Demonstration Data Product

2010 Demonstration Data Product - Demographic and Housing Characteristics Summary File (v. 2022-08-25)

Technical Documentation

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United States Census Bureau

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Acknowledgments

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Chapter 1 Abstract

CITATION

2010 Demonstration Data Product – Demographic and Housing Characteristics File (DHC) (v. 2022-08-25), Prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2022

TYPE OF FILE

Summary Statistics

ABSTRACT

The U.S. Census Bureau operates under Title 13 of the U.S. Code, which prohibits the publication of results in which an individual's data can be identified. The Census Bureau has been and continues to be a leader in the science of protecting respondent data. To ensure protection of respondent data in present and future data releases, the Census Bureau has launched a major modernization of our disclosure avoidance techniques by deploying differential privacy, also known as formal privacy, to the 2020 Census products. To learn more about differential privacy, please read Chapter 5 Confidentiality of the Data.

To help data users understand how differential privacy may or may not impact data products, the Census Bureau created demonstration data products for public review. These demonstration data products use 2010 Census confidential data—that is, the unprotected data from the 2010 Census that are not available publicly—and are protected by the new 2020 Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS), TopDown Algorithm (TDA). TDA uses differential privacy to ensure the confidentiality of respondent data. Note that the published 2010 Census data were protected using traditional statistical disclosure avoidance procedures, such as swapping. For more information, see Chapter 5 Confidentiality of the Data. The 2010 demonstration data are tabulated to produce the DHC tables that we expect to produce for the 2020 Census DHC. These demonstration data products allow a side-by-side comparison of the 2010 Census data protected by the current 2020 DAS and 2010 Census published data protected by procedures, such as swapping. Keep in mind that the comparison is imperfect because some differences between the two sets of data may be a result of swapping.

FILE CONTENT

The 2010 Demonstration Data Product – DHC tables are sourced from two protected microdata files: person file and unit or household file. The person file creates "person" tables including content on sex, age, Hispanic origin, race, relationship to householder, and group quarters. The unit file creates "housing" tables including content on tenure, vacancy, household type, family type, couple type, and other characteristics. Some person and housing tables are repeated by race and ethnicity.

This document supports the DHC demonstration product that includes census content, which has not been finalized. This document should not be used with the final DHC product.

For both person and housing tables, table IDs provide important information about the table. The table prefix indicates lowest level of geography. "P" and "H" tables are published for all geographies down to the block level. "PCT" and "HCT" tables are published for all geographies down to the census tract level. "PCO" tables are published for all geographies down to the county level, and "PST" tables are published for all geographies down to the state level. Following this prefix is the table number. When tables are repeated by race and ethnicity, the table ID will have a suffix A through AH that indicates the specific iteration.

The "P" and "H" tables designations do not always correctly reflect the file that was the source for the table. Some "P" tables are sourced from the unit file and some "H" tables are sourced from the person file.

Some table numbers have changed compared to the previous demonstration data product. To assist with the review, a Table ID Crosswalk between 2010 Census, the previous demonstration data, and the current demonstration data was created. This crosswalk can be found in the Table Matrix.

2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC

This data file is published using the traditional summary file format. This format consists of text files, a geographic header file, and data segments. For the 2020 DHC, segments will include person and unit tables. The 2010 Demonstration Data Product – DHC (v. 2022-08-25) represents the current 2020 DHC proposal although the Census Bureau is considering changes that could be implemented to better meet data user needs based on public feedback.

Since the DHC data are consistent with the PL 94-171 Production Settings PPMF (2021-06-08), any metrics tables that also appeared in that release will show the same numbers in this release. For example, the mean absolute error of total population at the county level is the same as it was in the earlier release.

Chapter 2 How to Use This Product

INTRODUCTION

This chapter serves as a guide for both data files and technical documentation. Novice users who want to understand how to use the documentation and the data files should read this chapter first.

DATA FORMAT AND ACCESS TOOLS

The 2010 Demonstration Data Product – DHC (v. 2022-08-25) Files are available for download from the Census Bureau server using either HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol, Secure) or FTP (File Transfer Protocol). These data are compressed "zip" archive files and are intended for experienced users of census data.

The "zip" archive files are in the Unicode Transformation Format-8 (UTF-8). The geographic header file and the data files contain variable-length fields in a pipe-delimited format. Both the geographic header file and the data files contain geographic linking fields. These files were created in a Linux environment but should be usable from any operating system. You can use standard software packages to import and manipulate these data files.

Here is a sample SAS program you can use to read the summary files.

GEOGRAPHIC HIERARCHY PRIMER

The smallest component for all census geography is the block. Figure 2-2 provides an example of the geographic hierarchies used, all aggregated from the block level. The chart allows a graphical examination of the hierarchies. The lines show how blocks aggregate to block groups, which then aggregate to census tracts, and then counties. This means that blocks, block groups, and tracts are uniquely identified within counties, and therefore do not cross county boundaries. School districts, on the other hand, can cross jurisdictional boundaries, but they do not cross state lines. Figure 2-3 may be used in a similar fashion to find the hierarchy for the American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas (AIANNHA).

GEOGRAPHIC CONTENT

The 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25) contains individual files for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, and for the United States as a whole. The tables (matrices) are identical for all files, but the geographic coverage differs. The 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25) files for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (known as the state files) contain geographic levels where the geographic areas are always within one state. The 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25) file for the United States (known as the national file) contains geographic levels where the geographic areas can exist in two or more states, such as metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas, and therefore cannot be assigned to one specific state.

State Files

The 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25) for states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico provides data for these areas and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block level (P and H tables), the census tract level (PCT and HCT tables), the county level (PCO tables), or the state level (PST tables), depending on the detail shown in the table. The file structure includes, but is not limited to the following geographic levels:

State

County

County subdivision

Place (or place part)

Census tract

Block group

Block

These files also provide data in an inventory format for areas such as school districts and state legislative districts.

National File

The 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25) national files provide summaries for the entire United States. The file structure includes, but is not limited to the following geographic levels:

United States

Region

Division

State

County

County subdivision

Place

Metropolitan statistical area

Micropolitan statistical area

Urban area

Congressional district (111th Congress)

State legislative district

American Indian and Alaska Native area and Hawaiian Home Land

ZIP Code® tabulation area (ZCTA™)

SUMMARY LEVELS

Summary levels identify the geographic level for which the statistical data in a given Census Bureau product have been summarized. A summary level is depicted as a three-character code and the summary level's definition, which is a sequence of one or more geographic levels in a top-down hierarchy. The last geographic level in the sequence is the geographic level defined by the summary level; any prior geographic levels simply identify the geographic hierarchy.

For example, in summary level 060 State-County-County Subdivision, a record contains data for a county subdivision within a county within a state.

When reading a summary level's definition, it is important to recognize that hyphens separate the different geographic levels in the hierarchy, while slashes separate different types of geography (such as place/remainder) within the same geographic level.

The Summary Level Hierarchy Chart and the Summary Level Sequence List (Chapter 3) identify the summary levels that are included in this summary file. The summary level code is stored in the summary file's SUMLEV field.

GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD

The geographic header record lists each field and provides its data dictionary reference name, maximum field size, and data type. For the definition of each field, refer to Chapter 4, Data Dictionary. The possible data types are:

A Alphabetic: letters of the alphabet only.

N Numeric: numbers only.

A/N Alphanumeric: letters of the alphabet or numbers or (in selected fields) punctuation characters.

The presence or absence of an "X" in each summary level column is a guide to the presence or absence of geographic information for that particular summary level. For example, in the column for summary level 040, which is the summary level for state, we find an "X" for the first 14 fields, indicating that there is information for those fields at the state level. In the county field, there is no "X," indicating that there is no information for counties at the state level.

There is a separate geographic header record for the state files and for the national file, since the state files and the national file contain different sets of summary levels.

The following links go to the Geographic Header Record for the 2010 Demonstration Data Product – DHC (v. 2022-08-25) state files and the 2010 Demonstration Data Product – DHC (v. 2022-08-25) national file.

National Standard Codes

The geographic header includes fields for the National Standards (NS) Code Series. These fields contain a Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)[1] identifier code that has been adopted as part of a national standard. The GNIS is the nation's official geographic names repository database and has been designated by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as the official source of geographic names for use by the federal government and its contractors. Federal agencies are

[1] The GNIS identifier for states, counties, and equivalent areas are supplemental codes that do not replace the federal standard two-digit state and three-digit county codes also appearing in the header. The Census Bureau will continue to maintain and use in its unique geographic identifiers the existing five-digit codes for place, county subdivision, consolidated city, Alaska Native Regional Corporation, subminor civil division, and estate, and will assign and issue codes for new entities to meet customer needs, even though these codes are not official or part of the newer American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards. The Census Bureau also will continue to maintain the existing four-digit codes for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas and three-digit codes for American Indian tribal subdivision.

expected to adopt the GNIS identifier code as a standard code for public and federal data exchange. The fields identified in the geographic header record are:

Field length	Field name
8	State (NS)
8	County (NS)
8	County Subdivision (NS)
8	Subminor Civil Division (NS)
8	Estate (NS)
8	Consolidated City (NS)
8	Place (NS)
8	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (NS)
8	American Indian Tribal Subdivision (NS)
8	Alaska Native Regional Corporation (NS)

GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS

In the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25), data are tabulated not only for specific geographic entities, such as a specific state, county, or place, but also for geographic components of these entities. Examples of this include all federally recognized American Indian reservations within a specific entity (e.g., state, nation), all metropolitan statistical areas within the state or nation, and the portion within micropolitan statistical areas that is urban. These combinations are identified in the field called GEOCOMP in the geographic header file. All possible geographic components are listed in endnote 4 of the "Identification Section" of Chapter 4: Data Dictionary.

DATA STRUCTURE AND SEGMENTATION

The 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25) Summary File is segmented. This is done so that most individual files will not have more than 255 fields, allowing users an easier way to import them into spreadsheet or database software. The data and the corresponding geographic information for an individual state is known as the file set. Because of the large size of the tables, each file set is broken into segments. A segment is a physical file. There are 44 segments for the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25) file set. Each file set includes a geographic header file. A unique logical record number (LOGRECNO in the geographic header) is assigned to all files for a specific geographic entity. This field is the key by which to link records across files. Besides the logical record number, other identifying fields also are carried over from the geographic header file to the table files. These are file identification (FILEID), state/U.S. abbreviation (STUSAB), characteristic iteration (CHARITER), and characteristic iteration file sequence number (CIFSN), which is the segment number. Refer to Figure 2-1 for an example from the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25) File Set.

Users can refer to the Table Matrix section for the segments and order of the table IDs to read in the Summary Files. The Table ID numbers within a segment are not ordered chronologically in the Table Matrix. Refer to the Person Table Segments and Housing Unit Table Segments worksheets in the Table Matrix for the order to read in the Person and

Housing Unit tables.

When using the Table Matrix, take into consideration that all records in a segment file contain five fields (FILEID, STUSAB, CHARITER, CIFSN, and LOGRECNO) in addition to the table fields counted in the “Number of data cells” column. The geographic header is standard across all electronic data products from the 2020 Census format. Some header fields that appear in both types of files (geographic header and table files) are not always used. For example, CHARITER field is used in other 2010 Census data products but is always coded as 000 in the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25).

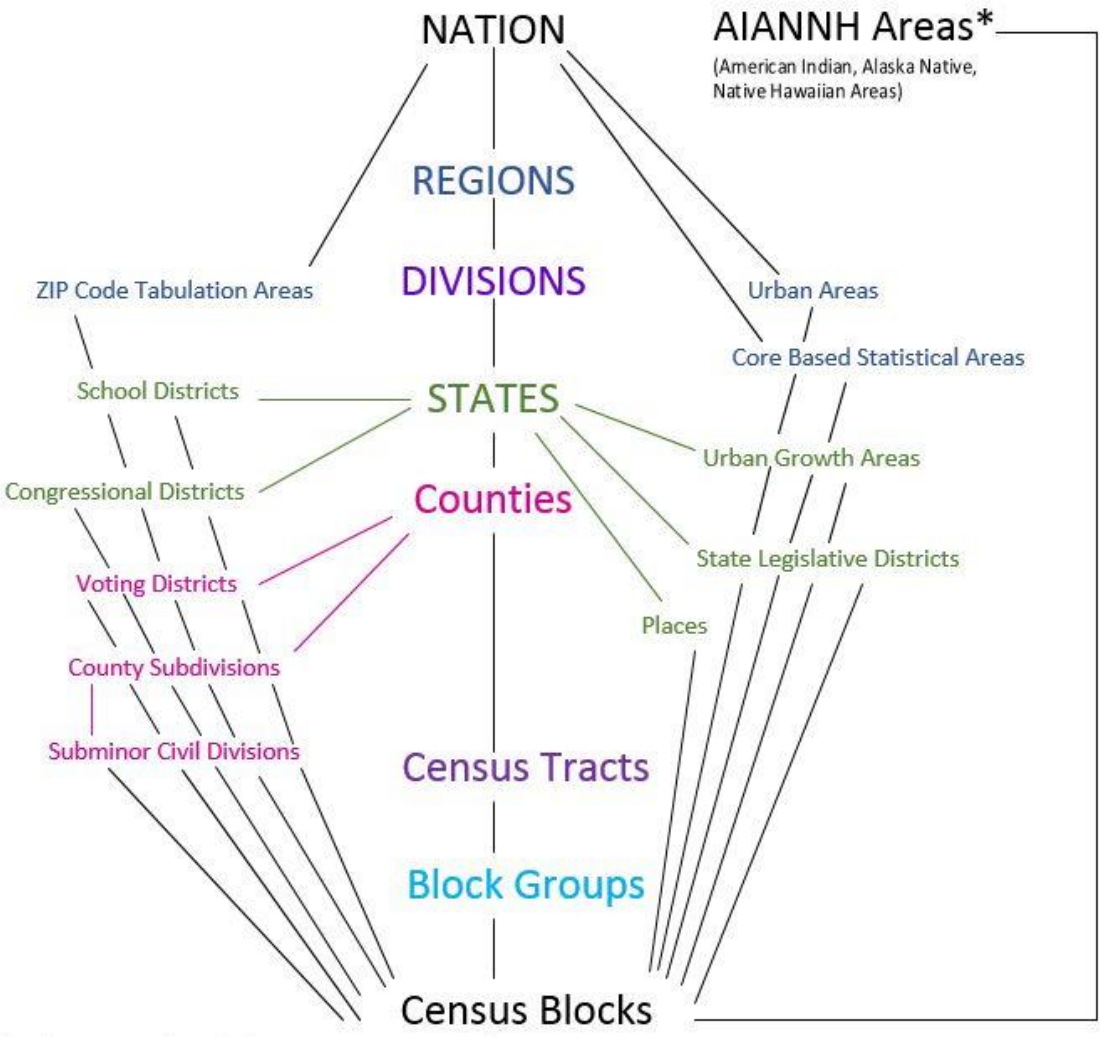
Figure 2-1.

2010 Demonstration Data Product – DHC Set Structure Schematic

Geographic header file	Table file 01	Table file 02	Table file 03 and greater
Record 1 FILEID STUSAB CHARITER CIFSN LOGRECNO (Record 1) Remainder of geo-graphic header for geographic area x.	FILEID STUSAB CHARITER CIFSN LOGRECNO (Record 1) Table P1 (2 cells)	FILEID STUSAB CHARITER CIFSN LOGRECNO (Record 1) Table P20 (10 cells)	Link fields shown on Files 01 and 02 are repeated for all files. See Table Matrix for distribution of the tables across files.
Record 2 FILEID STUSAB CHARITER CIFSN LOGRECNO (Record 2) Remainder of geo-graphic header for geographic area y.	FILEID STUSAB CHARITER CIFSN LOGRECNO (Record 2) Table P1 (2 cells)	FILEID STUSAB CHARITER CIFSN LOGRECNO (Record 2) Table P20 (10 cells)	Link fields shown on Files 01 and 02 are repeated for all files. See Table Matrix for distribution of the tables across files.
Record 3 FILEID STUSAB CHARITER CIFSN LOGRECNO (Record 3) Remainder of geo-graphic header for geographic area z.	FILEID STUSAB CHARITER CIFSN LOGRECNO (Record 3) Table P1 (2 cells)	FILEID STUSAB CHARITER CIFSN LOGRECNO (Record 3) Table P20 (10 cells)	Link fields shown on Files 01 and 02 are repeated for all files. See Table Matrix for distribution of the tables across files.

Figure 2-2.

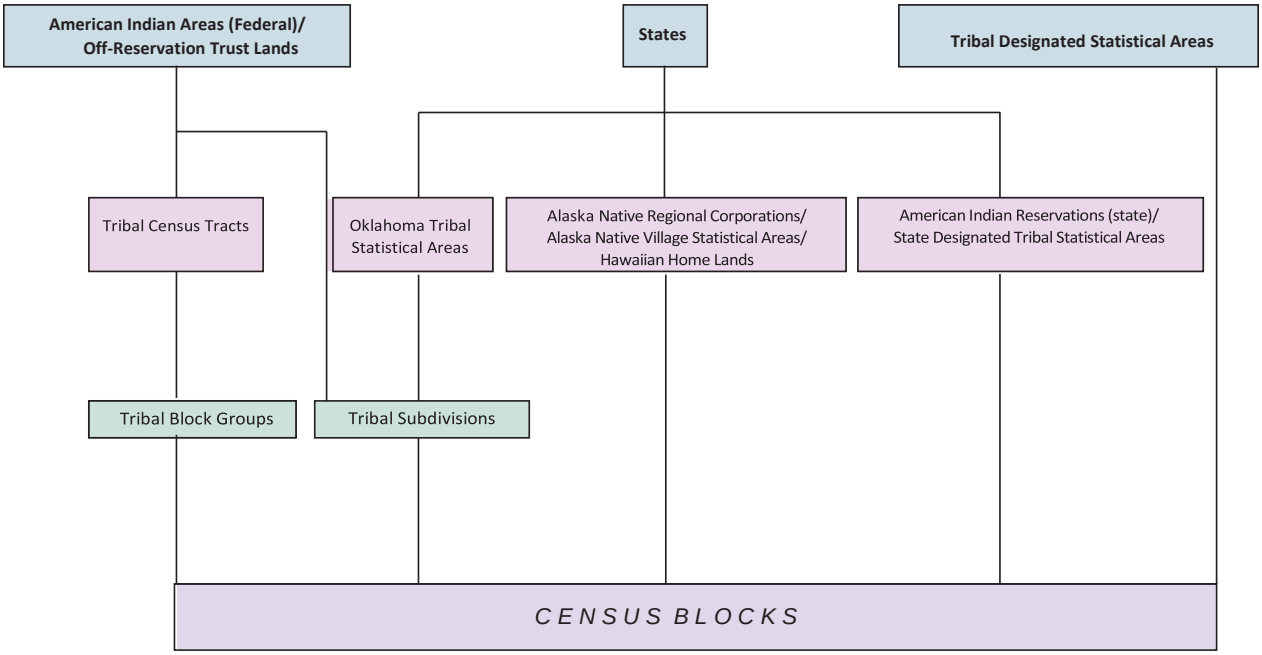
Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities



* Refer to "Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas."

Figure 2-3.

Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas



Chapter 3 Summary Level Hierarchy Charts and Sequence Lists

Summary levels specify the content and hierarchical relationships of the geographic elements that are required to tabulate and summarize data. In the Summary Level Hierarchy Charts and the Summary Level Sequence Lists that follow, the summary level code precedes the summary level area, and symbols are used with special meaning for summary levels:
Hyphen "-" separates the elements of a hierarchy.
Slash "/" denotes equivalent elements that have different names.
Parentheses "( )" are not used in the specification for summary levels but are used occasionally in the usual and customary manner in statements of clarification.

The 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25) consists of individual files for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, and for the United States as a whole. The files for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are known as the state files, and contain summary levels entirely within the state. The file for the United States as a whole is known as the national file; it contains mostly summary levels that can span two or more states.

SUMMARY LEVEL HIERARCHY CHARTS

The Summary Level Hierarchy Charts display the hierarchical relationships among the summary levels in this summary file. The superior/subordinate relationships are depicted by indenting the lines.

Links are available for the following Summary Level Hierarchy Charts:

State Files for P and H Tables

State Files for PCT and HCT Tables

State Files for PCO Tables

State Files for PST Tables

National File for P and H Tables

National File for PCT and HCT Tables

National File for PCO Tables

National File for PST Tables

SUMMARY LEVEL SEQUENCE LISTS

The Summary Level Sequence Lists show the summary levels in this summary file, sorted by summary level code, plus the geographic components associated with each summary level. The 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25) summary files are sorted by summary level code, and within summary level code, by geographic component code.

Links are available for the following Summary Level Sequence Lists:

State Files for P and H Tables

State Files for PCT and HCT Tables

State Files for PCO Tables

State Files for PST Tables

National File for P and H Tables

National File for PCT and HCT Tables

National File for PCO Tables

National File for PST Tables

Chapter 4 Data Dictionary

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

The possible values in the Data type column are the following:

A - Alphabetic: letters of the alphabet only.

N - Numeric: numbers only.

A/N - Alphanumeric: letters of the alphabet or numbers or (in selected fields) punctuation characters.

NOTE: The filling of codes and data attributes in the files is specific to summary level; not all fields are filled for every summary level. Where a code or attribute is specified, the actual value is assigned to the field except for the use of three special codes:

Assignment of codes of nine (9) indicates a balance record or that the entity or attribute does not exist for this record.

Assignment of pound signs (#) indicates that more than one value exists for this field and, thus, no specific value can be assigned.

Assignment of exclamation marks (!) indicates that the data are not yet available for this product.

