Table 1. Summary Table of Women's Social and Economic Status in Regions of North Carolina and the United States

	Median Annual Earnings Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, 16 Years and Older		Ratio of Women's Earnings to Men's Earnings	Percent of Women Living At or Below Poverty, 18 Years and Older	Percent of Civilians in the Labor Force, 16 and Older	Percent with Any Health Insurance, 18–64 Years	Percent of Employed Women, Managerial or Professional Occupations, 16 Years and Older	Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 25 Years and Older
Region	**Women**	**Men**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**
Alexander–Burke– Caldwell	$29,171	$33,625	86.8%	17%	56%	81%	31.2%	14%
Ashe–Avery–Mitchell–Yancey	$28,358	$34,558	82.1%	21%	56%	80%	35.8%	26%
Asheville MSA[a]	$31,000	$36,500	84.9%	15%	59%	77%	38.8%	32%
Charlotte MSA[b]	$35,448	$45,738	77.5%	14%	64%	79%	40.3%	31%
Cleveland–McDowell–Rutherford–Polk	$30,000	$36,460	82.3%	20%	53%	76%	35.5%	16%
Cumberland County	$30,384	$38,725	78.5%	17%	61%	82%	36.5%	23%
Greensboro MSA[c]	$32,300	$40,511	79.7%	16%	60%	80%	37.5%	25%
Henderson–Transylvania	$32,000	$38,000	84.2%	13%	52%	79%	42.1%	27%
Triangle MSA[d]	$40,000	$50,336	79.5%	13%	64%	83%	49.4%	42%
Western North Carolina[e]	$30,000	$34,435	87.1%	17%	51%	70%	36.9%	21%
North Carolina	$33,000	$40,000	82.5%	17%	59%	79%	39.9%	27%
United States	$36,000	$45,500	79.1%	15%	59%	81%	39.4%	28%

Notes: Data for selected NC regions are for 2008–2010; data for North Carolina and the United States are for 2010.
Median annual earnings are reported in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars.
[a]The Asheville metropolitan statistical area (MSA) includes Buncombe and Madison counties.
[b]The Charlotte MSA includes Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Union counties.
[c]The Greensboro MSA includes Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, and Yadkin counties.
[d]The Triangle MSA includes Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange, and Wake counties.
[e]Western North Carolina includes Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Swain counties.
Source: IWPR analysis of 2008-2010 and 2010 IPUMS American Community Survey microdata (Ruggles, Steven, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. 2010. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota).

Table 2. Poverty Rates for Women and Men, Aged 18 and Older, in North Carolina, Selected NC Regions, and the United States, 2008–2010

	Percent Living At or Below 100% of Poverty Line		Percent Living Near Poverty	
Region	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**
Alexander–Burke– Caldwell	17%	14%	24%	22%
Ashe–Avery–Mitchell–Yancey	21%	20%	24%	22%
Asheville MSA[a]	15%	14%	21%	20%
Charlotte MSA[b]	14%	10%	18%	16%
Cleveland–McDowell–Rutherford–Polk	20%	14%	23%	21%
Cumberland County	17%	10%	22%	19%
Greensboro-MSA[c]	16%	12%	20%	18%
Henderson– Transylvania	13%	10%	19%	17%
Triangle MSA[d]	13%	10%	16%	15%
Western North Carolina[e]	17%	14%	22%	22%
North Carolina	17%	13%	21%	19%
United States	15%	12%	19%	17%

Notes: Those living near poverty include women and men who live in families with incomes between 100 and 200 percent of the federal poverty line as calculated in the IPUMS version of the American Community Survey.
Data for the state of North Carolina and the United States are for 2010 only.
[a]The Asheville metropolitan statistical area (MSA) includes Buncombe and Madison counties.
[b]The Charlotte MSA includes Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Union counties.
[c]The Greensboro MSA includes Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, and Yadkin counties.
[d]The Triangle MSA includes Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange, and Wake counties.
[e]Western North Carolina includes Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Swain counties.
Source: IWPR analysis of 2008–2010 and 2010 IPUMS American Community Survey microdata (Ruggles, Steven, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. 2010. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota).

