

Appendixes

Page

- A-1 Appendix A. Source Notes and Explanations
- B-1 Appendix B. Limitations of the Data and Methodology
- C-1 Appendix C. Geographic Concepts
- D-1 Appendix D. Guide to State Statistical Abstracts and State Information

You may visit us on the Web at
www.census.gov/compendia/databooks/



Appendixes

Appendix A.

Source Notes and Explanations

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

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

GENERAL NOTES

Population

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

The decennial census (prior to Census 2000) 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, etc. For a more detailed discussion of the information available from the Census 2000, 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 SF1/14(RV) released July 2007 and available on the Census Bureau Web site at <<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>> and *2000 Census of Population and Housing, 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 U.S. Census Bureau annually produces estimates of resident population for each state and county using a component of population change method at the county level. To produce the state population estimates, all county populations within each state are summed.

The Census Bureau develops county population estimates with a component of population change method in which they use administrative records and other data to estimate the household and group quarter's population. For the household population, the components of population

change are births, deaths, net domestic migration, and net international migration. The Census Bureau measures change in the nonhousehold, or group quarters, population by the net change in the population living in group quarters facilities.

A major assumption underlying this approach is that changes in selected administrative and other data sources closely approximate the components of population change. Therefore, Census Bureau demographers separately estimate each component of population change based on administrative records, including registered births and deaths, federal income tax returns, medicare enrollees, and military movement. The Census Bureau also separately estimate net international migration using information from the American Community Survey (ACS), Census 2000, and other data sources.

Most administrative record data sources lag the current estimate year by as much as 2 years. As a result, the Census Bureau project the data for the current year based on past years' data. As updated data become available, the Census Bureau revises the projected input data so that each vintage's estimates are always based on the most recent data available.

The Census Bureau produces the estimate of each county's population, starting with the base population from either Census 2000 (for the July 1, 2000, estimates) or the revised population estimate for the prior year (for the July 1, 2001, and later estimates). The Census Bureau then adds or subtracts the demographic components of population change calculated for that time period. The Census Bureau will then add the estimates of net domestic migration, net international migration, and the net change in the group quarters population.

State and county estimates may also incorporate other changes due to corrections made since Census 2000. The corrections occur outside the component estimation framework and are the result of successful local challenges or special censuses. The population estimates provided by this publication include adjustments to the population due to hurricanes Katrina and Rita. For more information, please see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/methodology/>>.

The results of the Census 2000 are used as the base population for subsequent annual population estimates. The enumerated resident population in Census 2000 is the starting point for the post-2000 population estimates. The Census Bureau will modify this enumerated population in two ways to produce the April 1, 2000, population estimates base. First, they reconcile the Census 2000 race categories with the race categories that appear in their administrative records data by recoding the "Some other race" Census 2000 responses to one or more of the five 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) race

categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Second, they update the population estimates base to reflect changes to the Census 2000 population due to the Count Question Resolution program, legal boundary updates as of January 1, 2008, and other geographic program revisions.

The birth and death components are estimated using data from two sources. Where possible, members of the Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE) provide summary data on all registered births and deaths to residents of their respective states and counties from 2000 to the most recent calendar year. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) also provides birth and death data, but these data are not as current as those available from members of the FSCPE. However, the NCHS data include individual record data on each registered birth and death by state, county, month, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age (for deaths). Where FSCPE vital data are not available, only NCHS data is used.

County birth totals from FSCPE and NCHS sources are controlled to the national NCHS birth total for the corresponding year. Then the county-level sex, race, and Hispanic origin distribution of NCHS births for that year is applied to these totals to derive births for each demographic group for all U.S. counties. Estimates of annual deaths for demographic groups are calculated in similar fashion. The Census Bureau reconciles county death totals from the two data sources to the NCHS national death total for the corresponding year and assigns the county-level age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin distribution of NCHS deaths for that year. Since they produce estimates for July 1 of each year, the Census Bureau uses the NCHS month-of-occurrence information to derive births and deaths for the July 1 to June 30 period for each year.

The Census Bureau produces separate population estimates for the populations under age 65 and age 65 and over, mainly because different data are used to measure the domestic migration of these two populations. To determine the net domestic migration for the population under the age of 65, the Census Bureau uses data derived from federal income tax returns supplied by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The data used is limited to filers and their dependents under 65.

To calculate net domestic migration rates the Census Bureau will subtract the out-migrants from the in-migrants for each county to produce the number of net migrants. Then, they will divide the number of IRS-based net migrants in each county by the number of individuals represented on the tax returns in the first year in each county.

To determine the net migration for the age of 65 and over, the Census Bureau uses medicare enrollment data as of each July 1 from 1999 to 2005 for each county. Due to data

consistency issues in the medicare data after 2005, the Census Bureau projects the number of medicare enrollees as of July 1 for each county from 2006 to 2008 based on prior trends in medicare enrollment. Because not all U.S. residents age 65 and over receive or are eligible to receive medicare benefits, the Census Bureau will use the year-to-year change in the medicare enrollment to calculate a domestic net migration rate. Assumed is that the year-to-year change in enrollment represents the total change in the age 65 and over population in each county. Since independent estimates for deaths and international migration are available for the population of age 65 and over, as well as the number of individuals turning 65 years old, the Census Bureau will benchmark these components to the medicare data and remove that change from the total population change to determine the amount of change that, by default, must be due to net domestic migration. Then, the Census Bureau calculates a medicare-based net migration rate for each county by dividing the net domestic migration estimate by the total number of medicare enrollees at the beginning of the time period.

International migration is considered any change of residence across the borders of the United States (50 states and District of Columbia). The net international migration component of the population estimates combines four parts: (a) net international migration of the foreign born, (b) net migration between the United States and Puerto Rico, (c) net migration of natives to and from the United States, and (d) net movement of the Armed Forces population between the United States and overseas.

Net international migration of the foreign-born population is estimated in two parts, immigration and emigration. The estimate of immigration utilizes information from the American Community Survey (ACS) on the reported residence of the foreign-born population in the prior year. The foreign born who reported being abroad in the year prior to the survey are considered immigrants.

Group quarters population data are used from two sources to estimate the change in the group quarters (GQ) populations: (1) Census 2000 group quarters population by single year of age and facility type (i.e., correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, nursing homes, other institutional facilities, university dormitories, military barracks, other non-institutional facilities) for each subcounty area (e.g., cities and towns) and (2) a time series of individual GQ records from the Group Quarters Report (GQR) prepared by the FSCPE members.

For further elaboration and explanation regarding Census Bureau methodology for population estimates, including information on net international migration, group quarters population, and estimations of the county populations, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/methodology/2008-st-co-meth.pdf>>.

American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a new nationwide survey designed to provide communities with 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 began in 1996 and has expanded each subsequent year. Data from the 2003 ACS are available for approximately 862 geographies including the nation, all states, the District of Columbia, most areas with a population of 250,000 or more, and selected areas of 65,000 or more.

Beginning with the 2005 ACS, and continuing every year thereafter, 1-year estimates are available for geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more. This includes the nation, all states and the District of Columbia, all congressional districts, approximately 800 counties, and 500 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, among others. In 2008, the ACS released its first multiyear estimates based on ACS data collected from 2005 through 2007. These 3-year estimates will be available for geographic areas with a population of 20,000 or more, including the nation, all states and the District of Columbia, all congressional districts, approximately 1,800 counties, and 900 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, among others. For areas with a population less than 20,000, 5-year estimates will be available. The first 5-year estimates, based on the ACS data collected from 2005 through 2009, will be released in 2010.

More information on the American Community Survey can be found by accessing their Web site, <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www>>.

Economic Censuses

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. It furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Title 13 of the U.S. Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224)

directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The economic censuses form an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual censuses were taken separately at varying intervals. Prior to 1997, the Census Bureau took the Census of Agriculture, but beginning in 1997, the census has been done under the direction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Beginning with the 1997 Economic Census data, the census presents data based on the North American Industry Classification System.

The economic censuses are collected on an establishment basis. An establishment is generally a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed (e.g., factory, mill, store, hotel, movie theater, mine, farm, airline terminal, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office). 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, 2007* 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 2002 Economic Census is available in the "Guide to the 2002 Economic Census" found on the Census Bureau Web site at <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/guide/index.html>>. For elaboration on similar topics for the 2007 Economic Census, please consult the *2007 Economic Census User Guide* found at <http://www.census.gov/econ/census07/pdf/econ_user_guide.pdf>.

Data from the 2002 Economic Census were released through the Census Bureau's American FactFinder service <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en> on CD-ROM, and in Adobe Acrobat PDF reports available on the Census Bureau Web site. American FactFinder is an electronic system for access and dissemination of Census Bureau data on the Internet. The system offers prepackaged data products and user-selected data tables and maps from Census 2000, the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, the 1997 and 2002 Economic Censuses, the Population Estimates Program, annual economic surveys, and the American Community Survey. The system was formerly known as the Data Access and

Dissemination System (DADS). For more information on these various media of release, see the following page on the Census Bureau Web site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>>. The 2007 Economic Census will only be disseminated through American FactFinder and is not available in portable document format (PDF) or on DVD-ROM or CD-ROM products.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sector

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was developed under the direction and guidance of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as the standard for use by federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of statistical data describing the U.S. economy. Use of the standard provides uniformity and comparability in the presentation of these statistical data. NAICS is based on a production-oriented concept, meaning that it groups establishments into industries according to similarity in the processes used to produce goods or services. Previous census data were presented based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system developed in 1937. Due to this change, comparability between census years and data found in previous books will be limited.

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. For the 2007 version of NAICS, six of the twenty NAICS sectors have been changed from the 2002 version. For more information regarding the classification changes made from 2002 to 2007, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

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

The sector distinguishes two basic activities: agricultural production and agricultural support activities. Agricultural production includes establishments performing the complete farm or ranch operation, such as farm owner-operators, tenant farm operators, and sharecroppers. Agricultural support activities include establishments that perform one or more activities associated with farm operation, such as soil preparation, planting, harvesting, and management, on a contract or fee basis.

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

For information on the subsectors of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting (NAICS 11), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

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

Establishments in the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector are grouped and classified according to the natural resource mined or to be mined. Industries include establishments that develop the mine site, extract the natural resources, and/or those that beneficiate (i.e., prepare) the mineral mined. Beneficiation is the process whereby the extracted material is reduced to particles that can be separated into mineral and waste, the former suitable for further processing or direct use. The operations that take place in beneficiation are primarily mechanical, such as grinding, washing, magnetic separation, and centrifugal separation. In contrast, manufacturing operations primarily use chemical and electrochemical processes, such as electrolysis and distillation. However, some treatments,

such as heat treatments, take place in both the beneficiation and the manufacturing (i.e., smelting/refining) stages. The range of preparation activities varies by mineral and the purity of any given ore deposit. While some minerals, such as petroleum and natural gas, require little or no preparation, others are washed and screened, while yet others, such as gold and silver, can be transformed into bullion before leaving the mine site.

Mining, beneficiating, and manufacturing activities often occur in a single location. Separate receipts will be collected for these activities whenever possible. When receipts cannot be broken out between mining and manufacturing, establishments that mine or quarry nonmetallic minerals, and then beneficiate the nonmetallic minerals into more finished manufactured products are classified based on the primary activity of the establishment. A mine that manufactures a small amount of finished products will be classified in Sector 21, Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction. An establishment that mines whose primary output is a more finished manufactured product will be classified in Sector 31–33, Manufacturing.

For information on the subsectors of Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS 21), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

The **Utilities** sector (NAICS 22) comprises establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. Within this sector, the specific activities associated with the utility services provided vary by utility: electric power includes generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas includes distribution; steam supply includes provision and/or distribution; water supply includes treatment and distribution; and sewage removal includes collection, treatment, and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities.

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in waste management services classified in Subsector 562, Waste Management and Remediation Services. These establishments also collect, treat, and dispose of waste materials; however, they do not use sewer systems or sewage treatment facilities.

For information on the subsectors of Utilities (NAICS 22), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

Construction work done may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Activities of these

establishments generally are managed at a fixed place of business, but they usually perform construction activities at multiple project sites. Production responsibilities for establishments in this sector are usually specified in (1) contracts with the owners of construction projects (prime contracts) or (2) contracts with other construction establishments (subcontracts).

Establishments primarily engaged in contracts that include responsibility for all aspects of individual construction projects are commonly known as general contractors, but also may be known as design-builders, construction managers, turnkey contractors, or (in cases where two or more establishments jointly secure a general contract) joint-venture contractors. Construction managers that provide oversight and scheduling only (i.e., agency) as well as construction managers that are responsible for the entire project (i.e., at risk) are included as general contractor type establishments. Establishments of the “general contractor type” frequently arrange construction of separate parts of their projects through subcontracts with other construction establishments.

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

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

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

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

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

For information on the subsectors of Construction (NAICS 23), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

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

The materials, substances, or components transformed by manufacturing establishments are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, or quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing establishments. The materials used may be purchased directly from producers, obtained through customary trade channels, or secured without recourse to the market by transferring the product from one establishment to another, under the same ownership.

The new product of a manufacturing establishment may be finished in the sense that it is ready for utilization or consumption, or it may be semifinished to become an input for an establishment engaged in further manufacturing. For example, the product of the alumina refinery is the input used in the primary production of aluminum; primary

aluminum is the input to an aluminum wire drawing plant; and aluminum wire is the input for a fabricated wire product manufacturing establishment.

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

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

The boundaries of manufacturing and the other sectors of the classification system can be somewhat blurry. The establishments in the manufacturing sector are engaged in the transformation of materials into new products. Their output is a new product. However, the definition of what constitutes a new product can be somewhat subjective. As clarification, the following activities are considered manufacturing in NAICS: Milk bottling and pasteurizing; Grinding of lenses to prescription; Water bottling and processing; Wood preserving; Fresh fish packaging (oyster shucking, electroplating, plating, metal heat fish filleting); Treating and polishing for the trade; Apparel jobbing (assigning of materials lapidary work for the trade, to contract factories or shops for fabricating signs and advertising displays, fabrication or other contract operations); Rebuilding or remanufacturing as well as contracting on materials owned by others; Machinery (i.e., automotive parts); Printing and related activities; Ship repair and renovation; Ready-mixed concrete production; Machine shops; Leather converting; and Tire retreading.

Conversely, there are activities that are sometimes considered manufacturing, but which for NAICS are classified in another sector (i.e., not classified as manufacturing). They include: (1) Logging, classified in Sector 11, Agriculture,

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

For information on the subsectors of Manufacturing (NAICS 31–33), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

The **Wholesale Trade** sector (NAICS 42) comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The merchandise described in this sector includes the outputs of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and certain information industries, such as publishing.

The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise. Wholesalers are organized to sell or arrange the purchase or sale of (a) goods for resale (i.e., goods sold to other wholesalers or retailers), (b) capital or durable nonconsumer goods, and (c) raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production.

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

This sector comprises two main types of wholesalers: merchant wholesalers that sell goods on their own account

and business-to-business electronic markets, agents, and brokers that arrange sales and purchases for others generally for a commission or fee.

1. Establishments that sell goods on their own account are known as wholesale merchants, distributors, jobbers, drop shippers, and import/export merchants. Also included as wholesale merchants are sales offices and sales branches (but not retail stores) maintained by manufacturing, refining, or mining enterprises apart from their plants or mines for the purpose of marketing their products. Merchant wholesale establishments typically maintain their own warehouse where they receive and handle goods for their customers. Goods are generally sold without transformation, but may include integral functions, such as sorting, packaging, labeling, and other marketing services.
2. Establishments arranging for the purchase or sale of goods owned by others or purchasing goods, generally on a commission basis are known as business-to-business electronic markets, agents and brokers, commission merchants, import/export agents and brokers, auction companies, and manufacturers representatives. These establishments operate from offices and generally do not own or handle the goods they sell.

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

Although, in general, wholesaling normally denotes sales in large volumes, durable nonconsumer goods may be sold in single units. Sales of capital or durable nonconsumer goods used in the production of goods and services, such as farm machinery, medium and heavy-duty trucks, and industrial machinery, are always included in Wholesale trade. For information on the subsectors of Wholesale Trade sector (NAICS 42), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For information on the subsectors of Retail Trade (NAICS 44–45), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

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

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

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

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

Warehousing establishments in this sector are distinguished from merchant wholesaling in that the warehouse establishments do not sell the goods.

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

For information on the subsectors of Transportation and Warehousing sector (NAICS 48–49) see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

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

The expressions “information age” and “global information economy” are used with considerable frequency today. The general idea of an “information economy” includes both the notion of industries primarily producing, processing,

and distributing information, as well as the idea that every industry is using available information and information technology to reorganize and make themselves more productive.

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

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

1. Unlike traditional goods, an "information or cultural product," such as a newspaper online or television program, does not necessarily have tangible qualities, nor is it necessarily associated with a particular form. A movie can be shown at a movie theater, on a television broadcast, through video-on-demand, or rented at a local video store. A sound recording can be aired on radio, embedded in multimedia products, or sold at a record store.
2. Unlike traditional services, the delivery of these products does not require direct contact between the supplier and the consumer.
3. The value of these products to the consumer lies in their informational, educational, cultural, or entertainment content, not in the format in which they are distributed. Most of these products are protected from unlawful reproduction by copyright laws.
4. The intangible property aspect of information and cultural products makes the processes involved in their production and distribution very different from goods and services. Only those possessing the rights to these works are authorized to reproduce, alter, improve, and distribute them. Acquiring and using these rights often involves significant costs. In addition, technology is revolutionizing the distribution of these products. It is possible to distribute them in a physical form, via broadcast, or online.

5. Distributors of information and cultural products can easily add value to the products they distribute. For instance, broadcasters add advertising not contained in the original product. This capacity means that unlike traditional distributors, they derive revenue not from sale of the distributed product to the final consumer, but from those who pay for the privilege of adding information to the original product. Similarly, a directory and mailing list publisher can acquire the rights to thousands of previously published newspaper and periodical articles and add new value by providing search and software and organizing the information in a way that facilitates research and retrieval. These products often command a much higher price than the original information.

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

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

For information on the subsectors of Information sector (NAICS 51), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

1. Raising funds by taking deposits and/or issuing securities and, in the process, incurring liabilities. Establishments engaged in this activity use raised funds to acquire financial assets by making loans and/or purchasing securities. Putting themselves at risk,

they channel funds from lenders to borrowers and transform or repackage the funds with respect to maturity, scale, and risk. This activity is known as financial intermediation.

2. Pooling of risk by underwriting insurance and annuities. Establishments engaged in this activity collect fees, insurance premiums, or annuity considerations; build up reserves; invest those reserves; and make contractual payments. Fees are based on the expected incidence of the insured risk and the expected return on investment.
3. Providing specialized services facilitating or supporting financial intermediation, insurance, and employee benefit programs.

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

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

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

The output of many financial services, as well as the inputs and the processes by which they are combined, cannot be observed at a single location and can only be defined at a higher level of the organizational structure of the enterprise. Additionally, a number of independent activities that represent separate and distinct production processes may

take place at a single location belonging to a multilocation financial firm. Activities are more likely to be homogeneous with respect to production characteristics than are locations, at least in financial services. The classification defines activities broadly enough that it can be used both by those classifying by location and by those employing a more top-down approach to the delineation of the establishment.

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

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

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

For information on the subsectors of **Finance and Insurance** sector (NAICS 52), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

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

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

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing equipment with operators. Establishments renting or leasing equipment with operators are classified in various subsectors of NAICS depending on the nature of the services provided (e.g., transportation, construction, agriculture). These activities are excluded from this sector because the client is paying for the expertise and knowledge of the equipment operator, in addition to the rental of the equipment. In many cases, such as the rental of heavy construction equipment, the operator is essential to operate the equipment.

For information on the subsectors of Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector (NAICS 53), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

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

For information on the subsectors of Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector (NAICS 54) see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

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

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

For information on the subsectors of Management of Companies and Enterprises sector (NAICS 55), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

The administrative and management activities performed by establishments in this sector are typically on a contract or fee basis. These activities may also be performed by establishments that are part of the company or enterprise. However, establishments involved in administering, overseeing, and managing other establishments of the company or enterprise, are classified in Sector 55, Management of Companies and Enterprises. Establishments in Sector 55 normally undertake the strategic and organizational planning and decision-making role of the company or enterprise. Government establishments engaged in

administering, overseeing, and managing governmental programs are classified in Sector 92, Public Administration.

For information on the subsectors of Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector (NAICS 56), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

Educational services are usually delivered by teachers or instructors that explain, tell, demonstrate, supervise, and direct learning. Instruction is imparted in diverse settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace, or the home, and through diverse means, such as correspondence, television, the Internet, or other electronic and distance-learning methods. The training provided by these establishments may include the use of simulators and simulation methods. It can be adapted to the particular needs of the students, for example, sign language can replace verbal language for teaching students with hearing impairments. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of instructors with the requisite subject matter expertise and teaching ability.

For information on the subsectors of Educational Services sector (NAICS 61), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

Excluded from this sector are aerobic classes in Subsector 713, Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries and nonmedical diet and weight reducing centers in Subsector

812, Personal and Laundry Services. Although these can be viewed as health services, these services are not typically delivered by health practitioners.

For information on the subsectors of Health Care and Social Assistance sector (NAICS 62), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

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

For information on the subsectors of **Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation** sector (NAICS 71) see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

The **Accommodation and Food Services** sector (NAICS 72) comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment.

Excluded from this sector are civic and social organizations, amusement and recreation parks, theaters, and other recreation or entertainment facilities providing food and beverage services.

