

Data Tables: 2005 Gulf Coast Area Data Profiles

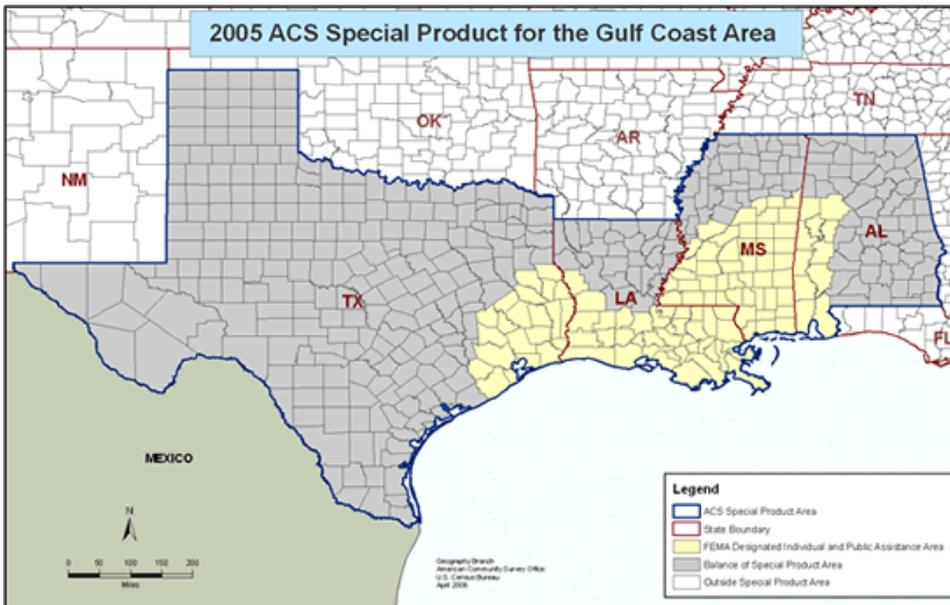
2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area

In the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated many counties throughout the Gulf Coast as "disaster counties." This designation made these identified counties eligible to receive disaster assistance from the federal government. A total of 117 counties were designated by FEMA as receiving "Individual and Public Assistance" (FEMA-designated IPA counties) as of October 7, 2005 for Hurricane Katrina and October 20, 2005 for Hurricane Rita.

The 2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area focuses on two distinct areas:

- 1) the 117 FEMA-designated IPA counties, and
- 2) the remaining counties in each state not identified as FEMA-designated IPA counties ("balance of the state").

The 2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area contains information for these two distinct areas for January through August of 2005 and for September through December of 2005.



Data Tables: 2005 Gulf Coast Area Data Profiles

About the 2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey that provides annually updated and accurate demographic, socioeconomic, and housing information for communities across the country. Approximately 3 million addresses are sampled annually. In 2005, ACS data collection took place in all counties in the United States, including all of the areas in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas that were most affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The ACS was not designed to produce estimates based on data for less than a full year, but due to the unprecedented effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, estimates are being released for the affected areas for the first eight months (January through August) of 2005 and the last four months (September through December) of 2005.

In the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated many counties throughout the Gulf Coast as "disaster counties." This designation made these identified counties eligible to receive disaster assistance from the federal government. A total of 117 counties were designated by FEMA as receiving "Individual and Public Assistance" as of October 7, 2005 for Hurricane Katrina and October 20, 2005 for Hurricane Rita. In these areas, in addition to state and local governments receiving assistance, individuals and households were receiving assistance. The Census Bureau selected these 117 counties as the geographic universe for this special product and refers to these areas as "FEMA-designated IPA counties." Data have been published for various combinations of the 117 FEMA-designated IPA counties and parishes.

The FEMA-designated IPA area includes parts of the following states, with the number of affected counties or parishes in parentheses:

Texas (22 counties),
Louisiana (37 parishes),
Mississippi (47 counties), and
Alabama (11 counties).

The 2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area focuses on two distinct areas:

- 1) the 117 FEMA-designated IPA counties, and
- 2) the remaining counties in each state, which are referred to as the "balance of the state."

The 2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area contains two snapshots:

- 1) the first eight months of 2005 (January through August), and
- 2) the last four months of 2005 (September through December).

The FEMA disaster designation includes two tiers: 1) counties designated for Individual and Public Assistance, and 2) counties designated for Public Assistance. Please see the FEMA web site (www.fema.gov) for press releases and maps that define the disaster counties. Since the initial disaster declarations issued by FEMA, updates have been made to the counties that are designated IPA counties. Several additional counties have been designated IPA counties and several counties are no longer designated IPA counties. These changes are not reflected in the 2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area.

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Geographic Areas

"Geography" is a collective term referring to the types of geographic areas used by the Census Bureau in its data collection and tabulation operations, including their structure, designations, and relationships to one another. A geography can be a geographic unit of any type, legal or statistical, such as a state, county, place, county subdivision, census tract, or census block.

Several geographic levels are available in the *2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area*:

- 1) entire state,
- 2) FEMA-designated IPA area of the state,
- 3) balance of the state,
- 4) Metropolitan Statistical Areas,
- 5) groupings of counties and parishes, and
- 6) individual counties and parishes.

Entire State

The estimates for the entire state include all data collected from all counties throughout the state for the January through August 2005 time period and the September through December 2005 time period.

FEMA-designated IPA Area of the State

The FEMA-designated IPA area of the state is the sum of all the counties in the state that were designated by FEMA as counties receiving individual and public assistance. For example, the state of Louisiana has 37 parishes that were identified as FEMA-designated IPA counties. The estimate for this level of geography displays all of those affected counties as a single entity, i.e., the sum of the FEMA-designated IPA area in Louisiana.

Balance of the State

The balance of the state consists of the remaining counties in a state that were not FEMA-designated IPA counties. For example, Texas has a total of 254 counties. Twenty-two of those counties were designated as IPA counties. The 232 remaining counties comprise the balance of the state for Texas.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget defines metropolitan statistical areas for purposes of collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistical data. A metropolitan statistical area is composed of one or more whole counties or equivalent entities and contains at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting. For example, the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, Louisiana Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the parishes of Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and St. Tammany.

Groupings of Counties and Parishes

Groupings of counties exist for several reasons. To ensure that individual responses are kept confidential, ACS estimates have not been released in counties with an insufficient number of interviews in the September through December 2005 period. Counties with an insufficient number of interviews were combined with surrounding counties to form a single geography.

For example, Hale County in Alabama did not meet the minimum threshold of interviewed persons required for the production of estimates specific to Hale County. Therefore, the data for Hale County are published along with data from Greene, Pickens, and Sumter Counties in Alabama. The data for the area representing these counties are distinguished as "Greene/Hale/Pickens/Sumter, AL." Looking at a map, these four counties are geographically grouped together. Geographically, it would also make sense to include Tuscaloosa County in this group; however, Tuscaloosa County met the minimum threshold of interviewed persons so data specific to Tuscaloosa County alone have been published. Census Bureau staff worked closely with local officials in forming these county groupings.

In many cases, counties were grouped together because local officials indicated that having single estimates for identified county groupings would be useful. These groupings include Planning and Development Districts (PDDs), Labor Market Areas, and other established local entities. For example, Hinds County in Mississippi met the minimum threshold of interviewed persons required for county-specific estimates. It is also included in the Central PDD, along with Copiah, Madison, Rankin, Simpson, Warren, and Yazoo Counties, as identified by officials in the state of Mississippi.

Individual Counties and Parishes

Data have been published for many individual counties and parishes. In order for a county to have published data exclusive to itself, a minimum number of interviews must have been conducted in that county during the last four months of 2005. This threshold was established to ensure the integrity and quality of the data as well as to protect the confidentiality of the respondents.

Data Tables: 2005 Gulf Coast Area Data Profiles

Gulf Coast Area Full Size Maps

[2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area](#)

[FEMA Designated Individual and Public Assistance Area](#)

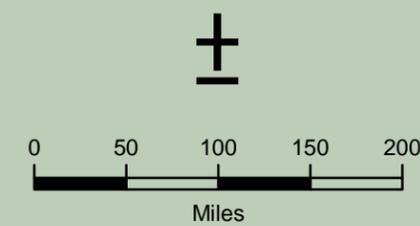
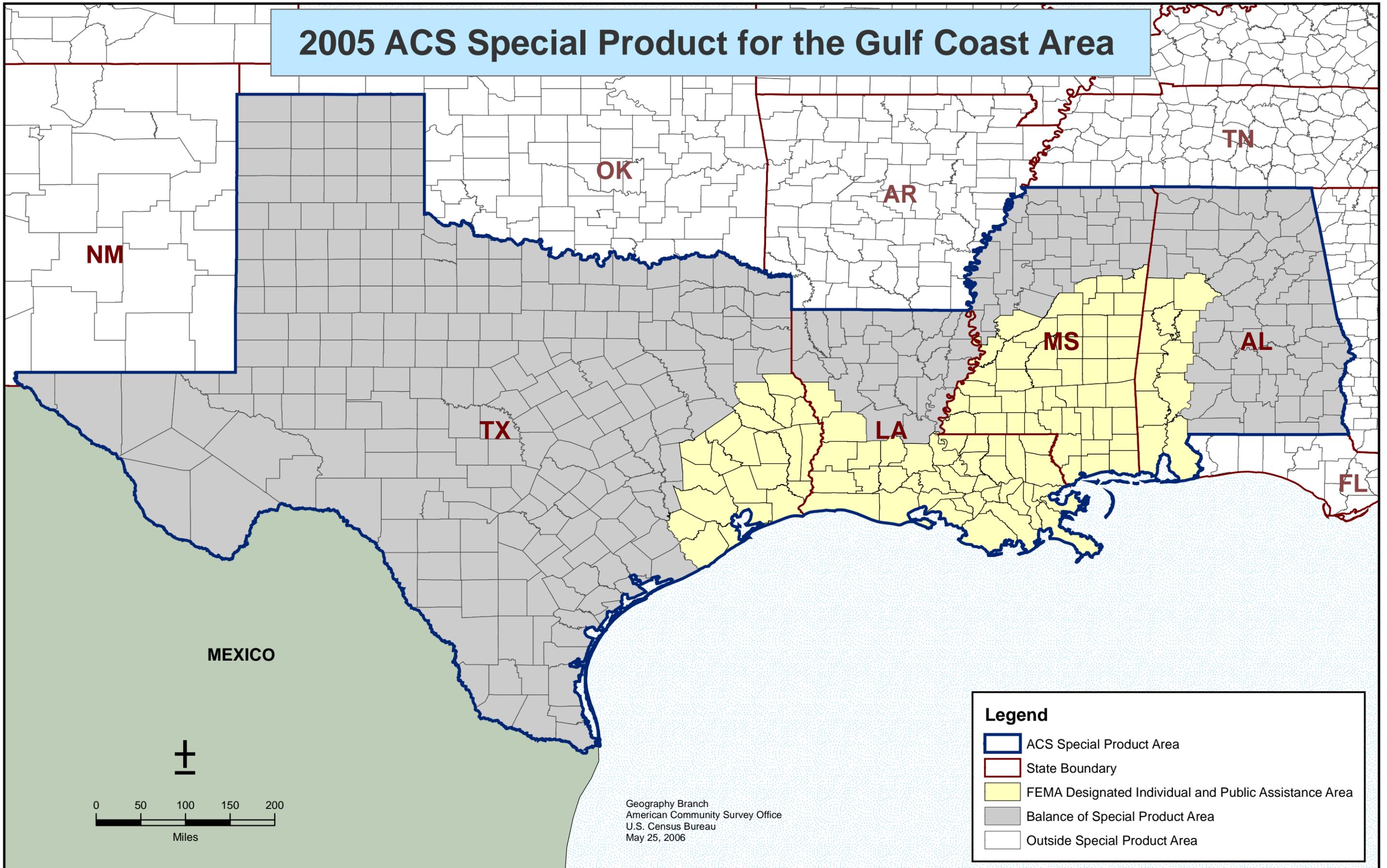
[FEMA Designated Individual and Public Assistance Area by State](#)

[County Level Tabulation Areas](#)

[Map1 - User Defined Tabulation Areas](#)

[Map2 - User Defined Tabulation Areas](#)

