

City of Raleigh Data Book 2012

Chapter 1: Introduction of the Raleigh Data Book

The Raleigh Data Book is an annual publication of updated community information collected by City of Raleigh Department of City Planning staff.

The Data Book builds upon the larger, more comprehensive “Community Inventory Report: Background Studies for the Comprehensive Plan” published in 2008. The Community Inventory Report remains the analytical basis for the City of Raleigh’s 2030 Comprehensive Plan webpage and is accessible on-line: <http://www.raleighnc.gov/cp>

Annual Updates of City Data: Raleigh Data Book

The City of Raleigh 2030 Comprehensive Plan, adopted in November 2009, provides implementation instructions regarding the monitoring of existing conditions (Action Item IM 3.3). More specifically, Action Item IM 3.4 “Community Inventory Updates” states that data in the report will be updated every year.

Beginning in 2012, the Raleigh Data Book is published online, in conjunction with population estimates that generally occur in July each year. It focuses on topical areas of the Community Inventory Report which have been reviewed through comprehensive planning initiatives during the previous calendar year, with a data benchmark point of December 31st whenever possible.

The 2012 Raleigh Data Book updates and/or accompanies the Community Inventory Report chapters, listed below and correlated to 2012 Data Book chapters.

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7. Public Utilities	(not captured in the 2012 Data Book)	*
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12. Urban Design and Urban Form	(not captured in the 2012 Data Book)	*

* = Please see [Community Inventory Report](#) for this data

[List of Figures](#) and [Tables](#) (next page) provides links to data within the 2012 Raleigh Data Book.



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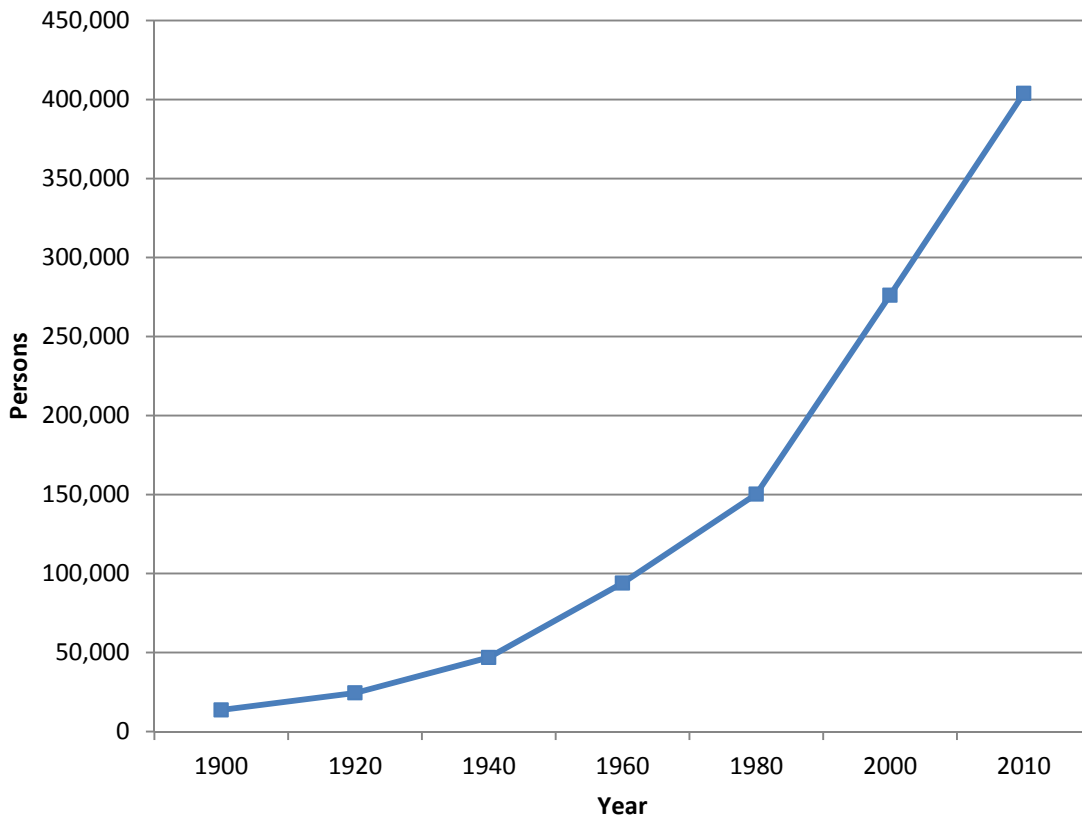
Chapter 2: Demographics and Household Trends

Raleigh is a fast-growing city located in the Research Triangle Region, the fastest-growing planning region in the State. The City's demographic and household composition is clearly a moving target. This chapter provides the most up-to-date data available for understanding the characteristics of the individuals and households that make up the population of Raleigh.

The data presented in this chapter has been drawn from a variety of sources. The decennial census count numbers provide the baseline for household and population estimates released in the intervening years. The American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau provides detailed demographics, summarized over time from sample data. City of Raleigh building permit and demolition data is combined with locally derived population multipliers to estimate population and households bi-annually between the census years. Building permit data also gives an overview of recent trends in housing construction.

2.1 City Population & Household Trends

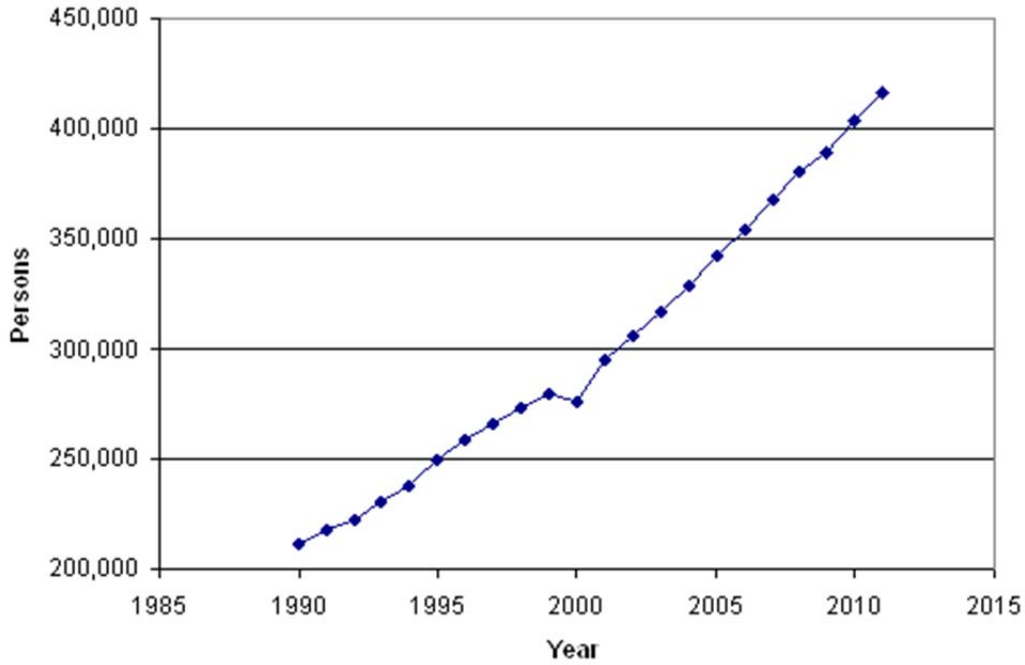
Figure 2.1 Census Population, 1900 – 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Data (1900 – 2010)

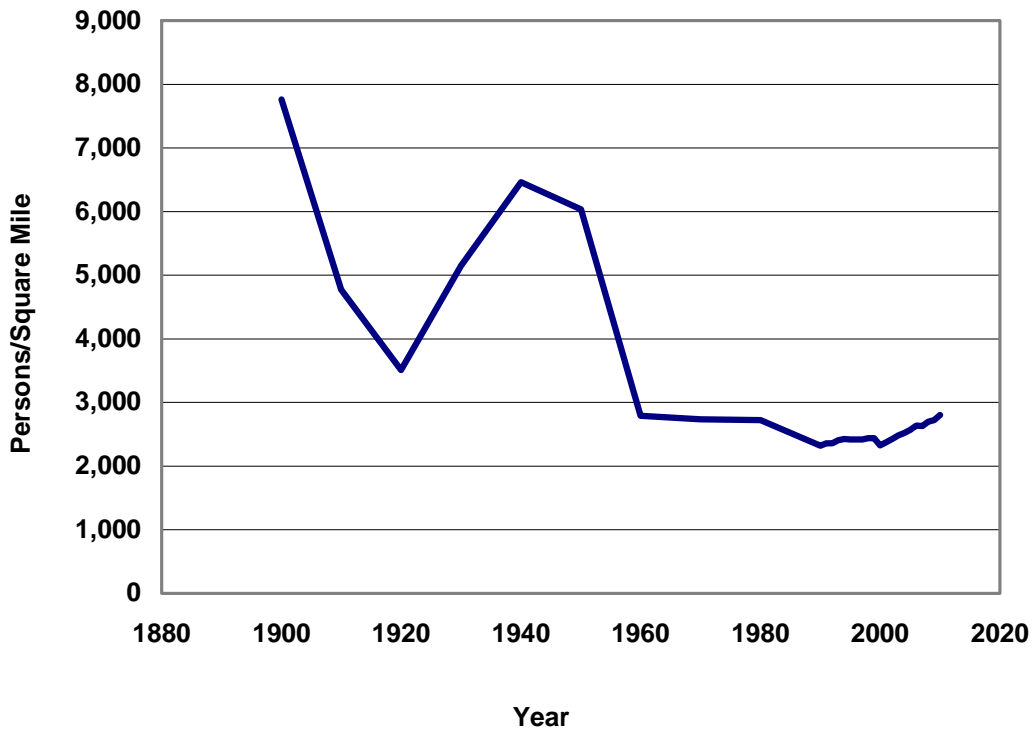


Figure 2.2 Census and Estimated Population, 1990 - 2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Data (1990, 2000, 2010), Annual Population Estimates

