

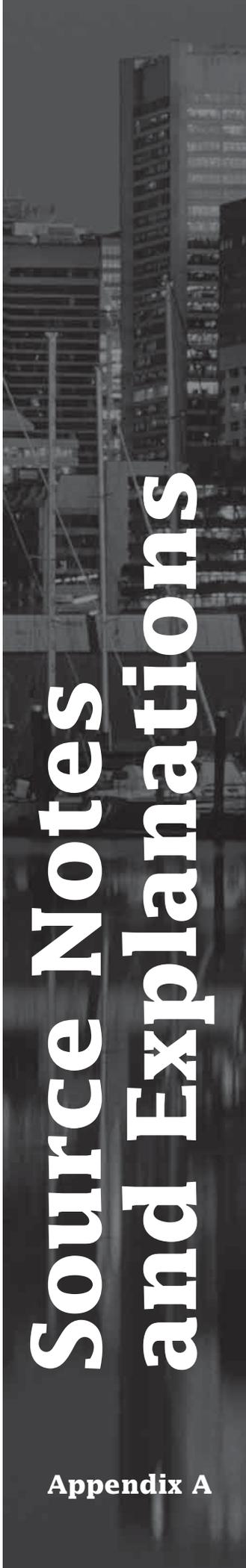
Source Notes and Explanations

Appendix A

Page

A-4	Table A. States
A-4	Table B. Counties
A-18	Table C. Cities
A-21	Table D. Places

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Source Notes
and Explanations

Appendix A

Appendix A.

Source Notes and Explanations

This appendix presents general notes on population, economic, and government censuses followed by source notes and explanation of the data items presented in table sets A/B, C, and D of this publication. Tables A/B, state/county contain identical data items, but Tables C and D 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's Web site at <<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>> and 2000 Census of Population and Housing, *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 or from Puerto Rico, net Armed Forces movement to or 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 aged 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 are used to calculate measures of migration.

Medicare enrollment is used to calculate measures of migration for the population aged 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 or from Puerto Rico, net Armed Forces movement to or 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 United States 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 United States 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 aged 65 and older is to establish the base populations. The total base population for the estimate of the population aged 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 aged 65 and older is primarily a combination of persons aged 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 aged 65 and older.

The components of population change for the population 65 and older are resident deaths to the population aged 65 and older, net internal migration for the population aged 65 and older, and net international migration for the population aged 65 and over. Resident deaths to the population aged 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 the population aged 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 aged 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/2006_st_co_meth.html.

American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a 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.

The ACS will provide estimates of demographic, housing, social, and economic characteristics every year for all states, as well as for all cities, counties, metropolitan areas, and population groups of 65,000 people or more.

For smaller areas, it will take 3 to 5 years to accumulate a sufficient sample to produce data for areas as small as census tracts. For example, areas of 20,000 to 65,000 can use data averaged over 3 years. For rural areas and city neighborhoods or population groups of less than 20,000 people, it will take 5 years to accumulate a sample that is similar to that of the decennial census. These averages can be updated every year.

Economic Census

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 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, that census has been done under the direction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Beginning with the 1997 Economic Census, 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 (OMB).

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’s 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’s Web site. For more information on these various media of release, see <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>>.

Census of Governments

The census of governments provides the only source of periodic, comprehensive, and uniform information that identifies and describes all units of state and local government.

The Census Bureau conducts a census of governments at 5-year intervals as required by law under Title 13, United States Code, Section 161. The 2002 Census of Governments, similar to those taken since 1957, covers three major subject fields: government organization, public employment, and government finances. Organization data include location, type, and characteristics of local governments. Finances and employment data include revenue, expenditure, debt, assets, employee counts, payroll, and benefits.

The census covers all local governments in the United States. Local governments as defined by the Census Bureau include 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 “Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual” found at <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/class.html>>.

TABLE A/B—STATES/COUNTIES

Table A presents 15 tables with 188 items of data for each state, the United States as a whole, and the District of Columbia. On the first page of the table, the stub presents

Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) state codes for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. For a discussion of the codes, see Appendix C, Geographic Information.

Table B presents the same 15 tables with the same items of data as in table A for each state and for each of the 3,141 counties and county equivalents (boroughs, independent cities, parishes, etc.).

Counties and county equivalents are presented in alphabetical order within states, which are also presented in alphabetical order. Independent cities, which are found in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia, are placed at the end of the county listing for those states.

FIPS codes for states and counties, with applicable metropolitan area codes, are shown in tables A-1 and B-1, respectively. These codes are given to facilitate cross-reference with other publications and to provide information for access to data available in electronic format. For more information regarding these code numbers, see Appendix C, Geographic Information.

Table A/B-1. Area and Population

Area, 2000: Total and Rank. Population: 2006, 2005, 2000, and 1990; Rank: 2006, 2000, and 1990; Persons per square mile of land area: 2006, 2000, and 1990.

Sources: **Area**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Summary File 1 (SF1), GCT-PH1 Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density: 2000 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/sumfile1.html>>). **Population, 2006, 2005, and 2000**—U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates, Annual County Population Estimates and Components of Change: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/files/CO-EST2006-alldata.txt>>). **Population, 1990**—U.S. Census Bureau archive 1990 to 1999, “County Population Estimates for July 1, 1999 and Population Change for April 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999” (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/CO-99-02.html>>).

Area measurement data provide the size, in square units, of geographic entities for which the 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 Census Bureau maps and in the TIGER® database because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as intermittent water and glaciers 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 estimate 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 change (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 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.

In cases where we do not have data for all counties for the current estimate year, we estimate the components of population change 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.

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.

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.