For information on the subsectors of Accommodation and Food Services sector (NAICS 72), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

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

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

For information on the subsectors of **Other Services** (except Public Administration) sector (NAICS 81) see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

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

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

As a practical matter, it is difficult to identify separate establishment detail for many government agencies. To the extent that separate establishment records are available, the administration of governmental programs is classified in Sector 92, Public Administration, while the operation of that same governmental program is classified elsewhere in NAICS based on the activities performed. For example,

the governmental administrative authority for an airport is classified in Industry 92612, Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs, while operating the airport is classified in Industry 48811, Airport Operations. When separate records for multiestablishment companies are not available to distinguish between the administration of a governmental program and the operation of it, the establishment is classified in Sector 92, Public Administration.

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

For information on the subsectors of Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), see Web site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>>.

Census of Governments

A Census of Governments is taken at 5-year intervals as required by law under Title 13, U.S. Code, Section 161. The purpose of the Census of Governments is to provide periodic and comprehensive statistics about governments and governmental activities. All state and local governments in the U.S. local governments include counties, cities, townships, special districts, and school districts. Data are obtained on government organizations, finances, and employment. Organization data include location, type, and characteristics of local governments and officials. Finances and employment data are the same as in comparable annual surveys and include revenue, expenditure, debt, assets, employees, payroll, and benefits. The U.S. Code, Title 13, requires this census and provides for voluntary responses. The 2007 census, similar to those taken since 1957, covers three major subject fields—government organization, public employment, and government finances.

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

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

the “part-time hours paid” by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

Revenue includes all amounts of money received by a government from external sources during its fiscal year (i.e., those originating “outside the government”), net of refunds and other correcting transactions, other than issuance of debt, sale of investments, and agency or private trust transactions. Under this definition, revenue excludes amounts transferred from other funds or agencies of the same government. General revenue covers all government revenue except liquor stores revenue, insurance trust revenue, and utility revenue. Taxes are compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes except employee and employer assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes, which are classified as insurance trust revenue. All tax revenue is classified as general revenue and comprises amounts received (including interest and penalties but excluding protested amounts and refunds) from all taxes imposed by a government. Local government tax revenue excludes any amounts from shares of state imposed and collected taxes, which are classified as intergovernmental revenue. Property taxes are taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value. This category includes general property taxes related to property as a whole, real and personal, tangible or intangible, whether taxed at a single rate or at classified rates, and taxes on selected types of property, such as motor vehicles or on certain or all intangibles. Direct expenditure includes payments to employees, suppliers, contractors, beneficiaries, and other final recipients of government payment; i.e., all expenditure other than intergovernmental expenditure, while general expenditure covers all government expenditure other than the specifically enumerated kinds of expenditure classified as utility expenditure, liquor stores expenditure, and employee retirement or other insurance trust expenditure.

TABLE A—STATES

Table A, States, presents 84 tables with 1,393 items of data for each state, the United States as a whole, and the District of Columbia. These tables are numbered A-1 through A-84.

A number of the statistics in Tables A-1 through A-84 are also presented for metropolitan areas in Tables B-1 through B-14, for metropolitan area component counties in Tables C-1 through C-4, and for micropolitan areas in Table D-1.

Table A-1. Area and Population

Area, 2000:
 Total, Rank;
 Population:
 2008, 2005, 2000;
 Rank:
 2008, 2005, 2000;
 Per square mile of land area:
 2008, 2005, 2000;
 Population change:
 Number, 2000–2008:
 Net change total, Net international migration, Net domestic migration;
 Percentage change:
 2005–2008, 2000–2005.

Sources: Area—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Series PHC-1, and unpublished data on American FactFinder. Population—U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Population and Housing Unit Counts (CPH-2), “Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000” (CO-EST2001-12-00), published April 11, 2002 (related Internet site <http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/2000s/vintage_2001/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.html>), and “Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008” (NST-EST2007-01), published December 22, 2008 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-ann-est.html>>). Rank—“Table 2: Cumulative Estimates of Population Change for the United States, Regions, States and Puerto Rico and Region and State Rankings: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008” (NST-EST2007-02), published December 22, 2008 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-pop-chg.html>>). Population change—U.S. Census Bureau, “Table 4: Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change for the United States, Regions and States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008” (NST-EST2007-04), published December 22, 2008 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-comp-chg.html>>).

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

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

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

Population data for 2008 and revised population data for 2000 through 2007 were released in late December 2008 for states. The population figures from the previous release were used to calculate rates or describe various population characteristics in Tables A-2 through A-84.

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

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

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

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

is omitted so that the lowest rank is usually equal to the number of states ranked.

Persons per square mile, also known as population density, is the average number of inhabitants per square mile of land area. These figures are derived by dividing the total number of residents by the number of square miles of land area in the specified geographic area. To determine population per square kilometer, multiply the population per square mile by .386103.

Net change represents the increase or decrease between the 2 years shown. **Percent change** represents the increase or decrease between the 2 years shown as a percentage of the beginning population.

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

Table A-2. Population by Residence

Inside core-based statistical area:

2008, 2005, 2000, 1990, Percentage of total, 2008;
Percentage change, 2000–2008;

Outside core-based statistical area:

2008, 2005, 2000, 1990, Percentage change,
2000–2008;

Urban population:

Number:

2000, 1990;

Percentage of total population:

2000, 1990.

Sources: Core-based statistical area population—U.S. Census Bureau, “Annual Estimates of the Population of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008” (CBSA-EST2008-01), published March 19, 2009 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/metro/CBSA-est2008-annual.html>>) and 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Population and Housing Unit Counts PHC-1. Urban population—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Population and Housing Unit Counts PHC-3 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html>>).

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas according to published standards that are applied to the Census Bureau data. The general concept of a Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area (collectively referred to as Core Based Statistical Areas, or CBSAs) is that of an area containing a recognized population nucleus and adjacent communities that have a high degree of integration with that nucleus. A **Metropolitan Statistical Area** is defined by OMB as a CBSA associated with at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000. The Metropolitan Statistical Area comprises the central county or counties

containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting. A **core** is a densely settled concentration of population, comprising either an urbanized area or urban cluster. A **Micropolitan Statistical Area** is defined as a CBSA associated with at least one urban cluster that has a population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000. The micropolitan area comprises the central county or counties containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as a measure through commuting. For more information on metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, see OMB Bulletin No. 08-01, found at Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/metrodef.html>>.

The metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area population estimates are based upon the county estimates. The county estimates methodology is available at: <<http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/methodology/2008-st-co-meth.pdf>>.

The Census Bureau classifies as **urban** all territory, population, and housing units located within an urbanized area (UA) or an urban cluster (UC). An **urbanized area** consists of a central place and adjacent densely settled territory that together contain at least 50,000 people, generally with an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile. An **urbanized cluster** consists of a central place and adjacent densely settled territory that together contain at least 2,500 people, generally with an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile. Under certain conditions, the Census Bureau will consider less densely settled territories as part of an UA or UC. All territories located outside of UAs and UCs are classified as rural. Geographic entities such as metropolitan areas and counties often contain both urban and rural territory. For more information, see Internet site <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua_2k.html>.

Table A-3. Population by Age Group and Sex

Population by age, 2008:
 Total, Under 5, 5 to 17, 18 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 to 74, 75 to 84, 85 years and over;
 Population under 18 years:
 2008, 2000, 1990;
 Population 65 years and over:
 2008, 2000, 1990;
 Percentage of population by age:
 Under 18 years:
 2008, 2000, 1990;
 65 years and over:
 2008, 2000, 1990;
 Males per 100 females, 2008.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, “Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex and Age for States and for

Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008”; Release Date: May 14, 2009; see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/SC-EST2008-02.html>>. U.S. Census Bureau, “Table ST-99-9 Population Estimates for the U.S., Regions, and States by Selected Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999,” published March 9, 2000 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/>>).

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

Table A-4. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin

All races:
 2008, 2000;
 White alone:
 2008, 2000;
 Black or African American alone:
 2008, 2000;
 American Indian and Alaska Native alone:
 2008, 2000;
 Asian alone:
 2008, 2000;
 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone:
 2008, 2000;
 Two or more races:
 2008, 2000;
 Hispanic or Latino origin:
 2008, 2000;
 Non-Hispanic White alone:
 2008, 2000;
 Percentage of total, 2008:
 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 or Latino origin, Non-Hispanic White alone;
 Percentage change, 2000–2008:
 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 or Latino origin, Non-Hispanic White alone.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, “Annual State Population Estimates with Sex, 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and One Group with Two or More Race Groups) and Hispanic Origin: July 1, 2008” (SC-EST2008-04), released May 14, 2009 (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/>>).

Race. The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, *Federal Register Notice* entitled “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB); see Internet site <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/rewrite/fedreg/ombdir15>>

.html>. These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB requires federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. For respondents unable to identify with any of these five race categories, the OMB approved including a sixth category, "Some other race," on the Census 2000 questionnaire.

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

Population estimates by race and Hispanic origin are calculated using a distributive cohort component method. Previously developed resident state population estimates by age and sex and residential national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin are used as a base. Estimated post-censal changes in the corresponding populations are applied with a cohort component model. These distributions are applied to the original state age-sex and national characteristics estimates. For further information, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/racefactcb.html>>.

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

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

American Indian and Alaska Native refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who indicated their race or races by marking this category or writing in their principal or enrolled tribe, such as Rosebud Sioux, Chippewa, or Navajo.

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

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

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

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

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

Traditional and current data collection and classification treat race and Hispanic origin as two separate and distinct concepts in accordance with guidelines from the OMB. Race and Hispanic origin are two separate concepts in the federal statistical system. People who are Hispanic may be any race, and people in each race group may be either Hispanic or non-Hispanic. Also, each person has two attributes, their race (or races) and whether or not they are Hispanic. The overlap of race and Hispanic origin is the main comparability issue. For example, Black Hispanics (Hispanic Blacks) are included in both the number of Blacks and in the number of Hispanics. For further information, see Census Bureau Web page <<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/compraceho.html>> and <<http://www.census.gov/population/cen2000/phc-2-a-B.pdf>>.

Table A-5. Households

Total households:
2005–2007, 2000;
2005–2007 Percentage distribution:
Family households;
Total;

Family households total, With own children under 18 years;

Married-couple families:

Total, With own children under 18 years;

Female householder, no husband present:

Total, With own children under 18 years;

Nonfamily households,

Total;

Householder living alone,

Total, 65 years and over;

Households with one or more people:

Under 18 years, 65 years and over;

People per household:

2005–2007, 2000.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey, Selected Social Characteristics in the United States, accessed February 26, 2009 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov/>>). For Census 2000 data, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 percent Data. Accessed February 26, 2009 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov/>>).

A **household** consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters. **People 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 householder).

A **family household** is a household maintained by a householder who is in a family (as defined above) and includes any unrelated people (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all people living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives. The expression “husband-wife” or “**married-couple**” before the term “household,” “family,” or “subfamily” indicates that the household, family, or subfamily is maintained by a husband and wife. **Female householder, no husband present** includes a family with a female who maintains a household

with no husband of 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, or adoption.

For more information regarding household data, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html>>.

Beginning in 2008, two types of estimates were made available by the American Community Survey (ACS): 1-year estimates (based on data collected in a single year) and 3-year estimates (based on data collected in three consecutive years). Three-year estimates describe the average characteristics for that three-year time period. Information about the interpretation and use of three-year estimates is available on the ACS Web site, found at <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/myoverview.html>> and also <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/accuracy2005-2007.pdf>>.

Table A-6. Marital Status, 2005–2007

Males 15 years and over;

Total;

Percentage:

Never married, Now married except separated, Separated, Widowed, Divorced;

Females 15 years and over:

Total;

Never married, Now married except separated, Separated, Widowed, Divorced.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year estimates, DP-2 Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2005–2007, using American FactFinder, accessed February 24, 2009. See Internet site <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en>.

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

together but who have not obtained a divorce. **Widowed** includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

For information regarding how to interpret 3-year estimates, see appendix entry for Table A-5.

Table A-7. Residence 1 Year Ago, People Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status, and Language Spoken at Home

Residence 1 year ago, 2005–2007:

Population 1 year and over, Percentage who lived in same house 1 year ago;

People obtaining legal permanent resident status:

Total:

2007, 2005, 2000.

Leading countries of birth, 2007:

Mexico, China, Philippines, India, Colombia, Haiti, Cuba;

Language spoken at home population 5 years and over, 2005–2007,

All languages other than English:

Total, Percentage of population;

Spanish.

Sources: Residence 1 year ago—U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey; Table B07001, “Geographical mobility in the past year by age for current residence in the United States”; using American FactFinder; <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>>, (accessed February 24, 2009).

People obtaining legal permanent resident status—U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2007 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and prior years (related Internet site <<http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics/publications/yearbook.shtm>>).

Language—U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey; table B06007, “Place of birth by language spoken at home and ability to speak English in the United States”; using American FactFinder; <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>>, (accessed February 24, 2009).

Residence 1 year ago. The American Community Survey asked those participants who had moved from another residence in the United States 1 year earlier to report the city, town, or post office, the name of the U.S. county, state, and ZIP Code where they lived 1 year ago. People living outside of the United States were asked to report the name of the foreign country or U.S. Island Area where they were living 1 year ago. “Residence 1 year ago” is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various states, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country. When no information on previous residence was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence 1 year ago. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not

assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated to the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

ACS participants were also asked if they sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home.

Language other than English includes anyone responding yes to this question but does not include the speaking of a language only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang. People reporting they did speak another language at home were asked to identify the language spoken.

People obtaining legal permanent resident status refers to an alien admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident. Permanent residents are also commonly referred to as immigrants; however, the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) broadly defines an immigrant as any alien in the United States, except one legally admitted under specific nonimmigrant categories (INA section 101(a) (15)). An illegal alien who entered the United States without inspection, for example, would be strictly defined as an immigrant under the INA but is not a permanent resident alien. Lawful permanent residents are legally accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States. They may be issued immigrant visas by the Department of State overseas or adjusted to permanent resident status by the Department of Homeland Security in the United States.

For information regarding how to interpret 3-year estimates, see appendix entry for Table A-5.

Table A-8. Place of Birth, 2005–2007

Total population;

Percent:

Born in state of residence, Born in different state, Foreign born;

Foreign born:

Total;

Percentage,

Not a citizen, Entered 2000 or later;

Born in -:

Europe;

Asia:

Total, China, India, Philippines, Vietnam;

Latin America,

Total, Mexico, El Salvador.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey, “DP-2. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2005–2007” and “C05006. Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population,” using American FactFinder, accessed March 11, 2009 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov/>>).

Place of birth. Participants of the American Community Survey were asked where they were born and were asked

to select from two categories: (1) in the United States or (2) outside the United States. Respondents selecting category 1 were then asked to report the name of the state while respondents selecting category 2 were then asked to report the name of the foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc. People not reporting a place of birth were assigned the state or country of birth of another family member, or were allocated the response of another individual with similar characteristics. People born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some people may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

The **foreign-born** population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen at birth. This includes respondents who indicated they were a U.S. citizen by naturalization or not a U.S. citizen. This excludes people born in the United States, Puerto Rico or a U.S. Island Area such as Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands, or people born in a foreign country to a U.S. citizen parent(s).

For information regarding how to interpret 3-year estimates, please see appendix entry for Table A-5.

Table A-9. Live Births and Birth Rates

- Total:
2007 prel., 2000, 1990;
- Rate:
2007 prel., 2000, 1990;
- Percent with low birth weight:
2007 prel., 2000, 1990;
- Percent to teenage mothers:
2007 prel., 2000, 1990;
- Percent to unmarried women:
2007 prel., 2000, 1990.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports (NVSR), Births: Final Data 2006, Vol. 57, No. 7, January 7, 2009, and Births: Preliminary Data for 2007, Vol. 57, No. 12, March 18, 2009; and earlier reports; see also <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>>.

The National Vital Statistics System (NVSR) is an intergovernmental data system with the purpose of collecting and disseminating the nation's official vital statistics. These data are provided through contracts between NCHS and vital registration systems operated in the various jurisdictions legally responsible for the registration of vital events—births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and fetal deaths. In the United States, legal authority for the registration of these events resides individually with the 50 States, 2 cities (Washington, DC, and New York City), and 5 territories (Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American

Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands). These jurisdictions are responsible for maintaining registries of vital events and for issuing copies of birth, marriage, divorce, and death certificates.

Birth statistics are limited to events occurring during the year. The data are by place of residence and exclude events occurring to nonresidents of the United States. Births that occur outside the United States are excluded. Preliminary data for 2007 are based on a substantial proportion of births for that year (98.7 percent). For 47 of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, over 99 percent of births are included; for Louisiana, over 90 percent are included. The percent completeness for two states, Georgia and Michigan, was lower, at 86.4 and 80.2, respectfully, but considered complete enough to provide reliable state-specific estimates.

Birth rates represent the number of births per 1,000 resident population estimated as of July 1 for 2007 and enumerated as of April 1 for 1990 and 2000 (decennial census years). A “low birth weight” is considered between 1,500 and 2,500 grams (with “very low birth weight” anything less than 1,500 grams).

National estimates of births to **unmarried women** are based on two methods of determining marital status. For 2007, birth certificates in 48 states and the District of Columbia included a direct question about the mother's marital status; in two of these states, California and Nevada, a direct question is part of the electronic birth registration process but does not appear on certified or paper copies of the birth certificate. The question in most states is: “Mother married? (At birth, conception, or any time between) (Yes or no).” Marital status is inferred in Michigan and New York. A birth is inferred as nonmarital if a paternity acknowledgment was filed or if the father's name is missing from the birth certificate (listed in respective priority-of-use order). Teenagers are considered anyone under the age of 20.

Table A-10. Births and Birth Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin and Fertility Rate: 2006

- Births,
All races;
White:
Total, Non-Hispanic;
Black:
Total, Non-Hispanic;
American Indian;
Asian or Pacific Islander;
Hispanic;
- Birth rates,
All races;
White Non-Hispanic;
Black Non-Hispanic;
American Indian;

Asian or Pacific Islander;
Hispanic;
Fertility rate.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports (NVSR). Final Data for 2006, Volume 57, Number 7, January 7, 2009, and for Birth rates, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, VitalStats <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>>, April 29, 2009.

Births by race. For information on how the National Vital Statistics System, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and publishes data see appendix entry for Table A-9.

Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Beginning with the 1989 data year, NCHS started tabulating its birth data primarily by race of the mother. In 1988 and prior years, births were tabulated by the race of the child, which was determined from the race of the parents as entered on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards.

Birth fertility rates are the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years.

Table A-11. Deaths and Death Rates

All races,
Number:
2007, 2006, 2000, 1990;
Crude rate per 1,000 population:
2007, 2000, 1990;
Number of deaths by race, 2006:
White, Black;
Infant deaths:
Number:
2006, 2000;
Mortality rate,
All races:
2006, 2000;
White:
2006, 2000;
Black:
2006, 2000.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports (NVSR), Deaths: Final Data for 2006, Vol. 57, Number 14, April 2009 and earlier reports.

Deaths. Preliminary mortality data for 2007 are based on the continuous receipt and processing of statistical records by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through October 6, 2008. NCHS received the data from states' vital registration systems through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Demographic information for the United States was available in calendar year 2007

for an estimated 86.9 percent of infant decedents and 91.1 percent of decedents aged 1 year and over. Medical information for the United States was available in calendar year 2007 for an estimated 82.6 percent of infant decedents and 86.6 percent of decedents aged 1 year and over through the National Vital Statistics System, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and publishes data on deaths in the United States.

Death statistics are limited to events occurring during the year. The data are by place of residence and exclude events occurring to nonresidents of the United States. Deaths that occur outside the United States are excluded. **Death rates** represent the number of deaths per 1,000 resident population estimated as of April 1 for 1990 and 2000 (decennial census years) and July 1 for all other years.

Infant mortality rates are calculated by dividing the preliminary number of infant deaths that occurred during the year by the number of live births for the same period and are presented as rates per 1,000 live births.

Table A-12. Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Cause: 2006

Age-adjusted death rates 2006,
HIV;
Malignant neoplasms;
Diabetes mellitus;
Alzheimer's disease;
Diseases of the heart;
Cerebrovascular diseases;
Influenza and pneumonia;
Chronic lower respiratory diseases;
Chronic liver diseases and cirrhosis;
Accidents and adverse effects, total and motor vehicle:
Total, Motor vehicle
Intentional self-harm (suicide);
Assault (homicide);
Injury by firearms.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports (NVSR), Deaths: Final Data for 2006, Vol. 57, No. 14, April 2009 (related Internet site <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm/>>).

Death rates by cause. Mortality statistics by cause of death are compiled in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) regulations, which specify that member nations classify causes of death according to the current revision of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems* (ICD). Effective with deaths occurring in 1999, the United States began using the Tenth Revision of this classification. Tabulations of cause-of-death statistics are based solely on the underlying cause of death. The underlying cause is defined by the WHO as "the disease or injury which initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of

the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.” The underlying cause is selected from the conditions entered by the physician in the cause of death section of the death certificate. When more than one cause or condition is entered by the physician, the underlying cause is determined by the sequence of conditions on the certificate, provisions, of the ICD, and associated selection rules and modifications.

Age-adjusted rates are mortality rates adjusted for the different age distributions of separate populations. Certain causes of death can be more probable with a certain age group and will distort an area’s risk of suffering from certain injuries or diseases. An age-adjusted rate will control the impact a particular age group will have on the death rate of an area and will allow the user to compare mortality risks between areas with different age groups or in a time series. Age-adjusted rates should be viewed as relative indexes rather than actual measures of mortality risk. The age-adjusted rates provided by the National Vital Statistics Reports (NVSR) were computed by the direct method of applying age-specific death rates to the U.S. standard population age distribution.

Table A-13. Marriages and Divorces—Number and Rate

Marriages
 Number:
 2007, 2000, 1990;
 Rates per 1,000 population:
 2007, 2000, 1990;
 Divorces:
 Number:
 2007, 2000, 1990;
 Rates per 1,000 population:
 2007, 2000, 1990.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports (NVSR), Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: Provisional Data for 2007, annual Volume 56, Number 21, August 14, 2007; and prior reports. See Internet site <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>>.

