

# RANDOLPH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

## STRATEGIC PLAN



## ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

Final Report (November 9, 2015)

725 McDowell Road | Asheboro, NC 27205 | [www.co.randolph.nc.us](http://www.co.randolph.nc.us)





## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>WHO WE ARE .....</b>	<b>4</b>
Historical Growth Patterns .....	4
Total Population .....	12
Projected Population Growth .....	14
Race .....	17
Infant Mortality .....	25
Age .....	26
Leading Causes of Death .....	29
Cancer .....	29
Heart Disease & Stroke .....	30
Communicable Disease .....	31
Gender .....	32
Disability .....	32
Language .....	33
Nativity .....	34
Migration Patterns .....	35
Physical Activity .....	38
Tobacco Use .....	39
Asthma .....	40
<b>WHERE &amp; HOW WE LIVE .....</b>	<b>41</b>
Households .....	41
Housing Units .....	42
Construction .....	46
Property Values .....	51
<b>WHERE &amp; HOW WE LEARN &amp; WORK .....</b>	<b>52</b>
Education .....	52
Labor Force .....	61
Jobs .....	64
Industries .....	70
Income .....	77
Poverty .....	81
<b>HOW WE ARE SERVED .....</b>	<b>86</b>
Government .....	86
Social Services .....	92
Veterans Services .....	94
Housing Coalition .....	95
Subsidized Housing .....	96
Regional Consolidated Services .....	99
Economic Development .....	99
Tourism Development .....	99
Planning and Growth Management .....	101
Health Care .....	102

Child Care Facilities .....	109
Emergency Services .....	111
Transportation.....	132
Air Quality.....	142
Climate Impacts.....	143
Water Quality.....	145
Water.....	148
Wastewater .....	152
Solid Waste & Recycling.....	154
Broadband Access.....	154
Agriculture & Food System .....	156
Recreational Resources & Open Space .....	164
<b>WORKS CITED .....</b>	<b>169</b>

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1: County Population (1940-2014) .....	4
Figure 2: County Growth Rates By Decade (1940-2010) .....	5
Figure 3: Population Growth Rates (Comparison Areas), 1940-2010.....	5
Figure 4: Projected Population .....	14
Figure 5: Population Projection by Age Range .....	15
Figure 6: Population Growth by Age Group, 2015 to 2035 .....	16
Figure 7: Race Comparison .....	18
Figure 8: Race Comparison by Age Group, 2013 .....	19
Figure 9: Minority Percentage for Comparison Counties for Total Population, 2013 .....	19
Figure 10: Minority Percentage for Comparison Counties for Child Population Ages 0-4, 2013 .....	20
Figure 11: Infant Mortality Rate Comparison (Average 2009-2013) .....	25
Figure 12: Age Pyramid, 2014.....	26
Figure 13: Median Age, 1960-2030.....	27
Figure 14: Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Death Rates.....	30
Figure 15: Age-Adjusted StRoke Death Rates.....	30
Figure 16: New Cases & Total Living Cases of HIV & AIDS, 2007-2014.....	31
Figure 17: New Cases of Communicable Disease, 2007-2014.....	31
Figure 18: Gender, 2013 .....	32
Figure 19: Percent Physically Inactive Adults Comparison .....	38
Figure 20: Percent Smoker Comparison.....	39
Figure 21: Inpatient Hospitalization Rates for Asthma: All Ages.....	40
Figure 22: Household Types, 2013.....	41
Figure 23: Housing Unit Occupancy Status Comparison, 2013 .....	43
Figure 24: Housing Unit Tenure Status Comparison, 2013 .....	43
Figure 25: Types of Housing Units Comparison, 2013.....	45
Figure 26: Median Home Value CComparison, 2013 .....	46
Figure 27: Building Permits - Total Units Per 1,000 People (2000-2014) .....	47
Figure 28: Average Tax Value Per Acre by Jurisdiction .....	51
Figure 29: School Enrollments by Type, 1990-2014.....	52
Figure 30: Dropout Rates .....	53
Figure 31: SAT and ACT Score Comparison, 2014 .....	54
Figure 32: Percent of High School Students Career & College Ready Comparison, 2013-14 .....	55
Figure 33: Total Per Pupil Expenditures Comparison, 2014.....	56

Figure 34: High School Education for the Population 25 Years and Older (Comparison Areas), 2013	57
Figure 35: Advanced Degrees for the Population 25 Years and Older (Comparison Areas), 2013	57
Figure 36: Population With Less than a High School Diploma, 2013	58
Figure 37: High School Education for Population 25 Years and Older by Race, 2013	59
Figure 38: Advanced Degrees for the Population 25 Years and Older By Race, 2013	59
Figure 39: Population with A Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Race, 2013	60
Figure 40: Unemployment Rate (1990-2015)	61
Figure 41: Age of Workforce, 2013	62
Figure 42: Number of Wage & Salary Jobs In Comparison to Labor Force (1990-2014)	64
Figure 43: Employment by Industry* 2014	70
Figure 44: Top 5 Industries Job Change 2009-2014	71
Figure 45: Average Annual Wage Comparison (2001-2014)	72
Figure 46: Annual Average Wage by Industry (2014)	75
Figure 47: Growth in Per Capita Income (1970-2013)	78
Figure 48: Household Income by Range, 2013	78
Figure 49: Percent of Students Enrolled in Free & Reduced Lunch Programs, 2005-2014	85
Figure 50: Percent of Students Enrolled in Free & Reduced Lunch Programs Comparison 2013-14	85
Figure 51: Adopted General Fund Budget (Past 5 years)	87
Figure 52: Retail Sales Per Capita Comparison, 2005-2014	88
Figure 53: Total Clients Served by DSS, 2014-2015	92
Figure 54: Energy Programs	93
Figure 55: Point In Time Homeless Count by Age, 2009-2015	95
Figure 56: School System Homeless Count, 2010-2012	95
Figure 57: Total Physicians (Ratio per 10,000 Population) 2000 & 2013	103
Figure 58: Total Physicians (Ration Per 10,000) For Comparison Counties, 2013	104
Figure 59: Total Primary Care Physicians (Ratio Per 10,000) for Comparison Counties, 2013	104
Figure 60: Health Insurance by Type, 2013	106
Figure 61: Number of Child Care Facilities (January 2005-2015)	109
Figure 62: Child Population (ages 0-5) Compared to Child Care Enrollment	110
Figure 63: Child Care Enrollment Compared to Child Care Capacity	110
Figure 64: Percent of Fire Responses by Staff Type, FY14-15	115
Figure 65: Number of Fire Responses by Department, FY14-15	117
Figure 66: Fire Response Rate (Per 1,000 Residents) by Department, FY14-15	118
Figure 67: Average Response Time by Fire Department Type, FY14-15	118
Figure 68: Average Response Time (Minutes) By Fire Department, FY 14-15	119
Figure 69: Violent and Property Offenses by Law Enforcement Agency, 2013	123
Figure 70: Violent and Property Offense Rate (per 1,000 Residents) by Law Enforcement Agency, 2013	124
Figure 71: Violent and Property Crime Index Rate (Per 100,000) 1995-2013	124
Figure 72: Violent and Property Crime Offenses by Type, 2013	125
Figure 73: Law Enforcement Incidence Response Rate (Per 1,000 Residents), FY05-15	126
Figure 74: Arrest Rate (Per 1,000 Residents), FY05-15	130
Figure 75: RCATS Ridership, 2006-2011	132
Figure 76: Part Route 10	133
Figure 77: Asheboro Regional Airport (HBI) Layout Plan 2014-2020	138
Figure 78: Average Air Quality Index, 1999-2009	142
Figure 79: Number of Days Per Year with Peak Temperature over 90°F	143
Figure 80: Change in Average Precipitation by Season	144
Figure 81: Excess Treatment Capacity of Public Water Systems	150
Figure 82: Excess Treatment Capacity of Public Sewer Systems	153

Figure 83: Total Land in Farm (Acres), 1978-2012.....	158
Figure 84: Percent of Population Living in a Food Desert Comparison, 2010 .....	161

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Municipal Population & Growth, 1990-2010.....	12
Table 2: Percent of County Population in Municipalities, 1990-2010.....	12
Table 3: Population Projection by Age Range.....	15
Table 4: Population by Race, 1990-2013.....	17
Table 5: Population Change by Race.....	17
Table 6: Percentage of Total Population by Race, 1990-2013.....	18
Table 7: Infant Mortality Rate (Average 2009-2013).....	25
Table 8: Median Age By Municipality, 2013.....	27
Table 9: Leading Causes of Death (2009-2013 Age Adjusted Death Rate Per 100,000 Population).....	29
Table 10: Cancer Projections, 2012.....	29
Table 11: Disability Status, 2013.....	32
Table 12: Language (Comparison Areas), 2013.....	33
Table 13: Foreign Born Population By Region, 2013.....	34
Table 14: Top Counties (Place of Birth) for the Foreign Born Population, 2013.....	34
Table 15: Population Change 2000 to 2010.....	35
Table 16: Population Change 2010 to 2014.....	35
Table 17: Characteristics of the Migrating Population, 2013.....	36
Table 18: County-To-County Migration Flows, 2013.....	37
Table 19: Percentage of Obese Adults, 2008-2011.....	38
Table 20: Tenure of Housing Units By Units & Structure, 2013.....	42
Table 21: Parcel Ownership.....	44
Table 22: Types of Housing Units, 2013.....	44
Table 23: Median Home Values by Year Built (Comparison Areas), 2013.....	45
Table 24: Building Permits (2000-2014).....	46
Table 25: Graduation Rate Comparison for 2010-11 Entering 9th Graders Graduation in 2013-14.....	53
Table 26: Per Pupil Expenditures Comparison, 2014.....	55
Table 27: Labor Force Characteristics (Comparison Areas), May 2015.....	61
Table 28: Labor Force by Race (2000-2014).....	63
Table 29: Job Growth (Comparison Areas), 1984-2014.....	64
Table 30: Largest Employers (2015).....	65
Table 31: Major Plant Closures & Job Layoffs, 1999-2015.....	67
Table 32: Total Job Layoffs by Year, 1999-2015.....	69
Table 33: Average Annual Wage Comparison (2001-2014).....	72
Table 34: Average Annual Wages by Industry (2001-2014) (NAICS 11-52).....	73
Table 35: Average Annual Wages by Industry (2001-2014) (NAICS 53-92).....	74
Table 36: Income Summary (Comparison Areas), 2013.....	77
Table 37: Income Summary (Municipal Areas), 2013.....	77
Table 38: Median Household Income by Age, 2013.....	80
Table 39: Income by Race, 2013.....	80
Table 40: 2015 Poverty Guidelines.....	81
Table 41: Poverty Status (Comparison Areas), 2013.....	81
Table 42: Poverty Status by Race, 2013.....	82
Table 43: Poverty Status by Educational Attainment, 2013.....	83
Table 44: Food Stamp Status, 2013.....	83
Table 45: County Property Tax Rate Comparison.....	87

Table 46: DSS Client Summary .....	92
Table 47: Subsidized Housing Summary by Type, 2013 .....	96
Table 48: Subsidized Housing Projects, 2013.....	98
Table 49: Lodging & Occupancy Tax Rates and Collections for Comparison Counties.....	99
Table 50: Historical Trends for Lodging and Occupancy in Randolph County .....	100
Table 51: Hospital Comparison.....	102
Table 52: Number of Medical Professionals.....	103
Table 53: Profile of the Uninsured Population, 2013 .....	107
Table 54: Long-term Care Beds (2015).....	108
Table 55: Trends in LME Admissions, 2008-2012.....	108
Table 56: Top Five Clinical Impressions for EMS, FY14-15.....	112
Table 57: EMS Responses By Age, FY14-15 .....	113
Table 58: Fire Department Summary, FY14-15.....	116
Table 59: Law Enforcement Employees by Agency, 2013.....	121
Table 60: Summary of Law Incidents (Total and Drug Related), FY05-15.....	130
Table 61: Summary of Arrests (Total and Drug Related), FY05-15 .....	131
Table 62: Randolph County Roadway STIP Projects From 2015-2025 .....	136
Table 63: Sidewalks By Municipality .....	140
Table 64: Public Water Systems Serving Randolph County .....	149
Table 65: Wastewater Treatment & Disposal Systems Serving Randolph County .....	153
Table 66: Convenience Site Locations.....	154
Table 67: Population with Broadband Access by Technology Type, 2014 .....	154
Table 68: Agriculture and Agribusiness Dollar Values.....	156
Table 69: Agricultural Characteristics, 1997-2012 .....	157
Table 70: Randolph County Public and Private Recreation Facilities List (2015).....	166

## **LIST OF MAPS**

Map 1: 1950's Percent Population Growth by Township .....	6
Map 2: 1960'S Percent Population Growth by Township.....	7
Map 3: 1970'S Percent Population Growth by Township.....	8
Map 4: 1980'S Percent Population Growth by Township.....	9
Map 5: 1990'S Percent Population Growth by TownShip.....	10
Map 6: 2000'S Percent Population Growth by TownShip.....	11
Map 7: Population Density by Blockgroup, 2013 .....	13
Map 8: White (non-Hispanic) Population Density by Blockgroup, 2013.....	21
Map 9: Hispanic Population Density by Blockgroup, 2013 .....	22
Map 10: African American (Non-Hispanic) Population Density by Blockgroup, 2013 .....	23
Map 11: Asian (Non-Hispanic) Population Density by Blockgroup, 2013.....	24
Map 12: Median Age, 2013 .....	28
Map 13: Density of Residential Structures Built By Decade.....	47
Map 14: Job Density, 2015.....	66
Map 15: Commuting Patterns.....	76
Map 16: Median Household Income by Blockgroup, 2013 .....	79
Map 17: Population In Poverty by Blockgroup, 2013 .....	82
Map 18: Families with Children in Poverty by Blockgroup, 2013 .....	84
Map 19: NC House of Representatives Districts.....	89
Map 20: NC Senate Districts .....	90
Map 21: US House of Representatives Districts .....	91
Map 22: Subsidized Housing Projects, 2013 .....	97

Map 23: Medical Facilities & Aging Service Providers .....	105
Map 24: Proposed Draft EMS Bases and Service Districts .....	112
Map 25: EMS Calls Per 1,000 Residents by Zip Code (FY14-15).....	113
Map 26: Fire Stations and Districts .....	114
Map 27: Average Response Time for Fire Departments, FY14-15.....	120
Map 28: Law Enforcement Districts.....	122
Map 29: Law Incident Density, FY05-06.....	127
Map 30: Law Incident Density, FY14-15.....	128
Map 31: Drug Incident Density, FY14-15.....	129
Map 32: Randolph County CTP Highway Map .....	134
Map 33: High Point MPO CTP Highway Map .....	135
Map 34: Annual Average Daily Traffic Count, 2013.....	137
Map 35: CTP Public Transportation and Rail Map.....	139
Map 36: Existing On-Road Bicycle Routes.....	141
Map 37: Surface Water Classifications .....	146
Map 38: Septic Repair Density, 1986-2015.....	147
Map 39: Water Line Service by Provider .....	148
Map 40: Water Supply Watersheds .....	151
Map 41: Sewer Line Service By Provider .....	152
Map 42: Broadband Service Area by Providers, June 2014 .....	155
Map 43: Voluntary Agricultural Districts .....	160
Map 44: Food Deserts, 2010.....	162
Map 45: Farmers Markets, 2015.....	163
Map 46: Recreational Features .....	165



## INTRODUCTION

This document has been compiled to assist the Randolph County Strategic Plan Steering Committee in identifying and developing an action plan to address strategic issues facing the County and its communities. The last countywide Strategic Plan was finalized in 1994. The theme for this new strategic planning effort is “**Public Health, Safety, and Well-Being,**” what it is, and how it will impact our county and local governments over the next 20 years.

Our Steering Committee consists of over 60 individuals, including the County Commissioner Chairman, Mayors, City Managers, health care professionals, educators, human service providers, public safety providers, chambers of commerce, economic development and planning professionals, and other citizens that represent a wide range of the Randolph County community.

The nine-month planning process will be facilitated by County staff with technical support from the Piedmont Triad Regional Council. The process is designed to be inclusive of local governments, organizations, and citizens from across the County. The Steering Committee will identify long term strategic issues impacting the Randolph County community and our local governments. Goals and strategies will then be developed by multiple individual Task Forces giving the opportunity for citizens to be involved in identifying solutions and focusing limited resources on key strategic issues.

The Strategic Plan will be completed by Spring 2016 and will serve as a guide for County and local communities, schools, health providers, public and private organizations, and citizens. The plan will be designed to help us make a positive impact on our County and communities by focusing on four broad questions: *Where have we been in the past?*; *Where are we now?*; *Where do we want to be in the future?*; and *How do we best get there?* To assist the Steering Committee in answering these questions, this report provides a wide range of information from objective data sources (e.g. the Census Bureau) organized into the following categories:

- **Who We Are** – Our County’s past, present and future population and socio-economic data, including age, race, historic growth patterns and current migration patterns.
- **Where and How We Live** – Changes in our households and housing stock, ownership, and recent construction patterns and property values
- **Where and How We Learn and Work** – Changes in our education levels, labor force, jobs, major industries, and income and poverty levels.
- **How We Are Served** – A range of information on government and non-governmental services, facilities and infrastructure impacting our County’s health, safety and well-being.

To provide greater context, much of the County information in this report is presented in conjunction with U.S. and North Carolina averages, along with information from *five comparison Counties: Catawba, Davidson, Guilford, Iredell and Johnston*. In addition, an Executive Summary is provided to highlight *major health, safety and well-being* data and to help Steering Committee members identify key strategic issues to be addressed through the planning process.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Environmental Scan provides a wide range of data to help Steering Committee and Task Force members identify top-priority issues facing the County and its communities and to develop the goals and strategies necessary to address these key issues, now and in the future. Highlights from each Chapter are provided below.

### Who We Are

- Randolph County's population has steadily increased over the past 50 years, tripling from 44,500 in 1940 to almost 142,000 in 2010.
- The County's population growth has slowed significantly to 9% since the 2007 recession, and is projected to grow around 8% total over the next 20 years.
- Over the past 15 years, three municipalities – Asheboro, Archdale, and Randleman – have had population growth rates double that of the county overall. This is a big shift from the 1990s when growth was concentrated in unincorporated areas of the county.
- The County's Hispanic population has been increasing and is now the largest minority group. However, the County's population growth this decade has slowed primarily due to slowing of Hispanic growth over the past few years.
- Migration data over the past 4 years shows Whites and African Americans moving out of the County.
- One third of the people in the county are between the ages of 40-59.
- Because of lower growth rates, the median age in the County is accelerating – older adults will account for 99% of our projected net growth over the next 15 years.
- A map of median age by block group corresponds highly with a map of Hispanics by block group indicating areas with lower median ages are predominantly Hispanic.
- Language barriers in the County appear to be minor. The proportion of our population that does not speak English is similar to the state and other comparison counties.
- Most people moving out of the County are in the 18-24 (college) age group with only about one in ten people in the 30-34 age group moving back after college.
- Almost every age group (except 30-34) under the age of 50 saw net negative migration over the past 5 years. Most people migrating into the County are age 60 and above.
- The infant mortality rate among African Americans is twice that of our White population.
- One in four residents are obese, physically inactive, smokers or live in food deserts.

### Where and How We Live

- One in four households consists of one person living alone.
- Seventy-one percent of all housing units in the County are single-family (site built), 19% are mobile homes and 10% are multi-family (apartments).
- Renters are far more likely to migrate out of the County - tying into higher vacancy rates on multi-family units and declining multi-family building permit activity in the past several years.
- New home values are disproportionately low versus comparison counties and the State average. The gap between median home values in the County and the rest of the State is widening which may impact tax revenue needed to fund programs for our aging population.
- Building permits for residential construction in the County have fallen sharply since 2007.

## **Where and How We Learn and Work**

- Randolph County is gaining residents without a high school diploma, and losing residents with bachelor's degrees or higher.
- Non-public school enrollment has doubled in the past 15 years, especially homeschooling which has quadrupled in the past 20 years.
- Randolph County and Asheboro City both have lower proportions of high school kids considered "college and career ready" than the state average.
- The County has a lower proportion of high school grads and residents with either a bachelor's or master's degree than all comparison counties, NC and the US.
- Only 47% of our Hispanic population has graduated from high school compared with 78% of the County's total population.
- Randolph County's unemployment rate has fallen to pre-2007 recession levels while its labor force has declined. The number of wage & salary jobs in the County has declined by 7% in the past 10 years while the number of those jobs in NC has increased by 7.4%. These factors may signal that many longer-term unemployed residents have stopped looking for jobs in the County or dropped out of the County's labor force.
- Over half of our County's labor force (54%) commutes to other counties – 32% to Guilford.
- Income in Randolph County is lower than the state and comparison areas. The gap between state per capita income and Randolph County per capita income is widening, particularly in the past 10 years.
- Per capita income of our Hispanic population (\$10,900) is half of the per capita income of the total population (\$20,525).
- One in four children and one in three preschool-age children in the County live in poverty.
- Over the past 10 years the number of County school children receiving free or reduced lunch has increased from 42% to 57% while Asheboro City School system children receiving free or reduced lunch has increased from 52% to 76%.

## **How We Are Served**

- From 2009 to 2015 the NC Coalition to End Homelessness documented an average of 45 homeless individuals in annual point in time counts in Randolph County.
- The County's ratio of physicians to population is below the state average and decreasing.
- Approximately 25,000 County residents (18%) are uninsured.
- Nearly 40,000 County residents were served by Social Services in FY2015
- Multiple recreational opportunities are available including local parks & trails, camps, the National Forest and the NC Zoo.
- Fire Departments had an average response rate of 7:14 for nearly 10,000 calls in 2014.
- County crime rates are declining but not as precipitously as the State
- County residents are served by public transportation: RCATS and PART.
- Randolph County has had a significant number of moderate air quality days since 1999.
- The highest density of septic repair permits is located in Archdale and Trinity.
- All public water systems in the County have, on average, 60% of their capacity remaining.
- All public waste treatment plants have, on average, 60% of their capacity remaining.

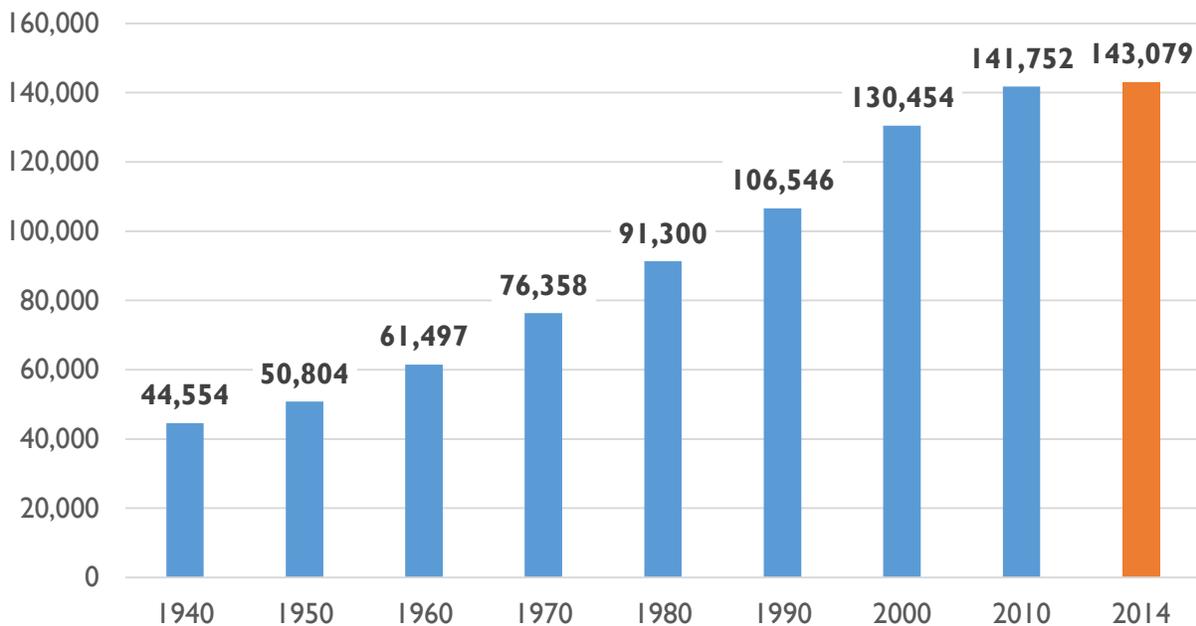
## WHO WE ARE

Randolph County is located in the geographic center of North Carolina in the heart of the Piedmont Triad. Here, two major interstate routes, I-73 and I-74, converge to form the County's transportation and logistics backbone. In addition, Interstate 85 runs east to west through the northwestern corner of the county.

## HISTORICAL GROWTH PATTERNS

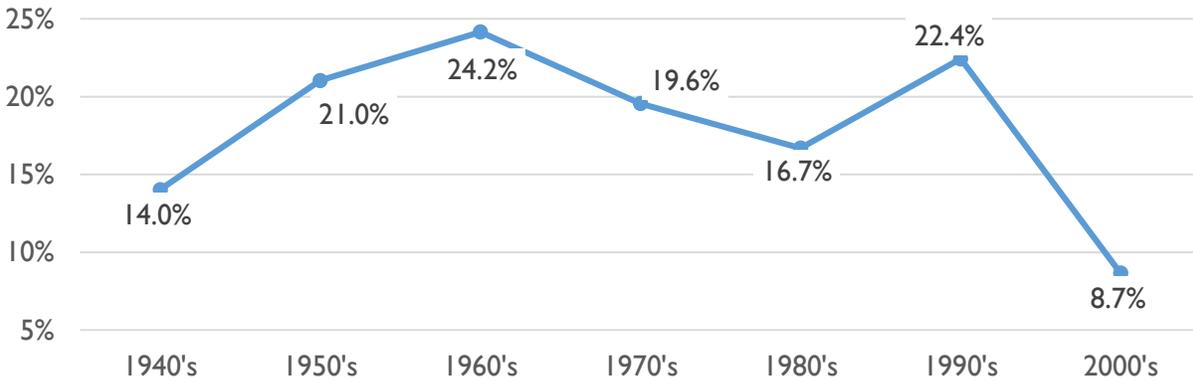
Randolph County has seen a steady population increase since 1940. The population has more than tripled between 1940 and 2010. The highest growth occurred in the 1960's at 24.2% and was the highest decade of growth until the 1990's; which saw Randolph County grow 22.4% in the decade. During the 1990s, growth of several comparison counties (Iredell and Johnston) increased dramatically above Randolph. The growth slowed significantly after 2000 with growth of only 8.7% between 2000 and 2010 and was the most dramatic decline among the other comparison counties. This may be attributed to the recession that took place during 2008-2009 and the general economic downturn that plagued the United States.

FIGURE 1: COUNTY POPULATION (1940-2014)



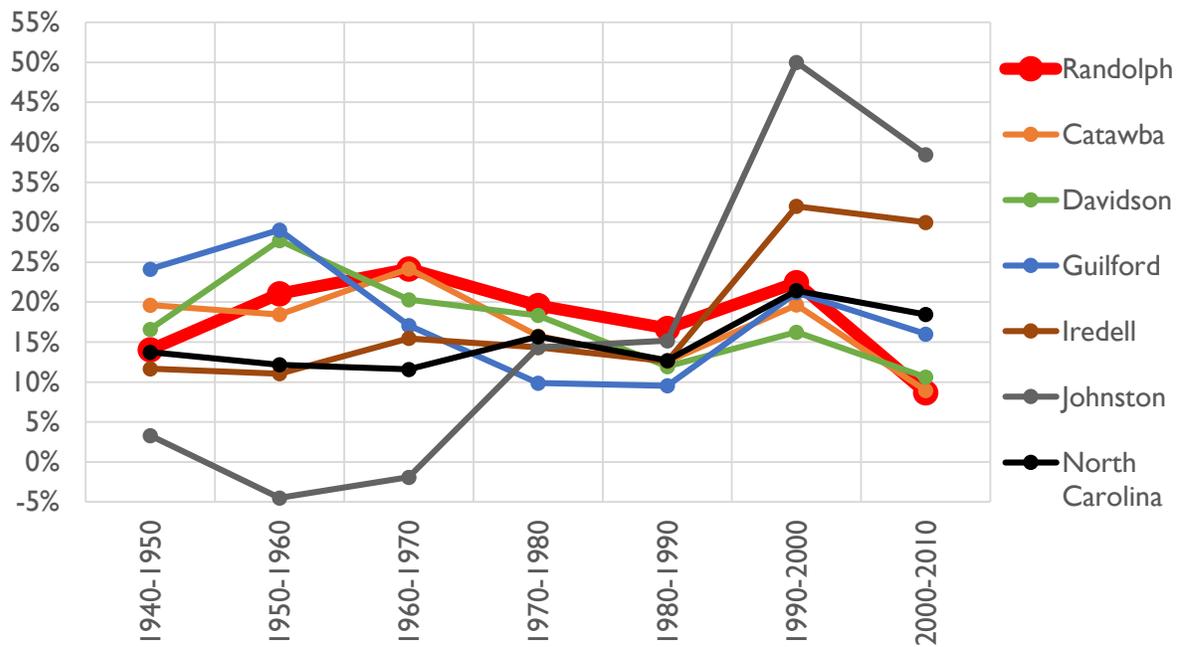
(U.S. Census Bureau, 2010) (N.C. Office of State Budget and Management, 2015)

**FIGURE 2: COUNTY GROWTH RATES BY DECADE (1940-2010)**



(U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)

**FIGURE 3: POPULATION GROWTH RATES (COMPARISON AREAS), 1940-2010**

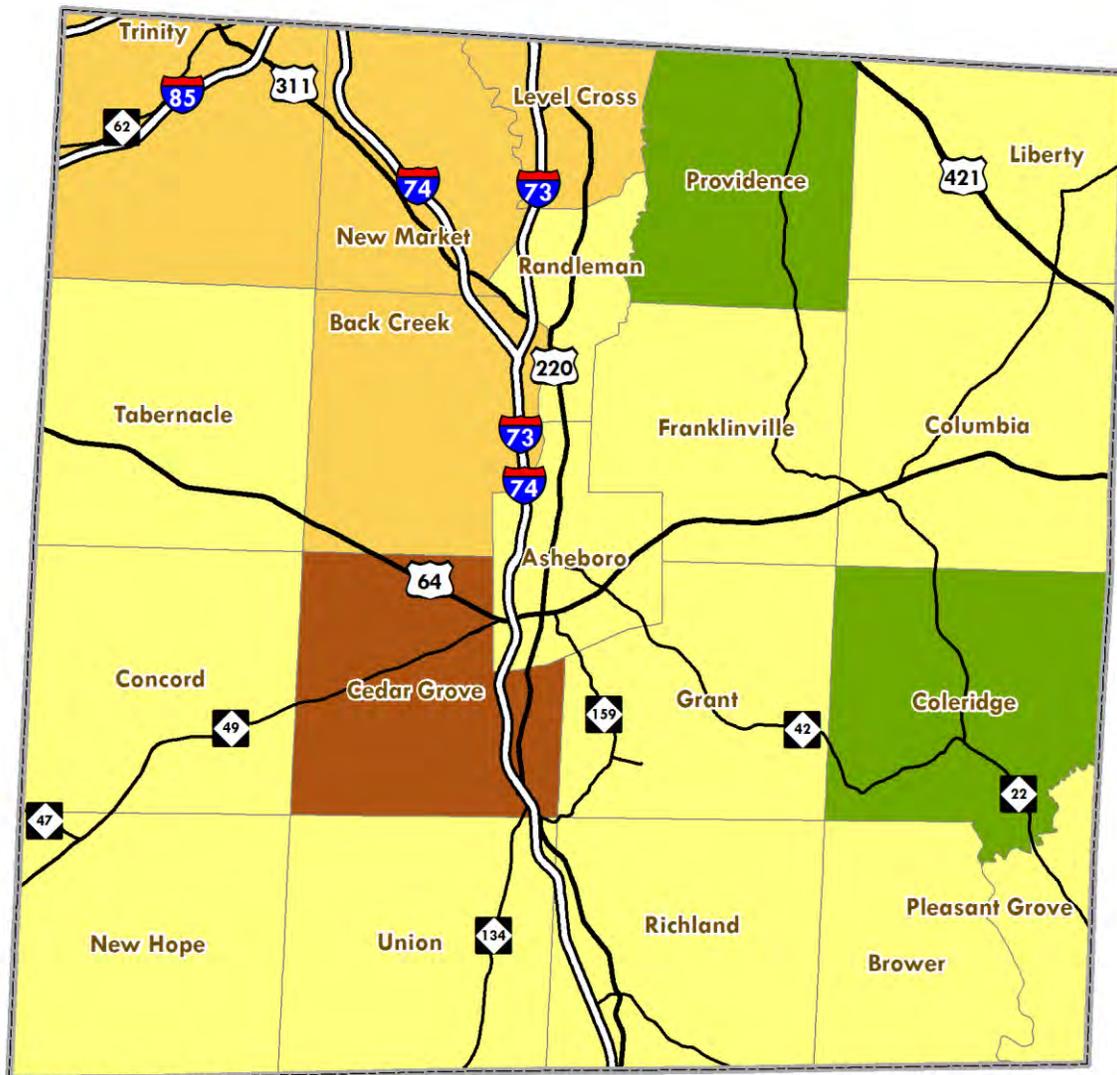


	1940-1950	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010
Randolph	14.0%	21.0%	24.2%	19.6%	16.7%	22.4%	8.7%
Catawba	19.6%	18.4%	24.2%	15.8%	12.6%	19.7%	8.9%
Davidson	16.6%	27.7%	20.3%	18.3%	11.9%	16.2%	10.6%
Guilford	24.1%	29.0%	17.1%	9.9%	9.5%	21.2%	16.0%
Iredell	11.7%	11.1%	15.5%	14.3%	12.6%	32.0%	30.0%
Johnston	3.3%	-4.5%	-1.9%	14.4%	15.2%	50.0%	38.5%
North Carolina	13.7%	12.2%	11.6%	15.7%	12.7%	21.4%	18.5%

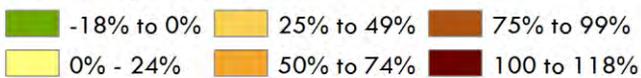
(U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)

Historical growth patterns can be analyzed below the county-level geography at the township level (also known as a county subdivision). Township boundaries have remained consistent in Randolph County since 1950. The following maps show population growth each decade since 1950 as a growth percentage for each township. In the 1950's the Cedar Grove township, southwest of Asheboro, experienced the highest percentage of growth, which more than doubled its pre 1950 population.

**MAP 1: 1950'S PERCENT POPULATION GROWTH BY TOWNSHIP**



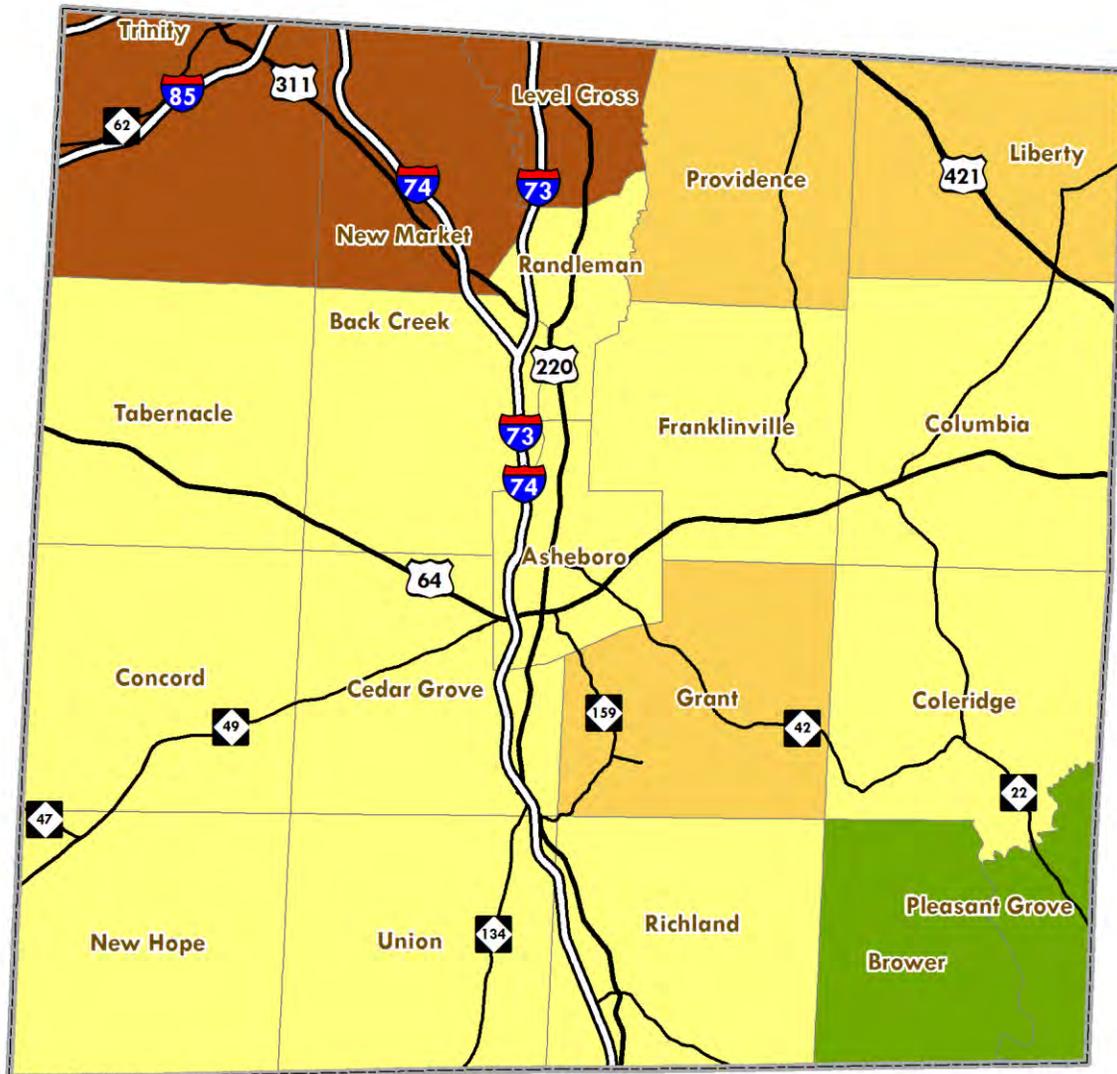
**Percent Population Growth**



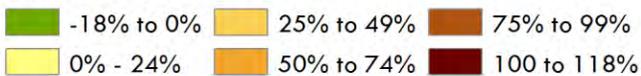
**1950's**

During the 1960's when the county saw its highest percentage of growth, most of the growth occurred in the north western portions of the County around Archdale and Trinity. Other parts of the County that experienced growth were Providence, Liberty, and Grant.

**MAP 2: 1960'S PERCENT POPULATION GROWTH BY TOWNSHIP**



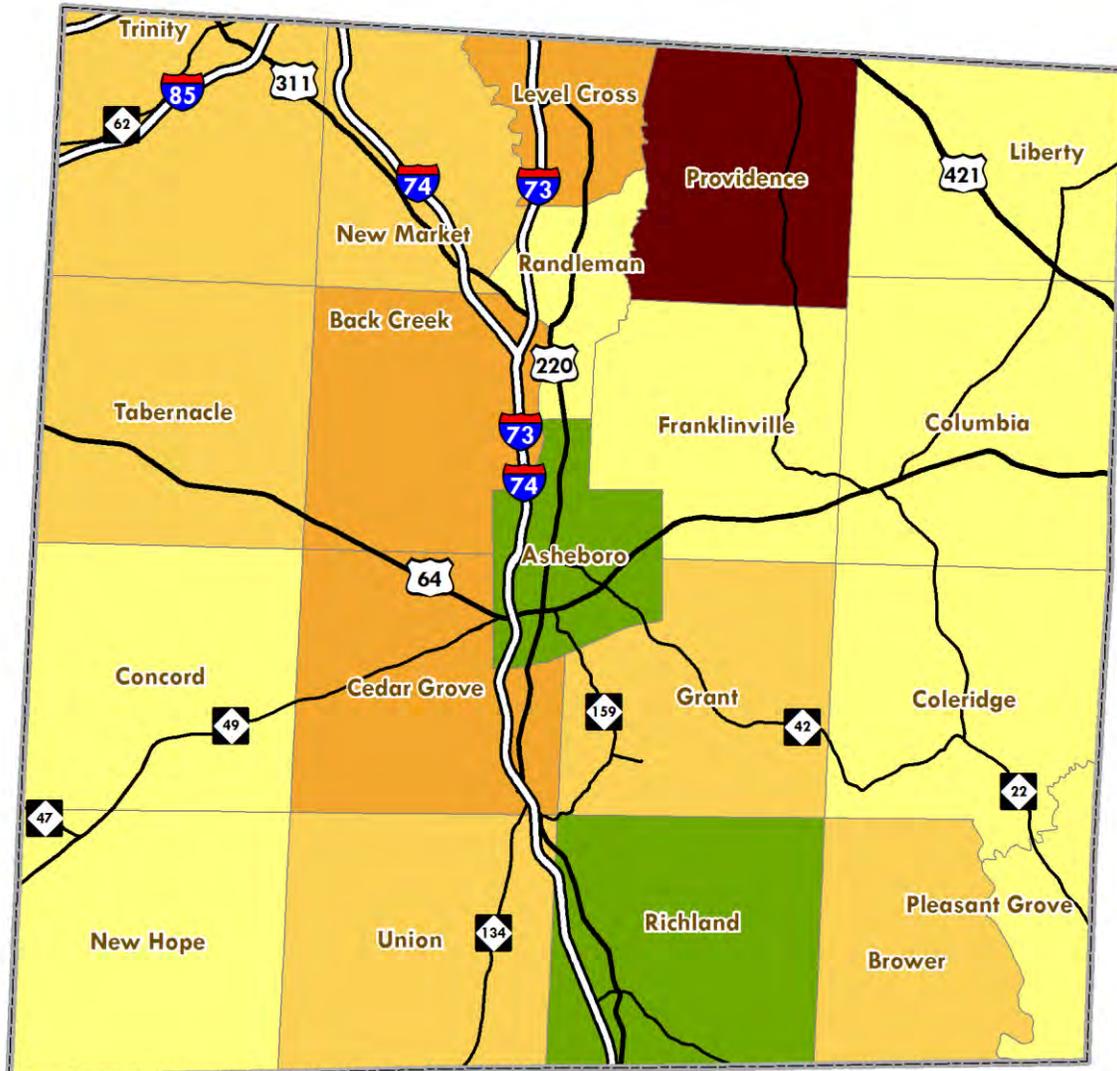
**Percent Population Growth**



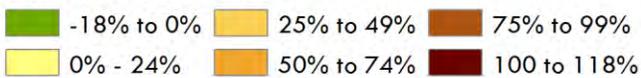
**1960's**

During the 1970s there was slight population growth throughout most of the county, but the majority of the growth was centralized in the western half of the county. Providence population doubled during the 1970s, but was the only major area in Randolph County that saw such explosive growth.

**MAP 3: 1970'S PERCENT POPULATION GROWTH BY TOWNSHIP**



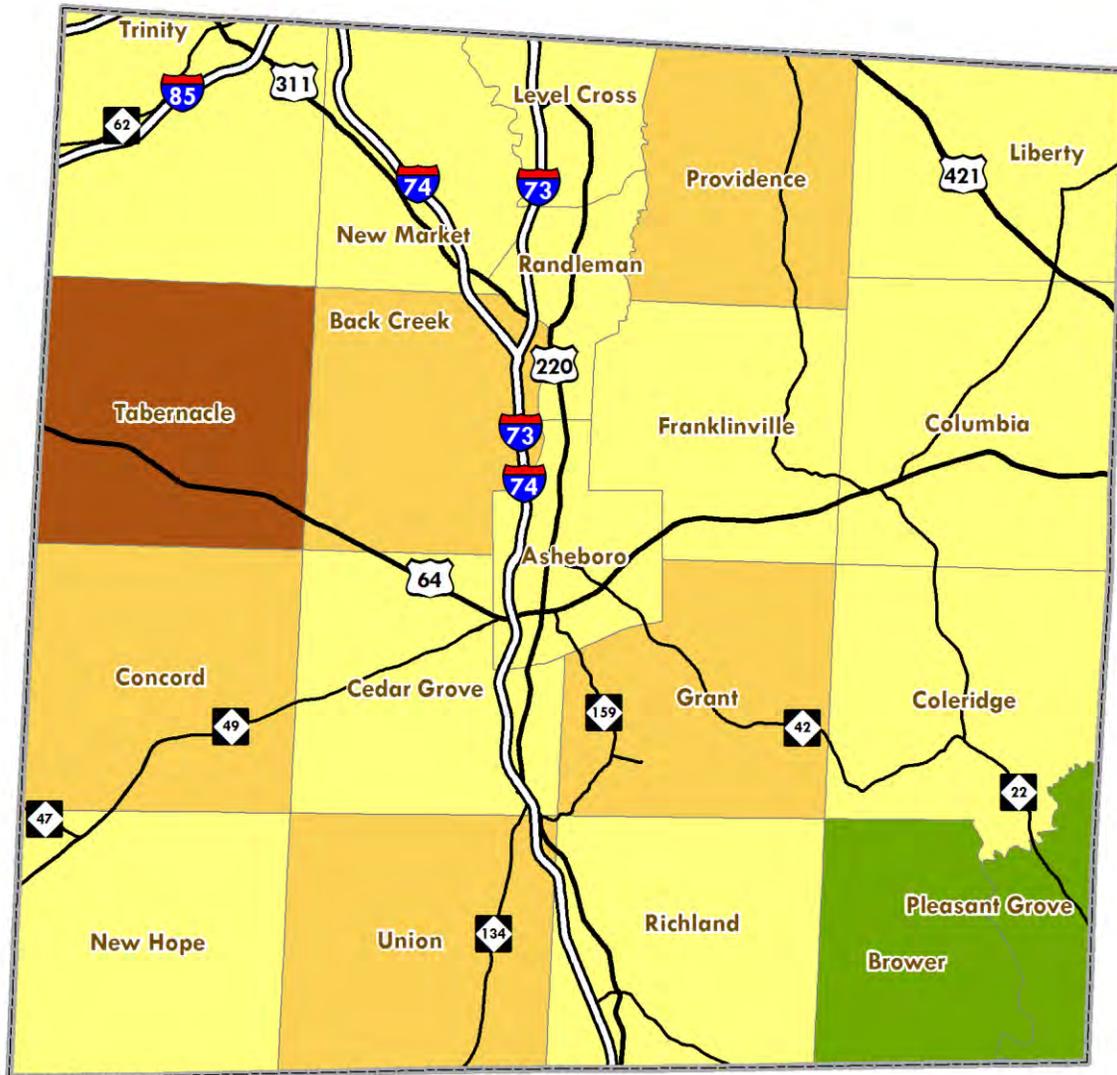
**Percent Population Growth**



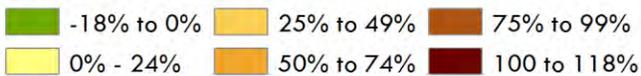
**1970's**

During the 1980s most of Randolph County experienced modest population growth, but Tabernacle experienced more growth than the rest of the County, while Pleasant Grove and Brower experienced population loss or stagnation.

MAP 4: 1980'S PERCENT POPULATION GROWTH BY TOWNSHIP



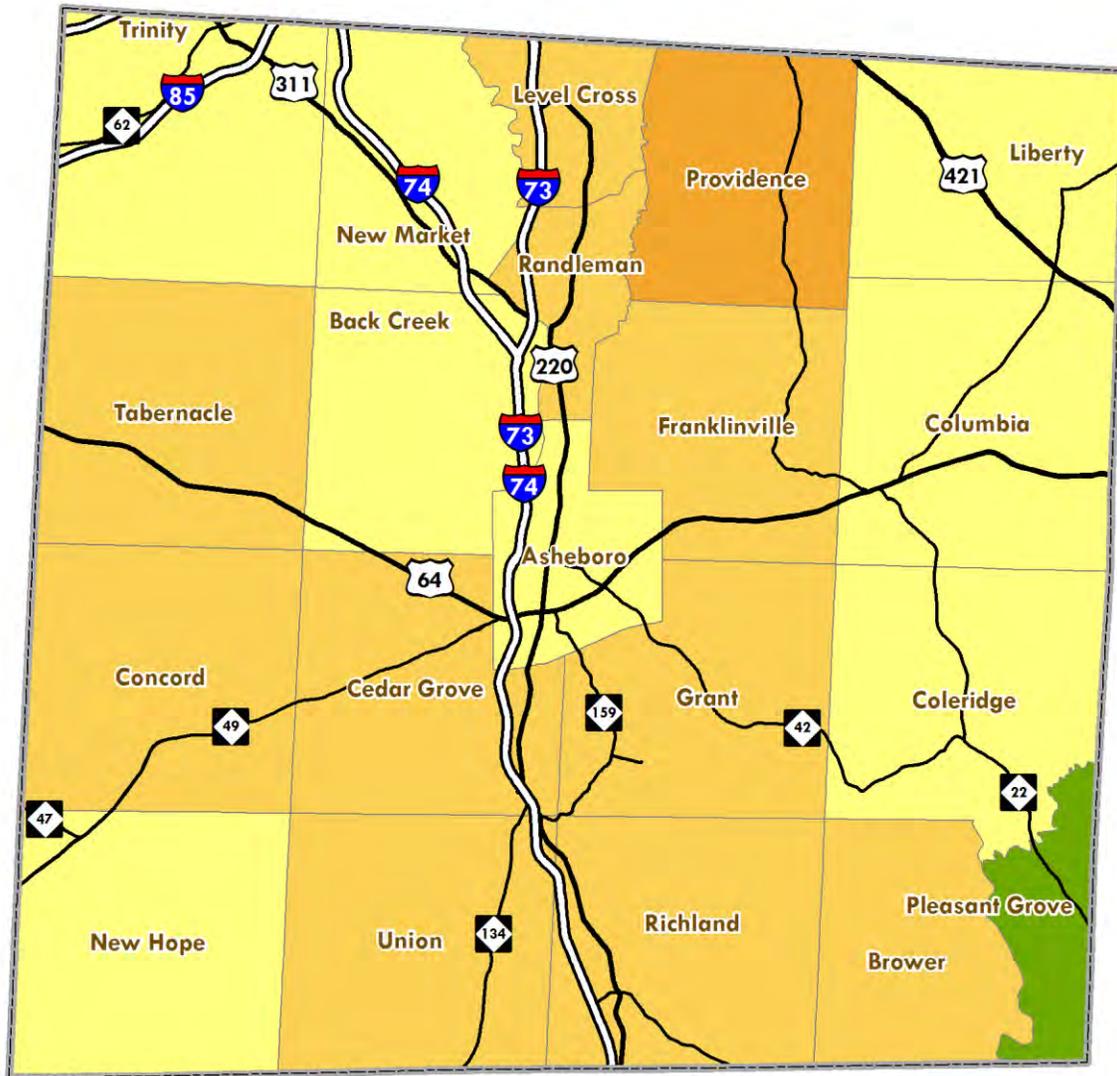
**Percent Population Growth**



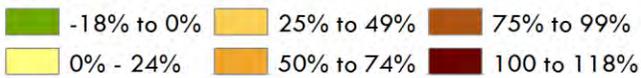
**1980's**

During the 1990s there was only modest growth throughout most of Randolph County, Providence during the 1990s experienced the most growth in the area while Pleasant Grove experienced some population loss.

MAP 5: 1990'S PERCENT POPULATION GROWTH BY TOWNSHIP



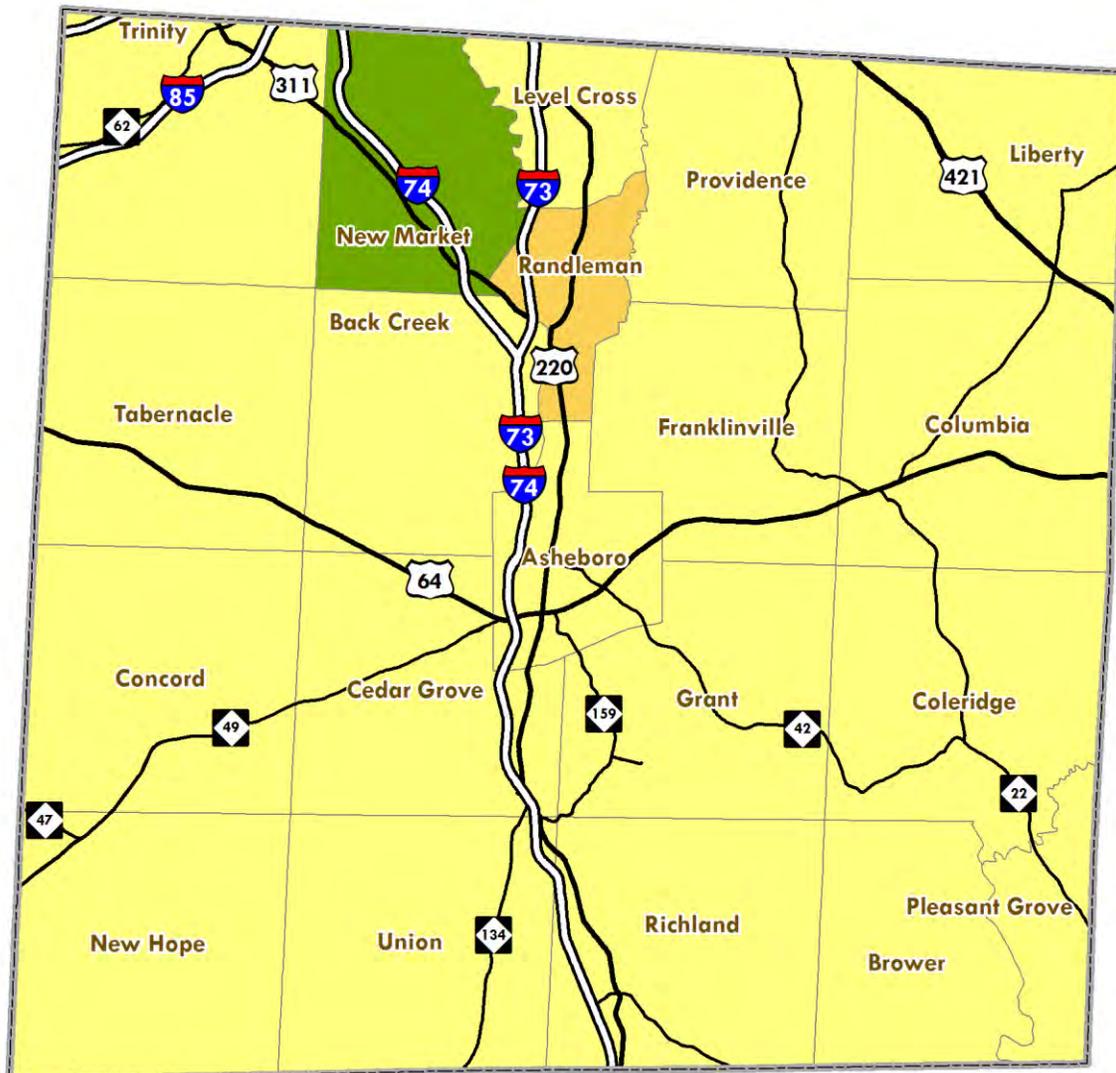
**Percent Population Growth**



**1990's**

During the 2000s Randleman was the only area to experience considerable growth, while most other areas of Randolph County experienced population growth it was rather modest. The New Market Township has a loss of population in the 2000's primarily due to the construction of the Randleman Dam and Reservoir.

**MAP 6: 2000'S PERCENT POPULATION GROWTH BY TOWNSHIP**



**Percent Population Growth**

- 18% to 0%
- 25% to 49%
- 75% to 99%
- 0% - 24%
- 50% to 74%
- 100 to 118%

**2000's**

## TOTAL POPULATION

The following tables show municipal & unincorporated growth from 1990 to 2010. Map 7 on the following page shows the density of the population per acre by census tract.

**TABLE 1: MUNICIPAL POPULATION & GROWTH, 1990-2010**

	POPULATION			PERCENT GROWTH	
	1990	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
<b>Randolph County</b>	<b>106,546</b>	<b>130,454</b>	<b>141,752</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
Archdale (part)	6,679	8,728	11,082	30.7%	27.0%
Asheboro	16,362	21,672	25,012	32.5%	15.4%
Franklinville	1,615	1,258	1,164	-22.1%	-7.5%
High Point (part)	37	14	11	-62.2%	-21.4%
Liberty	2,047	2,661	2,656	30.0%	-0.2%
Ramseur	1,186	1,588	1,692	33.9%	6.5%
Randleman	2,612	3,557	4,113	36.2%	15.6%
Seagrove	244	246	228	0.8%	-7.3%
Staley	204	347	393	70.1%	13.3%
Thomasville (part)	-	-	264	-	-
Trinity	-	6,690	6,614	-	-1.1%
Unincorporated	75,560	83,693	88,523	10.8%	5.8%

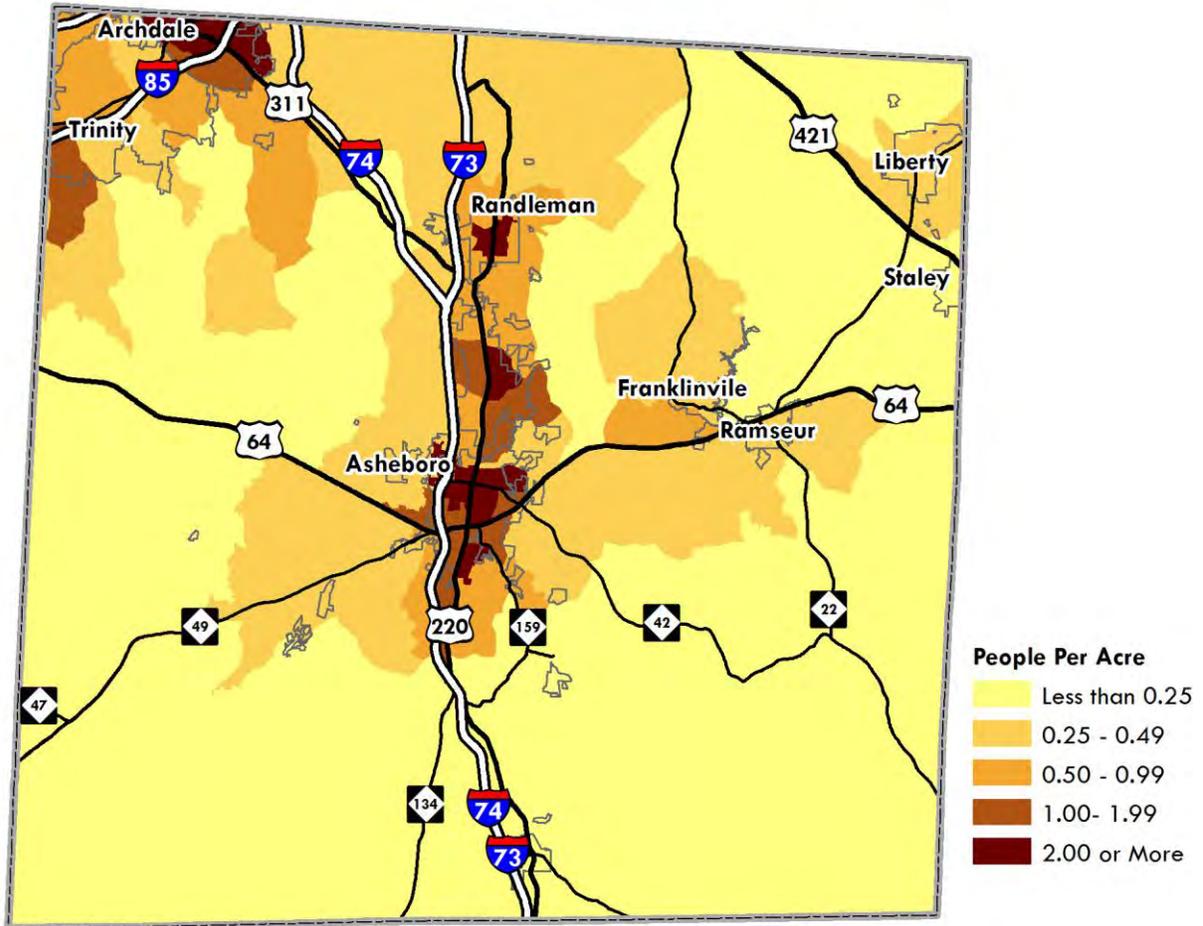
(U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)

**TABLE 2: PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1990-2010**

	1990	2000	2010
Archdale (part)	6.3%	6.7%	7.8%
Asheboro	15.4%	16.6%	17.6%
Franklinville	1.5%	1.0%	0.8%
High Point (part)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Liberty	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%
Ramseur	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Randleman	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
Seagrove	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Staley	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Thomasville (part)	-	0.0%	0.2%
Trinity	-	5.1%	4.7%
Unincorporated	70.9%	64.2%	62.4%

(U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)

MAP 7: POPULATION DENSITY BY BLOCKGROUP, 2013

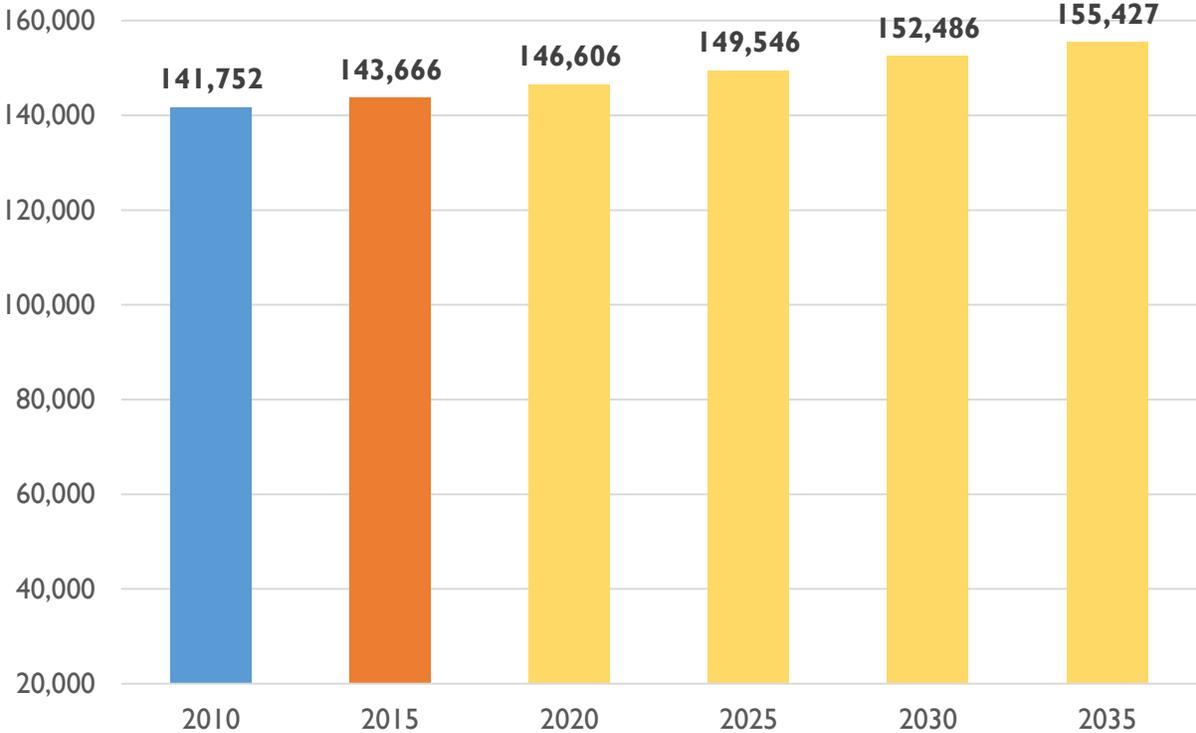


(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

# PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH

The slowing growth that occurred in the 2000's is expected to continue to slow until 2035. The projected growth between 2010 and 2020 is 3.4% and between 2020 and 2030 is 4.0% (or a 0.4% annual growth rate). At this rate, the County is expected to add only 11,761 people between 2015 and 2035 (or 588 people per year).

FIGURE 4: PROJECTED POPULATION



(N.C. Office of State Budget and Management, 2015)

## AGE OF PROJECTED POPULATION

As indicated by the increasing median age, Randolph County's population is aging and will continue to age at an exponential rate. In 2010, older adults age 65 years and over made up 14% of the County population while children ages 17 years and younger made up 24%. By the year 2030, it is projected that the older adult population will exceed that of the youth population.

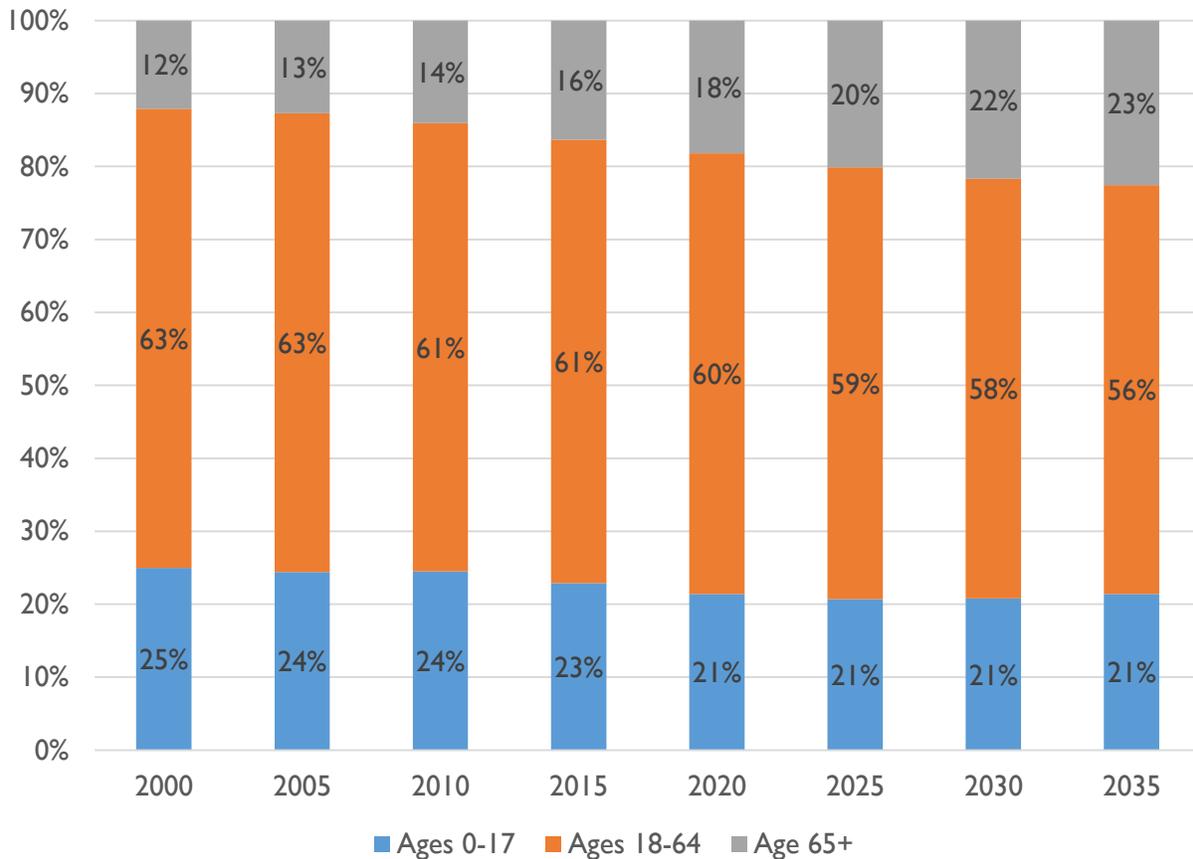
Between 2015 and 2035, the county is expected to add 11,761 new residents to the total population. The older adult population alone will have a net increase of 11,643 people (99% of the expected growth). The age groups of children and younger adults is projected to remain relatively constant for the next 20 years.