2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area

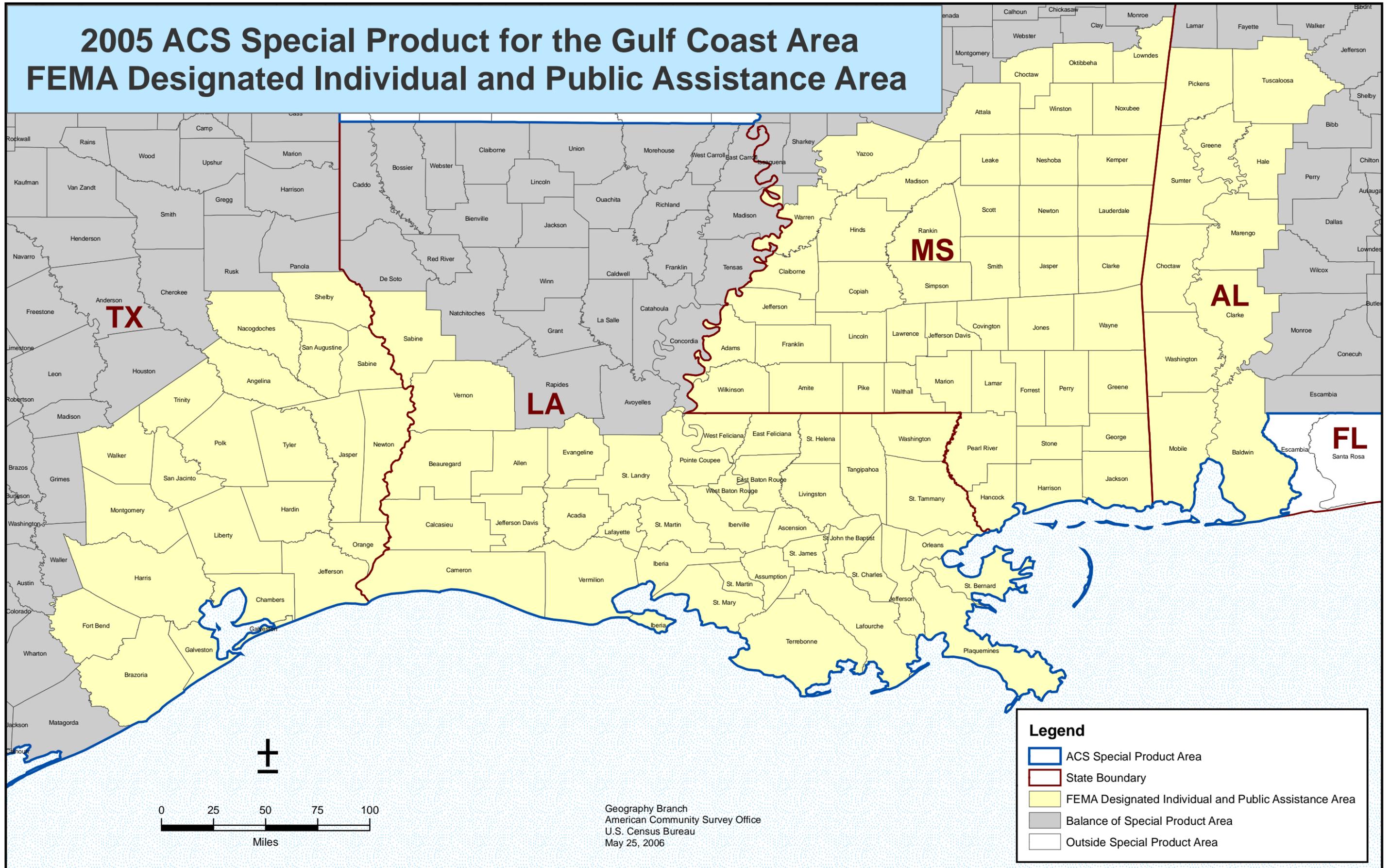


Geography Branch
American Community Survey Office
U.S. Census Bureau
May 25, 2006

Legend

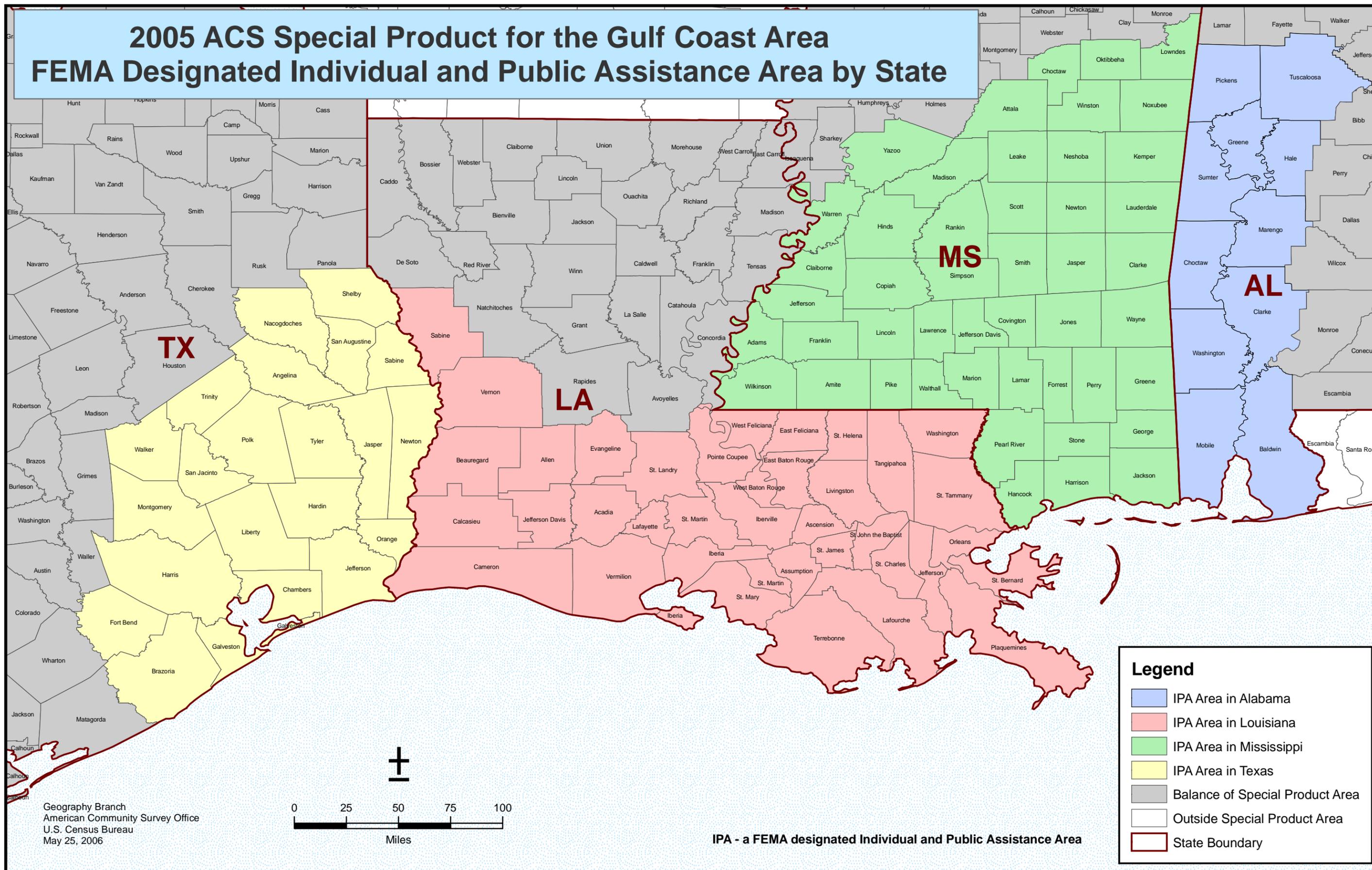
- ACS Special Product Area
- State Boundary
- FEMA Designated Individual and Public Assistance Area
- Balance of Special Product Area
- Outside Special Product Area

2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area FEMA Designated Individual and Public Assistance Area



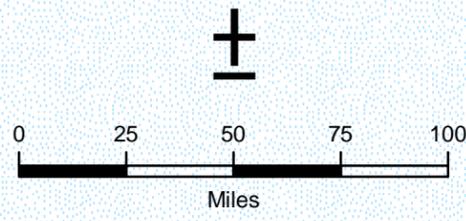
2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area

FEMA Designated Individual and Public Assistance Area by State



Legend

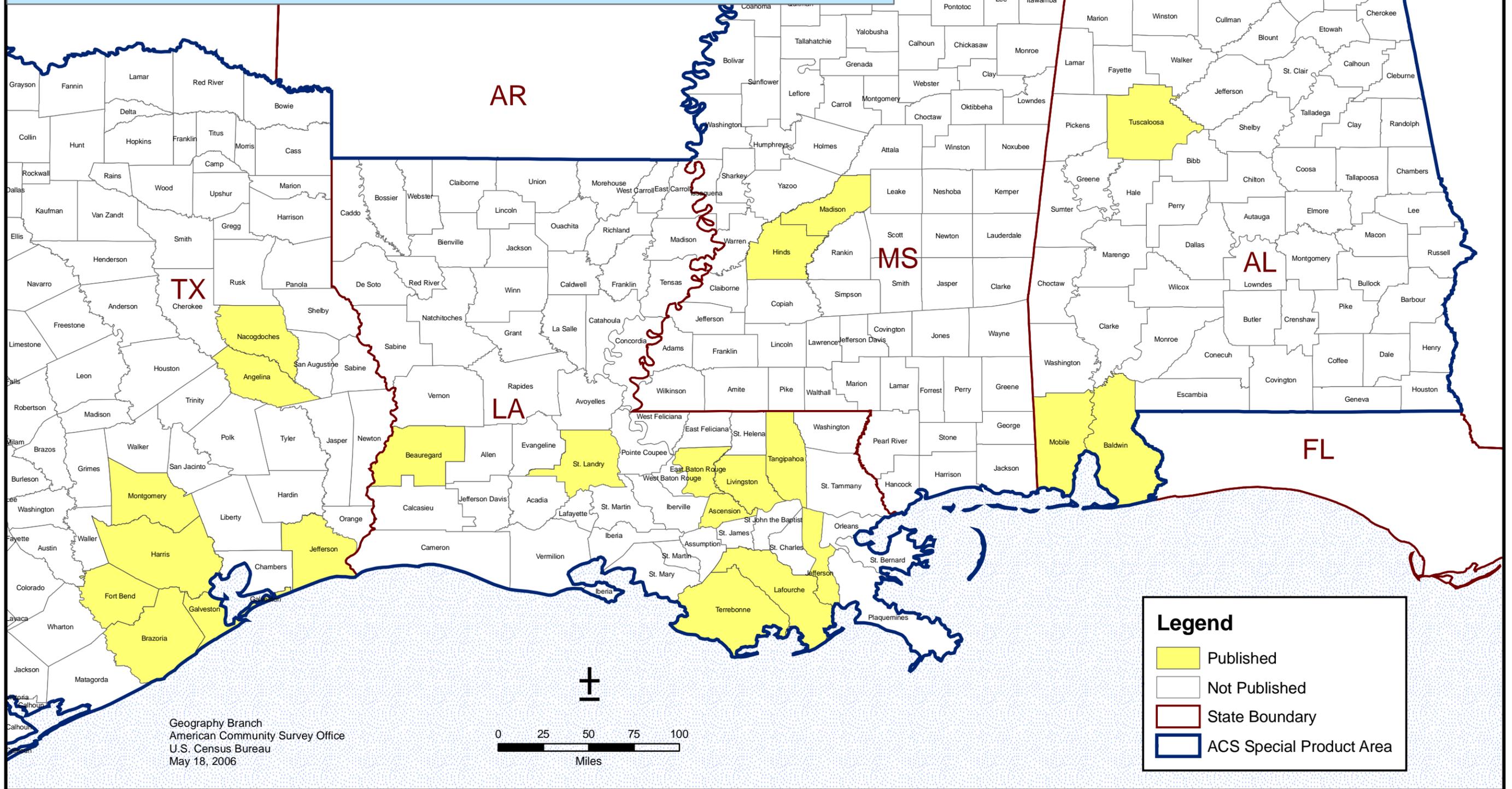
- IPA Area in Alabama
- IPA Area in Louisiana
- IPA Area in Mississippi
- IPA Area in Texas
- Balance of Special Product Area
- Outside Special Product Area
- State Boundary