Rank numbers are assigned on the basis of population size, with each county area placed in descending order, largest to smallest. Where ties occur—two or more areas with identical populations—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. To determine population per square kilometer, multiply the population per square mile of land area by .3861. The figures for persons per square mile for 2006 and 2000 were calculated on the basis of land area data from the 2000 census. The figures for persons per square mile for 1990 were calculated on the basis of land area data from the 1990 census.

Table A/B-2. Components of Population Change

Components of population change, April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2006: Number—Total population change, Natural increase (Total, Births, and Deaths), Net international migration; Percent change. Population change, April 1, 1990, to April 1, 2000: Number and Percent change.

Sources: **Components of population change**—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, 2006" (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/files/CO-EST2006-alldata.txt>>). **Population change**—Census 2000, Demographic Profiles 1; 1990 census, 100 percent data, STF1 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>>).

For information on **components of population change**, see the General Notes.

Natural increase refers to the excess of births over deaths.

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 refers to 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 A/B-3. Population by Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex

Population characteristics, 2005: 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, and 75 years and over; One race (percent)—White alone, Black or African American alone, Asian alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone; Percent Hispanic or Latino origin; Males per 100 females.

Source: **Population characteristics**—U.S. Census Bureau, “County Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005,” released August 4, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>>).

The **age** classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of July 1, 2005.

The **race** 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” and issued by OMB (available online at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/re_guidance2000update.pdf>). These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. 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, OMB approved 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.

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.

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as White or report 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 indicate their race as Black, African American, or Negro or who provide 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 maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who classify themselves as described below.

American Indian includes people who indicate their race as American Indian, entered the name of an Indian tribe, or report 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, Inupiat, Yupik, Alutiiq, Egegik, 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.

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 indicate their race as Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, and Other Pacific Islander.

Hispanic or Latino origin. 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—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 federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. For Census 2000, the questions on race and Hispanic origin were asked of every individual living in the United States. The question on Hispanic origin asked respondents if they were Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. The question on race

asked respondents to report the race or races they considered themselves to be. Both questions are based on self-identification. The question on Hispanic origin for Census 2000 was similar to the 1990 census question, except for its placement on the questionnaire. For Census 2000, the question on Hispanic origin was asked directly before the question on race.

Table A/B-4. Population Characteristics

Households, 2000: Total and With individuals under 18 years (percent of total). Educational attainment, 2000: Total persons, High school graduate or higher (percent), and Bachelor's degree or higher (percent). Foreign-born population, 2000 (percent). Persons 5 years and over: Speaking a language other than English at home, 2000 (percent) and Residing in same house in 1995 and 2000 (percent). Workers who drove alone to work, 2000 (percent). Households with income of \$75,000 or more in 1999 (percent). Persons in poverty (percent): 2004 and 2000.

Sources: **Households**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, “Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics,” data files, (DP1) accessed June 14, 2002 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/demoprofiles.html>>). **Educational attainment, foreign-born population, language, residence, commuting, and income**—U.S. Census Bureau, “Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics,” data files, (DP2) accessed June 14, 2002 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/demoprofiles.html>>). **Poverty**—U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, accessed December 4, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/index.html>>).

A **household** includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.

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 twelfth 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 (GED) 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 twelfth 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.

For the 2000 census, persons were asked to report whether they sometimes or always **spoke a language other than English** at home. People who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home, who only used them elsewhere, or whose usage was limited to a few expressions or slang were excluded. Most people who reported speaking a language other than English at home also speak English. Tabulations of language spoken at home include only the responses of persons 5 years old and over. The percentage shown is obtained by dividing the number of persons speaking a language other than English at home by the total number of persons 5 years and over.

Persons **living in the same house in 1995 and 2000** are those who responded “Yes, this house” to the 2000 census question, “Did this person live in this house or apartment five years ago (on April 1, 1995)?” The category includes not only persons who did not move during the 5 years, but also those who had moved but by census day had returned to their 1995 residence. Census questions also asked for the state (or foreign country), U.S. county, city or town, and ZIP code of residence on April 1, 1995, for those people who reported that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence 5 years earlier is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. Data were tabulated for persons 5 years old and over, and the percentage shown is derived by dividing the number of persons living in the same house by the total number of persons 5 years old and over.

Data on **driving alone to work** in 2000 are derived from questions asked to workers 16 years and over who were employed and at work during the reference week. Respondents who answered “Car, truck, or van” to the 2000 census question, “How did this person usually get to work last week?” were also asked, “How many people, including

this person, usually rode in the car, truck, or van last week?” Data from respondents who answered “Drove alone” to this latter question are included in the tabulation.

Household income and poverty. Data for 2000 household income and persons below poverty level are based on the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program. This program was started by the Census Bureau with support from other federal agencies in order to provide more current estimates of selected income and poverty statistics than the most recent decennial census. Estimates are created for states, counties, and school districts (not shown in this publication). These updated estimates of income and poverty statistics are used for the administration of federal programs and the allocation of federal funds to local jurisdictions.

The estimates are not direct counts from enumerations or administrative records, nor direct estimates from sample surveys. Data from these sources are not adequate to provide intercensal estimates for all counties. Instead, a model is employed that utilizes the relation between income or poverty and tax and program data for the states and a subset of counties using estimates of income or poverty from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The models involved use selected variables based on survey and administrative sources including income and poverty estimates derived from the March CPS; direct estimates of income and poverty from the 1990 decennial census data; data summarized from federal individual income tax returns; number of food stamp recipients; information from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), in the form of personal income estimates; supplemental security income recipients; and demographic intercensal estimates of the population of states and counties by age and group quarters status.

