Appendix C.
Geographic Concepts and Codes

Geographic Concepts

STATES

States are the major political units of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a state equivalent in this publication. Tables A-1 through A-87 present data for the United States, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia.

For census purposes, states are often grouped into geographic regions and divisions. For reference, these areas are delineated on the state map on the inside of the front cover. However, Table A only uses an alphabetical state presentation.

METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. The general concept of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. The term "core based statistical area" (CBSA) refers collectively to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas.

The major purpose of CBSAs is to enable all federal agencies to use the same geographic definitions in tabulating and publishing data for metropolitan and micropolitan areas. The definitions are designed to serve a wide variety of statistical and analytical purposes; adoption of the area for any specific purpose should be judged in terms of appropriateness for that purpose. While the definitions have been developed for statistical use by federal agencies, state and local governments as well as private business firms have often found the definitions helpful in presenting data for metropolitan and micropolitan areas.

The official 2000 Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas may be found on the OMB Web site at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/metroareas122700.pdf>. OMB Bulletin 05-02, which was issued on February 22, 2005, provides the listing of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas found in this publication; this document and related documents may be found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy05/b05-02.html>. OMB recently issued Bulletin 06-01, which contains some minor changes and updates; it may be found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy2006/b06-01.pdf>.

Metropolitan areas presented in tables B-1 through B-11 and C-1 through C-4 and micropolitan areas presented in table D-1 of this publication are those county-based areas defined originally as of June 6, 2003, and subsequently updated in December 2003 and November 2004. A series of maps showing these areas appears on pages C–4 to C–15.

Users who want to become more familiar with the metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area standards and how they are applied may contact the Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, by e-mail at <pop@census.gov> or by telephone at 301-763-2422. Current metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions and related updates are available through the Subjects A to Z area of the Census Bureau's Internet site <http://www.census.gov>. Copies of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas wall maps may be ordered through the Products and Services Staff, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, at 301-763-1128.

Historical development. In 1910, the Bureau of the Census introduced "metropolitan districts" as an area classification. This marked the first use by the Bureau of the Census of a unit for reporting population data for large cities, together with their suburbs. Originally, only cities of at least 200,000 population were designated as the core of a metropolitan district. By 1940, the concept had been expanded to apply to a city of 50,000 or more inhabitants. The metropolitan district was generally defined to include contiguous minor civil divisions (MCDs) and incorporated places having a population density of at least 150 persons per square mile; therefore, the boundaries did not necessarily follow county lines.

A major limitation of the metropolitan district concept, from the standpoint of statistical presentation, was that not many data items beyond those available from the census of population and housing were available for MCDs and smaller places. The applicability of the metropolitan district concept also was limited because other generally similar area classifications were in use (e.g., the industrial areas of the census of manufactures and the labor market areas of the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration), which were defined in different ways.

The standard metropolitan area (SMA) concept was developed in 1949 by the Bureau of the Budget (now OMB), with the advice of the newly established Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Areas, to overcome the above difficulties. It was designed so that a wide variety of statistical data on metropolitan areas might be presented for a uniform set of geographic areas. The SMAs consisted of one or more contiguous counties containing at least one city of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Additional counties had to meet certain criteria of metropolitan character and of social and economic integration with the central county in order to be included in an SMA.

Changes in the official criteria have been made at the time of each census since 1950. None of these changes have involved significant deviations from the basic metropolitan concept. Several modifications have been made in the rules for determining how large a city must be to have a metropolitan division defined. Criteria changes also have been made to reflect changing national conditions. For example, the 1949 rule specified that a county must have less than 25 percent of its workers engaged in agriculture. However, with a rapidly decreasing proportion of the population engaged in farming, this requirement has been eliminated because practically no counties are still affected by it. In 1959, the designation "standard metropolitan area" was changed to "standard metropolitan statistical area" (SMSA) to emphasize the nature and purpose of the areas. The SMSA designation was changed to the MSA/CMSA/PMSA designations in June 1983. The term "core based statistical area" (CBSA) was adopted in 2000 and refers collectively to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas.

Currently defined metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas are based on application of 2000 standards that appeared in the Federal Register on December 27, 2000, to 2000 decennial census data. Current metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions were announced by OMB effective June 6, 2003, and subsequently updated in December 2003 and November 2004.

Defining metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. The 2000 standards provide that each CBSA must contain at least one urban area of 10,000 or more population. Each metropolitan statistical area must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Each micropolitan statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population.

Under the standards, the county (or counties) in which at least 50 percent of the population resides within urban areas of 10,000 or more population, or that contain at least 5,000 people residing within a single urban area of 10,000 or more population, is identified as a "central county" (counties). Additional "outlying counties" are included in the CBSA if they meet specified requirements of commuting to or from the central counties. Counties or equivalent entities form the geographic "building blocks" for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

If specified criteria are met, a metropolitan statistical area containing a single core with a population of 2.5 million or more may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of counties referred to as "metropolitan divisions."

Principal cities and metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area titles. The largest city in each metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is designated a "principal city." Additional cities qualify if specified requirements are met concerning population size and employment. The title of each metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area consists of the names of up to three of its principal cities and the name of each state into which the metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area extends. Titles of metropolitan divisions also typically are based on principal city names but in certain cases consist of county names.

Defining New England city and town areas. In view of the importance of cities and towns in New England, the 2000 standards also provide for a set of geographic areas that are defined using cities and towns in the six New England states. The New England city and town areas (NECTAs) are defined using the same criteria as metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and are identified as either metropolitan or micropolitan, based, respectively, on the presence of either an urbanized area of 50,000 or more population or an urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population. If the specified criteria are met, a NECTA containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of cities and towns referred to as New England city and town area divisions.

Changes in definitions over time. Changes in the definitions of these statistical areas since the 1950 census have consisted chiefly of—

- The recognition of new areas as they reached the minimum required city or urbanized area population.
- The addition of counties (or cities and towns in New England) to existing areas as new decennial census data showed them to qualify.

In some instances, formerly separate areas have been merged, components of an area have been transferred from one area to another, or components have been dropped from an area. The large majority of changes have taken place on the basis of decennial census data. However, Census Bureau data serve as the basis for intercensal updates in specified circumstances.

Because of these historical changes in geographic definitions, users must be cautious in comparing data for these statistical areas from different dates. For some purposes, comparisons of data for areas as defined at given dates

may be appropriate; for other purposes, it may be preferable to maintain consistent area definitions. Historical metropolitan area definitions are available for 1999, 1993, 1990, 1983, 1981, 1973, 1970, 1963, 1960, and 1950.

Special metropolitan area notes found in this publication. This report includes metropolitan statistical areas and consolidated metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of June 6, 2003, and subsequently updated in December 2003 and November 2004. There are 361 metropolitan statistical areas and 575 micropolitan statistical areas in the United States. In addition, there are 8 metropolitan statistical areas and 5 micropolitan statistical areas in Puerto Rico not covered in this publication. Every state now has at least one metropolitan area; New Jersey and the District of Columbia are wholly included in metropolitan areas.

There are two metropolitan areas that we want to specially note for users. First, the Denver, CO, metropolitan had the special case involving the newly created county of Broomfield. Broomfield County, CO, was formed from parts of Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, and Weld Counties, CO, on November 15, 2001, and is coextensive with Broomfield city. For purposes of defining and presenting data for metropolitan statistical areas, Broomfield city is treated as if it were a county at the time of the 1990 and 2000 censuses. The other area is the St. Louis, MO-IL area. A portion of Sullivan city in Crawford County, MO, is legally part of the St. Louis, MO-IL MSA. Census 2000 tabulations and intercensal estimates for the St. Louis, MO-IL metropolitan statistical area do not include this small area.

COUNTIES

The primary political divisions of most states are termed "counties," which are the basic building blocks for metropolitan areas. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their states. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Tables C-1 through C-4 present data for the 361 metropolitan statistical areas and their 1,090 component counties defined as of November 2004. Table D-1 presents data for the 575 micropolitan statistical areas and their 692 counties likewise as defined as of November 2004.

Geographic Codes

STATES

Each state and equivalent is assigned a two-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetic order by state name; codes range from 01 for Alabama to 56 for Wyoming. These codes are published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), U.S. Department of Commerce, in FIPS Publication 5-2 (issued May 28, 1987) and related updates, which can be viewed at Internet site <http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/>. Each state and equivalent area is also assigned a two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code. These two codes are included in the Excel spreadsheet version of tables A-1 through A-87 of this publication.

METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Each metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area is assigned a five-digit CBSA code, in alphabetical order nationwide. This five-digit code applies to the CBSA and its component counties and metropolitan divisions where appropriate. These codes and updates can be viewed at Internet site <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>. These codes are included in the CD-ROM version of tables B-1 through B-11, C-1 through C-4, and D-1 of this publication.

