

# Chapter Two

## Section 2.3 | Population & Demographics

### 2.3.0 Overview

Parks, recreation, and greenways are essential to the City of Raleigh's quality of life. Planning for these facilities, however, is not just about creating places, it's about how to best serve residents and build strong communities. One of the first steps in park system planning is to better understand the population, current demographic trends, and projections for the future. Though data is static in nature, the City of Raleigh can make better informed decisions based on trends that may impact delivery of services over the next 20 years.

Over the past one hundred years, Raleigh has transformed itself from a small town to a metropolitan city with a population of 403,892<sup>1</sup>. The city is now one of the 50 largest cities in the United States<sup>2</sup>. If regional population projections are correct, Raleigh will continue to grow, reaching almost 600,000 residents by 2035. As a result of its growth, the City faces a dual challenge: how can we make sure we are providing the right parks and recreation services to our existing population while simultaneously preparing for the future?

The Project Team reviewed available City of Raleigh demographic data to determine implications for parks and recreation needs and priorities, including:

1. Population Growth
2. Population Characteristics
3. Housing Characteristics

### 2.3.1 Population Growth

With the City of Raleigh's current policies, population growth directly affects the provision of parks and recreation facilities through additional stresses on level of service goals: simply put, the more people in the community, the more facilities or acreage of parks is needed. This approach does not ensure the right type of facility or program but can be modified in accordance to changing goals or impacts. The primary goal for reviewing Raleigh's population growth as part of this System Plan is to identify

trends. According to the City's 2030 Comprehensive Plan, the City of Raleigh has grown at a rate ranging from 2.0 to 4.3 percent every year since 1900<sup>3</sup> (see Table 1). Recent growth has hovered near the top of this range, resulting in even larger absolute gains. This growth, while affecting most areas of the City, has largely been concentrated at the fringes of the City, particularly in the northeast, northwest and southeast.

Table 1. Historic Growth Rates in the City of Raleigh

Year	Population	APGR*	Land Area	Pop. Density
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

\* APGR, Annual Population Growth Rate

Source: CAMPO (via the City of Raleigh 2030 Comprehensive Plan), U.S. Census 2010.

A primary trend identified in the 2030 Comprehensive Plan is that growth is expected to continue. The Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization's (CAMPO) projections estimate that the City will have approximately 590,000 residents by 2030, an increase of over 180,000 residents, shown in Table 2. Although in absolute terms this projection is a large number, it actually represents a lower rate of growth than the City has experienced in previous decades, however, the absolute growth of approximately 100,000 per decade is consistent with the last two decades. Map B identifies the projected change in population by Census tract according to CAMPO between 2010 and 2035 in relations to existing park locations. According to a land capacity analysis completed during the comprehensive planning process, within the City's current jurisdiction and zoning, a potential population of 670,000 could reasonably



# Existing System Overview

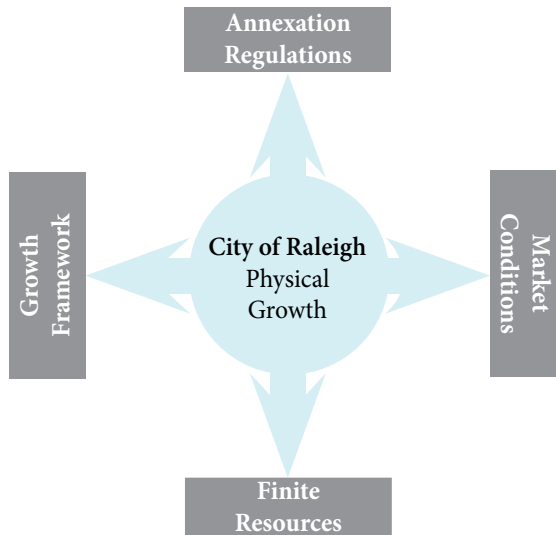
Table 2. Wake County and Municipalities Population Projections, 2005-2035