Record Codes

Field name	Data dictionary reference	Maximum field size	Data type
File Identification[1]	FILEID	6	A/N
DHCST 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC—State DHCUS 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC—National			
State/U.S. Abbreviation (USPS)	STUSAB	2	A

AK	Alaska	IL	Illinois	NC	North Carolina	RI	Rhode Island
AL	Alabama	IN	Indiana	ND	North Dakota	SC	South Carolina
AR	Arkansas	KS	Kansas	NE	Nebraska	SD	South Dakota
AZ	Arizona	KY	Kentucky	NH	New Hampshire	TN	Tennessee
CA	California	LA	Louisiana	NJ	New Jersey	TX	Texas
CO	Colorado	MA	Massachusetts	NM	New Mexico	US	United States
CT	Connecticut	MD	Maryland	NV	Nevada	UT	Utah
DC	District of Columbia	ME	Maine	NY	New York	VA	Virginia
DE	Delaware	MI	Michigan	OH	Ohio	VT	Vermont
FL	Florida	MN	Minnesota	OK	Oklahoma	WA	Washington
GA	Georgia	MO	Missouri	OR	Oregon	WI	Wisconsin
HI	Hawaii	MS	Mississippi	PA	Pennsylvania	WV	West Virginia
IA	Iowa	MT	Montana	PR	Puerto Rico	WY	Wyoming
ID	Idaho						

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Summary Level[2]	SUMLEV	3	A/N
Geographic Variant[3]	GEOVAR	2	A/N
Geographic Component[4] 00 Not a geographic component	GEOCOMP	2	A/N
Characteristic Iteration[5] 000 Not a characteristic iteration	CHARITER	3	A/N
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number[6]	CIFSN	2	A/N
Logical Record Number[7]	LOGRECNO	7	N

Geographic Area Codes

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Geographic Record Identifier[8]	GEOID	60	A/N
Geographic Code Identifier[9]	GEOCODE	51	A/N
Region[10] 1 Northeast 2 Midwest 3 South 4 West 9 Not in a region (Puerto Rico)	REGION	1	A/N
Division[10] 0 Not in a division (Puerto Rico) 1 New England 2 Middle Atlantic 3 East North Central	DIVISION	1	A/N

4	West North Central
5	South Atlantic
6	East South Central
7	West South Central
8	Mountain
9	Pacific

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
State (FIPS)[10, 11]	STATE	2	A/N

01	Alabama	17	Illinois	30	Montana	44	Rhode Island
02	Alaska	18	Indiana	31	Nebraska	45	South Carolina
04	Arizona	19	Iowa	32	Nevada	46	South Dakota
05	Arkansas	20	Kansas	33	New Hampshire	47	Tennessee
06	California	21	Kentucky	34	New Jersey	48	Texas
08	Colorado	22	Louisiana	35	New Mexico	49	Utah
09	Connecticut	23	Maine	36	New York	50	Vermont
10	Delaware	24	Maryland	37	North Carolina	51	Virginia
11	District of Columbia	25	Massachusetts	38	North Dakota	53	Washington
12	Florida	26	Michigan	39	Ohio	54	West Virginia
13	Georgia	27	Minnesota	40	Oklahoma	55	Wisconsin
15	Hawaii	28	Mississippi	41	Oregon	56	Wyoming
16	Idaho	29	Missouri	42	Pennsylvania	72	Puerto Rico

State (NS) [11]	STATENS	8	A/N

County (FIPS) [10, 11]	COUNTY	3	A/N

001-507	County or equivalent area code
510-840	Independent city code

FIPS County Class Code[10, 11]	COUNTYCC	2	A/N

C7	An incorporated place that is independent of any county
H1	An active county or equivalent area
H4	An inactive county or equivalent area
H5	A statistical county equivalent area
H6	A county or equivalent feature that has consolidated its government with an incorporated place

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
County (NS) [11]	COUNTYNS	8	A/N
County Subdivision (FIPS) [10, 11]	COUSUB	5	A/N

00000	Water area not assigned to a county subdivision
00001-89999	County subdivision in a state-level entity with governmental entities and in Alaska and Puerto Rico
90000-98999	County subdivision in a state with administrative or statistical entities (excluding Alaska and Puerto Rico)

FIPS County Subdivision Class Code[10, 11]	COUSUBCC	2	A/N

C2	An active incorporated place that is legally coextensive with a county subdivision but treated as independent of any county subdivision (an independent place)
C5	An active incorporated place that is independent of any county subdivision and serves as a county subdivision equivalent (an independent place)
C7	An incorporated place that is independent of any county (an independent city)
T1	An active county subdivision that is not coextensive with an incorporated place
T2	An active county subdivision that is coextensive with a census designated place
T5	An active county subdivision that is coextensive with an incorporated place
T9	An inactive county subdivision
Z1	A nonfunctioning county subdivision
Z2	A county subdivision that is coextensive with or wholly contained within a legal American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian area and is independent of any other county subdivision
Z3	A county subdivision defined as a statistical unorganized territory
Z5	A statistical census county division (CCD) or census subarea (Alaska only)
Z7	An active incorporated place that is legally coextensive with or independent of any county subdivision in a state with only nonfunctioning county subdivisions (an independent place)
Z9	Water area not assigned to a county subdivision

County Subdivision (NS)[11]	COUSUBNS	8	A/N
Subminor Civil Division (FIPS)[10, 11, 12]	SUBMCD	5	A/N

00001-89999	Subbarrio

FIPS Subminor Civil Division Class Code[10, 11, 12]	SUBMCDCC	2	A/N

Z6	Subbarrio

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Subminor Civil Division (NS)[11, 12]	SUBMCDNS	8	A/N
Estate (FIPS)[10, 11, 13] 00001-89999 Estate	ESTATE	5	A/N
FIPS Estate Class Code[10, 11, 13] Z1 A nonfunctioning county subdivision	ESTATECC	2	A/N
Estate (NS)[11, 13]	ESTATENS	8	A/N
Consolidated City (FIPS)[10, 11] 03436 Athens-Clarke County, Georgia 04200 Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia 11390 Butte-Silver Bow, Montana 28410 Greeley County, Kansas 36000 Indianapolis, Indiana 47500 Milford, Connecticut 48003 Louisville/Jefferson County, Kentucky 52004 Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee	CONCIT	5	A/N
FIPS Consolidated City Class Code[10, 11] C3 Consolidated city	CONCITCC	2	A/N
Consolidated City (NS)[11]	CONCITNS	8	A/N
Place (FIPS)[10, 11] 00001-89999 Incorporated place or census designated place (CDP)	PLACE	5	A/N
FIPS Place Class Code[10, 11]	PLACECC	2	A/N

C1 An active incorporated place that does not serve as a county subdivision equivalent

C2 An active incorporated place that is legally coextensive with a county subdivision but treated as independent of any county subdivision (an independent place)

C5 An active incorporated place that is independent of any county subdivision and serves as a county subdivision equivalent (an independent place)

C6 An active incorporated place that is partially independent of any county subdivision and partially dependent within a legal county subdivision (exists in Iowa and Ohio only)

C7	An incorporated place that is independent of any county (an independent city)
C8	The balance of a consolidated city excluding the separately incorporated place(s) within that consolidated government
C9	An inactive or nonfunctioning incorporated place
M2	A census designated place (CDP) defined within a military or Coast Guard installation
U1	A census designated place (CDP) with a name officially recognized by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names for a populated place
U2	A census designated place (CDP) with a name not officially recognized by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names for a populated place

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Place (NS)[11]	PLACENS	8	A/N
Census Tract[10]	TRACT	6	A/N
000100-998999 Census tract			
Block Group[10]	BLKGRP	1	A/N
0 Block group (water area only)			
1-9 Block group (land or land and water area)			
Block[10]	BLOCK	4	A/N
0001-0999 Block in a water-area-only block group			
1000-9999 Block			
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (Census)[10]	AIANHH	4	A/N
0001-4799 Legal federally recognized American Indian area			
4800-4989 American Indian joint-use area			
5000-5499 Hawaiian Home Land			
5500-5899 Oklahoma tribal statistical area			
5900-5999 Joint-use Oklahoma tribal statistical area			
6000-7999 Alaska Native Village statistical area			
8000-8999 Tribal designated statistical area			
9000-9499 State recognized legal American Indian area			
9500-9998 State designated tribal statistical area			
American Indian Trust Land/Hawaiian Home Land Indicator[10]	AIHHTLI	1	A/N
R American Indian reservation or statistical entity only			

T	American Indian off-reservation trust land only or Hawaiian Home Land
M	American Indian reservation and off-reservation trust land
9	Not in an American Indian area or Hawaiian Home Land

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (FIPS)[10, 11, 14]	AIANHHFP	5	A/N
00001-89999 American Indian area, Alaska Native area, or Hawaiian Home Land			
FIPS American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land Class Code[10, 11]	AIANHHCC	2	A/N
D0 Statistical or legal area administered and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes			
D1 Legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of reservation and associated off-reservation trust land			
D2 Legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of reservation only			
D3 Legal federally recognized American Indian area consisting of off-reservation trust land only			
D4 Legal state-recognized American Indian reservation			
D5 The off-reservation trust land portion of an American Indian area with both a reservation and off-reservation trust land			
D6 Statistical American Indian area defined for a federally recognized tribe that does not have a reservation or off-reservation trust land, specifically a tribal designated statistical area (TDSA) or Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA)			
D8 The reservation portion of an American Indian area with both a reservation and off-reservation trust land			
D9 Statistical American Indian area defined for a state-recognized tribe that does not have a reservation or off-reservation trust land, specifically a state designated tribal statistical area			
E1 Alaska Native Village statistical area			
F1 Hawaiian Home Land			
American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (NS)[11]	AIANHHNS	8	A/N
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (Census)[10]	AITS	3	A/N
001-998 American Indian tribal subdivision			
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (FIPS)[10, 11, 14]	AITSFP	5	A/N
00001-89999 American Indian tribal subdivision			
FIPS American Indian Tribal Subdivision Class Code[10, 11]	AITSCC	2	A/N
D7 American Indian tribal subdivision			

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (NS)[11]	AITSNS	8	A/N
Tribal Census Tract[10] T00100-T98999 Tribal census tract	TTRACT	6	A/N
Tribal Block Group[10] A-H, J, K Tribal block group	TBLKGRP	1	A/N
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (FIPS)[10, 11] 00590 Ahtna 01570 Aleut 03950 Arctic Slope 06370 Bering Straits 09040 Bristol Bay 09800 Calista 14410 Chugach 17140 Cook Inlet 20010 Doyon 41640 Koniag 52120 NANA 67940 Sealaska	ANRC	5	A/N
FIPS Alaska Native Regional Corporation Class Code[10, 11] E7 Alaska Native Regional Corporation	ANRCCC	2	A/N
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (NS)[11]	ANRCNS	8	A/N
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area[10, 11] 10000-49999 Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area (cannot end in “4”)	CBSA	5	A/N
Metropolitan/Micropolitan Indicator 1 Metropolitan Statistical Area 2 Micropolitan Statistical Area 9 Not in a Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	MEMI	1	A/N

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Combined Statistical Area[10, 11] 100-599 Combined Statistical Area	CSA	3	A/N
Metropolitan Division[10, 11] 10004-49994 Metropolitan Division (always ends in “4”)	METDIV	5	A/N
New England City and Town Area[10, 11] 70000-79999 New England City and Town Area (cannot end in “4”)	NECTA	5	A/N
NECTA Metropolitan/Micropolitan Indicator 1 Metropolitan New England City and Town Area 2 Micropolitan New England City and Town Area 9 Not in a New England City and Town Area	NMEMI	1	A/N
Combined New England City and Town Area[10, 11] 700-799 Combined New England City and Town Area	CNECTA	3	A/N
New England City and Town Area Division[10, 11] 70004-79994 New England City and Town Area Division (always ends in “4”)	NECTADIV	5	A/N
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area Principal City Indicator[10] Y Place is a principal city of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area N Place is not a principal city of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area 9 Not in a place	CBSAPCI	1	A/N
New England City and Town Area Principal City Indicator[10] Y Place is a principal city of a New England city and town area N Place is not a principal city of a New England city and town area 9 Not in a place	NECTAPCI	1	A/N
Urban Area[10, 15] 00001-98999 Urbanized area or urban cluster	UA	5	A/N

Field name	Data dictionary reference	Maximum field size	Data type
Urban Area Type[15]	UATYPE	1	A/N
U Urbanized area C Urban cluster 9 Not in an urban area			
Urban/Rural[10, 15]	UR	1	A/N
U Area is classified as urban R Area is classified as rural M Mixed; part is classified as urban and part is classified as rural			
Congressional District (All)[10, 11]			
01-53 The Congressional District number 00 Applies to states whose representative is elected “at large.” The state has only one Representative in the United States House of Representatives. 98 Applies to areas that have an “at large” nonvoting delegate or resident commissioner in the United State House of Representatives. ZZ Area not assigned to a congressional district			
Congressional District (116th)[10, 11, 16]	CD116	2	A/N
Congressional District (118th)[10, 11, 17]	CD118	2	A/N
Congressional District (119th)[10, 11, 17]	CD119	2	A/N
Congressional District (120th)[10, 11, 17]	CD120	2	A/N
Congressional District (121st)[10, 11, 17]	CD121	2	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2018)[10, 18]	SLDU18	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2022)[10, 18, 19]	SLDU22	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2024)[10, 18, 19]	SLDU24	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2026)[10, 18, 19]	SLDU26	3	A/N

State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) (2028)[10, 18, 19]	SLDU28	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2018)[10, 18]	SLDL18	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2022)[10, 18, 19]	SLDL22	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2024)[10, 18, 19]	SLDL24	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2026)[10, 18, 19]	SLDL26	3	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) (2028)[10, 18, 19]	SLDL28	3	A/N
Voting District[10, 20]	VTD	6	A/N
Voting District Indicator[10]	VTDI	1	A/N
A Actual P Pseudo (adjusted) Blank Voting districts not defined			
ZIP Code Tabulation Area (5-Digit)[10, 15]	ZCTA	5	A/N
School District (Elementary)[10]	SDELM	5	A/N
00001-99996 School district			
School District (Secondary)[10]	SDSEC	5	A/N
00001-99996 School district			
School District (Unified)[10]	SDUNI	5	A/N
00001-99996 School district 99997 School district not defined (land area) 99998 School district not defined (water area only)			
Public Use Microdata Area[10, 15]	PUMA	5	A/N
00001-99998 Census PUMA Code			

Area Characteristics

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Area (Land)[10, 21]	AREALAND	14	N
Area (Water)[10, 22]	AREAWATR	14	N
Area Base Name[10, 23]	BASENAME	100	A/N
Area Name-Legal/Statistical Area Description (LSAD) Term-Part Indicator[10, 23]	NAME	125	A/N
Functional Status Code[10]	FUNCSTAT	1	A/N
A	Active governmental unit providing primary general-purpose functions		
B	Active governmental unit that is partially consolidated with another government but with separate officials, providing primary general-purpose functions		
C	Active governmental unit consolidated with another government with a single set of officials, providing general-purpose functions		
E	Active governmental unit providing special-purpose functions		
F	Fictitious entity created to fill the Census Bureau's geographic hierarchy		
G	Active governmental unit that is subordinate to another unit of government; not classified as a government by the Census Bureau's Governments Division		
I	Inactive governmental unit that has the ability to activate and provide primary special-purpose functions		
N	Nonfunctioning legal entity (not a governmental unit)		
S	Statistical entity		
Geographic Change User Note Indicator[10]	GCUNI	1	A/N
Y	Geographic change user note exists for this entity		
N	No geographic change user note exists for this entity		
Population Count (100%)[24]	POP100	9	N
Housing Unit Count (100%)[25]	HU100	9	N
Internal Point (Latitude)[10, 26]	INTPTLAT	11	A/N
Internal Point (Longitude)[10, 27]	INTPTLON	12	A/N

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Legal/Statistical Area Description Code[10]	LSADC	2	A/N

00 None—no legal/statistical area description exists; no text is appended to the name of the entity

03 City and borough—legal county equivalent in Alaska (Juneau, Sitka, Wrangell, and Yakutat); “City and Borough” is appended to the name of the entity

04 Borough—county equivalent in Alaska; “Borough” is appended to the name of the entity

05 Census area—statistical county equivalent in Alaska; “Census Area” is appended to the name of the entity

06 County—legal division of 48 states; “County” is appended to the name of the entity

07 District—1) legal tribal subdivision in Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; 2) state legislative district (upper chamber) in Massachusetts; and 3) state legislative district (lower chamber) in Massachusetts; “District” is appended to the name of the entity

12 Municipality—legal county equivalent in Alaska (Anchorage and Skagway); “Municipality” is appended to the name of the entity

13 Municipio—legal county equivalent in Puerto Rico; “Municipio” is appended to the name of the entity

15 Parish—legal county equivalent in Louisiana; “Parish” is appended to the name of the entity

20 Barrio—minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; “barrio” is appended to the name of the entity

21 Borough—1) minor civil division (MCD) in New York; 2) MCD equivalent (independent place) in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 3) incorporated place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; “borough” is appended to the name of the entity

22 Census county division (CCD)—statistical county subdivision in 20 states; “CCD” is appended to the name of the entity

23 Census subarea—statistical county subdivision in Alaska; “census subarea” is appended to the name of the entity

25 City—1) legal county equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia (independent city); 2) minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in 23 states and the District of Columbia (independent place); 3) incorporated place in 49 states and the District of Columbia; 4) consolidated city in Connecticut (Milford) and Indiana (Indianapolis); “city” is appended to the name of the entity

27 District (election, magisterial)—minor civil division (MCD) in Virginia and West Virginia; “district” is appended to the name of the entity

28 District (commissioner, election, magisterial, supervisors’, or parish governing authority)—1) minor civil division (MCD) in Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia; 2) tribal subdivision in Arizona and South Dakota; “District” is added before the name of the entity

29 Election precinct—minor civil division (MCD) in Illinois and Nebraska; “precinct” is appended to the name of the entity

30 Election precinct—minor civil division (MCD) in Illinois and Nebraska; “Precinct” is added before the name of the entity

31 Gore—minor civil division (MCD) in Maine and Vermont; “gore” is appended to the name of the entity

32 Grant—minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire and Vermont; “grant” is appended to the name of the entity

36 Location—minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; “location” is appended to the name of the entity

37 Municipality—1) minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Pennsylvania (independent place); 2) incorporated place in Alaska (Anchorage) and Pennsylvania; “municipality” is appended to the name of the entity

39 Plantation—minor civil division (MCD) in Maine; “plantation” is appended to the name of the entity

41 Barrio-pueblo—minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; “barrio-pueblo” is appended to the name of the entity

42 Purchase—minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; “purchase” is appended to the name of the entity

43 Town—1) minor civil division (MCD) in eight states; 2) MCD equivalent in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota (independent place); 3) incorporated place in 30 states; “town” is appended to the name of the entity

44 Township—minor civil division (MCD) in 16 states; “township” is appended to the name of the entity

45 Township—minor civil division (MCD) in Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Carolina; “Township” is added before the name of the entity

46 Unorganized territory—minor civil division (MCD) in nine states; “UT” is appended to the name of the entity

47 Village—1) minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin (independent place); 2) incorporated place in 19 states; “village” is appended to the name of the entity

49 Charter township—minor civil division (MCD) in Michigan; “charter township” is appended to the name of the entity

51 Subbarrio—subminor civil division (sub-MCD) in Puerto Rico; “subbarrio” is appended to the name of the entity

53 City and borough—incorporated place in Alaska (Juneau, Sitka, and Wrangell); “city and borough” is appended to the name of the entity

55 Comunidad—statistical place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; “comunidad” is appended to the name of the entity

57 Census designated place—statistical place in all 50 states; “CDP” is appended to the name of the entity

62 Zona urbana—statistical place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; “zona urbana” is appended to the name of the entity

67 Urban area (UA)—statistical urban area in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; “Urban Area” is appended to the name of the entity

68 Census region—statistical division of the United States; “Region” is appended to the name of the entity

69 Census division—statistical division of the United States; “Division” is appended to the name of the entity

70 Urban growth area (UGA)—legal area in Oregon and Washington; “UGA” is appended to the name of the entity

75 Urbanized area (UA)—statistical urban area in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; “Urbanized Area” is appended to the name of the entity

76 Urban cluster (UC)—statistical urban area in all 50 states and Puerto Rico; “Urban Cluster” is appended to the name of the entity

77 Alaska Native Regional Corporation—legal Alaska Native area in Alaska; “Alaska Native Regional Corporation” is appended to the name of the entity

78 Hawaiian Home Land—legal Native Hawaiian area in Hawaii; “Hawaiian Home Land” is appended to the name of the entity

79 Alaska Native Village statistical area—statistical Alaska Native area in Alaska; “ANVSA” is appended to the name of the entity

80 Tribal designated statistical area—statistical American Indian reservation equivalent in California, New York, and Washington for federally recognized tribes without a legal land base outside of Oklahoma; “TDSA” is appended to the name of the entity

81 Colony—American Indian reservation in Nevada; “Colony” is appended to the name of the entity

82 Community—1) American Indian reservation in California, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, and Wisconsin; “Community” is appended to the name of the entity; 2) American Indian tribal subdivision in North Carolina and Oklahoma

83 Joint-use area—American Indian reservation equivalent in Kansas and New Mexico; “joint-use area” is appended to the name of the entity

84 Pueblo—American Indian reservation in New Mexico and Texas; “Pueblo” is appended to the name of the entity

85 Rancheria—American Indian reservation in California; “Rancheria” is appended to the name of the entity

86 Reservation—1) American Indian reservation in 34 states; 2) minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Maine and New York; “Reservation” is appended to the name of the entity

87 Reserve—American Indian reservation in Alaska; “Reserve” is appended to the name of the entity

88 Oklahoma tribal statistical area—statistical American Indian reservation equivalent in Oklahoma; “OTSA” is appended to the name of the entity

89 Trust land—legal American Indian reservation equivalent in nine states; “Trust Land” is appended to the name of the entity

90 Joint-use Oklahoma tribal statistical area—statistical American Indian reservation equivalent in Oklahoma; “joint-use OTSA” is appended to the name of the entity

91 Ranch—American Indian reservation in Nevada; “Ranch” is appended to the name of the entity

92 State designated tribal statistical area—statistical American Indian reservation equivalent in Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia; “SDTSA” is appended to the name of the entity

93 Indian village—American Indian reservation in California; “Indian Village” is appended to the name of the entity

94 Village—American Indian reservation in California and Oregon; “Village” is appended to the name of the entity

95 Indian community—American Indian reservation in Michigan and Minnesota; “Indian Community” is appended to the name of the entity

96 Indian reservation—American Indian reservation in Arizona, California, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington; “Indian Reservation” is appended to the name of the entity

97 Indian rancheria—American Indian reservation in California; “Indian Rancheria” is appended to the name of the entity

98 Indian colony—American Indian reservation in Nevada and Oregon; “Indian Colony” is appended to the name of the entity

99 Pueblo de—American Indian reservation in New Mexico; “Pueblo de” is added before the name of the entity

9C Pueblo of—American Indian reservation in New Mexico; “Pueblo of” is added before the name of the entity

9D	Settlement—American Indian reservation in Iowa; “Settlement” is appended to the name of the entity
BG	Block group—statistical area in the United States and Puerto Rico; “Block Group” is added before the name (code) of the entity
BK	Block—statistical area in the United States and Puerto Rico; “Block” is added before the name (code) of the entity
C1	Congressional district (at large)—congressional district in a single-district state (Alaska, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming); “Congressional District (at Large)” appears as the name of the entity
C2	Congressional district—congressional district in a state with more than one district (43 states); “Congressional District” is added before the name (code) of the entity
C3	Resident commissioner district (at large)—congressional district equivalent in Puerto Rico; “Resident Commissioner District (at Large)” appears as the name of the entity
C4	Delegate district (at large)—congressional district equivalent in the District of Columbia; “Delegate District (at Large)” appears as the name of the entity
CG	Consolidated government—consolidated city in Georgia (Augusta-Richmond County); “consolidated government” is appended to the name of the entity
CN	Corporation—incorporated place in West Virginia (Ranson); “corporation” is appended to the name of the entity
CT	Census tract—statistical area in the United States and Puerto Rico; “Census Tract” is added before the name (modified code) of the entity
IB	Tribal block group—statistical area within specified legal American Indian areas; “Tribal Block Group” is added before the name (code) of the entity
IT	Tribal census tract—statistical area within specified legal American Indian areas; “Tribal Census Tract” is added before the name (modified code) of the entity
L1	Ward—state legislative district (upper chamber) equivalent in the District of Columbia; “Ward” is added before the name of the entity
L2	Senatorial district—state legislative district (upper chamber) in Nevada; “Senatorial District” is appended to the name of the entity
L3	Assembly district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in California, Nevada, New York, and Wisconsin; “Assembly District” is added before the name of the entity
L4	General assembly district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in New Jersey; “General Assembly District” is added before the name of the entity
L5	State legislative district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in Maryland; “State Legislative District” is added before the name of the entity
L6	State legislative subdistrict—state legislative district (lower chamber) in Maryland; “State Legislative Subdistrict” is added before the name of the entity
L8	State senate district—state legislative district (upper chamber) in Vermont; “State Senate District” is appended to the name of the entity
L9	State house district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in Vermont; “State House District” is appended to the name of the entity

LL	State house district—state legislative district (lower chamber) in 41 states and Puerto Rico; “State House District” is added before the name of the entity
LU	State senate district—state legislative district (upper chamber) in 47 states and Puerto Rico; “State Senate District” is added before the name of the entity
M0	Combined statistical area—statistical area in 45 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; “CSA” is appended to the name of the entity
M1	Metropolitan statistical area—statistical area in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; “Metro Area” is appended to the name of the entity
M2	Micropolitan statistical area—statistical area in 47 states and Puerto Rico; “Micro Area” is appended to the name of the entity
M3	Metropolitan division—statistical area in 17 states and the District of Columbia; “Metro Division” is appended to the name of the entity
M4	Combined New England city and town area—statistical area in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; “Combined NECTA” is appended to the name of the entity
M5	Metropolitan New England city and town area—statistical area in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; “Metropolitan NECTA” is appended to the name of the entity
M6	Micropolitan New England city and town area—statistical area in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; “Micropolitan NECTA” is appended to the name of the entity
M7	New England city and town area division—statistical area in Massachusetts and New Hampshire; “NECTA Division” is appended to the name of the entity
MG	Metropolitan government—1) incorporated place in Tennessee (Lynchburg, Moore County); 2) consolidated city in Tennessee (Nashville-Davidson); “metropolitan government” is appended to the name of the entity
MT	Metro government—consolidated city in Kentucky (Louisville/Jefferson County); “metro government” is appended to the name of the entity
OT	Off-reservation trust land—trust land component of an American Indian reservation with associated trust land in 23 states; “Off-Reservation Trust Land” is appended to the name of the entity
P5	Public use microdata area (PUMA)—statistical area in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; “PUMA” is added before the name (code) of the entity
T1	Area—American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona and Utah; “Area” is appended to the name of the entity
T2	Chapter—American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; “Chapter” is appended to the name of the entity
T3	Segment—American Indian tribal subdivision in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota; “Segment” is appended to the name of the entity
TA	Administrative area—American Indian tribal subdivision in Arizona; “Administrative Area” is appended to the name of the entity
TB	Addition—American Indian tribal subdivision in Wisconsin; “Addition” is appended to the name of the entity
TC	County district—statistical American Indian tribal subdivision in Oklahoma; “County District” is added before the name of the entity
UC	Urban county—incorporated place in Kentucky (Lexington-Fayette); “urban county” is appended to the name of the entity

UG	Unified government—1) incorporated place in Georgia (Cusseta-Chattahoochee County, Georgetown-Quitman County, and Webster County); 2) consolidated city in Georgia (Athens- Clarke County); “unified government” is appended to the name of the entity
V1	Voting district (VTD)—legal voting district in 32 states and Puerto Rico; “VTD” is added before the name of the entity
V2	Voting district (VTD)—legal voting district in 32 states; “VTD” is appended to the name of the entity
Z5	ZIP Code tabulation area (5-digit)—statistical area in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; “ZCTA5” is added before the name of the entity

Part Flag	PARTFLAG	1	A/N
W	Not a part		
P	Part		

Special Area Codes

Field name	Data dictionary reference name	Maximum field size	Data type
Urban Growth Area[10]	UGA	5	A/N
00001-89999 Urban growth area			

ENDNOTES

1. A unique, six-character identifier for each file series. Refer to “How to Use This Product” for further information.

2. Identifies the geographic level for which the data tables (matrices) on the summary file have been summarized. The summary level hierarchy chart describes the hierarchical arrangement of the specified geographic areas with other geographic areas, if any. The summary level must be used in combination with the geographic area codes to identify a specific geographic area (for example, summary level 050 and a specific state and county code must be used together to locate the data for a particular county). Refer to “How to Use This Product” for further information.