Household income is total money income received in a calendar year by all household members 15 years 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. Poverty status is derived on a sample basis.

Table A/B-5. Births, Deaths, and Infant Deaths

Births: Number—2004 and 2000 and Rate per 1,000 population—2004 and 2000. Deaths: Number—2004 and 2000 and Rate per 1,000 population—2004 and 2000. Infant deaths: Number—2004, 2000, and 1990 and Rate per 1,000 live births—2004, 2000, and 1990.

Source: **Births, deaths, and infant deaths**—U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, accessed January 25, 2007 (related Internet site <<http://www.cdc.gov>>), and unpublished data.

Through the National Vital Statistics System, the National Center for Health Statistics (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.

Births and deaths 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. **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 A/B-6. Physicians, Community Hospitals, Medicare, Social Security, and Supplemental Security Income

Physicians, 2004: Number and Rate per 100,000 persons. Community hospitals, 2004: Number and Beds—Number and Rate per 100,000 persons. Medicare program enrollment, 2005: Total, Percent change, 2000–2005, and Rate per 100,000 persons.

Social Security program beneficiaries, December 2005: Number, Rate per 100,000 persons, Percent change, 2000–2005, and Retired workers, number. Supplemental Security Income program recipients, 2005: 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 May 17, 2006. **Community hospitals**—Health Forum LLC, an American Hospital Association (AHA) Company, Chicago, IL, *Hospital Statistics*, and unpublished data (copyright), e-mail accessed May 4, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.healthforum.com>>). **Medicare program enrollment**—Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS Statistics, Medicare Enrollment, accessed February 8, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.cms.hhs.gov/>>). **Social Security program**—U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, OASDI Beneficiaries by State and County, accessed October 24, 2006 (related Internet site <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/oasdi_sc/2005/>). **Supplementary Security Income program**—U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, *SSI Recipients by State and County, 2005*, accessed July 24, 2006 (related Internet site <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_sc/2005/>).

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 American Medical Association (AMA) Physician Masterfile. 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.

Masterfile 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.

The physician rate per 100,000 persons is based on the resident population estimated as of July 1, 2004.

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. The rate is per 100,000 resident population estimated as of July 1, 2004.

Medicare enrollment. When first implemented in 1966, Medicare covered only most persons aged 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 non-covered 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 required payment of a monthly premium. SMI helps pay for physician, outpatient hospital, home health, and other services for the aged and disabled who have voluntarily enrolled.

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 **Supplemental Security Income** (SSI) program provides cash payments in accordance with nationwide eligibility requirements to persons who are aged, blind, or disabled with limited income and resources. 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 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 A/B-7. Housing Units and Building Permits

Housing units: 2005, 2000, and 1990; Net change, 2000–2005—Number and Percent; Units per square mile of land area—2005 and 1990. Housing 2000, percent: Owner-occupied housing units and Units in multiunit structures. New private housing units authorized by building permits: Cumulative, 2000–2005 period, 2005, and 2004.

Sources: **Housing units, 2005 and 2000**—U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual Estimates of Housing Units for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005," accessed November 14, 2005 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/housing/HU-EST2005-4.html>>). **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, accessed July 19, 2005 (related Internet site <<http://censtats.census.gov/pub/Profiles.shtml>>). **Building permits**—U.S. Census Bureau, "New Residential Construction—Building Permits," May 24, 2006, e-mail from Manufacturing, Mining, and Construction Statistics Branch, subject: Annual Place Level Data 2000–2005 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/const/www/permitsindex.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 which 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, which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. **Multiunit structures** are structures containing two or more housing units.

Units per square mile of land area is the average number of housing units per square mile of land area. These figures are derived by dividing the total number of housing units by the number of square miles of land area in the specified geographic area. To determine housing units per square kilometer, multiply the units per square mile of land area by .3861. The figures for units per square mile of land area for 2005 were calculated on the basis of land area data from the 2000 census. The figures for units per square mile of land area for 1990 were calculated on the basis of land area data from the 1990 census.

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 A/B-8. Crime—Number of Offenses

Violent crimes: 2004—Total, Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, Forcible rape, Robbery, and

Aggravated assault; 2000. Property crimes: 2004—Total, Burglary, Larceny-theft, and Motor vehicle theft; 2000.

Source: **Crime**—U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, unpublished data, annual (related Internet site <<http://www.fbi.gov/>>).

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 Federal Bureau of Investigation (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 non-negligent 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 includes arson. In 2004, the FBI discontinued the use of the Crime Index in the UCR Program and decided to publish a violent crime total and a property crime total until a more viable index is developed.

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 car, 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 a 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, and bicycle thefts, 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. In this publication, arson is not included in property crime figures.

Table A/B-9. Personal Income and Earnings by Industries

Personal income: Total, by place of residence—2005, 2004, and 2000; Percent change: 2004–2005 and 2000–2005; Per capita—2005 and 2000; Earnings, by place of work, 2005—Total and Percent by selected major industries (Construction, Retail trade, Professional and technical services, Health care and social assistance, and Government).

Source: **Personal income and earnings**—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS), downloaded estimates and software, accessed June 5, 2007 (related Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/regional/docs/reis2005dvd.cfm>>).

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 source of census data for state and county estimates is the census of population and housing that is 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 by-product 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, U.S. Department of Labor; the social insurance programs of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; the federal income tax program of the IRS, U.S. Department of the Treasury; the veterans' benefit programs of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; and the military payroll systems of the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). 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 cash receipts, crop production, and livestock inventory that are prepared by the U.S. 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 A/B-10. Labor Force and Private Business Establishments and Employment

Civilian labor force: Total—2006, 2000 and Net change, 2000–2006; Number of unemployed—2006 and 2000; Unemployment rate—2006 and 2000. Private nonfarm businesses: Establishments—2004 and Net change, 2000–2004; Employment—2004 and Net change, 2000–2004; Annual payroll per employee, 2004—Amount and Percent of U.S. average.

