## Wake County

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## Introduction

According to the 2020 Census, Wake County has a population of 1,129,410. This is an increase of $25.4 \%$ from 900,993 in 2010. Growth in the Raleigh metropolitan area has extended into the neighboring counties of Durham and Johnston. This population growth has also increased the demand for housing, and led to a significant increase in the cost of housing. Neighborhoods in southwest Raleigh have a higher concentration of BIPOC households. These neighborhoods also have higher rates of poverty and lower median incomes compared to the rest of the county. Higher costs of housing especially impact BIPOC households, who have lower median incomes compared to white households in Wake County. As housing costs increase, BIPOC households will have to spend more of their income on housing or be forced to leave their neighborhoods. Wake County's population growth is largely driven by an influx of young professionals and skilled workers, who tend to have higher incomes and can afford to spend more on housing. This further exacerbates existing disparities in income and poverty rates, and has led to the gentrification of downtown Raleigh. Growth in the medical and tech industries in both Wake and Durham counties, as well as the future construction of Apple's Research Triangle Park campus, is expected to attract more people to the area. The future jobs created by growth in these industries require education beyond high school. Without access to higher education, many members of BIPOC communities will experience more barriers to employment as Wake County continues to grow.

| Overview of Barriers <br> Wake County, NC | Black Households | Hispanic/LatinX <br> Households | White Households |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 Median <br> Household Income | $\$ 53,325$ | $\$ 52,264$ | $\$ 91,128$ |
| 2019 Poverty Rate | $14.7 \%$ | $20.2 \%$ | $6.7 \%$ |
| \% of Population with <br> Bachelor's Degree | $33 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $58 \%$ |

## Summary

Housing \& Gentrification

|  | Wake County | North Carolina | United States |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Median Gross Rent (2019) | $\$ 1,150$ | $\$ 907$ | $\$ 1,062$ |

> As the cost of housing increases, households in low-income and high-poverty census tracts have to spend a larger portion of their income on housing and therefore have less to spend on food, healthcare, and other necessities. Increases in the cost of rent disproportionately affect BIPOC households, who have a higher percentage of households that rent their homes.
> Wake County's overall median gross rent increased $13.7 \%$ from 2014 to 2019. For census tracts in downtown Raleigh, rent increased 20-50\% (see Neighborhood \& Build Environment: Figure 7).
$>43.5 \%$ of renters spend more than $30 \%$ of their income on rent and utilities.
> Wake County home values increased 13.9\% from 2019 to 2020.

## Barriers by Race \& Ethnicity

Overview
Figure 1: Median Income by Race


Figure 2: Poverty by Race


Figure 3: Educational Attainment by Race ${ }^{1}$

[^0]
## Wake County Highest Educational Attainment



## Black \& African American

> The median income for Black households was $\$ 53,325$ in 2019, while the overall median income for Wake County was $\$ 80,591$.

- Median income for Black households is consistently \$35-45,000 lower than the median household income for white households (see Figure 1).
> $14.7 \%$ of Black households lived in poverty in 2019, compared to $9.09 \%$ of all Wake County residents.
- The poverty rate for Black households is consistently 8-12\% higher than the poverty rate for white households (see Figure 2).
> Black households have lower rates of higher educational attainment.
- $10 \%$ of Black residents over age 25 did not graduate high school.
- 33\% of Black residents over age 25 have a bachelor's degree, which is lower than the rate of bachelor's degree attainment for white and Asian residents.


## Hispanic \& Latinx

> The median income for Hispanic households was $\$ 52,264$ in 2019. The overall median income in Wake County was $\$ 80,591$.

- The median income for Hispanic households is consistently \$35-45,000 lower than the median income for white households (see Figure 1)
> Hispanic and Latinx households have the highest poverty rates in Wake County.
- In 2019, 20.2\% of Hispanic households lived in poverty, compared to 9.09\% of all residents.
- The poverty rate for Hispanic households is consistently 10-20\% higher than the poverty rate for white residents.
> Hispanic and Latinx households have the lowest rates of higher educational attainment in Wake County.
- $36 \%$ of Hispanic or Latinx residents above age 25 did not complete high school.
- $23 \%$ of Hispanic or Latinx residents over age 25 have a bachelor's degree.