**TABLE 3: POPULATION PROJECTION BY AGE RANGE**

YEAR	NUMBER			PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION			
	TOTAL	YOUTH	WORKING ADULTS	OLDER ADULTS	YOUTH	WORKING ADULTS	OLDER ADULTS
		0-17	18-64	65+	0-17	18-64	65+
2000	130,454	32,603	82,049	15,802	25.0%	62.9%	12.1%
2005	135,222	33,015	85,025	17,182	24.4%	62.9%	12.7%
2010	141,752	34,714	87,089	19,949	24.5%	61.4%	14.1%
2015	143,666	32,906	87,328	23,432	22.9%	60.8%	16.3%
2020	146,606	31,384	88,566	26,656	21.4%	60.4%	18.2%
2025	149,546	30,953	88,484	30,109	20.7%	59.2%	20.1%
2030	152,486	31,701	87,702	33,083	20.8%	57.5%	21.7%
2035	155,427	33,264	87,088	35,075	21.4%	56.0%	22.6%

(N.C. Office of State Budget and Management, 2015)

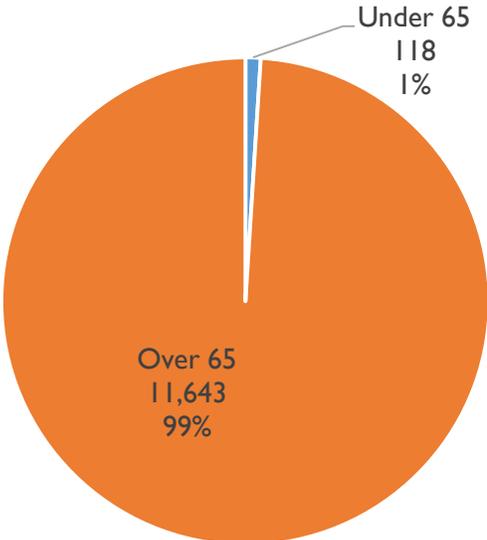
**FIGURE 5: POPULATION PROJECTION BY AGE RANGE**



(N.C. Office of State Budget and Management, 2015)

Virtually all of Randolph County's net population growth over the next twenty years is projected to be in the Over 65 Age Group.

Figure 6: Population Growth by Age Group, 2015 to 2035



(N.C. Office of State Budget and Management, 2015)

## RACE

According to the 2013 American Community Survey, the county's current population is 81.0% white, 10.6% Hispanic, and 5.3% African American. Over the past several decades, Hispanics have contributed an increasing percentage of growth. In the 1990's, the Hispanic population increased from only 734 individuals to 8,646, a 12 fold increase. Hispanic growth contributed roughly one-third of the County's overall growth while the White population contributed just over one-half of the growth. In the 2000's the overall county growth rate slowed significantly, but the Hispanic population contributed to half of that growth while the White population only contributed one-fourth.

**TABLE 4: POPULATION BY RACE, 1990-2013**

	1990		2000		2010		2013	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Population	106,546	(x)	130,454	(x)	141,752	(x)	142,042	(x)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	105,812	99.3%	121,808	93.4%	127,054	89.6%	127,016	89.4%
White	98,659	92.6%	112,250	86.0%	115,205	81.3%	115,056	81.0%
African American	6,350	6.0%	7,259	5.6%	7,979	5.6%	7,587	5.3%
Asian	346	0.3%	807	0.6%	1,406	1.0%	1,499	1.1%
Other	457	0.4%	1,492	1.1%	2,464	1.7%	2,874	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino:	734	0.7%	8,646	6.6%	14,698	10.4%	15,026	10.6%

(U.S. Census Bureau, 2010) (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**TABLE 5: POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE**

	1990-2000		2000-2010	
	#	%	#	%
Total Population Change	23,908	(x)	11,298	(x)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	15,996	66.9%	5,246	46.4%
White	13,591	56.8%	2,955	26.2%
African American	909	3.8%	720	6.4%
Asian	461	1.9%	599	5.3%
Other	1,035	4.3%	972	8.6%
Hispanic or Latino:	7,912	33.1%	6,052	53.6%

(U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)

	POPULATION				CHANGE		PERCENT CHANGE	
	1990	2000	2010	2013	1990-2000	2000-2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Population	106,546	130,454	141,752	142,042	23,908	11,298	-	-
White	98,659	112,250	115,205	115,056	13,591	2,955	56.8%	26.2%
African American	6,350	7,259	7,979	7,587	909	720	3.8%	6.4%
Asian	346	807	1,406	1,499	461	599	1.9%	5.3%
Other	457	1,492	2,464	2,874	1,035	972	4.3%	8.6%
Hispanic	734	8,646	14,698	15,026	7,912	6,052	33.1%	53.6%

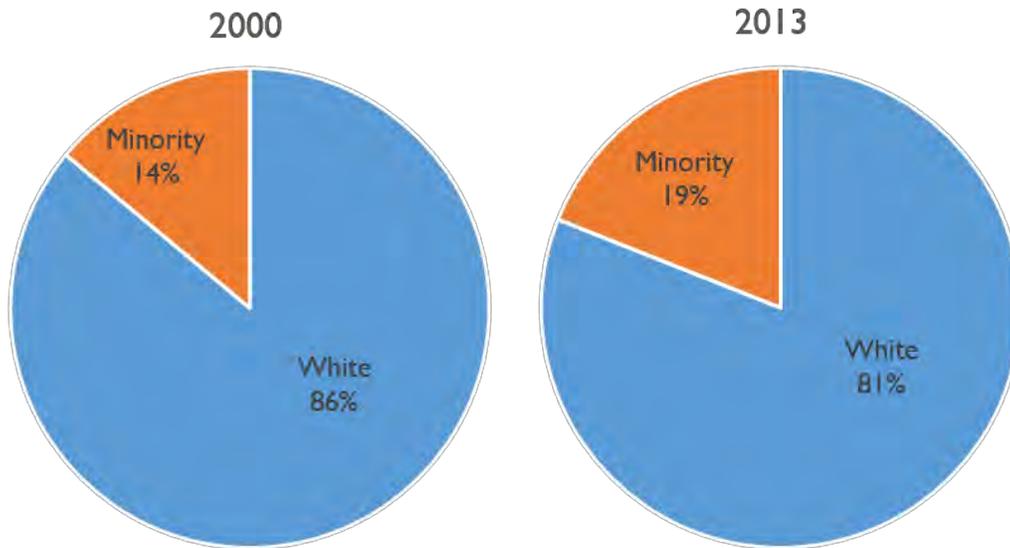
(U.S. Census Bureau, 2010) (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**TABLE 6: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION BY RACE, 1990-2013**

	1990	2000	2010	2013
White	92.6%	86.0%	81.3%	81.0%
African	6.0%	5.6%	5.6%	5.3%
Asian	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%
Other	0.4%	1.1%	1.7%	2.0%
Hispanic	0.7%	6.6%	10.4%	10.6%

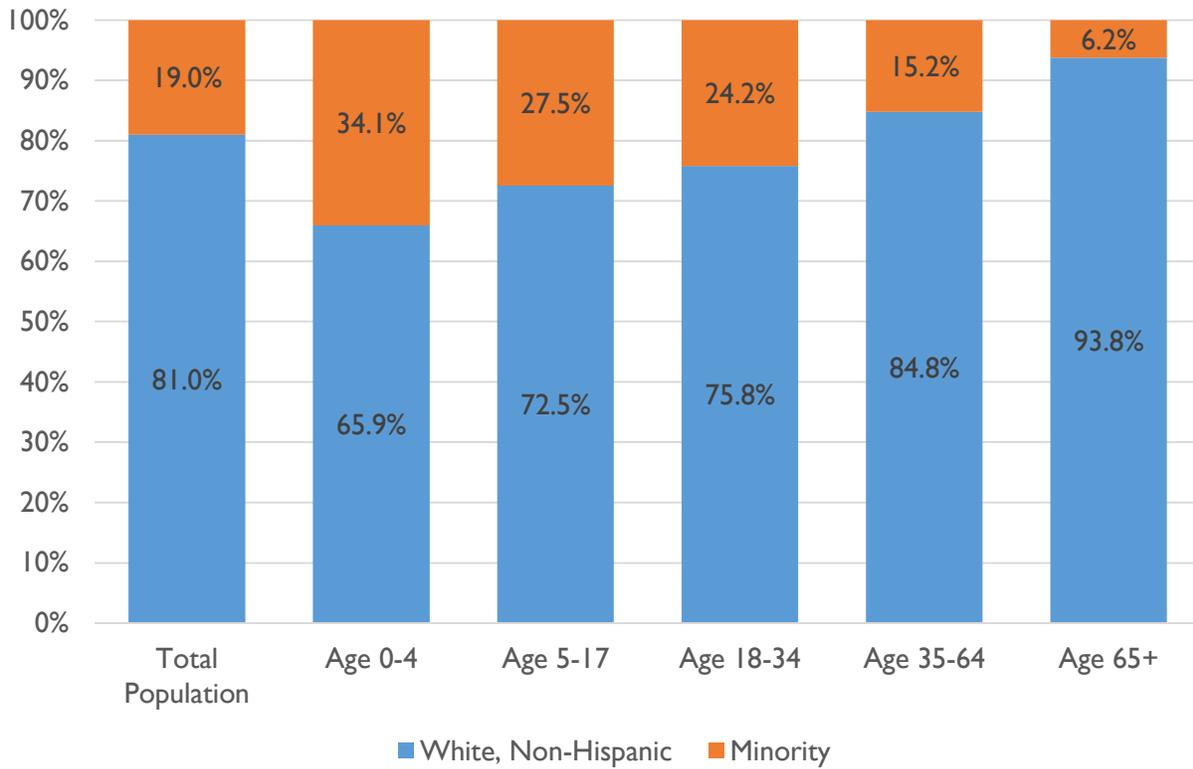
(U.S. Census Bureau, 2010) (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**FIGURE 7: RACE COMPARISON**



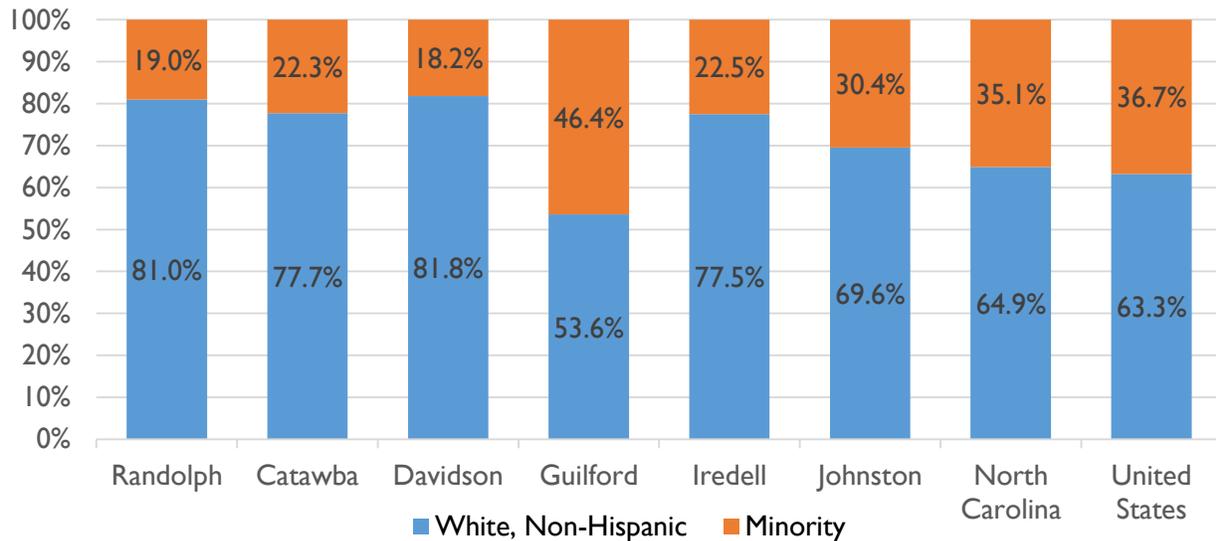
(U.S. Census Bureau, 2010) (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**FIGURE 8: RACE COMPARISON BY AGE GROUP, 2013**



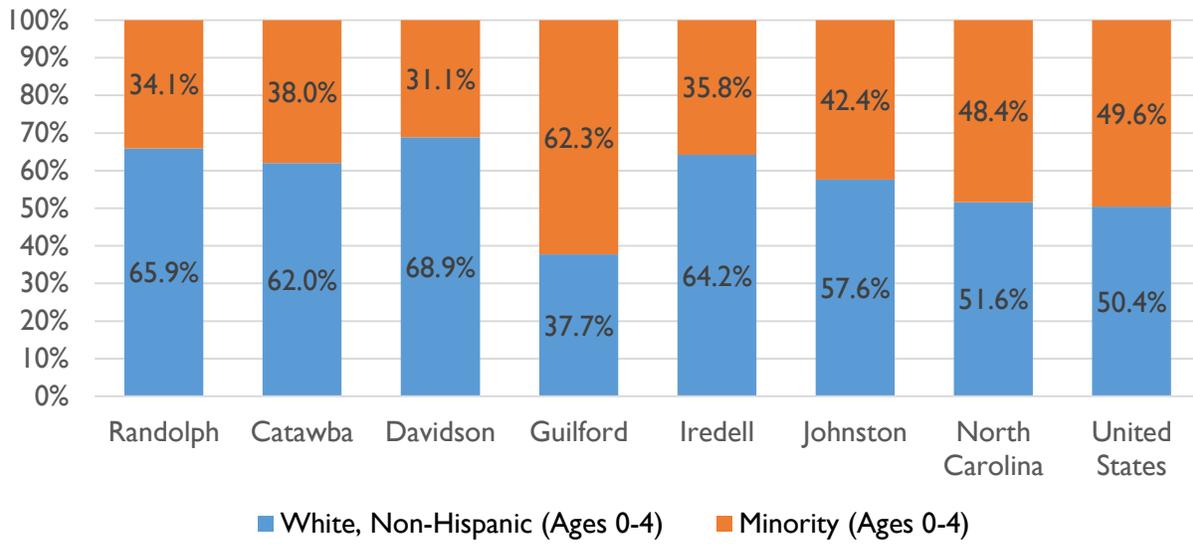
(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**FIGURE 9: MINORITY PERCENTAGE FOR COMPARISON COUNTIES FOR TOTAL POPULATION, 2013**



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

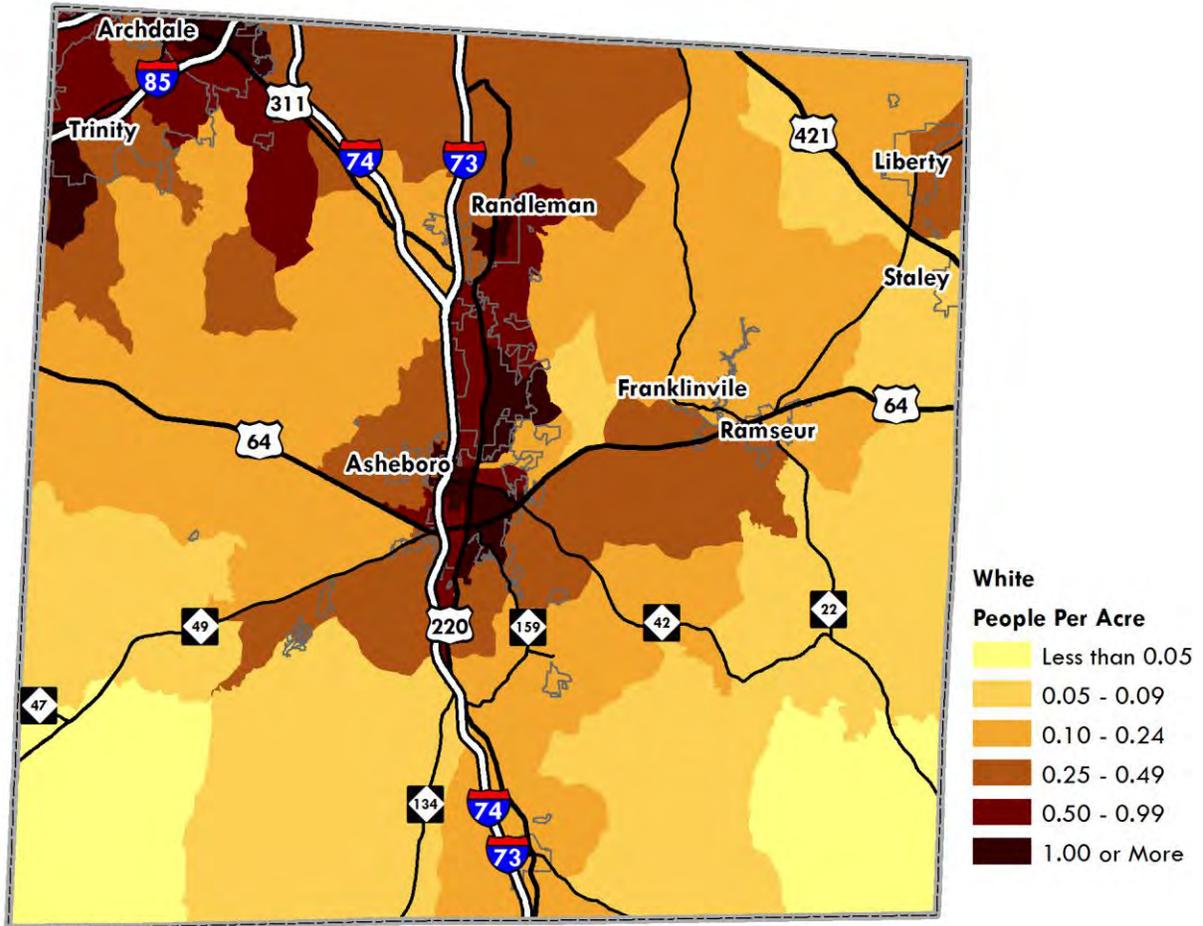
**FIGURE 10: MINORITY PERCENTAGE FOR COMPARISON COUNTIES FOR CHILD POPULATION AGES 0-4, 2013**



*(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)*

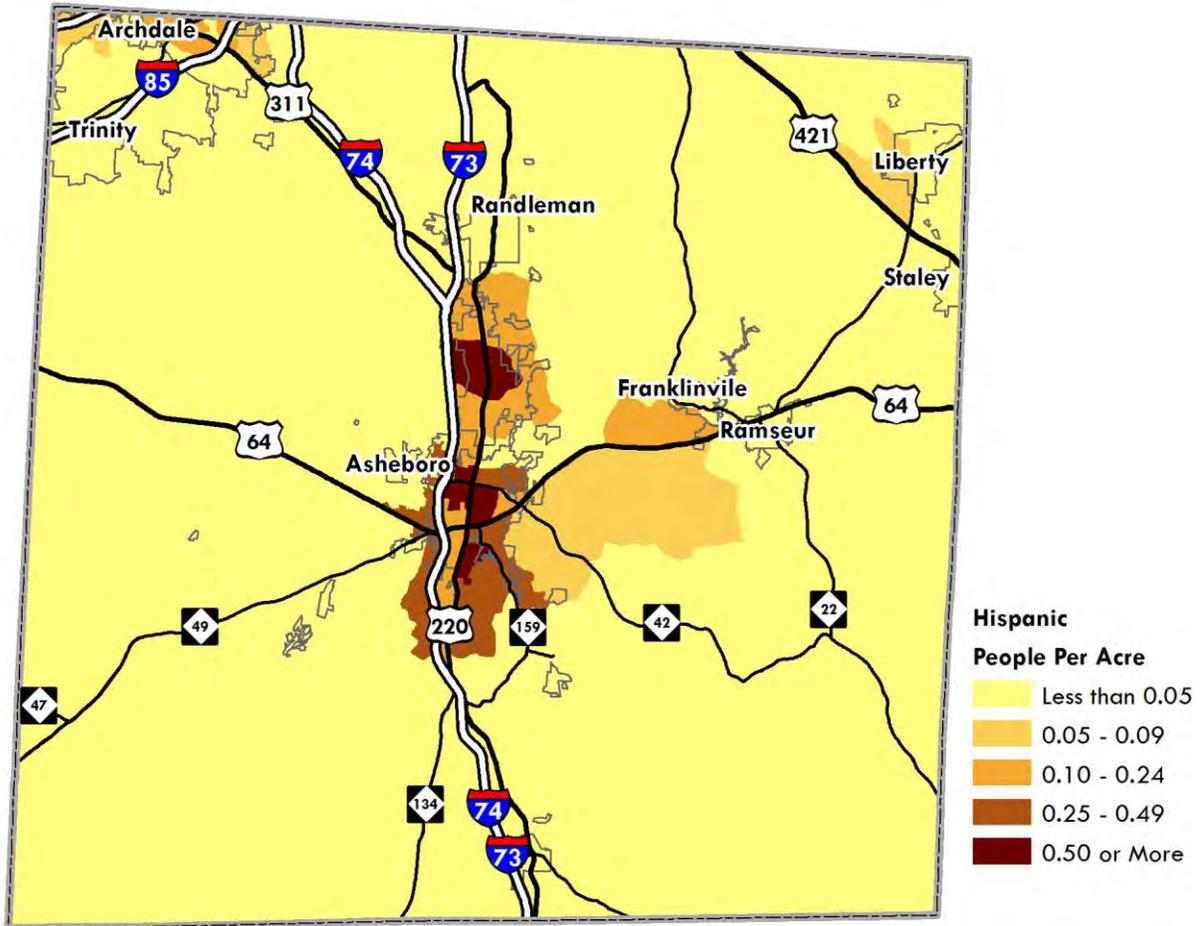
The following maps show the census block groups with the highest concentration of residents by race, including: White - Non-Hispanic (Map 8); Hispanic (Map 9); African American – Non-Hispanic (Map 10); and Asian (Map 11).

MAP 8: WHITE (NON-HISPANIC) POPULATION DENSITY BY BLOCKGROUP, 2013



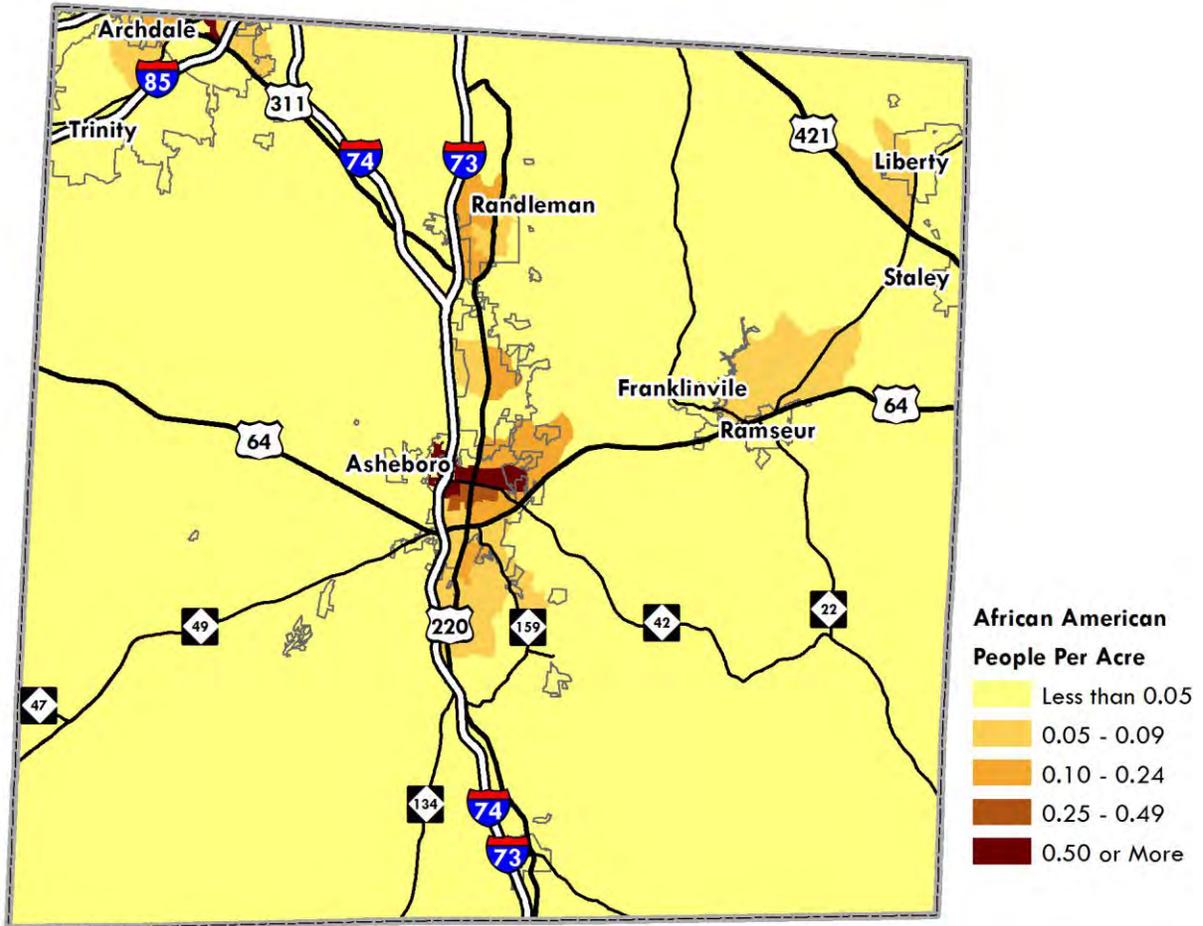
(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

MAP 9: HISPANIC POPULATION DENSITY BY BLOCKGROUP, 2013



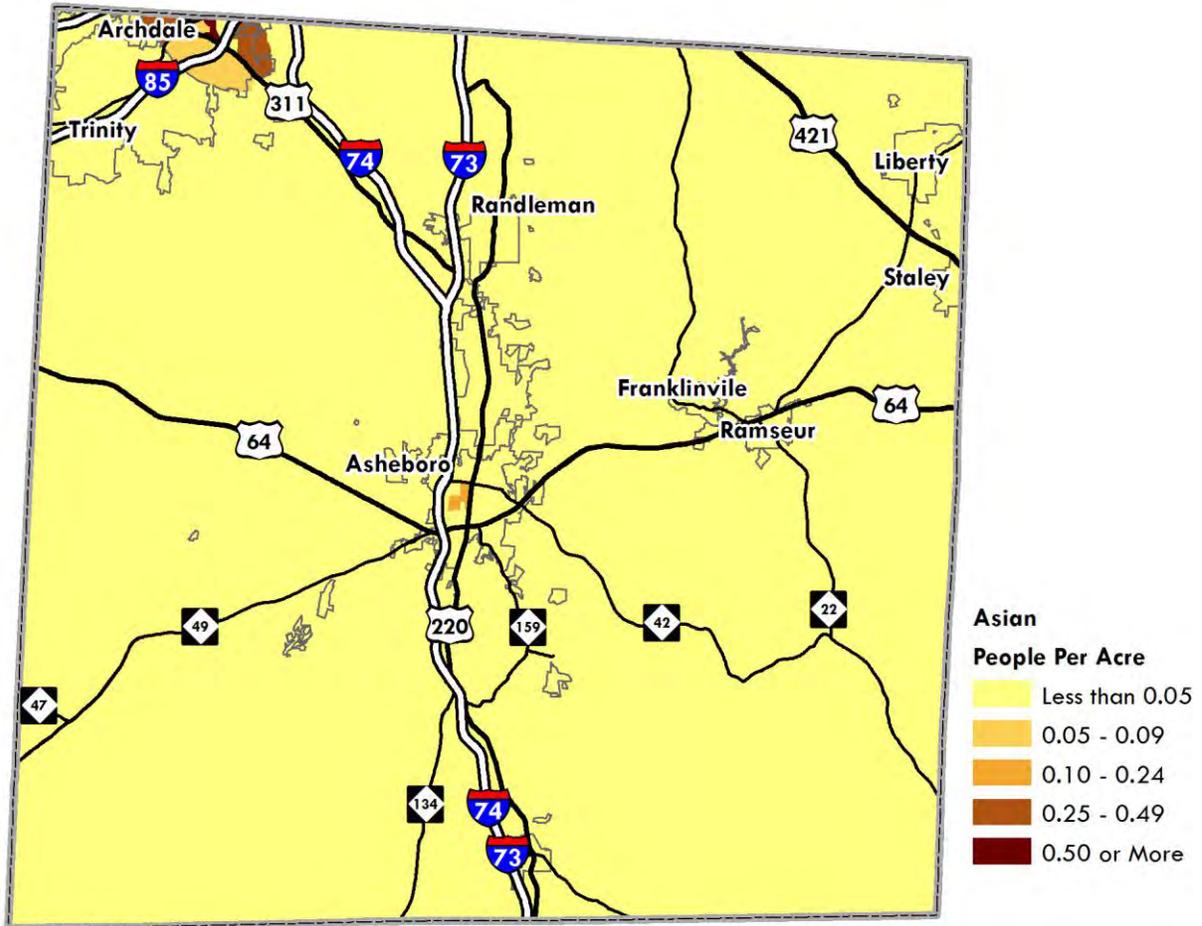
(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

MAP 10: AFRICAN AMERICAN (NON-HISPANIC) POPULATION DENSITY BY BLOCKGROUP, 2013



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

MAP 11: ASIAN (NON-HISPANIC) POPULATION DENSITY BY BLOCKGROUP, 2013



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

The population by race varies with age group. For example, minorities represent 34% of the County's population in the 0-4 age group, but only 6% of the population in the 65+ age group.

## INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant mortality rate (IMR) is the estimated number of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) for every 1,000 live births. The IMR is used as an indicator to measure the health and well-being of an area because factors affecting the health of the entire population can also impact the mortality rate of infants.

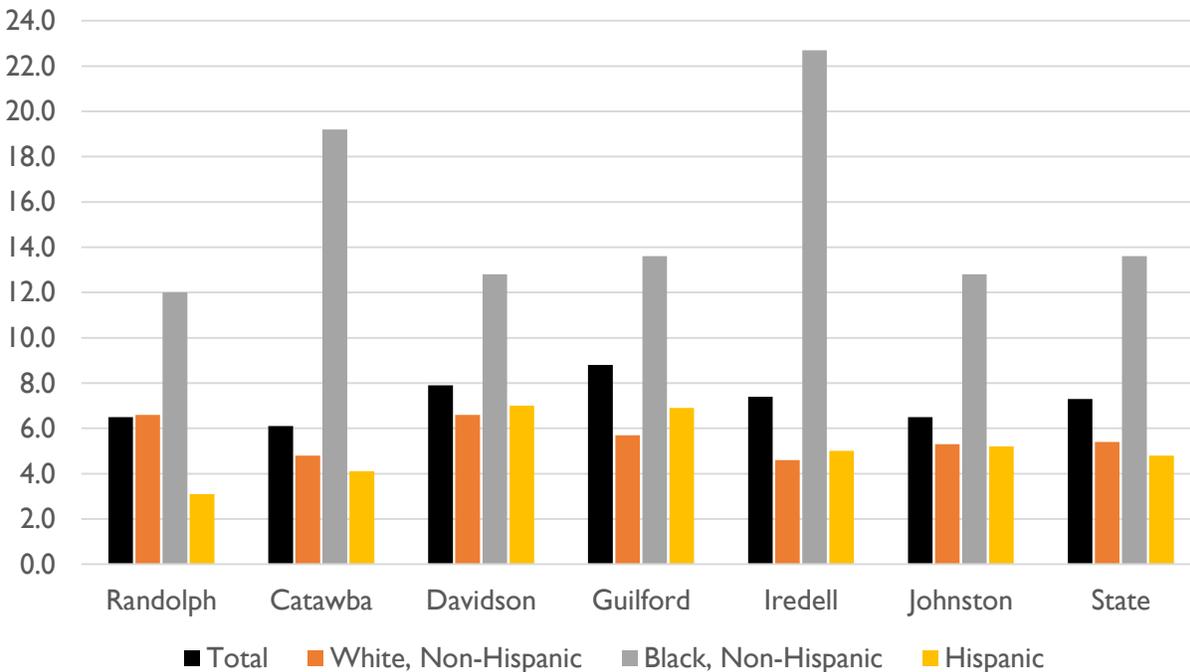
According to N.C. Vital Statistics, IMR for the total population in Randolph County (6.5) is lower than the state rate (7.5) and the rate of many comparison counties. The overall trend across the state is that the IMR for the black population is much higher than other racial groups. The IMR for the black population is twice that of the white population and four times that of the Hispanic population in Randolph County. According to the CDC, this higher IMR is primarily due to preterm, or premature, births. (Center for Disease Control, n.d.)

**TABLE 7: INFANT MORTALITY RATE (AVERAGE 2009-2013)**

	RANDOLPH	STATE
Total	6.5	7.3
White, non-Hispanic	6.6	5.4
Black, non-Hispanic	12.0	13.6
Hispanic	3.1	4.8

(N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, 2013)

**FIGURE 11: INFANT MORTALITY RATE COMPARISON (AVERAGE 2009-2013)**

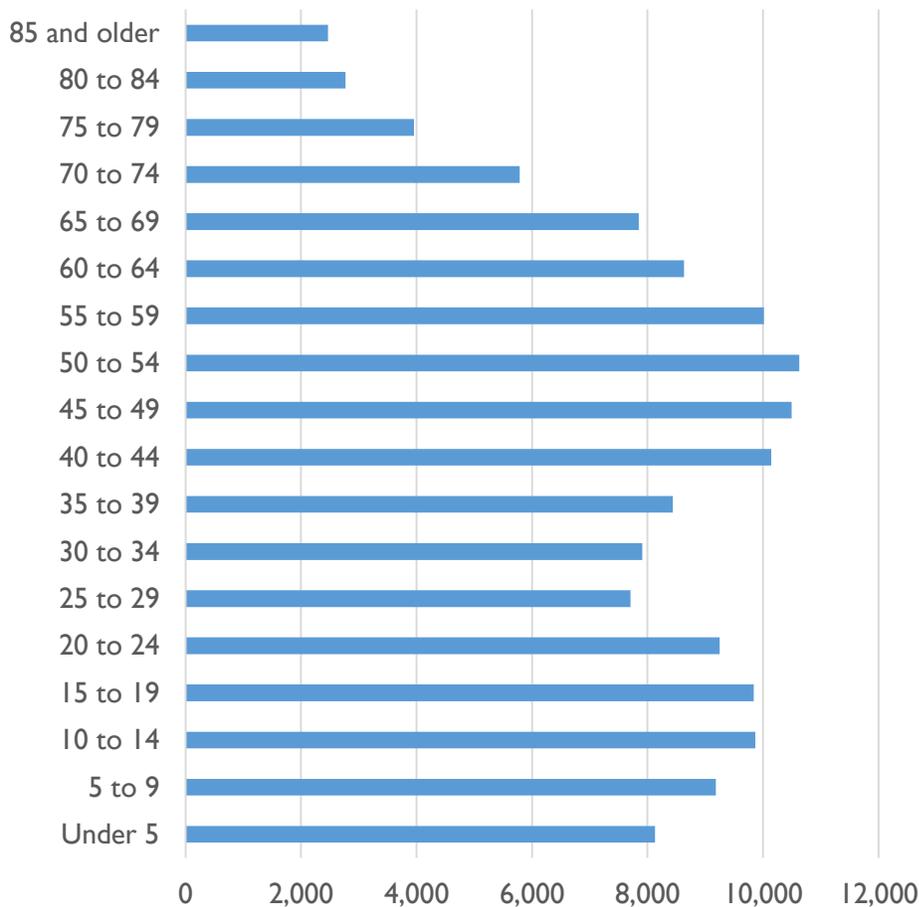


(N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, 2013)

## AGE

The median age in Randolph County in 2014 was 40.7 (39.6 for males and 41.7 for females). The county has a large number of middle-aged adults between the ages of 40 and 59, representing 29% of the County population. In the next 20 years, this population group will move into retirement age and will require additional health and social services. The next largest population is the school-aged children and college-aged young adults, ages 5 to 24, representing 27% of the County population. The County has a lower number of young adults between the ages of 25 and 39. However, this is characteristic of other counties in the region as young adults move out of the County for college and work (N.C. Office of State Budget and Management, 2015).

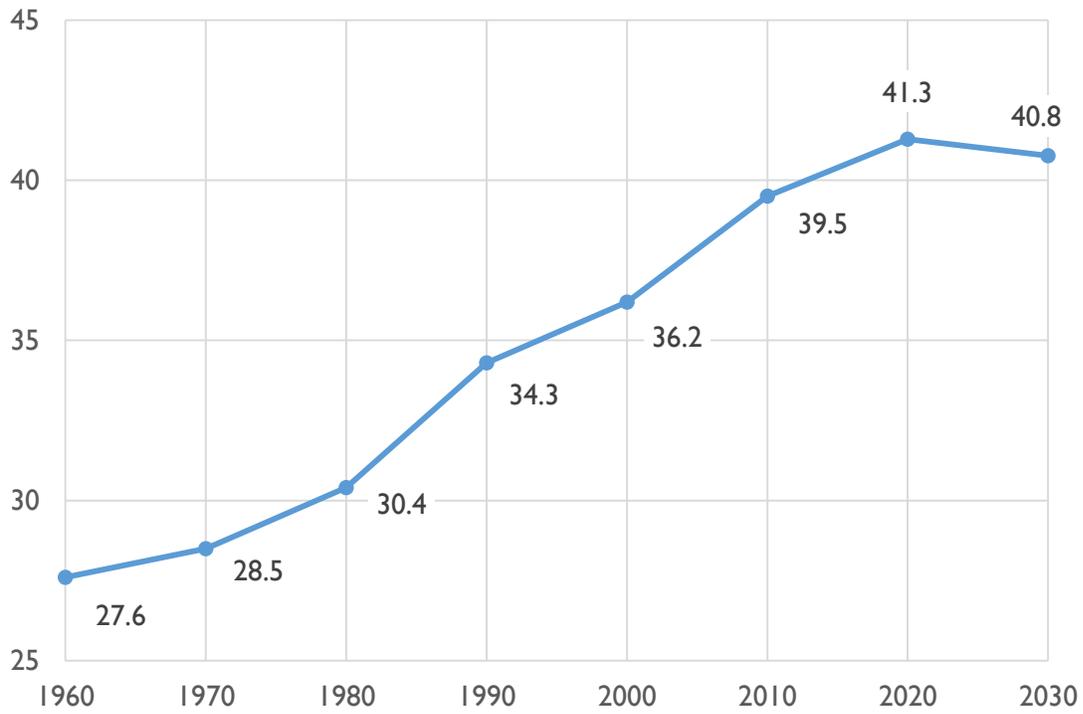
**FIGURE 12: AGE PYRAMID, 2014**



(N.C. Office of State Budget and Management, 2015)

The median age of the county population has been increasing over the past several decades and will continue to increase in the next several decades. By municipality, Franklinville and Staley have the lowest median age, 29.4 and 29.5 respectively. Trinity and Seagrove have the highest median age, 47.9 and 43.1 respectively. Map 12 shows the median age by block group across the county. The lowest median age occurs in Franklinville and in and surrounding Asheboro.

**FIGURE 13: MEDIAN AGE, 1960-2030**



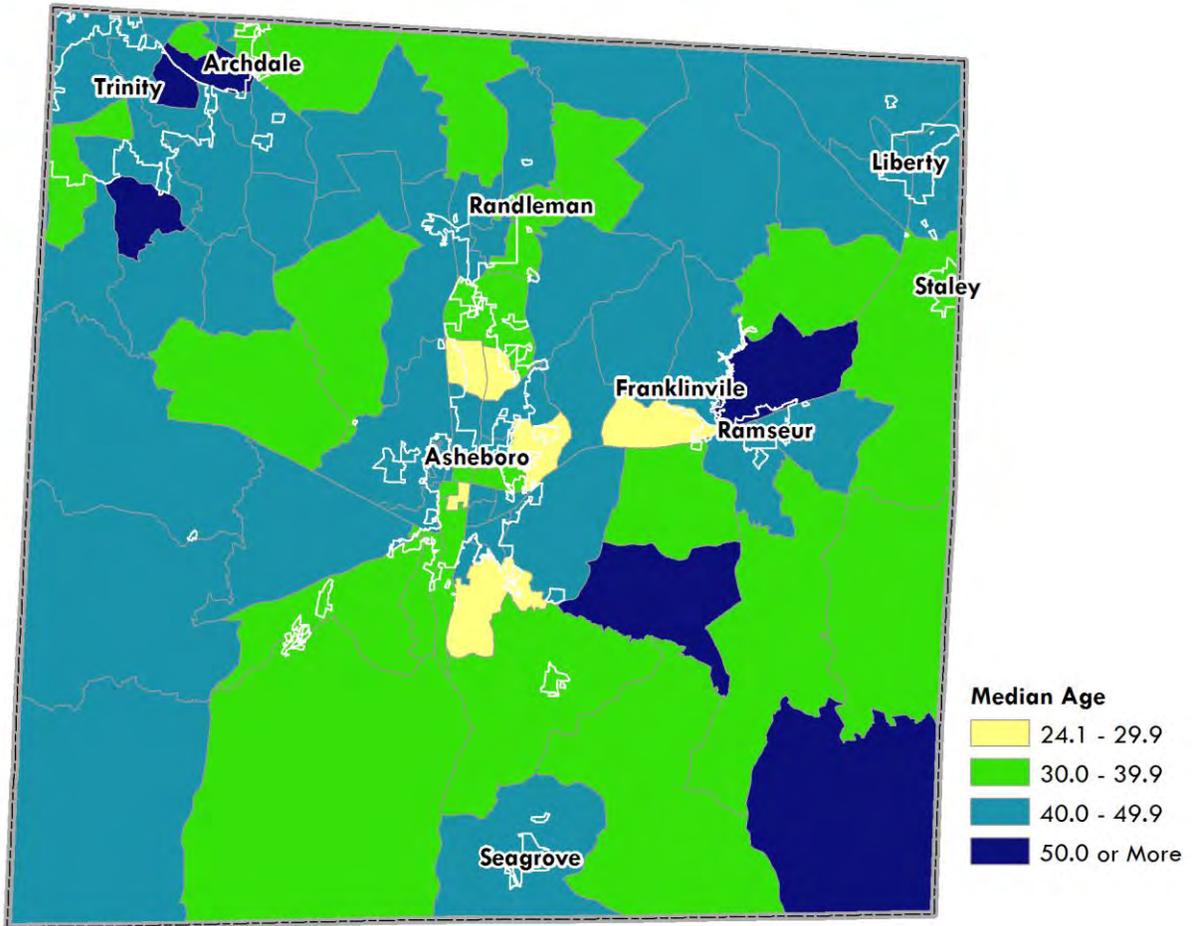
(U.S. Census Bureau, 2010) (N.C. Office of State Budget and Management, 2015)

**TABLE 8: MEDIAN AGE BY MUNICIPALITY, 2013**

JURISDICTION	MEDIAN AGE
<b>Randolph County</b>	<b>40.0</b>
Archdale	40.6
Asheboro	34.4
Franklinville	29.4
Liberty	39.1
Ramseur	39.0
Randleman	40.4
Seagrove	43.1
Staley	29.5
Trinity	47.9

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

MAP 12: MEDIAN AGE, 2013



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

According to the N.C. State Center for Health Statistics, the age-adjusted five-year death rate is 857.2 deaths per 100,000 population in Randolph County (2009-2013) compared to the state rate of 790.9. Cancer is the leading cause of death in Randolph County with a rate of 177.2. Heart disease is ranked number two with a rate of 175.7. Heart disease was the leading cause of death in all comparison counties except for Guilford, with cancer as the close second leading cause.

**TABLE 9: LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH (2009-2013 AGE ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION)**

RANK	CAUSE OF DEATH	RANDOLPH	STATE
1	Cancer	177.2	173.3
2	Heart Disease	175.7	170.0
3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	62.4	46.1
4	Cerebrovascular Disease (stroke)	43.4	43.7
5	All Other Unintentional Injuries	34.4	29.3
6	Alzheimer's Disease	29.9	28.9
7	Diabetes Mellitus	22.7	21.7
8	Pneumonia and Influenza	21.3	17.9
9	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis	20.6	17.6
10	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	17.2	13.7
11	Suicide	15.9	12.2
12	Septicemia	14.5	13.3
13	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	12.4	9.5
14	Homicide	4.5	5.8
15	HIV Disease	1.2	2.9
	Total deaths (all causes)	857.2	790.9

(N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Health Statistics, 2013)

## CANCER

Cancer is the leading cause of death in Randolph County and in North Carolina. For 2015, the North Carolina Central Cancer Registry predicts 874 new cancer cases and 310 cancer deaths. This is a 35% increase in the number of new cases in 2000.

**TABLE 10: CANCER PROJECTIONS, 2012**

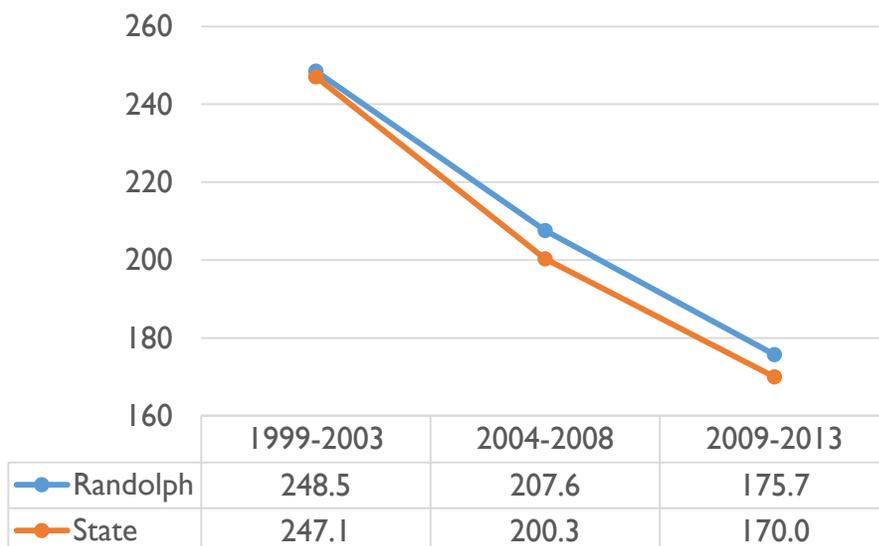
	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	2000	2015	2000	2015
Lung/Bronchus	95	133	90	95
Breast	95	145	20	21
Prostate	110	125	20	15
Colon/Rectum	70	70	30	25
Other	275	401	125	154
<b>Total</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>310</b>

(N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Health Statistics, 2015)

## HEART DISEASE & STROKE

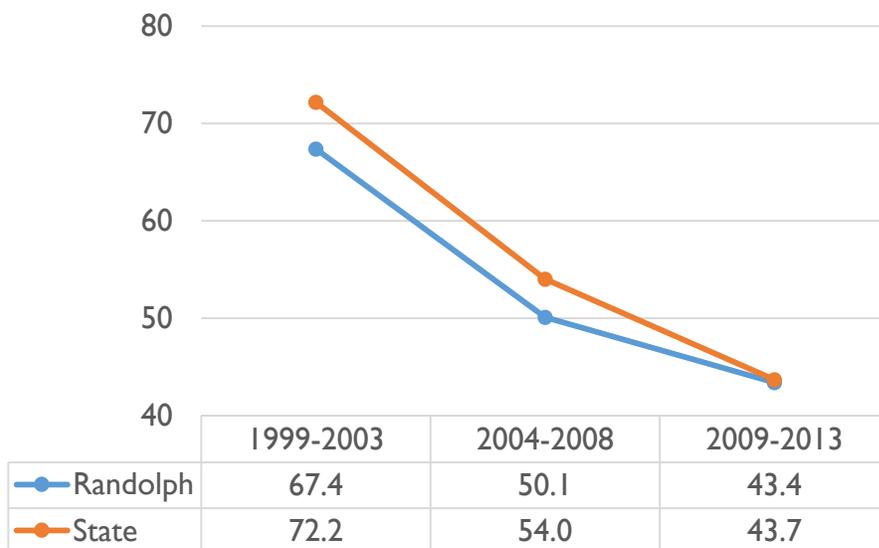
Heart disease is the second leading cause of death in Randolph County while cerebrovascular disease (stroke) is the fourth. Both heart disease and stroke death rates have been declining over the past 15 years.

**FIGURE 14: AGE-ADJUSTED HEART DISEASE DEATH RATES**



(N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Health Statistics, 2015)

**FIGURE 15: AGE-ADJUSTED STROKE DEATH RATES**

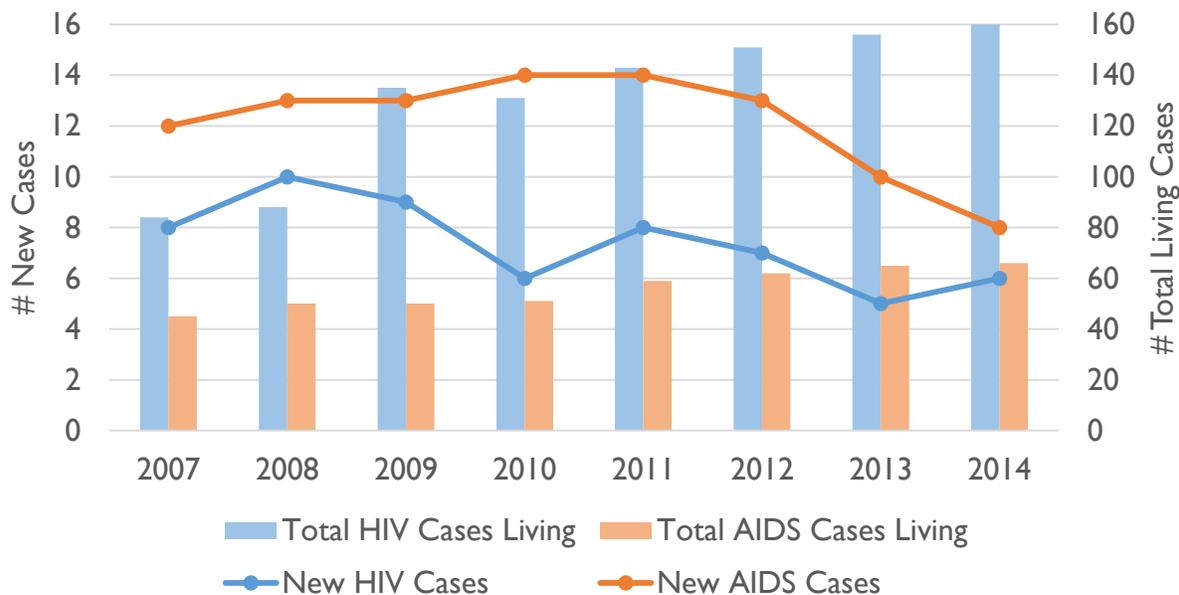


(N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Health Statistics, 2015)

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

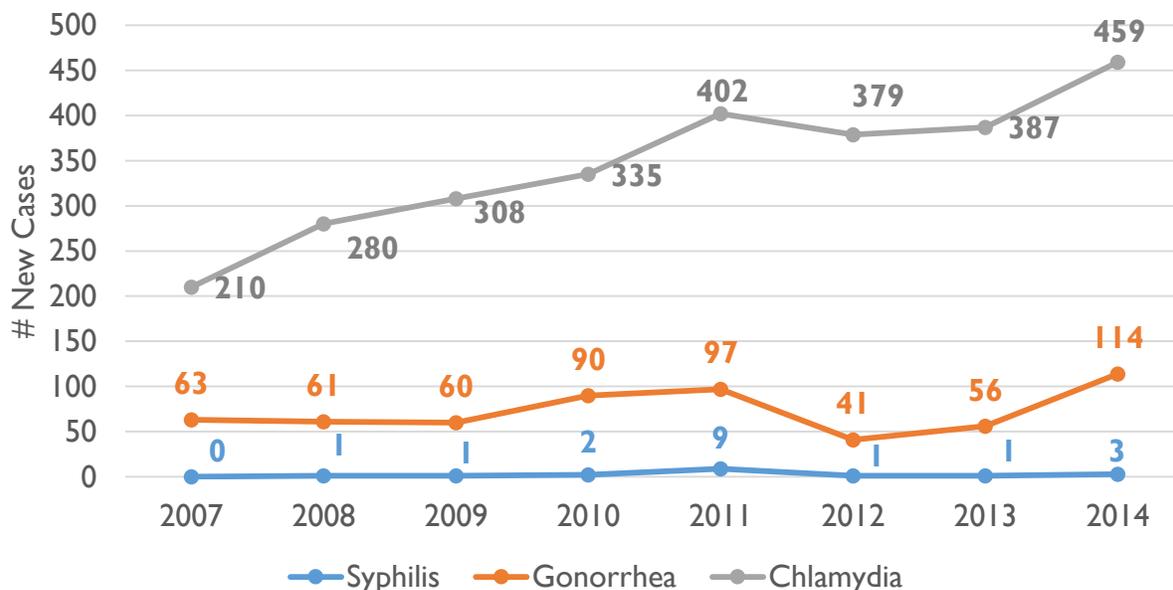
A communicable disease is an infectious or contagious disease that can be transmitted from one individual to another either directly by contact or indirectly by germs or parasites. In 2014 Randolph County ranked 73 in the state for HIV with 160 living cases; ranked 69 for AIDS with 66 living cases; and ranked 78 for Syphilis with 3 new cases in 2014.

**FIGURE 16: NEW CASES & TOTAL LIVING CASES OF HIV & AIDS, 2007-2014**



(N.C. Department of Health & Human Services, Epidemiology Department, 2015)

**FIGURE 17: NEW CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE, 2007-2014**

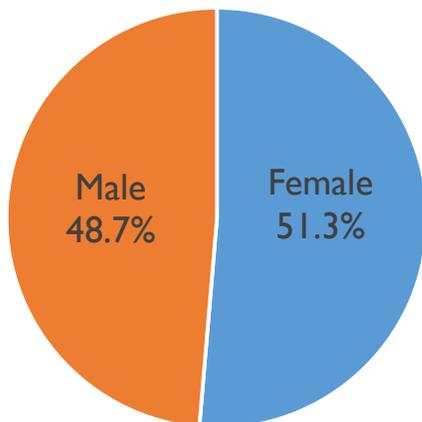


(N.C. Department of Health & Human Services, Epidemiology Department, 2015)

## GENDER

Randolph County has a slightly higher percentage of females (51.3%) than males (48.7%).

FIGURE 18: GENDER, 2013



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## DISABILITY

Over half of all people with disabilities in the County are in the 18 to 64 age group while one-third of all people in the 65+ age group are reported to have some disability.

TABLE 11: DISABILITY STATUS, 2013

	TOTAL	# WITH A DISABILITY	% OF POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY	% OF DISABILITY POPULATION
Total Civilian Population	140,920	19,084	13.5%	x
<b>By Age</b>				
Under 5 Years old	8,828	53	0.6%	0.3%
5 to 17	25,554	1,296	5.1%	6.8%
18 to 64	86,453	10,426	12.1%	54.6%
65 years and over	20,085	7,309	36.4%	38.3%
<b>By Type</b>				
Hearing	x	4,897	3.5%	25.7%
Vision	x	2,965	2.1%	15.5%
Cognitive	x	7,389	5.2%	38.7%
Ambulatory	x	11,023	7.8%	57.8%
Self-Care	x	4,342	3.1%	22.8%
Independent Living	x	7,562	5.4%	39.6%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## LANGUAGE

In Randolph County, 89.4% of the population speaks English. Of the 10.6% that speak a different language, 9.1% (1,230 people) speak Spanish; 0.8% (1,066 people) speak other Indo-European languages; and 0.7% (932 people) speak an Asian language.

**TABLE 12: LANGUAGE (COMPARISON AREAS), 2013**

	<b>SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH</b>	<b>SPEAK SPANISH</b>	<b>SPEAK OTHER LANGUAGES</b>	<b>SPEAK ENGLISH LESS THAN "VERY WELL"</b>
<b>Randolph</b>	<b>89.4%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
Catawba	89.1%	7.1%	3.8%	5.4%
Davidson	92.4%	5.8%	1.9%	3.7%
Guilford	87.5%	6.1%	6.4%	5.9%
Iredell	91.4%	6.0%	2.6%	3.4%
Johnston	87.9%	11.1%	1.1%	6.7%
North Carolina	89.1%	7.3%	3.6%	4.8%
United States	79.3%	12.9%	7.9%	8.6%

*(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)*

## NATIVITY

According to the U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey-5-year estimates from 2009-2013, the total number of foreign born population in 2013 was 9,675 in Randolph County which equates to 6.8% of the total Population. Latin American foreign born makes up 5.5% of the total foreign born population in 2013 with 7,854 people; the majority of these residents were born in Mexico. Asian descent is the second most prevalent with 0.8% (1,157 people).

**TABLE 13: FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BY REGION, 2013**

	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION	% OR FOREIGN BORN POPULATION	% OF TOTAL POPULATION
Total:	9,675	x	6.8%
Europe	401	4.1%	0.3%
Asia	1,157	12.0%	0.8%
Africa	130	1.3%	0.1%
Latin America	7,854	81.2%	5.5%
North America	133	1.4%	0.1%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**TABLE 14: TOP COUNTIES (PLACE OF BIRTH) FOR THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, 2013**

	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION	% OR FOREIGN BORN POPULATION	% OF TOTAL POPULATION
Total:	9,675	x	6.8%
Mexico	6,414	66.3%	4.5%
Guatemala	453	4.7%	0.3%
Vietnam	372	3.8%	0.3%
Pakistan	266	2.7%	0.2%
Germany	210	2.2%	0.1%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## MIGRATION PATTERNS

As the growth rate slowed between 2000 and 2010, the county added 11,298 people during this time. 6,096 was due to the natural increase (births less deaths), leaving a net migration of 5,202 individuals that moved into the County during this time and a migration rate of 4.0%. The White population in the County actually saw a negative net migration, losing 730 white individuals, while gaining 5,932 minority individuals. The North Carolina Vital Statistics did not track minority races during this time frame, but due to the large increase in the Hispanic population during this time, most of this minority net migration is due to many Hispanics moving into the County.

**TABLE 15: POPULATION CHANGE 2000 TO 2010**

CHANGE 2000 TO 2010	TOTAL	WHITE	MINORITY
Total Increase ( <i>Change in Population</i> )	11,298	4,799	6,499
Natural Increase ( <i>Births - Deaths</i> )	6,096	5,529	567
Net Migration ( <i>Residents that have moved in</i> )	5,202	-730	5,932
Migration Rate ( <i>New Residents/2000 Population</i> )	4.0%	-0.6%	42.1%

(N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, 2013) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)

In 2010, the North Carolina Vital Statistics altered the way it collected race and ethnicity data, now including Hispanic information along with both White and Black non-Hispanic. In the most recent years between 2010 and 2014, the county has seen an overall negative net migration. Less Hispanics moved into the county during this time, but the birth rate and natural increase was much higher in the Hispanic population.

**TABLE 16: POPULATION CHANGE 2010 TO 2014**

CHANGE 2010 TO 2014	TOTAL	WHITE, NON-HISPANIC	BLACK, NON-HISPANIC	HISPANIC
Total Increase ( <i>Change in Population</i> )	1,026	-879	467	1,210
Natural Increase ( <i>Births - Deaths</i> )	2,444	-358	99	1,232
Net Migration ( <i>Residents that have moved in</i> )	-1,418	-521	368	-22
Migration Rate ( <i>New Residents/2000</i> )	-1.0%	-0.5%	4.6%	-0.1%

(N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, 2013) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014)

The American Community Survey also collects data on migration. Because this is a different data source, the net migration statistics differ from the above information from Vital Statistics. The ACS shows the average annual data for persons moving in and persons moving out of Randolph County between 2009 and 2013. This data also shows a negative total net migration, and negative net migration for the White and African American populations. Both the Hispanic and the Asian populations have positive net migration, meaning more Hispanics and Asians are moving in to the county than moving out.

**TABLE 17: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRATING POPULATION, 2013**

	<b>MOVING IN</b>	<b>MOVING OUT</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE</b>
Total (Age 1+)	5,116	5,961	(845)
% of total residents	3.6%	4.2%	
To/From another area in NC	3,974	4,559	(585)
To/From another area in US	1,039	1,402	(363)
To/From another Country	103	n/a	
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY (AGE 1+)</b>			
White (non-Hispanic)	3,791	4,733	(942)
Hispanic	513	331	182
African American	412	602	(190)
Asian	188	133	55
Other	212	162	50
<b>AGE RANGE</b>			
1 to 17	1,081	1,131	(50)
18 to 24	712	1,568	(856)
25 to 29	578	625	(47)
30 to 34 years	600	506	94
35 to 39 years	441	578	(137)
40 to 44 years	399	562	(163)
45 to 49 years	203	267	(64)
50 to 54 years	353	186	167
55 to 59 years	188	199	(11)
60 to 64 years	183	130	53
65 to 69 years	79	50	29
70 to 74 years	144	16	128
75 years and over	155	143	12
Median Age	30.5	26.9	3.6
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (AGE 25+)</b>			
Not a High School Graduate	674	470	204
High School Diploma or higher	2,649	2,792	(143)
Bachelor's Degree or higher	654	751	(97)
<b>CITIZENSHIP (AGE 1+)</b>			
Native	4,545	5,705	(1,160)
Foreign Born	571	256	315
Naturalized U.S. Citizen	66	108	(42)
Not a U.S. Citizen	505	148	357
<b>INCOME (AGE 15+)</b>			
No Income	629	965	(336)
Less than \$25,000	2,073	2,680	(607)
\$25,000 to \$49,999	1,018	980	38
\$50,000 or More	421	480	(59)
Median Income	\$20,304	\$17,235	\$3,069
<b>POVERTY (AGE 1+)</b>			
Living at or below poverty level	1,158	1,404	(246)
Poverty Rate	24.1%	27.5%	
<b>TENURE (AGE 1+ LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS)</b>			
Homeowner	2,173	1,587	586
Renter	2,653	3,474	(821)

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

Of all the residents moving out of Randolph County, 26% are moving to Guilford and 12% to Davidson. Of all the residents moving into Randolph County, 27% are from Guilford and 19% are from Davidson. Randolph County has a negative net migration to Guilford County but a positive net migration from Davidson County. The table below summarizes the county-to-county migration patterns.

**TABLE 18: COUNTY-TO-COUNTY MIGRATION FLOWS, 2013**

GEOGRAPHY	MOVING INTO RANDOLPH	% OF MOVING IN POPULATION	MOVING OUT OF RANDOLPH	% OF MOVING OUT POPULATION	NET GAIN OR LOSS	TOTAL MIGRATION BETWEEN BOTH
<b>NC COUNTIES</b>						
Guilford	1,392	27.2%	1,561	26.2%	(169)	2,953
Davidson	970	19.0%	716	12.0%	254	1,686
Chatham	330	6.5%	129	2.2%	201	459
Wake	11	0.2%	373	6.3%	(362)	384
Forsyth	79	1.5%	274	4.6%	(195)	353
Rockingham	143	2.8%	106	1.8%	37	249
Montgomery	200	3.9%	12	0.2%	188	212
Onslow	10	0.2%	183	3.1%	(173)	193
Alamance	155	3.0%	36	0.6%	119	191
Cabarrus	78	1.5%	75	1.3%	3	153
Orange	123	2.4%	29	0.5%	94	152
Other NC Counties	483	9.4%	1,065	17.9%	(582)	1,548
<b>OTHER STATES</b>						
Virginia	206	4.0%	192	3.2%	14	398
Florida	67	1.3%	293	4.9%	(226)	360
West Virginia	67	1.3%	100	1.7%	(33)	167
Arizona	0	0.0%	155	2.6%	(155)	155
New York	43	0.8%	107	1.8%	(64)	150
South Carolina	72	1.4%	74	1.2%	(2)	146
Other States	584	11.4%	481	8.1%	103	1,065
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>						
Asia	75	1.5%	not known		not known	not known
Central America	22	0.4%	not known		not known	not known
Europe	6	0.1%	not known		not known	not known
<b>SUMMARY</b>						
Within NC	3,974	77.7%	4,559	76.5%	(585)	8,533
Other States	1,039	20.3%	1,402	23.5%	(377)	2,427
International	103	2.0%	not known		not known	not known
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,116</b>		<b>5,961</b>		<b>(845)</b>	<b>11,077</b>

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Promoting wellness and lifestyle changes is one of the Randolph County Health Department’s four strategic priorities for 2014-2016. The lack of physical activity can be a risk factor to cardiovascular disease. According to the Center for Disease Control (CDC), when looking at reducing obesity, risk factors include behavior, environment and genetics: “Behavior and environment play a large role causing people to be overweight and obese. These are the greatest areas for prevention and treatment actions.” The survey associated with the Community Health Assessment reported that 18.7 % of respondents (n=1486) engage in at least 30 minutes of physical activity 5-7 days a week; only about half of respondents engage at least 30 minutes of physical activity 0-2 days a week. (2013 Randolph Community Health Assessment)

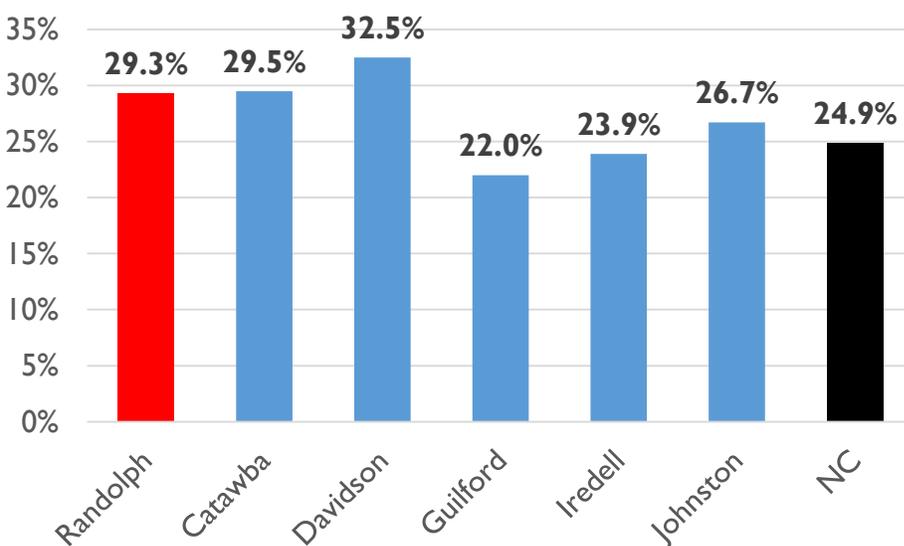
**TABLE 19: PERCENTAGE OF OBESE ADULTS, 2008-2011**

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Randolph	32%	26%	28%	25%
NC	28%	29%	28%	28%

(Randolph County, Department of Public Health, 2013)

According to the Community Health Assessment, more work needs to be done with “local businesses and organization to offer staff wellness programs that focus on healthy eating and the importance of regular physical activity”. In addition, children need more access to after school programs offering opportunities to increase their level of physical activity.

**FIGURE 19: PERCENT PHYSICALLY INACTIVE ADULTS COMPARISON**



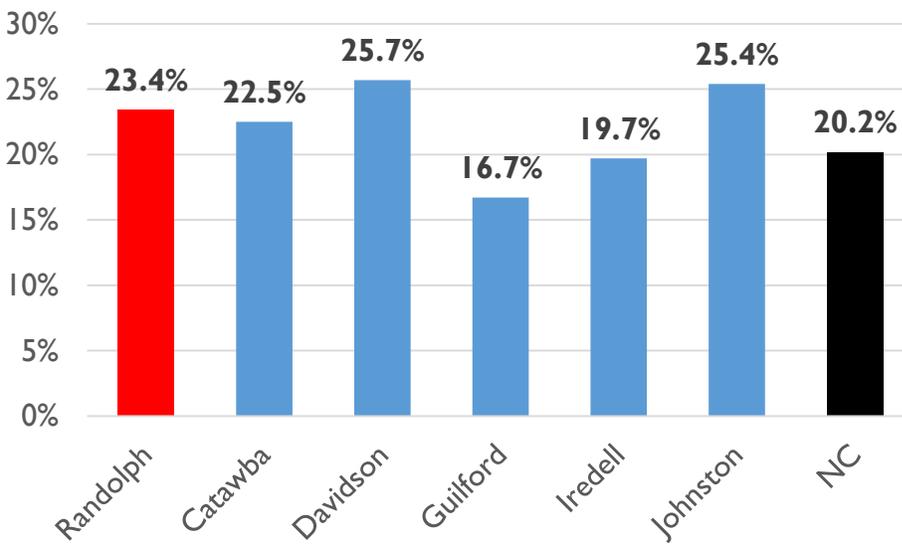
(County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2015)

## TOBACCO USE

Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death in the United States. One in 5 people in North Carolina are current cigarette smokers. Randolph County has a slightly higher percentage of the population that smokes compared to the state and other comparison counties. Only Davidson and Johnston have a higher percentage among comparison counties.

Many businesses and organizations have adopted and implemented a smoke-free or tobacco-free campus. Examples of those include: the Randolph County Health Department, Randolph Hospital and Randolph Community College. One objective of the Community Transformation Grant Project in Randolph County is to increase the number of these tobacco-free, smoke-free public places.