Sources: **Civilian labor force**—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Annual Averages*, accessed April 17, 2007 (related Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/lau>>). **Private nonfarm businesses**—U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns*, accessed July 12, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>>).

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 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). These data for substate areas are produced by 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 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 and over who had no employment during the survey week and 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.

Private business establishments and employment. 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. Data for 1997 and earlier years are based on the SIC system.

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 program censuses, the Annual Survey of Manufactures, and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative records of the IRS, SSA, and BLS.

This series has been published annually since 1964 and at irregular intervals dating back to 1946. The comparability of data over time may be affected by definitional changes in establishments, activity status, and industrial classifications.

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. 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.

Table A/B-11. Banking, Retail Trade, and Accommodation and Food Services

Banking, 2005: Offices—Number and Rate per 10,000 people; Total deposits. Retail trade, 2002: Establishments; Sales—Total, Per capita, and General merchandise stores, percent of total. Accommodation and food services, 2002: Establishments; Sales—Total, Per capita, Percent change, 1997–2002, and Food services, percent of total.

Sources: **Banking**—U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), 2005 Bank and Thrift Branch Office Data Book: Summary of Deposits, accessed August 9, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www2.fdic.gov/sod/index.asp>>). **Retail trade**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, *Retail Trade, Geographic Area Series*, accessed June 21, 2005 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>>). **Accommodation and food services**—U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 and 2002 Economic Censuses, *Accommodation and Food Services, Geographic Area Series*, accessed June 21, 2005 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>>).

Banking. The FDIC and OTS collect deposit data on each office of every FDIC-insured bank and savings institution 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 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 Trade sector (NAICS codes 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 (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). 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>>.

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 for the Retail Trade sector includes 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.

Accommodation and food services data presented are based on NAICS for 2002. The data cover only establishments with payroll. The Accommodation and Food Services sector (NAICS code 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 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 the definition of establishments, see “Retail trade” above.

Sales for the Accommodation and Food Services sector includes sales from customers for services rendered, from the use of facilities, and from merchandise sold. If tax-exempt, includes dues and assessments from members and affiliates. 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 in the food services sector cover the industries in the Food Services and Drinking Places subsector that prepare 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 A/B-12. Government Expenditure, Earnings, and Employment

Federal government expenditure: 2004—Total, Percent change, 2000–2004, Per capita, and Direct payments to individuals, percent of total; 2000. Federal, state, and local governments: Earnings—2005 (Total, Percent of total, and Percent change, 2000–2005) and 2000; Employment—2005 (Total, Percent of total, and Percent change, 2000–2005) and 2000.

Sources: **Federal government expenditure**—U.S. Census Bureau, *Consolidated Federal Funds Report*, accessed February 28, 2006 (related 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), downloaded estimates and software, accessed June 5, 2007 (related Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/regional/docs/reis2005dvd.cfm>>).

Data on **federal expenditure** and obligations were obtained from a report prepared in accordance with the Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR) Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-326) (1983–1985), amended Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-547) (1986–1994), which specified that the following reporting systems and agencies be used as data sources: Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS), Federal Procurement Data Center (FPDC), Office of Personnel Management (OPM), DoD, U.S. Postal Service (USPS), IRS, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), Public Health Service (PHS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In addition, several other agencies were requested to provide data, usually for selected programs. For more information on the methodology and sources of data utilized, see the introduction and Appendix D of the *Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 1999* found on the Census Bureau's Web site at <<http://www.census.gov/prod/2000pubs/cffr-99.pdf>>.

The CFFR covers federal government expenditure or obligation for direct payments for individuals, procurement, grants, salaries and wages, direct loans, and guaranteed loans and insurance. The dollar amounts reported under these categories can represent actual expenditures or obligations. The grants and procurement data represent obligated funds, while salaries, wages, and direct payments represent actual expenditures. Data on loan and insurance programs generally represent the contingent liability of the federal government.

Most data covering **direct payments for individuals** were taken from information reported to the FAADS. 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.

Government earnings consist of the wages and salaries of civilian employees of the federal government, cash wages (including allowances) of full-time military personnel and of the members of the Military Reserves including the National Guard and pay-in-kind provided to enlisted personnel, and wages and salaries of state and local government employment. Wages and salaries paid to employees of the USPS are included in federal civilian earnings. Employer contributions to government employee retirement plans and employer contributions for government social insurance, which are part of supplements to wages and salaries, are also included in government earnings.

Government employment estimates are a companion series to the personal income estimates from BEA (see text, Table A/B-9. Personal Income and Earnings by Industries). The estimates are constructed primarily from the BLS ES-202 program and the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program. The employment estimates are the average of 12 monthly observations of a number of full-time and part-time employees. BEA adjusts data from these programs based on information from other sources, such as the DoD, U.S. Department of Education, and Census Bureau. Government includes the executive, legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of federal, state, and local governments.

Table A/B-13. Local Government Finances and Elections

Local government employment, March 2002: Total employment and Total payroll. Local government finances, 2002: General revenue—Total, Per capita, and Taxes (Total and Property, percent of total); Total debt outstanding—Amount and Per capita. Elections, 2004: Votes cast for President—Total, Percent change, 2000–2004, Republican candidate, percent of total, and Democratic candidate, percent of total.