Figure 2.3 Population Density, 2000 - 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Data; Raleigh Department of City Planning



Table 2.1 Population, Growth Rate, and Density, 1900 – 2011

Year	Population	Annual Percent Growth Rate	Land Area in Square Miles	Population Density (people per square mile)
1900	13,643	--	1.76	7,765
1910	19,218	3.5%	4.03	4,773
1920	24,418	2.4%	6.96	3,508
1930	37,379	4.3%	7.25	5,153
1940	46,879	2.3%	7.25	6,463
1950	65,679	3.4%	10.88	6,035
1960	93,931	3.6%	33.67	2,790
1970	122,830	2.7%	44.93	2,734
1980	150,255	2.0%	55.17	2,724
1990	212,092	3.5%	91.40	2,321
2000	276,093	2.7%	118.71	2,326
2010	403,892	4.1%	143.77	2,801
2011	416,468	3.1%	144.21	2,892

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Data (1900-2010), Population Estimate (2011); Land Area by Raleigh Department of City Planning

Table 2.2 Housing Units and Unit Density, 1970 – 2011

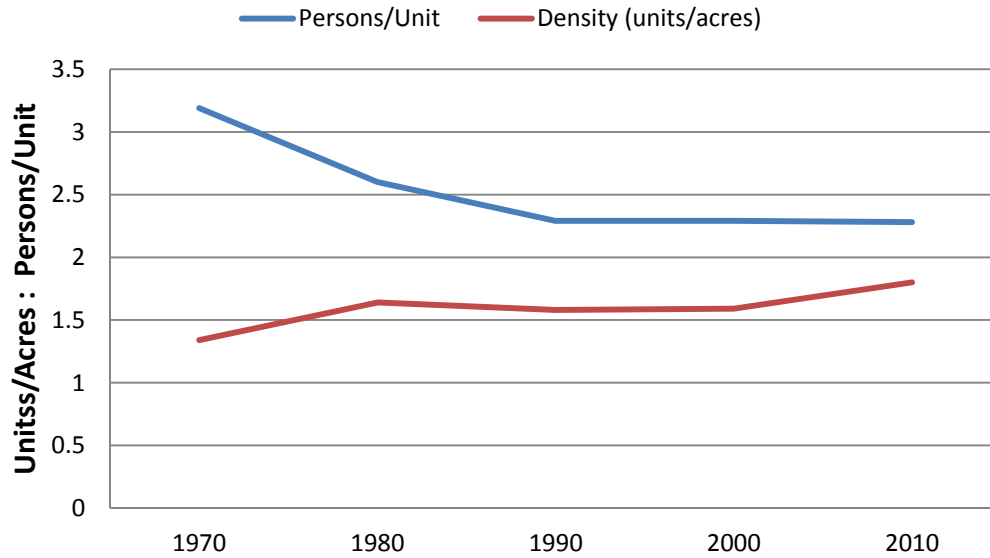
Year	Housing Units	Annual Percent Growth Rate*	Persons/ Unit	Land Area in Square Miles	Density (units/acre)
1970	38,464	--	3.19	44.93	1.34
1980	57,866	4.2%	2.60	55.17	1.64
1990	92,643	4.8%	2.29	91.40	1.58
1991	95,116	2.7%	2.29	92.54	1.61
1992	97,589	2.6%	2.28	94.36	1.62
1993	100,064	2.5%	2.30	95.81	1.63
1994	103,195	3.1%	2.30	97.91	1.65
1995	106,326	3.0%	2.35	103.37	1.61
1996	109,457	2.9%	2.36	106.80	1.60
1997	112,415	2.7%	2.37	109.83	1.60
1998	115,471	2.7%	2.36	112.02	1.61
1999	118,227	2.4%	2.37	114.90	1.61
2000	120,699	2.1%	2.29	118.71	1.59
2001	129,286	7.1%	2.28	123.95	1.63
2002	134,806	4.3%	2.27	126.26	1.67
2003	139,259	3.3%	2.28	127.55	1.71
2004	144,797	4.0%	2.27	130.58	1.73
2005	150,209	3.7%	2.28	133.35	1.76
2006	155,047	3.2%	2.28	134.27	1.80
2007	158,227	2.1%	2.28	139.92	1.80
2008	160,493	1.4%	2.45	140.90	1.78
2009	171,758	7.0%	2.36	142.70	1.88
2010	176,124	2.5%	2.29	143.77	1.91
2011	181,608	3.1%	2.29	144.21	1.97

* Annual Percent Growth Rate of Housing Units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 100% Data; Land Area by Raleigh Department of City Planning



Figure 2.4 Dwelling Unit Densities, 1970 - 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 100% Data; Raleigh Department of City Planning

2.2 Residential Development

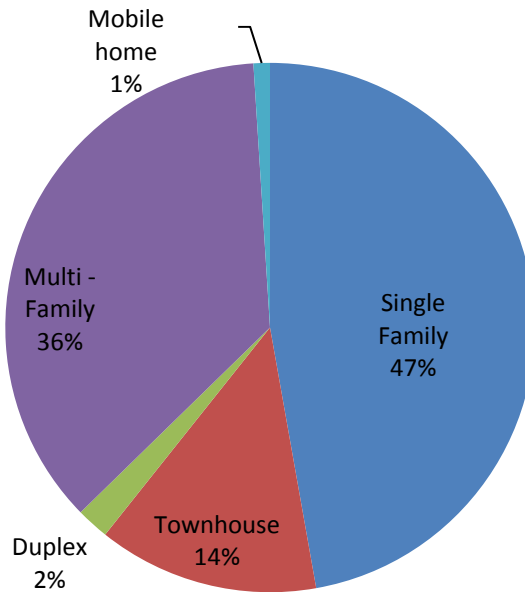
Table 2.3 Housing Units by Number in Structure, 2010

	Number	Percent
1-unit, detached	85,109	47.2%
1-unit, attached	24,393	13.5%
2 units	3,605	2.0%
3 or 4 units	6,711	3.7%
5 to 9 units	17,536	9.7%
10 to 19 units	22,028	12.2%
20 or more units	19,124	10.6%
Mobile home	1,865	1.0%
Total units	180,371	100.0%

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 1 year- Estimates



Figure 2.5 Housing Share by Building Type, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 5 year- Estimates

Table 2.4 Housing Units by Year Built, 2010

	Number	Percent
2005 or later	24,954	13.8%
2000 to 2004	29,887	16.6%
1990 to 1999	35,142	19.5%
1980 to 1989	33,678	18.7%
1970 to 1979	21,728	12.0%
1960 to 1969	13,994	7.8%
1950 to 1959	10,087	5.6%
1940 to 1949	5,484	3.0%
1939 or earlier	5,417	3.0%
Total	180,371	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 1 year- Estimates

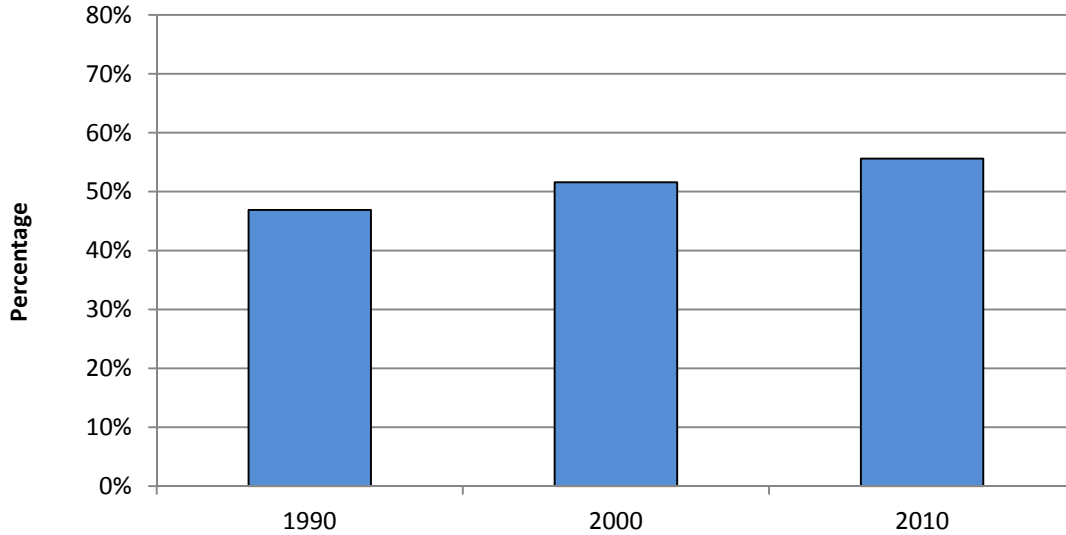
Table 2.5 Housing Tenure for Occupied Units, 1990, 2000, 2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner-occupied	40,235	46.9%	58,079	51.6%	88,955	55.6%
Renter-occupied	45,587	53.1%	54,529	48.4%	70,980	44.4%
Total occupied units	85,822	100.0%	112,608	100.0%	159,935	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Data, (1990, 2000), 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 1 year- Estimates (2010)