Marriage and divorce. Information on the total numbers and rates of marriages and divorces at the national and state levels are published in the NCHS National Vital Statistics Reports. The collection of detailed data was suspended beginning in January 1996 (see Federal Register Notice, December 15, 1995). Beginning with the June 2003 data, detailed state tables of marriage and divorce levels have been included in the monthly reports of provisional data published in the NCHS National Vital Statistics Reports. Prior to this, these data were available in the “Detailed Statistical Tables section of NCHS’s Data Warehouse Web site.”

Marriage and divorce data provided by NVSR are counts of all events occurring in the state that were received in the registration offices during a 1-month period. The yearly figures are derived from summing all 12 months. Divorce figures include reported annulments. There is considerable variability among the states in the procedures that are used to submit the counts of marriages and divorces to NCHS and in the extent to which the states update their counts of marriages and divorces as new information is received. Therefore, counts vary in their completeness.

Table A-14. Community Hospitals

Number of hospitals:
 2007, 2000, 1990;
 Beds:
 2007, 2000, 1990;
 Personnel:
 2007, 2000;
 Patients admitted:
 2007, 2000;
 Outpatient visits:
 2007 2000;
 Average daily census:
 2007 2000.

Source: Health Forum, An American Hospital Association Company, Chicago, IL, AHA Hospital Statistics 2009 Edition, and prior years (copyright).

Community hospitals statistics are compiled by the American Hospital Association (AHA) from surveys of all hospitals in the United States and its outlying areas. The AHA Survey is mailed to all hospitals, both AHA-registered and nonregistered, in the U.S. and its associated areas (American Samoa, Guam, the Marshall Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands). Overall, the average response rate over the past 5 years has been approximately 85 percent. Hospitals were asked to report data for a full year ending September 30. With the exception of beds, bassinets, and facilities and services, estimates are made of data for non-reporting hospitals and for reporting hospitals that submitted incomplete surveys.

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

Data for **beds** represent the number of beds regularly maintained (set up and staffed for use) for inpatients as of the close of the reporting period. This number excludes newborn bassinets. **Personnel** figures represent the

number of persons on the hospital payroll at the end of the reporting period. Personnel are recorded as full-time equivalents (FTEs), which are calculated by adding the number of full-time personnel to one-half the number of part-time personnel, excluding medical and dental residents, interns, and other trainees. **Outpatient visits** include visits by patients who are not lodged in the hospital while receiving medical, dental, or other services.

Table A-15. Health Care Services, Physicians, and Nurses

Health care services and social assistance, 2006,
Establishments:

Total, Ambulatory health care services, Hospitals,
Nursing and residential care facilities;

Employees:

Total, Ambulatory health care services, Hospitals,
Nursing and residential care facilities;

Annual payroll;

Physicians:

Number:

2007, 2000;

Rate per 100,000 population:

2007, 2000;

Nurses:

Number:

2007, 2000;

Rate per 100,000 population:

2007, 2000.

Sources: Health care services—U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, annual (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/>>). Physicians—American Medical Association, Chicago, IL, Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., annual (copyright). Nurses—Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wages; May 2007 Wage and Employment Statistics; <<http://www.bls.gov/oes/home.htm#data>>.

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

CBP data are extracted from the Business Register, the Census Bureau's file of all known single- and multiestablishment companies. The Annual Company Organization Survey and quinquennial economic censuses provide individual establishment data for multilocation firms. Data for single-location firms are obtained from various programs

conducted by the Census Bureau, such as the economic censuses, the Annual Survey of Manufactures, and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Social Security Administration (SSA), and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

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

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

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

Health Care Services combines Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621), Hospitals (NAICS 622), and Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623). For more information on health care services (2007, NAICS 62), see General Notes or Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html>>.

Table A-16. People With and Without Health Insurance Coverage

People,

Total people covered:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Number not covered:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Percentage of people not covered:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Children,

Number not covered:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Percentage of people not covered:

2008, 2005, 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports; Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008, P60-235; issued August 2009, and prior issues. Table HI05. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State and age for All People: 2008. See also <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthin08.html>>.

Health insurance coverage. The Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) ask about health insurance coverage in the previous calendar year. The survey asks separate questions about the major types of health insurance, and people who answer “no” to each of the coverage questions are then asked to verify that they were in fact not covered by any type of health insurance. For reporting purposes, the Census Bureau broadly classifies health insurance coverage as private coverage or government coverage. Private health insurance is a plan provided through an employer or a union or purchased by an individual from a private company. Government health insurance includes the federal programs medicare, medicaid, and military health care; the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP); and individual state health plans. People were considered “insured” if they were covered by any type of health insurance for part or all of the previous calendar year. They were considered “uninsured” if they were not covered by any type of health insurance at any time in that year. Research shows health insurance coverage is underreported in the CPS ASEC for a variety of reasons. Children are considered anyone age 17 and younger. For more information, consult source, <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthins.html>>.

Table A-17. Mammograms, Health Risks, Chronic Conditions, and Cardiovascular Disease

Mammogram (percentage):
 2008, 2000;
 Health Risks
 Cigarette smoking (percentage):
 2008 and 2000;
 Binge drinking (percentage):
 2008 and 2001;
 No exercise in past month (percentage):
 2008, 2000;
 Chronic conditions:
 Overweight (percentage):
 2008, 2000;
 Obese (percentage):
 2008, 2000;
 Asthma (percentage):
 2008, 2000;
 Cardiovascular disease
 Angina or Coronary heart disease (percentage):
 2008, 2000;
 Stroke (percentage):
 2008, 2000.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, accessed September 30, 2009 (related Internet site <<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.htm>>).

Health conditions. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a collaborative project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and U.S. states and territories. The BRFSS, administered and supported by CDC’s Behavioral Surveillance Branch, is an ongoing data collection program designed to measure behavioral risk factors for the adult population (18 years of age or older) living in households. As of 2001, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands participate in the BRFSS. The objective of the BRFSS is to collect uniform, state-specific data on preventive health practices and risk behaviors that are linked to chronic diseases, injuries, and preventable infectious diseases that affect the adult population. Data are collected from a random sample of adults (one per household) through a cross-sectional telephone survey conducted by state health departments with technical and methodological assistance provided by the CDC. Data are collected monthly by state health departments through telephone surveys with more than 350,000 adults interviewed each year.

BRFSS data are directly weighted for the probability of selection of a telephone number, the number of adults in a household, and the number of telephones in a household. A final poststratification adjustment is made for nonresponse and noncoverage of households without telephones. The weights for each relevant factor are multiplied together to get a final weight.

Table A-18. Immunizations, HIV, AIDS, STDs, and Lyme Disease

Percentage of children aged 19–35 months who were immunized:
 2008, 2000;
 Percent of adults age 65 years and over who received influenza vaccine:
 2008, 2000;
 Living with HIV infection (not AIDS) 2007:
 Total, Adults or adolescents;
 Living with AIDS 2007:
 Total, Adults or adolescents;
 Sexually transmitted disease cases, 2007:
 Total, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea.
 Lyme disease cases 2007.

Sources: Children immunized—Q1/2008–Q4/2008 and Q1/2000–Q4/2000 National Immunization Survey among Children 19–35 Months of Age by State. Immunization Survey, accessed September 8, 2009, see Internet site <<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/default.htm>>; 65 and over influenza vaccine—National Center for Chronic

Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. See Internet site <<http://www.cdc.gov/>>; AIDS—U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, annual, see <<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm>>; STDs—U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, annual, see <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/od/ncghhstp.html>>; Lyme disease—Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Vol. 56, No. 53, July 9, 2009; <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwr_nd/>.

Children immunized. The National Immunization Survey (NIS) collects data on child immunization in the United States through telephone surveys followed by mail surveys. The study collects data by interviewing households in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 27 urban areas. Telephone interviews are selected by random chance. The NIS data provide current, population-based, state and local area estimates of vaccination coverage produced by a standard methodology. Each quarter, estimates of vaccination coverage levels are calculated and valid comparisons of state efforts to deliver vaccination services are made. To assure the accuracy and precision of the estimates, immunization data for surveyed children are also collected through a mail survey of their pediatricians, family physicians, and other health care providers. In the past year, the NIS Provider Study Immunization History Questionnaire was sent to approximately 30,000 medical providers. Types of immunizations, dates of administration, and additional data about facility characteristics are requested from immunization providers identified during the telephone survey of households. The NIS estimates of vaccination coverage reflect a comparison of information provided by both immunization providers and households. The NIS is now conducted for the CDC by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago. For more information, see Internet site <<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/imz-coverage.htm#nis>>.

Influenza vaccine for adults aged 65 and over. For information regarding the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, see appendix entry for Table A-17.

Living with HIV. Surveillance of HIV Infection (Not AIDS) includes data from case reports from 53 areas that had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name for adults, adolescents, and children with confirmed HIV infection (not AIDS) as of December 31, 2007. After the removal of personal identifying information, data from these reports were submitted to CDC. Because states initiated reporting on different dates, the length of time that reporting has been in place influences the number of HIV infection cases reported.

The completeness of reporting of HIV infection is estimated at more than 80 percent, yet data on HIV infection should still be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV because not all infected persons have been tested and therefore the data offers a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected. The designation “adults and adolescents” refers to persons aged 13 years and older; the designation “children” refers to persons less than 13 years of age. For 2007 data on persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or AIDS, the age-group assignment is based on the person’s age as of December 31, 2007. For which concerns deaths of persons with AIDS, age-group assignment is determined by the person’s age at the time of death.

Living with AIDS. All fifty states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas reports AIDS cases to CDC by using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. Consult source for guidelines used when defining AIDS. Although the completeness of reporting of AIDS cases to state and local health departments differs by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that the reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85 percent complete.

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

Table A-19. Public and Private School Fall Enrollment

Total (public and private) 2005–2007;
 3 to 4 years of age:
 Total enrollment, Enrollment rate, Public school enrollment;
 5 to 17 years of age
 Total enrollment, Enrollment rate, Public school enrollment;
 Public:
 Total:
 2006, 2005, 2000;
 Prekindergarten through grade 8:
 2006, 2005, 2000;

Grades 9 through 12:
2006, 2005, 2000.

Sources: Total enrollment—U.S. Census Bureau, *2005–2007 American Community Survey*; table B14003, “Sex by school enrollment by type of school by age for the population 3 years and over”; using American FactFinder; <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>>, accessed September 7, 2009; Public enrollment—U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual. See also <<http://www.nces.ed.gov/>>.

Total (public and private) enrollment data are provided by the American Community Survey. For information on the American Community Survey, see General Notes. For information on how to interpret a 3-year estimate, see appendix entry for Table A-5.

Total enrollment rate is the average percent of people aged 3–4 or 5–17 years who are enrolled in public or private school based on enumerated resident population for the ages of 3–4 or 5–17 as of July 1.

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

Data are collected for a particular school year via an online reporting system open to state education agencies during the school year. Beginning with the 2006–07 school year, nonfiscal CCD data are collected through the Department of Education’s Education Data Exchange Network (EDEN). Since the CCD is a universe collection, CCD data are not subject to sampling errors. However, nonsampling errors could come from two sources: nonresponse and inaccurate reporting.

Table A-20. Public Elementary and Secondary Schools—Finances and Teachers

Receipts, 2006–2007,

Total,

Revenue receipts:

Total;

Source;

Federal, State, Local;

Expenditures, 2006–2007,

Total, Per capita;

Current expenditures,

Elementary and secondary day schools;

Average per pupil in average daily attendance;

Amount, Rank;

Capital outlay;

Teachers, 2006–2007,

Number:

Elementary, Secondary;

Average salary:

Elementary, Secondary;

Pupil-teacher ratio, 2006.

Source: Teacher number and salary, receipts, and expenditures—National Education Association, Washington, DC, *Estimates of School Statistics Database* (copyright). Pupil-teacher ratio—U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual.

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

Total **expenditures** for public schools include current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools, capital outlays, and interest payments. **Current expenditures** include those expenditures for operating local public day schools, excluding interest on school debt and capital outlay. These expenditures include such items as salaries for school personnel, fixed charges, student transportation, school books and materials, and energy costs.

Capital outlay refers to an expenditure that results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets, which are presumed to have benefits for more than one year. It is an expenditure for land or existing buildings, improvements of grounds, construction of buildings, additions to buildings, remodeling of buildings, or initial, additional, and replacement equipment.

Data on classroom **teachers’ salaries** are revised periodically by the National Education Association. Teachers at the elementary and secondary school levels include grades kindergarten through 6 and 7 through 12, respectively.

Average salary is the arithmetic mean of the salaries of elementary and secondary school teachers. This figure is the average gross salary before deductions for social security, retirement, health insurance, etc.

The **pupil/teacher ratio** includes teachers for students with disabilities and other special teachers, while these teachers are generally excluded from class size calculations. The student count for the pupil/teacher ratio includes all students enrolled in the fall of the school year. Pupil/teacher ratios are based on data reported by types

of schools rather than by instructional programs within schools. Only includes schools that reported both enrollment and teacher data. Ratios are based on data reported by schools and may differ from data reported in other tables that reflect aggregate totals reported by states.

Table A-21. Public High School Graduates and Educational Attainment

Public high school graduates,
2007 projected, 2005, 2000;
18- to- 24- year-olds who were high school completers,
2005 (percent)
Educational attainment, 2005–2007:
Population 25 years and over:
Percent of people 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, Advanced degree.

Sources: Public high school graduates—U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, annual (related Internet site <<http://www.nces.ed.gov/>>). Attainment—U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey, “Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2007,” using American FactFinder, accessed March 21, 2009 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov/>>).

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

Data for **high school completers** include those people who graduated from high school with a diploma, as well as those who completed high school through equivalency programs.

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

transferable to a **bachelor's degree**. **Advanced degree** refers to a graduate or professional degree.

For information regarding how to interpret 3-year estimates, see appendix entry for Table A-5.

Table A-22. Institutions of Higher Education

Fall enrollment:
Total:
2006, 2005, 2000;
Public:
2006, 2005, 2000;
Private, 2006, 2005, 2000;
State appropriations for higher education, 2007–2008,
Full-time equivalent enrollment, Educational appropriations, Educational appropriations per full-time equivalent enrollment;
Degrees conferred from degree-granting institutions, 2006–2007,
Total, Bachelor's.

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

Higher education is identified by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as the study beyond secondary school at an institution that offers programs terminating in an associate, baccalaureate, or higher degrees. The data shown are based upon the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), established as the core postsecondary education data collection program for NCES. IPEDS is a system of surveys designed to collect data from all primary providers of postsecondary education in such areas as enrollment, program completions, faculty, staff, and finances. See the sources for methodological details.

Appropriations refer to money set aside by formal legislative action for a specific use. SHEEO defines **educational appropriations** by the equation: Net State Support plus Local Tax Appropriations minus Research, Agricultural, and Medical (RAM) appropriations. See the source for further information.

Full-time equivalent enrollment (FTE) is a measure of enrollment equal to one student enrolled full-time for one academic year, based on all credit hours, including summer sessions. The data capture FTE enrollment in public institutions of higher education in those credit or contact hours associated with courses that apply to degree or certificate, excluding noncredit continuing education, adult education, or extension courses. Data for **net tuition** exclude discounts, waivers, and state-appropriated aid to students attending in-state public institutions and excludes medical student tuition.

Degrees conferred refer to awards conferred by a college, university, or other postsecondary education

institution as official recognition for the successful completion of a program of studies.

Table A-23. Violent Crimes and Crime Rates

Number:

2007, 2005, 2000, 1990;

Rate:

2007:

Total, Murder, Rape, Robbery, Assault;
2005, 2000, 1990.

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual. See Internet site <<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>>.

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. UCR program contributors compile and submit their crime data in one of two means: either directly to the FBI or through the state UCR programs.

Caution is advised when 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 in this publication are presented as reported to the FBI.

Data presented reflect the Hierarchy Rule, which requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident be counted. In descending order of severity, the violent crimes are murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, followed by the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The Hierarchy Rule does not apply to the offense of arson.

Violent crimes include four crime categories: (1) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the UCR program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. This offense excludes deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder. (2) Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against

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

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

Table A-24. Property Crimes and Crime Rates

Number:

2007, 2005, 2000, 1990;

Rates:

2007:

Total, Burglary, Larceny, Motor vehicle theft.

Total:

2005, 2000, 1990.

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual. See also <<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>>.

For information on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program and comparability of data, see appendix entry for Table A-23.

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

Table A-25. Juvenile Arrests, Child Abuse Cases, and Prisoners

Juvenile arrest rate, 2007:

Violent crime index, Property crime index, Drug abuse, Weapons;

Child abuse and neglect cases reported and investigated, 2007,

Number of reports, Number of children subject of investigation, Number of victims;

Prisoners under jurisdiction of federal and state authorities, 2007

Number, Rate; 2000;

Prisoners executed:

2007, 1977 to 2007;

Prisoners under death sentence:

2007, 2005, 2002, 2000.

Sources: Juvenile arrests—U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, *Juvenile Arrests 2007*, see Internet site <<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/225344.pdf>>; Child abuse and neglect—U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, *Child Maltreatment 2007* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2007) see Internet site <<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm07/>>; Prisoners under jurisdiction—U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2007*, and earlier issues, see Internet site <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p07.htm>>; Capital punishment—U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment, 2007*, see Internet site <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/html/cp/2007/cp07st.htm>>.

Data on **juvenile arrest rates** are based on analysis of arrest data from FBI reports and population from the Census Bureau. Rates are calculated by dividing the number of arrests of persons under age 18 for every 100,000 persons ages 10–17. The reporting coverage for the total United States is 78 percent and includes all states reporting arrests of person under age 18. Arrest rates are calculated by dividing the number of youth arrests made in the year by the number of youth living in reporting jurisdictions. While juvenile arrest rates in part reflect juvenile behavior, many other factors can affect the size of these rates. Consequently, comparisons of juvenile arrest rates across states should be made with caution.

Data on **child abuse and neglect cases** are collected and analyzed through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) by the Children's Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families in the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The number of investigations includes assessments and is based on the total number of investigations that received a disposition. The number of children subject of an investigation of assessment is

based on the total number of children for whom an alleged maltreatment was substantiated, indicated, or assessed to have occurred or the child was at risk of occurrence.

Victims are defined as children subject of a substantiated, indicated, or alternative response-victim maltreatment.

Each state has its own definitions of child abuse and neglect based on minimum standards set by federal law. Federal legislation provides a foundation for states by identifying a minimum set of acts or behaviors that define child abuse and neglect. The *Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)*, (42 U.S.C.A. §5106g), as amended by the *Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003*, defines child abuse and neglect as: Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation; or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm.

Within the minimum standards set by CAPTA, each state is responsible for providing its own definitions of child abuse and neglect. Most states recognize four major types of maltreatment: neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and psychological maltreatment.

Data for **prisoners under federal and state jurisdiction** were collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics as provided by the National Prisoner Statistics program. Adults convicted of criminal activity may be given a prison or jail sentence. The data represent all persons under the jurisdiction of federal and state authorities rather than those in custody of those authorities. Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held.

Data on **number of executions** are for persons executed under crime authority. Data on **people under sentence of death** are collected annually for the Bureau of Justice Statistics as part of the National Prisoner Statistics Program. Data are obtained from the departments of corrections in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The following states and the District of Columbia did not have the death penalty as of December 31, 2008: Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The data exclude prisoners under sentence of death who remained within local correctional systems pending exhaustion of the appellate process or who had not been committed to prison.

Table A-26. State and Local Justice Employment and Expenditures

Full-time equivalent employment:

2006:

Number, Percent of total state and local;

2000;

Per 10,000 population, 2006:

Total justice system, Police protection, Judicial and legal, Corrections;
Expenditures:
2006:
Number, Percent of total state and local;
2000;
Per 10,000 population, 2006:
Total justice system, Police protection, Judicial and legal, Corrections.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts, 2006; and State Prison Expenditures, 2006, see Internet site <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm>>.

Justice expenditure and employment data are extracted from the Census Bureau's Annual Government Finance Survey and Annual Survey of Public Employment. **Full-time employees** include those persons whose hours of work represent full-time employment in their employer government. **Expenditure** refers to all amounts of money paid out other than for retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. It includes only external cash payments and excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions. It also includes any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue.

Police protection is the function of enforcing the law, and preserving order and traffic safety and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a police department, a sheriff's department, or a special police force maintained by an agency whose primary responsibility is outside the justice system but that has a police force to perform these activities in its specialized area (geographic or functional). Data for police protection cover all activities concerned with the enforcement of law and order, including coroners' offices, police-training academies, investigation bureaus, and local jails, "lockup," or other detention facilities not intended to serve as correctional facilities. **Judicial and legal** services covers all civil and criminal activities associated with courts, including prosecution and public defense. Data for **corrections** cover all activities pertaining to the confinement and correction of adults and minors accused or convicted of criminal offenses. Any pardon, probation, and parole activities also are included here.

Table A-27. Civilian Labor Force and Employment

Civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and over:
2008:
Total, Male, Female;
2007, 2005, 2000;
Civilian labor force,
2008:
Total, Male, Female;

Total:
2007, 2005, 2000;
Employed:
2008:
Total, Male, Female;
2007, 2005, 2000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2008 Annual Averages, and previous editions, accessed June 2009 (related Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/gps/>>).

The Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment presents annual averages from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for census regions and divisions, the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 50 large metropolitan areas, and 17 central cities. The CPS is a sample survey of about 60,500 households conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and is the regular monthly survey from which the national unemployment rate is derived.

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

Table A-28. Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment

Civilian labor force, 2008:
Male, Female.
Employment/population ratio, 2008:
Male, Female;
Unemployment,
Total:
2008:
Total, Male, Female;
2007, 2005, 2000;
Rate:
2008:
Total, Male, Female;
2007, 2005, 2000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2008 Annual Averages, and previous editions, accessed June 2009 (related Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/gps/>>).

For information on the Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, see appendix entry for Table A-27.