Sources: **Local government employment and finances**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Governments, Compendium of Government Employment, accessed November 20, 2006; Finances, accessed August 6, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cog2002.html>>). **Elections, 2004**—CQ Press, 2005, *America Votes 2003–2004*, Washington, DC (copyrighted and printed with permission of CQ Press) (related Internet site <<http://www.cqpress.com>>).

A census of governments is taken at 5-year intervals as required by law under Title 13, United States Code, Section 161. This 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 special purpose (school district and special district) governments. For information on the history, methodology, and concepts for the census of governments, see the *Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual* found at <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/class.html>>.

Local government employment refers to all persons gainfully employed by and performing services for a county, municipal, township, special district, school district, or public school system government. Employees include all persons paid for personal services performed, including persons paid from federally funded programs, paid elected officials, persons in paid-leave status, and persons paid on a per-meeting, annual, semiannual, or quarterly basis.

Payroll amounts represent gross payrolls for the 1-month period of March (31 days). The gross payroll includes all salaries, wages, fees, commissions, bonuses, or awards paid to employees during the pay period that included the date of March 12. Payroll amounts reported for a period other than 1 month were converted to represent an amount for the month of March. All payroll figures are in current whole dollars and have not been adjusted for inflation. Conversion of a reported payroll to a payroll amount that would have been paid during a 31-day month is accomplished by multiplying the reported payroll by an appropriate factor. For example, a two-week payroll is multiplied by 2.214, a 1-week payroll is multiplied by 4.429, and a twice-a-month payroll is multiplied by 2.

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 employee 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 Inter-governmental 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.

Total debt outstanding refers to the par value of long-term obligations remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year, including obligations past due but not yet presented for payment.

Elections data for 2004 are comprised of total **votes cast for President**, which include votes cast for Republican and Democratic candidates, as well as candidates representing minor political parties.

Table A/B-14. Farm Earnings, Agriculture, and Water Use

Farm earnings, 2005: Total and Percent of total. Agriculture 2002: Farms—Number, and Percent (Less than 50 acres and 500 acres or more); Land in farms—Total acres and Average size of farm; Value of farm products sold—Total, Average per farm, and Percent from (Crops and Livestock and poultry). Water use, 2000: Total; Ground water, percent of total; By selected major use (Irrigation and Public supply).

Sources: **Farm earnings**—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS), downloaded estimates and software, accessed June 5, 2007 (related Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/regional/docs/reis2005dvd.cfm>>). **Agriculture**—U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *2002 Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series*, accessed April 9, 2007 (related Internet site <<http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/>>). **Water use**,—U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), *Water Use in the United States*, individual state/county and United States by state, accessed May 19, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://water.usgs.gov/watuse/>>).

Farm earnings include the income of farm workers (wages and salaries and other labor income) and farm proprietors. The estimation of farm proprietors' income starts with the computation of the realized net income of all farms, which is derived as farm gross receipts less production expenses. This measure is then modified to reflect current production through a change-in-inventory adjustment and to exclude the income of corporate farms and salaries paid to corporate officers. Farm proprietors' income includes only the income of sole proprietorships and partnerships. Therefore, an adjustment is made to exclude the net farm income of corporate farms, including the salaries of officers of corporate farms.

Agriculture. The current definition of a **farm**, in use since 1974, covers any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year. Farms were classified into selected size groups according to the total land area in the farm. The land area of a farm is an operating unit concept and includes land owned and operated as well as land rented from others. Land rented to or assigned to a tenant was considered the tenant's farm and not that of the owner. The acreage designated as **land in farms** consists primarily of agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing. It also includes 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 is an operating-unit concept and includes land owned and operated, as well as land rented from others. Land used rent free was to be reported as land rented from others. Land rented or assigned to a tenant was considered the tenant's farm and not that of the owner. All land in Indian reservations used for growing crops or grazing livestock was to be included as land in farms. With few exceptions, the land in each farm was tabulated as being in the operator's principal county. The principal county was defined as the one where agricultural products of the greatest value were raised or produced. It was usually the county containing all or the largest proportion of the land in the farm. For a limited number of Midwestern and Western states, this procedure resulted in the allocation of more land in farms to a county than the total land area of the county.

Value of farm products sold 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 includes sales by the operator as well as the value of any shares received by partners, landlords, contractors, or others associated with the operation. In addition, it includes receipts from placing commodities in the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan program. It does not include payments received for participation in federal farm programs, nor does it include income from farm-related sources, such as custom work and other agricultural services, or income from nonfarm sources. Data may include sales from crops produced in earlier years and exclude some crops produced in a given year but held in storage. The value of agricultural products sold was requested of all operators. If the operator failed to report this information, estimates were made based on the amount of crops harvested, livestock or poultry inventory, or number sold. Extensive estimation was required for operators growing crops or livestock under contract.

Water use. The USGS National Water-Use Information Program is responsible for compiling and disseminating the nation's water-use data. The USGS works in cooperation with local, state, and federal environmental agencies to collect water-use information at a site-specific level, such as the amount of water used to produce power at a fossil-fuel power-generation plant in Georgia. USGS also compiles the data from hundreds of thousands of these sites to produce water-use information aggregated up to the county, state, and national levels. Every 5 years, data at the state and hydrologic region level are compiled into a national water-use data system. The data were most recently published in USGS Circular 1268, *Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 2000*. For more information

on methodology and procedures, see the *National Handbook of Recommended Methods for Water Data Acquisition* found on the USGS Web site at <<http://pubs.usgs.gov/chapter11>>.