3. Indicates the version of a geographic entity, based on the date of the entity’s boundaries.

4. A portion of a given geographic entity, based on a certain geographic or population characteristic. Data are produced for one or more geographic components in addition to the whole geographic entity for a limited set of summary levels. The Redistricting Data Summary File products do not contain any geographic components.

Geographic Component Description

00	Not a geographic component
01	Urban
04	Urban—in urbanized area
05	Urban—in urbanized area of 5,000,000 or more population
06	Urban—in urbanized area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
07	Urban—in urbanized area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
08	Urban—in urbanized area of 500,000 to 999,999 population
09	Urban—in urbanized area of 250,000 to 499,999 population
10	Urban—in urbanized area of 100,000 to 249,999 population
11	Urban—in urbanized area of 50,000 to 99,999 population
28	Urban—in urban cluster
29	Urban—in urban cluster of 25,000 to 49,999 population
30	Urban—in urban cluster of 10,000 to 24,999 population
31	Urban—in urban cluster of 5,000 to 9,999 population
32	Urban—in urban cluster of 2,500 to 4,999 population
43	Rural

ENDNOTES—Con.

44	Rural—place
45	Rural—place of 2,500 or more population
46	Rural—place of 1,000 to 2,499 population
47	Rural—place of less than 1,000 population
48	Rural—not in place
49	Rural—farm
50	Urban portion of extended place
51	Rural portion of extended place
89	American Indian Reservation and Trust Land—Federal
90	American Indian Reservation and Trust Land—State
91	Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area
92	Tribal Designated Statistical Area
93	Alaska Native Village Statistical Area
94	State Designated Tribal Statistical Area
95	Hawaiian Home Land
A0	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area
A1	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—in principal city
A2	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—not in principal city
A3	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban
A4	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
A5	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
A6	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—rural
A7	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population
A8	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
A9	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
AA	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population
AB	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population
AC	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population
AD	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population

ENDNOTES—Con.

AE	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population
AF	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population
C0	In metropolitan statistical area
C1	In metropolitan statistical area—in principal city
C2	In metropolitan statistical area—not in principal city
C3	In metropolitan statistical area—urban
C4	In metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
C5	In metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
C6	In metropolitan statistical area—rural
C7	In metropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population
C8	In metropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
C9	In metropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
CA	In metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population
CB	In metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population
CC	In metropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population
CD	In metropolitan statistical area of less than 100,000 population
CE	In metropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population—in principal city
CF	In metropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population—not in principal city
CG	In metropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population—in principal city
CH	In metropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population—not in principal city
CJ	In metropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population—in principal city
CK	In metropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population—not in principal city
CL	In metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population—in principal city
CM	In metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population—not in principal city
CN	In metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population—in principal city
CP	In metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population—not in principal city
CQ	In metropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population—in principal city
CR	In metropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population—not in principal city
CS	In metropolitan statistical area of less than 100,000 population—in principal city

ENDNOTES—Con.

CT	In metropolitan statistical area of less than 100,000 population—not in principal city
E0	In micropolitan statistical area
E1	In micropolitan statistical area—in principal city
E2	In micropolitan statistical area—not in principal city
E3	In micropolitan statistical area—urban
E4	In micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
E5	In micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
E6	In micropolitan statistical area—rural
E7	In micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 or more population
E8	In micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population
E9	In micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population
EA	In micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population
EB	In micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 or more population—in principal city
EC	In micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 or more population—not in principal city
ED	In micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population—in principal city
EE	In micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population—not in principal city
EF	In micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population—in principal city
EG	In micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population—not in principal city
EH	In micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population—in principal city
EJ	In micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population—not in principal city
G0	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area
G1	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban
G2	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
G3	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster
G4	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area—rural
H0	Not in metropolitan statistical area
H1	Not in metropolitan statistical area—urban
H2	Not in metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urbanized area
H3	Not in metropolitan statistical area—urban—in urban cluster

ENDNOTES—Con.

H4 Not in metropolitan statistical area—rural

J0 In combined statistical area

L0 Not in combined statistical area

M0 In New England city and town area

M1 In New England city and town area—in principal city

M2 In New England city and town area—not in principal city

M3 In New England city and town area—urban

M4 In New England city and town area—urban—in urbanized area

M5 In New England city and town area—urban—in urban cluster

M6 In New England city and town area—rural

P0 In combined New England city and town area

5. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified geographic entity, of the data tables (matrices) on the summary file for a population or housing characteristic.

6. The sequence number of the table file within the set of physical files for the state (i.e., the geographic header file and one or more table files). Refer to "How to Use This Product" for more information.

7. The logical record is the complete record for a geographic entity defined by the summary level, but exclusive of the characteristic iteration. A logical record may have one or more parts (or segments). Each logical record has an assigned sequential integer number within the file. Refer to "How to Use This Product" for further information.

8. A set of codes that uniquely identify the geographic entity and also its summary level, geographic variant, and geographic component. Consists of the summary level code (SUMLEV), geographic variant code (GEOVAR), geographic component code (GEOCOMP), the characters "US", and one or more geographic codes that uniquely identify the geographic entity. The set of geographic codes varies by summary level.

9. Consists of one or more geographic codes that uniquely identify the geographic entity (but not its summary level or any geographic variant or geographic component). The set of geographic codes varies by summary level.

10. Refer to Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.

11. The Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes were withdrawn as a standard in 2005. The Census Bureau, however, renamed these codes as Federal Information Processing Series codes and retained the acronym. The two-digit state and congressional district and three-digit county FIPS codes (former FIPS 5, 9, and 6, respectively) are unchanged, but with oversight transferred to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The five-digit FIPS 55 codes are no longer a federal code standard, however, they are retained in Census Bureau files as administrative codes and used as primary key codes for many geographic entity types. The U.S. Geological Survey has received ANSI oversight for a code standard that uses the Geographic Names Information System identifier (GNIS ID).

ENDNOTES—Con.

The ANSI standard using the GNIS ID as the official codes for Named Physical and Cultural Geographic Features of the United States and Puerto Rico also is included in Census Bureau files for state, county, county subdivision, place, consolidated city, American Indian area, Alaska Native area, Hawaiian Home Land, American Indian tribal subdivision, subminor civil division, and estate, or equivalent features. The Census Bureau references these fields in the geographic header using the term National Standard (NS) code. The codes represent the official numeric GNIS ID as an eight-digit character field with leading zeroes. The Census Bureau treats the NS codes as supplemental standard codes.

The following lists the published code standards used for the 2020 Census (with its associated previous standard):

INCITS.38-2009, Codes for the Identification of the States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Insular Areas of the United States (Formerly FIPS 5-2)

INCITS.31-2009, Codes for the Identification of Counties and Equivalent Areas of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Insular Areas of the United States (Formerly FIPS 6-4)

INCITS.454-2009, Codes for the Identification of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Related Areas of the United States and Puerto Rico (Formerly FIPS 8-6)

INCITS 455-2009, Codes for the Identification of Congressional Districts and Equivalent Areas of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Insular Areas (Formerly FIPS 9-1)

INCITS 446-2008, (GNIS) Identifying Attributes for Named Physical and Cultural Geographic Features (Except Roads and Highways) of the United States, Territories, Outlying Areas, and Freely Associated Areas, and the Waters of the Same to the Limit of the Twelve-Mile Statutory Zone (Formerly FIPS 55-4).

Note: INCITS refers to InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards.

12. Puerto Rico only.

13. U.S. Virgin Islands only.

14. Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) 55 codes are assigned by state. Because American Indian areas and tribal subdivisions can exist in more than one state, multiple FIPS 55 codes can exist for the entity.

15. Urban Areas, Urban/Rural classification, ZIP Code Tabulation Areas, and Public Use Microdata Areas are not available in the Redistricting Data Summary File products or the Demographic Profile Summary File.

16. Blank values in the Congressional District (116th) field indicate areas where no congressional district was assigned by state redistricting officials.

17. Congressional District (118th), Congressional District (119th), Congressional District (120th), and Congressional District (121st) are reserved for areas established after reapportionment and redistricting.

18. State legislative district codes have three characters and can include a hyphen (-). The code ZZZ indicates state legislative districts not defined. In the District of Columbia and Nebraska, both of which have a single legislative body, the state legislative districts are reported as upper chamber districts, and no record is produced for the lower chamber districts.

ENDNOTES—Con.

19. State Legislative District—Upper and Lower Chamber—for years 2022, 2024, 2026, and 2028 are reserved for areas established after redistricting.

20. Voting district codes can have one to six characters including special characters of a hyphen (-), dot (.), and forward slash (/). If the code contains less than six characters, the field is right-justified with leading blanks. The code ZZZZZZ indicates voting district not defined in a county or equivalent area containing one or more defined voting districts.

21. Land area measurement in square meters. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in the mapping of the various boundary features in the Census Bureau's geographic database. Land area includes areas classified as intermittent water, swamps, and glaciers, which appear on census maps and in the Census Bureau's geographic database as hydrographic features. Square miles can be derived by dividing square meters by 2,589,988. Refer to Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.

22. Water area measurement in square meters. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in the mapping of the various boundary features in the Census Bureau's geographic database. Water area excludes areas classified as intermittent water, swamps, and glaciers, which are treated as land even though they appear on census maps and in the Census Bureau's geographic database as hydrographic features. Square miles can be derived by dividing square meters by 2,589,988. Refer to Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.

23. Fields BASENAME and NAME contain the name of the lowest-level entity represented by the summary level. For legal entities, the name is the one reported to the U.S. Census Bureau in the Boundary and Annexation Survey or by other appropriate sources such as state education officials for school districts. For statistical entities, the name is determined by the Office of Management and Budget for metropolitan and micropolitan areas. The remaining statistical area names usually are supplied by tribal, state, or local sources according to published criteria. For redistricting data entities, names are reported by the state redistricting data liaison. For other areas, the name is determined by the local officials, usually in cooperation with the U.S. Census Bureau. The NAME field also contains the legal/statistical area description (LSAD), when appropriate, and sometimes contains the state abbreviation. When the summary level data represent only part of the area specified in the name, the NAME field usually will have "(part)" appended to the name to designate that this entry for the entity represents only a part of the total entity.

24. The total number of persons enumerated in the specified geographic entity as determined in the 100-percent processing.

25. The total number of housing units enumerated in the specified geographic entity as determined in the 100-percent processing.

26. Latitude in degrees, to seven decimal places, of a point within the geographic area represented by the summary level. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the latitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Northern Hemisphere; a minus sign (–) indicates the Southern Hemisphere. Refer to Appendix A, "Geographic Terms and Concepts," for definition of this field.

27. Longitude in degrees, to seven decimal places, of a point within the geographic area represented by the summary level. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the longitude of an internal point

identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Eastern hemisphere; a minus sign (–) indicates the Western Hemisphere. A point on the 180th meridian is assigned to the Western Hemisphere (–180.0000000). Refer to Appendix A, “Geographic Terms and Concepts,” for definition of this field.

TABLE MATRIX SECTION

The person file and the unit file are presented as table shells:

20220825_2010 Demonstration Data Product -DHC_Table Matrix

This document supports the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC (v. 2022-08-25) that includes Census content, which has not been finalized. This document should not be used with the final DHC product.

They are 8-bit Unicode Transformation format (UTF-8) with variable length fields that are pipe delimited. The data fields are numeric with the maximum size shown in MAX SIZE. Each data file begins with a subset of fields from the geographic header file. These linking fields are file identification (FILEID), state/U.S. abbreviation (STUSAB), characteristics iteration (CHARITER), two-character file sequence number (CIFSN), and the logical record number (LOGRECNO)

Chapter 5 Confidentiality of the Data

The Census Bureau has modified data in this data release to protect confidentiality. Title 13 U.S. Code, Section 9, prohibits the Census Bureau from publishing results in which an individual's data can be identified.

Title 13 U.S. Code

Title 13 of the U.S. Code authorizes the Census Bureau to conduct surveys and censuses and mandates that any information obtained from private individuals and establishments remains confidential. Section 9 of Title 13 prohibits the Census Bureau from releasing "any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified." Section 214 of Title 13, as modified by the Federal Sentencing Reform Act, imposes a fine of not more than $250,000 and/or imprisonment of not more than 5 years for publication or communication in violation of Section 9.

Disclosure Avoidance

Disclosure avoidance is the process of disguising data to protect confidentiality. A disclosure of data occurs when someone can use published statistical information to identify an individual who provided information under a pledge of confidentiality. Using disclosure avoidance, the Census Bureau modifies or removes all of 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 the original data while making sure the results are useful. The confidentiality protections applied to these data products (differential privacy) differ from the data swapping methods used to protect confidentiality in the original publication of the 2010 data products.

Data Swapping

Data swapping, the method originally used to protect confidentiality in the 2010 Census data products, is a traditional method of disclosure avoidance designed to protect confidentiality in tables of frequency data (the number or percentage of the population with certain characteristics). With data swapping, the Census Bureau edits the source data or exchanges records for a sample of cases. The Census Bureau selects a sample of households and matches those on a set of selected key variables with households in nearby geographic areas (geographic areas with a small population) that have similar characteristics (same number of adults, same number of children, etc.). Because the swap often occurs within a geographic area with a small population, there is no effect on the marginal totals for that geographic area or for totals that include data from multiple geographic areas with small populations. Because of data swapping, users should not assume that tables with cells having a value of one or two reveal information about specific individuals.

Modernizing Confidentiality Protections

Researchers at the Census Bureau have determined that the growing availability of external data sources and advancements in computing power have increased the challenges associated with protecting confidentiality in Census Bureau data products. To meet this growing vulnerability, the Census Bureau has taken steps to modernize its disclosure avoidance processes for the 2020 Decennial Census and beyond. This new approach, called "differential privacy," provides provable and quantifiable guarantees about respondents' privacy and the confidentiality of their information. The Disclosure Avoidance System's TopDown Algorithm (TDA) used to protect confidentiality for these 2010 Demonstration Data Products is an implementation of differential privacy.

Differential Privacy

Formally private disclosure avoidance methods, like differential privacy, are similar to a broad class of traditional disclosure avoidance methods that protect confidentiality through the introduction of statistical noise into the data. This noise introduces uncertainty to reduce the likelihood that a specific individual can be identified and to reduce the likelihood that sensitive attributes about that individual can be inferred. Differential privacy differs from traditional noise-injection disclosure avoidance methods. With differential privacy, the amount of noise required to protect confidentiality is precisely calibrated to provide provable mathematical guarantees regarding the maximum amount of privacy-loss possible from the publication of data products derived from the confidential data. This guarantee is independent of the tools and external information that a would-be attacker (present or future) could use to attempt to re-identify individuals or to infer sensitive attributes about them. This maximum-bound to the privacy-loss is reflected in the Privacy-Loss Budget for the data products and represents a mathematically rigorous, future-proof confidentiality guarantee to our respondents.

The TopDown Algorithm

The Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS) used to protect confidentiality in the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC is the system we are developing to apply confidentiality protections for the majority of the upcoming 2020 Decennial Census data products. It works as follows:

1. After the confidential Census Edited File (CEF) is input into the DAS, the system's TopDown Algorithm takes an extensive series of differentially private "noisy" measurements.
2. The algorithm uses these measurements to generate privacy-protected microdata records for the entire nation.
3. These individual records contain every level of geography on the Census Bureau's geographic backbone based on the noisy measurements taken at each of those geographic levels, and subject to the population invariants and other constraints (discussed below).
4. These microdata are exported into the tabulation system to generate the data products for publication.
5. The resulting data reflect the confidentiality guarantees reflected in the global Privacy-Loss Budget for the 2010 Demonstration Data Products, incorporating the greatest level of uncertainty at the census block level (where disclosure risk is usually greatest), while providing increasingly accurate measures of the nation's population at each higher level of geography.

Invariants and the Privacy-Loss Budget

To meet the Census Bureau's constitutionally mandated responsibility to apportion representatives for the House of Representatives according to the actual, enumerated population, the DAS departs from pure differential privacy in a few ways. The total population for each state is held invariant – used exactly as enumerated and with no noise added. Similarly, the total number of housing units in each census block and the number and major type of each occupied group quarters unit in each census block are also held invariant.

The Census Bureau's Data Stewardship Executive Policy Committee has set the Privacy-Loss Budget for the 2010 Demographic and Housing Demonstration File with the person records set with $\rho=3.65$ and the household records set with $\rho=6.14$.

For more information on the Census Bureau's modernization of its disclosure avoidance processes, see our 2020 Census Disclosure Avoidance page
<www.census.gov/about/policies/privacy/statistical_safeguards/disclosure-avoidance-2020-census.html>

Chapter 6 User Updates

August 25, 2022

Table ID Crosswalk

The Census Bureau updated the DHC data product proposal, which resulted in updates to many of the DHC table numbers, compared to the previous version of the demonstration data product - DHC (2022-03-16). For example, based on data user feedback, we added iterations for sex by single-year of age and lowered the lowest level of geography for many tables. This crosswalk can be found in the Table Matrix.

July 19, 2022

2010 Demonstration Data Inadvertent Coding Error

The Census Bureau discovered an error in a configuration file used to apply privacy-loss budget parameters for the units file included in the 2010 demonstration data for the Demographic and Housing Characteristics File (DHC) (v. 2022-03-16). This configuration error inadvertently reversed the order of privacy-loss budget (PLB) allocations by geographic level (see image below). The persons file included in the demonstration data product was unaffected by the error.

2010 Demonstration Data Product: DHC Housing Units File
Privacy-Loss Budget Allocations

DHC-H DDP Intended PLB Allocations

	rho Allocation by Geographic Level
US	6.84%
State	28.39%
County	11.10%
Population Estimates Primitive Geography	11.10%
Tract Subset Group	11.10%
Tract Subset	20.13%
Optimized Block Group	11.10%
Block	0.26%

DHC-H DDP Actual PLB Allocations

	rho Allocation by Geographic Level
US	0.26%
State	11.10%
County	20.13%
Population Estimates Primitive Geography	11.10%
Tract Subset Group	11.10%
Tract Subset	11.10%
Optimized Block Group	28.39%
Block	6.84%

We have corrected the code and those updates will be reflected in the second round of demonstration data. We released updated detailed summary metrics to show the impact of the *intended* settings for that data.

We have also updated the PLB allocation fact sheet for the March demonstration data product, showing both the intended allocations and the actual allocations used.

The Census Bureau has committed to ensuring that both the second demonstration data product and the final production run will maintain or improve the level of accuracy achieved for tabulations above the block level in the March demonstration data product, provided that this level of accuracy can be supported without undermining the overall confidentiality protections.

April 14, 2022

Technical issues in the Summary File creation process that converted the privacy-protected microdata into the 2010 Demonstration Data for the Demographic and Housing Characteristics

File (DHC) Person Summary File released March 16 and Housing Unit Summary File released March 29.

Technical issues were discovered that impact housing file tables for urban areas, state congressional districts, state legislative districts, ZIP Code tabulation areas, and school district geographies from the State Summary Files. Technical errors in the geographic header files caused misalignment of data for all state housing summary levels between 420 – State-Urban Area and 970 – State-School District (Unified)/Remainder. The corrected data were posted to the FTP site on April 14, 2022.

In addition, errors exist in the person and housing counts provided in the geographic header files for some geographies. The counts in the geographic header files are included as a processing validation check only. Users should rely on the counts provided in the segment files for analysis, as those counts are unaffected by this issue.

March 24, 2022

Data Note on Segments and Order of Table IDs in Summary Files

Users can refer to the Table_matrix for the segments and order of the table IDs to read in the Summary Files. The Table ID numbers within a segment are not ordered chronologically in the Table Matrix. Refer to the Person Table Segments and Housing Unit Table Segments worksheets in the Table Matrix for the order to read in the Person and Housing Unit tables, respectively.

Technical Note on Estimates of Same-Sex Married Couple Households:

Do not compare estimates of same-sex couple households provided in the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC with either the 2010 Summary File 1 (SF1) published numbers or the 2010 supplemental tables provided as part of the working paper found here: <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2011/demo/SEHSD-WP2011-26.html>

The 2010 Demonstration Data Product – DHC tables were not edited in the way that 2020 data will be and nor the way the 2010 supplemental tables were edited. In the 2010 SF1, households reported as same-sex married couple households were edited and shown as unmarried partner households. In the supplemental tables, the preferred estimates of same-sex couple households went through a separate editing process. In the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC, the Census Bureau applied no editing to reports of same-sex married couple households in order to produce the categories that will be available in the 2020 product release. Therefore, comparisons across these projects should not be made. The numbers for same-sex married couple households released in the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC tables should not be considered actual estimates of same-sex married couple households from the 2010 Decennial file. In addition, please note that numbers of family and nonfamily households will be affected by the presence of same-sex married couple households in the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC tables since married couple households are all family households, and in the 2010 SF1, only the subset of those households with another relative of the householder present would have been tabulated as family households.