Area	2005		2015		2025		2035	
	Population	% of County	Population	% of County	Population	% of County	Population	% of County
City of Raleigh	371,443	49.9%	489,762	45.5%	565,701	41.0%	590,560	39.0%
City of Cary	118,728	15.9%	162,564	15.1%	179,792	13.0%	184,870	12.2%
Western Wake	98,608	13.2%	134,759	12.5%	230,124	16.7%	269,146	17.8%
Eastern Wake	105,884	14.2%	207,122	19.2%	297,853	21.6%	351,861	23.2%
Rural Wake	49,980	6.7%	82,746	7.7%	107,701	7.8%	117,237	7.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>744,643</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,076,960</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,381,171</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,513,674</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CAMPO (via the City of Raleigh 2030 Comprehensive Plan)

be accommodated by 2035<sup>4</sup>. There are, however, physical barriers to the city’s growth; such as finite resources, annexation limitations, redevelopment vs. greenfield (new development) market conditions and growth framework policies (Unified Development Ordinance once adopted). **Diagram 3** illustrates the barriers to physical growth for the City of Raleigh.

Diagram 3. Barriers to Physical Growth



This growth trend is present at the regional level as well. Wake County’s population is expected to grow significantly in the same period. Unincorporated areas are anticipated to grow at a faster rate than the City, resulting in a relative decline of Raleigh’s percentage of population in Wake County compared to the other municipalities, increasing needs to continue cross-jurisdictional planning and coordination.

## 2.3.2 - Population Characteristics

Total population and growth can help to determine park and greenway level of service goals, however, population characteristics can help to define what type of facilities will serve the community better.

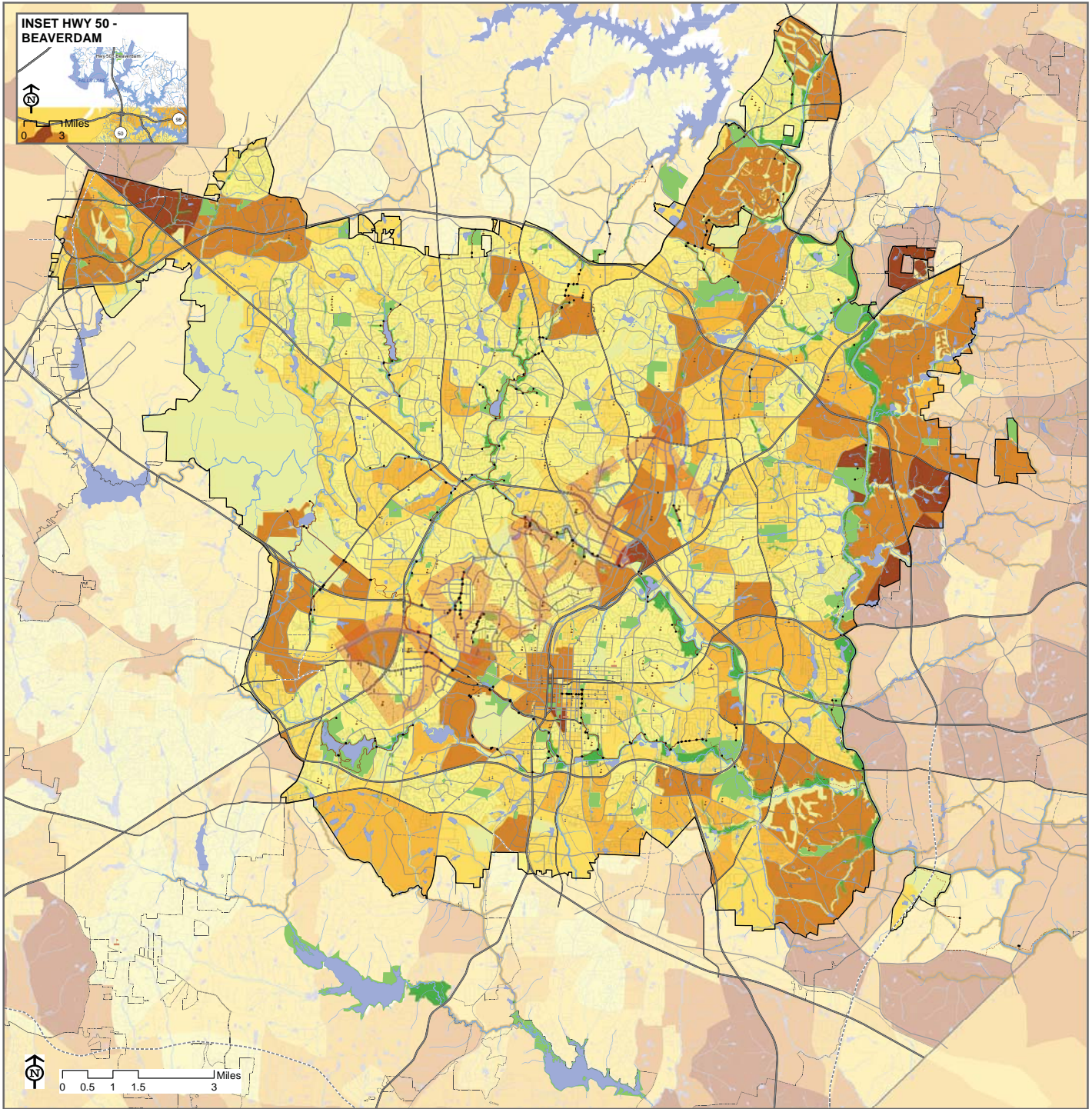
The 2010 Census data for the City of Raleigh presents a snapshot of the population. When compared to data from 2000 and from Wake County, the data is put into a temporal and geographic context. For 2010 Census data that has not yet been released, data from the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) was used. This research among other factors will help determine needs for parks and facilities.