**FIGURE 20: PERCENT SMOKER COMPARISON**

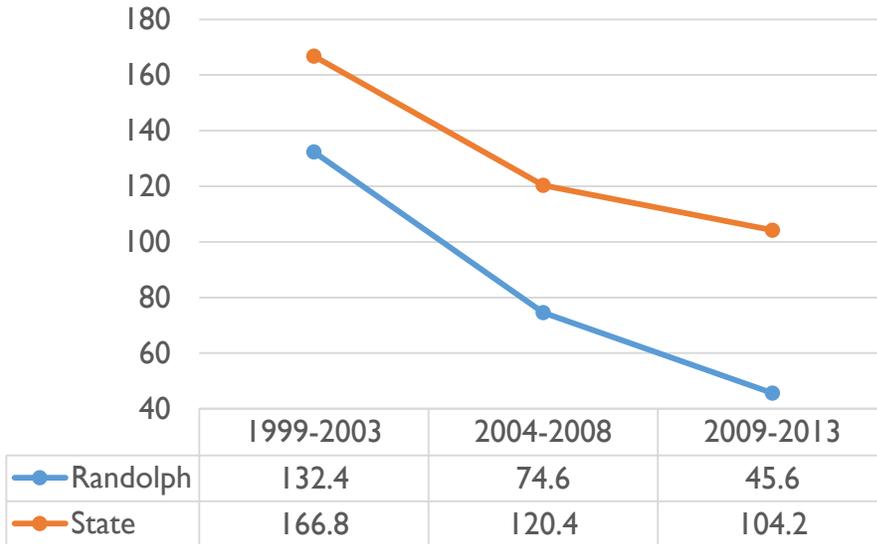


*(County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2015)*

# ASTHMA

The hospitalization rates for all ages are shown and can be influenced by several individual and environmental risk factors. Indoor and outdoor air quality have an influence on asthma rates and are an example of an environmental risk factor.

**FIGURE 21: INPATIENT HOSPITALIZATION RATES FOR ASTHMA: ALL AGES**



*(N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Health Statistics, 2015)*

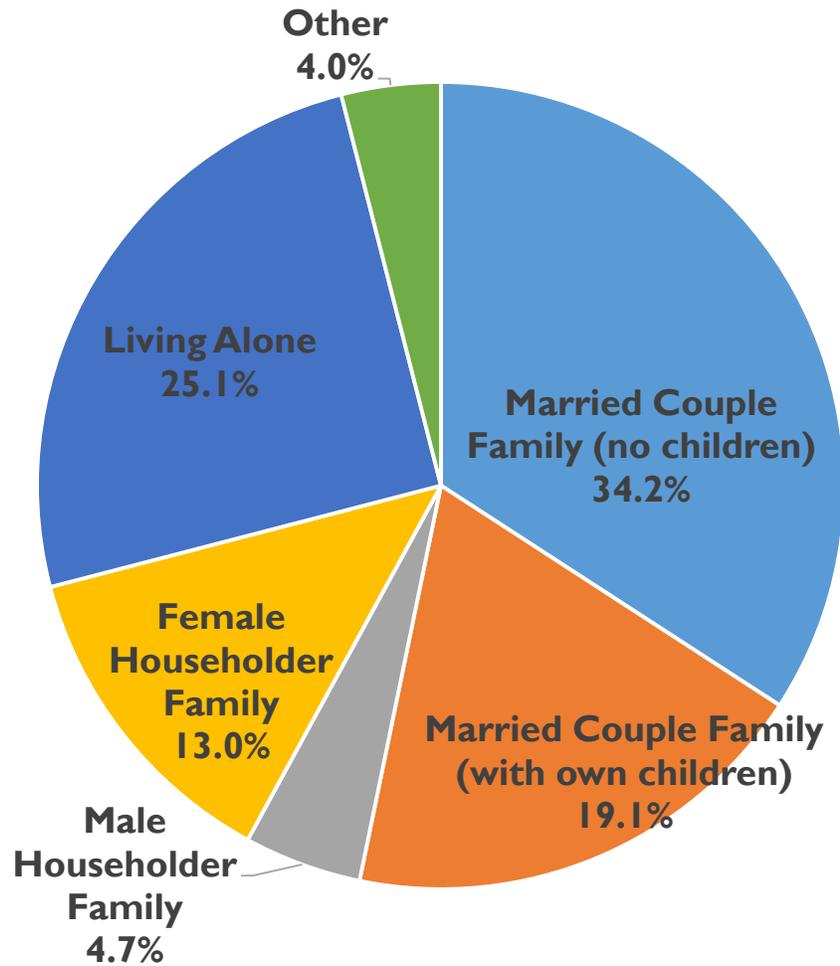
## WHERE & HOW WE LIVE

### HOUSEHOLDS

The average household size at the 2010 Decennial census was 2.54.

Married couple families represent 53.2% of all households in Randolph County (or 28,778 households). Of those, 10,307 households have their own children under age 18 living with them. Single parent households represent 17.7% of the county's households (or 9,579 households). The majority of these (7,032) are female single parent households. One quarter of households are people living alone (13,552 households). A portion of those living alone are older adults age 65 years and older (5,200 households). The majority of these older adults living alone are female (3,662 households).

FIGURE 22: HOUSEHOLD TYPES, 2013



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## HOUSING UNITS

### TENURE

According to the American Community Survey, of the 60,982 housing units in Randolph County, 89.1% (or 54,350) are occupied units and 10.9% (or 6,632) are vacant. Vacancy rates are lower in Randolph County than the state and national averages. The vacancy rate of owner occupied units is 2.2% and the vacancy rate of renter occupied units is 7.4%.

Of the occupied units, 40,116 are owner occupied (73.8% of occupied units) and 14,234 are renter occupied (or 26.2% of occupied units). Owner occupancy rates are also lower in Randolph County than the state and national averages.

**TABLE 20: TENURE OF HOUSING UNITS BY UNITS & STRUCTURE, 2013**

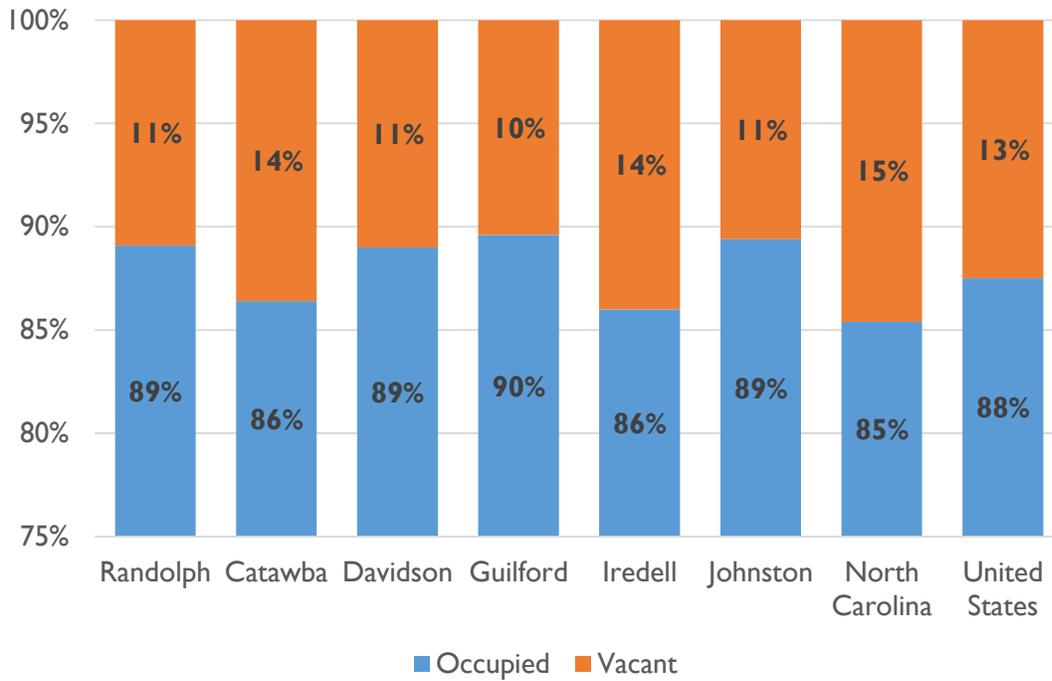
HOUSING UNITS	TOTAL #	OCCUPIED #			VACANT #
		TOTAL	OWNER	RENTER	
Single Family (Site built)	43,177	39,232	32,767	6,465	3,945
Multi-Family	5,924	4,751	261	4,490	1,173
Mobile Home	11,864	10,350	7,071	3,279	1,514
Other (Boat, RV, Van)	17	17	17	0	0
Total	60,982	54,350	40,116	14,234	6,632

HOUSING UNITS	OCCUPIED %	VACANT %
Single Family (Site built)	90.9%	9.1%
Multi-Family	80.2%	19.8%
Mobile Home	87.2%	12.8%
Other (Boat, RV, Van)	100.0%	0.0%
Total	89.1%	10.9%

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	OWNER %	RENTER %
Single Family (Site built)	83.5%	16.5%
Multi-Family	5.5%	94.5%
Mobile Home	68.3%	31.7%
Other (Boat, RV, Van)	100.0%	0.0%
Total	73.8%	26.2%

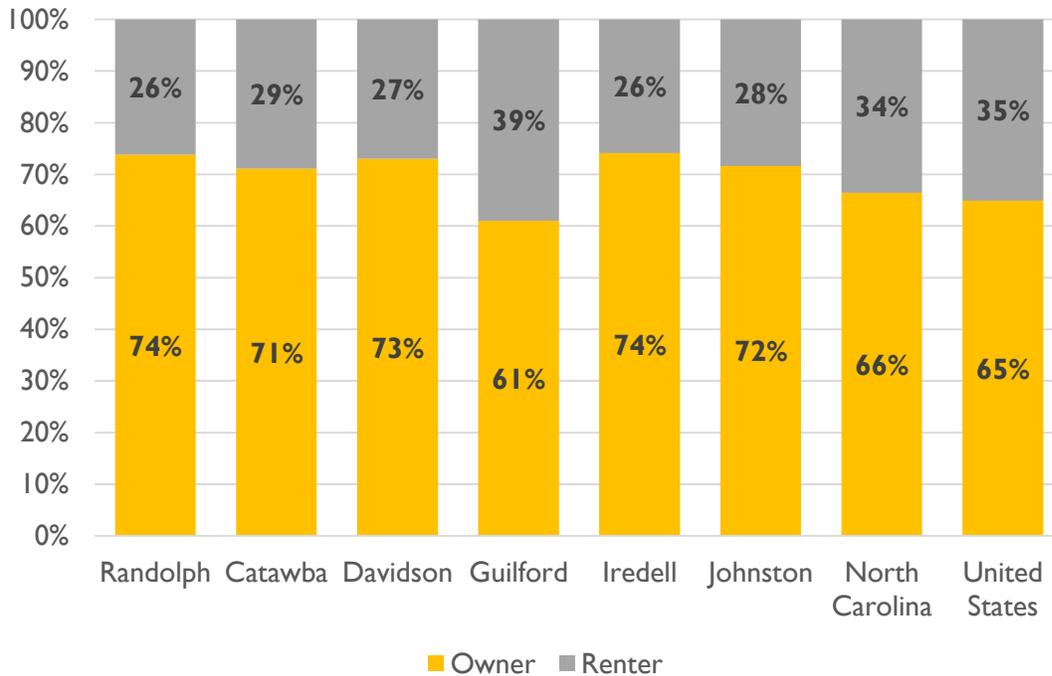
*(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)*

**FIGURE 23: HOUSING UNIT OCCUPANCY STATUS COMPARISON, 2013**



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**FIGURE 24: HOUSING UNIT TENURE STATUS COMPARISON, 2013**



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## LOCAL OWNERSHIP

According to the tax parcel database 87.2% (or 42,881) of the 49,187 residential occupied parcels are owned by a Randolph County Resident. The other 7.8% (or 3,846) of parcels are owned by a resident of another county (5.6% in another North Carolina county and 2.2% out of state).

The number of residential parcels is lower according to the tax database compared to the American Community Survey data due in part to several multi-family residences located on one parcel.

**TABLE 21: PARCEL OWNERSHIP**

RESIDENTIAL PARCELS	NUMBER	PERCENT
Own	31,704	64.5%
Rent	15,023	30.5%
In County	11,177	22.7%
Out of County	2,774	5.6%
Out of State	1,072	2.2%
Unknown (PO Box, Under Construction)	2,460	5.0%
Total Residential Parcels	49,187	
Local Ownership	42,881	87.2%
Out of County	3,846	7.8%
Unknown	2,460	5.0%
Total Residential Parcels	49,187	

*(Randolph County Tax Department, 2015)*

## TYPES

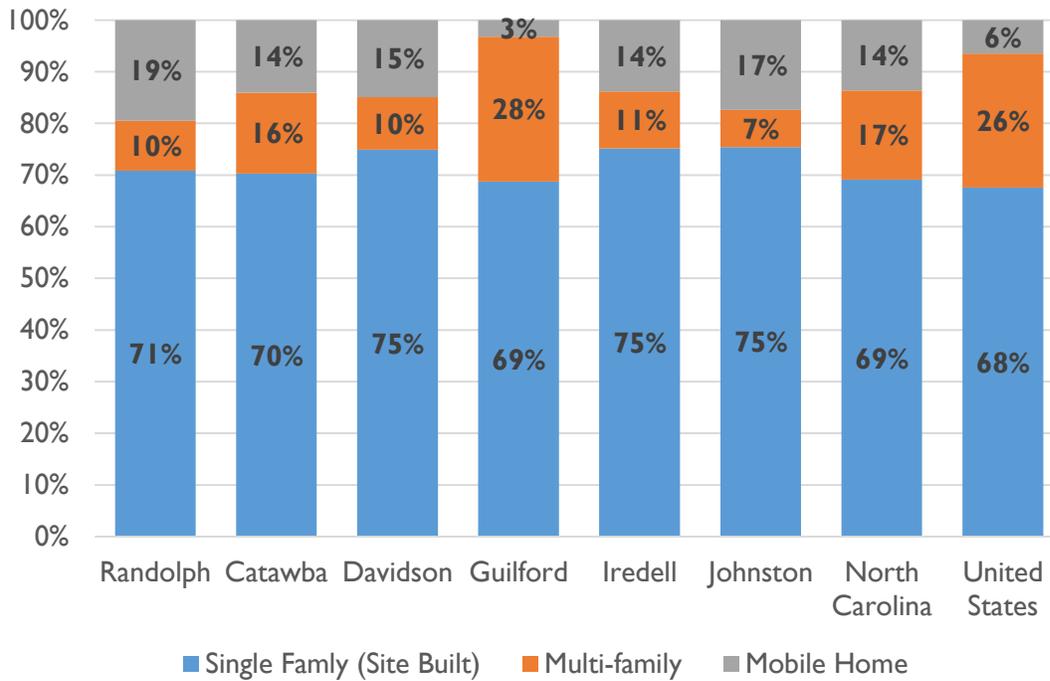
The housing type composition has remained relatively consistent over the past several decades. The composition is also consistent with other comparison counties except for Guilford County. Randolph County has less multi-family housing units than the state and national average and more mobile homes.

**TABLE 22: TYPES OF HOUSING UNITS, 2013**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Single Family (Site built)	43,177	70.8%
Multi-Family	5,924	9.7%
Mobile Home	11,864	19.5%
Other	17	0.0%
Total	60,982	

*(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)*

**FIGURE 25: TYPES OF HOUSING UNITS COMPARISON, 2013**



The majority of the County’s housing units (43,177 or 71%) are single family (1 unit) site built structures. Only 10% (or 5,924 units) are multi-family (2 or more units), while 19% (or 11,864 units) are mobile homes.

**VALUES**

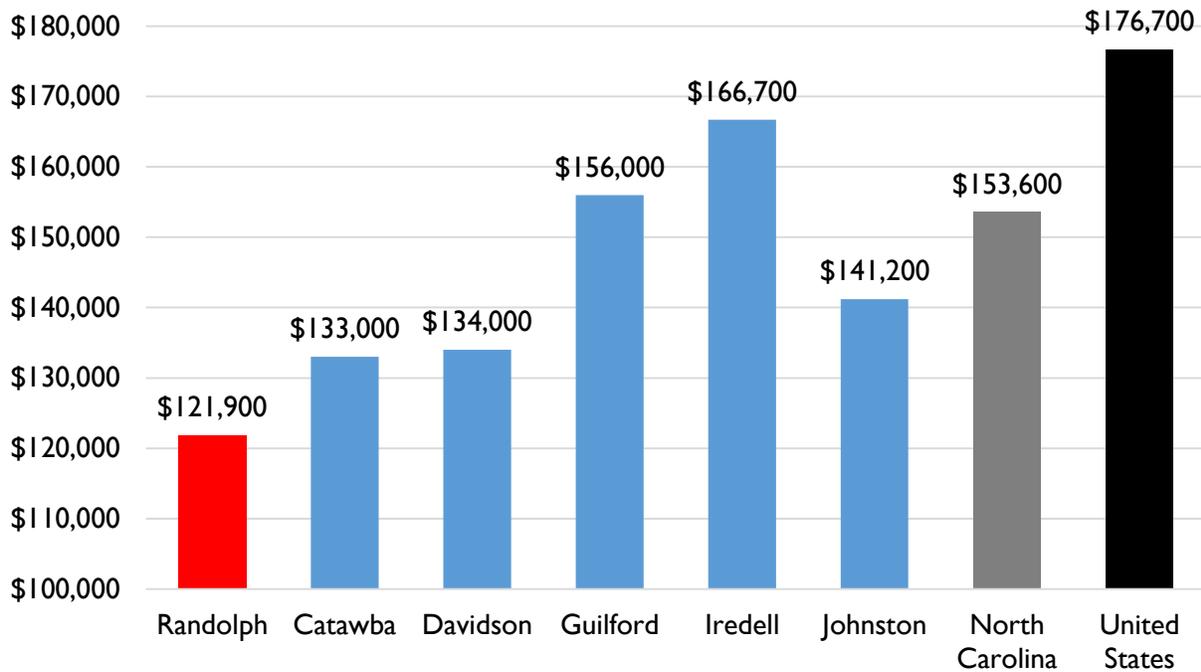
In 2013, the median value for all homes in Randolph County was \$121,900. For new homes built since 2000, the median value was just above \$159,000. These values are much lower than overall median home values of the state, nation and comparison counties.

**TABLE 23: MEDIAN HOME VALUES BY YEAR BUILT (COMPARISON AREAS), 2013**

	ALL HOMES	2010 OR LATER	2000-2009	1990-1999	1980-1989	1970-1979	1960-1969	1950-1959	1940-1949	PRE 1940
Randolph	\$121,900	\$159,500	\$159,300	\$118,800	\$117,000	\$123,500	\$113,000	\$103,400	\$99,700	\$109,800
Catawba	\$133,000	\$181,900	\$181,100	\$140,700	\$123,500	\$128,500	\$128,000	\$107,700	\$96,800	\$108,200
Davidson	\$134,000	\$147,700	\$172,600	\$132,200	\$128,700	\$138,800	\$122,600	\$105,400	\$100,500	\$104,700
Guilford	\$156,000	\$172,000	\$187,900	\$175,700	\$151,800	\$152,200	\$133,500	\$115,900	\$113,200	\$150,800
Iredell	\$166,700	\$222,600	\$228,900	\$165,400	\$142,900	\$145,000	\$137,500	\$120,700	\$108,700	\$116,300
Johnston	\$141,200	\$172,800	\$182,700	\$131,100	\$127,900	\$104,200	\$102,600	\$103,600	\$110,400	\$120,500
North Carolina	\$153,600	\$216,400	\$202,900	\$159,200	\$146,300	\$136,000	\$127,100	\$114,000	\$106,600	\$126,000
United States	\$176,700	\$239,400	\$226,700	\$200,500	\$176,300	\$160,800	\$163,500	\$155,600	\$142,700	\$156,400

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**FIGURE 26: MEDIAN HOME VALUE COMPARISON, 2013**



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

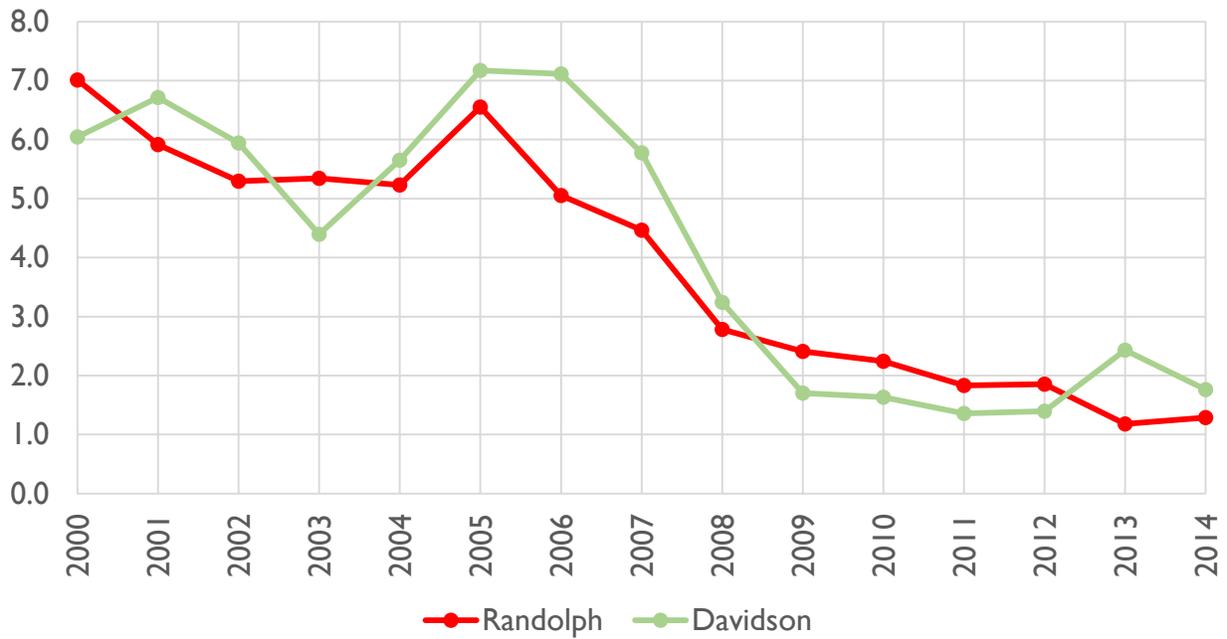
## CONSTRUCTION

**TABLE 24: BUILDING PERMITS (2000-2014)**

	SINGLE FAMILY			MULTI-FAMILY			
	Buildings	Construction Cost	Ave Per Unit	Buildings	Units	Construction Cost	Ave Per Unit
2014	184	\$41,652,459	\$226,372	0	0	-	-
2013	166	\$34,280,553	\$206,509	1	2	\$207,000	\$103,500
2012	138	\$27,012,603	\$195,744	6	126	\$8,186,031	\$64,969
2011	189	\$39,068,417	\$206,711	9	72	\$2,233,000	\$31,014
2010	250	\$42,686,516	\$170,746	9	68	\$2,624,356	\$38,593
2009	237	\$41,084,430	\$173,352	15	102	\$3,556,967	\$34,872
2008	379	\$61,435,497	\$162,099	1	8	\$360,000	\$45,000
2007	569	\$99,988,636	\$175,727	7	44	\$1,900,000	\$43,182
2006	632	\$99,691,481	\$157,740	13	57	\$3,166,363	\$55,550
2005	679	\$96,666,574	\$142,366	31	176	\$9,273,090	\$52,688
2004	669	\$74,825,070	\$111,846	15	33	\$1,428,000	\$43,273
2003	618	\$66,773,160	\$108,047	16	97	\$5,925,705	\$61,090
2002	669	\$72,307,700	\$108,083	15	34	\$1,405,355	\$41,334
2001	704	\$75,277,715	\$106,929	28	78	\$3,291,126	\$42,194
2000	575	\$60,076,505	\$104,481	64	340	\$7,155,670	\$21,046

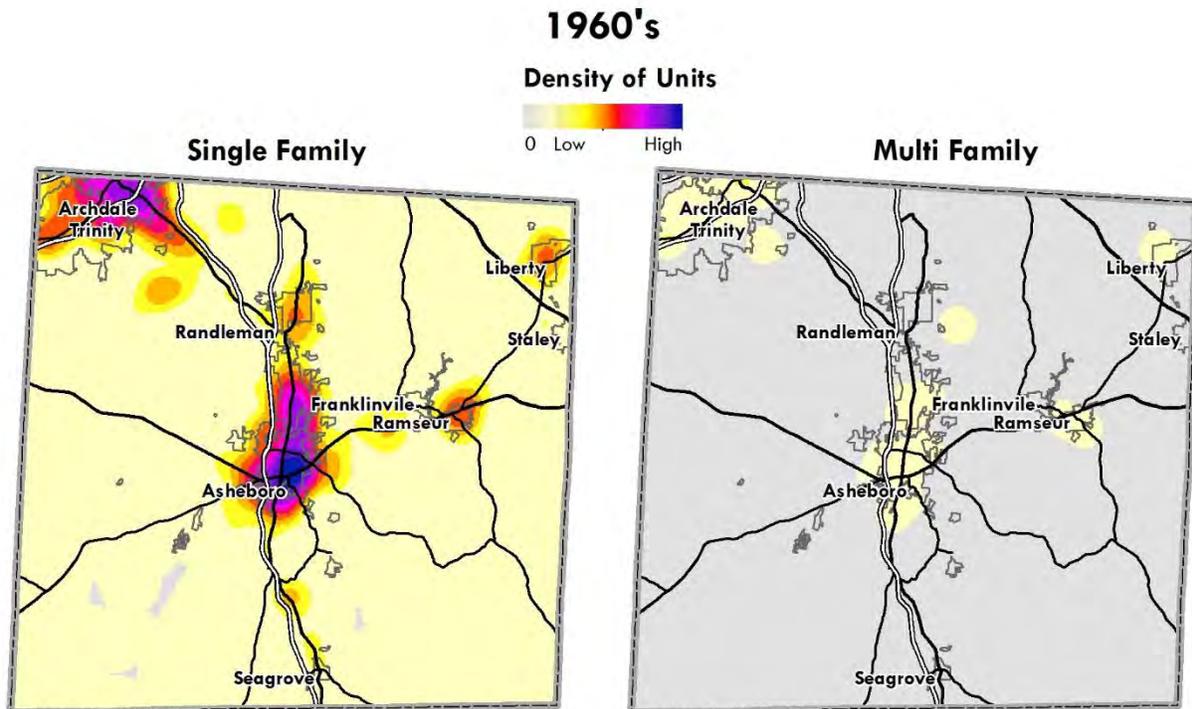
(U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey, 2015)

**FIGURE 27: BUILDING PERMITS - TOTAL UNITS PER 1,000 PEOPLE (2000-2014)**



(U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey, 2015)

**MAP 13: DENSITY OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES BUILT BY DECADE**

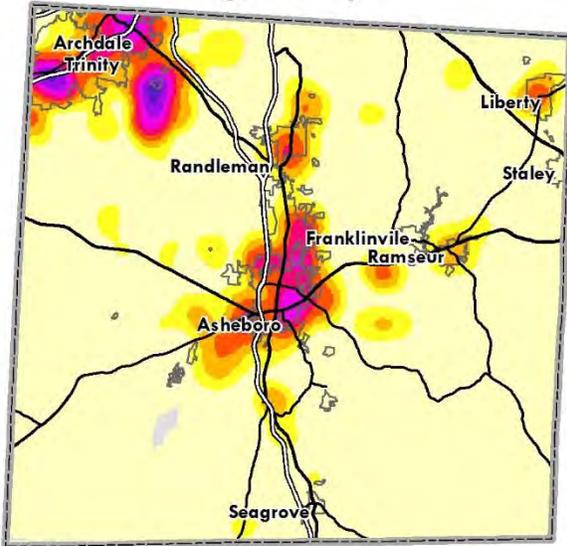


# 1970's

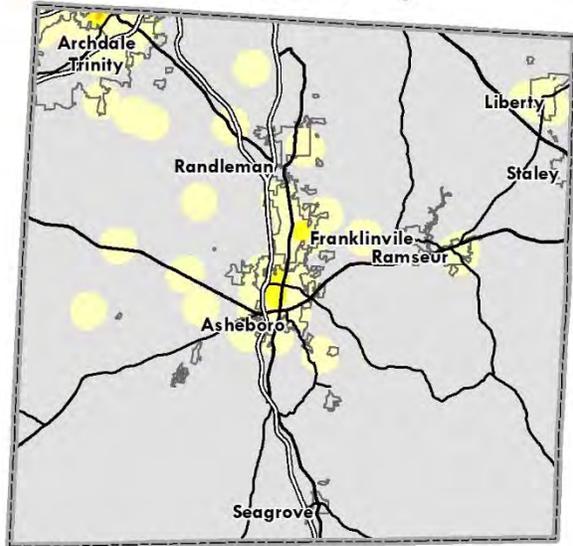
Density of Units



### Single Family



### Multi Family

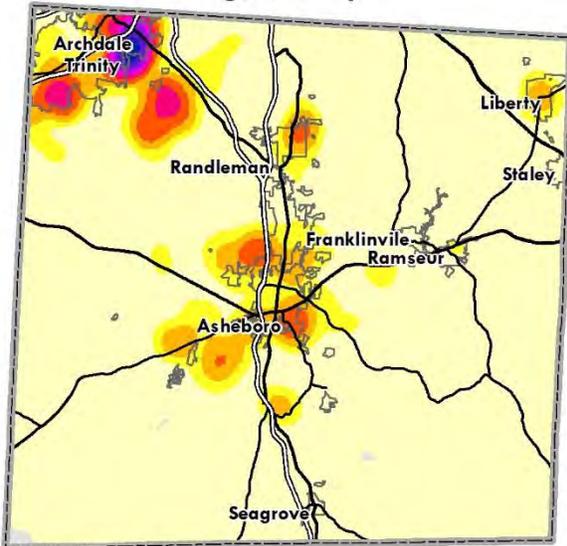


# 1980's

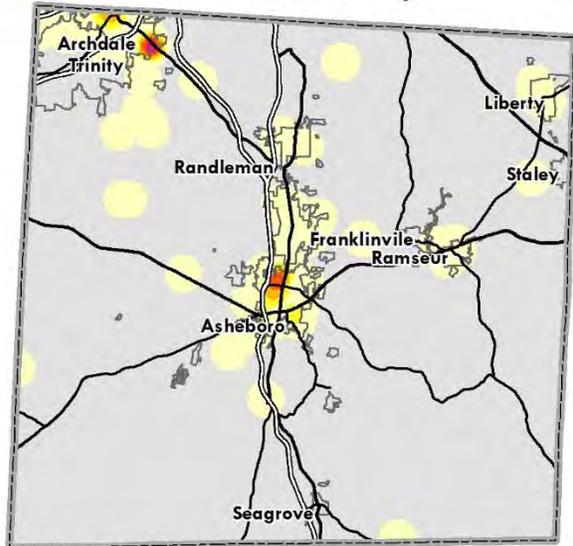
Density of Units



### Single Family



### Multi Family

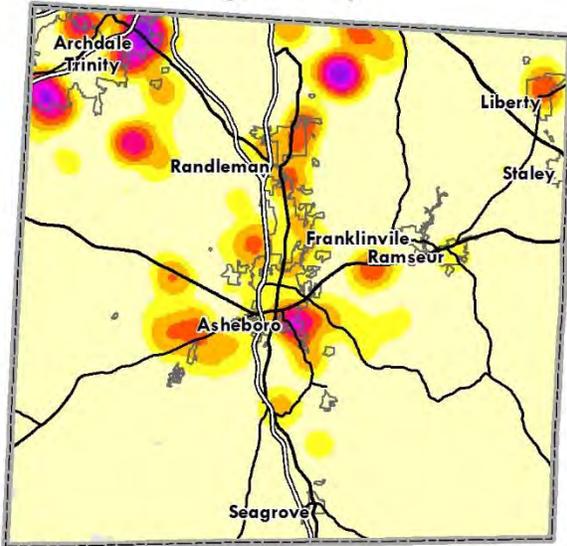


# 1990's

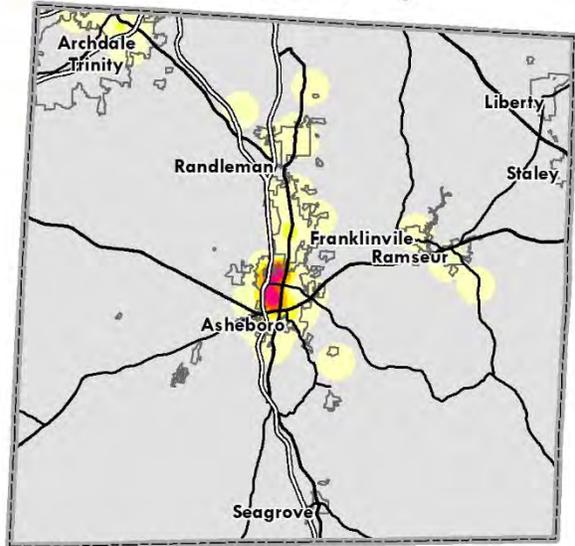
Density of Units



### Single Family



### Multi Family

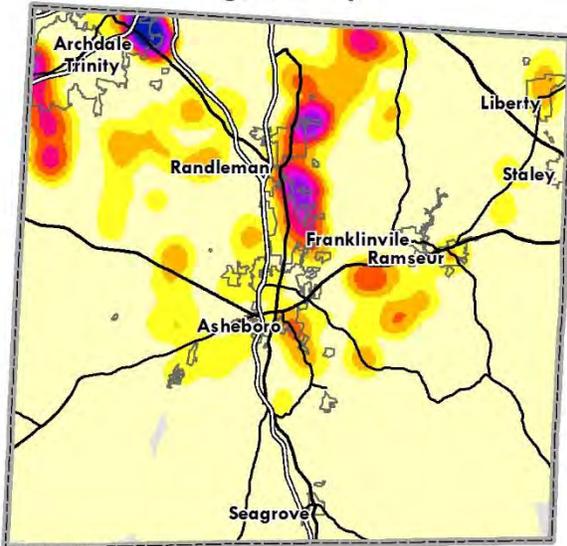


# 2000's

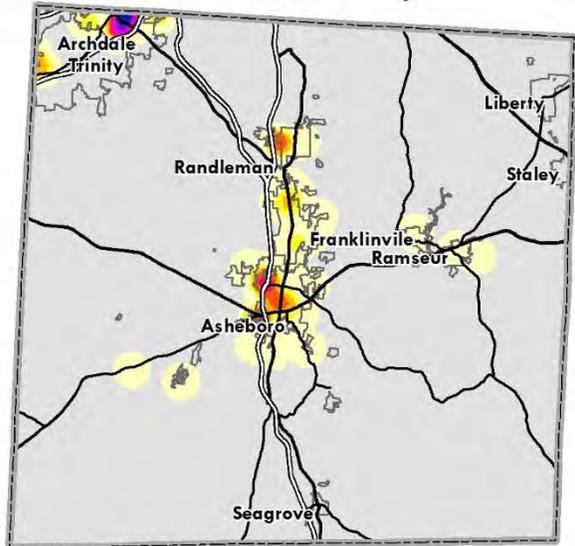
Density of Units



### Single Family



### Multi Family

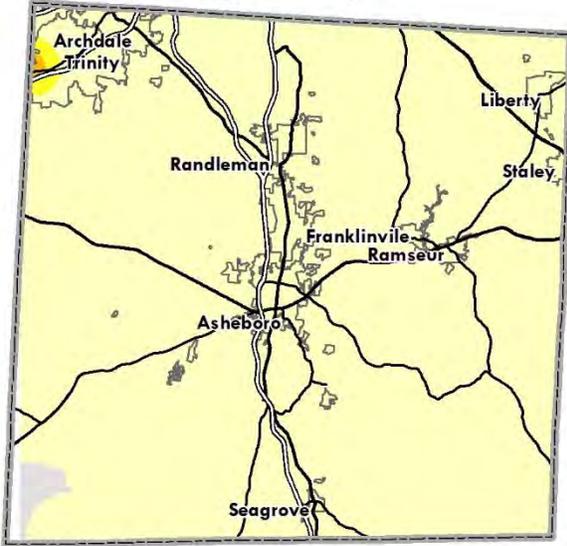


# 2010's

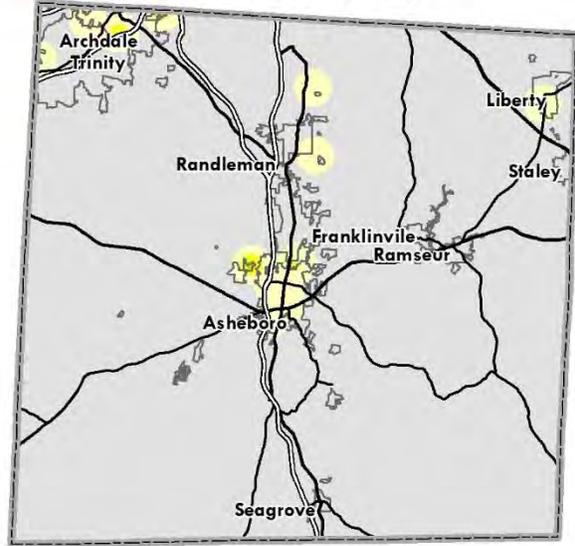
## Density of Units



### Single Family



### Multi Family

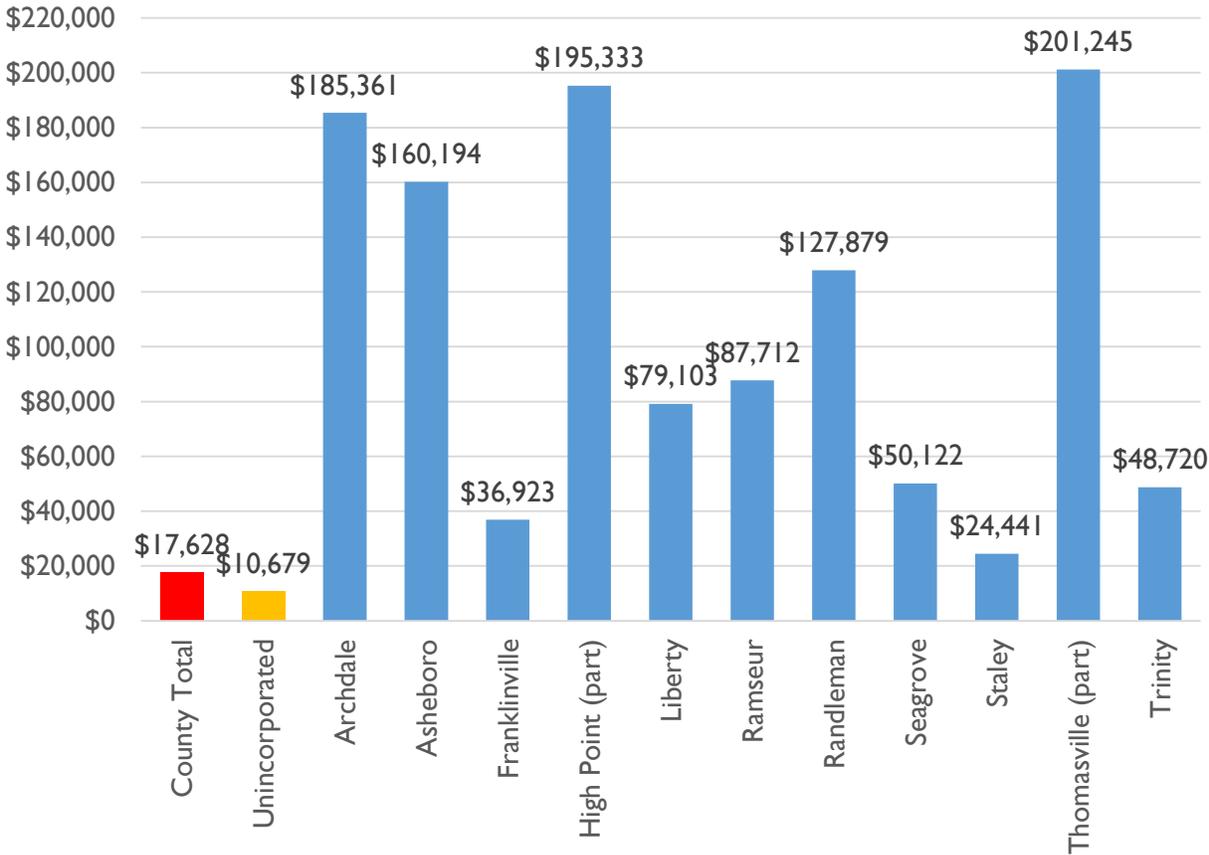


(Randolph County Tax Department, 2015)

# PROPERTY VALUES

According to data supplied by the Randolph County Tax Department, the county tax value per acre for the County is \$17,628. Thomasville Tax Value per Acre is the highest in the County at \$201,245 solely due to a higher end residential neighborhood with smaller lot sizes. The portion of High Point located in Randolph County has an average tax value of \$195,333 due to industrial areas with very high building values (much higher than residential). Archdale has the highest tax value per acre of Randolph County’s municipalities with a tax valuation per acre of \$185,361, mostly due to a high proportion of commercial properties in these areas. Asheboro, which also has a great deal of commercial development has a slightly lower tax value per acre of \$160,194 due to the fact that the City contains a higher number of lower-end residential areas than that of Archdale. The unincorporated areas of Randolph County have an average tax value per acre of \$10,679 due to a lack of commercial or industrial development and vast amounts of open space.

**FIGURE 28: AVERAGE TAX VALUE PER ACRE BY JURISDICTION**



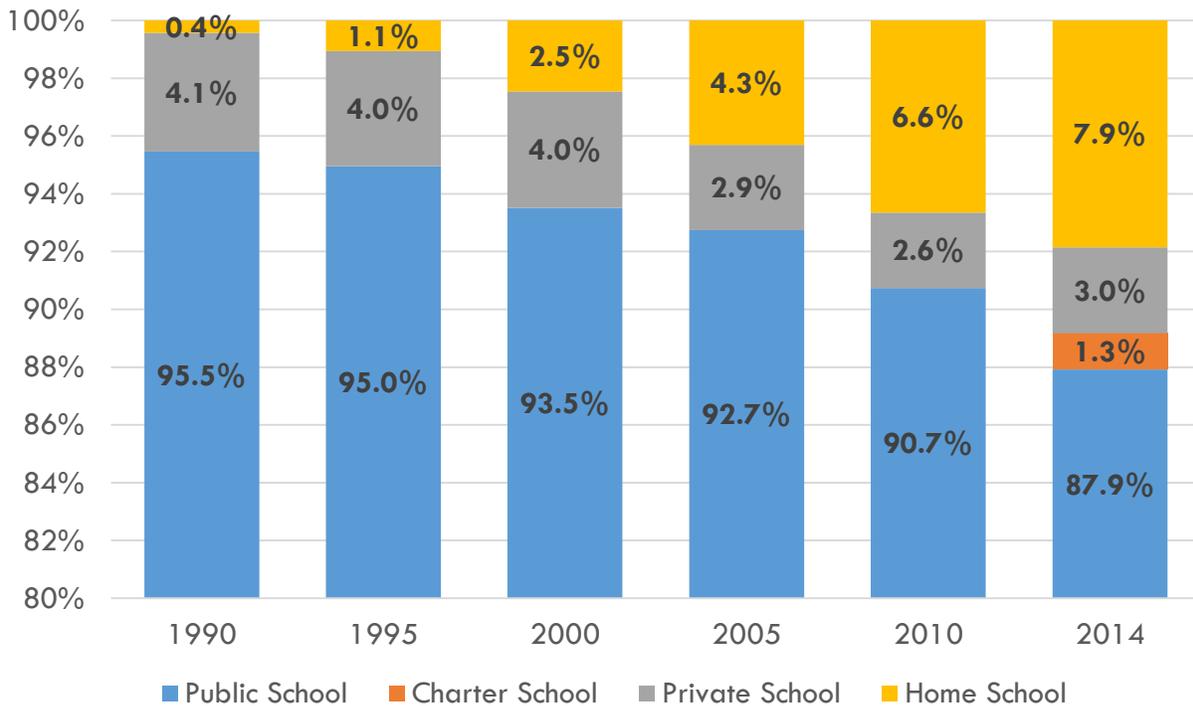
(Randolph County Tax Department, 2015)

**EDUCATION**

**K-12 SCHOOLS**

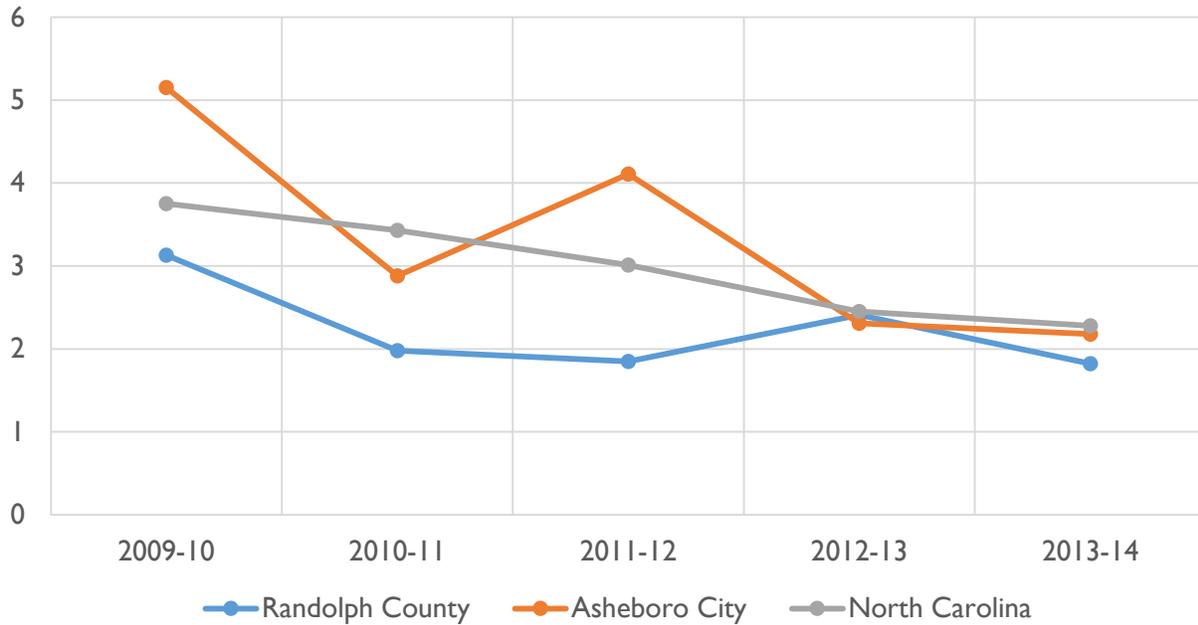
In 2015 there were 17 elementary schools, 7 middle schools and 7 high schools in the Randolph County public school system. The Asheboro City school system had 5 elementary schools, 2 middle schools, 1 high school and 1 early childhood development center. The Uwharrie Charter Academy is the only charter school in the county, opening in the fall of 2013. Randolph Community College offers four locations throughout the county for higher education (Asheboro Campus, Archdale Center, Randleman Center and the Emergency Services Training Center). Public schools have seen a decline in enrollment over the past 20 years as more students are home schooled and enrolling in the new charter school.

**FIGURE 29: SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS BY TYPE, 1990-2014**



(N.C. State Board of Education, Department of Public Instruction, 2015)

**FIGURE 30: DROPOUT RATES**



(N.C. Board of Education, Department of Public Instruction, 2014)

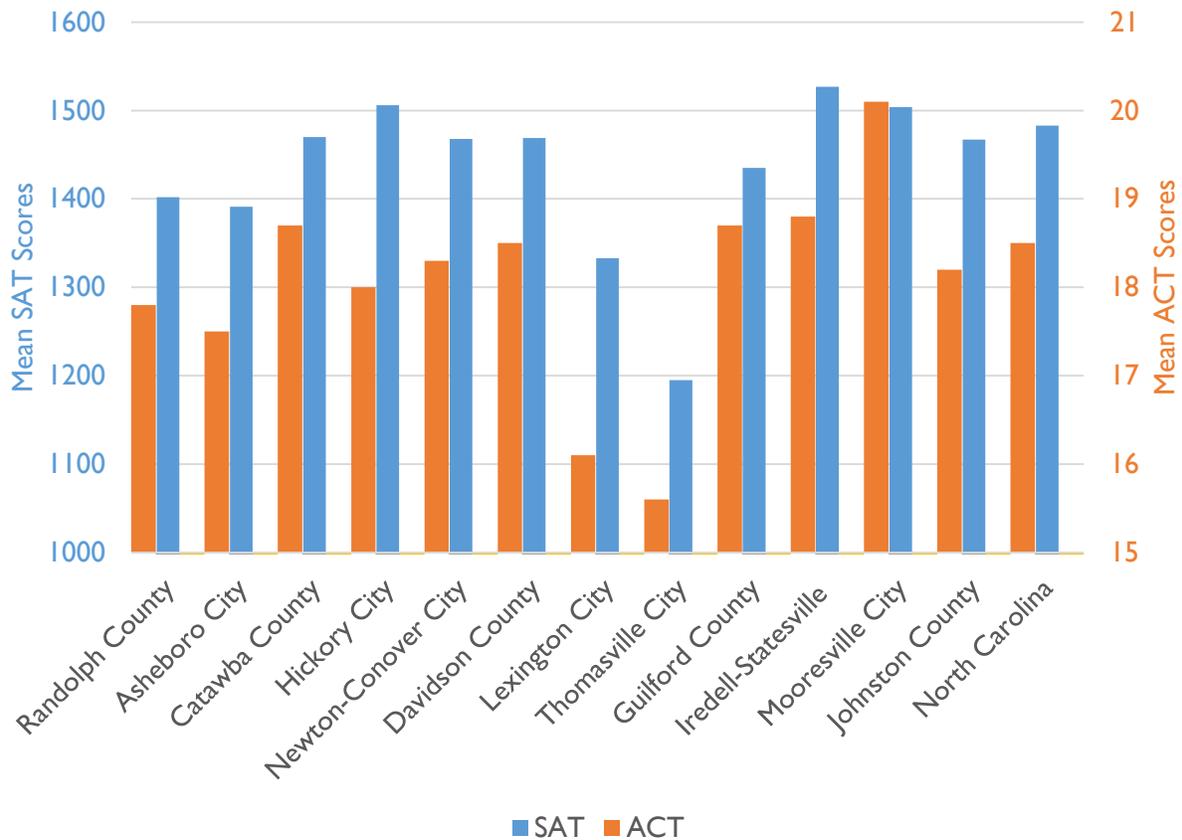
The High School Dropout Rate in the Randolph County School System has remained fairly constant from 2009 to 2013, while the dropout rate in the Asheboro City School System has decreased. Both systems have a dropout rate slightly below the State average. Graduation rates are increasing across the state, and graduation rates in both the County and Asheboro Schools Systems continue to remain above the state average graduation rate.

**TABLE 25: GRADUATION RATE COMPARISON FOR 2010-11 ENTERING 9TH GRADERS GRADUATION IN 2013-14**

SCHOOL SYSTEM	GRADUATION RATE
<b>Randolph County</b>	<b>87.4%</b>
<b>Asheboro City</b>	<b>86.4%</b>
Catawba County	90.8%
Hickory City	83.9%
Newton-Conover City	92.5%
Davidson County	85.1%
Lexington City	81.4%
Thomasville City	73.0%
Guilford County	88.5%
Iredell-Statesville	89.3%
Mooresville City	89.6%
Johnston County	85.4%
North Carolina	83.9%

(N.C. State Board of Education, Department of Public Instruction, 2015)

**FIGURE 31: SAT AND ACT SCORE COMPARISON, 2014**

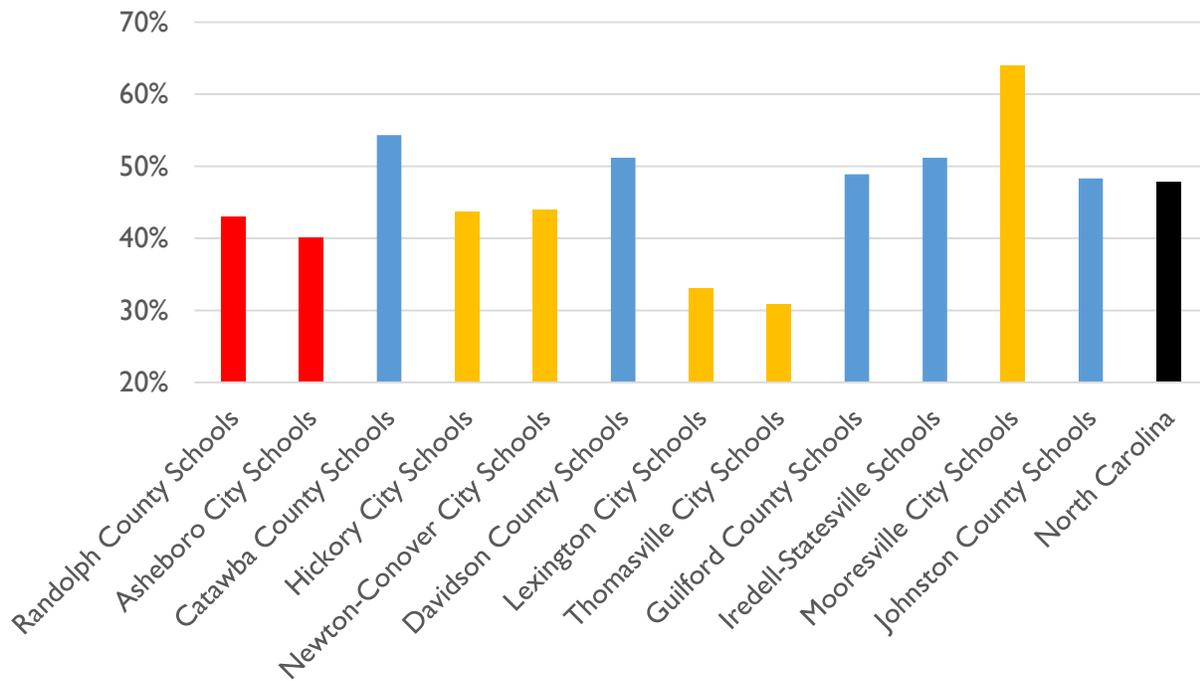


*(N.C. State Board of Education, Department of Public Instruction, 2015)*

Students who score levels 3, 4 and 5 on end-of-grade tests are considered grade level proficient. Students who score levels 4 and 5 are considered college and career ready. The school systems recognize the need to prepare students for jobs that will require some education beyond high school, but not necessarily a four year degree. Asheboro City Schools and Randolph County School System have partnered with Randolph Community College, regional employers and governmental agencies to form the NC Central Region Pathways to Prosperity Consortium. This group works to align resources and curricula for creating pathways for Randolph County students in the area of Advanced Manufacturing.

The Percentage of High School Students Considered Career and College Ready in both the Asheboro and Randolph County School Systems is lower than the North Carolina average.

**FIGURE 32: PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS CAREER & COLLEGE READY COMPARISON, 2013-14**



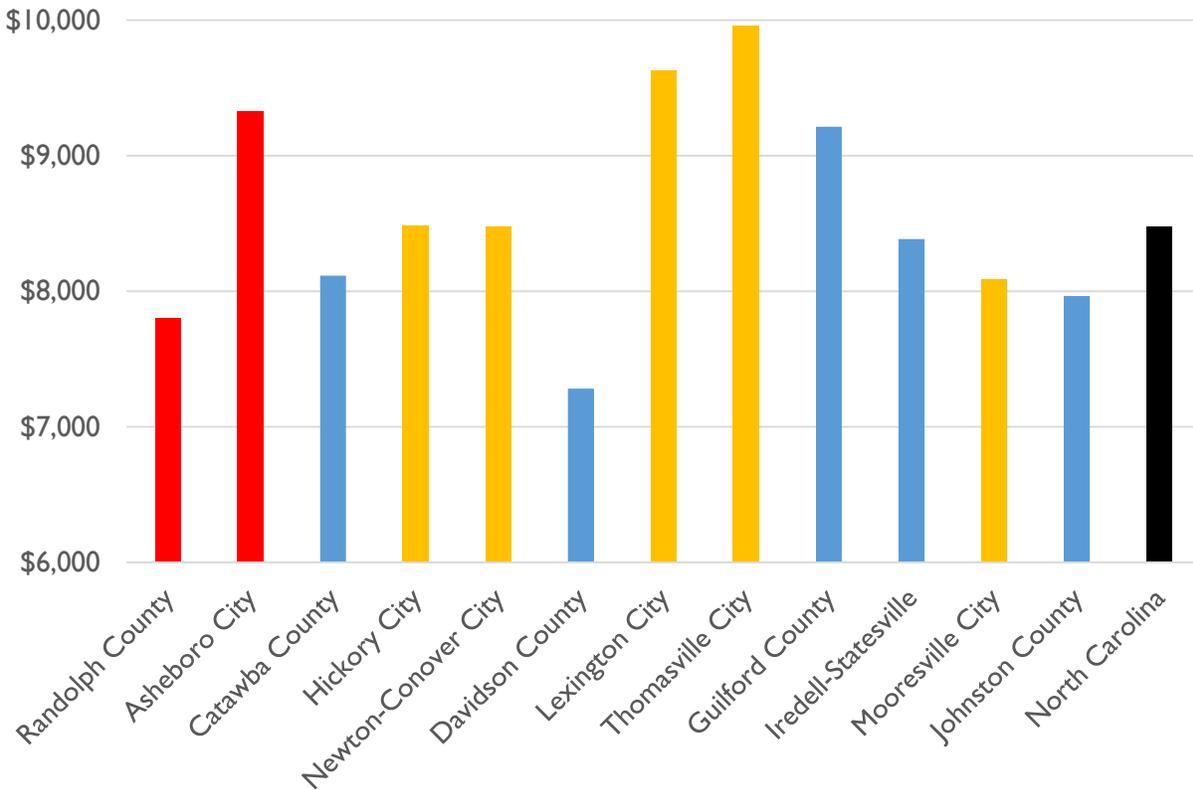
(N.C. State Board of Education, Department of Public Instruction, 2015)

**TABLE 26: PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES COMPARISON, 2014**

SCHOOL SYSTEM	STATE PPE	STATE RANK	FEDERAL PPE	FEDERAL RANK	LOCAL PPE	LOCAL RANK	TOTAL PPE	TOTAL RANK
Randolph County Schools	\$5,413	84	\$807	100	\$1,579	84	\$7,798	111
Asheboro City Schools	\$5,654	67	\$1,460	21	\$2,210	29	\$9,325	44
Catawba County Schools	\$5,233	98	\$937	86	\$1,945	50	\$8,115	94
Hickory City Schools	\$5,490	77	\$1,161	50	\$1,834	64	\$8,485	77
Newton-Conover City Schools	\$5,197	101	\$949	83	\$2,329	23	\$8,476	78
Davidson County Schools	\$5,172	103	\$710	108	\$1,400	102	\$7,282	115
Lexington City Schools	\$6,143	40	\$1,573	15	\$1,912	55	\$9,628	34
Thomasville City Schools	\$5,927	49	\$2,166	3	\$1,867	57	\$9,960	27
Guilford County Schools	\$5,212	100	\$1,105	56	\$2,895	12	\$9,212	49
Iredell-Statesville Schools	\$4,903	111	\$720	105	\$2,762	17	\$8,384	82
Mooresville City Schools	\$4,898	113	\$553	113	\$2,635	19	\$8,087	97
Johnston County Schools	\$5,247	94	\$867	94	\$1,850	61	\$7,964	104
North Carolina	\$5,390		\$991		\$2,095		\$8,477	

(N.C. State Board of Education, Department of Public Instruction, 2015)

**FIGURE 33: TOTAL PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES COMPARISON, 2014**

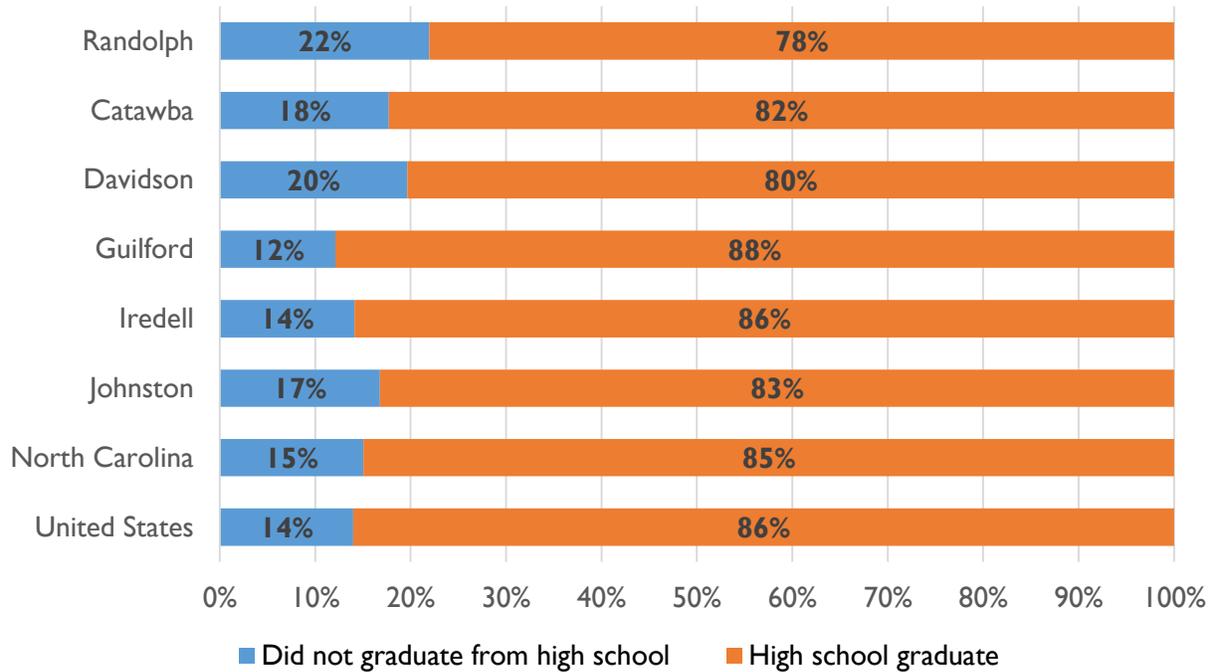


(N.C. State Board of Education, Department of Public Instruction, 2015)

## HIGHER EDUCATION

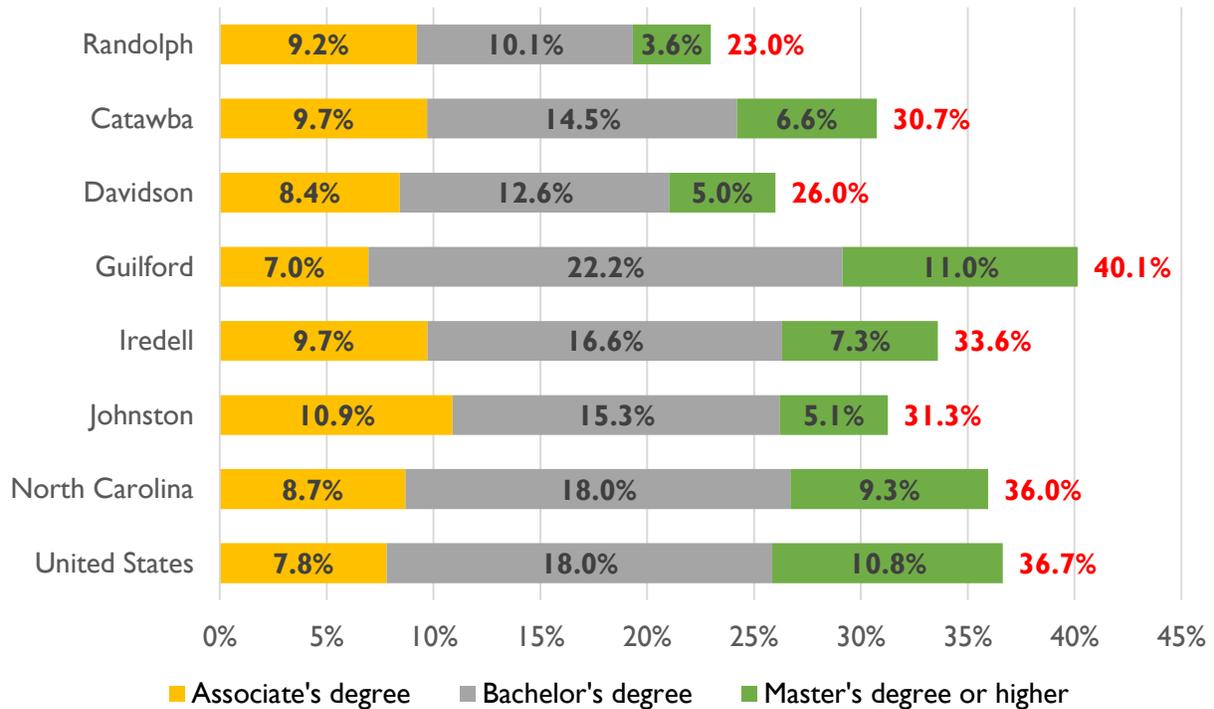
22% of the adults in Randolph County (ages 25 years and older) do not have a high school diploma or equivalent. Of the 78% with a high school diploma, only 23% have another advance degree: 9.2% have an Associate’s degree, 10.1% have a Bachelor’s degree and 3.6% have obtained a Master’s degree or higher. These percentages are lower than the state and national averages and of those of the comparison counties.

**FIGURE 34: HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER (COMPARISON AREAS), 2013**



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**FIGURE 35: ADVANCED DEGREES FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER (COMPARISON AREAS), 2013**

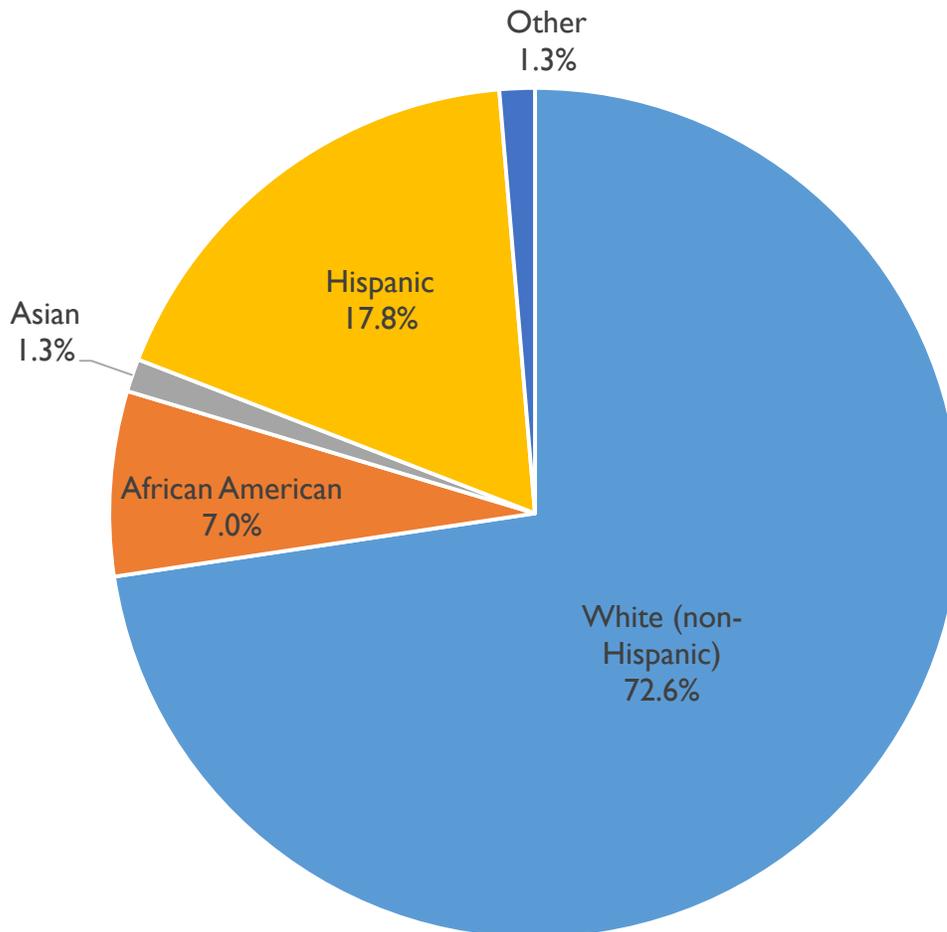


(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## EDUCATION BY RACE

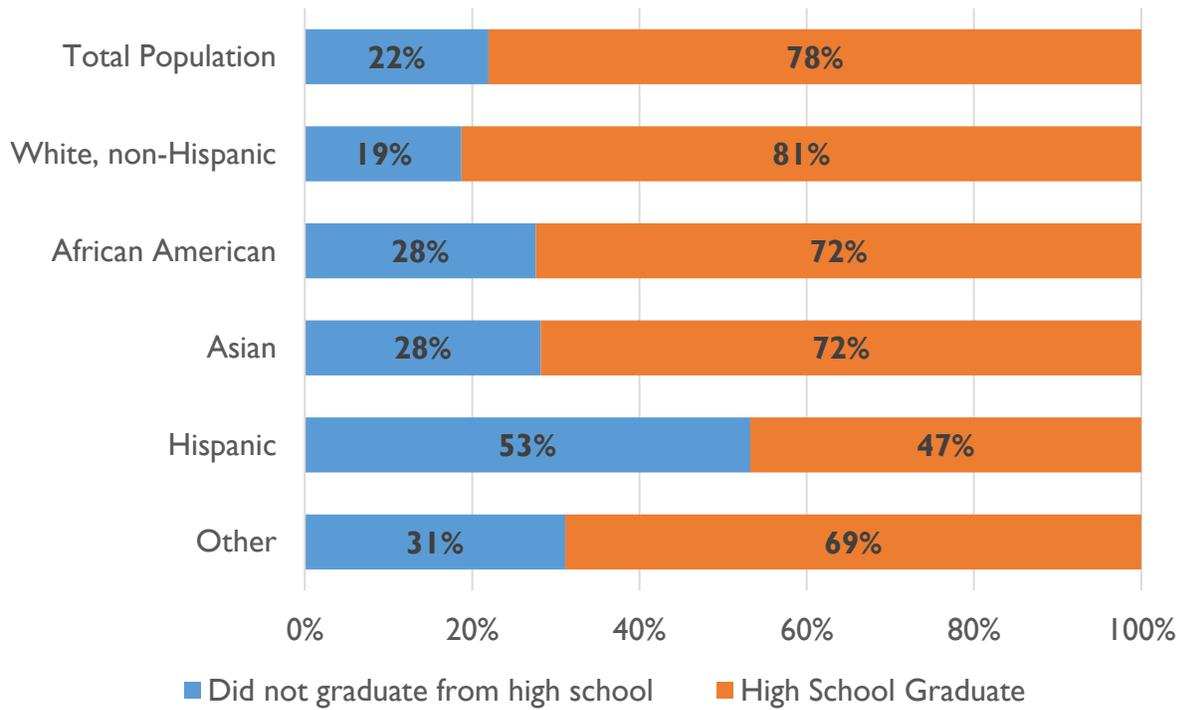
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, of the 21,115 adults in the county without a high school education, 73% are White, non-Hispanic; 7% are African American; 1% are Asian; and 18% are Hispanic. 470 (or 2%) of these individuals have moved out of the county in the past year.