Figure 2.6 Homeownership Rate, 1990 - 2010



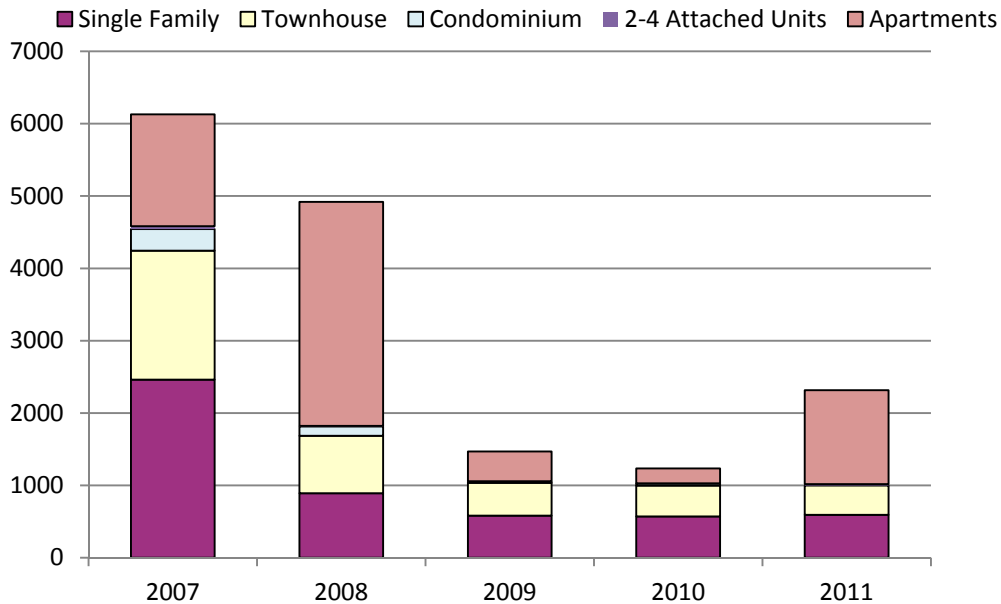
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 100% Data

Table 2.6 Occupancy by Tenure, 2010

Total housing units	180,371
Occupied housing units	159,935
Vacant housing units	20,436
Overall vacancy rate	11.3%
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.2%
Rental vacancy rate	12.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 1 year- Estimates

Figure 2.7 Dwelling Units Permitted by Type, 2007 - 2011



Source: City of Raleigh Inspections Department and Department of City Planning



Table 2.7 Residential Building Permits, 2007 - 2011

Year	Single Family	Townhouse	Condominium	2-4 Attached Units	Apartments	Totals
2007	2,462	1,783	299	38	1,547	6,129
2008	892	793	129	8	3,097	4,919
2009	582	453	13	10	411	1,469
2010	570	427	30	2	205	1,234
2011	492	405	0	20	1,299	2,216
5-year total	4,998	3,861	471	78	6,559	15,967
Percent of Total	31%	24%	3%	0.49%	41%	100%
5-year average	1,000	772	94	16	1,312	3,193

Source: City of Raleigh Inspections Department and Department of City Planning

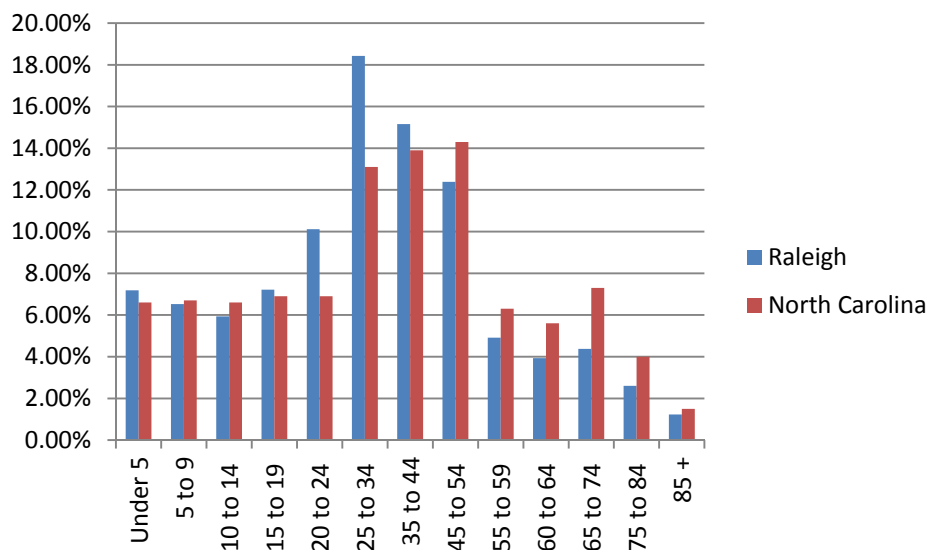
Table 2.8 Net Residential Absorption, 2007 - 2011

Year	Permitted Units	Demolished Units	Net Absorption
2007	6,129	-226	5,903
2008	4,919	-233	4,686
2009	1,469	-104	1,365
2010	1,234	-87	1,147
2011	2,216	-363	1,853
Total	15,967	-1,013	14,954
5-year average	3,193	-203	2,991

Source: City of Raleigh Inspections Department and Department of City Planning

2.3 City Profile

Figure 2.8 Population Distribution by Age Group, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 100% Data

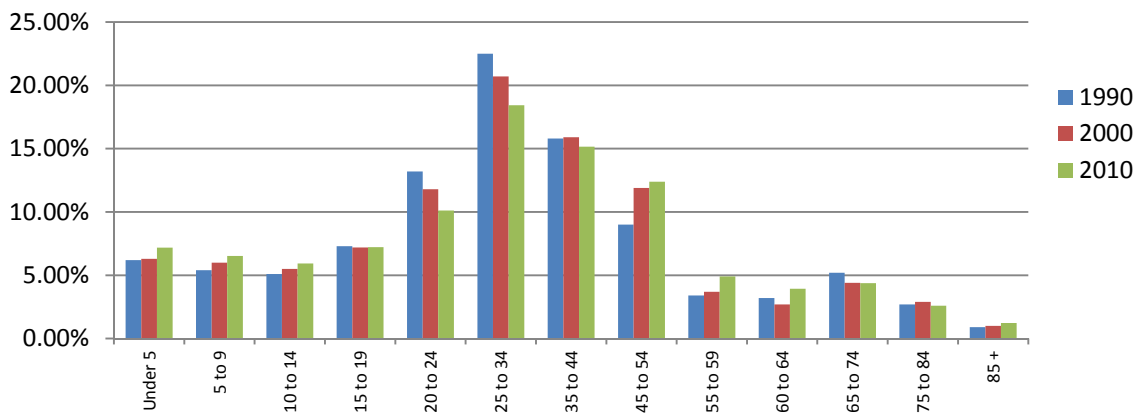


Table 2.9 Age Groups, 1990, 2000, 2010

Age Groups	1990		2000		2010	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Under 5	12,976	6.20%	17,461	6.30%	29,027	7.19%
5 to 9	11,133	5.40%	16,444	6.00%	26,366	6.53%
10 to 14	10,540	5.10%	15,254	5.50%	23,957	5.93%
15 to 19	15,223	7.30%	19,864	7.20%	29,151	7.22%
20 to 24	27,427	13.20%	32,458	11.80%	40,864	10.12%
25 to 34	46,845	22.50%	57,105	20.70%	74,420	18.43%
35 to 44	32,907	15.80%	43,826	15.90%	61,216	15.16%
45 to 54	18,806	9.00%	32,984	11.90%	50,034	12.39%
55 to 59	7,015	3.40%	10,308	3.70%	19,845	4.91%
60 to 64	6,707	3.20%	7,394	2.70%	15,874	3.93%
65 to 74	10,801	5.20%	12,025	4.40%	17,687	4.38%
75 to 84	5,717	2.70%	8,143	2.90%	10,497	2.60%
85 +	1,814	0.90%	2,827	1.00%	4,954	1.23%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 100% Data

Figure 2.9 Age Distribution, 1990, 2000, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 100% Data

Table 2.10 Population by Race, 1990, 2000, 2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
White	143,862	69.2%	174,786	63.3%	232,377	57.5%
Black or African American	57,354	27.6%	76,756	27.8%	118,471	29.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	584	0.3%	981	0.4%	1,963	0.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	5,127	2.5%	9,445	3.4%	17,607	4.3%
Some other race	1,024	0.5%	14,125	5.1%	33,474	8.3%
Total population	207,951	100.0%	276,093	100.0%	403,892	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P1 "Race"



Table 2.11 Growth in Hispanic Population, 2000 - 2010

2000 Hispanic/Latino Population	19,308
2010 Hispanic/Latino Population	45,868
Percent increase	137.6 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 100% Data

Table 2.12 Components of Hispanic Population, 2010

	Number	Percent	Percent of Hispanic
Mexican	23,867	5.9%	52.03%
Puerto Rican	4,340	1.1%	9.46%
Cuban	1,082	0.3%	2.36%
Other Hispanic or Latino	16,579	4.1%	36.15%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	45,868	11.4%	100.00%
Not Hispanic or Latino	358,024	88.6%	
Total population	403,892	100.0%	

