehousing	–	11,543	14,666	11,443
Information	–	11,338	23,719	20,358
Finance and insurance	–	17,051	21,302	27,046
Real estate and rental and leasing	–	6,220	9,976	10,690
Education services	–	3,922	12,541	19,221
Health care and social assistance	–	41,388	58,607	92,648
<i>All middle-wage</i>		117,636	181,831	215,976
		High-Wage		
Mining	–	846	1,180	482
Utilities	–	5,879	3,716	2,380
Manufacturing	–	74,236	89,921	61,838
Wholesale trade	–	18,494	24,731	28,165
Professional, scientific, and technical services	–	23,734	48,514	61,090
Management of companies and enterprises	–	6,523	8,380	11,353
<i>All high-wage</i>		129,712	176,442	165,308

NOTE: (1) Data on the 80/20 household income ratio, the Gini coefficient, and percentage households by income level for 1980–2000 are based on surveys during those years but actually reflect incomes during the year prior to the survey. Poverty-related measures rely on income from the year prior to the survey as well, but incorporate information on family composition during the survey year. (2) Certain measures reported in the 2010 column actually reflect averages across annual surveys covering 2008–2012. These include data on percentage foreign-born (and citizenship), unemployment rate (and by race/ethnicity), percentage households by income level, and all measures of segregation, spatial poverty, and poverty concentration. (3) Data on educational attainment for 1980 is estimated based on years of schooling; for other years it is based on degrees earned.