**FIGURE 36: POPULATION WITH LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 2013**



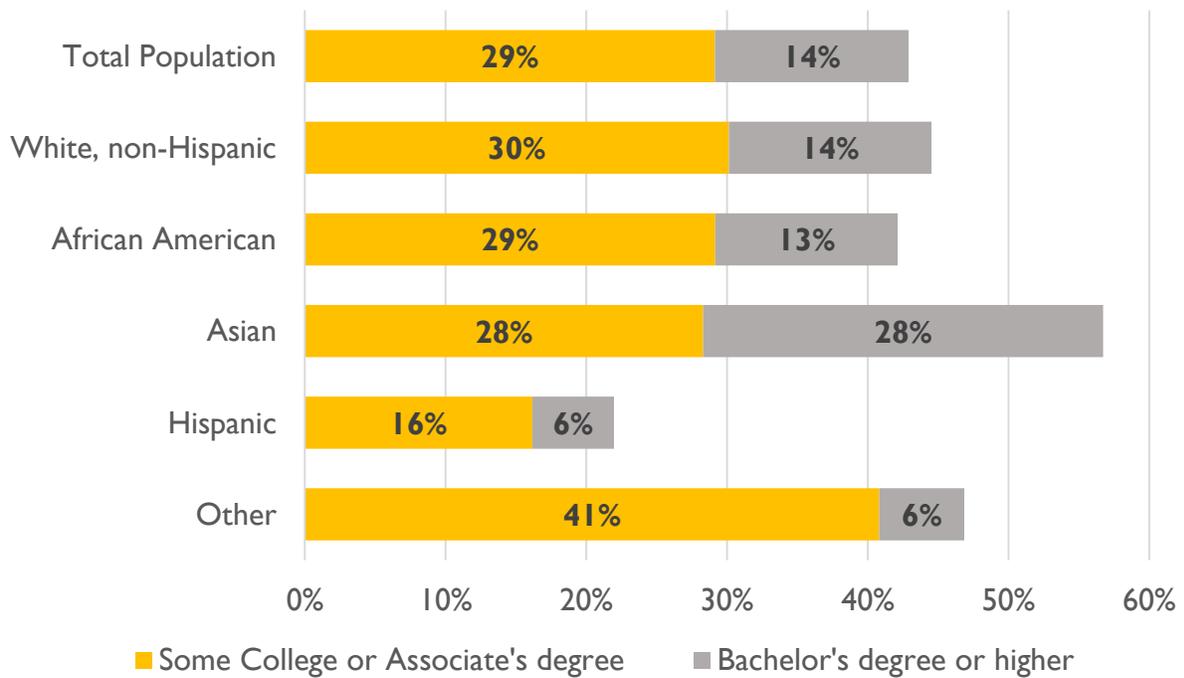
*(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)*

**FIGURE 37: HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION FOR POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER BY RACE, 2013**



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

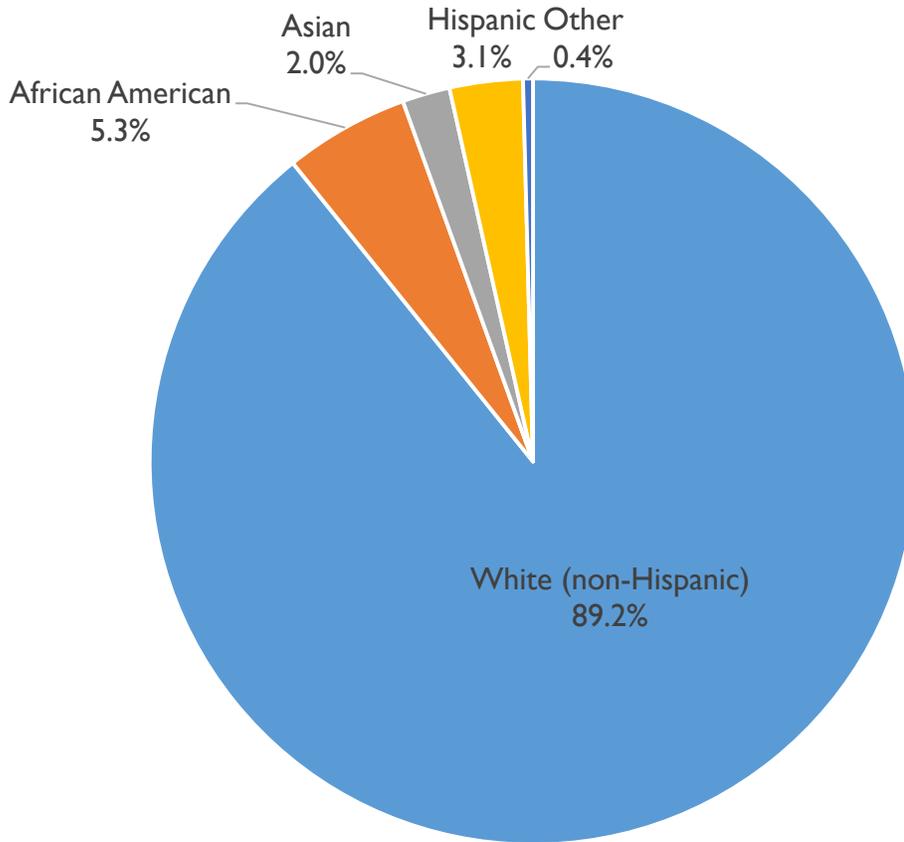
**FIGURE 38: ADVANCED DEGREES FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER BY RACE, 2013**



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

Of the 75,038 individuals in the County with a high school education or higher, 2,792 (or 3.7%) have moved out of the county in the past year. Of the 13,223 adults in the county with a Bachelor's degree or higher, 89% are white, non-Hispanic; 5% are African American; 2% are Asian; and 3% are Hispanics. 751 (or 5.7%) of these individuals have moved out of the county in the past year.

**FIGURE 39: POPULATION WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER BY RACE, 2013**



*(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)*

## LABOR FORCE

In May 2015, 68,816 individuals were in the labor force in Randolph County. Only 3,879 people were unemployed, with a County unemployment rate of 5.6%. This rate is lower than that of the State.

**TABLE 27: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS (COMPARISON AREAS), MAY 2015**

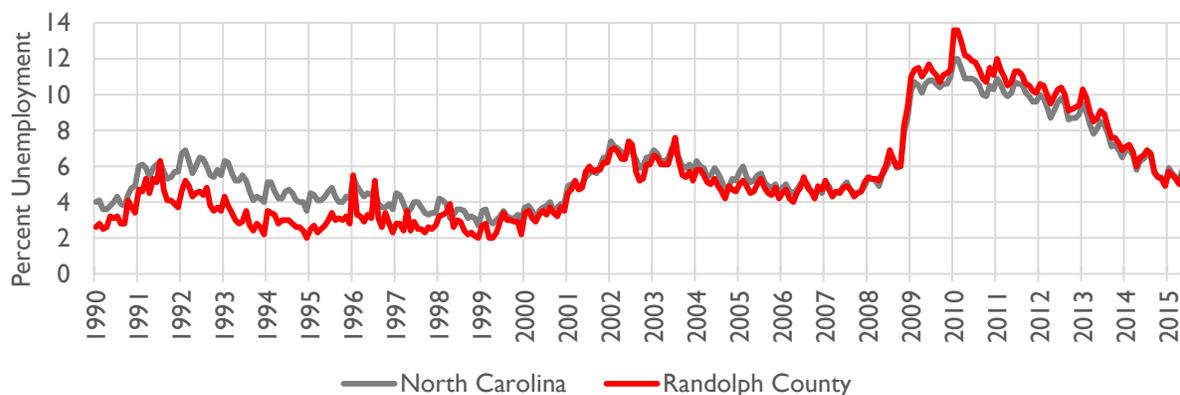
AREA NAME	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)
<b>Randolph</b>	<b>68,816</b>	<b>64,937</b>	<b>3,879</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Catawba	75,415	71,029	4,386	5.8
Davidson	80,011	75,422	4,589	5.7
Guilford	260,506	244,931	15,575	6.0
Iredell	82,664	78,039	4,625	5.6
Johnston	87,876	83,257	4,619	5.3
North Carolina	4,796,093	4,514,502	281,591	5.9
United States	157,719,000	149,349,000	8,370,000	5.3

(N.C. Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, 2015)

## UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate remained low between 1990 and 2008. Towards the end of 2008, the unemployment rate began to escalate and reached an all-time high of 13.6% at the beginning of 2010. Since then, the unemployment rate has crept back down to just over five percent as it was before the recession. The county trend matches that of the state trend; however, the state only reached an all-time high of 12.0% at the beginning of 2010.

**FIGURE 40: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1990-2015)**

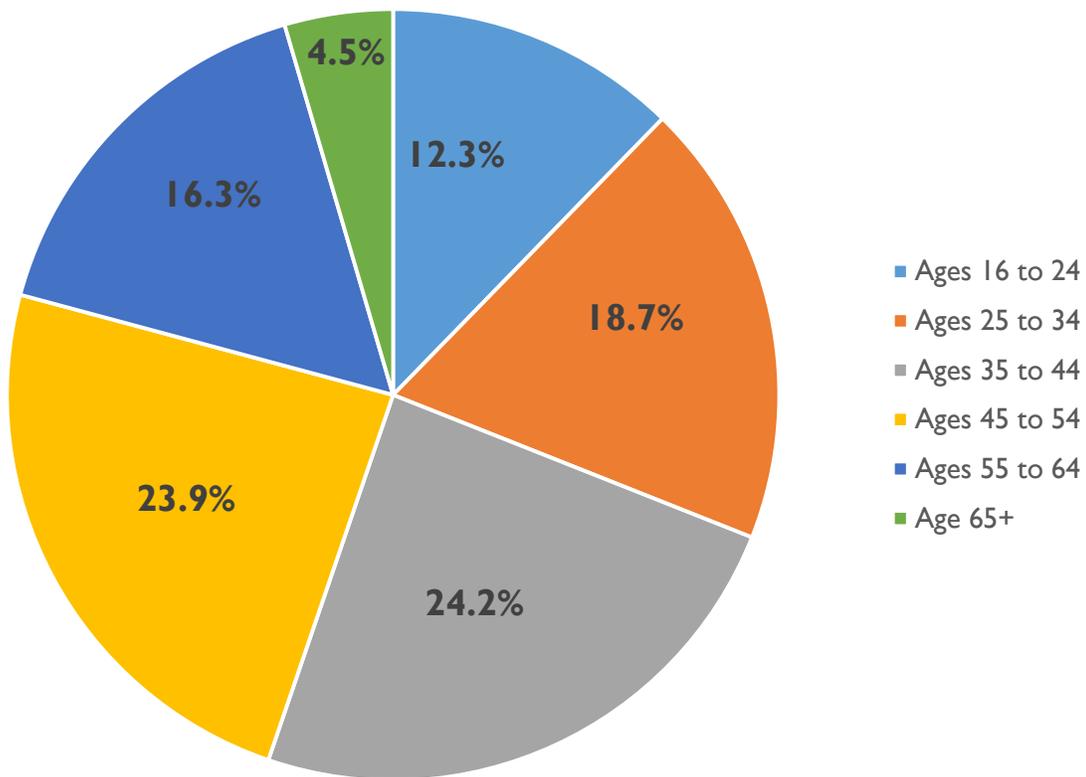


(N.C. Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, 2015)

## AGE OF LABOR FORCE

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates from (2009-2013), in 2014 the largest age group in the County's labor force is age 35 to 44, contributing 24.2% of the labor force population. A close second is the age group 45 to 54 contributing 23.9% of the labor force. Randolph County has a workforce age composition similar to the state and other comparable counties of similar demographics.

FIGURE 41: AGE OF WORKFORCE, 2013



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## OLDER ADULTS IN THE LABOR FORCE

As seen in the pie chart above, the older adult (pre-retirement) population (ages 45 to 64) makes up 40.2% of the County's labor force (or 28,057 individuals). Of this age group, 2,484 people are unemployed (8.9%). These older adults constitute 33% of the entire county unemployed population. The majority of these working older adults work in the manufacturing industry (41.8%).

## RACE & ETHNICITY OF LABOR FORCE

In 2014, the white population made up 75% of the County's work force; African Americans made up 12%; and Hispanics made up 9%. Since 2000, this composition has changed slightly as the white percentage has decreased from 80%; the African American percentage has increased from 11% (although number in the workforce has actually decreased); and the Hispanic percentage has increased from 6%.

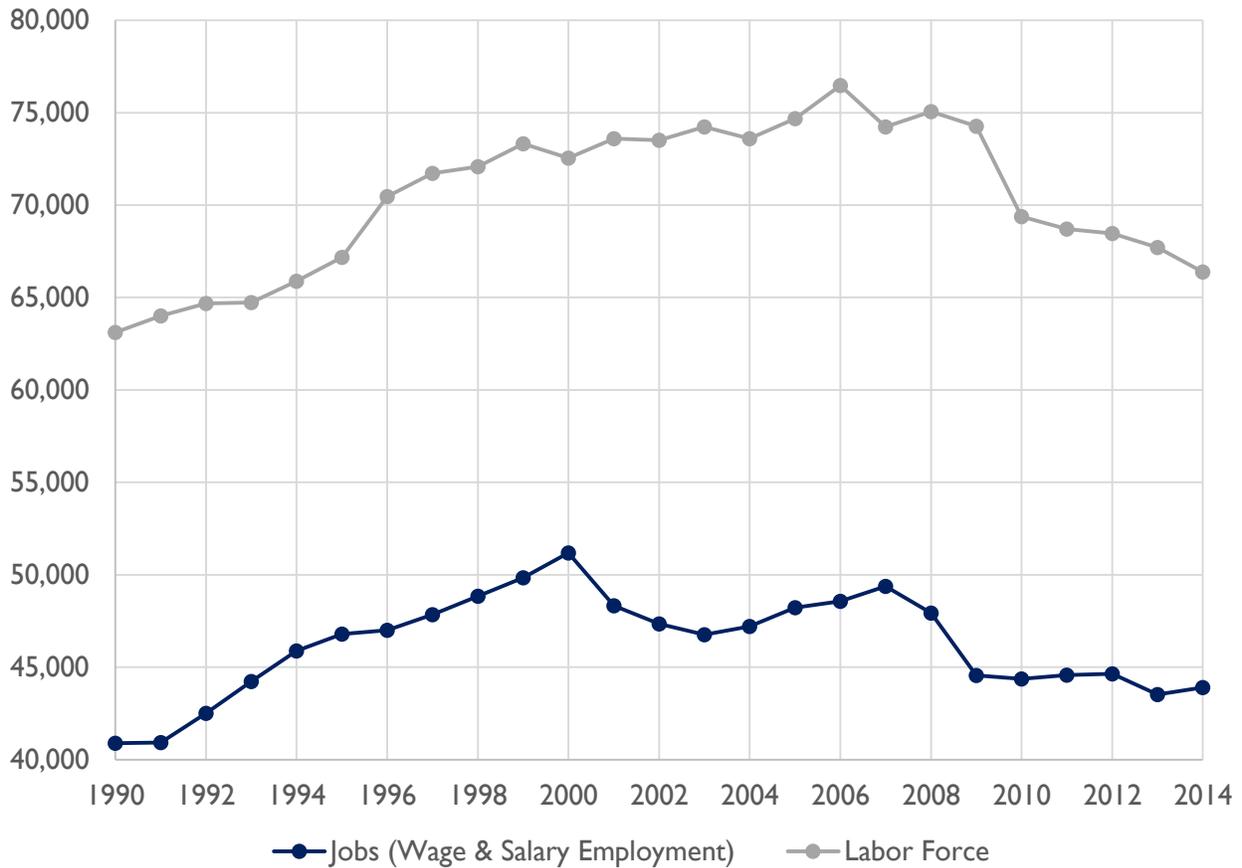
**TABLE 28: LABOR FORCE BY RACE (2000-2014)**

YEAR	TOTAL WORK FORCE	WHITE, NH		BLACK, NH		HISPANIC	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
2000	49,133	39,458	80.3%	5,458	11.1%	3,036	6.2%
2001	49,223	39,045	79.3%	5,517	11.2%	3,431	7.0%
2002	46,053	36,448	79.1%	5,147	11.2%	3,260	7.1%
2003	46,829	36,793	78.6%	5,396	11.5%	3,383	7.2%
2004	44,654	34,445	77.1%	5,342	12.0%	3,607	8.1%
2005	47,500	36,655	77.2%	5,681	12.0%	3,800	8.0%
2006	48,083	36,863	76.7%	5,863	12.2%	3,917	8.1%
2007	48,279	36,837	76.3%	5,896	12.2%	4,077	8.4%
2008	48,333	36,657	75.8%	5,979	12.4%	4,225	8.7%
2009	44,137	33,675	76.3%	5,393	12.2%	3,753	8.5%
2010	41,250	31,392	76.1%	5,007	12.1%	3,606	8.7%
2011	42,138	31,827	75.5%	5,250	12.5%	3,787	9.0%
2012	43,643	32,962	75.5%	5,387	12.3%	3,941	9.0%
2013	43,468	32,988	75.9%	5,135	11.8%	4,031	9.3%
2014	42,821	32,315	75.5%	5,264	12.3%	3,918	9.1%

*(U.S. Census, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, 2015)*

# JOBS

**FIGURE 42: NUMBER OF WAGE & SALARY JOBS IN COMPARISON TO LABOR FORCE (1990-2014)**



Over the past decade, Randolph County has lost 7% of its total jobs – on par with neighboring Davidson County and the state as a whole.

(N.C. Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, 2015) (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2015)

**TABLE 29: JOB GROWTH (COMPARISON AREAS), 1984-2014**

AREA NAME	JOBS				JOB GROWTH		
	2014	2004	1994	1984	PAST 10 YEARS	PAST 20 YEARS	PAST 30 YEARS
<b>Randolph County</b>	<b>43,898</b>	<b>47,208</b>	<b>45,884</b>	<b>35,889</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>	<b>22.3%</b>
Catawba County	81,746	86,997	89,358	70,582	-6.0%	-8.5%	15.8%
Davidson County	41,318	44,504	48,265	41,783	-7.2%	-14.4%	-1.1%
Guilford County	269,167	266,863	245,575	196,114	0.9%	9.6%	37.3%
Iredell County	67,670	59,127	46,298	33,933	14.4%	46.2%	99.4%
Johnston County	44,211	37,888	28,913	21,058	16.7%	52.9%	109.9%
North Carolina	4,057,234	3,778,403	3,334,552	2,138,137	7.4%	21.7%	89.8%

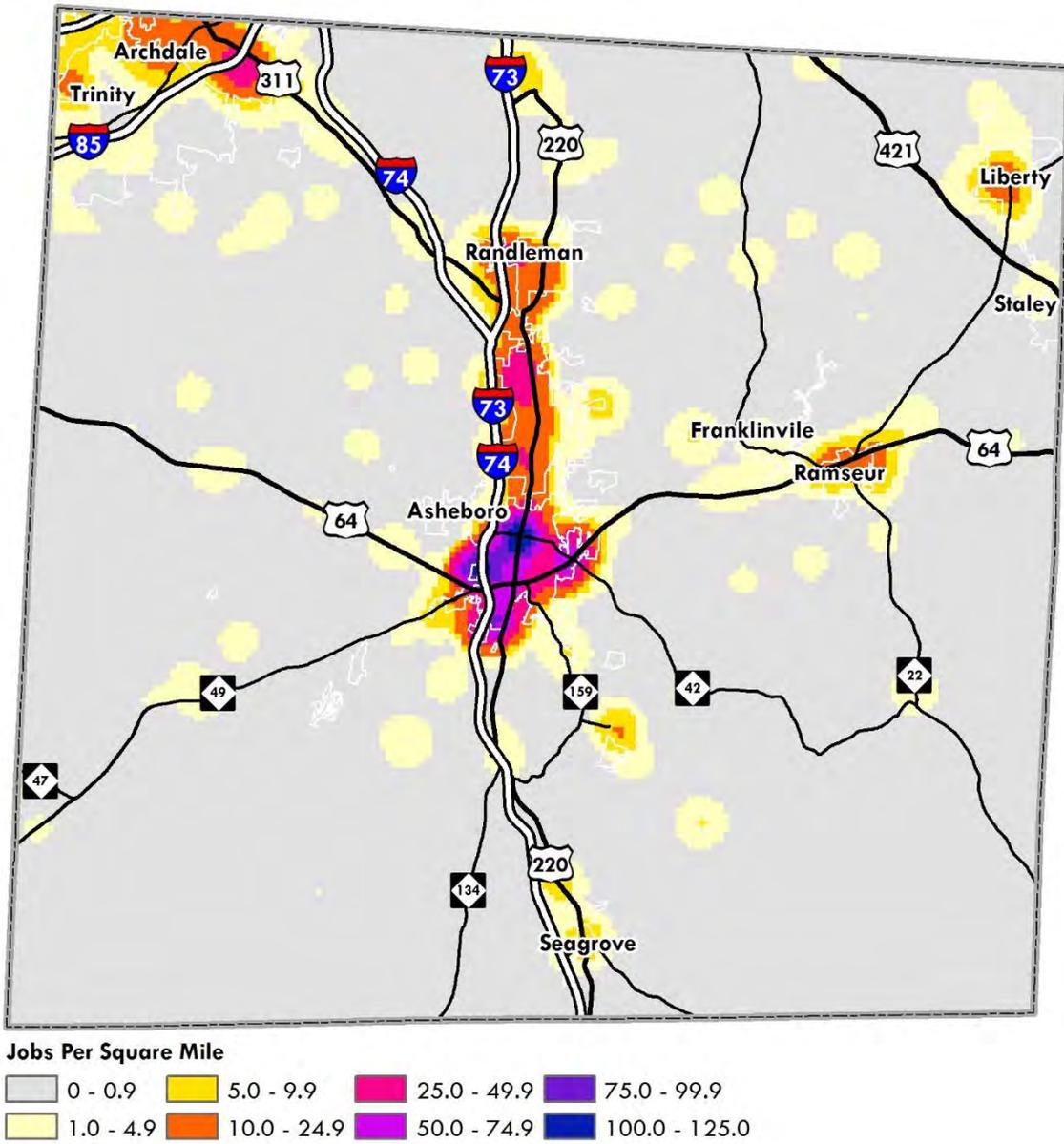
(N.C. Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, 2015)

**TABLE 30: LARGEST EMPLOYERS (2015)**

RANK	COMPANY NAME	EMPLOYMENT/ RANGE	DESCRIPTION
1	Randolph County Schools	2,242	Education
2	Randolph Hospital	1,195	Health Care
3	Technimark	1,089	Manufacturing (Plastics Products)
4	Klaussner Home Furnishings	950	Manufacturing (Upholstered Furniture)
5	Hughes Furniture Industries	739	Manufacturing (Furniture)
6	County of Randolph	734	Government
7	Asheboro City Schools	689	Education
8	Arrow International	593	Manufacturing (Catheters)
9	United Furniture	556	Manufacturing (Upholstered Furniture)
10	Energizer Battery	550	Manufacturing (Batteries)
11	Wal-Mart	500-999	Trade
12	Dart Container	400	Manufacturing (Plastic cups and lids)
13	NC Zoological Park & Society	370	Zoo
14	Kayser-Roth	365	Manufacturing (Nylon & cotton socks)
15	Tempur Sealy International, Inc.	352	Manufacturing (Mattresses)
16	Acme-McCrary	350	Manufacturing (Women's active wear & intimate apparel)
17	City of Asheboro	330	Government
18	UltraCraft	282	Manufacturing (Kitchen and bathroom cabinets)
19	Bossong Hosiery	270	Hosiery
20	Prestige Fabricators	260	Manufacturing (Foam Products)
21	The Timken Company	251	Manufacturing (Tapered Roller Bearings)
22	Wells Hosiery	250	Hosiery
23	Randolph Community College	250-499	Education
24	SMX Staffing, LLC	250-499	Professional & Business Services
25	McDonald's	250-499	Leisure & Hospitality
26	Food Lion	250-499	Trade
27	Piedmont Staffing Solutions	250-499	Professional & Business Services
28	Elastic Therapy	243	Medical Pantyhose
29	Sapona Manufacturing Co., Inc.	240	Manufacturing (Yarn Texturing)
30	Oliver Rubber	230	Manufacturing (Rubber products)
31	Post Holdings/MOM Brands	230	Cereal Products

(Randolph County, Economic Development Corporation, 2015) (N.C. Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, 2015)

MAP 14: JOB DENSITY, 2015



(InfoUSA, 2015)

## JOB LOSS

Between 1999 and 2015, there were 7,757 jobs lost due to announced major plant closures and layoffs. The greatest job loss impact occurred in April 1999 when Black & Decker moved overseas and 864 jobs were lost. In 2014, Arrow International announced that it would begin downsizing with a total loss of 643 workers through 2017. Klausner Furniture downsized twice in 2001 and twice again in 2008, losing a total of 862 positions. Ramtex, a textile plant in Ramseur, downsized several times between 2002 and 2009, with an eventual plant closure in February 2009. The total effect of this company closure was a loss of 651 jobs.

**TABLE 31: MAJOR PLANT CLOSURES & JOB LAYOFFS, 1999-2015**

COMPANY	# OF JOBS LOST	REASON	DATE
American Modular Technology	120	Plant Closing	February, 1999
Ekni Leather	65	Plant Closing	March, 1999
Black & Decker	864	Moved overseas	April, 1999
Leggett & Platt	25	Plant Closing	August, 1999
Carved Duplicators	60	Plant Closing	September, 1999
Unifi	236	Plant Closing	October, 1999
Shaw Furniture Gallery	63	Plant Closing	August, 2000
Jockey Hosiery	279	Plant Closing	September, 2000
John Plant Company	45	Downsizing	October, 2000
Klausner Furniture Industries	289	Downsizing	February, 2001
The Chair Company	85	Plant Closing	February, 2001
Klausner Furniture Industries	422	Downsizing	May 2001 - January, 2002
Caraway Furniture	170	Plant Closing	June, 2001
Galey & Lord	215	Plant Closing	September, 2001
BB Walker	20	Plant Closing	December, 2001
Ramtex	45	Downsizing	January, 2002
Laird Technologies	62	Plant Closing	March, 2002
Lucks, Inc.	120	Plant Closing	May, 2002
Arrow/SI	25	Plant Closing	June, 2002 – October 2003
Worcester Controls	62	Plant Closing	December, 2002
Dowell Aggregate, Inc.	20	Relocation	March, 2003
Ramtex	151	Downsizing	July, 2003 - September, 2003
Elastex	30	Plant Closing	September, 2003
Randolph Knitting	39	Plant Closing	September, 2003
Champagne Dye Works, Inc.	70	Plant Closing	October, 2003
Sew Special	20	Plant Closing	October, 2003
Trussway	50	Plant Closing	October, 2003
Ramseur Interlock	86	Plant Closing	January, 2004
Sara Lee	315	Plant Closing	June, 2004 – March 2005
Elkhart Industries	30	Plant Closing	December, 2004
Concept Fabrics	30	Plant Closing	June, 2005
Phil Knit	25	Plant Closing	June, 2005
Confluence Watersports	120	Consolidation to SC	August, 2005
Universal Fibers	35	Plant Closing	October, 2005
Wright's Furniture	60	Plant Closing	June, 2006
Unilever Bestfoods	150	Consolidation	August, 2006
Fox Apparel	200	Import Competition	September, 2006

COMPANY	# OF JOBS LOST	REASON	DATE
Ramtex	100	Downsizing	April, 2007
Petty Enterprises	120	Relocated to Iredell	January, 2008
Klaussner Furniture Industries	130	Downsizing	March, 2008
Ramtex	100	Downsizing	March, 2008
Pilgram's Pride	35	Plant Closing	May, 2008
Hanesbrand	40	Plant Closing	June, 2008
Component Fabricators	34	Closed	July, 2008
Caraustar	14	Downsizing	December, 2008
Klaussner Furniture Industries	21	Downsizing	December, 2008
Times Fiber	75	Plant Closed	December, 2008
Wells Hosiery	50	Downsizing	December, 2008
Asheboro Elastics	20	Downsizing	January, 2009
BJ Con-Sew	20	Downsizing	January, 2009
Kinro	24	Plant Closed	January, 2009
Metals USA	10	Downsizing	January, 2009
Ramtex	50	Downsizing	January, 2009
Acme McCrary	185	Downsizing	February, 2009
Goodyear	48	Downsizing	February, 2009
Ramtex	205	Plant Closing	February, 2009
Timken	50	Downsizing	February, 2009
Goodyear	70	Downsizing	February/May, 2009
Carrick Turning Works	25	Plant Closed	March, 2009
Lodging by Liberty	22	Downsizing	December, 2009
Supreme Foam	62	Bankruptcy	April, 2010
Moll Industries	109	Bankruptcy	July, 2010
Acme McCrary	50	Restructuring	February, 2011
Home Line Furniture Industries	56	Financial difficulty	June, 2011
IMMI	12	Plant closed	December, 2011
TD Custom Coating	7	Plant closed	February, 2012
Contract Steel	10	Plant closed	July, 2012
AMT	21	Plant Closed	August, 2012
J. D. Wilkins Company	25	Plant closed	August, 2012
C. R. Currin	24	Plant Closed	October, 2012
Energizer	40	Downsizing	November, 2012
Hyosung, USA	310	Plant closed	December, 2012
Dillard's	56	Closed	June, 2013
Randolph Hospital	45	Downsizing	September, 2013
Arrow International	643	Relocation to Mexico	2014 -Downsizing over next 3 years
J C Penney	35	Store Closing	April, 2015

(Randolph County, Economic Development Corporation, 2015)

**TABLE 32: TOTAL JOB LAYOFFS BY YEAR, 1999-2015**

YEAR	# OF JOBS LOST
1999	1,370
2000	387
2001	1,201
2002	314
2003	380
2004	431
2005	210
2006	410
2007	100
2008	619
2009	729
2010	171
2011	118
2012	437
2013	202
2014	643
2015	35

*(Randolph County, Economic Development Corporation, 2015)*

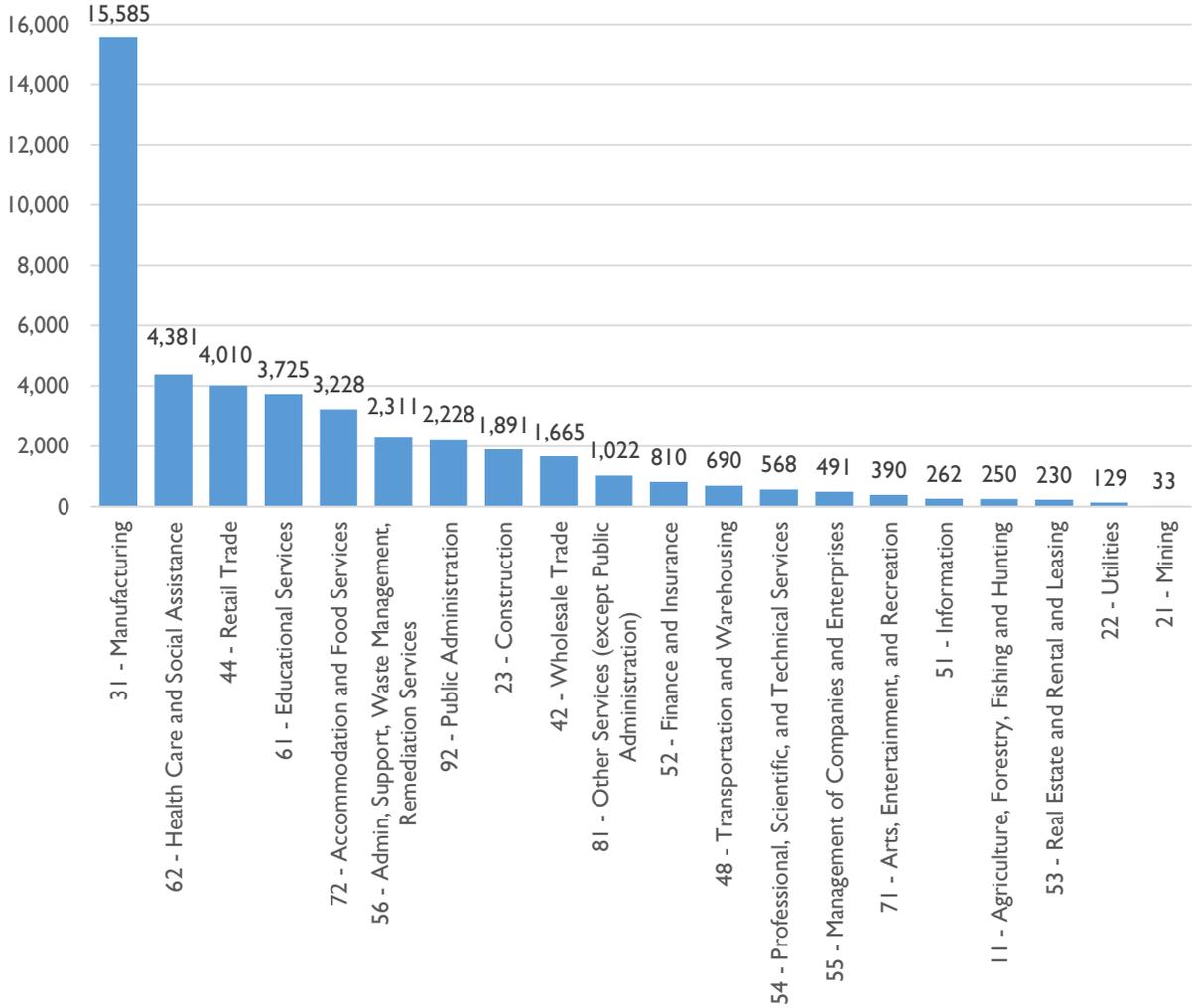
## JOB CREATION

The Randolph County Economic Development Corporation (EDC) has worked hard over the past few years to work with new and existing industries for the creation of new jobs, to expand the County's tax base, and to strengthen the local economy. Even though 7,757 jobs were lost between 1999 and 2015 due to announced major plant closings and layoffs, the EDC has tracked almost 8,000 announced new and expanded jobs to the County between 1999 and 2014.

# INDUSTRIES

In 2014 the total number of jobs within the industry sector in Randolph County was 43,899. Manufacturing has the largest share of industry jobs, representing 35.4% (or 15,585) of all jobs in the County. Health Care and Social Assistance represents 10.0% (or 4,381) of all of the jobs in the County. These numbers exclude workers in the armed forces, the self-employed, proprietors, domestic workers, unpaid family workers, and railroad workers covered by the railroad unemployment insurance system. In 2013, there was an additional 12,312 proprietor employment according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

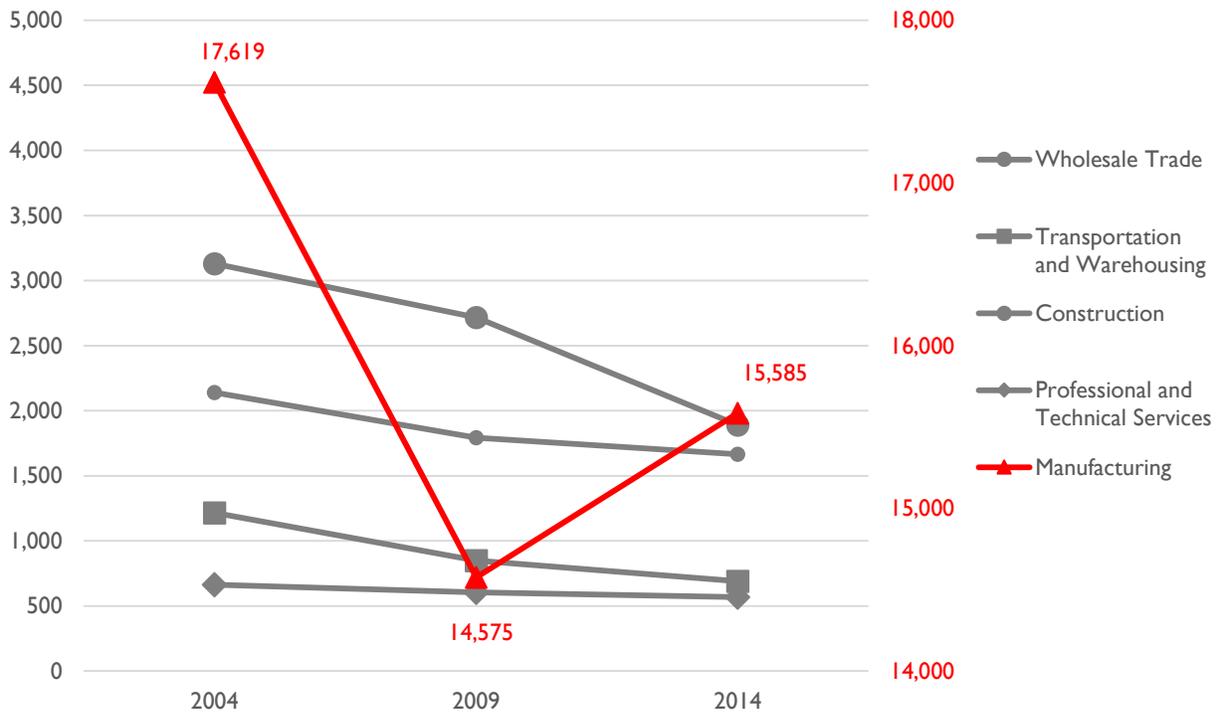
**FIGURE 43: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY\* 2014**



(N.C. Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, 2015)

\* Data includes industries in the private and governmental sectors. Excluded workers include members of the armed forces, the self-employed, proprietors, domestic workers, unpaid family workers, and railroad workers covered by the railroad unemployment insurance system.

**FIGURE 44: TOP 5 INDUSTRIES JOB CHANGE 2009-2014**



(N.C. Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, 2015)

## INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS

The North Carolina Department of Commerce releases industry projections for prosperity zones across the state, not individual counties. The Piedmont Triad Region is projected to add more than 64,000 jobs between 2012 and 2022, with approximately half of this growth potentially occurring in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector. The Manufacturing industry is projected to be the industry with the greatest net loss of jobs, losing over 8,000 across the region by 2022. Because Manufacturing is Randolph County’s biggest industry, the county could see an even greater loss of jobs.

## WAGES

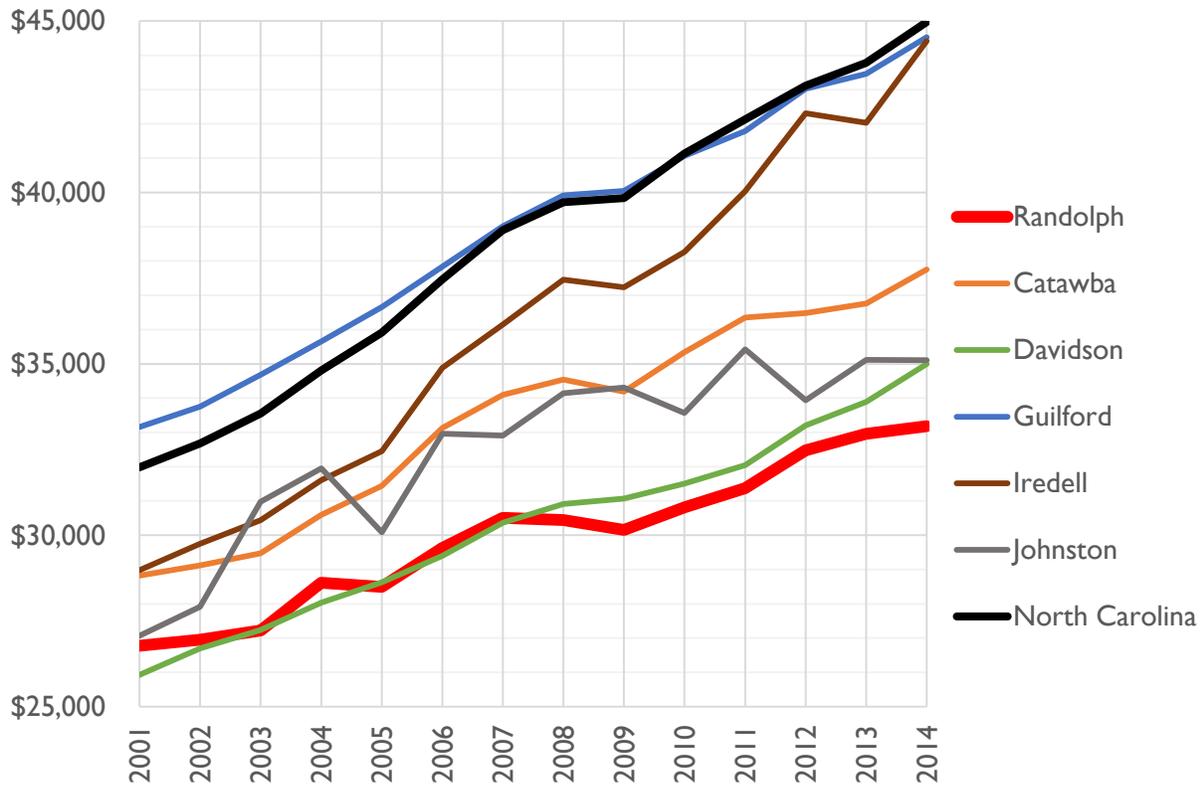
The average annual wage for all industries in 2014 was \$33,185, an increase of 24% from 2001. Randolph currently has the lowest average annual wage of all comparison counties and has had the smallest increase since 2001. Randolph’s average annual wage trend has been similar to that of Davidson County; however, Davidson’s average annual wage has increased faster in recent years. Both Table 33 and Figure 45 illustrate the average annual wage trend since 2001 for Randolph County and other comparison counties.

**TABLE 33: AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE COMPARISON (2001-2014)**

YEAR	RANDOLPH	CATAWBA	DAVIDSON	GUILFORD	IREDELL	JOHNSTON	NORTH CAROLINA
2001	\$26,776	\$28,819	\$25,931	\$33,156	\$28,980	\$27,066	\$31,982
2002	\$26,950	\$29,125	\$26,693	\$33,753	\$29,751	\$27,913	\$32,676
2003	\$27,219	\$29,475	\$27,237	\$34,678	\$30,437	\$30,978	\$33,552
2004	\$28,612	\$30,600	\$28,031	\$35,657	\$31,605	\$31,949	\$34,802
2005	\$28,492	\$31,442	\$28,628	\$36,653	\$32,454	\$30,086	\$35,914
2006	\$29,625	\$33,130	\$29,398	\$37,837	\$34,886	\$32,962	\$37,463
2007	\$30,506	\$34,100	\$30,363	\$39,016	\$36,150	\$32,904	\$38,901
2008	\$30,443	\$34,538	\$30,915	\$39,911	\$37,458	\$34,140	\$39,716
2009	\$30,157	\$34,185	\$31,074	\$40,044	\$37,236	\$34,309	\$39,835
2010	\$30,813	\$35,342	\$31,508	\$41,066	\$38,258	\$33,568	\$41,133
2011	\$31,374	\$36,353	\$32,042	\$41,794	\$40,038	\$35,421	\$42,131
2012	\$32,477	\$36,480	\$33,200	\$43,026	\$42,311	\$33,942	\$43,115
2013	\$32,960	\$36,764	\$33,890	\$43,465	\$42,027	\$35,114	\$43,785
2014	\$33,185	\$37,757	\$34,992	\$44,529	\$44,415	\$35,104	\$44,967
<b>Percent Increase (2001-2014)</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>41%</b>

(N.C. Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, 2015)

**FIGURE 45: AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE COMPARISON (2001-2014)**



(N.C. Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, 2015)

The Utility industry has the highest average annual wage in Randolph County and also has the highest percent increase between 2001 and 2014 with a 51.6% increase in average annual wages. Wages are highest in the Utility and Mining industries; however, these industries employ the fewest workers as shown in Figure 43.

**TABLE 34: AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES BY INDUSTRY (2001-2014) (NAICS 11-52)**

NAICS Code	11	21	22	23	31	42	44	48	51	52
INDUSTRY	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING	MINING	UTILITIES	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	WHOLESALE TRADE	RETAIL TRADE	TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	INFORMATION	FINANCE AND INSURANCE
2001	\$26,066	\$39,138	\$49,091	\$33,241	\$26,603	\$34,079	\$18,729	\$28,646	\$32,030	\$30,838
2002	\$24,909	\$41,643	\$51,117	\$31,035	\$27,730	\$32,055	\$19,689	\$31,279	\$33,926	\$31,292
2003	\$25,144	\$35,351	\$53,253	\$32,227	\$29,370	\$38,489	\$20,226	\$32,973	\$35,143	\$34,487
2004	\$24,857	\$44,040	\$53,477	\$33,465	\$32,261	\$40,345	\$20,727	\$33,105	\$32,649	\$33,542
2005	\$25,762	\$47,043	\$56,594	\$33,324	\$30,616	\$40,692	\$21,607	\$33,385	\$34,010	\$35,685
2006	\$26,269	n/a	\$52,959	\$34,522	\$32,677	\$43,177	\$22,405	\$33,413	\$35,363	\$37,290
2007	\$28,168	n/a	\$58,060	\$35,848	\$32,860	\$45,952	\$22,918	\$35,756	\$36,773	\$43,793
2008	\$28,577	n/a	\$60,289	\$36,542	\$33,464	\$38,434	\$22,981	\$35,939	\$39,571	\$43,293
2009	\$26,441	n/a	\$60,381	\$35,559	\$33,321	\$38,396	\$22,847	\$36,288	\$39,834	\$40,912
2010	\$28,003	n/a	\$66,535	\$37,795	\$34,861	\$39,137	\$23,925	\$38,197	\$40,685	\$38,016
2011	\$28,047	\$58,545	\$68,439	\$39,602	\$35,125	\$38,635	\$23,633	\$37,995	\$39,821	\$40,092
2012	\$26,261	\$48,604	\$68,151	\$39,943	\$36,667	\$38,742	\$23,580	\$40,857	\$41,680	\$42,761
2013	\$26,390	\$45,653	\$71,697	\$37,929	\$37,569	\$39,884	\$23,934	\$39,274	\$41,280	\$46,933
2014	\$27,590	\$49,982	\$74,427	\$39,040	\$37,581	\$41,489	\$24,321	\$40,839	\$40,829	\$44,524
Percent Increase (2001-2014)	5.8%	27.7%	<b>51.6%</b>	17.4%	41.3%	21.7%	29.9%	42.6%	27.5%	44.4%

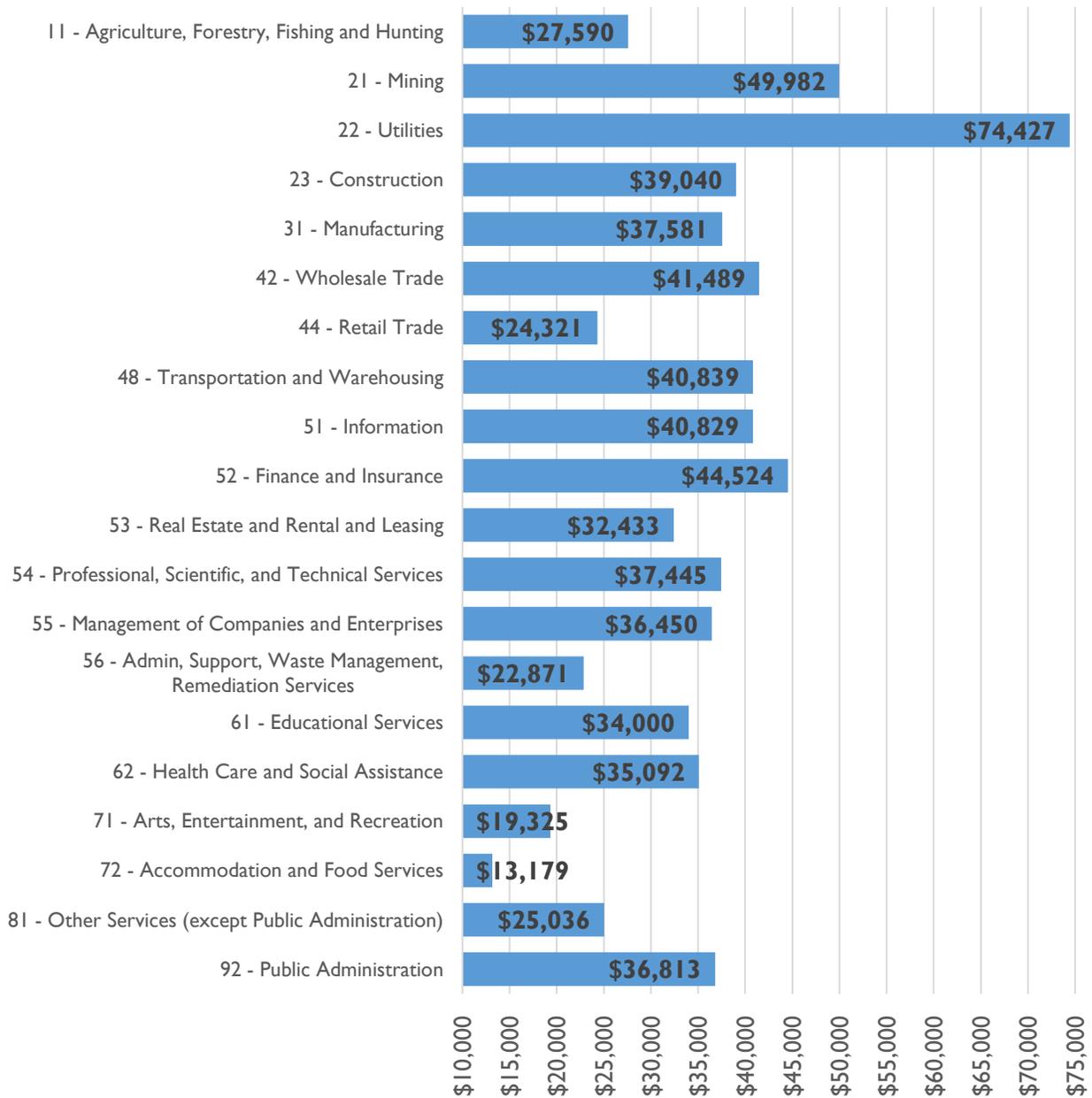
(N.C. Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, 2015)

**TABLE 35: AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES BY INDUSTRY (2001-2014) (NAICS 53-92)**

NAICS CODE	53	54	55	56	61	62	71	72	81	92
INDUSTRY	REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
2001	\$25,204	\$30,881	\$87,191	\$31,381	\$27,130	\$27,112	\$26,320	\$10,081	\$22,024	\$27,844
2002	\$24,273	\$29,837	\$59,634	\$33,370	\$28,043	\$27,539	\$22,803	\$10,068	\$21,387	\$28,933
2003	\$22,787	\$31,100	\$21,730	\$18,355	\$27,556	\$27,955	\$22,873	\$10,060	\$21,380	\$29,249
2004	\$23,791	\$33,127	\$21,649	\$19,226	\$27,753	\$29,293	\$23,530	\$10,106	\$22,050	\$29,844
2005	\$24,409	\$35,448	\$22,803	\$20,069	\$28,803	\$30,544	\$23,200	\$11,091	\$22,986	\$30,916
2006	\$26,489	\$33,400	n/a	\$20,145	\$29,941	\$31,095	\$25,659	\$10,780	\$23,948	\$32,535
2007	\$27,901	\$34,938	n/a	\$20,803	\$31,827	\$31,153	\$27,323	\$11,425	\$24,901	\$33,933
2008	\$29,104	\$33,770	n/a	\$18,162	\$33,300	\$32,474	\$25,913	\$11,742	\$23,824	\$34,747
2009	\$29,509	\$35,149	n/a	\$18,489	\$33,435	\$32,405	\$17,406	\$12,497	\$21,955	\$34,569
2010	\$29,652	\$34,742	n/a	\$18,113	\$33,471	\$32,139	\$15,735	\$12,955	\$22,359	\$34,525
2011	\$31,300	\$35,155	n/a	\$18,409	\$33,525	\$33,549	\$16,464	\$12,504	\$22,289	\$35,878
2012	\$31,131	\$35,570	n/a	\$20,459	\$33,168	\$34,527	\$19,235	\$12,658	\$23,239	\$36,335
2013	\$32,979	\$37,769	\$39,469	\$22,069	\$33,197	\$34,971	\$18,470	\$12,941	\$26,718	\$36,386
2014	\$32,433	\$37,445	\$36,450	\$22,871	\$34,000	\$35,092	\$19,325	\$13,179	\$25,036	\$36,813
Percent Increase (2001-2014)	28.7%	21.3%	-58.2%	-27.1%	25.3%	29.4%	-26.6%	30.7%	13.7%	32.2%

(N.C. Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, 2015)

**FIGURE 46: ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE BY INDUSTRY (2014)**



(N.C. Department of Commerce, Labor & Economic Analysis Division, 2015)



## INCOME

Per Capita, Median Household, and Median Family Incomes in Randolph County are lower than all comparison Counties, the State and the Nation. Trinity has the highest Per Capita Income of all municipalities in the County, while Archdale has the highest Median Household and Median Family Income of the County's municipalities.

**TABLE 36: INCOME SUMMARY (COMPARISON AREAS), 2013**

	PER CAPITA	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD	MEDIAN FAMILY
<b>Randolph</b>	<b>\$20,523</b>	<b>\$41,208</b>	<b>\$50,234</b>
Catawba	\$23,232	\$44,332	\$54,596
Davidson	\$22,549	\$43,083	\$54,218
Guilford	\$26,461	\$45,431	\$58,551
Iredell	\$26,467	\$50,329	\$60,413
Johnston	\$22,410	\$49,711	\$58,463
North Carolina	\$25,284	\$46,334	\$56,928
United States	\$28,155	\$53,046	\$64,719

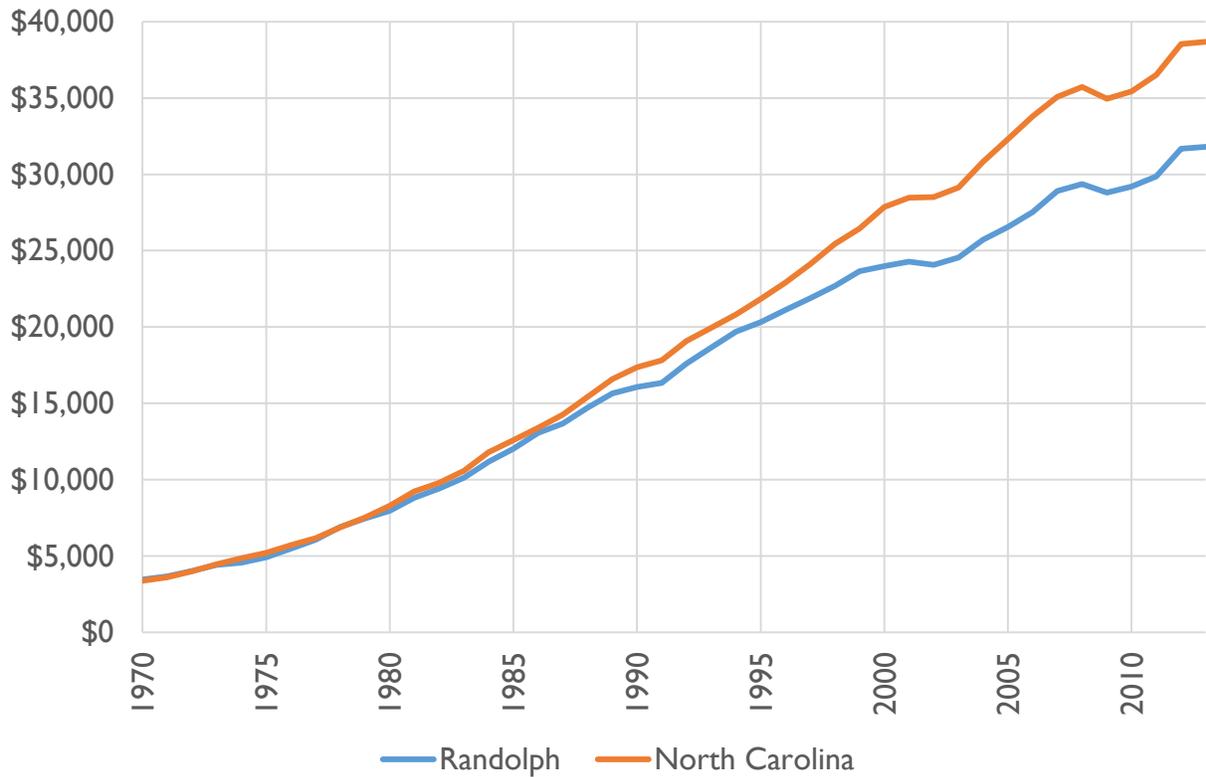
(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**TABLE 37: INCOME SUMMARY (MUNICIPAL AREAS), 2013**

	PER CAPITA	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD	MEDIAN FAMILY
<b>Randolph County</b>	<b>\$20,523</b>	<b>\$41,208</b>	<b>\$50,234</b>
Archdale	\$22,837	\$52,042	\$62,055
Asheboro	\$17,488	\$31,846	\$38,386
Franklinville	\$12,745	\$30,435	\$30,944
Liberty	\$20,645	\$43,167	\$52,750
Ramseur	\$14,405	\$30,365	\$35,938
Randleman	\$18,764	\$33,844	\$33,675
Seagrove	\$24,049	\$32,500	\$41,250
Staley	\$13,134	\$27,857	\$30,625
Trinity	\$24,569	\$46,318	\$53,571

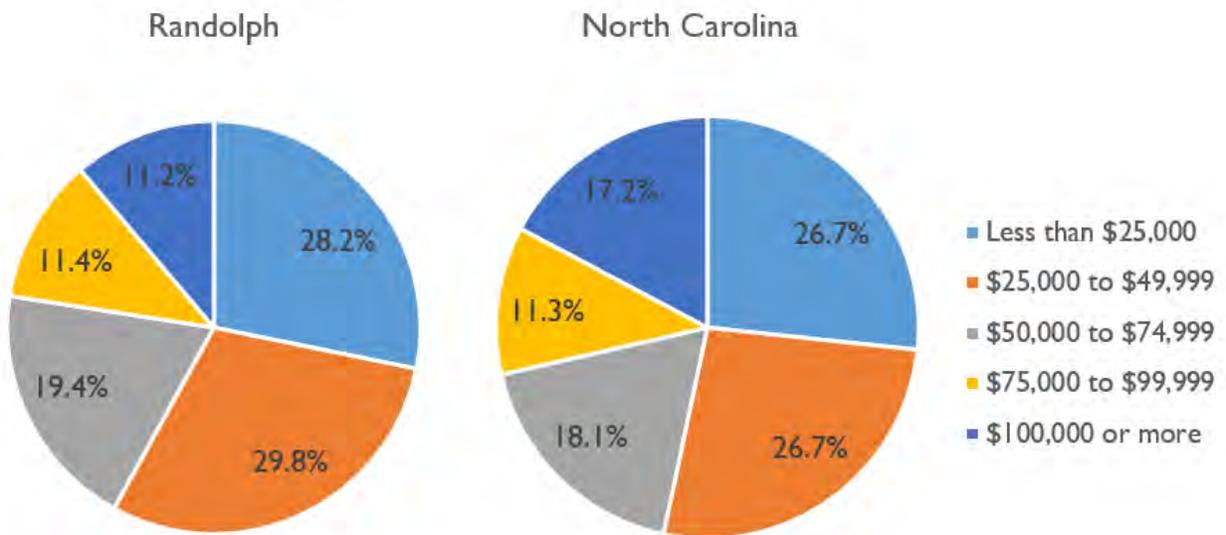
(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**FIGURE 47: GROWTH IN PER CAPITA INCOME (1970-2013)**



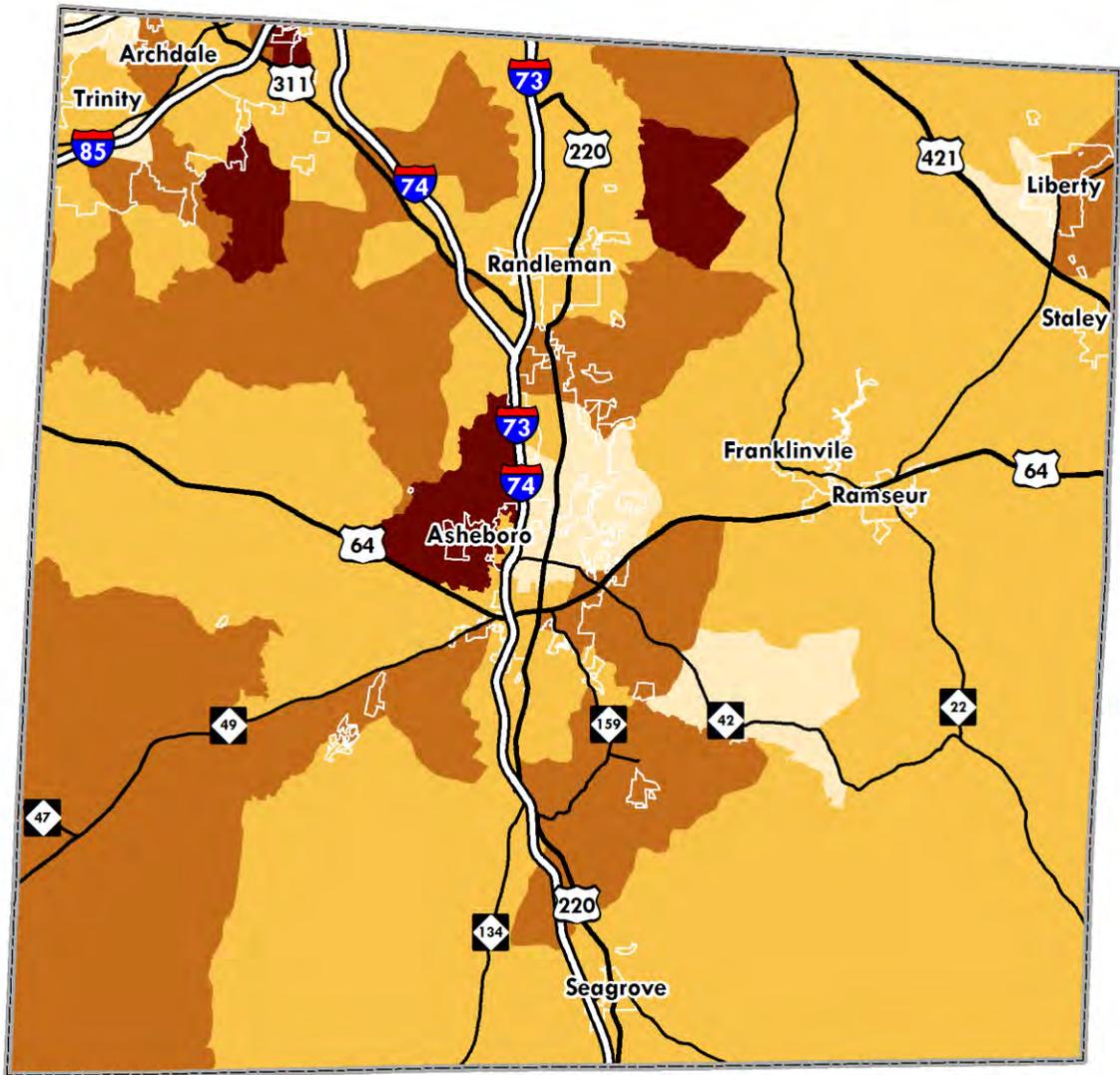
(U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2015)

**FIGURE 48: HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY RANGE, 2013**



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

MAP 16: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY BLOCKGROUP, 2013



**Median Household Income (2013)**

Less than \$30,000    \$30,000 - \$49,000    \$50,000 - \$69,999    \$70,000 or more

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**TABLE 38: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY AGE, 2013**

	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>
Total Households	<b>\$41,208</b>
Householder under 25 years	\$27,009
Householder 25 to 44 years	\$46,317
Householder 45 to 64 years	\$46,846
Householder 65 years and over	\$29,274

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**TABLE 39: INCOME BY RACE, 2013**

	<b>PER CAPITA</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD</b>
Totals	<b>\$20,523</b>	<b>\$41,208</b>
White, non-Hispanic	\$22,331	\$42,879
African American	\$16,861	\$30,846
Asian	\$22,109	\$50,885
Hispanic	\$10,904	\$35,676

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## POVERTY

Each year the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services issues poverty guidelines used to determine eligibility for certain programs and benefits based on the number of people living in household. The poverty guidelines for 2015 are shown in Table 40. In Randolph County, 17.8% of the total population lives below these poverty guidelines. 1 in 4 children under the age 18 live in poverty; 1 in 3 preschool age children live in poverty.