### Race/Ethnicity

The City of Raleigh is racially diverse and becoming more so every decade. From 2000 to 2010, the white population declined from 63.3 percent to 57.5 percent, whereas the African-American population increased from 27.8 to 29.3 percent (see Table 3). In fact, the percentages of all minority populations have increased since 2000; Asian population increased by 0.9 percent to 4.3 percent in 2010, and people who defined themselves as “Other Race” increased from 3.2 to 5.7 percent. Ethnically, Raleigh is also becoming more diverse, with the Hispanic/Latino community growing from 7 percent in 2000 to 11.4 percent in 2010. Although the City is more diverse than the rest of the county, Wake County is also demonstrating a trend towards greater diversification: its white population declined by 6.1 percent between 2000 and 2010, and its Hispanic/Latino population has risen by 4.4 percent.

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Map B. City of Raleigh Projected Population Change (2010-2035) with Park Locations.



**LEGEND**

<b>Projected Population Change by Census Tract (2010-2035)</b>		City of Raleigh Park	COR CAG Corridors	Jurisdiction	Major Road
-401 to -32	654 to 1,797	City of Raleigh Greenway	Greenway Trail	Raleigh ETJ	Proposed Major Road
-31 to 180	1,798 to 6,030	Wake County Park	Lake/Pond/Reservoir	Street	Proposed Street
181 to 653	6,031 to 15,198	Non-City of Raleigh Parks & Open Space	Rivers and Streams		

Esri Terrain Base Map is the source of the Terrain Base. The projected population data is from CAMPO. Other data sources include the City of Raleigh and Wake County.

existing system overview



# Existing System Overview

## Age

In addition to becoming more diverse, Raleigh is also showing signs of becoming younger. Between 2000 and 2010, the population under 15 years-old has grown by 1.8 percent, contrary to a decline nationally, whereas the population over 75 years-old has decreased by 3.5 percent (see Table 4). In addition, the City's population between 55 and 74 has grown by 4.1 percent which probably reflects the aging Baby Boomer generation. Growth in this age group is not enough to offset the increase in population under 15 years' impact on the City's median age. Interestingly, the population of young adults aged 20 to 34 decreased by a combined 4 percent, again contrary to national trends.

Compared to the rest of Wake County, the City of Raleigh's population of children is growing at a faster rate. The County's elderly population did not reflect the change seen in Raleigh, and remained stable with about 0.3 growth in residents aged 75 or older.

## Gender

Typically, populations do not witness extreme changes in sex unless a major event occurs, such as the closing of a military base. In 2010, the Census indicated that 51.7 percent of Raleigh residents were women, an increase of 1.2 percent from 2000 (see Table 5). In Wake County, the sex ratio also shifted slightly more in favor of women, with an increase of 0.9 percent for a ratio of 51.3 women to 48.7 men. One possible explanation for this shift is the proximity of many large universities; according to the National Center for Education Statistics, an estimated 59 percent of all higher education degrees will be earned by women in 2012, with more women than men enrolling in universities every year.<sup>5</sup>

## Income

On the surface, the City of Raleigh's population has experienced a slight increase in median household income between 2000 and 2010, from \$46,612 to \$49,931 (see Table 6). However, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor's Inflation calculator, \$46,612 in 2000 would have the same buying power as \$59,025 in 2010.<sup>6</sup> So, although absolute income has increased, residents have actually experienced a marked decrease in purchasing power.