## Social \& Community Context

## Demographics

## Population

$>1,069,079$ people resided in Wake County in 2019. The county covers an area of 834 sq. miles with a population density of 1,280 people per sq. mile. ${ }^{2}$
$>$ The population is $94 \%$ urban and $6 \%$ rural. ${ }^{3}$

[^1]> There are 51,269 veterans living in Wake County. $40.6 \%$ of veterans $(20,819)$ are over the age of $65 .{ }^{4}$

- $27.3 \%$ of veterans $(13,969)$ served in the Vietnam War.
- $\mathbf{1 8 . 5 \%}(9,488)$ served in the Gulf War between 1990 and 2001.
$5.8 \%$ of the population under age 65 has a disability.
Age ${ }^{5}$



## Race \& Ethnicity

> Wake County is $65 \%$ white, $20.4 \%$ Black, and $10.1 \%$ Hispanic or Latinx. ${ }^{67}$

[^2]> $17.4 \%$ of Wake County, NC citizens are speakers of a non-English language, which is lower than the national average of $21.9 \%$. In 2018, the most common non-English language spoken was Spanish. ${ }^{8}$

- $8.17 \%$ of the overall population of Wake County, NC are native Spanish speakers. $1.24 \%$ speak Chinese (Incl. Mandarin, Cantonese) and $0.751 \%$ speak Spanish, the next two most common languages.

Figure 4: Distribution of Black or African American Population

[^3]

Figure 5: Distribution of Hispanic or Latinx Population


## Immigration ${ }^{9}$

> As of 2018, 12.7\% of Wake County, NC residents (138k people) were born outside of the United States, which is lower than the national average of $13.7 \%$.

- In 2017, the percentage of foreign-born citizens in Wake County, NC was $12.7 \%$, meaning that the rate has been decreasing.

[^4]
## Single-Parent Households ${ }^{10}$

$>24.8 \%$ of children in Wake County live in a single-parent household.
> $9.4 \%$ of households in Wake County are single-parent households.
$>7.4 \%$ of households in Wake County are single-mother households.

## Child Care

> As of April 2021, 46,525 children under six in Wake County live in a household where the sole parent or both parents in the household are working. This number represents $59 \%$ of all children under six. ${ }^{11}$

- 6\% of children in Wake County participated in the state subsidized child care program in March 2021 to help offset the high cost of child care
> 8,529 children from $0-3$ years of age and 12,121 children from 3-5 years of age are currently enrolled in a licensed early care and education center in Wake County. ${ }^{12}$
- Of these children under three years of age, $76 \%$ are in 4- and 5 -star centers.
- Of these children three to five years of age, $76 \%$ are in 4 or 5 -star centers.
> In February 2021, 5,667 infants and toddlers in Wake County were enrolled in child care centers. This number compares to 9,596 enrolled in child care centers prior to the pandemic. ${ }^{13}$

Figure 6: Wake County Child Care

[^5]
© 2021 Child Care Services Association. Figures derived using the most recent available data from Child Care Services Association, NC Division of Child Development and Early Education, NC Child Resource and Referral Council, NC Head Start State Collaboration Office.

## Education ${ }^{14}$

$>7 \%$ of Wake County residents over the age of 25 did not complete high school.
> $15.1 \%$ completed high school with no further education.
> $32.9 \%$ of residents over age 25 have completed a bachelor's degree.

## Neighborhood \& Built Environment

## Housing

## Cost of Housing

$>$ Median gross rent was $\$ 1,150$ per month in 2019. This is a $13.7 \%$ increase from $\$ 1,011$ in 2014.
> Median gross rent is consistent across census tracts in Wake County.

- As the cost of housing increases, households in low-income and high-poverty census tracts have to spend a larger portion of their income on housing, and therefore have less income to spend on food, healthcare, and other necessities.