**TABLE 40: 2015 POVERTY GUIDELINES**

PERSONS IN FAMILY/ HOUSEHOLD	POVERTY GUIDELINE			
	ANNUAL	MONTH	WEEK	HOURLY
1	\$11,770	\$980.83	\$226.35	\$5.66
2	\$15,930	\$1,327.50	\$306.35	\$7.66
3	\$20,090	\$1,674.17	\$386.35	\$9.66
4	\$24,250	\$2,020.83	\$466.35	\$11.66
5	\$28,410	\$2,367.50	\$546.35	\$13.66
6	\$32,570	\$2,714.17	\$626.35	\$15.66
7	\$36,730	\$3,060.83	\$706.35	\$17.66
8	\$40,890	\$3,407.50	\$786.35	\$19.66

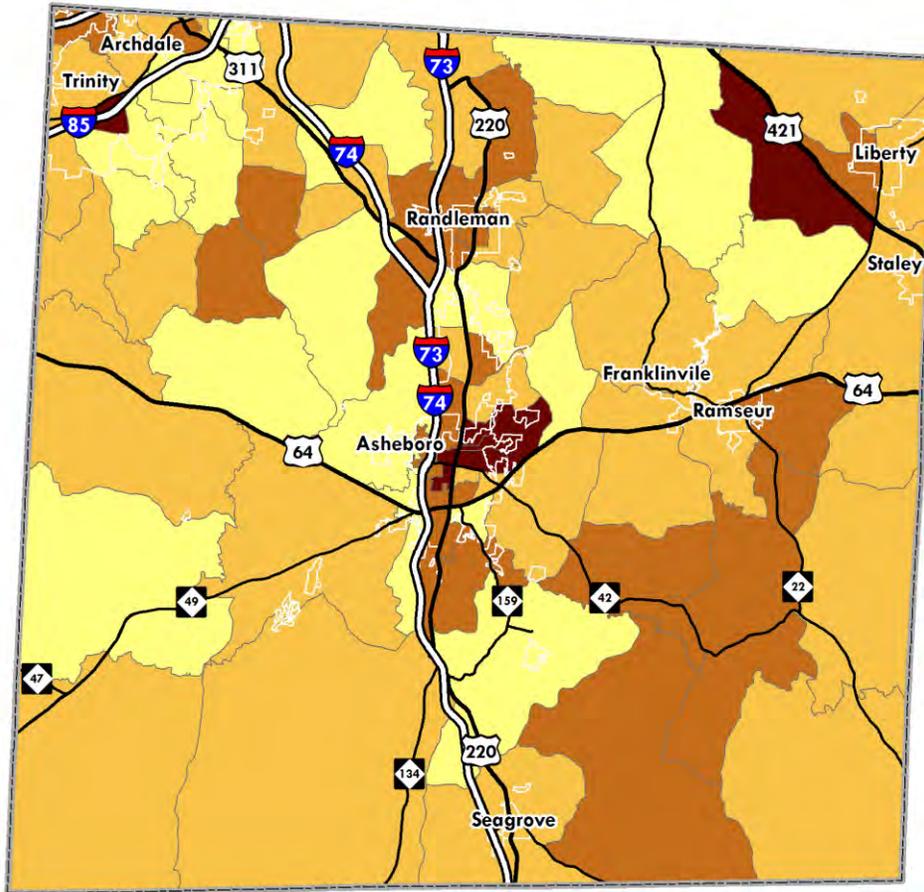
(U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2015)

**TABLE 41: POVERTY STATUS (COMPARISON AREAS), 2013**

	TOTAL POPULATION	CHILDREN (UNDER 5 YEARS)	CHILDREN (UNDER 18 YEARS)	ELDERLY (65 YEARS AND OVER)
<b>Randolph</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>
Catawba	15.2%	31.1%	23.6%	9.1%
Davidson	16.3%	28.8%	25.5%	10.1%
Guilford	18.1%	23.2%	25.8%	8.8%
Iredell	13.8%	28.0%	20.1%	8.8%
Johnston	17.2%	29.1%	24.7%	10.7%
North Carolina	17.5%	32.9%	24.9%	10.0%
United States	15.4%	27.9%	21.6%	9.4%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**MAP 17: POPULATION IN POVERTY BY BLOCKGROUP, 2013**



**Percent of Population in Poverty (2013)**  
 Less than 10%    10% - 19%    20% - 39%    40% - 54%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**TABLE 42: POVERTY STATUS BY RACE, 2013**

	TOTAL POPULATION	# BELOW POVERTY	% OF POVERTY POPULATION	POVERTY RATE
Total Population	140,270	24,921	x	17.8%
White, non-Hispanic	113,675	17,380	69.7%	15.3%
African American	7,549	2,324	9.3%	30.8%
Asian	1,499	251	1.0%	16.7%
Hispanic	14,899	3,847	15.4%	25.8%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**TABLE 43: POVERTY STATUS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2013**

	TOTAL POPULATION	# BELOW POVERTY	% OF POVERTY POPULATION	POVERTY RATE
Population 25 years and over	95,171	13,488	x	14.2%
Less than a high school diploma	20,695	5,090	37.7%	24.6%
High School graduate or equivalent	33,525	4,688	34.8%	14.0%
Some college	27,776	3,222	23.9%	11.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,175	488	3.6%	3.7%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

**TABLE 44: FOOD STAMP STATUS, 2013**

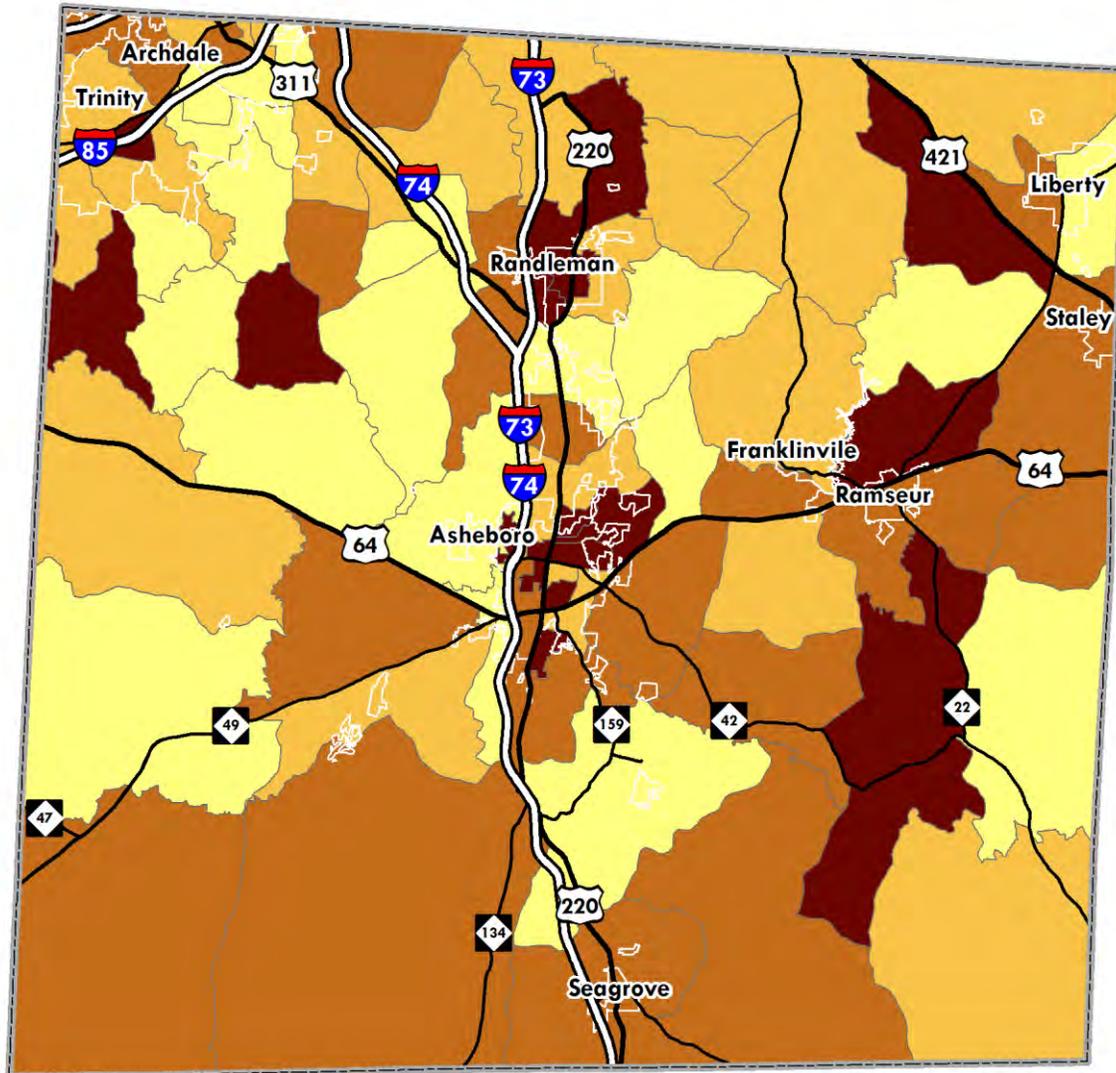
	TOTAL	# RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	% RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	% OF THOSE RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS
<b>Households</b>	<b>54,350</b>	<b>7,492</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>x</b>
With 1+ people 60 years and over	20,055	1,826	9.1%	24.4%
With Children under age 18	17,929	4,510	25.2%	60.2%
<b>Population in Households</b>	<b>140,771</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>x</b>
White, non-Hispanic	46,913	5,708	12.2%	67.6%
African American	3,121	832	26.7%	9.9%
Asian	371	36	9.7%	0.4%
Hispanic	3,419	684	20.0%	8.1%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## CHILDREN IN POVERTY

One in four children under age 18 live in poverty in Randolph County (8,899 children). One in three children under age 5 live in poverty (2,839 children). Because the majority of the population is White, the majority of children in poverty is White, non-Hispanic (5,199 children).

MAP 18: FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN POVERTY BY BLOCKGROUP, 2013



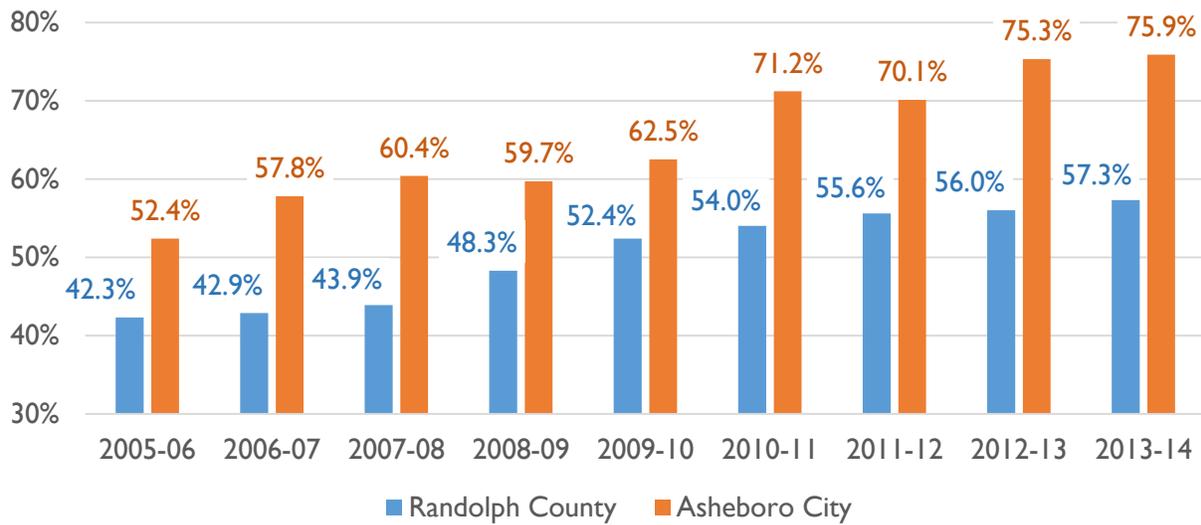
### Percent of Families with Children in Poverty (2013)

Less than 10%   10% - 19%   20% - 39%   40% - 78%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

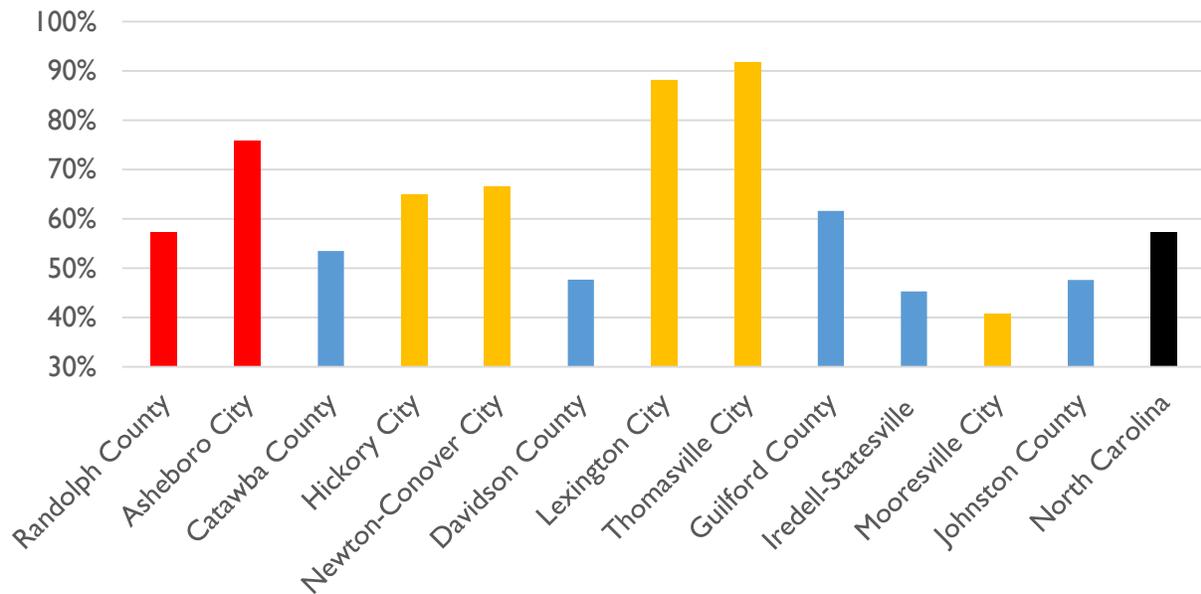
## FREE & REDUCED LUNCH

**FIGURE 49: PERCENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN FREE & REDUCED LUNCH PROGRAMS, 2005-2014**



(N.C. State Board of Education, Department of Public Instruction, 2015)

**FIGURE 50: PERCENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN FREE & REDUCED LUNCH PROGRAMS COMPARISON 2013-14**



(N.C. State Board of Education, Department of Public Instruction, 2015)

## HOW WE ARE SERVED

### GOVERNMENT

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#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In 2010, 62% (88,523) of the County's 141,752 total residents lived in unincorporated areas of the County and 38% (53,229) lived in municipalities. Thirty-four percent (34%) of residents (46,821) lived in the County's four largest municipalities: 18% (25,000) in Asheboro; 8% (11,000) in Archdale; 5% (6,600) in Trinity; and 3% (4,100) in Randleman. An additional 4% of residents (6,400) lived in the smaller towns of Franklinville, Liberty, Ramseur, Seagrove and Staley.

Randolph County government manages the following 21 departments to meet the wide range of health, safety and well-being needs of its residents:

- Administration
- Building Inspections
- Child Support Enforcement
- Cooperative Extension
- Day Reporting Center - Adult
- Day Reporting Center - Juvenile
- Elections
- Emergency Services
- Health Department
- Human Resources, Safety & Training
- Information Technology
- Maintenance Public Buildings
- Planning & Zoning
- Public Library
- Public Works
- Register of Deeds
- Sheriff's Office
- Social Services
- Soil & Water
- Tax
- Veterans Services

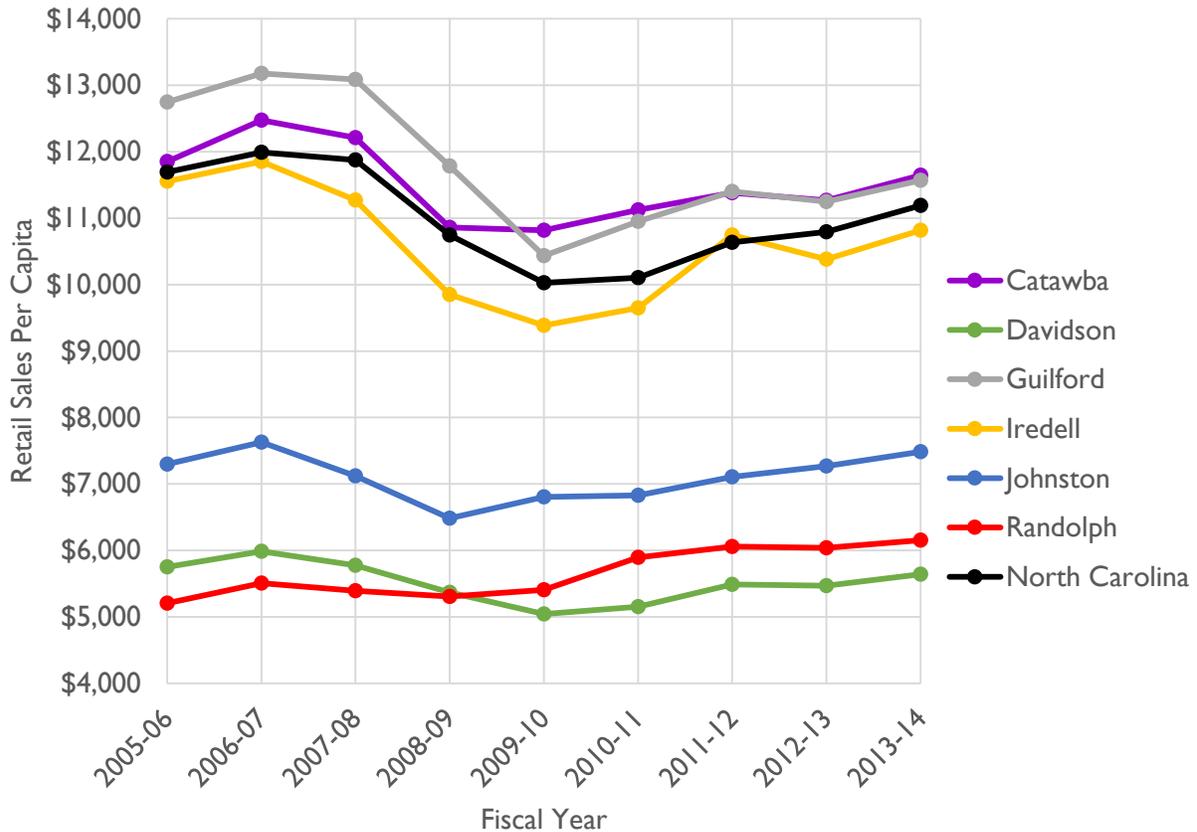
As outlined in Figure 51 below, three-quarters of Randolph County's \$118,262,917 in FY2015-2016 revenues are generated through taxes: 58% (\$69,057,867) from property and other taxes and licenses, and 16% (\$19,131,651) from local sales taxes. A majority (83%) of expenditures are allocated to County services and education: 58% (\$68,907,216) for the provision of County services and 25% (\$28,921,400) for the provision of public education.



## RETAIL SALES

Per capita retail sales in Randolph County have increased steadily over the past decade. However, they are still well below figures for Catawba, Guilford and Iredell Counties and the NC average.

FIGURE 52: RETAIL SALES PER CAPITA COMPARISON, 2005-2014



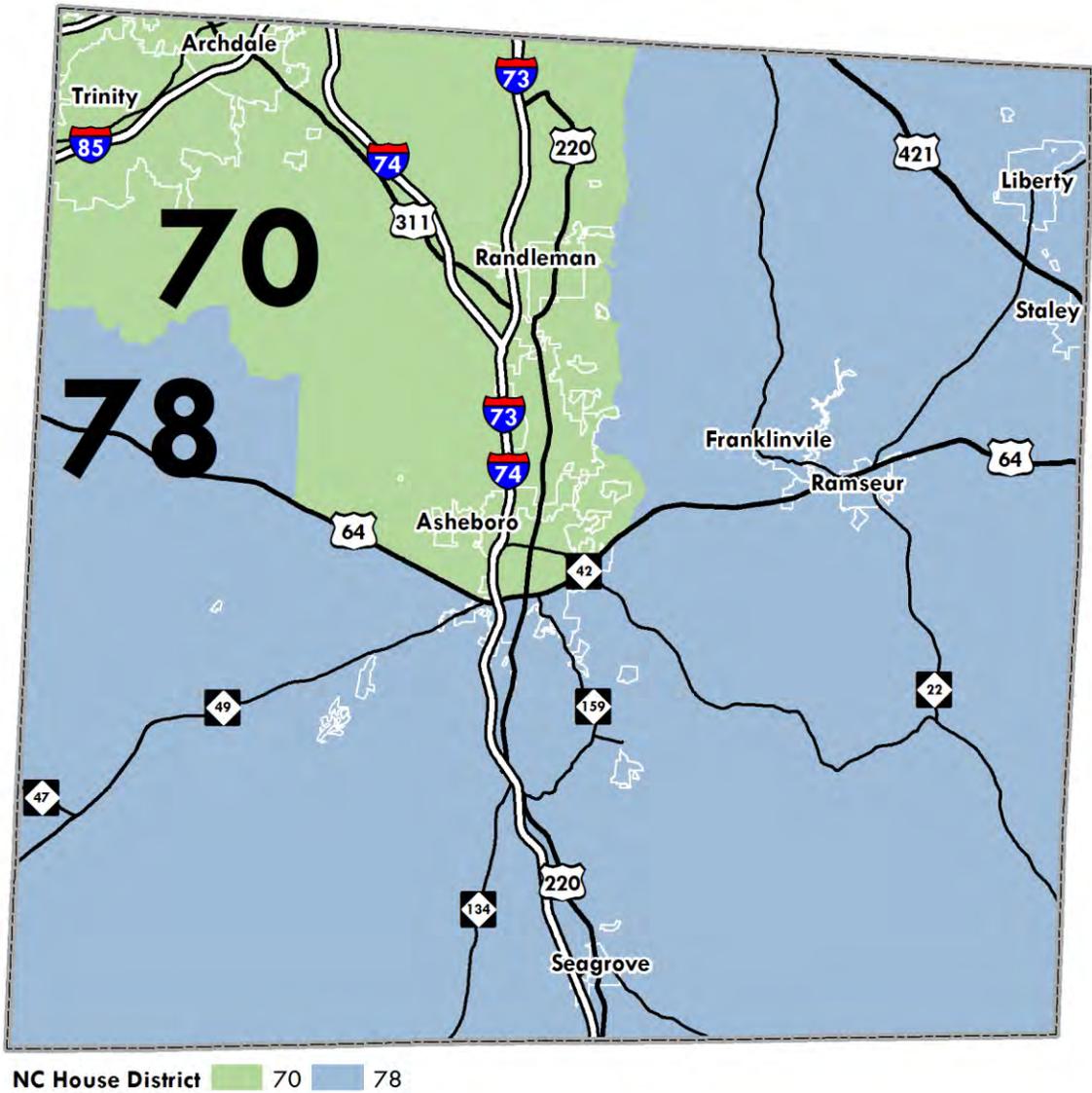
(N.C. Department of Revenue, State Sales and Use Tax Reports by Fiscal Year, 2015)

## STATE & FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION

As outlined in Maps 19 through 21, Randolph County is represented by the following state and federal electoral districts (also see <http://www.ncleg.net/representation/WhoRepresentsMe.aspx>):

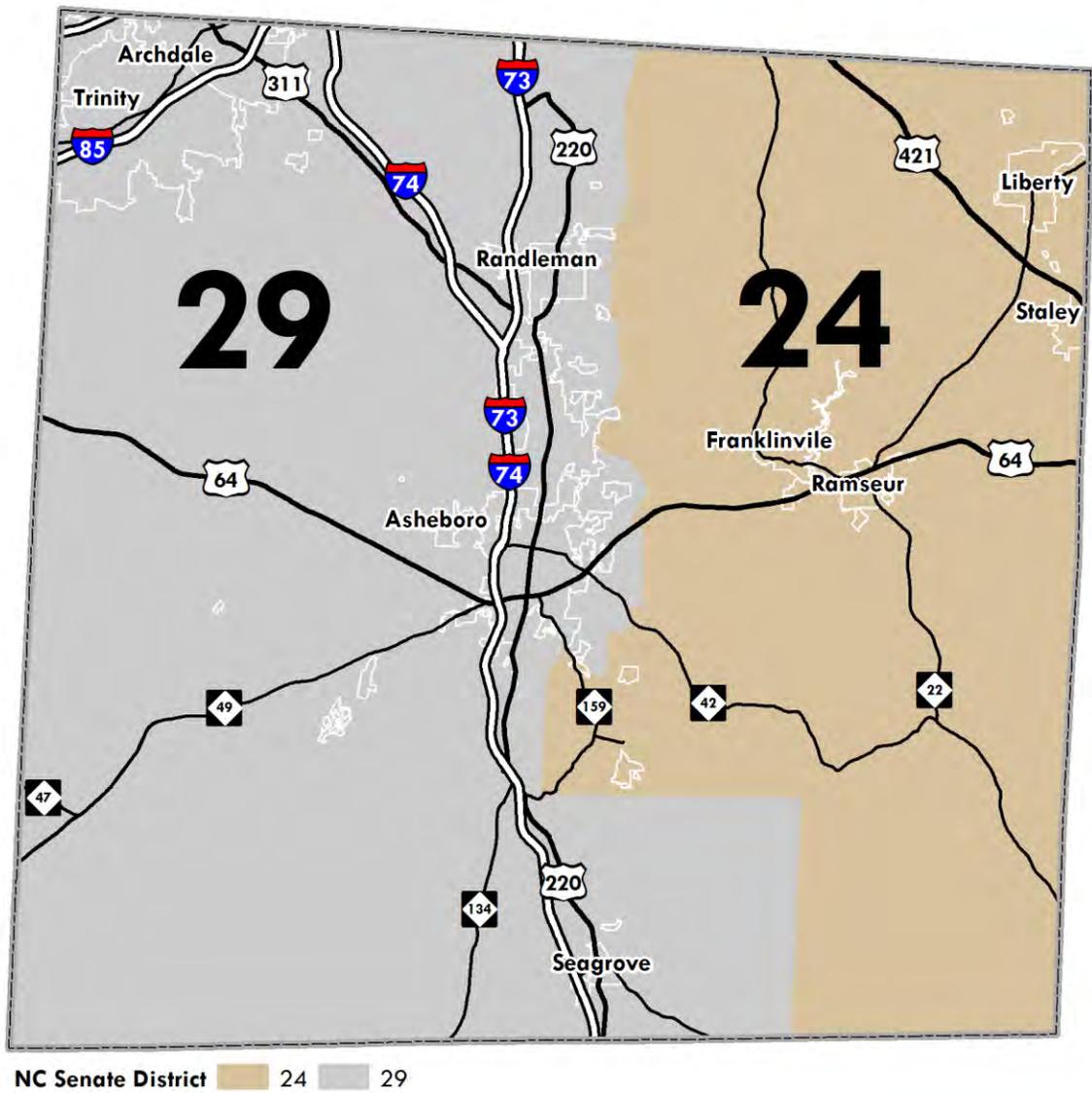
- Two NC House of Representative Districts – District 70 covering Asheboro and the northwest quadrant of the County, and District 78 covering the remainder of the County;
- Two NC Senate Districts – District 29 covering Asheboro and the western half of the County, and District 24 covering the eastern half of the County; and
- Two US House Districts – District 8 covering a portion of the southeast quadrant of the County, and District 2 covering Asheboro and the remaining majority of the County.

MAP 19: NC HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DISTRICTS



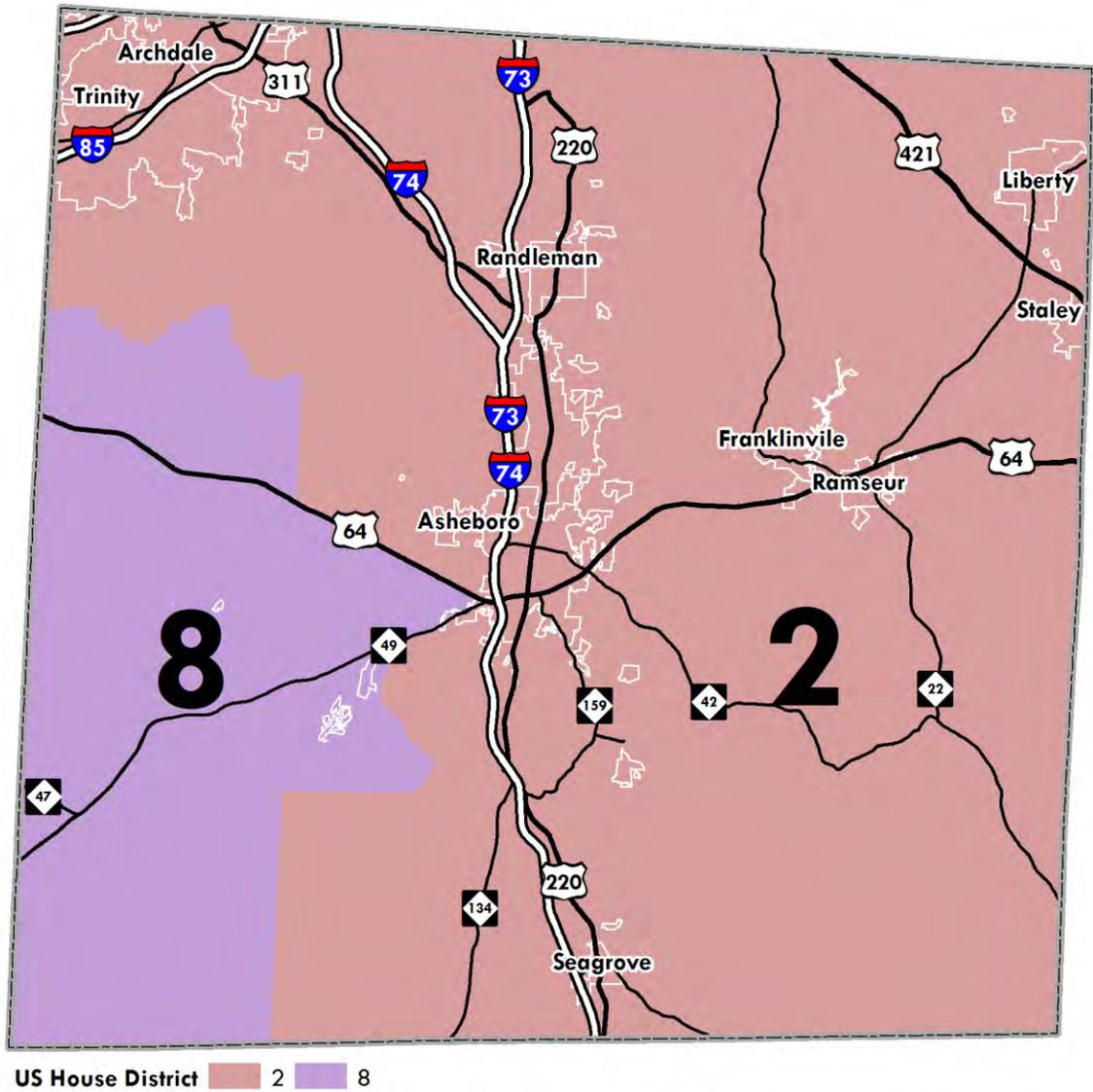
(N.C. General Assembly, 2015)

MAP 20: NC SENATE DISTRICTS



(N.C. General Assembly, 2015)

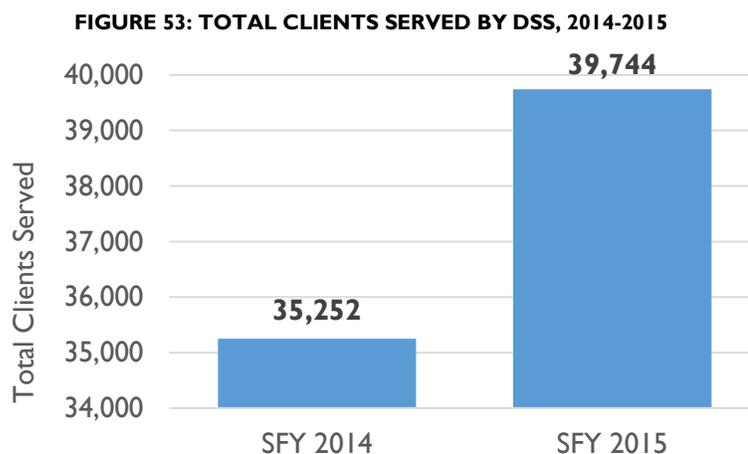
MAP 21: US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DISTRICTS



(N.C. General Assembly, 2015)

## SOCIAL SERVICES

The Randolph County Department of Social Services (DSS) provides residents of Randolph County access to programs that promote economic independence and family stability. In the 2014-2015 fiscal year, DSS served 39,744 clients, a 13% increase from the previous year.



**TABLE 46: DSS CLIENT SUMMARY**

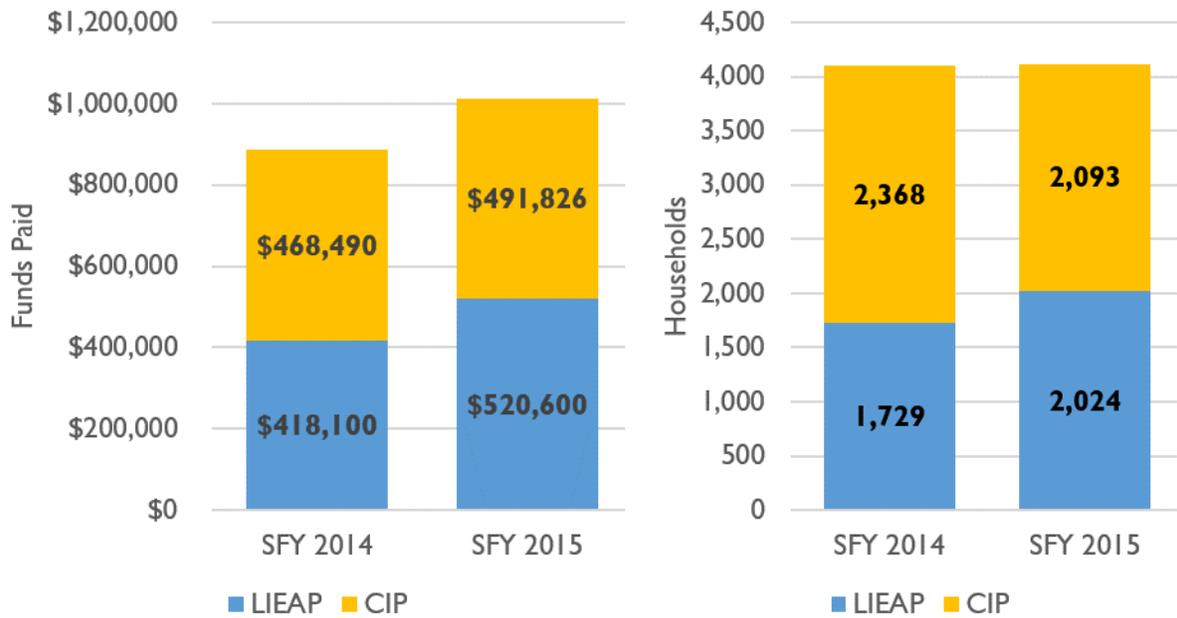
	SFY 2014	SFY 2015
LIEAP Applications	1,729	2,024
LIEAP Funds Paid	\$418,100	\$520,600
CIP Applications	2,368	2,093
CIP Funds Paid	\$468,490	\$491,826
Food & Nutrition Services (Households)	11,821	11,366
Work First (Families)	308	272
Medicaid Individuals	26,378	27,880
Adoptions	17	24
Adult Protective Service Investigations	146	152
Child Protective Service Investigations	1,139	1,017
Subsidized Child Care (Children)	1,125	1,142
Medicaid transportation clients per month	600	840
<b>Total DSS Clients</b>	<b>35,252</b>	<b>39,744</b>

(Randolph County, Department of Social Services, 2015)

## ENERGY PROGRAMS

The Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) is a Federally-funded program that provides for a one-time vendor payment to help eligible households pay their heating bills. Priority in eligibility is given to disabled persons receiving services through the Division of Aging and Adult Services, or households which include a member age 60 and older. The Crisis Intervention Program (CIP) is a Federally-funded program that provides assistance to eligible households that are in a heating or cooling related emergency. The purpose of the CIP program is to help families stay warm in the winter and cool in the summer. By doing so, this reduces the risk of health and safety problems such as illness, fire, or eviction. Both the LIEAP and CIP programs saw an increase in funds provided to households in need between SFY2014 and SFY2015.

**FIGURE 54: ENERGY PROGRAMS**



*(Randolph County, Department of Social Services, 2015)*

## FOOD & NUTRITION SERVICES

At the close of FY2015, there were 11,366 households receiving Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) benefits. FNS is a federal food assistance program that helps low-income families purchase food they need for a nutritionally adequate diet. An average of \$2,987,324 in benefits was issued monthly to these low-income households, totaling \$35,847,888 for the year in Randolph County.

## WORK FIRST

The DSS served 272 families through the Work First Family Assistance Program to help parents find short-term training and other services to help them become employed and self-sufficient.

## MEDICAID

Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income individuals and families who cannot afford health care costs. Medicaid serves low-income parents, children, seniors, and people with disabilities. At the close of FY2015, there were 27,880 individuals receiving some type of Medicaid benefit.

## PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Protective Services for Adults is a multifaceted service developed to assist adults with disabilities which has incapacitated them to the point they are unable to care for themselves, have no one available to assist them in their care, and are subject to abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

Article 6, Chapter 108A of North Carolina General Statutes requires that County departments of social services perform certain activities for disabled adults who are alleged to be abused, neglected or exploited and in need of protective services. Randolph County DSS accepted 152 referrals for investigation during the SFY 2014-2015.

Child Protective Services are legally mandated, non-voluntary, non-income based services for families that are geared for children who have been exposed to abuse, neglect, and/or dependency and for those children who are at imminent risk of harm due to the actions of, or lack of protection by their parent, guardian, or caretaker. These specialized services are designed to protect children from future harm or risk associated with abuse, neglect, and/or dependency and helps improve the parent, guardian, or caretaker's ability to provide proper care, supervision and a safe home for the children. DSS is required to provide protective services 24 hours a day/7 days a week. Randolph County DSS accepted 1,017 referrals for investigation during the SFY 2014-2015.

## FAMILY SERVICES

Subsidized child care services assist families with poverty level incomes so they can afford child care services which offer a quality early childhood education and therefore, will increase the chances for children to be healthy and succeed socially and academically. An average of 1,142 children in Randolph County received subsidized child care during the year. This included the Smart Start program for which DSS provided administrative services for an average of 152 children. Non-Smart child care spending supported 990 children totaling \$4,226,050.

Transportation is provided through a combination of staff, volunteers, and a contractor that schedule and provide Medicaid transportation, and transportation for Child Welfare. Child Welfare transportation includes transport to/from court ordered supervised visitation and/or medical appointments. Staff also assist in the supervision of court ordered visits. There was an average of 840 Medicaid transportation clients per month during SFY 2014-2015.

## VETERANS SERVICES

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The Randolph County Veteran Services Department works to ensure the highest quality of claims preparation and development for veterans and their dependents. Staff attempt to reach out to disenfranchised and unserved veterans and establish working relationships with local, state, and federal organizations to assist veterans and their families who are in need of medical, mental health, educational, or other services and those readjusting from military to civilian life.

The Veteran Population Projection Model, produced by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, estimates that 10,901 veterans are living in Randolph County in 2015, a ratio of 76 veterans for every 1,000 residents. The model predicts a sharp decline in the number of living veterans over the next several decades. By 2035, only an estimated 7,467 veterans will be living in Randolph County, a ratio of 48 veterans for every 1,000 residents. (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2014)

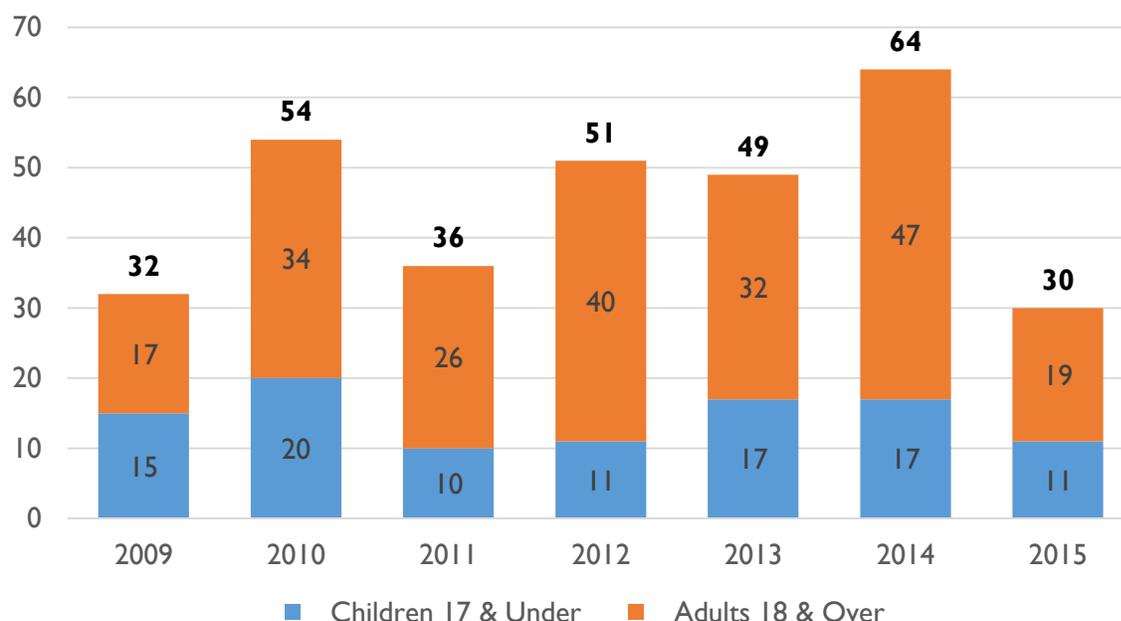
There are no veterans facilities (medical or administration) located within Randolph County. The nearest facilities are located in Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Salisbury, Durham and Hamlet.

## HOUSING COALITION

The Randolph County Housing Coalition advocates for fair and decent housing opportunities within Randolph County and offers resources to those with unmet housing needs. The Coalition conducts a “Point in Time” count where law enforcement officers will note homeless persons they encounter on one particular night using the HUD homelessness definition:

*“THOSE IN IMMINENT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS MEANING AN INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY WHO LACKS A FIXED REGULAR AND ADEQUATE NIGHTTIME RESIDENCE, HOMELESS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES, OR FLEEING/ATTEMPTING TO FLEE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.”*

**FIGURE 55: POINT IN TIME HOMELESS COUNT BY AGE, 2009-2015**



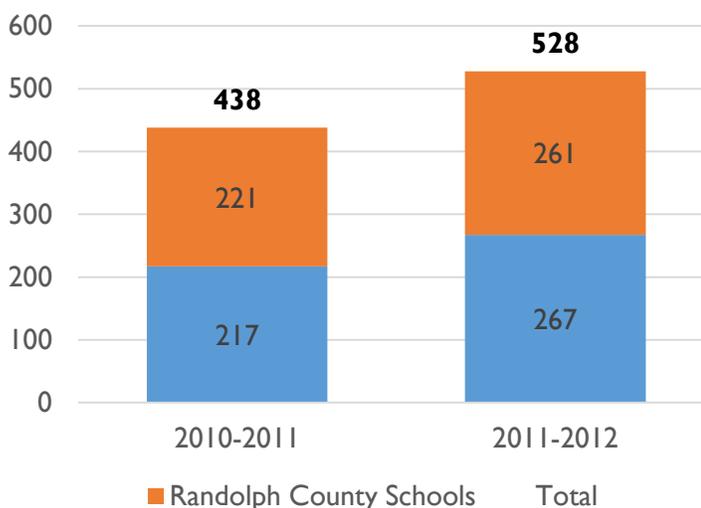
(North Carolina Coalition to End Homelessness, 2015)

The school systems in the county also identified 528 students during the 2011-2012 school year as homeless. School systems use the McKinney-Vento standard which defines homelessness as:

*“ANYONE WHO DOES NOT HAVE A FIXED, REGULAR OR ADEQUATE NIGHTTIME RESIDENCE.”*

(Kids Count Data Center, 2015)

**FIGURE 56: SCHOOL SYSTEM HOMELESS COUNT, 2010-2012**



## SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

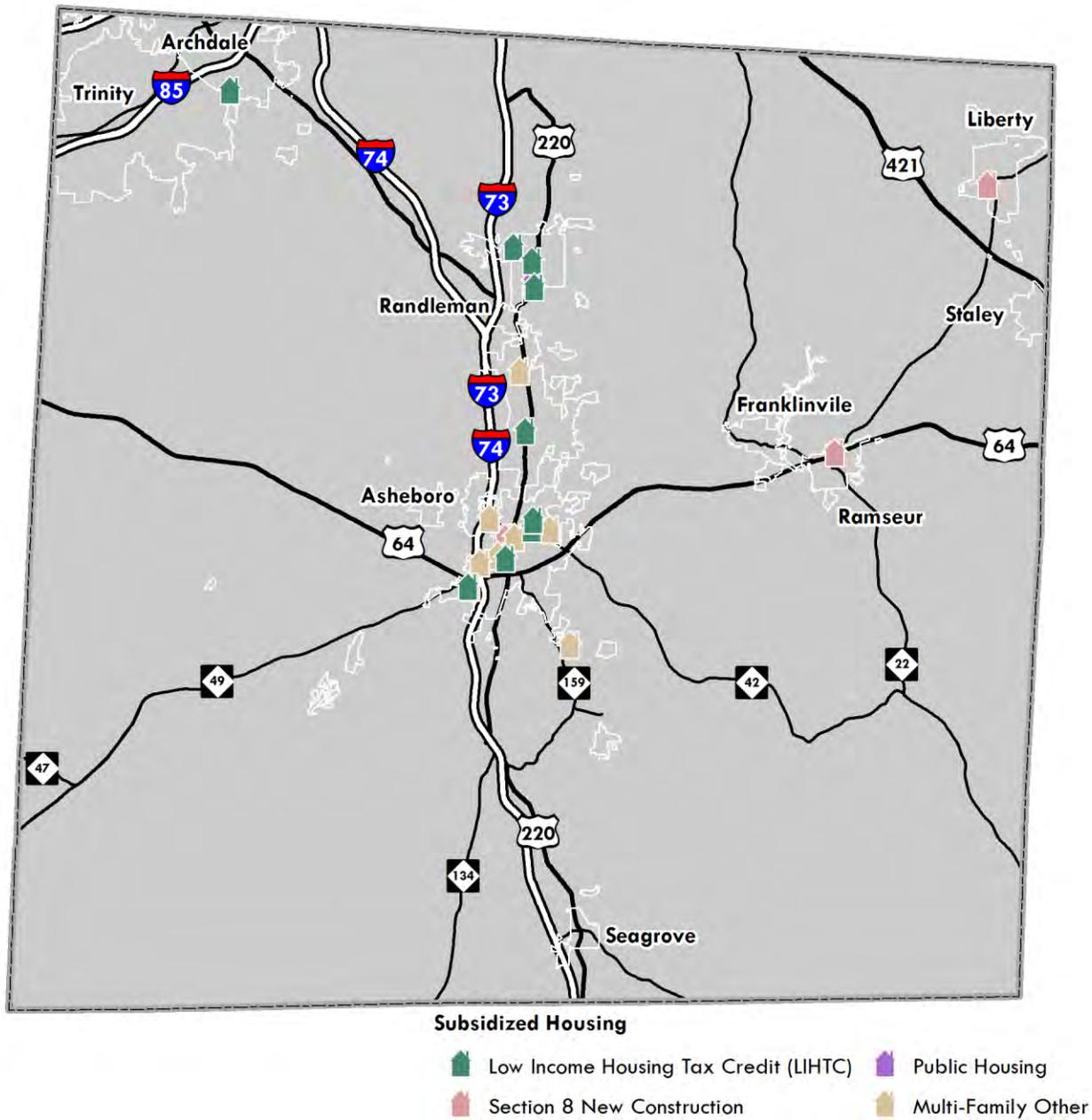
Randolph County is served by the Asheboro Housing Authority and the Randleman Housing Authority. Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) provide safe, quality, affordable housing to low-income families, elderly and the disabled individuals in the community. Each PHA maintains a public housing complex in each community and also administer housing choice vouchers to qualified participants. There are a total of 2,235 subsidized housing units in Randolph County, of which 96% are occupied. Table 47 summarized the types of subsidized housing units available in Randolph County and to what capacity. Map 22 and Table 48 show all individual public housing projects (except housing choice vouchers) in Randolph County.

**TABLE 47: SUBSIDIZED HOUSING SUMMARY BY TYPE, 2013**

PROGRAM	TOTAL UNITS	% OCCUPIED	TOTAL PEOPLE	MONTHLY RENT
Public Housing	280	97	671	\$225
Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8)	779	98	1,811	\$232
Section 8 Moderate Rehab				
Section 8 New Construction or Substantial Rehab	227	96	261	\$264
Section 236 (Federal Housing Administration)				
Multi-Family Other	564	93	364	\$183
LIHTC	385			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,235</b>		<b>3,107</b>	

(U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

MAP 22: SUBSIDIZED HOUSING PROJECTS, 2013



(U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

**TABLE 48: SUBSIDIZED HOUSING PROJECTS, 2013**

PROGRAM	LOCATION NAME	TOTAL UNITS	% OCCUPIED	TOTAL PEOPLE	MONTHLY RENT	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
PH	Asheboro Housing Authority	200	98	492	\$232	300 Independence Dr	Asheboro	27203
PH	Randleman Housing Authority	80	95	179	\$206	116 Honeycutt St	Randleman	27317
Sec 8 New	Asheboro Summit	101	94	119	\$250	156 E Academy St	Asheboro	27203
Sec 8 New	Liberty Village Apartments	46	98	47	\$275	234 W Brower Ave	Liberty	27298
Sec 8 New	Randolph Hill Apartments	40	98	46	\$282	151 King Rd	Ramseur	27316
Sec 8 New	Wainman Homes, Inc.	40	98	47	\$264	308 Wesley Ct	Asheboro	27203
LIHTC	Caspn Homes Supportive Housing For The Elderly	50				945 S Church St	Asheboro	27203
LIHTC	East Side Homes	18				414 Watkins St	Asheboro	27203
LIHTC	North Forest Apts	72				N Forest Pl	Asheboro	27204
LIHTC	Randleman School Commons	30				130 W Academy St	Randleman	27317
LIHTC	River Pointe Apts	44				6 River Pointe Dr	Randleman	27317
LIHTC	Sherwood Place	40				1000 Sherwood Ave	Asheboro	27205
LIHTC	The Village At Stone Creek	56				504 MLK Jr Dr	Asheboro	27203
LIHTC	Victorian Arms Apts	12				4902 Archdale Rd	Trinity	27370
LIHTC	Victorian Arms	12				4904 Archdale Rd	Trinity	27370
LIHTC	Windsor Place At Randleman	51				707 S Main St	Randleman	27317
MF Other	Arc/Hds Randolph County Group Home	7	83			836 Joyce St	Asheboro	27203
MF Other	Breeze Hill Apts	17				1034 Breeze Hill Rd	Asheboro	27203
MF Other	Breeze Hill Apts	33	94	79	\$182	1034 Breeze Hill Rd	Asheboro	27203
MF Other	CAC Of Randolph County	10	100			950 Sherwood Ave	Asheboro	27205
MF Other	CHC Of Randolph Co.	1				218 Pineview St	Asheboro	27203
MF Other	CHC Of Randolph Co.	6	83			218 Pineview St	Asheboro	27203
MF Other	Coleridge Road Apts	6				1101 Kemp Blvd	Asheboro	27203
MF Other	Coleridge Road Apts	94	96	264	\$167	1101 Kemp Blvd	Asheboro	27203
MF Other	Cross Road Group Home	6	100			1380 Old Cox Rd	Asheboro	27205
MF Other	St. Philips On The Park	49				351 Railroad St	Asheboro	27203
MF Other	St. Philips On The Park	185	90	429	\$388	351 Railroad St	Asheboro	27203
MF Other	St. Philips On The Park	26	96	59	\$436	351 Railroad St	Asheboro	27203
MF Other	The Homestead Place	24	96	25	\$240	156 E Academy St	Asheboro	27203
MF Other	Thomasville Church Homes	100	97	263	\$121	1034 Breeze Hill Rd	Asheboro	27203

(U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013)

## REGIONAL CONSOLIDATED SERVICES

Regional Consolidated Services has served Randolph County citizens since 1979 by providing home care services and home improvements to the elderly population; career training for the workforce; and a Head Start program for preschoolers.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In addition to its job creation efforts, the Randolph County Economic Development Corporation (EDC) has worked hard over the past few years to secure money from the NC Department of Commerce Building Reuse Program to renovate and reuse vacant buildings in the county. Between 2006 and 2014, over \$49 million dollars of grant investments were received to renovate almost 1.5 million square feet of building space in Randolph County.

## TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Randolph County has several local, regional and State attractions. Municipal parks, golf courses and local trail systems provide residents and visitors with a place to play and recreate as well as attractions such as private overnight religious camps and meeting facilities, Randleman Lake water access, Birkhead Mountain Wilderness trails and the North Carolina Zoo. The recreational resources help to attract visitors to Randolph County. The revenue associated with visitation to Randolph County is provided here, with comparison counties and trends over time.

## LODGING & OCCUPANCY RATES

Randolph County has a 5% tax rate on lodging and hotel stays. In Randolph County most of that revenue is appropriated to the Tourism Development Authority (TDA), while some of the comparison counties may keep occupancy tax revenue to balance general fund shortfalls or re-distribute to the local municipal governments. The table below shows total revenues and how they are distributed to the TDA among comparison counties.

**TABLE 49: LODGING & OCCUPANCY TAX RATES AND COLLECTIONS FOR COMPARISON COUNTIES**

	TAX RATE 2013	2012 GROSS REV	2012 TDA NET	2011 GROSS REV	2011 TDA NET	2010 GROSS REV	2010 TDA NET
Randolph	5%	\$677,155	\$656,658	\$610,017	\$591,639	\$563,064	\$545,595
Catawba	4-6%*	\$1,313,659	\$1,302,525	\$1,079,133	\$1,067,127	\$1,081,907	\$1,067,127
Davidson	6%*	\$333,903	\$322,000	\$324,309	\$313,243	\$306,135	\$295,523
Guilford	3%	\$9,964,761	\$5,495,626	\$9,188,850	\$5,083,283	\$8,650,029	\$4,796,837
Iredell	4-5%*	\$1,492,753	\$884,834	\$1,350,997	\$789,866	\$1,257,011	\$714,580
Johnston	3%	\$872,616	\$831,283	\$798,544	\$753,416	\$824,131	\$782,235
North Carolina	0-6%	\$165,574,730	\$89,371,635	\$160,636,605	\$94,652,562	\$149,314,469	\$86,334,796

\*Select Municipalities Only

(N.C. Department of Revenue, Local Government Division, 2015)

**TABLE 50: HISTORICAL TRENDS FOR LODGING AND OCCUPANCY IN RANDOLPH COUNTY**

Year	Occupancy (%)	Average Daily Rate (\$)	Rev Per Avail Room (\$)	Demand (number of bookings)	Revenue (\$)	Occupancy Tax Revenue (\$)
2000	54.2	61.94	33.58	164,604	10,194,804	293,092
2001	49.3	61.16	30.14	157,570	9,637,120	278,098
2002	51.4	60.77	31.26	164,849	10,017,491	281,421
2003	54.5	61.39	33.44	156,541	9,610,611	291,178
2004	49.4	65.83	32.55	160,309	10,552,653	319,212
2005	53.0	66.07	34.99	178,616	11,800,297	355,497
2006	54.1	67.58	36.58	182,574	12,337,883	373,636
2007	51.8	70.70	36.64	174,768	12,356,458	377,178
2008	50.4	73.64	37.14	172,112	12,673,660	375,207
2009	42.0	74.36	31.21	162,830	12,107,415	449,398
2010*	44.1	72.58	32.03	173,614	12,600,103	590,795
2011	49.5	70.75	34.99	194,943	13,791,979	634,567
2012	52.5	71.57	37.54	206,695	14,792,532	699,228
2013	55.3	74.04	40.94	217,390	16,095,144	745,653
2014	57.4	79.22	45.50	225,776	17,886,770	803,022

\* Tax rate changed from 3 to 5%

(Randolph County Tourism Development Authority, 2015)

## PLANNING AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT

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### RANDOLPH COUNTY PLANNING AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT

Randolph County has a Zoning Board and a Board of Adjustment supported by a Planning Director, Planning staff, GIS staff and Building Inspections staff. Key planning and growth management tools used by the County include a Growth Management Plan and a Unified Development Ordinance.

The Randolph County Growth Management Plan was developed and adopted in 2002, and consists of three main elements:

1. Current Conditions & Growth Trends and Their Negative Impacts on the County, including:
  - a. The potential decline of our special quality of life if no specific action is taken; and
  - b. The continued challenge of providing a high level of public services while keeping taxes at a reasonable rate
2. Designation of Growth Management Areas, including:
  - a. Primary Growth Areas – Adjacent to towns & major transportation corridors;
  - b. Secondary Growth Areas – Transitional residential development;
  - c. Rural Growth Areas – Traditional agricultural operations;
  - d. Watershed Environmental Areas – Density and impervious surface requirements;
  - e. Zoological Park Environmental Area – Includes the NC Zoo and special low-density and rural preservation requirements within a 1- to 2-mile radius.
3. Growth Management Recommendations – Containing a wide range of policy guidelines to encourage and accommodate new development while preserving the County’s high quality of life, rural character and natural and cultural heritage resources, including: Economic Development; Public Infrastructure; Industrial Development; Commercial Development; Office and Institutional Development; Residential Development; Primary and Secondary Growth Areas; Rural Growth Areas; Environmental Quality; Planning Coordination; Scenic Corridor Protection; and [Natural and Cultural] Heritage Management.

County land development regulations are combined in a Unified Development Ordinance and designed to implement the County’s Growth Management Plan. Key elements include Zoning, Subdivision, Flood Damage Prevention and Water Supply Watershed Protection Ordinances.

### MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT

Each of the eight incorporated municipalities in Randolph County, with the exception of Seagrove and Staley, has a Planning Board. Archdale, Asheboro, Franklinville and Liberty also have a separate Board of Adjustment. In addition, the City of Asheboro has an Appearance Commission and a Housing Authority.

Archdale and Asheboro have full-time Planning Directors. Asheboro also has a Building and Housing Inspections Department. All other municipalities in the County receive building inspection services from Randolph County.

With the exception of Seagrove and Staley, all municipalities in the County have a Land Use Plan and a Zoning Ordinance. Archdale, Asheboro, Liberty and Randleman have Subdivision Regulations.

Randolph County enforces its Subdivision Regulations within the municipal limits of Staley and the Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ) of Franklinville. Archdale, Asheboro and Ramsuer have a Floodway Ordinance. Asheboro is the only municipality in the County that has a Sedimentation Ordinance. All municipalities in the County have a Watershed Protection Ordinance in place.

## HEALTH CARE

### MEDICAL FACILITIES

Randolph Hospital, located in Asheboro, was created in 1928 when a joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club, the town council and interested citizens approved a cooperative plan with the Duke Endowment to build a 40-bed hospital. The hospital opened July 9, 1932. Since then, Randolph Hospital has expanded to 145 beds and continues to expand not only in scope, but in services designed to ensure high-quality healthcare.

Randolph Hospital has a similar number of staffed beds as the nearby Thomasville Medical Center, but treats almost double the number of patients.

**TABLE 51: HOSPITAL COMPARISON**

	RANDOLPH HOSPITAL	LEXINGTON MEDICAL CENTER (WAKE FOREST BAPTIST HEALTH)	THOMASVILLE MEDICAL CENTER (NOVANT HEALTH)
Staffed Beds	145	80	146
Discharges	6,005	3,098	3,567
Patient Days	21,015	10,788	10,545
Gross Patient Revenue	\$302,215,716	\$195,333,850	\$221,589,082
Non-Patient Revenue	\$9,219,003	\$1,713,911	\$2,305,190
Total Revenue	\$311,434,719	\$197,047,761	\$223,894,272
Net Income (or Loss)	(\$400,595)	\$66,444,610	\$643,419

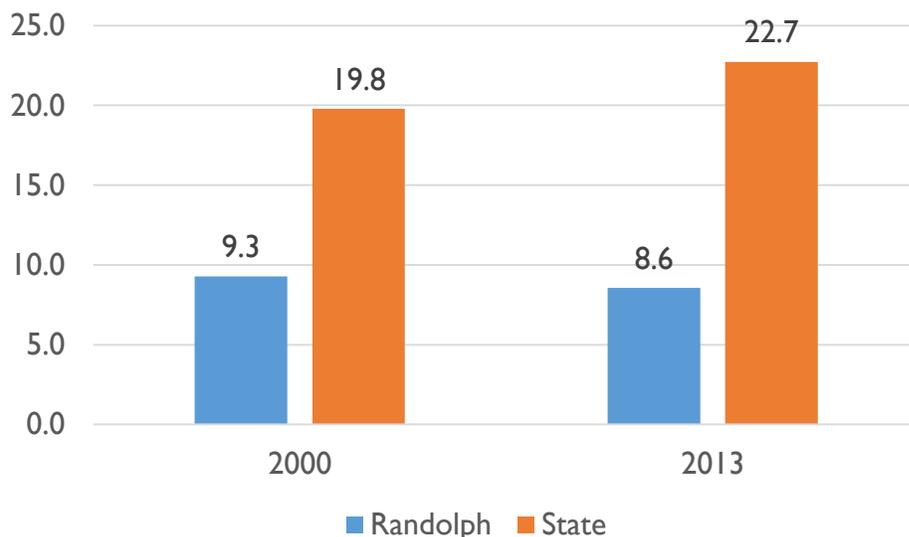
*(American Hospital Directory, 2015)*

### ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

According to the N.C. Health Professions Data System, Randolph County has seen a slight decrease in the number of Total Physicians per 10,000 residents. In the year 2000, the total physician’s rate in Randolph County was 9.3 (per 10,000 residents) and had decreased to 8.6 in 2013. The state total physician rate is double that of Randolph County and has been increasing between 2000 and 2013.

The slight decrease in total physicians can be attributed to the shift in medical staff needs. For instance the ratio of registered nurses has increased since the year 2000 from 39.4 to 45.0 (per 10,000 residents) in 2013. Similarly, the ratio of pharmacists has increased dramatically from 53 in 2000 to 71 (per 10,000 residents) in 2013. Physical therapists and physical therapists assistances have also increased since the year 2000.

**FIGURE 57: TOTAL PHYSICIANS (RATIO PER 10,000 POPULATION) 2000 & 2013**



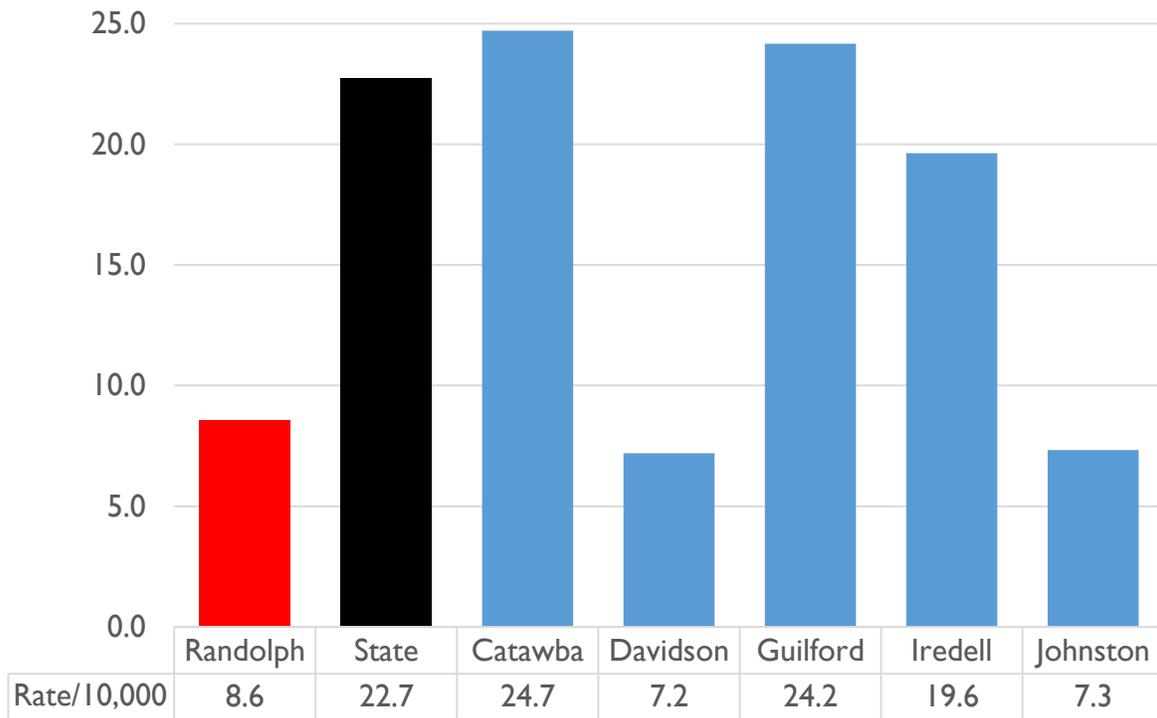
(UNC Cecil Sheps Center for Health Services Research, 2015)

**TABLE 52: NUMBER OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS**

	2000		2013		VARIANCE	
	#	RATIO (PER 10,000)	#	RATIO (PER 10,000)	#	RATIO (PER 10,000)
Total Physicians	121	9.3	122	8.6	1	(0.7)
Primary Care	68	5.2	66	4.6	(2)	(0.6)
Family Practice	35	2.7	22	1.5	(13)	(1.1)
General Practice	4	0.3	0	0.0	(4)	(0.3)
Internal Medicine	17	1.3	14	1.0	(3)	(0.3)
Ob/Gyn	3	0.2	11	0.8	8	0.5
Pediatrics	9	0.7	5	0.4	(4)	(0.3)
Other Primary Care	-	-	14	1.0	-	-
Other Specialty	53	4.1	56	3.9	3	(0.1)
Registered Nurses	514	39.4	642	45.0	128	5.6
Nurse Practitioners	11	0.8	32	2.2	21	1.4
Licensed Practical Nurses	172	13.2	191	13.4	19	0.2
Physician Assistants	6	0.5	29	2.0	23	1.6
Chiropractors	13	1.0	12	0.8	(1)	(0.2)
Dentists	29	2.2	40	2.8	11	0.6
Dental Hygienists	61	4.7	83	5.8	22	1.1
Optometrists	11	0.8	11	0.8	0	(0.1)
Pharmacists	53	4.1	71	5.0	18	0.9
Podiatrists	2	0.2	1	0.1	(1)	(0.1)
Psychologists	4	0.3	2	0.1	(2)	(0.2)
Psychology Associates	8	0.6	6	0.4	(2)	(0.2)
Physical Therapists	14	1.1	39	2.7	25	1.7
Physical Therapy Assistants	14	1.1	33	2.3	19	1.2

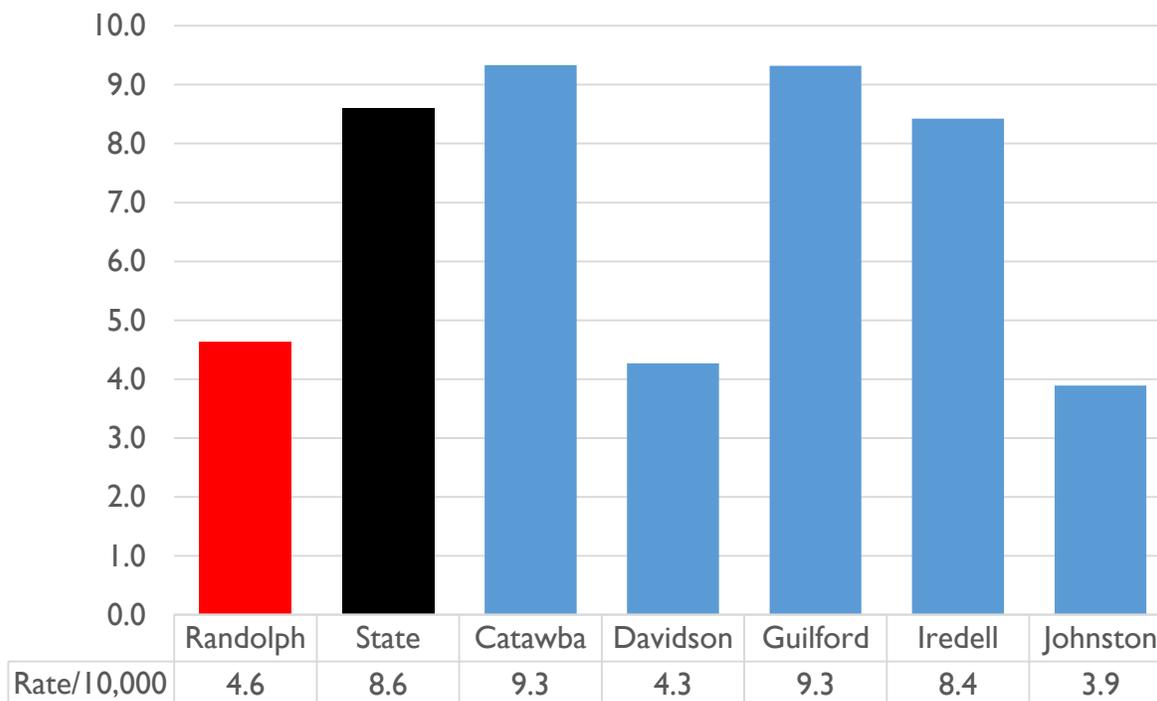
(UNC Cecil Sheps Center for Health Services Research, 2015)

**FIGURE 58: TOTAL PHYSICIANS (RATION PER 10,000) FOR COMPARISON COUNTIES, 2013**



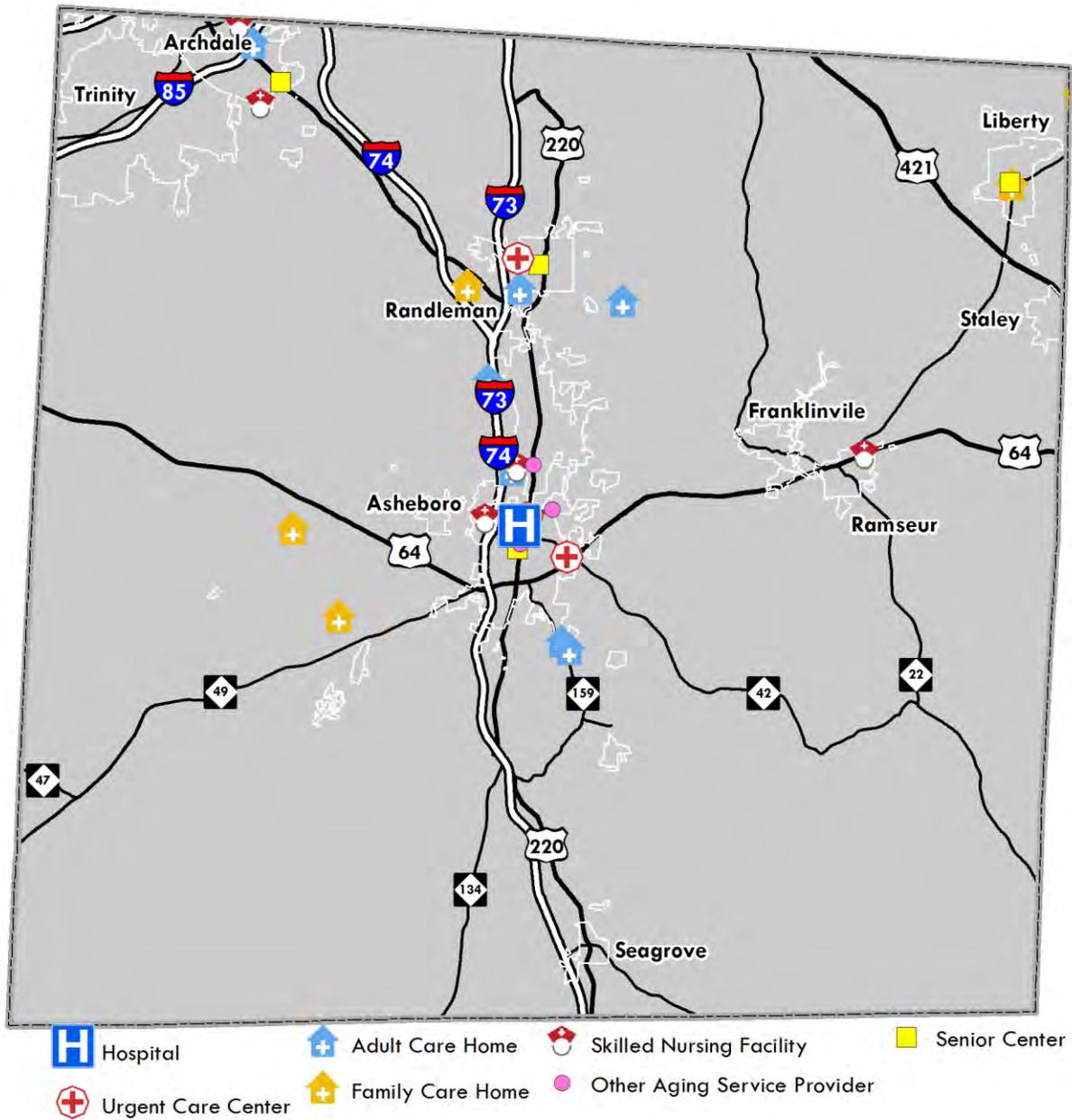
(UNC Cecil Sheps Center for Health Services Research, 2015)

**FIGURE 59: TOTAL PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS (RATIO PER 10,000) FOR COMPARISON COUNTIES, 2013**



(UNC Cecil Sheps Center for Health Services Research, 2015)

**MAP 23: MEDICAL FACILITIES & AGING SERVICE PROVIDERS**



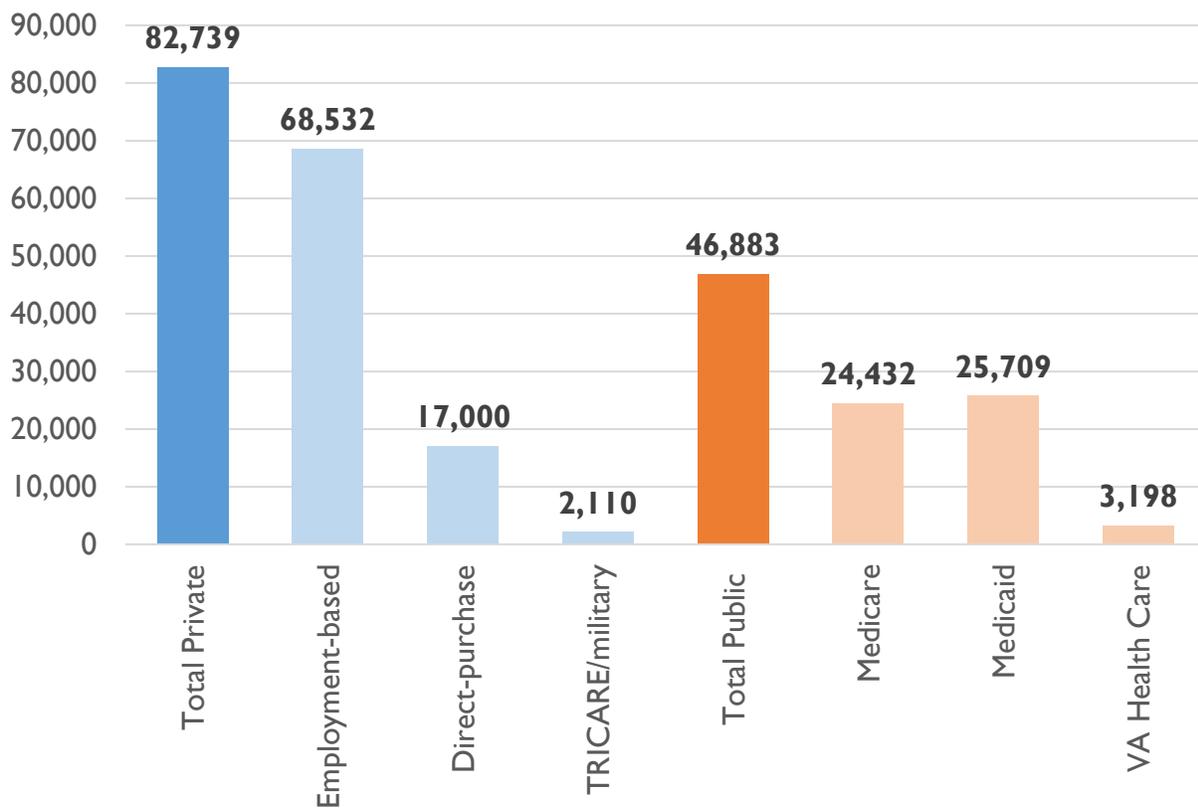
*(Piedmont Triad Regional Council, Area Agency on Aging, 2015)*

## HEALTH INSURANCE

According to the 2013 American Community Survey, 115,978 individuals in Randolph County have health insurance (82% of the civilian, non-institutionalized population). The majority 71% (82,739) of these insured individuals have some type of private health insurance (employment-based, direct purchase or TRICARE/military coverage). 40% (46,883) of the insured individuals have some type of public coverage (Medicare, Medicaid or VA Health Care). Some individuals have more than one type of insurance and may have a mix of both private and public insurances.