Water use, in the broadest sense, pertains to the interaction of human activity with and their influence on the hydrologic cycle, and includes elements such as self-supplied withdrawal, public supply delivery, consumptive use, wastewater release, reclaimed wastewater, return flow, and instream use. In a restrictive sense, water use refers to water that is actually used for a specific purpose, such as for domestic use, irrigation, or industrial processing. The quantity of water used for a specific category is determined by combining self-supplied withdrawals and public water-supply deliveries. **Withdrawals** include water removed from the ground or diverted from a surface-water source for use. **Ground water withdrawals** cover generally all subsurface water as distinct from surface water; specifically, that part of the subsurface water in the saturated zone (a zone in which all voids are filled with water) where the water is under pressure greater than atmospheric.

Data are presented for irrigation and public supply water withdrawals. Other water use categories available from USGS include domestic, commercial, livestock, industrial mining, thermoelectric power, hydroelectric power, and wastewater treatment. **Irrigation** covers the artificial application of water on lands to assist in the growing of crops and pastures or to maintain vegetative growth in recreational lands such as parks and golf courses. **Public supply** use covers water withdrawn by public and private water suppliers and delivered to users. Public suppliers provide water for a variety of uses, such as domestic, commercial, thermoelectric power, industrial, and public water use.

Table A/B-15. Manufacturing

Manufacturing: Establishments, 2002—Total and Percent change, 1997–2002; Employment, 2005—Total, Percent of all employees, and Percent change, 2001–2005; Earnings, 2005—Total and Percent of all earnings; Value added by manufactures, 2002—Total and Percent change, 1997–2002; Capital expenditures, 2002—Total and Percent change, 1997–2002.

Sources: **Establishments**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>>). **Employment and earnings**—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS), downloaded estimates and software, accessed June 5, 2007 (related Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/regional/docs/reis2005dvd.cfm>>). **Value added and capital expenditures**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, *Manufacturing, Geographic Area Series*, accessed December 2005 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>>).

Manufacturing establishments, value added, and capital expenditures data presented are based on NAICS. The Manufacturing sector (NAICS codes 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 the Construction sector. 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.

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.

The **manufacturing employment** 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.

Manufacturing earnings cover earnings by employees in the manufacturing industry, which covers establishments primarily engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of substances or materials into new products. The assembly of component parts of products also is considered to be manufacturing if the resulting product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. These activities are usually carried on in plants, factories, or mills that characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment.

TABLE C—CITIES

Table C comprises six individual tables with 82 items of data. These tables present data for states and 1,265 incorporated places of 25,000 or more population as of April 1, 2000. Hawaii has no incorporated places recognized by the Census Bureau. Two census designated places (CDPs) are also included (Honolulu CDP in Hawaii and Arlington

CDP in Virginia). The stub for Table C-1 presents the FIPS two-digit state codes and five-digit place codes. For a discussion of the codes, see Appendix C, Geographic Information.

Table C-1. Area and Population

Land area, 2000: Total and Rank. Population: 2005—Number and Per square mile; 2000 and 1990; Rank—2005, 2000, and 1990; Percent change—2000–2005 and 1990–2000.

Sources: **Land area**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Series PHC-1, using American Fact-Finder, accessed August 21, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>). **Population, 2005 and 2000**—U.S. Census Bureau, “Subcounty Population Estimates, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (SUB-EST2005),” released June 21, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities/>>). **Population, 1990**—U.S. Census Bureau, “Population Estimates for States, Counties, Places and Minor Civil Divisions: Annual Time Series, April 1, 1990 Census to July 1, 2000 Estimate (SU-2000-10),” released November 1, 2005 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/eval-estimates/subcounty/subcounty-2000c4.html>>).

The Census Bureau provides **land area** data for the decennial censuses. Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity (in this case, cities) in the Census Bureau’s geographic database. For more information, see Table A/B-1.

The Census Bureau develops subcounty **population** estimates using the “Distributive Housing Method,” which uses housing unit estimates to distribute the county population to subcounty areas within the county. Housing unit estimates use building permits, mobile home shipments, and estimates of housing unit loss to update housing unit change since the last census. Census counts of housing units are geographically updated each year to reflect legal changes reported in the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS), census corrections, and other administrative revisions.

Population data from 1990 to 2000 reflect governmental unit boundaries legally effective as of January 1, 2000, including any post-1990 corrections and other changes due to annexations, new incorporations, or mergers.

Table C-2. Crime

Number: Violent—2005 (Total, Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, Forcible rape, Robbery, and Aggravated assault) and 2000; Property—2005 (Total, Burglary, Larceny-theft, Motor vehicle theft) and 2000. Rate per 100,000 population: Violent—2005 and 2000; Property—2005 and 2000.

Source: **Crime**—U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual, accessed September 18, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>>).

For information on **crime**, see Table A/B-8.

Rates are based on resident population enumerated as of April 1 for decennial census years and estimated as of July 1 for other years. Population figures used for these rates are from the FBI.

Table C-3. Civilian Labor Force

Total: 2005, 2000, and 1990; Percent change—2000–2005 and 1990–2000. Employed: 2005, 2000, and 1990. Unemployed: 2005, 2000, and 1990. Unemployment rate: 2005, 2000, and 1990.

Source: **Civilian labor force**—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program, accessed September 19, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/lau/>>).

For information on **civilian labor force** data, see Table A/B-10.

Table C-4. Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade

Manufacturing, 2002: Establishments—Total and Percent with 20 or more employees; All employees—Number and Annual payroll; Production workers—Number and Wages; Value added by manufacture and Value of shipments. Wholesale trade, 2002: Establishments; Sales—Total and Merchant wholesalers; Paid employees, Annual payroll, and Operating expenses.

Sources: **Manufacturing**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, *Manufacturing, Geographic Area Series*, accessed October 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>>). **Wholesale trade**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, *Wholesale Trade, Geographic Area Series*, accessed November 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>>).