Table 3. Labor Force Participation Rates for Women and Men, Aged 16 and Older, in North Carolina, Selected NC Regions, and the United States, 2008–2010

Region	Women	Men
Alexander–Burke–Caldwell	56%	67%
Ashe–Avery–Mitchell–Yancey	56%	64%
Asheville MSA[a]	59%	68%
Charlotte MSA [b]	64%	77%
Cleveland–McDowell–Rutherford–Polk	53%	64%
Cumberland County	61%	76%
Greensboro MSA[c]	60%	72%
Henderson–Transylvania	52%	61%
Triangle MSA[d]	64%	76%
Western North Carolina[e]	51%	60%
North Carolina	59%	70%
United States	59%	70%

Notes: Data for the state of North Carolina and the United States are for 2010 only.
[a]The Asheville metropolitan statistical area (MSA) includes Buncombe and Madison counties.
[b]The Charlotte MSA includes Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Union counties.
[c]The Greensboro MSA includes Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, and Yadkin counties.
[d]The Triangle MSA includes Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange, and Wake counties.
[e]Western North Carolina includes Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Swain counties.
Source: IWPR analysis of 2008–2010 and 2010 IPUMS American Community Survey microdata (Ruggles, Steven, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. 2010. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota).

Table 4. Percentages of Employed Women and Men in Managerial or Professional Occupations, Aged 16 Years and Older, in North Carolina, Selected NC Regions, and the United States, 2008–2010

Region	Women	Men
Alexander–Burke– Caldwell	31.2%	18.1%
Ashe–Avery– Mitchell–Yancey	35.8%	25.7%
Asheville MSA[a]	38.8%	33.5%
Charlotte MSA[b]	40.3%	33.5%
Cleveland–McDowell–Rutherford–Polk	35.5%	21.5%
Cumberland County	36.5%	22.1%
Greensboro MSA[c]	37.5%	28.8%
Henderson-Transylvania	42.1%	29.7%
Triangle MSA[d]	49.4%	43.6%
Western North Carolina[e]	36.9%	21.7%
North Carolina	39.9%	30.0%
United States	39.4%	32.6%

Notes: Data for the state of North Carolina and the United States are for 2010 only.
[a]The Asheville metropolitan statistical area (MSA) includes Buncombe and Madison counties.
[b]The Charlotte MSA includes Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Union counties.
[c]The Greensboro MSA includes Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, and Yadkin counties.
[d]The Triangle MSA includes Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange, and Wake counties.
[e]Western North Carolina includes Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Swain counties.
Source: IWPR analysis of 2008–2010 and 2010 IPUMS American Community Survey microdata (Ruggles, Steven, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. 2010. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota).

Table 5. Percent of Women and Men with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Aged 25 Years and Older, in North Carolina, Selected NC Regions, and the United States, 2008–2010

Region	Women	Men
Alexander–Burke– Caldwell	14%	12%
Ashe–Avery– Mitchell–Yancey	26%	25%
Asheville MSA[a]	32%	29%
Charlotte MSA[b]	31%	32%
Cleveland–McDowell– Rutherford–Polk	16%	16%
Cumberland County	23%	21%
Greensboro MSA[c]	25%	26%
Henderson– Transylvania	27%	28%
Triangle MSA[d]	42%	43%
Western North Carolina[e]	21%	22%
North Carolina	27%	26%
United States	28%	29%

Notes: Data for the state of North Carolina and the United States are for 2010.
[a]The Asheville metropolitan statistical area (MSA) includes Buncombe and Madison counties.
[b]The Charlotte MSA includes Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Union counties.
[c]The Greensboro MSA includes Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, and Yadkin counties.
[d]The Triangle MSA includes Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange, and Wake counties.
[e]Western North Carolina includes Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Swain counties.
Source: IWPR analysis of 2008–2010 and 2010 IPUMS American Community Survey microdata (Ruggles, Steven, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. 2010. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota).