Unemployed persons are all civilians 16 years old and over who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had actively pursued employment some time during the prior 4 weeks. Active efforts include sending out resumes, placing or answering advertisements, and contacting potential employers regarding employment opportunities. Those engaged in passive methods of job seeking are not classified as unemployed. Persons who were laid off or were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days did not need to be looking for work to be classified as unemployed. The **unemployment rate** for all civilian workers represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-29. Employed Civilians by Occupation: 2008

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2008. See <<http://www.bls.gov/gps/>>.

For information on the Geographic Profile of Employment or what constitutes an employed person, see appendix entry for Table A-27.

An **occupation** is a set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees who perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other

occupations are found in many industries. These data are based on the occupational classifications derived from Census 2000. For information concerning the occupations, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsoccind.htm>>.

Table A-30. Private Industry Employment and Wages

Employment,
Total:
2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;
Percentage change:
2006–2007, 2000–2007;
Average annual wages per employee:
Total:
2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;
Rank:
2007, 2000
Percentage change:
2006–2007, 2000–2007.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages*, annual, 2007 edition. See Internet sites <<http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn07.htm>> and <<http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm>> for prior years.

Data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program (ES-202 program for employment and average annual pay) are the product of a federal-state cooperative program. The QCEW program derives its data from quarterly tax reports submitted to State Employment Security Agencies by over eight million employers subject to state unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. This includes 99.7 percent of all wage and salary civilian employment. The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered.

The QCEW program is an employer reported measure and therefore associated with filled jobs, whether full or part-time, and place of work. If a person holds two jobs, the person would be counted twice in QCEW data. Programs which measure full-time equivalent positions or vacant positions target a different concept, as do household reported measures, which more typically show number of people with jobs, regardless of how many, and keep track of them by place or residence. The QCEW program, by definition, measures employment covered by unemployment insurance laws. In excluding self-employed jobs, and others, it differs significantly from those programs that include that employment.

Average annual wages per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by

52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings, because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time. Average weekly or annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers, as well as by the numbers of individuals in high- and low-paying occupations. When comparing average pay levels among states and industries, data users should take these factors into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average weekly wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite is true of industries with low proportions of part-time workers and of industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, and bonus payments.

Table A-31. Industry Employment and Pay

Private industry employment, 2007:

Total, Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Transportation and Warehousing, Information, Finance and insurance, Real estate and rental and leasing, Professional and technical services, Management of companies and enterprises, Educational services, Health care and social assistance, Arts, entertainment, and recreation, Accommodation and food services;

Government employment, 2007;

Private industry average annual pay, 2007:

Total, Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Transportation and Warehousing, Information, Finance and insurance, Real estate and rental and leasing, Professional and technical services, Management of companies and enterprises, Educational services, Health care and social assistance, Arts, entertainment, and recreation, Accommodation and food services;

Government average annual pay, 2007.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, 2007*, annual. See Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn07.htm>>.

See the text for Table A-30 for explanations of employment and annual pay data for the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program. Refer to General Notes to see information on different industries defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Table A-32. Union Membership

Union members:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Workers covered by union:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Percent of workers,

Union members:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Covered by union:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Private sector union members:

2008, 2005, 2000.

Sources: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Arlington, VA, *Union Membership and Earnings Data Book: Compilations from the Current Population Survey, 2009 and prior annual editions* (copyright by BNA PLUS); authored by Barry Hirsch of Georgia State University and David Macpherson of Florida State University. See Internet sites <<http://bnaplus.bna.com/LaborReports.aspx>> and <<http://www.unionstats.com>>.

Union membership data refer to wage and salary workers who report that they are members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union. These data are based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) and represent union members by place of residence. For information on the CPS, see appendix entry for A-27 and General Notes. Contact the source for information on the methodology used.

Table A-33. Median Income of Households in Constant (2007) Dollars and Distribution by Income Level: 2005–2007

Median household income in (2007) dollars;

Total number of households;

Percent of households by income level:

Under \$10,000, \$10,000–\$14,999, \$15,000–\$24,999, \$25,000–\$34,999, \$35,000–\$49,999, \$50,000–\$74,999, \$75,000–\$99,999, \$100,000–\$149,999, \$150,000–\$199,999, and \$200,000 and over.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey, “Selected Economic Characteristics: 2007,” using American FactFinder, accessed March 5, 2009 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov/>>).

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. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income. The median income for individuals is based on individuals 15 years old and over with income. Median income for households, families, and individuals is computed on the basis of a standard distribution. Median income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Median income figures are calculated using linear interpolation if the width of the interval containing the estimate is \$2,500 or less. If the width of the interval containing the estimate is greater than \$2,500, Pareto interpolation is used.

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 interview. 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 interview. 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 interview are included. However, the composition of most households was the same during the past 12 months as at the time of interview.

For the definition of a **household**, or how to interpret 3-year estimates, see appendix entry for Table A-5.

Table A-34. Family Income and Families and Individuals Below Poverty: 2005–2007

Median Family Income;
 Total number of families;
 Percent of families by income level,
 Under \$25,000, \$25,000-\$49,999, \$50,000-\$74,000,
 \$75,000-\$99,999, \$100,000-\$199,999, and \$200,000
 and over;
 Families below poverty:
 Number, Percentage
 Individuals below poverty:
 Number and Percentage
 Children below poverty:
 Number and Percentage.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, “Selected Economic Characteristics: 2005–2007,” using American FactFinder, accessed March 6, 2009 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov/>>).

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. See appendix entry for Table A-33 for information on **Median income**.

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.

For information regarding how to interpret 3-year estimates, see appendix entry for Table A-5.

Table A-35. Housing—Units and Characteristics

Total housing units:
 2005–2007, 2000, 1990;
 Characteristics, 2005–2007,
 Total units:
 Units in structure (percentage):
 1-unit detached, 1-unit attached, Mobile home;
 Year built (percentage):
 2000 or later, 1980 to 1999, Prior to 1950;
 Occupied units:
 Total units;
 Vehicles available (percentage):
 None, 1, 2, 3 or more;
 House heating fuel, (percentage):
 Utility gas, Electricity.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey, “Selected Housing Characteristics in the United States: 2005–2007,” using American FactFinder, accessed March 11, 2009 (related Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov/>>).

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

Units in structure. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. **Mobile Homes** include both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory. **1-Unit, Detached** are any 1-unit structure detached from any other house, that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included. **1-Unit, Attached** include any 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

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

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

housing, or continuing care facilities live separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

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

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

Refer to the General Notes to see information on the American Community Survey (ACS). For information regarding how to interpret 3-year estimates, see appendix entry for Table A-5.

Table A-36. Owner- and Renter-Occupied Units—Value and Gross Rent

Owner-occupied units, 2005-2007:

Total units;

Median value;

Value percent distribution:

Less than \$100,000, \$100,000–\$199,999, \$200,000–\$299,999, \$300,000 and over;

Housing units with a mortgage:

Total, Median selected monthly owner costs, Monthly owner costs 30 percent or more of household income;

Renter-occupied units 2005–2007,

Total units;

Median gross rent;

Gross rent percent distribution:

Less than \$500, \$500–\$999, \$1,000 or more;

Gross rent 30 percent or more of household income (percentage of rental units).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey, Multi-Year Profiles 2005–2007 Housing Characteristics, using American FactFinder, accessed March 11, 2009 (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 owner or co-owner must live in the unit. The unit is owner-occupied if someone who lives in the household is purchasing the house 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.

Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. **Median value** divides the value distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value of the property and one-half above the median.

Renter Occupied includes all occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent. "No cash rent" units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified as "No cash rent." "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

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

Refer to the General Notes to see information on the American Community Survey (ACS). For information regarding how to interpret 3-year estimates, see appendix entry for Table A-5.

Table A-37. Ownership, Vacancy Rates, Housing Starts, and Sales

Homeownership rate:
2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;
Vacancy rates, 2007:
Homeowner, Rental;
Housing starts:
2006, 2005, 2004, 2000;
Existing home sales:
2008, 2007, 2005, 2000.

Sources: Homeownership and vacancy rates—U.S. Census Bureau, "Housing Vacancies and Home Ownership Annual

Statistics: 2008," Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/hvs/annual08/ann08ind.html>> (accessed 09 April 2009); Housing starts—National Association of Home Builders, Economics Division, Washington, DC. Data provided by the Econometric Forecasting Service. Home sales—NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®, Washington, DC, Real Estate Outlook: Market Trends & Insights, monthly (copyright), see Internet site <<http://www.realtor.org/research>>.

Vacancy rates and **homeownership rates** are based on data obtained from the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey (CPS/HVS). Beginning in 2003, new weighting procedures based on the 2000 decennial census were implemented. The CPS/HVS includes the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This universe includes civilians in households, people in noninstitutional group quarters (other than military barracks), and military in households living off post or with their families on post (as long as at least one household member is a civilian adult). The universe excludes other military in households and in group quarters (barracks) and people living in institutions. The weighting is controlled to independent counts of housing units for the month of the estimate. The sample size consists of approximately 71,000 addresses per month. A unit is in sample for 4 consecutive months, out for 8 months, back in sample for 4 months, and then retired from the sample. A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of the interview, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. In addition, a vacant unit may be one that is owned entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere. **Rental vacancy rate** is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant for rent. The **homeowner vacancy rate** is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant for sale. The proportion of owner households to occupied households is termed the homeownership rate. It is computed by dividing the number of owner households by the number of occupied households.

The CPS/HVS uses different methodological standards than the American Community Survey and the American Housing Survey. Caution is urged when comparing data produced by each survey. For more information, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/factsheets.html>>.

Existing home sales data are from the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®. See source for detail of statistics presented (copyright).

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

Table A-38. Cost of Living Indicators—Housing, Public University, Hospital Stays, Energy Expenditures, and Utilities

Median housing prices of single-family homes:

All housing:

2006, 2005, 2000;

Previously owned:

2006, 2005, 2000;

Average costs per full-time-equivalent student in public colleges and universities:

Public 4-year institutions:

2007–2008, 2006–2007, 2004–2005;

Public 2-year institutions:

2007–2008, 2006–2007, 2004–2005;

Community hospital cost per day:

2007, 2006, 2000;

Energy expenditures, per capita:

2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;

Residential utility prices,

Electric energy:

2007, 2005, 2000;

Distillate fuel oil:

2007, 2005, 2000;

Natural gas:

2007, 2005, 2000;

Motor gasoline prices:

2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;

State tax rates:

General sales tax:

2008, 2007, 2005, 2000;

Gasoline:

2008, 2007, 2005, 2000.

Sources: Housing prices—Federal Housing Finance Board, “Monthly Interest Rate Survey”; see Internet site <<http://www.fhfa.gov/>>; Public university—U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics 2008, and prior years; see Internet site <<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/>>; Hospital stays—Health Forum, An American Hospital Association Company, Chicago, IL, AHA Hospital Statistics 2009 Edition, and prior years (copyright); Energy expenditures, electric energy, distillate fuel oil, and gasoline prices— U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System (SEDS) released August 28, 2009. See Internet site <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html>; Natural Gas— U.S. Energy Information Administration, accessed using Natural Gas Navigator, (accessed 2009 August 10); <http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/ng/ng_sum_top.asp>. State tax rates—Federation of Tax Administrators, 2008 and previous years; see Internet site <http://www.taxadmin.org/fta/rate/tax_stru.html>. Gasoline state tax rates—U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration; Highway statistics series 2008 and previous editions. see Internet site <<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/>>.

Data on **housing prices** are collected through the Federal Housing Finance Board’s Monthly Interest Rate Survey (MIRS). This survey provides monthly information on interest rates, loan terms, and house prices by property type, by loan type, and by lender type, as well as information on 15- and 30-year fixed-rate loans. The sample consists of mortgage lenders who were asked to report the terms and conditions on all single-family, fully amortized, purchase-money, nonfarm loans that they close during the last 5 business days of the month. The survey excludes FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed loans, multifamily loans, mobile home loans, and loans created by refinancing another mortgage.

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

Hospital cost per stay. The American Hospital Association (AHA) compiles community hospitals statistics from surveys of all hospitals in the United States and its outlying areas. AHA surveys include unregistered hospitals as well as those registered by the AHA. Hospitals were asked to report data for a full year ending September 30. Data for hospital cost per stay are total expenses adjusted per inpatient day. Expenses include payroll, nonpayroll, bad debt, and all nonoperating expenses for the reporting period. Community hospitals are defined as short-term (average length of stay less than 30 days) general and special (e.g., obstetrics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose and throat; and rehabilitation, except sychiatric, tuberculosis, alcoholism, and chemical dependency). Excludes hospital units of institutions.

Energy expenditure data refers to money directly spent by consumers to purchase energy. Expenditures equal the amount of energy used by the consumer times the price per unit paid by the consumer. In the calculation of the amount of energy used, process fuel and intermediate products are not included. Population estimates used to calculate per capita data is provided by the Census Bureau’s population estimates. See Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.html>>.

Residential utility prices refer to the price of fuel used in private dwellings, including apartments, for heating, cooking, water heating, and other household uses. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters.

Electric prices are calculated for the residential sector as the average revenue per kilowatt hour of sales by all

electric power retailers to a state, based on the EIA Electric Sales and Revenue database.

Distillate fuel oil is a general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation. Physical unit distillate fuel oil prices in cents per gallon (excluding taxes) are generally available for 23 States from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Petroleum Marketing Annual (PMA). State-level prices for the states without PMA prices are estimated by using the PMA Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) district or sub-district prices. For estimation procedures consult source.

Natural gas is a gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, primarily methane. The State Energy Data System derives natural gas physical unit residential prices from data collected on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." These prices are available on the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Web site through the Natural Gas Navigator and published in Tables 26 through 76 of the EIA Natural Gas Annual.

Motor gasoline is a complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. "Motor Gasoline" includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline.

Motor gasoline prices are retail prices (usually service station prices), including taxes. Physical Unit Prices are based on annual state-level prices or are assigned PAD district or subdistrict prices from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Petroleum Marketing Annual (PMA), except for prices for certain states and years, which are derived from sales for resale prices or from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Prices: Energy (CPI). State and federal motor gasoline taxes are added to the prices from the PMA. Monthly state tax information and annual federal tax information are taken from the U.S. Department of Transportation's Highway Statistics. The monthly state taxes are averaged to create an average annual tax for each state, which is combined with the federal tax to adjust the PMA price. Due to the lack of uniformity in application, state and local general sales taxes are not included. The PMA average sales price (excluding taxes) of finished motor gasoline to end users through company outlets is used, under the assumption that this price most

closely approximates retail motor gasoline prices. Finished motor gasoline includes conventional gasoline, all types of oxygenated gasoline including gasohol, and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline.

The Federation of Tax Administrators collects data on **state tax rates** from various sources. The data shown are as of January 1 of the year shown. States may change these tax rates any time during the year.

The annual Highway Statistics publication is produced by the Office of Highway Policy Information, Federal Highway Administration. **Tax rates for gasoline** are shown as of December 31 for each year. Tax rates include inspection fees and environmental cleanup fees when these fees are targeted at highway fuel use, and include local taxes when these taxes are uniform across all the counties in the State. Consult source for information regarding methodology.

Table A-39. Gross Domestic Product by State and by Selected Large Industry

Current dollars:

2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000, 1990;

Chained (2000) dollars:

2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000, 1990;

Current dollars by industry, 2008:

Utilities, Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Transportation and warehousing, Information, Finance and insurance, Real estate, renting and leasing, Professional and technical services, Administrative and waste services, Health care and social assistance, Accommodation and food services, Other services, except government, Government.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, annual (related Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/regional/gsp/>>).

Total **Gross Domestic Product** (GDP) by state is the value added in production by the labor and capital located in a state. GDP for a state is derived as the sum of the gross state product originating in all industries in a state. In concept, an industry's GDP by state, referred to as its "value added," is equivalent to its gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change) minus its intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other U.S. industries or imported). GDP by state is therefore the state counterpart of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP), BEA's featured measure of U.S. output.

GDP by state for the nation differs from GDP for the following reasons: GDP by state excludes and GDP includes the compensation of federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and government consumption of fixed capital for military structures located abroad and for mili-

tary equipment, except office equipment and GDP by state and GDP have different revision schedules.

Current-dollar estimates are the market value of an item and reflect the prices of the period being measured.

Chained dollars are a measure used to express real prices, or prices that have been adjusted to account for inflation in order to represent a dollar's purchasing power. A chain-dollar estimate is a measure used to approximate the chained-typed index level and is calculated by taking the current-dollar level of a series in the base period and multiplying it by the change in the chained-type quantity index number for the series since the base period.

A chained-type index is an index based on the linking (chaining) of indexes to create a time series. Annual chained-type Fisher indices are used in BEA's national income and product accounts (NIPAs) whereby Fisher ideal price indices are calculated using the weights of adjacent years. Those annual changes are then multiplied (chained) together, forming the chained-type index time series. Chained-dollar estimates correctly show growth rates for a series, but are not additive in periods other than the base period.

Table A-40. Personal Income

Personal income:

Current dollars:

2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;

Constant (2000) dollars:

Amount:

2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;

Percent change:

2005–2008, 2000–2005;

Percentage distribution:

2008, 2000.

Disposable personal income,

Current dollars:

2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;

Constant (2000) dollars:

Amount:

2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;

Percentage change:

2005–2008, 2000–2005.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, April 2009. See also <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>> (released March 24, 2009).

Personal income data are based on the Regional Economic Information System; see Appendix B for additional information. Personal Income is the income that is received by all persons from all sources. It is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend

income, personal interest income, and personal current transfer receipts, less contributions for government social insurance. The personal income of an area is the income that is received by, or on behalf of, all the individuals who live in the area; therefore, the estimates of personal income are presented by the place of residence of the income recipients.

Disposable income is total personal income minus personal current taxes. It is personal income that is available for spending or saving.

For information regarding current vs. chained-dollars, see appendix entry to Table A-39.

Table A-41. Personal Income Per Capita

Personal income per capita:

Current dollars:

2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;

Constant (2000) dollars:

2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;

Income rank:

2008, 2000;

Disposable personal income per capita,

Current dollars:

2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;

Constant (2000) dollars:

2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;

Disposable income rank:

2008, 2000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, Volume 89, Number 4 (April 2009). See also <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>> (released March 24, 2009).

For information on **personal and disposable personal income**, see appendix entry for Table A-40. **Per capita personal income** is calculated as the total personal income of the residents of an area divided by the population of the area. It is the average income of a person if the population's total income was distributed evenly. The Bureau of Economic Analysis uses the Census Bureau's annual midyear population estimates.

For explanations of current versus constant dollars, see appendix entry for Table A-39.

Table A-42. Earnings by Industry: 2008

Private earnings:

Mining, Utilities, Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Transportation and warehousing, Information, Finance and insurance, Real estate and rental and leasing, Professional, scientific, and technical services, Management of companies and enterprises, Administrative and waste services, Educational services, Health care and social assistance, Arts, entertainment

and recreation, Accommodation and food services, Other services (except public administration), Government and government enterprises: Federal, civilian, military, state and local.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, released March 24, 2009 (related Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>).

The components of **earnings** are wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. Wage and salary disbursements are defined as monetary remuneration of employees, including corporate officers; commissions, tips, and bonuses; and "pay-in-kind" that represents income to the recipient. They are measured before such deductions as social security contributions and union dues. All disbursements in the current period are covered. "Pay-in-kind" represents allowances for food, clothing, and lodging paid in kind to employees, which represent income to them, valued at the cost to the employer. Other labor income consists of employer contributions to privately administered pension and welfare funds and a few small items such as directors' fees, compensation of prison inmates, and miscellaneous judicial fees. Proprietors' income is the monetary income and income in-kind of proprietorships and partnerships, including the independent professions and of tax-exempt cooperatives. Refer to General Notes for information on specific industries.

Table A-43. Science and Engineering Indicators

Employment 2006:

Number of engineers, Number of life and physical scientists, Number of computer specialists;

Science and engineering doctorates awarded 2006;

Federal R&D obligations:

2006, 2005;

Total R&D expenditures:

2006, 2000;

Industry R&D expenditures:

2006, 2000.

Sources: Research and Development, and S&E doctorates awarded—National Science Foundation, Science and Engineering State Profiles: 2005–07, and previous editions (related Internet site <<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/states/>>). Industry R&D—National Science Foundation, InfoBrief, NSF 08-313, August 2008. See Internet site <<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/industry/>> Engineers, life and physical scientists, and computer specialist—National Science Foundation, Science and Engineering Indicators, 2008, (biennial), published January 2008. See Internet site <<http://nsf.gov/statistics/seind08/>>.

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) of the National Science Foundation (NSF) compiles science and engineering (S&E) data that summarize state-specific data on personnel and finances. The SRS survey databases

include doctoral scientists and engineers, S&E doctorates awarded, S&E graduate students and post-doctorates, federal research and development (R&D) obligations by agency and performer, total and industrial R&D expenditures, and academic R&D expenditures. See the source for further detailed information on these topics.

The indicator for engineers, life and physical scientist, and computer specialist represent the extent to which a state's workforce includes trained engineers. The indicator for **engineer** encompasses the standard occupational codes for engineering fields such as aerospace, agricultural biomedical, chemical, civil, computer hardware, electrical and electronics, environmental, industrial, marine and naval architectural, materials, mechanical, mining and geological, nuclear, and petroleum. Engineers design and operate production processes and create new products and services.

Life scientists are identified from standard occupational codes that include agricultural and food scientists, biological scientists, conservation scientists and foresters, and medical scientists. **Physical scientists** are identified from standard occupational codes that include astronomers, physicists, atmospheric and space scientists, chemists, materials scientists, environmental scientists, and geoscientists, and postsecondary teachers in these subject areas.

Computer specialist are identified from 10 standard occupational codes that include computer and information scientists, programmers, software engineers, support specialist, systems analysts, database administrators, and network and computer system administrators.

