

Introduction

This is the fourth edition of *Profiles of North Carolina & South Carolina—Facts, Figures & Statistics for 1,357 Populated Places in North Carolina & South Carolina*. As with the other titles in our *State Profiles* series, it was built with content from Grey House Publishing’s award-winning *Profiles of America*—a 4-volume compilation of data on more than 43,000 places in the United States. We have updated and included the North Carolina and South Carolina chapters from *Profiles of America*, and added several new chapters of demographic information and ranking sections, so that *Profiles of North Carolina & South Carolina* is the most comprehensive portrait of the states of North Carolina & South Carolina ever published.

Profiles of North Carolina & South Carolina provides data on all populated communities and counties in the states for which the US Census provides individual statistics. This edition also includes profiles of 225 unincorporated places based on US Census data by zip code.

This premier reference work includes seven major sections that cover everything from **Education** to **Ethnic Backgrounds** to **Climate**. All sections include **Comparative Statistics** or **Rankings**. **About North Carolina** and **About South Carolina** at the front of each section, are comprised of detailed narrative and colorful photos and maps. Here is an overview of each section:

1. About North Carolina and About South Carolina

These 4-color sections gives the researcher a real sense of each state and its history. They include a Photo Gallery, and comprehensive sections on History and Government, Land and Natural Resources, Energy, and Demographic Maps. With charts and maps, these 106 pages help to anchor the researcher to the states, both physically and politically.

2. Profiles

These sections, organized by county, give detailed profiles of 1,357 places plus 146 counties, based on Census 2010 and data from the most recent American Community Survey. We have added current government statistics and original research, so that these profiles pull together statistical and descriptive information on every Census-recognized place in each state. Major fields of information include:

<i>Geography</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Religion</i>
<i>Ancestry</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Climate</i>
<i>Economy</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Health</i>	

NEW categories to this edition include data on selected monthly owner costs with and without a mortgage, the number of dentists per capita, and annual median and maximum Air Quality Index values.

3. Comparative Statistics

These sections include tables that compare North and South Carolina’s 100 largest communities by dozens of data points.

4. Community Rankings

These sections include tables that rank the top and bottom 150 communities with population over 2,500, in dozens of categories.

5. Education

These sections begin with an **Educational State Profile**, summarizing number of schools, students, diplomas granted and educational dollars spent. Following the state profile are **School District Rankings** on 16 topics ranging from *Teacher/Student Ratios* to *High School Drop-Out Rates*. Following these rankings are statewide *National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)* results and information about school and district performance from each state’s Department of Education.

6. Ancestry and Ethnicity

These sections provide a detailed look at the ancestral, Hispanic and racial makeup of North Carolina's and South Carolina's 200+ ethnic categories. Profiles are included for each state and for all counties and places with 50,000 or more residents. In the ranking section, data is displayed three ways: 1) by number, based on all places regardless of population; 2) by percent, based on all places regardless of population; 3) by percent, based on places with populations of 50,000 or more. You will discover, for example, that the city of Mount Holly, NC has the greatest number of people reporting Jordanian ancestry in the state (205), and that 53.1% of the population of Riverview, SC are of German ancestry.

7. Climate

These sections include a State Summary, three colorful maps and profiles of both National and Cooperative Weather Stations. In addition, you'll find Weather Station Rankings, such as Dunn 4 NW and Hamlet in North Carolina reporting the highest annual extreme maximum temperature at 108° F.

These sections also include Significant Storm Event data from 2000-2009. Here you will learn that an ice storm caused \$100 million in property damage in northwest South Carolina in December 2002 and that an F2 tornado was responsible for 3 deaths and 29 injuries in Pender County, NC in August 2004.

Note: The extensive **User Guide** that follows this introduction is segmented into four sections and examines, in some detail, each data field in the individual profiles and comparative sections for all chapters. It provides sources for all data points and statistical definitions as necessary.

Governor Roy Asberry Cooper III (D)

Lt Governor Dan Forest (R)

State Capital	Raleigh
Date of Statehood	November 21, 1789 (12th state)
Before Statehood	Province of North Carolina
State Nicknames	Old North State; Tar Heel State
Largest City	Charlotte
Demonym	North Carolinian
Highest Point	Mount Mitchell (6,684 feet)
Lowest Point	Atlantic Ocean (sea level)
Time Zone	Eastern
State Art Medium	Clay
State Blue Berry	Blueberry (<i>Genus Vaccinium</i>)
State Beverage	Milk
State Bird	Cardinal (<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>)
State Butterfly	Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (<i>Papilio glaucus</i>)
State Carnivorous Plant	Venus Flytrap (<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>)
State Colors	Red and Blue
State Christmas Tree	Fraser Fir (<i>Abies fraseri</i>)
State Dog	Plott Hound (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>)
State Flower	Flowering Dogwood (<i>Cornus Florida</i>)
State Folk Art	Whirligigs (created by Vollis Simpson)
State Folk Dance	Clogging
State Fossil	Fossilized teeth of the megalodon shark
State Freshwater Trout	Southern Appalachian Brook Trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)
State Frog	Pine Barrens Tree Frog (<i>Hyla andersonii</i>)
State Fruit	Scuppernong Grape (<i>Genus Vitis</i>)
State Historical Boat	Shad Boat
State Horse	Colonial Spanish Mustang (<i>Equus ferus caballus</i>)
State Insect	Honeybee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)
State Mammal	Grey Squirrel (<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>)
State Marsupial	Virginia Opossum (<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>)
State Mineral	Gold (<i>Aurum</i>)
State Motto	“To be, rather than to seem” (“ <i>Esse quam videri</i> ”)
State Popular Dance	Shagging
State Precious Stone	Emerald
State Red Berry	Strawberry (<i>Genus Fragaria</i>)
State Reptile	Eastern Box Turtle (<i>Terrapene carolina</i>)
State Rock	Granite
State Salamander	Marbled Salamander (<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>)
State Saltwater Fish	Channel Bass or Red Drum (<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>)
State Shell	Scotch Bonnet (<i>Semicassis granulata</i>)
State Song	The Old North State (words by William Gaston, music by Mrs. E. E. Randolph)
State Sport	Stock Car Racing
State Tree	Pine (<i>Genus Pinus</i>)
State Vegetable	Sweet Potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>)
State Wildflower	Carolina Lily (<i>Lilium michauxii</i>)



Charlotte, top, is the largest city in North Carolina and the second largest in the Southeast. It is nicknamed the Queen City, in honor of Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, queen consort of Great Britain. Charlotte is home to the nation's 23-busiest airport. Greensboro, bottom, is the third most populous city in the state. It was planned around a central courthouse square in 1808, at the geographical center of Guilford County.



The Blue Ridge Mountains, pictured here, is part of the Appalachian Mountain range. The mountains are noted for their bluish haze, attributed to its trees that release isoprene into the atmosphere. The Blue Ridge includes Shenandoah National Park in the north and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the south.