Wake County as a whole has fared slightly better. The top three income ranges grew by 7.5 percent, compared to 5 percent within the City. Additionally, the median income in the County grew by \$6,438, bringing its 2010 median to \$61,426, which is significantly higher than the City of Raleigh's median.

## Educational Attainment

Between 2000 and 2010 Raleigh's residents' educational attainment levels increased slightly, with 44.8 percent of the population having at least a Bachelor's degree. The proportion of residents who have not graduated high school also decreased by 3.4 percent, as shown in Table 7. Wake County's figures are similar; the percentage of residents who do not have a high school diploma decreased by 3.4 percent, and the percentage of residents with a Bachelors or higher increased by 2.8 percent to 46.7 percent in 2010. By contrast the national figure is 27.9 percent and the statewide figure is 26.1 percent are much lower, indicating a highly educated community of residents in Raleigh and Wake County.

## Employment

The economic downturn strongly affected both the City of Raleigh and Wake County residents' employment. Between 2000 and 2010, the City of Raleigh's unemployment rate increased from 3.8 percent to 10.7 percent (see Table 8). Likewise, unemployment County-wide increased 6.8 percent to 9.7 in 2010.

## Mode of Commute

The type of transportation Raleigh residents used to travel to work changed little between 2000 and 2010 (see Table 9). In the city, the only notable change is that people who drove alone increased by 2.5 percent to 81.2 percent, which is higher than the national rate, and those who carpooled decreased by 2.5 percent. Despite the increase in percentage of workers driving alone, the mean travel time to work decreased from 22 minutes to 21.6 minutes.

Wake County experienced a similar trend in commuting patterns: an increase in people who worked at home and drove alone, a decrease in carpooling, and a slight decrease in the mean travel time of workers. Compared to

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Table 3. Race and Ethnicity in the City of Raleigh and Wake County, 2000-2010

Race & Ethnicity (% of pop.)	City of Raleigh			Wake County		
	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change
White	63.3%	57.5%	-5.8%	72.4%	66.3%	-6.1%
Black/ African-American	27.8%	29.3%	1.5%	19.7%	20.7%	1.0%
American Indian	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
Asian	3.4%	4.3%	0.9%	3.4%	5.4%	2.0%
Other Race	3.2%	5.7%	2.5%	2.5%	4.5%	2.0%
Two or More Races	1.9%	2.6%	0.7%	1.6%	2.5%	0.9%
Hispanic/ Latino (any race)	7.0%	11.45%	4.4%	5.4%	9.8%	4.4%

Source: US Census, 2000 and 2010

Table 4. Population by Age in the City of Raleigh, Wake County and United States, 2000-2010

Age (% of pop.)	City of Raleigh			Wake County			United States		
	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change
Under 5	6.3%	7.2%	0.9%	7.2%	7.3%	0.1%	6.8%	6.5%	-0.3%
5 to 9 years	6.0%	6.5%	0.5%	7.3%	7.6%	0.3%	7.3%	6.6%	-0.7%
10 to 14 years	5.5%	5.9%	0.4%	6.9%	7.1%	0.2%	7.3%	6.7%	-0.6%
15 to 19 years	7.2%	7.2%	0%	6.5%	6.9%	0.4%	7.2%	7.1%	-0.1%
20 to 24 years	11.8%	10.1%	-1.7%	7.8%	6.9%	-0.9%	6.7%	7.0%	0.3%
25 to 34 years	20.7%	18.4%	-2.3%	18.1%	15.2%	-2.9%	14.2%	13.3%	-0.9%
35 to 44 years	15.9%	15.2%	-0.7%	18.4%	16.2%	-2.2%	16.0%	13.3%	-2.7%
45 to 54 years	11.9%	12.4%	0.5%	13.4%	14.6%	1.2%	13.4%	14.6%	1.2%
55 to 64 years	6.4%	8.8%	2.4%	6.9%	9.8%	2.9%	8.6%	11.8%	3.2%
65 to 74 years	2.7%	4.4%	1.7%	4.1%	5.0%	0.9%	6.5%	7.0%	0.5%
75 to 84 years	4.4%	2.6%	-1.8%	2.5%	2.6%	0.1%	4.4%	4.2%	-0.2%
85 years or older	2.9%	1.2%	-1.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.2%	1.5%	1.8%	0.3%
Median Age	30.9	31.9	+1	32.9	34.4	+1.5	35.3	37.2	+1.9