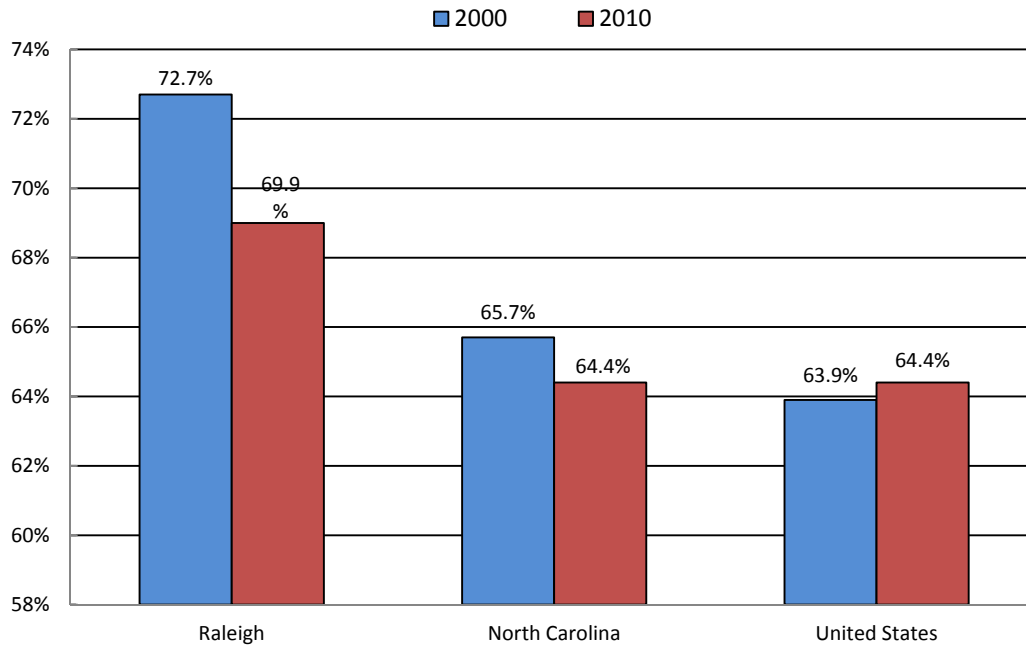
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 100% Data

Table 2.13 Educational Attainment, 2000 & 2010

	2000		2010	
	High School Grad or higher	Bachelor's Degree or higher	High School Grad or higher	Bachelor's Degree or higher
Raleigh	84%	42%	92%	46%
North Carolina	77%	22%	85%	27%
United States	79%	24%	86%	28%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 100% Data (2000), 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 5 year- Estimates (2010)

Figure 2.10 Labor Force Participation, 2000 & 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 100% Data (2000), 2006 - 2010 American Community Survey (2010)



Table 2.14 Economic Indicators, 1990, 2000, 2010

	1990	2000	2010
Percent of persons below poverty	11.80%	11.50%	18.40%
Percent of families below poverty	9.03%	7.10%	13.9%
Median Household Income (2009 dollars)	\$52,759	\$56,405	\$49,931
Per Capita Income	\$27,470	\$30,389	\$28,053
Unemployment Rate	4.0%	3.8%	10.7%
Labor Force Participation Rate	66.4%	72.7%	69.9%

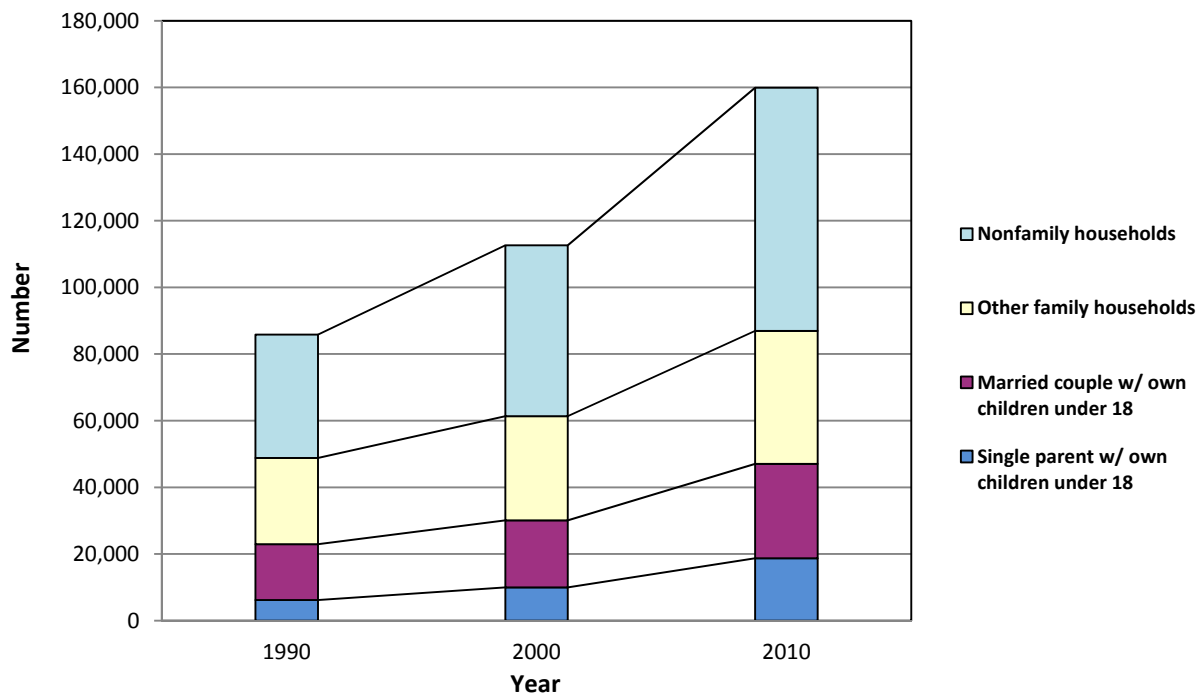
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 100% Data (1990, 2000), 2010 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates (2010), Table CP03

Table 2.15 Household Trends, 1990, 2000, 2010

	Number			Percent		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Family Households	48,833	61,327	86,918	56.9%	54.5%	54.3%
Married couple with own children under 18 years old	16,738	20,139	28,319	19.5%	17.9%	17.7%
Single parent with own children under 18 years old	6,202	9,955	18,735	7.2%	8.8%	11.7%
Other family Households	25,893	31,233	39,864	30.2%	27.7%	24.9%
Nonfamily Households	37,020	51,281	73,017	43.1%	45.5%	45.7%
Total Households	85,853	112,608	159,935	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 100% Data (1990, 2000), 2010 American Community Survey

Figure 2.11 Household Growth by Type, 1990 - 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 100% Data (1990, 2000), 2010 American Community Survey



Table 2.16 Journey to Work, 2010

	Number	Percent
Car, truck, or van—drove alone	161,555	81.2%
Car, truck, or van—carpooled	18,054	9.1%
Worked at home	9,722	4.9%
Walked	3,677	1.8%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	3,213	1.6%
Other means	2,846	1.4%
Workers 16 years and over	199,067	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 5 year- Estimates



Chapter 3: Land Use & Zoning

Land use is fundamental to the physical form and function of the city, and the Comprehensive Plan is the primary policy guide that municipalities use to guide land use and the physical development and growth of the city. As set forth in the state enabling statute, the Comprehensive Plan is also the foundation for zoning.

While the Comprehensive Plan is a policy guide, the zoning ordinance and the site plan and subdivision regulations are law. These codes provide the regulatory framework for particular land uses and how the uses interact with each other. They address not only the prescribed use of property, but also the scale, massing and placement of buildings, site design and landscaping, and even the quantity of off-street parking required.

The City of Raleigh currently exercises planning and zoning authority within its incorporated limits (its taxing and service area) as well as its Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ), an area outside of the incorporated limits where the City has been granted land use authority by Wake County for the purposes of providing for the orderly development of areas programmed for future annexation in the short term. This chapter primarily addresses the land area within the ETJ boundary (i.e. incorporated limits plus ETJ), as this is the area where the City currently has the power to plan and zone. It is also the area for which detailed land use data are available. All references to the ETJ in this chapter refer to the full area within the ETJ boundary line.

The City also has annexation agreements with Wake County and adjacent municipalities delineating areas outside the current ETJ that are programmed for eventual annexation by the City. These are divided into Short- and Long-Range Urban Service Areas (USAs), depending upon the anticipated time horizon for utility extension. These areas currently consist primarily of undeveloped land, farm fields, and low-density residential, and are only addressed generally in this chapter.