As defined by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, **research and development** comprises creative work "undertaken on a systematic basis to increase the stock of knowledge—including knowledge of man, culture, and society—and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications."

Federal R&D obligations represent the amounts for orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, and similar transactions during a given period, regardless of when the funds were appropriated and when future payment of money is required.

Federal Obligations for R&D include all direct, incidental, or related costs resulting from, or necessary to, performance of R&D and costs of R&D plant as defined below, regardless of whether the R&D is performed by a federal agency (intramurally) or by private individuals and organizations under grant or contract (extramurally). R&D excludes routine product testing, quality control, mapping and surveys, collection of general-purpose statistics, experimental production, and the training of scientific personnel.

The data source for **R&D expenditures** (or performance) was National Science Foundation/Division of Science Resources Statistics, *National Patterns of R&D Resources*.

National Patterns of R&D Resources. Explanations of the methodology and technical issues involved in obtaining and compiling these R&D statistics can be found in *National Patterns of R&D Resources: 2006 Methodology Report*.

The data provided for **industry R&D** are derived from the Survey of Industrial Research and Development found at <<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/nsf09301>>. The statistics in this report cover only those operations located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Industrial *basic research* is the pursuit of new scientific knowledge or understanding that does not have specific immediate commercial objectives, although it may be in fields of present or potential commercial interest; industrial *applied research* is investigation that may use findings of basic research toward discovering new scientific knowledge that has specific commercial objectives with respect to new products, services, processes, or methods; and industrial *development* is the systematic use of the knowledge or understanding gained from research or practical experience directed toward the production or significant improvement of useful products, services, processes, or methods, including the design and development of prototypes, materials, devices, and systems. The survey covers industrial R&D performed by people trained, either formally or by experience, in engineering or in the physical, biological, mathematical, statistical, or computer sciences and employed by a publicly or privately owned firm engaged in for-profit activity in the United States. Specifically excluded from the survey are quality control, routine product testing, market research, sales promotion, sales service, and other nontechnological activities; routine technical services; and research in the social sciences or psychology.

Table A-44. Employer Firm Births and Deaths and Business Bankruptcies

Births:
2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;
Deaths:
2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;
Business bankruptcies:
2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, unpublished data and Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, "Bankruptcy Statistics"; <<http://www.uscourts.gov/bnkrpctystats/statistics.htm>>.

Firms are an aggregation of all establishments owned by a parent company with some annual payroll. Employer **firm births** represent an employing unit which is determined, for the first time, as meeting the definition of "employer" in the state unemployment compensation law or a previously terminated employing unit, which again is determined as meeting the definition of employer. Employer **firm deaths** refer to the voluntary or involuntary closure of a firm

or establishment. **Bankruptcy** is a condition in which a business cannot meet its debt obligations and petitions a federal district court for either reorganization of its debts or liquidations of its assets. In the action the property of a debtor is taken over by a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy for the benefit of the creditors. This action is conducted as prescribed by the National Bankruptcy Act and may be voluntary or involuntary. See the above source for more methodological information.

Table A-45. Employer Firms and Nonemployer Establishments

Firms:
2006, 2000;
By employment size of enterprise, 2006:
Fewer than 20 employees, Fewer than 500 employees;
Employment, 2006,
Total;
By employment size of enterprise:
Fewer than 20 employees, Fewer than 500 employees;
Annual payroll, 2006:
Total,
By employment size of enterprise:
Fewer than 20 employees, Fewer than 500 employees;
Nonemployer establishments:
Number:
2006, 2000;
Receipts:
2006, 2000.

Sources: Employer firms—U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, "Statistics of U.S. Businesses and Nonemployer Statistics: Firm Size Data provided by U.S. Census Bureau" (related Internet site <<http://www.sba.gov/advo/research/data.html>>). Nonemployer establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, "Nonemployer Statistics," annual (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>>).

The Census Bureau provides the Office of Advocacy of the U.S. Small Business Administration with data on employer firm size in the Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB). A **firm** is defined as the aggregation of all establishments owned by a parent company (within a geographic location and/or industry) that have some annual payroll. A firm may be located in one or more places. SUSBs employer data contain the number of firms, number of establishments, employment, and annual payroll for employment size of firm categories by location and industry. The employer data consist of static and dynamic data. Data are static or a "snapshot" of firms at a point in time. Industries are defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) thereafter.

SUSB data for 1998–2002 uses NAICS 1997, and SUSB data for 2003 and beyond use NAICS 2002. The SUSB total falls short of the total number of firms because it excludes

farms and businesses without employees. (Because employment is measured in March, SUSB does have a firm size category of zero for firms that had no employees in March but had positive employment at some point during the year.)

A **nonemployer** business is one that has no paid employees, has annual business receipts of \$1,000 or more (\$1 or more in the construction industries), and is subject to federal income taxes. Nonemployer businesses are generally small, such as real estate agents and independent contractors. Nonemployers constitute nearly three-quarters of all businesses, but they contribute only about 3 percent of overall sales and receipts data.

For information regarding annual payroll and employment, see appendix entry for Table A-15.

Table A-46. Private Nonfarm Establishments, Employment, and Payroll

Establishments:

2006, 2000, Net change, 2000–2006;
By employment-size class of establishment, 2006:
Under 20, 20 to 99, 100 to 499, and 500 or more;

Employment:

2006, 2000, Net change, 2000–2006;
By employment-size class of establishment, 2006:
Under 20, 20 to 99, 100 to 499, and 500 or more;

Annual payroll:

2006, 2000.

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

Data excludes governmental establishments except for wholesale liquor establishments, retail liquor stores, federally chartered savings institutions, federally chartered credit unions, and hospitals. Establishments without a fixed location or having an unknown county location within a state are included under a “state-wide” geography classification. For state data, a firm is defined as an aggregation of all establishments owned by a parent company within a state. Establishments are nonfarm locations with active payroll in any quarter.

For information regarding establishments, employment, and annual payroll, see appendix entry for Table A-15.

Table A-47. Foreign Direct Investment in the United States and U.S. Exports

U.S. affiliates:

Gross book value:
2006, 2005, 2004, 2000;

Employment:
2006, 2005, 2004, 2000;

U.S. exports:

2008:

Total exports, Rank, Percentage change, 2000–2008;
2007, 2005, 2000;

U.S. agricultural exports:
2008, 2000.

Sources: U.S. affiliates—Bureau of Economic Analysis, International Economic Accounts, Foreign direct investment in the United States. See Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/international/>>. U.S. exports—U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/www/index.html>>. U.S. agricultural exports—U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, U.S. Agricultural Trade database, Internet site <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/stateexports/>>.

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

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

Gross book value is the book value of land and other property, plant, and equipment (PPE). PPE is measured at the original-cost value; that is, the values shown represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). PPE consists of land, mineral rights, buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment). Excluded are inventories, intangible assets, and PPE not used in the production of products. **Employment** represents the number of full-time and part-time employees on the payroll at year-end. If the employment of a parent or an affiliate was unusually high or low because of temporary factors (such as a strike) or large seasonal variations, the number that reflected normal operations or an average for the year is shown.

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

goods returned to the United States by its armed forces, personal and household effects of travelers, and in-transit shipments. **Export** statistics consist of goods valued at more than \$2,500 per commodity shipped by individuals and organizations (including exporters, freight forwarders, and carriers) from the United States to other countries. Exports are valued at the F.A.S. (free alongside ship) value of merchandise at the U.S. port of export, based on the transaction price including inland freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in placing the merchandise alongside the carrier at the U.S. port of exportation. Data on the value of U.S. agricultural exports by state of production are estimated by the Economic Research Service (ERS) using the customs district-level export data compiled by the Census Bureau and the state-level agricultural production data supplied by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). From these approximations a state that is the largest producer of an agricultural commodity will also account for the largest share of U.S. exports of that commodity.

U.S. agricultural commodity exports are often produced in inland states. From the farm, a commodity is sold to a local elevator, which in turn may sell it to a larger elevator located at a major transportation hub, which then moves the commodity to a port. As the commodity passes through several states before being exported, the state-of-origin often is lost or the product commingled with similar product from other states. Frequently, the state from which the commodity began its export journey, not necessarily the state in which the commodity was produced, is reported by the exporter. To more accurately reflect the situation for inland agricultural producing States, ERS calculates U.S. state agricultural exports based on a state's share of production of the exported commodity.

Table A-48. Farms and Farm Earnings

- Farms (USDA):
 - Number:
 - 2008, 2007, 2000;
 - Land in farms:
 - 2008, 2007, 2000;
 - Average acreage per farm:
 - 2008, 2007, 2000;
- Farm earnings (BEA):
 - 2008, 2007, 2005, 2000.

Sources: Farms—U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Farm Numbers and Land in Farms, Final Estimates, 1998–2002 and Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations, annual. See Internet site <<http://www.nass.usda.gov/>>. Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, Vol. 89, Issue 04, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/beat/regional/spi/>>.

A **farm** is any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would

have been sold, during the year. Government payments are included in sales. Ranches, institutional farms, experimental and research farms, and Indian Reservations are included as farms. Places with the entire acreage enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), or other government programs are counted as farms.

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. Large acreages of woodland or wasteland held for nonagricultural purposes are not included. Land in farms includes Conservation Reserve, Wetlands Reserve Programs, or other government programs.

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

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

Table A-49. Farm Finances and Income

- Value of agricultural sector productions:
 - 2008, 2007, 2005, 2000;
- Farm marketings:
 - 2008, 2007, 2005, 2000;
- Net farm income:
 - 2008, 2007, 2005, 2000.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, United States and State Farm Income Data; see Internet site <<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/farmincome/finfidmu.htm>>; All data accessed September 4, 2009.

The value of agricultural sector production is the sum of the value of crop production, the value of livestock production, and revenues from services and forestry in the value added table, which can be found at the following Web site <<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/farmincome/finfidmu.htm>>. The value of crop production and livestock production encompass cash receipts, home consumption, and inventory change. Revenues from services and forestry includes machine hire and custom work income, sales of forestry products from farms, farm-related income, and gross imputed rental value of farm dwellings. The income and expenses associated with operators’ dwellings are included in this account.

Net value added represents the total value of the farm sector's production of goods and services, less payments to other (nonfarm) sectors of the economy. It reflects production agriculture's addition to the national economic product. It also represents the sum of the economic returns to all the providers of factors of production; farm employees, lenders, landlords, and farm operators.

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

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

Table A-50. Government Payments and Farm Marketings

Government payments:

2007, 2006, 2005;

Farm marketings:

Crops:

2007, 2006, 2005;

Livestock and products:

2007, 2006, 2005;

Principal commodities, 2007:

Top, 2nd, 3rd.

Sources: Government Payments—U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, "Farm Income: Data Files"; <<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/farmincome/finfidmuxls.htm>>; Crops & livestock farm marketings—U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, "Farm Income: Cash Receipts"; see Internet site <<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/farmincome/finfidmuxls.htm>> Principal commodities—U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, "Farm Income: Cash Receipts"; see Internet site <<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/farmincome/firkdmuxls.htm>>. All data was accessed April 24, 2009.

Government payments consist of direct cash payments received by the farm operators. It includes disaster

payments, loan deficiency payments from prior participation, payments from Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP), the Wetlands Reserve Programs (WRP), other conservation programs, and all other federal farm programs under which payments were made directly to farm operators. Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) proceeds and federal crop insurance payments were not tabulated in this category.

For information regarding **farm marketings**, see appendix entry for Table A-49.

Table A-51. Agriculture Census

Number of farms:

2007, 2002;

Land in farms:

2007, 2002;

Average size of farm:

2007, 2002;

Value of land and buildings:

2007, 2002;

Market value of agricultural products sold and government number of payments, 2007:

Total, Products sold;

2007:

Total number of farm operators;

Farms by value of sales:

Less than \$2,500, \$2,500–\$9,999, \$10,000–\$24,999,

\$25,000–\$49,999, \$50,000–\$99,999, \$100,000 or more;

Cropland (1,000 acres).

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2007 Census of Agriculture, Vol. 1; see also <<http://www.nass.usda.gov/index.asp>>.

Market value of agricultural products sold represents the gross market value before taxes and production expenses of all agricultural products sold or removed from the place in 2007 regardless of who received the payment. It is equivalent to total sales and it includes sales by the operators as well as the value of any shares received by partners, landlords, contractors, or others associated with the operation. It includes value of direct sales and the value of commodities placed in the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan program. Market value of agricultural products sold does not include payments received for participation in other federal farm programs. Also, it does not include income from farm-related sources such as custom work and other agricultural services or income from nonfarm sources. The value of crops sold in 2007 or 2002 does not necessarily represent the sales from crops harvested in 2007 or 2002. Data may include sales from crops produced in earlier years and may exclude some crops produced in the stated years but held in storage and not sold. Sales figures are expressed in current dollars.

Farms by combined government payments and market value of agricultural products sold represent the value of products sold plus government payments. Total value of products sold combines total sales not under production contract and total sales under production contract. Government payments consist of government payments received from the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), Farmable Wetlands Program (FWP), or Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) plus government payments received from federal, state, and local programs other than the CRP, WRP, FWP, and CREP, and Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

The term **operator** designates a person who operates a farm, either doing the work or making day-to-day decisions about such things as planting, harvesting, feeding, and marketing. The operator may be the owner, a member of the owner's household, a hired manager, a tenant, a renter, or a sharecropper. If a person rents land to others or has land worked on shares by others, he/she is considered the operator only of the land, which is retained for his/her own operation.

For an explanation of **farms, land in farms,** and the **average size of farms,** see appendix entry for Table A-48. For explanation for **government payments,** see appendix entry for Table A-50.

Table A-52. Natural Resource Industries and Minerals

Natural resource industries:

Establishments:

2006, 2000;

Number of employees:

2006:

Total, Percentage of all industries;

2000;

Annual payroll:

2006, 2000;

Value of nonfuel mineral production:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Mineral fuels, 2007,

Crude petroleum production:

Quantity, Value;

Natural gas production:

Quantity, Value;

Coal production:

Quantity, Value.

Sources: Natural resource industries—U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>; Nonfuel minerals—U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Commodities Summaries, annual, see also <<http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/mcs/2009/mcs2009.pdf>>; Crude Oil—U.S. Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual, and Petroleum Marketing Annual, see Internet

site <<http://eia.doe.gov/>>; Natural gas—U.S. Energy Information Administration, Natural Gas Annual, 2007, see Internet site <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/data_publications/natural_gas_annual/nga.html>; Coal—U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Coal Report, 2007, see Internet site <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/coal/page/acr/acr_sum.html>.

Natural Resource Industries as presented here includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting (NAICS 11), Mining (NAICS 21), Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321), and Paper Manufacturing (NAICS 322). For information on establishments, employment, and payroll, see the appendix entry for Table A-15. For detailed information on industry sectors and subsectors, see the General Notes of this appendix for the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Both Wood Product Manufacturing and Paper Manufacturing are subsectors of Manufacturing.

Nonfuel mineral production. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) collects information about the quantity and quality of all mineral resources. See the source listed for more detailed information on nonfuel mineral production.

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for states are reported to the EIA by state government agencies. **Crude Oil** is a mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products.

Crude oil value is the product of quantity and first domestic purchase price as reported by the Petroleum Marketing Annual. The first purchase of crude oil is an equity (not custody) transaction commonly associated with a transfer of ownership of crude oil associated with the physical removal of the crude oil from a property for the first time (also referred to as a lease sale). A first purchase normally occurs at the time and place of ownership transfer where the crude oil volume sold is measured and recorded on a run ticket or other similar physical evidence of purchase. The volume purchased and the cost of such transaction is not measured farther from the wellhead than the point at which the value for landowner royalties is established, if there was a separate landowner. For the most current prices of crude oil, see EIA's Petroleum Navigator found at Internet site <http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_sum_top.asp>.

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

marketed production, which is the gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring, quantities vented and flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing plant operations. **Natural gas value** is the imputed wellhead value of marketed production. It is the product of the average wellhead price and the marketed production. The prices used for this publication were derived from EIA's Natural Gas Navigator. See Internet site <http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/ng/ng_sum_top.asp>.

Coal is a readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. The EIA obtains data on coal using the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production Report" and Energy Information Administration Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report." Coal production data include both underground and surface mines and are provided in short-tons. A short-ton is a unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds. **Coal value** is the product of quantity and the national average sales price for both underground and surface mine production.

For information regarding establishments, employment, and payroll, see appendix entry for Table A-15.

Table A-53. Utilities

Utilities:

Establishments:

2006, 2000;

Number of employees:

2006:

Total, Percentage of all industries;

Annual payroll:

2006, 2000;

Water systems, 2008:

Number of systems:

Total, Community, Nontransient noncommunity,

Transient noncommunity;

Population served:

Total, Community, Nontransient noncommunity,

Transient noncommunity;

Gas utilities:

Customers:

2007:

All customers, Residential;

2005, 2000;

Sales:

2007:

All customers, Residential;

2005, 2000;

Prices, 2007:

All customers and residential;

Electric industry:

Net generation:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Generation by selected major source, 2008-percent:

Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas, Nuclear, and Hydroelectric;

Net summer capacity:

2007, 2005, 2000;

Sales to customers:

2007:

All customers, Residential;

2005;

2000;

Prices, 2007:

All customers, Residential.

Sources: Private utilities—U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, annual (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>). Water systems—Environmental Protection Agency, FACTOIDS: Drinking Water and Ground Water Statistics for 2008, annual reports. See also <<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/getdata.html>> (published November 2008). Gas utilities—American Gas Association, Arlington, VA, Gas Facts, annual (copyright). Electric industry—U.S. Energy Information Administration, Electric Power Monthly Back Historical Issues, March 2009, accessed April 24, 2009 Internet site <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/epm_ex_bkis.html> and <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/epm_sum.html>.

Private utilities. Refer to General Notes to see information on the private utilities industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the appendix entry for Table A-15 for information on establishments, employees, and annual payroll. For information on what constitutes residential, see appendix entry for Table A-54.

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

Gas utilities are companies that are primarily distributors of natural gas to ultimate customers in a given geographic

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

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

Table A-54. Energy Consumption

2007:

Total, Per capita, Percentage change, 2000–2007;
2005, 2000;

End-use sector, 2007:

Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Transportation;

Selected source, 2007:

Petroleum, Natural gas dry, Coal, Hydroelectric power,
Nuclear electric power.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System (SEDS), accessed April 30, 2009 (related Internet site <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html>).

Energy consumption is the use of energy as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process. Data on energy consumption are from the State Energy Data System (SEDS), which is maintained and operated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). SEDS has two principal objectives: (1) to provide state energy consumption, price, and expenditure estimates to members of Congress, federal and state agencies, and the general public and (2) to provide the historical series necessary for EIAs energy models. For methodological and technical information on SEDS, see Internet site <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds_tech_notes.html>.

An **end-use sector** is a firm or individual that purchases products for its own consumption and not for resale (i.e., an ultimate consumer).

The **residential sector** is the energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters.

The **commercial sector** is the energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; federal, state, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. **Note:** This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments.

Industrial sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: Manufacturing (NAICS codes 31–33); Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting (NAICS code 11); Mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and Construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. **Note:** This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities.

Transportation sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains, subways, and other rail vehicles; aircraft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use. In this report, natural gas used in the operation of natural gas pipelines is included in the transportation sector.

Petroleum is a broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids. **Note:** Volumes of finished petroleum products include nonhydrocarbon compounds, such as additives and detergents, after they have been blended into the products.

For information on **natural gas**, see appendix entry for Table A-52.

Hydroelectric Power is the production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

Nuclear electric power (nuclear power) is the electricity generated by the use of the thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.

Table A-55. Energy Expenditures

Total:
2007:
Amount, Percentage change, 2000–2007;
2005;
2000;
Per capita:
2007, 2005, 2000;
End-use sector, 2007:
Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Transportation;
Selected source, 2007,
Petroleum product:
Total, Motor gasoline;
Natural gas;
Coal;
Retail electric.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, “State Energy Data, 2007,” <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html>, released August 28, 2009.

Energy expenditures refer to the money directly spent by consumers to purchase energy. Expenditures equal the amount of energy used by the consumer times the price per unit paid by the consumer. In the calculation of the amount of energy used, process fuel and intermediate products are not included.

Motor gasoline includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline.

Data on energy expenditures are from the State Energy Data System (SEDS), which is maintained and operated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). For more information about the SEDS, end-use sector, or the various types of energy, see the appendix entry for Table A-54.

Table A-56. Construction

Construction:
Nonfarm employment:
2008, 2005, 2000;
Earnings:
2008, 2005, 2000;
Value of construction contracts:
2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;
New private housing units authorized by building permits:
2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>, next update scheduled for September 18, 2009; Value of construction—McGraw-Hill Construction Dodge, a Division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, New York, NY, (copyright); New housing units—U.S. Census Bureau, Construction Reports, Series C40, Building Permits, monthly; publication discontinued in 2001, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/const/www/newresconstindex.html>>, and New Residential Construction, monthly.

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

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

For information on **earnings**, see appendix entry for Table A-42.

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

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

statistics do not represent the number of units actually put into construction for the period shown, and should therefore not be directly interpreted as “housing starts.”

Table A-57. Manufactures

Nonfarm employment:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Earnings:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Establishments:

2006, Net change 2000–2006;

Average hourly earnings of production workers:

2008, 2005;

Value of shipments:

2006, 2005, 2000.

Sources: Employment and average hourly earnings—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>; Value of shipments—U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 Annual Survey of Manufactures, Geographic Area Statistics, and earlier reports, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/manufacturing/asm/index.html>> (released November 18, 2008); and 2002 Economic Census, Manufacturing, Geographic Area Series, see also <<http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>>.

Manufactures. Refer to General Notes of this appendix to see information on the Manufacturing industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-56 for information on employment. For information regarding earnings, see appendix entry for Table A-42. For information on establishments, see appendix entry for Table A-15.