Technical Note on Family and Nonfamily Households:

Please note that estimates for married couple households, family households, and nonfamily households will be affected by the presence of same-sex married couple households in the 2010 Demonstration Data Product File – DHC tables. For the 2010 Summary File 1, households reported as same-sex married couple households without children or other relatives present were edited to be unmarried partners and included in nonfamily estimates. For the 2010 Demonstration Data Product File - DHC, these households are included in estimates of families because they are married couples. In addition, the naming conventions for specific household types have been updated in the 2010 Demonstration Data Product File – DHC to reflect the presence of same-sex married couple households. Labels that previously referred to “husband-wife families” now refer to “married couple families,” which include both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples. Additionally, labels that previously referred to “male

householder, no wife present" households now refer to "male householder, no spouse present" and labels that previously referred to "female householder, no husband present" households now refer to "female householder, no spouse present."

Technical Note on the Households, By Type and Presence of Own Children Under 18

Households By Type and Presence of Own Children Under 18 table has been updated to include the household type categories that will be used for this table in the 2020 product release, which differ from those that were used for this table in the 2010 Summary File 1 (SF1). Therefore, comparisons between the 2010 SF1 and the 2010 Demonstration Data Product – DHC should not be made for this table.

Technical Note on the Coupled Household, By Type Table

Couple Household By Type table has been updated based on the revised relationship to householder question implemented for the 2020 Census. The revised relationship question allows publication of coupled households by type—that is, whether the householder has an opposite-sex or same-sex spouse or unmarried partner. While estimates of same-sex married couple households can be created from 2010 Census data, they were not published in the Summary File 1 products. A separate working paper with preferred estimates was released, and is located here: <https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2011/demo/SEHSD-WP2011-26.html>

Because of the processing differences referenced in the "Technical Note on Estimates of Same-Sex Married Couple Households," the values presented in Coupled Household By Type table of the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC should not be compared with these preferred estimates or with the 2010 SF1 numbers, nor should they be considered actual estimates of the number of same-sex married couples from the 2010 Census data.

Technical Note on Presence of Multigenerational Households

The classification of "multigenerational households" used in the 2010 Demonstration Data Product File - DHC is different from the one used in the 2010 Summary File 1 (SF1). As a result, Presence of Multigenerational Households table and its race iterations show a slight increase in multigenerational households in the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC compared to the 2010 SF1. Therefore, comparisons between the 2010 SF1 and the 2010 Demonstration Data Product - DHC should not be made for this table or its race iterations.

Technical Note on Urban Area and ZIP Code Tabulation Area summary levels

In Urban Area summary levels 410, 420, and 430, and in ZIP Code Tabulation Area summary levels 870, 871, 880, and 881, the STATE field is not populated in the geographic headers. The STATE field is the 13th field in the geographic headers. For this release, users can get the FIPS state codes from the GEOCODE field, which is the 10th field in the geographic headers, as follows:

Summary level 410 - the 6th and 7th characters in the GEOCODE field
Summary level 420 - the 1st and 2nd characters in the GEOCODE field
Summary level 430 - the 6th and 7th characters in the GEOCODE field

Summary level 870 - the 6th and 7th characters in the GEOCODE field
Summary level 871 - the 1st and 2nd characters in the GEOCODE field

Summary level 880 - the 6th and 7th characters in the GEOCODE field
Summary level 881 - the 1st and 2nd characters in the GEOCODE field

In addition, the STATENS codes are provided in the Urban Areas and Zip Code Tabulation Areas.

Appendix A Geographic Terms and Concepts

INTRODUCTION

This document provides definitions of geographic terms and concepts as well as a description of the different methods used to present information for geographic entities in U.S. Census Bureau data products. This document contains definitions for all geographic area terms and concepts recognized by the Census Bureau and that may appear in any Census Bureau product presenting demographic and housing data (geographic terms and concepts unique to the economic census and other specialized surveys and censuses are not included in this document). **The inclusion of a particular term or concept in this document does not imply that data for that geographic entity or attribute appear in each data product.** For instance, data for tribal census tracts and tribal block groups will appear only in products providing data according to the American Indian nation-based geographic hierarchy (refer to Figure A-2). As another example, because urban areas are defined based on decennial census population counts, data for urban areas do not appear in initial decennial census data products. In addition, the description of both the hierarchical and inventory approaches to presenting data for geographic entities does not imply that both formats are used in each data product.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF DATA

In Census Bureau data products, geographic entities usually are presented in a hierarchical arrangement or as an inventory listing.