History of North Carolina

Pre-Colonial History

The earliest discovered human settlements in what eventually became North Carolina are found at the Hardaway Site near the town of Badin in the south-central part of the state. Radiocarbon dating of the site has not been possible. But, based on other dating methods, such as rock strata and the existence of Dalton-type spear points, the site has been dated to approximately 8000 B.C.E., or 10,000 years old.

Spearpoints of the Dalton type continued to change and evolve slowly for the next 7000 years, suggesting a continuity of culture for most of that time. During this time, settlement was scattered and likely existed solely on the hunter-gatherer level. Toward the end of this period, there is evidence of settled agriculture, such as plant domestication and the development of pottery.

From 1000 B.C.E. until the time of European settlement, the time period is known as the “Woodland period”. Permanent villages, based on settled agriculture, were developed throughout the present-day state. By about 800 C.E., towns were fortified throughout the Piedmont region, suggesting the existence of organized tribal warfare. An important site of this late-Woodland period is the Town Creek Indian Mound, an archaeologically rich site occupied from about 1100 to 1450 C.E. by the Pee Dee culture of the Mississippian tradition.

Earliest European Explorations

The earliest exploration of North Carolina by a European expedition is likely that of Giovanni da Verrazzano in 1524. An Italian from Florence, Verrazzano was hired by French merchants in order to procure a sea route to bring silk to the city of Lyon. With the tacit support of King Francis I, Verrazzano sailed west on January 1, 1524 aboard his ship *La Dauphine* ahead of a flotilla that numbered three ships. The expedition made landfall at Cape Fear, and Verrazzano reported of his explorations to the King of France,

“The seashore is completely covered with fine sand [15 feet] deep, which rises in the shape of small hills about fifty paces wide... Nearby we could see a stretch of country much higher than the sandy shore, with many beautiful fields and planes[sic] full of great forests, some sparse and some dense; and the trees have so many colors, and are so beautiful and delightful that they defy description.”

Verrazzano continued north along the Outer Banks, making periodic explorations as he sought a route further west towards China. When he viewed the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds opposite the Outer Banks, he believed them to be the Pacific Ocean; his reports of such helped fuel the belief that the westward route to Asia was much closer than previously believed.

Just two years later, in 1526, a group of Spanish colonists from Hispaniola led by Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón landed at the mouth of a river they called the “Rio Jordan”, which may have been the Cape Fear River. The party consisted of 500 men and women, their slaves, and horses. One of their ships wrecked off the shore, and valuable supplies were lost; this coupled with illness and rebellion doomed the colony. Ayllón died on October 18, 1526 and the 150 or so survivors of that first year abandoned the colony and attempted to return to Hispaniola. Later explorers reported finding their remains along the coast; as the dead were cast off during the return trip.

Hernando de Soto first explored west-central North Carolina during his 1539-1540 expedition. His first encounter with a native settlement in North Carolina may have been at Guaquilli near modern Hickory. In 1567, Captain Juan Pardo led an expedition from Santa Elena at Parris Island, South Carolina, then the capital of the Spanish colony in the Southeast, into the interior of North Carolina, largely following De Soto’s earlier route. His journey was ordered to claim the area as a Spanish colony, pacify and convert the natives, as well as establish another route to protect silver mines in Mexico (the Spanish did not realize the distances involved). Pardo went toward the northwest to be able to get food supplies from natives.

Pardo and his team made a winter base at Joara (near Morganton, in Burke County), which he renamed Cuenca. They built Fort San Juan and left 30 men, while Pardo traveled further, establishing five other forts. In 1567, Pardo's expedition established a mission called Salamanca in what is now Rowan County. Pardo returned by a different route to Santa Elena. After 18 months, in the spring of 1568, natives killed all the soldiers and burned the six forts, including the one at Fort San Juan. The Spanish never returned to the interior to press their colonial claim, but this marked the first European attempt at colonization of the interior. Translation in the 1980s of a journal by Pardo's scribe Bandera have confirmed the expedition and settlement. Archaeological finds at Joara indicate that it was a Mississippian culture settlement and also indicate Spanish settlement at Fort San Juan in 1567-1568. Joara was the largest mound builder settlement in the region. Records of Hernando de Soto's expedition attested to his meeting with them in 1540.

British Colonization

The earliest English attempt at colonization in North America was Roanoke Colony of 1584-1587, the famed "Lost Colony" of Sir Walter Raleigh. The colony was established at Roanoke Island in the Croatan Sound on the leeward side of the Outer Banks. The first attempt at a settlement consisted of 100 or so men led by Ralph Lane. They built a fort, and waited for supplies from a second voyage. While waiting for supplies to return, Lane and his men antagonized the local Croatan peoples, killing several of them in armed skirmishes. The interactions were not all negative, as the local people did teach the colonists some survival skills, such as the construction of dugout canoes.

When the relief was long in coming, the colonists began to give up hope; after a chance encounter with Sir Francis Drake, the colonists elected to accept transport back to England with him. When the supply ships did arrive, only a few days later, they found the colony abandoned. The ship's captain, Richard Grenville, left a small force of 15 men to hold the fort and supplies and wait for a new stock of colonists.

In 1587 a third ship arrived carrying 110 men, 17 women, and 9 children, some of whom had been part of the first group of colonists that had earlier abandoned Roanoke. This group was led by John White. Among them was a pregnant woman; she gave birth to the first English subject born in North America, Virginia Dare. The colonists found the remains of the garrison left behind, likely killed by the Croatan who had been so antagonized by Lane's aggressiveness. White had intended to pick up the remains of the garrison, abandon Roanoke Island, and settle in the Chesapeake Bay. White's Portuguese pilot, Simon Fernandez, refused to carry on further; rather than risk mutiny, White agreed to resettle the former colony.

The Spanish War prevented any further contact between the colony and England until a 1590 expedition, which found no remains of any colonists, just an abandoned colony and the letters "CROATOAN" carved into a tree, and "CRO" carved into another. Despite many investigations, no one knows what happened to the colony. Historians widely believe that the colonists died of starvation and illness; they do not support the myth of their being taken in and assimilated by Native Americans.

Development of North Carolina Colony

The Province of North Carolina developed differently from South Carolina almost from the beginning. The Spanish experienced trouble colonizing North Carolina because it had a dangerous coastline, a lack of ports, and few inland rivers by which to navigate. In the 1650s and 1660s, settlers (mostly English) moved south from Virginia, in addition to runaway servants and fur trappers. They settled chiefly in the Albemarle borderlands region.