IPA - a FEMA designated Individual and Public Assistance Area

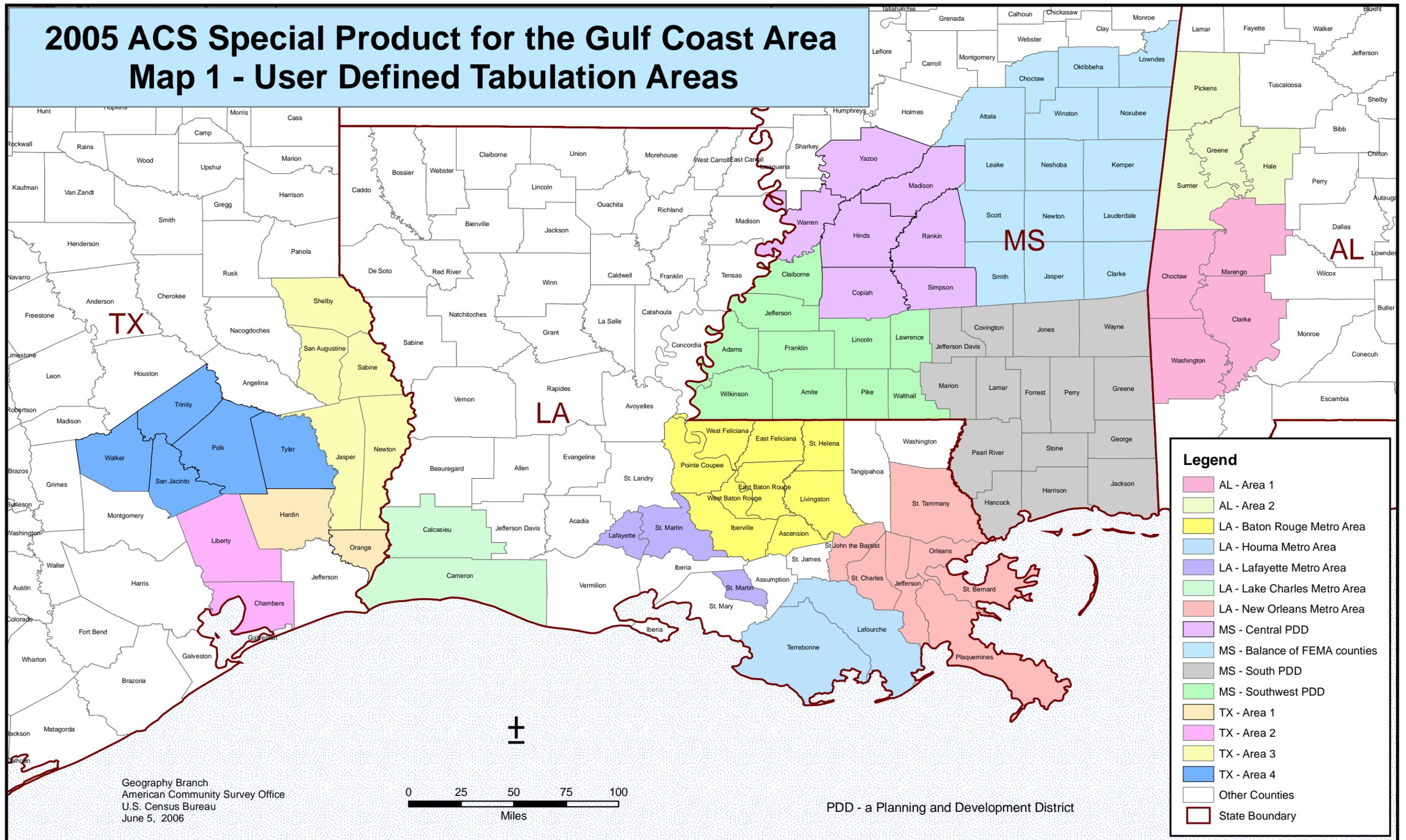
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U.S. Census Bureau
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2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area County Level Tabulation Areas



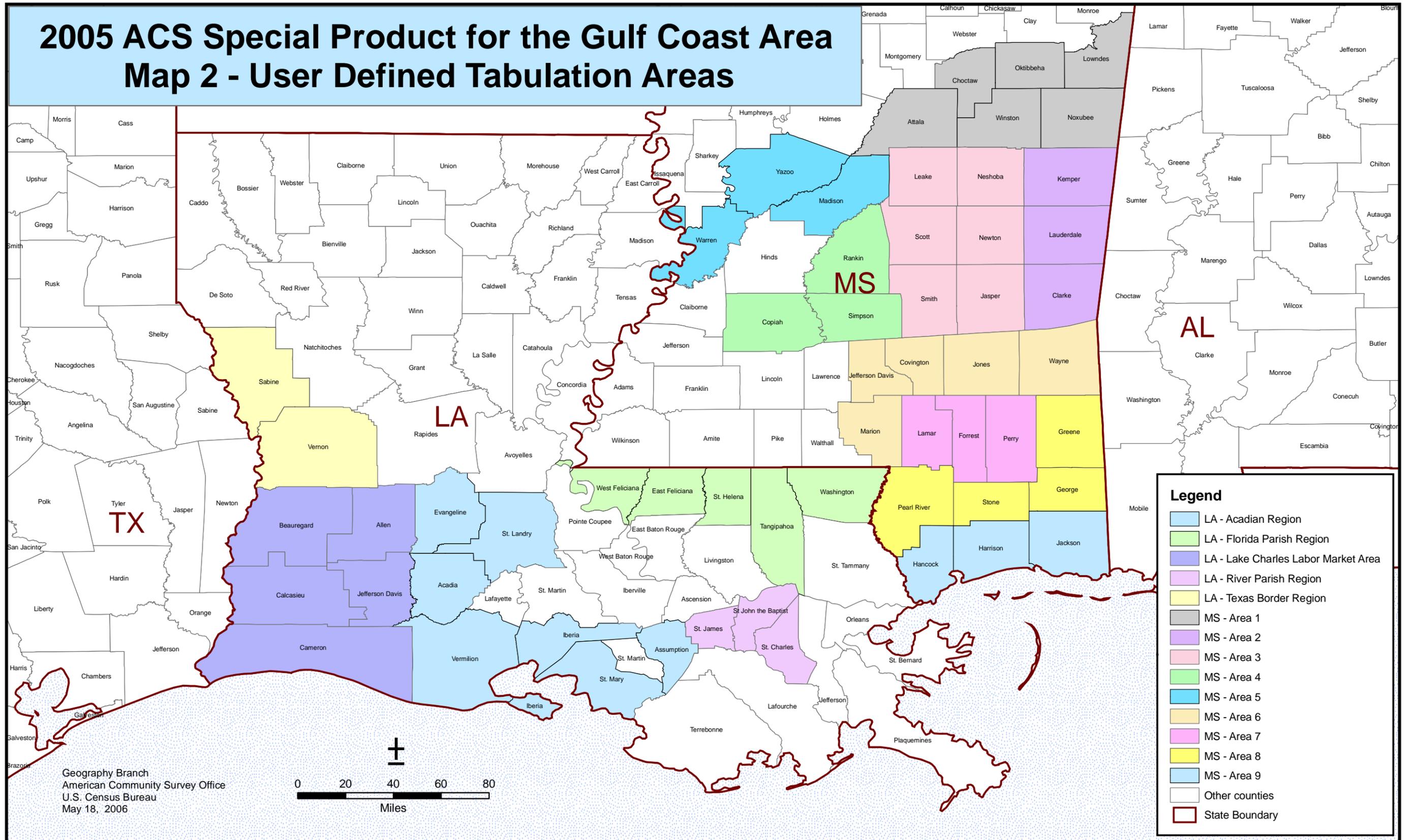
2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area

Map 1 - User Defined Tabulation Areas



2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area

Map 2 - User Defined Tabulation Areas



Data Tables: 2005 Gulf Coast Area Data Profiles

Content

Four data profiles for each geography were created. Estimates of general demographic characteristics, selected social characteristics, general economic characteristics, and selected housing characteristics are available for both time frames for all published geographies. The data for the two time periods are displayed side-by-side to facilitate comparison. The statistical significance of the difference between each estimate for both time periods is also listed. Below is a more detailed listing of the characteristics that are included in each of the four profiles.

General Demographic Characteristics

Sex and age
Race
Hispanic origin
Relationship of the household population
Households by type

Selected Social Characteristics

School enrollment
Educational attainment
Marital status
Veteran status
Disability status
Residence 1 year ago
Place of birth
Language spoken at home

General Economic Characteristics

Employment status
Commuting to work
Occupation
Industry
Class of worker
Income and benefits
Poverty

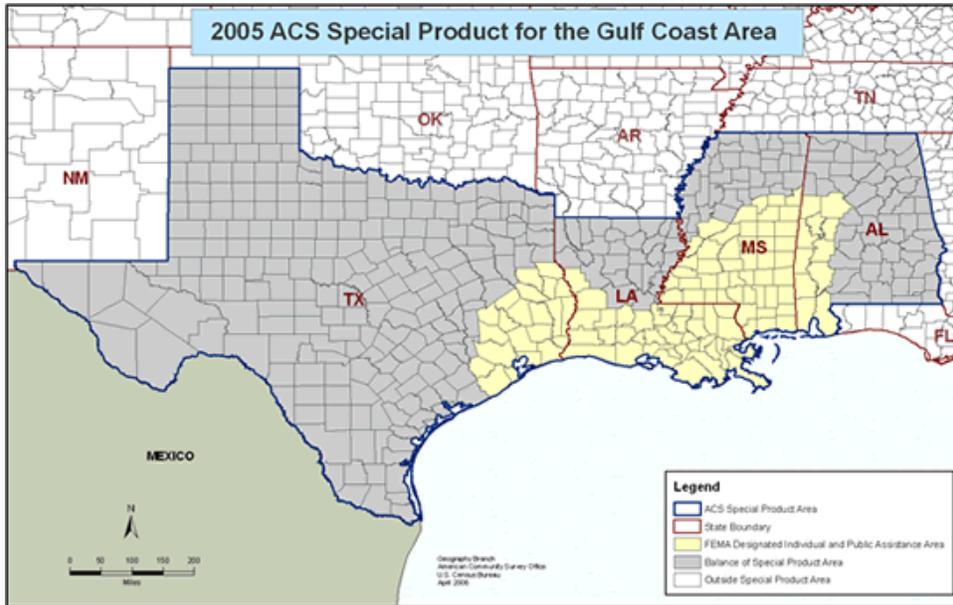
Selected Housing Characteristics

Housing occupancy
Units in structure
Year structure built
Rooms
Bedrooms
Housing tenure
Year householder moved into unit
Vehicles available
House heating fuel
Occupants per room
Value
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs
Gross rent
Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income
Gross rent as a percentage of household income

The *2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area* includes the margin of error for each estimate, which is the 90 percent confidence interval. The sample estimate and its standard error permit the construction of a confidence interval that represents the degree of uncertainty about the estimate. A 90 percent confidence interval can be interpreted roughly as providing 90 percent certainty that the true number falls between the upper and lower bounds. A margin of error is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds.