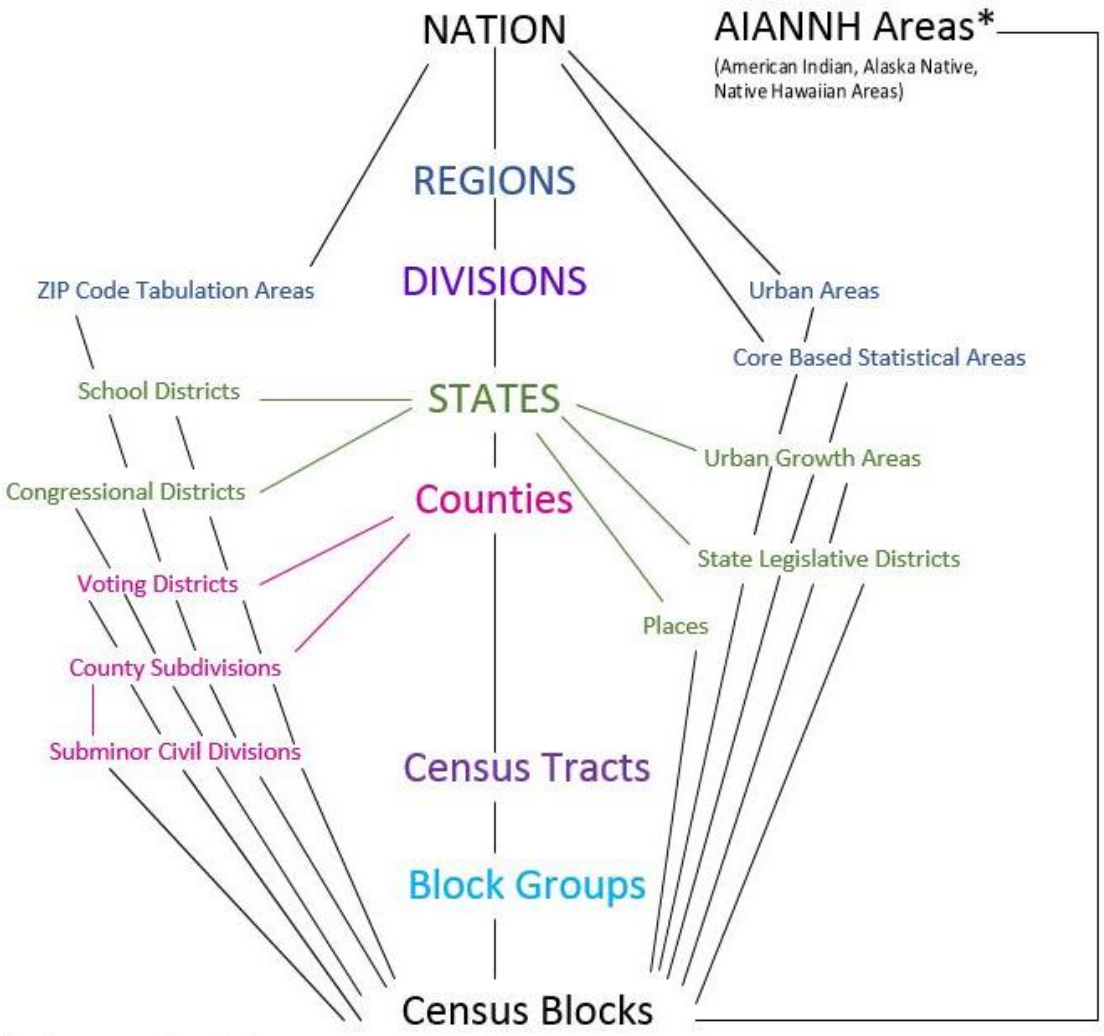
Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation. For digital media, the hierarchy is shown in the descriptive name applied to a summary level, with the hierarchy in order separated by hyphens. An example of hierarchical presentation is the census geographic hierarchy consisting of census block, within block group, within census tract, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within state. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
State
   County
      County subdivision
         Place (or part)
            Census tract (or part)
               Block group (or part)
                     Block
```

Figure A-1, which is a diagram of the geographic hierarchy, presents this information as a series of nesting relationships. For example, a line joining the lower-level entity place and the higher-level entity state means that a place cannot cross a state boundary; a line linking census tract and county means that a census tract cannot cross a county line; and so forth. There is no implied hierarchy between different line tracks; for example, census tract nests within county, but it may cross a county subdivision boundary even though county subdivision also nests within county.

Figure A-1. **Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities**



* Refer to the "Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas."

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical, code, or geographic sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships.
Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation such as place, census tract, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is state, followed by all the counties in that state, followed by all the places in that state. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County A
County B
County C

Place X
Place Y
Place Z

Nation-Based Hierarchies

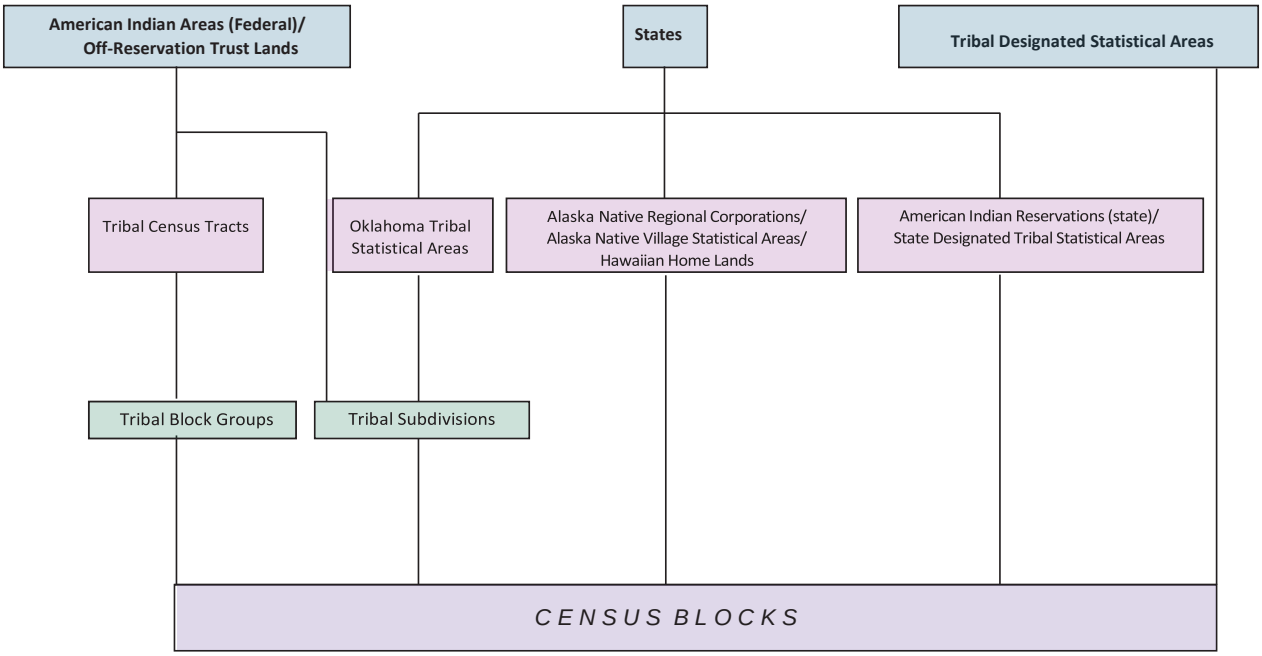
Exceptions to the standard hierarchical presentation occur for entities that do not necessarily nest within states, most notably American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas, urban areas, ZIP Code tabulation areas (ZCTAs), and core-based statistical areas (CBSAs).

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNHA) Hierarchy

Because federally recognized American Indian areas can cross state lines, a separate AIANNHA hierarchy exists for these areas. For instance, the following American Indian entities can cross state lines: federally recognized American Indian reservations and/or off-reservation trust lands, tribal subdivisions, tribal-designated statistical areas, tribal census tracts, and tribal block groups. National summary data for American Indian reservations or statistical areas may be presented as an alphabetical listing ofnames followed by the state portions of each area. In addition, a tribal census tract or tribal block group may be located in more than one state or county. Data for tribal census tracts and tribal block groups are presented only in Census Bureau products utilizing the AIANNHA hierarchy and are not present in products utilizing the standard census geographic hierarchy.

The diagram in Figure A-2 shows geographic relationships among geographic entities in the AIANNHA hierarchy. It does not show the geographic levels county, county subdivision, and place, among others, because AIANNHAs do not necessarily nest within them.

Figure A-2. **Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Areas**



DEFINITIONS OF GEOGRAPHIC ENTITIES, TERMS, AND CONCEPTS

The definitions below are for geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau includes in its standard data products. Not all entities, terms, and concepts are shown in any one data product.

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Area

There are both legal and statistical American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas (AIANNHAs) for which the Census Bureau provides data. The legal entities consist of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land areas, the tribal subdivisions that can divide these entities, state-recognized American Indian reservations, Alaska Native regional corporations, and Hawaiian Home Lands. The statistical entities are Alaska Native Village statistical areas, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs), tribal-designated statistical areas, and state-designated tribal statistical areas. Statistical tribal subdivisions can exist within OTSAs. In all cases, these areas are mutually exclusive in that no AIANNHA can overlap another tribal entity, except for tribal subdivisions, which by definition subdivide some American Indian entities and Alaska Native Village statistical areas, which exist within Alaska Native regional corporations. In cases where more than one tribe claims jurisdiction over an area, the Census Bureau creates a joint-use area as a separate entity to define this area of dual claims. The following provides more detail about each of the various AIANNHAs.

Legal Entities

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) were created pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92-203, 85 Stat. 688 [1971]; 43 U.S.C. 1602 et seq. [2000]), enacted in 1971 as a ‘‘regional corporation’’ and organized under the laws of the state of Alaska to conduct both the for-profit and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives within a defined region of Alaska. For the Census Bureau, ANRCs are considered legal geographic entities. Twelve ANRCs cover the entire state of Alaska except for the area within the Annette Island Reserve (a federally recognized American Indian reservation under the governmental authority of the Metlakatla Indian Community). A

13th ANRC represents Alaska Natives who do not live in Alaska and do not identify with any of the 12 corporations. The Census Bureau does not provide data for this 13th ANRC because it has no defined geographic extent and thus does not appear in the TIGER/Line® Shapefiles. The Census Bureau offers representatives of the 12 nonprofit ANRCs in Alaska the opportunity to review and update the ANRC boundaries before each decennial census. Each ANRC is assigned a five-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code and an eight-digit National Standard code.

American Indian reservations—Federal (federal AIRs) are areas that have been set aside by the United States for the use of tribes, the exterior boundaries of which are more particularly defined in the final tribal treaties, agreements, executive orders, federal statutes, secretarial orders, or judicial determinations. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a list of all federally recognized tribal governments and makes final determination of the inventory of federal AIRs. The Census Bureau recognizes federal reservations (and associated off-reservation trust lands) as territory over which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority. American Indian reservations can be legally described as colonies, communities, Indian colonies, Indian communities, Indian rancherias, Indian reservations, Indian villages, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, settlements, or villages. The Census Bureau contacts representatives of American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations through its annual Boundary and Annexation Survey. Federal reservations may cross state and all other area boundaries.

Each federal AIR is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4799 in alphabetical order of AIR names nationwide. This nation-based census code is the primary unique identifier for the AIR. Each federal AIR also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code and an eight-digit National Standard code. Because FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence within each state, the FIPS code will be different in each state for reservations that include territory in more than one state.

American Indian reservations—State (state AIRs) are reservations established by some state governments for tribes recognized by the state. A governor-appointed state liaison provides the names and boundaries for state-recognized American Indian reservations to the Census Bureau. State reservations must be defined within a single state but may cross county and other types of boundaries. Each state AIR is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9000 through 9499. Each state AIR also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code and an eight-digit ANSI code. To further identify and differentiate state-recognized American Indian areas from those that are federally recognized, the text "(state)" is appended to the AIR name.

American Indian tribal subdivisions, described as additions, administrative areas, areas, chapters, county districts, communities, districts, or segments, are legal administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands or are statistical subdivisions of OTSAs. These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on the reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or OTSAs. The Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments. Each American Indian tribal subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code that is alphabetically in order and unique within each American Indian area, a five-digit FIPS code assigned alphabetically within state, and an eight-digit National Standard code. Because FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence within each state, the FIPS code will be different in each state for tribal subdivisions that include territory in more than one state. All the summary levels that include tribal subdivisions in the presentation hierarchy will only have records for the 24 American Indian areas and two OTSAs that actually have tribal subdivisions. The list of areas and four-digit census codes is:

Code	American Indian area
0335	Bois Forte Reservation, MN
0605	Cheyenne River Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, SD
0855	Crow Creek Reservation, SD
0990	Eastern Cherokee Reservation, NC
1110	Flathead Reservation, MT
1150	Fort Belknap Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MT
1160	Fort Berthold Reservation, ND
1250	Fort Peck Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MT
1310	Gila River Indian Reservation, AZ
1505	Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ
1830	Lac Vieux Desert Reservation, MI
1860	Lake Traverse Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ND-SD
2175	Menominee Reservation, WI
2430	Navajo Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ-NM-UT
2490	Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MT-SD
2810	Pine Ridge Reservation, SD-NE
3100	Red Lake Reservation, MN
3235	Rosebud Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, SD
3340	Salt River Reservation, AZ
3680	Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, MN
3935	Spirit Lake Reservation, ND
3970	Standing Rock Reservation, SD-ND
4200	Tohono O'odham Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ
4290	Tulalip Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA
5550	Cherokee OTSA, OK
5590	Choctaw OTSA, OK

Hawaiian Home Lands (HHLs) are areas held in trust for Native Hawaiians by the state of Hawaii, pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended. The Census Bureau obtains the names and boundaries for HHLs from state officials. The names of the home lands are based on the traditional ahupuaʻa names of the Crown and government lands of the Kingdom of Hawaii from which the lands were designated or from the local name for an area. Being lands held in trust, HHLs are treated as equivalent to off-reservation trust land areas with the American Indian Trust Land/Hawaiian Home Land Indicator coded as "T." Each HHL is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5000 through 5499 based on the alphabetical sequence of each HHL name, a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within the state of Hawaii, and an eight-digit National Standard code.

Joint-use areas, as applied to any American Indian area by the Census Bureau, means an area that is administered jointly and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes. The Census Bureau designates legal joint-use areas as unique geographic entities equivalent to a reservation for the purpose of presenting statistical data. Each is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 4800 through 4999 based on the alphabetical sequence of each joint-use area name, a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within state, and

an eight-digit National Standard code. No joint-use areas exist in multiple states.

Off-reservation trust lands are areas for which the United States holds title in trust for the benefit of a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual American Indian (individual trust land). Trust lands can be alienated or encumbered only by the owner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his/her authorized representative. Trust lands may be located on or off a reservation, however, the Census Bureau tabulates data only for off-reservation trust lands with the off-reservation trust lands always associated with a specific federally recognized reservation and/or tribal government. As for federally recognized reservations, the Census Bureau obtains the boundaries of off-reservation trust lands from American Indian tribal governments through its annual Boundary and Annexation Survey. The Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands because American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority over these lands. The Census Bureau does not identify fee land (or land in fee simple status) or restricted fee lands as specific geographic areas.

Off-reservation trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code, a five-digit FIPS code, and an eight-digit National Standard code that is the same as that for their associated reservation. Trust lands associated with tribes that do not have a reservation are assigned unique codes. The census code is assigned by tribal name within the range 0001 through 4799, interspersed alphabetically among the reservation names. Because FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence within each state, the FIPS code will be different in each state for off-reservation trust lands that include territory in more than one state. In decennial census data tabulations, the American Indian Trust Land/Hawaiian Home Land Indicator uniquely identifies off-reservation trust lands, as well as reservation or statistical area-only portions, Hawaiian Home Lands, and records that consist of the combination of reservation and off-reservation trust land territory.

Statistical Entities

Alaska Native Village statistical areas (ANVSAs) represent the more densely settled portion of Alaska Native Villages (ANVs). The ANVs constitute associations, bands, clans, communities, groups, tribes, or villages recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-203). Because ANVs do not have boundaries that are easy to locate, the Census Bureau does not delimit ANVs. Instead, the Census Bureau presents statistical data for ANVSAs that represent the settled portion of ANVs. In addition, each ANVSA should include only an area where Alaska Natives, especially members of the defining ANV, represent a substantial proportion of the population during at least one season of the year. ANVSAs are delineated or reviewed by officials of the ANV or, if no ANV official chose to participate in the delineation process, officials of the ANRC in which the ANV is located. An ANVSA may not overlap the boundary of another ANVSA or an American Indian reservation. Each ANVSA is alphabetically assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 6000 through 7999, an alphabetically assigned state-based five-digit FIPS code, and an eight-digit National Standard code.

Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated by the Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes that had a former reservation in Oklahoma. The boundary of an OTSA will be that of the former reservation in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring tribes for statistical data presentation purposes. Each OTSA is alphabetically assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5500 through 5899, an alphabetically assigned state-based five-digit FIPS code, and an eight-digit National Standard code. Tribal subdivisions are allowed within OTSAs and exist for the 2010 Census in the Cherokee and Choctaw OTSAs.

Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA) joint-use areas, as applied to OTSAs by the Census Bureau, means an area that is administered jointly and/or claimed by two or more American Indian tribes that have a delineated OTSA. The Census Bureau designates statistical joint-use areas as unique geographic entities for the purpose of presenting statistical data. Only OTSAs have statistical joint-use areas. Each Oklahoma tribal joint-use area is alphabetically assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5900 through 5999, an alphabetically assigned state-based five-digit FIPS code, and an eight-digit National Standard code.

State-designated tribal statistical areas (SDTSAs—referred to as State Designated American Indian Statistical Areas for Census 2000) are statistical entities for state-recognized American Indian tribes that do not have a state-recognized land base (reservation). SDTSAs are identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by a state liaison identified by the governor's office in each state. SDTSAs generally encompass a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of people who identify with a state-recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. An SDTSA may not be located in more than one state, and it may not include area within any other American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian area. Each SDTSA is alphabetically assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9500 through 9998, an alphabetically assigned state-based five-digit FIPS code, and an eight-digit National Standard code.

Tribal-designated statistical areas (TDSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated for the Census Bureau by federally recognized American Indian tribes that do not currently have a federally recognized land base (reservation or off-reservation trust land). A TDSA generally encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of individuals who identify with a federally recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A TDSA may be located in more than one state (although none do for 2010), but it may not include area within any other American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian area. Each TDSA is alphabetically assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 8000 through 8999, an alphabetically assigned state-based five-digit FIPS code, and an eight-digit National Standard code.

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNHA) Codes—AIANNHAs are represented in Census Bureau products using a national four-character numeric census code field and a single alphabetic character American Indian trust land/Hawaiian Home Land indicator field. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order in assigned ranges by AIANNHA type nationwide, except that joint-use areas appear at the end of the code range. Off-reservation trust lands are assigned the same code as the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands associated with tribes that do not have a reservation are assigned codes based on tribal name. Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) codes for all AIANNHAs range from 00001 through 89999, without differentiation among the many types of areas.

The type of AIANNHA can be identified either by the census code or by the FIPS class code. The range of census codes allocated to each AIANNHA and the valid FIPS class code(s) associated with each areas follows:

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Area (AIANNHA) type	Census code range	Valid FIPS class code(s)*
Federal American Indian reservation (AIR)/off-reservation trust land	0001 to 4799	D1, D2, D3, D5, D8
Joint-use federal AIR	4800 to 4999	D0
Hawaiian Home Land	5000 to 5499	F1

Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA)	5500 to 5899	D6
Joint-use OTSA	5900 to 5999	D0
Alaska Native Village statistical area	6000 to 7999	E1
Tribal-designated statistical area	8000 to 8999	D6
State AIR	9000 to 9499	D4
State-designated tribal statistical area	9500 to 9998	D9

AIANNHA type	American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian area Indicator
Hawaiian Home Land	T
AIR including associated off-reservation trust land	M
AIR or statistical entity only	R
Off-reservation trust land only	T

* Refer to the Data Dictionary for specific value descriptions.

Area Measurement

Area measurement data provide the size, in square units (metric and nonmetric) of geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates and disseminates data. Area is calculated from the specific boundary recorded for each entity in the Census Bureau's Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) database (refer to "MAF/TIGER database"). The Census Bureau provides area measurement data for both land area and water area. The water area figures include inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial sea water. Inland water consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic database. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that database as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are classified as coastal and territorial waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as inland water from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, territorial, and Great Lakes waters is for data presentation purposes only and does not necessarily reflect their legal definitions.

Land and water area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on Census Bureau maps and in the MAF/TIGER database because, for area measurement purposes, hydrologic features identified as intermittent water, glacier, or swamp are reported as land area. The water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a state but is not within the assigned area of any congressional district. The accuracy of any area measurement data is limited by the accuracy inherent in: (1) the location and shape of the various boundary information in the MAF/TIGER database, (2) the identification and classification of water bodies coupled with the location and shapes of the shorelines of water bodies in that database, and (3) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

Block

Blocks (Census Blocks) are statistical areas bounded by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by nonvisible boundaries such as selected property lines and city, township, school district, and county limits and short line-of-sight extensions of streets and roads. Generally, census blocks are small in area; for example, a block in a city bounded on all sides by streets. Census blocks in suburban and rural areas may be large, irregular, and bounded by a variety of features such as roads, streams, and transmission lines. In remote areas, census blocks may encompass hundreds of square miles. Census blocks cover the entire territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas.

Census blocks nest within all other tabulated census geographic entities for the same decennial census and are the basis for all tabulated data.

Census Block Numbers—Census blocks are numbered uniquely with a four-digit census block number from 0000 to 9999 within census tract, which nest within state and county. The first digit of the census block number identifies the block group. Block numbers beginning with a zero (in Block Group 0) are only associated with water-only areas, but not all water-only blocks have block numbers beginning with 0 (zero).

Block Group

Block Groups (BGs) are statistical divisions of census tracts, are generally defined to contain between 600 and 3,000 people and are used to present data and control block numbering. A BG consists of clusters of blocks within the same census tract that have the same first digit of their four-digit census block number. For example, blocks 3001, 3002, 3003, . . . , 3999 in census tract 1210.02 belong to BG 3 in that census tract. Most BGs were delineated by local participants in the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineated BGs only where a local or tribal government declined to participate and a regional organization or state data center was not available to participate.

A BG usually covers a contiguous area. Each census tract contains at least one BG and BGs are uniquely numbered within the census tract. Within the standard census geographic hierarchy, BGs never cross state, county, or census tract boundaries but may cross the boundaries of any other geographic entity. Tribal census tracts and tribal BGs are separate, unique geographic areas defined within federally recognized American Indian reservations and can cross state and county boundaries (refer to "Tribal Census Tract" and "Tribal Block Group"). The tribal census tracts and tribal block groups may be completely different from the census tracts and block groups defined by state and county.

Block Group Codes—BGs have a valid code range of 0 through 9. BGs beginning with a 0 only contain water area and are generally in coastal and Great Lakes water and territorial seas, but also in larger inland water bodies. For the 2010 Census, a block group 0 for the water portion can be delineated in any census tract and not just those census tracts also defined to only include water area. This is a change from Census 2000, when block groups coded 0 only existed in census tracts with a code of all zeros (000000). To differentiate between county-based block groups and tribal block groups, the codes for tribal block groups use an alphabetic character (refer to "Tribal Block Group").

Boundary Change

Many of the legal and statistical entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates decennial census data have had

boundary changes between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census; that is, between January 1, 2000, and January 1, 2010. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- Establishment of new governmental units
- Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- Changes in treaties or executive orders and governmental action placing additional lands in trust.
- Decisions by federal, state, and local courts.
- Redistricting for congressional districts and state legislative districts.
- Ancillary changes to legal or statistical areas because of annexations and detachments; for example, reduction of territory for a census designated place (CDP) as the result of an annexation by anadjacent incorporated place.
- Changes to correct errors or more accurately place boundaries relative to visible features.
- Changes to statistical areas because of concept or criteria changes.

All legal boundaries used for the 2010 Census are those reported to the Census Bureau to be in effect as of January 1, 2010. The statistical area boundaries also reflect a January 1, 2010, date for delineation. The legal boundaries are collected through various surveys and programs, including the Boundary and Annexation Survey, Redistricting Data Program, and the School District Review Program. Legal boundaries in the Island Areas are reported by a liaison appointed by the governor of each Island Area. There is a Geographic Change User Note Indicator in data files that identifies entities for which there have been changes to boundaries or data attributes (for example, legal/statistical area description or code) between the two censuses.

Statistical entity boundaries generally are reviewed by local, state, or tribal governments and can have changes to adjust boundaries to visible features to better define the geographic area each encompasses or to account for shifts and changes in the population distribution within an area. Where statistical areas have a relationship to legal area boundaries, complementary updates occur; for example, removing territory from a CDP if annexed to an incorporated place or contracting a tribal-designated statistical area if the area is added to an American Indian reservation.

The historical counts shown for states, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas, and other areas are not updated for boundary changes and thus, reflect the population and housing units in each entity as delineated at the time of each decennial census.

Census Division

Census Divisions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that are subdivisions of the four census regions (refer to "Census Region"). There are nine census divisions, and each is identified by a single-digit census code. Puerto Rico and the Island Areas are not part of any census region or census division. For a list of all census regions, census divisions, and their constituent states, refer to Figure A-3.

Figure A-3. Census Regions, Census Divisions, and Their Constituent States

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region
East North Central Division:
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin
West North Central Division:
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region
South Atlantic Division:
Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
East South Central Division:
Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
West South Central Division:
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region
Mountain Division:
Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada
Pacific Division:
Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census Regions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that subdivide the United States for the presentation of census data. There are four census regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West.
Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions (refer to "Census Division"). Each census region is identified by a single-digit census code. Puerto Rico and the Island Areas are not part of any census region or census division. For a list of all census regions, census divisions, and their constituent states, refer to Figure A-3.

Census Tract

Census Tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity that are updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineates census tracts in situations where no local participant existed or where state, local, or tribal governments declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data.

Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. A census tract usually covers a contiguous area; however, the spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts occasionally are split because of population growth or merged because of substantial population decline.

Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow nonvisible legal boundaries, such as minor civil division or incorporated place boundaries in some states and situations, to allow for census-tract-to-governmental-unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries always are census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy. Tribal census tracts are a unique geographic entity defined within federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands and can cross state and county boundaries. Tribal census tracts may be completely different from the census tracts and block groups defined by state and county (refer to "Tribal Census Tract").

Census Tract Codes and Numbers—Census tracts are identified by an up to four-digit integer number and may have an optional two-digit suffix; for example, 1457.02 or 23. The census tract codes consist of six digits with an implied decimal between the fourth and fifth digit corresponding to the basic census tract number but with leading zeros and trailing zeros for census tracts without a suffix. The tract number examples above would have codes of 145702 and 002300, respectively.

Some ranges of census tract numbers in the 2010 Census are used to identify distinctive types of census tracts. The code range in the 9400s is used for those census tracts with a majority of population, housing, or land area associated with an American Indian area and matches the numbering used in Census 2000. The code range in the 9800s is new for 2010 and is used to specifically identify special land-use census tracts; that is, census tracts defined to encompass a large area with little or no residential population with special characteristics such as large parks or employment areas. The range of census tracts in the 9900s represents census tracts delineated specifically to cover large bodies of water. This is different from Census 2000 when water-only census tracts were assigned codes of all zeros (000000); 000000 is no longer used as a census tract code for the 2010 Census.

The Census Bureau uses suffixes to help identify census tract changes for comparison purposes. Census tract suffixes may range from .01 to .98. As part of local review of existing census tracts before each census, some census tracts may have grown enough in population size to qualify as more than one census tract. When a census tract is split, the split parts usually retain the basic number but receive different suffixes. For example, if census tract 14 is split, the new tract numbers would be 14.01 and 14.02. In a few counties, local participants request major changes to, and renumbering of, the census tracts, however, this is generally discouraged. Changes to individual census tract boundaries usually do not result in census tract numbering changes.

Tribal Census Tracts in American Indian Areas—The Census Bureau introduced the concept of tribal census tracts for the first time for Census 2000. Tribal census tracts for that census consisted of the standard county-based census tracts tabulated within American Indian areas, thus allowing the tracts to ignore state and county boundaries for tabulation. The Census Bureau assigned the 9400 range of numbers to identify specific tribal census tracts, however, not all tribal census tracts used this numbering scheme. For the 2010 Census, tribal census tracts no longer are tied to or numbered in the same way as the county-based census tracts (refer to "Tribal Census Tract").

Codes for Geographic Entities

The Census Bureau and other federal agencies assign codes to geographic entities to facilitate the organization, presentation, and exchange of statistical data and other information. Geographic entity codes allow for the unambiguous identification of individual entities, generally within a specific, higher level geographic entity (for example, county codes are assigned uniquely within each state). For geographic entities that have names (such as states, counties, places, county subdivisions, urban areas, and metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas), codes

generally are assigned alphabetically based on name.
Census Bureau data products contain several types of geographic entity codes: Federal Information Processing Series codes, National Standard, and Census Bureau codes.

Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) codes—These are codes formerly known as Federal Information Processing Standards codes, until the National Institute of Standards and Technology announced its decision in 2005 to remove geographic entity codes from its oversight. The Census Bureau continues to maintain and issue codes for geographic entities covered under FIPS oversight, although with a revised meaning for the FIPS acronym. Geographic entities covered under FIPS include states, counties, congressional districts, core-based statistical areas (CBSA), places, county subdivisions, subminor civil divisions, consolidated cities, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas. FIPS codes are assigned alphabetically according to the name of the geographic entity and may change to maintain alphabetic sort when new entities are created or names change. FIPS codes for specific geographic entity types are usually unique within the next highest level of geographic entity with which a nesting relationship exists. For example, FIPS state and CBSA codes are unique within nation; FIPS congressional district, county, place, county subdivision, and subminor civil division codes are unique within state. The codes for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas also are unique within state; those areas in multiple states will have different codes for each state.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) codes—With the removal of geographic entities from Federal Information Processing Standards oversight, the Census Bureau and other federal agencies have sought ANSI oversight authority for geographic entity codes. These codes are referred to as “National Standard” or “NS” codes in some Census Bureau products. Geographic entities covered under ANSI include states, counties, congressional districts, core-based statistical areas and related statistical areas, places, county subdivisions, consolidated cities, subminor civil divisions, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas—Alaska Native regional corporations, Alaska Native Village statistical areas, American Indian reservation and off-reservation trust lands, American Indian tribal subdivisions, Hawaiian Home Lands, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, state-designated tribal statistical areas, and tribal-designated statistical areas.

Relationship between Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) and National Standards codes—Geographic entities for which National Institute of Standards and Technology formerly provided FIPS oversight will continue to be referred to as FIPS codes in some Census Bureau data products, despite the Census Bureau having sought American National Standards Institute (ANSI) oversight authority. These geographic entities include states, counties, congressional districts, and core-based statistical areas and related statistical areas. The Census Bureau continues to maintain and issue new codes for these entities following the same structure and without change to existing codes, except when necessary to maintain alphabetic sorting based on names of entities. The Census Bureau also continues to maintain and issue five-digit FIPS codes (formerly FIPS 55) for places, county subdivisions, consolidated cities, subminor civil divisions, Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs), and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas, but is not seeking ANSI oversight authority for these entity codes. The U.S. Geological Survey has ANSI oversight authority for its Geographic Names Information System identifier (GNIS ID), which has been adopted as a National Standard code for states, counties, places, county subdivisions, subminor civil divisions, consolidated cities, ANRCs, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas. The Census Bureau will include the GNIS ID for these entities in its data products, portrayed as an eight-digit character numeric code and identified as “ANSI.” National Standard codes (GNIS IDs) will not sort geographic entities in alphabetical order based on name or title, as is the case with FIPS codes.

Census Bureau codes—The Census Bureau assigns and issues codes for a number of geographic entities for which Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) or American National Standards Institute (ANSI) codes are not available and sometimes in addition to FIPS and ANSI codes. Geographic entities for which census codes are assigned and issued in Census Bureau data products include regions, divisions, census tracts, block groups, census blocks, urban areas, and all types of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas. Some codes—voting district, state legislative district, and school district—use standards established by the states; or for school districts, the U.S. Department of Education.

Congressional District

Congressional Districts are the 435 areas from which people are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the states based on decennial census population counts, each state with multiple seats is responsible for establishing congressional districts for the purpose of electing representatives. Each congressional district is to be as equal in population to all other congressional districts in a state as practicable. For the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and each Island Area, a separate code is used to identify the entire areas of these state-equivalent entities as having a single nonvoting delegate. Most 2010 Census products contain the districts in effect for the 111th Congress, whose members were elected in November 2008 and took office January 2009. After apportionment and redistricting as a result of the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau retabulates the 2010 Census counts for the newly defined 116th Congress, whose members were elected in November 2018 and took office January 2019.