[^6]Figure 7: Change in Median Gross Rent


Figure 8: Median Home Value Wake County ${ }^{15}$

[^7]
> The typical home value of homes in Wake County is $\$ 364,095$. Wake County home values have gone up $13.9 \%$ over the past year. ${ }^{16}$

Figure 9: Percentage Spending >30\% of Income on Housing ${ }^{17}$

[^8]

> Individuals who spend more than $30 \%$ of their income on housing face increased financial risk.
$>43.5 \%$ of Wake County rental households spend more than $30 \%$ of their income on rental expenses.

- $23.3 \%$ of residents spend $30-49 \%$ of their income on rent. $18.3 \%$ of residents spend more than $50 \%$ of their income on rent. ${ }^{18}$
$>16.5 \%$ of homeowners spend $30-49 \%$ of their income on homeownership expenses. $5.9 \%$ of homeowners spend more than $50 \%$ of their income on homeownership expenses. ${ }^{19}$


## Quality of Housing

Figure 10: Households with Severe Housing Problems


## Transportation

> $1.6 \%$ of households $(9,220)$ do not have access to a vehicle.

- $46.3 \%$ have access to two vehicles.
- $18.5 \%$ have access to one vehicle.

[^9]> Wake County's 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment identified low walkability and limited transportation options as a barrier to healthcare access for residents.
> Wake County has low walkability for those who wish to travel via walking or biking or for those who do not have a vehicle.

## Internet Access ${ }^{20}$

$>96.1 \%$ of households own a computer.
> $91.4 \%$ of households have a broadband internet subscription.

## Crime ${ }^{21}$

$>$ The crime rate is 30.54 per 1,000 residents in a standard year, which is slightly lower than the national average. Crime is lower in the southwest area of the county, near Apex and Cary.
$>$ Wake County is in the 63rd percentile for safety, meaning $37 \%$ of counties are safer and $63 \%$ of counties are more dangerous.
> The property crime rate is 22.25 per 1,000 residents, while the violent crime rate is 2.624 per 1,000 residents.

## Economic Stability

## Income

> The median household income in Wake County was $\$ 80,591$ in 2019. 22
Figure 11: Distribution of Median Household Income

[^10]

## Poverty ${ }^{23}$

$>5.9 \%$ of families lived in poverty in 2019.
> $2.8 \%$ of single-mother households lived in poverty in 2019.
> $12 \%$ of children $(30,625)$ lived in poverty in 2019.
Figure 12: Distribution of Family Poverty

[^11]

Figure 13: Poverty by Age \& Gender

> Women ages 18 to 24 are the largest demographic living in poverty in Wake County, followed by men ages 18 to 24 and then women ages 25 to 34 . Women ages 18 to 24 make up 9.61\% of the population living in poverty (Data USA, 2021).

## Homelessness

> The Wake County Public School System identified 4,527 students experiencing homelessness during the 2019-2020 school year. ${ }^{24}$
> In July 2020, there were 196 households in homeless shelters across Wake County.

- 314 households were in need of housing.
- 249 households were waiting for a shelter bed or Street Outreach.


## Employment ${ }^{25} 26$

> Unemployment in Wake County was 3.6\% in April 2021.
> The unemployment rate in Wake County has steadily declined since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Unemployment in Wake County reached a high of 12.3\% in May 2020.

[^12]> Before the onset of COVID-19, Wake County's unemployment rate tended to fluctuate between 3 and $4 \%$.

Figure 14: Unemployment in Wake County



## Education

## Public Schools

## Enrollment ${ }^{27}$

> During the 2019-2020 school year, there were 160,622 students enrolled across 191 schools in the Wake County Schools district, making it the largest school system in the Food Shuttle service area.
$>45.3 \%$ of students are white, $22.3 \%$ are Black, $18.4 \%$ are Hispanic or Latinx, and $9.8 \%$ are Asian.
> Per-pupil funding in 2019 amounted to $\$ 9,670$, which is close to the state average of $\$ 9,938$.

## School Performance

> Each academic year, the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction (NCDPI) releases school report cards, which assign each public school a letter grade based on school performance and academic growth metrics.

