

Selected Appendixes: 2010

Population and Housing Unit Counts

2010 Census of Population and Housing

Issued June 2012

CPH-2-A



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CPH-2-A



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*Maps may be found in the *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, CPH-2 statistical reports, in print and on the Internet at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/>.

How to Use This Census Report

The appendixes contained in this volume supplement the 2010 Census, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports for the United States, states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. These reports provide 2010 Census and historical comparisons of the population and housing unit counts. They also provide area measurements and density. The user notes section of each report documents geographic changes over the past decade. This series is similar to the Census 2000 PHC-3 series.

Appendixes A through D, and F through H, described below, are in this report. Appendix E is found in the separate statistical reports of the CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, or on the Internet at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/>.

Appendix A, Geographic Terms and Concepts. Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census products.

Appendix B, Definitions of Subject Characteristics. Contains definitions for the subject matter terms used in census products, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. Population characteristics are defined first, followed by the definitions of the housing subjects.

Appendix C, Data Collection and Processing Procedures. Explains the 2010 Census mission and scope and provides thumbnail descriptions of 2010 Census operations.

Appendix D, Questionnaire. Presents a facsimile of the 2010 Census questionnaire used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix E, Maps. Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

Appendix F, Operational Overview and Accuracy of the Data. Provides information on confidentiality of the data, imputation of housing unit status and population counts, sources of errors in the data, and data editing.

Appendix G, Residence Rule and Residence Situations for the 2010 Census of the United States. Contains a description of the residence rule and residence situations used by Census Bureau staff to guide decisions on where people should be counted in the 2010 Census. This document is the basis for residence-related sections of questionnaires, collection instruments, field materials, and training materials.

Appendix H, Acknowledgments. Lists many of the U.S. Census Bureau staff who participated in report preparation.

Any changes to or explanatory information about the reports in this series that occur after they have gone to print are available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/notes/errata.pdf>.

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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 (see Figure A-2). As another example, because urban areas are defined on the basis of 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 computer-readable 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.

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 and core based statistical areas.

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

Because federally recognized American Indian areas can cross state lines, a separate American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian area (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 of names followed by the state portions of each area. Also, 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.

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, tribal designated statistical areas, and state designated tribal statistical areas. Statistical tribal subdivisions can exist within Oklahoma tribal statistical areas. 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 (ANCSA) (Pub. L. 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 non-profit 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 thirteenth ANRC represents Alaska Natives who do not live in Alaska and do not identify with any of the twelve corporations. The Census Bureau does not provide data for this thirteenth ANRC because it has no defined geographic extent and thus, it 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 (ANSI) 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 Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code and an eight-digit National Standard (ANSI) 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 Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code and an eight-digit National Standard (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 Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (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 Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code assigned alphabetically within state, and an eight-digit National Standard (ANSI) 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 |
| 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 ahupua'a 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 Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within the state of Hawaii, and an eight-digit National Standard (ANSI) 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 Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within state, and an eight-digit National Standard (ANSI) 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 Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and an eight-digit National Standard (ANSI) code that is the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. 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 Alaska Native Regional Corporation (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 Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and an eight-digit National Standard (ANSI) 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 Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and an eight-digit National Standard (ANSI) 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 Oklahoma tribal statistical areas 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 Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and an eight-digit National Standard (ANSI) 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 Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and an eight-digit National Standard (ANSI) 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 Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code, and an eight-digit National Standard (ANSI) 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 are as follows:

| 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 (ANVSA) | 6000 to 7999 | E1 |
| Tribal designated statistical area (TDSA) | 8000 to 8999 | D6 |
| State AIR. | 9000 to 9499 | D4 |
| State designated tribal statistical area (SDTSA) | 9500 to 9998 | D9 |
| AIANNHA type | American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian area indicator | |
| Hawaiian home land | T | |
| American Indian reservation including associated off-reservation trust land | M | |
| American Indian reservation 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 geographic database (see "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 1 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 county but is not within the legal boundary of any county subdivision. 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 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.

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 block group 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 and unique geographic areas defined within federally recognized American Indian reservations and can cross state and county boundaries (see “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 zero 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 0. To differentiate between county-based block groups and tribal block groups, the codes for tribal block groups use an alphabetic character (see “Tribal Block Group”).

BOUNDARY CHANGES

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:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties or executive orders and governmental action placing additional lands in trust.
6. Decisions by federal, state, and local courts.
7. Redistricting for congressional districts and state legislative districts.
8. Ancillary changes to legal or statistical areas as a result of annexations and detachments; for example, reduction of territory for a census designated place as the result of an annexation by an adjacent incorporated place.
9. Changes to correct errors or more accurately place boundaries relative to visible features.
10. Changes to statistical areas as the result 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: the Boundary and Annexation Survey, Redistricting Data Program, and the School District Review Program. 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 census designated place 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 (see “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, see Figure A-3.

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 (see “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, see 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 due to population growth or merged as a result of substantial population decline.

Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow nonvisible legal boundaries, such as minor civil division (MCD) 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 (see “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 zeroes and trailing zeroes 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 zeroes (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 for 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 (see “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 (FIPS), American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and Census Bureau codes.

Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS)—These are codes formerly known as Federal Information Processing Standards codes, until the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) 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, albeit with a revised meaning for the FIPS acronym. Geographic entities covered under FIPS include states, counties, congressional districts, core based statistical areas, 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, congressional district, and core based statistical area codes are unique within nation; FIPS 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)—With the removal of geographic entities from Federal Information Processing Standards oversight, the Census Bureau and other federal agencies have sought American National Standards Institute (ANSI) oversight authority for geographic entity codes. These codes are referred to as “National Standard” 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 FIPS and ANSI codes—Geographic entities for which NIST formerly provided Federal Information Processing Standards oversight will continue to be referred to as FIPS (Federal Information Processing Series) codes in some Census Bureau data products, despite the Census Bureau having sought 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 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, 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 (NS) code for states, counties, places, county subdivisions, subminor civil divisions, consolidated cities, Alaska Native Regional Corporations, 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.” NS 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 FIPS or 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.

Congressional District Codes—Congressional districts are identified by a two-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) 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:

- 01 to 53—Congressional district codes
- 00—At large (single district for state)
- 98—Nonvoting delegate

CONSOLIDATED CITY

Consolidated City—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 (see "Place").

CORE BASED STATISTICAL AREAS 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 New England city and town areas (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 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 CBSAs 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 CBSAs 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 CBSAs defined nationwide, that OMB 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 CBSA (or 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 persons 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, 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:

| CBSA 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 (FIPS) code based on alphabetical sequence that is unique within state and an eight-digit National Standard feature identifier.

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 (FIPS) code based on alphabetical sequence within state and an eight-digit National Standard feature identifier.

Legal Entities

Minor civil divisions (MCDs) are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of a county in many 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, charter townships, commissioner districts, election districts, election precincts, gores, grants, locations, magisterial districts, 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 (ANSI) code that is the same as the FIPS and ANSI 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 (AIRs) 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 ANSI code of eight zeroes 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 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 MCDs.

Unorganized territories (UTs) are defined by the Census Bureau in nine 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 FIPS and ANSI 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; places; consolidated cities; Alaska Native Regional Corporations; American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas; and American Indian tribal subdivisions.

Functional status describes 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 providing primary general-purpose functions.
- 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 government.
- I Inactive governmental unit that has the power to provide primary special-purpose functions.
- N Nonfunctioning legal entity.
- S Statistical entity.

Internal point—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. 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 description (LSAD)—The LSAD describes the particular typology for each geographic entity; that is, whether the entity is a borough, city, county, town, or township, 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.

Name—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; i.e., 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 use 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 is the new American National Standards Institute (ANSI) 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 zeroes. 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 zeroes.

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." For the 1990 and previous censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau referred to the entities as "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.

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 Census 2000, 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.

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 (BAS), 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, 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; a CDP with the same name as in an earlier census does not necessarily have the same boundary. 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 is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the Census Bureau. All places shown in decennial census data products for Hawaii 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, which also does not have incorporated places, the Census Bureau recognizes only CDPs and refers to them as *comunidades* or *zonas urbanas*. Guam also has only CDPs.

Place Codes are of two types. The five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) 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 (ANSI) 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 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. 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 AREAS

Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are geographic areas for which the Census Bureau provides selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of census records that are screened to protect confidentiality. These extracts are referred to as public use microdata sample (PUMS) files.

For the 2010 Census, each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and some Island Area participants delineated PUMAs for use in presenting PUMS data based on a 5 percent sample of decennial census or American Community Survey data. These areas are required to contain at least 100,000 people. This is different from Census 2000 when two types of PUMAs were defined: a 5 percent PUMA as for 2010 and an additional super-PUMA designed to provide a 1 percent sample. The PUMAs are identified by a five-digit census code unique within state.

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 termed “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 (CDPs): 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 DISTRICTS (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 provide 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 both on the grade range that a school district operates and also 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 12 or prekindergarten through 12 grade range (for example, K-6 or pre-K-8). These elementary school districts do not provide direct educational services for grades 7-12, 9-12, 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. There are no situations where an elementary school district does not exist and a secondary school district exists in Census Bureau records.

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 DISTRICTS (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 2000 Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Redistricting Data 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 (SLDP) 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; in Maryland, 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 exist.

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 completely different from those used in 2000. For the 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 completely 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 will 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.

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)—An urbanized area consists 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 in the vicinity of large places.

Urban Clusters (UCs)—An urban cluster consists 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.

Urban Area Titles and Codes—The title of each UA and UC may contain up to three incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) names and will include 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 will include 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 Place—The 2010 Census urban areas will 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.

URBAN GROWTH AREAS

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 (FIPS) code associated with the incorporated place for which the UGA is named.