Average hourly earnings are on a “gross” basis. They reflect not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. They also reflect shifts in the number of employees between relatively high-paid and low-paid work and changes in workers’ earnings in individual establishments. Averages for groups and divisions further reflect changes in average hourly earnings for individual industries. Averages of hourly earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period; rates are the amount stipulated for a given unit of work or time. The earnings series do not measure the level of total labor costs on the part of the employer because the following are excluded: benefits, irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered

under production worker, construction worker, or non-supervisory employee definitions.

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

Table A-58. Manufactures Summary and Export-Related Shipments and Employment

Manufactures summary, 2006:

All employees:

Number, Percentage change, 2000–2006;

Payroll:

Total, Hours, Wages;

Production:

Total, Hours, Wages;

Value added by manufactures:

Total, Per production worker;

Value of shipments;

Export-related, 2006,

Export-related shipments;

Export-related manufacturing employment;

Export-related as percentage of all manufacturers:

Shipments, Employment.

Sources: Manufactures summary—U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Manufactures, Geographic Area Statistics, series M03(AS)-3 and earlier reports, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/manufacturing/asm/index.html>>, issued November 11, 2008; Export-related—U.S. Census Bureau, Exports from Manufacturing Establishments: 2006, Series ARP (06)-1, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/mcd/exports/>>, issued April 2008.

Employees includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period that included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are employees on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of

unincorporated businesses. These individuals consist of all full-time and part-time employees who are on the payrolls of establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Payroll includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations. It excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments, and employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

Production workers are the number of workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item. **Production worker hours** include all hours worked or paid for at the manufacturing plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee is not at the establishment.

Value added by manufactures measures 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. For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories. This item avoids the duplication in the figure

for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others.

The estimates for **export-related** data are provided by the Census Bureau's 2006 Exports from Manufacturing Establishments report. The report relies upon 3 major information sources: (1) the Census Bureau's 2006 Annual Survey of Manufactures; (2) detailed data from the Census Bureau's 2006 edition of U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services; and (3) the Bureau of Economic Analysis' Input-Output (I/O) Accounts of the U.S. Economy for 2005. The data from each source is manipulated and converted so that they are comparable. The user should bear in mind that conversions and adjustments for such differences are imperfect, and a potential source of error in the figures presented in this report. These estimates are preliminary because I/O data for 2006 are not available when the estimates are calculated. Final estimates of export-related employment for 2006 will incorporate I/O data for 2006. A short description of the methodology is as follows: exports as reported by manufacturers on the 2006 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) were allocated to the industry and state of that manufacturer. These export totals then were compared to the U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, as reported by exporting firms. Because many manufacturers do not know whether or not their products are exported, the export data from the 2006 Annual Survey of Manufactures were adjusted to the totals from the U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, with differences allocated to industries and states. These data then represented the "direct" exports of manufactured goods, by industry and by state. Refer to the source for further discussion of methodology.

Employment related to direct exports is not collected in the Annual Survey of Manufactures. However, the total value of shipments, as well as total employment, are estimated for each industry in each state. Using these data from the Annual Survey of Manufactures, employment related to direct exports was calculated by multiplying the total employment of each industry in each state by the ratio of the estimated total freight on board value of exports for that industry in that state to total shipments for that industry in that state. As with the estimates of exports, there are no measures available regarding the possible range of error associated with this estimating technique.

Table A-59. Major Manufacturing Sectors: 2006

Food manufacturing :

Employment:

Total, percentage of total manufacturing, Percentage change, 2000–2006;

Value of shipments;

Fabricated material products:

Employment:

Total, percentage of total manufacturing, Percentage change, 2000–2006;
 Value of shipments;
 Computer and electronic products:
 Employment:
 Total, percentage of total manufacturing, Percentage change, 2000–2006;
 Value of shipments;
 Motor vehicle and parts:
 Employment:
 Total, percentage of total manufacturing, Percentage change, 2000–2006;
 Value of shipments.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder Annual Survey of Manufactures, Geographic Area Statistics (released November 2008); see also Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/manufacturing/asm/index.html>>; County Business Patterns, industry code comparison for the year 2000, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>.

Refer to General Notes of this appendix to see information on the Manufacturing industry and major sectors defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See appendix entry for Table A-15 for information on the County Business Patterns. See the notes and explanations for Table A-58 for information on employment and value of shipments.

Table A-60. Wholesale and Retail Trade

Wholesale and retail nonfarm employment (BLS):
 2008, 2005, 2000;
 Wholesale trade,
 Earnings (BEA):
 2008, 2005, 2000;
 Establishments:
 2006, Net change, 2000–2006;
 Retail trade,
 Earnings (BEA):
 2008, 2005, 2000;
 Establishments:
 2006, Net change, 2000–2006.

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

Refer to General Notes to see information on the Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade industries defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-56 for information on

employment and Table A-15 for information on establishments. For information on earnings, see appendix entry for Table A-42.

Table A-61. Retail Sales: 2008

Total retail sales plus food services and drinking places;
 Food services and drinking places;
 All retail stores;
 Motor vehicle and parts dealers:
 Amount, Percentage of total;
 Furniture and home furnishings:
 Amount, Percentage of total;
 Electronics and appliances:
 Amount, Percentage of total;
 Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers:
 Amount, Percentage of total;
 Food and beverage stores:
 Amount, Percentage of total;
 Health and personal care:
 Amount, Percentage of total;
 Gasoline stations:
 Amount, Percentage of total;
 Clothing and clothing accessories:
 Amount, Percentage of total;
 Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores:
 Amount, Percentage of total;
 General merchandise stores:
 Amount, Percentage of total;
 Miscellaneous stores:
 Amount, Percentage of total;
 Nonstore retailers:
 Amount, Percentage of total.

Source: Nielsen Claritas Retail Market Power 2009 (copyright).

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

Consult source for information regarding the methodology.

Table A-62. Transportation and Commuting

Transportation and warehousing :
 Nonfarm employment (BLS):
 2007, 2000;
 Earnings (BEA):
 2007, 2000;
 Establishments:
 2006, Net change, 2000–2006;
 Workers 16 years and over, 2005–2007:
 Total workers;
 Percentage of workers who:

Drove alone to work, Used public transportation;
Mean travel time to work;
Vehicle miles of travel:
2006, 2000;
Railroad shipments:
2006, 2001;
Waterborne shipments:
2006, 2000.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>; Workers 16 and over—U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey; table S0802, “Means of transportation to work by selected characteristics”; table GCT0801, “Mean travel time to work of workers 16 years and over who did not work at home (minutes)”; both using American FactFinder; <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>>, (accessed September 7, 2009).

Vehicle miles of travel—U.S. Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohpi/hss/hsspubs.cfm>>; Railroad and waterborne shipments—U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, State Transportation Statistics 2008 and previous years, see Internet site <http://www.bts.gov/publications/state_transportation_statistics/>.

Refer to General Notes to see information on the Transportation and Warehousing industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the notes and explanations for Table A-56 for information on employment and Table A-42 for information on earnings. For information on establishments, see appendix entry for Table A-15.

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

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

Waterborne shipment data are compiled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and include detailed data on the

movements of vessels and commodities at the ports and harbors on the waterways and canals of the United States and its territories. Data on foreign commerce are supplied to the Corps of Engineers by the Census Bureau, U.S. Customs, and purchased from the Journal of Commerce, Port Import Export Reporting Service. The tonnage figures of shipments represent short tons (2,000 pounds).

For information regarding how to interpret 3-year estimates, see appendix entry for Table A-5. For information on commute data provided by American Community Survey, consult source.

Table A-63. Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle Registrations, Highway Mileage, Bridges, and Driver’s Licenses

Motor vehicle registrations,
Total:
Number:
2007, 2000;
Rate per 1,000 people:
2007, 2000;
Automobile:
2007, 2000;
Trucks:
2007, 2000;
Motorcycle registrations:
2007, 2000;
Highway mileage, 2007:
Total, Interstate, Arterial, Collector, Local;
Bridges, 2008:
Number, Number deficient and obsolete;
Driver’s licenses:
2007, 2000.

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

Vehicle registration data are collected by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) from state motor vehicle registration agencies. Accordingly, registration practices and dates do vary. For uniformity, data have been adjusted to a calendar-year basis as registration years in states differ. Registration data include publicly, privately, and commercially owned vehicles.

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

the lower systems, and (3) **local roads and streets** that primarily serve direct access to residential areas. The **inter-state system** connects, as directly as practicable, the nation's principal metropolitan areas, cities, and industrial centers.

Data on **bridges** are based on the National Bridge Inventory (NBI). The NBI is a compilation of data supplied by states as required by the National Bridge Inspection Standards for bridges located on public roads. The database is maintained in a format prescribed by the Recording and Coding Guide for the Structure Inventory and Appraisal of the Nation's Bridges. Bridges are structurally deficient if they have been restricted to light vehicles, require immediate rehabilitation to remain open, or are closed. Bridges are functionally obsolete if they have deck geometry, load-carrying capacity, clearance or approach roadway alignment that no longer meet the criteria for the system of which the bridge is carrying a part.

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

Table A-64. Traffic Fatalities and Seat Belt Use

Traffic fatalities:

Number:

2007, 2005, 2000;

Fatality rate:

2007, 2005, 2000;

Traffic fatalities in alcohol involved crashes:

2007;

2005;

Percentage of all people killed in crashes:

2007, 2005;

By highest driver BAC in crash,

Low alcohol BAC 0.01 to 0.07:

2007 and 2005;

Alcohol impaired driving fatalities 0.08 or more:

2007, 2005;

Rate of seatbelt use:

2008, 2005, 2001.

Sources: Traffic fatalities—U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Traffic Safety Fact, annual, and earlier editions, see Internet site <<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/CATS/index.aspx>>. Persons killed in alcohol involved crashes—U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Traffic Safety Facts—Alcohol-Impaired Driving, 2007 and earlier editions; See Internet site <<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/CATS/index.aspx>>. Seat belts—U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Seat Belt Use in 2008—Use

Rates in the States and Territories, Washington, DC: April 2009, see Internet site <<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/CATS/index.aspx>>.

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

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

Traffic fatalities in alcohol-involved crashes include both drivers and occupants. Only the BAC of the operator is considered when classifying data as alcohol-involved.

Blood alcohol content (BAC) is measured as a percentage by weight of alcohol in the blood (grams/deciliter). A positive BAC level (0.01 g/dl and higher) indicates that alcohol was consumed by the person tested.

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

Table A-65. Communications

Mobile wireless telephone subscribers:

2007, 2005, 2000;

Percentage of households:

Using Internet anywhere:

2007, 2001

Using Internet in the home:

Total:

2007, 2001;

Broadband, 2007;

Dial-up 2007;

No Internet use:

2007, 2001

Telecommunications revenue:

2006, 2000.

Sources: Mobile wireless subscribers—Federal Communications Commission, Local Telephone Competition: Status as of December 31, 2007 (released September 2008), see Internet site <<http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/comp.html>>; Percent of households using Internet—U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Networked Nation: Broadband in America 2007,

“Households using the Internet in and outside the home, by selected characteristics: Total, Urban, Rural, Principal City, October 2007,” See also <<http://www.ntia.doc.gov/reports/2008/NetworkedNation.html>>; Revenue—Federal Communications Commission, Trends in Telephone Service 2008 (released August 2008), see Internet site <<http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/trends.html>>.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) provides data for households with telephones, computers, and **Internet access** based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS is a nationwide monthly survey of civilian noninstitutionalized population 15 years old and over that uses a sample of 50,000.

The FCC’s local competition and broadband data gathering program collects data on **mobile wireless** telephone subscribership and high-speed connections from telecommunications carriers twice a year using FCC Form 477.

Revenue. On April 1, 2000, the Federal Communications Commission required carriers first filed an FCC Form 499-A Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet to report prior year revenue data for TRS, USF, North American Numbering Planning Administration, and local number portability contribution purposes. The FCC Form 499-A superseded the older reporting requirements and is now filed to satisfy carrier registration requirements at the FCC as well. State-level telephone revenues are estimated using data from various editions of *Telecommunications Industry Revenues, Statistics of Communications Common Carriers, Local Telephone Competition*, and access filings to the FCC. The carriers also file quarterly data reported on form 499Q.

Table A-66. Information Industries and Newspapers

Information industries:
 Nonfarm employment (BLS):
 2008, 2005, 2000;
 Earnings (BEA):
 2008, 2005, 2000;
 Establishments:
 2006, Net change, 2000–2006;
 Daily newspapers:
 Number:
 2008, 2000;
 Net paid circulation:
 2008, 2000;
 Circulation per capita:
 2008, 2000.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program (CES), “State and Metro Area Employment, Hours and Earnings Database,” see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, “Survey of Current Business,” see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/beat/regional/spi/>>; Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau,

County Business Patterns, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>; Newspapers—Editor & Publisher Co., New York, NY, Editor & Publisher International Year Book, annual (copyright).

Refer to General Notes to see an explanation of the Information industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See notes and explanations for Table A-56 for information on employment. For information on earnings, see appendix entry for Table A-42. For information on establishments, see appendix entry for Table A-15.

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

Table A-67. Financial Activities

Financial activities,
 Nonfarm employment (BLS):
 2008, 2005, 2000;
 Earnings (BEA):
 2008, 2005, 2000;
 Establishments:
 2006, Net change, 2000–2006;
 FDIC-insured financial institutions:
 Number of institutions:
 2008, 2000;
 Assets:
 Total:
 2008, 2000;
 By asset-size of bank, 2008:
 Less than \$1 bil., \$1 bil. to \$10 bil., Greater than \$10 bil.;
 Number of offices:
 2008, 2000;
 Deposits:
 2008, 2000;
 Credit unions,
 Number:
 2008, 2000;
 Assets:
 2008, 2000;
 Average insurance premium, 2006:
 Renters, Homeowners;
 Life insurance, 2007:
 Total payments, Death payments, Annuity payments;
 Automobile insurance—average expenditures per insured vehicle:
 2006, 2000.

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

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>; FDIC-Insured financial institutions, number and assets—U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Statistics on Banking, annual, see Internet site <<http://www2.fdic.gov/SDI/SOB/>>; FDIC-insured financial institutions offices and deposits—U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Bank and Thrift Branch Office Data Book, annual; Credit unions—National Credit Union Administration, Year-end Statistics for Federally Insured Credit Unions, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.ncua.gov/>>; Average insurance premiums—National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), Kansas City, MO, Dwelling Fire, Homeowners Owner-Occupied, and Homeowners Tenant and Condominium/Cooperative Unit Owners Insurance, annual (copyright). Reprinted with permission of the NAIC. Further reprint or distribution strictly prohibited without prior written permission of the NAIC; Life insurance—American Council of Life Insurers, Washington, DC, Life Insurers Fact Book, biennial (copyright); Automobile insurance—National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), Kansas City, MO, Auto Insurance Database Report, annual (copyright). Reprinted with permission of the NAIC. Further reprint or distribution strictly prohibited without prior written permission of the NAIC.

Refer to General Notes of this appendix to see information on the Finance and Insurance industry and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For information on employment, see appendix entry for Table A-56. For information on earnings, see appendix entry for Table A-42. For information on establishments, see appendix entry for Table A-15.

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

The term “offices” includes both main offices and branches. Banking office is defined to include all offices and facilities

that actually hold deposits, and does not include loan production offices, computer centers, and other nondeposit installations, such as automated teller machines (ATMs). Several institutions have designated home offices that do not accept deposits; these have been included to provide a more complete listing of all offices. The figures for each geographical area only include deposits of offices located within that area.

A **credit union** is a not-for-profit financial institution owned and operated by its members. Each credit union serves the specific field of membership it decides upon. Credit union data are collected by the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) using the Year-End Call Report.

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

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

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

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

Table A-68. Professional and Business Services and Education and Health Services

Professional and business services,
Nonfarm employment (BLS):
2008, 2005, 2000;
Earnings (BEA):
2008, 2005, 2000;
Establishments:
2006, Net change, 2000–2006;
Education and health services,
Nonfarm employment (BLS):
2008, 2005, 2000;
Earnings (BEA):
2008, 2005, 2000;
Establishments:
2006, Net change, 2000–2006.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, May 2009, Volume 89 Number 5, see related Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/region/spi/>>; Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>.

Professional and Business Services includes Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services. **Education and Health Services** includes Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance. Refer to General Notes to see information on the above industries defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For information on employment, see appendix entry for Table A-56. For information on earnings, see appendix entry for Table A-42. For information on establishments, see appendix entry for Table A-15.

Table A-69. Leisure and Hospitality Services

Arts, entertainment, and recreation services:
Nonfarm employment (BLS):
2008, 2005, 2000;
Earnings (BEA):
2008, 2005, 2000;
Establishments:
2006, Net change, 2000–2006;
Accommodation and food services,
Nonfarm employment (BLS):
2008, 2005, 2000;
Earnings (BEA):
2008, 2005, 2000;
Establishments:
2006, Net change, 2000–2006.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; SAE Databases: Employment, Hours, and Earnings-State and Metro Area, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, May 2009, Volume 89, Number 5, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/region/spi/>>. Establishments—U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>> and <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en>.

Refer to General Notes to see information on **Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services** and **Accommodation and Food Services** industries defined using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For information on employment, see appendix entry for Table A-56. For information on earnings, see appendix entry for Table A-42. For information on establishments, see appendix entry for Table A-15.

Table A-70. Travel and Tourism Indicators

Domestic travel expenditures:
2007, 2006, 2005;
International visitors for pleasure by primary state of destination:
2008, 2007, 2006;
National parks,
Visits:
2008, 2007, 2006;
Acreage:
2008;
State parks,
Visits:
2008, 2007, 2006;
Acreage:
2008.

Sources: Domestic travel—U.S. Travel Association, Washington, DC, Impact of Travel on State Economies 2007, and prior editions (copyright), see Internet site <<http://www.ustravel.org/index.html>>; International visitors for pleasure by primary state of destination—U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2008 Year Book of Immigration Statistics, Nonimmigrant Admissions, see Internet site <<http://www.dhs.gov/files/statistics/publications/yearbook.shtm>>; National parks—U.S. National Park Service, Statistical Abstract, annual, and unpublished data, see Internet site <<http://www2.nature.nps.gov/stats/>>; State parks—The National Association of State Park Directors, Raleigh, NC, 2008 Annual Information Exchange and unpublished data, see Internet site <<http://www.naspd.org/>>.

Data on **domestic travel expenditures** represent U.S. spending on domestic overnight trips and day trips of 50 miles or more, one way, away from home. This excludes

spending by foreign visitors and by U.S. residents in U.S. territories and abroad.

International visitors for pleasure: The *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* is a compendium of tables that provides data on foreign nationals who, during a fiscal year, were granted lawful permanent residence (i.e., admitted as immigrants or became legal permanent residents), were admitted into the United States on a temporary basis (e.g., tourists, students, or workers), applied for asylum or refugee status, or were naturalized. A nonimmigrant is defined by Section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) as an alien who is not an immigrant and is admitted in one of the nonimmigrant alien classes of admission. Nonimmigrant admissions refer to number of events (i.e., entries into the United States) rather than persons. As such, one nonimmigrant may enter the United States more than once, and each entry would count as a separate admission record.

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

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

Table A-71. Government

Nonfarm employment (BLS):
2008, 2005, 2000;

Earnings (BEA):
2008, 2005, 2000;

Federal tax collections:
2008, 2005, 2000;

State tax collections:
2008, 2005, 2000.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, (CES), “State and Metro Area Employment, Hours, and Earnings Database,” see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/data.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Federal tax collections—Internal Revenue Service, Data Book 2008, Publication 55B, Washington, DC, and previous years, see Internet site <<http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/index.html>>; State tax

collections—U.S. Census Bureau, Federal, state and local governments, Tax collections, State government tax collections, annual, see also, <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/statetax.html>>.

For information on **earnings**, refer to appendix entry for Table A-42. Government employment covers only civilian workers. Government enterprises are government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain separate accounts. For addition information regarding employment, refer to the notes and explanations for Table A-56.

Data on **federal tax collections** are provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) through the Statistics of Income (SOI) program. This program pulls data electronically from the master file and augments the data with items captured from the hard copies of taxpayers’ returns. The IRS processes about 200 million tax returns each year, and SOI uses approximately half a million of these for statistics. Classification by state is based on the individual’s address (or, in the case of businesses, the location of the principal office or place of business). However, some individuals may use the address of a tax attorney or accountant. Sole proprietors, partners in a partnership, or shareholders in an “S” corporation may use their business addresses. Such addresses could have been located in a state other than the state in which the individual resided. Similarly, taxes withheld reported by employers located near a state boundary might include substantial amounts withheld from salaries of employees who reside in a neighboring state. Also, while taxes of corporations may be paid from the principal office, the operations of these corporations may be located in one or more other state(s).

State tax collections data are collected by the Census Bureau through an Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collection. These statistics are of all 50 state governments in the United States and are for state governments only. They should not be interpreted as state area data (state plus local government tax collections combined). The state government tax data presented by the Census Bureau may differ from data published by state governments because the Census Bureau may be using a different definition of which organizations are covered under the term, “state government.” For the purpose of State Government Tax Collections statistics, the term “state government” refers not only to the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of a given state, but it also includes agencies, institutions, commissions, and public authorities that operate separately or somewhat autonomously from the central state government but where the state government maintains administrative or fiscal control over their activities as defined by the Census Bureau. The tax revenue data pertain to state fiscal years that end on June 30, 2008, in all

but four states (NY, TX, AL, MI). Amounts shown for these four states reflect the different timing of their respective fiscal years, which were the 12-month periods ending on March 31, 2008, for New York, August 31, 2008, for Texas, and September 30, 2008, for Alabama and Michigan.