Data Tables: 2005 Gulf Coast Area Data Profiles

Gulf Coast Area Data Profiles



Access the FTP site at

http://www2.census.gov/acs/2005_Gulf_Coast_Area_Data_Profiles/

Data Tables: 2005 Gulf Coast Area Data Profiles

Alabama Data Profiles



Access the FTP site at

http://www2.census.gov/acs/2005_Gulf_Coast_Area_Data_Profiles/

Data Tables: 2005 Gulf Coast Area Data Profiles

Louisiana Data Profiles



Access the FTP site at
http://www2.census.gov/acs/2005_Gulf_Coast_Area_Data_Profiles/

Data Tables: 2005 Gulf Coast Area Data Profiles

Mississippi Data Profiles

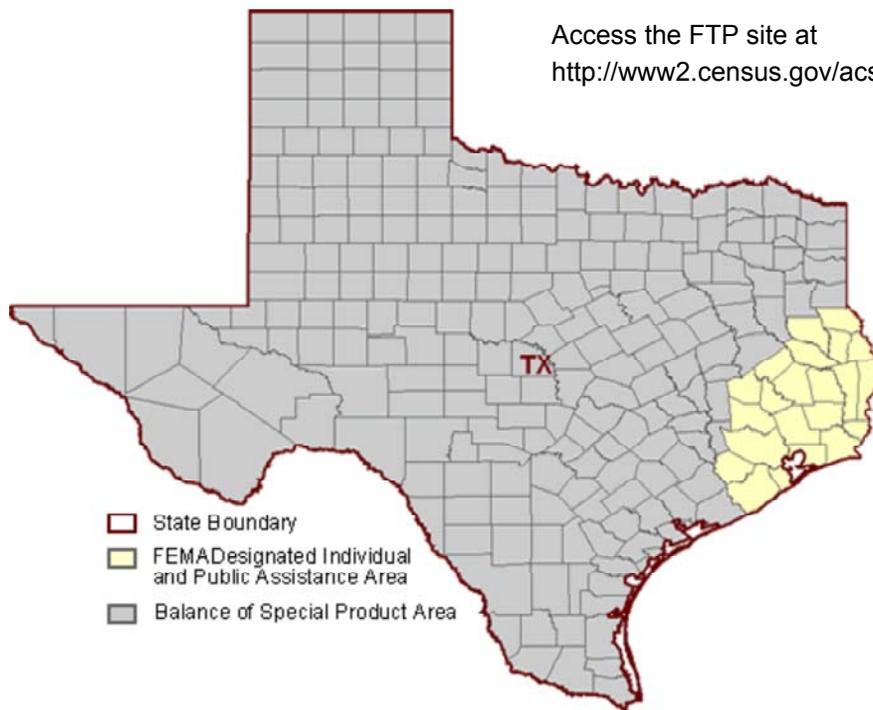


- State Boundary
- FEMA Designated Individual and Public Assistance Area
- Balance of Special Product Area

Access the FTP site at
http://www2.census.gov/acs/2005_Gulf_Coast_Area_Data_Profiles/

Data Tables: 2005 Gulf Coast Area Data Profiles

Texas Data Profiles



Access the FTP site at
http://www2.census.gov/acs/2005_Gulf_Coast_Area_Data_Profiles/

User Notes on Statistical Significance

2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area

The weighting methodology used to produce final weights for this special data product did not include the usual adjustment to housing and population controls. For this reason, count estimates that are usually controlled and do not include a margin of error in the regular data products, such as the total population, are accompanied with a margin of error. Also, estimates that are closely related to the controls, such as the population age 3 and over for school enrollment may have much larger margins of error than if controls were applied. Results of the statistical test performed for this class of estimates should be interpreted and used with caution. For this special product statistical tests on levels or count estimates are not as meaningful as are significance tests for percents and characteristic distributions.

User Notes on Specific Profile Estimates

2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area

- The ACS sample is designed for the production of single-year and multi-year estimates, not partial-year estimates as are presented in this product. Because of the reduced sample sizes for both period estimates (relative to the full-year sample), sampling errors on these estimates will generally be larger than the sampling error for corresponding estimates in the full-year 2005 ACS estimates.
- The Census Bureau introduced a new skip pattern for the disability questions in the 2003 ACS questionnaire. This change mainly affected two individual items -- go-outside-home disability and employment disability -- and the recode for disability status, which includes the two items. Accordingly, comparisons of data from 2003 or later with data from prior years are not recommended for the relevant questions. For more information, see the ACS Subject Definitions for disability at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Def.htm>. (Note: Table 2)
- Employment and unemployment estimates may vary from the official labor force data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics because of differences in survey design and data collection. For guidance on differences in employment and unemployment estimates from difference sources go to <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborguidance082504.html>. (Note: Table 3)
- Occupation codes are 4-digit codes, but are still based on Standard Occupational Classification 2000. (Note: Table 3)

- Industry codes are 4 digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System 2002. However, the Industry categories adhere to the guidelines issued in Clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U. S. Statistical Agencies," issued by the Office of Management and Budget. (Note: Table 3)
- Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week (Note: Table 3)
- For the characteristic Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income, the percent distributions are calculated based on the total number of Owner-occupied Housing Units With a Mortgage and Owner-occupied Housing Units Without a Mortgage minus the number of Owner-occupied Housing Units in the not computed category. (Note: Table 4)
- The median gross rent excludes no cash renters. (Note: Table 4)
- For the characteristic Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income, the percent distributions are calculated based on the total number of Renter Occupied Units minus the number of units in the not computed category. (Note: Table 4)
- For the characteristic Gross Rent, the percent distributions and medians are calculated based on the total number of Renter Occupied Units minus the number of units in the no cash rent category. (Note: Table 4)

2005 American Community Survey Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

The U.S. Census Bureau has released a special data product for Gulf Coast areas affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. This data product is based on data collected from the American Community Survey (ACS). We are providing some responses to questions that may be asked about this special data product.

1. Do these data give us an official Census Bureau estimate of the post-hurricane population size of New Orleans and other affected areas?

No. The ACS produces estimates of the characteristics of the population and the housing units in which they live. The Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program produces official Census Bureau estimates of the population size of geographic areas. Concurrent with the release of these data, the Census Bureau is releasing the *January 1, 2006 Special Population Estimates for Impacted Counties in the Gulf Coast Area* to provide information and indications of the impact of the hurricanes on the population size of affected counties.

2. What geographic levels does the *Gulf Coast Area Special Product* cover?

Several geographic levels are available in the *2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area*:

- 1) entire state (for the states of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas);
- 2) FEMA-designated Individual and Public Assistance (IPA) area of the state;
- 3) balance of the state;
- 4) Metropolitan Statistical Areas;
- 5) groupings of counties and parishes; and
- 6) individual counties and parishes.

3. Did you release data for areas, like Houston, that gained population as well as areas, like New Orleans, that lost population?

The *Gulf Coast Area Special Product* includes data for FEMA-designated areas that gained or lost population—identified in the response to Question 2, above. For example, areas such as Harris County, Texas, which includes most of the city of Houston, are covered in this release.

4. Does this product include people in the affected areas who lived in disaster shelters such as the Ernest N. Morial Convention Center in New Orleans, the Domino Sugar factory, or other temporary housing that was intended solely for people displaced by the hurricane?

No. The *Gulf Coast Area Special Product* universe only includes addresses for housing units that existed before Hurricanes Katrina and Rita struck the Gulf Coast area. The 2005 ACS sample, which was selected prior to the hurricanes, includes only housing units that were in place at the time the sample was selected. The 2005 ACS does not include people living in group quarters or in a temporary group quarter facility such as the Ernest N. Morial Convention Center.

5. Does this product include people in the affected areas who lived in temporary living quarters such as trailers or tents at housing units addresses?

In some cases. For example, if a trailer was temporarily located at an address that was selected for the survey (e.g., on the site of a house that was demolished), we collected information from the people who were living there.

6. What data products did the Census Bureau release? What characteristics of the affected population are covered in this data product?

The *2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area* contains two snapshots:

- 1) the first eight months of 2005 (January through August); and
- 2) the last four months of 2005 (September through December).

Estimates of general demographic characteristics (e.g., sex and age), selected social characteristics (e.g. educational attainment and residence one year ago), general economic characteristics (e.g., labor force participation and poverty rate), and selected housing characteristics (e.g., percent of housing units that are vacant and median gross rent) are available for both time frames for all published geographies.

7. How do these special data products differ from the regular 2005 ACS data products that will be released later in 2006?

The regular 2005 ACS data products consist of one-year period estimates. The *2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area* represents period estimates for the first eight months and last four months of 2005. For 2005, only the last four months of data collection reflected the impact of the hurricanes. As a result, the regular ACS data products will be affected only to a limited extent by changes taking place in that four-month period. To understand the effects of the hurricanes, data for two periods of time are needed — one that reflects the general characteristics in the eight-month period prior to the hurricanes, and another that reflects the general characteristics in the four-month post-hurricane period. The single-year ACS estimates are developed in such a manner to make them consistent with the Census Bureau's population estimates for July 1 of that year. This step was omitted in developing the four-month and eight-month estimates for the *Gulf Coast Area Special Product*.

8. What measures did the Census Bureau take to protect the confidentiality of data about people in the hurricane-affected area?

In advance of the release of any data products, the Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board conducts a careful review of proposed data tabulations. In the case of the *Gulf Coast Area Special Product*, that review helped determine, for example, whether data could be reported for one county, or if, instead, the data for several counties had to be combined and data reported for the combined area. The Census Bureau also used statistical methods to protect individual information, just as it does to protect individual information for all its data products.

9. What limitations do I need to be aware of in understanding the *Gulf Coast Area Special Product*?

There are three factors that should be considered in understanding these products. The four-month estimates are based on less than one-third of the sample required for ACS single-year estimates. This is because only four of the twelve months of sample are used to produce these estimates. In addition, the sample sizes in these areas were further reduced because of an increase in the number of sample addresses that, when visited, were determined to be ineligible for the survey. Sample ineligibility (or out-of-scope addresses) will occur when units that have been identified in the initial sample are determined to be commercial, nonexistent, or demolished. The level of housing unit destruction caused by these two hurricanes resulted in a large increase in the rate of out-of-scope sample addresses.

A second limitation is coverage error. The final ACS estimates are normally adjusted for coverage error by controlling survey estimates to independent population estimates. For this product, we did not use population controls. In 2004, the coverage rates in these four states were about 92 percent. This means that we expect that the estimates include this level or greater levels of coverage error.

The third type of error, nonresponse, can affect the estimates at the unit or item level. In some parishes and counties, levels of unit nonresponse (the inability to conduct an interview) increased. Response rates, however, for higher levels of geography (e.g., state) remained high (over 90%). Item nonresponse levels are fairly consistent for the two time periods suggesting that when an interview was conducted, equally complete data were collected for the two periods of time.

10. Where can I find the data?

The data are available on the ACS home page of the Census Bureau's web site: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www>.

11. Are the estimates of population from the *Gulf Coast Area Special Product* different from the *Special Population Estimates for Impacted Counties in the Gulf Coast Area*?

Yes, because they were developed in different ways. The ACS estimates are based on data collected from housing unit addresses as part of a survey conducted every month. They describe two period estimates in 2005. The Census Bureau designed a special methodology to produce the January 1, 2006 Special Population Estimates for Impacted Counties in the Gulf Coast Area. These estimates are a blend of the Census Bureau's extrapolated household population estimates to January 1, 2006 without any impact of the hurricanes and cumulative net migration estimates as of January 1, 2006, derived from a change of address file from the United States Postal Service (USPS).

12. Why aren't the data for each county or parish shown individually rather than being combined with the data for other counties or parishes?

In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents in the affected areas and maintain a high level of data quality, we required a minimum number of interviewed people in the September through December 2005 sample for each geographic area. If the population of a given county or parish did not meet that threshold, we combined its data with data from other geographic areas, and presented data for the combined area.

13. How did you choose the specific geographic areas included in this special data product?

We decided to use the geographic boundaries of the FEMA-designated Individual and Public Assistance (IPA) areas as the universe for this set of products. We consulted with local and state partners to identify counties, parishes, and grouping of counties and parishes of interest. We assessed the feasibility of producing products for these areas considering our commitments to protecting confidentiality and maintaining data quality.

14. Did you use the same data collections; data processing, and estimation methods that you used to produce regular ACS data tabulations?

In the months immediately following the hurricanes, the Census Bureau modified its data collection practices. In the areas most affected by hurricanes, we did not mail a replacement ACS mailing package to the September sample addresses. For the October sample, we delayed or did not mail any of the mailing items. For the November sample, the ACS resumed the standard mail procedures. We modified the prenotice letter starting with the October sample, and modified the reminder cards and the letters sent with the two mailing packages starting with the November sample. These modifications clarified to respondents that they should be included on the ACS questionnaire if they were displaced. We also modified our computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) procedures, and computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) procedures based on information about emergency zones provided by FEMA.

We followed standard data processing methods, but editing and imputation were done separately within each of the two data sets. We made two changes to the methodology and estimation methods. The weighting method was modified to exclude the final weighting adjustment based on the use of the Census Bureau's official population estimates. Therefore, estimates included in this data product do not include the usual adjustment to correct for housing and population coverage.

15. How should I interpret the four-month and eight-month estimates?

All estimates are period estimates designed to describe either a four-month or eight-month time period.

16. Did the Census Bureau produce an analytic report summarizing these results?

No. These data were produced to assist the Gulf Coast area in identifying emergency recovery needs. We hope that analysts in these areas will produce their own reports. We provided data, maps, and supplementary explanatory materials as guidance on the use and interpretation of the *Gulf Coast Area Special Product*.