The Affordable Care Act requires all Americans to have health insurance by 2014. Impacts from this law would not be incorporated into the most recent ACS estimate data (2013). According to Gallup, the North Carolina percent of residents without health insurance has declined from 20.4% in 2013 to 14.7% for the first half of 2015. Therefore, more than 82% of Randolph County residents may have health insurance coverage than indicated by the ACS data. (Gallup, 2015)

**FIGURE 60: HEALTH INSURANCE BY TYPE, 2013**



(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## UNINSURED POPULATION

Table 53 provides characteristics of the uninsured population. 42% of Hispanics do not have health insurance; neither does 62% of unemployed individuals; and 30% of those without a high school diploma.

**TABLE 53: PROFILE OF THE UNINSURED POPULATION, 2013**

	TOTAL POP.	UNINSURED POP.	% OF UNINSURED	% OF SUBJECT	% OF TOTAL
Total (civilian noninstitutionalized)	140,920	24,942	x	17.7%	17.7%
<b>BY AGE</b>					
Under 6	10,380	804	3.2%	7.7%	0.6%
6 to 17	24,002	2,241	9.0%	9.3%	1.6%
18 to 24	11,426	4,460	17.9%	39.0%	3.2%
25 to 34	15,755	5,265	21.1%	33.4%	3.7%
35 to 44	19,940	5,261	21.1%	26.4%	3.7%
45 to 54	21,099	4,065	16.3%	19.3%	2.9%
55 to 64	18,233	2,769	11.1%	15.2%	2.0%
65 to 74	11,805	62	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%
75 and over	8,280	15	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
<b>BY RACE</b>					
White, non-Hispanic	114,213	15,964	64.0%	14.0%	11.3%
African American	7,555	1,636	6.6%	21.7%	1.2%
Asian	1,499	492	2.0%	32.8%	0.3%
Other	4,181	649	2.6%	15.5%	0.5%
Hispanic	14,986	6,285	25.2%	41.9%	4.5%
<b>BY NATIVITY</b>					
Native Born	131,271	19,258	77.2%	14.7%	13.7%
Foreign Born	9,649	5,684	22.8%	58.9%	4.0%
Not a citizen	7,778	5,249	21.0%	67.5%	3.7%
<b>BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>					
Total (civilian noninst. 25 years and older)	95,112	17,437	69.9%	18.3%	12.4%
Less than a high school graduate	20,695	6,101	24.5%	29.5%	4.3%
High School Graduate	33,525	6,232	25.0%	18.6%	4.4%
Some College	27,766	4,357	17.5%	15.7%	3.1%
Bachelor's Degree or higher	13,126	747	3.0%	5.7%	0.5%
<b>BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>					
Total (civilian noninst. 18 years and older)	106,538	21,897	87.8%	20.6%	15.5%
In Labor Force	69,010	15,921	63.8%	23.1%	11.3%
Employed	61,731	11,424	45.8%	18.5%	8.1%
Unemployed	7,279	4,497	18.0%	61.8%	3.2%
Not in labor force	37,528	5,976	24.0%	15.9%	4.2%
<b>BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>					
Civilian household population	140,694	24,901	99.8%	17.7%	17.7%
Under \$25,000	31,231	8,416	33.7%	26.9%	6.0%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	42,022	10,213	40.9%	24.3%	7.2%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	29,254	2,967	11.9%	10.1%	2.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19,188	1,912	7.7%	10.0%	1.4%
\$100,000 and over	18,999	1,393	5.6%	7.3%	1.0%

(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2009-2013)

## LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES

Randolph County has 18 long-term care facilities with a total of 1,353 beds available. As the older adult population continues to increase, so will the need for more long-term care beds.

**TABLE 54: LONG-TERM CARE BEDS (2015)**

FACILITY TYPE	# FACILITIES	# BEDS
Adult Care Home	7	589
Family Care Home	5	28
Nursing Home	6	736
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,353</b>

*(Piedmont Triad Regional Council, Area Agency on Aging, 2015)*

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES & SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The Sandhills Center manages public mental health, intellectual/developmental disability and substance use disorder services for Randolph County. As a publicly funded Local Management Entity – Managed Care Organization (LME-MCO), Sandhills Center does not provide services directly but acts as an agent of the North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services to ensure that citizens who seek these services and supports are able to access them through our network of contracted private providers. Sandhills Center partners with consumers, family members, service providers, policy makers, and other community stakeholders in creating, managing, and supporting quality behavioral health services that meet the needs of the community.

The chart below identifies admissions to LME providers for the Randolph County population. About three-quarters of all admissions are for mental health treatment and one-fifth is for substance abuse. The overall rate of admissions has almost doubled between 2008 and 2009. Mental health treatment admissions have increased 1.5 times and substance abuse admissions have increased more than three times.

**TABLE 55: TRENDS IN LME ADMISSIONS, 2008-2012**

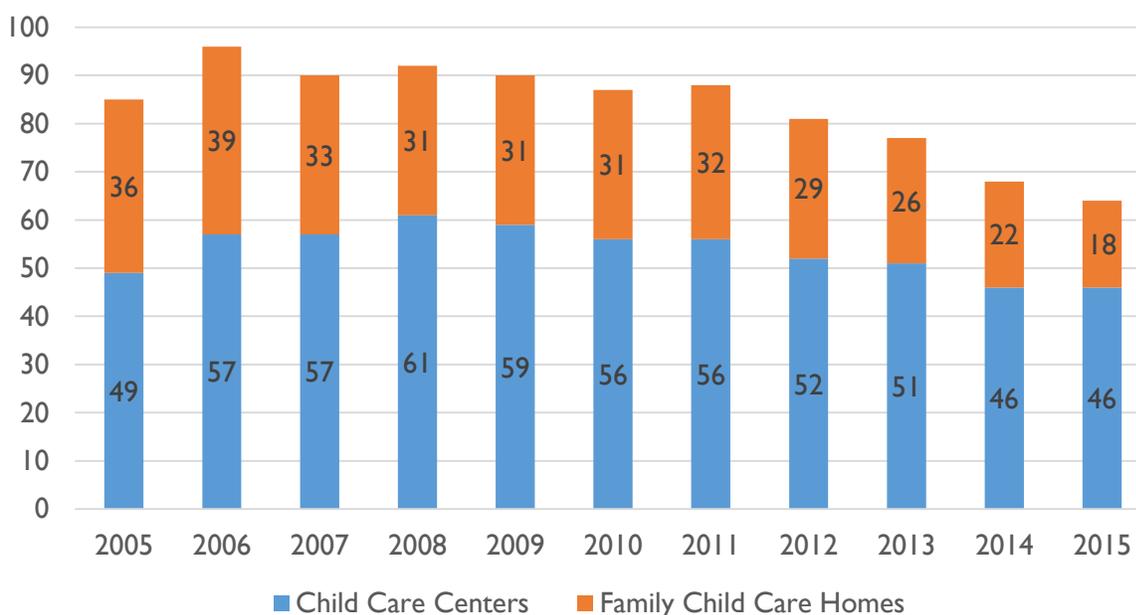
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Admissions	1,380	1,704	2,353	2,281	2,496
<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	9.9	12.1	16.6	16.0	17.5
Mental Health Admissions	1,160	1,305	1,777	1,711	1,787
<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	8.3	9.3	12.5	12.0	12.5
Developmental Disability Admissions	30	15	32	17	24
<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	0.22	0.11	0.23	0.12	0.17
Substance Abuse Admissions	190	384	544	553	688
<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	1.4	2.7	3.8	3.9	4.8
Persons Served	5,205	5,489	5,694	6,156	5,788
Admissions by Primary Disability					
Mental Health					76.05%
Developmental Disability					4.01%
Substance Abuse					19.94%

*(N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services, 2015)*

## CHILD CARE FACILITIES

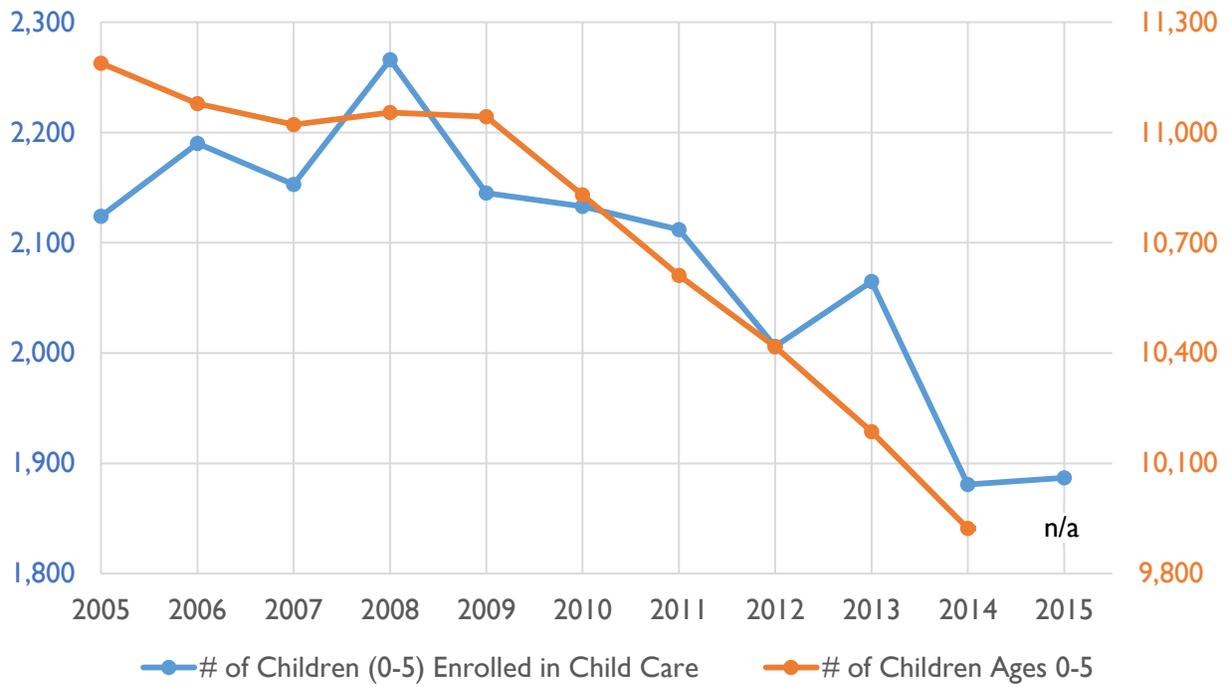
The number of Child Care Facilities in Randolph County has decreased since 2005. Figure 59 compares the number of Child Care Facilities from January 2005 to 2015. The highest number of Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes was in 2006 with 96 total Facilities in 2015 the number of total facilities is 64. Figure 42 compares Child Population (ages 0-5) to Child Care Enrollment which suggests that of the roughly 10,100 children aged 0-5 approximately 1,880 are enrolled in childcare. Figure 43 shows Child Care Enrollment compared to Child Care Capacity from years 2005 to 2015. Of the 2,600 enrolled in Child Care in 2015, the capacity of Child Care is roughly 4,000. Figure 44 shows the Percent of Students Enrolled in Free & Reduced Lunch Programs from the year 2005 to 2014 for Randolph County and Asheboro City. In 2005-06 the percent of students enrolled in free or reduced lunch was 42.3% in Randolph County and 52.4% in Asheboro City, showing a trend of increasing free and reduced lunches occurred in both the County and City. In 2013-14 Randolph County had 57.3% of its enrolled students in a free & reduced lunch program while Asheboro City had 75.9% of its enrolled students in a free & reduced lunch program. Figure 45 represents the percent of Students enrolled in free & reduced lunch programs compared with cities throughout the Piedmont area as well as the state average during 2013-2014. Randolph County in 2013-2014 had 57.3% of its enrolled students in the free & reduced lunch programs which is slightly lower than the state average of 57.8%. Asheboro City during the 2013-2014 year had 75.9% of its students enrolled in free & reduced lunches but is not the highest of the cities included on the list. Lexington City and Thomasville City have over 88% of their enrolled students on a free & reduced lunch.

**FIGURE 61: NUMBER OF CHILD CARE FACILITIES (JANUARY 2005-2015)**



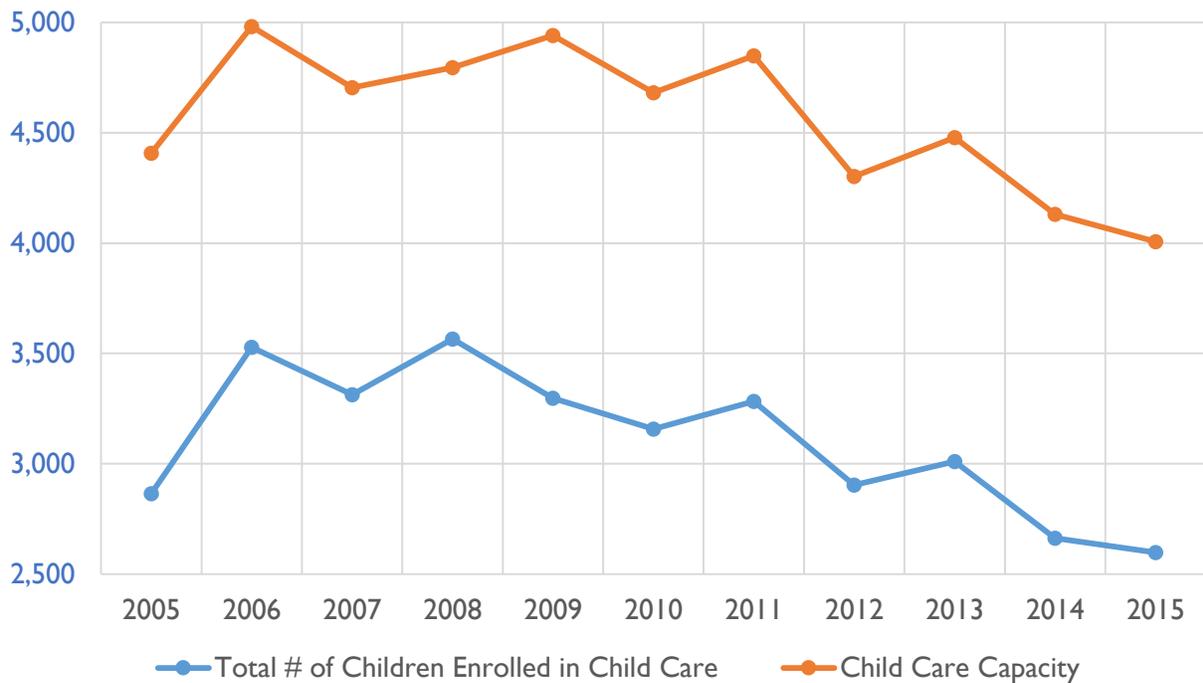
(N.C. Division of Child Development and Early Education, Child Care Statistical Reports, 2015)

**FIGURE 62: CHILD POPULATION (AGES 0-5) COMPARED TO CHILD CARE ENROLLMENT**



(N.C. Division of Child Development and Early Education, Child Care Statistical Reports, 2015)

**FIGURE 63: CHILD CARE ENROLLMENT COMPARED TO CHILD CARE CAPACITY**



(N.C. Division of Child Development and Early Education, Child Care Statistical Reports, 2015)

## EMERGENCY SERVICES

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The Emergency Services Department includes fire inspection and enforcement of the N.C. State Building Codes, fire investigation, answer and dispatch of all emergency and non-emergency calls for assistance through 911 for all public safety agencies in the county, response to and provision of appropriate pre-hospital medical care and transport. For the 2015-16 fiscal years this department had 102 allocated full-time, and 45 part-time positions along with 3 contracted medical directors.

Randolph County 911 provides fast, easy access to Emergency Services, Law Enforcement, Fire, Emergency Management, and other public services as deemed necessary. In addition to receiving all 911 calls for the county, the Center dispatches responders for Randolph County EMS, Ash-Rand Rescue, Piedmont Triad Ambulance, Randolph County Sheriff, Asheboro Police, Randleman Police, Liberty Police, Ramseur Police, Seagrove Police, Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority Lake Wardens (2009), Randolph County Fire Services and Randolph County Fire Marshal.

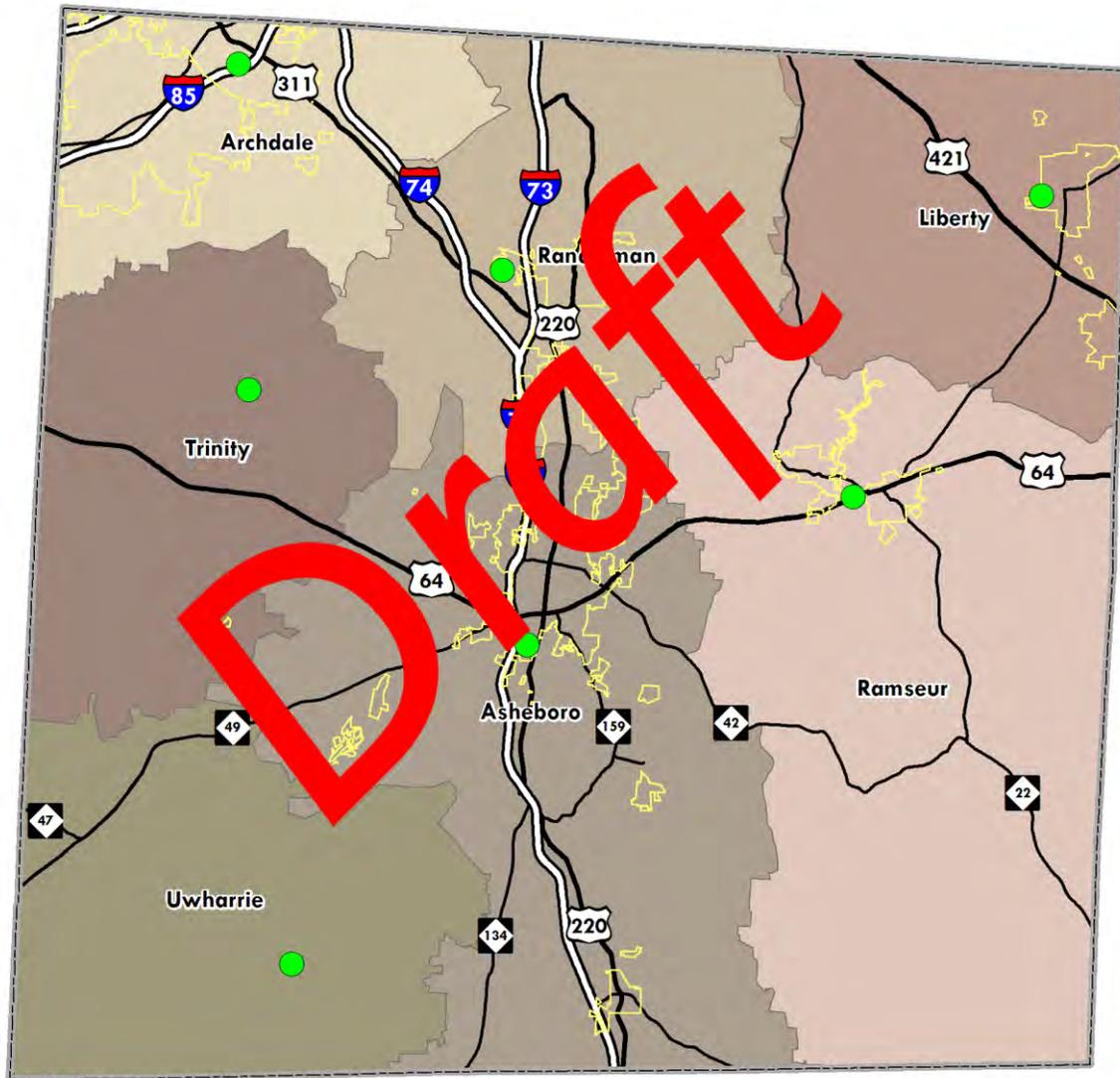
### EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Randolph County EMS has seven base locations: Archdale, Asheboro, Liberty, Ramseur, Randleman, Trinity and Uwharrie. Two EMT-Intermediate ambulance services (Ash-Rand Rescue & EMS, Inc. and Piedmont Triad Ambulance and Rescue, Inc.) support county EMS. Map 24 shows the current proposed EMS district boundaries, but because of the recent addition of new bases and the planned opening of several other new bases, the districts will change by January 2016.

During the 2014-2015 fiscal year, Randolph County paramedic level ambulances responded to 12,579 calls. The national standard for a suburban county is a response time of 10 minutes or less from the time of dispatch to the time of arrival on the scene. Randolph County ambulances reach the scene within 10 minutes at least 60% of the time. Calls were distributed evenly for the most part across each month and each day of the week. Peak times do vary somewhat between different days of the week, but generally peak call time is between 4:00pm and 9:00pm. The greatest percent of calls were due to some sort of traumatic injury. The top five clinical impressions are listed in Table 56. Almost half of the calls (47.7%) were to respond to a person age 60 years or older.

Individual EMS response records were not available from the county. Map 25 shows the rate of EMS responses per 1,000 residents for each zip code in the county for the fiscal year 2014-15. The 27203 zip code in Asheboro has the highest rate of EMS responses.

**MAP 24: PROPOSED DRAFT EMS BASES AND SERVICE DISTRICTS**



● EMS Base

(Randolph County)

**TABLE 56: TOP FIVE CLINICAL IMPRESSIONS FOR EMS, FY14-15**

RANK	CLINICAL IMPRESSION	PRIMARY COUNT	PERCENT
1	Traumatic injury	1,995	15.8%
2	Respiratory Distress	1,278	10.1%
3	Chest Pain / Discomfort	1,052	8.3%
4	Altered Level of Consciousness	851	6.7%
5	Generalized Weakness	819	6.5%

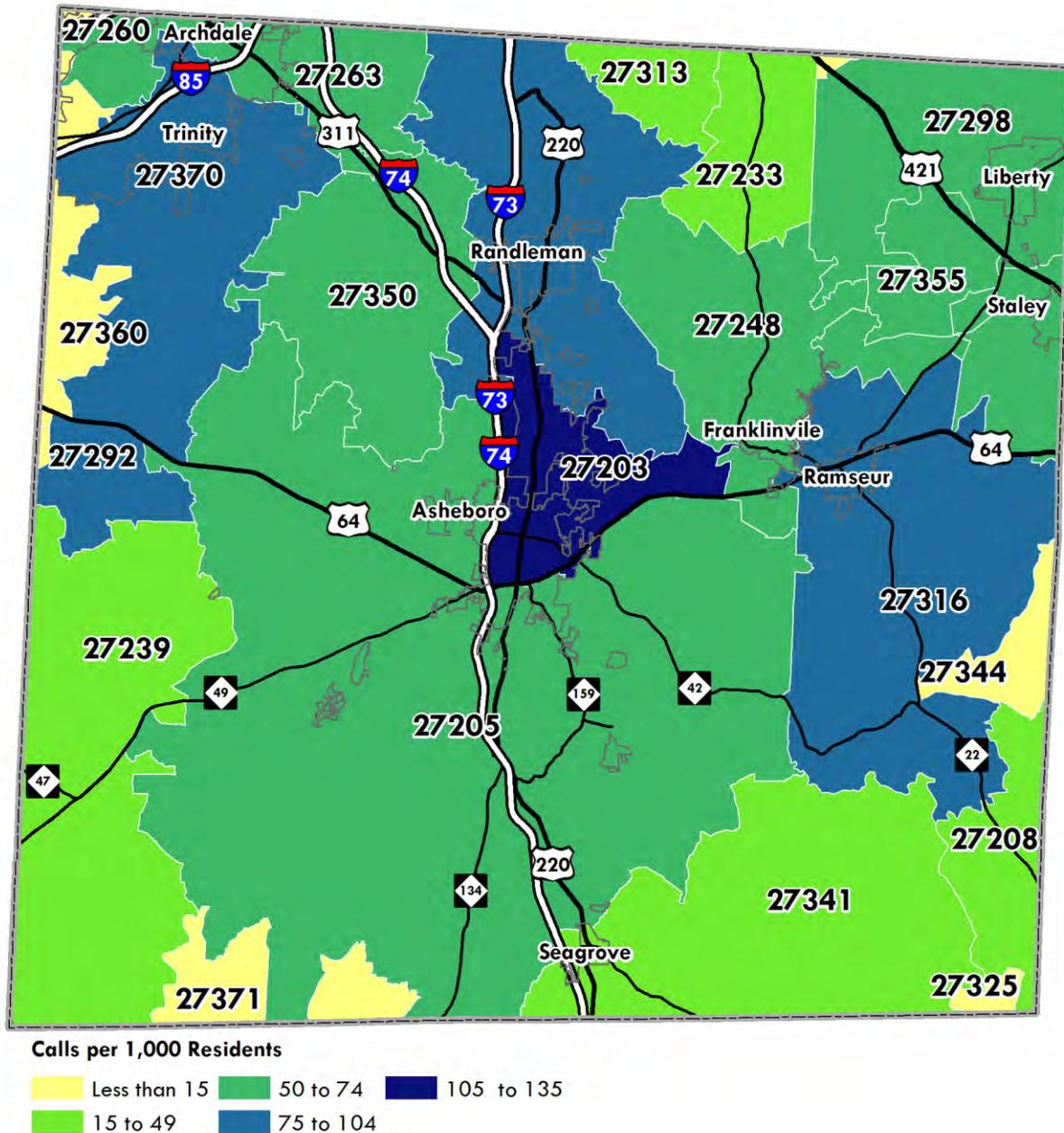
(Randolph County, Department of Emergency Services, 2015)

**TABLE 57: EMS RESPONSES BY AGE, FY14-15**

AGE RANGE	RESPONSE COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Under 1 Year	75	0.6%
Ages 1-6	222	1.7%
Ages 6-18	464	3.6%
Ages 18-60	5,835	45.6%
Ages 60+	6,104	47.7%

(Randolph County, Department of Emergency Services, 2015)

**MAP 25: EMS CALLS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS BY ZIP CODE (FY14-15)**



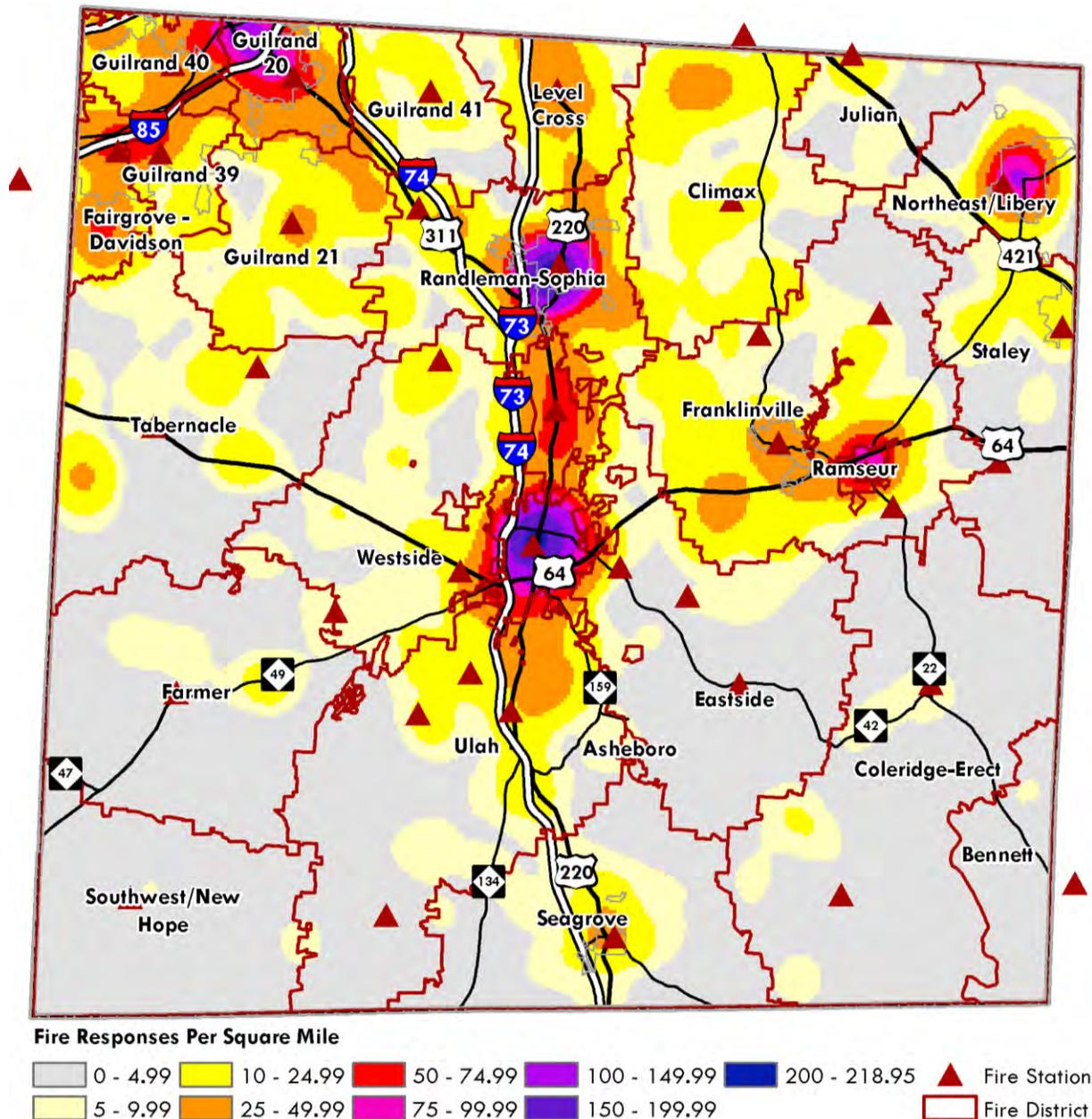
(Randolph County, Department of Emergency Services, 2015)

## FIRE DEPARTMENT

The county is served by 20 fire departments, 26 fire districts and 41 fire stations, 4 of which are located in surrounding counties. The Guil-Rand Fire Department is split into 5 separate fire districts in the northwest part of the county.

The Randolph County Fire Departments responded to 9,906 calls during the 2014-15 fiscal year with an average response time of 7 minutes and 14 seconds. Map 26 shows the density of fire department responses during the 2014-15 fiscal year. Asheboro, Randleman and Archdale jurisdictions all have a high density of fire department responses.

MAP 26: FIRE STATIONS AND DISTRICTS

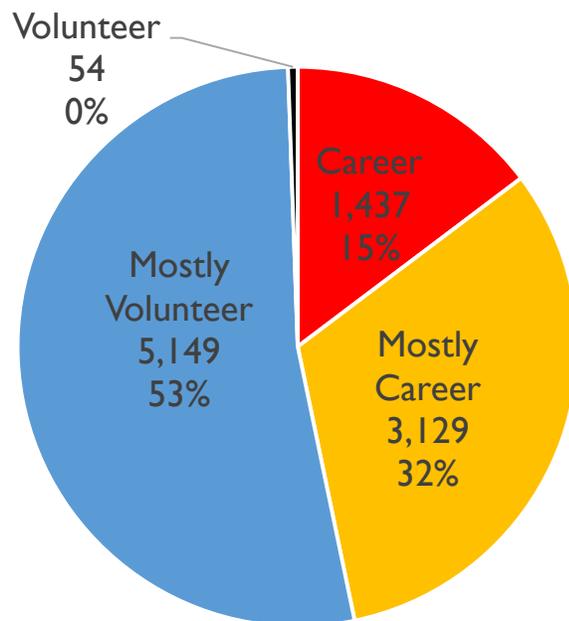


(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

As shown in Table 53 below, each fire department is unique in how personnel are utilized based on the individual response need of the fire district. The Asheboro Fire Department is the only department fully staffed by career personnel. The two mostly career departments are Randleman-Sophia and Guil-Rand, which utilize career firefighters to handle most emergency responses but also rely on volunteer manpower for fire related incidents and during increased call volume periods. There are nine mostly volunteer departments which utilize one to three paid personnel on duty 24/7 and still rely heavily on volunteer manpower at all times: Seagrove, Franklinville, Ulah, Westside, Eastside, Tabernacle, Climax, Level Cross and Fairgrove. There are two other mostly volunteer departments which utilize one to three paid personnel 40 hours per week during daytime hours and also rely heavily on volunteer manpower at all times: Liberty and Farmer. There are five other departments which utilize part-time paid personnel on a less than 40 hour per week basis and can be considered mostly volunteer: Ramseur, Staley, Coleridge, Julian and Bennett. There is only one department which utilizes no paid personnel and relies solely on volunteer fire fighters: New Hope.

The pie graph in Figure 64 illustrates that volunteer or mostly volunteer fire firefighters response to just over half of all fire response calls. Volunteer and mostly volunteer fire departments have a higher response time than the career and mostly career departments as shown in Figure 67. The Coleridge, Eastside and New Hope fire departments have the highest response times in the county; the Randleman-Sophia fire department has the fastest response time as seen in Figure 68. The Randleman-Sophia fire department also has the highest rate of fire response calls per 1,000 residents as seen in Figure 66. Map 27 shows the average response times across the county.

**FIGURE 64: PERCENT OF FIRE RESPONSES BY STAFF TYPE, FY14-15**



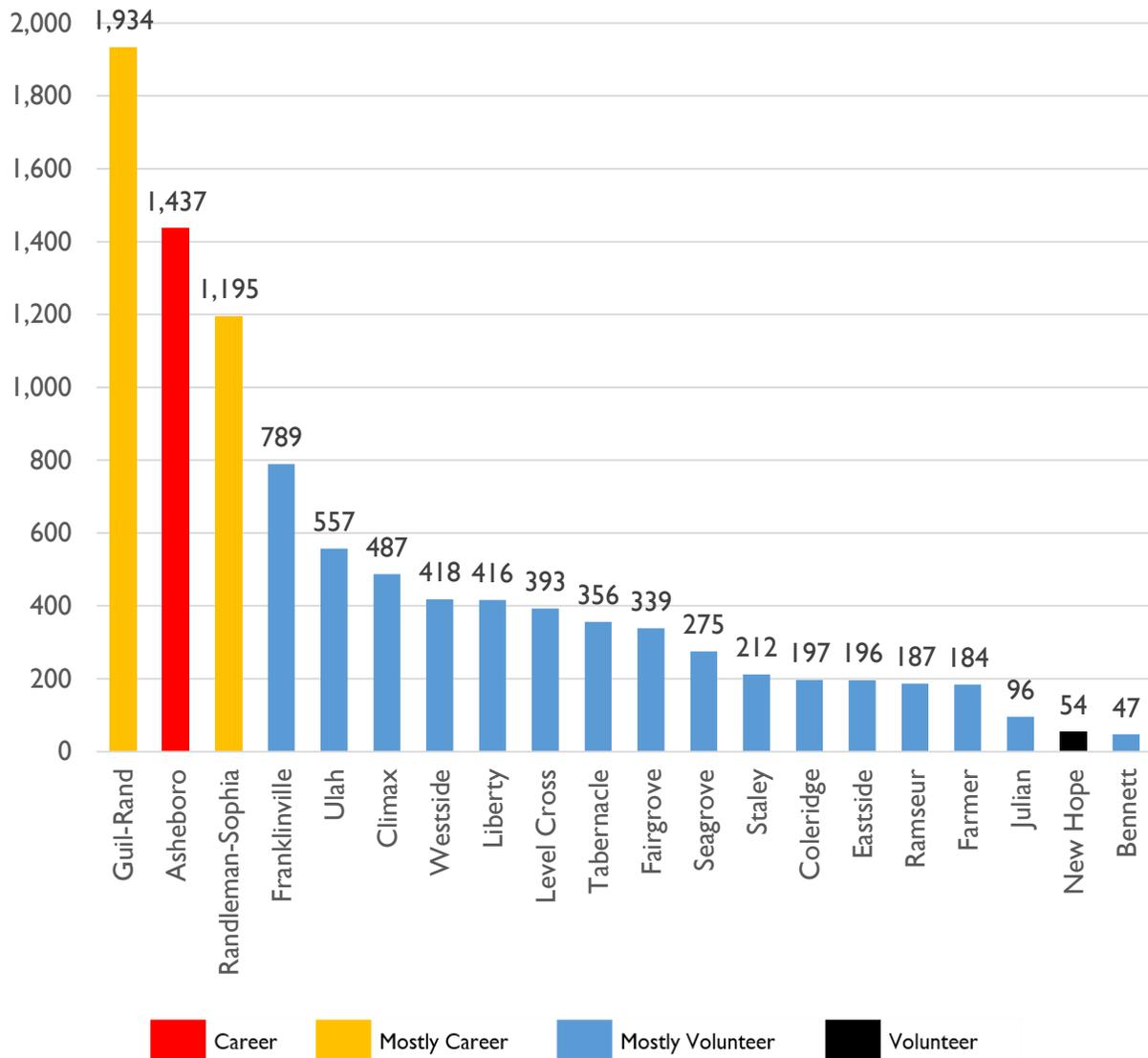
*(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)*

**TABLE 58: FIRE DEPARTMENT SUMMARY, FY14-15**

DEPARTMENT	TYPE	RESPONSE COUNT	RESPONSE PERCENT	AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME (MIN:SEC)
Asheboro	Career	1,444	14.6%	6:58
Bennett	Mostly Volunteer	47	0.5%	9:21
Climax	Mostly Volunteer	492	5.0%	7:13
Coleridge	Mostly Volunteer	198	2.0%	12:14
Eastside	Mostly Volunteer	197	2.0%	11:43
Fairgrove	Mostly Volunteer	339	3.4%	8:24
Farmer	Mostly Volunteer	184	1.9%	9:02
Franklinville	Mostly Volunteer	797	8.0%	6:57
Guil-Rand	Mostly Career	1,963	19.8%	6:43
Julian	Mostly Volunteer	97	1.0%	9:34
Level Cross	Mostly Volunteer	399	4.0%	6:21
Liberty	Mostly Volunteer	419	4.2%	6:36
New Hope	Volunteer	54	0.5%	11:16
Ramseur	Mostly Volunteer	189	1.9%	6:26
Randleman-Sophia	Mostly Career	1,247	12.6%	4:12
Seagrove	Mostly Volunteer	278	2.8%	9:30
Staley	Mostly Volunteer	214	2.2%	6:57
Tabernacle	Mostly Volunteer	358	3.6%	9:14
Ulah	Mostly Volunteer	562	5.7%	9:09
Westside	Mostly Volunteer	420	4.2%	7:52
Other Agencies		8	0.1%	42:21
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,906</b>		<b>7:14</b>

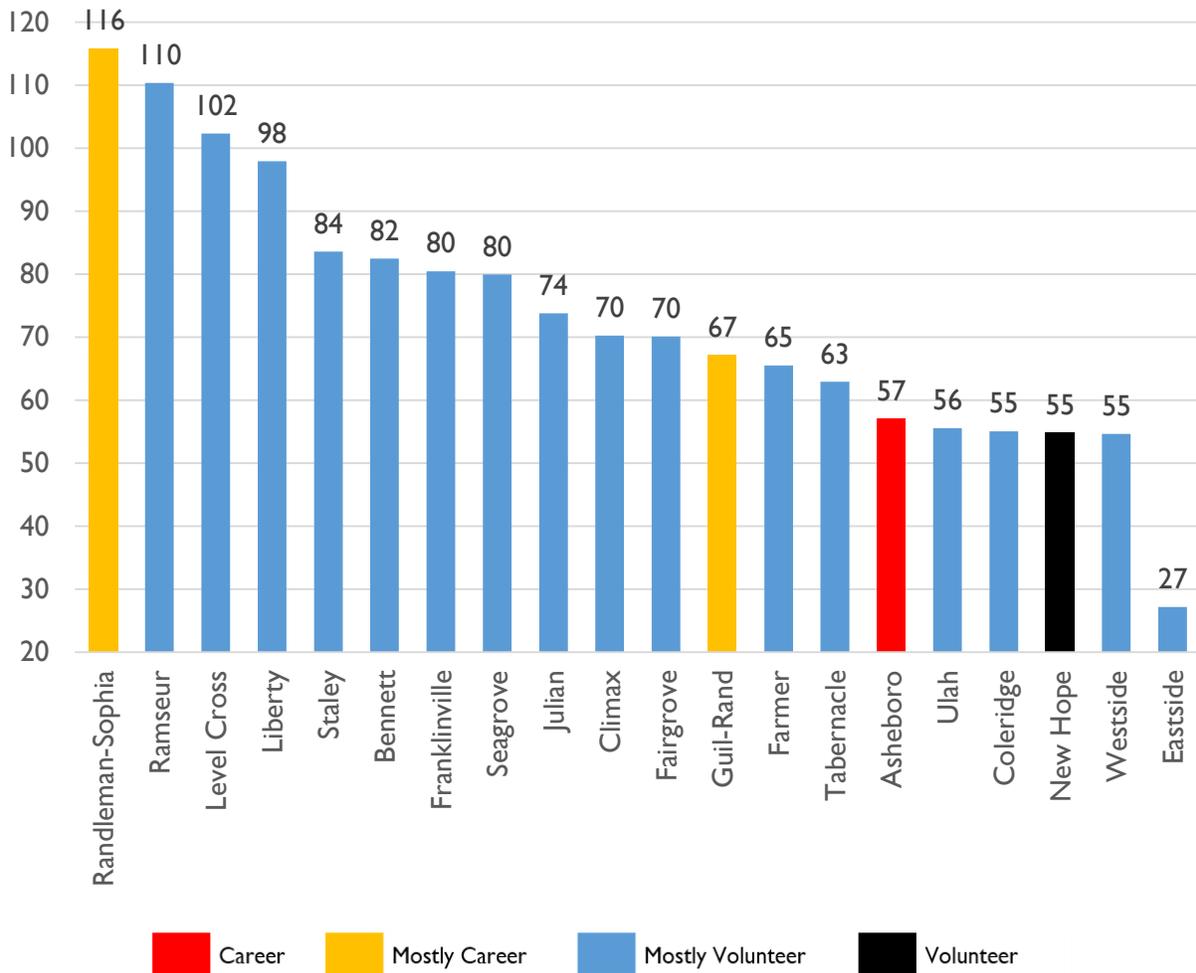
(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

**FIGURE 65: NUMBER OF FIRE RESPONSES BY DEPARTMENT, FY14-15**



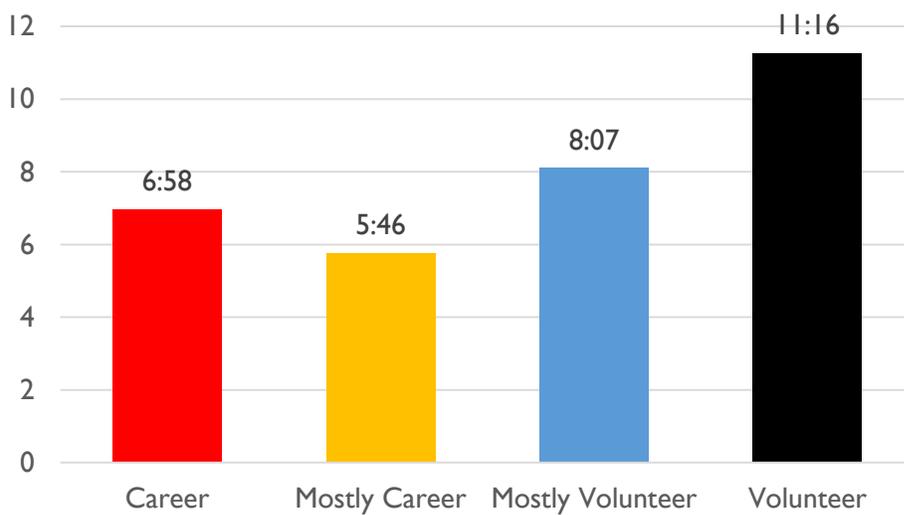
(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

**FIGURE 66: FIRE RESPONSE RATE (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS) BY DEPARTMENT, FY14-15**



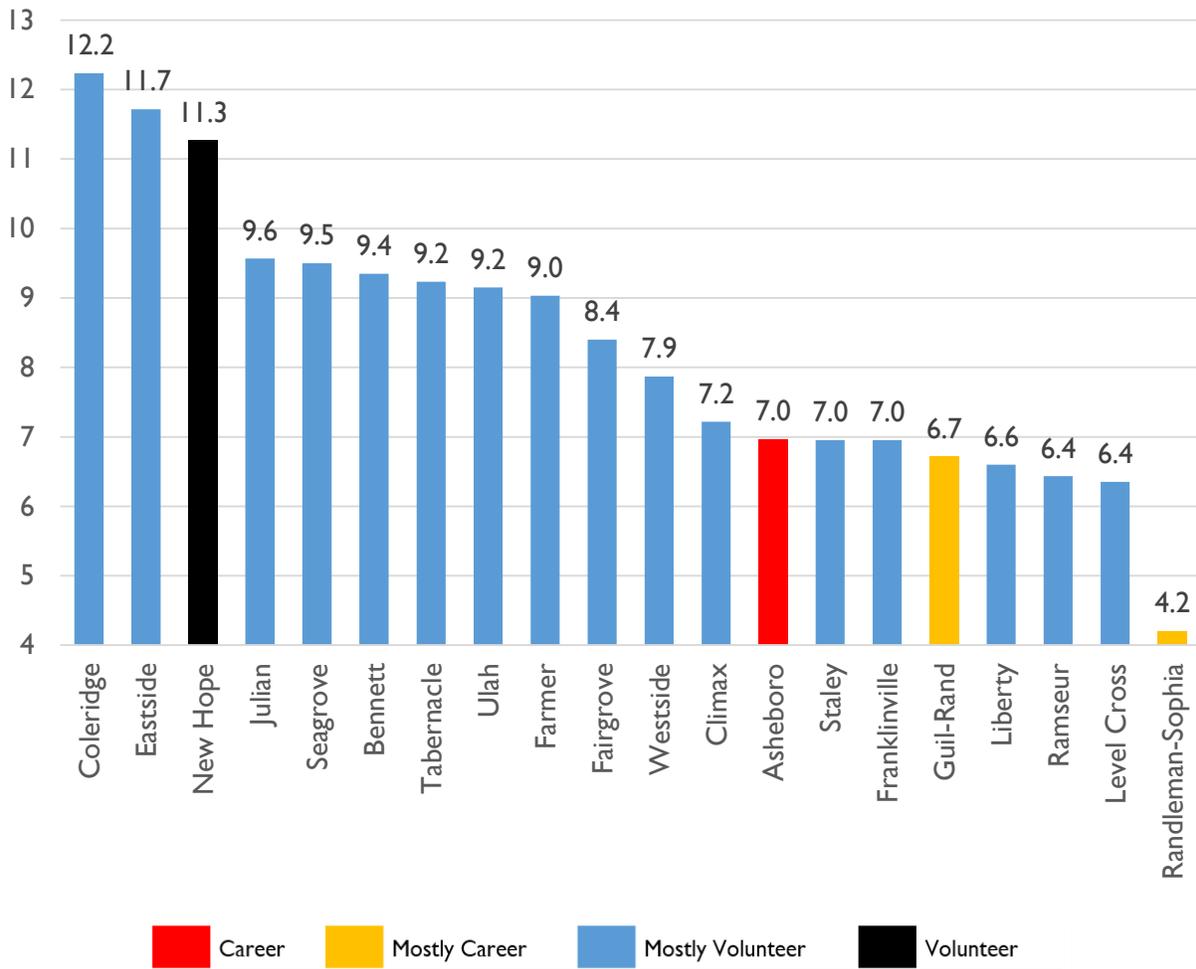
(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

**FIGURE 67: AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME BY FIRE DEPARTMENT TYPE, FY14-15**



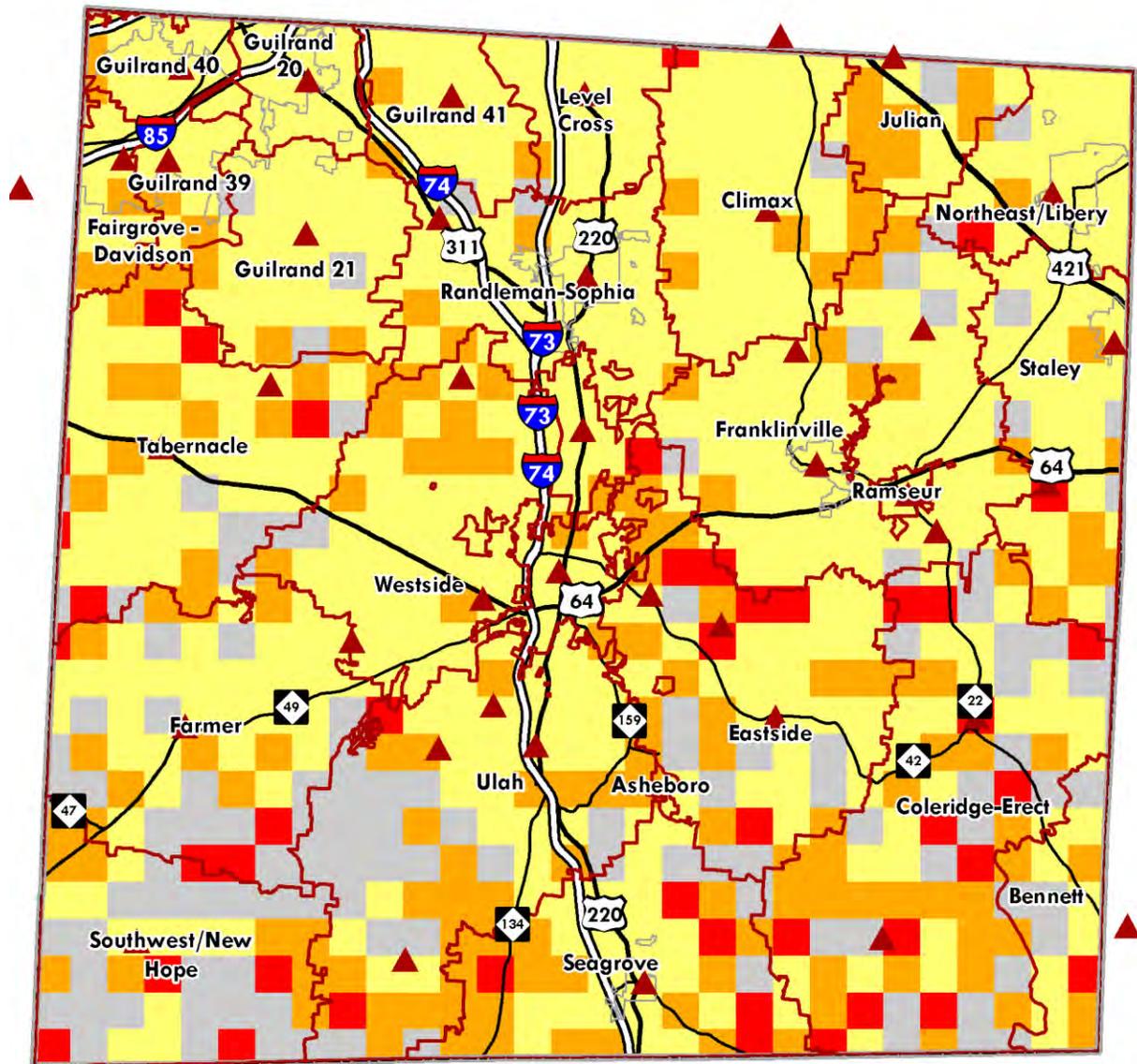
(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

**FIGURE 68: AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME (MINUTES) BY FIRE DEPARTMENT, FY 14-15**



(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

MAP 27: AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME FOR FIRE DEPARTMENTS, FY14-15



**Average Response Time (Minutes)**  
 0 - 9    10-14    15 or More    ▲ Fire Station    □ Fire District

(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

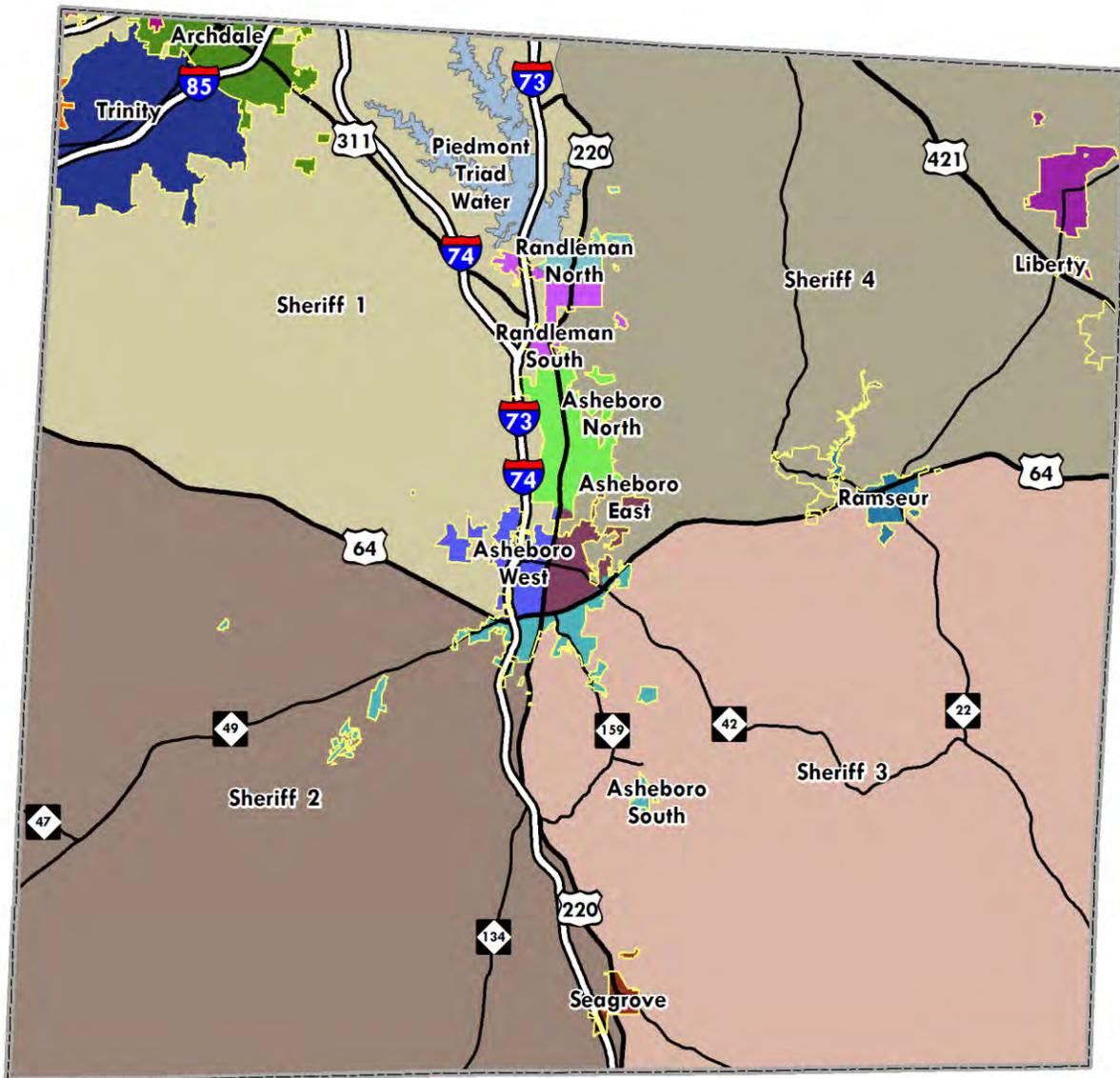
Six jurisdictions in the county have their own police departments: Asheboro, Archdale, Liberty, Ramseur, Randleman and Seagrove. The Randolph County Sheriff's Department patrols the unincorporated areas of the county and the remaining jurisdictions (Trinity, Staley and Franklinville). The Sheriff has the lowest rate of sworn officers per 1,000 residents.

**TABLE 59: LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES BY AGENCY, 2013**

AGENCY NAME	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES	SWORN EMPLOYEES	SWORN RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Archdale	30	5	25	2.2
Asheboro	82	7	75	3.0
Liberty	11	1	10	3.8
Ramseur	5	0	5	3.0
Randleman	13	0	13	3.2
Randolph Co. Sheriff	219	56	163	1.7
Seagrove	unknown			

*(N.C. Department of Justice, North Carolina Crime Reporting Program, 2013)*

MAP 28: LAW ENFORCEMENT DISTRICTS

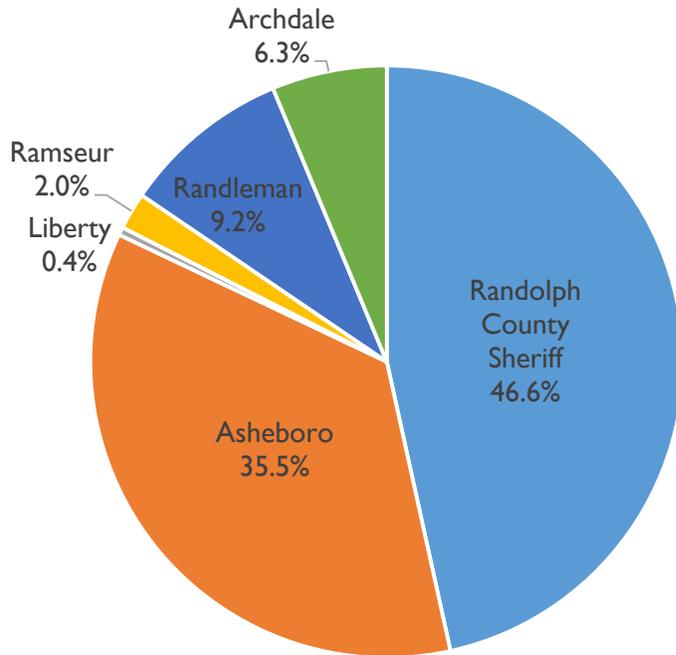


(Randolph County)

### Crime Rates and Offenses

The N.C. Department of Justice maintains the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) database, producing a reliable source of criminal statistics for most agencies across the state. The UCR database only collects data for violent and property crimes. The Seagrove Police Department does not participate and therefore, offense data is missing for the Seagrove Police Department.

**FIGURE 69: VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENSES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, 2013**

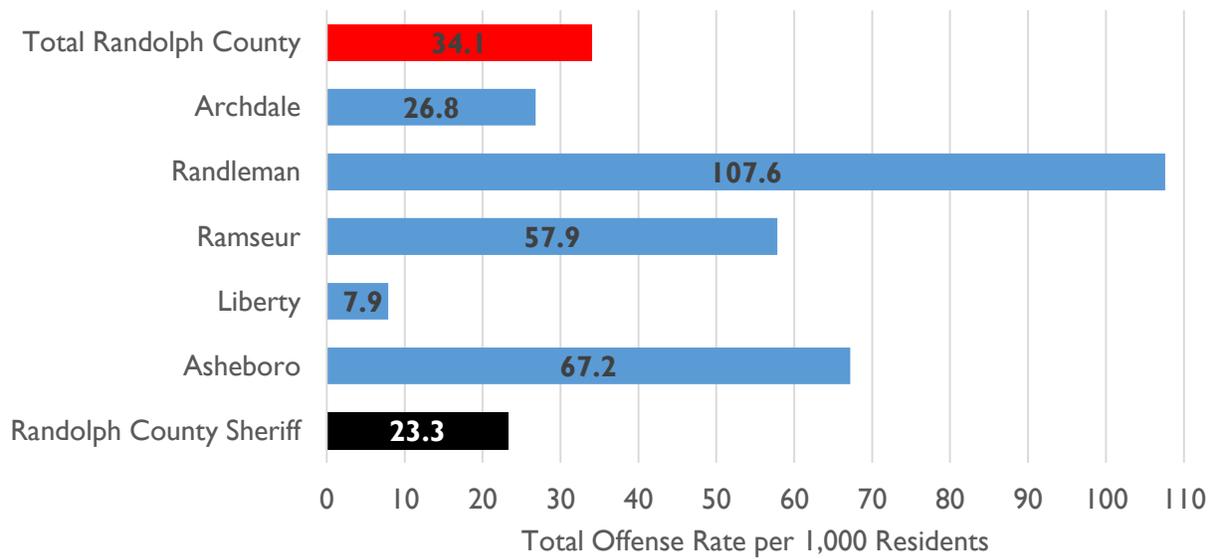


*(N.C. Department of Justice, North Carolina Crime Reporting Program, 2013)*

Overall crime rates have been decreasing slightly over the past several decades. In 2013, there were 4,859 total offenses reported by participating law enforcement agencies in Randolph County. Just under half of these offenses (46.6%) occurred in the Randolph County Sheriff's jurisdiction. About another third (35.5%) occurred in the Asheboro Police Department jurisdiction.

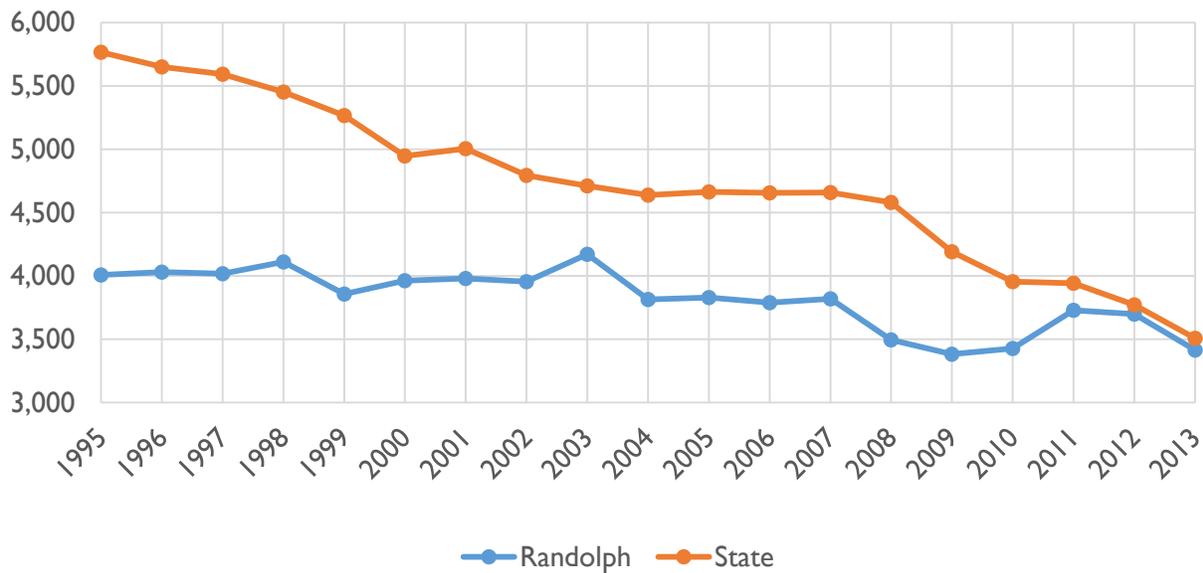
When looking at the total offense rate based on population, Randleman has a much higher offense rate of 107.6 (per 1,000 residents) than any other jurisdiction.

**FIGURE 70: VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENSE RATE (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS) BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, 2013**



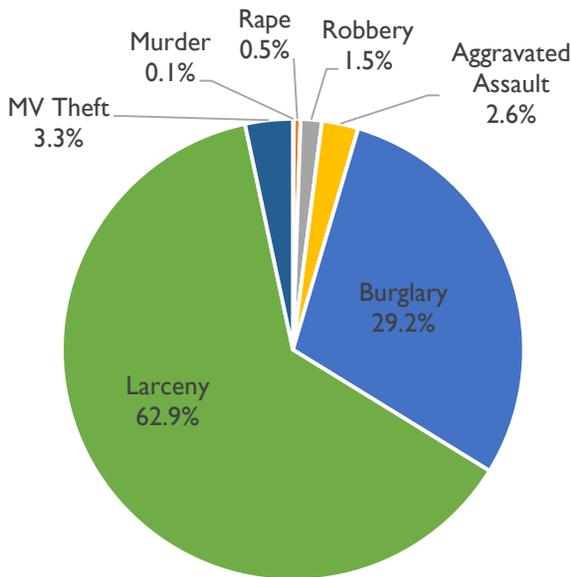
(N.C. Department of Justice, North Carolina Crime Reporting Program, 2013)

**FIGURE 71: VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME INDEX RATE (PER 100,000) 1995-2013**



(N.C. Department of Justice, North Carolina Crime Reporting Program, 2013)

**FIGURE 72: VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME OFFENSES BY TYPE, 2013**



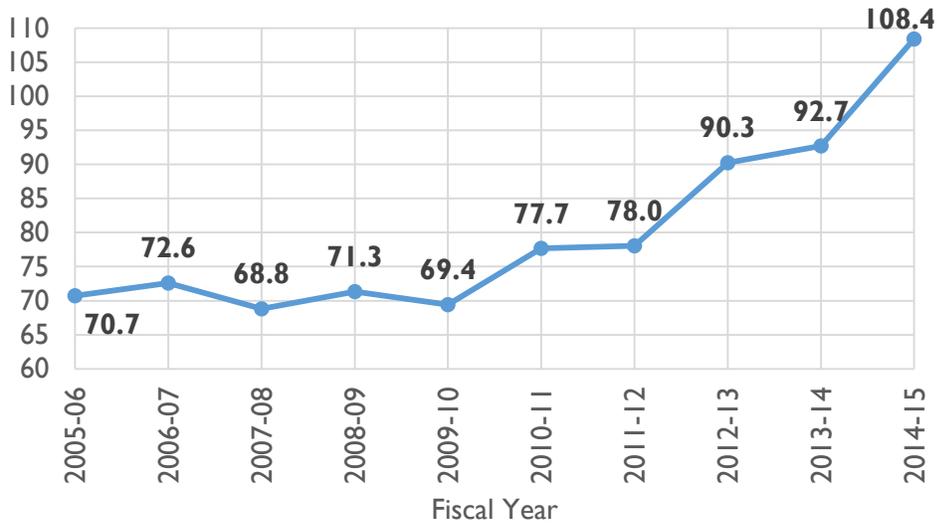
*(N.C. Department of Justice, North Carolina Crime Reporting Program, 2013)*

For all Randolph County law enforcement jurisdictions combined, larceny (theft of personal property) is the biggest crime category representing almost 63% of all offenses in 2013. Burglary offenses (the illegal entry into a building with the intent to commit a crime) account for 29% of all offenses in 2013.

### **Law Enforcement Incident Response**

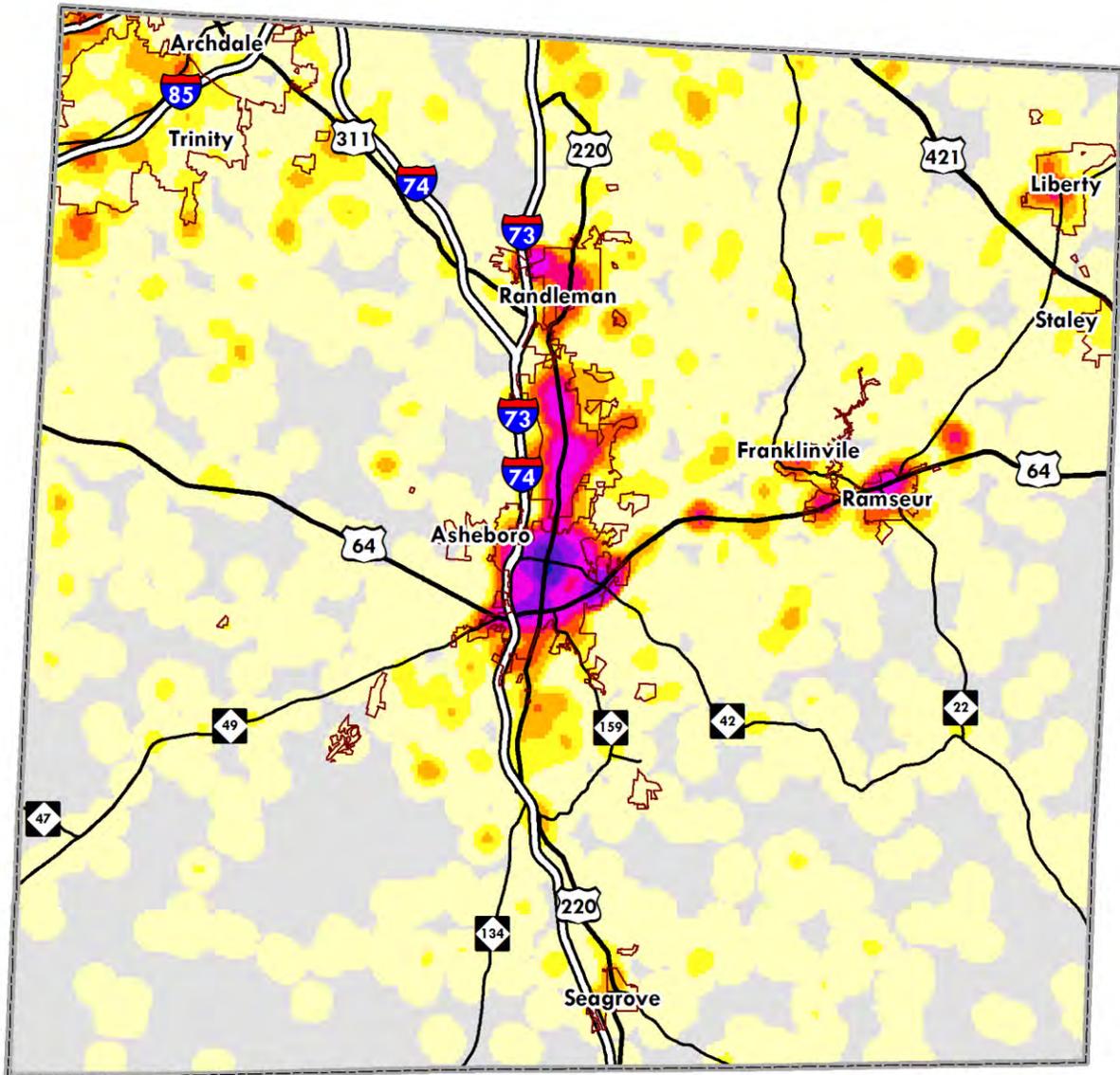
Randolph County maintains a record management system for all law enforcement agencies, except the Archdale Police Department, to track all law enforcement responses. The total number of calls is increasing across the county. During the 2014-15 fiscal year, law enforcement staff responded to 15,477 incidents. Figure 73 depicts the trend over time of the number of incidents per 1,000 county residents. Rates have been significantly increasing since the 2009-10 fiscal year. Map 29 and Map 30 show the distribution of the incident densities across the county for FY2005-06 and FY2014-15 respectively. Incident density is greatest along the US-220 corridor in Asheboro and Randleman. Liberty and Ramseur have also seen an increase in incident density.

**FIGURE 73: LAW ENFORCEMENT INCIDENCE RESPONSE RATE (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS), FY05-15**



*(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)*

MAP 29: LAW INCIDENT DENSITY, FY05-06

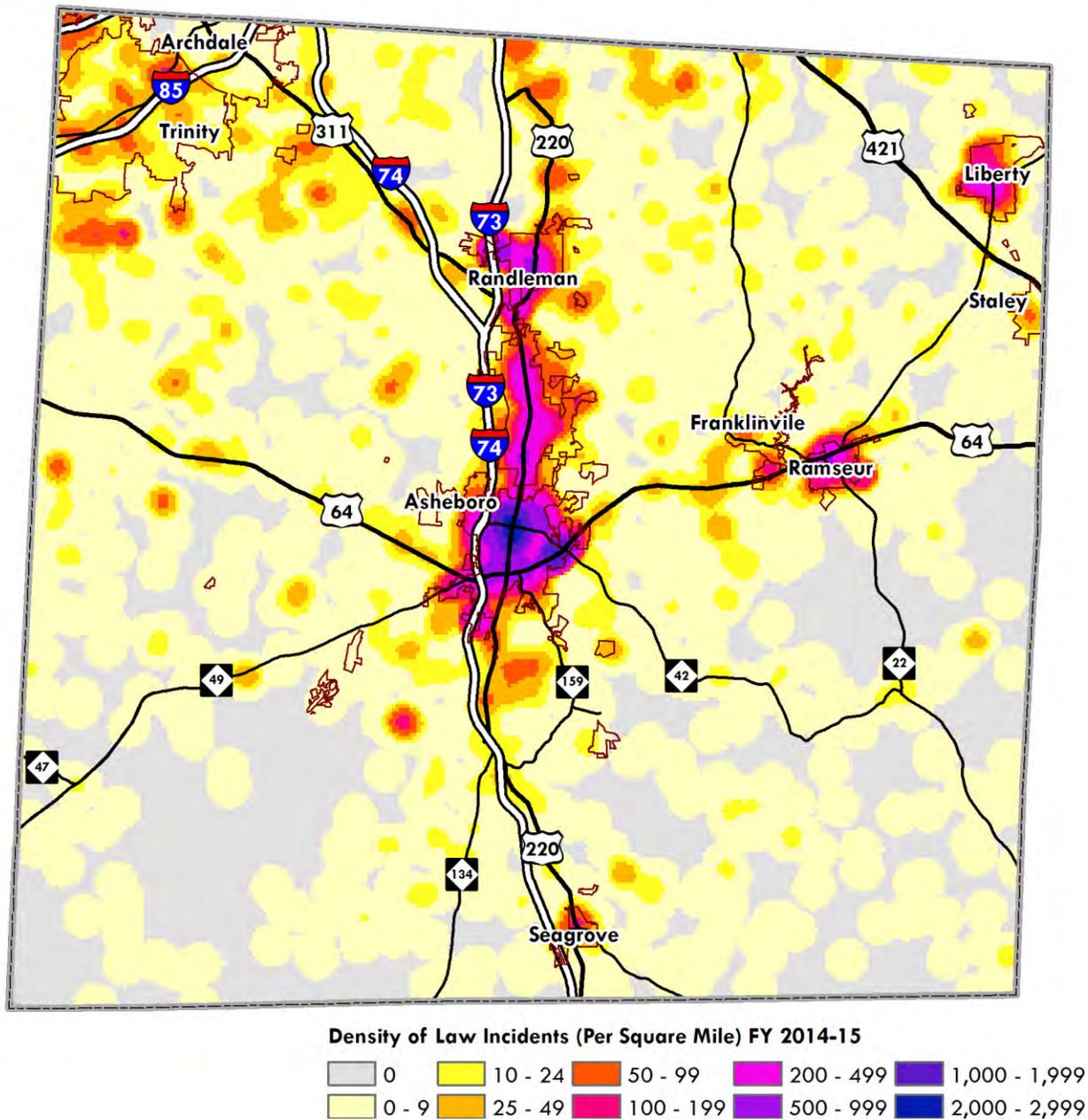


Density of Law Incidents (Per Square Mile) FY 2005-06



(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

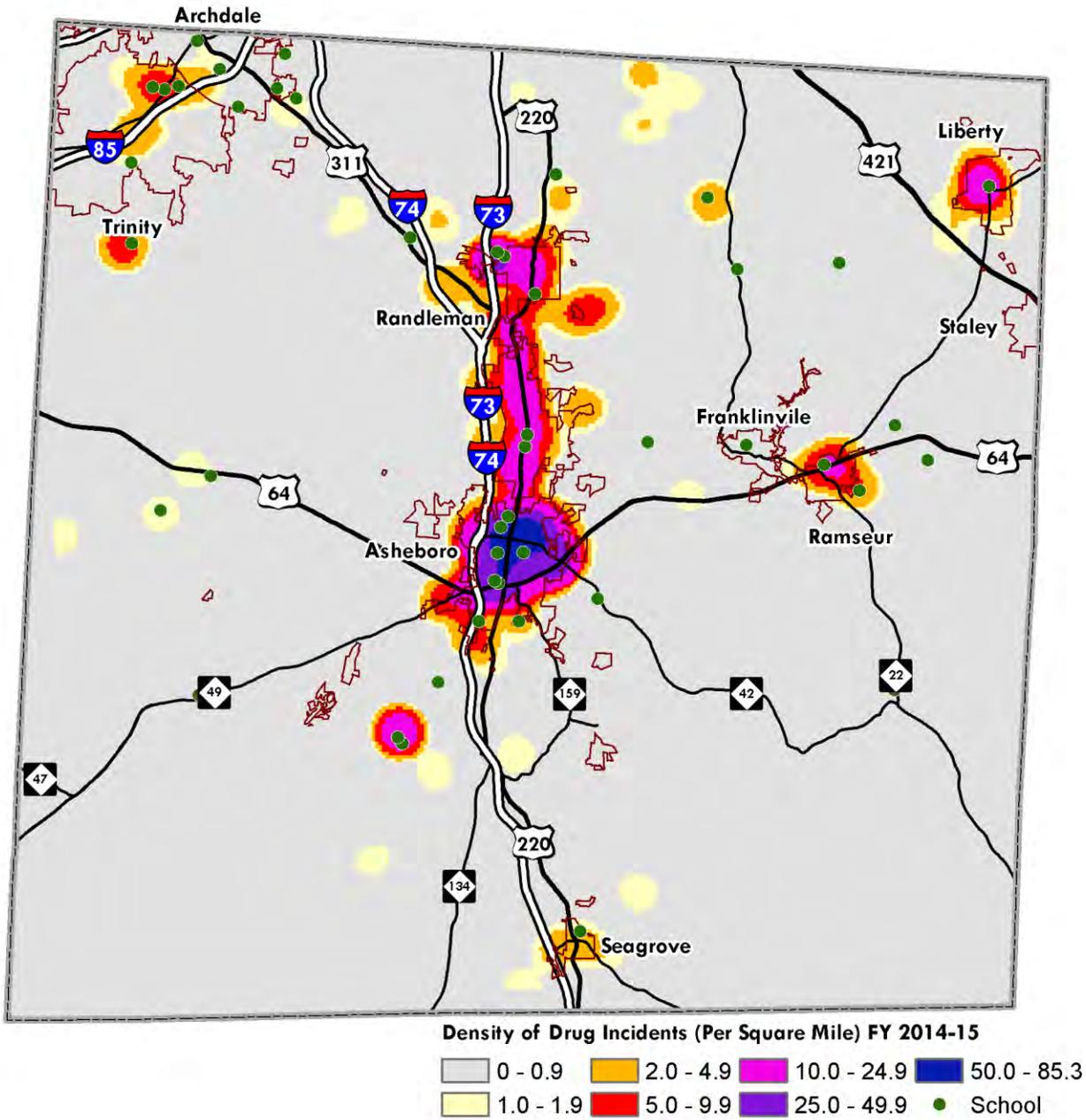
MAP 30: LAW INCIDENT DENSITY, FY14-15



(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

Map 31 shows the density of drug related offenses only for FY2014-15. Drug incidents are of course higher where total law incidents are higher, but also have a close correlation to K-12 public schools in the County. The number of drug related incidents is increasing in the county in proportion with the total number of incidents. On average, drug related incidents make up 4.6% of all incidents in the county, as shown in Table 60.

**MAP 31: DRUG INCIDENT DENSITY, FY14-15**



(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

**TABLE 60: SUMMARY OF LAW INCIDENTS (TOTAL AND DRUG RELATED), FY05-15**

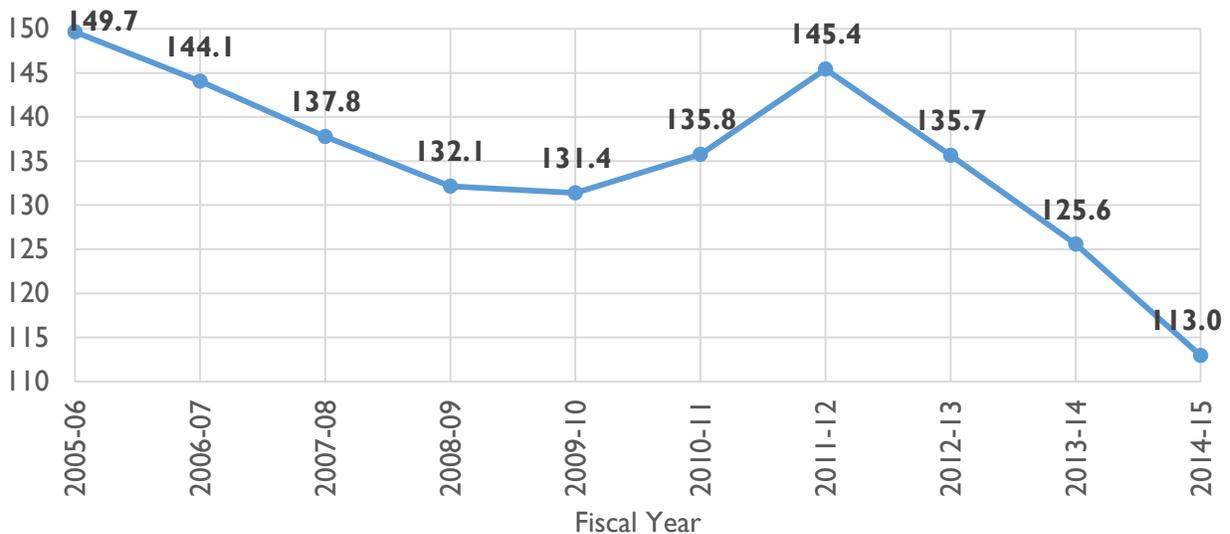
FISCAL YEAR	DRUG INCIDENTS	TOTAL INCIDENTS	PERCENTAGE OF INCIDENTS RELATED TO DRUGS	DRUG INCIDENT RATE (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)	TOTAL INCIDENT RATE (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)
2005-06	382	9,495	4.0%	2.8	70.7
2006-07	399	9,475	4.2%	3.1	72.6
2007-08	369	9,386	3.9%	2.7	68.8
2008-09	423	9,796	4.3%	3.1	71.3
2009-10	470	9,659	4.9%	3.4	69.4
2010-11	471	10,924	4.3%	3.3	77.7
2011-12	612	11,062	5.5%	4.3	78.0
2012-13	648	12,860	5.0%	4.5	90.3
2013-14	618	13,208	4.7%	4.3	92.7
2014-15	723	15,447	4.7%	5.1	108.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>111,312</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	n/a	n/a

(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

## Arrests

Law enforcement made 16,095 arrests last fiscal year. The number of arrests made in the county by law enforcement has been decreasing significantly since the 2011-12 fiscal year. On average, drug arrests account for 13.4% of all arrests. The drug arrest rate was highest during the 2013-14 fiscal year.

**FIGURE 74: ARREST RATE (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS), FY05-15**



(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

**TABLE 61: SUMMARY OF ARRESTS (TOTAL AND DRUG RELATED), FY05-15**

<b>FY</b>	<b>DRUG ARRESTS</b>	<b>TOTAL ARRESTS</b>	<b>PERCENT OF ARRESTS RELATED TO DRUGS</b>	<b>DRUG ARREST RATE (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)</b>	<b>TOTAL ARREST RATE (PER 1,000 RESIDENTS)</b>
2005-06	2,486	20,091	12.4%	18.5	149.7
2006-07	2,461	18,800	13.1%	18.9	144.1
2007-08	2,429	18,791	12.9%	17.8	137.8
2008-09	2,243	18,145	12.4%	16.3	132.1
2009-10	2,581	18,281	14.1%	18.5	131.4
2010-11	2,466	19,092	12.9%	17.5	135.8
2011-12	2,706	20,616	13.1%	19.1	145.4
2012-13	2,580	19,327	13.3%	18.1	135.7
2013-14	2,790	17,887	15.6%	19.6	125.6
2014-15	2,337	16,095	14.5%	16.4	113.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,079</b>	<b>187,125</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	n/a	n/a

*(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)*

## HAZARD MITIGATION

The Randolph County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed in collaboration with Randolph County Planning Department, Department of Emergency Management, Public Works, Representatives from the Cities of Archdale, Asheboro, Randleman, and Trinity, and the towns of Franklinville, Liberty, Ramseur, Staley and Seagrove. The plan was formally approved by participating local governments in 2011. The plan identifies goals, objectives and strategies for each jurisdiction along with an implementation timeline for each strategy.

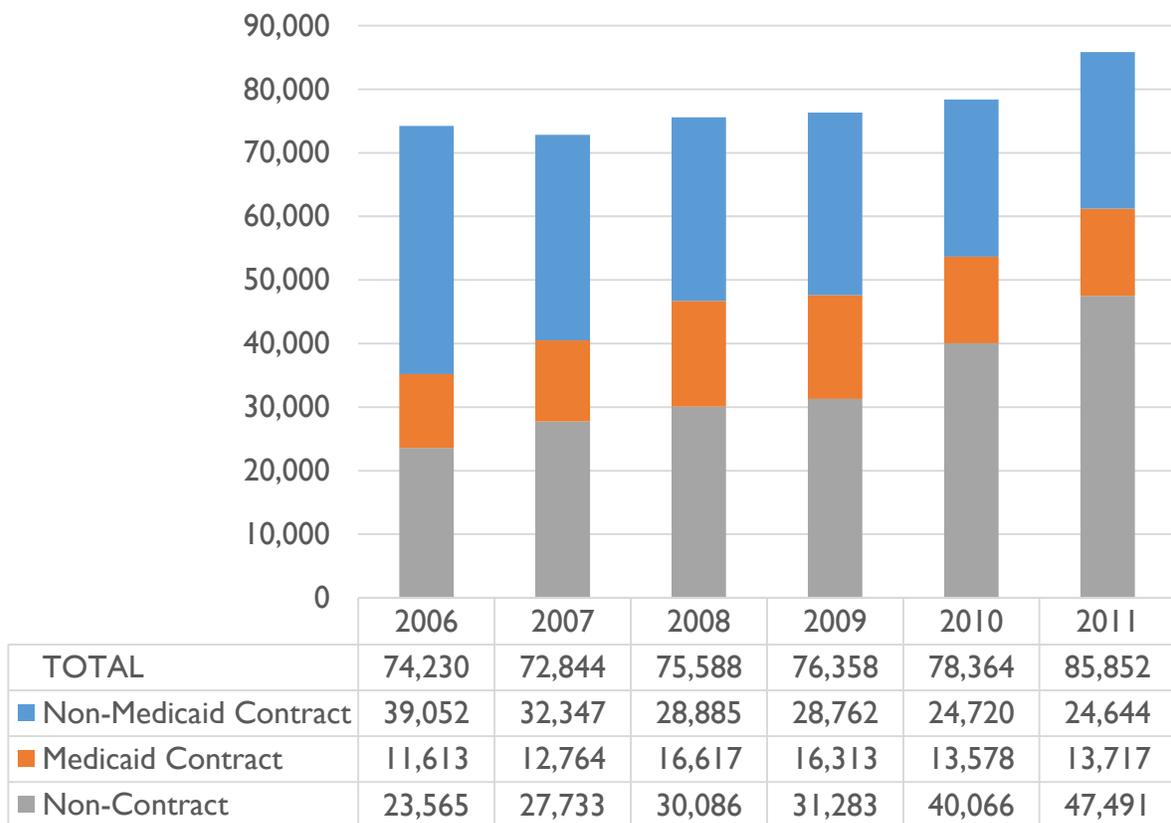
## TRANSPORTATION

### RCATS (REGIONAL COORDINATED AREA TRANSIT SYSTEM)

The Regional Coordinated Area Transportation System (RCATS) provides public transportation service to all Randolph County residents on an advance reservation basis. Curb-to-Curb transportation services for older adults, persons with disabilities, human service agencies, and the general public are provided on a county-wide basis.

RCATS was originally formed in 1994 to serve only Randolph County, but expanded services to Montgomery County in 2003. In 2010, RCATS served 78,360 passengers and drove 590,916 miles.

**FIGURE 75: RCATS RIDERSHIP, 2006-2011**



*(Regional Coordinated Area Transportation System , 2015)*

## PART (PIEDMONT AUTHORITY FOR REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION)

The Piedmont Authority for Regional Transportation provides mid-week public transit service to Greensboro from Asheboro and Randleman along bus route 10. There are four stops in Asheboro and one stop in Randleman. The route service is supported by a \$1 fee for license plate registration to offset expenses associated with the public transit service.

FIGURE 76: PART ROUTE 10

### Route 10 Randolph County Express

#### Stop Location and Stop Number

1. South Asheboro Park & Ride
2. Randolph Community College
3. Randolph Hospital
4. North Asheboro Park & Ride
5. Randleman (Walmart Parking Lot)
6. Freeman Mill & Coliseum
7. UNCG (Stirling St at EUC)
8. Wesley Long (N Elam at GTA Shelter)
9. Women's Hospital (Green Valley at GTA Shelter)
10. Moses Cone (E Northwood at GTA Shelter)
11. Central Library (N Church St)
12. Greensboro Depot (Slip 16)



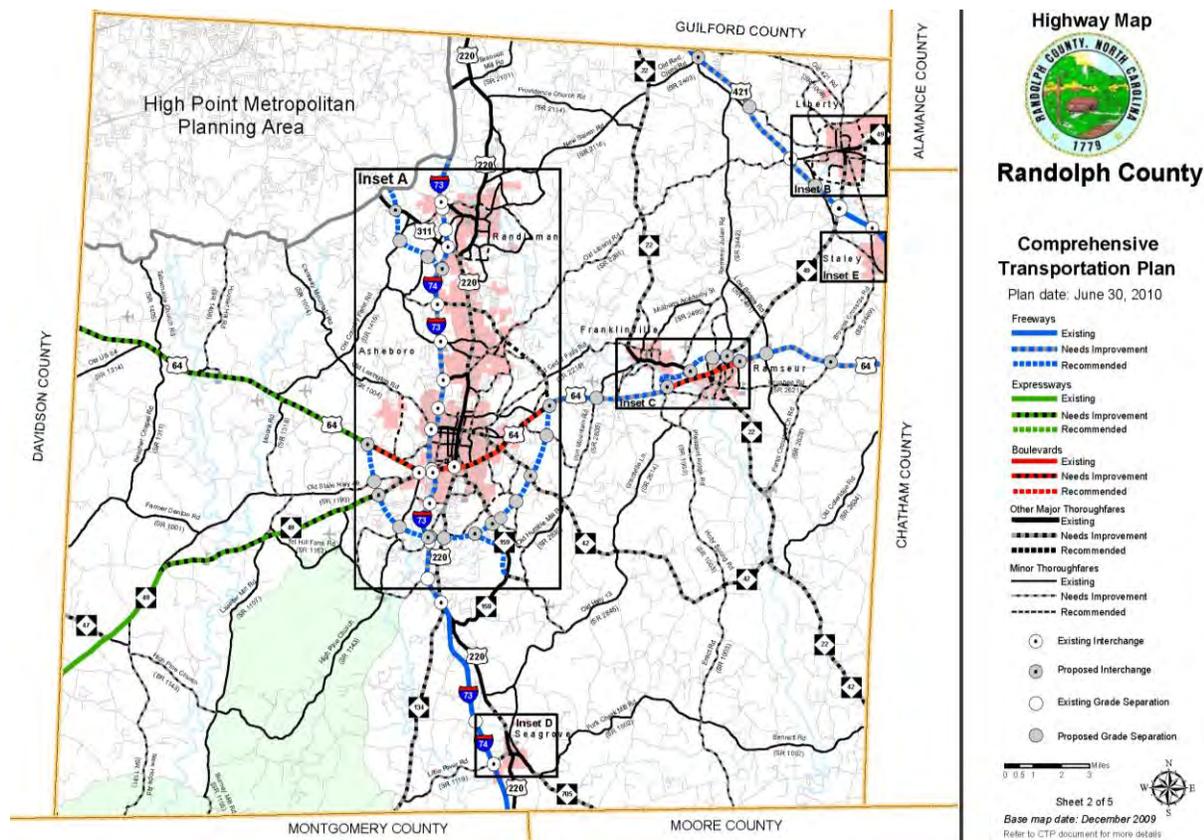
(Piedmont Authority for Regional Transportation, 2015)

## HIGHWAY SYSTEM

The Randolph County road network is extensive. Extensive mileage exists for secondary roads that connect agricultural lands to the cities of Randolph County. In addition, major corridors including: Interstate 73, 74 and 85, US 64, US 421, US 311, NC 49, NC 42 and NC 22 traverse Randolph County, providing high speed and volume regional highway connections to and from Randolph County.

The Randolph County Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP) (adopted in 2012) identified improvements to the roadways that are currently near or over capacity in Randolph County. The plan is long range and is not fiscally constrained, in other words there are projects that may not be needed for decades that are included in the plan document. The following Volume/Capacity map indicates anticipated volumes on roadways compared to their current carrying capacity in the RPO areas of Randolph County, green roadways are near capacity and red roadways are over capacity.

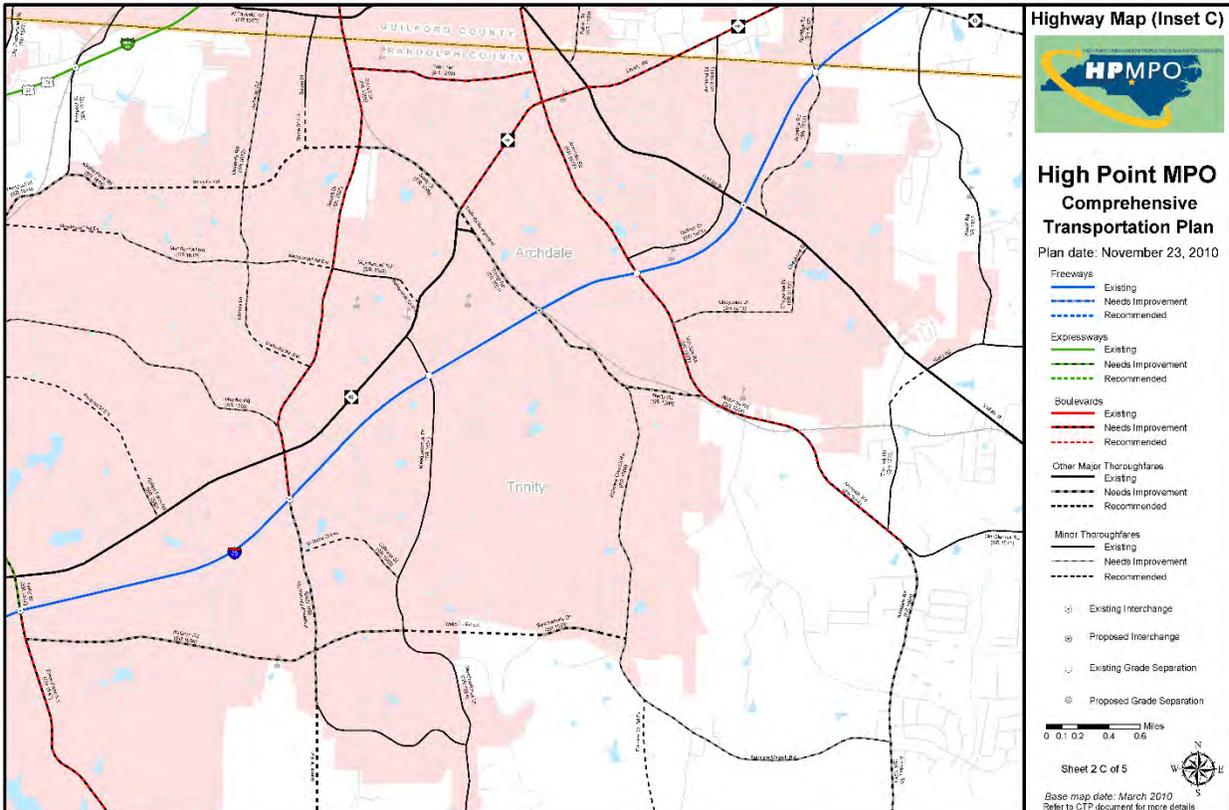
**MAP 32: RANDOLPH COUNTY CTP HIGHWAY MAP**



(N.C. Department of Transportation, Randolph County Comprehensive Transportation Plan, 2010)

The High Point Metropolitan Planning Organization (HPMPO) CTP (Adopted 2010) contains highway, bike, pedestrian, transit and rail improvement maps, which identify transportation improvements in the Archdale and Trinity area. Map 32 is the Highway Map from the High Point MPO CTP.

**MAP 33: HIGH POINT MPO CTP HIGHWAY MAP**



(N.C. Department of Transportation, 2010)

The Piedmont Triad Rural Planning Organization (PTRPO) and the High Point MPO (HPMPO) are responsible for submitting transportation priorities to NCDOT for consideration in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). The Piedmont Triad RPO will use the CTP and other plans as a guide for selecting projects, while the HPMPO will use the CTP, Metropolitan Transportation Plan and other plan documents to select projects for the TIP. Major corridors identified for widening or operation improvements include: I 73/74, US 421, US 311, US 220 Business, US 64, I-85 and NC 49. The Asheboro Bypass along a new location of US 64 has been identified as a priority for several years and was recently included in the State Transportation Improvement Program as a funded project with construction scheduled to begin in Fiscal Year 2016.

The 2015-2025 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) was adopted in 2015. The projects identified between 2015-2020 have funding secured, while projects in the 2021-2025 timeframe will be subject to reprioritization by the PTRPO, HPMPO and NCDOT in 2016. The following federally funded projects are in the current STIP for Randolph County and do not include projects that may be funded with other local or state funding sources:

**TABLE 62: RANDOLPH COUNTY ROADWAY STIP PROJECTS FROM 2015-2025**

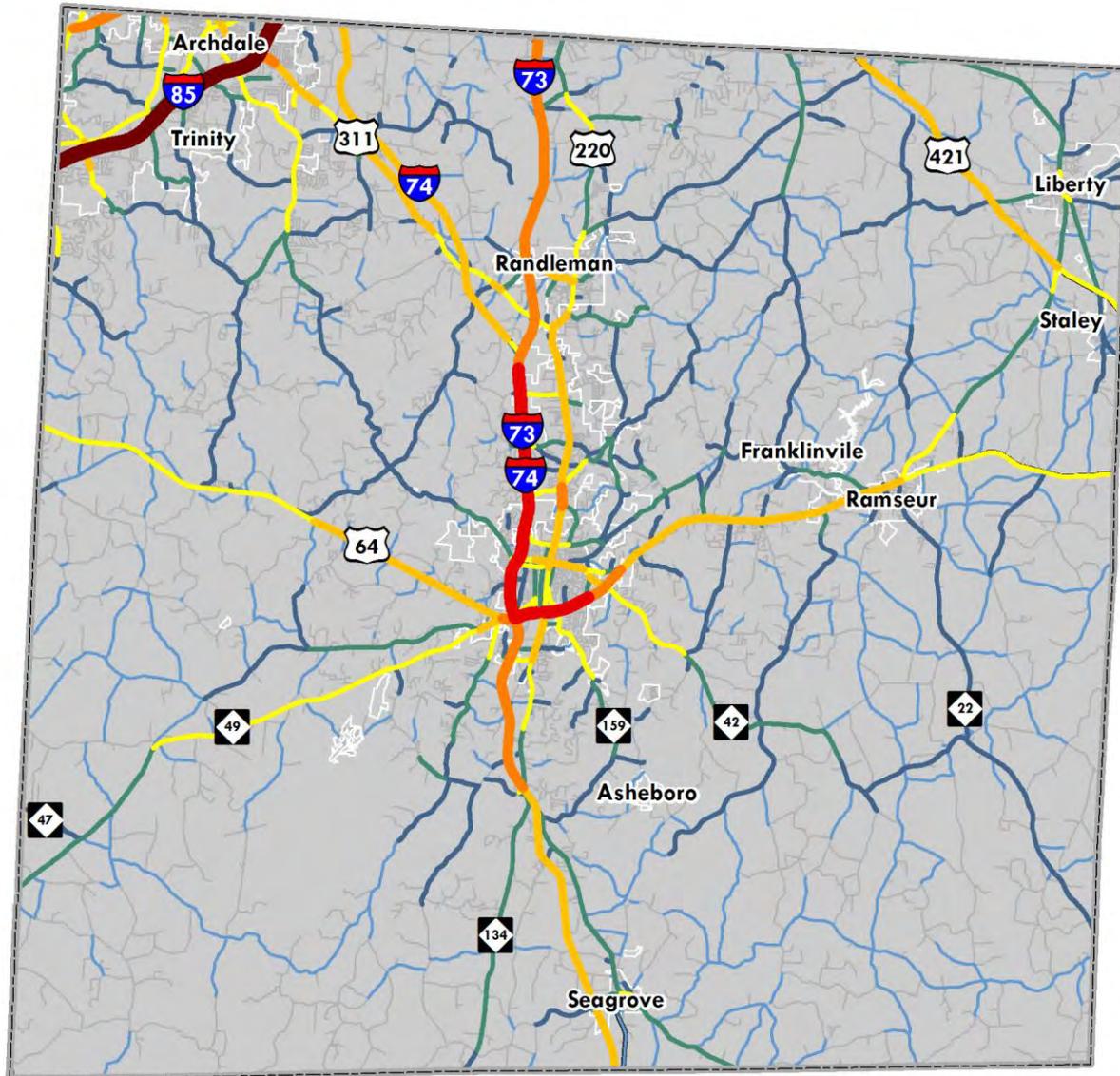
TYPE/ YEAR	TIP #	HIGHWAY	FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	COST ESTIMATE
Highway FY 15-18	R-2536	US-64	US 64 (West)	US 64 (East)	Four lane freeway on new location with interchanges at US 220/I-73/74, NC 49 and Zoo Access	\$340,403,000
Highway FY 19-20	U-5813A	US-64	Asheboro Bypass	NC 49	Widen to Multi-Lanes.	\$ 21,900,000
Highway FY 20	U-5813B	US-64	NC 49		Reconstruct interchange.	\$ 7,400,000
Highway FY 18	U-5758	US-220-BUS Fayetteville St	Presnell Street		Upgrade signalization and turning movements. Build dedicated left turn lanes,	\$ 465,000
Highway FY 18	U-5759	NC-159 Zoo Parkway	US 64/ Dixie Drive/Atlantic Ave		Construct left turn lanes and direct US 64/Dixie Drive westbound traffic onto Atlantic Avenue and 3rd Street. Install new signals and left turn lanes on 3rd St	\$ 233,000
Highway FY 18-20	U-5308	SR 1547 (Finch Farm Rd)	SR 3106 (Kennedy Rd)	I-85	Widen to multi-lanes	\$20,370,000
Highway FY 19-20	U-5743	NC-42	Dublin Rd	US 64	Widen to 4 lane divided with sidewalks, and re-align Dublin and Dublin Sq Rd	\$ 7,457,000
Highway FY 19-20	U-5711	SR-1712 Pineview Street	0.1 mile west of Sylvan Street at railroad	US 220 Business Fayetteville St	Widen existing two lane road to 3 lanes with a center multi-directional turn lane at key locations	\$ 3,112,000
Highway FY 20-22	U-5864	SR 1595 (Surrett Drive)	I-85	Eden Terrace	Widen to multi-lanes	\$37,739,000
Highway FY 20-22	U-5770	I-85	SR 1993 (South Main St)		Interchange improvements	\$2,400,000
Highway FY 20-22	U-3400	SR 1577/SR 1004 (Archdale Rd)	Robbins Country Rd	US 311/Main Street	Widen to multi-lanes	\$ 750,000
BikePed/ FY 18	EB-5740	NC 42/Salisbury Street	Elm Street	Dublin Rd	Construct sidewalk on both sides of the street connecting medium density residential and shopping areas to existing sidewalk	\$ 950,000
BikePed FY 19	EB-5744	W Academy St	High Point St	Hilliary St	Construct sidewalk on north side of W Academy Street. The project will connect schools area to downtown Randleman	\$ 461,000

(N.C. Department of Transportation, Randolph County Comprehensive Transportation Plan, 2010)

## TRAFFIC VOLUME

Interstate 85 (running through Archdale and Trinity) is the highest traveled road in the County with an annual average of 54,000-56,000 vehicles per day. Interstate 73/74 running through Asheboro is the second most traveled road section in the county with 30,000-39,000 vehicles per day.

MAP 34: ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC COUNT, 2013



### Annual Average Daily Traffic Count

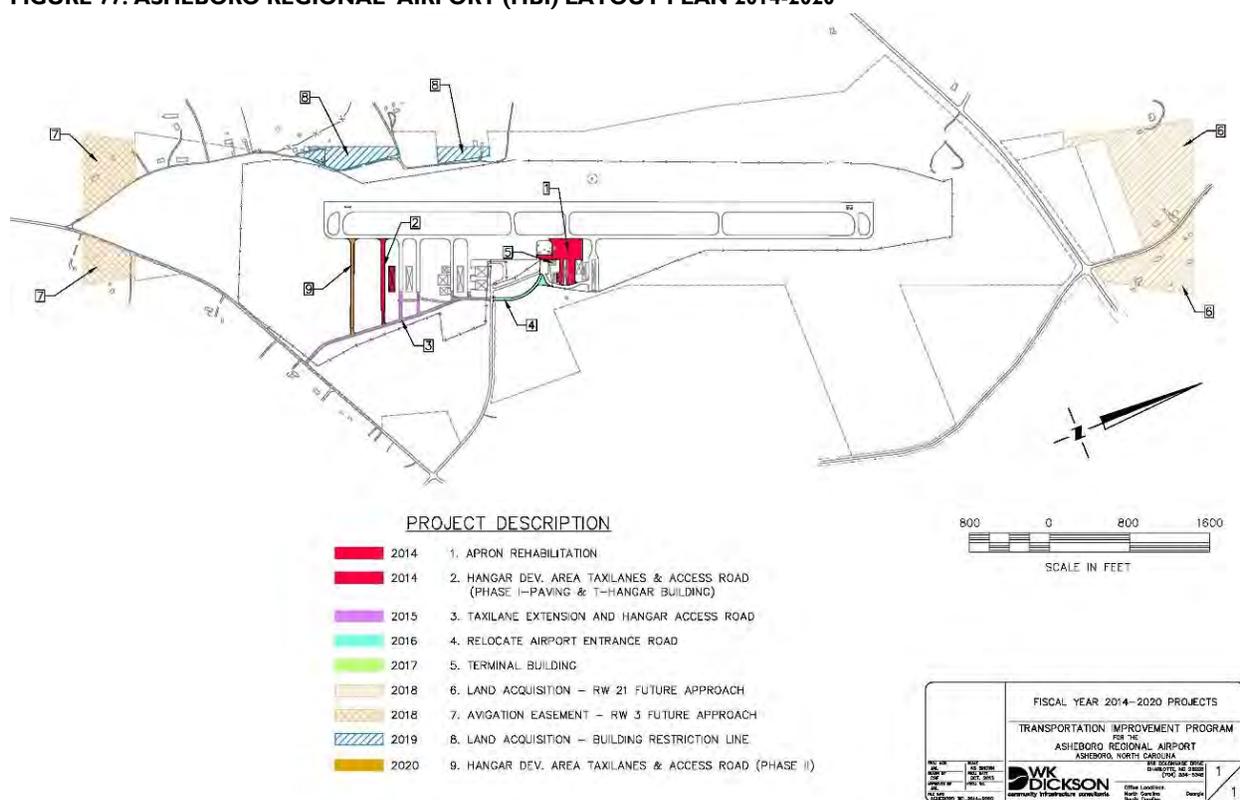


(N.C. Department of Transportation, 2013)

## AIRPORT

Randolph County has one general aviation airport located near Asheboro. It is owned and operated by the City of Asheboro as an authority. The following diagram shows desired improvements by year identified in the Airport Layout Plan (ALP). The years indicate desired time frames for completion, but do not necessarily indicate when features are added. The airport is located west of Asheboro just south of NC 49.

**FIGURE 77: ASHEBORO REGIONAL AIRPORT (HBI) LAYOUT PLAN 2014-2020**

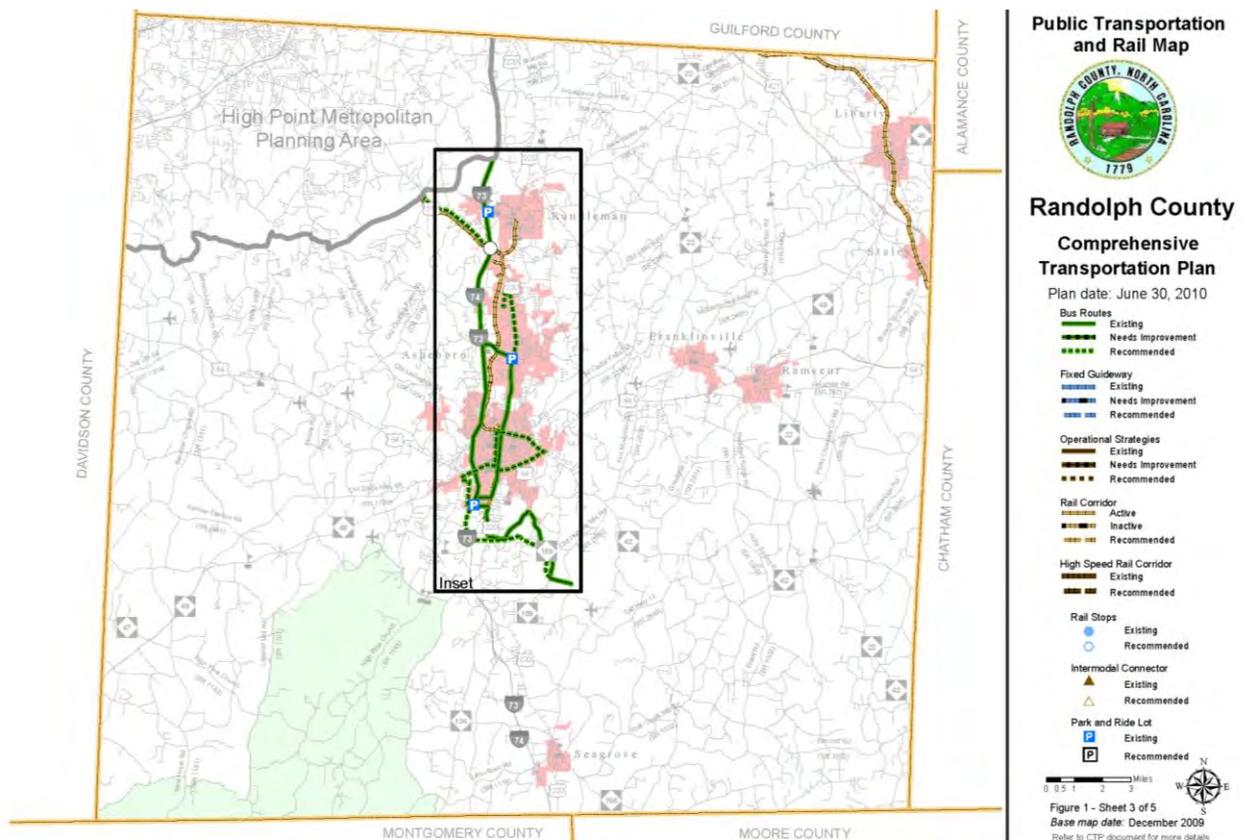


The airport employs 30 people, with a payroll of \$1,180,000, while the total economic output of the airport is \$5,940,000 according to the Economic Contribution of North Carolina Airports (2012). There were 34 aircrafts located at the airport in 2013 and the runway is 5,501 feet long, with a full parallel taxiway. There are several projects in the ALP to increase the utility of the airport including: approach lighting, terminal building improvements and land acquisition for new approach safety. Improvements to the airport for capital projects will be submitted by the PTRPO to NCDOT through the transportation prioritization process and incorporated into the STIP if the projects compete well against other projects in the highway, bike, pedestrian, transit and aviation modes.

## RAIL

Randolph County is served by multiple rail lines and supports heavy industrial operators in the County. Norfolk Southern operates freight rail lines running from Greensboro through Liberty and Staley; and from High Point through the Archdale/Trinity area to Randleman and Asheboro. The following map from the Randolph County CTP shows public transit and rail corridors in the County, which extend into the Archdale and Trinity area (not shown below). Former rail lines that served other places in Randolph County that have been abandoned are not shown on the map.

**MAP 35: CTP PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND RAIL MAP**



(N.C. Department of Transportation, Randolph County Comprehensive Transportation Plan, 2010)

## BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN

There are bicycle routes and sidewalk networks throughout Randolph County. Table 63 lists the length of sidewalk in each municipality in Randolph County. An inventory of the sidewalk system was completed for most of Randolph in 2006, taking an inventory of existing sidewalks and their condition.

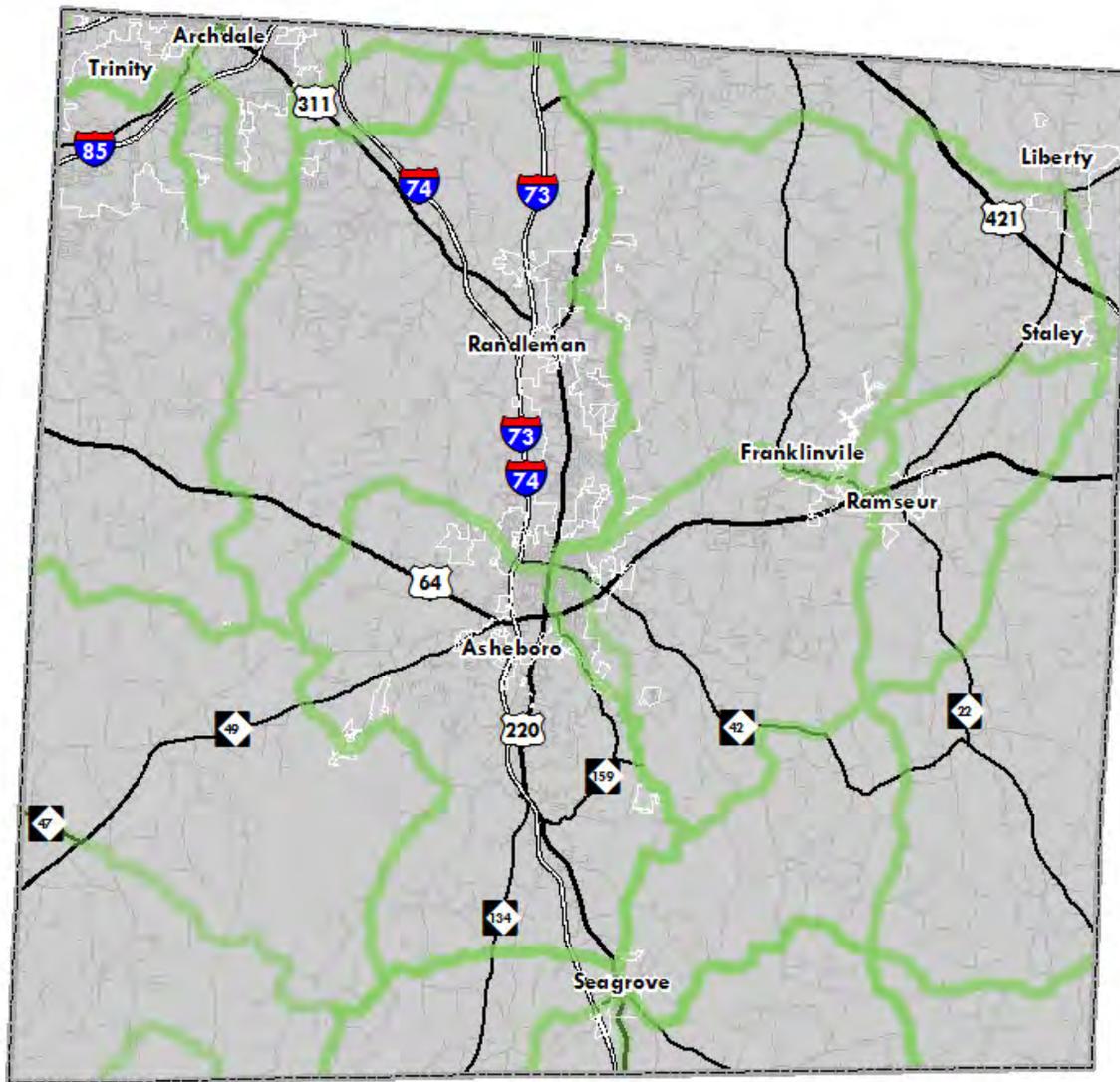
**TABLE 63: SIDEWALKS BY MUNICIPALITY**

MUNICIPALITY	ASHEBORO	ARCHDALE (EST)	FRANKLINVILLE	LIBERTY	RAMSEUR	RANDLEMAN	SEAGROVE	STALEY	TRINITY	TOTALS
<b>Total Miles</b>	30.60	7.2	0.49	6.73	4.99	7.67	0.70	0.10	0.13	<b><u>58.62</u></b>

*(Piedmont Triad Regional Council, Regional Planning Department, 2015)*

Existing bicycle routes are shown in light green on Map 35: Existing On-Road Bicycle Routes. The routes have been identified along less traveled roadways that connect destinations within Randolph County. The routes shown may be high speed roadways and are suggested routes for experienced bicyclists. More information on the routes can be found through the NCDOT, Piedmont Triad RPO or Randolph County Tourism.

**MAP 36: EXISTING ON-ROAD BICYCLE ROUTES**



**Existing Bike Routes**

Existing Bike Routes

*(Piedmont Triad Regional Council, Regional Planning Department, 2015)*

## AIR QUALITY

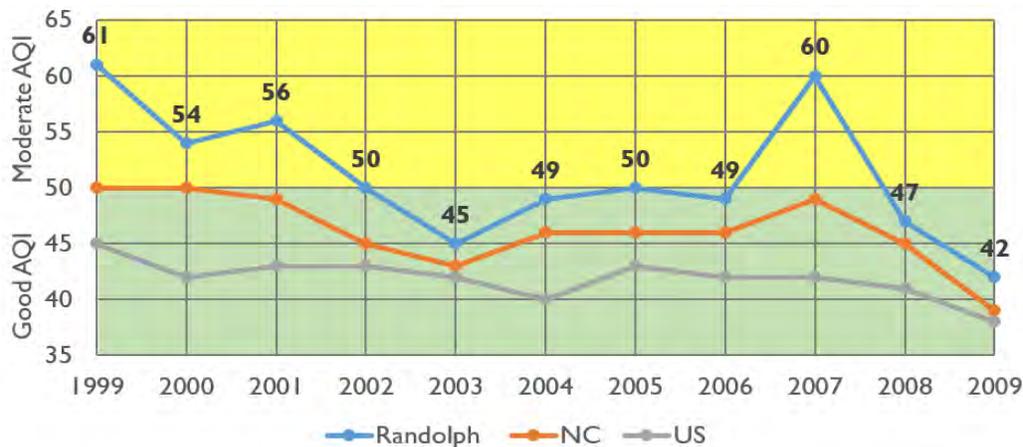
The Air Quality Index (AQI) is an index for reporting daily air quality. EPA calculates the AQI for five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ground-level ozone, particle pollution (also known as particulate matter), carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. For each of these pollutants, EPA has established national air quality standards to protect public health. Ground-level ozone and airborne particles are the two pollutants that pose the greatest threat to human health in this country. Randolph County is in attainment for all air quality measures. The County currently does not have an active air quality monitoring station. Between 2001 and 2004 there was a monitoring station at New Market Elementary School, located at 4507 Branson David Rd in Sophia. Figure 78 shows the average annual AQI for Randolph County. For years other than 2001-2004 data is pulled from the closest monitoring station in Guilford County.

**TABLE 54: DEFINITION OF AIR QUALITY INDEX (AQI) CATEGORIES**

AQI	Numerical Value	Description
Good (Green)	0 to 50	Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk
Moderate (Yellow)	51 to 100	Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (Orange)	101 to 150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
Unhealthy (Red)	151 to 200	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Very Unhealthy (Purple)	201 to 300	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.
Hazardous (Maroon)	301 to 500	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects

(Air Now, 2015)

**FIGURE 78: AVERAGE AIR QUALITY INDEX, 1999-2009**

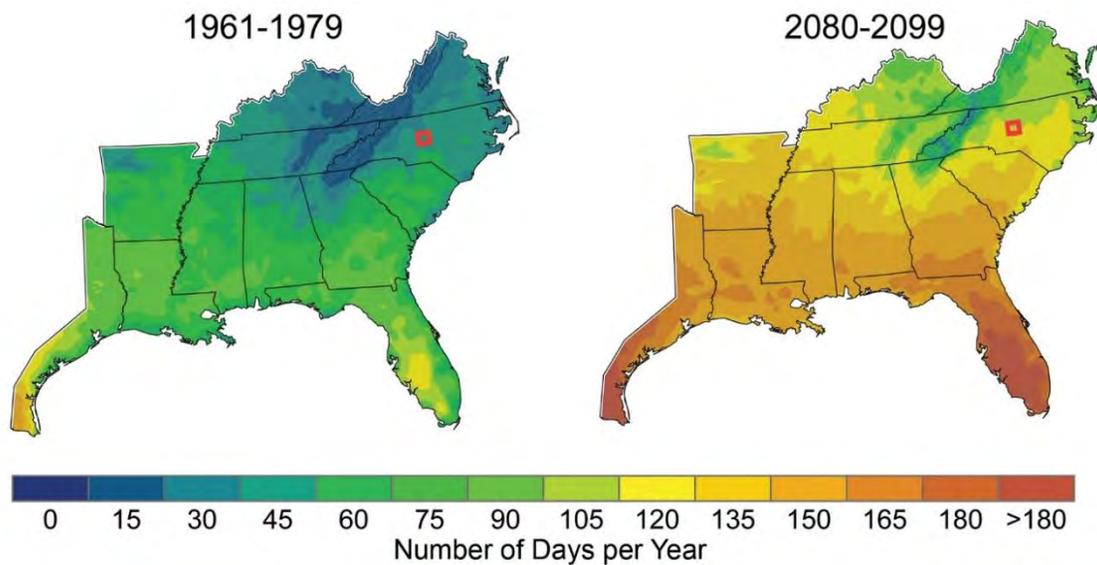


(USA.com, 2015)

## CLIMATE IMPACTS

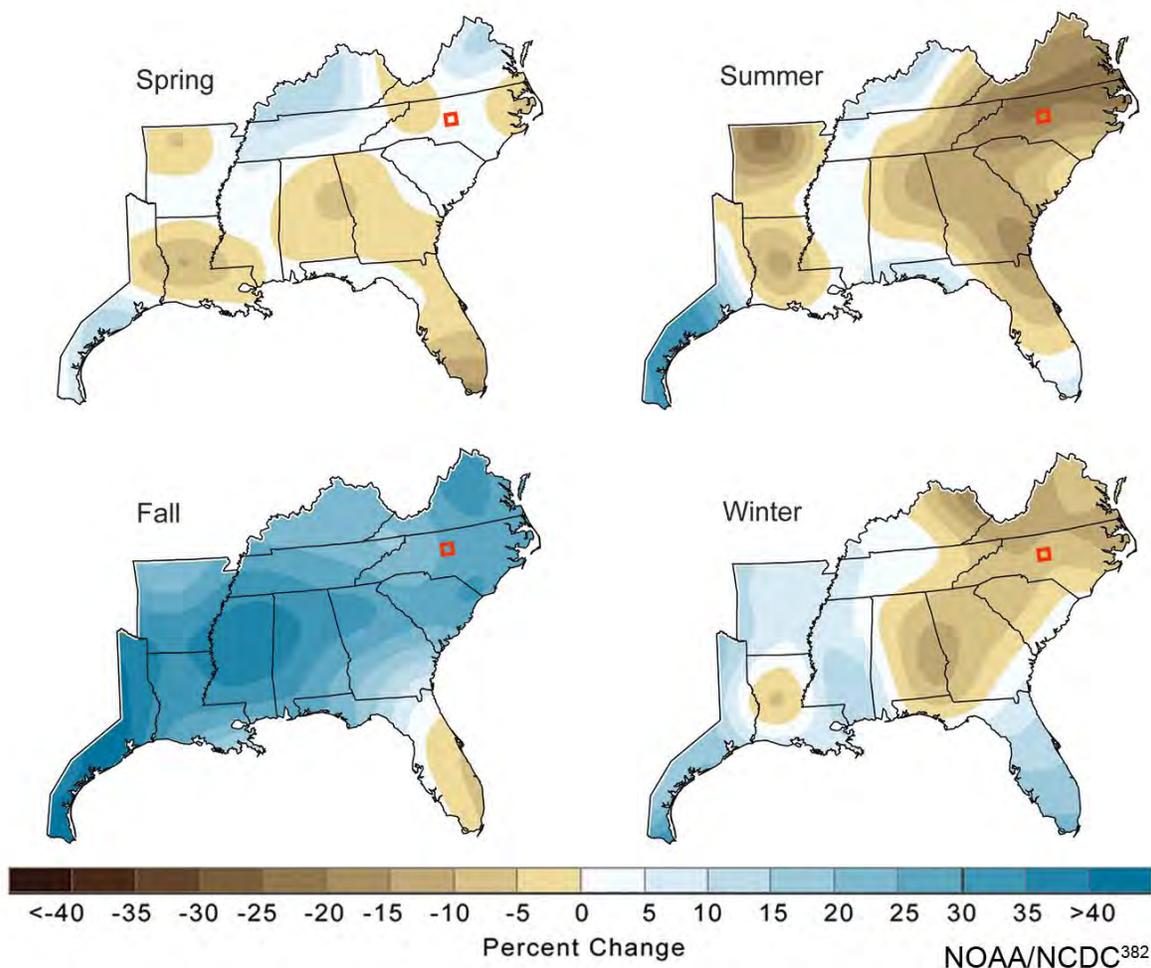
As shown in Figure 76, during 1961-1979 roughly 30 to 45 days on average reached at least 90 degrees per year. The speculative model on the right projects nearly 120 days per year on average in 2080-2099 will reach a peak of 90 degrees. Figure 77 demonstrates the change in average precipitation by season from previous years. In the spring time there is relatively little change in precipitation in relation to past years, while in the summer there has been a dramatic decrease in precipitation on average. However during the fall there has been a gain of 20-25 percent gain on average in precipitation, which can compensate for the loss during the summer. There has been a net decrease of roughly 10-15% during the winter months on average in precipitation.

**FIGURE 79: NUMBER OF DAYS PER YEAR WITH PEAK TEMPERATURE OVER 90°F**



*(U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2015)*

FIGURE 80: CHANGE IN AVERAGE PRECIPITATION BY SEASON



While average fall precipitation in the Southeast increased by 30 percent since the early 1900s, summer and winter precipitation declined by nearly 10 percent in the eastern part of the region. Southern Florida has experienced a nearly 10 percent drop in precipitation in spring, summer, and fall. The percentage of the Southeast region in drought has increased over recent decades.

(U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2015)

## WATER QUALITY

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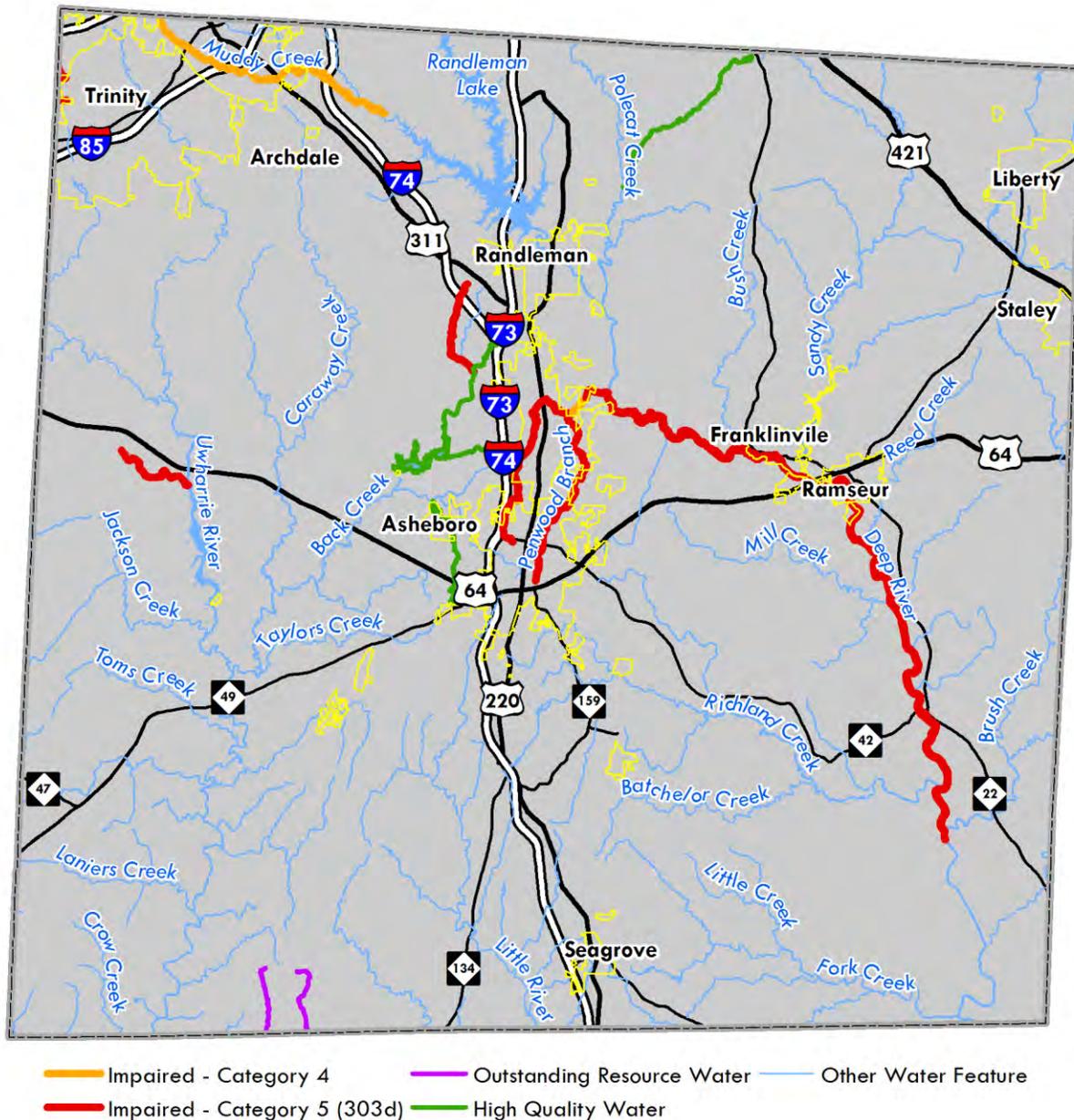
### SURFACE WATER

Surface water is defined as any water collecting on the ground or in a stream, river, lake, sea or ocean, as opposed to groundwater. Randolph County has three watersheds which include the Deep River, the Lower Yadkin River and the Upper Pee Dee River.