VOTING DISTRICTS

Voting Districts (VTDs) refer to the generic name for geographic entities, such as precincts, wards, and election districts, established by state governments for the purpose of 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 "ZZZZZ" 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 AREAS

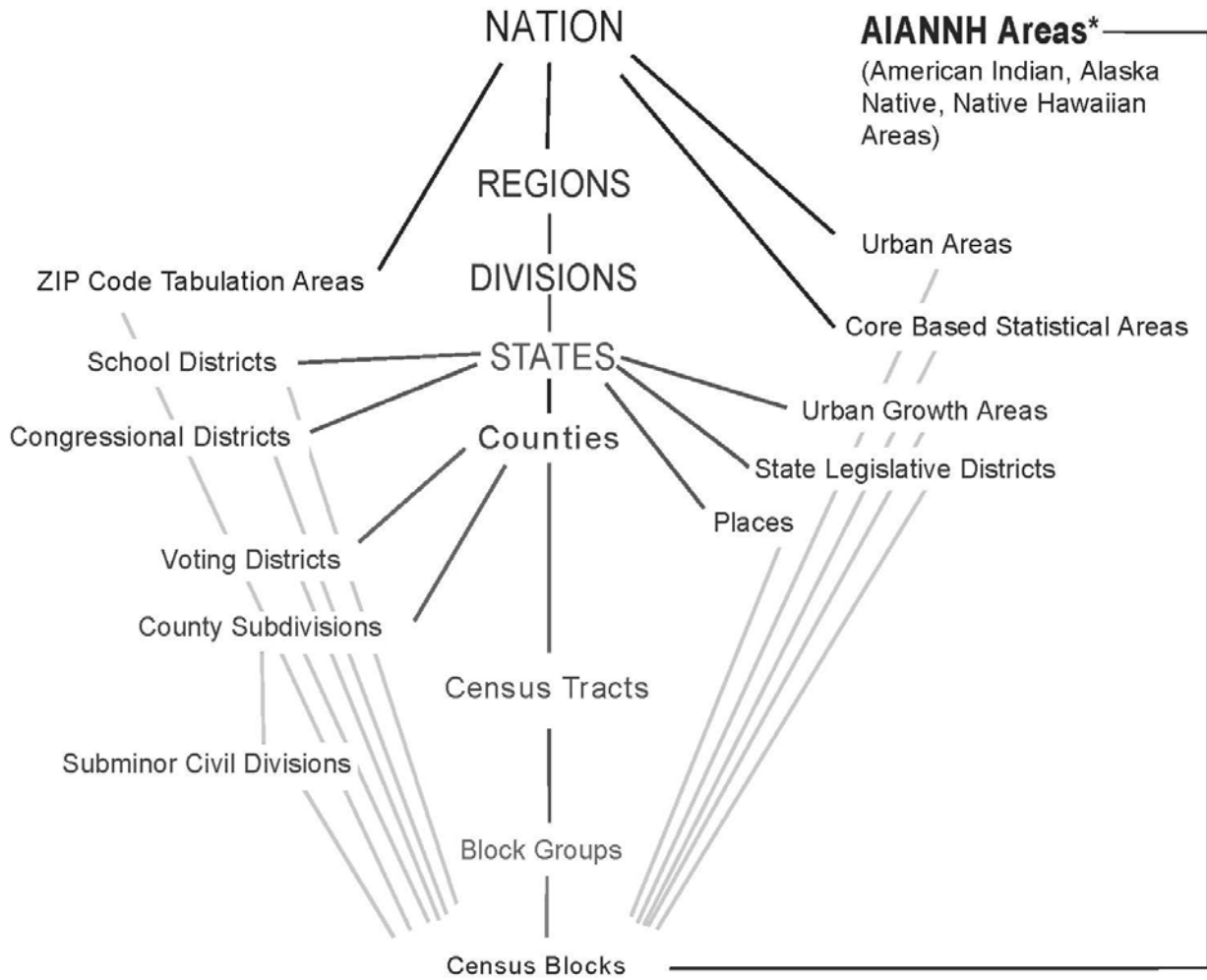
ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are approximate area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) five-digit ZIP Code service areas that the Census Bureau creates using whole blocks to present statistical data from censuses and surveys. The Census Bureau defines ZCTAs by allocating each block that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

Figure A-1.

Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities



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

Figure A-2.

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

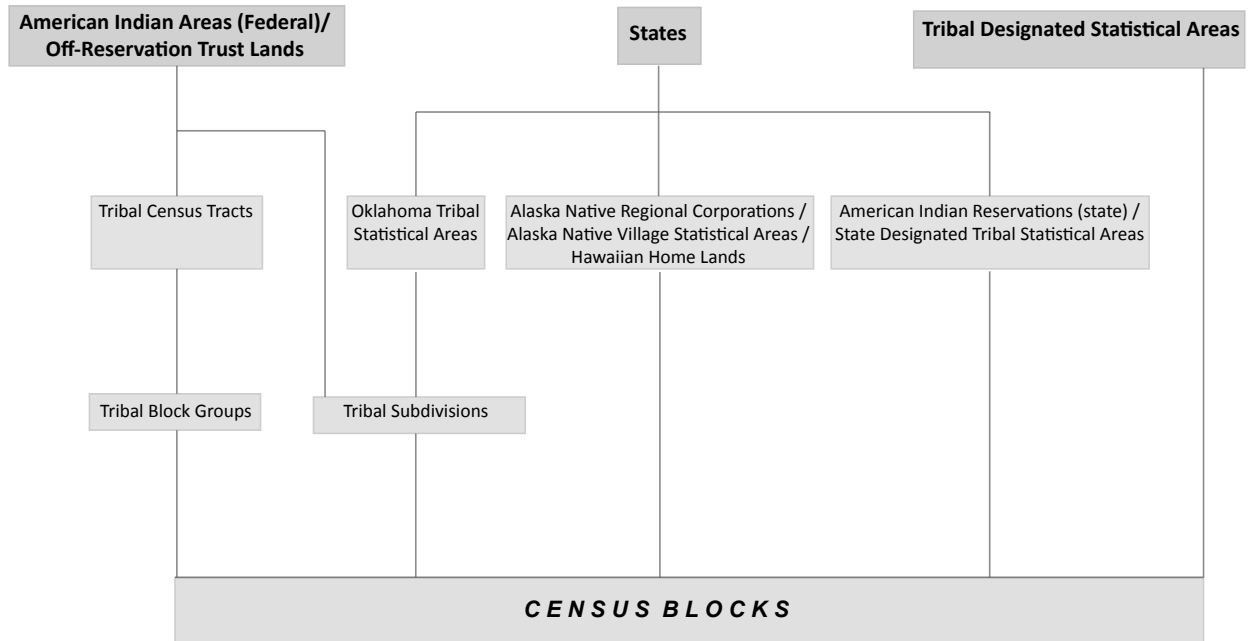


Figure A-3.

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

Appendix B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION

The 2010 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 2010 Census. In addition to the resident population, this report series also contains a report for Puerto Rico and includes Puerto Rico data at the end of many of the tables in the summary report for the United States.

In this report, total population counts (the sum of all people living in housing units and group quarters) are presented for various geographic entities. Separate population characteristics (e.g., age, gender, or race) are not shown.

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 also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use. Any place where someone lives is considered to be a living quarters, such as an apartment, a dormitory, a shelter for people experiencing homelessness, a barracks, or a 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 placeholders, 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 quarters 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, for groups of individuals, or for 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 one 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,” which 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. In Census 2000 and the 2010 Census, we continued the procedure adopted in 1990.

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. This is not a typical household-type living arrangement. 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. 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.

Comparability. Like in Census 2000, rooming and boarding houses are classified as housing units in the 2010 Census. In the 1990 Census, these were considered group quarters.

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. Zero is indicated by showing a dash (-).

Area Measurement

Area measurements (land area, water area, and total area) provide the size of geographic entities. Total area is the sum of land area and water area. In this report series, area measurements are displayed in square miles after being converted from square meters by dividing by 2,589,988.

Average (Mean)

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum (or aggregate) of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, average population or housing units per square mile (see “Density”) is computed by dividing the total population or number of housing units within a geographic entity (for example, United States, state, county, place) by the land area of that entity measured in square miles (see “Area Measurement”).

Density

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.

In this report series, 2010 Census density is calculated from land area after it is converted to square miles (see “Area Measurement”) and rounded to two decimal places. When density is shown for older decades (which only occurs in the summary report for the United States), the values are shown exactly as they were in the Census 2000 PHC-3 series.

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.

Appendix C.

Data Collection and Processing Procedures

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2010 CENSUS MISSION AND SCOPE

Beginning with the Congressional Act of March 6, 1902, the U.S. Census Bureau was legally established as the “official” data collector for the United States of America. The Census Bureau routinely conducts multiple national, large-scale household surveys and censuses to provide the Administration; Congress; state, local, and tribal planners; the business community; trade associations; academicians; and other data users with a vast array of essential information. Most notable is the every 10-year (decennial) census of population and housing.

This section provides an overview of operations and systems in the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. To assist in understanding terms in the descriptions of many operations or to learn more about the 2010 Census, please refer to <www.2010census.gov> or the official 2010 Census glossary of acronyms, where detailed definitions of terms and acronyms can be found at <www.census.gov/dmd/www/glossary.html>. Thumbnail descriptions are found in this section as well as the operational timeline for the operations and the contact information for the 12 regional offices.

The mission, upon which we define the requirements and build the systems, is “the 2010 Census will conduct a census of population and housing, and disseminate the data to the President, the States, and to the American people.” The scope of the 2010 Census is as follows:

- The 2010 Census shall cover the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Pacific Island Area of American Samoa, and Federally Affiliated Americans overseas.
- The Census Day for the 2010 Census shall be April 1, 2010; have a boundary reference date of January 1, 2010; and deliver apportionment counts to the President by December 31, 2010, and redistricting counts to the states by April 1, 2011.
- The 2010 Census concludes upon delivery of all products and the subsequent headquarters closeout activities ending September 30, 2013.

The focus of this section is the 2010 Census. It does not include descriptions of the American Community Survey or the Master Address File/Topographically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER®) database Enhancement Program. It should also be noted that from a strategy and

operational perspective, Puerto Rico is treated the same as the 50 States and the District of Columbia, with the exception of language (Spanish) and minor program modifications.