Table A-72. State Government Employment and Finances

Number of employment (full-time equivalent):
2007, 2000;
Finances,
Revenue:
Total:
2007, 2000;
General, 2007:
Total, Intergovernmental from federal government,
Taxes;
Expenditures:
Total:
2007, 2000;
General, 2007:
Total, Intergovernmental;
Direct:
Education, Public welfare, Highway.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Census Bureau, State Government Employment and Payroll Data, March 2008 (accessed May 14, 2009), and earlier releases, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/>>; Finances—U.S. Census Bureau, “State Government Finances” (accessed May 14, 2009), see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/state.html>>.

The Census Bureau collects data on **state government employment** by conducting an Annual Survey of Government Employment. Alternatively, every 5 years, in years ending in a “2” or “7,” a Census of Governments, including an employment portion, is conducted. For both the census and the annual surveys, the employment detail is equivalent.

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

for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

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

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

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

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

Taxes are compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes, other than for employee and employer assessments and contributions to finance retirement and social insurance trust systems and for special assessments to pay capital improvements. Tax revenue

comprises gross amounts collected (including interest and penalties) minus amounts paid under protest and amounts refunded during the same period. It consists of all taxes imposed by a government whether the government collects the taxes itself or relies on another government to act as its collection agent.

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

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

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

Intergovernmental expenditure is defined as amounts paid to other governments for performance of specific functions or for general financial support. Includes grants, shared taxes, contingent loans and advances, and any significant and identifiable amounts or reimbursement paid to other governments for performance of general government services or activities. By definition, it excludes amounts paid to other governments for purchase of commodities, property, or utility services and for any tax levied as such on facilities of the government.

Direct expenditure comprises all final expenditures paid to current employees, former employees (retirees) and to private sector entities outside of the government itself (e.g., all expenditure other than intergovernmental expenditure).

Education expenditures cover the operation, maintenance, and construction of public schools and facilities for elementary and secondary education (kindergarten through high school), vocational-technical education, and other educational institutions except those for higher education. Covers operations by independent governments (school districts) as well as those operated as integral agencies of state, county, municipal, or township governments. Also

covers financial support of public elementary and secondary schools.

Public welfare expenditures are those cash payments made directly to individuals contingent upon their need, other than those under federal categorical assistance programs.

Highway expenditures include maintenance, operation, repair, and construction of highways, streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, bridges, tunnels, ferry boats, viaducts, and related nontoll structures.

For more information, see the Governments Finance and Employment Classification Manual at <<http://www.census.gov/govs/classification/index.html>>.

Table A-73. State Resources, Expenditures, and Balances

Expenditures by fund source:

2008:

Total, General fund, Federal fund;

2005, total;

2000, total;

State general fund:

Resources:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Expenditures:

2008, 2005, 2000;

Balance:

2008, 2005, 2000.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Washington, DC, 2007 State Expenditure Report, and State General Fund from NASBO, Fiscal Survey of the States, semiannual (copyright).

The **general fund** is the predominant fund for financing a state's operations and represent the primary component of discretionary expenditures of revenue derived from general sources, which have not been earmarked for specific items. Components of state spending within the general fund include elementary and secondary education, medicaid, higher education, corrections, transportation, and public assistance, among other expenditures.

State general funds support most ongoing broad-based state services, as opposed to long-term state capital projects, and are available for appropriation to support any governmental activity.

These funds exclude special funds earmarked for particular purposes, such as highway trust funds, which are supported by fuel taxes and motor license fees.

Federal funds are funds received directly from the federal government. For more information on federal funds, see appendix entry for Table A-75.

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

Table A-74. State Government Tax Collections: 2008 and Federal Aid to State and Local Governments

State government tax collections, 2008:

Total, Percent change, 2007-2008, Property tax, Sales and gross receipts:

Total, General sales and gross receipts;

Selective sales taxes:

Total, Alcoholic beverages, Amusements, Insurance premiums, Motor fuels, Public utilities, Tobacco products, Other selective sales;

State government tax collections, 2008:

Licenses:

Corporation, Motor vehicle, and Occupation and business, NEC;

Other taxes:

Individual income, Corporate net income, Severance;

Federal aid to state and local governments:

Total:

2008, 2005, 2000;

2008:

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Highway trust fund, Community Development Block Programs, Title 1 programs, Office of Special Education grants, Children's nutrition program.

Sources: Tax collections—U.S. Census Bureau, "State Government Tax Collections," see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/statetax.html>> (accessed 31 March 2009); Federal aid—U.S. Census Bureau, Federal Aid to States for Fiscal Year 2008, and previous editions, see also <<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/fas.html>>.

Data on **state government tax collections** are collected by the Census Bureau by conducting an Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collection. The data are on the fiscal year tax collections of all 50 state governments in the United States and are for state governments only. They should not be interpreted as state area data (state plus local government tax collections combined). See appendix entry for Table A-71 for more information.

Property taxes include three types, all having in common the use of value as a basis for the tax. General property taxes, relating to property as a whole, taxed at a single rate or at classified rates according to the class of property. Property refers to real property (e.g., land and structures) as well as personal property; personal property can be either tangible (e.g., automobiles and boats) or intangible (e.g., bank accounts and stocks and bonds). Special property taxes, levied on selected types of property (e.g., oil and gas properties, house trailers, motor vehicles, and

intangibles) and subject to rates not directly related to general property tax rates. Taxes based on income produced by property as a measure of its value on the assessment date. For more information on **Taxes**, see appendix entry for Table A-71 and A-72.

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

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

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

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

For more information, see the Governments Finance and Employment Classification Manual at <<http://www.census.gov/govs/classification/index.html>>.

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

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

Table A-75. Federal Government

Nonfarm employment (BLS):

2008, 2005, 2000;

Federal earnings (BEA):

Civilian:

2008, 2005, 2000;
Military:
2008, 2005, 2000;
Federal funds and grants,
Total:
2008, 2000;
Defense, 2008:
Percentage change of total, Per capita;
Selected object categories, 2008:
Direct payments for individuals, Grants to state and local government, Salaries and wages.

Sources: Employment—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, SAE Databases, Employment, Hours, and Earnings—State and Metro Area, see Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>>; Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, May 2009, Volume 89, Number 5, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>; Federal funds and grants—U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Consolidated Federal Funds Report, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/cffr/>>.

Federal employment. In general, employment data refer to persons who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month, which is standard for all federal agencies collecting employment data from business establishments. National employment figures for federal government establishments, however, represent the number of persons who were paid for the last full pay period of the calendar month; intermittent federal government workers are counted if they performed any service during the month. For more information regarding employment, see appendix entry for Table A-56.

Congressional staff and the U.S. Postal Service are included in **federal earnings**. For more information regarding earnings, see appendix entry for Table A-42.

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

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

Direct payment for individuals data are compiled from amounts reported by the federal agencies for the Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS). The FAADS is a

quarterly report of financial assistance awards made by each federal agency. Coverage includes grants, direct payments to individuals and others, insurance, and loans.

All amounts of federal government grants to state and local governments represent actual cash outlays made during the fiscal year. This includes direct cash grants to state and local government units; payments for grants-in-kind, such as purchases of commodities distributed to state and local government institutions; payments to nongovernment entities when such payments result in cash or in-kind services passed on to state or local governments; payments to regional commissions and organizations that are redistributed to the state or local level; federal government payments to state and local governments for research and development that is an integral part of the provision of public service; and federal revenues shared with state and local governments. Direct payments include, but is not limited to, social security payments, federal retirement and disability benefits, veteran benefits, medicare benefits, excess earned income tax credits, unemployment compensation, food stamp payments, housing assistance, agricultural assistance, and federal employees life and health insurance. For a complete listing of federal government expenditures for direct payments consult the source.

Table A-76. Federal Individual Income Tax Returns

Federal individual income tax returns:

Number of return:

2006, 2000;

Adjusted gross income:

2006, 2000;

Adjusted gross income per return:

2006, 2000;

Income tax:

2006, 2000;

Deductions, 2006:

Total itemized deductions, Mortgage interest paid;

Federally owned property, 2007:

Number of buildings, Building area;

Total federal lands, 2007.

Sources: Tax returns—U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Bulletin, quarterly, see Internet site <<http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/index.html>>; Property and land—U.S. General Services Administration, Federal Real Property Profile, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.gsa.gov/>>.

For information on **federal individual income tax returns**, see appendix entry for Table A-71 or consult the source.

Data on **federally owned property** and **federal lands** are collected through the General Services Administration's (GSA's) Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP) reporting system. Contributing agencies provide data annually based

on their real property holdings as of September 30. Land acreage is divided into urban and rural categories. Leased land is usually not reported if it is included with a building lease. Buildings are roofed and walled structures built for permanent use. Buildings owned by the government, whether or not located on government-owned land, are included in the data. Buildings under construction are included only if they were available for use as of September 30 of the year shown.

Table A-77. Social Security, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Programs, and School Lunch Programs

Social security benefits:

Beneficiaries:

Total:

2007, 2000

Retired workers and dependents:

2007, 2000;

Payments:

Total:

2007, 2000

Retired workers and dependents:

2007, 2000;

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance program,

Participants:

2008, 2000;

Federal cost:

2008, 2000;

National school lunch program:

Participants:

2008, 2000;

Federal cost:

2008, 2000.

Sources: Social security—U.S. Social Security Administration, Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, released March 2009, see Internet site <<http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2008/>>; Federal food stamp and national school lunch programs—U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Annual State Level Data, see Internet site <<http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns/data.htm>>.

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. 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 full or the transitionally insured status provision.

As of October 1, 2008, **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program** (SNAP) is the new name for the federal Food Stamp Program. SNAP is the federal name for the program. State programs may have different names. SNAP provides low-income households with electronic benefits that can be used at most grocery stores. The U.S. Department of Agriculture administers SNAP at the federal level through its Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). State agencies administer the program at state and local levels, including determination of eligibility and allotments, and distribution of benefits. The average monthly benefit was about \$101 per person and about \$227 per household in Fiscal Year (FY) 2008. Consult source for more information on program.

The **National School Lunch Program** covers public and private elementary and secondary schools and residential child care institutions. Costs include federal cash reimbursements at rates set by law for each meal served and commodity costs. The Food and Nutrition Service administers the program at the federal level. At the state level, the National School Lunch Program is usually administered by state education agencies, which operate the program through agreements with school food authorities. Consult source for more information on program.

Table A-78. Social Insurance Programs and Workers' Compensation

Supplemental security income (SSI):

Recipients:

2007, 2000;

Annual payments:

2007, 2000;

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF):

Recipients:

2007, 2000;

Annual payments:

2007, 2000;

State unemployment insurance:

Beneficiaries, first payments:

2007, 2000;

Benefits paid:

2007, 2000;

Workers' compensation payments:

2006, 2000.

Sources: U.S. Social Security Administration, Annual Statistical Bulletin, see Internet site <<http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/>>; TANF—U.S. Administration for Children and Families, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program, Annual Report to Congress, see Internet site <<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/index.htm#annualreport>>; State

unemployment insurance—U.S. Employment and Training Administration, Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Handbook, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/hb394.asp>>; Workers' compensation—National Academy of Social Insurance, Washington, DC, Workers' Compensation: Benefits, Coverage, and Costs, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.nasi.org/rescard>>.

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

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

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

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

Table A-79. Government Transfer Payments to Individuals

Total government transfer payments:
2007:

Total, Percentage change, 2000-2007, Per capita, 2007;
Program area, 2007:

Retirement and disability insurance benefits, Medical payments, Income maintenance benefits, Unemployment insurance benefits, Veterans benefits, Federal education and training assistance payments, Other.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Regional Accounts Data, Annual State Personal Income," see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>>, accessed April 30, 2009.

Personal current transfer receipts are personal income that are payments to persons for which no current services are performed. It consists of payments to individuals and to nonprofit institutions by federal, state, and local governments and by businesses. Government transfer payments to individuals consist of: retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical benefits, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance compensation, veteran's benefits, federal education and training assistance, and other transfer receipts of individuals from governments.

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

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

formerly called the Civilian Health and Medical Plan of the Uniformed Services program, for the medical care of dependents of active duty military personnel and of retired military personnel and their dependents at nonmilitary medical facilities.

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

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

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

Federal education and training assistance consists of federal fellowships, higher education student assistance, Job Corps payments, and interest payments on guaranteed student loans. Federal fellowships consist of the payments to outstanding science students who receive National

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

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

Table A-80. Medicare, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program

Medicare enrollment:
2007, 2005, 2000;

Medicaid,

Beneficiaries:
2006, 2000;

Payments:
2006, 2000;

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP):

Enrollment:
2008, 2005, 2000;

Expenditures:
2008, 2005, 2000.

Sources: Medicare enrollment—U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Medicare State Enrollment, see Internet site <<http://www.cms.hhs.gov/medicareEnrpts/>>; Medicaid—U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Medicaid Managed Care Enrollment Report, see Internet site <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicaidDataSourcesGenInfo/04_MdManCrEnrllRep.asp>; CHIP—U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Children's Health Insurance Program, Annual Enrollment Report and the Statement of Expenditures for the CHIP Program (CMS-21), see Internet site <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalCHIPPolicy/06_CHIPAnnualReports.asp>.

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

covers hospital and related services and (2) a voluntary supplementary medical insurance plan, financed partially by monthly premiums paid by participants, which partly covers physicians' and related medical services. Such insurance also applies, since July 1973, to disabled beneficiaries of any age after 24 months of entitlement to cash benefits under the social security or railroad retirement programs and to persons with end-stage renal disease.

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

Center for Medicare and Medicaid Service (CMS) administers the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Children began receiving insurance through CHIP in 1997 and the program helped states expand health care coverage to more than 5 million of the nation's uninsured children. The program was reauthorized on February 4, 2009, when the President signed into law the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (CHIPRA or Public Law 111-3). CHIPRA finances the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) through Fiscal Year (FY) 2013.

The Children's Health Insurance Program is jointly financed by the federal and state governments and is administered by the states. Within broad federal guidelines, each state determines the design of its program, eligibility groups, benefit packages, payment levels for coverage, and administrative and operating procedures. CHIP provides a capped amount of funds to states on a matching basis. Federal payments under title XXI to states are based on state expenditures under approved plans effective on or after October 1, 1997.

Table A-81. Department of Defense and Veterans

Department of Defense,

Personnel:

Total:

2006, 2005, 2000;

2006:

Active duty military, Civilian, Reserve and National Guard;

Expenditures:

Total

2007, 2005, 2000;

2007:

Payroll, Contracts, Grants;

Number of veterans:

2007, 2000.

Sources: Department of Defense—U.S. Department of Defense, Atlas/Data Abstract for the United States and Selected Areas, annual, see Internet site <<http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/>>; Veterans—U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Policy, Planning, and Preparedness, see Internet site <<http://www1.va.gov/vetdata/>>.

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

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

Veterans. The Office of Policy in the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is responsible for administering a range of programs and analyses concerning veteran surveys, demographics, and population estimates. Within the Office of Policy, the Office of the actuary (OACT) develops estimates and projections of the veteran population and their characteristics.

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) provides official estimates and projections of the veteran population using the Veteran Population Model (VetPop). The model is updated periodically for improved methodology, more recent data, and changing needs. For each year from April 1, 2000, to September 30, 2036, VetPop generates the number of veterans by selected characteristics: at the state and/or national levels—by age, gender, period of service, race/ethnicity, rank (Officer/Enlisted), and branch of service; at the county level—by age and gender. Veteran's data is derived from a combination of Census 2000, Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) losses, and GORGO, the projection model used by Department of Defense's Office of the Actuary.

A veteran is someone 18 years and older (there are a few 17-year-old veterans) who is not currently on active duty, but who once served on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy,

Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or who served in the Merchant Marine during World War II. There are many groups whose active service makes them veterans including: those who incurred a service-connected disability during active duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard, even though that service would not otherwise have counted for veteran status; members of a national guard or reserve component who have been ordered to active duty by order of the President or who have a full-time military job. The latter are called AGRs (Active Guard and Reserve). No one who has received a dishonorable discharge is a veteran.

Table A-82. Elections

Voting-age population:

2008, 2004;

Percentage of voting-age population casting votes for President:

2008, 2004;

Electoral votes cast for President:

2008, 2004;

Popular vote for President:

2008:

Total;

Percentage of total:

Democratic, Republican;

2004,

Total;

Percentage of total:

Democratic, Republican;

Votes cast for U.S. Senators,

2008:

Total;

Percentage of total:

Democratic, Republican;

2004,

Total;

Percentage of total:

Democratic, Republican.

Sources: Voting-age population—U.S. Census Bureau, “Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex and Age for State: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2008,” (SC-EST2008-02), see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/SC-EST2008-02.html>>, released May 14, 2009; Percent of voting-age population voting for President, electoral votes, votes for President and votes for Senators—U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House, Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election, biennial, see Internet site <http://clerk.house.gov/member_info/electionInfo/index.html>.

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

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

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

Table A-83. Composition of Congress and Public Officials

Votes cast for U.S. Representatives,

2008:

Total;

Percent of total:

Democratic, Republican;

Composition of 111th Congress, 2009,

Senate:

Democratic, Republican;

House of Representatives:

Democratic, Republican;

Composition of 110th Congress, 2007,

Senate:

Democratic, Republican;

House of Representatives:

Democratic, Republican;

Black elected officials, 2002:

Total, U.S. and state legislatures;

Hispanic public officials, 2008:

Total, State executives and legislators;

Women holding state public offices, 2008:

Total, Statewide elective executive office, State legislature.

Sources: U.S. House of Representatives, Office of the Clerk, Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election, biennial, see Internet site <<http://clerk.house.gov/>>; Composition of Congress—Office of the Clerk, Official List of Members by State, annual, see also <<http://clerk.house.gov/members/index.html>>; Blacks—Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, Washington, DC, Black Elected Officials: A Statistical Summary 2002, annual, (copyright), see Internet site <<http://jointcenter.org/>>; Hispanics—National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund, Los Angeles,

CA, National Directory of Latino Elected Officials, formerly published as the National Roster of Hispanic Elected Officials, annual, see Internet site <<http://www.naleo.org/>>; Women—Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, information releases, (copyright), see Internet site <<http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/>>.

In each state, totals for votes cast for Representatives represent the sum of votes cast in each Congressional District or votes cast for Representatives at Large in states where only one member is elected. In all years, there are numerous districts within the state where either the Republican or Democratic party had no candidate. In some states, the Republican and Democratic vote includes votes cast for the party candidate by endorsing parties. Refer to the notes and explanations for Table A-82 for information on Senators.

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

Hispanic public officials data include U.S. Representatives, state executives and legislators, county and municipal officials, judicial and law enforcement officials, and education and school boards.

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

Table A-84. Composition of Governors and State Legislatures

Current governor;
Year of election;
Votes cast for governor,
Total, Republican, Democrat, Percent for leading party;
Composition of state legislatures, 2009:
Lower house:
Democratic, republican;
Upper house:
Democratic, republican.

Sources: Except as noted, The Council of State Governments, Lexington, KY, The Book of States 2008, annual (copyright). Governor's Information—MNGA, National Governors Association, for more information see Internet site <<http://www.nga.org/>>.

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

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

TABLE B. METROPOLITAN AREAS

Table B consists of 14 tables (B-1 through B-14) with 166 data items for 363 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), 11 metropolitan statistical areas with metropolitan divisions and 29 metropolitan divisions. They are presented alphabetically in each of the 14 tables.

All summaries, including historical data, are presented for the areas as currently defined. Where possible, the original figures have been retabulated to reflect the status of metropolitan area boundaries as of November 20, 2007. For more information on these areas, see Appendix C, Geographic Concepts and Codes.

Table B-1. Area and Population

Area, 2000:
Total, land;
Population:
2008, 2005, 2000, 1990;
Rank:
2008, 2000, 1990;
People per square mile of land area:
2008, 2000, 1990.

Sources: Area—U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 1*, Geographic Comparison Tables, GCT-PH1, accessed: March 26, 2001, see Internet site <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en>; Population—U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, *Population Estimates by County*, includes revised April 1, 1990, accessed: March 26, 2009, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/>>.

Total area. 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 the Census Bureau maps and in the TIGER® database because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier are reported as land area." TIGER® is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic database that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs;

TIGER® stands for Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system. The accuracy of any area measurement data is limited by the accuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary information in the database, (2) the location and shapes of the shorelines of water bodies in that database, and (3) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial is for statistical purposes and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

Population estimates is the estimated population from the calculated number of people living in an area as of July 1. The Census Bureau develops county population estimates with a component of population change method in which we use administrative records and other data to estimate the household and group quarter's population. For the household population, the components of population change are births, deaths, net domestic migration, and net international migration. We measure change in the nonhousehold, or group quarters, population by the net change in the population living in group quarters facilities.

A major assumption underlying this approach is that changes in selected administrative and other data sources closely approximate the components of population change. Therefore, Census Bureau demographers separately estimate each component of population change based on administrative records, including registered births and deaths, federal income tax returns, medicare enrollees, and military movement. We also separately estimate net international migration using information from the American Community Survey (ACS), Census 2000, and other data sources.

Most administrative record data sources lag the current estimate year by as much as 2 years, therefore, we project the data for the current year based on past years' data. As updated data become available, we revise the projected input data so that each vintage's estimates are always based on the most recent data available.

For more information on the method used for these estimates, see Appendix B, Limitations and Methodology, and the Web site at <<http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/methodology/>>.

Rank numbers are assigned on the basis of population size, with each metropolitan 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 metropolitan areas. In such cases, the following rank number(s) is omitted so that the lowest rank is usually equal to the number of metropolitan areas ranked.

People per square mile of land area, also known as population density, is the average number of inhabitants per square mile of land area. These figures are derived by

dividing the total number of residents by the number of square miles of land area in the specified geographic area.

Table B-2. Components of Population Change

Components of Population Change April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2008: Total, Natural increase, of births, of deaths, Net migration, Net international migration, Net domestic migration, percentage change; Population change, April 1, 1990, to April 1, 2000: Number, percentage change.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates, Cumulative Estimates of Components of Resident Population Change for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008, accessed March 26, 2009, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2008-04.html>>; County Population Estimates for July 1, 1999 and Population Change for April 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999, released March 9, 2000, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/CO-99-02.html>>.