In 1665, the Crown issued a second charter to resolve territorial questions. As early as 1689, the Carolina proprietors named a separate deputy-governor for the region of the colony that lay to the north and east of Cape Fear. The division of the colony into North and South was completed at a meeting of the Lords Proprietors held at Craven House in London on December 7, 1710, although the same proprietors continued to control both colonies. The first colonial Governor of North Carolina was Edward Hyde who served from 1711 until 1712. North Carolina became a crown colony in 1729. Smallpox took a heavy toll in the region among Native Americans, who had no immunity to the disease, which had become endemic in Asia and Europe. The 1738

epidemic was said to have killed one-half of the Cherokee, with other tribes of the area suffering equally. Historians estimate there were about 5,000 settlers in 1700 and 11,000 in 1715.

While the voluntary settlers were mostly British, some had brought Africans as laborers; most were enslaved. In the ensuing years, the settlers imported and purchased more slaves to develop plantations in the lowland areas, and the African proportion of the population rose rapidly. A colony at New Bern was composed of Swiss and German settlers. In the late eighteenth century, more German immigrants migrated south after entry into Pennsylvania.

By 1712, the term “North Carolina” was in common use. In 1728, the dividing line between North Carolina and Virginia was surveyed. In 1730, the population in North Carolina was 30,000. By 1729, the Crown bought out seven of the eight original proprietors and made the region a royal colony. John Carteret, 2nd Earl Granville refused to sell; in 1744 he received rights to the vast Granville Tract, constituting the northern half of North Carolina.

Bath the oldest town in North Carolina was the first nominal capital from 1705 until 1722, when Edenton took over the role, but the colony had no permanent institutions of government until their establishment at the new capital New Bern in 1743. Raleigh became capital of North Carolina in 1792.

Immigration from North

The colony grew rapidly from a population of 100,000 in 1752 to 200,000 in 1765. By 1760, enslaved Africans constituted one-quarter of the population and were concentrated along the coast.

In the late eighteenth century, the tide of immigration to North Carolina from Virginia and Pennsylvania began to swell. The Scots-Irish (Ulster Protestants) from what is today Northern Ireland were the largest immigrant group from the British Isles to the colonies before the Revolution. In total, English indentured servants, who arrived mostly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, comprised the majority of English settlers prior to the Revolution. On the eve of the American Revolution, North Carolina was the fastest-growing British colony in North America. The small family farms of the Piedmont contrasted sharply with the plantation economy of the coastal region, where wealthy planters had established a slave society, growing tobacco and rice with slave labor.

Differences in the settlement patterns of eastern and western North Carolina, or the low country and uplands, affected the political, economic, and social life of the state from the eighteenth until the twentieth century. The Tidewater in eastern North Carolina was settled chiefly by immigrants from rural England and the Scottish Highlands. The upcountry of western North Carolina was settled chiefly by Scots-Irish, English and German Protestants, the so-called “cohee”. During the Revolutionary War, the English and Highland Scots of eastern North Carolina tended to remain loyal to the British Crown, because of longstanding business and personal connections with Great Britain. The English, Welsh, Scots-Irish and German settlers of western North Carolina tended to favor American independence from Britain.

With no cities and very few towns or villages, the colony was rural and thinly populated. Local taverns provided multiple services ranging from strong drink, beds for travelers, and meeting rooms for politicians and businessmen. In a world sharply divided along lines of ethnicity, gender, race, and class, the tavern keepers’ rum proved a solvent that mixed together all sorts of locals, as well as travelers. The increasing variety of drinks on offer, and the emergence of private clubs meeting in the taverns, showed that genteel culture was spreading from London to the periphery of the English world.

The courthouse was usually the most imposing building in a county. Jails were often an important part of the courthouse but were sometimes built separately. Some county governments built tobacco warehouses to provide a common service for their most important export crop.

Slaves

In the early years the line between white indentured servants and African laborers was vague, as some Africans also arrived under indenture, before more were transported as slaves. Some Africans were allowed to earn their freedom before slavery became a lifelong racial caste. Most of the free colored families found in North Carolina

in the censuses of 1790-1810 were descended from unions or marriages between free white women and enslaved or free African or African-American men in colonial Virginia. Because the mothers were free, their children were born free. Such mixed-race families migrated along with their European-American neighbors into the frontier of North Carolina. As the flow of indentured laborers slackened because of improving economic conditions in Britain, the colony was short on labor and imported more slaves. It followed Virginia in increasing its controls on slavery, which became a racial caste of the foreign Africans.

The economy's growth and prosperity was based on slave labor, devoted first to the production of tobacco. The oppressive and brutal experiences of slaves and poor whites led to their using escape, violent resistance, and theft of food and other goods in order to survive.

Politics

In the late 1760s, tensions between Piedmont farmers and coastal planters developed into the Regulator movement. With specie scarce, many inland farmers found themselves unable to pay their taxes and resented the consequent seizure of their property. Local sheriffs sometimes kept taxes for their own gain and sometimes charged twice for the same tax. Governor William Tryon's conspicuous consumption in the construction of a new governor's mansion at New Bern fueled the resentment of yeoman farmers. As the western districts were under-represented in the colonial legislature, the farmers could not obtain redress by legislative means. The frustrated farmers took to arms and closed the court in Hillsborough, North Carolina. Tryon sent troops to the region and defeated the Regulators at the Battle of Alamance in May 1771.

New Nation

American Revolution

The demand for independence came from local grassroots organizations called "Committees of Safety". The First Continental Congress had urged their creation in 1774. By 1775 they had become counter-governments that gradually replaced royal authority and took control of local governments. They regulated the economy, politics, morality, and militia of their individual communities, but many local feuds were played out under ostensibly political affiliations. After December 1776 they came under the control of a more powerful central authority, the Council of Safety.