Congressional District Codes—Congressional districts are identified by a two-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series code numbered uniquely within state. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas have code 98 assigned identifying their nonvoting delegate status with respect to representation in Congress. Connecticut, Illinois, and Michigan did not assign some areas, primarily water areas, to congressional districts for the 116th Congress; for these areas, the Census Bureau assigned a code of ZZ.

01 to 53—Congressional district codes
00—At large (single district for state)
98—Nonvoting delegate
ZZ—Area not assigned to any congressional district

Consolidated City

Consolidated Cities—A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. This action results in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs—and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government—the primary incorporated place is referred to as a consolidated city. The Census Bureau classifies the separately incorporated places within the consolidated city as place entities and creates a separate place (balance) record for the portion of the consolidated city not within any other place.

Consolidated City (Balance) Portions refer to the areas of a consolidated city not included in another separately incorporated place. For example, Butte-Silver Bow, MT, is a consolidated city (former Butte city and Silver Bow County) that includes the separately incorporated municipality of Walkerville city. The area of the consolidated city that is not in Walkerville city is assigned to Butte-Silver Bow (balance). The name always includes the "(balance)" identifier (refer to "Place").

Core-Based Statistical Area and Related Statistical Areas

Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) consist of the county or counties or equivalent entities associated with at least one core (urbanized area or urban cluster) of at least 10,000 population, plus adjacent counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured through commuting ties with the counties associated with the core. The general concept of a CBSA is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. The term "core-based statistical area" became effective in 2003 and refers collectively to metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines CBSAs to provide a nationally consistent set of geographic entities for the United States and Puerto Rico for use in tabulating and presenting statistical data. Current CBSAs are based on application of the 2000 standards (published in the Federal Register of December 27, 2000) with Census 2000 data. The first set of areas defined based on the 2000 standards were announced on June 6, 2003; subsequent updates have been made to the universe of CBSAs and related statistical areas. No CBSAs are defined in the Island Areas. Statistical areas related to CBSAs include metropolitan divisions, combined statistical areas (CSAs), New England city and town areas (NECTAs), NECTA divisions, and combined NECTAs.

Combined New England City and Town Areas (Combined NECTAs) consist of two or more adjacent NECTAs that have substantial employment interchange. The NECTAs that combine to create a combined NECTA retain separate identities within the larger combined NECTA. Because combined NECTAs represent groupings of NECTAs, they should not be ranked or compared with individual NECTAs.

Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs) consist of two or more adjacent core-based statistical areas (CBSAs) that have substantial employment interchange. The CBSAs that combine to create a CSA retain separate identities within the larger CSA. Because CSAs represent groupings of metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas, they should not be ranked or compared with individual metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas.

Metropolitan Divisions are smaller groupings of counties or equivalent entities defined within a metropolitan statistical area containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million. Not all metropolitan statistical areas with urbanized areas of this size will contain metropolitan divisions. A metropolitan division consists of one or more main/secondary counties that represent an employment center or centers, plus adjacent counties associated with the main/secondary county or counties through commuting ties. Because metropolitan divisions represent subdivisions of larger metropolitan statistical areas, it is not appropriate to rank or compare metropolitan divisions with metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. It would be appropriate to rank and compare metropolitan divisions.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas are core-based statistical areas associated with at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000. The metropolitan statistical area comprises the central county or counties or equivalent entities containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county or counties as measured through commuting.

Micropolitan Statistical Areas are core-based statistical areas associated with at least one urban cluster that has a population of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000. The micropolitan statistical area comprises the central county or counties or equivalent entities containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county or counties as measured through commuting.

New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) are an alternative set of geographic entities, similar in concept to the county-based core-based statistical areas (CBSAs) defined nationwide, that the U.S. Office of Management and Budget defines in New England based on county subdivisions—usually cities and towns. NECTAs are defined using the same criteria as county-based CBSAs, and, similar to CBSAs, NECTAs are categorized as metropolitan or micropolitan.

New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Divisions are smaller groupings of cities and towns defined within a NECTA containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million. A NECTA division consists of a main city or town that represents an employment center, plus adjacent cities and towns associated with the main city or town through commuting ties. Each NECTA division must contain a total population of 100,000 or more. Because NECTA divisions represent subdivisions of larger NECTAs, it is not appropriate to rank or compare NECTA divisions with NECTAs. It would be appropriate to rank and compare NECTA divisions.

Principal Cities of a core-based statistical area (CBSA) (or New England City and Town Area (NECTA)) include the largest incorporated place with a population of at least 10,000 in the CBSA, or if no incorporated place of at least 10,000 population is present in the CBSA, the largest incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) in the CBSA. Principal cities also include any additional incorporated place or CDP with a population of at least 250,000 or in which 100,000 or more people work; any additional incorporated place or CDP with a population of at least 50,000 and in which the number of jobs meets or exceeds the number of employed residents; and any additional incorporated place or CDP with a population of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 and at least one-third the population size of the largest place and in which the number of jobs meets or exceeds the number of employed residents. Note that there are some places designated as principal cities of NECTAs that are not principal cities of a CBSA.

Core-Based Statistical Area Codes—Metropolitan statistical areas, micropolitan statistical areas, New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), metropolitan divisions, and NECTA divisions are identified using a five-digit numeric code that is assigned alphabetically based on title and is unique within the nation. The combined statistical area and combined NECTAs are identified using a three-digit numeric code, also assigned alphabetically based on title and unique within the nation. Codes, length, and ranges are:

Core-Based Statistical Area entity	Length	Range*
Metropolitan statistical area	Five digits	10000–49999
Micropolitan statistical area	Five digits	10000–49999
Metropolitan division	Five digits	10004–49994
New England city and town area (NECTA)	Five digits	70000–79999
NECTA division	Five digits	70004–79994
Combined statistical area	Three digits	100–599

Combined NECTA	Three digits	700–799

* Metropolitan divisions and NECTA divisions are distinguished from metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and NECTAs by codes that end in “4.” Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and NECTAs cannot end in “4.”

County or Statistically Equivalent Entity

The primary legal divisions of most states are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the equivalent entities are the organized boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas; the latter of which are delineated cooperatively for statistical purposes by the state of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more incorporated places that are independent of any county organization and, thus, constitute primary divisions of their states. These incorporated places are known as independent cities and are treated as equivalent entities for purposes of data presentation. The District of Columbia and Guam have no primary divisions and each area is considered an equivalent entity for purposes of data presentation. All of the counties in Connecticut and Rhode Island and nine counties in Massachusetts were dissolved as functioning governmental entities, however, the Census Bureau continues to present data for these historical entities in order to provide comparable geographic units at the county level of the geographic hierarchy for these states and represents them as nonfunctioning legal entities in data products. The Census Bureau treats the following entities as equivalents of counties for purposes of data presentation: municipios in Puerto Rico, districts and islands in American Samoa, municipalities in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and islands in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Each county or statistically equivalent entity is assigned a three-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series code based on alphabetical sequence that is unique within state and an eight-digit National Standard code.

County Subdivision

County Subdivisions are the primary divisions of counties and equivalent entities. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories and can be classified as either legal or statistical. Each county subdivision is assigned a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series code based on alphabetical sequence within state and an eight-digit National Standard code.

Legal Entities

Minor civil divisions (MCDs) are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of a county in 29 states (parishes in Louisiana) and the county equivalents in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. MCDs in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCDs include areas variously designated as barrios, barrios-pueblo, boroughs, census subdistricts, charter townships, commissioner districts, counties, election districts, election precincts, gores, grants, locations, magisterial districts, municipalities, parish governing authority districts, plantations, purchases, reservations, supervisor’s districts, towns, and townships. The Census Bureau recognizes MCDs in 29 states, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions and is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes. (It is also considered a state equivalent and a county equivalent.) The 29* states in which MCDs are recognized are:

Arkansas	Michigan	Ohio
Connecticut	Minnesota	Pennsylvania
Illinois	Mississippi	Rhode Island

Indiana	Missouri	South Dakota
Iowa	Nebraska	Tennessee
Kansas	New Hampshire	Vermont
Louisiana	New Jersey	Virginia
Maine	New York	West Virginia
Maryland	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Massachusetts	North Dakota	

* Tennessee, a state with statistical census county divisions (CCDs) in 2000, reverted to MCDs in 2008.

In some states, all or some incorporated places are not part of any MCD; these places are termed independent places. Independent places also serve as primary legal subdivisions and have a Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) county subdivision code and National Standard (NS) code that is generally the same as the FIPS and NS place code. In nine states—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wisconsin—all incorporated places are independent places. In other states, incorporated places are part of, or dependent within, the MCDs in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCDs and others are included within one or more MCDs.

The MCDs in 12 states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments that can perform the same governmental functions as incorporated places. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCDs in all data products for which place data are provided.

In New York and Maine, American Indian reservations generally exist outside the jurisdiction of any town (MCD) and thus also serve as the equivalent of MCDs for purposes of data presentation.

In states with MCDs, the Census Bureau assigns a default FIPS county subdivision code of 00000 and NS code of eight zeros in some coastal, territorial sea, and Great Lakes water where county subdivisions do not legally extend into the Great Lakes or out to the 3-mile limit.

Statistical Entities

Census county divisions (CCDs) are areas delineated by the Census Bureau in cooperation with state, tribal, and local officials for statistical purposes. CCDs have no legal function and are not governmental units. CCD boundaries usually follow visible features and usually coincide with census tract boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCDs exist where:

1. There are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCDs).
2. The legally established MCDs do not have governmental or administrative purposes.
3. The boundaries of the MCDs change frequently.
4. The MCDs are not generally known to the public.

CCDs exist within the following 20* states:

Alabama	Hawaii	Oregon
Arizona	Idaho	South Carolina
California	Kentucky	Texas

Colorado	Montana	Utah
Delaware	Nevada	Washington
Florida	New Mexico	Wyoming
Georgia	Oklahoma	

* Tennessee, a CCD state in 2000, reverted to a MCD state in 2008.

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas, all of which are statistical equivalent entities for counties in Alaska. The state of Alaska and the Census Bureau cooperatively delineate the census subareas to serve as the statistical equivalents of minor civil divisions.

Unorganized territories (UTs) are defined by the Census Bureau in nine minor civil division (MCD) states where portions of counties or equivalent entities are not included in any legally established MCD or incorporated place. The Census Bureau recognizes such separate pieces of territory as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. It assigns each unorganized territory a descriptive name, followed by the designation "UT" and a county subdivision Federal Information Processing Series code and National Standard code. The following states have unorganized territories:

Arkansas	Maine	North Carolina
Indiana	Minnesota	North Dakota
Iowa	New York	South Dakota

Geographic Area Attributes

The Census Bureau collects and maintains information describing selected attributes and characteristics of geographic areas. These attributes are Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) class code, functional status, legal/statistical area description, internal point, and name of geographic entities.

FIPS class codes describe the general characteristics of a geographic area related to its legal or statistical status, governmental status, and in some cases relationship to other geographic entities. Class codes exist for counties; county subdivisions; subminor civil divisions; estates; places; consolidated cities; Alaska Native Regional Corporations; American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas; and American Indian tribal subdivisions.

Functional status codes describe whether a geographic entity is a functioning governmental unit, has an inactive government, is an administrative area without a functioning government, or is a statistical area identified and defined solely for tabulation and presentation of statistical data. Functional status codes are:

- A Active government providing primary general-purpose functions.
- B Active government that is partially consolidated with another government but with separate officials
- C Active government consolidated with another government with a single set of officials.
- E Active government providing special-purpose functions.
- F Fictitious entity created to fill the Census Bureau's geographic hierarchy.
- G Active government that is subordinate to another unit of government and, thus, not considered a functioning
- I Inactive governmental unit that has the power to provide primary general-purpose functions.
- N Nonfunctioning legal entity.
- S Statistical entity.

Internal points—The Census Bureau calculates an internal point (latitude and longitude coordinates) for each geographic entity. For many geographic entities, the internal point is at or near the geographic center of the entity (i.e., centroid). For some irregularly shaped entities (such as those shaped like a crescent), the calculated geographic center may be located outside the boundaries of the entity. In such instances, the internal point is identified as a point inside the entity boundaries nearest to the calculated geographic center and, if possible, within a land polygon.

Legal/statistical area descriptions (LSADs)—The LSAD describes the particular typology for each geographic entity; that is, whether the entity is a borough, city, county, town, township, or village among others. For legal entities, the LSAD reflects the term that appears in legal documentation pertaining to the entity such as a treaty, charter, legislation, resolution, or ordinance. For statistical entities, the LSAD is the term assigned by the Census Bureau or other agency defining the entity. The LSAD code is a two-character field that corresponds to a description of the legal or statistical type of entity and identifies whether the LSAD term should be capitalized and should precede or follow the name of the geographic entity. Note that the same LSAD code is assigned to entities at different levels of the geographic hierarchy when they share the same LSAD. For example, the Census Bureau assigns the same LSAD code ("21") to boroughs in New York and Connecticut, although they are county subdivisions in the former and incorporated places in the latter.

Names—Each geographic entity included in Census Bureau products has a name. For most geographic entities, the name is derived from the official legally recognized name, is assigned by local officials participating in Census Bureau statistical area programs or is based on component entities and determined according to specified criteria. For legal entities, the name appearing in Census Bureau products may be the more commonly used name rather than the name as it appears in legal documents. For example, "Virginia" instead of "the Commonwealth of Virginia"; "Baltimore" instead of "City of Baltimore." In some instances, the name for an entity in Census Bureau products will reflect the official name as well as a more commonly used name listed parenthetically, e.g., San Buenaventura (Ventura), CA, or Bath (Berkeley Springs), WV. For some types of geographic entities, the name reflected in Census Bureau products may be the geographic entity code assigned by local officials. For example, a census tract's name is the actual number assigned by local officials, such as 1.01, whereas the census tract code would reflect a full four-digit base code and two-digit suffix (for example, for the preceding tract named 1.01, 000101).

Geographic Names Information System

The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) is the federal standard for geographic nomenclature. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) developed the GNIS for the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as the official repository of domestic geographic names data, the official vehicle for geographic names used by all departments of the federal government, and the source for applying geographic names to federal electronic and printed products. The GNIS contains information about physical and cultural geographic features of all types in the United States and its territories, current and historical, but not including roads and highways. The database holds the federally recognized name of each feature and defines the feature location by state, county, USGS topographic map, and geographic coordinates. Other attributes include names or spellings other than the official name, feature designations, feature classification, historical and descriptive information, and, for some categories, the geometric boundaries.

Geographic Names Information System Identifier

The Geographic Names Information System Identifier (GNIS ID) is a variable length, permanent, numeric identifier of up to ten digits in length that identifies each entity uniquely within the nation. The GNIS ID is the new American National Standards Institute National Standard code for several entity types. Because each entity's GNIS ID is permanent, it will not change if the entity changes its name or if creation of a new entity changes the alphabetic sort. (Federal Information Processing Series codes are assigned based on the alphabetic sorting of entity names within a state and occasionally require changing codes to maintain the alphabetic sort.) The GNIS IDs are assigned sequentially and stored in a right-justified, variable-length, numeric field without leading zeros. The GNIS now contains more than 2.6 million sequential records, thus no GNIS ID currently exceeds seven digits. The Census Bureau portrays the GNIS ID in its data products as a fixed-width, eight-character field with leading zeros.

Island Areas of the United States

The Island Areas of the United States are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The Census Bureau treats the Island Areas as entities that are statistically equivalent to states for data presentation purposes. Data for the Island Areas, however, are presented separately from data for the United States and Puerto Rico. Geographic definitions specific to the Island Areas are shown in the appropriate publications and documentation that accompany the data products for the Island Areas. Sometimes the Island Areas are referred to as "Island Territories" or "Insular Areas" by other government agencies. For the 1990 and previous censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau referred to the entities as the "Outlying Areas."

Separate from the Island Areas is the term "U.S. Minor Outlying Islands." The U.S. Minor Outlying Islands refers to certain small islands under U.S. jurisdiction in the Caribbean and Pacific: Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Island. These areas usually are not part of standard data products.

American Samoa

The Census Bureau treats American Samoa as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes.

Districts and Islands (county equivalents)—The primary legal subdivisions of American Samoa are districts and islands. For data presentation purposes, the Census Bureau treats districts and islands as the equivalent of counties in the United States. American Samoa contains three districts (Eastern, Western, and Manu'a) and two islands that are not within districts (Swains and Rose).

Eastern District includes the eastern half of Tutuila Island, Aunuu (Aunu'u) Island, Nuusetoga Island, Pola Island, Avagatatau Rock, Fatutoaga Rock, Tauga Rock, Manofa Rock, and Nuuosina Rock.
Western District includes the western half of Tutuila Island, Taputapu Island, Toatai Rock, Niuolepava Rock, Utumatuu Rock, Liuvaatoga Rock, Luania Rocks, Manuelo Rock, and Nuutavana Rock.

Manu'a District includes Ofu Island, Nuutele Island, Nuusilaelae Island, Nuupule Rock, Olosega Island, and Ta'ū (Ta'u or Tau) Island.

"Rose Island" also includes Sand Island.

Counties (county subdivisions)—The Census Bureau recognizes counties as the legal subdivisions of the districts and islands in American Samoa. These entities are minor civil divisions. Fourteen counties and two unnamed county subdivisions, one each covering Swains Island and Rose Island, cover the entire area of American Samoa.

Villages (places)—The Census Bureau treats villages in American Samoa as incorporated places. Village boundaries are determined by land usership and land ownership rather than by fixed legal descriptions. For the 2010 Census, 77 villages cover the entire area of American Samoa except for Rose Island.

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

The Census Bureau treats the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes.

Municipalities (county equivalents)—The primary legal subdivisions of the CNMI are municipalities. For data presentation purposes, the Census Bureau treats municipalities as the equivalent of counties in the United States. The CNMI contains four municipalities: Northern Islands, Rota, Saipan, and Tinian.

Rota Municipality includes Rota Island and Angyuta Island.

Saipan Municipality includes Saipan Island, Isleta Managaha, Isleta Maigo Luao (Forbidden Island), and Isleta Maigo Fahang (Bird Island).

Tinian Municipality includes Tinian Island, Aguijan Island, and Naftan Rock.

Northern Islands Municipality includes Farallon de Medinilla, Anatahan Island, Sarigan Island, Guguan Island, Alamagan Island, Pagan Island, Hira Rock, Togari Rock, Agrihan Island, Asuncion Island, Maug Islands (East Island (Higashi), North Island (Kita), and West Island (Nishi), and Farallon de Pajaros (Uracus Island).

Election Districts (county subdivisions)—The Census Bureau recognizes election districts as the legal subdivisions of the municipalities in the CNMI. These entities are minor civil divisions (MCDs). The use of the election districts for the MCDs is a change from Census 2000; the MCDs were municipal districts in Census 2000 products. For the 2010 Census, eight election districts cover the entire land area of the CNMI and four county subdivisions (one for each municipality) coded 00000 that cover the territorial water area of the CNMI where no legal MCDs exist.

Villages (places)—The Census Bureau treats villages in the CNMI as incorporated places for the 2010 Census. The villages reflect boundaries and names provided by the CNMI Central Statistics Division and used in their own surveys and products. For Census 2000, villages were census designated places and only the most populous villages were delineated. For the 2010 Census, 135 villages cover the entire land area of the CNMI.

Guam

The Census Bureau treats Guam as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. The entire area of Guam also serves as a single county equivalent for data presentation purposes.

Guam also includes Cocos Island, Babe Island, Tangon Rock, Fofos Island, Asgadao Island, Agrigan Island, Guijen

Rock, Asgon Rock, Alupat Island, Camel Rock, Cabras Island, Dry Dock Island, Orote Island, Neye Island, Pelagi Islets, Alutom Island, Yona Island, Bangi Island, Anae Island, Facpi Island, and Lalas Rock.

Municipalities (county subdivisions)—The Census Bureau recognizes municipalities as the legal subdivisions of Guam. These entities are minor civil divisions (MCDs). The use of the term municipalities for the MCDs is a change from Census 2000; the MCDs were termed election districts in Census 2000 products. Nineteen municipalities cover the entire land area of Guam. There is one county subdivision coded 00000 that covers the territorial water area of Guam where no legal MCDs exist.

Census Designated Places (CDPs) (places)—The Census Bureau treats traditional villages and other types of locally recognized communities in Guam as CDPs. For the 2010 Census, 57 CDPs exist in Guam, but do not cover the entire land area.

U.S. Virgin Islands

The Census Bureau treats the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes.

Islands (county equivalents)—The primary legal subdivisions of the USVI are islands. For data presentation purposes, the Census Bureau treats islands as the equivalent of counties in the United States. The USVI contains three islands: St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas.

St. Croix Island also includes Protestant Cay, Green Cay, Buck Island, Ruth Island, and Whitehorse Rock.

St. John Island also includes Grass Cay, Mingo Cay, Lovango Cay, Congo Cay, Carval Rock, Blunder Rocks, Murder Rock, Durloe Cays (Henley Cay, Ramgoat Cay, and Rata Cay), Hawksnest Rock, Perkins Cay, Trunk Cay, Cinnamon Cay, Whistling Cay, Waterlemon Cay, Flanagan Island, Pelican Rock, Blinders Rock, Leduck Island, Booby Rock, Cocoloba Cay, Mingo Rock, Skipper Jacob Rock, Steven Cay, and Two Brothers.

St. Thomas Island also includes Water Island, Hassel Island, Elephant Rock, Limestone Rock, Sprat Rock, Flamingo Rock, Porpoise Rocks, Flat Cays (Flat Cay and Little Flat Cay), Turtledove Cay, Saba Island, Dry Rock, Sail Rock, Saltwater Money Rock, Mermaids Chair, Kalkun Cay, Chacha Rocks, Savana Island, Domkirk Rock, Tip Rock, Drum Rock, West Cay, Salt Cay, Dutchcap Cay, Gorret Rock, Cockroach Island, Sula Cay, Cricket Rock, Lizard Rocks, Brass Islands (Inner Brass Island, Outer Brass Island, and Grasklip Point Island), Hans Lollik Island, Hans Lollik Rock, Little Hans Lollik Island, Pelican Cay, Steep Rock, Thatch Cay, Lee Rock, Turtleback Rock, Shark Island, Great Saint James Island, Current Rocks, Welk Rocks, Little Saint James Island, Dog Island, Dog Rocks, Fish Cay, The Stragglers, Calf Rock, Cow Rock, Coculus Rock, Grassy Cay, Rotto Cay, Bovoni Cay, Patricia Cay, Frenchcap Cay, Capella Islands (Buck Island , Broken Island, and Kid Rock), Green Cay, and Triangle Island.

Census Subdistricts (county subdivisions)—The Census Bureau recognizes census subdistricts as the legal subdivisions of the islands in the USVI. These entities are minor civil divisions (MCDs). Twenty-three census subdisticts cover the entire land area of the USVI. There are three county subdivisions (one for each island) coded 00000 that cover the territorial water area of the USVI where no legal MCDs exist.

Estates—The Census Bureau recognizes estates as another type of legal subdivision in the USVI for the 2010 Census. The estates reflect boundaries provided by the USVI Office of Lieutenant Governor. The boundaries of

the estates are primarily those of the former agricultural plantations that existed at the time Denmark transferred the islands to the United States in 1917. Estates do not always nest within the census subdistricts in the USVI. Estates also overlap with the places in the USVI. For the 2010 Census, 335 estates cover most of the land area of the USVI.

Towns and Census Designated Places (places)—The Census Bureau treats towns in the USVI as incorporated places and treats other types of locally recognized communities without legally defined boundaries in the USVI as CDPs. For the 2010 Census, three towns (Charlotte Amalie, Christiansted, and Frederiksted) and seven CDPs exist in the USVI, but do not cover the entire land area.

MAF/TIGER Database

MAF/TIGER is an acronym for the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system or database. It is a digital (computer-readable) geographic database that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the TIGER® system to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 Census: producing cartographic products to support data collection and map presentations, providing geographic structure for tabulation and dissemination of the collected statistical data, assigning residential and employer addresses to the correct geographic location, and relating those locations to the geographic entities used for data tabulation, and so forth. During the 1990s, the Census Bureau developed an independent Master Address File (MAF) to support field operations and allocation of housing units for tabulations. After the 2000 Census, both the address-based MAF and geographic TIGER® databases merged to form MAF/TIGER. The content of the MAF/TIGER database is undergoing continuous updates and is made available to the public through a variety of TIGER/Line® Shapefiles. The Island Areas are the only areas in the MAF/TIGER database that did not have address records in the MAF for the 2010 Census.

Place

Incorporated Places are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence as of January 1, 2010, as reported in the latest Boundary and Annexation Survey, under the laws of their respective states. An incorporated place is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people as opposed to a minor civil division (MCD), which generally is created to provide services or administer an area without regard, necessarily, to population. Places always are within a single state or equivalent entity but may extend across county and county subdivision boundaries. An incorporated place usually is a city, town, village, or borough, but can have other legal descriptions. For Census Bureau data tabulation and presentation purposes, incorporated places exclude:

- Boroughs in Alaska (treated as statistical equivalents of counties).
- Towns in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin (treated as MCDs).
- Boroughs in New York (treated as MCDs).

Census Designated Places (CDPs) are the statistical counterparts of incorporated places and are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located. The boundaries usually are defined in cooperation with local or tribal officials and generally updated prior to each decennial census. These boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or another legal entity boundary, have no legal status nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change from one decennial census to the next with changes in the settlement pattern. CDPs must be contained

within a single state and may not extend into an incorporated place. There are no population size requirements for CDPs.

Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam are the only states or state-equivalent entities that have no incorporated places recognized by the Census Bureau. All places shown in decennial census data products for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam are CDPs. By agreement with the state of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County. In Puerto Rico, CDPs are described as comunidades or zonas urbanas.

Place Codes are of two types. The five-digit Federal Information Processing Series place code is assigned based on alphabetical sequence within a state. If place names are duplicated within a state and they represent distinctly different areas, a separate code is assigned to each place name alphabetically by the primary county in which each place is located, or if both places are in the same county, they are assigned alphabetically by their legal descriptions (for example, “city” before “village”). Places also are assigned an eight-digit National Standard code.

Dependent and Independent Places refers to the relationship of places to the county subdivisions. Depending on the state, incorporated places are either dependent within, or independent of, county subdivisions, or there is a mixture of dependent and independent places in the state and in a county. Dependent places are part of the county subdivision; the county subdivision code of the place is the same as that of the underlying county subdivision(s) but is different from the place code. Independent places are not part of any minor civil division (MCD) and serve as primary county subdivisions. The independent place Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code usually is the same as that used for the MCD for the place. The only exception is if the place is independent of the MCDs in a state (Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Virginia) in which the FIPS MCD codes are in the 90000 range. Then, the FIPS MCD and FIPS place codes will differ. Census designated places (CDPs) always are dependent within county subdivisions and all places are dependent within statistical county subdivisions.

Consolidated City (Balance) Portions refer to the areas of a consolidated city not included in another separately incorporated place. For example, Butte-Silver Bow, MT, is a consolidated city (former Butte city and Silver Bow County) that includes the separately incorporated municipality of Walkerville city. The area of the consolidated city that is not in Walkerville city is assigned to Butte-Silver Bow (balance). The name of the area of a consolidated city not specifically within a separately incorporated place always includes the “(balance)” identifier. Balance portions of consolidated cities are included with other places in Census Bureau products.

Population and Housing Unit Density

Population and housing unit density are computed by dividing the total population or number of housing units within a geographic entity by the land area of that entity measured in square miles or in square kilometers. Density is expressed as “population per square mile (kilometer)” or “housing units per square mile (kilometer).”

Public Use Microdata Area

Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are statistical geographic areas for the dissemination of decennial census and American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample files in which the Census Bureau provides selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of census records that are screened to protect confidentiality. The ACS also uses the PUMAs as a tabulation geographic entity.

For the 2010 Census, the state data centers in each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were involved in the delineation of the 2010 PUMAs. There is only one level of PUMA for the 2010 Census, as compared with two levels of PUMAs defined for Census 2000 (a PUMA with a population of 100,000 or more and a super-PUMA with a population of 400,000 or more), and the geographic building blocks to delineate PUMAs were limited to counties and census tracts, as compared with counties, census tracts, minor civil divisions (in some states), and places used for Census 2000. The counties and census tracts that define each PUMA must have a combined count of 100,000 or more people based on the 2010 Census.

For the 2010 Census in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Census Bureau established a single, separate PUMA for each of these two Island Areas. American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands do not have PUMAs because their total population was under 100,000 for the 2010 Census.

Puerto Rico

The Census Bureau treats the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes.

Municipio

The primary legal divisions of Puerto Rico are municipios. For data presentation purposes, the Census Bureau treats a municipio as the equivalent of a county in the United States.

Barrio, Barrio-Pueblo, and Subbarrio

The Census Bureau recognizes barrios and barrios-pueblo as the primary legal divisions of municipios.
These entities are similar to the minor civil divisions (MCDs) used for reporting data in 29 states of the United States. Subbarrios in 23 municipios are the primary legal subdivisions of the barrios-pueblo and some barrios. The Census Bureau presents the same types of statistical data for these subminor civil divisions (sub-MCDs) as it does for the barrios and barrios-pueblo. (There is no geographic entity in the United States equivalent to the subbarrio.)

Zona Urbana and Comunidad

There are no incorporated places in Puerto Rico, instead, the Census Bureau provides data for two types of census designated places: zonas urbanas, representing the governmental center of each municipio, and comunidades, representing other settlements. There are no minimum population size requirements for zonas urbanas and comunidades.