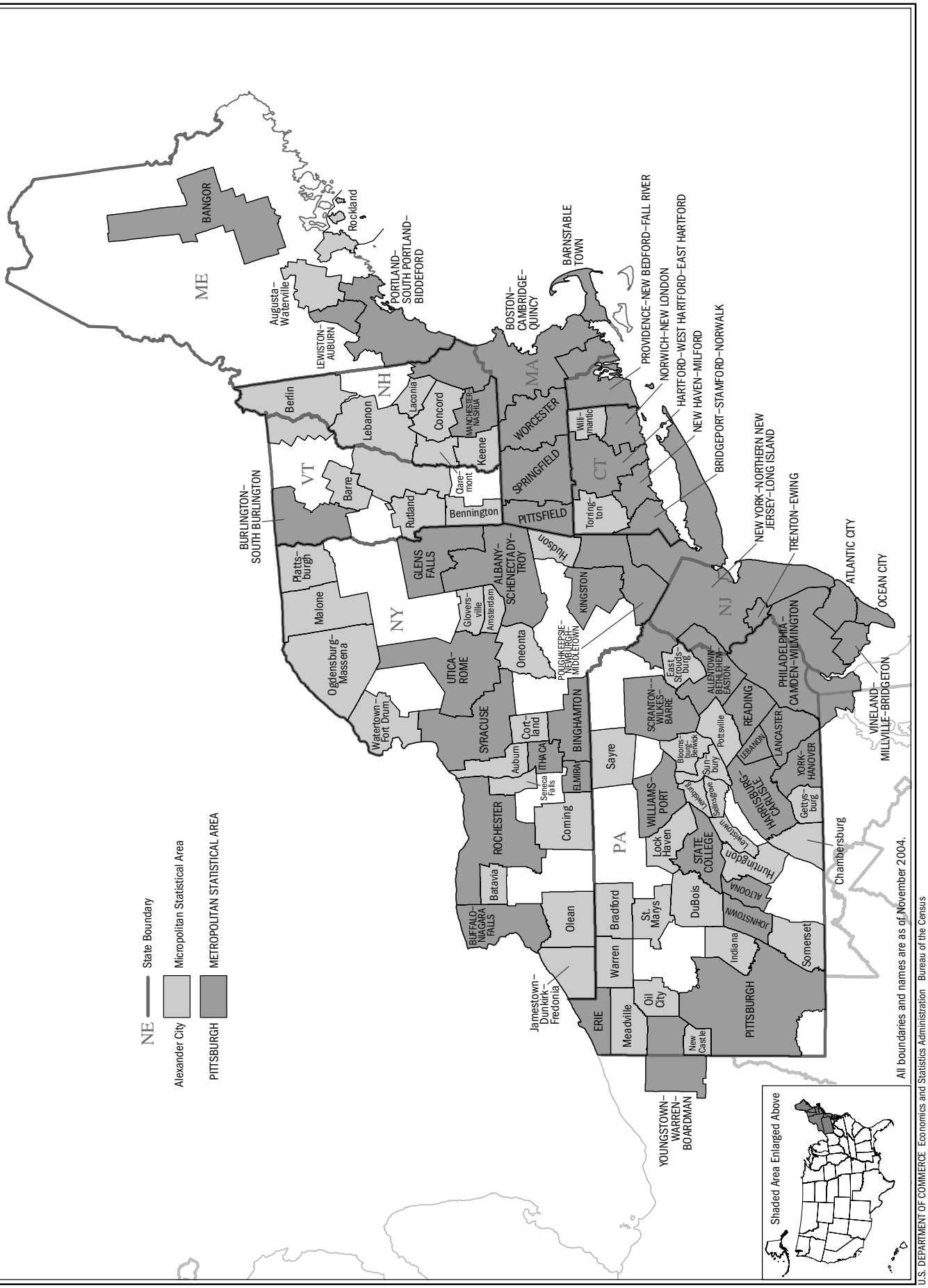
COUNTIES

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within a state. These codes are designed in alphabetic order of county or county equivalent within a state, except for independent cities, which follow the listing of counties. In most states, the codes begin with 001 and generally continue in increments of two; the county codes for independent cities are assigned in alphabetic sequence beginning with 510 and generally continuing in increments of 10. These codes are published by NIST in FIPS Publication 6-4 (issued August 31, 1990) and related updates, which can be viewed at Internet site <http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/>. For a county code to be unique for the nation, it is combined with its two-digit FIPS state code. These five-digit codes appear next to the county name on the CD-ROM version of tables C-1 through C-4 and D-1 of this publication.

METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS

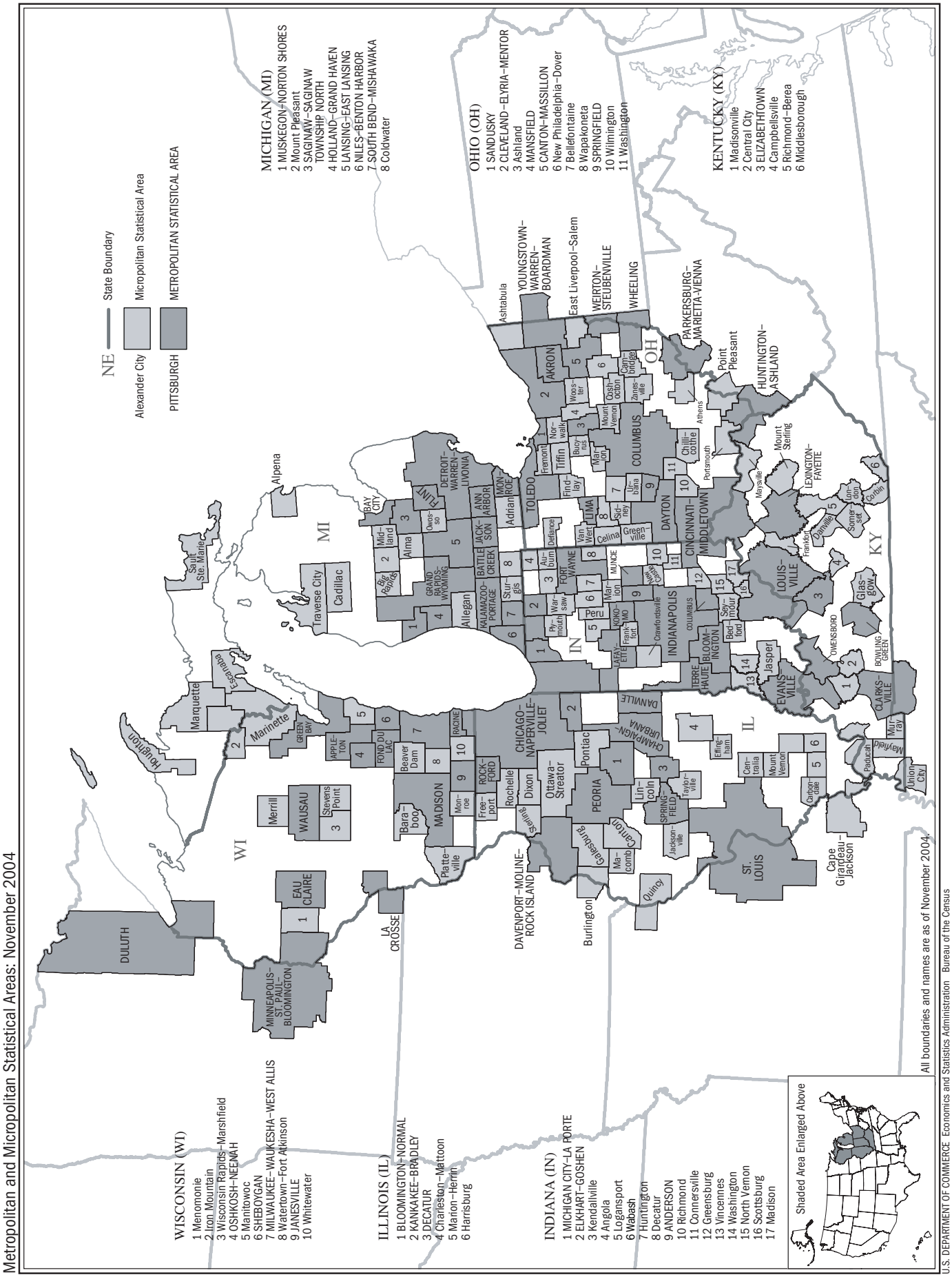
Each metropolitan division is assigned a five-digit CBSA division code that it shares with only those counties within the metropolitan division. These codes and updates can be viewed at Internet site <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>. These codes appear in the Excel spreadsheet versions of all Tables B and C of this publication.