Figure 15: Wake County School Report Cards


[^13]> During the 2018-2019 school year, 20 schools in Wake County received an 'A' ranking, 63 received a ' $B^{\prime}$, 67 received a ' $C$ ', 29 received a ' $D$ ', and 2 schools received an ' $F^{\prime}$. 28
$>41$ Wake County schools exceeded their growth targets during the 2019-2020 school year. 74 schools met but did not exceed their growth targets, while 66 schools did not meet their growth targets.
> 30 Wake County schools were classified as 'low-performing' following the 2019-2020 school year.

## Economically Disadvantaged Students

> During the 2019-2020 school year, 45,576 students relied on free lunch services and 8,495 students relied on reduced lunch services.
> A total of $32.62 \%$ of students in the Wake County Public School System were identified as economically disadvantaged.

Figure 16: Wake County EDS Distribution

## Distribution of Wake County School EDS Population



[^14]
## Community Health

## Key Points

$>$ The diabetes prevalence rate in Wake County was 8.6\% in 2021 (DataUSA, 2021).
> The adult obesity prevalence rate was 27.6\% in 2021 (DataUSA, 2021).

## Mental Health

Wake County has experienced an increase in the prevalence and severity of mental health and substance use disorders over recent years. At the same time, the availability of resources and access to services for people suffering with these problems has declined.

Figure 17: Suicide Mortality Rate (per 100,000)

$>$ Suicide mortality in Wake County is trending in the wrong direction, with a compound annual growth rate of 0.3 percent over the most recent five years of data periods available.

Figure 18: Suicide Mortality Rate (Peer Geographies)

> Existing data show that Wake County has a lower suicide mortality rate than both Mecklenburg County, NC and the state overall; however, Wake County's rate is higher than the Healthy NC 2020 target (8.3).

Figure 19: Suicide Mortality by Gender


Source: NC Center for Health Statistics, County-level Data, County Health Data Books. Data accessed July 2018.

Figure 20: Poor Mental Health Days


Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed June 2018.
> Wake County has experienced a compound annual growth rate of 4.6 percent over the most recent three years of data periods available.

Figure 21: Persons Served by Area Mental Health Programs Over Time

| 300.0 | Persons Served by Area Mental Health Programs per 10,000 Population - <br> Wake County Trend |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 261.9 |  |  |  |  |
| 260.0 | 225.6 |  |  |  |  |
| 220.0 | 184.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 180.0 | a | - |  |  |  |
| 140.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20.0 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|  |  |  | ake Cou |  |  |

Figure 22: Persons Served by Area Mental Health Programs (Peer Geographies)


Figure 23: Mental Health Providers

> Existing data show that while Wake County has a lower ratio of population to mental health providers than its peer geographies, it remains higher than University of Wisconsin Population Health Institutes' Top Performers benchmark (330:1).
> Lower ratios are desired to ensure adequate access to mental health care.

## Healthcare Access

$>90.9 \%$ of the population has health coverage.

- $58.4 \%$ are on employee plans.
- $10.3 \%$ are on Medicaid.
- 8.15\% are on Medicare.
- $13.1 \%$ are on non-group plans.
- $1.01 \%$ are on military or VA plans.

Figure 24: Ratio of Primary Care Physicians


[^15]Figure 25: Percent of Uninsured Individuals (Peer Geographies)


Figure 26: Percent of Uninsured Individuals Over Time


Figure 27: Uninsured Individuals by Service Zone


Figure 28: Uninsured Individuals by Age \& Gender


Figure 29: Uninsured Individuals by Race \& Ethnicity


Impact of COVID-1929 30
> As of August 2021:

- There have been 93,000 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Wake County since the beginning of the pandemic.
- The average age of those who got COVID-19 is 36 .
- There have been 749 deaths attributed to COVID-19.
- $58 \%$ of the population of Wake County is fully vaccinated.
> Wake County's white population makes up 44\% of confirmed cases, 49\% of COVID-19 deaths, and $62 \%$ of vaccinations, while comprising $69 \%$ of the total population.
> African Americans make up 20\% of confirmed cases, 29\% of COVID-19 deaths, and 15\% of vaccinations while comprising $22 \%$ of the total population.

[^16]> The Hispanic/Latinx population makes up 15\% of confirmed cases, 9\% of COVID-19 deaths, and $8 \%$ of vaccinations while comprising $10 \%$ of the total population.

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