Table 6. Summary Data Table by Race and Ethnicity, North Carolina and the United States, 2010

		Women		Men	
		North Carolina	**United States**	**North Carolina**	**United States**
Distribution of Women by Race and Ethnicity, All Ages	White	66.3%	64.9%	66.6%	65.0%
	Black	22.2%	12.9%	20.7%	12.1%
	Hispanic	7.9%	16.2%	9.3%	17.3%
	Asian American	2.3%	5.1%	2.2%	4.8%
	American Indian	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%
	Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Women and Men *in the Labor Force* by Race/Ethnicity, Aged 16 Years and Older, 2010	White	57.5%	58.6%	69.6%	69.6%
	Black	62.5%	62.8%	63.2%	61.5%
	Hispanic	56.6%	59.0%	87.6%	76.3%
	Asian American	60.6%	59.7%	77.7%	73.4%
	American Indian	51.1%	57.7%	55.2%	59.3%
	Other	77.3%	62.5%	84.8%	74.6%
Women and Men *not in the Labor Force* by Race/Ethnicity, Aged 16 Years and Older, 2010	White	42.5%	41.4%	30.4%	30.4%
	Black	37.5%	37.2%	36.8%	38.5%
	Hispanic	43.4%	41.0%	12.4%	23.8%
	Asian American	39.4%	40.3%	22.3%	26.6%
	American Indian	48.9%	42.3%	44.8%	40.7%
	Other	N/A	37.5%	N/A	25.4%
Median Annual Earnings of Women and Men Employed Full-Time, Year-Round by Race/Ethnicity, Aged 16 Years and Older, 2010	White	$35,400	$39,000	$45,000	$50,000
	Black	$29,000	$32,000	$33,000	$38,000
	Hispanic	$24,000	$27,000	$24,000	$30,000
	Asian American	$30,000	$42,000	$49,000	$51,000
	American Indian	$29,000	$30,000	$30,000	$38,000
	Other	$28,000	$38,000	$36,000	$40,000
Ratio of Women's Earnings to Men's Earnings, by Race/Ethnicity, Aged 16 Years and Older, 2010	White	78.7%	78.0%		
	Black	87.9%	84.2%		
	Hispanic	100.0%	90.0%		
	Asian American	61.2%	82.4%		
	American Indian	96.7%	79.0%		
	Other	77.8%	95.0%		

Note: N/A indicates data not available.
Source: IWPR analysis of 2010 IPUMS American Community Survey microdata (Ruggles, Steven, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. 2010. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota).

Table 7. Educational Attainment Rates, Median Earnings, and the Gender Wage Gap, Aged 25 Years and Older, in North Carolina, Selected NC Regions, and the United States, 2008–2010.

	Highest Educational Attainment: Bachelor's Degree or Higher					Highest Educational Attainment: High School Diploma				
	Attainment Rates		**Median Earnings**		**Gender Earnings Ratio**	**Attainment Rates**		**Median Earnings**		**Gender Earnings Ratio**
Region	Women	Men	Women	Men		Women	Men	Women	Men	
Alexander-Burke-Caldwell	14%	12%	$44,200	$54,000	81.9%	31%	35%	$24,712	$30,492	81.0%
Ashe-Avery-Mitchell-Yancey	26%	25%	$42,500	$58,000	73.3%	29%	30%	$22,361	$30,384	73.6%
Asheville MSA[a]	32%	29%	$42,537	$60,984	69.8%	26%	27%	$26,731	$31,508	84.8%
Charlotte MSA[b]	31%	32%	$50,400	$72,921	69.1%	24%	25%	$28,500	$36,000	79.2%
Cleveland-McDowell-Rutherford-Polk	16%	16%	$42,689	$45,738	93.3%	31%	36%	$24,307	$35,000	69.4%
Cumberland County	23%	21%	$41,063	$60,000	68.4%	27%	28%	$26,000	$31,800	81.8%
Greensboro MSA[c]	25%	26%	$45,575	$62,000	73.5%	30%	30%	$26,535	$35,448	74.9%
Henderson-Transylvania	27%	28%	$42,000	$64,033	65.6%	27%	31%	$29,476	$30,492	96.7%
Triangle MSA[d]	42%	43%	$50,820	$75,000	67.8%	19%	20%	$29,000	$37,000	78.4%
Western North Carolina[e]	21%	22%	$45,000	$52,000	86.5%	32%	31%	$25,410	$32,000	79.4%
North Carolina	27%	26%	$47,600	$68,000	70.0%	27%	28%	$26,000	$34,700	74.9%
United States	28%	29%	$40,000	$57,000	70.2%	28%	29%	$23,000	$32,000	71.9%

Notes: Data for the state of North Carolina and the United States are for 2010 only.
Median annual earnings are reported in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars.
[a]The Asheville metropolitan statistical area (MSA) includes Buncombe and Madison counties.
[b]The Charlotte MSA includes Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Union counties.
[c]The Greensboro MSA includes Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, and Yadkin counties.
[d]The Triangle MSA includes Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange, and Wake counties.
[e]Western North Carolina includes Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Swain counties.
Source: IWPR analysis of 2008–2010 and 2010 IPUMS American Community Survey microdata (Ruggles, Steven, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. 2010. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota).