Source: US Census, 2000 and 2010

Table 5. Gender as a Percentage of Population in the City of Raleigh, Wake County and United States, 2000-2010

Gender (% of pop.)	City of Raleigh			Wake County			United States		
	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change
Male	49.5%	48.3%	-1.2%	49.6%	48.7%	-0.9%	49.1%	49.2%	0.1%
Female	50.5%	51.7%	1.2%	50.4%	51.3%	0.9%	50.9%	50.8%	-0.1%

Source: US Census, 2000 and 2010

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**Table 6. Household Income in the City of Raleigh and Wake County 2000-2010**

Household Income (% of pop.)	City of Raleigh			Wake County		
	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change
Less than \$10,000	7.2%	6.2%	-1.0%	5.5%	4.7%	-0.8%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4.6%	5.0%	0.4%	3.6%	4.3%	0.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11.3%	12.5%	1.2%	9.2%	9.3%	0.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13.2%	10.5%	-2.7%	11.1%	9.1%	-2.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.9%	15.9%	-1.0%	15.4%	13.3%	-2.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20.4%	18.7%	-1.7%	21.5%	18.9%	-2.6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11.8%	11.6%	-0.2%	14.0%	13.3%	-0.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9.6%	10.9%	1.3%	12.9%	15.2%	2.3%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.7%	4.3%	1.6%	3.7%	6.1%	2.4%
\$200,000 or more	2.3%	4.4%	2.1%	3.0%	5.8%	2.8%
<b>Median Income</b>	\$46,612	\$49,931	+\$3,319	\$54,988	\$61,426	+\$6,438

Source: US Census, 2000 and 2010

**Table 7. Educational Attainment in the City of Raleigh, Wake County and United States 2000-2010**

Education (% of pop. 25 or older)	City of Raleigh			Wake County			United States		
	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change
Less than 9th grade	4.2%	3.5%	-0.7%	3.8%	3.3%	-0.5%	7.6%	5.2%	-2.4%
9th - 12th grade, no diploma	7.3%	4.7%	-2.6%	6.9%	4.0%	-2.9%	12.0%	7.6%	-4.4%
High school graduate	16.2%	16.3%	0.1%	17.8%	16.8%	-1.0%	28.6%	31.2%	2.6%
Some college, no degrees	20.6%	21.1%	0.5%	20.1%	20.3%	0.2%	21.1%	16.8%	-4.3%
Associate's degree	6.9%	8.1%	1.2%	7.6%	8.8%	1.2%	6.3%	9.1%	2.8%
Bachelor's degree	30.4%	31.3%	0.9%	29.6%	31.3%	1.7%	15.5%	19.4%	3.9%
Master's degree or higher	14.4%	15.0%	0.6%	14.3%	15.4%	1.1%	8.9%	10.5%	1.6%

Source: US Census, 2000 and 2010

**Table 8. Employment in the City of Raleigh, Wake County and United States, 2000-2010**

Employment (% of pop. over 16)	City of Raleigh			Wake County			United States		
	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change
% in Labor Force	72.7%	69.9%	-2.8%	73.8%	71.5%	-2.3%	63.9%	58.5%	-5.4%
% Unemployed	3.8%	10.7%	6.9%	2.9%	9.7%	6.8%	5.8%	9.6%	3.8%

Source: US Census, 2000 and 2010

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**Table 9. Mode of Commute by City of Raleigh, Wake County, and United States Workers 2000-2010**

Commute (% of workers)	City of Raleigh			Wake County			United States		
	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change
Drove Alone	78.7%	81.2%	2.5%	81.1%	81.5%	0.4%	75.7%	76.6%	0.9%
Carpooled	11.5%	9.1%	-2.4%	11.2%	8.6%	-2.6%	12.2%	9.7%	-2.5%
Public Transit	2.4%	1.6%	-0.8%	1.2%	1.0%	-0.2%	4.7%	4.9%	0.2%
Walked	2.9%	1.8%	-1.1%	1.7%	1.3%	-0.4%	2.9%	2.8%	-0.1%
Other	1.3%	1.4%	0.1%	1.0%	1.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.7%	1.0%
Worked at Home	3.3%	4.9%	1.6%	3.8%	6.3%	2.5%	3.3%	4.3%	1.0%
Mean Travel Time (min)	22	21.6	-0.4	24.7	23.9	-0.8	25.5	25.1	-0.4