SIX OPERATIONAL PLANNING CATEGORIES

The forty-four 2010 Census operations and operation groups are categorized into 1 of the 6 categories based on the similarity of their missions. High-level descriptions of the operational planning categories are:

1. **Provide Support**—This category is concerned with supporting operations of the 2010 Census through the organization and operation of the census business processes that make the census mission possible. Activities include operational support, planning and management support, as well as infrastructure support and system design, development, and testing.
2. **Establish Where to Count**—This category is concerned with gathering and compiling the needed inputs to ensure the completeness of the geographic and address data that make up the framework for the census, as well as establishing the respondent data collection universe for the census itself. These activities provide the basis for the work done to collect respondent information.
3. **Collect and Integrate Respondent Information**—This category is concerned with the actual collection of census respondent information as derived through processing completed census forms delivered by the U.S. Postal Service or gathered through field enumeration activities.
4. **Provide Census Results**—This category is concerned with the refinement of collected census response data and dissemination of census results. Response data collected from census forms processing and field enumeration are refined and edited to produce an accurate count with complete data characteristics. These counts with characteristic data are then summarized, which removes personally identifiable information. A wide array of census products are then produced and disseminated.
5. **Measure Census Coverage**—This category includes coverage measurement operations that are separate from and independent of the census operations. They are designed to provide estimates of net coverage error and omissions and erroneous enumerations for persons in housing units and for the housing units themselves. These activities provide the needed inputs, which allow census coverage to be measured.
6. **Analyze and Research the Census**—This category includes 2010 Census assessments, evaluations, and experiments. Assessments are used to document final volumes and rates for individual operations or processes, using data from production files and activities; quality control files and activities; and information collected from debriefings and lessons learned. Evaluations analyze the outcomes of pre-specified census operations, such as the effectiveness of integrated communications. Experiments are studies that occur during the census to learn about new or different methodologies which inform the 2020 Census design.

1. Provide Support

The Provide Support operational planning category includes the operations that sustain the 2010 Census through activities that allow the data collection operations to run smoothly and efficiently. These activities include planning and management support, security, public communications, language translation, materials support, infrastructure support, and management of system design, development, and deployment.

1. **2010 Census Management Operations**—Responsible for the planning and implementation of all 2010 Census operations.

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2. **Content and Forms Design Operation**—Responsible for the design and content of questionnaires and other materials in order to generate high and consistent response rates across all 2010 Census operations.
 3. **Security, Privacy, and Confidentiality Operations**—Ensures that all 2010 Census operations adhere to the appropriate security, privacy, and confidentiality policies and regulations.
 4. **Field Infrastructure Support Operations**—Supports all 2010 Census field data collection operations through staffing, office space and computing infrastructure deployment and support, and supply and material distribution.
 5. **Language Services Operations**—Supports the language needs of the 2010 Census operations by translating materials to the over 40 languages targeted for 2010 Census.
 6. **Integrated Communications Services Operation**—Responsible for educating, creating awareness and motivating persons to participate by responding to the 2010 Census.

2. Establish Where to Count

The Establish Where to Count operational planning category includes the operations that perform activities to gather and compile the geographic and address data that make up the framework for the 2010 Census. This includes activities that create and manage the respondent data collection universes for the census data collection operations.

7. **Geographic Updating and Delineation Operation**—Determines, delineates, and updates the geographic area boundaries for data collection.
8. **Administrative Records Updating Operation**—Uses administrative records sources from the U.S. Postal Service (USPS), local governments, and independent organizations to ensure the address list is as complete as possible.
9. **Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) Operation**—Provides the opportunity for tribal, state, and local governments to review and comment on the Census Bureau's address list to ensure an accurate and complete enumeration of their communities.
10. **New Construction Operation**—Provides the opportunity for tribal and local governments to report newly constructed living quarters in the enumeration areas where the Census Bureau delivers questionnaires using the USPS.
11. **Address Canvassing Field Operation**—Collects updated living quarters addresses, geographic features, and spatial information, including the verified LUCA updates.
12. **Group Quarters Validation Field Operation**—Classifies "Other Living Quarters" as a group quarters or non-group quarters, then assigns a group quarters type code which will be utilized by other operations.
13. **Update/Leave Operation**—For geographic areas where mail delivery problems are anticipated, Update/Leave field operations hand deliver questionnaires to housing units and update address lists and maps if inconsistencies are found.
14. **Field Verification Field Operation**—Verifies the existence of respondent-provided housing unit addresses that have not been confirmed by a Census Bureau employee and also verifies potential duplicate housing units identified in Response Processing.
15. **Non-ID Processing Operation**—Associates census identification numbers with completed respondent-generated questionnaires that do not have a preassigned census identification number but have a respondent-provided address.

-
16. **Geographic Data Processing Production (GDP) Operation**—Maintains the MAF/TIGER® system, which is the repository for spatial and address data, and provides spatial and address products for 2010 Census operations.
 17. **Universe Control and Management Production Operation**—Creates and manages the respondent data collection universes for census data collection operations using a database of GDP-provided census addresses and related information.

3. Collect and Integrate Respondent Information

The Collect and Integrate Respondent Information operational planning category includes the operations that collect census respondent information through processing completed census forms delivered by the USPS or gathered through field enumeration activities.

18. **Forms Printing and Distribution Operation**—Prints all public-use forms and other materials to support the 2010 Census, including the 2010 Census questionnaire mailed to housing units on March 15, 2010.
19. **Update Enumerate Operation**—Updates the address list and enumerates the housing units in certain designated geographic areas with special enumeration needs. This group includes the Remote Update Enumeration and Remote Alaska operations.
20. **Enumeration at Transitory Locations Field Operation**—Enumerates individuals that do not have a usual home elsewhere (UHE) at housing units at transitory locations.
21. **Be Counted/Questionnaire Assistance Center Operation**—Provides community outreach in hard to enumerate (HTE) areas to assist persons in completing their census questionnaire.
22. **Invalid Return Detection Operation**—Detects potentially fraudulent returns.
23. **Nonresponse Operation**—Enumerates all housing units that did not respond to the mailed out census questionnaire.
24. **Coverage Follow-Up Operation**—A telephone operation that resolves erroneous enumerations and omissions detected from other enumeration operations.
25. **Group Quarters Operation**—Establishes contacts and enumerates individuals at Group Quarters locations. This operation group includes both Group Quarters Advance Visit and Group Quarters Enumeration (which itself includes Service-Based Enumeration, Military Group Enumeration, and Domestic Military/Maritime Vessels Enumeration operations).
26. **Island Areas Enumeration Operation**—Lists all residential and other living quarters and enumerates these units in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
27. **Federally Affiliated Americans Overseas Count Operation**—Obtains counts of U.S. military and federal civilian employees stationed overseas and their dependents living with them that can be allocated to a home state for the purposes of reapportioning seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.
28. **Telephone Questionnaire Assistance and Fulfillment Operation**—Provides assistance over the phone to 2010 Census callers.
29. **Data Capture and Integration (DCI) Operation**—Provides a means to capture both questionnaire data and geographic data from data collection operations and integrates them into a common set of formats for further processing.

4. Provide Census Results

The Provide Census Results operational planning category is concerned with the refinement of the collected census response data and dissemination of census results. Response data collected from census forms processing and field enumeration are refined and edited to produce an accurate count with complete data characteristics. These counts with characteristic data are then summarized, which removes personally identifiable information. A wide array of census products are then produced and disseminated.

30. **Geographic Boundary and Districting Operation**—Determines and updates the geographic area boundaries for districting and tabulation.
31. **Response Processing Production Operation**—Processes integrated response data provided by the DCI operation to unduplicate responses, ensure that complete information is collected, conduct statistical methods, and format data files used to produce census results.
32. **Count Review Operation**—Designed to enhance the accuracy of the census and provides the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE) with the opportunity to review and provide feedback on count tabulations prior to the release of Public Law 94-171 data.
33. **Data Products and Dissemination Production (DPD) Operation**—Tabulates and disseminates 2010 Census products, including apportionment counts and Public Law 94-171 redistricting data. The DPD produces many data products, including state and national summary files, tabulated informational files, and data comparison tables. The DPD is responsible for printed and electronic informational products that include population and housing unit tabulations, geographical maps, and a number of data products that specifically pertain to the island areas.

The Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS) program is the primary provider of dissemination services via the Internet through the American FactFinder (AFF) system. This system was redesigned and enhanced for the 2010 Census and for dissemination of other Census Bureau data products. The DADS program is also the provider of tabulation services for the decennial census. Tabulation services refer to the activities related to aggregating data collected on individual responses to a survey or census into summarized statistical data suitable for public release. Dissemination services refer to the activities related to the internal staging and release of approved statistics for posting on the Internet. These services include the provision of interim results or output so that other areas of the Census Bureau can process and release data in different media and formats, (e.g. CD-ROM, DVD, File Transfer Protocol [FTP], Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format [PDF] for printed publications).

34. **Archiving Operation**—Provides 2010 Census records to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

5. Measure Census Coverage

The Measure Census Coverage operational planning category includes coverage measurement operations that are separate from and independent of the census operations. They are designed to provide estimates of net coverage error and omissions and erroneous enumerations for persons in housing units and for the housing units themselves. These activities provide the needed inputs that allow census coverage to be measured. This planning category consists of the Census Coverage Measurement (CCM) program and the Demographic Analysis operation.

The focus of the CCM program is to measure the coverage error in the 2010 Census with the goal of improving future census operations. CCM produces estimates of net coverage error and estimates of the coverage error components for both housing units and persons living in housing units. Components of coverage error include omissions and erroneous enumerations (including duplicates). Measuring the coverage error of persons in group quarters and of group quarters facilities is not within the scope of the

CCM program. The CCM is a sample survey and, as is typical, is conducted separately and independently of the census operations to ensure that the coverage error estimates are unbiased.