Impaired waters exceed water quality standards for a particular parameter. Category 4 assessments are those that do not need a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) regulation. Category 5 assessments are those that do need a TMDL and are on the 303(d) list (list of impaired waters where required pollution controls are not sufficient to attain or maintain applicable water quality standards). In Randolph County, the category 5 impaired waters are: the Deep River for chlorophyll a (just outside of Asheboro) and for copper (further downstream), Haskett Creek for dissolved oxygen, Penwood Branch for fair benthos, Unnamed tributary off of Back Creek for poor benthos, and Unnamed tributary off of Uwharrie River for Arsenic. Muddy Creek is listed as category 4 exceeding criteria for fecal coliform.

High Quality Waters (HQW) are rated excellent based on biological and physical/chemical characteristics. HQWs in Randolph County are: Back Creek, Greenes Branch, Little Polecat Creek and an unnamed tributary flowing to Cedar Fork Creek. Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) are a subset of HQWs having excellent water quality and being of exceptional state or national ecological or recreational significance. ORWs in Randolph County are: Barnes Creek and Poison Fork in the southern portion of the county.

MAP 37: SURFACE WATER CLASSIFICATIONS



(N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources, Integrated Report, 2014)

## GROUND WATER

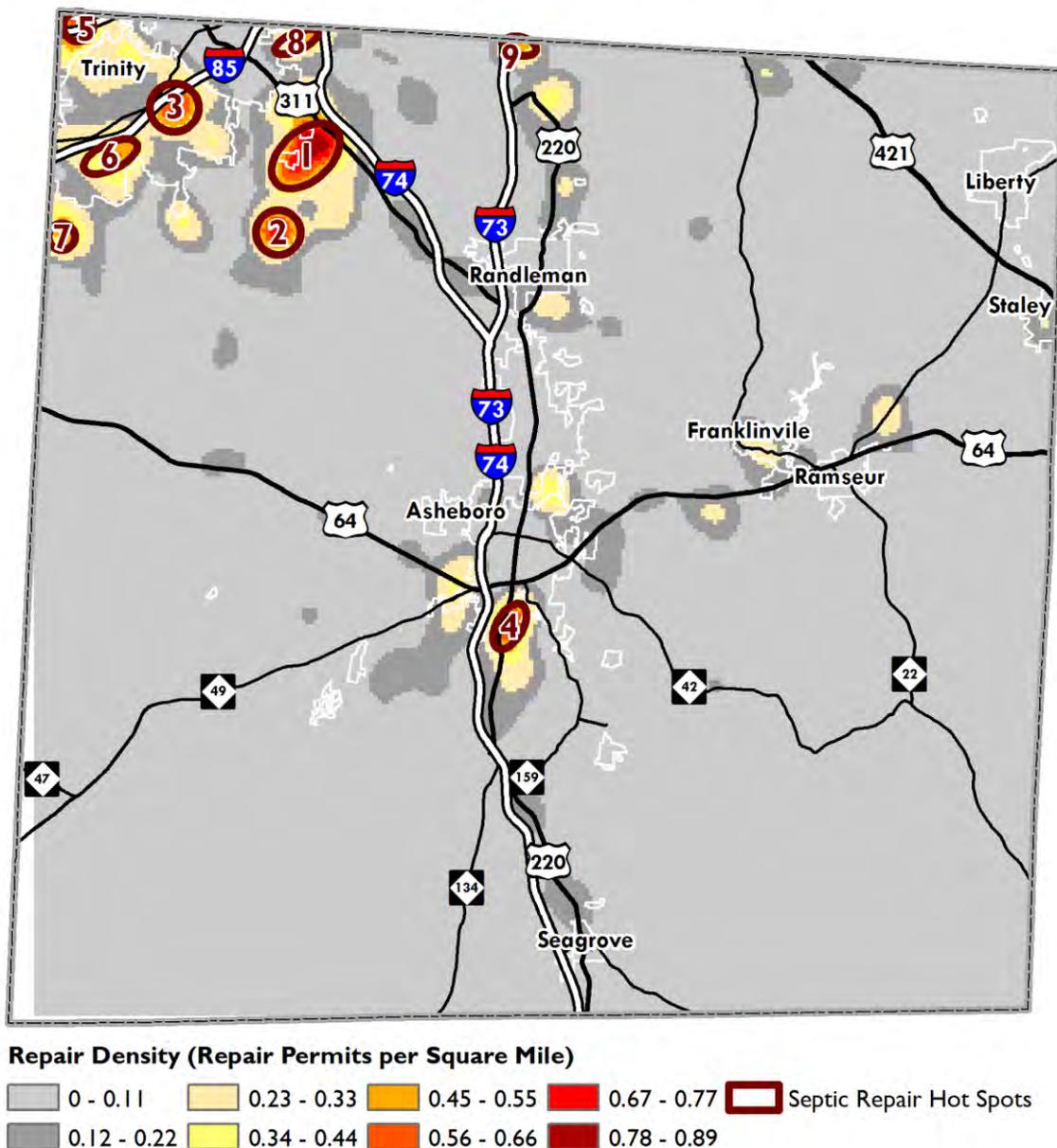
The Randolph County Health Department On-Site Wastewater Program staff is responsible for approving the location of wells and issuing required well permits, per state standards. This service permits private well construction, regulates well repair and abandonment, inspects newly constructed wells and wells located on lands that are known to change ownership. Staff monitors groundwater through well water sampling and educates individuals and the community of the importance of proper treatment and disposal of wastewater. They also assist Emergency Services in evaluating the impact of spills on well water supplies and the local environment, conduct soil

evaluations to determine suitability of property for subsurface wastewater treatment and disposal, and design and permit subsurface wastewater treatment.

During fiscal year 2012-13 On-Site Wastewater Program staff conducted 292 site evaluations and issued 191 permits for septic systems, for either a new system or system expansion. In addition, there were 117 visits made to verify sewage complaints within the same year. (Randolph County, Department of Public Health, 2013)

The map below illustrates the density of septic repair permits that have been issued between January 1986 and July 2015.

**MAP 38: SEPTIC REPAIR DENSITY, 1986-2015**

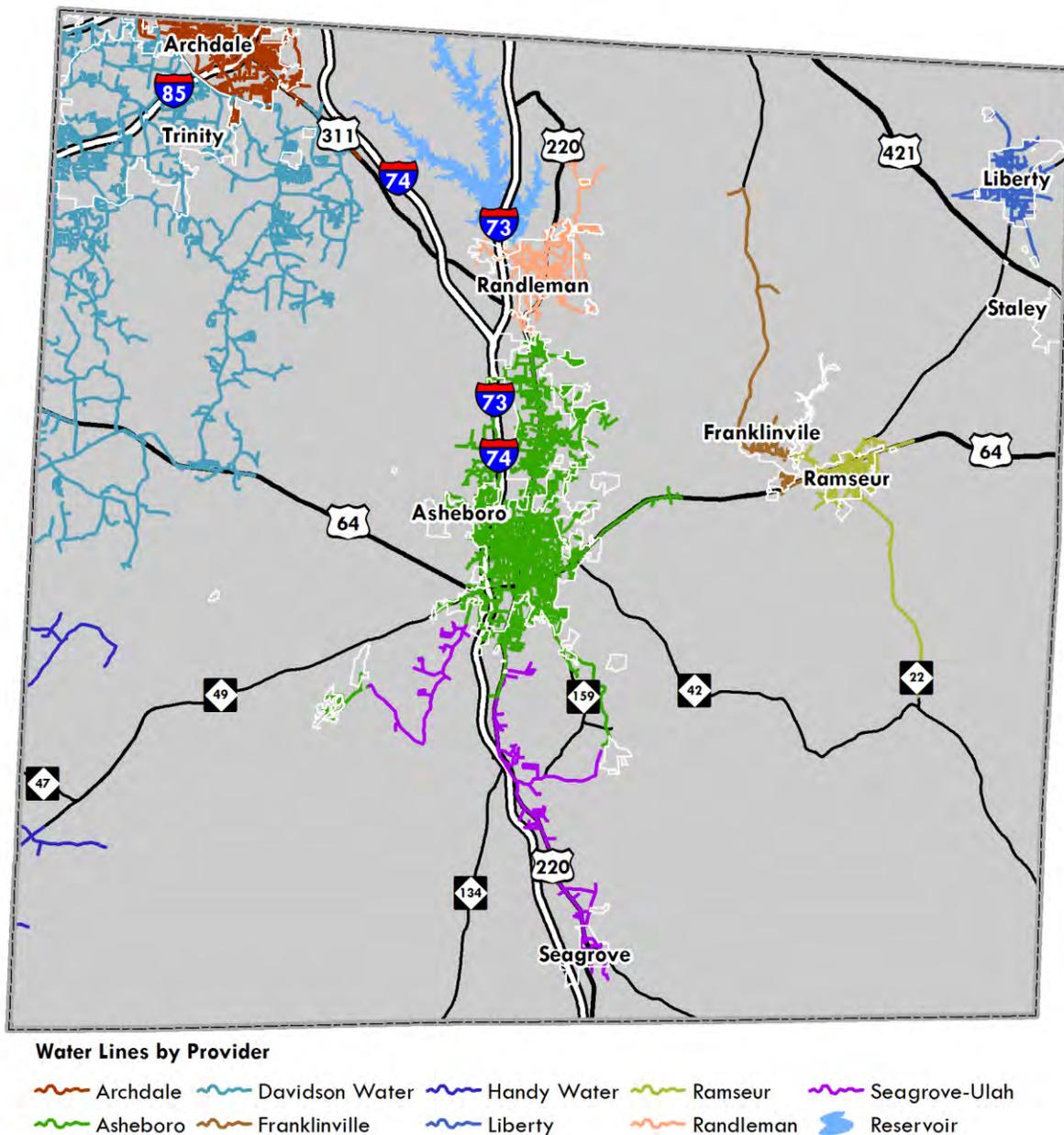


(Randolph County)

## WATER

In 2010, 58% of Randolph County's residents were served by a public water system or private company and 42% were served by an individual well. Randolph County is served by six municipal water treatment and distribution systems: Archdale, Asheboro, Franklinville, Liberty, Ramseur and Randleman; and also by four private districts: Davidson Water, Inc., Handy Sanitary District, Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority (PTRWA) and Seagrove-Ulah Metro Water District. The PTRWA does not directly serve any customers as all of their water is sold to other water systems (Archdale, Randleman, Greensboro and High Point).

**MAP 39: WATER LINE SERVICE BY PROVIDER**



(Randolph County)

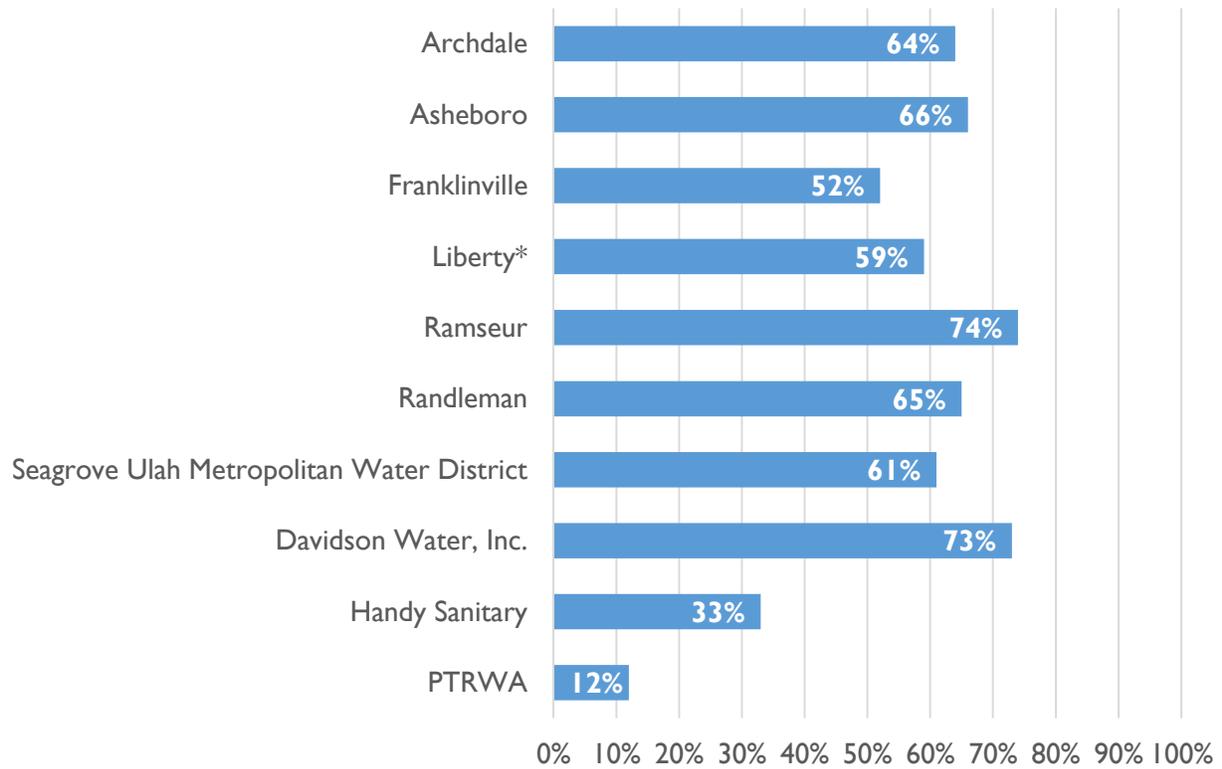
**TABLE 64: PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS SERVING RANDOLPH COUNTY**

	RESIDENTIAL CONNECTIONS	NON-RESIDENTIAL CONNECTIONS	TOTAL SERVICE AREA CONNECTIONS	PERCENT OF SERVICE IN RANDOLPH COUNTY	ESTIMATED CONNECTIONS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY	TREATMENT CAPACITY (MGD)	TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION (MGD)	EXCESS TREATMENT CAPACITY (MGD)	% OF TREATMENT CAPACITY REMAINING	FINISHED WATER STORAGE CAPACITY (MG)	WATER SOURCES
Archdale	4,491	395	4,886	96%	4,691	2.450	0.863	1.587	64%	0.750	PTRWA (High Point and Davidson Water if needed)
Asheboro	10,474	1,679	12,153	100%	12,153	12.000	4.057	7.943	66%	6.600	Lake Lucas, Lake McCrary, Lake Bunch, Lake Reese
Franklinville	495	35	530	100%	530	0.250	0.120	0.130	52%	0.500	Town of Ramseur
Liberty*	1,199	196	1,395	100%	1,395	0.509	0.211	0.298	59%	0.950	Town Wells
Ramseur	931	221	1,152	100%	1,152	1.500	0.384	1.116	74%	1.000	Sandy Creek Reservoir
Randleman	2,257	264	2,521	100%	2,521	2.000	0.710	1.290	65%	0.900	City of Asheboro,
Seagrove-Ulah Metro	858	41	899	100%	899	0.500	0.195	0.305	61%	0.500	City of Asheboro
Davidson Water, Inc.	58,699	1,204	59,903	16%	9,584	35.000	9.539	25.461	73%	19.125	Yadkin River
Handy Sanitary	3,012	87	3,099	10%	310	1.000	0.669	0.331	33%	1.600	Town of Denton, Davidson
PTRWA	n/a					12.000	10.552	1.443	12%	8.300	Randleman Reservoir

\*Liberty is in the process of drilling three new wells that will be online 2015-2016 and will provide an additional 0.137 MGD.

(The Wooten Company, 2015) (N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources, Local Water Supply Plans, 2015)

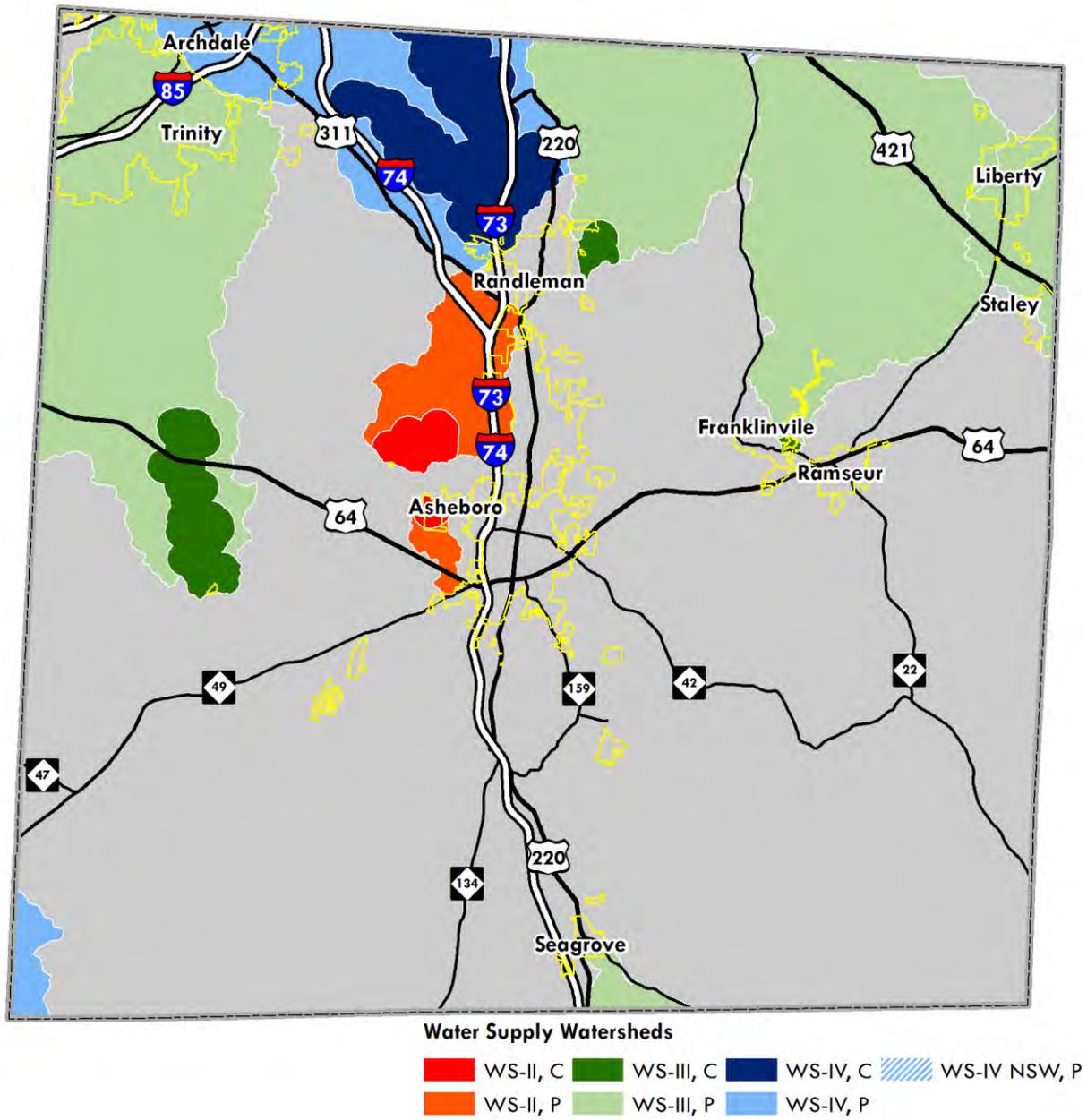
**FIGURE 81: EXCESS TREATMENT CAPACITY OF PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS**



*(The Wooten Company, 2015) (N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources, Local Water Supply Plans, 2015)*

The City of Greensboro will serve the Randolph Megasite area with a proposed water service expansion. The City's system currently treats and delivers 32 million gallons per day with 18.2 million gallons in excess capacity. A 16-inch dual fed water line will serve the site with 1.5 million gallons per day, delivered at 3,800 gallons per minute. Dual water feeds ensure safety, continuous service and high water quality. Design and permitting work is underway to ensure delivery as soon as 2017. *(Greensboro Randolph Megasite, 2015) (Randolph County, Economic Development Corporation, 2015)*

**MAP 40: WATER SUPPLY WATERSHEDS**

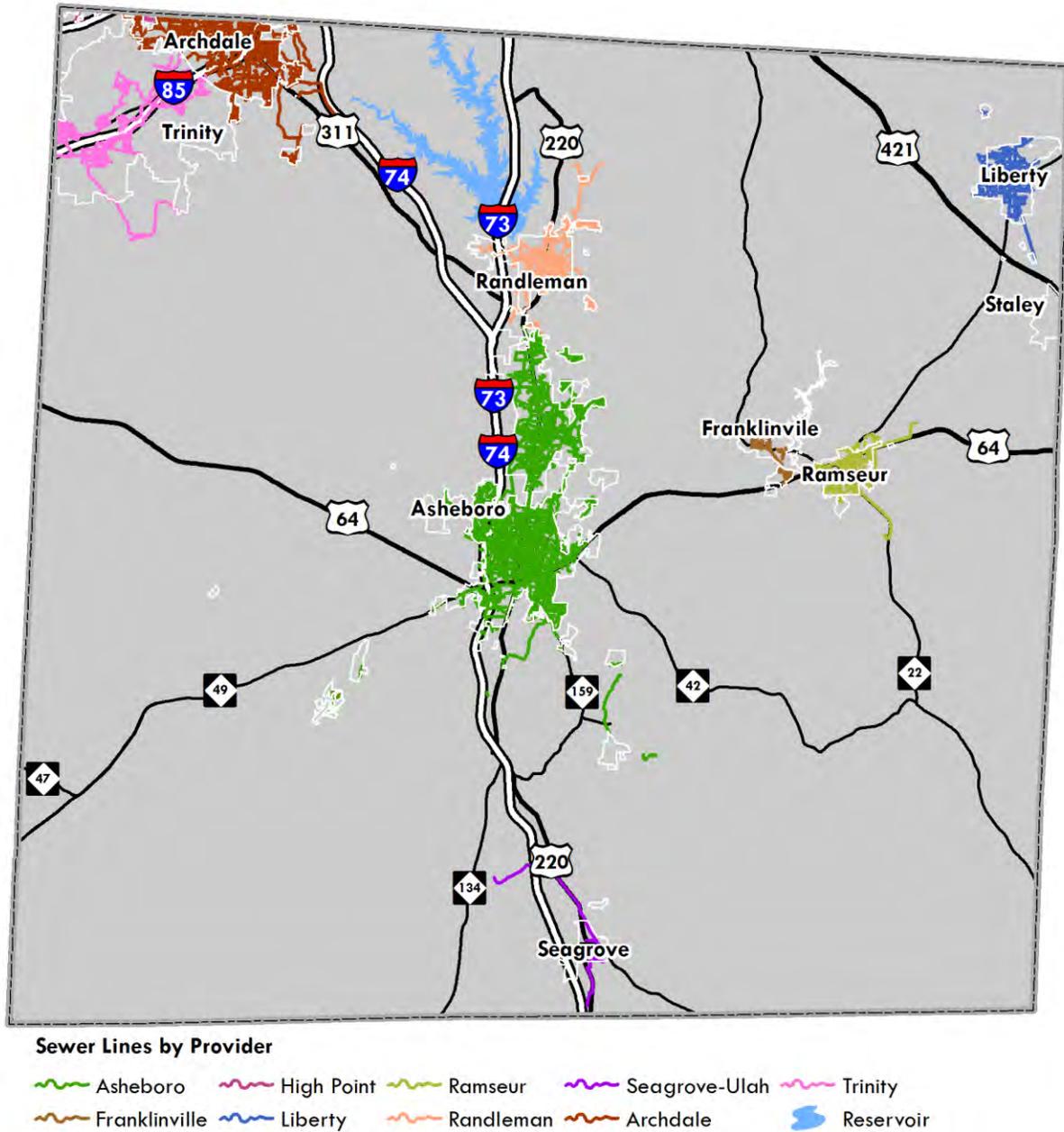


(N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Water Resources Division, 2014)

# WASTEWATER

Wastewater treatment and disposal services are provided by six of the county’s municipalities: Archdale, Asheboro, Liberty, Ramseur, Randleman and Trinity. The Seagrove-Ulah Metro Water District also provides sewer services to a limited number of customers in the Seagrove area. The remaining county residents are served by private septic systems.

MAP 41: SEWER LINE SERVICE BY PROVIDER



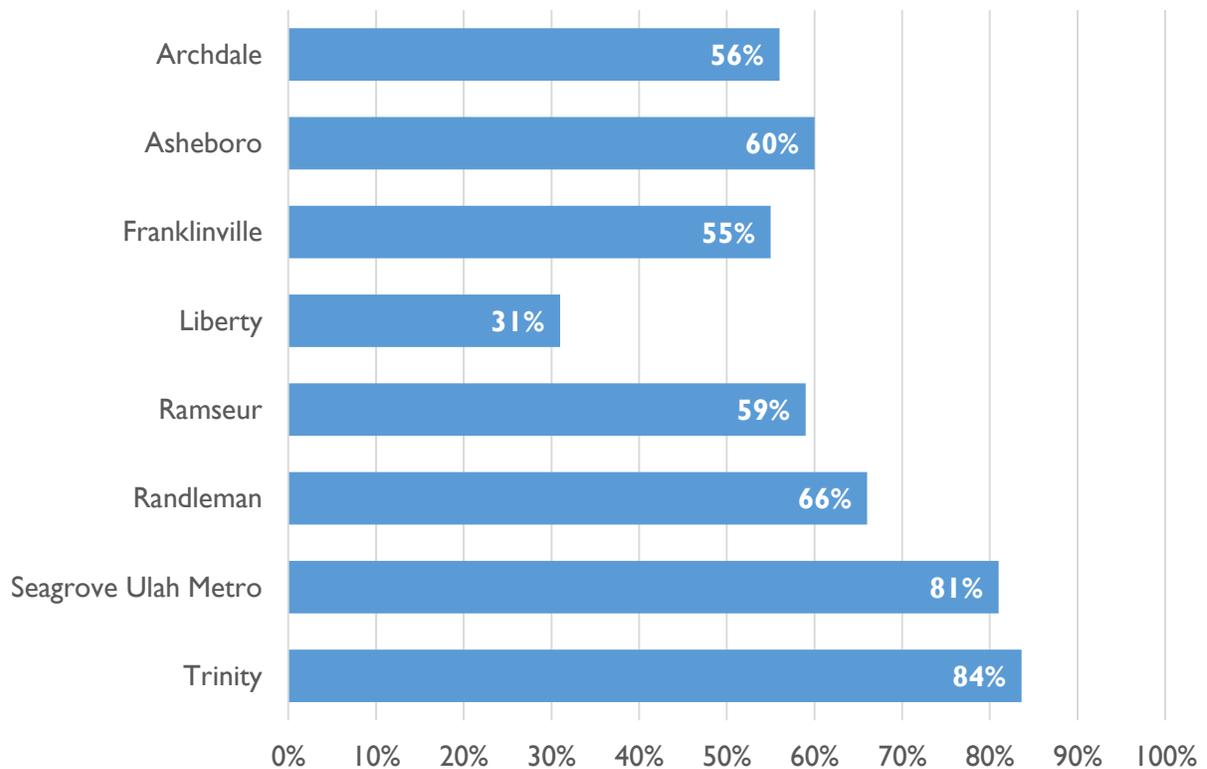
(Randolph County)

**TABLE 65: WASTEWATER TREATMENT & DISPOSAL SYSTEMS SERVING RANDOLPH COUNTY**

	TOTAL CONNECTIONS	WASTEWATER TREATMENT CAPACITY (MGD)	AVERAGE DAILY DISCHARGE (MGD) PROCESSED	EXCESS TREATMENT CAPACITY (MGD)	% OF TREATMENT CAPACITY REMAINING
Archdale	4,875	2.500	1.100	1.400	56%
Asheboro	10,200	9.000	3.640	5.360	60%
Franklinville	278	0.100	0.045	0.055	55%
Liberty	1,249	0.550	0.378	0.172	31%
Ramseur	891	0.480	0.196	0.284	59%
Randleman	2,083	2.527	0.862	1.665	66%
Seagrove-Ulah Metro	11	0.080	0.015	0.065	81%
Trinity	1,100	1.000	0.164	0.836	84%

*(The Wooten Company, 2015) (N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources, Local Water Supply Plans, 2015)*

**FIGURE 82: EXCESS TREATMENT CAPACITY OF PUBLIC SEWER SYSTEMS**



*(The Wooten Company, 2015) (N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources, Local Water Supply Plans, 2015)*

The City of Greensboro will serve the Randolph Megasite area with a proposed wastewater service expansion. The City’s system currently treats and delivers 32 million gallons per day with 24 million gallons of excess permitted capacity. A 12-inch sewer line will serve the site with 1 million gallons per day. A 1 MGD submersible pump sewer lift station will be located to capture the maximum amount of gravity flow within the site's sewershed. Design and permitting work is underway to ensure delivery as soon as 2017. *(Greensboro Randolph Megasite, 2015) (Randolph County, Economic Development Corporation, 2015)*

## SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING

The Randolph County Solid Waste Facility is operated by the Public Works Department in accordance with all laws of the State of North Carolina to serve the citizens of the County, its municipalities and businesses. The facility/landfill is located at 1254 County Land Road just east of Randleman. The county also provides three additional convenience centers that collect solid waste from the citizens of the County, as well as provides recycling opportunities. *(Greensboro Randolph Megasite, 2015)*

**TABLE 66: CONVENIENCE SITE LOCATIONS**

LOCATION	
4717 Holly Springs Rd	Coleridge
5488 NC Hwy 49S	Asheboro
1254 Country Land Rd	Randleman
428 W Brower Ave	Liberty

## BROADBAND ACCESS

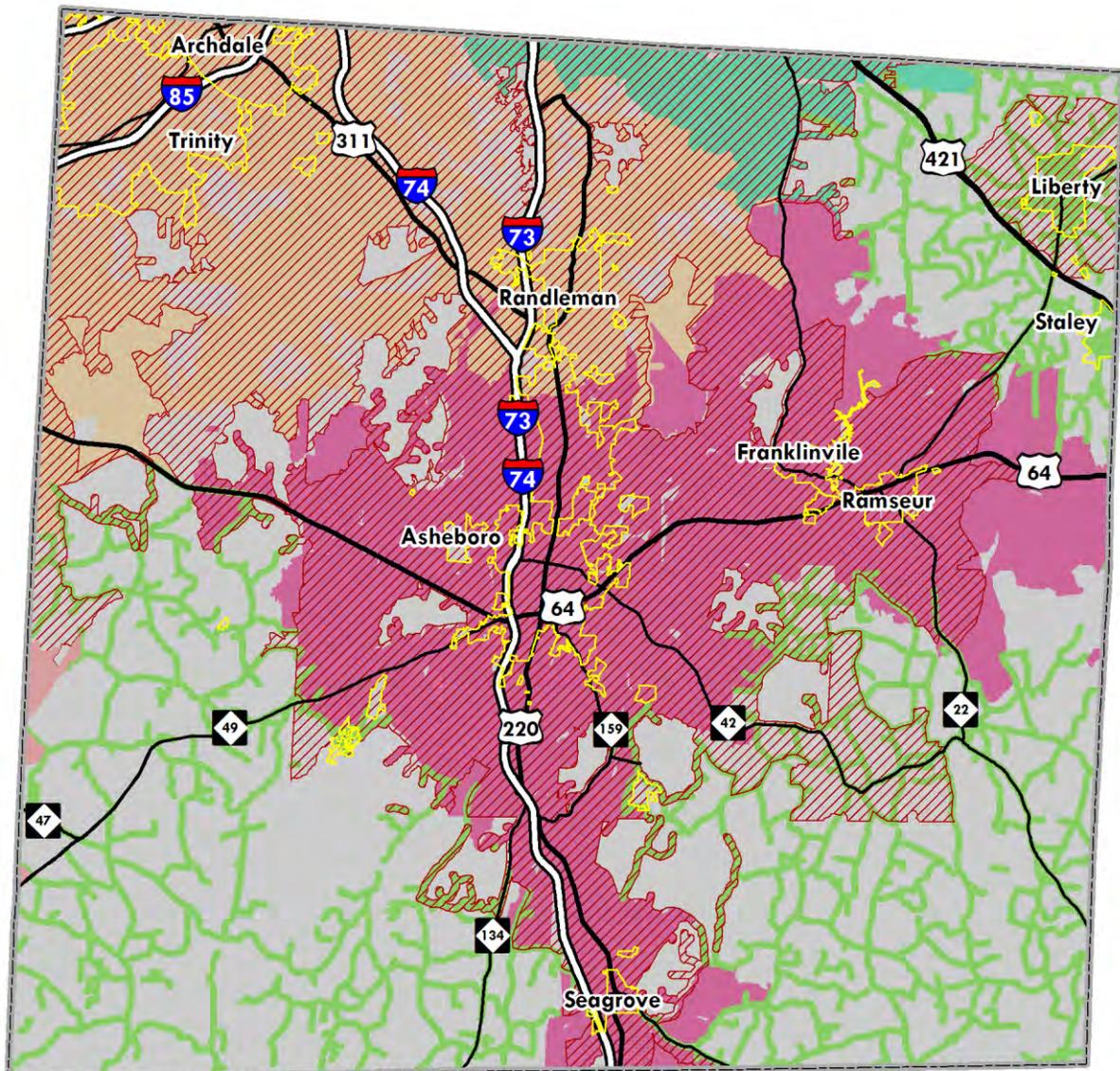
According to the US Department of Commerce, 91.8% of residents have access to a wireline internet connection with a download speed greater than 768k and an upload speed of at least 200k. 99.8% of the population has access to a wireless internet connection at these same speeds.

**TABLE 67: POPULATION WITH BROADBAND ACCESS BY TECHNOLOGY TYPE, 2014**

TECHNOLOGY	PERCENT OF POPULATION
DSL	82.3%
Fiber	16.7%
Cable	87.3%
Wireless	99.8%

*(U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, State Broadband Initiative, 2014)*

MAP 42: BROADBAND SERVICE AREA BY PROVIDERS, JUNE 2014



**Broadband Service Provider**

- |                     |               |                    |            |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|
| Time Warner Cable   | CenturyLink   | North State Comm.  | Windstream |
| AT&T North Carolina | Charter Comm. | Randolph Telephone |            |

(U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, State Broadband Initiative, 2014)

## AGRICULTURE & FOOD SYSTEM

Randolph County's farming industry is one of the most productive in the state. In 2012, the agricultural industry (including forestry and agricultural manufacturing, processors wholesalers and resellers) created a combined \$569 million of value to Randolph County's economy, representing 13.5% of the total value produced by county business. The agricultural industry employs 6,558 combined full-time and part-time positions, representing approximately 11% of the county's employment. (N.C. State University, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, 2012)

**TABLE 68: AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS DOLLAR VALUES**

INDUSTRY:	INCOME:				SHARE OF COUNTY VALUE-ADDED
	FARMING	MANUFACTURING	WHOLESALE/RETAILING	TOTAL	
Agriculture/Food	\$ 176,479,000	\$ 125,224,386	\$ 50,447,218	\$ 352,150,605	8.3%
Natural Fiber	\$ 0	\$ 107,945,219	\$ 13,913,397	\$ 121,858,616	2.9%
Forestry	\$ 13,300,000	\$ 77,264,226	\$ 3,973,285	\$ 94,537,511	2.2%
All Agriculture/Agribusiness	\$ 189,779,000	\$ 310,433,831	\$ 68,333,900	\$ 568,546,732	13.5%

(N.C. State University, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, 2012)

As of 2012, Randolph County ranks first in the state for beef cows; 2<sup>nd</sup> for milk cows; 3<sup>rd</sup> for hay production; and 5<sup>th</sup> for broiler production. (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture, 2012)

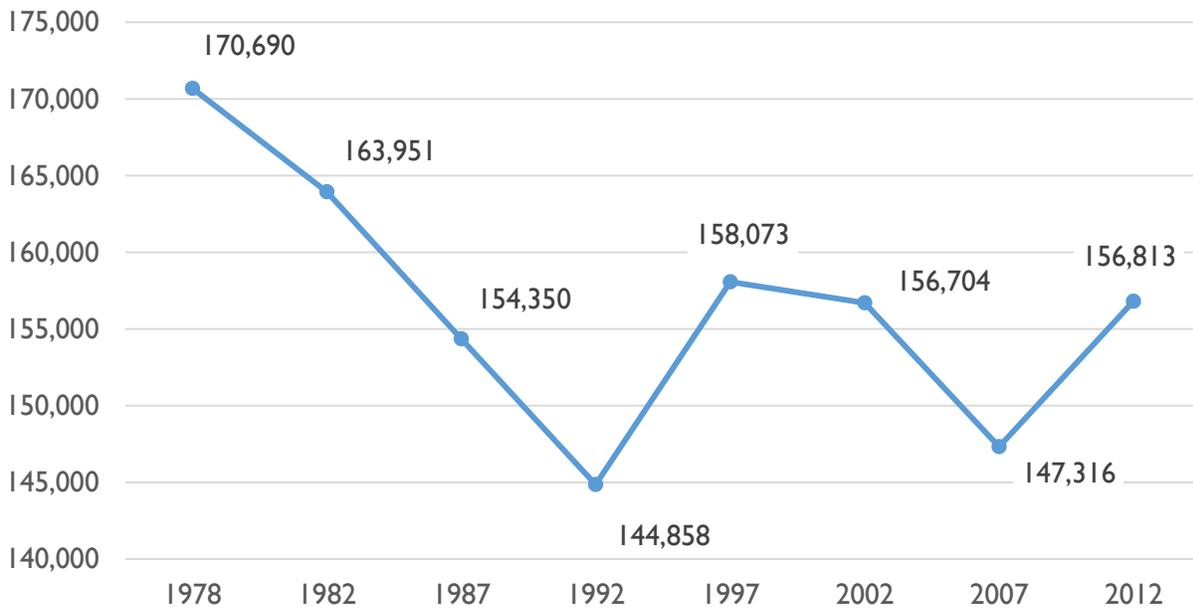
**TABLE 69: AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS, 1997-2012**

	1997	2002	2007	2012	2012 RANK
Number of Farms	1,696	1,583	1,501	1,486	
Total Land in Farms (Acres)	158,073	156,704	147,316	156,813	
<i>Percent of County Land</i>	31.4%	31.1%	29.3%	31.2%	
Harvested Cropland (Acres)	40,327	44,149	43,460	51,750	
<i>Percent of County Land</i>	8.0%	8.8%	8.6%	10.3%	
Average Age of Farmers	53.7	55.4	56.5	57.9	
<b>CROP PRODUCTION</b>					
Hay Production (Tons)	n/a	41,305	34,456	55,541	3
Soybean Production (BU)	158,794	203,035	123,995	537,852	42
Corn for Grain	418,214	179,723	448,069	503,386	44
Tobacco (LB)	3,079,428	1,582,063	1,766,109	1,956,746	38
Wheat	154,419	141,888	93,603	459,692	32
<b>LIVESTOCK INVENTORY</b>					
Cattle, All	43,083	40,815	40,563	45,481	2
Beef Cows	16,802	18,252	15,135	15,881	1
Milk Cows	4,930	4,596	4,689	4,641	2
Hogs & Pigs	n/a	55,800	59,237	69,300	29
Broilers (Production)	n/a	49,067,232	38,446,541	35,839,639	5
<b>TOTAL SALES</b>					
Animal	\$144,463,000	\$133,888,000	\$193,900,000	\$212,405,000	9
Crop	\$15,013,000	\$14,087,000	\$12,019,000	\$23,987,000	49
Total Commodity	\$159,475,000	\$147,975,000	\$205,919,000	\$236,392,000	11

(U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture, 2012)

Over the past few decades, the County has seen a slight decline in the amount of land in farms. The County has several programs designed to protect and support the agricultural industry including Present-Use Value Taxation and Voluntary Agricultural Districts. The Randolph County Growth Management Plan and Unified Development Ordinance are also designed to protect farm and forestry lands through zoning regulations and land owners may also work with land trusts to establish agricultural conservation easements.

**FIGURE 83: TOTAL LAND IN FARM (ACRES), 1978-2012**



(U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture, 2012)

## PRESENT-USE VALUE TAXATION

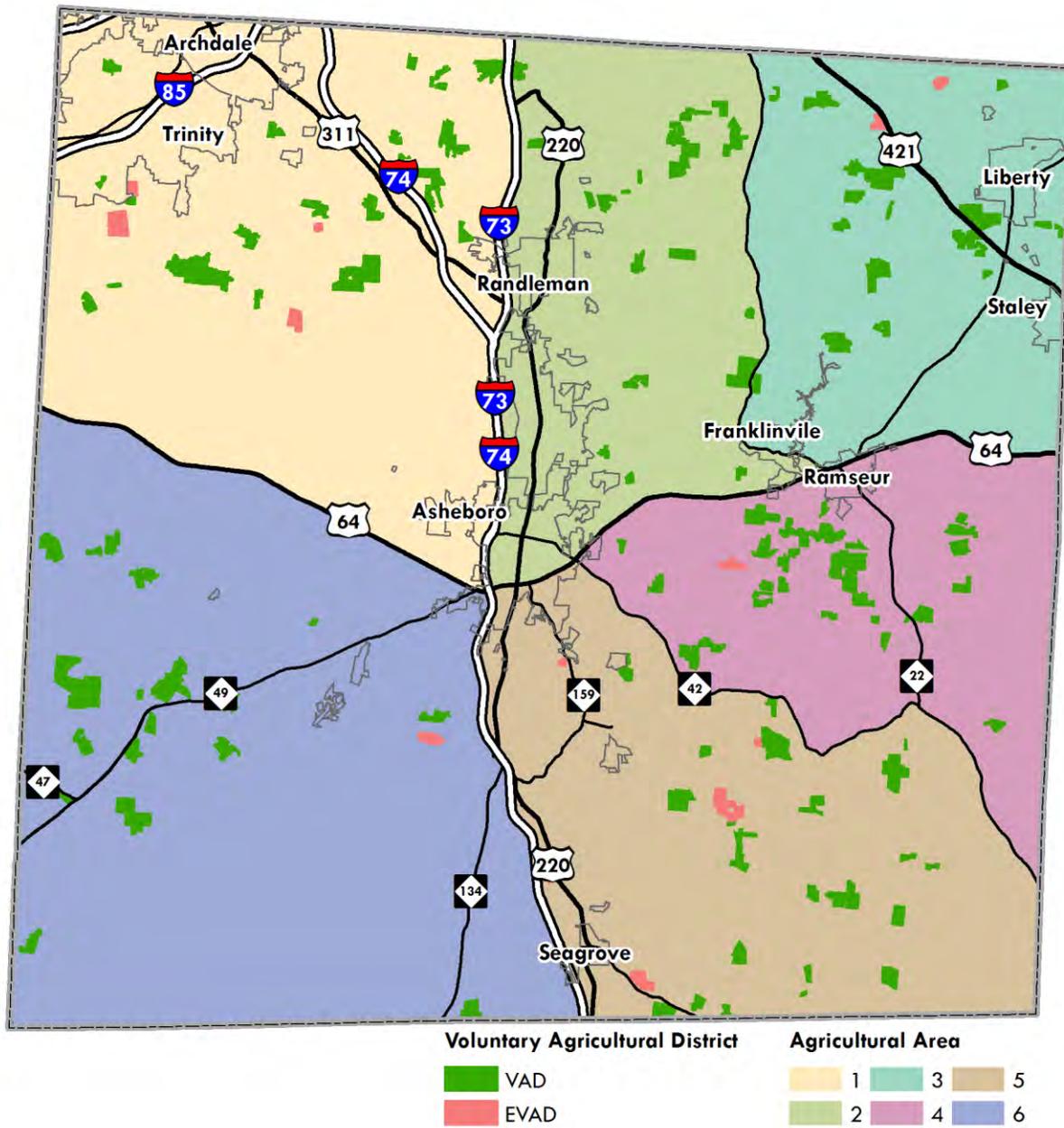
Present-Use Value Taxation (PUV) is a state program administered by the county tax department through which qualifying property can be taxed based on its use as agricultural, horticultural or forest land rather than for its “highest and best” use. The objective of the program is to keep farmland in the hands of family farmers and is arguably the most important program for protecting farm and forest land. Qualifying property is assessed at its present-use value rather than its market value. Deferred taxes are the difference between the taxes due at market value and the taxes due at the present-use value.

Because agricultural lands are uninhabited, the County expends little to provide them with public safety, education, human and other community services. As a consequence, the revenues from *ad valorem* property taxes typically exceed expenditures for public services. Residential land, conversely, demands more services from the County than they pay in taxes. Expenditures associated with agricultural lands amounted to \$0.58 for each dollar of related property tax, while expenditures associated with residential properties amounted to \$1.14 for each dollar of revenue. So even with the discount given through PUV, agricultural lands are typically net contributors to county budgets.

## **VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS**

The purpose of the Voluntary Agricultural District (VAD) program is to promote agricultural and environmental values and the general welfare of the county by increasing identity and pride in the agricultural community and its way of life; to encourage the economic health of agriculture; and to increase protection from non-farm development and other negative impacts on properly managed farms. To qualify, the farm must participate in the Present Use Value Taxation program; must have a certified conservation plan; and must consist of at least 20 contiguous acres of qualified farmland (or consist of two or more tracts that contain a minimum of 20 acres of qualified farmland within one-half mile of each other). Qualifying farms are subject to a ten-year conservation agreement that prohibits non-farm use and development. The landowner retains the right to build three home-sites and can withdraw from the program with a 30-day written notice. An Enhanced Voluntary Agricultural District (EVAD) provides additional benefits in exchange for an irrevocability condition to the ten-year conservation agreement. In 2015, there are currently 127 farms with 15,817 acres enrolled in the two programs: 112 farms with 14,580 acres in VAD and 15 farms with 1,237 acres in EVAD. (Randolph County, 2011)

**MAP 43: VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS**

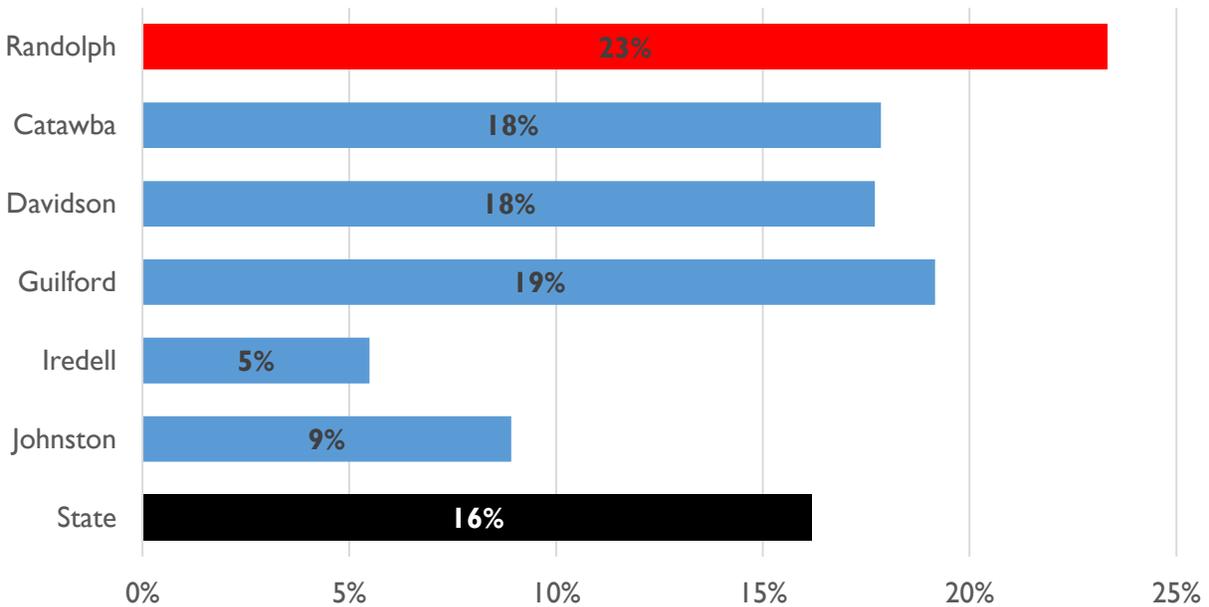


(Randolph County, Information Technology Department, 2015)

## ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOODS

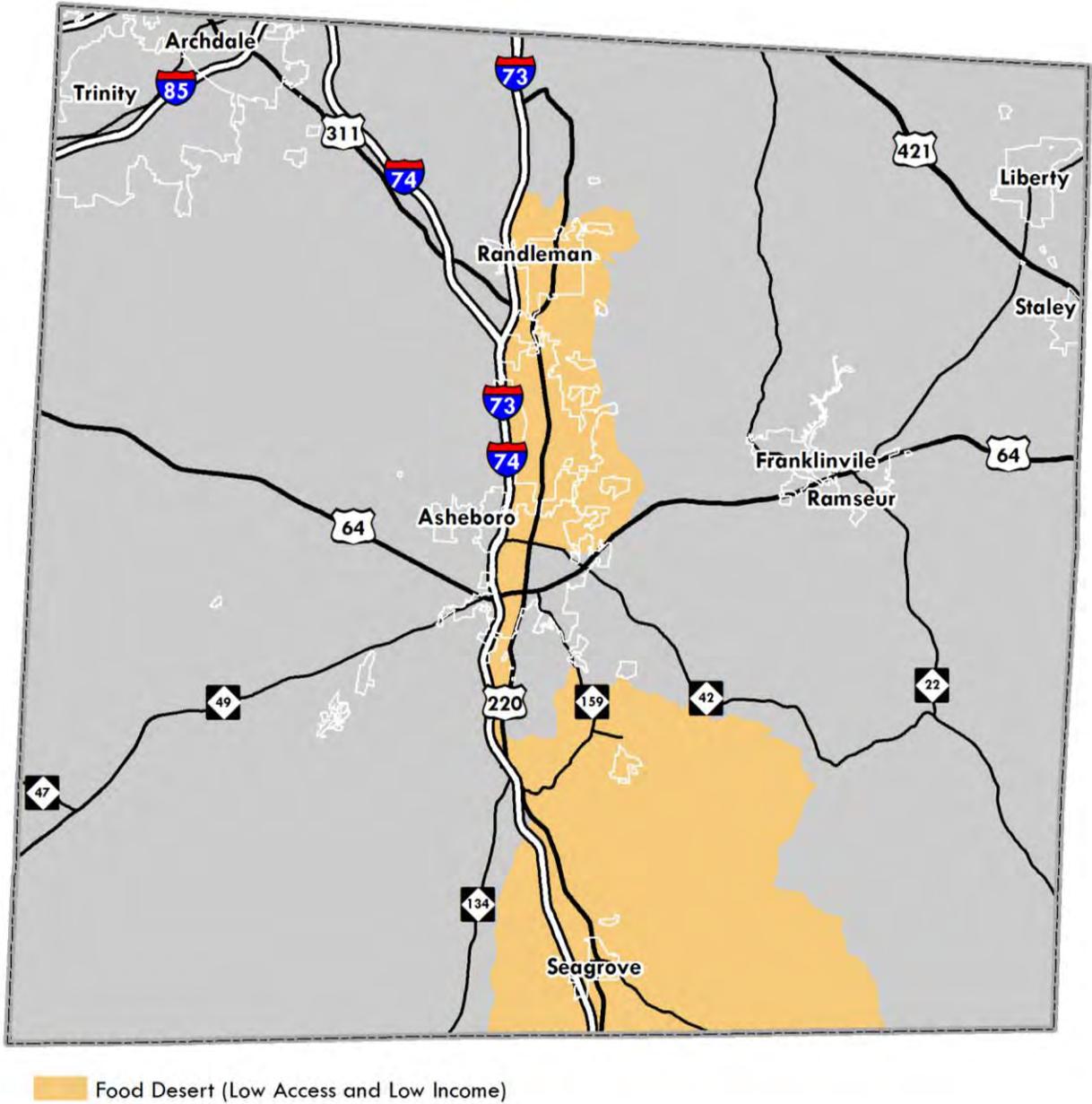
A food desert is a census tract that is both low income and low access, where a significant number of residents are more than 1 mile from the nearest supermarket in an urban area and 10 miles in a rural area. All of Randleman, most of Asheboro and the central southern part of the county (including Seagrove) are in a food desert according to the USDA, which is 23% of the total county population. This population percentage is higher than all comparison counties and the state statistic.

**FIGURE 84: PERCENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN A FOOD DESERT COMPARISON, 2010**



*(U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 2015) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)*

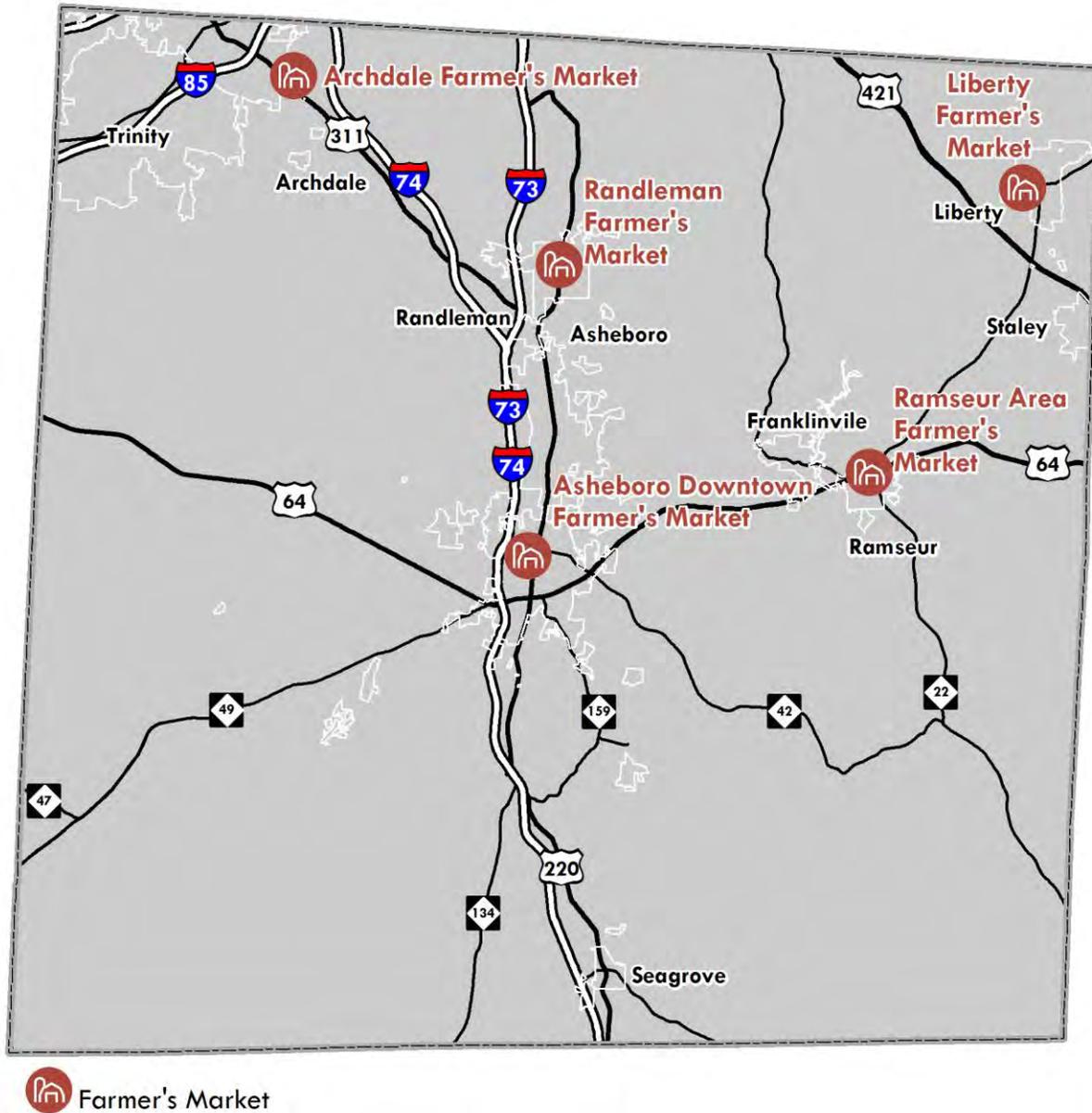
MAP 44: FOOD DESERTS, 2010



(U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 2015)

Farmers markets are also shown in Map 45 to indicate where residents can find fresh and local produce. These locations are seasonal and are only open certain days of the week.

**MAP 45: FARMERS MARKETS, 2015**



*(Piedmont Triad Regional Council, Regional Planning Department, 2015)*

## RECREATIONAL RESOURCES & OPEN SPACE

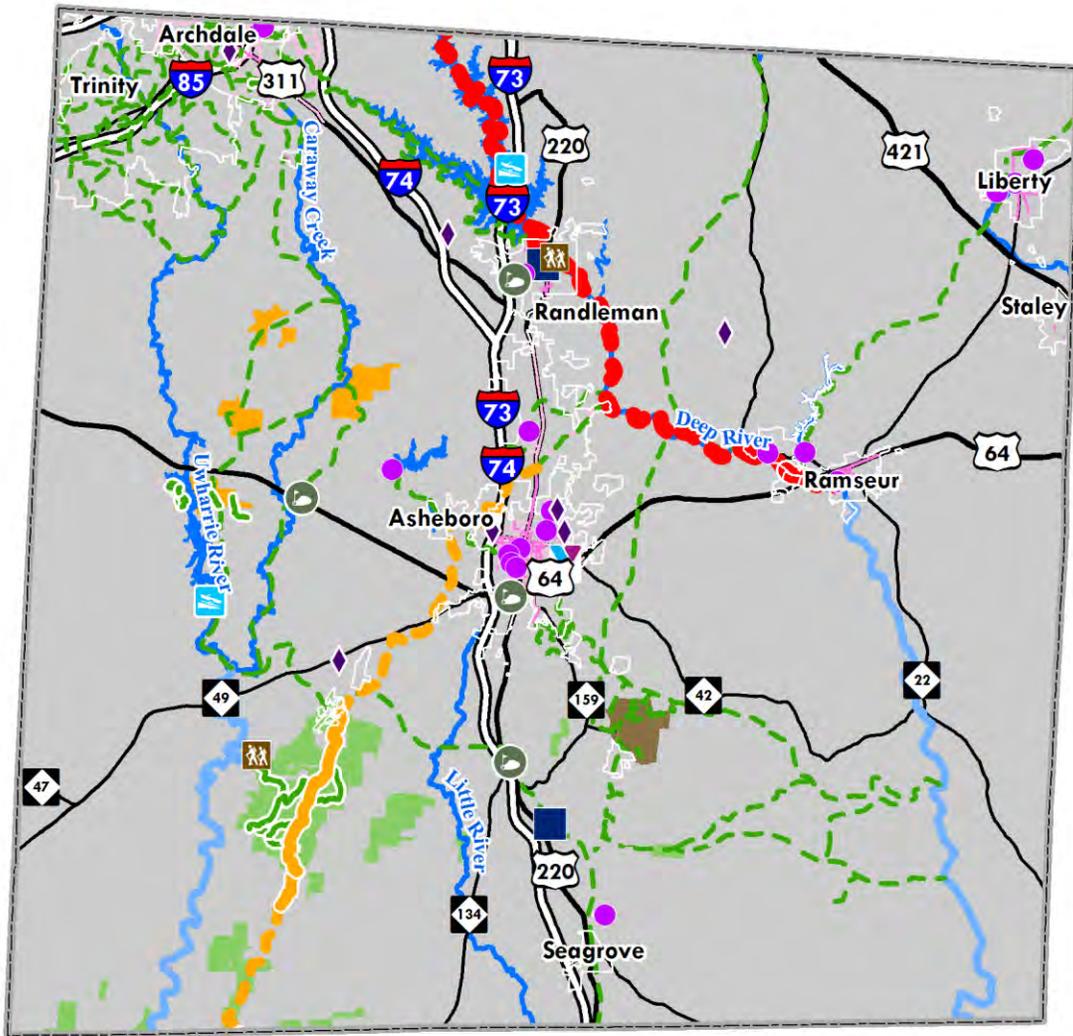
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There is not currently a parks and recreation department in Randolph County, but active programming is provided by some of the larger municipalities. There are over 50 park facilities in Randolph County ranging from small pocket parks to large attractions such as the NC Zoological Park. This does not include schools or trail systems. The County completed a comprehensive parks and recreation master plan in 2004, which was updated in 2015. The table below lists the names and types of parks and recreation facilities in Randolph County.

Map 44: Recreational Features indicates the location of existing parks, trails, recreation facilities, water features and other locations where Randolph County residents can recreate, be active, connect with nature or play sports. Some of the locations on the map are privately owned, requiring landowner permission to use the facility.

Randolph County has over 22 miles of publicly accessible trails, which does not include private trails shown in the table below. In addition to trails, there are about 60 miles of sidewalk that connect neighborhoods in the municipalities across the County.

MAP 46: RECREATIONAL FEATURES



**Recreation Features**

- Park
- Community Center
- ◆ Ball Field
- Golf
- Marina

- Community Center
- ◆ Ball Field
- Golf
- Marina
- Zoo
- Hydrology

- Camp
- National Forest
- Zoo
- Hydrology

**Trails Existing & Proposed**

- State
- Regional
- Local
- Blueway

**Sidewalks**

- Existing
- - - Proposed

(Piedmont Triad Regional Council, Regional Planning Department, 2015)

**TABLE 70: RANDOLPH COUNTY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES LIST (2015)**

CATEGORY	FACILITY/PARK NAME	LOCATION
Randolph County Schools	Archdale Elementary	Archdale
Public	Creekside Park, Greenway & Disc Golf Course	Archdale
Public/Visitor Attraction	Davis Ranch Arena	Archdale
Public/Visitor Attraction	Holly Ridge Golf Links	Archdale
Randolph County Schools	John R Lawrence Elementary	Archdale
Public/Visitor Attraction	Kersey Valley Laser Tag & Zipline	Archdale
Public/Visitor Attraction	Kersey Valley Zip Line	Archdale
Randolph County Schools	Randolph Community College	Archdale
Randolph County Schools	Trindale Elementary	Archdale
Public/Visitor Attraction	American Classic Motorcycle Museum	Asheboro
Public/Visitor Attraction	Asheboro Country Club	Asheboro
Asheboro City Schools	Asheboro HS	Asheboro
Public	Asheboro Municipal Golf Course	Asheboro
Public	Asheboro Skate Park	Asheboro
Private	Asheboro/Randolph YMCA	Asheboro
Asheboro City Schools	Balfour Elementary	Asheboro
Public	Bicentennial Park	Asheboro
Private	Cedar Grove Community Park	Asheboro
Asheboro City Schools	Charles W McCrary Elementary	Asheboro
Asheboro City Schools	Donna Lee Loflin Elementary	Asheboro
Public	Downtown Asheboro Farmers Market	Asheboro
Public	Downtown Asheboro Fitness Trail	Asheboro
Public	Eastside Park	Asheboro
Public/Visitor Attraction	Family Sports Center	Asheboro
Randolph County Schools	Farmer Elementary	Asheboro
Public	Frazier Park	Asheboro
Asheboro City Schools	Guy B Teachey Elementary	Asheboro
Public	Hammer Park	Asheboro
Private	Happy Hollow Community Building	Asheboro
Public/Visitor Attraction	Historic Pisgah Covered Bridge	Asheboro
Public	Historic Sunset Theatre	Asheboro
Public	Kiwanis/Darrell Rich Field	Asheboro
Public	Kiwanis/Wayne Thomas Field	Asheboro
Public	Lake Lucas	Asheboro
Public	Lake Reese	Asheboro
Private	Lamb Ball Field	Asheboro
Public	Leon Yow Field	Asheboro
Asheboro City Schools	Lindley Park Elementary	Asheboro
Private No Public Access	Little Lakes Park	Asheboro
Public	Luther Field	Asheboro
Public	McCrary Ball Park	Asheboro
Public	Memorial Park	Asheboro

CATEGORY	FACILITY/PARK NAME	LOCATION
Public/Visitor Attraction	NC Aviation Museum & Hall of Fame	Asheboro
Public	North Asheboro Park & Disc Golf Course	Asheboro
Asheboro City Schools	North Asheboro Middle School	Asheboro
Public/Visitor Attraction	North Carolina Zoo	Asheboro
Asheboro City Schools	Old Balfour School	Asheboro
Public	Park Street Park	Asheboro
Private	Pisgah Ball Field	Asheboro
ACS Facilities	Pugh Field	Asheboro
Randolph County Schools	Randolph Community College	Asheboro
Randolph County Schools	Randolph Early College HS	Asheboro
Public/Visitor Attraction	Richland Creek ZipLine & Canopy Tour	Asheboro
Private	Scott Rush Memorial Ball Field	Asheboro
Asheboro City Schools	South Asheboro Middle School	Asheboro
Randolph County Schools	Southeastern Randolph Middle	Asheboro
Randolph County Schools	Southmont Elementary	Asheboro
Randolph County Schools	Southwestern Randolph HS	Asheboro
Randolph County Schools	Southwestern Randolph Middle	Asheboro
Randolph County Schools	Tabernacle Elementary	Asheboro
Public/Visitor Attraction	Tot Hill Farm Golf Club	Asheboro
Private	Union Community Center	Asheboro
Public/Visitor Attraction	Uwharrie Mountains-Birkhead Wilderness Area/Lassiter Mill (Robbins Branch & Hannahs Creek Trails)	Asheboro
Public/Visitor Attraction	Uwharrie Mountains-Birkhead Wilderness Area/Tot Hill Farm (Thornburg Trail)	Asheboro
Public	Westwood Park	Asheboro
Public/Visitor Attraction	Zoo City Motor Sports Park	Asheboro
Private	Red Cross Civitan Ball Field	Climax
Randolph County Schools	Coleridge Elementary	Coleridge
Private	Lanier Ball Field	Denton
Public/Visitor Attraction	Toms Creek Farm & Nursery	Denton
Public	Deep River Rail Trail	Franklinville
Randolph County Schools	Franklinville Elementary	Franklinville
Randolph County Schools	Grays Chapel Elementary	Franklinville
Public/Visitor Attraction	Native Son Vineyard and Farm	Franklinville
Public	Otus Thomas Memorial Park	Franklinville
Public	Riverside Park	Franklinville
Public/Visitor Attraction	Routh Horse Ranch	Franklinville
Private	Whites Memorial Park	Franklinville
Public	Eight Oaks Nature Trail	Liberty
Public	Freedom Park	Liberty
Randolph County Schools	Liberty Elementary	Liberty
Public/Visitor Attraction	Morgan Reptile Replicas	Liberty
Randolph County Schools	Northeastern Randolph Middle	Liberty
Public	Paul Henry Smith Park	Liberty

CATEGORY	FACILITY/PARK NAME	LOCATION
Public	The Corner Park	Liberty
Public	Allen Leonard Memorial Park	Ramseur
Randolph County Schools	Eastern Randolph HS	Ramseur
Public/Visitor Attraction	Millstone Creek Orchards	Ramseur
Randolph County Schools	Ramseur Elementary	Ramseur
Public	Ramseur Lake	Ramseur
Public	Commerce Square Park	Randleman
Public	Deep River Nature Trail	Randleman
Private	Level Cross Community (Fields & Bldg)	Randleman
Randolph County Schools	Level Cross Elementary	Randleman
Public/Visitor Attraction	Petty Enterprises Historic Site - Petty Museum, Petty's Garage, Toomes-Petty House	Randleman
Public	Randleman City Park	Randleman
Randolph County Schools	Randleman Elementary	Randleman
Randolph County Schools	Randleman HS	Randleman
Public	Randleman Lake & Marina	Randleman
Randolph County Schools	Randleman Middle	Randleman
Public/Visitor Attraction	SandRuiz	Randleman
Public/Visitor Attraction	Victory Junction	Randleman
Private	Erect Ball Field	Seagrove
Public/Visitor Attraction	NC Pottery Center	Seagrove
Public	Presnell Memorial Park	Seagrove
Randolph County Schools	Seagrove Elementary	Seagrove
Private	Union Grove Ball Field	Seagrove
Public/Visitor Attraction	Caraway Speedway	Sophia
Private	Coggins Park/New Market Civitan Ball Fields	Sophia
Private	Hillsville Civitan Ballfield	Sophia
Randolph County Schools	New Market Elementary	Sophia
Private	Staley Ball Park	Staley
Randolph County Schools	Archdale-Trinity Middle	Trinity
Randolph County Schools	Braxton Craven Middle	Trinity
Randolph County Schools	Hopewell Elementary	Trinity
Public/Visitor Attraction	Linbrook Heritage Estate - Linbrook Hall, Historic Hoover House, Agricultural & Industrial Museum	Trinity
Randolph County Schools	Providence Grove HS	Trinity
Public	Recreation Master Plan - still in planning phase	Trinity
Randolph County Schools	Trinity Elementary	Trinity
Randolph County Schools	Trinity HS	Trinity
Randolph County Schools	Uwharrie Middle	Trinity
Randolph County Schools	Wheatmore HS	Trinity
Public/Visitor Attraction	Zimmerman Vineyards	Trinity

(Randolph County)

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