Manufacturing

An **establishment** is a single physical location at which business is conducted. It is not necessarily identical with a company or enterprise, which may consist of one establishment or more. The count of establishments represents those in business at any time during the year.

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 vacation; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. For some cities, the source provides only range values to avoid disclosure for individual companies. In these cases,

the figure we provide in the table is the midpoint of this range value and is footnoted with the range value. For more detailed information on employment-size ranges, see the online report at <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02>>.

The number of **production workers** is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. 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 plants own use (e.g., power plant), record keeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

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 the 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.

Value of shipments includes the received or receivable net selling values, “Free on Board” (FOB) 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 is reported by the plant providing the materials. In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer is 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.

Wholesale Trade

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. For some cities, the source provides only range values to avoid disclosure for individual companies. In these cases, the figure we provide in the table is the midpoint of this range value and is footnoted with the range value. For more detailed information on employment-size ranges, see the online report at <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02>>.

Wholesale trade sales include merchandise sold for cash or credit by establishments primarily engaged in wholesale trade; receipts from rental of vehicles, equipment, instruments, tools, etc.; receipts for delivery, installation, maintenance, repair, alteration, storage, and other services; gasoline, liquor, tobacco, and other excise taxes that are paid by the manufacturer and passed on to the wholesaler; 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; and nonoperating income from such sources as investments, rental or sales of real estate, and interest. Sales do not include wholesale sales made by manufacturers, retailers, service establishments, or other businesses whose primary activity is other than wholesale trade. They do include receipts other than from the sale of merchandise at wholesale (service receipts, retail sales, etc.) by establishments primarily engaged in wholesale trade.

Annual 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 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.

Operating expenses include payroll, employee benefits, interest and rent expenses, payroll taxes, cost of supplies used for operation, depreciation expenses, fundraising expenses, contracted or purchased services, and other expenses charged to operations during 2002. Expenses exclude cost of goods sold, income taxes, and interest for wholesale establishments; outlays for the purchase of real estate; construction and all other capital improvements; funds invested; assessments or dues paid to the parent or other chapters of the same organization; and, for fundraising organizations, funds transferred to charities and other organizations.

Table C-5. Retail Trade and Accommodation and Food Services

Retail trade, 2002: Establishments; Sales—Total, Per capita (Amount and Percent of national average), and Percent from general merchandise stores; Paid employees; Annual payroll—Total and Per paid employee. Accommodation and food services, 2002: Establishments; Sales—Total and Percent from food services; Paid employees and Annual payroll.

Sources: **Retail trade**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, *Retail Trade, Geographic Area Series*, accessed December 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>>). **Accommodation and food services**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, *Accommodation and Food Services, Geographic Area Series*, accessed December 2006 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>>).

For information on **retail trade** and **accommodation and food services**, see Table A/B-11. For definitions of **paid employees and annual payroll**, see the notes for Table C-4.

Table C-6. Government and Climate

City government employment, March 2002: Total employment and Payroll. City government finances, 2001–2002: General revenue—Total and Taxes; General expenditure—Total and By selected function, percent of total (Police protection, Sewerage and solid waste management, and Highways). Climate, 1971–2000: Average daily temperature—January and July; Min. and max. temperatures—January and July; Annual precipitation, Heating degree days, and Cooling degree days.

Sources: **Employment and payroll**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Census of Governments, *Volume 3, Number 1, Employment of Major Local Governments*, released May 2004 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cog2002.html>>). **Finances**—U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Census of Governments, *Volume 4, Number 4, Government Finances*, released April 2005 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www>>).

/cog2002.html>). **Climate**—U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), *Climatology of the United States*, Number 81 (related Internet site <<http://cdo.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/climatenormals/climatenormals.pl>>).

City Government

For information on **employment, payroll, and general revenue**, see Table A/B-13.

General expenditure covers all government expenditures other than the specifically enumerated kinds of expenditures classified as liquor stores expenditures, utility expenditures, and insurance trust expenditures. **Police protection** expenditures are for preservation of law and order and traffic safety and include police patrols and communications, crime prevention activities, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, and vehicular inspection. **Sewerage and solid waste management** expenditures are for provision of sanitary and storm sewers and sewage disposal facilities and services, and payments to other governments for such purposes. **Highway** expenditures are for construction, maintenance, and operation of highways, streets, and related structures, including toll highways, bridges, tunnels, ferries, street lighting, and snow and ice removal.

Climate

All climate data presented are average values for the 30-year period, 1971–2000. The average value of a meteorological element over 30 years is defined as a climatological normal. The normal climate helps in describing the climate and is used as a base to which current conditions can be compared. Every 10 years, the NCDC computes new 30-year climate normals for selected temperature and precipitation elements for a large number of U.S. climate and weather stations. Climate normals are a useful way to describe the average weather of a location. Over the decades the term “normal,” to the layperson, has come to be most closely associated with the mean or average. In this context, a “climatic normal” is simply the arithmetic average of the values over a 30-year period (generally, three consecutive decades). A person unfamiliar with climate and climate normals may perceive the normal to be the climate that one should “expect” to happen. It is important to note that the normal may, or may not, be what one would expect to happen. This is especially true with precipitation in dry climates, such as the desert southwestern region of the United States, and with temperatures at continental locations that frequently experience large swings from cold air masses to warm air masses.

The **average daily temperatures**, or mean temperatures, for January and July were determined by adding the average daily maximum temperatures and average daily

minimum temperatures and dividing by 2. Temperature limits represent average daily minimum for January and average daily maximum for July.