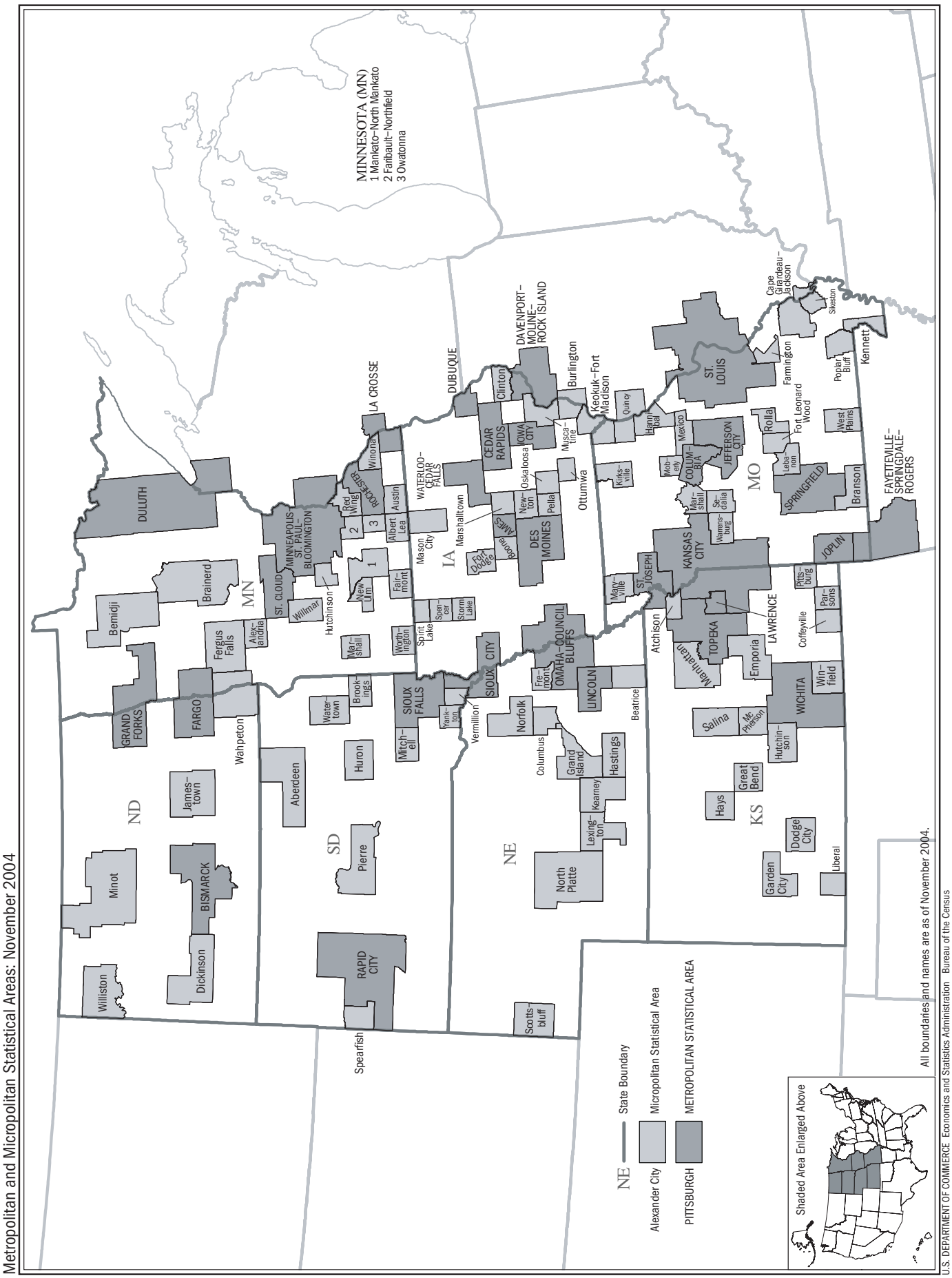
Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: November 2004

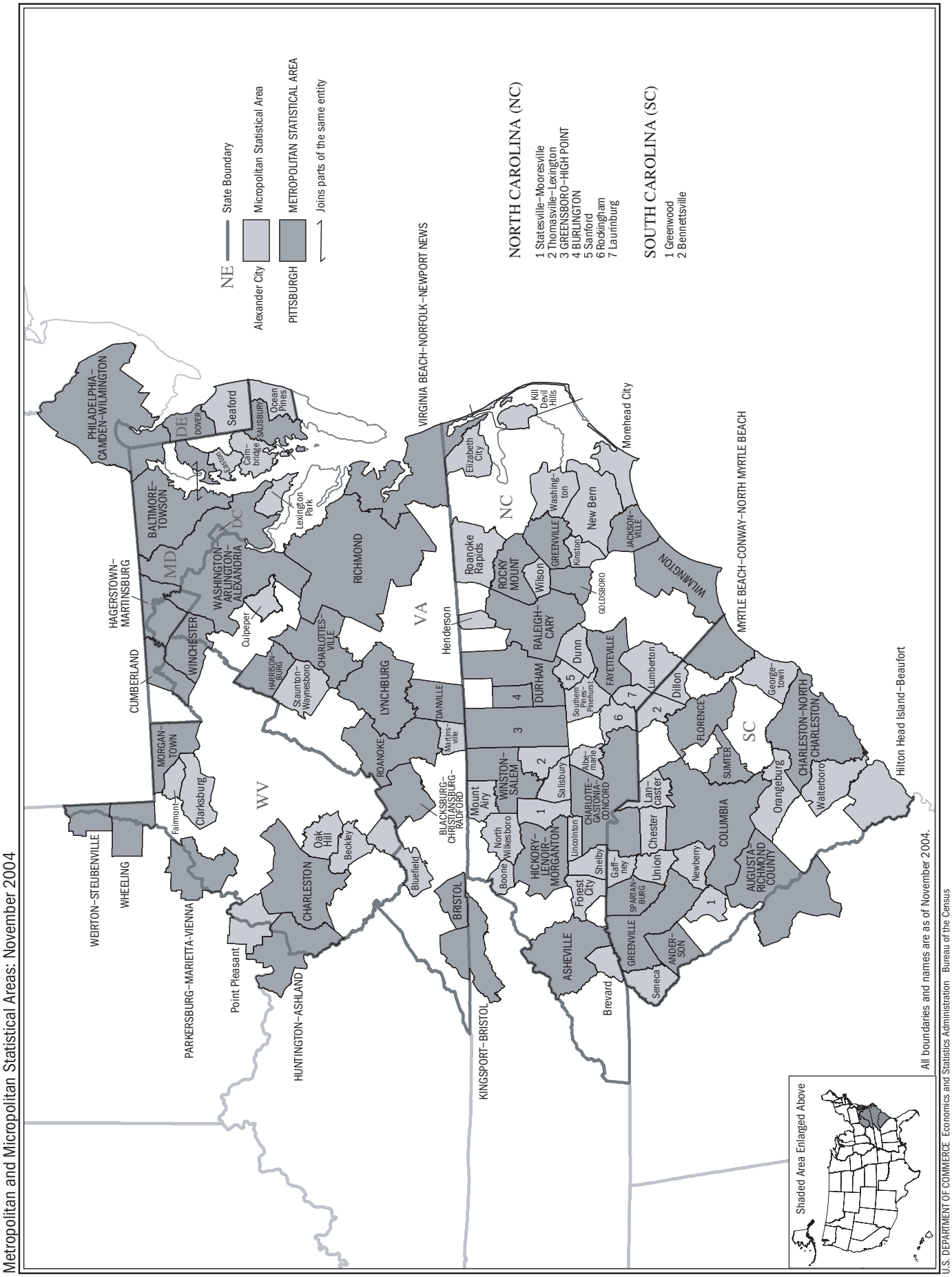


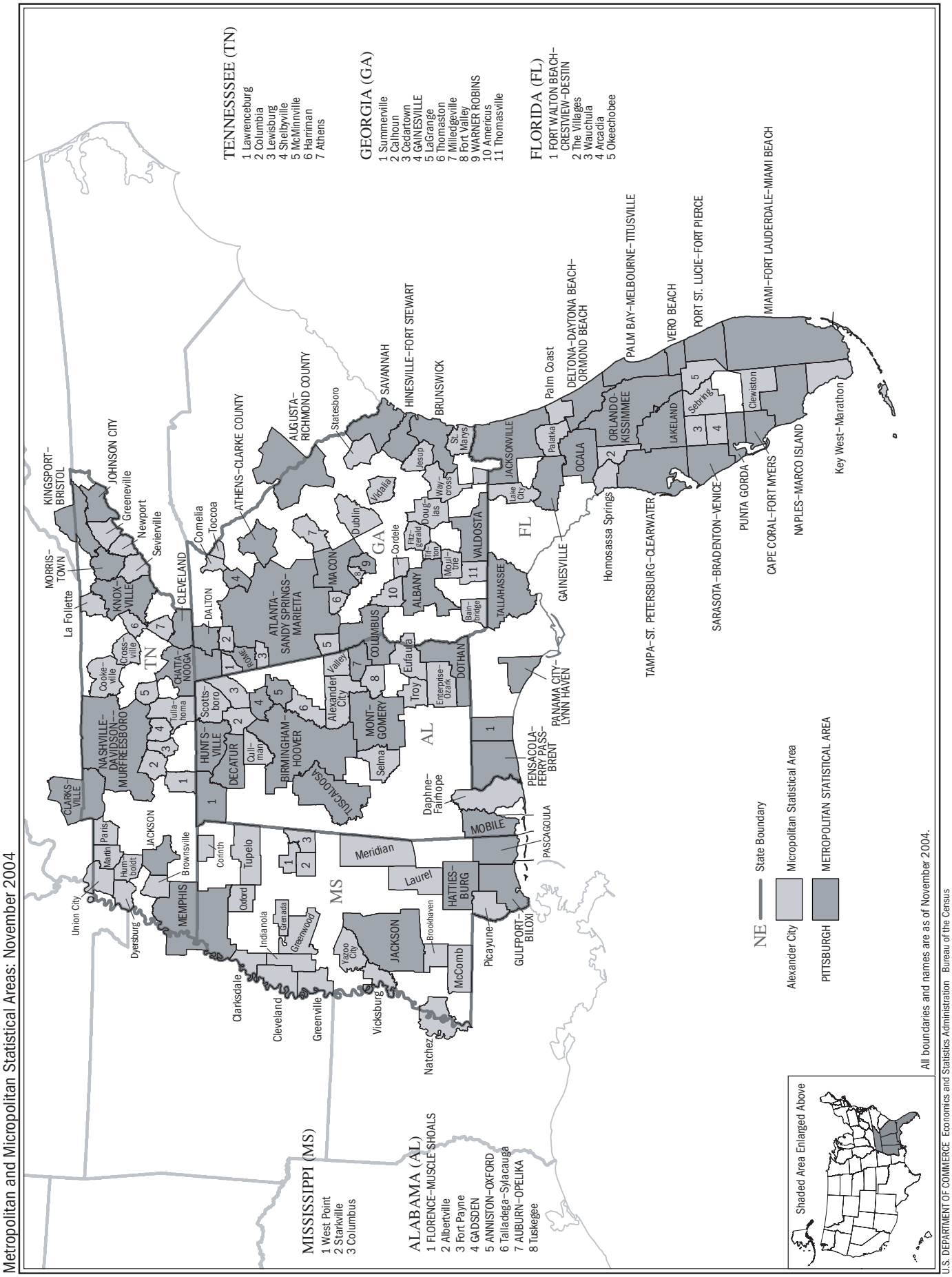
All boundaries and names are as of November 2004.