For further information see:

The 2030 Comprehensive Plan for the City of Raleigh
<http://www.raleighnc.gov/cp>

Raleigh Zoning Code
<http://www.raleighnc.gov/zoning>



Table 3.1 Existing Land Use Allocation (City Limits & ETJ)

Existing Land Use	Parcels	Acres	Percent of Land Area
Residential – Single Family	82,795	33,938	34.1%
Vacant	15,228	20,064	20.1%
Parks, Greenways, Dedicated Open Space, Golf Courses	1,051	11,242	11.3%
Institutional	817	8,373	8.4%
Residential - Apartment, Condominium	918	4,897	4.9%
Retail	1,912	4,104	4.1%
Industrial	900	3,630	3.7%
Residential - Townhouse	21,692	3,222	3.2%
Office	1,230	2,926	2.9%
Unknown	1,029	2,824	2.9%
Agriculture	56	2,384	2.4%
Infrastructure & Transportation	397	1,344	1.4%
Mixed Use	458	662	0.6%
Total All Land Uses	128,483	99,608	100.0%

Source: City of Raleigh, Department of City Planning, 2010

Table 3.2 Residential Zoning Allocation

Zoning District	Acres	Percent of Residential Zoning	Percent of Total Land Area
Single-Family Zones			
RR: Rural Residential	5,045	6.4%	4.3%
R-2: Residential-2	2,034	2.6%	1.8%
R-4: Residential-4	41,599	53.1%	35.8%
MH: Manufactured Home	825	1.1%	0.7%
Total Single-Family	49,503	63.2%	42.6%
Multi-Family Zones			
R-6: Residential-6	16,220	20.7%	14.0%
SP R-6: Special Residential-6	651	0.8%	0.6%
R-10: Residential-10	9,251	11.8%	8.0%
R-15: Residential-15	1,305	1.7%	1.1%
R-20: Residential-20	1,176	1.5%	1.0%
R-30: Residential-30	138	0.2%	0.1%
SP R-30: Special Residential-30	75	0.1%	0.1%
Total Multi-Family	28,818	36.8%	24.8%
Total All Residential Zones	78,321	100.0%	67.5%

Source: City of Raleigh, Department of City Planning, 2012

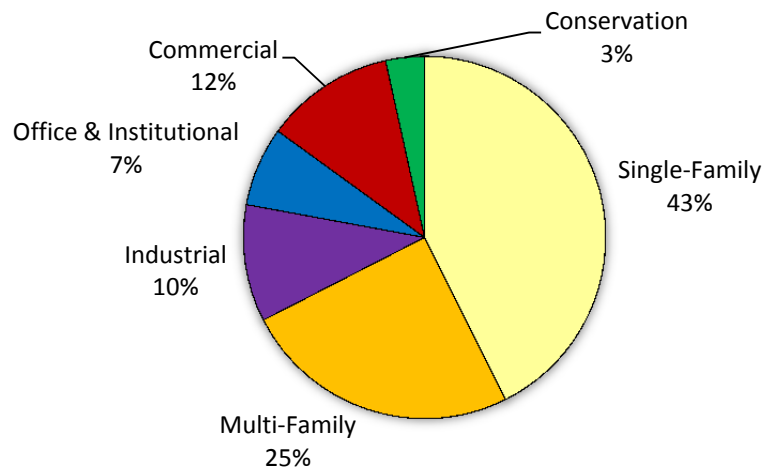


Table 3.3 Non-Residential Zoning Allocation

Zoning District	Acres	Percent of Non-Residential Zoning	Percent of Total Land Area
Industrial Zones			
IND-1: Industrial-1	9,164	24.3%	7.9%
IND-2: Industrial-2	2,955	7.8%	2.5%
Total Industrial	12,118	32.1%	10.4%
Office & Institutional Zones			
O&I-1: Office & Institutional-1	6,387	16.9%	5.5%
O&I-2: Office & Institutional-2	1,548	4.1%	1.3%
O&I-3: Office & Institutional-3	286	0.8%	0.2%
Total Office & Institutional	8,221	21.8%	7.1%
Conservation Zones			
AP: Agricultural Productive	2,066	5.5%	1.8%
CM: Conservation Management	1,953	5.2%	1.7%
Total Conservation	4,019	10.6%	3.5%
Commercial Zones			
BC: Buffer Commercial	27	0.1%	0.0%
BUS: Business	229	0.6%	0.2%
NB: Neighborhood Business	1,000	2.9%	0.9%
RB: Residential Business	74	0.2%	0.1%
SC: Shopping Center	2,391	6.3%	2.1%
TD: Thoroughfare District	9,593	25.4%	8.3%
Total Commercial	13,414	35.5%	11.6%
Total Non-Residential Allocation	37,772	100.0%	32.5%

Source: City of Raleigh, Department of City Planning, 2012

Figure 3.1 Generalized Zoning Allocation



Source: City of Raleigh, Department of City Planning, 2012



Table 3.4 Overlay Zoning District Allocation

Zoning District	Acres	Percent of Land Area
AOD – Airport Overlay District	2,251	1.9%
DOD – Downtown Overlay District	598	0.5%
HOD – Historic Overlay District	317	0.3%
MPOD – Metro-Park Protection Overlay District	1,451	1.3%
NCOD – Neighborhood Conservation Overlay District	2,827	2.4%
PBOD – Pedestrian Business Overlay District	221	0.2%
PDD – Planned Development Conditional Use Overlay District	4,868	4.2%
SHOD-1 – Special Highway Overlay District 1	7,936	6.8%
SHOD-2 – Special Highway Overlay District 2	5,214	4.5%
SHOD-3 – Special Highway Overlay District 3	203	0.2%
SHOD-4 – Special Highway Overlay District 4	107	0.1%
TODOD – Transit Oriented Development Overlay District	0	0.0%
WPOD – Watershed Protection Area Overlay District	9,585	8.3%
Total Overlay Districts (not accounting for overlap)	35,578	30.6%
Total Overlay Districts (accounting for overlap)	31,849	27.4%

Source: City of Raleigh, Department of City Planning, 2012

Table 3.5 Land Capacity Estimates by Zoning District

Zone	Total Area (acres) of Undeveloped Land	Projected Square Feet Non-Residential	Projected Dwelling Units
CM	410	0	0
AP	455	0	227
RR	1,382	0	1,036
R-2	529	0	794
R-4	6,907	0	20,720
SP R-6	35	0	175
R-6	2,167	0	10,834
R-10	723	0	7,234
R-15	393	0	5,889
R-20	73	0	1,465
SP R-30	2	0	54
R-30	1	0	30
MH	269	0	1,616
RB	8	53,489	41
O&I-1	482	7,872,192	4,819
O&I-2	274	5,964,332	3,765
O&I-3	38	550,092	0
BC	7	47,334	36
SC	500	3,269,269	5,629
NB	172	1,124,109	860
BUS	11	1,203,760	304
TD	1,941	12,679,549	29,108
IND-1	1,600	20,907,761	0
IND-2	317	6,400,084	605
Totals	18,697*	60,071,971	95,243

(For purpose of this analysis, general and conditional use districts have been treated the same, and are aggregated together in this table for simplicity.)

*Totals do not include underdeveloped land.

Source: City of Raleigh, Department of City Planning and GIS Division, 2010



Table 3.6 Annexation, Growth of the City of Raleigh

Year	Acres in City Limits	Acres Added
1792	400	—
1857	1,124	724
1907	2,577	1,453
1920	4,455	1,878
1941	6,940	2,485
1951	6,974	34
1960	21,548	14,574
1970	28,755	7,207
1980	35,305	6,550
1990	58,493	23,188
2000	75,972	17,479
2001		
2001	83,735	7,763
2002	83,735	0
2003	83,735	0
2004	83,745	10
2005	85,889	2,144
2006	87,602	1,713
2007	90,139	2,537
2008	91,208	1,069
2009	92,048	840
2010	92,435	387
2011	92,710	275

Source: City of Raleigh, Department of City Planning, 2012

Table 3.7 Future Raleigh City Limits Growth Potential

	Acres
Current City Limits	92,710
Potential ETJ Growth Area	23,473
Potential USA Growth Area	18,788
Total Future Annexation Potential	42,261
Total Potential City Limits	134,971

Source: City of Raleigh, Department of City Planning, 2012



Chapter 4: Housing and Neighborhoods

The City of Raleigh carries out many programs to increase the supply of affordable housing and stabilize and improve older neighborhoods that need additional resources. Many of these programs have been successful due to the City's partnership with other governmental entities, for profit and nonprofit organizations, and local residents.

The ultimate goal of housing and neighborhood planning is to increase housing opportunities for existing and future residents and to create diverse neighborhoods of choice that attract new investment and which do not exclude residents due to housing costs or discriminatory practices.

Table 4.1 Raleigh Households Below \$50,000 Annual Income with 30%+ Cost Burden, 2009

Renters Annual Income Category	Total Renter Households	Number of Burdened Households	Percent of Burdened Households
Less than \$10,000	7,539	6,117	81%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	11,662	11,026	95%
\$20,000 to \$34,999	16,859	12,491	74%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13,100	2,800	21%
All Households <\$50,000	49,160	32,434	66%
\$50,000 or more	20,020	517	3%
All Households	69,180	32,951	48%

Owners Annual Income Category	Total Owner Households	Number of Burdened Households	Percent of Burdened Households
Less than \$20,000	5,116	3,943	77%
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8,224	5,544	67%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11,239	6,021	54%
All Households <\$50,000	24,579	15,508	63%
\$50,000 or more	59,369	7,150	12%
All Households	83,948	22,658	27%

Source: 2009 American Community Survey, Table B25074, Household Income by Gross Rent as a Percentage of Housing Income; Table B25106, Tenure by Housing Cost as Percentage of Household Income

Table 4.2 Comparison of Renter Household Income, Affordable Housing Costs, and Fair Market Rent

Annual Income Category	Total Renter Households	Affordable Housing Costs at 30% of Income	Fair Market Rent for 1 Bedroom Apartment	Affordability Gap
Less than \$10,000	7,539	\$250 (based on \$10,000)	\$715	(\$465)
\$10,000 to \$19,999	11,662	\$375 (based on \$15,000)	\$715	(\$340)
\$20,000 to \$34,999	16,859	\$687 (based on \$27,500)	\$715	(\$28)

