

Rural Databank Data Dictionary

North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center, www.ncruralcenter.org

Tier2007 (Tier 2007): The N.C. Department of Commerce classifies counties into one of five tiers with Tier 1 representing the most economically disadvantaged and Tier 5 the most prosperous. Tiers 1, 2 and 3 are considered "distressed" based on various economic and demographic characteristics. *Source:* NC Department of Commerce. 2007

GeoRegion (Geographic Region): North Carolina is divided into three physiographic regions, the Coastal Plain, Piedmont and Mountains. The Coastal Plain and Piedmont are divided by the fall line and the Piedmont and Mountains are divided by the Brevard Fault (a major fault line).

RuralUrban (Rural or Urban Region): The Rural Center defines counties as rural or urban based on population density as of the 1990 Census of Population. Rural counties contain fewer than 200 persons per square mile. *Source:* NC Rural Economic Development Center

EDR (Economic Development Region): The state divides North Carolina into seven economic development regions. *Source:* NC Department of Commerce

Pop90 (Population 1990): The number of people residing in the selected area. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990

Pop00 (Population 2000): The number of people residing in the selected area. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

LandArea (Land Area): Square miles of land. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PopDen90 (Population Density 1990): Average number of people living per square mile of land area. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990

PopDen00 (Population Density 2000): Average number of people living per square mile of land area. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PopCh (Population Change 1990-2000): The growth or decline in the number of people living in the selected area between 1990 and 2000. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990 and 2000

PctPopCh (Percent Population Change 1990-2000): The percent change in the number of people living in the selected area between 1990 and 2000. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990 and 2000

NetMig (Net Migration 1990-2000): The change in the population between 1990 and 2000 that is attributed to people moving into and out of the selected region. This number is determined by subtracting the number of births and deaths (natural population growth) from the total population change. *Source:* NC State Demographics. 1990 and 2000

PctNetMig (Percent Net Migration): The percent of the total population increase or decrease between 1990 and 2000 that is attributed to people moving into and out of the selected region. (This number is determined by subtracting the number of births and deaths (natural population growth) from the total population change.) *Source:* NC State Demographics. 1990 and 2000

Pop10 (Projected Population 2010): An estimation of the number of people that will be living in the selected area in 2010. *Source:* NC State Demographics. 2000

PctWhite (Percent White): The percent of the total population who identified their race as White. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctBlack (Percent Black): The percent of the total population who identified their race as Black or African-American. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctAmln (Percent American Indian): The percent of the total population who identified their race as American Indian or Alaska Native. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctAsian (Percent Asian): The percent of the total population who identified their race as Asian. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctHisp (Percent Hispanic): Percent of total population who identified their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino. (Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctUnd18 (Percent 0-17): The percent of the total population who are under age 18. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

Pct18to44 (Percent 18-44): The percent of the total population who are age 18 to 44. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

Pct45to64 (Percent 45-64): The percent of the total population who are age 45 to 64. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctOvr65 (Percent 65 and over): The percent of the total population who are age 65 and older. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

MedAge (Median Age): The middle age of the population (half the population are older and half are younger). *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctBornNC (Percent Born in NC): The percent of the total population who were born in North Carolina *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctBornUS (Percent Born in Another State): The percent of the total population who were born in the United States but not in North Carolina *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctBornOutUS (Percent Born Outside the US): The percent of the total population who were born outside the United States and were not U.S. citizens at birth. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctEngHome (Percent English Speakers): The percent of the total population who speak English at home. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctSpanHome (Percent Spanish Speakers): The percent of the total population who speak Spanish at home. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

MHI90 (Median Household Income 1990): The middle income of all households -- half of the households earn more and half earn less. Household income is the total income of all income earners over age 15 living in a household. (This number is reported in the 1990 Census, but is based on the respondents income earned in 1989. This number has been adjusted to 1999 dollars to account for inflation.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990

MHI00 (Median Household Income 2000): The middle income of all households -- half of the households earn more and half earn less. Household income is the total income of all income earners over age 15 living in a household. (This number is reported in the 2000 Census, but is based on the respondents income earned in 1999.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

ChMHI (Change Median Household Income 1990-2000): The difference in the median household income between 1989 and 1999, reported in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, in real dollars (the 1989 income has been adjusted for inflation to 1999 dollars.) Median household income is the middle income of all households -- half of the household earn more and half earn less. Household income is the total income of all income earners over age 15 living in a household. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990 and 2000