- 17. Did you release data for group quarters (e.g., colleges, prisons, and nursing homes)?**
No. The universe for the *2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area* consists only of living quarters that meet the definition of a housing unit. Characteristics of persons living in group quarters facilities such as colleges, jails, and military housing are not reflected in the *Gulf Coast Area Special Product*. The ACS did not begin data collection from group quarters until January 2006.
- 18. Did you collect information about vacant housing units?**
Yes. The ACS procedures include data collection from both occupied and vacant housing units. We collected as much information as we could about vacant housing units in the sample.
- 19. Did you collect information from everyone living in the area affected by the hurricanes?**
We only collected information for housing unit addresses included in the sample. We collected information from everyone living in these areas who was eligible to be interviewed under the ACS residence rules. This included people in housing units who had lived in the area for at least two months and people who were temporarily living in a sample housing unit because they had no other place to live.

2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area **Accuracy of the Data**

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in these profiles are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) sample interviewed in calendar year 2005. For this special data product, the 2005 ACS interviews have been allocated into two distinct universes. The first universe includes all 2005 ACS sample interviews conducted in January through August comprising the January-August 2005 period estimates. The second universe includes all 2005 sample interviews conducted in September through December comprising the September-December 2005 period estimates. The purpose of this documentation is to provide data users with a basic understanding of the methods used to produce these profiles and to highlight information on data limitations by discussing the accuracy of the data.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame for the ACS is the Master Address File (MAF), a file that is updated with new addresses several times a year by the United States Postal Service as well as a few other sources. The 2005 ACS nationally used a stratified sample of approximately 2,923,000 addresses (1,945,000 in the January-August period and 977,000 in the September-December period). The initial ACS sample is chosen in two phases, and each phase has two stages. During the first phase, also referred to as the main phase, the main housing unit address sample is selected for the upcoming year and the sample is allocated to the 12 months of the sample year. During the second, or supplemental phase, a sample of addresses that have been added to the MAF is selected and is allocated to April through December of the sample year. The main sample is selected in the summer of the preceding year, while the supplemental sample is selected in January of the sample year.

The sampling frame for this special product was the standard 2005 sampling frame. No additional efforts were made to adjust sample sizes or sampling rates.

WEIGHTING AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The 2005 ACS estimates are based on the interviews that are successfully conducted at sample addresses that identify housing units. The universe represented by these estimates is all living quarters that meet the housing unit definition. Interviews are conducted and data collected for both occupied and vacant units, and for occupants who meet the survey's residence rules. The weights on the interviewed data are increased to correct for the data that should have been collected from eligible housing units that were not successfully interviewed.

The estimates in this product were obtained from a ratio estimation procedure that resulted in the assignment of two sets of weights: a weight to each sample person record and a weight to each housing unit record in the tabulation file. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons, households, families, or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of person characteristics were based on the person weight. Estimates of family, household, and housing unit characteristics were based on the housing unit weight.

Note that, unlike the regular ACS estimation methodology, no coverage adjustment using independent housing unit and population estimates was performed. Final person and housing unit weights were rounded using the same methods as standard ACS data products.

Estimation strata were formed by grouping sets of counties that are required to contain a minimum number of interviewed people, as defined by the Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board, in the September-December period. The same estimation areas were used for both the January-August and September-December period estimates. The weighting procedure used to assign the weights was performed independently within each of the ACS estimation areas.

Both the January-August and September-December period estimates were annualized, so they would each represent 12-month periods. The initial weights for the January-August period estimates were multiplied by 1.5, and the initial weights for the September-December period were multiplied by 3.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

For special data tabulations such as this, the Census Bureau uses disclosure limitation procedures to modify or remove the characteristics that put confidential information at risk for disclosure. Although it may appear that a table shows information about a specific individual, the Census Bureau has taken steps to disguise or suppress the original data while making sure the results are still useful. The techniques used by the Census Bureau to protect confidentiality in tabulations vary, depending on the type of data.

Data swapping is a method of disclosure limitation designed to protect confidentiality in tables of frequency data (the number or percent of the population with certain characteristics). Data swapping is done by editing the source data or exchanging records for a sample of cases when creating a table. A sample of households is selected and matched on a set of selected key variables with households in neighboring geographic areas that have similar characteristics (such as the same number of adults and same number of children). Because the swap often occurs within a neighboring area, there is no effect on the marginal totals for the area or for totals that include data from multiple areas. Because of data swapping, users should not assume that tables with cells having a value of one or two reveal information about specific individuals. Data swapping procedures were first used in the 1990 Census, and were used again for Census 2000.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

ACS data reflects some level of sampling and nonsampling error. The standard ACS products include information on these errors in the Quality Measures web page. For this special product, a separate summary of quality measures was produced. See http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/gulf_coast/quality.htm.

Sampling Error

The data in the ACS products are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained by interviewing the entire population using the same methodology. The estimates from the chosen sample also differ from other samples of housing units and persons within those housing units. Sampling error in data arises due to the use of probability sampling, which is necessary to ensure the integrity and representativeness of sample survey results. The implementation of statistical sampling procedures provides the basis for the statistical analysis of sample data.

The ACS sample is designed for the production of single-year and multi-year estimates, not partial-year estimates as are presented in this product. Because of the reduced sample sizes for both period estimates (relative to the full-year sample), sampling error on these estimates will generally be larger than the sampling error for corresponding estimates in the full-year 2005 ACS estimates.

The standard error is a measure of the deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples. Sampling errors and some types of nonsampling errors are estimated by the standard error. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with a prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples.

This product provides a margin of error for each estimate instead of confidence bounds. A margin of error is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bound. Confidence bounds are calculated by adding the margin of error to the estimate (for an upper bound) and subtracting the margin of error from the estimate (for a lower bound). All published margins of error are based on a 90 percent confidence level. The standard error of an estimate can be obtained from the margin of error by dividing the margin of error by 1.65.

Nonsampling Error

In addition to sampling error, data users should realize that other types of errors may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process survey data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires may introduce error into the estimates. These and other sources of error contribute to the nonsampling error component of the total error of survey estimates. Nonsampling errors may affect the data in

two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly increase the variability of the data. Systematic errors, which are consistent in one direction, introduce bias into the results of a sample survey. The Census Bureau protects against the effect of systematic errors on survey estimates by conducting extensive research and evaluation programs on sampling techniques, questionnaire design, and data collection and processing procedures. For more information on nonsampling errors in this data product, please see the report on quality measures.

Noninterviews and Out-of-scope Sample Addresses

Not all addresses selected in sample are found to identify housing units. Under normal circumstances, each address visited by the ACS field representatives is either interviewed, identified as eligible to be interviewed but not interviewed, or identified as ineligible to be interviewed and considered out of scope. Some sample addresses simply cannot be located, or the area in which they may be located cannot be accessed, making it impossible to know if, in fact, they identify a living quarters that meets the housing unit definition. These addresses are considered to be noninterviews, along with addresses that are found to identify housing units but whose occupants refuse to be interviewed or can never be found at home after repeated visits. The data that should have been collected from these units are accounted for in the weighting process by increasing the weights on the interviews. Addresses that are considered out-of-scope do not affect the survey's results. No corrections are made for addresses that do not identify housing units, such as destroyed, uninhabitable, or demolished buildings, commercial establishments, or those that are simply nonexistent. They are removed from further processing and are not included in the estimates. High levels of out-of-scope addresses reduce the sample size for a given area.

With the hurricane devastation, entire assignments of ACS sample addresses could not be visited. Originally the sample addresses in these inaccessible areas were coded as administrative noninterviews, as called for in the field procedures. This was a temporary identification until ACS Field Representatives (FRs) were able to resume their activities in the restricted zones. Over several months, ACS assignment areas gradually became accessible, and as sample addresses were visited the actually extent of housing damage from the storms became evident. In light of this assessment, the decision was made to treat a subset of the ACS sample addresses that should have been visited in previous months as out-of-scope instead of administrative noninterviews, a much more realistic and adequate categorization. The effect of this decision was to remove the unvisited addresses from the weighting operation, along with those addresses actually visited and declared out-of-scope because they no longer met the housing unit definition because of the storms' destruction.

A field representative's (FR) first task is to establish the eligibility of the sample addresses in his or her assignment. There are many reasons why an address may not be eligible to be interviewed, but the overarching reason is that the address does not identify a living quarters that meets the housing unit definition. These addresses are classified as "out-of-scope" noninterviews, and can be divided into three groups – 1) addresses of living quarters in buildings that have been demolished, condemned, or are unfit for human habitation because they are open to the elements, 2) addresses that do not exist, and 3) addresses that identify commercial establishments, units being used permanently for storage, or living arrangements known as group

quarters. All units identified as out-of-scope are ineligible to be interviewed by ACS and are considered out of scope.

The second situation that results in ACS sample addresses not being interviewed occurs when the FR is unable to determine if an address is eligible because the area where the address is likely located is inaccessible. This may be the result of a flood, an earthquake, or some other natural or man-made disaster. It may involve only one address in an assignment or affect all address in several assignments, depending on the extent of the destruction and the restrictions placed on the area. The FRs classifies addresses that are not interviewed because access is impossible as administrative noninterviews.

The third situation that results in ACS sample addresses not being interviewed is the one most data users are familiar with--noninterviews. These noninterviews occur when an address is successfully located and considered in-scope but no usable data are collected. This happens when the household refuses to cooperate, when no one is ever found at home during the interview period, or when the occupants are unavailable for other reasons.

Under normal circumstances, all noninterviews are treated the same way in the ACS weighting. The weights of the noninterviews are transferred to the interviewed households. Out-of-scope noninterviews, on the other hand, are removed from all aspects of the survey weighting and estimation process and have no effect on the characteristic estimates released by the ACS.

The ACS estimates reflect the information collected from the interviewed housing units. When major disasters occur that result in precipitous changes in the condition of housing and/or in the numbers of residents, or in the demographics of affected areas, the distributions measured by the ACS may be expected to reflect these changes, depending on their extent, the ability of the field interviewers to gain access to determine the eligibility of the sample addresses, and the willingness of those residents that remain in the affected areas to be interviewed. Because of these changes, it is quite possible that the standard measures of survey nonresponse that reflect the completeness of the information collected by the ACS at both the unit and the item level may actually indicate that nonresponse to the survey is lower after the disaster than previously experienced when many more addresses were eligible to be interviewed.

Out-of-scope rates are included in the quality measures documentation for this product.

ACS Data Collection and Processing Methods

2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area

INTRODUCTION

This documentation provides users with a basic overview of the American Community Survey (ACS) data collection methods and procedures that were used for this special product. It also provides a general overview of the data capture and processing activities.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The ACS selects a random sample from the Census Bureau's file of housing unit addresses. An address has about 1 chance in 480 of being selected for participation in the ACS in any month. No address will be selected more often than once every five years.

Each year, the ACS includes 12 independent samples, with a new sample introduced each month. Data collection for each sample lasts for three months, and uses three modes of data collection.

Data collection starts with the **mail phase**, which includes mailing a prenotice letter, an initial questionnaire package four days after the prenotice letter, and a reminder postcard three days after the questionnaire package to the sample addresses. Approximately three weeks later, ACS mails a replacement mailing package to those addresses which have not returned the initial questionnaire.

In the areas most impacted by the hurricanes, ACS did not mail a replacement mailing package to the September sample addresses. For the October sample, ACS delayed or did not mail any of the mailing pieces. For the November sample, the ACS resumed the standard mail procedures. Note that ACS modified the prenotice letter starting with the October sample, and modified the reminder card and the letters sent with the two mailing packages starting with the November sample. These modifications clarified to respondents that they should be included on the ACS questionnaire if they were displaced from their home due to Hurricane Katrina and now living at a sample address.

The second data collection phase is the **computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) phase**, which lasts 3-4 weeks. If the ACS has not received a mail response from a sampled address within about four weeks of the initial mailing and we have a phone number for the address, the interviewers at the Census Bureau's telephone centers try to complete an interview by CATI.

In the areas most impacted by the hurricanes, the ACS modified the CATI procedures by delaying any calls to the areas or not making calls at all. The ACS made these decisions based on information about emergency zones designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As FEMA updated information on its website, ACS

called sample addresses in the affected areas, but accepted refusals without attempting any refusal conversion. By late October, ACS resumed the standard CATI operations.

The third data collection phase is the **computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) phase**. At the start of the third month of data collection, if the ACS has not received a mail questionnaire or completed a CATI interview, the sample address is eligible for CAPI. For budget reasons, the ACS selects only a subsample of the eligible sample addresses for the CAPI phase. For this phase, which lasts about one month, the ACS sends field representatives to the selected addresses to conduct interviews in person.

In the areas most impacted by the hurricanes, the ACS did not attempt any CAPI interviews in September unless the area became accessible. In October and November as areas became accessible, the field representatives attempted to complete CAPI interviews. The ACS provided additional training on how to account for addresses that were not accessible during that period, and how to account for addresses no longer in existence (e.g., destroyed by the hurricane, or no longer inhabitable).