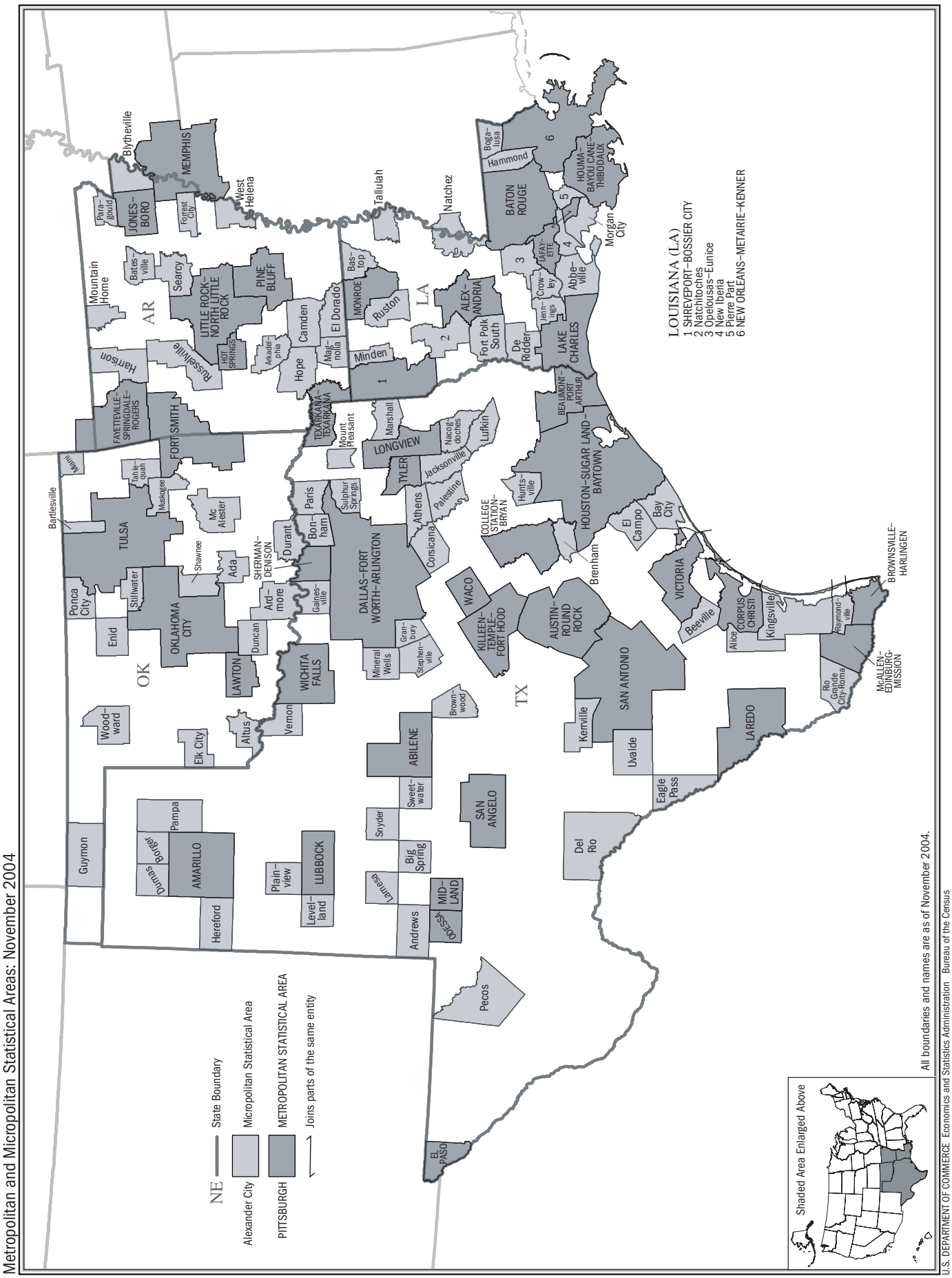
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

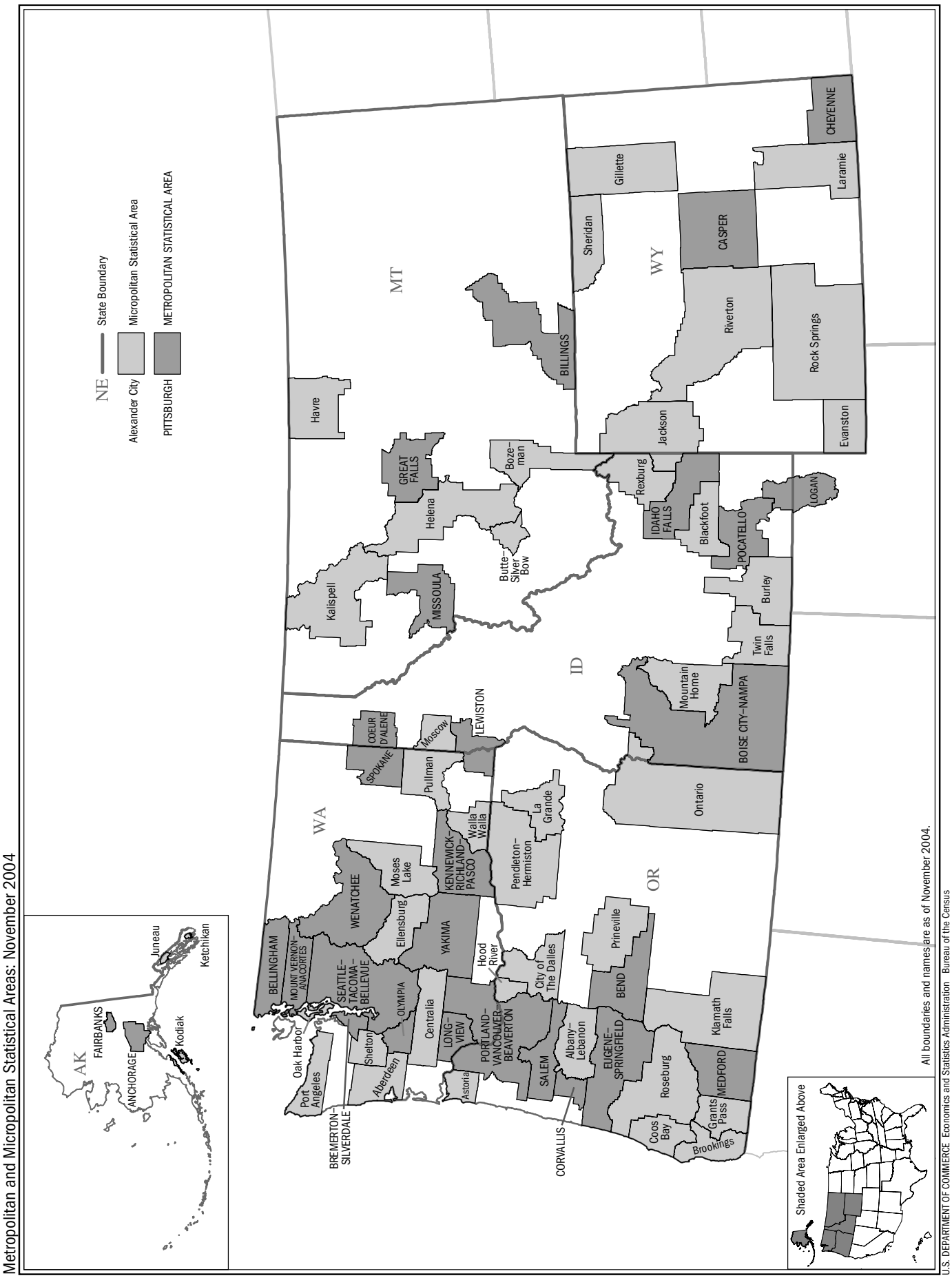

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: November 2004
NE State Boundary
Micropolitan Statistical Area
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
Alexander City
PITTSBURGH
MICHIGAN (MI)
1 MUSKEGON–NORTON SHORES
2 Mount Pleasant
3 SAGINAW–SAGINAW TOWNSHIP NORTH
4 HOLLAND–GRAND HAVEN
5 LANSING–EAST LANSING
6 NILES–BENTON HARBOR
7 SOUTH BEND–MISHAWAKA
8 Coldwater
OHIO (OH)
1 SANDUSKY
2 CLEVELAND–ELYRIA–MENTOR
3 Ashland
4 MANSFIELD
5 CANTON–MASSILLON
6 New Philadelphia–Dover
7 Bellefontaine
8 Wapakoneta
9 SPRINGFIELD
10 Wilmington
11 Washington
KENTUCKY (KY)
1 Madisonville
2 Central City
3 ELIZABETHTOWN
4 Campbellsville
5 Richmond–Berea
6 Middlesborough
WISCONSIN (WI)
1 Menomonie
2 Iron Mountain
3 Wisconsin Rapids–Marshfield
4 OSHKOSH–NEENAH
5 Manitowoc
6 SHEBOYGAN
7 MILWAUKEE–WAUKESHA–WEST ALLIS
8 Watertown–Fort Atkinson
9 JANESVILLE
10 Whitewater
ILLINOIS (IL)
1 BLOOMINGTON–NORMAL
2 KANKAKEE–BRADLEY
3 DECATUR
4 Charleston–Mattoon
5 Marion–Herrin
6 Harrisburg
INDIANA (IN)
1 MICHIGAN CITY–LA PORTE
2 ELKHART–GOSHEN
3 Kendallville
4 Angola
5 Logansport
6 Wabash
7 Huntington
8 Decatur
9 ANDERSON
10 Richmond
11 Connersville
12 Greensburg
13 Vincennes
14 Washington
15 North Vernon
16 Scottsburg
17 Madison
Shaded Area Enlarged Above
All boundaries and names are as of November 2004
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

