PIEDMONT TRIAD REGION DATA PROFILE

SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT
ncIMPACT Initiative
Regional Cost and Income Comparison

**NECESSARY INCOME**

[Weighted Average Rent / 25%. Assumes 5% for housing expenses other than rent (utilities)]

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

Median household incomes are reported at county level. Weights households when aggregating to Prosperity Zone.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis County Indicators.
What is a Cost Burden?

The cost burden indicator represents the share of households in the region that spend 30% or more of their income on rent and housing related costs.
Cost Burden Share by Region

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.
Cost Burden Share by County

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.
Barriers to Mobility
• Barriers to economic mobility can include:
  • Residential segregation
  • Income and wealth inequality
  • Differential access to opportunity
  • Lack of access to supports such as childcare & transportation
Children's Chances of Reaching Top 20% of Income Distribution Given Parents in Bottom 20%

Raj Chetty & John N. Friedman & Nathaniel Hendren & Maggie R. Jones & Sonya R. Porter, 2018
A Closer Look

Raj Chetty & John N. Friedman & Nathaniel Hendren & Maggie R. Jones & Sonya R. Porter, 2018
Household Income by Race for the Region

Regional Household Income by Race/Ethnic Group 2017

Data Provided by DCRP

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.
Educational Attainment for the Region

REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (25+)

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.
Connections
Disconnected Youth

The term Disconnected Youth refers to people ages 16-24 who are not in the workforce or enrolled in any education system.

A potential missing link to a more skilled labor force?
Disconnected Youth by County

DISCONNECTED YOUTH BY COUNTY

% of people ages 16-24 not in school or working

State average=12%

American Community Survey 2013-2017
Household totals reported for each county. This figure excludes households that have access only through a cellular plan.

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.
Living and Working in Home County

Source: NC Department of Commerce
Business Competition
Regional Industry Employment Change—TOP 3 for Piedmont Triad Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>76.08K</td>
<td>80.89K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>92.78K</td>
<td>101.46K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>94.11K</td>
<td>101.47K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NC Department of Commerce
Regional Business Establishment Change Relative to 2010

Source: NC Dept. of Commerce, Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW)

Source: NC Dept. of Commerce, Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW)
Regional Employment Compared to State as Percentage Relative to 2005

Source: BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics.
Changing Population
Population Change by County (Percentages)

Population Change 2006-2016

- Alamance: 13.9%
- Caswell: 0%
- Davidson: 7%
- Davie: 7.4%
- Forsyth: 11.7%
- Guilford: 14.7%
- Randolph: 4.9%
- Rockingham: -.1%
- Stokes: .7%
- Surry: 1.4%
- Yadkin: -.2%

Source: NC Dept. of Commerce, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS); NC Office of State Budget and Management
Percentage of County Population Born Outside of NC

POPULATION PERCENT FROM OUTSIDE NC

Source: Carolina Population Center