Some types of geographic entities do not apply in Puerto Rico. For instance, Puerto Rico is not in any census region or census division (see also “Congressional District”).

School District (Elementary, Secondary, and Unified)

School Districts are geographic entities within which state, county, local officials, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or the U.S. Department of Defense provides public educational services for the area’s residents. The Census Bureau obtains the boundaries, names, local education agency codes, and school district levels for school districts from state and local school officials for the primary purpose of providing the U.S. Department of Education with estimates of the number of children “at risk” within each school district, county, and state. This information serves as the basis for the Department of Education to determine the annual allocation of Title I funding to states and school districts.

The Census Bureau tabulates data for three types of school districts: elementary, secondary, and unified. Each school district is assigned a five-digit code that is unique within state. School district codes are the local education agency number assigned by the Department of Education and are not necessarily in alphabetical order by school district name.

The elementary school districts provide education to the lower grade/age levels and the secondary school districts provide education to the upper grade/age levels. Unified school districts provide education to children of all school ages in their service areas. In general, where there is a unified school district, no elementary or secondary school district exists; and where there is an elementary school district, the secondary school district may or may not exist.

The Census Bureau's representation of school districts in various data products is based on the grade range that a school district operates and the grade range for which the school district is financially responsible. For example, a school district is defined as an elementary school district if its operational grade range is less than the full kindergarten through grade 12 or prekindergarten through grade 12 range (for example, kindergarten through grade 6 or prekindergarten through grade 8). These elementary school districts do not provide direct educational services for grades 7 through 12, grades 9 through 12, or similar ranges. Some elementary school districts are financially responsible for the education of all school-aged children within their service areas and rely on other school districts to provide service for those grade ranges that are not operated by these elementary school districts. In these situations, in order to allocate all school-aged children to these school districts, the secondary school district code field is blank. For elementary school districts where the operational grade range and financially responsible grade range are the same, the secondary school district code field will contain a secondary school district code. In Census Bureau records, there are no situations where an elementary school district does not exist and a secondary school district exists.

State or Statistically Equivalent Entity

States and Equivalent Entities are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. In addition to the 50 states, the Census Bureau treats the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands as the statistical equivalents of states for the purpose of data presentation.

State Legislative District (Upper and Lower Chambers)

State Legislative Districts (SLDs) are the areas from which members are elected to state legislatures. The Census Bureau first reported data for SLDs as part of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File.

Current SLDs (2010 Election Cycle)—States participating in Phase 1 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program voluntarily provided the Census Bureau with the 2006 election cycle boundaries, codes, and, in some cases, names for their SLDs. All 50 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, participated in Phase 1, State Legislative District Project of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program. States subsequently provided legal changes to those plans through the Redistricting Data Office and/or corrections as part of Phase 2 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program, as needed.

The SLDs embody the upper (senate—SLDU) and lower (house—SLDL) chambers of the state legislature.

Nebraska has a unicameral legislature and the District of Columbia has a single council, both of which the Census Bureau treats as upper-chamber legislative areas for the purpose of data presentation. A unique three-character census code, identified by state participants, is assigned to each SLD within a state. In Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Puerto Rico, state officials did not define the SLDs to cover all of the state or state equivalent area (usually bodies of water). In these areas with no SLDs defined, the code "ZZZ" has been assigned, which is treated within state as a single SLD for purposes of data presentation. Maryland also has areas with no SLDs defined; these areas are coded with an initial "Z" by county or equivalent and treated as a unique SLD by county or equivalent. In Nebraska and the District of Columbia, the Census Bureau assigned the code 999 to represent a single SLDL where legally none exists.

State Legislative District (SLD) Names—The Census Bureau first reported names for SLDs as part of Phase 1 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program. The SLD names with their translated legal/statistical area description are associated only with the current SLDs. Not all states provided names for their SLDs, therefore the code (or number) also serves as the name.

Tribal Block Group

The 2010 tribal block group concept and criteria are different from those used in 2000. For Census 2000, tribal block groups were the standard state-county-census tract-block group areas retabulated under an American Indian area hierarchy; that is, American Indian area-tribal census tract-tribal block group. Tribal block groups only were applicable to legal federally recognized American Indian reservation and off-reservation trust land areas. Tribal block groups were defined to provide statistically significant sample data for small areas within American Indian areas, particularly those American Indian areas that crossed state or county boundaries where these boundaries were not meaningful for statistical purposes. The 2000 tribal block groups used the block group numbers and comprised all blocks beginning with a single number.

The 2010 tribal block groups are defined independently of the standard county-based block group delineation. For federally recognized American Indian tribes with reservations or off-reservation trust land and a population less than 1,200, a single tribal block group is defined. Tribal participants in qualifying areas with a population greater than 1,200 could define additional block groups within their reservation and/or off-reservation trust land without regard to the standard block group configuration. Tribal block groups will contain blocks beginning with the same number as the standard county-based block group and could contain seemingly duplicate block numbers. To better identify and differentiate tribal block groups from county-based block groups, tribal block groups use the letter range A through K (except "I," which could be confused with a number "1") to identify and code the tribal block group. Tribal block groups nest within tribal census tract.

Tribal Census Tract

The 2010 tribal census tract concept and criteria are different from those used in 2000. Tribal census tracts (also known as tribal tracts) in 2000 were the standard state-county-census tract areas retabulated under an American Indian area hierarchy; that is, American Indian area-tribal census tract. Federally recognized tribes with a reservation or off-reservation trust land delineated tribal census tracts working with local census tract participants to produce a single census tract plan. Tribal census tracts were designed to be permanent statistical divisions of American Indian areas for the presentation of comparable data between censuses, particularly for those American Indian areas that crossed state or county boundaries where these boundaries were not meaningful for statistical purposes.

For 2010, tribal census tracts are defined independently of the standard county-based tract delineation. For federally recognized American Indian tribes with reservations or off-reservation trust land and a population less than 2,400, a single tribal census tract is defined. Qualifying areas with a population greater than 2,400 could define additional tribal census tracts within their area.

In 2000, the tract number range of 9400 through 9499 was reserved for tribal census tracts and was required for those tribal census tracts that crossed state or county boundaries. Not all tribal census tracts in 2000, however, used this range. For 2010, tribal census tract codes will be six characters long with a leading "T" alphabetic character followed by five numeric codes having an implied decimal between the fourth and fifth character; for example, T01000, which translates as tribal census tract 10. Tribal block groups nest within tribal census tract. Since individual blocks are defined within the standard state-county-census tract hierarchy, a tribal census tract can contain seemingly duplicate block numbers, thus tribal census tracts cannot be used to uniquely identify census blocks.

United States

The United States consists of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Urban and Rural

For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau classified as urban all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs), both defined using the same criteria. The Census Bureau delineates UA and UC boundaries that represent densely developed territory, encompassing residential, commercial, and other nonresidential urban land uses. In general, this territory consists of areas of high population density and urban land use resulting in a representation of the "urban footprint." Rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside UAs and UCs. The term "urban areas" is used to include both UAs and UCs.

For the 2010 Census, the urban and rural classification was applied to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Urbanized Areas (UAs)—UAs consist of densely developed territory that contains 50,000 or more people. The Census Bureau delineates UAs to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing near large places.

Urban Clusters (UCs)—UCs consist of densely developed territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. The Census Bureau first introduced the UC concept for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of urban population, housing, and territory throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. Based on agreements with Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands all qualifying urban areas are identified as urban clusters regardless of their final population counts.

Urban Area Titles and Codes—The title of each urbanized area (UA) and urban cluster (UC) contains up to three incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) names and includes the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state or statistically equivalent entity into which the UA or UC extends. However, if the UA or UC does not contain an incorporated place or CDP, the urban area title includes the single name of a minor civil division or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System.

Each UC and UA is assigned a five-digit numeric census code based on a national alphabetical sequence of all urban area names. A separate flag is included in data tabulation files to differentiate between UAs and UCs. In printed reports, this differentiation is included in the name.

Central Places—The 2010 Census urban areas no longer include one or more designated central places. In preceding censuses, the central place included all incorporated or census designated places included in the urban area title, plus additional incorporated areas that met a population size criterion. The concept of central place for urban areas no longer is being applied.

Relationship to Other Geographic Entities—Geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas, counties, minor civil divisions, places, and census tracts, often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units, although a census block is either all urban or all rural.

Urban Growth Area

Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) are legally defined entities in Oregon and Washington that the Census Bureau includes in the MAF/TIGER database in agreement with the states. UGAs, which are defined around incorporated places, are used to regulate urban growth. UGA boundaries, which need not follow visible features, are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials, and then confirmed in state law. UGAs are a pilot project first defined only in Oregon for Census 2000. Each UGA is identified by a five-digit numeric census code, usually the same as the five-digit Federal Information Processing Series code associated with the incorporated place for which the UGA is named. No data are specifically tabulated for UGAs, however, UGA codes are included in the geoheader for blocks.

Voting District

Voting Districts (VTDs) refer to the generic name for geographic entities, such as precincts, wards, and election districts, established by state governments for conducting elections. States voluntarily participating in Phase 2 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program provided the Census Bureau with boundaries, codes, and names for their VTDs. Each VTD is identified by a one-to-six-character alphanumeric census code that is unique within county. The code "ZZZZZZ" identifies a portion of counties (usually bodies of water) for which no VTDs were identified. For the 2010 Census, only Rhode Island did not participate in Phase 2 (the Voting District/Block Boundary Suggestion Project) of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program. Kentucky chose not to provide VTDs as part of their participation in Phase 2, and the states of Montana and Oregon provided VTDs for some counties. Therefore, for 2010 Census data products, no VTDs exist in select counties in Montana and Oregon or for the states of Rhode Island and Kentucky in their entirety. Participating states often submitted VTDs conforming to the feature network in the MAF/TIGER database rather than the complete legal boundary of the VTD. If requested by the participating state, the Census Bureau identified the VTDs that represent an actual voting district with an "A" in the voting district indicator field. Where a participating state indicated that the VTD has been modified to follow existing features, the VTD is a pseudo-VTD, and the voting district indicator contains "P."

ZIP Code Tabulation Area

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are approximate area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) five-digit ZIP Code service areas that the Census Bureau creates using whole census blocks to present statistical data from censuses and surveys. The Census Bureau defines ZCTAs by allocating each block that contains addresses to a single ZCTA, usually to the ZCTA that reflects the most frequently occurring ZIP Code for the addresses within that

block. Blocks that do not contain addresses but are completely surrounded by a single ZCTA (enclaves) are assigned to the surrounding ZCTA; those surrounded by multiple ZCTAs will be added to a single ZCTA based on limited buffering performed between multiple ZCTAs. The Census Bureau identifies five-digit ZCTAs using a five-character numeric code that represents the most frequently occurring USPS ZIP Code within that ZCTA, and this code may contain leading zeros.

There are significant changes to the 2010 ZCTA delineation from that used in 2000. Coverage was extended to include the Island Areas for 2010 so that the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas have ZCTAs. Unlike 2000, when areas that could not be assigned to a ZCTA were given a generic code ending in “XX” (land area) or “HH” (water area), for 2010 there is no universal coverage by ZCTAs, and only legitimate five-digit areas are defined. The 2010 ZCTAs better represent the actual ZIP Code service areas because the Census Bureau initiated a process before creation of 2010 blocks to add block boundaries that split polygons with large numbers of addresses using different ZIP Codes.

Data users should not use ZCTAs to identify the official USPS ZIP Code for mail delivery. The USPS makes periodic changes to ZIP Codes to support more efficient mail delivery. The ZCTAs process used primarily residential addresses and was biased toward ZIP Codes used for city-style mail delivery, thus there may be ZIP Codes that are primarily nonresidential or boxes only that may not have a corresponding ZCTA.

Appendix B Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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INTRODUCTION

The 2020 Census data products provide, except where specifically noted, counts of the resident population of the United States. The U.S. resident population includes everyone whose usual place of residence was in the 50 states and the District of Columbia at the time of the 2020 Census.

In the design of summary file tables, the Census Bureau strives for consistency in terminology and cell label structure to facilitate processing, review, and usability. Data users see the same patterns repeated in various cross-tabulated tables. Unfortunately, at times, the use of a pattern creates illogical results, such as a table having a line for the population 65 years and over for juvenile facilities.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to a two-part question (i.e., age and date of birth). The age classification for a person in census tabulations is the age of the person in completed years as of

April 1, 2020, the census reference date. Both age and date of birth responses are used in combination to determine the most accurate age for the person as of the census reference date. Inconsistently reported and missing values are assigned or allocated based on the values of other variables for that person, from other people in the household, from administrative records, from people in other households, or from other group quarters residents (i.e., hot-deck imputation).

Age data are tabulated in age groupings and single years of age. Data on age also are used to classify other characteristics in census tabulations.

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Median age is computed on the basis of a single-year-of-age distribution using a linear interpolation method. (See also "Interpolation" under Derived Measures.)

Limitation of the data—There is some tendency for respondents to provide their age as of the date they completed the census questionnaire or interview, not their age as of the census reference date. The two-part question and editing procedures have attempted to minimize the effect of this reporting problem on tabulations. Additionally, the current census age question displays the census reference date prominently, and interviewer training emphasizes the importance of collecting age as of the reference date.

Respondents sometimes round a person's age up if they were close to having a birthday. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0. Also, there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.) Editing procedures correct this problem.

There is some respondent resistance to reporting the ages of babies in completed years (i.e., 0 years old when the baby is under 1 year old). Instead, babies' ages are sometimes reported in months. The two-part question along with enhanced editing and data capture procedures correct much of this problem before the age data are finalized in tabulations. Additionally, the current census age question includes an instruction for babies' ages to be answered as "0" years old when they are under 1 year old.

Age heaping is a common age misreporting error. Age heaping is the tendency for people to overreport ages (or years of birth) that end in certain digits (commonly digits "0" or "5") and underreport ages or years of birth ending in other digits. The two-part question helps minimize the effect of age heaping on the final tabulations.

Age data for centenarians have a history of data quality challenges. The counts in the 1970 and 1980 censuses for people 100 years and over were substantially overstated. Editing and data collection methods have been enhanced to improve the data quality for this population.

It also has been documented that the population aged 69 in the 1970 Census and the population aged 79 in the 1980 Census were overstated. The population aged 89 in 1990 and the population aged 99 in 2000 did not have an overstated count. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the "Comparability" section below.)

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. However, there have been some differences in the way they have been collected and processed over time. The 2020 Census (as in the 2010 Census and Census 2000), asked for both an age and an exact date of birth for each individual. The 1990 Census collected age and year of birth. Prior censuses had collected month and quarter of birth in addition to age and year of birth. The 1990 Census change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth.

In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, people of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of

unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as “imputation.” The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census.

Cohabiting Couple Household—The householder has an unmarried partner—that is, someone who is aged 15 years and over who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has an intimate relationship with the householder.

Foster Children

See “Other Nonrelatives in Household Type and Relationship.”

Hispanic or Latino Origin

The data on the Hispanic or Latino population were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. The ethnicity classifications used by the U.S. Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, Federal Register Notice entitled, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These OMB standards govern the definitions and categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. OMB requires two minimum categories on ethnicity (Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino). OMB defines Hispanic or Latino as: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

The Hispanic origin question included three detailed checkboxes (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban), along with a “Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin” checkbox, example groups, and a write-in line to collect additional detailed Hispanic responses. The instruction stated, “Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc.” The examples for 2020 are the largest Hispanic population groups in the United States representing the geographic diversity of the Hispanic or Latino category, as defined by the 1997 OMB standards. The terms “Hispanic,” “Latino,” and “Spanish” are used interchangeably.

Up to six write-in responses to the “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin” category were coded. Knowing that some respondents may self-identify by reporting multiple Hispanic ethnicities, such as “Cuban" AND “Salvadoran," entries with multiple detailed Hispanic responses were collected for research purposes. However, following the OMB standards, only a single Hispanic response was tabulated.

Coding Procedures. There were two types of coding operations: (1) automated coding where a write-in response was automatically coded if it matched a write-in response already contained in a database known as the “master file,” and (2) expert coding, which took place when a write-in response did not match an entry already on the master file and was sent to expert coders familiar with the subject matter. During the coding process, subject-matter specialists reviewed and coded written entries from the Hispanic origin write-in line. Two hundred characters were captured, allowing for up to six responses to be coded. However, following the OMB standards, only a single Hispanic response was tabulated.

Editing Procedures. If an individual did not provide a Hispanic origin response, their origin was allocated using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if origin was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the origin of the householder, another natural-born child, or spouse of the householder was allocated. If Hispanic origin was not reported for anyone in the household and origin could not be obtained from a response to the race question, then the Hispanic origin of a householder in a previously processed household with the same race was allocated to the individual missing a response.

Comparability. There were two important changes to the Hispanic origin question for the 2020 Census compared with the 2010 Census. First, in 2010, the six example groups provided with the "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin" category were "Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on." In 2020, the examples were updated to "Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc." Second, the 2010 instruction to "Print origin, for example" was revised to "Print, for example" in 2020.

In addition, there were data processing and coding updates for Hispanic origin. In 2020, 200 characters were captured, allowing for up to six responses were to be coded from the write-in category, "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin." In 2010, 30 characters were captured, and up to two responses were coded from this write-in field.

The improvements made to the 2020 Census are presented in the blog titled, "Improvements to the 2020 Census Race and Hispanic Origin Question Designs, Data Processing, and Coding Procedures."

Household Type and Relationship

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

Housing Unit
A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living arrangements.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's current place of residence.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—In most cases, the householder is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed as Person 1 on the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder (i.e., Person 1).

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with the householder. The categories "opposite-sex husband/wife/spouse" and "same-sex husband/wife/spouse" include people in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages.

Child—The "child" category includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Biological Son or Daughter—The son or daughter of the householder by birth.

Adopted Son or Daughter—The son or daughter of the householder by legal adoption. If a stepson, stepdaughter, or foster child has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

Stepson or Stepdaughter—The son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, excluding sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. If a stepson or stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

Own Children—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder is included in the "own children" category.

Related Child—Any child under 18 years old who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Related children of the householder include ever-married as well as never-married children. Children, by definition, exclude individuals under 18 who maintain households or are spouses or unmarried partners of householders.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, the category "other relatives" includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other Relative" category on the questionnaire.
Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in- law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Parent-in-law" category on the questionnaire.

Parent-in-Law—The mother-in-law or father-in-law of the householder.

Son-in-law or Daughter-in-Law—The spouse of the child of the householder.

Other Relatives—Related by birth, marriage, or adoption but NOT one of the categories listed above, for example, niece or nephew. If a foster child is related to the householder, respondents are advised to select the appropriate relative category, such as grandchild, or include in the "Other relative" category.

Nonrelatives—Any household member, including foster children, who is not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roommate or Housemate—A roommate or housemate is a person who is not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, and is not their boyfriend or girlfriend, but who lives in the household.

Unmarried Partner—An unmarried partner is a person who is in an intimate relationship with the householder, such as a boyfriend or girlfriend. An "unmarried partner" can be of the opposite-sex or same-sex as the householder.

Foster Child—A foster child is a person under 21 years old AND involved in the formal foster care system.

Other Nonrelatives—Anyone who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

Nonfamily Household—A householder living alone or with nonrelatives only. Unmarried couple households, whether opposite-sex or same-sex, with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households.

Families

Family Household (Family)—A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of people unrelated to the householder or one person living alone—these are called nonfamily households. Unmarried partner households, both opposite-sex and same-sex, are included in the family households category only if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption.

Family Type

Families are classified by type as either a "married couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives.

Married Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

- *Male householder, no spouse present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of the householder present.
- *Female householder, no spouse present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of the householder present.

Subfamily—A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife interviewed as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old. A subfamily does not maintain its own household, but lives in a household where the householder or householder's spouse is a relative. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family. Subfamilies are defined during processing of data. Same-sex married couples are only shown as the householder and spouse and are not included in subfamilies.

In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Multigenerational Household

A multigenerational household is one that contains three or more parent-child generations, for example, the householder, child of householder (either biological, stepchild, or adopted child), and grandchildren of householder. A householder with a parent or parent-in-law of the householder and a child of the householder may also be a multigenerational household.

Unmarried-Partner or Cohabiting Couple Household

An unmarried-partner household or cohabiting couple household is a household other than a "married couple household" that includes a householder and an unmarried partner. An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex as the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is anadult who is unrelated to the householder but shares living quarters and has an intimate relationship with the householder. An unmarried-partner household also may be a family household or a nonfamily household, depending on the presence or absence of another person in the household who is related to the householder. There may be only one unmarried partner per household, and an unmarried partner may not be included in a

husband-wife household, as the householder cannot have both a spouse and an unmarried partner.

Comparability—The category "foster child" was dropped because of space limitations on the 2010 questionnaire. The category "roomer or boarder" was dropped in 2020. Foster children in 2010 and roomers or boarders in 2020 are included in the category "Other nonrelatives" and cannot be tabulated separately. As a result, caution should be exercised when comparing 2020 with 2010; data for all of the nonrelative categories can be collapsed when comparing. The categories "husband and wife" and "unmarried partner" were expanded to "opposite-sex husband/wife/spouse," "same-sex husband/wife/spouse," "opposite-sex unmarried partner," and "same-sex unmarried partner" in 2020. The 2020 spouse and unmarried partner categories can be collapsed back to the 2010 categories. The term "husband-wife" family in tabulations has been replaced by "married couple" family. In the 2010 tabulations, same-sex married couples were categorized as unmarried partners. For the 2020 tabulation, same-sex married couples are retained in the data as married couple families. In the 2020 Census, spouses were collected as same-sex spouses and opposite-sex spouses.

Institutionalized Population

See "Group Quarters."

Noninstitutionalized Population

See "Group Quarters."

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to the question on race that was asked of all people. The U.S. Census Bureau collects race data in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and these data are based on self-identification. The racial categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include racial and national origin or sociocultural groups. People may choose to report more than one race to indicate their racial mixture, such as "American Indian" ***and*** "White." People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race.

The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, *Federal Register* notice titled, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by OMB. These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories are described below with a sixth category, "Some Other Race," added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. Based on extensive research and outreach over the past decade, the design of the 2020 Census race and ethnicity questions provide ways for all respondents to self-identify their detailed identities.

The design of the 2020 Census race question included 15 separate response categories and five areas where respondents could write-in detailed information about their race. The response categories and write-in answers can be combined to create the five minimum OMB race categories plus Some Other Race, and the Two or More Races population. In addition to White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Some Other

Race, 7 of the 15 response categories are detailed Asian groups and 4 are detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups.

Coding of Race Responses. There are two types of coding operations: (1) automated coding where a write-in response is automatically coded if it matches a write-in response already contained in a database known as the "master file," and (2) expert coding, which took place when a write-in response did not match an entry already on the master file, and was sent to expert coders familiar with the subject matter. During the coding process, subject-matter specialists reviewed and coded written entries from all write-in lines available on the race question.

Editing of Race Responses. If an individual did not provide a race response, a response may have been assigned from previous census records or federal administrative records, if available, or their response may have been allocated using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the race or races of the householder, another natural-born child, or spouse of the householder were allocated.

If race could not be assigned from other sources and was not reported for anyone in the household, then the race or races of a householder in a previously processed household were allocated to the individual missing a response.

Definitions from OMB guide the Census Bureau in classifying written responses to the race question:

White—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "White" or report responses such as German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, and Egyptian. The category also includes groups such as Polish, French, Iranian, Slavic, Cajun, Chaldean, etc.

Black or African American—A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "Black or African American" or report responses such as African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, or Somali. The category also includes groups such as Ghanaian, South African, Barbadian, Kenyan, Liberian, Bahamian, etc.

American Indian or Alaska Native—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. This category includes people who indicate their race as "American Indian or Alaska Native" or report responses such as Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, or Nome Eskimo Community.

Respondents who identified themselves as "American Indian or Alaska Native" were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Metlakatla Indian Community and Umatilla) represent reservations or a confederation of tribes on a reservation. The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of federally or state-recognized tribe. The information for the 2020 Census was updated from 2010 to 2020 based on the annual Federal Register notice titled "Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs," Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, issued by OMB, and through consultation with American Indian and Alaska Native communities and leaders.

Asian—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, India, China, the Philippine Islands, Japan, Korea, or Vietnam. It includes people who indicate their race as Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Japanese, Vietnamese, and Other Asian, or provide other detailed Asian responses such as Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, Thai, Bengali, Mien, etc.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as Native Hawaiian, Chamorro, Samoan, and Other Pacific Islander or provide other detailed Pacific Islander responses such as Palauan, Tahitian, Chuukese, Pohnpeian, Saipanese, Yapese, etc.

Some Other Race—Includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents reporting entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Spanish) in response to the race question are included in this category.

Two or More Races—People may choose to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response checkboxes, by providing multiple responses, or by some combination of checkboxes and other responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire are collapsed into the five minimum race groups identified by OMB and the Census Bureau's "Some Other Race" category. For data product purposes, "Two or More Races" refers to combinations of two or more of the following race categories:

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. American Indian or Alaska Native
4. Asian
5. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
6. Some Other Race

There are 57 possible combinations (see Figure B-1) involving the race categories shown above. Thus, according to this approach, a response of "White" and "Asian" was tallied as Two or More Races, while a response of "Japanese" and "Chinese" was not because "Japanese" and "Chinese" are both Asian responses.

Figure B-1.
Two or More Races (57 Possible Specified Combinations)

1. White; Black or African American
2. White; American Indian and Alaska Native
3. White; Asian
4. White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
5. White; Some Other Race
6. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native
7. Black or African American; Asian
8. Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
9. Black or African American; Some Other Race
10. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
11. American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

12. American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
13. Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
14. Asian; Some Other Race
15. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
16. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native
17. White; Black or African American; Asian
18. White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