Completed questionnaires for the ACS are accepted over a three-month period. The three phases of data collection operate in continuously overlapping cycles, so that during any given month, the ACS collects data from three of the 12 independent samples - one in the mail phase, one in the CATI phase, and one in the CAPI phase.

DATA PREPARATION AND PROCESSING

Every day throughout the year, the ACS collects housing unit data by mail, telephone (CATI), and personal visit (CAPI). The National Processing Center, a division of the U.S. Census Bureau, takes the information from the mail questionnaires and puts the data into electronic format. The ACS processing staff receives the mail questionnaire data on a daily basis. The processing staff receives the data collected through the automated instruments at the end of each month. The ACS uses a centralized data capture file (DCF) to store all response data from all modes of collection. The DCF file serves as the building block for the production of the final estimates.

The ACS data collection instrument contains several questions that either require or permit respondents to write a text response, rather than selecting from a list of possible responses. All text responses on the DCF must complete a coding operation in which the written string gets classified into a prescribed list of valid codes. The write-in responses are coded in different ways depending on the subject matter. Data returned from the coding operations are combined with the other (non-text) data from the DCF as well as some operational information to continue into the next steps of processing.

The next few steps involve classification of each sampled address as an occupied unit, a temporarily occupied unit, a vacant unit, an out-of-scope unit (e.g., a non-existent, demolished or commercial unit), or a non-interview. A return is considered a valid interview if it meets the minimum threshold for the amount of data on the form. All vacant units are considered acceptable interviews. Once classified, data are reviewed to

unduplicate multiple returns for a single housing unit (e.g., in some cases, the ACS receives two mail returns for an address, a mail return and a CATI interview, and so on). A last step is to determine the specific tabulation year for an interview. For example, if a housing unit in the December 2005 sample doesn't respond until the CAPI phase in February of 2006, the ACS would not have included that interview in the 2005 estimates. The completion of these steps creates a file used for the next step, editing and imputation.

Editing and imputation ensures that the final data are as consistent and complete as possible, and thus ready for tabulation. Subject matter experts develop the rules and processing staff write and run the programs. Application of edit and imputation rules helps maintain data quality when complete responses cannot be obtained. These rules identify and account for missing, incomplete and contradictory responses. Application of these rules in the ACS does not affect the total number of people or housing units in the data file, as the rules only direct how to supply responses for missing or inconsistent answers about a housing units characteristics, not to create new units or new people. For housing units, the edit and imputation process is performed for each state separately. For this data product, the January through August data and the September through December periods were edited separately.

After completion of editing and imputation, the ACS creates some new variables from the response data referred to as recoded variables that are later used in tabulating the data. This final file is used in the weighting and estimation process, which is described in detail in the "Accuracy of the Data" document. In general, the process for this special product was consistent with that of normal processing, except that the final step of doing a coverage adjustment to known housing and population totals was not performed.

For more information on the ACS collection and processing methods, please see <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/SBasics/index.htm>.

2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area **Quality Measures**

INTRODUCTION

The *2005 ACS Special Product for the Gulf Coast Area* consists of profile summaries that display the percent distributions of the selected characteristics measured by the ACS during the eight months before Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (the January-August period estimates) and the distributions of those same characteristics as measured during the four months after those storms (the September-December period estimates). Each estimate is included in these profiles accompanied by its margin of error.

This Quality Measures document accompanies these profiles and includes information on four additional measures of data quality – sample size, survey response rates, survey out-of-scope rates, and item allocation rates for both sets of period estimates. No coverage rates are produced since this product's estimates are not controlled to independent housing unit or population estimates. A new quality measure has been defined for 2005 – the survey out-of-scope rate – and it appears in this Quality Measures document. This measure will also appear on the Quality Measures website for the 2005 ACS full release.

The quality measures were produced separately for the January-August 2005 period estimates and the September-December 2005 period estimates. The quality measures were produced for four states – Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas – as well as two substate areas in each state – FEMA Designated IPA¹ areas and the balance of the state.

INITIAL ADDRESSES SELECTED AND FINAL INTERVIEWS

Initial Addresses Selected – This is the number of addresses that were selected for the ACS sample for a particular period. This initial number includes addresses later determined to be commercial, nonexistent, or demolished, as well as housing units that are not interviewed due to subsampling for personal visit follow-up, refusals or other reasons.

Final Interviews – This is the final number of interviews across all three modes of data collection for the ACS in a given period. This number includes occupied and vacant housing units that were

¹ In the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated many counties throughout the Gulf Coast as “disaster counties”. This designation made these identified counties eligible to receive disaster assistance from the federal government. A total of 117 counties were initially designated by FEMA as receiving “Individual and Public Assistance” (FEMA-designated IPA counties). These counties were referred to collectively in this document as the “FEMA IPA Area”. The counties included in the FEMA IPA category are based on the disaster declarations issued by FEMA through October 7, 2005 for Hurricane Katrina and through October 20, 2005 for Hurricane Rita. Please see the FEMA web site for press releases and maps that define the disaster counties.

interviewed by mail, telephone, or personal visit methods between January 1-August 31, 2005 and September 1-December 31, 2005. It excludes addresses determined to be nonexistent or commercial, and addresses not selected in the sample for personal visit follow-up, and addresses that are not interviewed due to refusals or other reasons.

Table 1. Sample Size - Initial Addresses Selected and Final Interviews

State	Sub-State Area	Jan-Aug 2005		Sep-Dec 2005	
		Initial Addresses Selected	Final Interviews	Initial Addresses Selected	Final Interviews
Alabama	State Total	33,985	20,509	17,065	10,765
	FEMA IPA Area	6,099	3,509	3,062	1,887
	Balance of State	27,886	17,000	14,003	8,878
Louisiana	State Total	31,267	18,668	15,686	8,656
	FEMA IPA Area	21,913	13,163	10,991	5,785
	Balance of State	9,354	5,505	4,695	2,871
Mississippi	State Total	18,909	10,693	9,487	5,484
	FEMA IPA Area	12,102	6,868	6,058	3,442
	Balance of State	6,807	3,825	3,429	2,042
Texas	State Total	135,350	79,938	68,147	41,920
	FEMA IPA Area	32,387	19,103	16,338	9,814
	Balance of State	102,963	60,835	51,809	32,106

SURVEY RESPONSE RATES

ACS survey response rates indicate the level of success achieved in collecting the survey data and are based only on sample addresses considered to be eligible to be interviewed in ACS. Response rates are provided separately in the Quality Measures document for the January-August 2005 and September-December 2005 period results, the two time frames treated as if they were separate surveys. The complement of the survey response rate is the measure of unit nonresponse.

Unit nonresponse in ACS is made up almost entirely of noninterviews from the CAPI field interviews and is computed from weighted totals of households who refuse the interview, who are never home when the interviewer calls, who are temporarily away during the entire interviewing period, as well as situations where an interview cannot be conducted because of insurmountable language problems or for other household-related reasons. Also contributing to the unit nonresponses rate are sample addresses that could not be located and those from which the survey failed to collect sufficient information to be considered an interview. These "unable to locate" addresses are not the result of areas being inaccessible. In addition to the survey response rate, Table 2 includes two measures of survey nonresponse, the refusal rate and an all other reasons rate.

$$\text{Survey Response Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{Initially weighted estimate of interviews}}{\text{Initially weighted estimate of cases eligible to be interviewed}}$$

$$\text{Reason A rate for Noninterviews} = 100 \times \frac{\text{Initially weighted estimate of cases not interviewed for reason A}}{\text{Initially weighted estimate of cases eligible to be interviewed}}$$

ACS sample addresses determined to be out-of-scope to be interviewed are not reflected in the unit nonresponse rates. Because out-of-scope addresses are removed from the weighting and estimation process and do not influence unit nonresponse measure, it is very possible that the survey response rates may actually be higher for the September-December period data than they are for the January-August period.

Table 2. Response Rates and Reasons for Noninterviews

State	Sub-State Area	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
		Response Rate	Refusal	All Other Reasons	Response Rate	Refusal	All Other Reasons
Alabama	State Total	96.7%	1.3%	1.9%	97.7%	1.0%	1.3%
	FEMA IPA Area	95.6%	1.5%	3.0%	97.1%	1.5%	1.5%
	Balance of State	97.0%	1.3%	1.7%	97.9%	0.9%	1.2%
Louisiana	State Total	97.2%	1.1%	1.8%	93.6%	0.9%	5.4%
	FEMA IPA Area	96.9%	1.1%	2.0%	92.5%	0.9%	6.5%
	Balance of State	98.1%	0.9%	1.0%	96.7%	0.9%	2.4%
Mississippi	State Total	97.4%	0.9%	1.7%	96.2%	1.2%	2.7%
	FEMA IPA Area	97.6%	1.0%	1.5%	95.4%	1.3%	3.3%
	Balance of State	97.0%	0.9%	2.2%	97.8%	0.8%	1.4%
Texas	State Total	97.0%	1.1%	1.9%	96.2%	1.2%	2.5%
	FEMA IPA Area	96.2%	1.6%	2.1%	94.6%	1.6%	3.8%
	Balance of State	97.3%	0.9%	1.8%	96.8%	1.1%	2.1%

SURVEY OUT-OF-SCOPE RATES

$$\text{Survey Out - of - Scope Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{Initially weighted estimate of out - of - scope cases}}{\text{Initially weighted estimate of cases in sample}}$$

The new quality measure that accompanies the more traditional quality measures for this product is the out-of-scope rate consisting of the sample addresses determined to be out-of-scope and therefore deleted from the ACS estimation process. These addresses include addresses of living quarters in buildings that have been demolished, condemned, or are unfit for human habitation because they are open to the elements, addresses that do not exist, and addresses that identify commercial establishments, units being used permanently for storage, or living arrangements known as group quarters. The overall rate of survey out-of-scope addresses provides the only ACS measure that can be expected to reflect the address-level effect of the storms on the survey in the direction easily explained. It is expected that, at a minimum, the September-December

2005 out-of-scope rates for the areas identified as damaged in these four states should be higher than the January-August 2005 rates.

Table 3. Out-Of-Scope Rates

State	Sub-State Area	Jan-Aug 2005	Sep-Dec 2005
		Out-Of-Scope Rate	Out-Of-Scope Rate
Alabama	State Total	7.0%	7.6%
	FEMA IPA Area	8.0%	8.4%
	Balance of State	6.8%	7.4%
Louisiana	State Total	6.0%	12.2%
	FEMA IPA Area	5.8%	14.0%
	Balance of State	6.4%	7.1%
Mississippi	State Total	8.9%	11.4%
	FEMA IPA Area	9.8%	12.9%
	Balance of State	7.0%	8.4%
Texas	State Total	5.5%	6.0%
	FEMA IPA Area	4.1%	5.3%
	Balance of State	6.0%	6.2%

ITEM ALLOCATION RATES

Missing data for a particular question or item is called item nonresponse. It occurs when a respondent fails to provide an answer to a required item. The ACS also considers invalid answers as item nonresponse. The Census Bureau uses imputation methods that either use rules to determine acceptable answers or use answers from similar people or housing units for which the item information was correctly provided. Item nonresponse is measured through the calculation of allocation rates.

$$\text{Allocation Rate for Item A} = 100 \times \frac{\text{Total number of responses allocated for item A}}{\text{Total number of responses required for item A}}$$

Because allocation rates are based on the edits run on the survey data actually collected through survey interviews, a comparison of allocations between the two periods may show that some characteristics have been more completely reported after the hurricane than before. What should be understood about this measure of item nonresponse is that a lower September-December 2005 period item allocation rate is most likely a reflection of the difference in the interviewed universes. The level of cooperation with the ACS may have been higher among the residents that did not evacuate from the FEMA IPA areas than was generally true for the residents of these same areas before the hurricanes. The ACS can only reflect the characteristics of the residents whose addresses were in sample and found to be eligible to be interviewed, and whose occupants were willing to answer the survey's questions. As an example, it would not be unreasonable for September-December period income-related estimates to have been allocated at lower rates than the January-August estimates.

The differences in the distributions of housing and population characteristics along the Gulf Coast seen in this product and the possible effects on item nonresponse may also be seen in the full 2005 ACS data release (to be released later in 2006). Item nonresponse rates are not affected by a survey's overall unit nonresponse or by the extent to which sample addresses are determined to be ineligible to be interviewed. They reflect only the completeness of the data actually collected from interviewed housing units and their occupants.