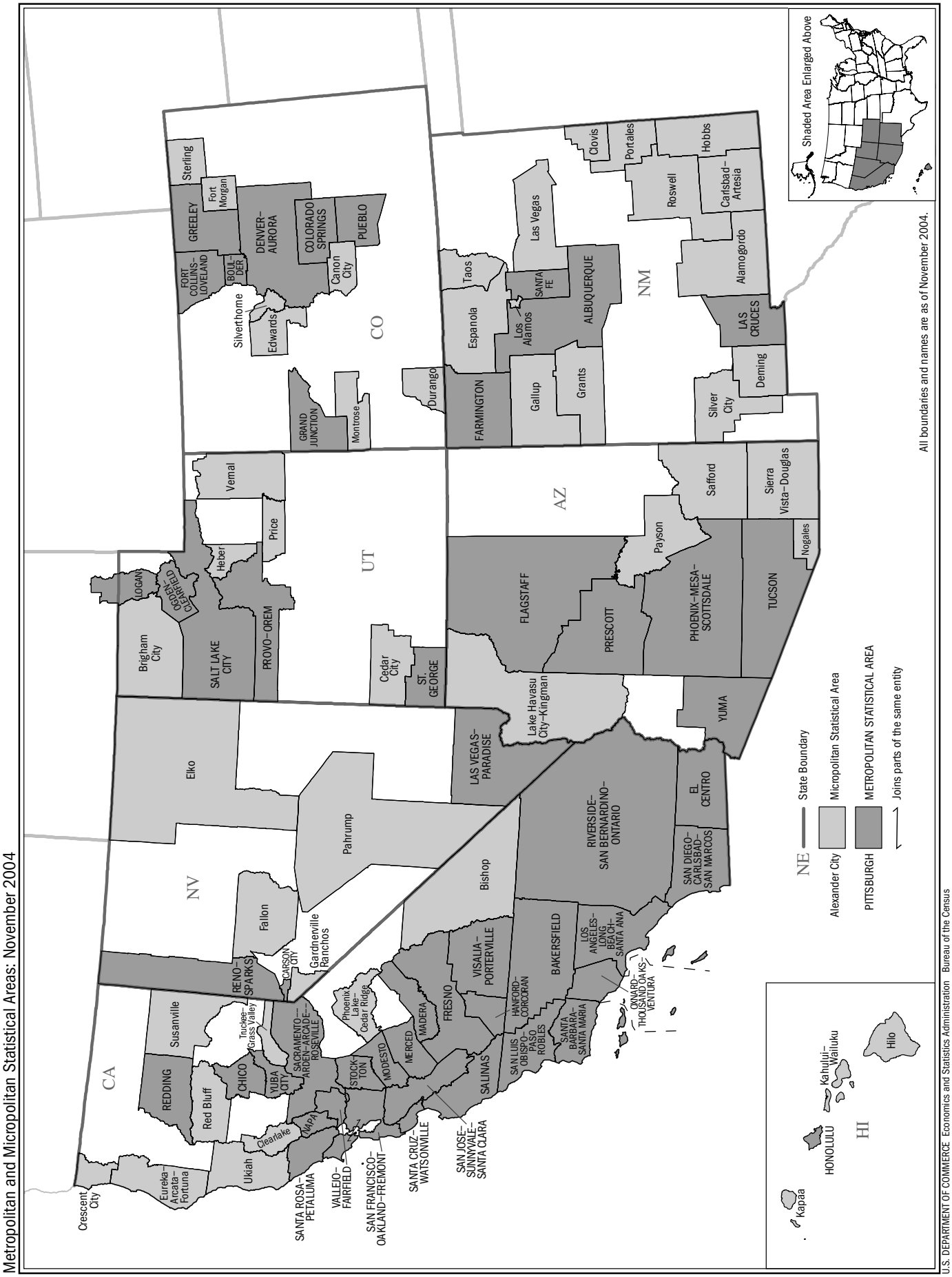

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: November 2004
MINNESOTA (MN)
1 Mankato–North Mankato
2 Faribault–Northfield
3 Owatonna
DULUTH
MINNEAPOLIS–ST. PAUL–BLOOMINGTON
ROCHESTER
LA CROSSE
DUBUQUE
DAVENPORT–MOLINE–ROCK ISLAND
CEDAR RAPIDS
IOWA CITY
WATERLOO–CEDAR FALLS
DES MOINES
AMES
ST. LOUIS
KANSAS CITY
ST. JOSEPH
SPRINGFIELD
JOPLIN
FAYETTEVILLE–SPRINGDALE–ROGERS
JEFFERSON CITY
COLUMBIA
TOPEKA
LAWRENCE
WICHITA
OMAHA–COUNCIL BLUFFS
LINCOLN
SIOUX CITY
SIOUX FALLS
GRAND FORKS
FARGO
BISMARCK
RAPID CITY
ND
MN
SD
IA
NE
MO
KS
NE State Boundary
Alexander City Micropolitan Statistical Area
PITTSBURGH METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
Shaded Area Enlarged Above
All boundaries and names are as of November 2004. Bureau of the Census
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration

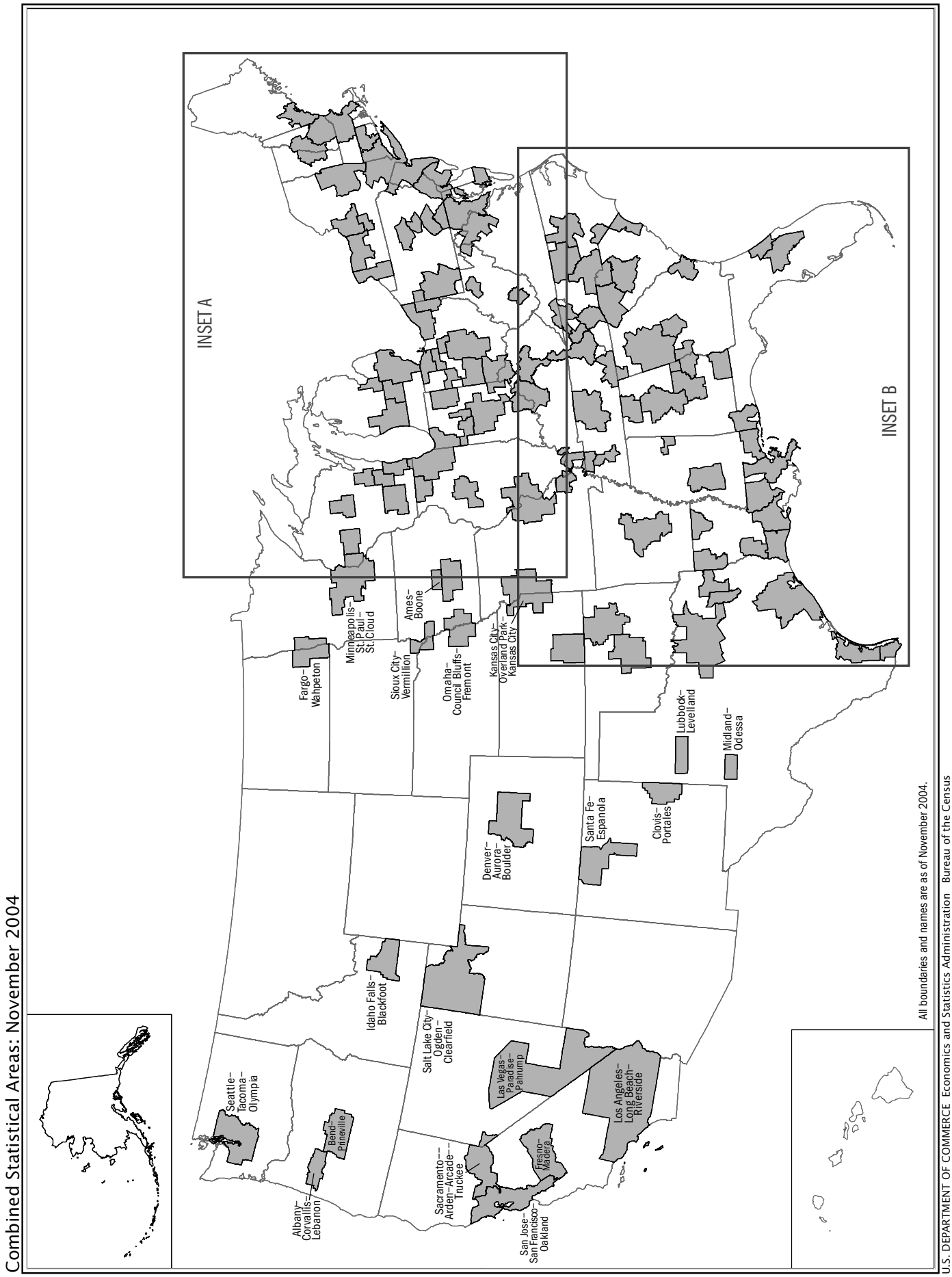

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: November 2004
NE
State Boundary
Micropolitan Statistical Area
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
Joins parts of the same entity
Alexander City
PITTSBURGH
NORTH CAROLINA (NC)
1 Statesville–Mooresville
2 Thomasville–Lexington
3 GREENSBORO–HIGH POINT
4 BURLINGTON
5 Sanford
6 Rockingham
7 Laurinburg
SOUTH CAROLINA (SC)
1 Greenwood
2 Bennettsville
PHILADELPHIA–CAMDEN–WILMINGTON
DE
DOVER
Seaford
SALISBURY
Ocean Pines
Easton
Cambridge
BALTIMORE–TOWSON
MD
DC
WASHINGTON–ARLINGTON–ALEXANDRIA
Lexington Park
RICHMOND
VA
VIRGINIA BEACH–NORFOLK–NEWPORT NEWS
Elizabeth City
Kill Devil Hills
Morehead City
NC
Washington
New Bern
JACKSONVILLE
WILMINGTON
MYRTLE BEACH–CONWAY–NORTH MYRTLE BEACH
Roanoke Rapids
ROCKY MOUNT
Wilson
GREENVILLE
Kinston
GOLDSBORO
RALEIGH–CARY
Henderson
HAGERSTOWN–MARTINSBURG
CUMBERLAND
WINCHESTER
Culpeper
HARRISONBURG
Staunton–Waynesboro
CHARLOTTESVILLE
LYNCHBURG
DANVILLE
Martinsville
DURHAM
Dunn
FAYETTEVILLE
Southern Pines–Pinehurst
Lumberton
Dillon
FLORENCE
Georgetown
CHARLESTON–NORTH CHARLESTON
Hilton Head Island–Beaufort
MORGANTOWN
Clarksburg
Fairmont
WV
ROANOKE
BLACKSBURG–CHRISTIANSBURG–RADFORD
Mount Airy
WINSTON–SALEM
Salisbury
Albemarle
CHARLOTTE–GASTONIA–CONCORD
SUMTER
SC
Orangeburg
Walterboro
WEIRTON–STEUBENVILLE
WHEELING
PARKERSBURG–MARIETTA–VIENNA
Point Pleasant
HUNTINGTON–ASHLAND
CHARLESTON
Oak Hill
Beckley
Bluefield
BRISTOL
KINGSPORT–BRISTOL
North Wilkesboro
Boone
HICKORY–LENOIR–MORGANTON
Lincolnton
Shelby
Gaffney
Lancaster
Chester
Union
Newberry
COLUMBIA
AUGUSTA–RICHMOND COUNTY
Forest City
SPARTANBURG
GREENVILLE
ANDERSON
Seneca
ASHEVILLE
Brevard
All boundaries and names are as of November 2004.
Shaded Area Enlarged Above
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

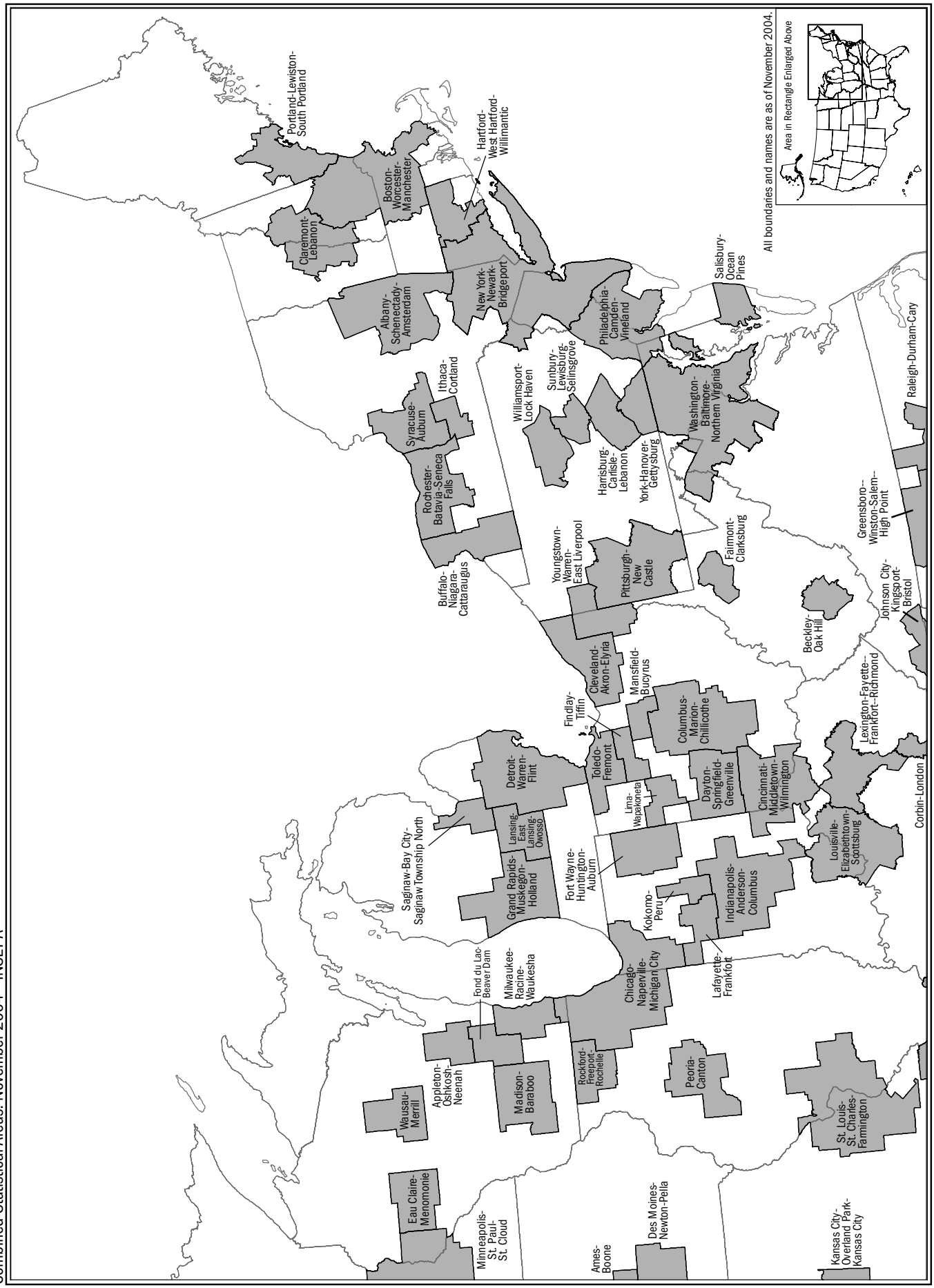

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: November 2004
TENNESSSEE (TN)
1 Lawrenceburg
2 Columbia
3 Lewisburg
4 Shelbyville
5 McMinnville
6 Harriman
7 Athens
GEORGIA (GA)
1 Summerville
2 Calhoun
3 Cedartown
4 GAINESVILLE
5 LaGrange
6 Thomaston
7 Milledgeville
8 Fort Valley
9 WARNER ROBINS
10 Americus
11 Thomasville
FLORIDA (FL)
1 FORT WALTON BEACH–CRESTVIEW–DESTIN
2 The Villages
3 Wauchula
4 Arcadia
5 Okeechobee
MISSISSIPPI (MS)
1 West Point
2 Starkville
3 Columbus
ALABAMA (AL)
1 FLORENCE–MUSCLE SHOALS
2 Albertville
3 Fort Payne
4 GADSDEN
5 ANNISTON–OXFORD
6 Talladega–Sylacauga
7 AUBURN–OPELIKA
8 Tuskegee
KINGSPORT–BRISTOL
JOHNSON CITY
Greeneville
Newport
Sevierville
MORRIS–TOWN
La Follette
KNOX–VILLE
CLEVELAND
Cookeville
Cross–ville
TN
CHATTA–NOOGA
DALTON
Cornelia
Toccoa
ATHENS–CLARKE COUNTY
AUGUSTA–RICHMOND COUNTY
Statesboro
SAVANNAH
HINESVILLE–FORT STEWART
BRUNSWICK
Palm Coast
DELTONA–DAYTONA BEACH–ORMOND BEACH
PALM BAY–MELBOURNE–TITUSVILLE
VERO BEACH
PORT ST. LUCIE–FORT PIERCE
MIAMI–FORT LAUDERDALE–MIAMI BEACH
Clewiston
Sebring
LAKELAND
ORLANDO–KISSIMMEE
OCALA
Palatka
JACKSONVILLE
St. Marys
Jesup
Way–cross
Douglas
Vidalia
Dublin
GA
Cordele
Fitz–gerald
Tif–ton
Moultrie
VALDOSTA
Lake City
FL
GAINESVILLE
Homosassa Springs
Key West–Marathon
NAPLES–MARCO ISLAND
CAPE CORAL–FORT MYERS
PUNTA GORDA
SARASOTA–BRADENTON–VENICE
TAMPA–ST. PETERSBURG–CLEARWATER
PANAMA CITY–LYNN HAVEN
TALLAHASSEE
Bain–bridge
ALBANY
Eufaula
Enterprise–Ozark
DOTHAN
Troy
COLUMBUS
Valley
MACON
ATLANTA–SANDY SPRINGS–MARIETTA
ROME
Alexander City
MONT–GOMERY
Selma
AL
Daphne–Fairhope
MOBILE
PENSACOLA–FERRY PASS–BRENT
PASCAGOULA
GULFPORT–BILOXI
Picayune
HATTIES–BURG
Laurel
Meridian
MS
Brookhaven
McComb
JACKSON
Yazoo City
Natchez
Vicksburg
Greenville
Cleveland
Clarksdale
Indianola
Grenada
Greenwood
Oxford
Tupelo
Corinth
Brownsville
MEMPHIS
Union City
Dyersburg
Hum–boldt
Martin
Paris
JACKSON
CLARKS–VILLE
NASHVILLE–DAVIDSON–MURFREESBORO
Scotts–boro
Jula–homa
HUNTS–VILLE
DECATUR
Cull–man
BIRMINGHAM–HOOVER
TUSCALOOSA
NE
State Boundary
Micropolitan Statistical Area
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
Alexander City
PITTSBURGH
All boundaries and names are as of November 2004.
Shaded Area Enlarged Above
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