19. White; Black or African American; Some Other Race
20. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
21. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
22. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
23. White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
24. White; Asian; Some Other Race
25. White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
26. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
27. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
28. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
29. Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
30. Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race
31. Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
32. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
33. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race
34. American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
35. Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
36. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
37. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
38. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
39. White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
40. White; Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race
41. White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
42. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
43. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race
44. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other

Race

45. White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
46. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
47. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race
48. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
49. Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
50. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
51. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
52. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race
53. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
54. White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
55. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
56. Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
57. White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

Race Concepts

Given the many possible ways of displaying data on race, data products will provide varying levels of detail. The most common presentation shows a single line indicating “Two or More Races.” Some data products provide totals of all 57 possible combinations of two or more races, as well as subtotals of people reporting a specific number of races, such as people reporting two races and people reporting three races.

The concept “race alone” includes people who reported a single entry (e.g., Korean) and no other race, as well as people who reported two or more entries within the same major race group (e.g., Asian). For example, respondents who reported Korean and Vietnamese are part of the larger “Asian alone” race group.

The concept “race alone or in combination” includes people who reported a single race alone (e.g., Asian) and people who reported that race in combination with one or more of the other major race groups (e.g., White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race). The concept “race alone or in combination” concept, therefore, represents the maximum number of people who reported as that race group, either alone or in combination with one or more additional race(s). The sum of the six individual race “alone or in combination” categories may add to more than the total population because people who reported more than one race were tallied in each race category.

Comparability—Several important updates were made to the race question for the 2020 Census. First, write-in response areas were added for the “White” and “Black or African American” racial categories. For the 2010 Census, the “White” and

"Black or African American" categories did not have an area for write-in responses. Second, six examples were provided for each of the write-in fields allocated to the 'White," "Black or African American," and "American Indian or Alaska Native" groups. These examples represent some of the largest population groups within the geographically diverse population of each category. Third, the category "Black, African Am., or Negro" was changed to "Black or African Am." on paper questionnaires and "Black or African American" on electronic questionnaires. Fourth, the examples provided for the "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander" groups have been updated to reflect the changes in population sizes and proportions. Fifth, the checkbox category "Guamanian or Chamorro" was changed to "Chamorro." Finally, the write-in instructions for the "Some Other Race" category have been updated to better solicit detailed reporting. Whereas the 2010 Census form included the instruction to "Print race," the instruction used in the 2020 Census was updated to "Print race or origin."

Likewise, several updates were made to the amount of data that are collected from each of the write-in lines on the race question. While the 2010 Census captured up to 30 characters from each line, allowing for two distinct groups to be tabulated from each, the 2020 Census captured 200 characters, allowing for up to six groups to be coded and tabulated from each line. The OMB standards encourage the collection of more detailed information, and facilitating the reporting of detailed racial/ethnic identities for all population groups has been a major objective of the Census Bureau's research for improving race and ethnicity data over the past decade. This objective is in line with OMB standards, which encourage federal agencies to collect additional detailed data, as long as the data can be aggregated to the minimum OMB categories.

For more information about comparability to data collected in previous censuses, see Census 2010 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, revised 2012, <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf>.

Sex

Individuals were asked to mark either "male" or "female" to indicate their biological sex. For most cases in which sex was not reported, the appropriate entry was determined from the person's given (i.e., first) name and/or

household relationship. Otherwise, sex was assigned from administrative records or imputed from people in other households) or from other group quarters people (i.e., hot-deck imputation).

Sex Ratio—The sex ratio represents the balance between the male and female populations. Ratios above 100 indicate a larger male population, and ratios below 100 indicate a larger female population. This measure is derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and then multiplying by 100. It is rounded to the nearest tenth.
Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

Stepson or Stepdaughter

See "Household Type and Relationship."

Type of Institution

See "Group Quarters."

LIVING QUARTERS

All living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. Living quarters are usually found in structures that are intended for residential use, but they also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use. Any

place where someone lives is considered to be living quarters, such as an apartment, dormitory, shelter for people experiencing homelessness, barracks, or nursing facility. Even tents, old railroad cars, and boats are considered to be living quarters if someone claims them as his or her residence. Note that structures that do not meet the definition of a living quarters at the time of listing may meet the definition at the time of enumeration. Some types of structures, such as those cited in items 1 and 2 below, are included in address canvassing operations as place holders, with the final decision on their living quarters status made during enumeration. Other types of structures, such as those cited in items 3 and 4 below, are not included in the address canvassing operation.

The following examples are not considered living quarters:

1. Structures, such as houses and apartments, that resemble living quarters but are being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products, are not enumerated.
2. Single units as well as units in multiunit residential structures under construction in which no one is living or staying are not considered living quarters until construction has reached the point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Units that do not meet these criteria are not enumerated.
3. Structures in which no one is living or staying that are open to the elements—that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements—are not enumerated. Also, vacant structures with a posted sign indicating that they are condemned or they are to be demolished are not enumerated.
4. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), tents, caves, and similar types of shelter that no one is using as a usual residence are **not** considered living quarters and are not enumerated.

Housing Units

A housing unit is a living quarter in which the occupant or occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and have direct access to their living quarters from outside the building or through a common hall. Housing units are usually houses, apartments, mobile homes, groups of rooms, or single rooms that are occupied as separate living quarters. They are residences for single individuals, groups of individuals, or families who live together. A single individual or a group living in a housing unit is defined to be a household. Additional details about housing for the elderly population and group homes are provided in the section “Housing for the Older Population.”

For vacant housing units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. Nontraditional living quarters such as boats, RVs, and tents are considered to be housing units **only** if someone is living in them and they are either the occupant’s usual residence or the occupant has no usual residence elsewhere. These nontraditional living arrangements are not considered to be housing units if they are vacant.

Housing units are classified as being either occupied or vacant.

Occupied Housing Unit—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the individual or group of individuals living in it on Census Day, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, such as away on vacation, in the hospital for a short stay, or on a business trip, and will be returning.
The occupants may be an individual, a single family, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated individuals who share living arrangements.

Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, occupied by individuals who consider the hotel their usual place of residence or who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. However, when rooms in hotels and motels are used to provide shelter for people experiencing homelessness, they are not housing units. Rooms used in this way are considered group quarters.

Vacant Housing Unit—A housing unit is classified as vacant if no one is living in it on Census Day, unless its occupant or occupants are only temporarily absent—such as away on vacation, in the hospital for a short stay, or on a business trip—and will be returning.

Housing units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by individuals who have a usual residence elsewhere are classified as vacant. When housing units are vacant, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Boats, RVs, tents, caves, and similar shelter that no one is using as a usual residence are **not** considered living quarters and therefore are not enumerated at all.

Housing for the Older Population—Housing specifically for the older population has become more and more prevalent and is being identified by many different names. Living quarters in these facilities, unless they meet the definition of skilled nursing facilities, are housing units, with each resident's living quarters considered a separate housing unit if it meets the housing unit definition of direct access. These residential facilities may be referred to as senior apartments, active adult communities, congregate care,
continuing care retirement communities, independent living, board and care, or assisted living. People may have to meet certain criteria to be able to live in these facilities, but once accepted as residents they have unrestricted access to and from their units to the outside.
Housing units and group quarters may coexist under the same entity or organization and in some situations, actually share the same structure. An assisted living facility complex may have a skilled nursing floor or wing that meets the definition of a nursing facility and is, therefore, a group quarters, while the rest of the living quarters in the facility are considered to be housing units. Congregate care facilities
and continuing care retirement communities often consist of several different types of living quarters, with varying services and levels of care. Some of the living quarters in these facilities and communities are considered to be housing units and some are considered to be group quarters, depending on which definition they meet.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition was modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the housing unit definition remained essentially comparable between 1940 and 1990. Since 1990, two changes were made to the housing unit definition.

The first change eliminated the concept of "eating separately." The elimination of the eating criterion is more in keeping with the United Nations' definition of a housing unit that stresses the entire concept of separateness rather than the specific "eating" element. Although the "eating separately" criterion previously was included in the definition of a housing unit, the data needed to distinguish whether the
occupants ate separately from any other people in the building were not collected. (Questions that asked households about their eating arrangements have not been included in the census since 1970.) Therefore, the current definition better reflects the information that is used in the determination of a housing unit.

The second change for Census 2000 and the 2010 Census eliminated the "number of nonrelatives" criterion; that is, "9 or more people unrelated to the householder" that caused a conversion of housing units to group quarters. This change was prompted by the following considerations: 1) there were relatively few such conversions made as a result of this rule in 1990; 2) household relationship and housing data were lost by converting these units to group quarters; and 3) there was no empirical support for establishing a particular number of nonrelatives as a threshold for these conversions.

In 1960, 1970, and 1980, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and other similar places where 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents were counted as part of the housing inventory. However, an evaluation of the data collection procedures prior to the 1990 Census indicated that the concept of permanency was a difficult and confusing procedure for enumerators to apply correctly. Consequently, in the 1990 Census, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were not counted as housing units. This procedure was used in the 2020 Census.

Group Quarters

Group quarters are places where people live or stay in a group living arrangement that are owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. This is not a typical household-type living arrangement. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other.

Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled-nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories.

Institutional Group Quarters

Institutional group quarters (group quarters type codes 101–106, 201–203, 301, 401–405) are facilities that house those who are primarily ineligible, unable, or unlikely to participate in the labor force while residents.

Correctional Facilities for Adults (codes 101–106)—Correctional facilities for adults include the following types:

Federal detention centers (code 101)—Federal detention centers are stand alone, generally multilevel, federally operated correctional facilities that provide "short-term" confinement or custody of adults pending adjudication or sentencing. These facilities may hold pretrial detainees, holdovers, sentenced offenders, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) inmates, formerly called Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) inmates. These facilities include Metropolitan Correctional Centers (MCCs), Metropolitan Detention Centers (MDCs), Federal Detention Centers (FDCs), Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers, ICE Service Processing Centers, and ICE Contract Detention Facilities.

Federal (code 102) and state (code 103) prisons—Federal and state prisons are adult correctional facilities where people convicted of crimes serve their sentences. Common names include prison, penitentiary, correctional institution, federal or state correctional facility, and conservation camp. The prisons are classified by two types of control: 1) "federal" (operated by or for the Bureau of Prisons of the U.S. Department of Justice) and 2) "state." Residents who are forensic patients or criminally insane are classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration. Patients in hospitals (units, wings, or floors) operated by or for federal or state correctional authorities are counted in the prison population. Other forensic patients will be enumerated in psychiatric hospital units and floors for long-term non-acute patients. This category may include privately operated correctional facilities.

Local jails and other municipal confinement facilities (code 104)—Local jails and other municipal confinement facilities

are correctional facilities operated by or for counties, cities, and American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments. These facilities hold adults detained pending adjudication and/or people committed after adjudication. This category also includes work farms and camps used to hold people awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences. Residents who are forensic patients or criminally insane are classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration. Patients in hospitals (units, wings, or floors) operated by or for local correctional authorities are counted in the jail population. Other forensic patients will be enumerated in psychiatric hospital units and floors for long-term non-acute care patients. This category may include privately operated correctional facilities.

Correctional residential facilities (code 105)—Correctional residential facilities are community-based facilities operated for correctional purposes. The facility residents may be allowed extensive contact with the community, such as for employment or attending school, but are obligated to occupy the premises at night. Examples of correctional residential facilities are halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study centers.
Military disciplinary barracks and jails (code 106)—Military disciplinary barracks and jails are correctional facilities managed by the military to hold those awaiting trial or convicted of crimes.

Juvenile Facilities (codes 201–203)—Juvenile facilities include the following:

Group homes for juveniles (noncorrectional) (code 201)—Group homes for juveniles include community-based group living arrangements for youth in residential settings that are able to accommodate three or more clients of a service provider. The group home provides room and board and services, including behavioral, psychological, or social programs. Generally, clients are not related to the caregiver or to each other. Examples of non-correctional group homes for juveniles are maternity homes for unwed mothers, orphanages, and homes for abused and neglected children in need of services. Group homes for juveniles do not include residential treatment centers for juveniles or group homes operated by or for correctional authorities.

Residential treatment centers for juveniles (noncorrectional) (code 202)—Includes facilities that primarily serve youth that provide services on-site in a highly structured live-in environment for the treatment of drug/alcohol abuse, mental illness, and emotional/behavioral disorders. These facilities are staffed 24 hours a day. The focus of a residential treatment center is on the treatment program. Residential treatment centers for juveniles do not include facilities operated by or for correctional authorities.
Correctional facilities intended for juveniles (code 203)—Correctional facilities intended for juveniles include specialized facilities that provide strict confinement for their residents and detain juveniles awaiting adjudication, commitment or placement, and/or those being held for diagnosis or classification. Also included are correctional facilities where residents are permitted contact with the community for purposes such as attending school or holding a job. Examples of correctional facilities intended for juveniles are residential training schools and farms, reception and diagnostic centers, group homes operated by or for correctional authorities, detention centers, and boot camps for juvenile delinquents.

Nursing Facilities/Skilled-Nursing Facilities (code 301)—Nursing facilities/Skilled-nursing facilities include facilities licensed to provide medical care with 7-day, 24-hour coverage for people requiring long-term non-acute care. People in these facilities require nursing care, regardless of age. Either of these types of facilities may be referred to as nursing homes.

Other Institutional Facilities (codes 401–405)—Other institutional facilities include the following:

Mental (psychiatric) hospitals and psychiatric units in other hospitals (code 401)—Mental (psychiatric) hospitals and

psychiatric units in other hospitals include psychiatric hospitals, units and floors for long-term non-acute care patients. The primary function of the hospital, unit, or floor is to provide diagnostic and treatment services for long-term non-acute patients who have psychiatric-related illness. All patients are enumerated in this category.

Hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere (code 402)—Hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere include hospitals that have any patients who have no exit or disposition plan, or who are known as "boarder patients" or "boarder babies." All hospitals are eligible for inclusion in this category except psychiatric hospitals, units, wings, or floors operated by federal, state, or local correctional authorities. Patients in hospitals operated by these correctional authorities will be counted in the prison or jail population. Psychiatric units and hospice units in hospitals are also excluded. Only patients with no usual home elsewhere are enumerated in this category.

In-patient hospice facilities (both free-standing and units in hospitals) (code 403)—In-patient hospice facilities (both free-standing and units in hospitals) include facilities that provide palliative, comfort, and supportive care for terminally ill patients and their families. Only patients with no usual home elsewhere are tabulated in this category.

Military treatment facilities with assigned patients (code 404)—Military treatment facilities with assigned patients include military hospitals and medical centers with active duty patients assigned to the facility. Only these patients are enumerated in this category.

Residential schools for people with disabilities (code 405)—Residential schools for people with disabilities include schools that provide the teaching of skills for daily living, education programs, and care for students with disabilities in a live-in environment. Examples of residential schools for people with disabilities are residential schools for the physically or developmentally disabled.

Noninstitutional Group Quarters

Noninstitutional group quarters (group quarters type codes 501, 601, 602, 701, 702, 704, 706, 801, 802, 900, 901, 903, and 904) are facilities that house those who are primarily eligible, able, or likely to participate in the labor force while residents.

College/University Student Housing (code 501)—College/university student housing includes residence halls, and other buildings, including apartment-style student housing, designed primarily to house college and university students in a group living arrangement either on or off campus. These facilities are owned, leased, or managed either by a college, university, or seminary, or by a private entity or organization. Fraternity and sorority housing recognized by the college or university are included as college student housing. However, students attending the U.S. Naval Academy, U.S. Military Academy (West Point), U.S. Coast Guard Academy, and U.S. Air Force Academy are counted in military group quarters.

Military Quarters (codes 601 and 602)—Military quarters (code 601) are facilities that include military personnel living in barracks (including "open" barrack transient quarters) and dormitories and military ships (code 602). Patients assigned to Military Treatment Facilities and people being held in military disciplinary barracks and jails are not enumerated in this category. Patients in military treatment facilities with no usual home elsewhere are not enumerated in this category.

Other Noninstitutional Facilities (codes 701, 702, 704, 706, 801, 802, 900, 901, 902, 903, and 904)—Other noninstitutional facilities include the following:

Emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities) for people experiencing homelessness (code 701)—Emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities) for people experiencing homelessness are facilities where people experiencing homelessness stay overnight. These include:

1. Shelters that operate on a first-come, first-serve basis where people must leave in the morning and have no guaranteed bed for the next night.
2. Shelters where people know that they have a bed for a specified period of time (even if they leave the building every day).
3. Shelters that provide temporary shelter during extremely cold weather (such as churches). This category does not include shelters that operate only in the event of a natural disaster.

Examples are emergency and transitional shelters; missions; hotels and motels used to shelter people experiencing homelessness; shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or experiencing homelessness; and similar places known to have people experiencing homelessness.

Soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations (codes 702, 704, and 706)—This category includes soup kitchens that offer meals organized as food service lines or bag or box lunches for people experiencing homelessness; street locations where mobile food vans regularly stop to provide food to people experiencing homelessness; and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations where people experiencing homelessness live without paying to stay. This would also include persons staying in preidentified car, recreational vehicle (RV), and tent encampments. Targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations must have a specific location description; for example, "the Brooklyn Bridge at the corner of Bristol Drive," "the 700 block of Taylor Street behind the old warehouse," or the address of the parking lot being utilized.

Group homes intended for adults (code 801)—Group homes intended for adults are community-based group living arrangements in residential settings that are able to accommodate three or more clients of a service provider. The group home provides room and board and services, including behavioral, psychological, or social programs. Generally, clients are not related to the caregiver or to each other. Group homes do not include residential treatment centers or facilities operated by or for correctional authorities.

Residential treatment centers for adults (code 802)—Residential treatment centers for adults provide treatment on-site in a highly structured live-in environment for the treatment of drug/alcohol abuse, mental illness, and emotional/behavioral disorders. They are staffed 24 hours a day. The focus of a residential treatment center is on the treatment program. Residential treatment centers do not include facilities operated by or for correctional authorities.

Maritime/Merchant vessels (code 900)—Maritime/merchant vessels include U.S. owned and operated flag vessels used for commercial or noncombatant government related purposes at U.S. ports, upon the sea, or on the Great Lakes.

Workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers (code 901)—Workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers include facilities such as dormitories, bunkhouses, and similar types of group living arrangements for agricultural and non-agricultural workers. This category also includes facilities that provide a full-time, year-round residential program offering a vocational training and employment program that helps young people 16 to 24 years old learn a trade, earn a high school diploma or GED, and get help finding a job. Examples are group living quarters at migratory farm-worker camps, construction workers' camps, Job Corps centers, and vocational training facilities.

Living quarters for victims of natural disasters (code 903)—Living quarters for victims of natural disasters are temporary group living arrangements established as a result of natural disasters.

Other noninstitutional group quarters (code 904)—Other noninstitutional group quarters

Comparability—The 2020 definition for College/University Student Housing was expanded for clarity. References were added for apartment-style student housing and that college and university student housing can be either on or off

campus.

The 2010 Census definitions were streamlined because of the consolidation of group quarters types after Census 2000.

Since Census 2000, group quarters are either institutional group quarters or noninstitutional group quarters.

Institutional group quarters are facilities that house those who are primarily ineligible, unable, or unlikely to participate in the labor force while residents. This definition has been simplified since the 1990 and 2000 censuses (both used the same definition, which focused on institutions providing formally authorized, supervised care or custody) to focus on labor force participation.

The phrase "institutionalized persons" in the 1990 Census data was changed to "institutionalized population" in Census 2000 and continues in the 2020 Census.

The phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions in both the 1990 and 2000 censuses. In Census 2000, staff living in institutions included those living in "agricultural workers' dormitories," "other workers' dormitories," "Job Corps and vocational training facilities," "dormitories for nurses and interns in military hospitals," and "dormitories for nurses and interns in general hospitals." In the 2020 and 2010 censuses, all these groups are categorized as "workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers."

Noninstitutional group quarters—In the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau used the phrase "other persons in group quarters" for people living in noninstitutionalized group quarters. Since 2000, the group is referred to as the "noninstitutionalized population." Noninstitutional group quarters are facilities that house those who are primarily eligible, able, or likely to participate in the labor force while a resident.

As of Census 2000, the Census Bureau dropped the rule of classifying ten or more unrelated people living together as living in noninstitutional group quarters. This rule was used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses. In the 1970 Census, the rule was six or more unrelated people.

Military quarters—In 1960 data products, people in military barracks were shown only for men. Starting in 1970 and to the present, data are available for both men and women in military barracks. What were classified as "transient quarters for temporary residents (military or civilian)" in Census 2000 data products no longer include the civilian population, and the military residents are tabulated in "military quarters" in 2010 and 2020 Census data products.

Other noninstitutional facilities—Since the 2010 Census, "workers group living quarters and Job Corps centers" are comprised of the following Census 2000 group quarters types: "agriculture workers' dormitories," "other workers' dormitories," "Job Corps and vocational training facilities," and "dormitories for nurses and interns in hospitals (general and military)." As in Census 2000 and the 1990 Census, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of people sharing the dormitory. In the 1980 Census, ten or more unrelated people had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters.

The following group quarters types that were included in Census 2000 are no longer classified as group quarters: "military hotels/campgrounds," "transient locations," and "other nonhousehold living situations."

Since Census 2000, rooming and boarding houses are classified as housing units. In the 1990 Census, these were considered group quarters.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Household Size

This question is based on the count of people in occupied housing units. All people occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

Tenure

Tenure was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied.

Owner-Occupied—A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is Person 1 on the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement, such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home, including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although most tables show total owner-occupied counts, selected tables separately identify the two owner categories.

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

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or loan, or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 Census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage. In Census 2000, we continued with the same tenure categories used in the 1990 Census. In 2010, the instruction "Include home equity loans" was added following the response category "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?" Additional changes included revising the wording of two response categories from "Rented for cash rent?" to "Rented?" and "Occupied without payment of cash rent?" to "Occupied without payment of rent?"

Vacancy Status

The data on vacancy status were obtained from Enumerator Questionnaire item C. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by census enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent" and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

Rented, Not Occupied—These are vacant units rented but not yet occupied, including units where money has been paid or agreed upon, but the renter has not yet moved in.

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only." If units are offered either "for rent" or "for sale," they are included in the "for rent" classification.

Sold, Not Occupied—These are vacant units sold but not yet occupied, including units that have been sold recently, but the new owner has not yet moved in.

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, freezer plant, or food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the categories specified above, it is classified as "Other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of the owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied, and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Rental Vacancy Rate—The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied, and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Available Housing Vacancy Rate—The available housing vacancy rate is the proportion of the housing inventory that is vacant-for-sale only and vacant-for-rent. It is computed by dividing the sum of vacant-for-sale-only housing units and vacant-for-rent housing units, by the sum of occupied units, vacant-for-sale-only housing units, vacant-sold-not-occupied housing units, vacant-for-rent housing units, and vacant- rented-not-occupied housing units, and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. Since 1990, we have used the category "For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use." In earlier censuses, separate categories were used to collect data on these types of vacant units. Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. Beginning in 1990 and continuing into Census 2000, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units. Census 2000 used a single vacancy status category for units that were either "Rented or sold, not occupied." In 2010, we used two separate categories "Rented, not occupied" and "Sold, not occupied." This change provided consistency

with the American Community Survey and the Housing Vacancy Survey. These revised categories were incorporated in the calculations of the homeowner vacancy, rental vacancy, and the available housing vacancy rates.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero.

Area Measurement and Density

The 2020 Census summary file geographic header record provides the size, in square meters, of geographic entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates and disseminates data. Land area is shown in Field Name AREALAND (starting position 199) and water area in Field Name AREAWATR (starting position 213). To convert square meters to square kilometers, divide by 1,000,000; to convert square kilometers to square miles, divide by 2.589988; to convert square meters to square miles, divide by 2,589,988.
Population density (average number of people per square mile) is calculated by dividing the number of people in a specified geographic area by its land area in square miles.

Housing unit density (average number of housing units per square mile) is calculated by dividing the number of housing units in a specified geographic area by its land area in square miles.

Interpolation

Interpolation is frequently used to calculate medians or quartiles and to approximate standard errors from tables based on interval data. Different kinds of interpolation may be used to estimate the value of a function between two known values, depending on the form of the distribution. The most common distributional assumption is that the data are linear, resulting in linear interpolation.

Median

This measure represents the middle value (if *n* is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if *n* is even) in an ordered list of *n* data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. Each median is calculated using a standard distribution. The standard distribution for the calculation of median age is:

Age [116]

Under 1 year
1 year
2 years
3 years
4 years
5 years
.
.
.
112 years
113 years

114 years
115 years and over

(For more information, see "Interpolation.")

Jam values will be assigned whenever the median falls in an open-ended interval. For example, if the median age value fell in the open-ended category 115 years and over, the value displayed would be 115+. The presentation of jam values will vary between products and types of media.

For data products displayed in data.census.gov, publications, or in display table format, medians that fall in the upper-most category of an open-ended distribution will be shown with a plus symbol (+) appended, and medians that fall in the lowest category of an open-ended distribution will be shown with a minus symbol (–) appended. For other data products and data files that are downloaded by users (i.e., FTP files), plus and minus signs will not be appended.

Percentage

This measure is calculated by taking the number of items in a group possessing a characteristic of interest and dividing by the total number of items in that group, and then multiplying by 100.

Rate

This is a measure of occurrences in a given period of time divided by the possible number of occurrences during that period. For example, the homeowner vacancy rate is calculated by dividing the number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied, and then multiplying by 100. Rates are sometimes presented as percentages.

Appendix C Data Collection and Processing Procedures

See 2010 Census Summary File 1 Technical Documentation <http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2010/technical-documentation/complete-tech-docs/summary-file/sf1.pdf> for information on "Data Collection and Processing Procedures.