Table 4.A Alabama Item Allocation Rates

ALABAMA	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Housing: Physical Characteristics						
Vacancy Status all vacant units	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.1%
Tenure all occupied units	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%
Units in Structure all occupied and vacant units	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
Year moved in all occupied units	3.1%	3.5%	3.0%	3.5%	3.9%	3.4%
Year built all occupied and vacant units	14.7%	13.6%	15.0%	14.6%	13.3%	14.9%
Number of rooms all occupied and vacant units	5.4%	6.5%	5.2%	4.9%	6.7%	4.5%
Number of bedrooms all occupied and vacant units	3.3%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%	4.5%	2.7%
Number of vehicles all occupied units	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%
Housing: Utilities						
Heating fuel all occupied units	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	1.0%
Monthly electricity cost all occupied units	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%	4.9%	5.4%	4.8%
Monthly gas cost all occupied units	10.7%	9.4%	10.9%	12.1%	9.1%	12.8%
Yearly water and sewer cost all occupied units	7.0%	5.5%	7.3%	7.4%	6.3%	7.7%

Table 4.A Alabama Item Allocation Rates

ALABAMA	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Yearly other fuel cost all occupied units	11.8%	11.5%	11.9%	11.2%	10.9%	11.2%
Housing: Special Programs						
Yearly food stamp reciprocity/amount all occupied units	2.3%	3.2%	2.1%	2.8%	4.1%	2.6%
Housing: Mortgage Items						
Yearly real estate taxes owner-occupied units	20.8%	21.1%	20.8%	22.4%	26.2%	21.5%
Yearly property insurance owner-occupied units	22.5%	23.2%	22.4%	23.7%	24.7%	23.5%
Mortgage status owner-occupied units	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%
Monthly mortgage payment owner-occupied units with a mortgage	7.2%	7.1%	7.2%	8.2%	8.5%	8.1%
Mortgage payment includes real estate taxes owner-occupied units with a mortgage	4.2%	3.9%	4.2%	4.4%	5.4%	4.2%
Mortgage payment includes insurance owner-occupied units with a mortgage	10.3%	10.7%	10.3%	10.4%	13.7%	9.6%
Second mortgage owner-occupied units	2.2%	1.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%
Home equity loan owner-occupied units	3.0%	2.0%	3.2%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%
Other monthly mortgage payment(s) owner-occupied units with second mortgage or home equity loan	16.6%	15.7%	16.7%	15.0%	15.7%	14.9%
Housing: Other Financial Characteristics						
Property value owner-occupied units and vacant units for sale	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%	11.7%	11.1%	11.8%

Table 4.A Alabama Item Allocation Rates

ALABAMA	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Yearly mobile home costs occupied mobile homes and other units	21.1%	19.7%	21.4%	23.7%	21.1%	24.3%
Monthly condominium fee owner-occupied units	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Monthly rent occupied units rented for cash rent and vacant units for rent	8.6%	11.6%	7.8%	7.8%	10.9%	7.1%
Population: Basic Demographics						
Race all household population	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
Hispanic origin all household population	1.9%	1.5%	2.0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.5%
Sex all household population	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Age all household population	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%
Relationship all household population	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%
Marital status household population age 15+	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
Population: Origin and Language						
Place of birth all household population	3.7%	3.8%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%
Speaks another language at home household population age 5+	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	1.9%
Other language spoken household population age 5+ who speak another language at home	6.3%	5.6%	6.4%	7.8%	9.8%	7.4%
Population: Education						
School enrollment household population age 3+	2.1%	1.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%

Table 4.A Alabama Item Allocation Rates

ALABAMA	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Grade level attending household population age 3+ enrolled	4.0%	3.3%	4.1%	4.0%	2.6%	4.3%
Educational attainment household population age 3+	2.6%	2.2%	2.7%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%
Population: Mobility and Migration						
Mobility status household population age 1+	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%	2.1%
Migration state/foreign country household population age 1+ movers	3.5%	5.3%	3.1%	3.6%	4.2%	3.5%
Migration county household population age 1+ movers within the US	4.4%	5.5%	4.2%	4.1%	4.9%	3.9%
Population: Disabilities						
Vision or hearing difficulty household population age 5+	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Physical difficulty household population age 5+	3.2%	2.8%	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%
Difficulty remembering household population age 5+	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%
Difficulty dressing household population age 5+	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%
Difficulty going out household population age 16+	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.1%
Difficulty working at a job household population age 16+	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	3.1%	2.7%
Population: Military						
Veteran Status household population age 17+	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%

Table 4.A Alabama Item Allocation Rates

ALABAMA	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Population: Labor Force						
Employment Status Recode household population age 16+	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%
Population: Journey to Work						
Transportation to work household population age 16+ at work last week	2.1%	2.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.7%	2.1%
Carpool size household population age 16+ at work last week who drive to work	3.1%	3.5%	3.0%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%
Commuting Time household population age 16+ at work last week who don't work at home	5.1%	5.8%	5.0%	5.9%	6.8%	5.7%
Population: Industry and Occupation						
Class of worker household population age 16+ who worked in the last 5 years	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%	5.0%	5.7%	4.9%
Industry household population age 16+ who worked in the last 5 years	5.6%	6.7%	5.4%	5.6%	6.4%	5.4%
Occupation household population age 16+ who worked in the last 5 years	6.0%	7.0%	5.8%	5.8%	6.2%	5.7%
Population: Income						
Wages/salary income household population age 15+	12.0%	12.2%	12.0%	12.5%	12.6%	12.5%
Self-employment income household population age 15+	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.7%	4.2%	3.6%
Interest household population age 15+	7.0%	7.3%	6.9%	7.1%	7.3%	7.0%

Table 4.A Alabama Item Allocation Rates

ALABAMA	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Social Security or Railroad Retirement household population age 15+	6.7%	6.9%	6.7%	7.4%	8.4%	7.1%
Supplemental Security Income household population age 15+	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	5.1%	5.6%	4.9%
Public Assistance household population age 15+	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%	5.0%	5.5%	4.9%
Retirement income household population age 15+	5.6%	5.9%	5.5%	6.0%	6.8%	5.8%
Other income household population age 15+	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%	5.4%	5.8%	5.3%
Some or all income allocated household population age 15+	18.3%	18.7%	18.3%	18.8%	19.6%	18.7%

Table 4.B Louisiana Item Allocation Rates

LOUISIANA	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Housing: Physical Characteristics						
Vacancy Status all vacant units	1.8%	1.6%	2.4%	1.2%	1.0%	2.0%
Tenure all occupied units	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Units in Structure all occupied and vacant units	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%
Year moved in all occupied units	3.5%	3.6%	3.1%	3.5%	3.9%	2.4%
Year built all occupied and vacant units	20.0%	20.1%	19.7%	19.5%	19.0%	20.8%
Number of rooms all occupied and vacant units	6.1%	6.2%	5.7%	9.1%	9.9%	7.2%
Number of bedrooms all occupied and vacant units	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	6.6%	7.5%	4.4%
Number of vehicles all occupied units	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%

Table 4.B Louisiana Item Allocation Rates

LOUISIANA	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Housing: Utilities						
Heating fuel all occupied units	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Monthly electricity cost all occupied units	5.9%	6.5%	4.2%	5.7%	6.7%	3.2%
Monthly gas cost all occupied units	8.2%	8.6%	7.3%	8.2%	8.6%	7.1%
Yearly water and sewer cost all occupied units	7.5%	8.1%	5.8%	6.8%	7.3%	5.4%
Yearly other fuel cost all occupied units	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%	8.3%	8.1%	8.9%
Housing: Special Programs						
Yearly food stamp reciprocity/amount all occupied units	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	4.4%	5.2%	2.3%
Housing: Mortgage Items						
Yearly real estate taxes owner-occupied units	23.5%	23.7%	22.9%	25.8%	26.3%	24.4%
Yearly property insurance owner-occupied units	24.4%	24.2%	25.1%	25.4%	24.7%	27.2%
Mortgage status owner-occupied units	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%
Monthly mortgage payment owner-occupied units with a mortgage	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	8.4%	9.4%	5.5%
Mortgage payment includes real estate taxes owner-occupied units with a mortgage	6.0%	5.9%	6.6%	5.5%	6.3%	3.2%
Mortgage payment includes insurance owner-occupied units with a mortgage	12.6%	12.4%	13.1%	11.2%	11.3%	10.8%
Second mortgage owner-occupied units	2.6%	2.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	1.1%

Table 4.B Louisiana Item Allocation Rates

LOUISIANA	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Home equity loan owner-occupied units	2.6%	2.8%	2.3%	2.7%	2.8%	2.3%
Other monthly mortgage payment(s) owner-occupied units with second mortgage or home equity loan	18.8%	18.6%	19.4%	17.4%	16.9%	18.9%
Housing: Other Financial Characteristics						
Property value owner-occupied units and vacant units for sale	13.1%	13.7%	11.2%	13.1%	14.0%	10.6%
Yearly mobile home costs occupied mobile homes and other units	24.4%	24.2%	25.0%	23.0%	22.7%	23.6%
Monthly condominium fee owner-occupied units	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Monthly rent occupied units rented for cash rent and vacant units for rent	8.2%	8.8%	6.4%	7.0%	7.7%	5.2%
Population: Basic Demographics						
Race all household population	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Hispanic origin all household population	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%	1.5%	2.0%
Sex all household population	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Age all household population	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
Relationship all household population	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%
Marital status household population age 15+	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%

Table 4.B Louisiana Item Allocation Rates

LOUISIANA	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Population: Origin and Language						
Place of birth all household population	4.1%	4.4%	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%
Speaks another language at home household population age 5+	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
Other language spoken household population age 5+ who speak another language at home	5.7%	5.3%	8.3%	4.7%	4.8%	4.4%
Population: Education						
School enrollment household population age 3+	2.4%	2.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%
Grade level attending household population age 3+ enrolled	4.3%	4.5%	3.6%	3.9%	3.6%	4.6%
Educational attainment household population age 3+	3.2%	3.4%	2.3%	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%
Population: Mobility and Migration						
Mobility status household population age 1+	2.6%	2.8%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
Migration state/foreign country household population age 1+ movers	4.0%	4.3%	3.2%	2.1%	1.8%	3.0%
Migration county household population age 1+ movers within the US	4.5%	4.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%
Population: Disabilities						
Vision or hearing difficulty household population age 5+	3.2%	3.3%	2.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%
Physical difficulty household population age 5+	3.8%	4.0%	3.2%	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%

Table 4.B Louisiana Item Allocation Rates

LOUISIANA	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Difficulty remembering household population age 5+	2.8%	3.0%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Difficulty dressing household population age 5+	2.9%	3.1%	2.4%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%
Difficulty going out household population age 16+	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Difficulty working at a job household population age 16+	3.5%	3.6%	3.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Population: Military						
Veteran Status household population age 17+	2.7%	2.9%	2.2%	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%
Population: Labor Force						
Employment Status Recode household population age 16+	3.2%	3.4%	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Population: Journey to Work						
Transportation to work household population age 16+ at work last week	2.5%	2.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%
Carpool size household population age 16+ at work last week who drive to work	3.3%	3.5%	2.6%	3.2%	3.3%	2.9%
Commuting Time household population age 16+ at work last week who don't work at home	6.7%	7.3%	5.0%	6.1%	6.6%	4.7%
Population: Industry and Occupation						
Class of worker household population age 16+ who worked in the last 5 years	5.5%	5.8%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%
Industry household population age 16+ who worked in the last 5 years	6.6%	7.1%	4.9%	5.3%	5.6%	4.7%

Table 4.B Louisiana Item Allocation Rates

LOUISIANA	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Occupation household population age 16+ who worked in the last 5 years	6.6%	7.1%	5.2%	5.8%	6.0%	5.0%
Population: Income						
Wages/salary income household population age 15+	15.1%	16.0%	12.1%	15.3%	16.0%	13.3%
Self-employment income household population age 15+	3.9%	4.0%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%
Interest household population age 15+	8.5%	9.0%	6.8%	7.4%	7.6%	6.6%
Social Security or Railroad Retirement household population age 15+	7.6%	7.8%	7.2%	6.3%	6.4%	6.1%
Supplemental Security Income household population age 15+	5.7%	5.9%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	4.4%
Public Assistance household population age 15+	5.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.6%	4.7%	4.2%
Retirement income household population age 15+	6.5%	6.8%	5.6%	5.3%	5.5%	5.0%
Other income household population age 15+	6.6%	6.9%	5.8%	5.5%	5.9%	4.4%
Some or all income allocated household population age 15+	21.7%	22.7%	18.4%	22.0%	22.9%	19.5%