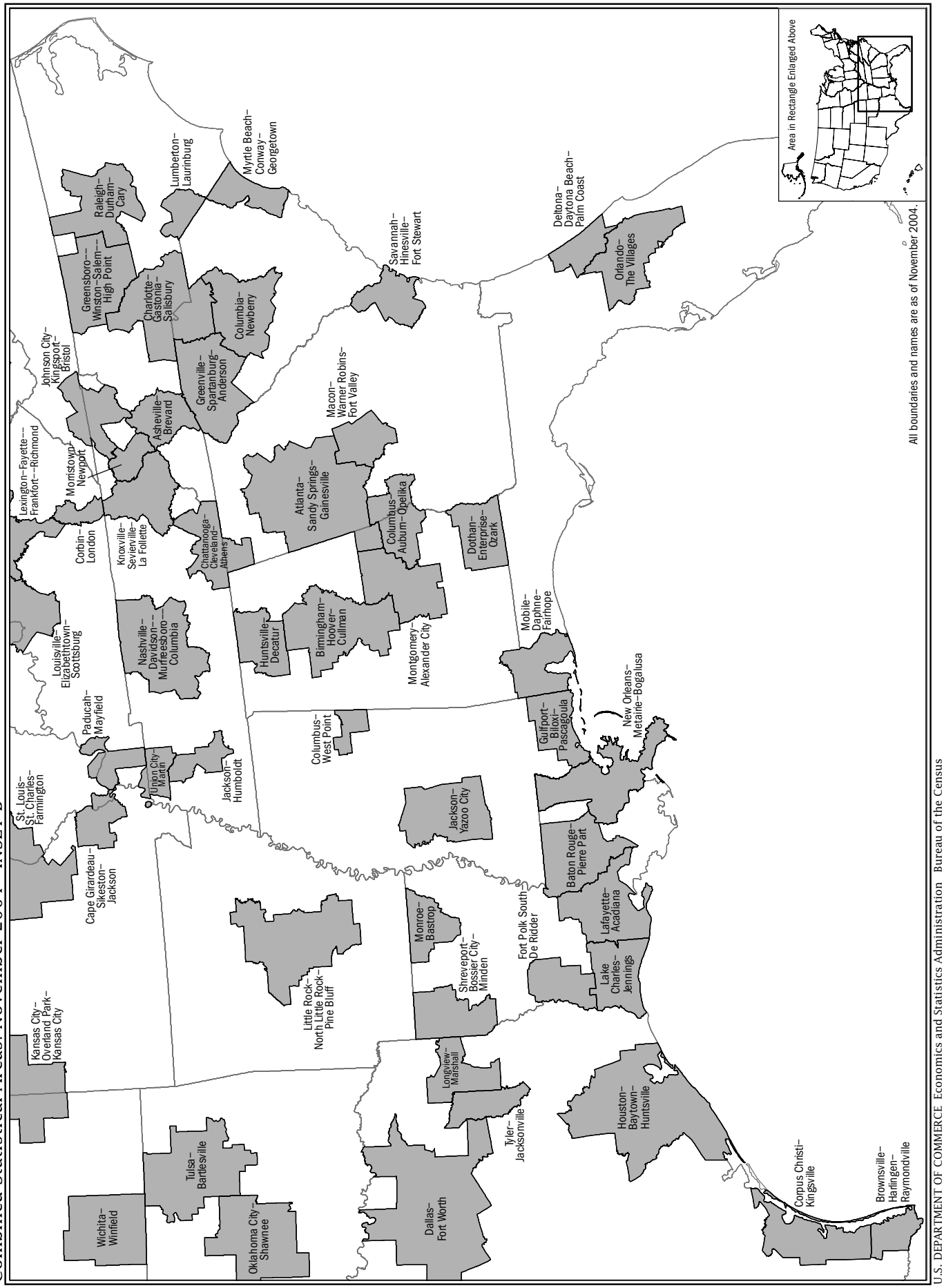

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: November 2004
NE
State Boundary
Micropolitan Statistical Area
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
Joins parts of the same entity
Alexander City
PITTSBURGH
LOUISIANA (LA)
1 SHREVEPORT–BOSSIER CITY
2 Natchitoches
3 Opelousas–Eunice
4 New Iberia
5 Pierre Part
6 NEW ORLEANS–METAIRIE–KENNER
AR
LA
OK
TX
Shaded Area Enlarged Above
All boundaries and names are as of November 2004.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census


Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: November 2004
NE State Boundary
Alexander City Micropolitan Statistical Area
PITTSBURGH METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
AK
FAIRBANKS
ANCHORAGE
Juneau
Ketchikan
Kodiak
MT
WY
WA
ID
OR
Havre
GREAT FALLS
Helena
Kalispell
MISSOULA
Butte-Silver Bow
Bozeman
BILLINGS
Sheridan
Gillette
CASPER
Riverton
Rock Springs
Laramie
CHEYENNE
Jackson
Evanston
Rexburg
IDAHO FALLS
Blackfoot
POCATELLO
LOGAN
Burley
Twin Falls
Mountain Home
BOISE CITY-NAMPA
Ontario
COEUR D'ALENE
SPOKANE
Moscow
LEWISTON
Pullman
Walla Walla
La Grande
Pendleton-Hermiston
KENNEWICK-RICHLAND-PASCO
Moses Lake
WENATCHEE
Ellensburg
YAKIMA
Hood River
City of The Dalles
Prineville
BEND
BELLINGHAM
MOUNT VERNON-ANACORTES
SEATTLE-TACOMA-BELLEVUE
OLYMPIA
Centralia
LONGVIEW
PORTLAND-VANCOUVER-BEAVERTON
SALEM
Albany-Lebanon
EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD
Roseburg
Klamath Falls
MEDFORD
Grants Pass
Brookings
Coos Bay
Oak Harbor
Port Angeles
Shelton
Aberdeen
Astoria
BREMERTON-SILVERDALE
CORVALLIS
Shaded Area Enlarged Above
All boundaries and names are as of November 2004.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