35. **CCM Sample Design Operation**—Designs and implements the sample to support the estimation of coverage errors in the 2010 Census for the United States and Puerto Rico, excluding remote Alaska.
36. **CCM Independent Listing Field Operation**—Creates the list of CCM addresses by canvassing the selected sample block cluster areas using a paper instrument called the CCM Independent Listing Book (ILB).
37. **CCM Initial Housing Unit Matching and Follow-Up Operation**—Determines the reasons for differences between the housing unit addresses in the CCM sample and the initial census address list using automated computer matching, clerical matching, and in-person follow-up techniques.
38. **CCM Person Interview Field Operation**—Collects person and housing unit information for selected housing units in each sample block cluster by performing in-person interviews using a computer-assisted data collection instrument.
39. **CCM Person Matching and Follow-Up Operation**—Determines the reasons for the differences between the persons in the CCM sample and the persons in the 2010 Census using automated computer matching, clerical matching, telephone and in-person follow-up techniques.
40. **CCM Final Housing Unit Matching and Follow-Up Operation**—Determines the reasons for the differences between the housing unit addresses in the CCM sample and the final 2010 Census address list using automated computer matching, clerical matching, and in-person follow-up techniques.
41. **CCM Estimation Operation**—Produces estimates of net coverage error and the components of coverage error for housing units and persons living in housing units in the United States and Puerto Rico, excluding remote Alaska.
42. **Demographic Analysis Operation**—Produces independent assessments of census coverage using population and housing unit benchmarks in support of the 2010 Census and the evaluation of 2010 Census results.

6. Analyze and Research the Census

The Analyze and Research the Census operational planning category includes 2010 Census assessments, evaluations, and experiments. Assessments are used to document final volumes and rates for individual operations or processes, using data from production files and activities; quality control files and activities; and information collected from debriefings and lessons learned. Evaluations analyze the outcomes of prespecified census operations, such as the effectiveness of integrated communications. Experiments are studies that occur during the census to learn about new or different methodologies, which inform the 2020 Census design.

43. **Evaluations, Experiments, and Assessments Operation**—Includes all of the analyses of the design and operations of the 2010 Census, as well as experimental design changes that could inform the 2020 Census. Evaluations and assessments are performed and experiments are conducted to analyze the 2010 Census and to inform early research in the 2020 Census test cycle.
44. **Count Question Resolution Operation**—Conducts an administrative review to handle external challenges to official 2010 Census counts of housing units and group quarters and their associated population.

THUMBNAIL DESCRIPTIONS OF 2010 CENSUS OPERATIONS

Address Canvassing—A field operation where census workers systematically canvass all census blocks looking for living quarters and updating the address and map information on a hand-held computer.

Be Counted Program—A program designed for persons who believe they were not counted in the 2010 Census. The Census Bureau will place unaddressed census questionnaires at selected public sites so that individuals that did not receive one in the mail can complete the census.

Census Coverage Follow-Up—A census operation designed to ensure that no person is left out or counted in more than one place in the census and to clarify responses previously collected to improve the accuracy of the census.

Census Coverage Measurement (CCM) Final Housing Unit Follow-Up—A coverage measurement field operation designed to gather additional information to determine reasons for differences between the Independent Listing operation and census records.

Census Coverage Measurement (CCM) Independent Listing Operation—A coverage measurement field operation to construct a list of all housing units, independent of the census, contained within select CCM block clusters.

Census Coverage Measurement (CCM) Initial Housing Unit Follow-Up—A coverage measurement field operation designed to gather information to determine reasons for differences between the Independent Listing operation results and the preliminary census address file.

Census Coverage Measurement (CCM) Person Follow-Up—A coverage measurement field operation designed to collect additional information about persons or households to determine reasons for differences between the CCM Person Interview and the census enumeration.

Census Coverage Measurement (CCM) Person Interview—A coverage measurement field operation designed to collect information about the current resident(s) of each sample housing unit and certain persons who had moved out of the sample address between Census Day and the time of the CCM Person Interview.

Enumeration at Transitory Locations—A census operation where census workers conduct a personal interview with individuals who do not have a usual home elsewhere.

Field Verification—A census operation where census workers verify the existence of units that had been geocoded to a census block but did not match an address in the Master Address File.

Group Quarters Advance Visit—A census operation designed to inform the group quarters contact person of the upcoming enumeration.

Group Quarters Enumeration—A census operation designed to count people living or staying in places such as college residence halls, skilled-nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, and correctional facilities.

Group Quarters Validation—A census operation designed to determine the correct classification of addresses identified as “other living quarters” during the address canvassing operation.

Mailout/Mailback—A census operation where most households in the United States will be mailed a census questionnaire by the U.S. Postal Service. Household respondents will be asked to fill out the questionnaires and mail them back to data capture centers.

Military Group Quarters Enumeration—A part of the Group Quarters Enumeration operation conducted on military bases and carried out in coordination with the military base point of contact to count military personnel.

Military/Maritime Vessel Enumeration—A part of the Group Quarters operation conducted to enumerate persons on U.S. owned and operated flagged military and maritime vessels.

Nonresponse Follow-Up—A census operation where census workers visit housing units that did not return a completed questionnaire by mail to conduct a personal interview to obtain the required information.

Nonresponse Follow-Up Reinterview—A quality check operation designed to ensure that the production enumerator followed field procedures and to identify enumerators who intentionally or unintentionally produced data errors so that work can be redone.

Questionnaire Assistance Center—A center established by a local census office to assist people with completing their questionnaires. The centers were established in community centers, large apartment buildings, childcare and educational centers, and so forth. The centers are staffed by volunteers and Census Bureau employees; also called walk-in questionnaire assistance centers.

Remote Alaska—A method of data collection used to enumerate the most sparsely settled, isolated parts of Alaska—areas accessible only by small plane, boat, snowmobile, 4-wheel-drive vehicle, dog sled, or a combination of these.

Remote Update/Enumerate—A method of data collection conducted with a “team enumeration” method in sparsely inhabited areas of Maine and Alaska, where all enumeration is completed in just one visit.

Service-Based Enumeration—A group quarters operation designed to enumerate persons receiving services at shelters, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and those staying at preidentified nonsheltered outdoor locations.

Telephone Questionnaire Assistance—A customer service operation assisting respondents who call in to inquire about census activities going on in their neighborhood or who want to obtain clarification to questions on the census questionnaire or who request to fill out the form through an interview over the phone.

Update/Enumerate—A method of data collection conducted only in communities determined by local census officials where continually low response rates have been established from previous censuses or ongoing survey efforts, and mailing or hand-delivering forms is not cost beneficial. Enumeration is done by census takers who personally interview each household to collect information and update census address lists and maps at the same time.

Update/Leave—A census operation where census workers update paper versions of census address lists and maps and leave questionnaires at housing units in mainly rural areas without street names and/or house numbers. Household respondents are expected to fill out the questionnaires and mail them to data capture centers.

Vacant Delete Check—A census operation where census workers visit addresses that workers recorded in Nonresponse Follow-Up as either vacant or not a housing unit on Census Day, April 1.

TIMELINE OF 2010 CENSUS OPERATIONS


| Operation | Conducted |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Address Canvassing | April 6, 2009–July 19, 2009 |
| CCM Independent Listing Operation | August 28, 2009–December 5, 2009 |
| Group Quarters Validation | September 28, 2009–October 23, 2009 |
| Remote Alaska | January 22, 2010–May 5, 2010 |
| Group Quarters Advance Visit | February 1, 2010–March 19, 2010 |
| Telephone Questionnaire Assistance | February 25, 2010–July 30, 2010 |
| Questionnaire Assistance Centers | February 26, 2010–April 19, 2010 |
| Update/Leave | March 1, 2010–April 2, 2010 |
| CCM Initial Housing Unit Follow-Up | March 4, 2010–April 23, 2010 |
| Mailout/Mailback | March 15, 2010–September 30, 2010 |
| Be Counted Program | March 19, 2010–April 19, 2010 |
| Update/Enumerate | March 22, 2010–May 29, 2010 |
| Enumeration at Transitory Locations | March 22, 2010–April 16, 2010 |
| Remote Update Enumerate | March 22, 2010–May 29, 2010 |
| Service-Based Enumeration | March 29, 2010–March 31, 2010 |
| Military Group Quarters Enumeration | March 30, 2010–May 14, 2010 |
| Group Quarters Enumeration | April 1, 2010–May 14, 2010 |
| Military/Maritime Vessel Enumeration | April 1, 2010–May 14, 2010 |
| Second Questionnaire Mailing in Mailout/Mailback Areas (either targeted or blanket delivery) | April 1, 2010–April 10, 2010 |
| Coverage Follow-Up | April 26, 2010–August 13, 2010 |
| Nonresponse Follow-Up | May 1, 2010–July 10, 2010 |
| Nonresponse Follow-Up Reinterview | May 7, 2010–July 17, 2010 |
| Vacant Delete Check | July 24, 2010–August 25, 2010 |
| Field Verification | August 6, 2010–September 3, 2010 |
| CCM Person Interview | August 14, 2010–October 2, 2010 |
| CCM Person Follow-Up | January 28, 2011–March 19, 2011 |
| CCM Final Housing Unit Follow-Up | May 5, 2011–June 15, 2011 |

LIST OF STATES' SERVICES BY EACH REGIONAL OFFICE

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Atlanta | Alabama, Florida, Georgia |
| Boston | Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York (all counties except those covered by the New York regional office listed below), Rhode Island, Maine, Puerto Rico, Vermont, |
| Charlotte | Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia |
| Chicago | Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin |
| Dallas | Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas |
| Denver | Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming |
| Detroit | Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia |
| Kansas City | Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma |
| Los Angeles | Hawaii, Southern California (counties of Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare, and Ventura) |
| New York | New Jersey (counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren), New York (counties of Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester) |
| Philadelphia | Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey (all counties except those covered by the New York regional office listed above), Pennsylvania |
| Seattle | Alaska, Idaho, Northern California (all counties except those covered by the Los Angeles regional office listed above), Oregon, Washington |

<www.census.gov/regions>

Appendix D. Questionnaire



This is the official form for all the people at this address.
It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Use a blue or black pen.

Start here

The Census must count every person living in the United States on April 1, 2010.

Before you answer Question 1, count the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using our guidelines.

- Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time.