The Census Bureau develops county population estimates with a component of population change method in which we use administrative records and other data to estimate the household and group quarter's population. For the household population, the components of population change are births, deaths, net domestic migration, and net international migration. We measure change in the nonhousehold, or group quarters, population by the net change in the population living in group quarters facilities.

A major assumption underlying this approach is that changes in selected administrative and other data sources closely approximate the components of population change. Therefore, Census Bureau demographers separately estimate each component of population change based on administrative records, including registered births and deaths, federal income tax returns, medicare enrollees, and military movement. We also separately estimate net international migration using information from the American Community Survey (ACS), Census 2000, and other data sources.

Most administrative record data sources lag the current estimate year by as much as 2 years, therefore, we project the data for the current year based on past years' data. As updated data become available, we revise the projected input data so that each vintage's estimates are always based on the most recent data available.

We produce the estimate of each county's population, starting with the base population from either Census 2000 (for the July 1, 2000, estimates) or the revised population estimate for the prior year (for the July 1, 2001, and later estimates). We then add or subtract the demographic components of population change calculated for that time period. Basically, we add the estimated number of births and subtract the estimated number of deaths for the time period. Next, we add the estimates of net domestic

migration, net international migration, and the net change in the group quarters population. The definitions of these concepts follow.

We produce separate population estimates for the populations under age 65 and age 65 and over, mainly because different data are used to measure the domestic migration of these two populations. For the population under age 65, we use person-level data from individual federal tax returns to estimate net domestic migration. We use medicare enrollment data to calculate measures of migration for the population age 65 and over because this population is not always well represented on tax returns. County total population estimates are the sum of the estimates of the population under age 65 and age 65 years and over.

State and county estimates may also incorporate other changes due to corrections made since Census 2000. The corrections occur outside the component estimation framework and are the result of successful local challenges or special censuses.

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

Net international migration. Any change of residence across the borders of the United States (50 states and District of Columbia). The Census Bureau makes estimates of net international migration for the nation, states, and counties. We estimate net international migration in four parts: (1) net international migration of the foreign born, (2) net migration between the United States and Puerto Rico, (3) net migration of natives to and from the United States, and (4) net movement of the Armed Forces population between the United States and overseas. The largest component, net international 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.

Net Domestic Migration. The difference between domestic in-migration to an area and domestic out-migration from the same area during a time period. Domestic in- and out-migration consist of moves where both the origin and the destination are within the United States (excluding Puerto Rico).

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

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

Population Characteristics, 2008:

Age (percentage),

Under 5 years, 5 to 14 years, 15 to 24 years, 25 to 34 years, 35 to 44 years, 45 to 54 years, 55 to 64 years, 65 to 74 years, 75 to 84 years, 85 years and over;

One race (percentage),

White alone, Black or African American alone, Asian alone, American, Indian and Alaska Native alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Island alone;

Hispanic or Latino origin (percentage);

Males per 100 females.

Sources : U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008," released May 14, 2009, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html/>>.

Age, sex, and race estimates are based on the distributed cohort component method. For an overview, see <<http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/methodology/2008-stco-char-meth.pdf>>.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of July 1, 2008. The age of the person usually was derived from their date of birth information.

Median age represents the age that divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median age and one-half of the median. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Race. The concept of race, as used by the Census Bureau, reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are sociopolitical constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. Caution must be used when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the U.S. population over time. The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the December 15, 2000 (revised from October 30, 1997), *Federal Register Notice* entitled, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by the OMB, <<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/Ombdir15.htm>>. These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB required federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. For respondents unable to identify with any of these five race categories, the OMB approved including a sixth category "Some other race."

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

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who 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, Aluts, and Alaska Indians as well as entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupait, Yupik, Alutiiq, Egeik, and Pribilovian. The Alaska tribes are the Alaskan Athabaskan, Tlingit, and Haida.

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

Asian Indian includes people who indicate their race as “Asian Indian” or identify themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese. *Chinese* includes people who indicate their race as “Chinese” or who identify themselves as Cantonese or Chinese American. In some census tabulations, written entries of Taiwanese are included with Chinese while in others they are shown separately. *Filipino* includes people who indicate their race as “Filipino” or who report entries such as Philipano, Philippine, or Filipino American. *Japanese* includes people who indicate their race as “Japanese” or who report entries such as Nipponese or Japanese American. *Korean* includes people who indicate their race as “Korean” or who provide a response of Korean American. *Vietnamese* includes people who indicate

their race as “Vietnamese” or who provide a response of Vietnamese American.

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

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

Hispanic or Latino origin. People who identify with the terms “Hispanic” or “Latino” are those who 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 of any race.

Table B-4. Births, Deaths, and Infant Deaths

Births:

Number,

2006, 2000

Rate per 1,000 population;

2006, 2000

Deaths:

Number,

2006, 2000

Rate per 1,000 population

2006, 2000

Infant deaths:

Number,

2006, 2000, 1990

Rate per 1,000 population

2006, 2000, 1990

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, accessed June 5, 2009, see related Internet site <<http://wonder.cdc.gov/>> and unpublished data.

Births and deaths. Through the National Vital Statistics System, the NCHS collects and publishes data on births and deaths in the United States. The Division of Vital Statistics obtains information on births and deaths from

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

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 estimated as of July 1 for 2000 and 2006. **Infant death rates** represent the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. They exclude fetal deaths.

Table B-5. Population Characteristics 2005–2007

Households:
 Total,
 Family,
 Total,
 With own children under 18,
 Single-parent households, (percentage)
 With one or more people 65 years and over;
 Foreign-born population, (percentage of total);
 Speaking language other than English at home, people 5 years and over (percentage).
 Workers 16 years old and over:
 Drove alone to work (percentage),
 Mean travel time to work (percentage).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, “DP3YR-2. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2005–2007” and “DP3YR-3. Selected Economic Characteristics: 2005–2007,” using American FactFinder accessed February 1, 2009, see Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>.

Household. A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

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

all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Single-parent household. A household with a male householder with no wife present or a female householder with no husband present.

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.

Table B-6. Enrollment, Teachers, and Educational Attainment

Public School Enrollment:
 2007,
 Total, Prekindergarten to grade 8, Grades 9–12;
 Total 2000;
 Number of public school teachers, 2007:
 Elementary, Secondary;
 Public high school completers, 2006:
 Total, Diploma;
 Educational attainment, 2005-2007:
 Population 25 years and over, High school graduate or higher, Bachelor’s degree or higher.

Sources: Enrollment, number of teachers, and high school completers—National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, see Internet site <<http://www.nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/>>; Educational attainment—U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, “DP3YR-2. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2005–2007” using American FactFinder, accessed February 1, 2009, see Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>.

Table B-7. Median Income, Household Income Distribution, and Poverty Status: 2005–2007

Median family income in 2007 dollars;
 Median household income in 2007 dollars;
 Total number of households;
 Percent of household by income level:
 Under \$25,000, \$25,000–\$49,999, \$50,000–\$74,999, \$75,000–\$99,999, \$100,000–\$199,999, \$200,000 and over;
 Number whose income in the past 12 months is below poverty level:
 Families, Individuals, Children.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "DP3YR-3. Selected Economic Characteristics: 2005–2007," using American FactFinder, accessed February 1, 2009, see Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>.

Table B-8. Physicians, Disabilities, Medicare, Social Security, and Supplemental Security Income

Physicians, 2007:

Number, Rate per 100,000 people;

People with a disability, 2005–2007:

Total 5 years and over, 16 to 64 years;

Medicare program enrollment, 2007:

Total, Rate per 100,000 people;

Social security program beneficiaries, December 2008:

Number, Rate per 100,000 people, Number of retired workers;

Supplementary security income program, 2008:

Number, Rate per 100,000 people.

Sources: Physicians—American Medical Association, Chicago, IL, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*, 2009 annual (copyright); Persons with a disability—U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "DP3YR-2. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2005–2007" using American FactFinder, accessed February 1, 2009, see Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>; Medicare program enrollment—Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS Statistics: Medicare Enrollment accessed December 10, 2008, related Internet site <<http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicareEnrpts/>>; Social Security—U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, *OASDI Beneficiaries by State and County*, accessed August 12, 2009, related Internet site <<http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/oasdisc/2007/index.html>>; Supplemental security income—U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, *SSI Recipients by State and County*, accessed May 22, 2009, related Internet site <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_sc/2008/index.html>.

Physicians

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

data for all federal physicians and nonfederal physicians who are temporarily in foreign locations.

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

Physician rate is per 100,000 resident population estimated as of July 1, 2007.

Medicare enrollment

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

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

Social security

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

The data were derived from the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR), the principal administrative file of social security beneficiaries. Data for total recipients and retired workers

include persons with special age-72 benefits. Special age-72 benefit represents the monthly benefit payable to men who attained age-72 before 1972 and for women who attained age 72 before 1970 and who do not have sufficient quarters to qualify for a retired-worker benefit under either the fully or the transitionally insured status provision.

Supplemental security income

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

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

Table B-9. Housing Units and Building Permits

Housing Units:

2008, 2005, 2000,
Change 2000–2008,
Number, Percentage,

Units per square mile, 2008;

New private housing units authorized by building permits:
Cumulative 2000–2008, 2008, 2007, 2006.

Sources: Housing units—U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates by Housing Units, *Annual Estimates of Housing Units for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008*, accessed August 7, 2009, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/housing>>; Building permits—U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual New Privately Owned Residential Building Permits," accessed: May 7, 2009, see Internet site: <<http://www.census.gov/const/www/permitsindex.html>>.

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

census. For more information see <<http://www.census.gov/popest/topics/methodology/2007-hu-meth.pdf>>.

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 20,000 permit-issuing places. When a report is not received, missing data are either (1) obtained from the Survey of Use of Permits, which is used to collect information on housing starts, or (2) imputed.

The data relate to new private housing units intended for occupancy on a housekeeping basis. They exclude mobile homes (trailers), hotels, motels, and group residential structures, such as nursing homes and college dormitories. They also exclude conversions of and alterations to existing buildings. A housing unit consists of a room or group of rooms intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by a family, by a group of unrelated persons living together, or by a person living alone.

Table B-10. Housing Units: 2005–2007

Housing Units:

Total, 1 unit detached, With two or more vehicles available;

Owner-occupied,

Ownership rate,

Housing units with a mortgage,

Number, Median monthly owner costs, Units with costs 30 percent or more of household income;

Renter-occupied,

Number, Median monthly rent, Units with rent 30 percent or more of household income.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "DP3YR-4. Selected Housing Characteristics: 2005–2007" using American FactFinder, accessed February 1, 2009, see Internet site <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>.

One-unit detached is a one-unit structure detached from any other house, that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

Ownership rate is computed by dividing the number of owner-occupied housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

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 that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied.

American Community Survey

In 2008, two types of estimates are available from the American Community Survey: 1-year estimates (based on data collected in a single year) and 3-year estimates (based on data collected in 3 consecutive years). Three-year estimates describe the average characteristics for that three-year time period. Information about the interpretation and use of 3-year estimates is available on the ACS Web site, found at <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/myoverview.html>> and also <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/accuracy2005-2007.pdf>>.

Table B-11. Personal Income and Earnings by Place of Work

Personal income:

Total:

2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;

Per capita:

2007, 2005, 2000;

Percent change, 2000–2007;

Earnings by place of work:

2007, 2006, 2005, 2000.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/>>. For the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book*, metropolitan area figures are derived from the sum of component county totals. Rounding may result in discrepancies with BEA's metropolitan area figures.

Personal income is the income that is received by all persons from all sources. It is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of people with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and personal current

transfer receipts, less contributions for government social insurance.

The personal income of an area is the income that is received by, or on behalf of, all the individuals who live in the area; therefore, the estimates of personal income are presented by the place of residence of the income recipients.

Personal income differs by definition from money income, which is prepared by the Census Bureau, in that money income is measured before deduction of personal contributions for social insurance and does not include imputed income, lump-sum payments, and income received by quasi-individuals. Money income does include income from private pensions and annuities and from interpersonal transfer, such as child support; therefore it is not comparable to personal income. Total personal income is adjusted to place of residence.

About 90 percent of the state and county estimates of personal income are based on census data and on administrative-records data that are collected by other federal agencies. The data from censuses are mainly collected from the recipient of the income. The most important sources of census data for the state and county estimates are the census of agriculture and the census of population and housing that are conducted by the Census Bureau. The data from administrative records may originate either from the recipients of the income or from the source of the income. These data are a byproduct of the administration of various federal and state government programs. The most important sources of these data are as follows: the state unemployment insurance programs of the Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor; the social insurance programs of the Social Security Administration and the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; the federal income tax program of the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury; the veterans benefit programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and the military payroll systems of the Department of Defense. The remaining 10 percent of the estimates are based on data from other sources. For example, the estimates of the components of farm proprietors' income, a component of personal income, are partly based on the state estimates of farm income and the county estimates of case receipts, crop production, and livestock inventory that are prepared by the Department of Agriculture, which uses sample surveys, along with census data and administrative-records data, to derive its estimates.

Total **earnings** cover wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietor's income. Wage and salary disbursements consists of the monetary remuneration of employees, including corporate officers salaries and bonuses, commissions, pay-in-kind,

incentive payments, and tips. It reflects the amount of payments disbursed, but not necessarily earned during the year. It is measured before deductions, such as social security contributions and union dues. Wage and salary disbursements includes stock options of nonqualified plans at the time that they have been exercised by the individual. Stock options are reported in wage and salary disbursements. The value that is included in wages is the difference between the exercise price and the price that the stock options were granted. Supplements to wages and salaries consists of employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds and of employer contributions for government social insurance. Proprietor's income is the current-production income (including income in kind) of sole proprietorships and partnerships and of tax-exempt cooperatives. Corporate directors' fees are included in proprietors' income, but the imputed net rental income of owner-occupants of all dwellings is included in rental income of persons. Proprietors' income excludes dividends and monetary interest received by nonfinancial business and rental incomes received by persons not primarily engaged in the real estate business; these incomes are included in dividends, net interest, and rental income of persons, respectively.

Table B-12. Employees and Earnings by Selected Major Industries: 2007

Employees:

Total:

Percent by selected major industries:

Manufacturing, Finance and insurance, Professional and technical services, Health care and social services, Government and government enterprises;

Earnings:

Total:

Percent by selected major industries:

Manufacturing, Finance and insurance, Professional and technical services, Health care and social services, Government and government enterprises.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income, see Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/>>. For the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book*, metropolitan area figures are derived from the sum of component county totals. Rounding may result in discrepancies with BEA's metropolitan area figures.

The estimates of employment for 2001–2006 are based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The estimates for 2007 are based on the 2007 NAICS. For more information on NAICS please visit <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html>>.

Table B-13. Civilian Labor Force and Banking

Civilian labor force:

Total:

2008, 2007, 2005, 2000, Change 2000–2008;
 Number of unemployed
 2008, 2000;
 Unemployment rate:
 2008, 2005, 2000;
 Banking, 2008:
 Number of offices, Deposits.

Sources: Civilian labor force, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), *Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Annual Averages*, (related Internet site <<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>>; Banking, U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), released October 8, 2008 (related Internet site <<http://www2.fdic.gov/sod/index.asp>>).

Civilian Labor Force

Civilian labor force data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program in which state employment security agencies prepare labor force and unemployment estimates under concepts, definitions, and technical procedures established by the BLS. These data for substate areas are produced by the BLS primarily for use in allocating funds under various federal legislative programs. Users of these data are cautioned that, because of the small size of many of the areas, as well as limitations of the data inputs, the estimates are subject to considerable, but nonquantifiable, error. An explanation of the technical procedures used to develop monthly and annual local area labor force estimates appears monthly in the Explanatory Note for state and area unemployment data in the BLS periodical, *Employment and Earnings*. Additional information may also be found at the BLS Web site at <<http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/>>.

The civilian labor force comprises all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population classified as either employed or unemployed. Employed persons are persons 16 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job. Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around their own house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and other organizations.

Unemployed people are all civilians aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been 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.

Banking

The FDIC and OTS collect deposit data on each office of every FDIC-insured bank and saving association as of June 30 of each year in the Summary of Deposits (SOD) survey. The FDIC surveys all FDIC-insured commercial banks, savings banks, and U.S. branches of foreign banks, and the OTS surveys all savings associations. Data presented here exclude U.S. branch offices of foreign banks. For all counties, individual banking offices—not the combined totals of the bank—are the source of the data.

Insured **savings institutions** include all FDIC-insured (OTS-Regulated and FDIC-Regulated) financial institutions that operate under federal or state banking charters. The number of **banking offices** in any given area includes every location at which deposit business is transacted. Banking office is defined to include all offices and facilities that actually hold deposits, but to exclude loan production offices, computer centers, and other non-deposit 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.

Table B-14. Federal Government Expenditures and Private Business Establishments and Employment

Federal government expenditures:

2007:

Total, Percentage change 2000–2007, Per capita;

Direct payments to individuals:

Amount, Percentage of total expenditures;

Salaries and wages;

Total defense;

2000;

Private nonfarm business:

Establishments:

2006, Change 2000–2006;

Employment:

2006, Change 2000–2006;

Annual payroll per employee, 2006.

Sources: Federal government expenditures—U.S. Census Bureau, *Consolidated Federal Funds Report*, (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>>); Private nonfarm business—County Business Patterns (related Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>).

Direct payments for individuals is taken from information reported to the Federal Assistance Awards Data System. The two object areas of direct payments for individuals are (1) direct payments for retirement and disability benefits and (2) all other direct payments for individuals.

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides subnational economic data by industry. The series is useful for studying the economic activity of small areas; analyzing economic changes over time; and as a benchmark for statistical series, surveys, and databases between economic censuses. CBP covers most of the country's economic activity. The series excludes data on self-employed individuals, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production employees, and most government employees. The County Business Patterns program has tabulated on a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis since 1998. Data for 1997 and earlier years are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. For more information on the relationship between the two systems, see Concordances <<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/concordances/concordances.html>>.

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

An **establishment** is a single physical location at which business is conducted or services or industrial operations are performed. It is not necessarily identical with a company or enterprise, which may consist of one or more establishments. When two or more activities are carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally are grouped together as a single establishment. The entire establishment is classified on the basis of its major activity and all data are included in that classification. Establishment-size designations are determined by paid employment in the mid-March pay period. The size group “1 to 4” includes establishments that did not report any paid employees in the mid-March pay period but paid wages to at least one employee at some time during the year.

Establishment counts represent the number of locations with paid employees any time during the year. This series excludes governmental establishments except for wholesale liquor establishments (NAICS 4248), retail liquor stores (NAICS 44531), federally-chartered savings institutions (NAICS 522120), federally-chartered credit unions (NAICS 522130), and hospitals (NAICS 622).

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

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

Table C-1. Population and Population Characteristics

Population:

2008, 2005, 2000, 1990;

Net change:

2000–2008 and 1990–2000;

Percent Change:

2000–2008 and 1990–2000;

Percent, 2008:

Under 15 years, 15–44 years, 45–64 years, 65 years and over.

Sources : Population and change—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,” released March 9, 2000, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/CO-99-02.html>>; For 2000–2008, compiled from Population Estimates, “Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008,” published March 19, 2009, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2008-01.html>>; Age—U.S. Census Bureau, “Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008,” released May 14, 2009, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>>.

See Tables B-1, B-2, and B-3, *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book*.

Table C-2. Population Characteristics and Housing Units

Population Characteristics, 2008:

One race;

White alone, Black or African American alone, Asian alone, American Indian and Alaska native alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone;

Hispanic or Latino origin;

Housing Units:

2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2000;

Change:

Number, Percentage.

Sources : Population—U.S. Census Bureau, “Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008,” released May 14, 2009, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>>; Housing—U.S. Census Bureau, “Annual Estimates of Housing Units for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008,” released August 9, 2009, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/housing/HU-EST2008-4.html>>.

See Tables B-3 and B-9, *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book*.

Table C-3. Personal Income and Earnings by Industry

Personal Income:

Total:

2007, 2005, 2000;

Per capita:

2007, 2000;

Percentage change 2000–2007;

Earnings by place of work 2007,

Total,

Percentage by selected industries:

Manufacturing, Retail trade, Finance, Professional technical services, Health care and social services, Government and government enterprises.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income (related Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/>>). For the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book*, metropolitan area figures are derived from the sum of component county totals. Rounding may result in discrepancies with BEA’s metropolitan area figures.

See Table B-11 and B-12, *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book*.

Table C-4. Labor Force and Private Business Establishments and Employment

Civilian labor force:

Total:

2008, 2005, 2000, Change, 2008–2000;

Number of unemployed:

2008, 2000;

Unemployment rate:

2008, 2000;

Private nonfarm business:

Establishments:

2006, Change 2006–2000;

Employment:

2006, Change 2006–2000;
Annual payroll per employee.

Sources: Civilian labor force—U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), *Local Area Unemployment Statistics*, 2008, accessed April 23, 2009, see Internet site: <<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>>; Private nonfarm business, County Business Patterns; annual, accessed: April 11, 2005, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>.

See Table B-13 and B-14, *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book*.

Table D-1. Population and Personal Income

Population:
2008, 2007, 2000, 1990;
Net change :
2000–2008, 1990–2000;
Percentage change:
2000–2008, 1990–2000;

Personal Income:

Total:
2007, 2000;
Per capita:
2007, 2000;
Percentage change, 2000-2007.

Sources: Population—U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 to 2008, compiled from “Population Estimates by County,” Annual Estimates of the Population of Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008, published March 19, 2009, see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2008-01.html>>; for 1990, “Population Estimates: Annual Time Series,” archive 1990 (revised data for April 1, 1990, Population Estimates base), see Internet site <<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/CO-99-02.html>>; Personal income, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS), related Internet site <<http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/>>.

See Tables B-1 and B-11, *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book*.