Source: 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



Table 4.3 Number of Assisted Affordable Housing Units

City of Raleigh Affordable Rental Units	188
Raleigh Housing Authority Units	1,410
Rental Units with Funding from HUD (e.g. Section 202)	1,201
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Units (no City funds)	1,844
Rental Units with Funding from City of Raleigh (Joint Venture)	2,579
Homeownership Units with Funding from City of Raleigh	7,696
Raleigh Housing Authority Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8)	3,869
Total	11,565

Source: City of Raleigh, Community Development Department, 2012

Table 4.4 Median Sales Price by Unit Type, 2010 - 2011

	2010 Median Sales Price	2011 Median Sales Price	Percent Change 2010-2011
Single-Family Detached	\$223,000	\$218,000	-2.2%
Townhouse	\$162,000	\$151,000	-6.8%
Condominium	\$134,000	\$134,500	0.4%

Source: Wake County Revenue Department

Table 4.5 Numbers of Residential Sales by Price Range and Type of Unit, 2010 - 2011

Price Range of Sales	Single Family	Townhouse	Condo	All Units
\$25,000 - \$100,000	82	86	129	297
\$100,001 - \$150,000	333	465	80	878
\$150,001 - \$200,000	573	331	33	937
\$200,001 - \$250,000	393	125	33	551
\$250,001 - \$300,000	261	45	43	349
\$300,001 - \$350,000	175	24	27	226
\$350,001 - \$400,000	104	21	13	138
over \$400,000	357	10	32	399
Total	2278	1107	390	3775

Source: Wake County Revenue Department



Chapter 5: Transportation

This section of the Raleigh Data Book provides an overview of existing and planned transportation investments and identifies the primary challenges facing the City of Raleigh's transportation system within a regional context.

5.1 Regional Context

The performance of a community's transportation system is a major factor for a community's economic prosperity and quality of life. Not only does the transportation system provide for the mobility of people and goods, but over the long term, it influences patterns of growth and the level of economic activity. The Comprehensive Plan helps Raleigh guide future development of its roads and highways, public transportation systems, and bicycle and pedestrian networks. Together, all of these modes of transportation provide mobility and accessibility in support of the desired land use patterns and community form.

The City of Raleigh depends on several organizations for transportation planning and implementation. The key organizations involved with transportation planning and implementation are:

- Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO): long range planning, capital improvement planning
- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT): long range planning, capital improvement planning, construction/implementation
- City of Raleigh: long range planning, capital improvement planning, construction/implementation
- Triangle Transit: long range planning, capital improvement planning, construction/implementation

5.2 Current Projects

The City of Raleigh transportation capital improvement program (CIP) includes major street construction, street improvements, pedestrian projects, and bicycle projects, parking program improvements, and transit projects. Total proposed funding for the five-year transportation program is \$76.9 million, with \$30.2 million planned for FY 2013.

The proposed CIP implements the \$40 million Transportation Bond approved by Raleigh citizens on October 11, 2011. Over a two-year period, these bond proceeds will fund street resurfacing, street improvements, greenway projects, transit facility improvements, sidewalk installations, and planning studies.

The proposed CIP includes \$15.6 million for major street construction. Each project incorporates "Complete Streets" principles, which integrates bicycle, pedestrian and transit system elements into each project. The CIP also includes city matching funds on two planned major North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) highway improvement projects. These projects are: 1) widening of the I-440 Beltline in southwest Raleigh, and 2) improvements to the US 70 Corridor from Duraleigh Road to I-540.



The street improvements element of the transportation program is funded at \$25.5 million. Projects include street resurfacing, street improvements, petition paving projects, traffic signal installations, intersection improvements, and median improvements.

The bicycle, pedestrian and planning improvements element of the transportation program includes \$20.1 million for sidewalk construction, maintenance, and repair, streetlight installations, and bicycle facility improvements. Funds are also allocated for city matches to federal grant projects and future NCDOT bridge replacement projects. Bond proceeds from the 2011 Transportation Bond will fund many of the city’s proposed sidewalk projects, which will be prioritized based on the City’s new Comprehensive Pedestrian Plan. The bicycle program continues to implement the recommendations of the City’s adopted Bicycle Comprehensive Plan. For the first time, bond proceeds will fund greenway-related projects.

The proposed CIP also includes \$12.9 million for transit system maintenance, equipment, and facilities. Transportation bond proceeds will fund renovations at the City’s Moore Square Station, as well as the development of Raleigh’s Union Station multimodal transit center. The parking improvements element includes \$2.9 million for security improvements and maintenance for the off-street parking facilities (parking decks).

In addition to bond proceeds, transportation projects are funded with facility fees, construction-related assessments, and the local share of the state gasoline tax.

Table 5.1 Federal and State Grant Allocations, 2006 to the Present

Project Description	STP-DA ¹	NCDOT ²	CMAQ ³	TIGER ⁴
Falls of Neuse Road Realignment and Widening	X			
COR Bicycle Transportation Plan		X		
COR Pedestrian Plan		X		
Sidewalk Improvement Projects	X			
Wade Avenue Improvement Project	X			
Priority Bicycle Striping Projects	X			
Bicycle Parking Spot Improvement Grant		X		
Lake Wheeler Road Improvements	X			
Creedmoor Road Sidewalk Improvements	X			
I-40 Overpass Pedestrian Retrofits/Improvements			X	
Capital Boulevard Improvements	X			
Six Forks Road Sidewalk Improvements			X	
Downtown Pedestrian Safety Improvements	X			
Citywide Bicycle Improvement Projects			X	
Union Station Phase 1				X

¹STP-DA: Surface Transportation Program - Direct Allocation

²NCDOT: North Carolina Department of Transportation

³CMAQ: EPA Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program

⁴TIGER: USDOT Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery

Source: City of Raleigh, Transportation Planning



Table 5.2 Current Transportation Projects (Highlights)

Street Projects			
Project Name	From	To	Project Description
Jones Sausage Road widening and realignment	I-40	Rock Quarry Road	Widen to multi-lane facility with curb, gutter and sidewalk on one side
Rock Quarry Road widening, part B	Sunnybrook Road	New Hope Road	Widen to 5 lanes with curb, gutter, new bridge and sidewalks on both sides
Falls of Neuse Road realignment and widening phase II	Raven Ridge Road	Fonville Road	Widen as a 4 lane median divided roadway with curb, gutter and multi-use path
Wade Avenue improvements	Faircloth St.	Ridge Road	Install curb and gutter, sidewalk on north side and multi-use path on south side
Buck Jones Road widening	Farm Gate Road	Xebec Way	Widen to 3 lanes with curb, gutter and sidewalks on both sides
Leesville Road widening	I-540	New Leesville Blvd.	Widen to 4 lane, median divided roadway with curb, gutter and sidewalks on both sides
Marvino Lane	Existing Marvino Lane	US 70 (Glenwood Ave.)	New alignment as a 3 lane roadway with curb and gutter, and sidewalk on west side
Annual Paving Projects			
Project Name	From	To	Project Description
Freedom Drive/Rhyne Court	South of New Bern Ave.	End	41' back to back, sidewalk on one side
Sanderford Road	2401 Sanderford Road	Elk Park Dr.	Curb and gutter, sidewalk on one side
Alleghany Dr.	Yadkin Dr.	Alamance Dr.	27' back to back, curb and gutter
Greyson St.	Dacian Road	Rose Lane	26' back to back, curb and gutter with sidewalk on one side
Norman Estates Way	Strickland Road	End of cul-de-sac	Private agreement: widen to 26' back to back with curb and gutter



Sidewalk Projects			
Project Name	From	To	Project Description
Merwin Road	Swift Dr.	Liles Road	Sidewalk construction
Brooks Ave.	Barmettler St.	Wade Ave.	Sidewalk construction, east side
Falls of Neuse Road/Wake Forest Road	Hardimont Road	Bland Road/Pacific Dr.	Sidewalk construction, both sides
Lake Boone Trail	I-440	Dixie Trail	Sidewalk construction, north side
Wade Ave.	Dogwood Lane	Hymettus Ct.	Sidewalk construction, north side
Fox Road	Werribee Dr.	I-540 bridge	Sidewalk construction, north side
Poole Road	Sunnybrook Road	Old Poole Road	Sidewalk construction, both sides
Calvary Dr.	Green Road	North of Louisburg Road	Sidewalk construction, both sides
New Hope Church Road	Green Road	Ingram Dr.	Sidewalk construction, south side
Creedmoor Road	Glenwood Ave.	Strickland Road	Sidewalk construction, south side
Lake Wheeler Road	Centennial Parkway	Tryon Road	Sidewalk construction, west side and turn lane improvements
Green Road	New Hope Church Road	Spring Forest Road	Sidewalk construction, both sides
Clark Ave.	Woodburn	Bellwood	Sidewalk construction, both sides
Streetscape and Traffic Calming Projects			
Project Name	From	To	Project Description
Peace St.	St. Mary's St.	West St.	Streetscape
Anderson Dr.	Glenwood Ave.	Six Forks Road	Traffic calming

Source: City of Raleigh, Transportation Planning



Chapter 6: Parks & Recreation

6.1 Existing Park and Recreation System and Planning Framework

The Raleigh parks and recreation system has over 5,760 acres of land providing 221 park units and more than 3,760 acres of greenway property including 68 miles of trails.

In 2004, Raleigh's Parks and Recreation Department completed an update of the Parks and Open Space element of the Raleigh Comprehensive Plan, known as the Raleigh Parks Plan.

In May 2012, the City Council adopted enhancements to the Parks Master Planning Process, providing process guidance for a Park Plan Update to begin in 2012. The Park Plan Update will allow the Plan to be formatted with the City of Raleigh 2030 Comprehensive Plan, which was completely rewritten and adopted in 2009.