The Census Bureau also conducts counts in institutions and other places, so:

- Do not count anyone living away either at college or in the Armed Forces.
- Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2010.
- Leave these people off your form, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.

The Census must also include people without a permanent place to stay, so:

- If someone who has no permanent place to stay is staying here on April 1, 2010, count that person. Otherwise, he or she may be missed in the census.

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?

Number of people =

2. Were there any additional people staying here April 1, 2010 that you did not include in Question 1? Mark all that apply.

Children, such as newborn babies or foster children

Relatives, such as adult children, cousins, or in-laws

Nonrelatives, such as roommates or live-in baby sitters

People staying here temporarily

No additional people

3. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home — Mark ONE box.

Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? *Include home equity loans.*

Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?

Rented?

Occupied without payment of rent?

4. What is your telephone number? We may call if we don't understand an answer.

Area Code + Number

- -

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Form **D-1** (12-5-2008)

5. Please provide information for each person living here. Start with a person living here who owns or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If the owner or renter lives somewhere else, start with any adult living here. This will be Person 1.

What is Person 1's name? Print name below.

Last Name

First Name MI

6. What is Person 1's sex? Mark ONE box.

Male Female

7. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth? Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old. Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.**

8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↘

9. What is Person 1's race? Mark one or more boxes.

White

Black, African Am., or Negro

American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↘

Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian

Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro

Filipino Vietnamese Samoan

Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.* ↘

Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.* ↘

Some other race — *Print race.* ↘

10. Does Person 1 sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

No Yes — *Mark all that apply.*

In college housing For child custody

In the military In jail or prison

At a seasonal or second residence In a nursing home

For another reason

→ If more people were counted in Question 1, continue with Person 2.

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

1. Print name of **Person 2**

Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ONE box.

- Husband or wife
- Biological son or daughter
- Adopted son or daughter
- Stepson or stepdaughter
- Brother or sister
- Father or mother
- Grandchild
- Parent-in-law
- Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- Other relative
- Roomer or boarder
- Housemate or roommate
- Unmarried partner
- Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male
- Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old. Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↘

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more boxes.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↘

- Asian Indian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↘
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Native Hawaiian
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Samoan
- Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↘

- Some other race — Print race. ↘

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

- No
- Yes — Mark all that apply.
 - In college housing
 - In the military
 - At a seasonal or second residence
 - For child custody
 - In jail or prison
 - In a nursing home
 - For another reason

→ If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 3.

1. Print name of **Person 3**

Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ONE box.

- Husband or wife
- Biological son or daughter
- Adopted son or daughter
- Stepson or stepdaughter
- Brother or sister
- Father or mother
- Grandchild
- Parent-in-law
- Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- Other relative
- Roomer or boarder
- Housemate or roommate
- Unmarried partner
- Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male
- Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old. Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↘

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more boxes.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↘

- Asian Indian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↘
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Native Hawaiian
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Samoan
- Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↘

- Some other race — Print race. ↘

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

- No
- Yes — Mark all that apply.
 - In college housing
 - In the military
 - At a seasonal or second residence
 - For child custody
 - In jail or prison
 - In a nursing home
 - For another reason

→ If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 4.

1. Print name of Person 4

Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark [X] ONE box.

Husband or wife Parent-in-law
 Biological son or daughter Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
 Adopted son or daughter Other relative
 Stepson or stepdaughter Roomer or boarder
 Brother or sister Housemate or roommate
 Father or mother Unmarried partner
 Grandchild Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? Mark [X] ONE box.

Male Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
 Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Cuban
 Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↴

6. What is this person's race? Mark [X] one or more boxes.

White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴

Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
 Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
 Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
 Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.* ↴ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.* ↴

Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

No Yes — *Mark [X] all that apply.*

In college housing For child custody
 In the military In jail or prison
 At a seasonal or second residence In a nursing home
 For another reason

→ If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 5.

1. Print name of Person 5

Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark [X] ONE box.

Husband or wife Parent-in-law
 Biological son or daughter Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
 Adopted son or daughter Other relative
 Stepson or stepdaughter Roomer or boarder
 Brother or sister Housemate or roommate
 Father or mother Unmarried partner
 Grandchild Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? Mark [X] ONE box.

Male Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
 Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Cuban
 Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↴

6. What is this person's race? Mark [X] one or more boxes.

White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴

Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
 Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
 Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
 Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.* ↴ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.* ↴

Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

No Yes — *Mark [X] all that apply.*

In college housing For child custody
 In the military In jail or prison
 At a seasonal or second residence In a nursing home
 For another reason

→ If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 6.

1. Print name of **Person 6**

Last Name

First Name MI



2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ONE box.

- Husband or wife
- Biological son or daughter
- Adopted son or daughter
- Stepson or stepdaughter
- Brother or sister
- Father or mother
- Grandchild
- Parent-in-law
- Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- Other relative
- Roomer or boarder
- Housemate or roommate
- Unmarried partner
- Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male
- Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old. Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↘

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more boxes.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↘

- Asian Indian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↘
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Native Hawaiian
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Samoan
- Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↘

- Some other race — Print race. ↘

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

- No
- Yes — Mark all that apply.
 - In college housing
 - In the military
 - At a seasonal or second residence
 - For child custody
 - In jail or prison
 - In a nursing home
 - For another reason

→ If more than six people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, turn the page and continue.

→ If more people live here, turn the page and continue.

Use this section to complete information for the rest of the people you counted in Question 1 on the front page. We may call for additional information about them.

Person 7

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Last Name | | First Name | | | MI |
| <input type="text"/> | | <input type="text"/> | | | <input type="text"/> |
| Sex | Age on April 1, 2010 | Date of Birth | | Related to Person 1? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Male | <input type="text"/> | Month | Day | Year | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Person 8

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Last Name | | First Name | | | MI |
| <input type="text"/> | | <input type="text"/> | | | <input type="text"/> |
| Sex | Age on April 1, 2010 | Date of Birth | | Related to Person 1? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Male | <input type="text"/> | Month | Day | Year | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Person 9

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Last Name | | First Name | | | MI |
| <input type="text"/> | | <input type="text"/> | | | <input type="text"/> |
| Sex | Age on April 1, 2010 | Date of Birth | | Related to Person 1? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Male | <input type="text"/> | Month | Day | Year | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Person 10

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Last Name | | First Name | | | MI |
| <input type="text"/> | | <input type="text"/> | | | <input type="text"/> |
| Sex | Age on April 1, 2010 | Date of Birth | | Related to Person 1? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Male | <input type="text"/> | Month | Day | Year | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Person 11

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Last Name | | First Name | | | MI |
| <input type="text"/> | | <input type="text"/> | | | <input type="text"/> |
| Sex | Age on April 1, 2010 | Date of Birth | | Related to Person 1? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Male | <input type="text"/> | Month | Day | Year | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Person 12

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Last Name | | First Name | | | MI |
| <input type="text"/> | | <input type="text"/> | | | <input type="text"/> |
| Sex | Age on April 1, 2010 | Date of Birth | | Related to Person 1? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Male | <input type="text"/> | Month | Day | Year | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

***Thank you for completing your official
2010 Census form.***

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| JIC1 | JIC2 |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

If your enclosed postage-paid envelope is missing, please mail your completed form to:

**U.S. Census Bureau
National Processing Center
1201 East 10th Street
Jeffersonville, IN 47132**

If you need help completing this form, call 1-866-872-6868 between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.

TDD — Telephone display device for the hearing impaired. Call 1-866-783-2010 between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.

¿NECESITA AYUDA? Si usted necesita ayuda para completar este cuestionario, llame al 1-866-928-2010 entre las 8:00 a.m. y 9:00 p.m., 7 días a la semana. La llamada telefónica es gratis.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take about 10 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this burden to: Paperwork Reduction Project 0607-0919-C, U.S. Census Bureau, AMSD-3K138, 4600 Silver Hill Road, Washington, DC 20233. You may e-mail comments to <Paperwork@census.gov>; use "Paperwork Project 0607-0919-C" as the subject.

Respondents are not required to respond to any information collection unless it displays a valid approval number from the Office of Management and Budget.



Appendix E. Maps

See the separate *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.

Appendix F.

Operational Overview and Accuracy of the Data

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MASTER ADDRESS FILE DEVELOPMENT

As in Census 2000, the base for the address list for the 2010 Census was the address list from the previous census. Various updates were made to the address list during the intervening decade. The primary source of new addresses after Census 2000 was the Delivery Sequence File (DSF) from the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). The U.S. Census Bureau acquired this file of all mailing addresses in the United States and updated the Master Address File (MAF) twice a year (March and October) until February 2010. Addresses must be associated with a block to be included in the census. The process of associating these addresses with a block is called geocoding. For the Census Bureau, the file where geographic information is contained is the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System (TIGER®). During this decade, the MAF and TIGER® have been integrated into the MAF/TIGER® database (MTdb).

For the processing of the DSF records, city-style addresses (containing a house number and street name) of residential units were applied to the MAF in those blocks that, in general terms, had been found to have a majority of city-style addresses in order that duplication would not result from the addition of these addresses. Another file from the USPS, the Locatable Address Conversion System (LACS), contained linkages for addresses that had been changed. Use of this file by the Census Bureau allowed for old and new addresses to be linked in the MTdb. This was especially desirable for linking the non-city-style addresses that had been converted to city-style addresses.

Various field operations, such as census tests and the update of rural area addresses for the American Community Survey, led to localized updates or updates in specific types of areas. In particular, updating addresses with post office box type addresses in the rural area was meant to balance the updating of the MTdb with city-style addresses from the DSF.

Local Update of Census Addresses

The first large-scale update of addresses for the decennial census was the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program. In this program, governmental units (GUs) were allowed to participate in updating the address list in three different ways. One option allowed for review of the Census Bureau's address list, while the other options allowed only for the GUs to submit a list of addresses to the Census Bureau. Under any of these options, new addresses submitted by the GUs were included on the subsequent address list. These addresses could be for housing units (HUs) or for group quarters (GQs). The submitted addresses were then included in the universe for validation in the next major address list development operation, Address Canvassing, which occurred between April and July 2009.