Table 4.C Mississippi Item Allocation Rates

MISSISSIPPI	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Housing: Physical Characteristics						
Vacancy Status all vacant units	2.4%	2.1%	3.0%	2.0%	2.3%	1.3%
Tenure all occupied units	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%

Table 4.C Mississippi Item Allocation Rates

MISSISSIPPI	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Units in Structure all occupied and vacant units	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Year moved in all occupied units	3.4%	3.3%	3.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%
Year built all occupied and vacant units	16.1%	15.1%	18.0%	16.3%	15.8%	17.5%
Number of rooms all occupied and vacant units	5.0%	5.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.1%	5.2%
Number of bedrooms all occupied and vacant units	2.5%	2.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	3.3%
Number of vehicles all occupied units	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%
Housing: Utilities						
Heating fuel all occupied units	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%
Monthly electricity cost all occupied units	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%
Monthly gas cost all occupied units	10.2%	9.2%	12.2%	10.9%	9.9%	12.8%
Yearly water and sewer cost all occupied units	7.0%	6.2%	8.7%	7.1%	6.6%	8.0%
Yearly other fuel cost all occupied units	9.8%	9.9%	9.7%	9.1%	9.0%	9.4%
Housing: Special Programs						
Yearly food stamp reciprocity/amount all occupied units	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	3.5%	3.7%	3.2%
Housing: Mortgage Items						
Yearly real estate taxes owner-occupied units	23.3%	22.2%	25.8%	27.3%	26.6%	28.7%

Table 4.C Mississippi Item Allocation Rates

MISSISSIPPI	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Yearly property insurance owner-occupied units	24.0%	23.1%	25.8%	25.2%	24.6%	26.5%
Mortgage status owner-occupied units	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	0.9%	2.2%
Monthly mortgage payment owner-occupied units with a mortgage	7.0%	7.0%	6.8%	8.9%	8.6%	9.4%
Mortgage payment includes real estate taxes owner-occupied units with a mortgage	3.7%	3.6%	3.9%	5.8%	5.3%	6.7%
Mortgage payment includes insurance owner-occupied units with a mortgage	10.3%	10.8%	9.4%	12.6%	12.6%	12.4%
Second mortgage owner-occupied units	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	2.4%	2.0%	3.1%
Home equity loan owner-occupied units	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.9%	2.6%	3.3%
Other monthly mortgage payment(s) owner-occupied units with second mortgage or home equity loan	17.5%	16.8%	19.3%	21.0%	23.6%	15.3%
Housing: Other Financial Characteristics						
Property value owner-occupied units and vacant units for sale	12.8%	12.2%	14.2%	15.2%	15.3%	15.0%
Yearly mobile home costs occupied mobile homes and other units	20.6%	19.8%	22.4%	20.9%	19.1%	24.2%
Monthly condominium fee owner-occupied units	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Monthly rent occupied units rented for cash rent and vacant units for rent	8.6%	7.6%	10.5%	8.3%	7.7%	9.3%
Population: Basic Demographics						
Race all household population	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%

Table 4.C Mississippi Item Allocation Rates

MISSISSIPPI	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Hispanic origin all household population	2.1%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Sex all household population	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Age all household population	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Relationship all household population	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Marital status household population age 15+	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%
Population: Origin and Language						
Place of birth all household population	3.9%	4.0%	3.8%	3.5%	3.4%	3.7%
Speaks another language at home household population age 5+	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%
Other language spoken household population age 5+ who speak another language at home	9.1%	9.7%	7.8%	6.7%	8.4%	2.1%
Population: Education						
School enrollment household population age 3+	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%
Grade level attending household population age 3+ enrolled	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	3.3%	3.1%	3.8%
Educational attainment household population age 3+	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%
Population: Mobility and Migration						
Mobility status household population age 1+	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%
Migration state/foreign country household population age 1+ movers	4.6%	5.0%	3.8%	2.2%	2.4%	1.8%

Table 4.C Mississippi Item Allocation Rates

MISSISSIPPI	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Migration county household population age 1+ movers within the US	5.0%	5.4%	4.2%	3.0%	3.5%	1.8%
Population: Disabilities						
Vision or hearing difficulty household population age 5+	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%
Physical difficulty household population age 5+	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	2.8%	2.7%	3.1%
Difficulty remembering household population age 5+	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%
Difficulty dressing household population age 5+	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	2.3%
Difficulty going out household population age 16+	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%
Difficulty working at a job household population age 16+	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%
Population: Military						
Veteran Status household population age 17+	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%
Population: Labor Force						
Employment Status Recode household population age 16+	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Population: Journey to Work						
Transportation to work household population age 16+ at work last week	2.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%
Carpool size household population age 16+ at work last week who drive to work	3.2%	3.3%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%

Table 4.C Mississippi Item Allocation Rates

MISSISSIPPI	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Commuting Time household population age 16+ at work last week who don't work at home	5.4%	5.7%	4.6%	5.4%	5.9%	4.3%
Population: Industry and Occupation						
Class of worker household population age 16+ who worked in the last 5 years	5.2%	5.3%	5.0%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
Industry household population age 16+ who worked in the last 5 years	5.3%	5.5%	5.0%	4.9%	5.2%	4.2%
Occupation household population age 16+ who worked in the last 5 years	5.9%	6.1%	5.6%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%
Population: Income						
Wages/salary income household population age 15+	13.1%	12.7%	13.8%	13.0%	13.5%	11.9%
Self-employment income household population age 15+	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Interest household population age 15+	6.6%	7.0%	5.9%	6.3%	6.7%	5.3%
Social Security or Railroad Retirement household population age 15+	6.7%	6.7%	6.6%	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%
Supplemental Security Income household population age 15+	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.3%	4.1%	4.7%
Public Assistance household population age 15+	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%
Retirement income household population age 15+	5.4%	5.6%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	4.7%
Other income household population age 15+	5.3%	5.2%	5.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%
Some or all income allocated household population age 15+	19.1%	18.8%	19.8%	19.8%	20.3%	18.6%

Table 4.D Texas Item Allocation Rates

TEXAS	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Housing: Physical Characteristics						
Vacancy Status all vacant units	1.8%	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%
Tenure all occupied units	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Units in Structure all occupied and vacant units	1.4%	1.9%	1.2%	1.6%	2.4%	1.3%
Year moved in all occupied units	2.5%	2.7%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%
Year built all occupied and vacant units	16.2%	18.6%	15.4%	17.3%	20.3%	16.3%
Number of rooms all occupied and vacant units	6.4%	6.7%	6.3%	6.4%	6.8%	6.2%
Number of bedrooms all occupied and vacant units	2.4%	2.6%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%
Number of vehicles all occupied units	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Housing: Utilities						
Heating fuel all occupied units	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%
Monthly electricity cost all occupied units	4.7%	5.8%	4.4%	5.4%	6.6%	5.0%
Monthly gas cost all occupied units	7.0%	6.3%	7.2%	7.2%	6.4%	7.5%
Yearly water and sewer cost all occupied units	7.0%	7.1%	7.0%	7.1%	7.2%	7.0%
Yearly other fuel cost all occupied units	10.2%	10.3%	10.2%	9.4%	9.0%	9.5%
Housing: Special Programs						
Yearly food stamp reciprocity/amount all occupied units	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.5%	3.7%	3.2%

Table 4.D Texas Item Allocation Rates

TEXAS	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Housing: Mortgage Items						
Yearly real estate taxes owner-occupied units	20.2%	22.3%	19.4%	20.3%	21.9%	19.8%
Yearly property insurance owner-occupied units	23.8%	24.2%	23.6%	24.2%	25.2%	23.9%
Mortgage status owner-occupied units	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%
Monthly mortgage payment owner-occupied units with a mortgage	6.2%	7.1%	5.8%	6.4%	7.9%	5.9%
Mortgage payment includes real estate taxes owner-occupied units with a mortgage	3.2%	3.9%	3.0%	3.8%	5.3%	3.3%
Mortgage payment includes insurance owner-occupied units with a mortgage	8.6%	8.8%	8.5%	9.6%	10.1%	9.4%
Second mortgage owner-occupied units	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.7%	2.1%	1.5%
Home equity loan owner-occupied units	1.7%	2.1%	1.5%	1.9%	2.7%	1.6%
Other monthly mortgage payment(s) owner-occupied units with second mortgage or home equity loan	14.6%	16.6%	13.8%	16.0%	16.5%	15.7%
Housing: Other Financial Characteristics						
Property value owner-occupied units and vacant units for sale	8.9%	9.1%	8.8%	9.3%	10.2%	8.9%
Yearly mobile home costs occupied mobile homes and other units	19.1%	18.5%	19.3%	18.4%	19.2%	18.1%
Monthly condominium fee owner-occupied units	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Monthly rent occupied units rented for cash rent and vacant units for rent	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	4.8%	5.6%	4.5%

Table 4.D Texas Item Allocation Rates

TEXAS	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Population: Basic Demographics						
Race all household population	2.2%	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%
Hispanic origin all household population	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Sex all household population	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Age all household population	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%
Relationship all household population	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Marital status household population age 15+	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%
Population: Origin and Language						
Place of birth all household population	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%
Speaks another language at home household population age 5+	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.2%
Other language spoken household population age 5+ who speak another language at home	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.8%	2.1%
Population: Education						
School enrollment household population age 3+	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	1.6%
Grade level attending household population age 3+ enrolled	4.1%	4.3%	4.0%	3.5%	4.1%	3.4%
Educational attainment household population age 3+	2.7%	3.0%	2.6%	2.9%	3.7%	2.6%

Table 4.D Texas Item Allocation Rates

TEXAS	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Population: Mobility and Migration						
Mobility status household population age 1+	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%
Migration state/foreign country household population age 1+ movers	3.1%	2.9%	3.2%	2.7%	3.4%	2.4%
Migration county household population age 1+ movers within the US	3.6%	3.4%	3.6%	3.2%	4.1%	2.8%
Population: Disabilities						
Vision or hearing difficulty household population age 5+	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%	1.9%
Physical difficulty household population age 5+	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.4%
Difficulty remembering household population age 5+	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%	1.6%
Difficulty dressing household population age 5+	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	2.2%	1.7%
Difficulty going out household population age 16+	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%	1.6%
Difficulty working at a job household population age 16+	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	2.0%
Population: Military						
Veteran Status household population age 17+	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%	1.5%
Population: Labor Force						
Employment Status Recode household population age 16+	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.5%	1.9%

Table 4.D Texas Item Allocation Rates

TEXAS	Percent Allocated					
	January-August 2005			September-December 2005		
	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Population: Journey to Work						
Transportation to work household population age 16+ at work last week	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%	1.5%
Carpool size household population age 16+ at work last week who drive to work	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	3.2%	2.2%
Commuting Time household population age 16+ at work last week who don't work at home	5.2%	5.7%	5.0%	5.2%	6.6%	4.7%
Population: Industry and Occupation						
Class of worker household population age 16+ who worked in the last 5 years	4.1%	4.0%	4.2%	4.0%	4.5%	3.8%
Industry household population age 16+ who worked in the last 5 years	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	5.3%	4.3%
Occupation household population age 16+ who worked in the last 5 years	4.8%	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	5.5%	4.4%
Population: Income						
Wages/salary income household population age 15+	11.7%	12.6%	11.3%	12.1%	13.7%	11.5%
Self-employment income household population age 15+	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.5%	2.8%
Interest household population age 15+	5.8%	6.2%	5.6%	5.6%	6.2%	5.4%
Social Security or Railroad Retirement household population age 15+	5.2%	5.5%	5.1%	5.0%	5.7%	4.8%
Supplemental Security Income household population age 15+	3.9%	4.1%	3.8%	3.7%	4.4%	3.5%
Public Assistance household population age 15+	4.0%	4.3%	3.9%	3.9%	4.5%	3.6%

Table 4.D Texas Item Allocation Rates

TEXAS	Percent Allocated					
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	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State	State Total	FEMA IPA Area	Balance of State
Retirement income household population age 15+	4.5%	4.8%	4.4%	4.3%	5.0%	4.0%
Other income household population age 15+	4.3%	4.6%	4.1%	4.1%	4.7%	3.9%
Some or all income allocated household population age 15+	16.5%	17.4%	16.1%	17.0%	18.5%	16.5%