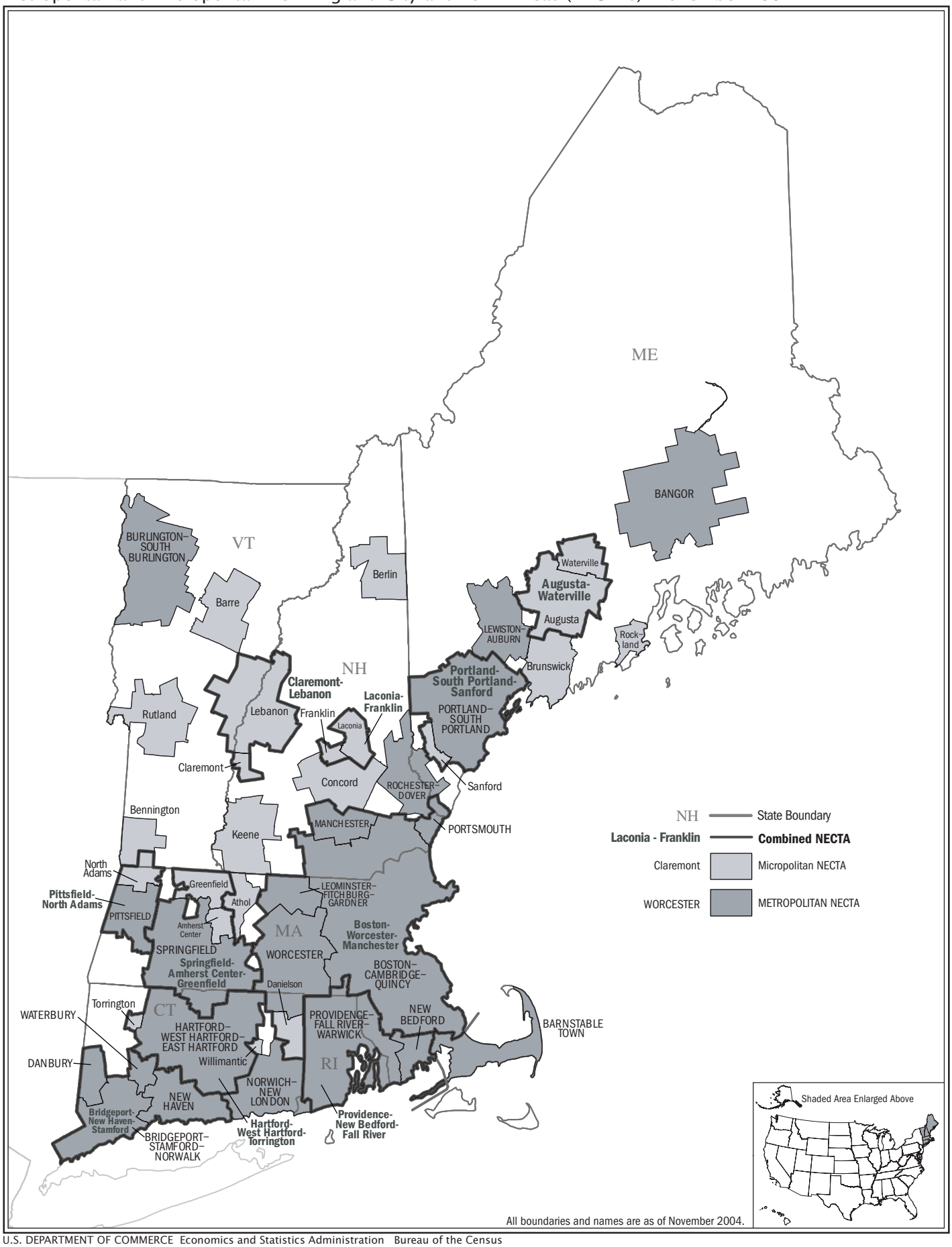

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: November 2004
Shaded Area Enlarged Above
All boundaries and names are as of November 2004.
CA
NV
UT
CO
AZ
NM
HI
Sterling
Fort Morgan
GREELEY
DENVER–AURORA
COLORADO SPRINGS
PUEBLO
FORT COLLINS–LOVELAND
BOULDER
Canon City
Silverthorne
Edwards
GRAND JUNCTION
Montrose
Durango
Vernal
Price
Heber
LOGAN
OGDEN–CLEARFIELD
CARBON
Brigham City
SALT LAKE CITY
PROVO–OREM
Cedar City
ST. GEORGE
Elko
Pahrump
Fallon
RENO–SPARKS
CARSON CITY
Gardnerville Ranchos
Susanville
Truckee–Grass Valley
REDDING
Red Bluff
CHICO
YUBA CITY
SACRAMENTO–ARDEN–ARCADE–ROSEVILLE
Phoenix Lake–Cedar Ridge
STOCKTON
MODESTO
MERCED
MADERA
FRESNO
Clearlake
NAPA
Ukiah
Eureka–Arcata–Fortuna
Crescent City
SANTA ROSA–PETALUMA
VALLEJO–FAIRFIELD
SAN FRANCISCO–OAKLAND–FREMONT
SANTA CRUZ–WATSONVILLE
SAN JOSE–SUNNYVALE–SANTA CLARA
SALINAS
Bishop
VISALIA–PORTERVILLE
HANFORD–CORCORAN
SAN LUIS OBISPO–PASO ROBLES
BAKERSFIELD
SANTA BARBARA–SANTA MARIA
LOS ANGELES–LONG BEACH–SANTA ANA
OXNARD–THOUSAND OAKS–VENTURA
RIVERSIDE–SAN BERNARDINO–ONTARIO
SAN DIEGO–CARLSBAD–SAN MARCOS
EL CENTRO
LAS VEGAS–PARADISE
Lake Havasu City–Kingman
YUMA
FLAGSTAFF
PRESCOTT
PHOENIX–MESA–SCOTTSDALE
TUCSON
Payson
Safford
Sierra Vista–Douglas
Nogales
FARMINGTON
Gallup
Grants
Espanola
Los Alamos
SANTA FE
ALBUQUERQUE
Taos
Las Vegas
Clovis
Portales
Roswell
Hobbs
Carlsbad–Artesia
Alamogordo
LAS CRUCES
Deming
Silver City
Kapaa
HONOLULU
Kahului–Wailuku
Hilo
NE
State Boundary
Micropolitan Statistical Area
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
Joins parts of the same entity
Alexander City
PITTSBURGH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census


Combined Statistical Areas: November 2004
INSET A
INSET B
Fargo–Wahpeton
Minneapolis–St. Paul–St. Cloud
Sioux City–Vermillion
Ames–Boone
Omaha–Council Bluffs–Fremont
Kansas City–Overland Park–Kansas City
Lubbock–Levelland
Midland–Odessa
Clovis–Portales
Santa Fe–Espanola
Denver–Aurora–Boulder
Idaho Falls–Blackfoot
Salt Lake City–Ogden–Clearfield
Las Vegas–Paradise–Pahrump
Los Angeles–Long Beach–Riverside
Seattle–Tacoma–Olympia
Bend–Prineville
Albany–Corvallis–Lebanon
Sacramento–Arden–Arcade–Truckee
Fresno–Madera
San Jose–San Francisco–Oakland
All boundaries and names are as of November 2004.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census


Combined Statistical Areas: November 2004 - INSET A
All boundaries and names are as of November 2004.
Area in Rectangle Enlarged Above
Portland-Lewiston-South Portland
Hartford-West Hartford-Willimantic
Boston-Worcester-Manchester
Claremont-Lebanon
Albany-Schenectady-Amsterdam
New York-Newark-Bridgeport
Philadelphia-Camden-Vineland
Salisbury-Ocean Pines
Raleigh-Durham-Cary
Ithaca-Cortland
Syracuse-Auburn
Williamsport-Lock Haven
Sunbury-Lewisburg-Selinsgrove
Washington-Baltimore-Northern Virginia
Harrisburg-Carlisle-Lebanon
York-Hanover-Gettysburg
Rochester-Batavia-Seneca Falls
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point
Youngstown-Warren-East Liverpool
Pittsburgh-New Castle
Fairmont-Clarksburg
Buffalo-Niagara-Cattaraugus
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol
Beckley-Oak Hill
Cleveland-Akron-Elyria
Mansfield-Bucyrus
Lexington-Fayette--Frankfort--Richmond
Findlay-Tiffin
Columbus-Marion-Chillicothe
Detroit-Warren-Flint
Toledo-Fremont
Dayton-Springfield-Greenville
Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington
Corbin-London
Lima-Wapakoneta
Lansing-East Lansing-Owosso
Saginaw-Bay City-Saginaw Township North
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland
Fort Wayne-Huntington-Auburn
Louisville-Elizabethtown-Scottsburg
Kokomo-Peru
Indianapolis-Anderson-Columbus
Fond du Lac-Beaver Dam
Milwaukee-Racine-Waukesha
Chicago-Naperville-Michigan City
Lafayette-Frankfort
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah
Rockford-Freeport-Rochelle
Peoria-Canton
Wausau-Merrill
Madison-Baraboo
St. Louis-St. Charles-Farmington
Eau Claire-Menomonie
Minneapolis-St. Paul-St. Cloud
Des Moines-Newton-Pella
Ames-Boone
Kansas City-Overland Park-Kansas City
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census


Combined Statistical Areas: November 2004 - INSET B
Area in Rectangle Enlarged Above
All boundaries and names are as of November 2004.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census
Raleigh–Durham–Cary
Lumberton–Laurinburg
Myrtle Beach–Conway–Georgetown
Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point
Charlotte–Gastonia–Salisbury
Columbia–Newberry
Savannah–Hinesville–Fort Stewart
Deltona–Daytona Beach–Palm Coast
Orlando–The Villages
Johnson City–Kingsport–Bristol
Greenville–Spartanburg–Anderson
Asheville–Brevard
Macon–Warner Robins–Fort Valley
Lexington–Fayette–Frankfort–Richmond
Morristown–Newport
Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Gainesville
Columbus–Auburn–Opelika
Dothan–Enterprise–Ozark
Corbin–London
Knoxville–Sevierville–La Follette
Chattanooga–Cleveland–Athens
Louisville–Elizabethtown–Scottsburg
Nashville–Davidson–Murfreesboro–Columbia
Huntsville–Decatur
Birmingham–Hoover–Cullman
Montgomery–Alexander City
Mobile–Daphne–Fairhope
Paducah–Mayfield
Columbus–West Point
Gulfport–Biloxi–Pascagoula
New Orleans–Metairie–Bogalusa
St. Louis–St. Charles–Farmington
Union City–Martin
Jackson–Humboldt
Jackson–Yazoo City
Cape Girardeau–Sikeston–Jackson
Baton Rouge–Pierre Part
Lafayette–Acadiana
Monroe–Bastrop
Fort Polk South–De Ridder
Shreveport–Bossier City–Minden
Lake Charles–Jennings
Little Rock–North Little Rock–Pine Bluff
Kansas City–Overland Park–Kansas City
Longview–Marshall
Tyler–Jacksonville
Houston–Baytown–Huntsville
Tulsa–Bartlesville
Wichita–Winfield
Oklahoma City–Shawnee
Dallas–Fort Worth
Corpus Christi–Kingsville
Brownsville–Harlingen–Raymondville

Metropolitan and Micropolitan New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs): November 2004



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