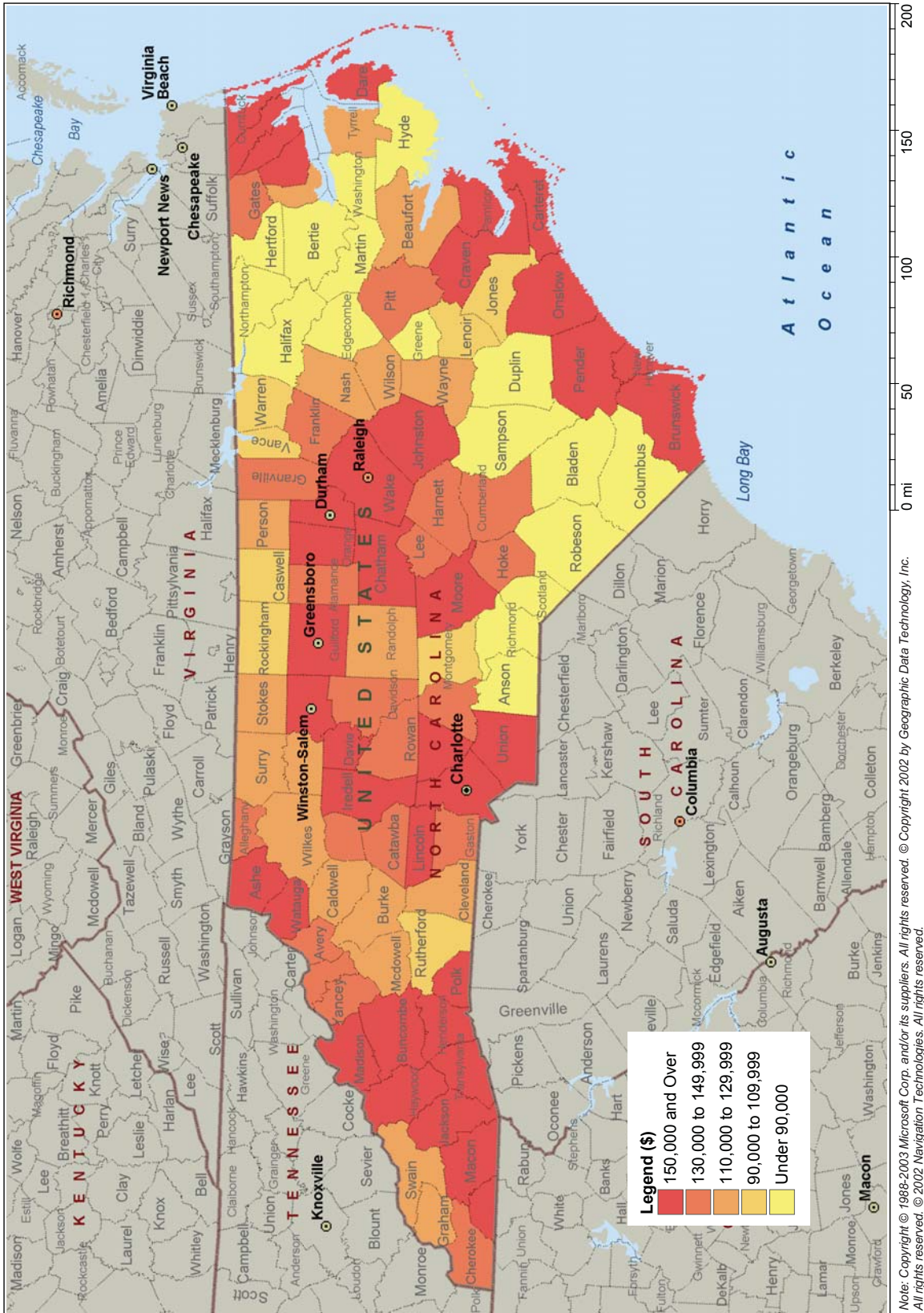
In the spring of 1776, North Carolinians, meeting in the fourth of their Provincial Congresses, drafted the Halifax Resolves, a set of resolutions that empowered the state's delegates to the Second Continental Congress to concur in a declaration of independence from Great Britain. In July 1776, the new state became part of the new nation, the United States of America.

In 1775 the Patriots easily expelled the Royal governor and suppressed the Loyalists. In November 1776, elected representatives gathered in Halifax to write a new state constitution, which remained in effect until 1835. One of the most prominent Loyalists was John Legett, a rich planter in Bladen County. He organized and led one of the few loyalist brigades in the South (the North Carolina Volunteers, later known as the Royal North Carolina Regiment). After the war, Colonel Legett and some of his men moved to Nova Scotia; the British gave them free land grants in County Harbour as compensation for their losses in the colony. The great majority of Loyalists remained in North Carolina and became citizens of the new nation.

Local militia units proved important in the guerrilla war of 1780-81. Soldiers who enlisted in George Washington's Continental Army fought in numerous battles up and down the land.

Struggling with a weak tax base, state officials used impressment to seize food and supplies needed for the war effort, paying the farmers with promissory notes. To raise soldiers, state officials tried a draft law. Both policies created significant discontent that undermined support for the new nation. The state's large German population, concentrated in the central counties, tried to remain neutral; the Moravians were pacifist because of strong religious beliefs, while Lutheran and Reformed Germans were passively neutral. All peace groups paid triple taxes in lieu of military service.