Annual precipitation values are the average annual water equivalent of all precipitation for the 30-year period. Precipitation totals include rain and the liquid equivalent of frozen and freezing precipitation such as snow, sleet, freezing rain, and hail.

Heating and cooling degree-days are used as relative measures of the energy required for heating and cooling buildings. One **heating-degree day** is accumulated for each whole degree that the mean daily temperature is below 65 F (i.e., a mean daily temperature of 62 F will produce three heating-degree days). **Cooling-degree day** are accumulated in similar fashion for deviations of the mean daily temperature above 65 F.

TABLE D—PLACES

Table D comprises six individual tables with 79 items of data. These tables present data for states and 242 incorporated places of 100,000 or more population as of April 1, 2000. Hawaii has no incorporated places recognized by the Census Bureau. Two CDPs are also included (Honolulu CDP in Hawaii and Arlington CDP in Virginia). For a discussion of the codes, see Appendix C, Geographic Information.

Table D-1. Population by Age and Sex

Total population, 2005. Population by age, 2005: Under 5 years, 5 to 17 years, 18 to 24 years, 25 to 34 years, 35 to 44 years, 45 to 54 years, 55 to 64 years, 65 to 74 years, 75 to 84 years, 85 years and over. Males per 100 females, 2005.

Source: **Population by age and sex**—U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, “DP-1. General Demographic Characteristics: 2005,” using American FactFinder, accessed August 29, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>).

Data for the ACS are collected from a sample of housing units and used to produce estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained by interviewing the entire population using the same methodology. The estimate base from the Population Estimate Program (PEP) is the population count or estimate used as the starting point in the estimates process. It can be the last census count or the estimate for a previous date. Also referred to as the “base population,” ACS and PEP data would not be expected to be the same because they are based on different methodologies.

The **age** classification is based on the age of the person in complete years at the time of the interview. Both age and date of birth were used in combination to calculate the most accurate age at the time of the interview.

Table D-2. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Number, 2005: Race—White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, and Two or more races; Hispanic status—Hispanic or Latino origin and Non-Hispanic White alone. Percent, 2005: Race—White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, Two or more races; Hispanic status—Hispanic or Latino origin and Non-Hispanic White alone.

Source: **Population by race and Hispanic origin**—U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, “DP-1. General Demographic Characteristics: 2005,” using American FactFinder, accessed August 29, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>).

Refer to the notes for D-1 for information regarding the differences between ACS data and PEP data.

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. For more information, see Table A/B-3.

Table D-3. Households

Total households, 2005. Households by type, 2005: Family households—Total (Number and Percent with own children under 18 years), Married-couple families (Number and Percent with own children under 18 years), and Female householder, no husband present (Number and Percent with own children under 18 years); Nonfamily households—Total and Householder living alone (Number and Percent 65 years and over); Percent of households with one or more persons—Under 18 years and 65 years and over. Persons per household, 2005.

Source: **Households**—U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, “DP-1. General Demographic Characteristics: 2005,” using American FactFinder, accessed August 29, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>).

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 D-4. Education

School enrollment, 2005: Total, Prekindergarten through grade 8, Grades 9 through 12, and College or graduate school. Educational attainment, 2005: Population 25 years and over and 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 Graduate or professional degree.

Source: **Education**—U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, “DP-2. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2005,” using American FactFinder, accessed August 29, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>).

School enrollment. People were classified as enrolled in school if they were attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time during the 3 months prior to the time of interview. The question included instructions to “include only nursery or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma, or a college degree” as regular school or college. Respondents who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of

school of a person with the same age, sex, and race/Hispanic or Latino origin whose residence was in the same or nearby area. A regular school advances a person toward an elementary school certificate, a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school (such as law or medicine) degree. Tutoring or correspondence schools are included if credit can be obtained in a “regular school.” People enrolled in “vocational, technical, or business school” were not reported as enrolled in regular school.

Data on **educational attainment** are derived from questions asked of all respondents to the ACS, 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 GED, 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**.

Table D-5. Income and Poverty

Median household income, 2005, Median family income, 2005, and Per capita income, 2005. Number below poverty in past 12 months, 2005: Families; Individuals—Total, Under 18 years, and 65 years and over. Percent below poverty in past 12 months, 2005: Families; Individuals—Total, Under 18 years, and 65 years and over.

Source: **Income and poverty**—U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, “DP-3. Selected Economic Characteristics: 2005,” using American FactFinder, accessed August 29, 2006, and “B17001. Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age,” “B17010. Poverty Status of Families by Family Type by Presence and Age of Related Children Under 18 Years,” “B19013. Median Household Income (in 2005 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars),” and “B19113. Median Family Income (in 2005 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars),” using American FactFinder, accessed November 29, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>).

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.

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.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the aggregate income of the group by the total population of the group.

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 D-6. Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units and Vehicles Available

Owner-occupied housing units, 2005: Total units and Median value; Value, percent—Less than \$100,000, \$100,000–\$199,999, \$200,000–\$299,999, and \$300,000 and over. Renter-occupied housing units, 2005: Total units and Median gross monthly rent; Gross monthly rent, percent—Less than \$300, \$300–\$499, \$500–\$749, and \$750 or more. Percent of occupied housing units by vehicles available, 2005: None, 1, 2, and 3 or more.

Source: **Housing units and vehicles**—U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, “DP-4. Selected Housing Characteristics in the United States: 2005,” using American FactFinder, accessed October 3, 2006 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>).

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. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement, such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit also is considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit. Mobile homes occupied by owners with installment loan balances also are included in this category. A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage.

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**.

Data on **vehicles available** show the number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of 1-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 non-business purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.