The City's parks and greenways are invaluable resources for cultural pursuits, natural conservation and active and passive lifestyle activities. The Department of Parks and Recreation publishes the "Leisure Ledger" on a regular basis to provide a listing of the park and recreation program offerings and facilities available to the general public.

Leisure Ledger is an on-line document assessable from the main Parks and Recreation website, within the right-side navigation column of the main page:

<http://www.raleighnc.gov/home/content/Departments/Articles/ParksandRecreationMainPage.html>

Park and greenway projects can be tracked on-line through the following webpage:

<http://www.raleighnc.gov/home/content/PRecDesignDevelop/Articles/ParkAndGreenwayPlanningAndDevelopment.html>

Parks and Recreation Facilities

Raleigh has one of the most well developed park systems in the Southeastern United States. The City's park system primarily consists of 50 neighborhood parks, 24 community parks, and eight metro parks, encompassing approximately 3,695 acres of land. The park classification system is defined in the Raleigh Parks Plan as follows:

Neighborhood Park: Ranges in size from five to 25 acres and serves residents within a half-mile radius. The level of service guideline (LOS) is 2.6 acres per 1000 population.

Community Parks: Range in size from 30 to 75 acres and serves residents within a two mile radius. The LOS is 3.1 acres per 1000 population.

Metro Parks: Defined as providing a leisure or recreational opportunity, which, either by size, scale or theme, appeals to a majority of citizens. LOS is 4.2 acres per 1000 population

Natural areas within Raleigh's parks are sub-classified in the following matter: 1) a Nature Preserve, an entire stand-alone park unit but captured above within "Metro Parks", 2) Protected Natural Areas; areas within the boundaries of other park units, or, 3) Greenway Corridor, a linear park feature typically associated with a stream or river system. The criteria for Nature Preserves and Protected Natural Areas include the presence of significant species or habitats, proximity to other conservation lands, and special considerations such as partnerships and deed constraints. Nature Preserves are similar to Metro Parks and have a regional focus. They have been carefully evaluated using adopted criteria and are found to be worth of protection due to their natural resource attributes. Because of their unique character, Preserves do not have a LOS, but due to their regional appeal their acreage is included in the summary of Metro Parks.

The City's park system, largely described in Table 6.1, is supplemented by an additional 101 special parks that range in size, theme and scale, and include small parcels of land along city streets, in neighborhoods, and linked to public buildings.



Greenways

The Capital Area Greenway corridor system is a land use within the Comprehensive Plan. It is generally based on the drainage systems of the Neuse River and of the following creek systems: Crabtree, Walnut, Richland, and Harris. The City of Raleigh currently provides approximately 3,760 acres of greenway land through its community wide, Capital Area Greenway System. The City has a total of 34 separate greenway trails that span more than 68 miles. The Raleigh Parks Plan goes into substantial detail regarding the Capital Area Greenway program, which is the oldest program in North Carolina and one of the oldest in the nation. Much of the detail is accessible online at the following webpage:

<http://www.raleighnc.gov/home/content/PRecDesignDevelop/Articles/CapitalAreaGreenwayTrailSystem.html>

The Neuse River Master Recreation Plan was adopted by the City of Raleigh in 1996 and outlines a regional linear park plan that represents a 28 mile corridor. This trail, when completed, is designated as part of the cross-state Mountains to Sea Trail and includes upland park nodes planned on a 2-3 mile basis along the corridor. Major connections to residential developments and other park units are featured. The City has begun the implementation of the main trail extending from the Falls Lake Dam to the Wake County line. The trail is anticipated to be opened to the public in late 2012 or early 2013.

Although it is not part of the City's parks system, the 5,577-acre William B. Umstead State Park is a local and regional park resource that is managed by the North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation. Residents from Triangle Region communities use Umstead Park for hiking, viewing wildlife, off-road biking, and other recreational pursuits. Direct greenway trail access from Raleigh to Umstead State Park also connects with the Town of Cary's greenway system and Lake Crabtree County Park. This park includes a 500 acre lake and 215 upland acres with an extensive trail system.

The Honeycutt Greenway Trail, when completed in 2012, will connect North Raleigh to existing trails at Falls Lake, another regional recreational facility easily accessible to Raleigh citizens. The headwaters of the Neuse River, it is also the beginning of the Neuse River Greenway Trail.

Table 6.1 City Parks with Recreational Facilities

Name	Park Type	Acres	Recreational Facilities
Biltmore Hills	Community	39.02	Gym, lighted ball field(s), tennis courts, pool, play equipment, outdoor basketball, picnic shelter, handicap accessible
Alvis Farm	Community	81.61	Undeveloped
Anderson Point	Community	89.10	Informal open space/fields, trails, play equipment, picnic shelter, conference and meeting facility, handicap accessible
Baileywick	Community	50.74	Lighted ball fields, multipurpose field, informal open space, play equipment, trails, picnic shelter, handicap accessible
Barwell Road	Community	54.47	Gymnasium and community center, handicap accessible
Brier Creek	Community	10.01	Gymnasium and community center, play equipment, picnic shelter, walking track, handicap accessible
Carolina Pines	Community	38.71	Gymnasium and community center, play equipment, tennis courts, sand volleyball, lighted ball fields, off-leash dog area, picnic shelter, play equipment, handicap accessible



Name	Park Type	Acres	Recreational Facilities
Chavis	Community	28.87	Gymnasium and community center, lighted ball field, tennis courts, pool, play equipment, picnic shelters, greenway trail, walking track, multipurpose field, historic carousel, handicap accessible
Green Road	Community	26.67	Gymnasium, community center, lighted ball field, outdoor basketball, sand volleyball, tennis courts, Wake County branch library, handicap accessible
Halifax	Community	4.62	Gymnasium, ball field, multipurpose field, play equipment, outdoor basketball
Horseshoe Farm	Community	146.27	Under development, nature and environmental center planned, informal open space available
Jaycee	Community	24.87	Gymnasium and community center, lighted ball field, tennis courts, play equipment, exercise trail, picnic shelter, sand volleyball, gardens, handicap accessible
Lake Lynn	Community	51.99	Gymnasium, lighted ball field and tennis courts, greenway trail access, playground,, handicap accessible
Laurel Hills	Community	48.30	Gymnasiums and community center, lighted ball fields, play equipment, outdoor basketball, multipurpose field, pond, handicap accessible
Leesville	Community	55.15	Under development, Wake County branch library
Lions	Community	41.41	Gymnasium and community center, lighted ball fields, tennis courts, play equipment, outdoor basketball, picnic shelter, BMX track, handicap accessible
Marsh Creek	Community	110.61	Illuminated ball field, picnic shelter, inline skating, gymnasium, community center
Milburnie Park	Community	88.38	Undeveloped, Neuse River canoe launch
Millbrook Exchange	Community	69.35	Gymnasium and community center, lighted ball fields, tennis courts and pro center, pool, play equipment, outdoor basketball, exercise trail, picnic shelter, off-leash dog area, handicap accessible
Optimist	Community	30.72	Gymnasium and community center, lighted ball fields, tennis courts, pool, play equipment, greenway trail, handicap accessible
Sydnor M. White	Community	64.45	Undeveloped
Watkins Road	Community	38.28	Undeveloped
Worthdale	Community	36.14	Gymnasium, community center, ball fields, tennis courts, play equipment, handicap accessible
Buffaloe Road	Metro	165.58	Lighted ball fields, play equipment, running track, Athletic football field, wetland trail



Name	Park Type	Acres	Recreational Facilities
Durant Nature	Metro	241.15	Play equipment, nature study, picnic shelter, trails, lake, fishing, overnight lodge, meeting and rental lodge, handicap accessible
Lake Johnson	Metro	471.97	Picnic shelter, greenway trail, lake, boat rental, fishing, waterfront conference and concession center, handicap accessible
Lake Wheeler	Metro	868.78	Play equipment, exercise trail, picnic shelters, lake, boat rental, fishing, waterfront conference and concession center
Pullen	Metro	68.50	Arts center, community theater, year-round aquatic center, amusement area with train, boat rides, historic carousel, community center, picnic shelters, tennis, trains, greenway access, handicap accessible
Shelley Lake	Metro	144.81	Sertoma Arts Center, Play equipment, outdoor basketball, exercise trail, greenway trail, lake, boat rental, fishing
Walnut Creek North	Metro	104.84	Nine field softball complex
Walnut Creek South	Metro	204.71	Outdoor amphitheater concert venue
Apollo Heights	Neighborhood	4.26	Neighborhood center, playground, greenway access
Brentwood	Neighborhood	16.07	Ball field, neighborhood center
Brookhaven	Neighborhood	25.91	Nature study, trails, handicap accessible
Cedar Hills	Neighborhood	38.49	Lighted ball field, tennis courts, play equipment, trails, outdoor basketball, disc golf, picnic shelter, handicap accessible
Chamberlain	Neighborhood	1.44	Play equipment, basketball court
Charlotte H Green	Neighborhood	1.02	Open space
Drewry Hills #2	Neighborhood	18.52	Open space
Eastgate	Neighborhood	25.27	Tennis courts, play equipment, neighborhood center, ball field, handicap accessible
Eliza Pool	Neighborhood	6.23	Walking trail, greenway access, picnic shelter, playground, multipurpose field.
Fallon	Neighborhood	10.33	Open space
Fred Fletcher	Neighborhood	21.36	Historic building/meeting space, ball field, trails, tennis, play equipment, informal open space, multipurpose field, gardens
Glen Eden	Neighborhood	20.41	Tennis courts, picnic shelter, neighborhood center, playground, handicap accessible