Median Home Value

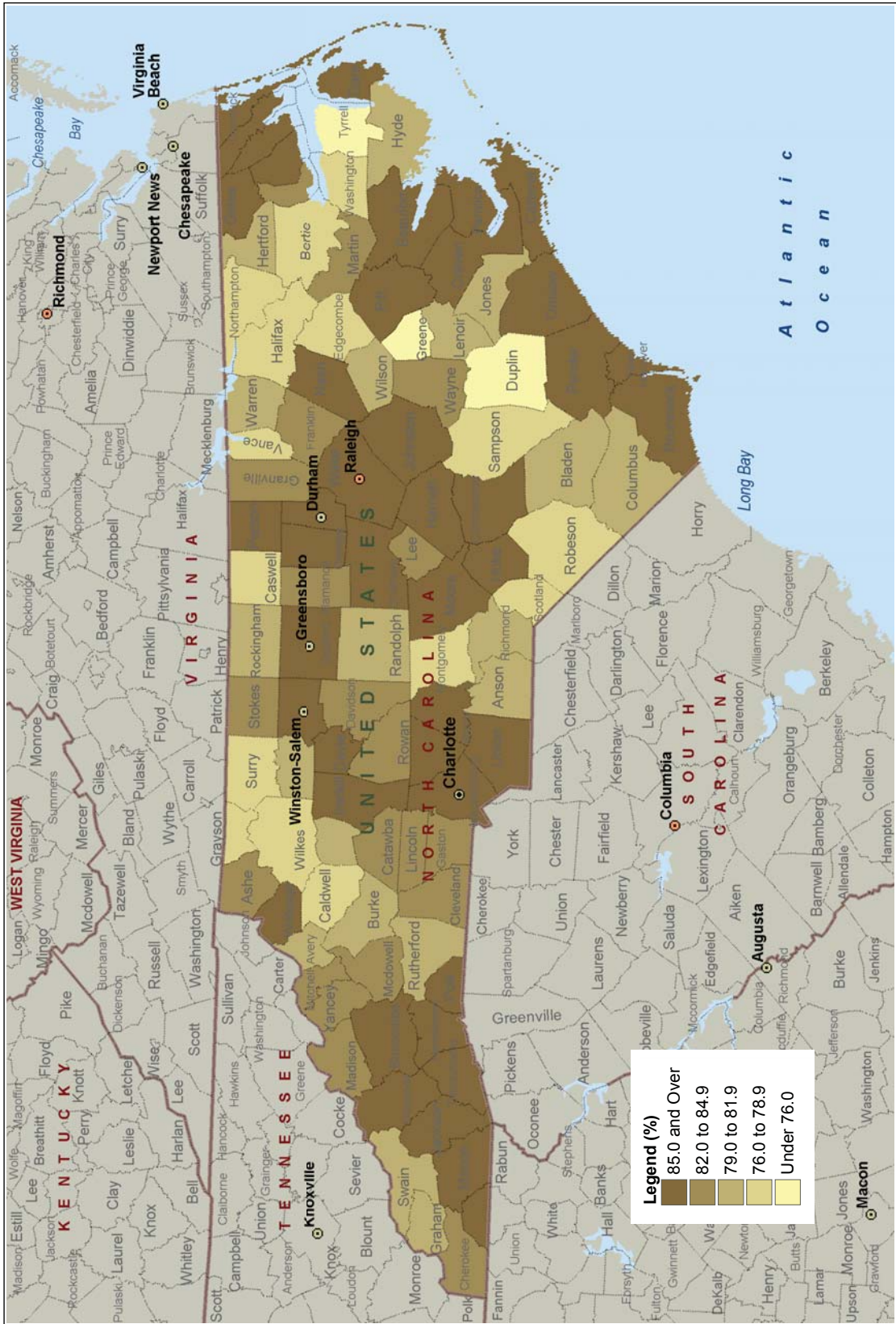


Legend (\$)

- 150,000 and Over
- 130,000 to 149,999
- 110,000 to 129,999
- 90,000 to 109,999
- Under 90,000

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High School Graduates*



Note: *Percent of population age 25 and over with a high school diploma (including equivalency) or higher. Copyright © 1988-2003 Microsoft Corp. and/or its suppliers. All rights reserved. © Copyright 2002 by Geographic Data Technology, Inc. All rights reserved. © 2002 Navigation Technologies. All rights reserved.

Alamance County

Located in north central North Carolina; crossed by the Haw River. Covers a land area of 423,943 square miles, a water area of 10,794 square miles, and is located in the Eastern Time Zone at 36.04° N. Lat., 79.40° W. Long. The county was founded in 1848. County seat is Graham.

Alamance County is part of the Burlington, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area. The entire metro area includes: Alamance County, NC

Weather Station: Burlington Fire Stn #5												Elevation: 660 feet		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
High	50	54	62	72	79	87	90	89	82	72	63	53		
Low	29	31	37	46	54	64	68	66	59	47	38	31		
Precip	3.3	3.1	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.1		
Snow	1.5	1.0	0.2	tr	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	tr		

High and Low temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit; Precipitation and Snow in inches

Population: 157,844; Growth (since 2000): 20.7%; Density: 372.3 persons per square mile; Race: 70.5% White, 19.0% Black/African American, 1.5% Asian, 0.3% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.0% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 2.6% two or more races, 12.3% Hispanic of any race; Average household size: 2.43; Median age: 39.7; Age under 18: 22.8%; Age 65 and over: 16.2%; Males per 100 females: 90.7; Marriage status: 30.9% never married, 50.9% now married, 2.9% separated, 6.8% widowed, 11.5% divorced; Foreign born: 8.2%; Speak English only: 87.3%; With disability: 14.6%; Veterans: 7.6%; Ancestry: 10.7% German, 9.7% English, 9.2% American, 7.8% Irish, 2.9% Scotch-Irish

Religion: Six largest groups: 11.2% Baptist, 9.6% Methodist/Pietist, 7.5% Non-denominational Protestant, 6.1% Presbyterian-Reformed, 2.0% Catholicism, 2.0% Pentecostal

Economy: Unemployment rate: 3.2%; Leading industries: 19.7 % retail trade; 11.2 % health care and social assistance; 10.4 % other services (except public administration); Farms: 720 totaling 80,042 acres; Company size: 3 employ 1,000 or more persons, 5 employ 500 to 999 persons, 77 employ 100 to 499 persons, 3,130 employ less than 100 persons; Business ownership: 3,804 women-owned, 1,440 Black-owned, 553 Hispanic-owned, 273 Asian-owned, 51 American Indian/Alaska Native-owned

Employment: 13.1% management, business, and financial, 4.4% computer, engineering, and science, 9.0% education, legal, community service, arts, and media, 6.4% healthcare practitioners, 17.4% service, 23.0% sales and office, 10.3% natural resources, construction, and maintenance, 16.2% production, transportation, and material moving
Income: Per capita: \$25,157; Median household: \$44,281; Average household: \$61,661; Households with income of \$100,000 or more: 16.7%; Poverty rate: 17.6%

Educational Attainment: High school diploma or higher: 84.9%; Bachelor's degree or higher: 22.9%; Graduate/professional degree or higher: 7.5%

Housing: Homeownership rate: 65.4%; Median home value: \$145,500; Median year structure built: 1983; Homeowner vacancy rate: 1.1%; Median selected monthly owner costs: \$1,158 with a mortgage, \$358 without a mortgage; Median gross rent: \$774 per month; Rental vacancy rate: 7.0%

Vital Statistics: Birth rate: 113.9 per 10,000 population; Death rate: 97.5 per 10,000 population; Age-adjusted cancer mortality rate: 156.9 deaths per 100,000 population

Health Insurance: 87.1% have insurance; 64.1% have private insurance; 35.8% have public insurance; 12.9% do not have insurance; 4.7% of children under 18 do not have insurance

Health Care: Physicians: 13.7 per 10,000 population; Dentists: 4.8 per 10,000 population; Hospital beds: 13.7 per 10,000 population; Hospital admissions: 677.0 per 10,000 population

Transportation: Commute: 94.4% car, 0.2% public transportation, 1.3% walk, 2.9% work from home; Mean travel time to work: 23.6 minutes

2016 Presidential Election: 54.5% Trump, 41.9% Clinton, 2.5% Johnson, 0.3% Stein

Additional Information Contacts

Alamance Government (336) 228-1312
<http://www.alamance-nc.com>

Alamance County Communities

ALAMANCE (village). Covers a land area of 0.755 square miles and a water area of 0.005 square miles. Located at 36.03° N. Lat; 79.49° W. Long. Elevation is 554 feet.