Address Canvassing

Address Canvassing was conducted in all areas of the United States and Puerto Rico except in the areas that were designated for Remote Alaska or Remote Update Enumerate in the census. Address Canvassing was a dependent check of the list of addresses, as well as of the maps. The Address Canvassing operation was performed using automation, which allowed for the integration of address and map updates, as well as the imposition of rules on what constitutes a minimum allowable address and the collection of particular geographic fields. The allowable actions on the addresses in Address Canvassing were validate, nonresidential, delete, duplicate, address correction, and an action for designating possible GQs. Adds to the list were also allowed. All deletes and duplicates were validated during the next phase of the operation, called delete verification. The results from Address Canvassing were incorporated into the MTdb. One of the first uses of these results was for creating feedback to the GUs participating in LUCA. The results from processing the Address Canvassing updates were also used for the creation of the initial census address list starting in July 2009, the initial Universe Control and Management (UC&M) file. Printing of the questionnaires used this address list.

Group Quarters

The results of Address Canvassing also contributed to the universe for the next operation, which was Group Quarters Validation (QV). The procedures for creating the address list of GQs were significantly different for the 2010 Census as opposed to previous censuses. In order to reduce duplication and geographic data errors, the address lists of HUs and GQs were integrated in the MTdb. The list of potential GQs going into QV was the accumulation of GQ addresses from Census 2000, GQ addresses acquired from various sources, and addresses listed as Other Living Quarters (potential GQs) in Address Canvassing. Cases designated as GQs through other sources were intended to be sent to QV regardless of the Address Canvassing status. However, it was discovered during processing of the LUCA updates that GUs often listed apartment buildings or commercial units as GQs. The schedule for completing QV, in October 2009, was one of the riskiest in the census. For these units to remain on the list of units to be checked in QV put timely completion of the operation at risk, and thus, the entire census schedule. Therefore, from the LUCA updates making their way to QV, only the units with facility names that included special key names known to be associated with group quarters were designated for follow-up in QV unless they were also designated as possible GQs in Address Canvassing. The addresses in QV could receive an action of GQ—along with the type of GQ, HU, nonresidential, vacant, transient (meaning the location was connected to a geographic area that should be enumerated in the Enumeration at Transitory Locations operation), delete, or duplicate.

The results from QV were processed in November 2009. Updates were made to the initial UC&M, resulting in the enumeration UC&M, or the full census universe. Units that were marked as housing units

in GQV were designated as adds to the initial UC&M universe. Other adds to this universe resulted from DSF updates that had occurred between the creation of the Address List for Address Canvassing and the creation of the enumeration UC&M. There were three DSFs contributing new adds to this UC&M file. A supplemental printing of addressed questionnaires resulted from this updated file. These questionnaires were either added to the mail stream at the point that questionnaires were delivered by the USPS or sent to the Local Census Offices in those areas where the added addresses occurred in Update/Leave areas.

Update/Leave

Update/Leave (U/L) is an operation in which questionnaires are hand-delivered due to potential problems with postal delivery of addresses. The presence of staff in the field for this delivery allows the simultaneous updating of the address lists and maps. Addresses on the address list in U/L areas received the actions of verify, correction, nonresidential, delete, or duplicate. Maps could also receive updates. The operation occurred between March 1 and April 2, 2010. There were approximately 12 million housing units in stateside U/L areas, and Puerto Rico (about 1.6 million addresses) was entirely U/L. There was no check on the deletes and duplicates designated in this operation because the operation was performed on paper and there was a timing issue with processing. The status of nonresponding units that were in the enumeration universe was checked in the later Nonresponse Follow-Up operation.

Nonresponse Follow-Up

Nonresponse Follow-Up (NRFU) is the operation in which nonresponding households from both mailout/mailback and U/L areas are followed up and enumerated, if possible. Other options within NRFU are to mark the unit vacant (either a regular vacant or seasonal), delete, or duplicate. It is also possible to add units and perform the enumeration on them. The maps also may be updated. The status of regular vacants and deletes is checked in the subsequent operation, the Vacant/Delete Check.

Other Address and Geocoding Operations

No additional updates were made to the enumeration universe in the UC&M before the start of NRFU. However, there were still operations and processes adding addresses to the MTdb, or in some cases, adding geographic data that allowed the addresses to be included in the census. These were: 1) LUCA Appeals; 2) New Construction; 3) HU Address Review; 4) Count Review; 5) Spring 2010 DSF; 6) newly geocoded addresses; 7) addresses resulting from a follow-up of INFO-COMMs (standardized forms used to document problems, issues, and unusual situations or to ask questions about procedures and other work-related matters by field staff) submitted during Address Canvassing; and 8) U/L added addresses.

LUCA Appeals was a process where a GU that participated in LUCA submitted challenges to the outputs from Address Canvassing. The challenged addresses were reviewed, and those that were approved were accepted back onto the census list.

New Construction was an effort similar to LUCA in which the participating GU submitted addresses that represented newly constructed and livable housing.

The HU Address Review was a headquarters review of addresses coming from a variety of sources. In general, these were people who reported situations, such as large apartment buildings missing from the census universe, where the report made it to headquarters personnel. Staff in the Geography Division researched these address submissions to determine if they were truly missing from the census address list and, if so, why. When it was found that addresses should be included on the census address list and did not duplicate other addresses already on the census address list, they were submitted for processing in the same format as files from the New Construction and Count Review programs.

Count Review was another effort undertaken with governmental representatives with an eye toward identifying housing that was missing from the list.

The Spring 2010 DSF contained mailable addresses as of February 2010. Residential addresses appearing on this list that were not already included in the MTdb were assumed to represent mostly newly constructed units. For the next source of addresses on this update, there were a few million addresses residing on the MTdb that had not yet been geocoded. It was assumed that these addresses would be added in Address Canvassing if they truly existed.

However, when Address Canvassing was completed and only about half of the addresses had been added in the operation, and at the same time there were some concerns about the coverage of the list, the Census Bureau undertook an independent effort in early 2010 to find geocodes for these units after first checking that the addresses were not represented on the list in another form.

The next addition of addresses resulted from Address Canvassing INFO-COMMs. The design of the automated instrument did not allow for units to be added during the Quality Control (QC) phase of the operation if the assignment had passed QC. Nevertheless, in some areas QC staff found large numbers of missing addresses that were not picked up within the QC sample. They filled out an INFO-COMM to apprise the local office staff of the situation. In early 2010, there was an effort to identify which of these cases were really missing units and where they should be added to the list. An input file that mimicked the inputs of the other operations adding addresses was created for these units to be added to the census list in this process, as well.

The final source of new addresses listed here was U/L adds. These are units that did not appear on the list used for U/L but that were identified as valid in the field. Questionnaires were delivered to these units, and updates were made to the MTdb based on the results of this operation. However, the processing of U/L actions could not be completed in time to update the NRFU universe without automation. Thus, in order to perform enumeration on U/L adds for households that did not return the form, the units needed to be included in the subsequent updated universe.

Vacant/Delete Check

These addresses just described made it into the enumeration universe for the first time for the Vacant/Delete Check (VDC). Not all of these addresses required a visit for enumeration during the VDC. In particular, if a householder at an address added during U/L mailed in the form in time, no additional visit was required. In addition, an operation dubbed the Late Add Mailing resulted in many of these addresses being mailed forms earlier than enumeration would have occurred. In particular, the LUCA Appeals addresses, the addresses from the most recent DSF that were geocoded to a block, and the addresses that were newly geocoded during the geocoding research were placed on a file for which questionnaires were printed and mailed. A unique processing ID was printed on each of these questionnaires, which enabled the questionnaires to be linked up to the census ID that was used when the units were added to the VDC universe. This also allowed for the information about receipt of a questionnaire to be passed back to the universe file and removed from the universe of follow-up cases. Therefore, the final list of units requiring follow-up and potential enumeration in VDC were the regular vacants and deletes as designated in NRFU and the new units added from the seven sources listed above for which no questionnaire was received by the time of universe creation. The universe of addresses printed within the address registers were all units that appeared in the enumeration universe plus the units added from the seven sources listed. One category of new address that did not appear on the VDC listing pages, due to timing, were the units that were added during NRFU.

Field Verification

There was one final check of particular addresses in the field. This operation is called Field Verification, and it was performed in the 2010 Census much as it was in Census 2000. Only specific addresses within the entire universe of addresses were acted on during this status check. Units designated for follow-up in this operation received a status of valid (or verify), delete, or duplicate. The addresses in the universe for this check in the 2010 Census included two categories of cases. The first was a check of new addresses that resulted from Be Counted forms or calls to the Telephone Questionnaire Assistance line that did not

have a related census ID. These addresses needed to be verified in the field before they were added to the census. They must be associated with a particular block before they could be sent for field work. The second category of cases was units that potentially needed to be removed from the universe based on the identification of duplicated persons in those units. Person duplication occurs for many reasons, one of which is duplication of housing units on the address list. Units linked by person matching that are within a close geographic area have been found in testing to be highly associated with housing-level problems. However, there are other situations that can lead to such person duplication that are not housing unit duplication, so these units identified as potential duplicates needed to be field checked before they could be safely removed from the census address list. For those units that were designated as duplicates, an indicator of which unit on the list that unit duplicated was collected.

Remote Areas

The descriptions above cover the vast majority of housing units in the United States and in all of Puerto Rico. However, there are some particularly remote or problematic areas that were designated for other types of enumeration. The first of these to start was Remote Alaska. In this operation, enumeration was scheduled to occur in fishing and hunting villages before the ice broke and the villagers scattered from their winter homes. Other areas in Alaska that were remote but where the population is stationary were designated for Remote Update/Enumerate. The methodology is the same for these two operations. The incoming address list was based on what was there during Census 2000. Updates were made to the address list and maps, and the households were enumerated at the same time. An area of Maine was also designated for Remote Update/Enumerate.

Some areas of the country (covering about 1.5 million addresses) were designated for Update/Enumerate. In these areas, Address Canvassing was completed, but it was felt that enumeration by Mailout/Mailback or U/L would have been problematic. These areas could be seasonal housing, federally designated tribal areas, or areas with particularly low predicted response rates based on various demographic factors. In Update/Enumerate, as in Remote Update/Enumerate and Remote Alaska, updates were made to the address list and maps at the same time that enumeration was completed. In general, this is the last operation that occurs in these areas, although it is possible for units in the Field Verification universe to be in these areas.

GROUP QUARTERS ENUMERATION

A list of nonstandard housing, such as college dormitories and group homes, was tracked in the MTdb in conjunction with the housing unit list. The list of these GQs was compiled from various sources, including the Census 2000 list of GQs, LUCA participants, the Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates, and Address Canvassing. The GQV of these addresses occurred in October 2009, as described above. The units that remained GQs after this check were included in Group Quarters Advance Visit (GQAV), and then Group Quarters Enumeration (GQE). In GQE, individual census questionnaires—meaning individual questionnaires for each person—were distributed at the GQs and collected by the field staff. A count of persons associated with a particular GQ resulted from this operation.

SERVICE-BASED ENUMERATION AND ENUMERATION AT TRANSITORY LOCATIONS

Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) was designed to account for the enumeration of persons without a usual residence that use service facilities (i.e., shelters, soup kitchens, and mobile food vans). In the 2010 Census, 3 days (March 29–31) were designated for these enumeration activities. Different types of facilities were designated for different days. Only persons using the service facility on the interview day were enumerated at that location. It was possible for people to be counted in more than one location due to use of different facilities on subsequent days. There is an unduplication of SBE persons for the purpose of minimizing this duplication.

People experiencing homelessness could also complete a Be Counted form and check the box indicating this status. To the extent that such persons could be associated with a state and county based on the information provided on the form, they will be counted at a Group Quarters within that state and county.

Certain areas were designated for Enumeration at Transitory Locations (ETL). These included RV parks and marinas where people were living as of Census Day if people living in these locations had no other permanent place to stay. The locations where ETL took place were designated in GQAV. When people were enumerated in ETL, the particular location was considered a housing unit.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

The Census Bureau has modified some 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.

The Census Bureau's internal Disclosure Review Board monitors the disclosure review process and sets the confidentiality rules for all data releases. A checklist approach is used to ensure that all potential risks are considered and addressed. A list of possible concerns is created and the Disclosure Review Board makes sure that the appropriate steps are taken to assure the confidentiality of the data.

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 (such as data swapping) to disguise the original data while making sure the results are useful.

Data Swapping

Data swapping is a method of disclosure avoidance designed to protect confidentiality in tables of frequency data (the number or percentage of the population with certain characteristics). Data swapping is done by editing the source data or exchanging records for a sample of cases. A sample of households is selected and matched on a set of selected key variables with households in neighboring 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 the geographic area with a small population 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.

NONSAMPLING ERROR

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Census, human- and computer-related errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In

addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted to control this error in the 2010 Census. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census.

Types of Nonsampling Error

Nonresponse

Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire or the failure to obtain any information for a housing unit allows for the introduction of bias into the data because the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect these differences either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. Characteristics for the nonresponses were imputed by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

Respondent and Enumerator Error

The person answering the mail questionnaire for a household or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the question wording was extensively tested in several experimental studies prior to the census. The mail respondent may overlook or misunderstand a question or answer a question in a way that cannot be interpreted correctly by the data capture system. The enumerator may also misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent or may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household. To control problems such as these with the field enumeration, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by each enumerator were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of fabricated data being submitted by enumerators.

Processing Error

The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires completed by enumerators included field review by the crew leader, check-in, and transmittal of completed questionnaires. No field reviews were done on the mail return questionnaires for this census.

Error may also be introduced by the misinterpretation of data by the data capture system or the failure to capture all the information that the respondents or enumerators provided on the forms. Write-in entries go through coding operations, which may also be a source of processing error in the data. Many of the various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to help ensure their accurate application.

Reduction of Nonsampling Error

To reduce various types of nonsampling errors, a number of techniques were implemented during the planning, development of the mailing address list, data collection, and data processing activities. Quality assurance methods were used throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to improve the quality of the data. A reinterview program was implemented to minimize the errors in the data collection phase for enumerator-filled questionnaires.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from previous decennial censuses and results from the 2010 Census testing cycle.

- Be Counted questionnaires, unaddressed forms requesting all questionnaire items plus a few additional items, were available in public locations for people who believed they were not otherwise counted.
- An introductory letter was sent to all mailout/mailback addresses and many addresses in update/leave areas prior to the mailing of the census form. A reminder postcard was also sent to these addresses.
- A replacement questionnaire was sent to nonresponding addresses in selected areas.
- Bilingual English/Spanish questionnaires were sent to all addresses in selected areas.
- Forms in Spanish, Chinese (simplified), Korean, Russian, and Vietnamese were mailed to those who requested them and Language Assistance Guides were available in 59 languages.
- A well-publicized toll-free phone number was available to answer questions about the forms, and responses could be taken over the phone.
- Under the LUCA program, local officials had the opportunity to address specific concerns about the accuracy and completeness of the address list.
- A Coverage Followup (CFU) telephone interview operation was implemented with the express purpose of improving within household coverage. Cases were telephoned when there was a discrepancy between the number in the count of persons box and the number of persons with data. A household-level undercoverage question was added to the questionnaire, and person-level overcoverage questions were also added. Certain categories of households checking these boxes were also selected for CFU for roster clarification. In addition, large households, or those with more than six household members, were selected for inclusion in CFU for the purpose of collecting full demographic data for persons beyond the first six.

Resolving Multiple Responses

With multiple ways for people to initiate or complete their enumeration, as well as the field follow-up operations, it was very likely that some households would be enumerated more than once. A special computer process was implemented to control the extent of this type of nonsampling error by resolving situations where more than one form was received from an address. The process consisted of several steps. Addresses that had more than one viable return were analyzed. Household data from one form were chosen as the household data to use in subsequent census processing. There are situations in which persons can then be added to the household roster if they are not already represented there. These are the cases in which a Be Counted form for a partial household was submitted for the same address, and when an enumeration operation discovers a person who should be counted at a different address (a Usual Home Elsewhere) from the address being enumerated.

DATA EDITING

The objective of the processing operation was to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. As with Census 2000, information on 2010 Census questionnaires generally was not edited for consistency, completeness, and acceptability during field data collection nor during data capture operations. Enumerator-filled questionnaires were reviewed by census crew leaders and local office clerks for adherence to specified procedures. No clerical review of mail return questionnaires was done to ensure that the information on the form could be data captured, nor were households contacted to collect data that were missing from census returns as in previous censuses.

Most census questionnaires received by mail from respondents as well as those filled by enumerators were processed through a new contractor-built image scanning system that used optical mark and character recognition to convert the responses into computer files. The optical character recognition, or OCR, process used several pattern and context checks to estimate accuracy thresholds for each write-in field. The system also used edits on interpreted write-in responses to decide whether the field values read by the machine interpretation were acceptable. If the value read had a lower than acceptable accuracy threshold or was outside of the edit range, the image of the item was displayed to a keyer, who then entered the response.

To control the creation of possibly erroneous persons from questionnaires completed incorrectly or containing stray marks, an edit on the number of persons indicated on each mail return and enumerator-filled questionnaire was implemented as part of the data capture system. In addition, a new edit identified questionnaires with information written outside of the response boxes. Detection of either of these conditions by the edits subsystem resulted in the review of the questionnaire image at a workstation by an operator who ensured that the person data were captured fully and correctly.

At Census Bureau headquarters, the data records were subjected to a computer edit that identified households exhibiting a possible coverage problem and those with more than six household members. Attempts were made to contact these households on the telephone to correct the count inconsistency and to collect the census data for those people for whom there was no room on the questionnaire.

Count Imputation

Once census processing is completed, each address included in the census data collection has to be classified as a nonexistent unit, a vacant unit, or an occupied housing unit. Records that are classified as an occupied unit also need a reported number of residents. This information is necessary to have a complete count of the population and housing units in the United States as of Census Day. Because of the complexity of census operations, there are records that do not have such information by the end of the follow-up activities and data processing. To fill in this missing information, the Census Bureau conducted count imputation, which assigns a unit status and household size to records without such information. This process also included assigning household size to occupied units without household size information. Count imputation processing did not include group quarters.

In count imputation, all the records in the enumeration universe were partitioned within a designated geographical area into small groups based on certain characteristics. For each small group, a probability distribution of unit status and size from the records that had this information was created. Then, the distribution was used to impute for the missing data status and/or household size.

General Imputation Rules

The final automated edit and imputation processes determined the final values of questionnaire data items for records with missing or invalid values in collected data. Imputations, which were needed most often when an entry for a given item was missing, included three general procedures known as assignments, allocations, and substitution. Assignments and allocations were imputations of characteristic items on an item-by-item basis, whereas the substitution process imputed data for up to six persons in a household at one time. Each of these procedures ensured the completeness and consistency of the data by providing acceptable codes for missing or unacceptable entries.

The first step in the edit process was to assign acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks when acceptable data were found for that same person. When one characteristic item reported for a person was inconsistent with other information provided for that same person, acceptable codes or values that were consistent with one item of reported information were assigned. The edit procedures also assigned race or Hispanic origin from a matched person record in Census 2000 or in the American Community Survey (2000–2009) when these fields were missing. These assignment steps strove to ensure consistency across characteristic data.

The next step in the edit process, known as allocation, was to impute responses for missing person or housing-unit characteristic data. The general procedure for changing unacceptable entries through allocation was to derive an entry for a person (or housing unit) that was consistent with entries for another person (or housing unit) with similar characteristics. Allocation rates for census items were made available with the published census data.

Another way corrections are made during the edit and imputation process was through substitution; that is, the replication of a full set of characteristics for people in a household. When there was an indication that a household was occupied by a specified number of people but the questionnaire record contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household of the same size was selected as a substitute. The full set of characteristics of the substitute was duplicated. Counts of substituted persons and the occupied housing units containing substituted persons were made available with the published census data.

Appendix G.

Residence Rule and Residence Situations for the 2010 Census of the United States

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WHERE YOU ARE COUNTED IS IMPORTANT

For the 2010 Census, the U.S. Census Bureau is committed to counting every person. Just as important, however, is the Census Bureau's commitment to counting every person in the correct place. The fundamental reason the decennial census is conducted is to fulfill the constitutional requirement (Article I, Section 2) to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states. Thus, for a fair and equitable apportionment, it is crucial that people are counted in the right place during the 2010 Census.

THE CONCEPT OF USUAL RESIDENCE

Planners of the first U.S. decennial census in 1790 established the concept of "usual residence" as the main principle in determining where people were to be counted. This concept has been followed in all subsequent censuses and is the guiding principle for the 2010 Census. Usual residence is defined as the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's voting residence or legal residence.

Determining usual residence is easy for most people. Given our nation's wide diversity in types of living arrangements, however, the usual residence for some people is not as apparent. A few examples are people experiencing homelessness, snowbirds, children in shared custody arrangements, college students, live-in employees, military personnel, and people who live in workers' dormitories.

Applying the usual residence concept to real living situations means that people will not always be counted at the place where they happen to be staying on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day). For example, people who are away from their usual residence while on vacation or on a business trip on Census Day should be counted at their usual residence. People who live at more than one residence during the week, month, or year should be counted at the place where they live most of the time. People without a usual residence, however, should be counted where they are staying on Census Day.

THE RESIDENCE RULE

The residence rule is used to determine where people should be counted in the United States during the 2010 Census. The rule says:

Count people at their usual residence, which is the place where they live and sleep most of the time.

People in certain types of facilities or shelters (i.e., places where groups of people live together) on Census Day should be counted at the facility or shelter.

People who do not have a usual residence, or cannot determine a usual residence, should be counted where they are on Census Day.

This residence rule also is used to determine where people are counted in the 2010 Census of Puerto Rico.

The following sections describe how the residence rule applies for people in various living situations.

PEOPLE AWAY FROM THEIR USUAL RESIDENCE ON CENSUS DAY

People away from their usual residence on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day), such as on a vacation or a business trip, visiting, traveling outside the United States, or working elsewhere without a usual residence there (for example, as a truck driver or traveling salesperson)—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

VISITORS ON CENSUS DAY

Visitors on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day) who will return to their usual residence—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

Citizens of foreign countries who are visiting the United States on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day), such as on a vacation or a business trip—Not counted in the census.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN MORE THAN ONE PLACE

People living away most of the time while working, such as people who live at a residence close to where they work and return regularly to another residence—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If there is no residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted where they live and sleep more than anywhere else. If time is equally divided, or if usual residence cannot be determined, they are counted at the residence where they are staying on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day).

People who live at two or more residences (during the week, month, or year), such as people who travel seasonally between residences (for example, snowbirds)—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If there is no residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted where they live and sleep more than anywhere else. If time is equally divided, or if usual residence cannot be determined, they are counted at the residence where they are staying on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day).

Children in shared custody or other arrangements who live at more than one residence—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If time is equally divided, they are counted at the residence where they are staying on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day).

PEOPLE WITHOUT A USUAL RESIDENCE

People who cannot determine a usual residence—Counted where they are staying on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day).

People at soup kitchens and regularly scheduled mobile food vans—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a place they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at the soup kitchen or mobile food van location where they are on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day).

People at targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations—Counted at the outdoor location where people experiencing homelessness stay without paying.

STUDENTS

Boarding school students living away from their parental home while attending boarding school below the college level, including Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools—Counted at their parental home rather than at the boarding school.

College students living at their parental home while attending college—Counted at their parental home.

College students living away from their parental home while attending college in the United States (living either on-campus or off-campus)—Counted at the on-campus or off-campus residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

College students living away from their parental home while attending college in the United States (living either on-campus or off-campus) but staying at their parental home while on break or vacation—Counted at the on-campus or off-campus residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

U.S. college students living outside the United States while attending college outside the United States—Not counted in the census.

Foreign students living in the United States while attending college in the United States (living either on-campus or off-campus)—Counted at the on-campus or off-campus residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

MOVERS ON CENSUS DAY

People who move into a residence on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day) who have not been listed on a questionnaire for any residence—Counted at the residence they move into on Census Day.

People who move out of a residence on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day) and have not moved into a new residence on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day) and who have not been listed on a questionnaire for any residence—Counted at the residence from which they moved.

People who move out of a residence or move into a residence on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day) who have already been listed on a questionnaire for any residence—If they have already been listed on one questionnaire, do not list them on any other questionnaire.

PEOPLE WHO ARE BORN OR DIE ON CENSUS DAY

Babies born on or before 11:59:59 p.m. on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—Counted at the residence where they will live and sleep most of the time, even if they are still in the hospital on April 1, 2010 (Census Day).

Babies born after 11:59:59 p.m. on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—Not counted in the census.

People who die before Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—Not counted in the census.

People who die on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—Counted in the census if they are alive at any time on April 1, 2010.

NONRELATIVES OF THE HOUSEHOLDER

Roomers or boarders—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

Housemates or roommates—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

Unmarried partners—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

Foster children or foster adults—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

Live-in employees, such as caregivers or domestic workers—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL

U.S. military personnel living in military barracks in the United States—Counted at the military barracks.

U.S. military personnel living in the United States (living either on base or off base) but not in barracks—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

U.S. military personnel on U.S. military vessels with a U.S. homeport—Counted at the onshore U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they have no onshore U.S. residence, they are counted at their vessel's homeport.

People in military disciplinary barracks and jails in the United States—Counted at the facility.

People in military treatment facilities with assigned active duty patients in the United States—Counted at the facility if they are assigned there.

U.S. military personnel living on or off a military installation outside the United States, including dependents living with them—Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population. They should not be included on any U.S. census questionnaire.

U.S. military personnel on U.S. military vessels with a homeport outside the United States—Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population. They should not be included on any U.S. census questionnaire.

MERCHANT MARINE PERSONNEL ON U.S. FLAG MARITIME/MERCHANT VESSELS

Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels docked in a U.S. port or sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—Counted at the onshore U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they have no onshore U.S. residence, they are counted at their vessel. If the vessel is docked in a U.S. port, crewmembers with no onshore U.S. residence are counted at the port. If the vessel is sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, crewmembers with no onshore U.S. residence are counted at the port of departure.

Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels engaged in U.S. inland waterway transportation on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—Counted at the onshore residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

Crews of U.S. flag maritime/merchant vessels docked in a foreign port, sailing from one foreign port to another foreign port, sailing from a U.S. port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a U.S. port on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—Not counted in the census.

FOREIGN CITIZENS IN THE UNITED STATES

Citizens of foreign countries living in the United States—Counted at the U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time.

*Citizens of foreign countries living in the United States who are members of the diplomatic community—*Counted at the embassy, consulate, United Nations' facility, or other residences where diplomats live.

*Citizens of foreign countries visiting the United States, such as on a vacation or business trip—*Not counted in the census.

U.S. CITIZENS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS LIVING OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

*U.S. citizens living outside the United States who are employed as civilians by the U.S. government, including dependents living with them—*Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population. They should not be included on any U.S. census questionnaire.

*U.S. citizens living outside the United States who are not employed by the U.S. government, including dependents living with them—*Not counted in the census.

*U.S. military personnel living on or off a military installation outside the United States, including dependents living with them—*Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population. They should not be included on any U.S. census questionnaire.

*U.S. military personnel on U.S. military vessels with a homeport outside the United States—*Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population. They should not be included on any U.S. census questionnaire.

PEOPLE IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES FOR ADULTS

*People in correctional residential facilities on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—*Counted at the facility.

*People in federal detention centers on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—*Counted at the facility.

*People in federal and state prisons on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—*Counted at the facility.

*People in local jails and other municipal confinement facilities on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—*Counted at the facility.

PEOPLE IN GROUP HOMES AND RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS FOR ADULTS

*People in group homes intended for adults (non-correctional)—*Counted at the facility.

*People in residential treatment centers for adults (non-correctional)—*Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at the facility.

PEOPLE IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

*Patients in general or Veterans Affairs hospitals (except psychiatric units) on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day), including newborn babies still in the hospital on Census Day—*Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. Newborn babies should be counted at the residence where they will live and sleep most of the time.

*People in hospitals on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day) who have no usual home elsewhere—*Counted at the facility.

*People staying in in-patient hospice facilities on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—*Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at the facility.

*People in mental (psychiatric) hospitals and psychiatric units for long-term non-acute care in other hospitals on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—*Counted at the facility.

*People in nursing facilities/skilled nursing facilities on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—*Counted at the facility.

PEOPLE IN JUVENILE FACILITIES

People in correctional facilities intended for juveniles on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—Counted at the facility.

People in group homes for juveniles (non-correctional) on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—Counted at the facility.

People in residential treatment centers for juveniles (non-correctional) on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—Counted at the facility.

PEOPLE IN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL-RELATED FACILITIES

People in college/university student housing—Counted at the college/university student housing.

Boarding school students living away from their parental home while attending boarding school below the college level, including Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools—Counted at their parental home rather than at the boarding school.

People in residential schools for people with disabilities on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—Counted at the school.

PEOPLE IN SHELTERS

People in emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities) on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day) for people experiencing homelessness—Counted at the shelter.

People in living quarters for victims of natural disasters—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at the facility.

People in domestic violence shelters on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day)—Counted at the shelter.

PEOPLE IN TRANSITORY LOCATIONS

People at transitory locations, such as recreational vehicle (RV) parks, campgrounds, hotels and motels (including those on military sites), hostels, marinas, racetracks, circuses, or carnivals—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If there is no residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted where they live and sleep more than anywhere else. If time is equally divided, or if usual residence cannot be determined, they are counted at the place where they are staying on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day).

PEOPLE IN RELIGIOUS-RELATED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

People in religious group quarters, such as convents and monasteries—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at the facility.

PEOPLE IN WORKERS' RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

People in workers' group living quarters and Job Corps Centers—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they do not have a residence where they live and sleep most of the time, they are counted at the facility.

Appendix H.

Acknowledgments

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