Name	Park Type	Acres	Recreational Facilities
Honeycutt	Neighborhood	29.99	Ball field, tennis, basketball, shelter, trail, greenway access in design stage
Isabella Cannon	Neighborhood	3.46	Play equipment, picnic tables, multipurpose court, multipurpose field
John P. Top Green	Neighborhood	1.32	Neighborhood center, handicap accessible
Kaplan	Neighborhood	5.19	Trails, informal open space
Kentwood	Neighborhood	14.63	Lighted ball field, tennis courts, disc golf, playground
Kingwood Forest	Neighborhood	4.18	Playground, picnic shelter
Kiwanis	Neighborhood	24.14	Lighted ball field, play equipment, outdoor basketball, picnic shelter, handicap accessible, multipurpose fields
Longview	Neighborhood	6.91	Pool, handicap accessible
Method	Neighborhood	8.32	Gymnasium, community center, play equipment, outdoor basketball, multipurpose field, handicap accessible
North Hills	Neighborhood	31.50	Lighted ball fields, tennis courts, play equipment, picnic shelter, greenway trail
NPS-16	Neighborhood	26.29	Undeveloped
NPS-28	Neighborhood	16.79	undeveloped
NPS-33	Neighborhood	5.99	Undeveloped
NPS-38	Neighborhood	19.94	Undeveloped
Oakwood	Neighborhood	12.72	Lighted ball field, picnic shelter, outdoor basketball, off-leash dog area
Peach	Neighborhood	6.96	Play equipment, outdoor basketball, neighborhood center, handicap accessible
Powell	Neighborhood	8.61	Tennis courts, play equipment, outdoor basketball, neighborhood center, handicap accessible
Ridge	Neighborhood	6.80	Pool, handicap accessible
Roanoke	Neighborhood	1.62	Playground, picnic shelter, informal open space
Roberts	Neighborhood	7.20	Gymnasium, community center, lighted ball fields, tennis courts, play equipment, outdoor basketball, picnic shelter, handicap accessible
Sanderford	Neighborhood	25.39	Lighted ball field, tennis courts, play equipment, outdoor basketball, handicap accessible
Southgate	Neighborhood	8.84	Play equipment, outdoor basketball, picnic shelter, neighborhood center, handicap accessible



Name	Park Type	Acres	Recreational Facilities
Spring Forest	Neighborhood	21.81	Lighted ball field, tennis courts, play equipment, outdoor basketball, picnic shelter, walking trail, informal open space
Strickland	Neighborhood	36.89	Undeveloped
Tarboro	Neighborhood	3.18	Gymnasium, community center, tennis courts, play equipment, picnic shelter
Timberlake	Neighborhood	16.54	Undeveloped, in design
Williams	Neighborhood	8.74	Tennis courts, play equipment, picnic shelter, sand volleyball, ball field/multipurpose field
Windemere Beaver Dam	Neighborhood	14.25	Open space, trails, picnic tables
Wooten Meadow	Neighborhood	20.50	Multipurpose fields
Total Acres:		4,088.1	

Source: City of Raleigh, Parks and Recreation Department

6.2 Future Park and Open Space Needs

Table 6.2 City-Wide Current and Proposed Level Of Service (LOS) Goals and Needs

Classification	Existing Acres	Existing Number of Parks	LOS Standard (Acres per 1000 people)	Additional Acres Needed by 2030	Projected Park Size	New Parks Needed to Meet 2030 LOS	Total Parks Needed by 2030
Neighborhood Parks	656	50 ¹	2.6	848 ²	15 acres	57	107
Community Parks	1,299	24	3.11	494	60 acres	9	33
Metro Parks	1,730 ³	8	4.23	0	300 acres	0	8
Nature Parks	851	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Special Parks	1,230	135	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	135
Greenway Corridors	3,762	N/A	N/A	1,656	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	9,528	221		2,998		66	287

¹ Includes five school parks that are recognized as currently serving community needs as Neighborhood Parks

² Presumes six acres equivalent for each of five school parks currently functioning as Neighborhood Parks

³ Nature Preserve acreage is added to the Metro Parks acreage when calculating LOS for Metro Parks

Source: City of Raleigh, Parks and Recreation Department



Chapter 7: Community Facilities

A community facility is established primarily for the benefit and service of the population of the community in which it is located. Uses include but are not limited to schools, community centers, libraries, police protection, fire stations, or government buildings.

The tables captured below represent data collected through comprehensive planning efforts that occurred during the past calendar year.

Table 7.1 Police Facilities

Police Facility	Number of Staff	Number of Vehicles	Facility Sq.Ft.	Address
Headquarters and North	227	137	45,900	6716 Six Forks Road, 27615
Downtown	128	95	33,700	218 W. Cabarrus Street, 27602
Front Street	109	154	48,000	1221 Front Street, 27609
Southeast	102	69	10,594	1601-30 Cross Link Road, 27610
Southwest	85	48	14,400	601-104 Hutton Street, 27606
Atlantic Avenue	77	65	16,165	4501 Atlantic Avenue, 27604
Northeast	68	46	11,100	8320-120 Litchford Road, 27615
Northwest	61	46	11,000	8016 Glenwood Avenue, 27612
The Academy	10	13	12,416	4205 Spring Forest Road, 27616
The Range	7	21		Battle Bridge Road

Source: City of Raleigh, Police Department

Table 7.2 Fire Services

Performance Measures	Actual 2008-09	Actual 2009-10	Actual 2010-11	Estimate 2011-12	Projection 2012-13
Fire calls answered	1,319	1,157	1,489	1,354	1,439
Rescue and EMS calls answered	21,791	22,278	22,790	21,912	22,412
Fires investigated	223	204	277	326	353
Permits issued	2,104	1,595	1,547	844	566
Average hours per fire call (hrs)	.69	.80	.94	1.01	1.13
Average hours per EMS call (hrs)	.25	.26	.33	.33	.37
Average response time to emergency calls (min)	4.30	4.38	4.45	4.45	4.52
Percent citizens reached by public fire education	6%	5%	8%	9%	10%

Source: City of Raleigh, Fire Department

Table 7.3 Waste Management Service Program

The City of Raleigh Solid Waste Services Department collects waste, recyclables and yard waste. Collections take place within city limits, as captured here:

Residential Waste Collection	Commercial Waste Collection	Recyclables Collection	Yard Waste Collection	Bulky Waste Collection	Other
Weekly, Curbside	Open Market	Weekly, Curbside ¹	Weekly, Curbside ²	Curbside, By Appointment ³	Seven Drop off locations ⁴

¹ Phasing in biweekly collection, using roll carts.

² Leaves are picked up seasonally. Drop off Yard Waste option (fee-based).

³ No fee for items 4 cubic yards or less, up to 4 appointments a year. Fee for additional bulky items.

⁴ Recyclables accepted including small business operations.

Source: City of Raleigh, Solid Waste Services



Table 7.4 Solid Waste Management Facilities

Landfill Type	Facility Operator/Name	Location
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	North Wake Sanitary Landfill (closed 5/08)	SR2006, Raleigh
Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)	Wake County C&D Landfill (closed)	
C&D Debris	Material Recovery/Brownfield Landfill	SR2553/Brownfield Road
Land Clearing and Inert Debris (LCID)	Buffaloe Landfill	5600 Fayetteville Road
LCID	Colonial Building Co.	Norwood Road/SR 1834
LCID	Neuse Demo Landfill	Wayne Adams Thornton
LCID	Rowland Demo Landfill	3000 Gresham Lake Road
MSW Transfer Station	MMR Wake Transfer Station LLC	9220 Durant Road
MSW Transfer Station	NCSU Transfer Station	630 Motor Pool Road
MSW Transfer Station	City of Raleigh East Wake Transfer Station	820 Corporation Pkwy
MSW South Wake Sanitary Landfill		6300 Old Smithfield Road, Apex
C&D Transfer Station	PCM North Raleigh C&D Transfer Station	5509 Thornton Road
Compost	City of Raleigh YW Facility	900 N. New Hope Road
Compost	NCSU Compost Facility	Inwood Road
C&D Processing	D.H.Griffin Reclamation Center	421 Raleigh View Road
HHW Collection Facility	Wake County HHW Facility	9004 Deponie Drive
Wood Processing (LCID)	Buffalo Wood Recycling Facility	5525 Wake Academy Drive
Materials Recovery Facility	Sonoco, Recycling, inc. MRF	111 S. Rogers Lane
Materials	WM Recycle America Recovery/Processing Complex	1815 Capital Boulevard

Source: City of Raleigh, Solid Waste Services



Table 7.5 Solid Waste Services Equipment

Number	Type
107	Large vehicles
46	Automated refuse collectors
40	Rear loader garbage and yard waste collectors
17	Recycling trucks (compartmentalized for separation)
2	Rollout trucks (for recycling drop offs)
2	Knuckle Boom trucks (for bulky item and appliance pickup)

Source: City of Raleigh, Solid Waste Services

Table 7.6 Solid Waste Collections

Solid Waste Collection (Tons)	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
Garbage	84,538	85,139	87,054	87,562	85,217
Recycling	18,808	18,740	19,325	20,104	22,370
Yard Waste	21,042	11,759	19,691	17,271	17,262

Source: City of Raleigh, Solid Waste Services