PctChMHI (Percent Change Median Household Income 1990-2000): The percent change in the median household income between 1989 and 1999, reported in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, in real dollars (the 1989 income has been adjusted for inflation to 1999 dollars.) Median household income is the middle income of all households -- half of the household earn more and half earn less. Household income is the total income of all income earners over age 15 living in a household. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990 and 2000

MHIWhite (White Median Household Income): The middle income of households with a white head of household -- half of the households earn more and half earn less. Household income is the total income of all income earners over age 15 living in a household. (This number is reported in the 2000 Census, but is based on the respondents income earned in 1999.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

MHIBlack (Black Median Household Income): The middle income of households with a black head of household -- half of the households earn more and half earn less. Household income is the total income of all income earners over age 15 living in a household. (This number is reported in the 2000 Census, but is based on the respondents income earned in 1999.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

MHIAmIn (American Indian Median Household Income): The middle income of households with a American Indian head of household -- half of the households earn more and half earn less. Household income is the total income of all income earners over age 15 living in a household. (This number is reported in the 2000 Census, but is based on the respondents income earned in 1999.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

MHIAsian (Asian Median Household Income): The middle income of households with a Asian head of household -- half of the households earn more and half earn less. Household income is the total income of all income earners over age 15 living in a household. (This number is reported in the 2000 Census, but is based on the respondents income earned in 1999.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

MHIHisp (Hispanic Median Household Income): The middle income of households with a Hispanic head of household -- half of the households earn more and half earn less. Household income is the total income of all income earners over age 15 living in a household. (This number is reported in the 2000 Census, but is based on the respondents income earned in 1999.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PCI90 (Per Capita Income 1990): Per capita income is the average income per person. (This number is reported in the 1990 Census, but is based on the respondents income earned in 1989. This number has been adjusted to 1999 dollars to account for inflation.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990

PCI00 (Per Capita Income 2000): Per capita income is the average income per person. (This number is reported in the 2000 Census, but is based on the respondents income earned in 1999.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

ChPCI (Change in Per Capita Income 1990-2000): The difference in the per capita income between 1990 and 2000, in real dollars. Per capita income is the average income per person. (The incomes are reported in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, but are based on the respondents income earned in 1989 and 1999. The 1989 per capita income has been adjusted to 1999 dollars to account for inflation.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990 and 2000

PctChPCI (Percent Change Per Capita Income 1990-2000): The percent change in the per capita income between 1990 and 2000, in real dollars. Per capita income is the average income per person. (The incomes are reported in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, but are based on the respondents income earned in 1989 and 1999. The 1989 per capita income has been adjusted to 1999 dollars to account for inflation.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990 and 2000

PopPov90 (Population in Poverty 1990): The number of people* earning less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1989. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 1990 but is based on 1989 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990

* Not every person is included in the total population to determine poverty status; institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people living in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor," and are excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

PovRate90 (Poverty Rate 1990): The percent of the population* earning less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1989. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 1990 but is based on 1989 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990

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PopPov00 (Population in Poverty 2000): The number of people* earning less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 2000 but is based on 1999 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

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PovRate00 (Poverty Rate 2000): The percent of the population* earning less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 2000 but is based on 1999 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

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ChPov (Poverty Change 1990-2000): The difference in the number of people* earning less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty between 1989 and 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses but is based on 1989 and 1999 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990 and 2000

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PctChPov (Percent Change Poverty 1990-2000): The percent change in the number of people* earning less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty between 1989 and 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses but is based on 1989 and 1999 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 1990 and 2000

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WhPovRate (White Poverty Rate): The percent of the White population* earning less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 2000 but is based on 1999 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

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BlackPovRate (Black Poverty Rate): The percent of the Black/African-American population* earning less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 2000 but is based on 1999 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

* Not every person is included in the total population to determine poverty status; institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people living in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor," and are excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

AmlnPovRate (American Indian Poverty Rate): The percent of the American Indian population* earning less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 2000 but is based on 1999 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

* Not every person is included in the total population to determine poverty status; institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people living in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor," and are excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

AsianPovRate (Asian Poverty Rate): The percent of the Asian population* earning less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 2000 but is based on 1999 income.) US Census Bureau. 2000

* Not every person is included in the total population to determine poverty status; institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people living in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor," and are excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

HisPovRate (Hispanic Poverty Rate): The percent of the Hispanic population* earning less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 2000 but is based on 1999 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

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ChildPov (Children in Poverty): The number of children living in families* that earn less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 2000 but is based on 1999 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

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ChildPovRate (Child Poverty Rate): The percent of the population* under age 18 who live in families earning less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 2000 but is based on 1999 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

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EldPovRate (Elderly Poverty Rate): The percent of the population* age 65 and over who earn less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 2000 but is based on 1999 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

* Not every person is included in the total population to determine poverty status; institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people living in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor," and are excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

FhhPovRate (Poverty Rate Female Headed Households): The percent of households* that have a female head of household and earn less than the income threshold set by the federal government for poverty in 1999. The level is determined by family size, the number of children within a family, and the age of the householder. (The population living in poverty is reported in 2000 but is based on 1999 income.) *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

* Not every person is included in the total population to determine poverty status; institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people living in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor," and are excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

PctFoodStamp (Percent Receiving Food Stamps): The percent of the population who receive food stamps (based on the average monthly number of people during the state fiscal year who are recipients of the federally funded Food Stamp Program). Eligibility for this program is based on income and resource guidelines set by the US Department of Agriculture *Source:* NC Department of Health and Human Services. 2006

PctTransInc (Percent Transfer Payments): The percent of the area's total income that is money from the government. These payments include welfare, social security, WIC, etc. *Source:* US Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2004

PctUnaffHs (Percent Unaffordable Housing): The percent of the population living in households that pay more than 30% of the household income for housing costs. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctNoPlum (Percent Without Complete Plumbing): The percent of occupied housing units that do not have complete plumbing. Complete plumbing includes: hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three must be located in the housing unit. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctNoKit (Percent Without Complete Kitchens): The percent of occupied housing units that do not have complete kitchens. A complete kitchen includes: a sink with piped water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the housing unit but need not be in the same room. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctNoPhone (Percent Without Telephone Service): The percent of occupied housing units that do not have a telephone in working order -- phone calls can not be made or received. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctOvrCrwd (Percent Overcrowded): The percent of occupied housing units that have more than one person per room. Rooms include: living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctSubStd (Percent Substandard Housing): The percent of housing units that are overcrowded and lack complete plumbing facilities. Overcrowded is defined as more than one person per room. Complete plumbing includes: hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three must be located in the housing unit. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctOwnHsWoM (Home-ownership Rate Not Including Mobile Homes): The percent of one-family, owner-occupied, attached and detached housing units without a business or medial office on the property and that are on less than 10 acres of land. (Mobile homes are not included in the number). *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctOwnHs (Home-ownership Rate): The percent of occupied housing units in which the owner or co-owner live in the unit. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctWhiteOwn (White Home-ownership Rate): The percent of occupied housing units in which the owner or co-owner identified their race as White and live in the unit. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctBlackOwn (Black Home-ownership Rate): The percent of occupied housing units in which the owner or co-owner identified their race as Black and live in the unit. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctAmlnOwn (American Indian Home-ownership Rate): The percent of occupied housing units in which the owner or co-owner identified their race as American Indian and live in the unit. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctAsianOwn (Asian Home-ownership Rate): The percent of occupied housing units in which the owner or co-owner identified their race as Asian and live in the unit. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctHispOwn (Hispanic Home-ownership Rate): The percent of occupied housing units in which the owner or co-owner identified their ethnicity as Hispanic and live in the unit. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctBf39 (Percent of Housing Built Before 1939): The percent of occupied housing units that were built before 1939. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

Pct39to79 (Percent of Housing Built Between 1939-1979): The percent of occupied housing units that were built between 1939 and 1979. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

Pct80to00 (Percent of Housing Built Between 1980-2000): The percent of occupied housing units that were built between 1980 and 2000. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctMobl (Percent Mobile Homes): The percent of occupied housing units identified as mobile homes. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PerPhy (Physicians Per Population): The number of physicians per 10,000 people. Physicians are defined as active, nonfederal, non-residency physicians licensed by the NC Board of Medical Examiners. *Source:* UNC - Sheps Center for Health Services Research. 2005

InfMortRate (Infant Mortality Rate): The number of children that die before their first birthday per 1000 births. (A four year average is used to reduce year to year fluctuations.) *Source:* State Center for Health Statistics. 2001-2005

LowBirthWt (Low Weight Births): The percent of babies born weighing less than 2500 grams. (A four year average is used to reduce year to year fluctuations.) *Source:* State Center for Health Statistics. 2001-2005

TeenPregRate (Teen Pregnancy Rate): The number of babies born to teenagers (females age 15-19) per 1000 births. *Source:* NC Department of Health and Human Services. 2001-2005

PctUninsured (Percent Uninsured): The percent of the population under age 65 who do not have health insurance. *Source:* UNC - Sheps Center for Health Services Research. 2003

AsthmaRate (Child Asthma Rates): The number of children age 0-14 who were discharged from a North Carolina hospital with an asthma diagnosis per 100,000 children. *Source:* State Center for Health Statistics. 2005

HDMort (Heart Disease Mortality Rate): The number of deaths due to heart disease per 100,000 people. (A four year average is used to reduce year to year fluctuations.) *Source:* State Center for Health Statistics. 2001-2005

StrkMort (Stroke Mortality Rate): The number of deaths due to stroke per 100,000 people. (A four year average is used to reduce year to year fluctuations.) *Source:* State Center for Health Statistics. 2001-2005

CncrMort (Cancer Mortality Rate): The number of deaths due to cancer per 100,000 people. (A four year average is used to reduce year to year fluctuations.) *Source:* State Center for Health Statistics. 2001-2005

DiaMort (Diabetes Mortality Rate): The number of deaths due to diabetes per 100,000 people. (A four year average is used to reduce year to year fluctuations.) *Source:* State Center for Health Statistics. 2001-2005

PctPass (Students Passing End of Grade Exams): The percent of all 3rd-8th grade students who passed both English and math end of grade exams. *Source:* NC Department of Public Instruction. 2005-2006

PctWhPass (White Students Passing End of Grade Exams): The percent of White 3rd-8th grade students who passed both English and math end of grade exams. *Source:* NC Department of Public Instruction. 2005-2006

PctBlkPass (Black Students Passing End of Grade Exams): The percent of Black 3rd-8th grade students who passed both English and math end of grade exams. *Source:* NC Department of Public Instruction. 2005-2006

- PctAmlnPass (American Indian Students Passing End of Grade Exams):** The percent of American Indian 3rd-8th grade students who passed both English and math end of grade exams. *Source:* NC Department of Public Instruction. 2005-2006
- PctAsianPass (Asian Students Passing End of Grade Exams):** The percent of Asian 3rd-8th grade students who passed both English and math end of grade exams. *Source:* NC Department of Public Instruction. 2005-2006
- PctHispPass (Hispanic Students Passing End of Grade Exams):** The percent of Hispanic 3rd-8th grade students who passed both English and math end of grade exams. *Source:* NC Department of Public Instruction. 2005-2006
- PctMalePass (Male Students Passing End of Grade Exams):** The percent of male 3rd-8th grade students who passed both English and math end of grade exams. *Source:* NC Department of Public Instruction. 2005-2006
- PctFmlPass (Female Students Passing End of Grade Exams):** The percent of female 3rd-8th grade students who passed both English and math end of grade exams. *Source:* NC Department of Public Instruction. 2005-2006
- AvgSAT (Average SAT Score):** The average total score of all students taking the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT). The total score includes three sections, math, critical reading, and writing. The highest possible score is 2400, each section is worth 200-800 points. *Source:* NC Department of Public Instruction. 2006
- PCExpend (Per Student Expenditures K-12):** The total expenditures per public school student in kindergarten through 12th grade. *Source:* NC Department of Public Instruction. 2005
- PctLessHS (Percent with Less Than High School Education):** The percent of the population age 25 and over whose highest educational attainment is less than a high school diploma or equivalent. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000
- PctHS (Percent with High School Diploma):** The percent of the population age 25 and over whose highest educational attainment is a high school diploma or equivalent. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000
- PctAtndCol (Percent that have Attended College):** The percent of the population age 25 and over whose highest educational attainment is a high school diploma or equivalent but has attended some college. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000
- PctAs (Percent with Associates Degree):** The percent of the population age 25 and over whose highest educational attainment is an Associates degree. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000
- PctBachHigh (Percent with Bachelor's Degree or Higher):** The percent of the population age 25 and over whose highest educational attainment is a Bachelor's degree or higher (graduate or professional degree). *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000
- GradRate (Graduation Rate):** The percent of students graduating from high school four years after entering 9th grade. *Source:* NC Department of Public Instruction. 2006
- PctWrkPop (Percent Working Age Population):** The percent of the population from age 18 to 64. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000
- LF04 (Labor Force 2004):** The total number of people either working or looking for work. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2004
- Unemp04 (Unemployed 2004):** The number of people over age 16 who are not employed but want to be and are looking for work. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2004

- UnempRate04 (Unemployment Rate 2004):** The percent of the labor force that is unemployed. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2004
- MaleLFRate (Male Labor Force Participation Rate):** The percent of males over age 16 who are in the labor force (either working or looking for work). *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000
- FemaleLFRate (Female Labor Force Participation Rate):** The percent of females over age 16 who are in the labor force (either working or looking for work). *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000
- PctComDifCty (Percent Commuting to Another County):** The percent of the working population who commute from their county of residence to another county for work. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000
- PctComDifSt (Percent Commuting to Another State):** The percent of the working population who commute from North Carolina to another state for work. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000
- AvgCom (Average Commute):** The average travel time in minutes that workers spend to get from home to work (one-way). *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000
- PctNatResMin (Percent Working in Natural Resources and Mining):** The percent of the total working population that is employed in natural resources and mining sectors. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005
- PctConstruct (Percent Working in Construction):** The percent of the total working population that is employed in construction sector. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005
- PctMfg (Percent Working in Manufacturing):** The percent of the total working population that is employed in the manufacturing sector. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005
- PctTTU (Percent Working in Trade, Transportation and Utilities):** The percent of the total working population that is employed in the trade, transportation and utilities sectors. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005
- PctInfoFin (Percent Working in Information and Financial Activities):** The percent of the total working population that is employed in the information and financial activities sectors. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005
- PctProBusServices (Percent Working In Professional and Business Services):** The percent of the total working population that is employed in the professional and business service sector. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005
- PctEdHltServices (Percent Working in Education and Health Services):** The percent of the total working population that is employed in the education and health service sector. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005
- PctLeisureServices (Percent Working in Leisure and Hospitality Services):** The percent of the total working population that is employed in the leisure and hospitality service sector. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005
- PctPubAdmin (Percent Working in Public Administration):** The percent of the total working population that is employed in the public administration sector. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005
- AvgWageNatResMin (Average Wage for Natural Resources and Mining):** The average yearly earning of people working in the natural resources and mining sectors. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

AvgWageConstruct (Average Wage for Construction): The average yearly earning of people working in the construction sector. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

AvgWageMfg (Average Wage for Manufacturing): The average yearly earning of people working in the manufacturing sector. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

AvgWageTTU (Average Wage for Trade, Transportation and Utilities): The average yearly earning of people working in the trade, transportation, and utilities sectors. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

AvgWageInfoFin (Average Wage for Information and Financial Services): The average yearly earning of people working in the information and financial activities sectors. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

AvgWageProBusServices (Average Wage for Professional and Business Services): The average yearly earning of people working in the professional and business service sector. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

AvgWageEdHltServices (Average Wage for Education and Health Services): The average yearly earning of people working in the education and health service sector. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

AvgWageLeisureServices (Average Wage for Leisure and Hospitality Services): The average yearly earning of people working in the leisure and hospitality service sector. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

AvgWagePubAdmin (Average Wage for Public Administration): The average yearly earning of people working in the public administration sector. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

PctProf (Percent Professionals): The percent of the working population whose occupation is professional or managerial. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctProd (Percent Working in Production): The percent of the working population whose occupation is production, transportation, or material moving. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctSales (Percent Working in Sales): The percent of the working population whose occupation is sales. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

PctChSnglParWk (Percent Children Living with Single Working Parent): The percent of children living with one parent who is in the labor force. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2000

CCReg (Number of Regulated Child Care Centers): The total number of child care centers that are regulated by Division of Child Development, NC Department of Health and Human Services. *Source:* NC Department of Health and Human Services. 2007

CCStars (Number of Child Care Centers with 4 or 5 Stars): The number of child care centers and homes that have been rated 4 or 5 stars (5 is the highest rating). The star rating is based on the child care facility's program standards, staff education levels, and compliance history with child care regulations. *Source:* NC Department of Health and Human Services. 2007

TotLayoff04 (Total Announced Layoffs 2004): The total number of layoffs announced during the year. (These numbers are based on a survey of newspaper accounts of business closings and layoffs and from reports by businesses to the Employment Security Commission.) *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2004

MfgLayoff04 (Manufacturing Layoffs 2004): The total number of layoffs in the manufacturing sector announced during the year. (These numbers are based on a survey of newspaper accounts of business closings and layoffs and from reports by businesses to the Employment Security Commission.) *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2004

LF05 (Labor Force 2005): The total number of people either working or looking for work. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

Unemp05 (Unemployed 2005): The number of people over age 16 who are not employed but want to be and are looking for work. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

UnempRate05 (Unemployment Rate 2005): The percent of the labor force that is unemployed. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

TotLayoff05 (Total Announced Layoffs 2005): The total number of layoffs announced during the year. (These numbers are based on a survey of newspaper accounts of business closings and layoffs and from reports by businesses to the Employment Security Commission.) *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

MfgLayoff05 (Manufacturing Layoffs 2005): The total number of layoffs in the manufacturing sector announced during the year. (These numbers are based on a survey of newspaper accounts of business closings and layoffs and from reports by businesses to the Employment Security Commission.) *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2005

LF06 (Labor Force 2006): The total number of people either working or looking for work. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

Unemp06 (Unemployed 2006): The number of people over age 16 who are not employed but want to be and are looking for work. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

UnempRate06 (Unemployment Rate 2006): The percent of the labor force that is unemployed. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

TotLayoff06 (Total Announced Layoffs 2006): The total number of layoffs announced during the year. (These numbers are based on a survey of newspaper accounts of business closings and layoffs and from reports by businesses to the Employment Security Commission.) *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

MfgLayoff06 (Manufacturing Layoffs 2006): The total number of layoffs in the manufacturing sector announced during the year. (These numbers are based on a survey of newspaper accounts of business closings and layoffs and from reports by businesses to the Employment Security Commission.) *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

CrimeRate (Crime Rate): The number of crimes per 1000 people. Crimes include major offenses. *Source:* NC Department of Justice. 2005

TaxRate (Property Tax Rate): The amount a property holder must pay per \$100 valuation. *Source:* NC Department of Revenue. 2005-2006

ATP (Ability to Pay): The North Carolina Department of Commerce, Division of Community Assistance evaluates the fiscal capacity of counties and municipalities on a scale of 0 to 100. A county with a rating of 0 has the least capacity to financially contribute to a project. Conversely, a 100 means a county has the greatest capacity for making monetary commitments. The scores are based on population, per capita income and tax valuation. Counties that receive funds directly from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development are omitted. *Source:* NC Department of Commerce. 2006-2007

PctVotd (Voting Rate): The percent of registered voters that voted in the last presidential election. *Source:* NC Board of Elections. 2004

PCSpndCR (Per Capita Spending on Culture and Recreation): The expenditures for recreation and parks, coliseums, museums, libraries, and any other culture or recreation projects per person. *Source:* NC Department of the Treasury. 2005

AgRcpt (Total Agricultural Receipts): The total dollar amount received for agricultural products. *Source:* NC Department of Agriculture. 2004

CrpRcpt (Total Crop Receipts): The total dollar amount received for crops. *Source:* NC Department of Agriculture. 2004

LvstkRcpt (Total Livestock Receipts): The total dollar amount received for livestock. *Source:* NC Department of Agriculture. 2004

HogRcpt (Hog Receipts): The total dollar amount received for hog products. *Source:* NC Department of Agriculture. 2004

ChkRcpt (Broiler Chicken Receipts): The total dollar amount received for broilers. *Source:* NC Department of Agriculture. 2004

TbcoRcpt (Tobacco Receipts): The total dollar amount received for tobacco. *Source:* NC Department of Agriculture. 2004

GrnhsRcpt (Greenhouse Receipts): The total dollar amount received for greenhouse products. *Source:* NC Department of Agriculture. 2004

TotFarm87 (Total Farms 1987): The total number of farms. *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 1987

TotFarm97 (Total Farms 1997): The total number of farms. *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 1997

TotFarm02 (Total Farms 2002): The total number of farms. *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 2002

PctFamFarm (Percent Family Owned Farms): The percent of farms that are family owned. A family owned farm is a farm that is owned by an individual or family or a farm corporation that is family held. *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 2002

AvgFarm87 (Average Farm Size 1987): The average number of acres per farm. *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 1987

AvgFarm97 (Average Farm Size 1997): The average number of acres per farm. *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 1997

AvgFarm02 (Average Farm Size 2002): The average number of acres per farm. *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 2002

TbcoDep (Tobacco Dependency Ranking): A ranking of how dependent the county is on tobacco for employment and income. Includes both growing, processing, and manufacturing of tobacco products. *Source:* NC Rural Center & UNC-Office of Economic Development. 2001

SmFarm (Farms with Sales Less than \$50,000): All farms with actual sales of less than \$50,000 during 1997. *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 2002

FarmNetGain (Farms with Net Gain): The number of farms who had a net gain during 1997. Net gain is when a farm's operating expenditures are less than the gross market value of the agricultural products sold. *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 2002

AvgFarmNetGain (Average Net Gain for Farms): The average amount of net gain for farms that had a net gain (the farm's operating expenditures were less than the gross market value of the agricultural products sold). *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 2002

FarmLabor (Farms with Hired Labor): The number of farms that hire farm workers, including paid family members. *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 2002

FarmLaborPayroll (Payroll of Farms with Hired Labor): The total payroll for farm workers. *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 2002

AvgValueFarm (Average Value of Land and Buildings per Farm): The estimate of the current market value (the value the land and buildings would sell for under current market conditions) of land and buildings owned, rented or leased from others, and rented or leased to others. *Source:* US Census of Agriculture. 2002

NoEmpEst (Establishments with No Employees): An establishment (identified by distinct business income tax return filed as an establishment) that has no paid employees, has annual business receipts of \$1,000 or more (\$1 or more in the construction industries), and is subject to federal income taxes. *Source:* US Census Bureau -Economic Planning & Coordination. 2004

ChNoEmpEst (Change in Establishments with No Employees): The percent change in the number of establishments with no employees during the time period. *Source:* US Census Bureau -Economic Planning & Coordination. 1999 & 2004

NoEmpRcpt (Receipts for Establishments with No Employees): Includes gross receipts, sales, commissions, and income from trades and businesses, as reported on annual business income tax returns. *Source:* US Census Bureau -Economic Planning & Coordination. 2004

TotEst (Establishments with Employees): A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed and there are full or part-time employees. This information is collected from three types of filings at the NC Employment Security Commission: Unemployment Insurance filings, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employee (UCFE) program, and for multi-establishment employers with the Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) form. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

TotEmp (Employment in All Establishments with Employees): The number of full and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who were on the payroll in the pay period including the week of the 12th. The monthly employment for each establishment is averaged. Included are employees on sick leave, holidays, and vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

TotPayroll (Payroll for All Establishments with Employees): Total annual payroll for all establishments which includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, all bonuses, stock options, tips, holidays, vacation, sick time, and overtime, and the cash value of meals and lodging paid during the year to all employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

ChTotEmp (Change in Employment in All Establishments with Employees): The percent change in total employment for all establishments. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2001 & 2006

MicroEst (Micro-Establishments (0-4 Employees)): A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed and the average employment during the year is 0-4 employees. (See Establishments with Employees for more details). *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

MicroEmp (Employment in Micro-Establishments): The number of full and part-time employees in establishments with 0-4 employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who were on the payroll in the pay period including the week of the 12th. The monthly employment for each establishment is averaged. Included are employees on sick leave, holidays, and vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

MicroPayroll (Payroll for Micro-Establishments): Total annual payroll for establishments with 0-4 employees which includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, all bonuses, stock options, tips, holidays, vacation, sick time, and overtime, and the cash value of meals and lodging paid during the year to all employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

ChMicroEmp (Change in Employment in Micro-Establishments): The percent change in total employment for establishments with 0-4 employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2001 & 2006

VerySmEst (Very Small Establishments (5-9 Employees)): A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed and the average employment during the year is 5-9 employees. (See Establishments with Employees for more details). *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

VerySmEmp (Employment in Very Small Establishments): The number of full and part-time employees in establishments with 5-9 employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who were on the payroll in the pay period including the week of the 12th. The monthly employment for each establishment is averaged. Included are employees on sick leave, holidays, and vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

VerySmPayroll (Payroll for Very Small Establishments): Total annual payroll for establishments with 5-9 employees which includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, all bonuses, stock options, tips, holidays, vacation, sick time, and overtime, and the cash value of meals and lodging paid during the year to all employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

ChVerySmEmp (Change in Employment in Very Small Establishments): The percent change in total employment for establishments with 5-9 employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2001 & 2006

SmEst (Small Establishments (10-19 Employees)): A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed and the average employment during the year is 10-19 employees. (See Establishments with Employees for more details). *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

SmEmp (Employment in Small Establishments): The number of full and part-time employees in establishments with 10-19 employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who were on the payroll in the pay period including the week of the 12th. The monthly employment for each establishment is averaged. Included are employees on sick leave, holidays, and vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