Table 8. Distribution of Women and Men by Race and Ethnicity, All Ages, in North Carolina, Selected NC Regions, and the United States, 2008–2010.

Region	Women						Men					
	White	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian American**	**American Indian**	**Other**	**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian American**	**American Indian**	**Other**
Alexander-Burke-Caldwell	88.5%	4.9%	4.4%	1.9%	N/A	N/A	86.3%	6.5%	5.3%	1.6%	N/A	N/A
Ashe-Avery-Mitchell-Yancey	94.4%	N/A	3.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.5%	1.3%	4.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asheville MSA[a]	87.3%	6.3%	5.1%	1.0%	N/A	N/A	86.7%	6.1%	5.9%	1.0%	N/A	N/A
Charlotte MSA[b]	63.4%	23.5%	9.4%	3.1%	0.3%	0.3%	63.7%	21.4%	11.1%	3.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Cleveland-McDowell-Rutherford-Polk	82.4%	13.4%	3.2%	0.6%	N/A	N/A	82.0%	12.7%	4.3%	0.6%	N/A	N/A
Cumberland County	49.0%	37.6%	9.4%	3.0%	0.8%	N/A	51.2%	35.5%	10.1%	2.0%	0.8%	N/A
Greensboro MSA[c]	66.9%	22.5%	7.9%	2.3%	0.3%	0.2%	67.1%	20.4%	9.7%	2.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Henderson-Transylvania	87.9%	3.0%	7.3%	1.0%	N/A	N/A	86.4%	3.7%	8.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Triangle MSA[d]	62.3%	23.2%	9.5%	4.5%	0.2%	0.2%	62.3%	21.1%	11.6%	4.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Western North Carolina[e]	90.6%	N/A	3.3%	0.9%	4.7%	N/A	89.3%	1.0%	4.3%	N/A	4.3%	N/A
North Carolina	66.3%	22.2%	7.9%	2.3%	1.1%	0.2%	66.6%	20.7%	9.3%	2.2%	1.1%	0.1%
United States	64.9%	12.9%	16.2%	5.1%	0.7%	0.2%	65.0%	12.1%	17.3%	4.8%	0.7%	0.2%

Notes: Data for the state of North Carolina and the United States are for 2010 only.
[a]The Asheville metropolitan statistical area (MSA) includes Buncombe and Madison counties.
[b]The Charlotte MSA includes Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Union counties.
[c]The Greensboro MSA includes Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, and Yadkin counties.
[d]The Triangle MSA includes Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange, and Wake counties.
[e]Western North Carolina includes Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Swain counties.
Source: IWPR analysis of 2008–2010 and 2010 IPUMS American Community Survey microdata (Ruggles, Steven, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. 2010. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota).

Table 9. Percentages of Women and Men with Any Health Insurance Coverage, Aged 18–64 Years, in North Carolina, Selected NC Regions, and the United States, 2008–2010.

Region	Women	Men
Alexander-Burke-Caldwell	81%	75%
Ashe-Avery-Mitchell-Yancey	80%	74%
Asheville MSA[a]	77%	71%
Charlotte MSA[b]	79%	73%
Cleveland-McDowell-Rutherford-Polk	76%	72%
Cumberland County	82%	80%
Greensboro MSA[c]	80%	75%
Henderson-Transylvania	79%	67%
Triangle MSA[d]	83%	76%
Western North Carolina[e]	70%	68%
North Carolina	79%	74%
United States	81%	75%

Notes: Data for the state of North Carolina and the United States are for 2010 only.
[a]The Asheville metropolitan statistical area (MSA) includes Buncombe and Madison counties.
[b]The Charlotte MSA includes Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Union counties.
[c]The Greensboro MSA includes Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, and Yadkin counties.
[d]The Triangle MSA includes Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange, and Wake counties.
[e]Western North Carolina includes Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Swain counties.
Source: IWPR analysis of 2008–2010 and 2010 IPUMS American Community Survey microdata (Ruggles, Steven, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. 2010. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota).