

Appendix A.

Source Notes and Explanations

This appendix presents general notes on population and economic and government censuses followed by source notes and explanations of the data items presented in table sets A through D of this publication. These table sets vary in both geographic and data coverage.

Each table set begins with information on the number of data items and tables, as well as specific geographic coverage. For each table, the table number and title are given, followed by a brief listing of the data items on that table, the source citation for these items, and related definitions and other explanatory text on the source.

GENERAL NOTES

Population

Decennial censuses. The population statistics for 2000 and earlier are based on results from the censuses of population and housing, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau as of April 1 in each of those years. As provided by Article 1, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1787, a census has been taken every 10 years commencing with 1790. The original purposes of the census were to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives based on the population of each state and to derive an equitable tax on each state for the payment of the Revolutionary War debt. Through the years, the nation's needs and interests have become more complex, and the content of the decennial census has changed accordingly. Presently, census data not only are used to apportion seats in the House and to aid legislators in the realignment of legislative district boundaries but are also used in the distribution of billions of federal dollars each year and are vital to state and local governments and to private firms for such functions as market analysis, site selection, and environmental impact studies.

The decennial census uses both short- and long-form questionnaires to gather information. The short form asks a limited number of basic questions. These questions are asked of all people and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions because they are asked of the entire population. The population items include sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino, household relationship, and group quarters. Housing items include occupancy status, vacancy status, and tenure (owner occupied or renter occupied). The long form asks more detailed information on a sample basis and includes the 100-percent questions as well as questions on education,

employment, income, ancestry, homeowner costs, units in a structure, number of rooms, plumbing facilities, etc. For a more detailed discussion of the information available from the 2000 census, see *Introduction to Census 2000 Data Products* available at <<http://www.census.gov/mso/www/prodprof/census2000.pdf>>.

Persons enumerated in the census were counted as inhabitants of their usual place of residence, which generally means the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although appreciable differences may exist for a few areas.

The implementation of this usual-residence practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent (e.g., college students were counted at their college residence). As in the above example, persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on census day. However, persons without a usual place of residence were counted where they were enumerated.

For information on procedures and concepts used for the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, as well as a facsimile of the questionnaires and descriptions of the data products resulting from the census, see U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 1, Technical Documentation, Series SF1/01(RV)* released June 2001 and available on the Census Bureau Web site at <<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>> and *2000 Census of Population and Housing, Demographic Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, Technical Documentation*, released May 2001 and available at <<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/ProfilesTD.pdf>>.

Population estimates. The Census Bureau annually produces estimates of total resident population for each state and county. County population estimates are produced with a component of population change method, while the state population estimates are solely the sum of the county populations.

The Census Bureau develops county population estimates with a demographic procedure called an "administrative records component of population change" method. A

major assumption underlying this approach is that the components of population change are closely approximated by administrative data in a demographic change model. In order to apply the model, Census Bureau demographers estimate each component of population change separately. For the population residing in households, the components of population change are births, deaths, and net migration, including net international migration. For the nonhousehold population, change is represented by the net change in the population living in group quarters facilities.

Each component in this model is represented with data that are symptomatic of some aspect of population change. For example, birth certificates are symptomatic of additions to the population resulting from births, so the Census Bureau uses these data to estimate the birth component for a county. Some other components are derived from death certificates, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) data, medicare enrollment records, armed forces data, group quarters population data, and data from the American Community Survey (ACS).

In cases where the Census Bureau does not have data for all counties for the current estimate year, components of population change are estimated based on one or more simplifying assumptions. When initial population estimates are prepared, the same variant of the component model with these simplifying assumptions is used. In the creation of current vintage population estimates, the initial population estimates from the previous vintage are replaced with "revised" population estimates calculated with the actual data for all components of population change. Calculations of "revised" population estimates also incorporate updates to components of change from previous years.

The estimates of the county populations are produced by starting with the base populations from either Census 2000 or the revised population estimate for the most recent year and then adding or subtracting the demographic components of population change calculated for the time period. Basically, the Census Bureau adds the estimated number of births and subtracts the estimated number of deaths for the time period. The Census Bureau then accounts for net migration, which is calculated using several components including net internal migration, net foreign-born international migration, net movement to/from Puerto Rico, net armed forces movement to/from overseas, the change in group quarters population, and native emigration from the United States

The Census Bureau produces separate population estimates for the populations under age 65 and age 65 and older, mainly because different data are used to measure the internal migration of these two populations. For the population under age 65, data from individual IRS tax returns is used to calculate measures of migration.

Medicare enrollment is used to calculate measures of migration for the population age 65 and older because this population is not always well-represented on tax returns.

The first step in estimating the population under age 65 is to establish the base populations under age 65. The total base population for the estimate of the population under age 65 is either the April 1, 2000, population estimates base or the revised county population estimate for the prior estimate year. For official population estimates, the April 1, 2000, population estimates base is not adjusted for census undercount. In general, the April 1, 2000, population estimates base uses Census 2000 data as its base, but includes certain modifications (geographic updates, Count Question Resolution (CQR) changes to the Census Bureau's program TIGER database). The group quarters population component is primarily a combination of military personnel living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and persons residing in institutions. The Census Bureau subtracts the base group quarters population under age 65 from the base total population under age 65 to calculate the base household population under age 65.

The components of population change are calculated using resident births, resident deaths to the population under age 65, net internal migration for the population under age 65, and net international migration for the population under age 65. Resident births are recorded by residence of mother, regardless of where the birth occurred; hence, a county need not have a hospital in order to have resident births. Resident deaths to the population under age 65 use death data tabulated by the most recent residence of the decedent, not by the place where the death occurred. Net internal migration for population under age 65 is estimated using household migration derived from federal income tax returns and the change in the group quarters population.

Net international migration for the population under age 65 is estimated from several sources, including the net foreign-born international migration, net movement to/from Puerto Rico, net armed forces movement to/from overseas, and native emigration. National-level data on the net foreign-born international migration of the population under 65 for the current estimate period are distributed to counties based on the county distribution of the noncitizen foreign-born population who entered the U.S. during the 5 years prior to April 1, 2000, from Census 2000. National-level data on the total net movement of the population under age 65 to or from Puerto Rico for the current estimate period are distributed to counties based on the county distribution of the Puerto Rican population who entered the U.S. during the 5 years prior to April 1, 2000. The national-level total armed forces station strength data are distributed to states using armed forces data originally

supplied by each branch of the service, and these state-level data are distributed to counties using the military employment data from Census 2000. National-level data on the total number of emigrants from the United States under age 65 for the current estimate period are distributed to counties based on the county distribution of the native-born population from Census 2000.

The first step in estimating the population age 65 and older is to establish the base populations. The total base population for the estimate of the population age 65 and older is either the Census 2000 base (for July 1 population estimate in the decennial year) or the revised county population estimate for the prior estimate year. The base group quarters population age 65 and older is primarily a combination of persons age 65 and older residing in nursing homes and other facilities and persons residing in institutions. This population is subtracted from the total base population to calculate the base household population age 65 and older.

The components of population change for the population 65 and older are resident deaths to populations age 65 and older, net internal migration for population age 65 and older, and net international migration for population age 65 and over. Resident deaths to the population age 65 and older use death data tabulated by the most recent residence of the decedent, not by the place where the death occurred. Net internal migration for population age 65 and older includes household migration derived from medicare enrollment records and the change in the group quarters population. The process used to derive the net international migration for the population age 65 and older is similar to that used for the population under age 65.

A detailed explanation of how population estimates are produced can be found at http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/methodology/2004_st_co_meth.html.

American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a new nationwide survey designed to provide communities a fresh look at how they are changing. It is intended to eliminate the need for the long form in the 2010 census. The ACS collects information from U.S. households similar to what was collected on the Census 2000 long form, such as income, commute time to work, home value, veteran status, and other important data. As with the official U.S. census, information about individuals will remain confidential.

The ACS collects and produces population and housing information every year instead of every 10 years. About three million households are surveyed each year. Collecting data every year will reduce the cost of the official

decennial census, and will provide more up-to-date information throughout the decade about trends in the U.S. population at the local community level. A similar program is planned for Puerto Rico.

The ACS began in 1996 and has expanded each subsequent year. Data from the 2003 ACS are available for approximately 862 geographies including the nation, all states, the District of Columbia, most areas with a population of 250,000 or more, and selected areas of 65,000 or more.

The Census Bureau plans to conduct the ACS in every county of the United States, contacting the residents of three million housing units. Within 3 years, data should be available for all areas of 20,000 or more. For small areas less than 20,000, it will take 5 years to accumulate a large enough sample to provide estimates with accuracy similar to the decennial census.

Economic Censuses

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. It furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The economic censuses form an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual censuses were taken separately at varying intervals. Prior to 1997, the Census Bureau took the census of agriculture, but beginning in 1997, the census has been done under the direction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Beginning with the 1997 Economic Census data found in this publication, the census presents data based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Previous census data were presented based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system developed some 60 years ago. Due to this change, comparability between census years and data found in previous books will be limited. This new system of industrial classification was developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget.

There are 20 NAICS sectors, which are subdivided into 100 subsectors (three-digit codes), 317 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1,904 industries (five- and six-digit codes). While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher-level groupings do not.

The economic censuses are collected on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company. Establishments responding to the establishment survey are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity (determined by annual sales volume) in accordance with the "North American Industry Classification System—United States, 2002" manual available from the National Technical Information Service.

More detailed information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the Guide to the Economic Censuses and Related Statistics. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses is available in the "Guide to the 2002 Economic Census" found on the Census Bureau Web site at <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/guide/index.html>>.

Data from the 2002 Economic Census were released through the Census Bureau's American FactFinder service, on CD-ROM, and in Adobe Acrobat PDF reports available on the Census Bureau Web site. For more information on these various media of release, see the following page on the Census Bureau Web site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>>.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sectors

The **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** sector (NAICS 11) comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats.

The establishments in this sector are often described as farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, nurseries, orchards, or hatcheries. A farm may consist of a single tract of land or a number of separate tracts, which may be held under different tenures. For example, one tract may be owned by the farm operator and another rented. It may be operated by the operator alone or with the assistance of members of the household or hired employees, or it may be operated by a partnership, corporation, or other type of organization. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm.

The sector distinguishes two basic activities: agricultural production and agricultural support activities. Agricultural production includes establishments performing the complete farm or ranch operation, such as farm owner-operators, tenant farm operators, and sharecroppers. Agricultural support activities include establishments that

perform one or more activities associated with farm operation, such as soil preparation, planting, harvesting, and management, on a contract or fee basis.

Excluded from the Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing sector are establishments primarily engaged in agricultural research and establishments primarily engaged in administering programs for regulating and conserving land, mineral, wildlife, and forest use. These establishments are classified in Industry 54171, Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences; and Industry 92412, Administration of Conservation Programs, respectively.

The **Mining** sector (NAICS 21) comprises establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation), and other preparation customarily performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.

The Mining sector distinguishes two basic activities: mine operation and mining support activities. Mine operation includes establishments operating mines, quarries, or oil and gas wells on their own account or for others on a contract or fee basis. Mining support activities include establishments that perform exploration (except geophysical surveying) and/or other mining services on a contract or fee basis (except mine site preparation and construction of oil/gas pipelines).

Establishments in the Mining sector are grouped and classified according to the natural resource mined or to be mined. Industries include establishments that develop the mine site, extract the natural resources, and/or those that beneficiate (i.e., prepare) the mineral mined. Beneficiation is the process whereby the extracted material is reduced to particles that can be separated into mineral and waste, the former suitable for further processing or direct use. The operations that take place in beneficiation are primarily mechanical, such as grinding, washing, magnetic separation, and centrifugal separation. In contrast, manufacturing operations primarily use chemical and electrochemical processes, such as electrolysis and distillation. However, some treatments, such as heat treatments, take place in both the beneficiation and the manufacturing (i.e., smelting/refining) stages. The range of preparation activities varies by mineral and the purity of any given ore deposit. While some minerals, such as petroleum and natural gas, require little or no preparation, others are washed and screened, while yet others, such as gold and silver, can be transformed into bullion before leaving the mine site.

Mining, beneficiating, and manufacturing activities often occur in a single location. Separate receipts will be collected for these activities whenever possible. When

receipts cannot be broken out between mining and manufacturing, establishments that mine or quarry nonmetallic minerals and beneficiate the nonmetallic minerals into more finished manufactured products are classified based on the primary activity of the establishment. A mine that manufactures a small amount of finished products will be classified in Sector 21, Mining. An establishment that mines whose primary output is a more finished manufactured product will be classified in Sector 31–33, Manufacturing.

The **Utilities** sector (NAICS 22) comprises establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. Within this sector, the specific activities associated with the utility services provided vary by utility: electric power includes generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas includes distribution; steam supply includes provision and/or distribution; water supply includes treatment and distribution; and sewage removal includes collection, treatment, and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities. Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in waste management services classified in Subsector 562, Waste Management and Remediation Services, which also collect, treat, and dispose of waste materials; however, they do not use sewer systems or sewage treatment facilities.

The **Construction** sector (NAICS 23) comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites also are included in this sector.

Construction work done may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Activities of these establishments generally are managed at a fixed place of business, but they usually perform construction activities at multiple project sites. Production responsibilities for establishments in this sector are usually specified in (1) contracts with the owners of construction projects (prime contracts) or (2) contracts with other construction establishments (subcontracts).

Establishments primarily engaged in contracts that include responsibility for all aspects of individual construction projects are commonly known as general contractors, but also may be known as design-builders, construction managers, turnkey contractors, or (in cases where two or more establishments jointly secure a general contract) joint-venture contractors. Construction managers that provide oversight and scheduling only (i.e., agency) as well as construction managers that are responsible for the entire

project (i.e., at risk) are included as general contractor-type establishments. Establishments of the “general contractor type” frequently arrange construction of separate parts of their projects through subcontracts with other construction establishments.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to produce a specific component (e.g., masonry, painting, and electrical work) of a construction project are commonly known as specialty trade contractors. Activities of specialty trade contractors are usually subcontracted from other construction establishments, but especially in remodeling and repair construction, the work may be done directly for the owner of the property.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to construct buildings to be sold on sites that they own are known as operative builders, but also may be known as speculative builders or merchant builders. Operative builders produce buildings in a manner similar to general contractors, but their production processes also include site acquisition and securing of financial backing. Operative builders are most often associated with the construction of residential buildings. Like general contractors, they may subcontract all or part of the actual construction work on their buildings.

There are substantial differences in the types of equipment, workforce skills, and other inputs required by establishments in this sector. To highlight these differences and variations in the underlying production functions, this sector is divided into three subsectors.

Subsector 236, Construction of Buildings, comprises establishments of the general contractor type and operative builders involved in the construction of buildings. Subsector 237, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, comprises establishments involved in the construction of engineering projects. Subsector 238, Specialty Trade Contractors, comprises establishments engaged in specialty trade activities generally needed in the construction of all types of buildings.

Force account construction is construction work performed by an enterprise primarily engaged in some business other than construction for its own account and use, using employees of the enterprise. This activity is not included in the construction sector unless the construction work performed is the primary activity of a separate establishment of the enterprise. The installation and the ongoing repair and maintenance of telecommunications and utility networks is excluded from construction when the establishments performing the work are not independent contractors. Although a growing proportion of this work is subcontracted to independent contractors in the Construction Sector, the operating units of telecommunications and utility companies performing this work are included with the telecommunications or utility activities.

The **Manufacturing** sector (NAICS 31–33) comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in Sector 23, Construction.

Establishments in the Manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. However, establishments that transform materials or substances into new products by hand or in the worker's home and those engaged in selling to the general public products made on the same premises from which they are sold, such as bakeries, candy stores, and custom tailors, may also be included in this sector. Manufacturing establishments may process materials or may contract with other establishments to process their materials for them. Both types of establishments are included in manufacturing.

The materials, substances, or components transformed by manufacturing establishments are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, or quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing establishments. The materials used may be purchased directly from producers, obtained through customary trade channels, or secured without recourse to the market by transferring the product from one establishment to another, under the same ownership. The new product of a manufacturing establishment may be finished in the sense that it is ready for utilization or consumption, or it may be semifinished to become an input for an establishment engaged in further manufacturing. For example, the product of the alumina refinery is the input used in the primary production of aluminum; primary aluminum is the input to an aluminum wire drawing plant; and aluminum wire is the input for a fabricated wire product manufacturing establishment.

The subsectors in the Manufacturing sector generally reflect distinct production processes related to material inputs, production equipment, and employee skills. In the machinery area, where assembling is a key activity, parts and accessories for manufactured products are classified in the industry of the finished manufactured item when they are made for separate sale. For example, a replacement refrigerator door would be classified with refrigerators, and an attachment for a piece of metalworking machinery would be classified with metalworking machinery. However, components, input from other manufacturing establishments, are classified based on the production function of the component manufacturer. For example, electronic components are classified in Subsector 334, Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing, and stampings are classified in Subsector 332, Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments often perform one or more activities that are classified outside the Manufacturing sector of NAICS. For instance, almost all manufacturing has some captive research and development or administrative operations, such as accounting, payroll, or management. These captive services are treated the same as captive manufacturing activities. When the services are provided by separate establishments, they are classified to the NAICS sector where such services are primary, not in manufacturing.

The boundaries of manufacturing and the other sectors of the classification system can be somewhat blurry. The establishments in the manufacturing sector are engaged in the transformation of materials into new products. Their output is a new product. However, the definition of what constitutes a new product can be somewhat subjective. As clarification, the following activities are considered manufacturing in NAICS: Milk bottling and pasteurizing; Water bottling and processing; Fresh fish packaging (oyster shucking, fish filleting); Apparel jobbing (assigning of materials to contract factories or shops for fabrication or other contract operations) as well as contracting on materials owned by others; Printing and related activities; Ready-mixed concrete production; Leather converting; Grinding of lenses to prescription; Wood preserving; Electroplating, plating, metal heat treating, and polishing for the trade; Lapidary work for the trade; Fabricating signs and advertising displays; Rebuilding or remanufacturing machinery (i.e., automotive parts); Ship repair and renovation; Machine shops; and Tire retreading. Conversely, there are activities that are sometimes considered manufacturing, but that for NAICS are classified in another sector (i.e., not classified as manufacturing).

They include: (1) Logging, classified in Sector 11, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, is considered a harvesting operation; (2) The beneficiating of ores and other minerals, classified in Sector 21, Mining, is considered part of the activity of mining; (3) The construction of structures and fabricating operations performed at the site of construction by contractors is classified in Sector 23, Construction; (4) Establishments engaged in breaking of bulk and redistribution in smaller lots, including packaging, repackaging, or bottling products, such as liquors or chemicals; the customized assembly of computers; sorting of scrap; mixing paints to customer order; and cutting metals to customer order, classified in Sector 42, Wholesale Trade or Sector 44–45, Retail Trade, produce a modified version of the same product, not a new product; and (5) Publishing and the combined activity of publishing and printing, classified in Sector 51, Information, perform the transformation of information into a product where the value of the product to the consumer lies in the information content, not in the format in which it is distributed (i.e., the book or software diskette).

Industries in the Wood Product Manufacturing subsector (NAICS 321) manufacture wood products, such as lumber, plywood, veneers, wood containers, wood flooring, wood trusses, manufactured homes (i.e., mobile homes), and prefabricated wood buildings. The production processes of the Wood Product Manufacturing subsector include sawing, planing, shaping, laminating, and assembling of wood products starting from logs that are cut into bolts, or lumber that then may be further cut, or shaped by lathes or other shaping tools. The lumber or other transformed wood shapes may also be subsequently planed or smoothed and assembled into finished products, such as wood containers. The Wood Product Manufacturing subsector includes establishments that make wood products from logs and bolts that are sawed and shaped, and establishments that purchase sawed lumber and make wood products. With the exception of sawmills and wood preservation establishments, the establishments are grouped into industries mainly based on the specific products manufactured.

Industries in the Paper Manufacturing subsector (NAICS 322) make pulp, paper, or converted paper products. The manufacturing of these products is grouped together because they constitute a series of vertically connected processes. More than one is often carried out in a single establishment. There are essentially three activities. The manufacturing of pulp involves separating the cellulose fibers from other impurities in wood or used paper. The manufacturing of paper involves matting these fibers into a sheet. Converted paper products are made from paper and other materials by various cutting and shaping techniques, and include coating and laminating activities.

The Paper Manufacturing subsector is subdivided into two industry groups, the first for the manufacturing of pulp and paper and the second for the manufacturing of converted paper products. Paper making is treated as the core activity of the subsector. Therefore, any establishment that makes paper (including paperboard), either alone or in combination with pulp manufacturing or paper converting, is classified as a paper or paperboard mill. Establishments that make pulp without making paper are classified as pulp mills. Pulp mills, paper mills, and paperboard mills comprise the first industry group.

Establishments that make products from purchased paper and other materials make up the second industry group, Converted Paper Product Manufacturing. This general activity is then subdivided based, for the most part, on process distinctions. Paperboard container manufacturing uses corrugating, cutting, and shaping machinery to form paperboard into containers. Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing establishments cut and coat paper and foil. Stationery product manufacturing establishments make a variety of paper products used for writing, filing, and similar applications. Other converted paper

product manufacturing includes, in particular, the conversion of sanitary paper stock into such things as tissue paper and disposable diapers.

An important process used in the Paper Bag and Coated and Treated Paper Manufacturing industry is lamination, often combined with coating. Lamination and coating makes a composite material with improved properties of strength, impermeability, and so on. The laminated materials may be paper, metal foil, or plastics film. While paper is often one of the components, it is not always. Lamination of plastics film to plastics film is classified in the NAICS Subsector 326, Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing, because establishments that do this often first make the film. The same situation holds with respect to bags. The manufacturing of bags from plastics only, whether or not laminated, is classified in Subsector 326, Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing, but all other bag manufacturing is classified in this subsector. Excluded from this subsector are photosensitive papers. These papers are chemically treated and are classified in Industry 32599, All Other Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing.

Industries in the Textile Mills subsector (NAICS 313) group establishments that transform a basic fiber (natural or synthetic) into a product, such as yarn or fabric, that is further manufactured into usable items, such as apparel, sheets towels, and textile bags for individual or industrial consumption. The further manufacturing may be performed in the same establishment and classified in this subsector, or it may be performed at a separate establishment and be classified elsewhere in manufacturing.

Industries in the Textile Product Mills subsector (NAICS 314) group establishments that make textile products (except apparel). With a few exceptions, processes used in these industries are generally cut and sew (i.e., purchasing fabric and cutting and sewing to make nonapparel textile products, such as sheets and towels).

Industries in the Apparel Manufacturing subsector (NAICS 315) group establishments with two distinct manufacturing processes: (1) cut and sew (i.e., purchasing fabric and cutting and sewing to make a garment) and (2) the manufacture of garments in establishments that first knit fabric and then cut and sew the fabric into a garment. The Apparel Manufacturing subsector includes a diverse range of establishments manufacturing full lines of ready-to-wear apparel and custom apparel: apparel contractors, performing cutting or sewing operations on materials owned by others; jobbers performing entrepreneurial functions involved in apparel manufacture; and tailors, manufacturing custom garments for individual clients, are all included. Knitting, when done alone, is classified in the Textile Mills subsector, but when knitting is combined with the production of complete garments, the activity is classified in Apparel Manufacturing.

Industries in the Machinery Manufacturing subsector (NAICS 333) create end products that apply mechanical force; for example, the application of gears and levers, to perform work. Some important processes for the manufacture of machinery are forging, stamping, bending, forming, and machining that are used to shape individual pieces of metal. Processes such as welding and assembling are used to join separate parts together. Although these processes are similar to those used in metal-fabricating establishments, machinery manufacturing is different because it typically employs multiple metal-forming processes in manufacturing the various parts of the machine. Moreover, complex assembly operations are an inherent part of the production process.

Industries in the Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing subsector (NAICS 334) group establishments that manufacture computers, computer peripherals, communications equipment, and similar electronic products, and establishments that manufacture components for such products. The Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing industries have been combined in the hierarchy of NAICS because of the economic significance they have attained. Their rapid growth suggests that they will become even more important to the economies of all three North American countries in the future, and in addition, their manufacturing processes are fundamentally different from the manufacturing processes of other machinery and equipment. The design and use of integrated circuits and the application of highly specialized miniaturization technologies are common elements in the production technologies of the computer and electronic subsector. Convergence of technology motivates this NAICS subsector. Digitalization of sound recording, for example, causes both the medium (the compact disc) and the equipment to resemble the technologies for recording, storing, transmitting, and manipulating data. Communications technology and equipment have been converging with computer technology. When technologically related components are in the same sector, it makes it easier to adjust the classification for future changes without needing to redefine its basic structure. The creation of the Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing subsector will assist in delineating new and emerging industries because the activities that will serve as the probable sources of new industries, such as computer manufacturing and communications equipment manufacturing, or computers and audio equipment, are brought together. As new activities emerge, they are less likely, therefore, to cross the subsector boundaries of the classification.

Industries in the Motor Vehicle Manufacturing industry group (NAICS 3361) combine establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing complete motor vehicles or manufacturing chassis only. Motor vehicles includes automobiles, light duty motor vehicles, light trucks, utility vehicles, and heavy duty trucks.

Industries in the Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing industry group (NAICS 3362) combine establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing motor vehicle bodies, trailers, motor homes, travel trailers, and campers.

Industries in the Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing industry group (NAICS 3363) combine establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing and/or rebuilding motor vehicle parts, including gasoline engine and engine parts, carburetors, pistons, piston rings, valves, motor vehicle electrical and electronic equipment, vehicular lighting, steering and suspension components (except spring), brake systems, transmission and power train parts, vehicle seating and interior trim, motor vehicle metal stamping, and other motor vehicle parts.

The **Wholesale Trade** sector (NAICS 42) comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise. Wholesalers are organized to sell or arrange the purchase or sale of —

1. goods for resale (i.e., goods sold to other wholesalers or retailers),
2. capital or durable nonconsumer goods, or
3. raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production.

Wholesalers sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office. These warehouses and offices are characterized by having little or no display of merchandise. In addition, neither the design nor the location of the premises is intended to solicit walk-in traffic. Wholesalers do not normally use advertising directed to the general public. Customers are generally reached initially via telephone, in-person marketing, or by specialized advertising that may include Internet and other electronic means. Follow-up orders are either vendor-initiated or client-initiated, generally based on previous sales, and typically exhibit strong ties between sellers and buyers. In fact, transactions are often conducted between wholesalers and clients that have long-standing business relationships.

This sector comprises two main types of wholesalers: those that sell goods on their own account, and those that arrange sales and purchases for others, generally for a commission or fee.

1. Establishments that sell goods on their own account are known as wholesale merchants, distributors, jobbers, drop shippers, and import/export merchants. Also included as wholesale merchants are sales offices and sales branches (but not retail stores) maintained by manufacturing, refining, or mining enterprises apart from their plants or mines for the purpose of

marketing their products. Merchant wholesale establishments typically maintain their own warehouse, where they receive and handle goods for their customers. Goods are generally sold without transformation, but may include integral functions, such as sorting, packaging, labeling, and other marketing services.

2. Establishments arranging for the purchase or sale of goods owned by others or purchasing goods, generally on a commission basis, are known as business-to-business electronic markets, agents and brokers, commission merchants, import/export agents and brokers, auction companies, and manufacturers' representatives. These establishments operate from offices and generally do not own or handle the goods they sell.

Some wholesale establishments may be connected with a single manufacturer and promote and sell the particular manufacturers' products to a wide range of other wholesalers or retailers. Other wholesalers may be connected to a retail chain or a limited number of retail chains and only provide a variety of products needed by the retail operation(s). These wholesalers may obtain the products from a wide range of manufacturers. Still other wholesalers may not take title to the goods, but act as agents and brokers for a commission.

Although wholesaling normally denotes sales in large volumes, durable nonconsumer goods may be sold in single units. Sales of capital or durable nonconsumer goods used in the production of goods and services, such as farm machinery, medium and heavy duty trucks, and industrial machinery, are always included in wholesale trade.

The **Retail Trade** sector (NAICS 44–45) comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are, therefore, organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store and nonstore retailers.

Store retailers operate fixed point-of-sale locations, located and designed to attract a high volume of walk-in customers. In general, retail stores have extensive displays of merchandise and use mass-media advertising to attract customers. They typically sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption, but some also serve business and institutional clients. These include establishments, such as office supply stores, computer and software stores, building materials dealers, plumbing supply stores, and electrical supply stores. Catalog showrooms, gasoline service stations, automotive dealers, and mobile home dealers are treated as store retailers.

In addition to retailing merchandise, some types of store retailers are also engaged in the provision of after-sales services, such as repair and installation. For example, new automobile dealers, electronics and appliance stores, and musical instrument and supplies stores often provide repair services. As a general rule, establishments engaged in retailing merchandise and providing after-sales services are classified in this sector.

The first 11 subsectors of retail trade are store retailers. The establishments are grouped into industries and industry groups typically based on one or more of the following criteria:

1. The merchandise line or lines carried by the store; for example, specialty stores are distinguished from general-line stores.
2. The usual trade designation of the establishments. This criterion applies in cases where a store type is well-recognized by the industry and the public, but difficult to define strictly in terms of merchandise lines carried; for example, pharmacies, hardware stores, and department stores.
3. Capital requirements in terms of display equipment; for example, food stores have equipment requirements not found in other retail industries.
4. Human resource requirements in terms of expertise; for example, the staff of an automobile dealer requires knowledge in financing, registering, and licensing issues that are not necessary in other retail industries.

Nonstore retailers, like store retailers, are organized to serve the general public, but their retailing methods differ. The establishments of this subsector reach customers and market merchandise with methods such as the broadcasting of "infomercials," the broadcasting and publishing of direct-response advertising, the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstration, selling from portable stalls (street vendors, except food), and distribution through vending machines. Establishments engaged in the direct sale (non-store) of products, such as home heating oil dealers and home delivery newspaper routes, are included here.

The buying of goods for resale is a characteristic of retail trade establishments that particularly distinguishes them from establishments in the agriculture, manufacturing, and construction industries. For example, farms that sell their products at or from the point of production are not classified in retail, but rather in agriculture. Similarly, establishments that both manufacture and sell their products to the general public are not classified in retail, but rather in manufacturing. However, establishments that engage in processing activities incidental to retailing are classified in retail. This includes establishments, such as optical goods stores that do in-store grinding of lenses, and meat and seafood markets.

Wholesalers also engage in the buying of goods for resale, but they are not usually organized to serve the general public. They typically operate from a warehouse or office, and neither the design nor the location of these premises is intended to solicit a high volume of walk-in traffic. Wholesalers supply institutional, industrial, wholesale, and retail clients; their operations are, therefore, generally organized to purchase, sell, and deliver merchandise in larger quantities. However, dealers of durable nonconsumer goods, such as farm machinery and heavy duty trucks, are included in wholesale trade even if they often sell these products in single units.

The **Transportation and Warehousing** sector (NAICS 48–49) includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation-related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. The modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road, and pipeline.

The Transportation and Warehousing sector distinguishes three basic types of activities: subsectors for each mode of transportation, a subsector for warehousing and storage, and a subsector for establishments providing support activities for transportation. In addition, there are subsectors for establishments that provide passenger transportation for scenic and sightseeing purposes, postal services, and courier services.

A separate subsector for support activities is established in the sector because, first, support activities for transportation are inherently multimodal, such as freight transportation arrangement, or have multimodal aspects. Secondly, there are production process similarities among the support activity industries.

One of the support activities identified in the support activity subsector is the routine repair and maintenance of transportation equipment (e.g., aircraft at an airport, railroad rolling stock at a railroad terminal, or ships at a harbor or port facility). Such establishments do not perform complete overhauling or rebuilding of transportation equipment (i.e., periodic restoration of transportation equipment to original design specifications) or transportation equipment conversion (i.e., major modification to systems). An establishment that primarily performs factory (or shipyard) overhauls, rebuilding, or conversions of aircraft, railroad rolling stock, or a ship is classified in Subsector 336, Transportation Equipment Manufacturing, according to the type of equipment.

Many of the establishments in this sector often operate on networks, with physical facilities, labor forces, and equipment spread over an extensive geographic area. Warehousing establishments in this sector are distinguished

from merchant wholesaling in that the warehouse establishments do not sell the goods.

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in providing travel agent services that support transportation and other establishments, such as hotels, businesses, and government agencies. These establishments are classified in Sector 56, Administrative and Support, Waste Management, and Remediation Services. Also, establishments primarily engaged in providing rental and leasing of transportation equipment without operator are classified in Subsector 532, Rental and Leasing Services.

The **Information** sector (NAICS 51) comprises establishments engaged in the following processes: (1) producing and distributing information and cultural products, (2) providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and (3) processing data.

The main components of this sector are the publishing industries, including software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; the industries known as Internet service providers and Web search portals; data processing industries; and the information services industries.

The expressions “information age” and “global information economy” are used with considerable frequency today. The general idea of an “information economy” includes both the notion of industries primarily producing, processing, and distributing information, as well as the idea that every industry is using available information and information technology to reorganize and make themselves more productive.

For the purpose of developing NAICS, it is the transformation of information into a commodity that is produced and distributed by a number of growing industries that is at issue. The Information sector groups three types of establishments: (1) those engaged in producing and distributing information and cultural products; (2) those that provide the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications; and (3) those that process data. Cultural products are those that directly express attitudes, opinions, ideas, values, and artistic creativity; provide entertainment; or offer information and analysis concerning the past and present. Included in this definition are popular, mass-produced products as well as cultural products that normally have a more limited audience, such as poetry books, literary magazines, or classical records.

The unique characteristics of information and cultural products, and of the processes involved in their production and distribution, distinguish the Information sector from the goods-producing and service-producing sectors. Some of these characteristics are:

1. Unlike traditional goods, an “information or cultural product,” such as a newspaper online or television program, does not necessarily have tangible qualities, nor is it necessarily associated with a particular form. A movie can be shown at a movie theater, on a television broadcast, through video-on-demand, or rented at a local video store. A sound recording can be aired on radio, embedded in multimedia products, or sold at a record store.
2. Unlike traditional services, the delivery of these products does not require direct contact between the supplier and the consumer.
3. The value of these products to the consumer lies in their informational, educational, cultural, or entertainment content, not in the format in which they are distributed. Most of these products are protected from unlawful reproduction by copyright laws.
4. The intangible property aspect of information and cultural products makes the processes involved in their production and distribution very different from goods and services. Only those possessing the rights to these works are authorized to reproduce, alter, improve, and distribute them. Acquiring and using these rights often involves significant costs. In addition, technology is revolutionizing the distribution of these products. It is possible to distribute them in a physical form, via broadcast, or online.
5. Distributors of information and cultural products can easily add value to the products they distribute. For instance, broadcasters add advertising not contained in the original product. This capacity means that unlike traditional distributors, they derive revenue not from sale of the distributed product to the final consumer, but from those who pay for the privilege of adding information to the original product. Similarly, a directory and mailing list publisher can acquire the rights to thousands of previously published newspaper and periodical articles and add new value by providing search and software and organizing the information in a way that facilitates research and retrieval. These products often command a much higher price than the original information.

The distribution modes for information commodities may either eliminate the necessity for traditional manufacture, or reverse the conventional order of manufacture-distribute: A newspaper distributed online, for example, can be printed locally or by the final consumer. Similarly, it is anticipated that packaged software, which today is mainly bought through the traditional retail channels, will soon be available mainly online. The NAICS Information sector is designed to make such economic changes transparent as they occur, or to facilitate designing surveys that will monitor the new phenomena and provide data to analyze the changes.

Many of the industries in the NAICS Information sector are engaged in producing products protected by copyright law, or in distributing them (other than distribution by traditional wholesale and retail methods). Examples are traditional publishing industries, software and directory and mailing list publishing industries, and film and sound industries. Broadcasting and telecommunications industries and information providers and processors are also included in the Information sector, because their technologies are so closely linked to other industries in the Information sector.

The **Finance and Insurance** sector (NAICS 52) comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) and/or in facilitating financial transactions. Three principal types of activities are identified:

1. Raising funds by taking deposits and/or issuing securities and, in the process, incurring liabilities. Establishments engaged in this activity use raised funds to acquire financial assets by making loans and/or purchasing securities. Putting themselves at risk, they channel funds from lenders to borrowers and transform or repackage the funds with respect to maturity, scale and risk. This activity is known as financial intermediation.
2. Pooling of risk by underwriting insurance and annuities. Establishments engaged in this activity collect fees, insurance premiums, or annuity considerations; build up reserves; invest those reserves; and make contractual payments. Fees are based on the expected incidence of the insured risk and the expected return on investment.
3. Providing specialized services facilitating or supporting financial intermediation, insurance, and employee benefit programs.

In addition, monetary authorities charged with monetary control are included in this sector.

The subsectors, industry groups, and industries within the NAICS Finance and Insurance sector are defined on the basis of their unique production processes. As with all industries, the production processes are distinguished by their use of specialized human resources and specialized physical capital. In addition, the way in which these establishments acquire and allocate financial capital, their source of funds, and the use of those funds provides a third basis for distinguishing characteristics of the production process. For instance, the production process in raising funds through deposit-taking is different from the process of raising funds in bond or money markets. The process of making loans to individuals also requires different production processes than does the creation of investment pools or the underwriting of securities.

Most of the Finance and Insurance subsectors contain one or more industry groups of (1) intermediaries with similar patterns of raising and using funds and (2) establishments engaged in activities that facilitate, or are otherwise related to, that type of financial or insurance intermediation. Industries within this sector are defined in terms of activities for which a production process can be specified, and many of these activities are not exclusive to a particular type of financial institution. To deal with the varied activities taking place within existing financial institutions, the approach is to split these institutions into components performing specialized services. This requires defining the units engaged in providing those services and developing procedures that allow for their delineation. These units are the equivalents for finance and insurance of the establishments defined for other industries.

The output of many financial services, as well as the inputs and the processes by which they are combined, cannot be observed at a single location and can only be defined at a higher level of the organizational structure of the enterprise. Additionally, a number of independent activities that represent separate and distinct production processes may take place at a single location belonging to a multilocation financial firm. Activities are more likely to be homogeneous with respect to production characteristics than are locations, at least in financial services. The classification defines activities broadly enough that it can be used both by those classifying by location and by those employing a more top-down approach to the delineation of the establishment.

Establishments engaged in activities that facilitate, or are otherwise related to, the various types of intermediation have been included in individual subsectors, rather than in a separate subsector dedicated to services alone because these services are performed by intermediaries, as well as by specialist establishments, and the extent to which the activity of the intermediaries can be separately identified is not clear.

The Finance and Insurance sector has been defined to encompass establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions; that is, transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets or in facilitating financial transactions. Financial industries are extensive users of electronic means for facilitating the verification of financial balances, authorizing transactions, transferring funds to and from transactors' accounts, notifying banks (or credit card issuers) of the individual transactions, and providing daily summaries. Since these transaction processing activities are integral to the production of finance and insurance services, establishments that principally provide a financial transaction processing service are classified to this sector, rather than to the data processing industry in the Information sector.

Legal entities that hold portfolios of assets on behalf of others are significant, and data on them are required for a

variety of purposes. Thus for NAICS, these funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles are the fifth subsector of the Finance and Insurance sector. These entities earn interest, dividends, and other property income, but have little or no employment and no revenue from the sale of services. Separate establishments and employees devoted to the management of funds are classified in Industry Group 5239, Other Financial Investment Activities.

The **Real Estate and Rental and Leasing** sector (NAICS 53) comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets, and establishments providing related services. The major portion of this sector comprises establishments that rent, lease, or otherwise allow the use of their own assets by others. The assets may be tangible, as is the case of real estate and equipment, or intangible, as is the case with patents and trademarks.

This sector also includes establishments primarily engaged in managing real estate for others, selling, renting and/or buying real estate for others, and appraising real estate. These activities are closely related to this sector's main activity, and it was felt that, from a production basis, they would best be included here. In addition, a substantial proportion of property management is self-performed by lessors.

The main components of this sector are the real estate lessors industries; equipment lessors industries (including motor vehicles, computers, and consumer goods); and lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works).

Excluded from this sector are real estate investment trusts (REITs) and establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing equipment with operators. REITs are classified in Subsector 525, Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles, because they are considered investment vehicles. Establishments renting or leasing equipment with operators are classified in various subsectors of NAICS depending on the nature of the services provided (e.g., transportation, construction, agriculture). These activities are excluded from this sector because the client is paying for the expertise and knowledge of the equipment operator in addition to the rental of the equipment. In many cases, such as the rental of heavy construction equipment, the operator is essential to operate the equipment.

The **Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services** sector (NAICS 54) comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. These activities require a high degree of expertise and training. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and

payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services.

This sector excludes establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services, such as financial planning, billing and record keeping, personnel, and physical distribution and logistics. These establishments are classified in Sector 56, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.

The **Management of Companies and Enterprises** sector (NAICS 55) comprises (1) establishments that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions or (2) establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision-making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.

Establishments in this sector perform essential activities that are often undertaken, in-house, by establishments in many sectors of the economy. By consolidating the performance of these activities of the enterprise at one establishment, economies of scale are achieved.

Government establishments primarily engaged in administering, overseeing, and managing governmental programs are classified in Sector 92, Public Administration. Establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services, such as financial planning, billing and record keeping, personnel, and physical distribution and logistics, are classified in Industry 56111, Office Administrative Services.

The **Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services** sector (NAICS 56) comprises establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. These essential activities are often undertaken in-house by establishments in many sectors of the economy. The establishments in this sector specialize in one or more of these support activities and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services, solicitation, collection, security and surveillance services, cleaning, and waste disposal services.

The administrative and management activities performed by establishments in this sector are typically on a contract or fee basis. These activities may also be performed by

establishments that are part of the company or enterprise. However, establishments involved in administering, overseeing, and managing other establishments of the company or enterprise are classified in Sector 55, Management of Companies and Enterprises. These establishments normally undertake the strategic and organizational planning and decision-making role of the company or enterprise. Government establishments engaged in administering, overseeing, and managing governmental programs are classified in Sector 92, Public Administration.

The **Educational Services** sector (NAICS 61) comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and accommodation services to their students.

Educational services are usually delivered by teachers or instructors who explain, tell, demonstrate, supervise, and direct learning. Instruction is imparted in diverse settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace, or the home through correspondence, television, or other means. It can be adapted to the particular needs of the students; for example, sign language can replace verbal language for teaching students with hearing impairments. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of instructors with the requisite subject matter expertise and teaching ability.

The **Health Care and Social Assistance** sector (NAICS 62) comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities. The industries in this sector are arranged on a continuum starting with those establishments providing medical care exclusively, continuing with those providing health care and social assistance, and finally finishing with those providing only social assistance. The services provided by establishments in this sector are delivered by trained professionals. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of health practitioners or social workers with the requisite expertise. Many of the industries in the sector are defined based on the educational degree held by the practitioners included in the industry.

Excluded from this sector are aerobic classes in Subsector 713, Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries, and nonmedical diet and weight-reducing centers in Subsector 812, Personal and Laundry Services. Although these can be viewed as health services, these services are not typically delivered by health practitioners.

Industries in the Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector (NAICS 621) provide health care services directly or

indirectly to ambulatory patients and do not usually provide inpatient services. Health practitioners in this subsector provide outpatient services, with the facilities and equipment not usually being the most significant part of the production process.

Industries in the Hospitals subsector (NAICS 622) provide medical, diagnostic, and treatment services that include physician, nursing, and other health services to inpatients and the specialized accommodation services required by inpatients. Hospitals may also provide outpatient services as a secondary activity. Establishments in the Hospitals subsector provide inpatient health services, many of which can only be provided using the specialized facilities and equipment that form a significant and integral part of the production process.

Industries in the Nursing and Residential Care Facilities subsector (NAICS 623) provide residential care combined with either nursing, supervisory, or other types of care as required by the residents. In this subsector, the facilities are a significant part of the production process, and the care provided is a mix of health and social services with the health services being largely some level of nursing services.

The **Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation** sector (NAICS 71) includes a wide range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. This sector comprises: (1) establishments that are involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; (2) establishments that preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest; and (3) establishments that operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure-time interests.

Some establishments that provide cultural, entertainment, or recreational facilities and services are classified in other sectors. Excluded from this sector are: (1) establishments that provide both accommodations and recreational facilities, such as hunting and fishing camps and resort and casino hotels, which are classified in Subsector 721, Accommodation; (2) restaurants and night clubs that provide live entertainment in addition to the sale of food and beverages, which are classified in Subsector 722, Food Services and Drinking Places; (3) motion picture theaters, libraries and archives, and publishers of newspapers, magazines, books, periodicals, and computer software, which are classified in Sector 51, Information; and (4) establishments using transportation equipment to provide recreational and entertainment services, such as those operating sightseeing buses, dinner cruises, or helicopter rides, which are classified in Subsector 487, Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation.

The **Accommodation and Food Services** sector (NAICS 72) comprises establishments providing customers with

lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment. Excluded from this sector are civic and social organizations; amusement and recreation parks; theaters; and other recreation or entertainment facilities providing food and beverage services.

The **Other Services** (except Public Administration) sector (NAICS 81) comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing drycleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.

Private households that engage in employing workers on or about the premises in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household are included in this sector.

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in retailing new equipment and also performing repairs and general maintenance on equipment. These establishments are classified in Sector 44–45, Retail Trade.

The **Public Administration** sector (NAICS 92) consists of establishments of federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area. These agencies also set policy, create laws, adjudicate civil and criminal legal cases, and provide for public safety and for national defense. In general, government establishments in the Public Administration sector oversee governmental programs and activities that are not performed by private establishments. Establishments in this sector typically are engaged in the organization and financing of the production of public goods and services, most of which are provided for free or at prices that are not economically significant.

Government establishments also engage in a wide range of productive activities covering not only public goods and services but also individual goods and services similar to those produced in sectors typically identified with private-sector establishments. In general, ownership is not a criterion for classification in NAICS. Therefore, government establishments engaged in the production of private sector-like goods and services should be classified in the same industry as private sector establishments engaged in similar activities.

As a practical matter, it is difficult to identify separate establishment detail for many government agencies. To

the extent that separate establishment records are available, the administration of governmental programs is classified in Sector 92, Public Administration, while the operation of that same governmental program is classified elsewhere in NAICS based on the activities performed. For example, the governmental administrative authority for an airport is classified in Industry 92612, Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs, while operating the airport is classified in Industry 48811, Airport Operations. When separate records are not available to distinguish between the administration of a governmental program and the operation of it, the establishment is classified in Sector 92, Public Administration.

Examples of government-provided goods and services that are classified in sectors other than Public Administration include: schools, classified in Sector 61, Educational Services; hospitals, classified in Subsector 622, Hospitals; establishments operating transportation facilities, classified in Sector 48–49, Transportation and Warehousing; the operation of utilities, classified in Sector 22, Utilities; and the Government Printing Office, classified in Subsector 323, Printing and Related Support Activities.

Census of Governments

A census of governments is taken at 5-year intervals as required by law under Title 13, United States Code, Section 161. The 2002 census, similar to those taken since 1957, covers three major subject fields—government organization, public employment, and government finances.

The concept of local governments as defined by the Census Bureau covers three general-purpose governments (county, municipal, and township) and two limited-purpose governments (school district and special district). For information on the history, methodology, and concepts for the census of governments, see the Governments Finance and Employment Classification Manual found at <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/class.html>>.

The term “full-time equivalent employment” refers to a computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the “part-time hours paid” by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

For a brief discussion of the census of governments, see descriptive text under Local government employment. General revenue covers all government revenue except liquor stores revenue, insurance trust revenue, and utility revenue. Taxes are compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes except employee and

employer assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes, which are classified as insurance trust revenue. All tax revenue is classified as general revenue and comprises amounts received (including interest and penalties but excluding protested amounts and refunds) from all taxes imposed by a government. Local government tax revenue excludes any amounts from shares of state imposed and collected taxes, which are classified as intergovernmental revenue. Property taxes are taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value. This category includes general property taxes related to property as a whole, real and personal, tangible or intangible, whether taxed at a single rate or at classified rates, and taxes on selected types of property, such as motor vehicles or on certain or all intangibles. Direct expenditure includes payments to employees, suppliers, contractors, beneficiaries, and other final recipients of government payment; i.e., all expenditure other than intergovernmental expenditure, while general expenditure covers all government expenditure other than the specifically enumerated kinds of expenditure classified as utility expenditure, liquor stores expenditure, and employee retirement or other insurance trust expenditure.

TABLE A — STATES

Table A presents 87 tables with 1,539 items of data for each state, the United States as a whole, and the District of Columbia. These tables are numbered A-1 through A-87.

A number of the statistics in tables A-1 through A-87 are also presented for metropolitan areas in tables B-1 through B-11, for metropolitan area component counties in tables C-1 through C-4, and for micropolitan areas in table D-1.

Table A-1. Area and Population

Area, total and rank, 2000;
 Population, 2005, 2004, 2000, and 1990;
 Rank and per square mile of land area, 2005, 2000, and 1990;
 Population change, net change, net international migration, net internal migration, 2000–2005;
 Percent change, 2000–2005 and 1990–2000.

Sources: Area—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*, Series PHC-1; and unpublished data on American FactFinder; Population—U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Population and Housing Unit Counts (CPH-2); “Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000” (CO-EST2001-12-00), published 11 April 2002; Internet site <http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/2000s/vintage_2001/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.html>; and “Annual Estimates of the Population for the United

States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005” (NST-EST2005-01), published 22 December 2005; Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-ann-est.html>>; Rank—“Table 2: Cumulative Estimates of Population Change for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico and State Rankings: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005” (NST-EST2005-02), published 22 December 2005; Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-pop-chg.html>>; Population change—U.S. Census Bureau, “Table 4: Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change for the United States and States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005” (NST-EST2005-04), published 22 December 2005; Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-comp-chg.html>>.

Land area. The Census Bureau provides land area for the decennial censuses. Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity (in this case, states and counties) in the Census Bureau’s geographic database.

Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as “intermittent water” and “glacier” are reported as land area. TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic database that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau’s census and survey programs; TIGER stands for Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the database, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurement. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial is for statistical purposes and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

Population data for 2005 and revised population data for 2000 through 2004 were released in late December 2005 for states. The population figures from the previous release were used to calculate rates or describe various population characteristics in Tables A-2 through A-87.

The 2000 and 1990 decennial population counts are from the short form questionnaires that were asked of all people and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions because they are asked of the entire population. For more information on the decennial census, see General Notes.

Persons enumerated in the census were counted as inhabitants of their usual place of residence, which generally means the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. In the vast

majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although appreciable differences may exist for a few areas.

The implementation of this usual-residence practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent (e.g., college students were counted at their college residence). As in the above example, persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on census day. However, persons without a usual place of residence were counted where they were enumerated.

Rank numbers are assigned on the basis of area size for the rank of area and by population size for rank of population, with each state placed in descending order, largest to smallest. Where ties—two or more states with identical areas or populations—occur, the same rank is assigned to each of the tied states. In such cases, the following rank number(s) is omitted so that the lowest rank is usually equal to the number of states ranked.

Persons per square mile, also known as population density, is the average number of inhabitants per square mile of land area. These figures are derived by dividing the total number of residents by the number of square miles of land area in the specified geographic area. To determine population per square kilometer, multiply the population per square mile by .3861.

Net change represents the increase or decrease between the two years shown.

Refer to the General Notes on population estimates for explanations of **international migration** and **internal migration**.

Percent change represents the increase or decrease between the two years shown as a percentage of the beginning population.

Table A-2. Population by Residence

Metropolitan and micropolitan area population, 2004, 2000, and 1990;
Percent of total, 2004;
Percent change, 2000–2004;
Nonmetropolitan area population, 2004, 2000, and 1990;
Percent change, 2000–2004;
Urban, 2000 and 1990;
Percent of total population, 2000 and 1990.

Sources: Metropolitan, micropolitan, and nonmetropolitan area population—U.S. Census Bureau, “Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004” (CO-EST2004-01), published 14 April 2005; Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2004-01.html>>; and 2000 Census of Population and

Housing, Population and Housing Unit Counts PHC-1; Urban population—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Population and Housing Unit Counts PHC-3, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html>>.

Data for **metropolitan** and **micropolitan** areas refer to 361 metropolitan statistical areas and 575 micropolitan statistical areas defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as of November 2004; **nonmetropolitan** is the area outside metropolitan and micropolitan areas. For more information on metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, see Geographic Concepts and Codes.

The Census Bureau classifies as **urban** all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs). It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which generally consists of (1) a cluster of one or more block groups or census blocks, each of which has a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile at the time, (2) surrounding block groups and census blocks, each of which has a population density of at least 500 people per square mile at the time, or (3) less densely settled blocks that form enclaves or indentations, or are used to connect discontinuous areas with qualifying densities. All territory located outside of UAs and UCs are classified as rural. Geographic entities such as metropolitan areas and counties often contain both urban and rural territory.

Table A-3. Population Projections

Population projections, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030;
Rank, 2010 and 2020;
Percent change, 2000–2010, 2010–2020, and 2020–2030;
Males per 100 females, 2010;
Population by age,
 Under 18 years, 2005 and 2010;
 18 to 44 years, 2005 and 2010;
 45 to 64 years, 2005 and 2010;
 65 to 74 years, 2005 and 2010;
 75 years and over, 2005 and 2010;
Percent of population in 2010, under 18 years and 65 years and over.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, “State Interim Population Projections by Age and Sex: 2004–2030,” published 21 April 2005. See Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html>>.

The **population projections** are the results of using the cohort-component method. This method requires separate assumptions for each of the components of population change: births, deaths, internal migration, and international migration. Each of these components was projected separately from 2000 to 2030 based on recent fertility, mortality, and migration trends. Projected fertility and

mortality rates were based on birth and death statistics by state from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Projected internal migration was based on data on state migration patterns derived from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Census 2000 data. Projected international migration was based on the estimates of net international migration by state derived from the Population Estimates Program and data on the foreign-born population enumerated in Census 2000.

Table A-4. Population by Age Group and Sex

Population by age, 2004, total, under 5, 5 to 17, 18 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 to 74, 75 to 84, and 85 years and over;
Population under 18 years, 2004, 2000, and 1990;
Population 65 years and over, 2004, 2000, and 1990;
Percent of population by age,
 Under 18 years, 2004, 2000, and 1990;
 65 years and over, 2004, 2000, and 1990;
Males per 100 females, 2004.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, “State Single Year of Age and Sex Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004—RESIDENT”; see Internet site <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/files/SC-EST2004-AGESEX_RES.csv>; and “Age and Sex for States and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004”; see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/SC-est2004-02.html>>; and “Table ST-99-9 Population Estimates for the U.S., Regions, and States by Selected Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990,” published 9 March 2000; see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/ST-99-09.txt>>.

Refer to the General Notes on population estimates for explanations of **population by age and sex**.

Table A-5. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin

All races, 2004 and 2000;
White alone, 2004 and 2000;
Black or African American alone, 2004 and 2000;
American Indian, Alaska Native alone, 2004 and 2000;
Asian alone, 2004 and 2000;
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, 2004 and 2000;
Two or more races, 2004 and 2000;
Hispanic or Latino origin, 2004 and 2000;
Non-Hispanic White alone, 2004 and 2000;
Percent of total, 2004, White alone; Black or African American alone; American Indian, Alaska Native alone; Asian alone; Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander alone; two or more races; Hispanic or Latino origin; and Non-Hispanic White alone;
Percent change, 2000–2004, White alone; Black or African American alone; American Indian, Alaska Native alone; Asian alone; Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander alone; Two or more races; Hispanic or Latino origin; and Non-Hispanic White alone.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, “State Population Estimates with Sex, 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and One Group with Two or More Race Groups) and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004” (SC-EST2004-6RACE), published 11 August 2005; <<http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>>; “Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Population by Race Alone and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States and States: July 1, 2004” (SC-EST2004-04), published 11 August 2005; <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/SC-EST2004-04.html>>.

Race. The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, *Federal Register Notice* entitled “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB requires federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. For respondents unable to identify with any of these five race categories, the OMB approved including a sixth category, “Some other race,” on the Census 2000 questionnaire.

The question on race for Census 2000 was different from the one for the 1990 census in several ways. Most significantly, respondents were given the option of selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. Because of these changes, the Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 census or earlier censuses. Caution must be used when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the U.S. population over time.

Population estimates by race and Hispanic origin are calculated using a distributive cohort component method. Previously developed resident state population estimates by age and sex and residential national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin are used as a base. Estimated post-censal changes in the corresponding populations are applied with a cohort component model. These distributions are applied to the original state age-sex and national characteristics estimates.

White refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as White or wrote in entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black or African American refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as Black, African American, or Negro or wrote in entries such as African American, Afro American, Nigerian, or Haitian.

American Indian and Alaska Native refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes

people who indicated their race or races by marking this category or writing in their principal or enrolled tribe, such as Rosebud Sioux, Chippewa, or Navajo.

Asian refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. It includes people who indicated their race or races as Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Japanese, Vietnamese, or Other Asian or wrote in entries such as Burmese, Hmong, Pakistani, or Thai.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicated their race or races as Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, or Other Pacific Islander or wrote in entries such as Tahitian, Mariana Islander, or Chuukese.

Two or more races. People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire were collapsed into the five minimum race groups by the OMB.

Hispanic or Latino. People who identify with the terms “Hispanic” or “Latino” are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban, as well as those who indicate that they are other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be any race.

The concept of race, as used by the Census Bureau, reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are sociopolitical constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups.

Traditional and current data collection and classification treat race and Hispanic origin as two separate and distinct concepts in accordance with guidelines from the OMB. Race and Hispanic origin are two separate concepts in the federal statistical system. People who are Hispanic may be any race, and people in each race group may be either Hispanic or Non-Hispanic. Also, each person has two attributes, their race (or races) and whether or not they are Hispanic. The overlap of race and Hispanic origin is the main comparability issue. For example, Black Hispanics (Hispanic Blacks) are included in both the number of Blacks and in the number of Hispanics. For further information, see Census Bureau Web page <<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/compraceho.html>>.

Table A-6. Households

Total, 2003 and 2000;
Percent of households, 2003,
Family households,
Total,
Households total;
With own children under 18 years;
Married-couple families,
Married-couple families, total;
With own children under 18 years;
Female householder, no husband present,
Female householder, no husband present, total;
With own children under 18 years;
Nonfamily households,
Nonfamily households, total;
Householder living alone,
Householder living alone, total;
65 years and over;
Households with one or more persons,
Under 18 years;
65 years and over;
Persons per household, 2003 and 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Multi-Year Profiles 2003—General Demographics, accessed 24 June 2005. See Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Chg/2003/ACS/index.htm>>.

Household. A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and that have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters. **Persons per household** (or average household size) is a measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders).

Family household (family). A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone. **Married-couple family** is a family in

which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. **Female householder, no husband present** includes a family with a female who maintains a household with no husband of the householder present. **Nonfamily household** is a household in which the householder lives alone or with nonrelatives only.

Own child category is a never-married child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption.

Table A-7. Marital Status: 2003

Males 15 years and over,
Total;
Percent, never married; now married, except separated; separated; widowed; and divorced;
Females 15 years and over,
Total;
Percent, never married; now married, except separated; separated; widowed; and divorced.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Multi-Year Profiles 2003—Social Characteristics, accessed 24 June 2005. See Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Chg/2003/ACS/index.htm>>.

Marital status refers to how people responded when asked if they were now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Couples who live together (unmarried people, people in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate. **Never married** includes all people who have never been married, including people whose only marriage(s) was annulled. **Now married, except separated** includes people whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category also include couples who live together or people in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. **Separated** includes people legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. This category also includes people who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce. **Widowed** includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Table A-8. Residence One Year Ago, Immigrants, and Language Spoken at Home

Residence one year ago, population 1 year and over, 2003, and percent who lived in same house one year ago;
Immigrants, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
Leading countries of origin, 2003, Mexico, India, China, Philippines, Vietnam, El Salvador, Cuba, and Bosnia and

Herzegovina; Language spoken at home, 2003, Population 5 years and over; Language other than English, percent, total and Spanish.

Sources: Residence and language spoken—U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Multi-Year Profiles 2003—Social Characteristics, accessed 24 June 2005. See Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Chg/2003/ACS/index.htm>>; Immigrants—U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, *2003 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics*, see Internet site <<http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/ybpage.htm>>.

Residence one year ago. People were asked for the city or town, U.S. county, state or foreign country of residence one year ago if reporting that one year ago they lived in a different house from their current residence. This was asked of the population one year and older. Residence one year ago is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various states, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country. When no information on previous residence was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence one year ago. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated to the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

Immigrant refers to an alien admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident. The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) broadly defines an immigrant as any alien in the United States, except one legally admitted under specific nonimmigrant categories. An illegal alien who entered the United States without inspection, for example, would be strictly defined as an immigrant under the INA but is not a permanent resident alien. Lawful permanent residents are legally accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States. They may be issued immigrant visas by the Department of State overseas or adjusted to permanent resident status by the Department of Homeland Security in the United States. Immigration statistics are prepared from entry visas and change of immigration status forms. Data are shown by state of intended residence.

Language spoken at home. People were asked if they sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home. **Language other than English** includes anyone responding yes to this question but does not include the speaking of a language only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang. People reporting they did speak another language at home were asked to identify the language spoken, such as Korean, Italian, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

Table A-9. Place of Birth: 2003

Total population;
Percent, born in state of residence, born in different state, and foreign born;
Foreign born,
Total;
Percent,
Not a citizen;
Entered 1990 or later;
Born in—
Europe,
Asia, total, China, India, Korea, Philippines, and Vietnam;
Latin America, total and Mexico.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Multi-Year Profiles 2003—Social Characteristics, accessed 24 June 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Chg/2003/ACS/index.htm>>; and “PCT027. Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population,” see Internet site <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_lang=en&_ts=>>.

Place of birth. People were asked where they were born and were asked to select from two categories: (1) in the United States, (2) outside the United States. Respondents selecting category 1 were then asked to report the name of the state while respondents selecting category 2 were then asked to report the name of the foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc. People not reporting a place of birth were assigned the state or country of birth of another family member, or were allocated the response of another individual with similar characteristics. People born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some people may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. The **foreign-born** population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen at birth. This includes respondents who indicated they were a U.S. citizen by naturalization or not a U.S. citizen. This excludes people born in either the United States, Puerto Rico or a U.S. Island Area such as Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands, or people born in a foreign country to a U.S. citizen parent(s).

Table A-10. Live Births and Birth Rates

Total births, 2003, 2000, and 1990;
Rate, 2003, 2000, and 1990;
Percent with low birth weight, 2003, 2000, and 1990;
Percent to teenage mothers, 2003, 2000, and 1990;
Percent to unmarried women, 2003, 2000, and 1990.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; *National Vital Statistics Report* (NVSR), formerly *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*; see also <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>>.

Births. Through the National Vital Statistics System, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and publishes data on births in the United States. The Division of Vital Statistics obtains information on births from the registration offices of all states, New York City, and the District of Columbia. In most areas, practically all births are registered. The most recent test of the completeness of birth registration, conducted on a sample of births from 1964 to 1968, showed that 99.3 percent of all births in the United States during that period were registered.

Birth statistics are limited to events occurring during the year. The data are by place of residence and exclude events occurring to nonresidents of the United States. Births that occur outside the United States are excluded.

Birth rates represent the number of births per 1,000 resident population estimated as of July 1 for 2003 and enumerated as of April 1 for 1990 and 2000 (decennial census years).

Table A-11. Births and Birth Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin and Fertility Rate: 2002

Births,
All races;
White, Non-Hispanic;
Black, Non-Hispanic;
American Indian;
Asian or Pacific Islander;
Hispanic;
Birth rates,
All races;
White, total and Non-Hispanic;
Black, total and Non-Hispanic;
American Indian;
Asian or Pacific Islander;
Hispanic;
Fertility rate.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; and *National Vital Statistics Report* (NVSR), formerly *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, and unpublished data. See also Internet site <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>>.

Births by race. Through the National Vital Statistics System, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and publishes data on births in the United States. The Division of Vital Statistics obtains information on births from the registration offices of all states, New York City, and the District of Columbia. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Beginning with the 1989 data year, NCHS started tabulating its

birth data primarily by race of the mother. In 1988 and prior years, births were tabulated by the race of the child, which was determined from the race of the parents as entered on the birth certificate.

Fertility rate represents the number of births per 1,000 women age 15–44 years estimated.

Table A-12. Deaths and Death Rates

Deaths for all races,
Number, 2002, 2001, 2000, and 1990;
Rate, 2002, 2001, 2000, and 1990;
Number of deaths by race, 2002; White; Black, Asian or Pacific Islander; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut;
Infant deaths, 2002, 2001, 2000, and 1990;
Rate,
All races, 2002, 2001, 2000, and 1990;
White, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
Black, 2002, 2001, and 2000.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; *National Vital Statistics Report* (NVSR), formerly *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*; see also <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>>.

Deaths. Through the National Vital Statistics System, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and publishes data on deaths in the United States. The Division of Vital Statistics obtains information on deaths from the registration offices of all states, New York City, and the District of Columbia. In most areas, practically all deaths are registered. The most recent test of the completeness of birth registration, conducted on a sample of births from 1964 to 1968, showed that 99.3 percent of all births in the United States during that period were registered. No comparable information is available for deaths, but it is generally believed that death registration in the United States is at least as complete as birth registration.

Death statistics are limited to events occurring during the year. The data are by place of residence and exclude events occurring to nonresidents of the United States. Deaths that occur outside the United States are excluded.

Death rates represent the number of deaths per 1,000 resident population estimated as of July 1 for 2002 and enumerated as of April 1 for 1990 and 2000 (decennial census years).

Infant death rates are the most commonly used index for measuring the risk of dying during the first year of life. The rates are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in a calendar year by the number of live births registered for the same period and are presented as rates per 1,000 live births.

Table A-13. Death Rates by Cause: 2002

Death rates,
HIV;
Malignant neoplasms;

Diabetes mellitus;
 Alzheimer's disease;
 Diseases of the heart;
 Cerebrovascular diseases;
 Pneumonia and influenza;
 Chronic lower respiratory diseases;
 Chronic liver diseases and cirrhosis;
 Accidents and adverse effects, total and motor vehicle;
 Intentional self-harm (suicide);
 Assault (homicide);
 Injury by firearms.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report* (NVSR), formerly *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*; see also <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>>.

Death rates by cause. Mortality statistics by cause of death are compiled in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) regulations, which specify that member nations classify causes of death according to the current revision of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems* (ICD). Effective with deaths occurring in 1999, the United States began using the Tenth Revision of this classification.

Table A-14. Marriages and Divorces—Number and Rate

Marriages, 2004, 2000, and 1990;
 Rates per 1,000 population, 2004, 2000, and 1990;
 Divorces, 2004, 2000, and 1990;
 Rates per 1,000 population, 2004, 2000, and 1990.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; *National Vital Statistics Report* (NVSR), formerly *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*; see also <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/nvsr/nvsr.htm>>.

Marriage and divorce. The compilation of nationwide statistics on marriages and divorces in the United States began in 1887–88, when the National Office of Vital Statistics prepared estimates for the years 1867–86. Although periodic updates took place after 1888, marriage and divorce statistics were not collected and published annually until 1944 by that office. In 1957 and 1958, respectively, the same office established marriage- and divorce-registration areas. Beginning in 1957, the marriage-registration area comprised 30 states, plus Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; it currently includes 42 states and the District of Columbia. The divorce-registration area, started in 1958 with 14 states, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands, currently includes a total of 31 states and the Virgin Islands. Total counts of events for registration and nonregistration states are gathered by collecting already summarized data on marriages and divorced reported by state offices of vital statistics and by county offices of registration.

Table A-15. Community Hospitals

Number of hospitals, 2003, 2000, and 1990;
 Beds, 2003, 2000, and 1990;
 Patients admitted, 2003, 2000, and 1990;
 Outpatient visits, 2003, 2000, and 1990;
 Personnel, 2002, 2000, and 1990.

Source: Health Forum, An American Hospital Association Company, Chicago, IL, *Hospital Statistics*, 2005 edition, and prior years (copyright).

Community hospitals statistics are compiled by the American Hospital Association (AHA) from surveys of all hospitals in the United States and its outlying areas. AHA surveys include unregistered hospitals, as well as those registered by the AHA. Hospitals were asked to report data for a full year ending September 30.

Community hospitals are defined as nonfederal, short-term (average length of stay less than 30 days) general, or special hospitals, excluding psychiatric and tuberculosis hospitals and hospital units of institutions, whose services and facilities are available to the public. Institutions and services commonly referred to as convalescent and resting homes, nursing homes, infirmaries, old-age homes, and sanatoriums are excluded almost entirely.

Data for **beds** represent the number of beds regularly maintained (set up and staffed for use) for inpatients as of the close of the reporting period. This number excludes newborn bassinets. **Personnel** figures represent the number of persons on the hospital payroll at the end of the reporting period. Personnel are recorded as full-time equivalents (FTEs), which are calculated by adding the number of full-time personnel to one-half the number of part-time personnel, excluding medical and dental residents, interns, and other trainees. **Outpatient visits** include visits by patients who are not lodged in the hospital while receiving medical, dental, or other services.

Table A-16. Health Care Services, Physicians, and Nurses

Health care services, 2002,
 Establishments, total, ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities;
 Employees, total, ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities;
 Annual payroll;
 Physicians, 2003 and 2000;
 Rate per 100,000 population, 2003 and 2000;
 Nurses, 2001 and 1992;
 Rate per 100,000 population, 2001 and 1992.

Sources: Health care services—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>; Physicians—American Medical Association, Chicago, IL, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*,

annual (copyright); Nurses—U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, unpublished data.

An **establishment** is a single physical location at which business is conducted or services or industrial operations are performed. It is not necessarily identical with a company or enterprise, which may consist of one or more establishments. When two or more activities are carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally are grouped together as a single establishment. The entire establishment is classified on the basis of its major activity, and all data are included in that classification. Establishment counts represent the number of locations with paid employees any time during the year.

Paid **employment** consists of full- and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who are on the payroll in the pay period including March 12. Included are employees on paid sick leave, holidays, and vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.

Total **payroll** includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, reported tips, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, employee contributions to qualified pension plans, and the value of taxable fringe benefits. For corporations, it includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc. First-quarter payroll consists of payroll during the January-to-March quarter.

Health Care Services combines Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621), Hospitals (NAICS 622), and Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623). Refer to General Notes to see information on these subsectors of the Health Care and Social Assistance industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Table A-17. Persons With and Without Health Insurance Coverage

Persons,
Total persons covered, 2003, 2000, and 1990;
Number not covered, 2003, 2000, and 1990;
Percent of persons not covered, 2003, 2000, and 1990;
Children,
Number not covered, 2003, 2000, and 1990;
Percent of children not covered, 2003, 2000, and 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, annual, and unpublished data.

Health insurance coverage. The Current Population Survey (CPS) asks about health insurance coverage in the previous calendar year. The questionnaire asks separate questions about the major types of health insurance, and

people who answer “no” to each of these questions are then asked to verify that they were, in fact, not covered by any type of health insurance. Health insurance coverage is broadly defined as private or government coverage. Private health insurance is coverage by a plan provided through an employer or union or purchased by an individual from a private company. Government health insurance includes the federal programs Medicare, Medicaid, and military health care; the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP); and individual state health plans. People are considered insured if they were covered by any type of health insurance for part or all of the previous year, and everyone else is considered uninsured.

Table A-18. Health Conditions and Chronic Disease-Related Characteristics and Diabetes

High blood pressure, 2001 and 1991;
High blood cholesterol, 2001 and 1991;
Cigarette smoking, 2003 and 1991;
Heavy drinking, 2001 and 1991;
Above healthy weight, 2001 and 1991;
Obesity, 2001 and 1991;
Diagnosed diabetes, 2001 and 1991;
No leisure time physical activity in the past month, 2001 and 1991.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 53, No. 44, November 12, 2004; Vol. 52, No. 53, January 9, 2004; and *Supplemental Summaries* Vol. 52, No. SS-8, August 22, 2003; see Internet site <<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/>>.

Health conditions. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) collects prevalence data on risk behaviors and preventive health practices that affect health status. Data are collected monthly by state health departments through telephone surveys and provide health departments, public health officials, and policy makers with necessary behavioral information. When combined with mortality and morbidity statistics, these data enable public health officials to establish policies and priorities and to initiate and assess health promotion strategies. Topics of the surveys include factors such as blood pressure, cholesterol, cigarette smoking, drinking, weight, diabetes, and physical activity.

Table A-19. State Public Health, Children Immunized, and STDs and AIDS

State direct public health expenditures, 2003 and 2000;
Per capita, 2003 and 2000;
Percent of total state health, 2003 and 2000;
Percent of children age 19–35 months who were immunized, 2003–2004, 2001–2002, and 2000–2001;
Percent of adults age 65 years and over who received influenza vaccine, 2003, 2002, and 2001;

AIDS cases reported, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
Rate, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
STD cases, 2003, total, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis.

Sources: State public health expenditures—Milbank Memorial Fund, the National Association of State Budget Officers, and the Reforming States Group, *2002–2003 State Health Care Expenditure Report* (copyright) and *2000–2001 State Health Care Expenditure Report* (copyright); Children immunized—U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, *National Immunization Survey*, accessed 4 March 2005, see <<http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/>>; Adults who received vaccine—U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 53, No. 43, November 5, 2004; Vol. 52, No. 41, October 17, 2003; Vol. 51, No. 45, November 15, 2002, see <<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/>>; AIDS—U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, annual, see <<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm>>; STDs—U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance*, annual, see <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/od/nchstp.html>>.

Direct public health care includes local health clinics, Ryan White AIDS Grant expenditures, and Indian health. Expenditures may include funds spent on pharmaceutical assistance for the elderly; childhood immunization; chronic disease hospitals and programs; hearing aid assistance; adult day care for persons with Alzheimer's disease; health grants; services for medically handicapped children; the Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) program; pregnancy outreach and counseling; chronic renal disease treatment programs; AIDS testing; breast and cervical cancer screening; tuberculosis programs; emergency health services; adult genetics programs; and phenylketonuria (PKU) testing.

Children immunized. The National Immunization Survey (NIS) collects data through telephone surveys followed by mail surveys. The survey covers immunization of U.S. preschool children ages 19 to 35 months old. The data shown in this publication refer to the 4:3:1:3:3 vaccine series and refers to four or more doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis (DTP) vaccines, three or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, one or more doses of any measles-containing vaccine (MCV), three or more doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine, and three or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Influenza vaccine for adults age 65 and over. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) collects prevalence data on risk behaviors and preventive health practices that affect health status. Vaccination of persons at risk for complications from influenza and pneumococcal disease is a key public health strategy for preventing associated morbidity and mortality in the United States.

AIDS cases reported. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations report AIDS cases to CDC by using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. Although completeness of reporting AIDS cases to state and local health departments differs by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that the reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85 percent complete.

Sexually transmitted disease (STD) cases. Cases of nationally notifiable STDs are reported to the CDC by the STD control programs and health departments in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, selected cities, 3,140 U.S. counties, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. Although most areas generally adhere to the same case definitions for STDs, there may be differences in the policies and systems for collecting surveillance data. Comparisons of case numbers and rates among areas should be interpreted with caution. However, since case definitions and surveillance activities within a given area remain relatively stable, trends should be minimally affected by these differences.

Table A-20. Public School Fall Enrollment

Total enrollment, 2002, 2000, 1995, and 1990;
Prekindergarten through grade 8, 2002, 2000, 1995, and 1990;
Grades 9 through 12, 2002, 2000, 1995, and 1990;
Enrollment rate, 2002, 2000, 1995, and 1990.

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.nces.ed.gov/>>.

Public school enrollment data represent fall enrollment at all levels taught in a public school system, from prekindergarten through grade 12.

These data are from the Common Core of Data (CCD), which is the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. The CCD, collected annually, is a comprehensive, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts and contains data that are comparable across all states.

Table A-21. Public Elementary and Secondary Schools—Finances and Teachers

Receipts, 2003–2004,
Total,
Revenue receipts,
Total;
Source, federal, state, and local;
Nonrevenue receipts;

Expenditures, 2003–2004,
 Total;
 Per capita;
 Current expenditures,
 Elementary and secondary day schools;
 Average per pupil in average daily attendance,
 amount, and rank;
 Capital outlay;
 Teachers, 2003–2004,
 Number, elementary and secondary;
 Average salary, elementary and secondary.

Source: National Education Association, Washington, DC, Estimates of School Statistics Database (copyright).

Revenue receipts are available for current expenses, other non-day-school programs operated by the public schools, capital outlay, and debt service for public schools. Included among revenue receipts are all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local governments; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent school funds and endowments; and income from leases of school lands and miscellaneous sources (interest on bank deposits, tuition, gifts, school lunch charges, and so on).

Nonrevenue receipts refer to the amount received by local education agencies from the sale of bonds and real property and equipment, loans, and proceeds from insurance adjustments.

Total **expenditures** for public schools include current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools, capital outlays, and interest payments.

Current expenditures include those expenditures for operating local public day schools, excluding interest on school debt and capital outlay. These expenditures include such items as salaries for school personnel, fixed charges, student transportation, school books and materials, and energy costs. **Capital outlay** refers to an expenditure that results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets, which are presumed to have benefits for more than one year. It is an expenditure for land or existing buildings, improvements of grounds, construction of buildings, additions to buildings, remodeling of buildings, or initial, additional, and replacement equipment.

Data on classroom **teachers' salaries** are revised periodically by the National Education Association. Teachers at the elementary and secondary school levels include grades kindergarten through 6 and 7 through 12, respectively. **Average salary** is the arithmetic mean of the salaries of elementary and secondary school teachers. This figure is the average gross salary before deductions for social security, retirement, health insurance, etc.

Table A-22. Public High School Graduates and Educational Attainment

Public high school graduates, 2004, 2000, 1995, and 1990;

Educational attainment, 2003,
 Population 25 years and over,
 Percent of persons 25 years and over, by highest level completed, not a high school graduate; high school graduate; some college, but no degree; associate's degree; bachelor's degree; and advanced degree.

Sources: Public high school graduates—U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual; Attainment—U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Multi-Year Profiles 2003—Social Characteristics, accessed 24 June 2005. See Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Chg/2003/ACS/index.htm>>.

Data for **public high school graduates** include graduates of regular day school programs but exclude other programs and persons receiving high school equivalency certificates.

Data on **educational attainment** are derived from questions asked of all respondents to the American Community Survey, and data presented here are tabulated for people 25 years old and over. Respondents are classified according to the highest degree or the highest level of school completed. Persons currently enrolled in school are asked to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received. **High school graduate** refers to respondents who received a high school diploma or the equivalent, such as passing the test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. **Some college, but no degree** refers to respondents who have attended college for some amount of time but have no degree. The category **Associate's degree** includes people whose highest degree is an associate's degree, which generally requires 2 years of college-level work and is either in an occupational program that prepares them for a specific occupation, or an academic program primarily in the arts and sciences. The course work may or may not be transferable to a **bachelor's degree**. **Advanced degree** refers to a graduate or professional degree.

Table A-23. Institutions of Higher Education

Fall enrollment, 2002, 2000, and 1990;
 Public, 2002, 2000, and 1990;
 Private, 2002, 2000, and 1990;
 State appropriations for higher education, 2003–2004, full-time equivalent enrollment, educational appropriations, educational appropriations per full-time equivalent enrollment, net tuition, and net tuition as a percent of total educational revenue.

Sources: Fall enrollment—U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual; Appropriations—State Higher Education Executive Officers, Denver, CO (copyright).

Higher education is identified by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as the study beyond secondary school at an institution that offers programs terminating

in an associate, baccalaureate, or higher degrees. The data shown are based upon the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), established as the core postsecondary education data collection program for NCES. IPEDS is a system of surveys designed to collect data from all primary providers of postsecondary education in such areas as enrollment, program completions, faculty, staff, and finances. See the sources for methodological details.

Appropriations refers to money set aside by formal legislative action for a specific use. SHEEO defines **educational appropriations** by the equation: Net State Support plus Local Tax Appropriations minus Research, Agricultural, and Medical (RAM) appropriations. See the source for further information. **Full-time equivalent enrollment** (FTE) is a measure of enrollment equal to one student enrolled full-time for one academic year, based on all credit hours, including summer sessions. The data capture FTE enrollment in public institutions of higher education in those credit or contact hours associated with courses that apply to degree or certificate, excluding non-credit continuing education, adult education, or extension courses. Data for **net tuition** exclude discounts, waivers, and state-appropriated aid to students attending in-state public institutions and excludes medical student tuition.

Table A-24. Degree-Granting Institutions and Educational Services

Degree-granting institutions,
 Degrees conferred, 2001–2002, total, public, private, and bachelor’s;
 Full-time faculty on 9/10-month contracts, 2002–2003,
 Total,
 Average salary, total and professors;
 Educational services,
 Establishments, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
 Number of employees, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
 Annual payroll, 2002, 2001, and 2000.

Sources: Degrees conferred—U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2003*, NCES 2005-025, December 2004; Faculty—U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Staff in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2002, and Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty, 2002–03*, 2005-167, November 2004; Educational services—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, annual; see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>.

Degrees conferred refers to awards conferred by a college, university, or other postsecondary education institution as official recognition for the successful completion of a program of studies. **Full-time faculty** are those members of the instruction/research staff who are employed full-time and whose major regular assignment is instruction, including those with released time for research.

Educational services. Refer to General Notes to see information on the Educational Services industry defined

using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-16 for information on establishments, employees, and payroll.

Table A-25. Crimes and Crime Rates

Violent, 2003, 2002, 2000, and 1990;
 Property, 2003, 2002, 2000, and 1990;
 Offenses by type per 100,000 population, 2003,
 Violent crimes, total, murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault;
 Property crimes, total, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual. See also <<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/02cius.htm/>> (released 27 October 2003).

Data presented on crime are through the voluntary contribution of crime statistics by law enforcement agencies across the United States. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program provides periodic assessments of crime in the nation as measured by offenses coming to the attention of the law enforcement community. The Committee of Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police initiated this voluntary national data collection effort in 1930. UCR program contributors compile and submit their crime data in one of two means: either directly to the FBI or through the state UCR programs.

Users of these data are cautioned about comparing data between areas based on these respective Crime Index figures. Assessing criminality and law enforcement’s responses from area to area should encompass many elements (i.e., population density and urbanization, population composition, stability of population, modes of transportation, commuting patterns and highway systems, economic conditions, cultural conditions, family conditions, climate, effective strength and emphasis of law enforcement agencies, attitudes of citizenry toward crime, and crime reporting practices). These elements may have a significant impact on crime reporting. Also, not all law enforcement agencies provide data for all 12 months of the year, and some agencies fail to report at all. Data are as reported to the FBI.

Seven offenses, because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported to police, were initially selected to serve as an index for evaluating fluctuations in the volume of crime. These crimes, known as the Crime Index offenses, were murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. By congressional mandate, arson was added as the eighth Index offense in 1979. Only the Modified Index (not shown in this publication) includes arson.

Violent crimes include four crime categories: (1) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the UCR program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human

being by another. This offense excludes deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder. (2) Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded. (3) Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. (4) Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since an injury does not necessarily have to result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used, which could and probably would result in a serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

In general, property crimes include four crime categories: (1) Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. (2) Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. This crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, and motor vehicle theft. (3) Motor vehicle theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access. (4) Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Rates are based on U.S. Census Bureau resident population enumerated as of April 1 for decennial census years and estimated as of July 1 for other years.

Table A-26. Juvenile Arrests, Child Abuse Cases, and Prisoners

Juvenile arrest rate, 2003, violent crime, property crime, drug abuse, and weapons;
 Child abuse and neglect cases reported and investigated, 2003, number of reports, number of children subject of investigation, and number of victims;
 Prisoners under jurisdiction of federal and state authorities, 2003, number and rate; 2000;

Prisoners executed, 2004 and 1977 to 2004;
 Prisoners under death sentence, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000.

Sources: Juvenile arrests—Office of Justice Programs, *Juvenile Arrests 2003*, see Internet site <<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojdp/209735.pdf>>; Child abuse and neglect—U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration of Children, Youth and Families, *Child Maltreatment 2003* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003); Prisoners under jurisdiction—U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2003*, and earlier issues, see Internet site <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p03.htm>>; Capital punishment—U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/correct.htm>>.

Data on **juvenile arrest rates** are based on analysis of arrest data from FBI reports and population from the Census Bureau. Rates are calculated by dividing the number of arrests of persons under age 18 for every 100,000 persons ages 10–17. Arrest rates are calculated by dividing the number of youth arrests made in the year by the number of youth living in reporting jurisdictions. While juvenile arrest rates in part reflect juvenile behavior, many other factors can affect the size of these rates. Consequently, comparisons of juvenile arrest rates across states, while informative, should be made with caution.

Data on **child abuse and neglect cases** are collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) by the Children’s Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families in the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The number of investigations includes assessments and is based on the total number of investigations that received a disposition. The number of children subject of an investigation of assessment is based on the total number of children for whom an alleged maltreatment was substantiated, indicated, or assessed to have occurred or the child was at risk of occurrence. Victims are defined as children subject of a substantiated, indicated, or alternative response-victim maltreatment.

Data for **prisoners under federal and state jurisdiction** were collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Adults convicted of criminal activity may be given a prison or jail sentence. The data represent all persons under the jurisdiction of federal and state authorities rather than those in custody of those authorities.

Data on **number of executions** are for persons executed under crime authority. Fifty-nine persons were executed in 2004, bringing to 944 the total executed since 1977.

Data on **persons under sentence of death** are collected annually for the Bureau of Justice Statistics as part of the National Prisoner Statistics Program. Data are obtained

from the departments of corrections in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The following states and the District of Columbia did not have the death penalty as of December 31, 2003: Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The data exclude prisoners under sentence of death who remained within local correctional systems pending exhaustion of the appellate process or who had not been committed to prison.

Table A-27. State and Local Justice System and State Prisons

Full-time equivalent employment,
2002, number and percent of total state and local;
2000;
Per 10,000 population, 2002, total justice system, police protection, judicial and legal, and corrections;
Expenditures,
2002, total and percent of state and local;
2000;
Per capita, 2002, total justice system, police protection, judicial and legal, and corrections;
State prison expenditures, fiscal year 2001,
Expenditures, total, operating, and capital;
Annual operating costs, per inmate and per resident.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts, 2002*, and prior years; and *State Prison Expenditures, 2001*; see also <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>>.

State and local justice system. Full-time employees include those persons whose hours of work represent full-time employment in their employer government. **Expenditure** refers to all amounts of money paid out other than for retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. It includes only external cash payments and excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions. It also includes any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue.

Data for **police protection** cover all activities concerned with the enforcement of law and order, including coroners' offices, police-training academies, investigation bureaus, and local jails, "lockup," or other detention facilities not intended to serve as correctional facilities. **Judicial and legal** services covers all civil and criminal activities associated with courts, including prosecution and public defense. Data for **corrections** cover all activities pertaining to the confinement and correction of adults and minors accused or convicted of criminal offenses. Any pardon, probation, and parole activities also are included here.

Data on **state prison expenditures** were obtained by extracting corrections data from each state's responses to

the Census Bureau's annual Survey of Government Finances. Expenditures are the total amounts paid for prison operations, including interest on indebtedness.

Table A-28. Civilian Labor Force and Employment

Civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and over,
2004, total, male, and female; 2003; 2000; and 1990;
Civilian labor force,
Total 2004, number, male, and female; 2003; 2000; and 1990;
Employed, 2004, number, male, and female; 2003; 2000; and 1990.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2004 Annual Averages*; see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/gps/>> (accessed 2 August 2005); data for prior years, Local Unemployment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/lau/>> (accessed 7 September 2005).

Civilian labor force data are based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) and are annual averages of monthly data. An explanation of the technical procedures used to develop labor force estimates appears monthly in the Explanatory Note in the BLS periodical, *Employment and Earnings*. Information may also be found in the *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, which may be found at the BLS Web site at <<http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/>>.

The **civilian noninstitutionalized population** includes persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia who are not inmates of institutions (for example, penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the armed forces. The **civilian labor force** comprises all civilians 16 years old and over classified as employed or unemployed. Employed persons are all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or on their own farm or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family. It also includes all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, job training, or personal reasons, whether they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once regardless of how many jobs they may have.

Table A-29. Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment

Employment/population ratio, 2004, male and female;
Unemployment,
Total, 2004, total, male, and female; 2003; 2000; and 1990;
Rate, 2004, total, male, and female; 2003; 2000; and 1990;
Participation rate, 2004, male and female.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2004 Annual Averages*; see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/gps/>> (accessed 2 August 2005); data for prior years, Local Unemployment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/lau/>> (accessed 7 September 2005).

Unemployed persons are all civilians 16 years old and over who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior 4 weeks. Persons who were laid off or were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days did not need to be looking for work to be classified as unemployed. The unemployment rate for all civilian workers represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-30. Employed Civilians by Occupation: 2003

Total,
 Management, professional and related occupations,
 Management, business, and financial operations occupations,
 Professional and related occupations;
 Service occupations;
 Sales and office occupations,
 Sales and related occupations,
 Office and administrative support occupations;
 Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations,
 Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations,
 Construction and extraction occupations,
 Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations;
 Production, transportation, and material-moving occupations,
 Production occupations,
 Transportation and material-moving occupations.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2003* (published August 2005). See Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/gps/>>.

Employed persons are persons 16 years and over in the civilian noninstitutionalized population who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, child care problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is

counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job. Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around their own house (painting, repairing, or own-home housework) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and other organizations.

An **occupation** is a set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees who perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other occupations are found in many industries. These data are based on the occupational classifications derived from the 2000 census. For information concerning the occupations, see the following Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Web site at <<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsoccind.htm>>.

Table A-31. Private Industry Employment and Pay

Employment, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
 Percent change, 2002–2003 and 2000–2003;
 Average annual pay, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
 Rank, 2003 and 2000;
 Percent change, 2002–2003 and 2000–2003.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages*, annual, 2003 edition. See Internet sites <<http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn03.htm>> and <<http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm>> for prior years.

These data for employment and average annual pay are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered.

Average annual pay was computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employers covered by unemployment insurance programs by average monthly employment for these employers. Included in the annual payroll data are bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, and tips and other gratuities. Average annual pay only approximates annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer.

Table A-32. Industry Employment and Pay

Private industry employment, 2003,
 Total; construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade;
 retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and

leasing; professional and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodation and food services;

Government employment, 2003;

Private industry annual pay,

Total; construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodation and food services;

Government average annual pay, 2003.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, 2003*, annual. See Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn03.htm>>.

See the text for Table A-31 for explanations of employment and annual pay data. Refer to General Notes to see information on different industries defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Table A-33. Union Membership

Union members, 2004, 2000, and 1990;

Workers covered by union, 2004, 2000, and 1990;

Percent of workers,

Union members, 2004, 2000, and 1990;

Covered by union, 2004, 2000, and 1990;

Private sector union members, 2004, 2000, and 1990.

Source: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington, DC, *Union Membership and Earnings Data Book: Compilations from the Current Population Survey, 2004 and prior annual editions* (copyright by BNA PLUS); authored by Barry Hirsch of Trinity University, San Antonio, TX, and David Macpherson of Florida State University. See Internet sites <<http://www.bna.com/bnaplus/labor/laborrpts.html>> and <<http://www.unionstats.com>>.

Union membership data refer to wage and salary workers who report that they are members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union. These data are based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) and represent union members by place of residence. Refer to the source for information on the methodology used.

Table A-34. Median Income of Households in Constant (2003) Dollars and Distribution by Income Level

Median household income in (2003) dollars, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;

Total number of households, 2003;

Percent of households by income level, 2003, under \$10,000, \$10,000–\$14,999, \$15,000–\$24,999,

\$25,000–\$34,999, \$35,000–\$49,999, \$50,000–\$74,999, \$75,000–\$99,999, \$100,000–\$149,999, \$150,000–\$199,999, and \$200,000 and over.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Multi-Year Profiles 2003—Economic Characteristics, accessed 24 June 2005. See Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Chg/2003/ACS/index.htm>>.

Income of households includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income. Although the household income statistics cover the past 12 months, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of households refer to the time of enumeration. Thus, the income of the household does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the household during all or part of the past 12 months if these individuals no longer resided in the household at the time of enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside in the household during the past 12 months but who were members of the household at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most households was the same during the past 12 months as at the time of enumeration. **Median income** divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. The median household income is based on the distribution of the total number of households including those with no income.

Table A-35. Median Income of Families in Constant (2003) Dollars and Distribution by Income Level

Median family income in (2003) dollars, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;

Total number of families, 2003;

Percent of families by income level, 2003, under \$10,000, \$10,000–\$14,999, \$15,000–\$24,999, \$25,000–\$34,999, \$35,000–\$49,999, \$50,000–\$74,999, \$75,000–\$99,999, \$100,000–\$149,999, \$150,000–\$199,999, and \$200,000 and over.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Multi-Year Profiles 2003—Economic Characteristics, accessed 24 June 2005. See Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Chg/2003/ACS/index.htm>>.

In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over related to the householder are summed and treated as a single amount. Although the family income statistics cover the past 12 months, the

characteristics of individuals and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration. Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the family during all or part of the past 12 months if these individuals no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside with the family during the past 12 months but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during the past 12 months as at the time of enumeration. **Median income** divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. The median family income is based on the distribution of the total number of families including those with no income.

Table A-36. Poverty Status of Families and Individuals in the Past 12 Months

Number below poverty in the past 12 months,
 Families, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
 Individuals, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
 Percent below poverty in the past 12 months,
 Families, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
 Individuals, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Multi-Year Profiles 2003—Economic Characteristics, accessed 24 June 2005. See Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Chg/2003/ACS/index.htm>>.

Poverty status is determined using thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix. The matrix consists of family size cross-classified by presence and number of family members under age 18 years old. Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of reference person. To determine a person's poverty status, one compares the person's total family income in the last 12 months with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition. If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered poor or "below the poverty level," together with every member of his or her family. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold. The total number of people below the poverty level was the sum of people in families and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes in the last 12 months below the poverty level.

Table A-37. Housing—Units and Characteristics

Total housing units, 2004, 2000, and 1990;
 Characteristics, 2003,
 Total units,

Units in structure, percent, 1-unit detached, 1-unit attached, and mobile home;
 Year built, percent, 1990 or later, 1970 to 1989, and prior to 1950;
 Occupied units,
 Total units;
 Vehicles available, percent, none, 1, 2, and 3 or more;
 House heating fuel, percent, utility gas and electricity.

Sources: Housing units—U.S. Census Bureau, "Table 1: Annual Estimates of Housing Units for the United States and States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004" (HU-EST2004-01), published 21 July 2005, Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/housing/HU-EST2004.html>>; and "Housing Units, Households, Households by Age of Householder, and Persons per Household: April 1, 1990" (ST-98-47), published 8 December 1999, Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/ST-98-47.txt>>; Characteristics—U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Multi-Year Profiles 2003—Housing Characteristics, accessed 24 June 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Chg/2003/ACS/index.htm>>.

Refer to the General Notes to see information on the American Community Survey (ACS).

A **housing unit** is a house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and that have direct access from the outside of the building through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

Units in structure. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. Housing units under construction are included as vacant housing if they meet the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors are in place. For mobile homes, houseboats, RVs, etc., the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The data relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

A housing unit is classified as **occupied** if it is the current place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are

only temporarily absent from the residence for 2 months or less; that is, away on vacation or a business trip. If all the people staying in the unit at the time of the interview are staying there for 2 months or less, the unit is considered to be temporarily occupied, and classified as “vacant.” The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters. Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotel, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents, that is, people who consider the hotel as their current place of residence or have no current place of residence elsewhere. If any of the occupants in rooming or boarding houses, congregate housing, or continuing care facilities live separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Data on **vehicles available** show the number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for 1 month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

House heating fuel data refer to occupied housing units. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house, apartment, or mobile home. Utility gas includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood. Electricity is generally supplied by means of above or underground electric power lines.

Table A-38. Specified Owner- and Renter-Occupied Units—Value and Gross Rent

Specified owner-occupied units,
 Total units, 2003;
 Median value in constant (2003) dollars, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Value in 2003, percent, less than \$100,000, \$100,000–\$199,999, \$200,000–\$299,999, and \$300,000 and over;
 Specified renter-occupied units,
 Total units, 2003;
 Median gross rent in constant (2003) dollars, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Gross rent for units with case rent in 2003, percent, less than \$300, \$300–\$499, \$500–\$749, and \$750 or more.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Multi-Year Profiles 2003—Housing Characteristics, accessed 24 June 2005. See Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Chg/2003/ACS/index.htm>>.

Refer to the General Notes to see information on the American Community Survey (ACS).

Specified owner-occupied units include only 1-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multiunit buildings. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. Median value divides the value distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the **median value** of the property and one-half above the median.

Specified renter-occupied units are renter-occupied (or vacant-for-rent) units that exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are being paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). The **median rent** divides the rent distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median contract rent and one-half above the median.

Table A-39. Housing Starts, Sales, Vacancy Rates, and Ownership

Homeownership rate, 2004, 2000, and 1990;
 Vacancy rates, 2004, rental and homeowner;
 Existing home sales, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
 Housing starts, 2006 estimate, 2005 estimate, 2004 estimate, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000.

Sources: Homeownership and vacancy rates—U.S. Census Bureau, “Housing Vacancies and Home Ownership Annual Statistics: 2004,” Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/hvs/annual04/ann04ind.html>> (accessed 31 Mar 2005); Home sales—NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®, Washington, DC, *Real Estate Outlook: Market Trends & Insights*, monthly (copyright), see Internet site <<http://www.realtor.org/research>>; Housing starts—National Association of Home Builders, Economics Division, Washington, DC, data provided by the Econometric Forecasting Service.

Vacancy rates and **homeownership rates** are based on data obtained from the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey (CPS/HVS). Beginning in 2003, new weighting procedures based on the 2000 decennial census were implemented. Caution should be used when comparing current data with 1990 data shown here.

A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of the interview, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. In addition, a vacant unit may be one that is

owned entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere. Rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant for rent. The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant for sale. The proportion of owner households to occupied households is termed the homeownership rate. It is computed by dividing the number of owner households by the number of occupied households.

Existing home sales data are from the National Association of Realtors. See source for detail of statistics presented (copyright).

Data for housing starts were supplied to the National Association of Home Builders by the Econometric Forecasting Service. For details about the data, please contact the source.

Table A-40. Cost of Living Indicators—Housing, Hospital Stays, Public University, Utilities, Gasoline, and Tax Rates

- Housing prices of single-family homes,
 - All housing, 2004, 2003, and 2000;
 - Previously owned, 2004, 2003, and 2000;
- Average costs per full-time-equivalent student in public colleges and universities,
 - Public 4-year institutions, 2003–2004, 2002–2003, and 1999–2000;
 - Public 2-year institutions, 2003–2004, 2002–2003, and 1999–2000;
- Hospital cost per day, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
- Energy expenditures, per capita, 2001 and 2000;
- Regular gasoline prices, 2004, 2003, and 2000;
- Residential utility prices,
 - No. 2 heating oil, 2004, 2003, and 2000;
 - Natural gas, 2004, 2003, and 2000;
 - Electric energy, 2004, 2003, and 2000;
- State individual income tax collections per capita, 2004 and 2000;
- State tax rates,
 - General sales tax, 2005, 2004, and 2000;
 - Gasoline, 2005, 2004, and 2000.

Sources: Housing prices—Federal Housing Finance Board, “Monthly Interest Rate Survey”; see Internet site <<http://www.fhfb.gov/>>; Public university—U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2003*, and prior years; see Internet site <<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/>>; Hospital stays—Health Forum, An American Hospital Association Company, Chicago, IL, *Hospital Statistics 2003* edition, and prior years (copyright); Energy expenditures—U.S. Energy Information Administration, *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report*, annual; see also Internet site <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/>>; Gasoline prices—U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2004*, and prior years; see also Internet site <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/>>;

Utility prices—U.S. Energy Information Administration, “Petroleum Product Prices” and “Natural Gas Prices”; see Internet site <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_states.html> (accessed 12 September 2005); and *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2005, and *Electric Power Annual 2003*, and prior years; see also Internet site <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/>>; State individual income tax—U.S. Census Bureau, “State Government Tax Collections”; see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/statetax.html>>; State tax rates—Federation of Tax Administrators, 2005 and previous years; see Internet site <http://www.taxadmin.org/fta/rate/tax_stru.html>.

Data on **housing prices** are collected through the Federal Housing Finance Board’s Monthly Interest Rate Survey (MIRS). This survey provides monthly information on interest rates, loan terms, and house prices by property type, by loan type, and by lender type, as well as information on 15- and 30-year fixed-rate loans.

The **average costs per full-time-equivalent student in public colleges and universities** data shown are based upon the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), established as the core postsecondary education data collection program for NCES. IPEDS is a system of surveys designed to collect data from all primary providers of postsecondary education in such areas as enrollment, program completions, faculty, staff, and finances. See the sources for methodological details.

Hospital cost per day. The American Hospital Association (AHA) compiles community hospitals statistics from surveys of all hospitals in the United States and its outlying areas. AHA surveys include unregistered hospitals as well as those registered by the AHA. Hospitals were asked to report data for a full year ending September 30. Data for hospital cost per day are total expenses adjusted per inpatient day. Expenses include payroll, nonpayroll, bad debt, and all nonoperating expenses for the reporting period.

Energy expenditure data refers to money directly spent by consumers to purchase energy. Expenditures equal the amount of energy used by the consumer times the price per unit paid by the consumer. In the calculation of the amount of energy used, process fuel and intermediate products are not included. Population used to calculate per capita data is based on total population residing in the area.

The data on **regular gasoline prices** refer to prices of gasoline having an antiknock, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90. Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sales. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grade may be 2 or more octane points lower. Prices exclude federal and state taxes.

Residential utility prices refer to the price of fuel used in private dwellings, including apartments, for heating, cooking, water heating, and other household uses. Prices for **No. 2 heating oil** include sales of No. 2 fuel oil and high- and low-sulfur diesel fuels. Prices are classified in accordance to what the product was sold as, regardless of the actual specifications of that product. If a No. 2 distillate were sold as a heating oil or fuel oil, the volume and price would be published in the category No. 2 fuel oil even if the product conformed to the higher specifications of a diesel fuel. Prices exclude federal and state taxes.

Natural gas is a mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or solution with oil in natural underground reservoirs at reservoir conditions. The price of **electric energy** is calculated by dividing the total monthly revenue by the corresponding total monthly sales for each sector and geographic area.

Data for **state individual income tax collections** were based on the Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collection. Taxes are defined as all compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes, except employer and employee assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes. For more detailed information on income tax collections, see the source.

The Federation of Tax Administrators collects data on **state tax rates** from various sources. The data shown are as of January 1 of the year shown. States may change these tax rates any time during the year. Data for taxes on fuel are collected by distributor/supplier/retailers in each state. Additional taxes may apply to motor carriers. See the source for more detailed methodological information.

Table A-41. Gross State Product in Current and Real (2000) Dollars and by Selected Large Industry

Current dollars, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, and 1990;
 Chained (2000) dollars, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, and 1990;
 Chained (2000) dollars by industry, 2003, total; construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information, finance and insurance; real estate, renting and leasing; professional and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and government.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, June 2005; and Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/gsp.htm>> (released 23 June 2005).

Gross state product (GSP) is the value added in production by the labor and property located in a state. GSP for a state is derived as the sum of the gross state product

originating in a state. In concept, an industry's GSP, referred to as its "value added," is equivalent to its gross output minus its intermediate inputs. GSP is often considered the state counterpart of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP), the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA's) featured measure of U.S. output. In practice, GSP estimates are measured as the sum of the costs incurred and incomes earned in the production of GDP.

The BEA prepares estimates of GSP in millions of current dollars and of real GSP in millions of chained (2000) dollars. The estimates of real GSP are derived by applying national implicit price deflators to the current-dollar GSP estimates for the detailed industries. These estimates of real GSP reflect the uniqueness of each state's industry mix, but they do not reflect differences by state in the prices of goods and services produced for local markets.

Table A-42. Personal Income

Personal income,
 Current dollars, 2004, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Constant (2000) dollars, 2004, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Percent change, 2000–2004;
 Percent distribution, 2004 and 2000.
 Disposable personal income,
 Current dollars, 2004, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Constant (2000) dollars, 2004, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Percent change, 2000–2004.

Source: Except as noted, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005. See also <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>> (released 28 March 2005).

Personal income data are based on the Regional Economic Information System; see Appendix B for additional information on that system.

Personal income is defined as the income received by, or on behalf of, all residents of the state. It consists of the income received by persons from all sources; that is, from participation in production, from both government and business transfer payments, and from government interest (which is treated like a transfer payment). Personal income is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payment to persons, less personal contributions for social insurance.

Disposable income is the income that ultimately flows back to households and consumers, after subtracting any taxes that are paid and after adding any transfer payments received by households (such as social security, unemployment insurance, and welfare). It is personal income that is available for spending and saving.

Table A-43. Personal Income Per Capita

Personal income per capita,
 Current dollars, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
 Constant (2000) dollars, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, and

2000;

Income rank, 2004 and 2000;

Disposable personal income per capita,

Current dollars, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;

Constant (2000) dollars, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000; Percent of U.S. average, 2004 and 2000.

Source: Except as noted, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005. See also <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>> (released 28 March 2005).

Personal income is defined as the income received by, or on behalf of, all residents of the state. It consists of the income received by persons from all sources; that is, from participation in production, from both government and business transfer payments, and from government interest (which is treated like a transfer payment). Refer to the source explanations for A-42 for more detailed information on personal income and disposable personal income.

Per capita personal income is calculated as the total personal income of the residents of an area divided by the population of the area. Per capita personal income is often used as an indicator of the quality of consumer markets and of the economic well-being of the residents of the area.

Table A-44. Earnings by Industry: 2004

Farm earnings,

Private earnings, forestry, fishing-related activities, and other; mining; utilities; construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and waste services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment and recreation; and accommodation and food services;

Government and government enterprises, federal, civilian; military; and state and local.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005. See Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>.

Earnings by industry are a by-product and actual component of the personal income series in Tables A-42 and A-43.

Earnings cover wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. Wage and salary disbursements are defined as monetary remuneration of employees, including corporate officers; commissions, tips, and bonuses; and pay-in-kind that represents income to the recipient. They are measured before such deductions as social security contributions and union dues. All disbursements in the current period are covered. Pay-in-kind represents allowances for food, clothing, and lodging

paid in kind to employees, which represent income to them, valued at the cost to the employer. Other labor income consists of employer contributions to privately administered pension and welfare funds and a few small items such as directors' fees, compensation of prison inmates, and miscellaneous judicial fees. Proprietors' income is the monetary income and income in-kind of proprietorships and partnerships, including the independent professions, and of tax-exempt cooperatives. Refer to General Notes for information on industries.

Table A-45. Science and Engineering Indicators

Doctoral scientists, 2001 and 1999;

Doctoral engineers, 2001 and 1999;

S&E doctorates awarded, 2002 and 2001;

Federal R&D obligations, 2002, 2001, and 1999;

Total R&D performance, 2002 and 2000;

Industry R&D, 2002 and 2000;

Academic R&D, 2002 and 2001;

Number of SBIR awards, 1999–2002 and 1995–2000;

Utility patents issued to state residents, 2002 and 2001.

Source: National Science Foundation, *Science and Engineering State Profiles: 2001–03*, and previous editions. See also <<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/states/>>.

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) of the National Science Foundation (NSF) compiles science and engineering (S&E) data that summarize state-specific data on personnel and finances. The SRS survey databases include doctoral scientists and engineers, S&E doctorates awarded, S&E graduate students and postdoctorates, federal research and development (R&D) obligations by agency and performer, total and industrial R&D expenditures, and academic R&D expenditures. See the source for detailed information on these topics.

Table A-46. Employer Firm Births and Terminations and Business Bankruptcies

Number of employer firms, 2003, 2002, and 2001;

Employer firm births, 2003, 2002, and 2001;

Rate, 2003, 2002, and 2001;

Employer firm terminations, 2003, 2002, and 2001;

Rate, 2003, 2002, and 2001;

Business bankruptcies, 2003, 2002, and 2001.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, "Small Business Economic Indicators for 2003," published August 2004; see Internet site <<http://www.sba.gov/advo/research/sbei.html>>.

Firms are an aggregation of all establishments owned by a parent company with some annual payroll. Employer **firm births** refers to the formation of new establishments or enterprises. Employer **firm deaths** refers to the voluntary or involuntary closure of a firm or establishment. **Bankruptcy** is a condition in which a business cannot meet its

debt obligations and petitions a federal district court for either reorganization of its debts or liquidations of its assets. In the action the property of a debtor is taken over by a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy for the benefit of the creditors. This action is conducted as prescribed by the National Bankruptcy Act, and may be voluntary or involuntary. See the above source for more methodological information.

Table A-47. Employer Firms and Nonemployer Establishments

Firms, 2002 and 2000,
 By employment-size of enterprise, 2002, fewer than 20 employees and fewer than 500 employees;
 Employment, 2002,
 Total,
 By employment-size of enterprise, fewer than 20 employees and fewer than 500 employees;
 Annual payroll, 2002,
 Total,
 By employment-size of enterprise, fewer than 20 employees and fewer than 500 employees;
 Nonemployer establishments, 2002 and 2000,
 Receipts, 2002 and 2000.

Sources: Employer firms—U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, “Statistics of U.S. Businesses and Nonemployer Statistics: Firm Size Data provided by U.S. Census Bureau”; see Internet site <<http://www.sba.gov/advo/research/data.html>>, accessed 4 May 2005; Nonemployer establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, “Non-employer Statistics,” annual; see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/pdf.html>>.

See explanations for A-46 in addition to the source for information on firms, employment, and payroll.

The universe of **nonemployer** establishments is created annually in conjunction with identifying the Census Bureau’s employer business universe. If the Census Bureau receives information through administrative records that a business has no paid employees, then the business becomes part of the potential nonemployer universe. Name, address, industry classification, and receipts are available for each potential nonemployer establishment. These data are obtained chiefly from the annual business income tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and maintained in the Census Bureau’s Business Register (see notes for A-48 for explanations of Business Register).

Table A-48. Private Nonfarm Establishments, Employment, and Payroll

Establishments, 2002 and 2000,
 Net change, 2000–2002;
 By employment-size class of establishment, 2002, under 20, 20 to 99, 100 to 499, and 500 or more;

Employment, 2002 and 2000,
 By employment-size class of establishment, 2002, under 20, 20 to 99, 100 to 499, and 500 or more;
 Annual payroll, 2002 and 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, annual. See also Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>.

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides subnational economic data by industry. The series is useful for studying the economic activity of small areas; analyzing economic changes over time; and as a benchmark for statistical series, surveys, and databases between economic censuses. CBP covers most of the country’s economic activity. The series excludes data on self-employed individuals, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production employees, and most government employees.

CBP data are extracted from the Business Register, the Census Bureau’s file of all known single- and multiestablishment companies. The Annual Company Organization Survey and quinquennial economic censuses provide individual establishment data for multilocation firms. Data for single-location firms are obtained from various programs conducted by the Census Bureau, such as the economic censuses, the Annual Survey of Manufactures, and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Social Security Administration (SSA), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

An **establishment** is a single physical location at which business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. It is not necessarily identical with a company or enterprise, which may consist of one establishment or more. When two or more activities are carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally are grouped together as a single establishment. The entire establishment is classified on the basis of its major activity and all data are included in that classification. Establishment counts represent the number of locations with paid employees at any time during the year. This series excludes governmental establishments except for wholesale liquor establishments, retail liquor stores, federally chartered savings institutions, federally chartered credit unions, and hospitals. Establishments without a fixed location or having an unknown county location within a state are included under a “state-wide” geography classification.

Paid **employment** consists of full- and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who are on the payroll in the pay period including March 12. Included are employees on paid sick leave, holidays, and vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.

Total **payroll** includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, reported tips, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, employee contributions to qualified pension plans, and the value of taxable fringe benefits. For corporations, it includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc.

Table A-49. Foreign Direct Investment in the United States, and U.S. Exports

U.S. affiliates,

Gross book value, 2002, 2001, 2000, and 1990;

Employment, 2002, 2001, 2000, and 1990;

U.S. exports, 2004, total exports, rank, and percent change, 2000–2004; 2003; and 2000;

U.S. agricultural exports, 2004, 2003, and 2000.

Sources: U.S. affiliates—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 2004 and prior issues; *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States, Operations of U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies*, annual; U.S. exports—U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, series FT-900, December issues. For most recent release, see <<http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/Press-Release/2004pr/12/#ft900>> (released 10 February 2005); U.S. agricultural exports—U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, U.S. Agricultural Trade database, Internet site <<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fau/july05/fau10201/fau10201.pdf>> (released 8 July 2005).

Foreign direct investment data in the United States are based on a survey of operations of nonbank U.S. affiliates that are majority-owned by foreign direct investors.

A **U.S. affiliate** is a U.S. business enterprise in which there is foreign direct investment; that is, in which a single foreign person owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities of an incorporated U.S. business enterprise. “Person” is broadly defined to include any individual, corporation, branch, partnership, associated group, association, estate trust, or other organization and any government. A “foreign person” is any person that resides outside the United States; that is, outside the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and all U.S. territories and possessions.

The Census Bureau basic goods data are compiled from the documents collected by the U.S. Customs Service and reflect the movement of goods between foreign countries and the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones. They include government and nongovernment shipments of goods, and exclude shipments between the United States and its territories and possessions, transactions with U.S.

military, diplomatic and consular installations abroad, U.S. goods returned to the United States by its armed forces, personal and household effects of travelers, and in-transit shipments. **Exports** are valued at the F.A.S. (free alongside ship) value of merchandise at the U.S. port of export, based on the transaction price including inland freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in placing the merchandise alongside the carrier at the U.S. port of exportation. For information on how these data were collected, see Appendix B.

Data on the value of **U.S. agricultural exports** by state of production are not collected by U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Consequently, the Economic Research Service (ERS) estimates state shares of agricultural exports using custom district-level export data compiled by the Census Bureau and state-level agricultural production data supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA’s) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). As noted below, these approximations are adjusted for exports of agricultural products for which NASS does not collect state-level production data. Using these approximations, a state that is the largest producer of an agricultural commodity will also account for the largest share of U.S. exports of that commodity. Countries of destination for each state’s exports cannot be determined.

Table A-50. Farms and Farm Earnings

Farms (USDA), 2004, 2003, and 2000;

Land in farms, 2004, 2003, and 2000;

Average acreage per farm, 2004, 2003, and 2000;

Farm earnings (BEA), 2003, 2002, and 2000.

Sources: Farms—U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Farm Numbers and Land in Farms, Final Estimates, 1998–2002*; and *Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations 2004 Summary*, January 2005; Income—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>.

A **farm** is any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the year. Government payments are included in sales. Ranches, institutional farms, experimental and research farms, and Indian Reservations are included as farms. Places with the entire acreage enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), or other government programs are counted as farms.

Land in farms consists of agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing. Also included is woodland and wasteland not actually under cultivation or used for pasture or grazing, provided it was part of the farm operator’s total operation. Land in farms includes acres in the Conservation Reserve, Wetlands Reserve Programs, or other government programs. Land in farms includes land owned

and operated as well as land rented from others. Land used rent-free is included as land rented from others. All grazing land, except land used under government permits on a per-head basis, is included as land in farms provided it was part of a farm or ranch. Land under the exclusive use of a grazing association is reported by the grazing association and included as land in farms. All land in American Indian reservations used for growing crops or grazing livestock is included as land in farms. Land in reservations not reported by individual American Indians or non-Native Americans is reported in the name of the cooperative group that used the land. In many instances, the entire American Indian reservation is reported as one farm.

Average acreage per farm was calculated by dividing the total land in farms for an area by the number of farms in that area.

Farm earnings is comprised of the net income of sole proprietors, partners and hired laborers arising directly from the current production of agricultural commodities, either livestock or crops. It includes net farm proprietors' income and the wages and salaries, pay-in-kind, and supplements to wages and salaries of hired farm laborers; but specifically excludes the income of nonfamily farm corporations.

Table A-51. Farm Finances and Income

Balance sheet of farming sector (USDA),
 Assets, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Debt, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Farm income (USDA),
 Value of agricultural sector production, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Value of production, 2003, per operation and per acre;
 Government payments, 2003 and 2000;
 Net farm income, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Net farm income, 2003, per operation and per acre.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, "Farm Income Summary Totals for 50 States"; see Internet site <<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmIncome/50State/50stmenu.htm>>, accessed 12 October 2004; "Farm Business Balance Sheet and Financial Ratios," published 3 December 2004; see Internet site <<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/farmbalancesheet/fbsdmu.htm>>.

The farm business **balance sheet** accounts assess the wealth of the farm sector. It contains only farm debt and assets, including farmland normally used to produce agricultural products. Farm business **assets** are those items of value that make up the farm firm. Assets include farm real estate assets, machinery and equipment, value of crops stored, livestock and poultry inventories, purchased inputs on hand, investments in cooperatives, and other financial assets such as cash and checkable deposits.

Debt represents claims on the firm's assets by lenders, lessors, and other creditors. Liabilities are obligations owed to those who provide debt capital to the farm firm. Only liabilities incurred by those involved in on-farm agricultural production are included in the balance sheet. Debt held by firms and individuals performing the input supply, processing, distributing, or marketing functions for farms are excluded from the balance sheet.

Net farm income is that portion of the net value added by agriculture to the national economy earned by farm operators. Farm operators typically benefit most from the increases and assimilate most of the declines arising from short-term, unanticipated weather and market conditions. Net farm income is a value of production measure indicating the farm operators' share of the net value added to the national economy within a calendar year, independent of whether it is received in cash or a noncash form such as increases/decreases in inventories and imputed rental for the farm operator's dwelling.

Table A-52. Farm Marketings and Principal Commodities

Farm marketings,
 Total marketings, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Crops, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Livestock and products, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
 Principal commodities, 2003, top, 2nd, and 3rd.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, "Farm Income," published 2 September 2004; see Internet site <<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/farmincome/finfidmu.htm>>.

Farm marketings represent quantities of agricultural products sold by farmers multiplied by prices received per unit of production at the local market. Information on prices received for farm products is generally obtained from surveys of firms (such as grain elevators, packers, and processors) purchasing agricultural commodities directly from producers. In some cases, the price information is obtained directly from the producers. Refer to the source for detailed information on farm income, including farm marketings and commodities.

Table A-53. Agricultural Census

Agriculture,
 Number of farms, 2002 and 1997;
 Land in farms, 2002 and 1997;
 Average size of farm, 2002 and 1997;
 Value of land and buildings, 2002 and 1997;
 2002,
 Market value of agricultural products sold and government payments, total and products sold;
 Total number of farm operators;
 Farms by value of sales, less than \$2,500,
 \$2,500–\$9,999, \$10,000–\$24,999, \$25,000–\$49,999,
 \$50,000–\$99,999, and \$100,000 or more;
 Cropland.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *2002 Census of Agriculture*, Vol. 1; see also <http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp>.

Refer to the notes for A-50 for explanations of farms, land in farms, and the average size of farms.

Market value of agricultural products sold. This USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service category represents the gross market value before taxes and production expenses of all agricultural products sold or removed from the place in 2002 regardless of who received the payment. It is equivalent to total sales. It includes sales by the operators as well as the value of any shares received by partners, landlords, contractors, or others associated with the operation. The value of commodities placed in the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan program is included in this figure. Market value of agricultural products sold does not include payments received for participation in other federal farm programs. Also, it does not include income from farm-related sources such as custom-work and other agricultural services, or income from non-farm sources.

The value of crops sold in 2002 does not necessarily represent the sales from crops harvested in 2002. Data may include sales from crops produced in earlier years and may exclude some crops produced in 2002 but held in storage and not sold. For commodities such as sugarbeets and wool sold through a co-op that made payments in several installments, respondents were requested to report the total value received in 2002.

The value of agricultural products sold was requested of all operators. If the operators failed to report this information, estimates were made based on the amount of crops harvested, livestock or poultry inventory, or number sold. Caution should be used when comparing sales in the 2002 census with sales reported in earlier censuses. Sales figures are expressed in current dollars and have not been adjusted for inflation or deflation. The value of sales of some crops and of some livestock and animal specialties were asked separately in the 1997 census and were combined into categories in the 2002 census.

Government payments consist of direct cash payments received by the farm operators in 2002. It includes disaster payments, loan deficiency payments from prior participation, payments from Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP), the Wetlands Reserve Programs (WRP), other conservation programs, and all other federal farm programs under which payments were made directly to farm operators. Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) proceeds and federal crop insurance payments were not tabulated in this category.

Operators represent the total reported number of operators on farms and ranches. The 2002 census was the first to ask for the total number of operators associated with

an operation. An operator is a person who operates a farm, either doing the work or making day-to-day decisions. A family operation may have more than one operator.

Table A-54. Natural Resource Industries and Minerals

Natural resource industries,
Establishments, 2002 and 2000;
Number of employees, 2002 and 2000,
Percent of all industries, 2002;
Annual payroll, 2002 and 2000;
Value of nonfuel mineral production, 2004, 2003, and 2000;
Mineral fuels, 2003,
Crude petroleum, quantity and value;
Natural gas, quantity and value;
Coal, quantity and value.

Sources: Natural resource industries—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>; Nonfuel minerals—U.S. Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, annual, see also <<http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/mcs/2005/mcs2005.pdf>>; Crude petroleum—U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, and *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, see Internet site <<http://eia.doe.gov/>>; Natural gas—U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual, 2003*, see Internet site <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/data_publications/natural_gas_annual/nga.html>; Coal—U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Coal Report, 2003*, see Internet site <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/coal/page/acr/acr_sum.html>.

Natural Resource Industries includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (NAICS 11), Mining (NAICS 21), Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321), and Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322). For general information on establishments, employment, and payroll, see the explanations for Table A-48. For detailed information on industry sectors and subsectors, see the General Notes for the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Both Wood Product Manufacturing and Paper Manufacturing are subsectors of Manufacturing.

Nonfuel mineral production. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) collects information about the quantity and quality of all mineral resources. Long-term public and commercial planning must be based on the probability of discovering new deposits, on developing economic extraction processes for currently unworkable deposits, and on knowing which resources are immediately available. See the source listed for more detailed information on nonfuel mineral production.

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) obtains data on **crude petroleum** through the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). This system represents a family

of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout.

Natural gas is a gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being methane. The EIA obtains data on natural gas using Survey Form EIA-895, "Monthly and Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report."

Coal is a readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. The EIA obtains data on coal using the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report" and Energy Information Administration Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report."

Table A-55. Utilities

Private utilities,
Establishments, 2002 and 2000;
Number of employees, 2002 and 2000,
Percent of all industries, 2002;
Annual payroll, 2002 and 2000;
Water systems, 2004,
Number of systems, total, community, nontransient noncommunity, and transient noncommunity;
Population served, total, community, nontransient noncommunity, and transient noncommunity;
Gas utilities,
Customers, 2003, all customers and residential; 2002; and 2000;
Sales, 2003, all customers and residential; 2002; and 2000;
Prices, 2003, all customers and residential;
Electric industry,
Net generation, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
Generation by selected major source, 2003, percent, coal, petroleum, natural gas, nuclear, and hydroelectric;
Net summer capacity, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
Sales to customers, 2003, all customers and residential; 2002; and 2000;
Prices, 2003, all customers and residential.

Sources: Private utilities—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>; Water systems—Environmental Protection Agency, *FACTOIDS: Drinking Water and Ground Water Statistics, 2004*; see Internet site <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/pdfs/data_factoids_2004.pdf>; Gas utilities—American Gas Association, Arlington, VA, *Gas Facts*, annual (copyright); Electric industry—U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual, 2003*, and previous editions; see also Internet site

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sum.html> (accessed 1 June 2005); and *Electric Sales and Revenue 2003*, and previous editions; see also Internet site <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/esr/esr_sum.html> (issued January 2005).

Private utilities. Refer to General Notes to see information on the Private utilities industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-16 for information on establishments, employees, and payroll.

Data on **water systems** are obtained by the Environmental Protection Agency through the Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS/FED), a database designed and implemented to meet the EPA's needs in the oversight and management of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The database contains data submitted by states and EPA regions in conformance with reporting requirements established by statute, regulation, and guidance. Community systems include any public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round. Nontransient noncommunity systems include any public water system that regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least 6 months per year, but not year-round. Transient noncommunity systems include any public water system that provides water in a place such as a gas station or a campground where people do not remain for long periods of time.

Gas utilities are companies that are primarily distributors of natural gas to ultimate customers in a given geographic area. Utility gases include natural gas, manufactured gas, synthetic gas, liquefied petroleum gas-air mixture, or mixtures of any of these gases. The term customer refers to an individual, firm, or organization that purchases service at one location under one rate classification, contract, or rate schedule. If service is supplied at more than one location or under more than one rate schedule, each location and rate schedule is counted as a separate customer unless the consumption at the several locations is combined before billing and billed on one rate schedule.

Electric industry. Net generation is the gross generation minus plant use from all electric utility-owned plants. The energy required for pumping at a pumped-storage plant is regarded as plant use and must be deducted from the gross generation. Net summer capacity refers to the steady hourly output, which generating equipment is expected to supply to system load exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by tests at the time of summer peak demand. Sales include the amount of kilowatt-hours sold in a given period of time; they are usually grouped by classes of service, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and other. Other sales include public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities and railroads, and interdepartmental sales.

Table A-56. Energy Consumption

Energy consumption, 2001, 2000, and 1990,
Per capita, 2001;
Percent change, 1990–2001;
End-use sector, 2001, residential, commercial, industrial,
and transportation;
Selected source, 2001, petroleum, natural gas, coal,
hydroelectric power, and nuclear electric power.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *State Energy Data 2001* (formerly *State Energy Data Report*), Internet site <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html> (released December 2004).

Energy consumption is the use of energy as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process. Data on energy consumption are from the State Energy Data System (SEDS), which is maintained and operated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This goal in maintaining SEDS is to create historical time series of energy consumption, prices, and expenditures by state that are defined as consistently as possible over time and across sectors. SEDS exists for two principal reasons: (1) to provide state energy consumption, price, and expenditure estimates to members of Congress, federal and state agencies, and the general public and (2) to provide the historical series necessary for EIA's energy models.

Table A-57. Energy Expenditures

Current dollars, 2001, 2000, and 1990,
Per capita, 2001;
Percent change, 1990–2001;
Constant (2000) dollars, 2001, 2000, and 1990;
End-use sector, 2001, residential, commercial, industrial,
and transportation;
Selected source, 2001,
Petroleum product, total and motor gasoline;
Natural gas;
Coal;
Electric purchasers.

Source: Except as noted, U.S. Energy Information Administration, *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report*, annual. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html>.

Energy expenditures refer to the money directly spent by consumers to purchase energy. Expenditures equal the amount of energy used by the consumer times the price per unit paid by the consumer. In the calculation of the amount of energy used, process fuel and intermediate products are not included. Data on energy expenditures are from the State Energy Data System (SEDS), which is maintained and operated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). For more information about the SEDS, see the explanation for Table A-56.

Table A-58. Construction

Construction,
Nonfarm employment, 2004, 2003, and 2000;
Earnings, 2004, 2003, and 2001;
Value of construction contracts, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001,
2000, and 1990;
New private housing units authorized by building permits,
2004, 2003, 2002, and 2000.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Value of construction—McGraw-Hill Construction Dodge, a Division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, New York, NY (copyright); New housing units—U.S. Census Bureau, Construction Reports, Series C40, Building Permits, monthly; publication discontinued in 2001. See Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/const/www/newresconstindex.html>> and New Residential Construction, monthly.

Construction. Refer to General Notes to see information on the Construction industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Data for **employment** are based on the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey of payroll records covering over 390,000 businesses on a monthly basis. Employment is defined as the total number of persons on establishment payrolls employed full- or part-time who received pay for any part of the pay period, which includes the 12th day of the month. Temporary and intermittent employees are included, as are any workers who are on paid sick leave, on paid holiday, or who work during only part of the specified pay period. A striking worker who only works a small portion of the survey period, and is paid, would be included as employed under the CES definitions. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment. Data exclude proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Persons on layoff the entire pay period, on leave without pay, on strike for the entire period, or who have not yet reported for work are not counted as employed.

Earnings data are based on the Regional Economic Information System. Earnings are defined as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income.

Value of construction contracts includes new structures and additions. The data represent values of construction in states in which the work was actually done. Refer to the source for information about the data and methodology used to obtain the data.

Statistics on **housing units authorized by building permits** include housing units issued in local permit-issuing jurisdictions by a building or zoning permit. Not all areas of the country require a building or zoning permit. The statistics only represent those areas that do require a permit. Current surveys indicate that construction is undertaken for all but a very small percentage of housing units authorized by building permits. A major portion typically gets under way during the month of permit issuance and most of the remainder begin within the three following months. Because of this lag, the housing unit authorization statistics do not represent the number of units actually put into construction for the period shown, and should therefore not be directly interpreted as “housing starts.”

Table A-59. Manufactures

Nonfarm employment (BLS), 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
 Earnings (BEA), 2004, 2003, 2002, and 2001;
 Establishments, 2002 and net change 2000–2002;
 Average hourly earnings of production workers, 2003, 2002, and 2001;
 Value of shipments, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000.

Sources: Employment and average hourly earnings—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>; Value of shipments—U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Survey of Manufactures, Geographic Area Statistics*, series M03(AS)-3 and earlier reports, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/am0331as1.pdf>> (released May 2005); and 2002 Economic Census, *Manufacturing, Geographic Area Series*, see also <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/guide/geosumm.htm>> (issued September 2005).

Manufactures. Refer to General Notes to see information on the Manufacturing industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-58 for information on employment and earnings and Table A-16 for information on establishments.

Average hourly earnings are on a “gross” basis. They reflect not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. Included is pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, and sick leave. Bonuses, commissions, and other types of noncash payments are excluded unless they are earned and paid regularly (at least once a month). Employee benefits paid by the employers, as well as payments-in-kind, are excluded.

Value of shipments includes the received or receivable net selling values, free on board plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials. In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

Table A-60. Manufactures Summary and Export-Related Shipments and Employment

Manufactures summary, 2003,
 All employees,
 Number;
 Net change, 2000–2003;
 Payroll, total and per employee;
 Production workers, total, hours, and wages;
 Value added by manufactures, total and per production worker;
 Value of shipments;
 Export-related, 2001,
 Export-related shipments;
 Export-related manufacturing employment;
 Export-related as percent of all manufacturers, shipments and employment.

Sources: Manufactures summary—U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Survey of Manufactures, Geographic Area Statistics*, Series M03(AS)-3. See also <<http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/am0331as1.pdf>> (released May 2005); Export-related—U.S. Census Bureau, *Exports from Manufacturing Establishments: 2001*, Series AR(01)-1, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/mcd/exports/ar01.pdf>> (released July 2004).

The **all employees** number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during the pay period. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Payroll includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, and the value of payments in kind (e.g.,

free meals and lodgings paid during the year to all employees). Tips and gratuities received by employees from patrons and reported to employers are included. For corporations, it includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc.

Production workers include workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations. Not included in this classification are all other employees, defined as nonproduction employees, including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level.

Value added by manufacture is a measure of manufacturing activity derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories. Value added avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

Export-related data are based on tabulations of data from 3 sources: the 2001 Annual Survey of Manufactures, the Census Bureau's 2001 edition of U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' Input-Output (I/O) Accounts of the U.S. Economy for 1992. To provide a means for using these different sources on a comparable basis required substantial manipulations and conversions. For example, each of these sources uses a different classification scheme (NAICS for the economic census, manufacturing sector, the harmonized system for the exports of merchandise, and the SIC for I/O accounts). The I/O accounts originate from 1992 data. Thus, a host of conversions and adjustments were used. The user should bear in mind that each of these conversions and adjustments is imperfect, and a potential source of error in the figures presented. Refer to the source for further discussion of methodology.

Table A-61. Major Manufacturing Sectors: 2003

Apparel and textiles,
 Employment, total, percent of total manufacturing, and percent change, 2000–2003;
 Value of shipments;
 Machinery,
 Employment, total, percent of total manufacturing, and percent change, 2000–2003;
 Value of shipments;
 Computer and electronic products,
 Employment, total, percent of total manufacturing, and percent change, 2000–2003;
 Value of shipments;
 Motor vehicle and parts,
 Employment, total, percent of total manufacturing, and percent change, 2000–2003;
 Value of shipments.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Survey of Manufactures, Geographic Area Statistics*, Series M03(AS)-3 (released May 2005) and Series M00(AS)-3RV (issued September 2002); see also Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/mcd/asm-as3.html>>.

Refer to General Notes to see information on the Manufacturing industry and major sectors defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-60 for information on employment and value of shipments.

Table A-62. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Shopping Centers

Wholesale and retail nonfarm employment (BLS), 2004, 2003, and 2000;
 Wholesale trade,
 Earnings (BEA), 2004 and 2001;
 Establishments, 2002 and net change, 2000–2002;
 Retail trade,
 Earnings (BEA), 2004 and 2001;
 Establishments, 2002 and net change, 2000–2002;
 Shopping centers,
 Retail sales, 2004 and 2000;
 Retail sales per square foot, 2004 and 2000.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>; Shopping centers—National Research Bureau, Chicago, IL. Data for 1995–2004 published by International Council of Shopping Centers in *Shopping Centers Today*, April issues (copyright, Trade Dimensions International, Inc.).

Wholesale and retail trade. Refer to General Notes to see information on the Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade industries defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-58 for information on employment and earnings and Table A-16 for information on establishments.

Shopping centers. Data on shopping centers are provided by the International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC), the global trade association of the shopping center industry. Refer to the source for explanations of the data.

Table A-63. Retail Sales

All retail stores, 2004, 2003, and 2001;
Sales per household, 2004, 2001, and percent change, 2003–2004;
Food and beverage stores, 2004 and 2003;
General merchandise stores,
 Total, 2004 and 2003;
 Department stores, 2004 and 2003;
Motor vehicle and parts dealers, 2004 and 2003;
Food services and drinking places, 2004 and 2003;
Total retail sales plus food and drink, 2004 and 2003;
Furniture and home furnishings, 2004 and 2003;
Electronics and appliances, 2004 and 2003;
Building and material supply, 2004 and 2003;
Health and personal care, 2004 and 2003;
Gasoline stations, 2004 and 2003;
Clothing and clothing accessories, 2004 and 2003;
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores, 2004 and 2003;
Miscellaneous stores, 2004 and 2003;
Nonstore retailers, 2004 and 2003.

Source: Market Statistics, a division of Claritas Inc., Arlington, VA, *The Survey of Buying Power Data Service*, annual (copyright).

Refer to General Notes to see information on the Retail Trade industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more detailed information on subsectors of the Retail Trade industry, see the list of codes with definitions at Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>>.

Table A-64. Transportation and Warehousing

Transportation and warehousing,
 Nonfarm employment (BLS), 2004, 2003, and 2000;
 Earnings (BEA), 2004, 2003, and 2001;
 Establishments, 2002 and net change, 2000–2002;
Vehicle miles of travel, 2003 and 2001;
Commodity shipments, 2002 and 1997;
Railroad shipments, 2002 and 2001;
Waterborne shipments, 2002 and 2001.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S.

Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>; Vehicle miles of travel—U.S. Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohpi/hss/hsspubs.htm>>; Commodity shipments—U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, *Transportation, Commodity Flow Survey*, Individual State Reports, issued December 2004, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/www/cfsnew.html>>. Data for the District of Columbia are on the CD-ROM; Railroad and waterborne shipments—U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *State Transportation Statistics 2004* and previous years, see Internet site <<http://www.bts.gov/>>.

Transportation and warehousing. Refer to General Notes to see information on the Transportation and Warehousing industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-58 for information on employment and earnings and Table A-16 for information on establishments.

Vehicle miles of travel data are collected by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Vehicle miles of travel are miles of travel by all types of motor vehicles as determined by the states on the basis of actual traffic counts and established estimating procedures.

Commodity shipment data are provided from the Department of Transportation/Department of Commerce, Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) Program. This survey is designed to provide data on the flow of goods and materials by mode of transport. A sample of 50,000 establishments engaging in mining, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and selected auxiliary establishments (warehouses) of in-scope multiunit and retail companies was used to collect data for the 2002 commodity survey. The 1997 survey used a sample of 100,000 establishments.

Railroad shipment data are developed by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) from the Surface Transportation Board's Carload Waybill Sample. The sample contains detailed information on the origination and termination of carloads by commodity and carrier for virtually all U.S. freight railroads. Normal statistical variations and limited sampling of very small railroads may cause limited distortions.

Waterborne shipment data are compiled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and include detailed data on the movements of vessels and commodities at the ports and harbors on the waterways and canals of the United States and its territories. Data on foreign commerce are supplied to the Corps of Engineers by the Census Bureau, U.S. Customs, and purchased from the Journal of Commerce, Port

Import Export Reporting Service. The tonnage figures of shipments represent short tons (2,000 pounds).

Table A-65. Trucks Registered and Commodity Transportation

All trucks, 2002, 1997, and percent change, 1997–2002;
Pick-ups, 2002, 1997, and percent change, 1997–2002;
SUVs, 2002, 1997, and percent change, 1997–2002;
Minivans, 2002, 1997, and percent change, 1997–2002;
Commodity transportation, 2002,
Shipments, value and weight;
Percent going out of state, value and weight.

Source: Trucks, pick-ups, SUVs, and minivans—U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, *Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey, Geographic Area Series*, issued December 2004, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/svsd/www/vius/products.html>>; Commodity transportation—U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, *Transportation, Commodity Flow Survey*, issued December 2004, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/www/cfsnew.html>>. Data for the District of Columbia are on the CD-ROM.

Data for **trucks** are based on data from the Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey and administrative records. The survey covers private and commercial trucks registered (or licensed) in the United States as of July 1 of the survey year. The survey excludes vehicles owned by federal, state, or local governments; ambulances; buses; motor homes; farm tractors; unpowered trailer units; and trucks reported to have been sold, junked, or wrecked prior to January 1 of the survey year.

Commodity transportation data are provided from the Department of Transportation/Department of Commerce, Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) Program. This survey is designed to provide data on the flow of goods and materials by mode of transport. A sample of 50,000 establishments engaging in mining, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and selected auxiliary establishments (warehouses) of in-scope multiunit and retail companies was used to collect data. The percent of shipments going out of state was calculated by subtracting the shipments within the state from the total number of shipments and then dividing this number by total shipments.

Table A-66. Motor Vehicle Registrations, Motorcycle Registrations, Highway Mileage, Bridges, and Driver's Licenses

Motor vehicle registrations,
2003,
Number, total, automobile, and trucks;
Rate per 1,000 persons;
2000, number and rate per 1,000 persons;
Motorcycle registrations, 2003 and 2000;

Highway mileage, 2003, total, interstate, other arterial, collector, and local;
Bridges, 2004, number and number deficient and obsolete;
Driver's licenses, 2003 and 2000.

Sources: Registrations, highway mileage, and driver's licenses—U.S. Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohpi/hss/hsspubs.htm>>; Bridges—U.S. Federal Highway Administration, Office of Bridge Technology, see Internet site <<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/britab.htm>>.

Vehicle registration data are collected by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) from state motor vehicle registration agencies. Accordingly, registration practices and dates do vary; data presented here are as near to a calendar-year basis as possible.

Total **highway mileage** includes roads and streets in the functional systems, which are assigned to groups according to the character service they are intended to provide. The functional systems are (1) arterial highways that generally handle the long trips, (2) collector facilities that collect and disperse traffic between the arterials and the lower systems, and (3) local roads and streets that primarily serve direct access to residential areas.

The Interstate System connects, as directly as practicable, the nation's principal metropolitan areas, cities, and industrial centers; serves the national defense; and connects at suitable border points with routes of continental importance. Arterial highways include those roads that generally handle the long trips. Collectors collect and disperse traffic between the arterials and the bottom system. Local roads and streets serve the residential areas, individual farms, and other local areas.

Driver's licenses. Each state and the District of Columbia administers its own driver licensing system. Since 1954, all states have required drivers to be licensed, and since 1959, all states have required examination prior to licensing. Tests of knowledge of state driving laws and practices, vision, and driving proficiency are now required for new licensees.

Data on **bridges** are based on the National Bridge Inventory (NBI). The NBI is a compilation of data supplied by states as required by the National Bridge Inspection Standards for bridges located on public roads. The database is maintained in a format prescribed by the Recording and Coding Guide for the Structure Inventory and Appraisal of the Nation's Bridges.

Bridges are structurally deficient if they have been restricted to light vehicles, require immediate rehabilitation to remain open, or are closed. Bridges are functionally

obsolete if they have deck geometry, load-carrying capacity, clearance or approach roadway alignment that no longer meet the criteria for the system of which the bridge is carrying a part.

Table A-67. Traffic Fatalities and Shoulder Belt Use

Traffic fatalities, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
Fatality rate, 2003, 2002, and 2000;
Persons killed in alcohol-related crashes, 2003 and 2002;
Percent of all persons killed in crashes, 2003 and 2002;
By highest BAC in crash,
0.01 to 0.07, 2003 and 2002;
0.08 or more, 2003 and 2002;
Percent of drivers and passengers in the front right seat using safety belts, 2004, 2003, and 2001.

Source: Traffic fatalities and persons killed in alcohol-related crashes—U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/Crash/Index.html>>; Safety belts—U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Safety Belt Use in 2004—Use Rates in the States and Territories*, Washington, DC: November 2004, see Internet site <<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/RNotes/2004/809813.pdf>>.

Traffic fatalities. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has a cooperative agreement with an agency in each state's government to provide information on all qualifying fatal crashes in the state. These agreements are managed by regional contracting Officer's Technical Representatives located in the 10 NHTSA regional offices.

A fatal crash involves a motor vehicle in transport on a trafficway in which at least one person dies within 30 days of the crash. Traffic fatality rate is per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.

NHTSA defines a fatal crash as alcohol related if either a driver or a nonmotorist (usually a pedestrian) had a measurable or estimated Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of 0.01 grams per deciliter or above. BAC is measured as a percentage by weight of alcohol in the blood (grams/deciliter). A positive BAC level (0.01 g/dl and higher) indicates that alcohol was consumed by the person tested; a BAC level of 0.01 to 0.07 g/dl indicates that the person was impaired; a BAC level of 0.08 g/dl or more indicates that the person was intoxicated.

Safety belt use. Data for states are based on observational surveys conducted in accordance with Section 157, Title 23, U.S. Code. For national figures, data are based on the National Occupant Protection Use Survey (NOPUS). Motorists observed in the survey were counted as "belted" if they appeared to have a shoulder belt across the front of their body.

Table A-68. Communications

Percent of households with telephones, 2004 and 1984;
Mobile wireless telephone subscribers, 2004 and 2000;
Percent of—

Households with computers, 2003 and 1998;
Households with Internet access, 2003 and 1998;
High-speed telecommunication lines, 2004 and 2000;
By type of users, 2004, residential and small business and other;
Telecommunications revenue, 2003 and 2000.

Sources: Households with telephones—Federal Communications Commission, *Telephone Subscriberhip in the United States* (released March 2005), see Internet site <<http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/lec.html>>; Mobile wireless subscribers—Federal Communications Commission, *Local Telephone Competition: Status as of December 31, 2004* (released July 2005), see Internet site <<http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/comp.html>>; Households with computers and Internet—U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, *Falling through the Net: Defining the Digital Divide*, July 1999, and *A Nation Online, 2004*; High-speed lines—Federal Communications Commission, *High-Speed Services for Internet Access: Status as of December 31, 2004* (released July 2005), see Internet site <<http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/comp.html>>; Revenue—Federal Communications Commission, *Trends in Telephone Service 2005* (released June 2005), see Internet site <<http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/trends.html>>.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) provides data for **households with telephones, computers, and Internet access** based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS is a nationwide monthly survey of civilian noninstitutional population 15 years old and over that uses a sample of 60,000.

The FCC's local competition and broadband data gathering program collects data on **mobile wireless** telephone subscribership and high-speed connections from telecommunications carriers twice a year using FCC Form 477. **High-speed lines** are connections that deliver services at speeds exceeding 200 kilobits per second (kbps) in at least one direction.

Revenue. Beginning in 1993, the FCC required all carriers with interstate revenues to begin filing an annual Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Fund Worksheet. Because revenues derived from providing access to the interstate network are considered to be interstate, virtually all carriers were required to file information. The FCC Form 499-A Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet was introduced on April 1, 2000. Beginning in 2001, many telecommunications providers also had to file the quarterly FCC Form 499-Q.

Table A-69. Information Industries and Newspapers

Information industries,
Nonfarm employment (BLS), 2004, 2003, and 2000;
Earnings (BEA), 2004, 2003, and 2001;
Establishments, 2002 and net change, 2000–2002;
Daily newspapers, 2004 and 2000;
Net paid circulation, 2004 and 2000;
Circulation, per capita, 2004 and 2000.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>; Newspaper—Editor & Publisher Co., New York, NY, *Editor & Publisher International Year Book*, annual (copyright).

Information industries. Refer to General Notes to see an explanation of the Information industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-58 for information on employment and earnings and Table A-16 for information on establishments.

Data on **daily newspapers** are provided by Editor & Publisher Co. These data are for English-language newspapers only. Circulation figures are based on the principal community served by a newspaper, which is not necessarily the same location as the publisher's office. Refer to the source for more information.

Table A-70. Financial Activities

Financial activities,
Nonfarm employment (BLS), 2004, 2003, and 2000;
Earnings (BEA), 2004, 2003, and 2001;
Establishments, 2002 and net change, 2000–2002;
FDIC-insured financial institutions,
Number of institutions, 2004 and 2000;
Assets,
Total, 2004 and 2000;
By asset-size of bank, 2004, less than \$1 bil., \$1 bil. to \$10 bil., and greater than \$10 bil.;
Number of offices, 2004 and 2000;
Deposits, 2004 and 2000;
Credit unions,
Number, 2004 and 2000;
Assets, 2004 and 2000;
Average insurance premium, 2002, renters and homeowners;
Life insurance, 2003, total payments, death payments, and annuity payments;
Automobile insurance—average expenditures per insured vehicle, 2002 and 2000.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, annual; Credit unions—National Credit Union Administration, *Yearend Statistics for Federally Insured Credit Unions*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.ncua.gov/>>; FDIC-insured financial institutions number and assets—U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Statistics on Banking*, annual; FDIC-insured financial institutions offices and deposits—U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Bank and Thrift Branch Office Data Book*, annual; Insurance premiums—National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), Kansas City, MO, *Dwelling Fire, Homeowners Owner-Occupied, and Homeowners Tenant and Condominium/Cooperative Unit Owners Insurance*, annual (copyright). Reprinted with permission of the NAIC. Further reprint or distribution strictly prohibited without prior written permission of the NAIC; Life insurance—American Council of Life Insurers, Washington, DC, *Life Insurers Fact Book*, biennial (copyright); Automobile insurance—National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), Kansas City, MO, *Auto Insurance Database Report*, annual (copyright). Reprinted with permission of the NAIC. Further reprint or distribution strictly prohibited without prior written permission of the NAIC.

Financial activities. Refer to General Notes to see information on the Finance and Insurance industry and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-58 for information on employment and earnings and Table A-16 for information on establishments.

FDIC-insured financial institutions includes both FDIC-insured commercial banks and FDIC-insured savings institutions. The category of FDIC-insured commercial banks includes all commercial banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) either through the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) or through the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF). These institutions are regulated by and submit financial data to one of the three federal commercial bank regulators. The category of FDIC-insured savings institutions includes all institutions insured by either the FDIC Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) operating under state or federal banking codes applicable to thrift institutions. These institutions are regulated by and submit financial data to the Office of Thrift Supervision or the FDIC.

A **credit union** is a not-for-profit financial institution owned and operated by its members. Each credit union serves the specific field of membership it decides upon. Members share a common bond such as being employed

by the same employer, belonging to an organization or church, or living in the same community. Credit unions offer a variety of financial services and products, including savings, loans, check cashing, wire transfers, and financial counseling. Credit union data are collected by the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) using the Yearend Call Report.

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) publishes data on insurance premiums for renters and homeowners. **Average premium** equals premiums divided by exposure per house-years. A house-year is equal to 365 days of insured coverage for a single dwelling and is the standard measurement for homeowners insurance. Renters insurance premiums are based on HO-4 renters insurance policy for tenants. It includes broad named-peril coverage for the personal property of tenants. Homeowners insurance premiums are based on the HO-3 homeowner package policy for owner-occupied homes. This policy provides "all risks" coverage (except those specifically excluded in the policy) on buildings and broad named-peril coverage on personal property. The HO-3 homeowner package policy is the most common package written.

The NAIC also publishes data on **automobile insurance**. The average expenditure per insured vehicle equals total premiums written divided by liability car-years. A car-year is equal to 365 days of insured coverage for a single vehicle. The average expenditures for automobile insurance in a state are affected by a number of factors, including the underlying rate structure, the coverages purchased, the deductibles and limits selected, the types of vehicles insured, and the distribution of driver characteristics.

Life insurance. The American Council of Life Insurers (ACLI) publishes life insurance data by tabulating NAIC statutory data. Annuity refers to a financial contract that offers tax-deferred savings and a choice of payout options to meet the owner's income needs in retirement: income for life, income for a certain period of time, or a lump sum.

Table A-71. Professional and Business Services and Education and Health Services

Professional and business services,
Nonfarm employment (BLS), 2004, 2003, and 2000;
Earnings (BEA), 2004, 2003, and 2001;
Establishments, 2002 and net change, 2000–2002;
Education and health services,
Nonfarm employment (BLS), 2004, 2003, and 2000;
Earnings (BEA), 2004, 2003, and 2001;
Establishments, 2002 and net change, 2000–2002.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S.

Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>.

Professional and Business Services includes Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.

Education and Health Services includes Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance. Refer to General Notes to see information on the above industries defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-58 for information on employment and earnings and Table A-16 for information on establishments.

Table A-72. Leisure and Hospitality Services

Arts, entertainment, and recreation services,
Nonfarm employment (BLS), 2004, 2003, and 2000;
Earnings, 2004, 2003, and 2001;
Establishments, 2002, and net change, 2000–2002;
Accommodation and food services,
Nonfarm employment (BLS), 2004, 2003, and 2000;
Earnings (BEA), 2004, 2003, and 2001;
Establishments, 2002, and net change, 2000–2002.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>.

Refer to General Notes to see information on **Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services** and **Accommodation and Food Services** industries defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-58 for information on employment and earnings and Table A-16 for information on establishments.

Table A-73. Travel and Tourism Indicators

Domestic travel expenditures, 2003, 2002, and 2001;
Impact of international travel on state economy,
Travel expenditures, 2003 and 2001;
Travel-generated employment, 2003 and 2001;
Travel-generated tax receipts, 2003 and 2001;
Overseas visitors to the state, 2003 and 2000;
Visitors to—
National parks, 2003 and 2000;
State parks, 2003 and 2000.

Sources: Domestic travel and impact of international travel—Travel Industry Association of America, Washington, DC, *Impact of Travel on State Economies*, annual

(copyright), see Internet site <<http://www.tia.org/index.html>>; Overseas visitors to the state—International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “Overseas Visitors to Select U.S. States and Territories 2003–2004” and previous years, Internet site <<http://www.tinet.ita.doc.gov>>; National parks—National Park Service, Public Use Statistics Office, *National Park Service Statistical Abstract*, annual, see also Internet site <<http://www2.nature.nps.gov/stats/>>; State parks—National Association of State Park Directors, *Annual Information Exchange*, see Internet site <<http://www.naspd.org/>>.

Data on **domestic travel expenditures** represent U.S. spending on domestic overnight trips and day trips of 50 miles or more, one way, away from home. This excludes spending by foreign visitors and by U.S. residents in U.S. territories and abroad. Data include travelers’ expenditures in Indian casino gaming.

The International Trade Administration collects data on **overseas visitors** to the state using the Survey of International Air Travelers (In-Flight Survey) Program and the Visitors Arrival Program (I-94 Form). The In-Flight Survey is a monthly survey of international air travelers to and from the United States. The program is a public/private partnership between the government and airlines to collect information on the international travel market. The I-94 Form must be completed by all U.S. noncitizens to enter the United States. Canadian and some Mexican citizens are exempt. Data include travelers for business and pleasure, international travelers in transit from the United States, and students. Data exclude travel by international personnel and international businessmen employed in the United States.

Visitors to national parks. A visit is defined as the entry of any person, except National Park Service (NPS) personnel, onto lands or waters administered by the NPS. A visit may occur as a recreation visit or a nonrecreation visit. A same-day reentry, negligible transit, and an entry to a detached portion of the same park on the same day are considered to be a single visit. Visits are reported separately for two contiguous parks.

Data on **visitors to state parks** are collected by the National Association of State Park Directors (NASPD), composed of 50 state park directors. In some states, park agency has under its control forests, fish and wildlife areas, and/or other areas. In other states, park agency is responsible for state parks only. These data include overnight visitors.

Table A-74. Government

Nonfarm employment (BLS), 2004, 2003, and 2000;
Earnings (BEA), 2004, 2003, and 2001;
Federal tax collections, 2004, 2003, and 2000;
State tax collections, 2004, 2003, and 2000.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Federal tax collections—Internal Revenue Service, *Data Book 2004*, Publication 55B, Washington, DC, and previous years, see Internet site <<http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/index.html>>; State tax collections—U.S. Census Bureau, State Government Tax Collections (STC) report, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/statetax.html>>.

Government employment and earnings. Refer to the notes and explanations for Table A-58 for information on employment and earnings data. Government employment covers only civilian workers.

Data on **federal tax collections** are provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) through the Statistics of Income (SOI) program. This program pulls data electronically from the master file and augments the data with items captured from the hard copies of taxpayers’ returns. The IRS processes about 200 million tax returns each year, and SOI uses about half a million of these for statistics.

State tax collections data are collected by the Census Bureau through an Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collection. These statistics are of all 50 state governments in the United States and are for state governments only. They should not be interpreted as state area data (state plus local government tax collections combined).

Table A-75. State Government Employment and Finances

Employment, 2003 and 2000;
Per 10,000 population, 2003 and 2000;
Finances,
Revenue, 2002 and 2000;
General, 2002, total, intergovernmental from federal government, and taxes;
Expenditures, 2002 and 2000;
General, 2002,
Total;
Intergovernmental;
Direct, education, public welfare, and highways.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Census Bureau, *State Government Employment and Payroll Data*, March 2004 (accessed 10 June 2005), see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apesst.html>>; Finances—U.S. Census Bureau, “State Government Finances” (accessed 8 April 2005), see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/state.html>>.

The Census Bureau collects data on **state government employment** by conducting an Annual Survey of Government Employment. Alternatively, every 5 years, in years

ending in a “2” or “7,” a Census of Governments, including an employment portion, is conducted. For both the census and the annual surveys, the employment detail is equivalent.

Employment refers to all persons gainfully employed by and performing services for a government. Employees include all persons paid for personal services performed, including persons paid from federally funded programs, paid elected or appointed officials, persons in a paid leave status, and persons paid on a per-meeting, annual, semi-annual, or quarterly basis. Unpaid officials, pensioners, persons whose work is performed on a fee basis, and contractors and their employees are excluded from the count of employees. **Full-time equivalent employment** refers to a computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees who could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the “part-time hours paid” by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

Finance data are collected by the Census Bureau through the Annual Survey of Government Finances, which covers all state and local governments in the United States. The survey content includes the entire range of government finance activities: revenue, expenditure, debt, and assets.

Revenue includes all amounts of money received by a government from external sources during its fiscal year net of refunds and other correcting transactions, other than issuance of debt, sale of investments, and agency or private trust transactions. Revenue excludes amounts transferred from other funds or agencies of the same government. Revenue comprises amounts received by all agencies, boards, commissions, or other organizations categorized as dependent on the government concerned. Stated in terms of the accounting procedures from which these data originate, revenue covers receipts from all accounting funds of a government, other than intragovernmental service (revolving), agency, and private trust funds.

General revenue comprises all revenue except that classified as liquor store, utility, or insurance trust revenue. Generally, the basis for this distinction is not the fund or administrative unit established to account for and control a particular activity, but rather the nature of the revenue source involved. Within general revenue are four main categories: taxes, intergovernmental revenue, current charges, and miscellaneous general revenue. Each is described in detail below.

Intergovernmental revenue comprises monies from other governments, including grants, shared taxes, and contingent loans and advances for support of particular

functions or for general financial support; any significant and identifiable amounts received as reimbursement for performance of governmental services for other governments; and any other form of revenue representing the sharing by other governments in the financing of activities administered by the receiving government. All intergovernmental revenue is reported in the general government sector, even if it is used to support activities in other sectors (such as utilities). Intergovernmental revenue excludes amounts received from the sale of property, commodities, and utility services to other governments (which are reported in different revenue categories). It also excludes amounts received from other governments as the employer share or for support of public employee retirement or other insurance trust funds of the recipient government, which are treated as insurance trust revenue.

Taxes are compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes, other than for employee and employer assessments and contributions to finance retirement and social insurance trust systems and for special assessments to pay capital improvements. Tax revenue comprises gross amounts collected (including interest and penalties) minus amounts paid under protest and amounts refunded during the same period. It consists of all taxes imposed by a government whether the government collects the taxes itself or relies on another government to act as its collection agent.

Expenditure includes all amounts of money paid out by a government during its fiscal year—net of recoveries and other correcting transactions—other than for retirement of debt, purchase of investment securities, extension of loans, and agency or private trust transactions. Under this definition, expenditure relates to external payments of a government and excludes amounts transferred to funds or agencies of the same government (other than payments to intragovernmental service funds).

Expenditure includes payments from all sources of funds, including not only current revenues but also proceeds from borrowing and prior year fund balances. Note, however, that the Census Bureau’s finance statistics do not relate expenditure to their source of funding. Expenditure includes amounts spent by all agencies, boards, commissions, or other organizations categorized as dependent on the government concerned.

General expenditure comprises all expenditure except that classified as liquor store, utility, or insurance trust expenditure. As noted above, it includes all such payments regardless of the source of revenue from which they were financed. General government expenditures are classified by function and character and object.

For more information and detailed definitions, see the Governments Finance and Employment Classification Manual at <<http://ftp2.census.gov/govs/class/classfull.pdf>> (released December 2000).

Table A-76. State Resources, Expenditures, and Balances

Expenditures by fund source, 2004, 2003, and 2002,
General fund, 2004;
Federal fund, 2004;
State general fund,
Resources, 2004, 2003, and 2002;
Expenditures, 2004, 2003, and 2002;
Balance, 2004, 2003, and 2002.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Washington, DC, *2003 State Expenditure Report*, and *State General Fund from NASBO*, Fiscal Survey of the States, semiannual (copyright).

State general funds support most ongoing broad-based state services, as opposed to long-term state capital projects, and are available for appropriation to support any governmental activity. These funds exclude special funds earmarked for particular purposes, such as highway trust funds, which are supported by fuel taxes and motor license fees.

Resources include funds budgeted, adjustments, and balances from the previous year. Expenditures may or may not include budget stabilization fund transfers, depending on state accounting practices. Refer to the source for detail.

Table A-77. State Government Tax Collections: 2004, and Federal Aid to State and Local Governments

State government tax collections, 2004,
Total;
Per capita;
Percent change, 2003–2004;
Type of tax,
Sales and gross receipts,
Total;
General sales and gross receipts;
Selective sales taxes, total, alcoholic beverages, amusements, insurance premiums, motor fuels, parimutuels, public utilities, tobacco products, and other selective sales;
Licenses, alcoholic beverages, amusements, corporation, hunting and fishing, motor vehicle, and occupation and business, NEC;
Other taxes, individual income, corporation net income, and death and gift;
Federal aid to state and local governments, 2003, 2002, and 2000,
Selected programs, 2003, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Highway trust fund, FEMA, and Title 1 programs.

Sources: Tax collections—U.S. Census Bureau, “State Government Tax Collections,” see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/statetax.html>> (accessed 27

April 2005); Federal aid—U.S. Census Bureau, *Federal Aid to States for Fiscal Year 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000*, see also <<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/fas.html>>.

Data on **state government tax collections** are collected by the Census Bureau by conducting an Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collection. The data are on the fiscal year tax collections of all 50 state governments in the United States and are for state governments only. They should not be interpreted as state area data (state plus local government tax collections combined).

Taxes are compulsory contributions exacted by government for public purposes including interest, penalties, and local shares of state-imposed taxes. Excluded are amounts paid under protest and amounts refunded during the same period. It consists of all taxes imposed by a government whether the government collects the taxes itself or relies on another government to act as its collection agent.

Sales and gross receipts taxes are taxes on goods and services, measured on the basis of the volume or value of their transfer, upon gross receipts or gross income therefrom, or as an amount per unit sold; and related taxes based upon use, storage, production, importation, or consumption of goods and service.

General sales and gross receipts taxes are applicable with only specified exceptions to sales of all types of goods and services or to all gross receipts, whether at a single rate or at classified rates, and sales use taxes.

Individual income tax includes tax on individuals measured by net income and tax on special types of income (e.g. interest, dividends, income from intangible property, etc.).

Corporation net income tax includes taxes on corporations and unincorporated businesses, measured by net income, whether on corporations in general or on specific kinds of corporations, such as financial institutions.

Federal aid to state and local governments. All amounts of federal government grants and other payments to state and local governments represent actual cash outlays made during the fiscal year. Each federal government executive department and agency provides annual data on grants and other payments to governmental units. The data are collected from federal agencies by the Census Bureau.

Data on federal aid include the following: direct cash grants to state and local government units, payments for grants-in-kind, such as purchases of commodities distributed to state or local government institutions (e.g., school programs); payments to nongovernment entities when such payments result in cash or in-kind services passed on to state and local governments; payments to regional commissions and organizations that are redistributed to

the state or local level; federal government payments to state or local governments for research and development that is an integral part of the provision of public services; and shared revenues.

Table A-78. Federal Government

Nonfarm employment (BLS), 2004, 2003, and 2000;
Federal earnings (BEA),
 Civilian, 2004, 2003, and 2001;
 Military, 2004, 2003, and 2001;
Federal funds and grants,
 Total, 2003 and 2000;
 Defense, 2003, percent, and per capita;
 Selected object categories, 2003, direct payments for individuals, grants to state and local government, and salaries and wages.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 2005, and see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Federal funds and grants—U.S. Census Bureau, *Consolidated Federal Funds Report*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>>.

Refer to the notes and explanations for Table A-58 for information on **employment** and **earnings**. See the source for further detail.

Total **federal funds and grants** includes federal government expenditures for grants to state and local governments, salaries and wages, procurement, direct payment for individuals, and other programs for which data are available by state. Data for these items come from a variety of sources within the federal government and represent actual expenditures of the federal government during the fiscal year.

The Defense Department data are computed from Defense Department grants to state and local governments, salaries and wages, retired military pay, procurement, and research grants. Per capita for defense is based on resident population estimated as of July 1.

Direct payment for individuals data are compiled from amounts reported by the Federal Agencies for the Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS). The FAADS is a quarterly report of financial assistance awards made by each federal agency. Coverage includes grants, direct payments to individuals and others, insurance, and loans.

All amounts of federal government grants to state and local governments represent actual cash outlays made during the fiscal year. This includes direct cash grants to state and local government units; payments for grants-in-kind, such as purchases of commodities distributed to state and

local government institutions; payments to nongovernment entities when such payments result in cash or in-kind services passed on to state or local governments; payments to regional commissions and organizations that are redistributed to the state or local level; federal government payments to state and local governments for research and development that is an integral part of the provision of public service; and federal revenues shared with state and local governments.

Table A-79. Federal Individual Income Tax Returns

Federal individual income tax returns,
 Number of return, 2002 and 2000;
 Adjusted gross income, 2002 and 2000;
 Adjusted gross income per return, 2002 and 2000;
 Income tax, 2002 and 2000;
Federal civilian employment, 2002, and percent change, 2000–2002;
Federally owned property, 2003, number of buildings and building area;
Federal lands, 2003, total and percent of total land.

Sources: Tax returns—U.S. Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, quarterly; Federal civilian employment—U.S. Office of Personnel Management, *Bienial Report of Employment by Geographic Area, 2002*; see Internet site <<http://www.opm.gov/feddata/geograph/geograph.asp>>; Property and land—U.S. General Services Administration, *Federal Real Property Profile*, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.gsa.gov/>> (released 11 March 2003).

Data for **federal individual income tax returns** are provided by the Internal Revenue Service through the Statistics of Income (SOI) Program. This program pulls data electronically from the master file and augments the data with items captured from the hard copies of taxpayers' returns. The IRS processes about 200 million tax returns each year, and SOI uses about half a million of these for statistics. See the source for more detailed information.

Federal civilian employment data are provided by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). OPM has government-wide responsibility for the collection and maintenance of accurate information on the federal workforce. The Central Personnel Data File (CPDF) is an automated personnel information system containing information on most of the federal civilian workforce. Data exclude Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, seasonal and on-call employees, and National Security Agency. Refer to the source for more information.

Data on **federally owned property** and **federal lands** are collected through the General Services Administration's (GSA's) Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP) reporting system. Contributing agencies provide data annually based on their real property holdings as of September 30. Land acreage is divided into urban and rural categories. Leased

land is usually not reported if it is included with a building lease. Buildings are roofed and walled structures built for permanent use. Buildings owned by the government, whether or not located on government-owned land, are included in the data. Buildings under construction are included only if they were available for use as of September 30 of the year shown.

Table A-80. Social Security, Food Stamps, and School Lunch Programs

Social security benefits,
 Beneficiaries, 2004 and 2000;
 Retired workers and dependents, 2004 and 2000;
 Payments, 2004 and 2000;
 Retired workers and dependents, 2004 and 2000;
 Federal food stamp program,
 Participants, 2004 and 2000;
 Federal cost, 2004 and 2000;
 National school lunch program,
 Participants, 2004 and 2000;
 Federal cost, 2004 and 2000.

Sources: Social security—U.S. Social Security Administration, *Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin*, see Internet site <<http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2004/index.html>>; Federal food stamp and national school lunch programs—U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, “Food and Nutrition Service, Program Data”; see Internet site <<http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/>>.

Social security. The Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program (OASDI) provides monthly benefits for retired and disabled insured workers and their dependents and to survivors of insured workers. To be eligible for benefits, a worker must have had a specified period of employment in which OASDI taxes were paid. A worker becomes eligible for full retirement benefits at age 65, although reduced benefits may be obtained up to 3 years earlier; the worker’s spouse is under the same limitations. Survivor benefits are payable to dependents of deceased insured workers. Disability benefits are payable to an insured worker under age 65 with a prolonged disability and to that person’s dependents on the same basis as dependents of a retired worker. Also, disability benefits are payable at age 50 to the disabled widow or widower of a deceased worker who was fully insured at the time of death. A lump-sum benefit is generally payable on the death of an insured worker to a spouse or minor children.

The data were derived from the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR), the principal administrative file of social security beneficiaries. Data for total recipients and retired workers include persons with special age-72 benefits. Special age-72 benefit represents the monthly benefit payable to men who attained age 72 before 1972 and for women who attained age 72 before 1970 and who do not have

sufficient quarters to qualify for a retired-worker benefit under either the fully or the transitionally insured status provision.

The **Food Stamp Program** is designed to help low-income households buy a more nutritious diet. Under the program, single persons and those living in households meeting the nationwide standard for income and assets may receive coupons redeemable for food at most retail food stores. The monthly amount of coupons a unit receives is determined by household size and income. Households without income receive the determined monthly cost of a nutritionally adequate diet for their household size. This amount is updated to account for food price increases. Households with income receive the difference between the amount of a nutritionally adequate diet and 30 percent of their income, after certain allowable deductions. Federal costs include benefits only and exclude administrative expenditures.

The **National School Lunch Program** covers public and private elementary and secondary schools and residential child care institutions. Costs include federal cash reimbursements at rates set by law for each meal served and commodity costs.

Table A-81. Social Welfare Programs and Workers’ Compensation

Public aid recipients as percent of population, 2003 and 2000;
 Supplemental security income (SSI),
 Recipients, 2003 and 2000;
 Annual payments, 2003 and 2000;
 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF),
 Recipients, 2003 and 2000;
 Annual payments, 2003 and 2000;
 State unemployment insurance,
 Beneficiaries, first payments, 2004 and 2000;
 Benefits paid, 2004 and 2000;
 Workers’ compensation payments, 2002, 2000, and 1990.

Sources: Public aid recipients—Compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau. Data from U.S. Social Security Administration, *Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin*, and U.S. Administration for Children and Families, *Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Handbook*; SSI—U.S. Social Security Administration, *Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin*; TANF—U.S. Administration for Children and Families, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program, Annual Report to Congress*, and unpublished data; State unemployment insurance—U.S. Employment and Training Administration, *Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Handbook*, annual; Workers’ compensation—National Academy of Social Insurance, Washington, DC, *Workers’ Compensation: Benefits, Coverage, and Costs*, annual for data beginning in 2000. See Internet site <<http://www.nasi.org/>>. For 1990 data, U.S. Social Security Administration, *Social Security Bulletin*.

Public aid recipients is defined as total federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients as of June as a percentage of resident population estimated as of July 1 for 2003 and enumerated as of April 1 for 2000.

The **Supplemental Security Income** (SSI) program provides cash payments in accordance with nationwide eligibility requirements to persons with limited income and resources who are aged, blind, or disabled. Under the SSI program, each person living in his or her own household is provided a cash payment from the federal government that is sufficient, when added to the person's countable income (the total gross money income of an individual less certain exclusions), to bring the total monthly income up to a specified level (the federal benefit rate). If the individual or couple is living in another household, the guaranteed level is reduced by one-third.

An aged person is defined as an individual who is 65 years old or over. A blind person is anyone with vision of 20/200 or less with the use of correcting lens in the better eye or with tunnel vision of 20 degrees or less. The disabled classification refers to any person unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment expected to result in death or that has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. For a child under 18 years, eligibility is based on disability or severity comparable with that of an adult, since the criterion of "substantial gainful activity" is inapplicable for children.

The **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families** (TANF) program is a time-limited program that assists families with children when the parents or other responsible relatives cannot provide for the family's basic needs. The federal government provides grants to states to run the TANF program so that the states decide on the design of the program, the type and amount of assistance payments, the range of other services to be provided, and the rules for determining who is eligible for benefits. Prior to TANF, the cash assistance program to families was called Aid to Families with Dependent Children (1980–1996). Under the new welfare law (Personal Responsibility Reconciliation Act of 1996), the program became TANF.

Unemployment insurance is presently administered by the U.S. Employment and Training Administration and each state's employment security agency. The program provides unemployment benefits to eligible workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own (as determined under state law), and meet other eligibility requirements of state law. Unemployment insurance payments (benefits) are intended to provide temporary assistance to unemployed workers who meet the requirements of state law. Each state administers a separate unemployment insurance program within guidelines established by federal law. Eligibility for unemployment insurance, benefit amounts, and the

length of time benefits are available are determined by the state law under which unemployment insurance claims are established. In the majority of states, benefit funding is based solely on a tax imposed on employers.

Workers' compensation provides protection to workers disabled from work-related injury or illness. The program includes protection under the laws of 50 states, the District of Columbia, and two federal programs (the Federal Employees Compensation Act and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act). Payments represent compensation and medical benefits and include insurance losses paid by private insurance carriers, disbursements of state funds, and self-insurance payments.

Table A-82. Government Transfer Payments to Individuals

Total government transfer payments, 2003, 2002, and 2000,

Percent change, 2000–2003;

Per capita, 2003;

Program area, 2003, retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical payments, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, veterans benefits, federal education and training assistance payments, and other.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Regional Accounts Data, Annual State Personal Income"; see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>> (accessed 3 May 2005).

Government transfer payments to individuals consist of: retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical benefits, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance compensation, veterans benefits, federal education and training assistance, and other transfer receipts of individuals from governments.

Retirement and disability insurance benefits consist of Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability (OASDI) benefits; railroad retirement and disability benefits; federal and state workers' compensation; temporary disability benefits; black lung benefits; and Pension Benefit Guaranty benefits.

Medical payments include medical benefits, public assistance medical care, and military medical insurance benefits. Medicare benefits are federal government payments made through intermediaries to beneficiaries for the care provided to individuals under the Medicare program. Public assistance medical care benefits are received by low-income individuals. These payments consist mainly of the payments made through intermediaries to the vendors for care provided to individuals under the federally assisted, state-administered Medicaid program and State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) and under the general

assistance medical programs of state and local governments. Military medical insurance benefits are vendor payments made under the TriCare Management Program, formerly called the Civilian Health and Medical Plan of the Uniformed Services program, for the medical care of dependents of active duty military personnel and of retired military personnel and their dependents at nonmilitary medical facilities.

Income maintenance benefits consist largely of supplemental security income payments, family assistance, food stamp payments, and other assistance payments, including general assistance.

Unemployment insurance benefits are made up of state unemployment compensation; unemployment compensation of federal civilian employees, railroad employees, and veterans; and trade adjustment allowances. State unemployment compensation are benefits consisting mainly of the payments received by individuals under state-administered unemployment insurance (UI) programs, but they include the special benefits authorized by federal legislation for periods of high unemployment. The provisions that govern the eligibility, timing, and amount of benefit payments vary among the states, but the provisions that govern the coverage and financing are uniform nationally. Unemployment compensation of federal civilian employees are benefits received by former federal employees under a federal program administered by the state employment security agencies. Unemployment compensation of railroad employees are benefits received by railroad workers who are unemployed because of sickness or because work is unavailable in the railroad industry and in related industries, such as carrier affiliates. This UI program is administered by the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) under a federal program that is applicable throughout the nation. Unemployment compensation of veterans are benefits that are received by unemployed veterans who have recently separated from military service and who are not eligible for military retirement benefits. The compensation is paid under a federal program that is administered by the state employment security agencies. Trade adjustment allowances are the payments received by workers who are unemployed because of the adverse economic effects of international trade arrangements.

Veterans benefits include veterans pension and disability benefits, veterans readjustment benefits, veterans life insurance benefits, and other assistance to veterans (federal government payments received by paraplegics and by certain other disabled veterans to purchase automobiles and other conveyances, state and local government payments of assistance to indigent veterans, and the state and local government payments of bonuses to veterans).

Federal education and training assistance consists of federal fellowships, higher education student assistance, Job Corps payments, and interest payments on guaranteed

student loans. Federal fellowships consist of the payments to outstanding science students who receive National Science Foundation (NSF) grants, the subsistence payments to the cadets at the six state maritime academies, and the payments for all other federal fellowships. Higher education student assistance consists of the federal payments, called Pell Grants, for an undergraduate education for students with low incomes. Job Corps payments are primarily the allowances for living expenses received by economically disadvantaged individuals who are between the ages of 16 and 21 and who are enrolled in the designated vocational and educational training programs. These benefits also include the adjustment allowances received by trainees upon the successful completion of their training. Interest payments on guaranteed student loans are made by the Department of Education to commercial lending institutions on behalf of the individuals who receive low-interest, deferred-payment loans from these institutions in order to pay the expenses of higher education.

Other transfer receipts of individuals from governments consist largely of Bureau of Indian Affairs payments, education exchange payments, Alaska Permanent Fund dividend payments, compensation of survivors of public safety officers, compensation of victims of crime, disaster relief payments, compensation for Japanese internment, and other special payments to individuals.

Table A-83. Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Program

Medicare enrollment, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000;
Medicaid,

Enrollment, 2002 and 2000;

Payments, 2002 and 2000;

State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP),

Enrollment, 2004 and 2000;

Expenditures, 2004 and 2000.

Sources: Medicare enrollment—U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, "Medicare Beneficiaries Enrolled by State as of July 1, 1999–2003," published September 2004, see Internet site <<http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicareEnrpts/>>; Medicaid—U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Medicaid Statistical Information System, MSIS, see Internet site <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicaidDataSourcesGenInfo/02_MSISData.asp#TopOfPage>; SCHIP—U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *The State Children's Health Insurance Program, Annual Enrollment Report* and the Statement of Expenditures for the SCHIP Program (CMS-21), see Internet site <<http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalSCHIPPolicy/SCHIPER/list.asp#TopOfPage>>.

Medicare. Since July 1966, the federal Medicare program has provided two coordinated plans for nearly all people age 65 and over: (1) a hospital insurance plan, which covers hospital and related services and (2) a voluntary

supplementary medical insurance plan, financed partially by monthly premiums paid by participants, which partly covers physicians' and related medical services. Such insurance also applies, since July 1973, to disabled beneficiaries of any age after 24 months of entitlement to cash benefits under the social security or railroad retirement programs and to persons with end-stage renal disease.

Medicaid is a health insurance program for certain low-income people. These include: certain low-income families with children; aged, blind, or disabled people on supplemental security income; certain low-income pregnant women and children; and people who have very high medical bills. Medicaid is funded and administered through a state-federal partnership. Although there are broad federal requirements for medicaid, states have a wide degree of flexibility to design their program. States have authority to establish eligibility standards, determine what benefits and services to cover, and set payment rates. All states, however, must cover these basic services: inpatient and outpatient hospital services; doctors' services, family planning, and periodic health checkups; and diagnosis and treatment for children.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 created the **State Children's Health Insurance Program** (SCHIP) and provided new funds for states to cover uninsured children. This program represents the largest single expansion of health insurance coverage for children in more than 30 years and aims to improve the quality of life for millions of vulnerable children under 19 years of age. Under title XXI of the Social Security Act, states were given the option to set up a separate child health program, expand medicaid coverage, or have a combination of both a separate child health program and a medicaid expansion.

As of September 1999, all states, territories, and the District of Columbia had approved SCHIP plans in place. States continue to shape their programs through SCHIP state plan amendments. As of September 4, 2003, 169 amendments to SCHIP plans and 10 Section 1115 demonstration projects had been approved to enroll even more children or families. Coverage is now available for children whose income is 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) or higher in 39 states and the District of Columbia. Prior to this legislation, only six states had income eligibility levels at or above 200 percent for infants only.

Table 84. Department of Defense and Veterans

Department of Defense,
 Personnel, 2004 and 2000;
 2004, active duty military, civilian, Reserve and National Guard, and selected major location;
 Expenditures, 2004 and 2000;
 2004, payroll, contracts, and grants;
 Number of veterans, 2004 and 2000.

Sources: Department of Defense—U.S. Department of Defense, *Atlas/Data Abstract for the United States and*

Selected Areas, annual, see Internet site <<http://siadapp.dior.whs.mil/index.html>>; Veterans—U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Policy, Planning, and Preparedness; see Internet site <<http://www.va.gov/vetdata/demographics/>>.

The **Department of Defense** (DOD) is responsible for providing the military forces of the United States. It includes the Office of the Security of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the defense agencies. The President serves as Commander in Chief of the armed forces; from him, the authority flows to the Secretary of Defense and through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the commanders of unified and specified commands (e.g., U.S. Strategic Command).

DOD personnel data include active duty military, civilian, and Reserve and National Guard. Expenditures include payroll outlays, contracts, and grants. Payroll outlays consist of active duty military pay, civilian pay, Reserve and National Guard pay, and retired military pay. Contracts include supply and equipment contracts, RDT&E contracts, service contracts, construction contracts, and civil function contracts.

Veterans. The Office of Policy in the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is responsible for administering a range of programs and analyses concerning veteran surveys, demographics, and population estimates. Within the Office of Policy, the Office of the actuary (OACT) develops estimates and projections of the veteran population and their characteristics. Veterans serving in more than one period of service are counted only once in the total. The data include the Gulf War (no prior wartime service), Vietnam era (no prior wartime service), Korean conflict (no prior wartime service), World War II, and all peacetime periods.

Table A-85. Elections

Voting-age population, 2004 and 2000;
 Percent of voting-age population casting votes for President, 2004 and 2000;
 Electoral votes cast for President, 2004 and 2000;
 Popular vote for President,
 2004,
 Total,
 Percent of total, Democratic and Republican;
 2000,
 Total,
 Percent of total, Democratic and Republican;
 Votes cast for U.S. Senators,
 2004,
 Total,
 Percent of total, Democratic and Republican;
 2002,
 Total,
 Percent of total, Democratic and Republican.

Sources: Voting-age population—U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual Estimates of the Population by Selected Age

Groups and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004" (NC-EST2004-02); also see <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/>>; Percent of voting-age population voting for President—For 2004 data, U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House, *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election*, biennial; for 2000 data, CQ Press, Washington, DC, *America Votes*, biennial (copyright; printed with permission of CQ Press); Electoral votes, votes for President, and votes for Senators—Through 2002, CQ Press, Washington, DC, *America Votes*, biennial (copyright; printed with permission of CQ Press). For electoral votes 2004, U.S. Federal Elections Commission, *Federal Elections 2004*, May 2005. For popular vote and votes for U.S. Senators 2004, Office of the Clerk, *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election*, June 7, 2005.

The **voting-age population** relates to persons 18 years old and over in all states and the District of Columbia. Data include armed forces stationed in each state, aliens, and the institutionalized population.

Votes cast for President. The Constitution specifies how the President and Vice President are selected. Each state elects, by popular vote, a group of electors equal in number to its total of members of Congress. The 23rd Amendment, adopted in 1961, grants the District of Columbia three presidential electors, a number equal to that of the least populous state. A majority vote of all electors is necessary to elect the President and Vice President. If no candidate receives a majority, the House of Representatives, with each state having one vote, is empowered to elect the President and Vice President, again, with a majority of votes required.

Votes cast for U.S. Senators. The U.S. Senate is composed of 100 members, two from each state, who are elected to serve for a term of 6 years. One-third of the Senate is elected every 2 years. Senators were originally chosen by the state legislatures. The 17th Amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1913, prescribed that Senators be elected by popular vote.

Table A-86. Composition of Congress

Votes cast for U.S. Representatives,
 2004,
 Total,
 Percent of total, Democratic and Republican;
 2002,
 Total,
 Percent of total, Democratic and Republican;
 Composition of 109th Congress, 2005,
 Senate, Democratic and Republican;
 House of Representatives, Democratic and Republican;
 Composition of 108th Congress, 2003,
 Senate, Democratic and Republican;
 House of Representatives, Democratic and Republican.

Sources: Votes—For 2002 data, CQ Press, Washington, DC, *America Votes*, biennial (copyright; printed with permission of CQ Press). For 2004 data, Office of the Clerk, *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election*, June 7, 2005; Composition of Congress—Office of the Clerk, *Official List of Members by State*, annual. See also <<http://clerk.house.gov/members/index.html>>.

In each state, totals for votes cast for Representatives represent the sum of votes cast in each Congressional District or votes cast for Representatives at Large in states where only one member is elected. In all years, there are numerous districts within the state where either the Republican or Democratic party had no candidate. In some states, the Republican and Democratic vote includes votes cast for the party candidate by endorsing parties. Refer to the notes and explanations for A-85 for information on Senators.

Table A-87. Composition of Governors and State Legislatures

Votes cast for Governor,
 2004, candidate elected at most recent election, totals,
 and percent for leading party;
 2002, totals and percent for leading party;
 Composition of state legislatures, 2005,
 Lower House, Democratic and Republican;
 Upper House, Democratic and Republican;
 Black elected officials, 2001, total and U.S. and state legislatures;
 Hispanic public officials, 2004, total and state executives and legislators;
 Women holding state public offices, 2004, statewide elective executive office and state legislature;
 Apportionment of membership in House of Representatives by state, 2000, 1990, and 1980.

Sources: Votes for Governor—CQ Press, Washington, DC, *America Votes*, biennial (copyright; printed with permission of CQ Press); Composition of state legislatures—The Council of State Governments, Lexington, KY, *State Elective Officials and the Legislatures*, annual (copyright); Black officials—Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, Washington, DC, *Black Elected Officials: A Statistical Summary*, annual (copyright) and <<http://www.jointcenter.org/publications1/BEO.php>> (accessed 17 April 2003); Hispanic officials—National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund, Los Angeles, CA, *National Directory of Latino Elected Officials*, formerly published as *National Roster of Hispanic Elected Officials*, annual; Women holding offices—Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, information releases (copyright); Apportionment—U.S. Census Bureau, *Congressional Apportionment, Census 2000 Brief*, C2KBR/01-7, issued July 2001; see also <<http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/apportionment.html>>.

Data for **votes cast for Governor** represent total votes cast, including scattered votes. The percentage of votes cast for the leading party represents the percentage of the total votes cast for the party with a majority or plurality.

Data shown for **composition of state legislatures** reflect election results in year shown for most states and to odd-year elections the previous years in a few states. The figures reflect the immediate results of elections, including holdover members in state houses that do not have all of their members running for reelection. Lower House refers to the body consisting of State Representatives. Upper House refers to the body consisting of U.S. Senators.

Black elected officials. As of January 2001, no Black elected officials had been identified in Hawaii, Montana, North Dakota, or South Dakota. The total includes U.S. and state legislatures and elected state administrators, city and county offices, law enforcement, and education officials not shown separately.

Hispanic public officials data include U.S. Representatives, state executives and legislators, county and municipal officials, judicial and law enforcement officials, and education and school boards. In 2004, no Hispanic public officials had been identified in Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, South Dakota, Vermont, or West Virginia.

Data for **women holding state public offices** cover women in statewide elective executive offices and state legislatures, county commissions, mayoralities, townships, and local councils.

Apportionment. Total membership in the House of Representatives includes Representatives assigned to newly admitted states after the apportionment acts. Population figures used for apportionment purposes are those determined for states by each decennial census.

TABLE B — METRO AREAS

Table B consists of 11 tables (B-1 through B-11) with 139 data items for 361 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), 11 metropolitan statistical areas with metropolitan divisions, and 29 metropolitan divisions. They are presented alphabetically in each of the 11 tables.

All summaries, including historical data, are presented for the areas as currently defined. Where possible, the original figures have been retabulated to reflect the status of metropolitan area boundaries as of 1 November 2004. For more information on these areas, see Appendix C, Geographic Concepts and Codes.

Table B-1. Area and Population

Total area, 2000;
Population, total, 1990, 2000, 2004, 2005; rank, 1990, 2000, and 2005;
Persons per square mile of land area, 1990, 2000, and 2005.

Sources: Area—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*, Series PHC-1; and unpublished data on American FactFinder; Population—U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 “Population Estimates: Annual Time Series,” archive 1990 (revised data for April 1, 1990, Population Estimates base), <<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/CO-99-02.html>>; 2000 to 2005 compiled from “Population Estimates by County,” published 16 March 2006; <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2005-01.html>>.

Total area. Area measurement data provide the size, in square units, of geographic entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates and disseminates data. Area is calculated from the specific boundary recorded for each entity (in this case, states and counties) in the Census Bureau’s geographic database.

Area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on the Census Bureau maps and in the TIGER® database because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as “intermittent water” and “glacier” are reported as land area. TIGER® is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic database that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau’s census and survey programs; TIGER® stands for Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system. The accuracy of any area measurement data is limited by the accuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary information in the database, (2) the location and shapes of the shorelines of water bodies in that database, and (3) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial is for statistical purposes and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

Population estimates is the estimated population from the calculated number of people living in an area as of July 1. The estimated population is calculated from a component of change model that incorporates information on natural changes (births, deaths) and net migration (net internal migration, net international migration) that has occurred in an area since a Census 2000 reference date.

The Census Bureau develops county population estimates with a demographic procedure called an “administrative records component of change” method. A major assumption underlying this approach is that the components of population change are closely approximated by administrative data in a demographic change model. In order to apply the model, Census Bureau demographers estimate each component of population change separately. In cases where we do not have data for all counties for the current estimate year, we estimate the components of population changes based on one or more simplifying assumptions.

When we prepare our initial population estimates, we use the same variant of the component model with these simplifying assumptions. In the creation of current vintage population estimates, we replace the initial population estimates from the previous vintage with “revised” population estimates calculated with the actual data for all components of population change. Calculations of “revised” population estimates also incorporate updates to components of change from previous years. For more information on the method used for these estimates, see Appendix B, Limitations of the Methodology, and the Web site at <<http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/methodology/>>.

Rank numbers are assigned on the basis of population size, with each county area placed in descending order, largest to smallest. Where ties—two or more areas with identical populations—occur, the same rank is assigned to each of the tied county areas. In such cases, the following rank number(s) is omitted so that the lowest rank is usually equal to the number of county areas ranked.

Persons per square mile of land area, also known as population density, is the average number of inhabitants per square mile of land area. These figures are derived by dividing the total number of residents by the number of square miles of land area in the specified geographic area.

Table B-2. Components of Population Change

Components of population change—total, natural increase, natural increase of births, natural increase of deaths, net international migration, percent change, April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2005;

Population change—April 1, 1990, to April 1, 2000;
Percent change—April 1, 1990, to April 1, 2000.

Sources: Population—U.S. Census Bureau, Components of Population Change, “Population Estimates, Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005,” <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2005-05.html>>; Population change—Census 2000, Demographic Profiles 1; 1990 census, 100 percent data, STF1 <<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>>; Net international migration—U.S. Census Bureau, <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-comp-chg.html>>; Births—U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. 1, Natality, annual, and unpublished data; Deaths—U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. 11, Mortality, annual, and unpublished data.

The U.S. Census Bureau annually produces estimates of total resident population for each state and county. County population estimates are produced with a component of population change method, while the state population estimates are solely the sum of the county populations. The following documentation describes the work that was carried out to produce the July 1, 2004, total resident population estimates at the county level.

The Census Bureau develops county population estimates with a demographic procedure called an “administrative records component of population change” method. A major assumption underlying this approach is that the components of population change are closely approximated by administrative data in a demographic change model. In order to apply the model, Census Bureau demographers estimate each component of population change separately. For the population residing in households, the components of population change are births, deaths, and net migration, including net international migration. For the nonhousehold population, change is represented by the net change in the population living in group quarters facilities.

Each component in our model is represented with data that are symptomatic of some aspect of population change. For example, birth certificates are symptomatic of additions to the population resulting from births, so we used these data to estimate the birth component for a county. Some other components are derived from death certificates, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) data, Medicare enrollment records, Armed Forces data, group quarters population data, and data from the American Community Survey (ACS).

The Census Bureau produces the estimates of the county populations by starting with the base populations from either Census 2000 or the revised population estimate for the most recent year and then adding or subtracting the demographic components of population change calculated for the time period. Basically, the operation is to add the estimated number of births and subtract the estimated number of deaths for the time period. The Census Bureau accounts for net migration, which is calculated using several components including net internal migration, net foreign-born international migration, net movement to/from Puerto Rico, net Armed Forces movement to/from overseas, the change in the group quarters population, and native emigration from the United States. The definitions of these concepts follow.

Natural increase—births minus deaths. The rate of natural increase expresses natural increase during a time period as a percentage of an area’s population at the midpoint of the time period.

Net international migration—international migration, in its simplest form, is defined as any movement across U.S. (50 states and District of Columbia) borders. The Census Bureau makes estimates of net international migration for the nation, states, and counties. We estimate net international migration as: (1) net migration of the foreign born, (2) net movement from Puerto Rico, (3) net movement of the U.S. Armed Forces, and (4) emigration of the native born. The largest component, net migration of the foreign born, includes lawful permanent residents (immigrants), temporary migrants (such as students), humanitarian

migrants (such as refugees), and people illegally present in the United States. Currently, we do not estimate these components individually.

Percent population change is the difference between the population of an area at the beginning and end of a time period, expressed as a percentage of the beginning population.

Table B-3. Population by Age, Race, and Sex

Population characteristics, 2003,

Age (percent),

Under 5 years;

5 to 14 years;

15 to 24 years;

25 to 34 years;

35 to 44 years;

45 to 54 years;

55 to 64 years;

65 to 74 years;

75 years and over;

One race (percent),

White alone;

Black or African American alone;

American Indian and Alaska Native alone;

Asian alone;

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone;

Percent Hispanic or Latino origin;

Males per 100 females.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates, County Population datasets, <<http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>>.

Age, sex, and race estimates are based on the distributed cohort component method. For an overview, see <http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/methodology/2004_co_char_meth.html>.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of July 1, 2004. The age of the person usually was derived from their date of birth information. **Median age** represents the age that divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median age and one-half above the median. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Race. The concept of race, as used by the Census Bureau, reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are sociopolitical constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. Caution must be used when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the U.S. population over time. The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the December 15, 2000 (revised from October 30, 1997), Federal Register Notice entitled

“Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/r_and_e_guidance2000update.pdf>. These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB required federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. For respondents unable to identify with any of these five race categories, the OMB approved including a sixth category, “Some other race.”

The Census 2000 question on race included three areas where respondents could write in a more specific race group. The response categories and write-in answers can be combined to create the five minimum OMB race categories plus “Some other race.” People who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the race alone population, or the group that reported only one race category.

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race as “White” or reported entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicated their race as “Black, African Am., or Negro,” or who provided written entries such as African American, Afro American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

American Indian and Alaska Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who classify themselves as described below.

American Indian. Includes people who indicated their race as “American Indian,” entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

Alaska Native. Includes written responses of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Alaska Indians as well as entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupait, Yupik, Alutiiq, Egeik, and Pribilovian. The Alaska tribes are the Alaskan Athabaskan, Tlingit, and Haida.

Asian. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian sub-continent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes “Asian Indian,” “Chinese,” “Filipino,” “Korean,” “Japanese,” “Vietnamese,” and “Other Asian.”

Asian Indian includes people who indicated their race as “Asian Indian” or identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese. *Chinese*

includes people who indicated their race as “Chinese” or who identified themselves as Cantonese or Chinese American. In some census tabulations, written entries of Taiwanese are included with Chinese while in others they are shown separately. *Filipino* includes people who indicated their race as “Filipino” or who reported entries such as Philipano, Philippine, or Filipino American. *Japanese* includes people who indicated their race as “Japanese” or who reported entries such as Nipponese or Japanese American. *Korean* includes people who indicated their race as “Korean” or who provided a response of Korean American. *Vietnamese* includes people who indicated their race as “Vietnamese” or who provided a response of Vietnamese American.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicated their race as “Native Hawaiian,” “Guamanian or Chamorro,” “Samoan,” and “Other Pacific Islander.”

Native Hawaiian includes people who indicated their race as “Native Hawaiian” or who identified themselves as “Part Hawaiian” or “Hawaiian.” *Guamanian or Chamorro* includes people who indicated their race as such, including written entries of Chamorro or Guam. *Samoan* includes people who indicated their race as “Samoan” or who identified themselves as “American Samoan” or “Western Samoan.” *Other Pacific Islander* includes people who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as “Tahitian,” “Northern Mariana Islander,” “Palauan,” “Fijian,” or a cultural group, such as “Melanesian,” “Micronesian,” or “Polynesian.”

Hispanic or Latino origin. People who identify with the terms “Hispanic” or “Latino” are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they are “other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino.” Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be any race.

Table B-4. Population Characteristics 2000 Census

Households—total, and percent of family households with children under 18 years;
 Persons 25 years and over, percent high school graduate or higher, and percent bachelor’s degree or higher;
 Foreign-born population, percent of total population;
 Persons 5 years and over, percent speaking language other than English at home, percent living in same house in 1995 and 2000;
 Persons 16 years and over, percent of workers who drove alone to work;
 Percent of households with income of \$75,000 or more;
 Percent of persons below poverty, percent.

Sources: Households—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, “Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics” data files (DPI) (accessed 14 June 2002) and related Internet site at <<http://censtats.census.gov/pub/Profiles.shtml>>. See also 2000 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary File 1* (SF1) and related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/sumfile1.html>> and 2000 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*, PHC-1-1 to 52, and related Internet site at <<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html>>; Educational attainment, foreign born, language, residence, commuting, income, and poverty—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary File 3* (SF3) (accessed 12 January 2004) and related Internet site at <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/sumfile3.html>> and 2000 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC-2-1 to 52, and related Internet site at <<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html>>.

Population characteristics in this table are for the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. For information, see General Notes for Population and Decennial censuses, on page A-1.

Household. A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters. Persons per household (or average household size) is a measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders).

Family household. A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder’s family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Educational Attainment

Data on **educational attainment** in 2000 were derived from answers to the questionnaire, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 25 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. Respondents were asked to report the level of the previous grade attended or the

highest degree received for the persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories that allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma and that instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)”—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent; for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.) and did not attend college. The category “High school graduate or higher” covers persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Foreign-Born Population

The Census Bureau separates the U.S. resident population into two groups based on whether or not a person was a U.S. citizen at the time of birth. Anyone born in the United States or U.S. Island Area (such as Puerto Rico), or born abroad to a U.S. citizen parent, is a U.S. citizen at the time of birth and consequently included in the *native population*. The term *foreign-born population* refers to anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth. This includes naturalized U.S. citizens, legal permanent resident aliens (immigrants), temporary migrants (such as students), humanitarian migrants (such as refugees), and people illegally present in the United States.

Household Income and Poverty

Data for household income and persons below poverty level are based on sample data from the 2000 census.

Household income is total money income received in a calendar year by all household members 15 years old and over. Total money income is the sum of amounts reported separately for income from wages or salaries; nonfarm self-employment; farm self-employment; social security; public assistance; and all other regularly received income such as veterans payments, pensions, unemployment compensation, and alimony. Receipts not counted as income include various “lump sum” payments such as capital gains or inheritances. The total represents the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Household income differs from family income by including income received by all household members, not just those related to the householder, and by persons living alone or in other nonfamily households. Income is derived on a sample basis.

Poverty is defined in relation to family income. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total income to an income cutoff or “poverty threshold.” The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the

family householder or unrelated individual. Poverty status is determined for all families (and, by implication, all family members). Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Poverty status is derived on a sample basis.

Table B-5. Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths

Births, 2002, 2000,
Number and rate per 1,000;
Deaths, 2002, 2000,
Number and rate per 1,000;
Infant deaths, 2002, 2000, 1990,
Number and rate per 1,000.

Sources: Births—U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. 1, Natality, annual, and unpublished data. Deaths and infant deaths—U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Volume II, Mortality, and unpublished data.

Births and deaths. Through the National Vital Statistics System, the NCHS collects and publishes data on births and deaths in the United States. The Division of Vital Statistics obtains information on births and deaths from the registration offices of all states, New York City, and the District of Columbia. In most areas, practically all births and deaths are registered. The most recent test of the completeness of birth registration, conducted on a sample of births from 1964 to 1968, showed that 99.3 percent of all births in the United States during that period were registered. No comparable information is available for deaths, but it is generally believed that death registration in the United States is at least as complete as birth registration.

Birth and death statistics are limited to events occurring during the year. The data are by place of residence and exclude events occurring to nonresidents of the United States. Births or deaths that occur outside the United States are excluded. **Birth and death rates** represent the number of births and deaths per 1,000 resident population estimated as of July 1 for 2000 and 2002. **Infant death rates** represent the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. They exclude fetal deaths.

Table B-6. Physicians, Community Hospitals, Medicare, Social Security, and SSI

Physicians, 2003,
Number and rate per 100,000 persons;
Community hospitals, 2003,
Number;
Beds,
Number, rate per 100,000 persons, and change

2000–2003;
Medicare program enrollment, 2003,
Total, percent change 2000–2003, and rate per 100,000
persons;
Social security program, 2004,
Beneficiaries, number, rate per 100,000 persons, change
2000–2003, and number of retired workers;
Supplementary security income program, 2004,
Number and rate per 100,000 persons.

Sources: Physicians—American Medical Association, Chicago, IL, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*, annual (copyright) (accessed 13 May 2005); Hospitals—Health Forum LLC, an American Hospital Association (AHA) Company, Chicago, IL, *Hospital Statistics*, and unpublished data (copyright) (e-mail accessed 26 May 2005); Medicare program enrollment—Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS Statistics: Medicare Enrollment (accessed 17 June 2005); Social security—U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, *OASDI Beneficiaries by State and County* (accessed 9 June 2005); Supplemental security income—U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, *SSI Recipients by State and County* (accessed 6 June 2005).

Physicians

The number of physicians covers active, nonfederal physicians as of December 31 of the year shown. The figures are based on information contained in the AMA Physician master file. The file has been maintained by the AMA since 1906 and includes information on every physician in the country and on those graduates of American medical schools who are temporarily practicing overseas. The file also includes members and nonmembers of the AMA and graduates of foreign medical schools who are in the United States and meet U.S. education standards for primary recognition as physicians. Thus, all physicians comprising the total manpower pool are included on the file. However, this publication excludes data for all federal physicians and nonfederal physicians who are temporarily in foreign locations.

Master file data are obtained from both AMA surveys and inputs from physicians, other organizations, and institutions. Primary sources are as follows: medical schools, hospitals, medical societies, national boards, state licensing agencies, the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates, the Surgeon General of the U.S. Government, the American Board of Medical Specialties, and physicians.

Physician rate is per 100,000 resident population estimated as of July 1, 2003.

Community Hospitals

Community hospitals are defined as nonfederal, short-term (average length of stay less than 30 days), general, or other special hospitals whose facilities and services are

available to the public; psychiatric and tuberculosis hospitals and hospital units of institutions are excluded. Data for beds are based on the average number of beds in the facilities over the reporting period. Rate is per 100,000 resident population estimated as of July 1, 2003.

Medicare Enrollment

When first implemented in 1966, Medicare covered only most persons age 65 and over. By the end of 1966, 3.7 million persons had received at least some health care services covered by Medicare. In 1973, other groups became eligible for Medicare benefits: persons who are entitled to social security or Railroad Retirement disability benefits for at least 24 months; persons with end stage renal disease (ESRD) requiring continuing dialysis or kidney transplant; and certain otherwise noncovered aged persons who elect to buy into Medicare.

Medicare consists of two primary parts: Hospital Insurance (HI), also known as Part A, and Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI), also known as Part B. Health care services covered under Medicare's Hospital Insurance include inpatient hospital care, skilled nursing facility care, home health agency care, and hospice care. SMI coverage is optional and requires payment of a monthly premium.

Social Security

The Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program (OASDI) provides monthly benefits for retired and disabled insured workers and their dependents and to survivors of insured workers. To be eligible for benefits, a worker must have had a specified period of employment in which OASDI taxes were paid. A worker becomes eligible for full retirement benefits at age 65, although reduced benefits may be obtained up to 3 years earlier; the worker's spouse is under the same limitations. Survivor benefits are payable to dependents of deceased insured workers. Disability benefits are payable to an insured worker under age 65 with a prolonged disability and to that person's dependents on the same basis as dependents of a retired worker. Also, disability benefits are payable at age 50 to the disabled widow or widower of a deceased worker who was fully insured at the time of death. A lump-sum benefit is generally payable on the death of an insured worker to a spouse or minor children.

The data were derived from the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR), the principal administrative file of social security beneficiaries. Data for total recipients and retired workers include persons with special age-72 benefits. Special age-72 benefit represents the monthly benefit payable to men who attained age 72 before 1972 and for women who attained age 72 before 1970 and who do not have sufficient quarters to qualify for a retired-worker benefit under either the fully or the transitionally insured status provision.

Supplemental Security Income

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides cash payments in accordance with nationwide eligibility requirements to persons with limited income and resources who are aged, blind, or disabled. Under the SSI program, each person living in his or her own household is provided a cash payment from the federal government that is sufficient, when added to the person's countable income (the total gross money income of an individual less certain exclusions), to bring the total monthly income up to a specified level (the federal benefit rate). If the individual or couple is living in another household, the guaranteed level is reduced by one-third.

An aged person is defined as an individual who is 65 years old or over. A blind person is anyone with vision of 20/200 or less with the use of correcting lens in the better eye or with tunnel vision of 20 degrees or less. The disabled classification refers to any person unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment expected to result in death or that has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. For a child under 18 years, eligibility is based on disability or severity comparable with that of an adult, since the criterion of "substantial gainful activity" is inapplicable for children.

Table B-7. Housing Units and Building Permits

Housing units,
2004 (July 1), 2000 (estimates base), 1990 (April 1);
Change 2000–2004, Units per square mile, 2004,
1990;
Housing 2000,
Home ownership rate and Units in multiunit structures;
New private housing units authorized by building permits
2000–2003, 2003, and 2002.

Sources: Housing units 2000 and 2004—U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates by Housing Units, *Annual Estimates of Housing Units for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004*, <<http://www.census.gov/popest/housing/>> (accessed 14 November 2005); Housing units 1990—U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary Tape File (STF) 1C* on CD-ROM (archive); Housing 2000—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, *Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics* data files, <<http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFHousing?sse=on>> (accessed 7 August 2002); Building permits—U.S. Census Bureau, "New Residential Construction—Building Permits," e-mail from Manufacturing, Mining, and Construction Statistics Branch, subject: building permits by place 2000 (accessed 12 April 2005).

Housing unit estimates are developed by using building permits, mobile home shipments, and estimates of housing unit loss to measure housing unit change since the

last census. For more information, see <http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/methodology/2004_hu_meth.html>.

A **housing unit** is a house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and that have direct access from the outside of the building through a common hall. A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of census enumeration or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All occupied housing units that are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

Housing 2000

Homeownership rates are computed by dividing the number of households that are owned by the total number of households. **Multiunit structures** are structures containing 2 or more housing units. For information on homeownership rates and units in multiunit structures, see Census 2000 summary files.

Building permits data are based on reports submitted by local building permit officials in response to a Census Bureau mail survey. They are obtained using Form C-404, "Report of New Privately Owned Residential Building or Zoning Permits Issued." Data are collected from individual permit offices, most of which are municipalities; the remainder are counties, townships, or New England- and Middle Atlantic-type towns. Currently, there are 19,000 permit-issuing places. When a report is not received, missing data are either (1) obtained from the Survey of Use of Permits, which is used to collect information on housing starts, or (2) imputed.

The data relate to new private housing units intended for occupancy on a housekeeping basis. They exclude mobile homes (trailers), hotels, motels, and group residential structures, such as nursing homes and college dormitories. They also exclude conversions of and alterations to existing buildings. A **housing unit** consists of a room or group of rooms intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by a family, by a group of unrelated persons living together, or by a person living alone.

Table B-8. Personal Income and Earnings by Industry

Personal income,
Total, 2000–2002;
Personal income per capita, 2002, 2000;

Percent change, 2001–2002 and 2000–2002;
Earnings,
Total, 2002;
Percent by selected industries.

Source: Personal income and earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS) 1969–2002* on CD-ROM, and related Internet site at <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>>.

The **personal income** of an area is defined as the income received by, or on behalf of, all the residents of that area. It consists of the income received by persons from all sources; that is, from participation in production, from both government and business transfer payments, and from government interest. Personal income is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance.

Personal income differs by definition from money income, which is prepared by the Census Bureau, in that money income is measured before deduction of personal contributions for social insurance and does not include imputed income, lump sum payments, and income received by quasi-individuals. Money income does include income from private pensions and annuities and from interpersonal transfer, such as child support; therefore, it is not comparable to personal income. Total personal income is adjusted to place of residence.

About 90 percent of the state and county estimates of personal income are based on census data and on administrative records data that are collected by other federal agencies. The data from censuses are mainly collected from the recipient of the income. The most important sources of census data for the state and county estimates are the census of agriculture and the census of population and housing that are conducted by the Census Bureau. The data from administrative records may originate either from the recipients of the income or from the source of the income. These data are a byproduct of the administration of various federal and state government programs. The most important sources of these data are as follows: the state unemployment insurance programs of the Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor; the social insurance programs of the Social Security Administration and the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; the federal income tax program of the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury; the veterans benefit programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and the military payroll systems of the Department of Defense. The remaining 10 percent of the estimates are based on data from other sources. For example, the estimates of the components of farm proprietors' income, a component of personal income, are partly based on the state estimates

of farm income and the county estimates of case receipts, crop production, and livestock inventory that are prepared by the Department of Agriculture, which uses sample surveys, along with census data and administrative records data, to derive its estimates.

Total **earnings** cover wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. Wage and salary disbursements are defined as monetary remuneration of employees, including corporate officers; commissions, tips, and bonuses; and pay-in-kind that represents income to the recipient. They are measured before such deductions as social security contributions and union dues. All disbursements in the current period are covered. Pay-in-kind represents allowances for food, clothing, and lodging paid in kind to employees, which represent income to them, valued at the cost to the employer. Other labor income consists of employer contributions to privately administered pension and welfare funds and a few small items such as directors' fees, compensation of prison inmates, and miscellaneous judicial fees. Proprietors' income is the monetary income and income in-kind of proprietorships and partnerships, including the independent professions, and of tax-exempt cooperatives.

Table B-9. Labor Force and Private Business Establishments and Employment

Civilian labor force,
Total, 2003–2004;
Percent change, 2000–2003;
Unemployment, total and rate.
Private nonfarm businesses,
Establishments, 2002;
Employment, 2002;
Percent change, 2000–2002;
Annual payroll per employee, 2002.

Sources: Civilian labor force—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Annual Averages*; see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/lau/>> (accessed 18 August 2005); Private nonfarm businesses—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns* on CD-ROM; issued April 2003 and December 2004.

Civilian Labor Force

Civilian labor force data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program in which state employment security agencies prepare labor force and unemployment estimates under concepts, definitions, and technical procedures established by the BLS. These data for substate areas are produced by the BLS primarily for use in allocating funds under various federal legislative programs. Users of these data are cautioned that, because of the small size of many of the areas, as well as limitations of the data inputs, the estimates are subject to considerable, but nonquantifiable, error. An explanation of the technical procedures used to

develop monthly and annual local area labor force estimates appears monthly in the Explanatory Note for state and area unemployment data in the BLS periodical *Employment and Earnings*. Additional information may also be found at the BLS Web site at <<http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/>>.

The **civilian labor force** comprises all civilians 16 years old and over classified as employed or unemployed. Employed persons are all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees in their own business, profession, or on their own farm or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family. It also includes all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, job training, or personal reasons, whether they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week, the calendar week including the 12th of the month.

Unemployed persons are all civilians 16 years old and over who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior 4 weeks. Persons who were laid off or were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days did not need to be looking for work to be classified as unemployed. The unemployment rate for all civilian workers represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides subnational economic data by industry. The series is useful for studying the economic activity of small areas; analyzing economic changes over time; and as a benchmark for statistical series, surveys, and databases between economic censuses. CBP covers most of the country's economic activity. The series excludes data on self-employed individuals, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production employees, and most government employees. The County Business Patterns program has tabulated on a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis since 1998. Data for 1997 and earlier years are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. For more information on the relationship between the two systems, see the Bridge Between NAICS and SIC.

CBP data are extracted from the Business Register, the Census Bureau's file of all known single- and multiestablishment companies. The Annual Company Organization Survey and quinquennial economic censuses provide individual establishment data for multilocation firms. Data for single-location firms are obtained from various programs'

censuses, the Annual Survey of Manufactures, and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Social Security Administration (SSA), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

An **establishment** is a single physical location at which business is conducted or services or industrial operations are performed. It is not necessarily identical with a company or enterprise, which may consist of one or more establishments. When two or more activities are carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally are grouped together as a single establishment. The entire establishment is classified on the basis of its major activity, and all data are included in that classification.

Establishment-size designations are determined by paid employment in the mid-March pay period. The size group "1 to 4" includes establishments that did not report any paid employees in the mid-March pay period but paid wages to at least one employee at some time during the year.

Establishment counts represent the number of locations with paid employees any time during the year. This series excludes governmental establishments except for wholesale liquor establishments (NAICS 4248), retail liquor stores (NAICS 44531), federally chartered savings institutions (NAICS 522120), federally chartered credit unions (NAICS 522130), and hospitals (NAICS 622).

Total **payroll** includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, reported tips, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, employee contributions to qualified pension plans, and the value of taxable fringe benefits. For corporations, it includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc. First-quarter payroll consists of payroll during the January-to-March quarter.

Paid employment consists of full- and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who are on the payroll in the pay period including March 12. Included are employees on paid sick leave, holidays, and vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.

Table B-10. Banking, Retail Trade, and Accommodation and Food Services

Banking, 2004,
Number of offices;
Deposits (millions of dollars);
Retail trade, 2002,
Total (NAICS 44-45)—establishments with payroll;

Sales of establishments with payroll;
Annual payroll;
Paid employees;
Accommodation and food services, 2002,
Total (NAICS 72);
Accommodation (NAICS 721) and food services and
drinking places (NAICS 722),
Establishments with payroll;
Sales of establishments with payroll;
Annual payroll;
Paid employees.

Sources: Banking—U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), 2004 Bank and Thrift Branch Office Data Book: Summary of Deposits, <<http://www2.fdic.gov/sod/index.asp>> (accessed 5 April 2005); Retail trade—U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 and 2002 economic censuses, Geographic Area Series reports, <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>> (accessed 6 June 2005); Accommodation and food services—U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 and 2002 Geographic Area Series reports, <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>> (accessed 13 July 2005).

Banking

The FDIC and OTS collect deposit data on each office of every FDIC-insured bank and saving association as of June 30 of each year in the Summary of Deposits (SOD) survey. The FDIC surveys all FDIC-insured commercial banks, savings banks, and U.S. branches of foreign banks, and the OTS surveys all savings associations. Data presented here exclude U.S. branch offices of foreign banks. For all counties, individual banking offices—not the combined totals of the bank—are the source of the data.

Insured **savings institutions** include all FDIC-insured (OTS-regulated and FDIC-regulated) financial institutions that operate under federal or state banking charters.

The number of **banking offices** in any given area includes every location at which deposit business is transacted. Banking office is defined to include all offices and facilities that actually hold deposits, but to exclude loan production offices, computer centers, and other nondeposit installations, such as automated teller machines (ATMs). The term “offices” includes both main offices and branches. An institution with four branches operates a total of five offices.

Retail trade data presented are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for 2002 and are not entirely comparable with previous data for earlier economic censuses (see General Note for Economic Censuses). The data cover only establishments with payroll. The retail sector (NAICS codes 4445) comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The retailing process is the final step

in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are, therefore, organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store (operate fixed point-of-sale locations, located and designed to attract a high volume of walk-in customers) and nonstore retailers (establishments of this subsector reach customers and market merchandise with methods such as the broadcasting of “infomercials,” the broadcasting and publishing of direct-response advertising, the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstration, selling from portable stalls (street vendors, except food), and distribution through vending machines).

An **establishment** is a single physical location at which business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. It is not necessarily identical with the company or enterprise, which may consist of one or more establishments. The count of establishments represents the number in business at any time during the year.

Sales include merchandise sold for cash or credit at retail and wholesale by establishments primarily engaged in retail trade; amounts received from customers for layaway purchases; receipts from rental of vehicles, equipment, instruments, tools, etc.; receipts for delivery, installation, maintenance, repair, alteration, storage, and other services; the total value of service contracts; gasoline, liquor, tobacco, and other excise taxes that are paid by the manufacturer or wholesaler and passed on to the retailer; and shipping and handling receipts.

Sales are net after deductions for refunds and allowances for merchandise returned by customers. Trade-in allowances are not deducted from sales. Sales do not include carrying or other credit charges; sales and other taxes (including Hawaii’s General Excise Tax) collected from customers and forwarded to taxing authorities; gross sales and receipts of departments or concessions operated by other companies; and commissions or receipts from the sale of government lottery tickets.

Sales do not include retail sales made by manufacturers, wholesalers, service establishments, or other businesses whose primary activity is other than retail trade. They do include receipts other than from the sale of merchandise at retail, e.g., service receipts, sales to industrial users, and sales to other retailers, by establishments primarily engaged in retail trade. Sales figures represent the sales of all establishments in business at any time during the year.

Payroll includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, and employee contributions to qualified pension plans paid during the year to all employees and reported on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 941 as taxable Medicare wages and tips (even if not subject to income or FICA tax). Includes tips and gratuities

received by employees from patrons and reported to employers. Excludes payrolls of departments or concessions operated by other companies at the establishment. For corporations, payroll includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc. This definition of payroll is the same as that used by the IRS on Form 941.

Paid employees consist of full-time and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who were on the payroll during the pay period including March 12. Included are employees on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses; employees of departments or concessions operated by other companies at the establishment; full- and part-time leased employees whose payroll was filed under an employee leasing company's Employer Identification Number (EIN); and temporary staffing obtained from a staffing service. The definition of paid employees is the same as that used by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on Form 941.

Accommodation and food services data presented are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for 2002. The data cover only establishments with payroll. The accommodation and food service sector (NAICS codes 72) comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or prepared meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. This sector is comprised of hotels and other lodging places that were formerly classified in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in Division I, Services, and eating and drinking places and mobile food services that were classified in SIC Division G, Retail Trade. This new sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment. Excluded from this sector are civic and social organizations, amusement and recreation parks, theaters, and other recreation or entertainment facilities providing food and beverage services.

For definitions of establishments, paid employees, and annual payroll, see Retail Trade above.

Sales in the food services sector cover the industries in the Food Services and Drinking Places subsector that prepares meals, snacks, and beverages to customer order for immediate on-premises and off-premises consumption. There is a wide range of establishments in these industries. Some provide food and drink only, while others provide various combinations of seating space, waiter/waitress services, and incidental amenities, such as limited entertainment. The industries in the subsector are grouped based on the type and level of services provided.

The industry groups are full-service restaurants; limited-service eating places; special food services, such as food service contractors, caterers, and mobile food services, and drinking places.

Table B-11. Government

Federal funds and grants—total, 2000, 2003,
 Total expenditures;
 Percent change, 2002–2003;
 Per capita;
 Percent—direct payments to individuals;

Government,
 Earnings—total, 2000, 2002,
 Percent of total earnings;
 Percent change, 2000–2002;

Employment—total, 2000, 2002,
 Percent of total employment;
 Percent change, 2000–2002.

Sources: Federal funds and grants—U.S. Census Bureau, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>>; Government earnings and employment—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS) 1969–2002* on CD-ROM (related Internet site: <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm>>).

Direct payments for individuals is taken from information reported to the Federal Assistance Awards Data System. The two object areas of direct payments for individuals are (1) direct payments for retirement and disability benefits and (2) all other direct payments for individuals.

Table C-1. Population and Population Characteristics

Population—total, 2005, 2004, 2000, 1990,
 Net change;
 Percent change;
 Percent,
 65 years and over, 2003;
 Black or African American alone;
 Asian alone;
 Hispanic or Latino origin.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 to 2005 compiled from "Population Estimates by County" <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2005-01.html>> and "Population Estimates, Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005" <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2005-05.html>>; 1990, "Population Estimates: Annual Time Series," archive 1990 (revised data for April 1, 1990, Population Estimates base) <<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/CO-99-02.html>>; Age, race, and Hispanic population—U.S. Census Bureau, "County Characteristic Population Estimates Data," <<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>>.

See Tables B-1, B-2, and B-3, State and Metropolitan Area Data Book: 2006.

For more information, see <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income.html>>, <<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>>, and <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2004-04.html>>.

Table C-2. Population Characteristics and Housing Units

Educational attainment, 2000,
Percent;
Foreign born, 2000,
Percent;
Workers 16 years and over,
Total;
Percent of workers who drove alone to work;
Persons below poverty level in 1999,
Total;
Percent;
Housing units, 2000, 2004,
Change—number, percent.

Source: Educational attainment, foreign born, commuting, and poverty—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary File 3 (SF3)* (accessed 12 January 2004) and related Internet site at <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/sumfile3.html>> and 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics, PHC-2-1 to 52 and related Internet site at <<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html>>; Housing units—U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Estimates of Housing Units for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004* at <<http://www.census.gov/popest/housing/>> (accessed 14 November 2005).

See Tables B-4 and B-7, State and Metropolitan Area Data Book: 2006.

For more information, see <<http://www.census.gov/popest/housing/>>.

Table C-3. Personal Income and Earnings by Industry

Personal income, 2000, 2001, 2002,
Total;
Per capita;
Percent change;
Earnings, percent by selected industries.

Source: Personal income and earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS) 1969–2002* on CD-ROM (related Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm>>).

See Table B-8, State and Metropolitan Area Data Book: 2006.

State and Metropolitan Area Data Book: 2006

U.S. Census Bureau

For more information, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>>.

Table C-4. Civilian Labor Force and Private Nonfarm Businesses

Civilian labor force, 2000, 2004,
Total;
Net change;
Number of unemployed;
Unemployment rate;
Private labor force, 2002,
Establishments—total, change;
Employment—total, change;
Annual payroll per employee—total, percent of national average.

Sources: Civilian labor force—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Annual Averages*; see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/lau>> (accessed 18 August 2005); Private nonfarm businesses—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns* on CD-ROM; annual.

See Table B-9, State and Metropolitan Area Data Book: 2006.

For more information, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>>.

Table D-1. Population and Personal Income

Population, 1990, 2000, 2004, 2005,
Net change, 2000–2005, 1990–2000;
Percent change, 2000–2005, 1990–2000;
Personal income, total, 2002, 2000,
Per capita, 2002, 2000;
Percent change, 2000–2002.

Sources: Population—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 to 2005 compiled from “Population Estimates by County,” published 16 March 2006; <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2005-01.html>>; and “Population Estimates, Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Population Change for Counties,” published 16 March 2006; April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2005, <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2005-05.html>>; 1990, “Population Estimates: Annual Time Series,” archive 1990 (revised data for April 1, 1990, Population Estimates base) <<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/CO-99-02.html>>; Personal income—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS) 1969–2002* on CD-ROM, and related Internet site at <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>> (released 25 May 2004).

See Tables B-1 and B-8, State and Metropolitan Area Data Book: 2006.

For more information, see <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2004-01.html>>.