Population: 1,034; Growth (since 2000): 233.5%; Density: 1,370.3 persons per square mile; Race: 97.1% White, 2.9% Black/African American, 0.0% Asian, 0.0% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.0% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 0.0% Two or more races, 0.0% Hispanic of any race; Average household size: 2.49; Median age: 44.6; Age under 18: 23.4%; Age 65 and over: 14.7%; Males per 100 females: 95.7; Marriage status: 17.3% never married, 70.4% now married, 1.2% separated, 6.3% widowed, 6.0% divorced; Foreign born: 2.5%; Speak English only: 94.9%; With disability: 7.6%; Veterans: 8.3%; Ancestry: 14.8% Irish, 14.0% German, 13.1% English, 10.8% American, 4.9% Scottish

Employment: 28.6% management, business, and financial, 5.8% computer, engineering, and science, 8.1% education, legal, community service, arts, and media, 3.9% healthcare practitioners, 18.3% service, 15.8% sales and office, 8.4% natural resources, construction, and maintenance, 11.1% production, transportation, and material moving
Income: Per capita: \$39,362; Median household: \$79,712; Average household: \$95,974; Households with income of \$100,000 or more: 36.9%; Poverty rate: 1.3%

Educational Attainment: High school diploma or higher: 96.6%; Bachelor's degree or higher: 32.7%; Graduate/professional degree or higher: 9.5%

Housing: Homeownership rate: 84.6%; Median home value: \$282,300; Median year structure built: 2002; Homeowner vacancy rate: 0.0%; Median selected monthly owner costs: \$1,891 with a mortgage, \$497 without a mortgage; Median gross rent: \$731 per month; Rental vacancy rate: 0.0%

Health Insurance: 97.1% have insurance; 90.8% have private insurance; 17.5% have public insurance; 2.9% do not have insurance; 0.0% of children under 18 do not have insurance

Transportation: Commute: 95.6% car, 0.0% public transportation, 0.0% walk, 4.4% work from home; Mean travel time to work: 30.4 minutes

ALTAMAHAW (CDP). Covers a land area of 1.358 square miles and a water area of 0.036 square miles. Located at 36.19° N. Lat; 79.51° W. Long. Elevation is 633 feet.

Population: 332; Growth (since 2000): n/a; Density: 244.4 persons per square mile; Race: 73.5% White, 0.0% Black/African American, 0.0% Asian, 0.0% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.0% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 0.0% Two or more races, 26.5% Hispanic of any race; Average household size: 2.42; Median age: 54.2; Age under 18: 7.8%; Age 65 and over: 30.7%; Males per 100 females: 80.7; Marriage status: 29.1% never married, 65.0% now married, 0.0% separated, 0.0% widowed, 5.9% divorced; Foreign born: 19.3%; Speak English only: 72.8%; With disability: 12.3%; Veterans: 2.3%; Ancestry: 6.0% Irish, 5.7% American, 4.5% Scotch-Irish, 2.7% European, 2.7% German

Employment: 7.0% management, business, and financial, 5.4% computer, engineering, and science, 0.0% education, legal, community service, arts, and media, 0.0% healthcare practitioners, 5.4% service, 39.8% sales and office, 10.2% natural resources, construction, and maintenance, 32.3% production, transportation, and material moving

Income: Per capita: \$26,902; Median household: \$47,031; Average household: \$64,031; Households with income of \$100,000 or more: 13.9%; Poverty rate: 4.5%

Educational Attainment: High school diploma or higher: 92.8%; Bachelor's degree or higher: n/a; Graduate/professional degree or higher: n/a

Housing: Homeownership rate: 82.5%; Median home value: \$89,400; Median year structure built: 1945; Homeowner vacancy rate: 0.0%; Median selected monthly owner costs: \$1,060 with a mortgage, n/a without a mortgage; Median gross rent: n/a per month; Rental vacancy rate: 0.0%

Health Insurance: 100.0% have insurance; 66.3% have private insurance; 40.4% have public insurance; 0.0% do not have insurance; 0.0% of children under 18 do not have insurance

Transportation: Commute: 100.0% car, 0.0% public transportation, 0.0% walk, 0.0% work from home; Mean travel time to work: 25.6 minutes

BURLINGTON (city). Covers a land area of 25,169 square miles and a water area of 0.207 square miles. Located at 36.08° N. Lat; 79.46° W. Long. Elevation is 650 feet.

History: In 1855, when the first train was run through, the settlement later to become Burlington was known as Company Shops. The name was changed in 1887.

Population: 52,813; Growth (since 2000): 17.6%; Density: 2,098.4 persons per square mile; Race: 55.2% White, 29.4% Black/African American, 3.3% Asian, 0.2% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.1% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 2.7% Two or more races, 17.6% Hispanic of any race; Average household size: 2.38; Median age: 38.7; Age under 18: 22.4%; Age 65 and over: 17.1%; Males per 100 females: 88.0; Marriage status: 34.3% never married, 45.3% now married, 3.8% separated, 7.5% widowed, 13.0% divorced; Foreign born: 12.4%; Speak English only: 80.5%; With disability: 15.9%; Veterans: 7.4%; Ancestry: 8.2% American, 8.0% German, 7.7% English, 5.9% Irish, 2.5% Scotch-Irish

Employment: 11.5% management, business, and financial, 3.7% computer, engineering, and science, 8.2% education, legal, community service, arts, and media, 5.7% healthcare practitioners, 19.7% service, 22.2% sales and office, 9.1% natural resources, construction, and maintenance, 19.9% production, transportation, and material moving
Income: Per capita: \$23,723; Median household: \$39,344; Average household: \$55,794; Households with income of \$100,000 or more: 13.1%; Poverty rate: 20.5%

Educational Attainment: High school diploma or higher: 81.4%; Bachelor's degree or higher: 23.2%; Graduate/professional degree or higher: 7.7%

School District(s)

Alamance-Burlington Schools (PK-12)
Enrollment: 23,005 (336) 570-6060
Clover Garden (KG-12)
Enrollment: 657 (336) 586-9440

Housing: Homeownership rate: 52.2%; Median home value: \$124,900; Median year structure built: 1971; Homeowner vacancy rate: 3.0%; Median selected monthly owner costs: \$1,144 with a mortgage, \$377 without a mortgage; Median gross rent: \$776 per month; Rental vacancy rate: 9.1%
Health Insurance: 84.9% have insurance; 57.4% have private insurance; 41.0% have public insurance; 15.1% do not have insurance; 3.7% of children under 18 do not have insurance

Hospitals: Alamance Regional Medical Center (298 beds)

Safety: Violent crime rate: n/a per 10,000 population; Property crime rate: 380.5 per 10,000 population

Newspapers: Rock Creek Record (weekly circulation 16,000); Times-News (daily circulation 24,900)

Transportation: Commute: 95.5% car, 0.3% public transportation, 1.1% walk, 2.2% work from home; Mean travel time to work: 20.1 minutes; Amtrak: Train service available.

Airports: Burlington-Alamance Regional (general aviation)

Additional Information Contacts

City of Burlington (336) 570-1444
<http://www.ci.burlington.nc.us>

ELON (town). Covers a land area of 3.885 square miles and a water area of 0.048 square miles. Located at 36.10° N. Lat; 79.51° W. Long. Elevation is 705 feet.

History: Elon (formerly known as Elon College) is a town in Alamance County, North Carolina. When Elon College became Elon University, the town changed its name officially to Elon.

Population: 9,939; Growth (since 2000): n/a; Density: 2,558.3 persons per square mile; Race: 84.9% White, 9.6% Black/African American, 2.8% Asian, 0.5% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.0% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 1.3% Two or more races, 4.1% Hispanic of any race; Average household size: 2.34; Median age: 21.9; Age under 18: 11.0%; Age 65 and over: 17.7%; Males per 100 females: 77.1; Marriage status: 58.7% never married, 32.1% now married, 0.6% separated, 5.8% widowed, 3.4% divorced; Foreign born: 5.3%; Speak English only: 94.0%; With disability: 10.6%; Veterans: 5.4%; Ancestry: 17.0% English, 12.5% German, 6.4% Irish, 6.2% American, 3.6% Italian

Employment: 18.7% management, business, and financial, 4.4% computer, engineering, and science, 19.3% education, legal, community service, arts, and media, 5.7% healthcare practitioners, 21.6% service, 21.0% sales and office, 4.4% natural resources, construction, and maintenance, 4.9% production, transportation, and material moving

Income: Per capita: \$21,939; Median household: \$50,521; Average household: \$71,369; Households with income of \$100,000 or more: 22.7%; Poverty rate: 18.6%

Educational Attainment: High school diploma or higher: 95.2%; Bachelor's degree or higher: 51.0%; Graduate/professional degree or higher: 22.8%

School District(s)

Alamance-Burlington Schools (PK-12)
Enrollment: 23,005 (336) 570-6060

Four-year College(s)

Elon University (Private, Not-for-profit)
Enrollment: 6,791 (336) 278-2000
Tuition: In-state \$34,273; Out-of-state \$34,273

Housing: Homeownership rate: 50.5%; Median home value: \$232,600; Median year structure built: 1994; Homeowner vacancy rate: 0.0%; Median selected monthly owner costs: \$1,489 with a mortgage, \$438 without a mortgage; Median gross rent: \$1,166 per month; Rental vacancy rate: 2.0%

Health Insurance: 95.8% have insurance; 86.8% have private insurance; 22.7% have public insurance; 4.2% do not have insurance; 0.0% of children under 18 do not have insurance

Transportation: Commute: 87.1% car, 0.0% public transportation, 7.6% walk, 4.9% work from home; Mean travel time to work: 19.1 minutes

Additional Information Contacts

Town of Elon (336) 584-3601
<http://www.elonnc.com>

GLEN RAVEN (CDP). Covers a land area of 3.518 square miles and a water area of 0.081 square miles. Located at 36.13° N. Lat; 79.46° W. Long. Elevation is 699 feet.

Population: 2,841; Growth (since 2000): 3.3%; Density: 807.5 persons per square mile; Race: 79.3% White, 7.6% Black/African American, 1.4% Asian, 0.0% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.0% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 0.8% Two or more races, 16.8% Hispanic of any race; Average household size: 2.61; Median age: 36.9; Age under 18: 28.5%; Age 65 and over: 12.7%; Males per 100 females: 89.9; Marriage status: 29.2% never married, 58.0% now married, 1.3% separated, 4.3% widowed, 8.4% divorced; Foreign born: 9.0%; Speak English only: 84.3%; With disability: 8.6%; Veterans: 5.8%; Ancestry: 13.3% German, 13.3% Irish, 11.7% English, 8.9% American, 4.6% Italian

Employment: 13.1% management, business, and financial, 4.9% computer, engineering, and science, 8.2% education, legal, community service, arts, and media, 8.9% healthcare practitioners, 15.0% service, 24.2% sales and office, 15.4% natural resources, construction, and maintenance, 10.2% production, transportation, and material moving
Income: Per capita: \$27,925; Median household: \$45,795; Average household: \$71,585; Households with income of \$100,000 or more: 18.2%; Poverty rate: 33.1%

Educational Attainment: High school diploma or higher: 84.1%; Bachelor's degree or higher: 25.4%; Graduate/professional degree or higher: 8.0%

Housing: Homeownership rate: 71.2%; Median home value: \$145,700; Median year structure built: 1991; Homeowner vacancy rate: 0.0%; Median selected monthly owner costs: \$1,145 with a mortgage, \$276 without a mortgage; Median gross rent: \$851 per month; Rental vacancy rate: 4.6%
Health Insurance: 80.8% have insurance; 52.8% have private insurance; 36.7% have public insurance; 19.2% do not have insurance; 10.9% of children under 18 do not have insurance

Transportation: Commute: 98.6% car, 0.0% public transportation, 0.0% walk, 1.4% work from home; Mean travel time to work: 22.1 minutes

GRAHAM (city). County seat. Covers a land area of 9.618 square miles and a water area of 0.065 square miles. Located at 36.06° N. Lat; 79.39° W. Long. Elevation is 636 feet.

History: Graham was established in 1849 and named for William A. Graham, governor of North Carolina (1845-1849). Most of the early settlers were of German ancestry.

Population: 14,540; Growth (since 2000): 13.3%; Density: 1,511.8 persons per square mile; Race: 63.9% White, 21.9% Black/African American, 0.2% Asian, 0.9% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.0% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 3.6% Two or more races, 18.3% Hispanic of any race; Average household size: 2.30; Median age: 37.8; Age under 18: 27.9%; Age 65 and over: 16.4%; Males per 100 females: 88.0; Marriage status: 33.3% never married, 45.4% now married, 3.7% separated, 7.4% widowed, 13.9% divorced; Foreign born: 9.5%; Speak

English only: 81.9%; With disability: 14.3%; Veterans: 6.6%; Ancestry: 8.7% American, 8.6% German, 7.1% Irish, 6.9% English, 2.5% Italian
Employment: 11.4% management, business, and financial, 4.6% computer, engineering, and science, 8.1% education, legal, community service, arts, and media, 6.7% healthcare practitioners, 16.5% service, 23.4% sales and office, 10.6% natural resources, construction, and maintenance, 18.8% production, transportation, and material moving
Income: Per capita: \$20,882; Median household: \$32,150; Average household: \$48,122; Households with income of \$100,000 or more: 9.1%; Poverty rate: 27.6%
Educational Attainment: High school diploma or higher: 82.9%; Bachelor's degree or higher: 19.7%; Graduate/professional degree or higher: 4.5%

School District(s)

Alamance-Burlington Schools (PK-12)
 Enrollment: 23,005 (336) 570-6060
 River Mill Academy (KG-12)
 Enrollment: 788 (336) 229-0909

Two-year College(s)

Alamance Community College (Public)
 Enrollment: 4,184 (336) 578-2002
 Tuition: In-state \$2,036; Out-of-state \$7,028

Housing: Homeownership rate: 56.6%; Median home value: \$131,800; Median year structure built: 1978; Homeowner vacancy rate: 1.3%; Median selected monthly owner costs: \$1,025 with a mortgage, \$356 without a mortgage; Median gross rent: \$707 per month; Rental vacancy rate: 3.6%
Health Insurance: 82.6% have insurance; 51.3% have private insurance; 42.1% have public insurance; 17.4% do not have insurance; 6.6% of children under 18 do not have insurance
Newspapers: Alamance News (weekly circulation 6,500)

Transportation: Commute: 94.2% car, 0.1% public transportation, 0.5% walk, 1.8% work from home; Mean travel time to work: 21.1 minutes

Additional Information Contacts

City of Graham (336) 570-6700
<http://www.cityofgraham.com>

GREEN LEVEL (town). Covers a land area of 1.353 square miles and a water area of 0.002 square miles. Located at 36.12° N. Lat; 79.35° W. Long. Elevation is 607 feet.

Population: 1,878; Growth (since 2000): -8.0%; Density: 1,388.3 persons per square mile; Race: 17.7% White, 55.4% Black/African American, 0.0% Asian, 0.1% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.0% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 7.7% Two or more races, 29.0% Hispanic of any race; Average household size: 2.62; Median age: 37.2; Age under 18: 25.6%; Age 65 and over: 16.2%; Males per 100 females: 92.3; Marriage status: 40.2% never married, 39.1% now married, 3.5% separated, 7.1% widowed, 13.7% divorced; Foreign born: 15.3%; Speak English only: 76.7%; With disability: 14.5%; Veterans: 4.9%; Ancestry: 6.4% American, 2.7% English, 2.0% German, 1.0% Irish, 0.7% Pennsylvania German

Employment: 7.7% management, business, and financial, 3.4% computer, engineering, and science, 6.1% education, legal, community service, arts, and media, 6.5% healthcare practitioners, 19.9% service, 20.8% sales and office, 7.0% natural resources, construction, and maintenance, 28.6% production, transportation, and material moving

Income: Per capita: \$15,270; Median household: \$31,456; Average household: \$38,290; Households with income of \$100,000 or more: 4.3%; Poverty rate: 27.6%

Educational Attainment: High school diploma or higher: 80.8%; Bachelor's degree or higher: 7.1%; Graduate/professional degree or higher: 1.9%

Housing: Homeownership rate: 69.7%; Median home value: \$73,100; Median year structure built: 1976; Homeowner vacancy rate: 3.5%; Median selected monthly owner costs: \$877 with a mortgage, \$333 without a mortgage; Median gross rent: \$791 per month; Rental vacancy rate: 11.1%

Health Insurance: 78.9% have insurance; 43.2% have private insurance; 46.0% have public insurance; 21.1% do not have insurance; 6.4% of children under 18 do not have insurance

Transportation: Commute: 99.2% car, 0.0% public transportation, 0.5% walk, 0.3% work from home; Mean travel time to work: 23.2 minutes

HAW RIVER (town). Covers a land area of 2.801 square miles and a water area of 0.039 square miles. Located at 36.09° N. Lat; 79.36° W. Long. Elevation is 568 feet.

History: Haw River was named for its bordering stream in a region once roamed by the Haw people. Adam Trollinger, a German immigrant, settled here in 1747. The village was known for many years as Trollinger's Ford.

Population: 2,568; Growth (since 2000): 34.6%; Density: 916.8 persons per square mile; Race: 80.3% White, 8.1% Black/African American, 0.0% Asian, 0.2% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.1% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 4.2% Two or more races, 16.7% Hispanic of any race; Average household size: 2.49; Median age: 38.6; Age under 18: 25.5%; Age 65 and over: 12.6%; Males per 100 females: 94.1; Marriage status: 30.0% never married, 51.2% now married, 2.4% separated, 6.5% widowed, 12.2% divorced; Foreign born: 10.7%; Speak English only: 86.5%; With disability: 12.8%; Veterans: 7.4%; Ancestry: 11.4% Irish, 8.0% German, 7.6% American, 6.9% English, 5.7% Dutch

Employment: 4.5% management, business, and financial, 3.2% computer, engineering, and science, 9.6% education, legal, community service, arts, and media, 3.4% healthcare practitioners, 22.7% service, 20.8% sales and office, 13.4% natural resources, construction, and maintenance, 22.4% production, transportation, and material moving

Income: Per capita: \$20,757; Median household: \$44,620; Average household: \$49,833; Households with income of \$100,000 or more: 9.1%; Poverty rate: 11.5%

Educational Attainment: High school diploma or higher: 86.3%; Bachelor's degree or higher: 11.5%; Graduate/professional degree or higher: 2.8%

School District(s)

Alamance-Burlington Schools (PK-12)
 Enrollment: 23,005 (336) 570-6060

Housing: Homeownership rate: 69.5%; Median home value: \$99,400; Median year structure built: 1967; Homeowner vacancy rate: 2.1%; Median selected monthly owner costs: \$860 with a mortgage, \$411 without a mortgage; Median gross rent: \$832 per month; Rental vacancy rate: 0.0%
Health Insurance: 81.5% have insurance; 65.8% have private insurance; 25.7% have public insurance; 18.5% do not have insurance; 5.3% of children under 18 do not have insurance

Safety: Violent crime rate: n/a per 10,000 population; Property crime rate: 316.2 per 10,000 population

Transportation: Commute: 97.7% car, 0.0% public transportation, 0.0% walk, 0.9% work from home; Mean travel time to work: 19.4 minutes

MEBANE (city). Covers a land area of 8.357 square miles and a water area of 0.115 square miles. Located at 36.09° N. Lat; 79.27° W. Long. Elevation is 676 feet.

History: Mebane was founded in 1854 by Frank Mebane. The White Furniture Company plant, the first furniture company in North Carolina, was opened in 1881.

Population: 14,426; Growth (since 2000): 98.1%; Density: 1,726.3 persons per square mile; Race: 69.0% White, 23.2% Black/African American, 1.8% Asian, 0.3% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.0% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 3.8% Two or more races, 7.3% Hispanic of any race; Average household size: 2.56; Median age: 34.8; Age under 18: 28.0%; Age 65 and over: 11.1%; Males per 100 females: 85.9; Marriage status: 27.1% never married, 57.0% now married, 2.8% separated, 4.9% widowed, 10.9% divorced; Foreign born: 6.3%; Speak English only: 90.5%; With disability: 12.3%; Veterans: 7.9%; Ancestry: 18.0% German, 9.6% Irish, 9.1% English, 5.1% Scotch-Irish, 4.9% American

Employment: 14.4% management, business, and financial, 8.2% computer, engineering, and science, 11.4% education, legal, community service, arts, and media, 9.5% healthcare practitioners, 12.9% service, 28.2% sales and office, 4.4% natural resources, construction, and maintenance, 11.0% production, transportation, and material moving
Income: Per capita: \$27,954; Median household: \$60,851; Average household: \$70,224; Households with income of \$100,000 or more: 23.8%; Poverty rate: 10.7%

Educational Attainment: High school diploma or higher: 93.3%; Bachelor's degree or higher: 37.1%; Graduate/professional degree or higher: 12.5%

School District(s)

Alamance-Burlington Schools (PK-12)
 Enrollment: 23,005 (336) 570-6060

Caswell County Schools (PK-12)
 Enrollment: 2,711 (336) 694-4052