SmPayroll (Payroll for Small Establishments): Total annual payroll for establishments with 10-19 employees which includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, all bonuses, stock options, tips, holidays, vacation, sick time, and overtime, and the cash value of meals and lodging paid during the year to all employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

ChSmEmp (Change in Employment in Small Establishments): The percent change in total employment for establishments with 10-19 employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2001 & 2006

MedEst (Medium Establishments (20-49 Employees)): A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed and the average employment during the year is 20-49 employees. (See Establishments with Employees for more details). *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

MedEmp (Employment in Medium Establishments): The number of full and part-time employees in establishments with 20-49 employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who were on the payroll in the pay period including the week of the 12th. The monthly employment for each establishment is averaged. Included are employees on sick leave, holidays, and vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

MedPayroll (Payroll for Medium Establishments): Total annual payroll for establishments with 20-49 employees which includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, all bonuses, stock options, tips, holidays, vacation, sick time, and overtime, and the cash value of meals and lodging paid during the year to all employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

ChMedEmp (Change in Employment in Medium Establishments): The percent change in total employment for establishments with 20-49 employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2001 & 2006

LgEst (Large Establishments (50-99 Employees)): A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed and the average employment during the year is 50-99 employees. (See Establishments with Employees for more details). *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

LgEmp (Employment in Large Establishments): The number of full and part-time employees in establishments with 50-99 employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who were on the payroll in the pay period including the week of the 12th. The monthly employment for each establishment is averaged. Included are employees on sick leave, holidays, and vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

LgPayroll (Payroll for Large Establishments): Total annual payroll for establishments with 50-99 employees which includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, all bonuses, stock options, tips, holidays, vacation, sick time, and overtime, and the cash value of meals and lodging paid during the year to all employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

ChLgEmp (Change in Employment in Large Establishments): The percent change in total employment for establishments with 50-99 employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2001 & 2006

VeryLgEst (Very Large Establishments (100 or More Employees)): A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed and the average employment during the year is 100 or more employees. (See Establishments with Employees for more details). *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

VeryLgEmp (Employment in Very Large Establishments): The number of full and part-time employees in establishments with 100 or more employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who were on the payroll in the pay period including the week of the 12th. The monthly employment for each establishment is averaged. Included are employees on sick leave, holidays, and vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

VeryLgPayroll (Payroll for Very Large Establishments): Total annual payroll for establishments with 100 or more employees which includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, all bonuses, stock options, tips, holidays, vacation, sick time, and overtime, and the cash value of meals and lodging paid during the year to all employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2006

ChVeryLgEmp (Change in Very Large Employment): The percent change in total employment for establishments with 100 or more employees. *Source:* NC Employment Security Commission. 2001 & 2006

AllBus (All Businesses): An organization or entity consisting of one domestic establishment (location) or more under common ownership or control. All establishments of subsidiary firms are included as part of the owning or controlling firm. Businesses with paid employees and businesses with no paid employees are included. *Source:* US Census Bureau - Economic Census. 2002

AllBusSR (Sales and Receipts for All Businesses): Sales and receipts of businesses include those of both businesses with no employees and businesses with paid employees. This amount includes gross receipts, sales, commissions, and income from trades and businesses, as reported on annual business income tax returns. *Source:* US Census Bureau - Economic Census. 2002

FmlOwnFirm (Female Owned Businesses): The number of businesses owned by sole proprietors who identified themselves as female or, in the case of firms with multiple owners, where 51 percent or more of stock interest, claims or rights were held by females. *Source:* US Census Bureau - Economic Census. 2002

FmlBusSR (Sales and Receipts for Female Owned Businesses): Sales and receipts for businesses owned by Females (see Sales and Receipts for Businesses). *Source:* US Census Bureau - Economic Census. 2002

BlackOwnFirm (Black Owned Businesses): The number of businesses owned by sole proprietors who identified themselves as African American or Black or, in the case of firms with multiple owners, where 51 percent or more of stock interest, claims or rights were held by African Americans. *Source:* US Census Bureau - Economic Census. 2002

BlackBusSR (Sales and Receipts for Black Owned Businesses): Sales and receipts for businesses owned by Blacks (see Sales and Receipts for Businesses). *Source:* US Census Bureau - Economic Census. 2002

Pop05 (Population 2005): The number of people living in the selected area. *Source:* US Census Bureau. 2005

Pop06 (Population 2006): The number of people living in the selected area. – US Census Bureau. 2006