Source: US Census, 2000 and 2010

**Table 10. Household Types in City of Raleigh and Wake County 2000-2010**

Household Type (% of pop.)	City of Raleigh			Wake County		
	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change
Family w/ kids under 18	26.5%	29.0%	2.5%	34.0%	34.6%	0.6%
Family w/o own kids under 18	28.0%	26.9%	-1.1%	31.6%	31.1%	-0.5%
Non-Family	45.5%	44.1%	-1.4%	34.4%	34.3%	-0.1%
HHs w/ people under 18	28.8%	31.3%	2.5%	36.2%	36.8%	0.6%
HHs w/ people over 65	14.4%	15.0%	0.6%	13.5%	16.1%	2.6%
Avg. HH size	2.30	2.36	0.06	2.51	2.55	0.04
Avg. family size	2.97	3.06	0.09	3.06	3.12	0.06

HH = Household Source: US Census, 2000 and 2010

**Table 11. Housing Occupancy in City of Raleigh, Wake County, and United States Workers 2000-2010**

Housing Occupancy	City of Raleigh			Wake County			United States		
	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change
Total Housing Units	120,699	176,124	+55,425	258,953	371,836	+112,883	115,904,641	131,704,730	+15,800,089
% Units Occupied	93.3%	92.5%	-0.8%	93.5%	93.0%	-0.5%	91.0%	88.6%	-2.4%
% Vacant	6.7%	7.5%	0.8%	6.5%	7.0%	0.5%	9.0%	11.4%	2.4%
% Owner-Occupied	51.6%	53.5%	1.9%	65.9%	65.1%	-0.8%	66.2%	65.1%	-1.1%
% Renter-Occupied	48.4%	46.5%	-1.9%	34.1%	34.9%	0.8%	33.8%	34.9%	1.1%

Source: US Census, 2000 and 2010

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Raleigh residents, Wake County residents outside the city traveled an average of 23.9 minutes to work, a little over two minutes more than their in-town counterparts.

## Household Types

The most common type of household in the City of Raleigh is the non-family, which comprises 44.1 percent of all households, which may be higher due to several universities in the area. However, between 2000 and 2010 (see Table 10) the percentage of households that were families with children under 18 grew by 2.5 percent to 29 percent, and non-family households decreased by 1.4 percent. This shift in the City towards more families with children under 18 is reflected in the growing percentage of children in Raleigh. In contrast, Wake County had an almost even three-way split of household types: roughly one third were families with children under 18 (34.6 percent), about one third were families without kids under 18 (31.1 percent), and about one third (34.3 percent) were non-family households.

## 2.3.3 Housing Characteristics

Demographics are usually thought of in terms of people, but an overview of the City's housing characteristics can provide additional clues about the population. For example, high levels of homeownership typically signify stable communities, whereas high levels of vacancy can indicate a struggling local economy. The number of new residential units not only mirror population growth, but can also provide clues as to how densely a community is growing as well based on residential building type and annexations.

In absolute numbers, the amount of housing in the City of Raleigh grew by 55,425 units between 2000 and 2010, as shown in Table 11, a jump of 45.9 percent. County-wide, there were 112,883 units added between 2000 and 2010, an increase of 43.6 percent. Both of these historic rates of housing growth are phenomenal, and are above national trends. When compared to absolute gains in population, the amount of housing is growing at almost exactly the same rate, indicating no significant change in household size.

According to the 2030 Comprehensive Plan, the most common type of housing in Raleigh is single-family detached homes, the great majority of which were built after 1950; only 6 percent of existing housing was constructed prior to 1950. The Comprehensive Plan also noted the rise in homeownership, but pointed out that Raleigh is still lagging behind the national average. This may be due to a higher percentage of multi-family rental housing (see Table 10) and a large student population (see Table 4).

## 2.3.4 Summary of Implications

With an understanding of Raleigh's population, the next step is to apply these findings to parks and recreation needs. What does this population growth, characteristics, housing, and lifestyles mean for the next twenty years of parks and recreation planning?

### Population Growth

The City of Raleigh has experienced rapid growth in both population and land area. Raleigh is expected to continue to grow in population at a healthy pace, and will likely be challenged to not only "catch up" in providing services to the existing population, but plan ahead for future residents. It is essential that the City identify and secure land for parks and facilities now to accommodate the anticipated demand and urbanization.

It is also important to note that the City's population is expected to decrease as a percentage of the County's total population. This implies that the City will have a comparatively less percentage of tax revenue from the County to provide services to residents, but depending on the quality and location of other municipalities' services the City may still be expected by citizens to provide facilities and services.

### Population Characteristics

As a rapidly urbanizing community, the City of Raleigh is becoming a more diverse place in terms of race and ethnicity. From a parks and recreation perspective, this means that the City will be increasingly called upon to serve a broader range of needs developing flexible parks

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and facilities will be key. Taken a step further, the City has an opportunity to provide community gathering places and special events to help bring different groups together and foster a spirit of community.

Raleigh's age profile is also changing in two different ways. There are more children in the City whose families will likely desire nearby neighborhood parks, playgrounds, and youth programs. Concurrently, the 55 to 74 age group, which includes Baby Boomers, are aging, and many may stay in Raleigh to "age in place" due to the City's amenities and moderate climate. The City will need to consider how to improve the accessibility of its parks to meet an aging population's needs; there may also be an increased demand for walking trails and community centers.

Like most of the country, Raleigh residents have suffered as a result of the economic downturn, and now have significantly less purchasing power than in 2000. It is essential that parks and recreation opportunities remain affordable, and that the city provide affordable recreation and leisure alternatives.

As Raleigh expands, the transportation network will also need to expand to accommodate the need to travel greater distances. The City is currently heavily oriented towards single-occupancy cars as the mode of transportation to work.

## Housing

Most of Raleigh's housing is single-family, detached units built after 1950. Nation-wide, many neighborhoods built between 1960 and 1980 lack sidewalks. A large number of Raleigh's homes were built in this era, and lack these facilities, though the City has prepared a Bicycle Transportation Plan to address this issue. As the City improves roadways in these communities, efforts should be made to improve pedestrian connections as well. For the 6 percent of Raleigh homes built prior to 1950, the parks and recreation system can actively support the health of these historic communities through attractive streetscapes and the provision of adequate open spaces. Helping to maintain the health of these neighborhoods is critical to Raleigh's sense of place.

Home ownership is rising in Raleigh, but it is still behind the county and national figures, mostly due to the large number of students. Parks and open spaces contribute significantly to quality of life and can ultimately help make the city a place where people want to stay. This not only improves the tax base, but provides stability and security to neighborhoods.

## 2.3.5 Conclusion

The City of Raleigh is growing and diversifying. Noting historic trends in population growth the City has grown at a tremendous rate. As a result, the City may need to "catch up" to its population growth and ensure that it is meeting the parks and recreation needs of its current residents equitably. The City's changing age profile is important when considering equitable facilities and services as a growing number of children and young families and an aging Baby Boomers segment, change demands for specific facilities and services. This will be evident in the Needs and Priority Assessment, which includes public engagement. At the same time, a projected population growth of 180,000 by 2030 increases the need for the City to plan for growth by acquiring additional parkland in advance of growth in urbanizing areas.

### Citations:

- <sup>1</sup>2010 U.S. Census
- <sup>2</sup>City of Raleigh 2030 Comprehensive Plan. Adopted October, 2009. Pg 11.
- <sup>3</sup>City of Raleigh 2030 Comprehensive Plan. Adopted October, 2009. Pg 11.
- <sup>4</sup>City of Raleigh 2030 Comprehensive Plan. Adopted October, 2009. Pg 16. Note that CAMPO included the City's future annexation areas, and did not study potential limiting factors like water supply.
- <sup>5</sup>National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics: Table 268. Degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: Selected years, 1869-70 through 2018-19. Online: [http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d09/tables/dt09\\_268.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d09/tables/dt09_268.asp) Accessed 9/2012
- <sup>6</sup>U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Inflation Calculator. Online: [http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation\\_calculator.htm](http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm)