

# State Legislative District Summary File (Supplement): 2000

Issued January 2007

*2000 Census of Population and Housing*

SLDSUPPLEMENT/01

## Technical Documentation



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United States  
**Census**  
**2000**

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For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact Administrative and Customer Services Division, Electronic Products Development Branch, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233, or phone 301-763-8004.



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# Chapter 1.

## Abstract

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### CITATION

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, State Legislative District Summary File Supplement: Technical Documentation, 2006.

### TYPE OF FILE

Geographic Header File.

### CONTENT

The State Legislative District Summary File Supplement contains the geographic codes that relate each 2000 Census block to pre-2010 Census state legislative districts.

The State Legislative District Summary File Supplement is released as individual files for each state participating in Phase 1 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. As part of Phase 1 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program participating states will receive 2000 Census data for their state legislative districts. These data are included for both the upper and lower chambers. (Nebraska has a unicameral legislature; the legislature is treated as an upper-level chamber for data presentation. No lower-level chamber legislative districts exist for the District of Columbia.) Because the 100-Percent and Sample Summary Files provide data in a hierarchical sequence down to the county subdivision and place level, the State Legislative District Summary File Supplement is released for users to relate 2000 Census blocks to pre-2010 state legislative districts.

See [Appendix A, Geographic Terms and Concepts](#) for a more detailed description of the legislative district definition/coding scheme and other census geography terms.

### 2010 CENSUS REDISTRICTING DATA PROGRAM

Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, enacted in 1975, directs the U.S. Census Bureau to make special preparations to provide redistricting data needed by the 50 states. It specifies that within a year following Census Day, the Census Bureau must send the governor and legislative leadership in each state the data they need to redraw districts for the state legislature.

To meet this legal requirement, the Census Bureau set up a program that affords state officials an opportunity before each decennial census to define the small areas for which they wish to receive census population totals for redistricting purposes. Officials then could receive data for voting districts (e.g., election precincts, wards) and state house and senate districts, in addition to standard census geographic areas, such as counties, cities, census tracts, and blocks. State participation in defining areas is voluntary and nonpartisan.

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At the 2002 annual meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), the Redistricting and Elections Committee passed a resolution recommending that the Census Bureau collect state legislative districts on an ongoing basis and produce data products, including data summaries, for the plans that result from the use of the P.L. 94-171 dataset. In addition, the states strongly recommended maintaining state legislative districts in the TIGER database throughout the decade, in part, so that they can be held as census tabulation block boundaries going into Census 2010 (as they were for Census 2000).

To carry out many of the recommendations of the states, the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program became a five-phase program:

**Phase 1 - State Legislative District Project (SLDP)** The Census Bureau collects state legislative district boundaries and associated updates in order to tabulate legislative districts based on their actual location. This project includes a verification phase and data tabulation for legislative districts based on Census 2000 data.

During this time frame the Census Bureau's Redistricting Data Office launches an aggressive communications plan with the states to ensure they are informed and prepared for their role in the 2010 Census. Visits to each state capital to outline the various programs take place during calendar years 2005–2006.

**Phase 2 - Voting District/Block Boundary Suggestion Project (VTD/BBSP)** The Census Bureau collects the voting district boundaries in their actual location, as well as feature updates and updates to state legislative districts. The states identify features to include or exclude as census block boundaries for tabulation in the 2010 Census. If necessary, the Census Bureau provides new data tabulations for legislative districts. A verification step is a part of this phase.

**Phase 3 - Data Delivery for the 2010 Census** The Census Bureau continues to deliver geographic and data products to the majority and minority leadership in the state legislatures, the governor, and the designated P.L. 94-171 liaisons. The Census Bureau's Redistricting Data Office works closely with each state to ensure bipartisan receipt of the data products.

**Phase 4 - Collection of the Post-2010 Census Redistricting Plans** Through the Census Bureau's Redistricting Data Office, the Census Bureau collects the new state legislative and congressional district plans using the Phase 3 materials. The Census Bureau produces new geographic and data products based on the new districts.

**Phase 5 - Evaluation and Recommendation for Census 2020** Working with the National Conference of State Legislatures, the Census Bureau conducts a historical review by the states of the successes and failures of the Census Bureau to meet the Public Law 94-171 mandate. Together, they develop recommendations for the Census 2020 Redistricting Data Program.

## **FILE ORDERING**

For ordering and pricing information, access the online catalog at the Census Bureau's Internet site <[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)> or contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services Center at (301) 763-INFO (4636).

# Chapter 2.

## How to Use This File

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### INTRODUCTION

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

### DATA FORMAT

The State Legislative District Summary File Supplement is a fixed field ASCII file. Users can utilize off-the-shelf standard software packages to manipulate the data. Flat ASCII files by state are also available for downloading via FTP from the American FactFinder Web site or from [http://ftp2.census.gov/census\\_2000/](http://ftp2.census.gov/census_2000/).

### FILE NAMING CONVENTIONS

File names follow a predefined structure. For the State Legislative District Summary File Supplement, all geographic header files are named stgeor.slb. The *st* is the United States Postal Service (USPS) two-character abbreviation for the state. The *geo* portion of the title is a constant. The *r* indicates the release number of the product. The *r* field is only used after the initial file release. In any subsequent releases, the *r* field is replaced by an alpha sequence letter (a, b, etc.). For example, the state geographic header file for South Dakota is named sdgeo.slb. If there were a re-release of this file, it would be named sdgeoa.slb.

### READING THE GEOGRAPHIC HEADER RECORD

The geographic header record, [Figure 2-1](#) at the end of this chapter, defines each field and provides its data dictionary reference name, size, starting position, and data type. A slightly different presentation of the header record appears in the identification section of the [Data Dictionary \(Chapter 3\)](#). In [Figure 2-1](#), an 'x' indicates the presence or absence of information for a field. For example, we see 'x' for nearly all fields, indicating that there will be information for most fields. In the Congressional District (110th) field, there is no 'x,' indicating that there is no code provided for any summary level 100 record because the State Legislative District Summary File Supplement was issued prior to the seating of the 110th Congress.

### RECORD IDENTIFICATION

File identification (FILEID), state/U.S. abbreviation (STUSAB), summary levels (SUMLEV), and the geographic component codes (GEOCOMP) are critical elements in identifying the geographic level for each record. The STUSAB field identifies the highest level of geography for the file. In state files, it identifies the individual state. For the State Legislative District Summary File Supplement (SLDSFS), the following FILEID and STUSAB codes are used:

	FILEID	STUSAB
SLDSFS state and state equivalent files	'usld_B'	'AL-WY'



Figure 2-1.

**Geographic Header Record  
State Legislative District Summary File Supplement (Blocks)**

Field	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type	Summary level
					100
<b>RECORD CODES</b>					
File identification .....	FILEID	6	1	A/N	X
State/US-abbreviation (USPS) .....	STUSAB	2	7	A	X
Summary level .....	SUMLEV	3	9	N	X
Geographic component .....	GEOCOMP	2	12	A/N	X
Characteristic iteration .....	CHARITER	3	14	A/N	X
Characteristic iteration file sequence number .....	CIFSN	2	17	A/N	X
Logical record number .....	LOGRECNO	7	19	N	X
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODES</b>					
Region .....	REGION	1	26	A/N	X
Division .....	DIVISION	1	27	A/N	X
State (census) .....	STATECE	2	28	A/N	X
State (FIPS) .....	STATE	2	30	A/N	X
County .....	COUNTY	3	32	A/N	X
County size code .....	COUNTYSC	2	35	A/N	X
County subdivision (FIPS) .....	COUSUB	5	37	A/N	X
FIPS county subdivision class code .....	COUSUBCC	2	42	A/N	X
County subdivision size code .....	COUSUBSC	2	44	A/N	X
Place (FIPS) .....	PLACE	5	46	A/N	X
FIPS place class code .....	PLACECC	2	51	A/N	X
Place description code .....	PLACEDC	1	53	A/N	X
Place size code .....	PLACESC	2	54	A/N	X
Census tract .....	TRACT	6	56	A/N	X
Block group .....	BLKGRP	1	62	A/N	X
Block .....	BLOCK	4	63	A/N	X
Internal use code .....	IUC	2	67	A/N	
Consolidated city (FIPS) .....	CONCIT	5	69	A/N	X
FIPS consolidated city class code .....	CONCITCC	2	74	A/N	X
Consolidated city size code .....	CONCITSC	2	76	A/N	X
American Indian area/Alaska Native area/Hawaiian home land (census) .....	AIANHH	4	78	A/N	X
American Indian area/Alaska Native area/Hawaiian home land (FIPS) .....	AIANHHFP	5	82	A/N	X
FIPS American Indian area/Alaska Native area/Hawaiian home land class code .....	AIANHHCC	2	87	A/N	X
American Indian trust land/Hawaiian home land indicator .....	AIHHTLI	1	89	A/N	X
American Indian tribal subdivision (census) .....	AITSC	3	90	A/N	X
American Indian tribal subdivision (FIPS) .....	AITSC	5	93	A/N	X
FIPS American Indian tribal subdivision class code .....	AITSCC	2	98	A/N	X
Alaska Native regional corporation (FIPS) .....	ANRC	5	100	A/N	X
FIPS Alaska Native regional corporation class code .....	ANRCCC	2	105	A/N	X
Metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area .....	MSACMSA	4	107	A/N	X
MSA/CMSA size code .....	MASC	2	111	A/N	X
Consolidated metropolitan statistical area .....	CMSA	2	113	A/N	X
Metropolitan area central city indicator .....	MACCI	1	115	A/N	X
Primary metropolitan statistical area .....	PMSA	4	116	A/N	X
New England county metropolitan area .....	NECMA	4	120	A/N	X
New England county metropolitan area central city indicator .....	NECMACCI	1	124	A/N	X
New England county metropolitan area size code .....	NECMASC	2	125	A/N	X
Extended place indicator .....	EXI	1	127	A/N	X
Urban area .....	UA	5	128	A/N	X
Urban area size code .....	UASC	2	133	A/N	X
Urban area type .....	UATYPE	1	135	A/N	X
Urban/rural .....	UR	1	136	A/N	X
Congressional district (106th) .....	CD106	2	137	A/N	X
Congressional district (108th) .....	CD108	2	139	A/N	X
Congressional district (109th) .....	CD109	2	141	A/N	X

Figure 2-1.

**Geographic Header Record  
State Legislative District Summary File Supplement (Blocks)—Con.**

Field	Data dictionary reference name	Field size	Starting position	Data type	Summary level
					100
Congressional district (110th) .....	CD110	2	143	A/N	
State legislative district (upper chamber) .....	SLDU	3	145	A/N	X
State legislative district (lower chamber) .....	SLDL	3	148	A/N	X
Voting district .....	VTD	6	151	A/N	X
Voting district indicator .....	VTDI	1	157	A/N	X
ZIP code tabulation area (3 digit) .....	ZCTA3	3	158	A/N	X
ZIP code tabulation area (5 digit) .....	ZCTA5	5	161	A/N	X
Subbarrio (FIPS) .....	SUBMCD	5	166	A/N	X
FIPS subbarrio class code .....	SUBMCDCC	2	171	A/N	X
<b>AREA CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Area (land) .....	AREALAND	14	173	A/N	X
Area (water) .....	AREAWATR	14	187	A/N	X
Area name-legal/statistical area description (LSAD) term-part indicator .....	NAME	90	201	A/N	X
Functional status code .....	FUNCSTAT	1	291	A/N	X
Geographic change user note indicator .....	GCUNI	1	292	A/N	
Population count (100 percent) .....	POP100	9	293	A/N	X
Housing unit count (100 percent) .....	HU100	9	302	A/N	X
Internal point (latitude) .....	INTPTLAT	9	311	A/N	X
Internal point (longitude) .....	INTPTLON	10	320	A/N	X
Legal/statistical area description code .....	LSADC	2	330	A/N	
Part flag .....	PARTFLAG	1	332	A/N	
<b>SPECIAL AREA CODES</b>					
School district (elementary) .....	SDELM	5	333	A/N	X
School district (secondary) .....	SDSEC	5	338	A/N	X
School district (unified) .....	SDUNI	5	343	A/N	X
Traffic analysis zone .....	TAZ	6	348	A/N	X
Oregon urban growth area .....	UGA	5	354	A/N	X
Public use microdata area—5 percent file .....	PUMA5	5	359	A/N	X
Public use microdata area—1 percent file .....	PUMA1	5	364	A/N	X
County subdivision (census) (internal use only) .....	COUSUBCE	3	369	A/N	X
Place (census) (internal use only) .....	PLACECE	4	372	A/N	X
Alaska Native regional corporation (census) (internal use only) .....	ANRCCE	2	376	A/N	X
Consolidated city (census) (internal use only) .....	CONCITCE	4	378	A/N	X
Subbarrio (census) (internal use only) .....	SUBMCDCE	2	382	A/N	X
Metropolitan area central city .....	MACC	5	384	A/N	X
Urban area central place .....	UACP	5	389	A/N	X
Reserved .....	RESERVED	7	394	A/N	

# Chapter 3.

## Data Dictionary

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### IDENTIFICATION SECTION

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

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

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

Assignment of exclamation marks (!) indicates that this value has not yet been determined for this file.

#### Record Codes

File Identification <sup>1</sup>	FILEID	6	1	A/N
State/U.S.-Abbreviation (USPS)	STUSAB	2	7	A
AK	Alaska			
AL	Alabama			
AR	Arkansas			
AS	American Samoa			
AZ	Arizona			
CA	California			
CO	Colorado			
CT	Connecticut			
DC	District of Columbia			
DE	Delaware			
FL	Florida			
GA	Georgia			
GU	Guam			
HI	Hawaii			
IA	Iowa			
ID	Idaho			
IL	Illinois			
IN	Indiana			
KS	Kansas			
KY	Kentucky			

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**Record Codes—Con.**

LA	Louisiana
MA	Massachusetts
MD	Maryland
ME	Maine
MI	Michigan
MN	Minnesota
MP	Northern Mariana Islands
MO	Missouri
MS	Mississippi
MT	Montana
NC	North Carolina
ND	North Dakota
NE	Nebraska
NH	New Hampshire
NJ	New Jersey
NM	New Mexico
NV	Nevada
NY	New York
OH	Ohio
OK	Oklahoma
OR	Oregon
PA	Pennsylvania
PR	Puerto Rico
RI	Rhode Island
SC	South Carolina
SD	South Dakota
TN	Tennessee
TX	Texas
US	United States
UT	Utah
VA	Virginia
VI	Virgin Islands of the United States
VT	Vermont
WA	Washington
WI	Wisconsin
WV	West Virginia
WY	Wyoming

Summary Level <sup>2</sup>	SUMLEV	3	9	N
Geographic Component <sup>3</sup>	GEOCOMP	2	12	A/N
Characteristic Iteration <sup>4</sup>	CHARITER	3	14	A/N
000 Not a characteristic iteration				
Characteristic Iteration File Sequence Number	CIFSN	2	17	A/N
Logical Record Number <sup>5</sup>	LOGRECNO	7	19	N

**Geographic Area Codes**

Region <sup>6</sup>	REGION	1	26	A/N
1 Northeast				
2 Midwest				
3 South				
4 West				
9 Not in a region (Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Virgin Islands of the United States)				

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**Geographic Area Codes—Con.**

Division <sup>6</sup>	DIVISION	1	27	A/N
0 Not in a division (Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Virgin Islands of the United States)				
1 New England				
2 Middle Atlantic				
3 East North Central				
4 West North Central				
5 South Atlantic				
6 East South Central				
7 West South Central				
8 Mountain				
9 Pacific				
State (Census) <sup>6</sup>	STATECE	2	28	A/N
01 Northern Mariana Islands				
03 American Samoa				
04 Guam				
06 Puerto Rico				
07 Virgin Islands of the United States				
11 Maine				
12 New Hampshire				
13 Vermont				
14 Massachusetts				
15 Rhode Island				
16 Connecticut				
21 New York				
22 New Jersey				
23 Pennsylvania				
31 Ohio				
32 Indiana				
33 Illinois				
34 Michigan				
35 Wisconsin				
41 Minnesota				
42 Iowa				
43 Missouri				
44 North Dakota				
45 South Dakota				
46 Nebraska				
47 Kansas				
51 Delaware				
52 Maryland				
53 District of Columbia				
54 Virginia				
55 West Virginia				
56 North Carolina				
57 South Carolina				
58 Georgia				
59 Florida				
61 Kentucky				
62 Tennessee				
63 Alabama				
64 Mississippi				
71 Arkansas				

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**Geographic Area Codes—Con.**

State (Census)<sup>6</sup>—Con.

- 72 Louisiana
- 73 Oklahoma
- 74 Texas
- 81 Montana
- 82 Idaho
- 83 Wyoming
- 84 Colorado
- 85 New Mexico
- 86 Arizona
- 87 Utah
- 88 Nevada
- 91 Washington
- 92 Oregon
- 93 California
- 94 Alaska
- 95 Hawaii

State (FIPS)<sup>6, 7</sup>

STATE                    2                    30                    A/N

- 01 Alabama
- 02 Alaska
- 04 Arizona
- 05 Arkansas
- 06 California
- 08 Colorado
- 09 Connecticut
- 10 Delaware
- 11 District of Columbia
- 12 Florida
- 13 Georgia
- 15 Hawaii
- 16 Idaho
- 17 Illinois
- 18 Indiana
- 19 Iowa
- 20 Kansas
- 21 Kentucky
- 22 Louisiana
- 23 Maine
- 24 Maryland
- 25 Massachusetts
- 26 Michigan
- 27 Minnesota
- 28 Mississippi
- 29 Missouri
- 30 Montana
- 31 Nebraska
- 32 Nevada
- 33 New Hampshire
- 34 New Jersey
- 35 New Mexico
- 36 New York
- 37 North Carolina
- 38 North Dakota

**Geographic Area Codes—Con.**

State (FIPS)<sup>6, 7</sup>—Con.

- 39 Ohio
- 40 Oklahoma
- 41 Oregon
- 42 Pennsylvania
- 44 Rhode Island
- 45 South Carolina
- 46 South Dakota
- 47 Tennessee
- 48 Texas
- 49 Utah
- 50 Vermont
- 51 Virginia
- 53 Washington
- 54 West Virginia
- 55 Wisconsin
- 56 Wyoming
- 60 American Samoa
- 66 Guam
- 69 Northern Mariana Islands
- 72 Puerto Rico
- 78 Virgin Islands of the United States

County <sup>6</sup>	COUNTY	3	32	A/N
County Size Code	COUNTYSC	2	35	A/N
00 Not in universe				
01 0				
02 1 - 24				
03 25 - 99				
04 100 - 199				
05 200 - 249				
06 250 - 299				
07 300 - 499				
08 500 - 999				
09 1,000 - 1,499				
10 1,500 - 1,999				
11 2,000 - 2,499				
12 2,500 - 4,999				
13 5,000 - 9,999				
14 10,000 - 19,999				
15 20,000 - 24,999				
16 25,000 - 49,999				
17 50,000 - 99,999				
18 100,000 - 249,999				
19 250,000 - 499,999				
20 500,000 - 999,999				
21 1,000,000 - 2,499,999				
22 2,500,000 - 4,999,999				
23 5,000,000 or more				
County Subdivision (FIPS) <sup>6, 7</sup>	COUSUB	5	37	A/N

**Geographic Area Codes—Con.**

FIPS County Subdivision Class Code <sup>7</sup>	COUSUBCC	2	42	A/N
C2	Incorporated place that also serves as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because, although the place is coextensive with an MCD, the Census Bureau, in agreement with state officials, does not recognize that MCD for presenting statistical data since the MCD cannot provide governmental services (Iowa and Ohio only).			
C5	Incorporated place that also serves as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because it is not part of any MCD or a county subdivision classified as Z5.			
C7	Incorporated place that is an independent city; that is, it also serves as a county equivalent because it is not part of any county, and a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because it is not part of any MCD.			
T1	Governmentally active minor civil division (MCD) that is not coextensive with an incorporated place.			
T5	Governmentally active minor civil division (MCD) that is coextensive with an incorporated place.			
T9	Minor civil division (MCD) whose government is inactive.			
Z1	Minor civil division (MCD) that cannot provide general-purpose governmental services.			
Z2	American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land area that also serves as a primary division of a county or statistically equivalent area.			
Z3	Unorganized territory identified by the Census Bureau as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent for presenting statistical data.			
Z5	Census county division (CCD), census subarea (Alaska only), or census subdistrict (U.S. Virgin Islands only).			
Z7	Incorporated place that the Census Bureau treats as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because it is not in any MCD or is coextensive with a legally established but nonfunctioning MCD that the Census Bureau does not recognize for statistical data presentation purposes, AND is located in a state or county whose MCDs cannot provide governmental services (Iowa, Louisiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina only).			
Z9	Pseudo-minor civil division (MCD) that consists of water area not assigned to any legal MCD.			
County Subdivision Size Code	COUSUBSC	2	44	A/N
00	Not in universe			
01	0			
02	1 - 24			
03	25 - 99			
04	100 - 199			
05	200 - 249			
06	250 - 299			
07	300 - 499			
08	500 - 999			
09	1,000 - 1,499			
10	1,500 - 1,999			
11	2,000 - 2,499			
12	2,500 - 4,999			
13	5,000 - 9,999			
14	10,000 - 19,999			
15	20,000 - 24,999			
16	25,000 - 49,999			



**Geographic Area Codes—Con.**

County Subdivision Size Code—Con.

- 17 50,000 - 99,999
- 18 100,000 - 249,999
- 19 250,000 - 499,999
- 20 500,000 - 999,999
- 21 1,000,000 - 2,499,999
- 22 2,500,000 - 4,999,999
- 23 5,000,000 or more

Place (FIPS) <sup>6, 7</sup>	PLACE	5	46	A/N
FIPS Place Class Code <sup>7</sup>	PLACECC	2	51	A/N

- C1 Incorporated place that is governmentally active, is not related to an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA), and does not serve as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent.
- C2 Incorporated place that also serves as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because, although the place is coextensive with an MCD, the Census Bureau, in agreement with state officials, does not recognize that MCD for presenting statistical data since the MCD cannot provide governmental services (Iowa and Ohio only).
- C5 Incorporated place that also serves as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because it is not part of any MCD or a county subdivision classified as Z5.
- C6 Incorporated place that coincides with or approximates an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA).
- C7 Incorporated place that is an independent city; that is, it also serves as a county equivalent because it is not part of any county, and a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent because it is not part of any MCD.
- C8 The portion (“balance”) of a consolidated city that excludes the separately incorporated place(s) within that jurisdiction.
- C9 Incorporated place whose government is operationally inactive or is not included in any other “C” subclass.
- M2 Military or U.S. Coast Guard installation (or part of an installation) that serves as a census designated place (CDP).
- U1 Census designated place (CDP) with a name that is commonly recognized for the populated area and designated as a populated space by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).
- U2 Census designated place (CDP) with a name that is not commonly recognized for the populated area (e.g., a combination of the names of two or three commonly recognized communities, or a name that identifies the location of the CDP in relation to an adjacent incorporated place).
- U9 Census designated place (CDP) that coincides with or approximates an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA).

Note: Place class code is set at both the place-county level and for the whole place and could vary if a place is in multiple counties. The place class code describes the portion of the place within a county in all summary levels except: 160, 372, 375, 382, 391, 460, 461, and 531; for those excepted summary levels, the place description describes the entire place entity. The different place class codes only can occur in Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio.

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**Geographic Area Codes—Con.**

Place Description Code	PLACEDC	1	53	A/N
0	Legal entity has no area classified as a central place of an urban area or central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
1	Legal entity has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
2	Legal entity has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and all of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
3	Legal entity has no area classified as a central place of an urban area and all of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
4	Legal entity has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
5	Legal entity has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
6	Legal entity has no area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
7	Legal entity has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and no area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
8	Legal entity has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and no area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
9	Entity is a “false” entity and not applicable for a place description.			
A	Statistical entity has no area classified as a central place of an urban area or central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
B	Statistical entity has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
C	Statistical entity has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and all of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
D	Statistical entity has no area classified as a central place of an urban area and all of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
E	Statistical entity has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
F	Statistical entity has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
G	Statistical entity has no area classified as a central place of an urban area and part of its area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
H	Statistical entity has all of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and no area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			
I	Statistical entity has part of its area classified as a central place of an urban area and no area classified as a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).			

Note: Place description code is set at both the place-county level and for the whole place and could vary if a place is in multiple counties. The place description code describes the portion of the place within a county in all summary levels except: 160, 372, 375, 382, 391, 460, 461, and 531; for those excepted summary levels, the place description describes the entire place entity.

## Geographic Area Codes—Con.

Place Size Code	PLACESC	2	54	A/N
00 Not in universe				
01 0				
02 1 - 24				
03 25 - 99				
04 100 - 199				
05 200 - 249				
06 250 - 299				
07 300 - 499				
08 500 - 999				
09 1,000 - 1,499				
10 1,500 - 1,999				
11 2,000 - 2,499				
12 2,500 - 4,999				
13 5,000 - 9,999				
14 10,000 - 19,999				
15 20,000 - 24,999				
16 25,000 - 49,999				
17 50,000 - 99,999				
18 100,000 - 249,999				
19 250,000 - 499,999				
20 500,000 - 999,999				
21 1,000,000 - 2,499,999				
22 2,500,000 - 4,999,999				
23 5,000,000 or more				
Census Tract <sup>6</sup>	TRACT	6	56	A/N
Block Group <sup>6</sup>	BLKGRP	1	62	A/N
Block <sup>6</sup>	BLOCK	4	63	A/N
Internal Use Code <sup>8</sup>	IUC	2	67	A/N
Consolidated City (FIPS) <sup>6, 7</sup>	CONCIT	5	69	A/N
03436 Athens-Clarke County, Georgia				
04200 Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia				
11397 Butte-Silver Bow, Montana				
19000 Columbus, Georgia				
36003 Indianapolis, Indiana				
47515 Milford, Connecticut				
52006 Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee				
FIPS Consolidated City Class Code <sup>6, 7</sup>	CONCITCC	2	74	A/N
C3 Consolidated city				
Consolidated City Size Code	CONCITSC	2	76	A/N
00 Not in universe				
01 0				
02 1 - 24				
03 25 - 99				
04 100 - 199				
05 200 - 249				
06 250 - 299				
07 300 - 499				
08 500 - 999				
09 1,000 - 1,499				
10 1,500 - 1,999				

**Geographic Area Codes—Con.**

Consolidated City Size Code—Con.

- 11 2,000 - 2,499
- 12 2,500 - 4,999
- 13 5,000 - 9,999
- 14 10,000 - 19,999
- 15 20,000 - 24,999
- 16 25,000 - 49,999
- 17 50,000 - 99,999
- 18 100,000 - 249,999
- 19 250,000 - 499,999
- 20 500,000 - 999,999
- 21 1,000,000 - 2,499,999
- 22 2,500,000 - 4,999,999
- 23 5,000,000 or more

American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (Census) <sup>6, 9</sup>	AIANHH	4	78	A/N
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American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (FIPS) <sup>6, 7, 9, 10</sup>	AIANHHFP	5	82	A/N
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FIPS American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land Class Code <sup>7, 9</sup>	AIANHHCC	2	87	A/N
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- D1 Federally recognized American Indian reservation that has associated off-reservation trust land.
- D2 Federally recognized American Indian reservation that does not have associated off-reservation trust lands.
- D3 Federally recognized American Indian off-reservation trust land area without any associated reservation.
- D4 State recognized American Indian reservation.
- D6 Statistical entity identified for a federally recognized American Indian tribe that does not have a reservation or identified off-reservation trust land. Specifically, a tribal designated statistical area (TDSA) or Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA) but excluding Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs).
- D9 State designated American Indian statistical area (SDAISA).
- E1 Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) that does not coincide with or approximate an incorporated place or a census designated place (CDP).
- E2 Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) that coincides with or approximates a census designated place (CDP).
- E6 Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) that coincides with or approximates an incorporated place.
- F1 Hawaiian home land, an area established by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1921 providing for lands held in trust by the State of Hawaii for the benefit of Native Hawaiians.

American Indian Trust Land/Hawaiian Home Land Indicator <sup>9</sup>	AIHHTLI	1	89	A/N
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- R American Indian reservation (federal and state) only, Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA), tribal designated statistical area (TDSA), and state designated American Indian statistical area (SDAISA)
- T Off-reservation trust land
- H Hawaiian home land
- M American Indian reservation with associated off-reservation trust land
- 9 Not an American Indian area

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**Geographic Area Codes—Con.**

American Indian Tribal Subdivision (Census) <sup>6</sup>	AITSCE	3	90	A/N
American Indian Tribal Subdivision (FIPS) <sup>6, 7, 10</sup>	AIT5	5	93	A/N
FIPS American Indian Tribal Subdivision Class Code <sup>7</sup> D7 American Indian Tribal Subdivision	AITSCC	2	98	A/N
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (FIPS) <sup>6, 7</sup>	ANRC	5	100	A/N
00590 Ahtna				
01570 Aleut				
03950 Arctic Slope				
06370 Bering Straits				
09040 Bristol Bay				
09800 Calista				
14410 Chugach				
17140 Cook Inlet				
20010 Doyon				
41640 Koniag				
52120 NANA				
67940 Sealaska				
FIPS Alaska Native Regional Corporation Class Code <sup>7</sup> E7 Alaska Native Regional Corporation	ANRCCC	2	105	A/N
Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area <sup>6</sup>	MSACMSA	4	107	A/N
MSA/CMSA Size Code	MASC	2	111	A/N
00 Not in universe				
01 0				
02 1 - 24				
03 25 - 99				
04 100 - 199				
05 200 - 249				
06 250 - 299				
07 300 - 499				
08 500 - 999				
09 1,000 - 1,499				
10 1,500 - 1,999				
11 2,000 - 2,499				
12 2,500 - 4,999				
13 5,000 - 9,999				
14 10,000 - 19,999				
15 20,000 - 24,999				
16 25,000 - 49,999				
17 50,000 - 99,999				
18 100,000 - 249,999				
19 250,000 - 499,999				
20 500,000 - 999,999				
21 1,000,000 - 2,499,999				
22 2,500,000 - 4,999,999				
23 5,000,000 or more				
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area <sup>6</sup>	CMSA	2	113	A/N

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**Geographic Area Codes—Con.**

Metropolitan Area Central City Indicator	MACCI	1	115	A/N
Y Yes, designated or within a central city of a metropolitan area				
N No, not designated or within a central city of a metropolitan area				
9 Area is not in metropolitan area				
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area <sup>6</sup>	PMSA	4	116	A/N
New England County Metropolitan Area	NECMA	4	120	A/N
New England County Metropolitan Area Central City Indicator	NECMACCI	1	124	A/N
Y Yes, designated or within a central city of a New England county metropolitan area				
N No, not designated or within a central city of a New England county metropolitan area				
9 Area is not in New England county metropolitan area				
New England County Metropolitan Area Size Code	NECMASC	2	125	A/N
Extended Place Indicator <sup>6</sup>	EXI	1	127	A/N
Y Extended city				
N Not an extended city				
Urban Area <sup>6</sup>	UA	5	128	A/N
Urban Area Size Code	UASC	2	133	A/N
00 Not in universe				
01 0				
02 1 - 24				
03 25 - 99				
04 100 - 199				
05 200 - 249				
06 250 - 299				
07 300 - 499				
08 500 - 999				
09 1,000 - 1,499				
10 1,500 - 1,999				
11 2,000 - 2,499				
12 2,500 - 4,999				
13 5,000 - 9,999				
14 10,000 - 19,999				
15 20,000 - 24,999				
16 25,000 - 49,999				
17 50,000 - 99,999				
18 100,000 - 249,999				
19 250,000 - 499,999				
20 500,000 - 999,999				
21 1,000,000 - 2,499,999				
22 2,500,000 - 4,999,999				
23 5,000,000 or more				
Urban Area Type	UATYPE	1	135	A/N
U Urbanized area				
C Urban cluster				
9 Not in an urban area				
Urban/Rural <sup>6</sup>	UR	1	136	A/N
U Wholly urban				
R Wholly rural				
M Mixed (partially urban and rural)				

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**Geographic Area Codes—Con.**

Congressional District (106th) <sup>6</sup>	CD106	2	137	A/N
Congressional District (108th) <sup>6</sup>	CD108	2	139	A/N
Congressional District (109th) <sup>6</sup>	CD109	2	141	A/N
Congressional District (110th) <sup>6</sup>	CD110	2	143	A/N
01–52	The actual congressional district number			
00	Applies to states whose representative is elected “at large”; i.e., the state has only one representative in the United States House of Representatives			
98	Applies to areas that have an “at large” nonvoting delegate or resident commissioner in the United States House of Representatives			
99	Applies to areas that have no representation in the United States House of Representatives			
State Legislative District (Upper Chamber) <sup>6, 11</sup>	SLDU	3	145	A/N
State Legislative District (Lower Chamber) <sup>6, 11</sup>	SLDL	3	148	A/N
Voting District <sup>6, 12</sup>	VTD	6	151	A/N
Voting District Indicator	VTDI	1	157	A/N
A	Actual voting district			
P	Pseudo-voting district			
	Blank voting districts not defined for this county			
ZIP Code Tabulation Area (3 digit) <sup>6</sup>	ZCTA3	3	158	A/N
ZIP Code Tabulation Area (5 digit) <sup>6</sup>	ZCTA5	5	161	A/N
Subbarrio (FIPS) <sup>6, 7</sup>	SUBMCD	5	166	A/N
FIPS Subbarrio Class Code <sup>7</sup>	SUBMCDCC	2	171	A/N
Z6	Subbarrio in Puerto Rico.			

**Area Characteristics**

Area (Land) <sup>13</sup>	AREALAND	14	173	A/N
Area (Water) <sup>14</sup>	AREAWATR	14	187	A/N
Area Name-Legal/Statistical Area Description (LSAD) Term-Part Indicator <sup>15</sup>	NAME	90	201	A/N
Functional Status Code	FUNCSTAT	1	291	A/N
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 that is consolidated with another government that has the same officials providing primary general-purpose functions. Functional status C is assigned to the nonprimary entity.			
E	Active government providing special-purpose functions.			
F	Fictitious entity created to fill the Census Bureau’s geographic hierarchy that is coextensive or nearly so with another governmental unit.			
G	Active government that is fiscally or administratively subordinate to another unit of government that provides primary general-purpose functions; not classified as a government by the Census Bureau’s Governments Division.			
I	Inactive governmental unit that has the power to provide primary general-purpose functions.			
N	Nonfunctioning legal entity.			
S	Statistical entity.			
T	State recognized American Indian tribe.			

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**Area Characteristics—Con.**

Geographic Change User Note Indicator	GCUNI	1	292	A/N
Y Geographic change user note exists for this entity				
N No geographic change user note exists for this entity				
Population Count (100%) <sup>16</sup>	POP100	9	293	A/N
Housing Unit Count (100%) <sup>17</sup>	HU100	9	302	A/N
Internal Point (Latitude) <sup>18</sup>	INTPTLAT	9	311	A/N
Internal Point (Longitude) <sup>19</sup>	INTPTLON	10	320	A/N
Legal/Statistical Area Description Code <sup>20</sup>	LSADC	2	330	A/N
Part Flag	PARTFLAG	1	332	A/N
W Not a Part				
P Part				

**Special Area Codes**

School District (Elementary)	SDELM	5	333	A/N
School District (Secondary)	SDSEC	5	338	A/N
School District (Unified)	SDUNI	5	343	A/N
Traffic Analysis Zone	TAZ	6	348	A/N
Oregon Urban Growth Area	UGA	5	354	A/N
Public Use Microdata Area - 5% File <sup>6</sup>	PUMA5	5	359	A/N
Public Use Microdata Area - 1% File <sup>6</sup>	PUMA1	5	364	A/N
Reserved	RESERVE2	15	369	A/N
Metropolitan Area Central City	MACC	5	384	A/N
Urban Area Central Place	UACP	5	389	A/N
Reserved	RESERVED	7	394	A/N



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## FOOTNOTE SECTION

1. A unique, six-character identifier for each file series. File identification codes are as follows:

“uPL”	Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File
“uRHLSF”	Race and Hispanic or Latino Summary File
“uSF1”	SF 1 summary files for 52 states or state equivalents
“uSF1A”	SF 1 Advance National file
“uSF1F”	SF 1 Final National file
“uSF2”	SF 2 summary files for 52 states or state equivalents
“uSF2A”	SF 2 Advance National file
“uSF2F”	SF 2 Final National file
“uSF3”	SF 3 summary files for 52 states or state equivalents and the national file
“uSF4”	SF 4 summary files for 52 states or state equivalents and the national file
“uSLD_H”	State Legislative District Summary File (100-Percent)
“uSLD_S”	State Legislative District Summary File (Sample)
“uSLD_B”	State Legislative District Summary File (Supplement)

See [How to Use This File](#) for further information.

2. Identifies the geographic level for which the data matrices on the summary file have been summarized. The summary level sequence chart describes the hierarchical arrangement of the specified geographic areas with other geographic areas, if any. The summary level must be used in combination with the geographic area codes to identify a specific geographic area (for example, summary level 050 and a specific county code must be used together to locate the data for a particular county). See [How to Use This File](#) for further information.
3. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary file for the geographic components listed in the Geographic Component field. See [How to Use This File](#) for further information.

### Geographic Component Codes

- 00 Not a geographic component
- 01 Urban
- 02 Urban—in central place of urban area
- 03 Urban—not in central place of urban area
- 04 Urban—in urbanized area
- 05 Urban—in urbanized area of 5,000,000 or more population
- 06 Urban—in urbanized area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
- 07 Urban—in urbanized area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
- 08 Urban—in urbanized area of 500,000 to 999,999 population
- 09 Urban—in urbanized area of 250,000 to 499,999 population
- 10 Urban—in urbanized area of 100,000 to 249,999 population
- 11 Urban—in urbanized area of 50,000 to 99,999 population
- 12 Urban—in urbanized area—in central place of urbanized area
- 13 Urban—in urbanized area of 5,000,000 or more population—in central place of urbanized area
- 14 Urban—in urbanized area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population—in central place of urbanized area
- 15 Urban—in urbanized area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population—in central place of urbanized area
- 16 Urban—in urbanized area of 500,000 to 999,999 population—in central place of urbanized area
- 17 Urban—in urbanized area of 250,000 to 499,999 population—in central place of urbanized area
- 18 Urban—in urbanized area of 100,000 to 249,999 population—in central place of urbanized area
- 19 Urban—in urbanized area of 50,000 to 99,999 population—in central place of urbanized area
- 20 Urban—in urbanized area—not in central place of urbanized area

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**FOOTNOTE SECTION—Con.**

**Geographic Component Codes—Con.**

- 21 Urban—in urbanized area of 5,000,000 or more population—not in central place of urbanized area
- 22 Urban—in urbanized area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population—not in central place of urbanized area
- 23 Urban—in urbanized area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population—not in central place of urbanized area
- 24 Urban—in urbanized area of 500,000 to 999,999 population—not in central place of urbanized area
- 25 Urban—in urbanized area of 250,000 to 499,999 population—not in central place of urbanized area
- 26 Urban—in urbanized area of 100,000 to 249,999 population—not in central place of urbanized area
- 27 Urban—in urbanized area of 50,000 to 99,999 population—not in central place of urbanized area
- 28 Urban—in urban cluster
- 29 Urban—in urban cluster of 25,000 to 49,999 population
- 30 Urban—in urban cluster of 10,000 to 24,999 population
- 31 Urban—in urban cluster of 5,000 to 9,999 population
- 32 Urban—in urban cluster of 2,500 to 4,999 population
- 33 Urban—in urban cluster—inside central place
- 34 Urban—in urban cluster of 25,000 to 49,999 population—inside central place
- 35 Urban—in urban cluster of 10,000 to 24,999 population—inside central place
- 36 Urban—in urban cluster of 5,000 to 9,999 population—inside central place
- 37 Urban—in urban cluster of 2,500 to 4,999 population—inside central place
- 38 Urban—in urban cluster—not in central place
- 39 Urban—in urban cluster of 25,000 to 49,999 population—not in central place
- 40 Urban—in urban cluster of 10,000 to 24,999 population—not in central place
- 41 Urban—in urban cluster of 5,000 to 9,999 population—not in central place
- 42 Urban—in urban cluster of 2,500 to 4,999 population—not in central place
- 43 Rural
- 44 Rural—place
- 45 Rural—place of 2,500 or more population
- 46 Rural—place of 1,000 to 2,499 population
- 47 Rural—place of less than 1,000 population
- 48 Rural—not in place
- 49 Rural—farm
- 50 Urban portion of extended city
- 51 Rural portion of extended city
- 52 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)
- 53 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 5,000,000 or more population
- 54 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
- 55 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
- 56 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 500,000 to 999,999 population
- 57 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 250,000 to 499,999 population
- 58 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 100,000 to 249,999 population
- 59 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 50,000 to 99,999 population
- 60 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—urban

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**FOOTNOTE SECTION—Con.**

**Geographic Component Codes—Con.**

- 61 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—urban—in urbanized area
- 62 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—urban—in urban cluster
- 63 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—rural
- 64 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—in MSA/CMSA central city
- 65 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 5,000,000 or more population—in MSA/CMSA central city
- 66 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population—in MSA/CMSA central city
- 67 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population—in MSA/CMSA central city
- 68 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 500,000 to 999,999 population—in MSA/CMSA central city
- 69 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 250,000 to 499,999 population—in MSA/CMSA central city
- 70 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 100,000 to 249,999 population—in MSA/CMSA central city
- 71 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 50,000 to 99,999 population—in MSA/CMSA central city
- 72 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—not in MSA/CMSA central city
- 73 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 5,000,000 or more population—not in MSA/CMSA central city
- 74 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population—not in MSA/CMSA central city
- 75 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population—not in MSA/CMSA central city
- 76 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 500,000 to 999,999 population—not in MSA/CMSA central city
- 77 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 250,000 to 499,999 population—not in MSA/CMSA central city
- 78 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 100,000 to 249,999 population—not in MSA/CMSA central city
- 79 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) of 50,000 to 99,999 population—not in MSA/CMSA central city
- 80 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—not in MSA/CMSA central city—urban
- 81 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—not in MSA/CMSA central city—urban—in urbanized area
- 82 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—not in MSA/CMSA central city—urban—in urban cluster
- 83 In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—not in MSA/CMSA central city—rural
- 84 Not in metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)
- 85 Not in metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—urban
- 86 Not in metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—urban—inside urbanized area
- 87 Not in metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—urban—inside urban cluster
- 88 Not in metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—rural
- 89 American Indian reservation and trust land—Federal Tribe
- 90 American Indian reservation and trust land—State Tribe
- 91 Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area

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**FOOTNOTE SECTION—Con.**

**Geographic Component Codes—Con.**

- 92 Tribal Designated Statistical Area
- 93 Alaska Native Village Statistical Area
- 94 State Designated American Indian Statistical Area
- 95 Hawaiian Home Land
- 96 In New England County Metropolitan Area
- 97 In New England County Metropolitan Area—in central city
- 98 In New England County Metropolitan Area—not in central city

- 4. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary file for a population or housing characteristic. These iteration fields apply to SF 2 and SF 4 only. See *How to Use This File* (Chapter 2) for further information.
- 5. The logical record is the complete record for a geographic entity defined by the summary level, but exclusive of the characteristic iteration. A logical record may have one or more parts (or segments). Each logical record has an assigned sequential integer number within the file. See *How to Use This File* for further information.
- 6. See Appendix A, *Census 2000 Geographic Terms and Concepts*, for definition of this field.
- 7. Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are standards and guidelines that are issued by National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for use in computer systems within the federal government. There are several standards used in Census 2000 data presentation. The Census Bureau maintains the following standards:
  - FIPS 5, Codes for the identification of the states, the District of Columbia, and the Outlying Areas of the United States, and associated areas
  - FIPS 6, Counties and equivalent entities of the United States, its possessions, and associated areas
  - FIPS 9, Congressional Districts of the United StatesThe Office of Management and Budget (OMB) maintains:
  - FIPS 8, Metropolitan Areas (Including MSAs, CMSAs, PMSAs, and NECMAs)The United States Geological Survey (USGS) maintains:
  - FIPS 55, Guideline: Codes for Named Populated Places, Primary County Divisions, and Other Locational Entities of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying AreasGeneral information about FIPS can be found on the Internet at:  
<http://geonames.usgs.gov/>  
The actual codes assigned to the many FIPS 55 entities can be found at:  
<<http://geonames.usgs.gov/fips55.html>
- 8. Codes in unspecified arrangement for U.S. Census Bureau use.
- 9. For summary levels 256, 257, 258, 259, 289, 291, 292, 293, and 294, the Census Bureau only creates records for federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land entities, as appropriate for the summary level. No records are created for state reservations, statistical American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands.
- 10. Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 55 codes are assigned by state. Because American Indian areas can exist in more than one state, multiple FIPS 55 codes exist for the entity. In National products, American Indian areas in multiple states will show a FIPS 55 code of ##### indicating that multiple FIPS codes exist for this entity.
- 11. State legislative district codes can have one to three characters including special characters of dashes, slashes, and periods. If the code contains less than three characters, the field is right-justified with leading blanks.

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**FOOTNOTE SECTION—Con.**

12. Voting district codes can have one to six characters including special characters of dashes, slashes, and periods. If the code contains less than six characters, the field is right-justified with leading blanks
13. Land area measurement in square meters. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in the mapping of the various boundary features in the TIGER® file. Land area includes intermittent water and glaciers, which appear on census maps and in the TIGER file as hydrographic features. Square miles can be derived by dividing square meters by 2,589,988. See Appendix A, Census 2000 Geographic Terms and Concepts, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.
14. Water area measurement in square meters. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in the mapping of the various boundary features in the TIGER File. Water area excludes intermittent water and glaciers, which are treated as land even though they appear on census maps and in the TIGER File as hydrographic features. Square miles can be derived by dividing square meters by 2589988. See Appendix A, Census 2000 Geographic Terms and Concepts, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.
15. Name of the lowest-level entity represented by the summary level. In addition to the name of the entity, the name field contains the legal/statistical area description (LSAD) when appropriate, and sometimes contains the state abbreviation. For legal entities, the name is the one reported to the U.S. Census Bureau in the Boundary and Annexation Survey or by other appropriate sources. For statistical entities, the name is determined by the Office of Management and Budget for metropolitan areas. For other areas, the name is determined by the local officials, usually in cooperation with the U.S. Census Bureau.

When the summary level represents only part of the area specified in the name, the name usually will have “(pt.)” appended to the name/code terminology to designate that this entry for the entity represents only a part of the total entity.
16. The total number of persons enumerated in the specified summary level as determined in the 100-percent processing.
17. The total number of housing units enumerated in the specified summary level as determined in the 100-percent processing.
18. Latitude in degrees, to six decimal places, of a point within the geographic area represented by the summary level. The decimal point is implied on the file. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the latitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Northern Hemisphere; a minus sign (-) indicates the Southern Hemisphere. See Appendix A, Census 2000 Geographic Terms and Concepts, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.
19. Longitude in degrees, to six decimal places, of a point with the geographic area represented by the summary level. The decimal point is implied on the file. The character immediately preceding the first digit of the longitude of an internal point identifies the direction (hemisphere): a plus sign (+) indicates the Eastern Hemisphere; a minus sign (-) indicates the Western Hemisphere. A point on the 180th meridian is assigned to the Western Hemisphere (-18000000). See Appendix A, Census 2000 Geographic Terms and Concepts, for definition of this field if it is applicable to this file.
20. Legal/Statistical Area Description Codes
  - 00 (none)—nation; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
  - 01 (none)—state or state equivalent; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
  - 03 City and Borough—Legal county equivalent in Alaska; “City and Borough” is appended to the name of the entity.
  - 04 Borough—Legal county equivalent in Alaska; “Borough” is appended to the name of the entity.

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**FOOTNOTE SECTION—Con.****Legal/Statistical Area Description Codes—Con.**

- 05 Census area—Statistical county equivalent in Alaska; “Census Area” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 06 County—Legal county in 48 states; “County” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 07 District—Legal county equivalent in American Samoa; “District” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 08 Independent city—legal county equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; “city” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 09 (none)—Independent city that is a legal county equivalent in Nevada; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- 10 Island—Legal county equivalent in the Virgin Islands (U.S.); “Island” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 11 (none)—Legal county equivalent in American Samoa; “Island” is part of the name and is not appended to the name of the entity.
- 12 Municipality—Legal county equivalent in Alaska and the Northern Mariana Islands; “Municipality” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 13 Municipio—Legal county equivalent in Puerto Rico; “Municipio” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 14 (none)—Legal county equivalent, used at county level for District of Columbia and Guam; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- 15 Parish—Legal county equivalent in Louisiana; “Parish” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 19 Reservation—Legal county subdivision equivalent in Maine and New York (coextensive with all or part of an American Indian reservation); “Reservation” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 20 Barrio—Legal county subdivision in Puerto Rico; “barrio” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 21 Borough—legal county subdivision in New York; legal county subdivision equivalent in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; “borough” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 22 CCD—Census county divisions are statistical area county subdivision equivalents in 21 states; “CCD” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 23 Census subarea—Statistical area county subdivision equivalent in Alaska; “census subarea” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 24 Census subdistrict—legal county subdivision equivalent in the Virgin Islands (U.S.); “sub-district” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 25 City—Legal county subdivision equivalent in 20 states and the District of Columbia; “city” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 26 County—Legal county subdivision in American Samoa; “county” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 27 District—Legal county subdivision in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands; “district” is appended to the name of the entity. The description may refer to an election, magisterial, municipal, or road district.
- 28 (none)—Legal county subdivision in Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Northern Mariana Islands; “District” is part of the name and is not appended to the name of the entity. The description may refer to an assessment, election, magisterial, supervisor’s, parish governing authority, or municipal district.
- 29 Precinct—Legal county subdivision in Illinois and Nebraska; “precinct” is appended to the name of the entity. The description refers to an election precinct.
- 30 (none)—Legal county subdivision in Illinois and Nebraska. “Precinct” is part of the name and is not appended to the name of the entity. The description refers to an election precinct.
- 31 Gore—Legal county subdivision in Maine and Vermont; “gore” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 32 Grant—Legal county subdivision in New Hampshire and Vermont; “grant” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 33 Independent city—Legal county subdivision equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; “city” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 34 (none)—Independent city that is a legal county subdivision equivalent in Nevada. “City” is part of the name and is not appended to the name of the entity.
- 35 (none)—Legal county subdivision in American Samoa; “Island” is part of the name and is not appended to the name of the entity.

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**FOOTNOTE SECTION—Con.****Legal/Statistical Area Description Codes—Con.**

- 36 Location—Legal county subdivision in New Hampshire; “location” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 38 (none)—Legal county subdivision equivalent for Arlington County, Virginia; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- 39 Plantation—Legal county subdivision in Maine; “plantation” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 40 (none)—Legal county subdivision not defined; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- 41 Barrio-pueblo—Legal county subdivision in Puerto Rico; “barrio-pueblo” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 42 Purchase—Legal county subdivision in New Hampshire; “purchase” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 43 Town—Legal county subdivision in eight states, legal county subdivision equivalent in New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota. The description “town” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 44 Township—Legal county subdivision in 16 states; “township” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 45 (none)—Legal county subdivision in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Carolina; “Township” is part of the name and is not appended to the name of the entity.
- 46 Unorganized territory—statistical area county subdivision in ten states; “UT” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 47 Village—Legal county subdivision equivalent in New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; “village” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 49 Charter township—Legal county subdivision in Michigan; “charter township” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 51 Subbarrio—Sub-MCD in Puerto Rico; “subbarrio” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 53 City and Borough—Incorporated place in Alaska; “city and borough” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 54 Municipality—Incorporated place in Alaska; “municipality” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 55 Comunidad—statistical area place in Puerto Rico; “comunidad” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 56 Borough—Incorporated place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; “borough” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 57 CDP—Census designated places (CDPs) are statistical area places in all 50 states, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands (U.S.); “CDP” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 58 City—Incorporated place in 49 states (not Hawaii) and the District of Columbia; “city” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 59 (none)—Incorporated place having no legal description in three states; place equivalent in five states. Some places have a unique description, no description, or description included with the name, as follows:
  - Athens-Clarke County (balance) (Georgia): “Unified Government of Athens-Clarke County”
  - Augusta-Richmond County (balance) (Georgia): (no description appended)
  - Anaconda-Deer Lodge County (Montana): incorporated municipality
  - Butte-Silver Bow (balance) (Montana): (no description appended)
  - Carson City, Nevada: (no description appended)
  - Columbus city (balance) (Georgia)
  - Indianapolis city (balance) (Indiana): (no description appended)
  - Lexington-Fayette (Kentucky): Urban County Government
  - Nashville and Davidson County (balance) (Tennessee): “Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County”
- 60 Town—Incorporated place in 30 states and the Virgin Islands (U.S.); “town” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 61 Village—Incorporated place in 20 states and traditional place in American Samoa; “village” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 62 Zona urbana—Statistical area place in Puerto Rico; “zona urbana” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 65 City—Consolidated city in Connecticut, Georgia, and Indiana; “city” is appended to the name of the entity.

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**FOOTNOTE SECTION—Con.****Legal/Statistical Area Description Codes—Con.**

- 66 (none)—Some consolidated cities have unique descriptions or no descriptions, as follows:
- Athens-Clarke County (Georgia): “Unified Government of Athens-Clarke County”
  - Augusta-Richmond County (Georgia): (no description appended)
  - Butte-Silver Bow (Montana): (no description appended)
  - Nashville-Davidson (Tennessee): “Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County”
- 68 Region—Census region; “Region” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 69 Division—Census division; “Division” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 70 Urban growth area (UGA)—Only in Oregon; “urban growth area” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 71 CMSA—Consolidated metropolitan statistical area; “CMSA” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 72 MSA—Metropolitan statistical area; “MSA” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 73 PMSA—Primary metropolitan statistical area; “PMSA” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 74 NECMA—New England county metropolitan area; “NECMA” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 75 Urbanized area (UA); “Urbanized Area” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 76 Urban cluster (UC); “Urban Cluster” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 77 Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC); “Alaska Native Regional Corporation” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 78 Hawaiian home land; “Home Land” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 79 Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA); “ANVSA” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 80 Tribal designated statistical area (TDSA); “TDSA” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 81 Colony—American Indian reservation; “Colony” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 82 Community—American Indian reservation; “Community” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 83 Joint use area—American Indian reservation equivalent; “joint use area” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 84 Pueblo—American Indian reservation; “Pueblo” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 85 Rancheria—American Indian reservation; “Rancheria” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 86 Reservation—American Indian reservation; “Reservation” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 87 Reserve—American Indian reservation; “Reserve” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 88 Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA); “OTSA” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 89 Trust land only entity—American Indian reservation equivalent; “Trust Land” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 90 Joint use area OTSA—Joint use area of Oklahoma tribal statistical area (OTSA); “joint use OTSA” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 91 Ranch—American Indian reservation; “Ranch” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 92 State designated American Indian statistical area (SDAISA); “SDAISA” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 93 Indian village—American Indian reservation; “Indian Village” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 94 Village—American Indian reservation; “Village” is appended to the name of the entity.
- 95 Indian community—American Indian reservation; “Indian Community” is appended to the name of the entity.
- T1 (none)—American Indian tribal subdivision; “Area” is part of the name and is not appended to the name of the entity.
- T2 Chapter—American Indian tribal subdivision; “Chapter” is appended to the name of the entity.
- T3 Community—American Indian tribal subdivision; “Community” is appended to the name of the entity.
- T4 District—American Indian tribal subdivision; “District” is appended to the name of the entity.



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**FOOTNOTE SECTION—Con.****Legal/Statistical Area Description Codes—Con.**

- T5 (none)—American Indian tribal subdivision; “District” is part of the name and is not appended to the name of the entity.
- T6 Segment—American Indian tribal subdivision; “Segment” is appended to the name of the entity.
- T7 Tract—American Indian tribal subdivision; “Tract” is appended to the name of the entity.
- T8 Agency—American Indian tribal subdivision; “Agency” is appended to the name of the entity.
- T9 Parcel—American Indian tribal subdivision; “Parcel” is appended to the name of the entity.
- T0 Precinct—American Indian tribal subdivision; “Precinct” is appended to the name of the entity.
- U1 Region—American Indian tribal subdivision; “Region” is appended to the name of the entity.
- U2 Township—American Indian tribal subdivision; “Township” is appended to the name of the entity.
- U3 Village—American Indian tribal subdivision; “Village” is appended to the name of the entity.
- C1 Congressional district; “Congressional District (at Large)” is appended to the name of the entity.
- C2 Congressional district; “Congressional District” is appended to the name of the entity.
- C3 Congressional district; “Resident Commissioner District (at Large)” is appended to the name of the entity.
- C4 Congressional district; “Delegate District (at Large)” is appended to the name of the entity.
- C5 Congressional district; “No Representative” is appended to the name of the entity.
- LL State legislative district—lower chamber; “State House District” is prefixed to the name of the entity. No legislative districts exist in the following states/state equivalents: District of Columbia and Nebraska.
- LU State legislative district—upper chamber; “State Senate District” is prefixed to the name of the entity.
- V0 (none)—Descriptions, such as “Precinct” and “Voting District,” are part of the name and are not prefixed or appended to the name of the entity. 2000 voting districts are not available in the following states/state equivalents: California, Florida, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Wisconsin, and the Island Areas.
- V1 Voting district; “Voting District” is prefixed to the name of the entity. 2000 voting districts are not available in the following states/state equivalents: California, Florida, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Wisconsin and the Island Areas.
- V2 Voting district; “Voting District” is appended to the name of the entity. 2000 voting districts are not available in the following states/state equivalents: California, Florida, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Wisconsin, and the Island Areas.
- P1 (none)—1% public-use microdata file; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- P5 (none)—5% public-use microdata file; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- PK (none)—Park landmark; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- S1 (none)—Elementary school district; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- S2 (none)—Secondary school district; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- S3 (none)—Unified school district; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- S4 (none)—Administrative school area in Hawaii and New York city only; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- S5 (none)—Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school area; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- S6 (none)—Department of Defense (DOD) school area; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- S7 (none)—Areas not coded to a school district; no description is appended to the name of the entity.
- TZ (none)—Traffic analysis zone; no description is appended to the name of the entity.

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**FOOTNOTE SECTION—Con.**

Legal/Statistical Area Description Codes—Con.

- Z3 ZIP Code® tabulation area (3-Digit); “3-Digit ZCTA” is appended to the name of the entity.
- Z5 ZIP Code® tabulation area (5-Digit); “5-Digit ZCTA” is appended to the name of the entity. Five-Digit ZCTAs may include codes ending in “XX” and “HH.”

# Chapter 4.

## User Updates

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User updates supply data users with additional or corrected information that becomes available after the technical documentation or files are prepared. They are issued as Count Question Resolution Notes, Data Notes, Geography Notes, and Technical Documentation Notes in a numbered series and are available in portable document format (PDF) on our Web site at <http://www.census.gov>.

If you print the documentation, please file the user updates cover sheet behind this notice. If there are technical documentation replacement pages, they should be filed in their proper location and the original pages destroyed.

# Appendix A.

## Census 2000 Geographic Terms and Concepts

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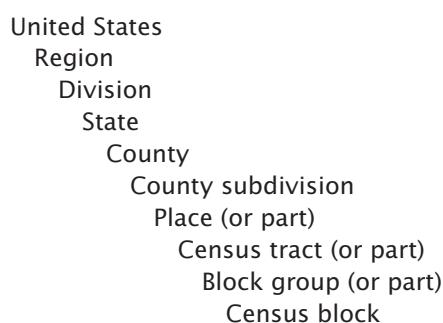
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## INTRODUCTION—GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF DATA

In decennial census data products, geographic entities usually are presented in an hierarchical arrangement or as an inventory listing.

### Hierarchical Presentation

An 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 and is explained for computer-readable media in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the “standard census geographic hierarchy”: census block, within block group, within census tract, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within state, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



[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.

### 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

### **American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (AIANA/HHL) Entities**

Exceptions to the standard hierarchical presentation occur in the case of some American Indian/Alaska Native area (AIANA) entities, which do not necessarily “nest” within states and counties. For instance, the following American Indian entities can cross state lines: federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal subdivisions, and tribal designated statistical areas. National summary data for American Indian reservations may be presented as an alphabetical listing of reservation names followed by the state portions of each reservation. Also, a census tract or block group delineated by American Indian tribal authorities may be located in more than one state or county (see [CENSUS TRACT](#), [TRIBAL BLOCK GROUP](#), and [TRIBAL CENSUS TRACT](#)) for the purpose of presenting census data in the American Indian/Alaska Native area/Hawaiian home land (AIANA/HHL) hierarchy.

The diagram in [Figure A–2](#) shows geographic relationships among geographic entities in the AIANA/HHL hierarchy. It does not show the geographic levels “county,” “county subdivision,” and “place” because AIANA/HHL entities do not necessarily nest within them.

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

### **AMERICAN INDIAN AREA, ALASKA NATIVE AREA, HAWAIIAN HOME LAND**

There are both legal and statistical American Indian, Alaska Native, and native Hawaiian entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides data for Census 2000. 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 American Indian statistical areas. Tribal subdivisions can exist within the statistical Oklahoma tribal statistical areas.

In all cases, these areas are mutually exclusive in that no American Indian, Alaska Native, or Hawaiian home land can overlap another tribal entity, except for tribal subdivisions, which subdivide some American Indian entities, and Alaska Native village statistical areas, which exist within Alaska Native Regional Corporations. In some cases where more than one tribe claims jurisdiction over an area, the U.S. 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 American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands.

#### **Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)**

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) are corporate entities established to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). Twelve ANRCs are geographic entities that cover most of the state of Alaska (the Annette Island Reserve—an American Indian reservation—is excluded from any ANRC). (A thirteenth ANRC represents Alaska Natives who do not live in Alaska and do not identify with any of the 12 corporations; the U.S. Census Bureau does not provide data for this ANRC because it has no geographic extent.) The boundaries of ANRCs have been legally established.

The U.S. Census Bureau offers representatives of the 12 nonprofit ANRCs the opportunity to review and update the ANRC boundaries. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for ANRCs for the 1990 census.

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Each ANRC is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code, which is assigned in alphabetical order by ANRC name.

### **Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (ANVSA)**

Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs) are statistical entities that represent the densely settled portion of Alaska Native villages (ANVs), which constitute associations, bands, clans, communities, groups, tribes or villages, recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). ANVSAs are reviewed and delineated by officials of the ANV (or officials of the Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) in which the ANV is located if no ANV official chooses to participate in the delineation process) solely for data presentation purposes.

An ANVSA may not overlap the boundary of another ANVSA, an American Indian reservation, or a tribal designated statistical area. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for ANVSAs for the 1990 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 6000 through 7999. Each ANVSA also is assigned a state-based five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order by ANVSA name.

### **American Indian Reservation**

Federal American Indian reservations 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 U.S. Census Bureau recognizes federal reservations as territory over which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority. These entities are known as colonies, communities, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, villages, Indian communities, and Indian villages. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a list of federally recognized tribal governments. The U.S. Census Bureau contacts representatives of American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations.

Some state governments have established reservations for tribes recognized by the state. A governor-appointed state liaison provides the names and boundaries for state recognized American Indian reservations to the U.S. Census Bureau. The names of these reservations are followed by “(State)” in census data presentations.

Federal reservations may cross state boundaries, and federal and state reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross state boundaries, only the portions of the reservations in a given state are shown in the data products for that state. Lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two tribes, whether federally or state recognized, are called “joint use areas,” and are treated as if they are separate American Indian reservations for data presentation purposes. The entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for American Indian reservations in the 1970 census.

Each federal American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4999. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservation names nationwide, except that joint use areas appear at the end of the code range. Each state American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9000 through 9499. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code; because FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence within each state, the FIPS code is different in each state for reservations that include territory in more than one state.

### **American Indian Off-Reservation Trust Land**

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 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 of a reservation. The U.S. Census Bureau



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recognizes and tabulates data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands because American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority over these lands. Primary tribal governmental authority generally is not attached to tribal lands located off the reservation until the lands are placed in trust.

In the U.S. Census Bureau's data tabulations, off-reservation trust lands always are associated with a specific federally recognized reservation and/or tribal government. Such trust lands may be located in more than one state. Only the portions of off-reservation trust lands in a given state are shown in the data products for that state; all off-reservation trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided trust land data for off-reservation tribal trust lands in the 1980 census; in 1990, the trust land data included both tribal and individual trust lands. The U.S. Census Bureau does not identify restricted fee land or land in fee simple status as a specific geographic category.

In decennial census data tabulations, off-reservation trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code that is the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. As with reservations, FIPS codes for off-reservation trust lands are unique within state, so they will differ if they extend into more than one state. The FIPS codes for such off-reservation trust lands are the same as those for the associated reservation. In the TIGER/Line® products, a letter code—"T" for tribal and "I" for individual—identifies off-reservation trust lands. In decennial census data tabulations, a trust land flag uniquely identifies off-reservation trust lands. Printed reports show separate tabulations for all off-reservation trust land areas, but do not provide separate tabulations for the tribal versus individual trust lands. Trust lands associated with tribes that do not have a reservation are presented and coded by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservation names.

### **American Indian Tribal Subdivision**

American Indian tribal subdivisions are administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs), known as areas, chapters, communities, or districts. 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 U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for American Indian tribal subdivisions in the 1980 census when it identified them as "American Indian subreservation areas." It did not provide data for these entities in conjunction with the 1990 census.

Each American Indian tribal subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code that is alphabetically in order and unique within each reservation, associated off-reservation trust land, and OTSA. Each tribal subdivision also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code. FIPS codes are assigned alphabetically within state; the FIPS codes are different in each state for tribal subdivisions that extend into more than one state.

### **Hawaiian Home Land (HHL)**

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 U.S. Census Bureau obtained the names and boundaries of HHLs from state officials. HHLs are a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

Each HHL area is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5000 through 5499 based on the alphabetical sequence of each HHL name. Each HHL also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within the state of Hawaii.

### **Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area (OTSA)**

Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes in Oklahoma that do not currently have a reservation, but once had a reservation in that state. Boundaries of

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OTSA's will be those of the former reservations in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring tribes for data presentation purposes. OTSA's replace the "tribal jurisdiction statistical areas" of the 1990 census. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for the former Oklahoma reservations in conjunction with the 1980 census, when it defined a single all-encompassing geographic entity called the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)."

Each OTSA is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5500 through 5999 based on the alphabetical sequence of each OTSA's name, except that the joint use areas appear at the end of the code range. Each OTSA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order in Oklahoma.

### **State Designated American Indian Statistical Area (SDAISA)**

State designated American Indian statistical areas (SDAISAs) are statistical entities for state recognized American Indian tribes that do not have a state recognized land base (reservation). SDAISAs are identified and delineated for the U.S. Census Bureau by a state liaison identified by the governor's office in each state. SDAISAs 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. A SDAISA may not be located in more than one state unless the tribe is recognized by both states, and it may not include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area, tribal designated statistical area (TDSA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area.

The U.S. Census Bureau established SDAISAs as a new geographic statistical entity for Census 2000, to differentiate between state recognized tribes without a land base and federally recognized tribes without a land base. For the 1990 census, all such tribal entities had been identified as TDSAs.

Each SDAISA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9500 through 9999 in alphabetical sequence of SDAISA names nationwide. Each SDAISA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within state.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated for the U.S. 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 people 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, and it may not include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area, state designated American Indian statistical area (SDAISA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area.

The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for TDSAs in conjunction with the 1990 census, when both federally and state recognized tribes could identify and delineate TDSAs. TDSAs now apply only to federally recognized tribes. State recognized tribes without a land base, including those that were TDSAs in 1990, are identified as SDAISAs, a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 8000 through 8999 in alphabetical sequence of TDSA names nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within state; because FIPS codes are assigned within each state, the FIPS code is different in each state for TDSAs that extend into more than one state.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurement data provide the size, in square units (metric and nonmetric) of geographic entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates and disseminates data. Area is calculated from the specific boundary recorded for each entity in the U.S. Census Bureau's geographic database

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(see TIGER® database). These area measurements are recorded as whole square meters. (To convert square meters to square kilometers, divide by 1,000,000; to convert square kilometers to square miles, divide by 2.589988; to convert square meters to square miles, divide by 2,589,988.)

The U.S. Census Bureau provides area measurement data for both land area and total water area. The water area figures include inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and total water; water area for each of the four water classifications was available in the Geographic Identification Code Scheme (GICS) product only.) “Inland water” consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the U.S. 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 the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are classified as “coastal” and “territorial” waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as “inland water” from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, territorial, and Great Lakes waters is for data presentation purposes only and does not necessarily reflect their legal definitions.

Land and water area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on U.S. Census Bureau maps and in the TIGER® database because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as “intermittent water” and “glacier” are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, 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 minor civil division. Crews-of-vessels entities (see [CENSUS TRACT](#) and [CENSUS BLOCK](#)) do not encompass territory and, therefore, have no area measurements.

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 TIGER® database, (2) the location and shapes of the shorelines of water bodies in that database, and (3) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

A block group (BG) is a cluster of census blocks having the same first digit of their four-digit identifying numbers within a census tract. For example, block group 3 (BG 3) within a census tract includes all blocks numbered from 3000 to 3999. BGs generally contain between 600 and 3,000 people, with an optimum size of 1,500 people. BGs on American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and special places must contain a minimum of 300 people. (Special places include correctional institutions, military installations, college campuses, worker’s dormitories, hospitals, nursing homes, and group homes.)

Most BGs were delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau’s Participant Statistical Areas Program. The U.S. Census Bureau delineated BGs only where a local, state, or tribal government declined to participate or where the U.S. Census Bureau could not identify a potential local or tribal participant.

BGs never cross the boundaries of states, counties, or statistically equivalent entities, except for a BG delineated by American Indian tribal authorities, and then only when tabulated within the American Indian hierarchy (see [TRIBAL BLOCK GROUP](#)). BGs never cross the boundaries of census tracts, but may cross the boundary of any other geographic entity required as a census block boundary (see [CENSUS BLOCK](#)).

In decennial census data tabulations, a BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of American Indian area, Alaska Native area, Hawaiian home land, congressional district, county subdivision, place, voting district, or other tabulation entity shown in the data products. For example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there are separate tabulated

records for each portion of BG 3. BGs are used in tabulating data nationwide, as was done for the 1990 census, for all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and for selected areas in the 1970 census. For data presentation purposes, BGs are a substitute for the enumeration districts (EDs) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses and in all areas before 1970. Also, BGs are the lowest level of the geographic hierarchy for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates and presents sample data.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

Many of the legal and statistical entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates decennial census data have had boundary changes between the 1990 census and Census 2000; that is, between January 2, 1990, and January 1, 2000. 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 or county subdivisions that represent single-member districts for election to a county governing board.

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.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in each entity as delineated at the time of each decennial census. Boundary changes are not reported for some entities, such as census designated places and block groups.

Changes to the boundaries for census tracts and, for the first time, for census blocks are available in relationship files, which are only available in computer-readable form. The census tract relationship files feature the relationship of census tracts/block numbering areas at the time of the 1990 census to census tracts for Census 2000, and vice versa, including partial relationships. For the first time, the census tract relationship files show a measure of the magnitude of change using the proportion of the length of roads and sides of roads contained in partial census tracts. This information can be used to proportion the data for the areas where census tracts have changed.

The census block relationship files, which are available only in computer-readable form, present relationships of the 1990 census and Census 2000 blocks on the basis of whole blocks or part blocks ("P"). The following relationships can be derived:

	1990 census block	2000 census block
One to one . . . . .	601	1017
One to many . . . . .	101 P	3028
	101 P	2834
Many to one . . . . .	410	2554 P
	503	2554 P
Many to many . . . . .	404	1007 P
	501 P	1007 P
	502 P	1008 P

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Block relationship files are available to compare the following sets of census blocks:

- 1990 tabulation block to 2000 collection block,
- 2000 collection block to 2000 tabulation block, and
- 1990 tabulation block to 2000 tabulation block.

Census tract relationship files and block relationship files are not geographic equivalency files. For a true areal comparison between the census tracts/block numbering areas and blocks used for the 1990 census and the census tracts and blocks used for Census 2000 (as well as other geographic areas), it is necessary to use the 2000 TIGER/Line® files. The 2000 TIGER/Line files will contain 1990 and 2000 boundaries for counties and statistically equivalent entities, county subdivisions, places, American Indian areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, census tracts, census blocks, and by derivation from the census blocks, block groups.

## **CENSUS BLOCK**

Census blocks are areas bounded on all sides by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries, such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads. Generally, census blocks are small in area; for example, a block bounded by city streets. However, census blocks in sparsely settled areas may contain many square miles of territory.

All territory in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas has been assigned block numbers, as was the case for the 1990 census. To improve operational efficiency and geographic identifications, the U.S. Census Bureau has introduced different numbering systems for tabulation blocks used in decennial census data products, and for collection blocks, used in administering the census. (In 1990, there generally was a single numbering system.) Collection block numbers are available only in the TIGER/Line® data products; the U.S. Census Bureau does not tabulate data for collection blocks.

Many tabulation blocks, used in decennial census data products, represent the same geographic area as the collection blocks used in the Census 2000 enumeration process. Where the collection blocks include territory in two or more geographic entities, each unique piece required for data tabulation is identified as a separate tabulation block with a separate block number. It is possible for two or more collection blocks to be combined into a single tabulation block. This situation can occur when a visible feature established as a collection block boundary is deleted during the field update operation. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of any entity for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates data, including American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands, census tracts, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, state legislative districts, urban and rural areas, school districts, voting districts, and ZIP Code® tabulation areas. Tabulation blocks also generally do not cross the boundaries of certain landmarks, including military installations, national parks, and national monuments.

Tabulation blocks are identified uniquely within census tract by means of a four-digit number. (The 1990 census block numbers had three digits, with a potential alphabetic suffix.) The Census 2000 collection blocks are numbered uniquely within county (or statistically equivalent entity), and consist of four or five digits. For its Census 2000 data tabulations, the U.S. Census Bureau created a unique set of census block numbers immediately before beginning the tabulation process. These are the census block numbers seen in the data presentations. For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau created a separate block with a suffix of “Z” to identify crews-of-vessels population. For Census 2000, crews-of-vessels population is assigned to the land block identified by the U.S. Census Bureau as associated with the home port of the vessel.

Participants in certain U.S. Census Bureau-sponsored programs were able to request that line features in the TIGER® database be held as tabulation block boundaries, provided that these conformed to U.S. Census Bureau criteria. This option was available to participants in the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program (the Block Boundary Suggestion Project), American Indian and Alaska Native Area Tribal Review (Block Definition Project), and the District of Columbia and the Puerto Rico Block Boundary Definition Project.

The U.S. Census Bureau introduced a different method for identifying the water areas of census blocks. For the 1990 census, water was not uniquely identified within a census block; instead, all water area internal to a block group was given a single block number ending in “99” (for example,

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in block group 1, all water was identified as block 199). A suffix was added to each water block number where the block existed in more than one tabulation entity within its block group. For Census 2000, water area located completely within the boundary of a single land tabulation block has the same block number as that land block. Water area that touches more than one land block is assigned a unique block number not associated with any adjacent land block. The water block numbers begin with the block group number followed by “999” and proceed in descending order (for example, in block group 3, the numbers assigned to water areas that border multiple land blocks are 3999, 3998, etc.). In some block groups, the numbering of land blocks might use enough of the available numbers to reach beyond the 900 range within the block group. For this reason, and because some land blocks include water (ponds and small lakes), no conclusions about whether a block is all land or all water can be made by looking at the block number. The land/water flag, set at the polygon level in the TIGER® database and shown in TIGER/Line® and statistical data tabulation files, is the only way to know if a block is all water when viewing the computer files. On maps, water areas are shown with a screen symbol.

## **CENSUS DIVISION**

Census divisions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine census divisions, which the U.S. Census Bureau established in 1910 for the presentation of census data. Each census division is identified by a one-digit census code; the same number appears as the first digit in the two-digit census state code (see [STATE](#)).

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. Before 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940s, there were three census regions—North, South, and West. 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 statistically equivalent entity delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau’s Participant Statistical Areas Program. The U.S. Census Bureau delineated census tracts where no local participant existed or where a local or tribal government declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of decennial census data. This is the first decennial census for which the entire United States is covered by census tracts. For the 1990 census, some counties had census tracts and others had block numbering areas (BNAs). For Census 2000, all BNAs were replaced by census tracts, which may or may not represent the same areas.

Census tracts in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States generally have between 1,500 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. For American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam, the optimum size is 2,500 people. Counties and statistically equivalent entities with fewer than 1,500 people have a single census tract. Census tracts on American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and special places must contain a minimum of 1,000 people. (Special places include correctional institutions, military installations, college campuses, workers’ dormitories, hospitals, nursing homes, and group homes.) When first delineated, census tracts are designed to be relatively homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are

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delineated with the intention of being maintained over many decades so that statistical comparisons can be made from decennial census to decennial census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new developments, and so forth, may require occasional boundary revisions. In addition, census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or combined as a result of substantial population decline.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit numeric suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in the printed reports and on census maps. In computer-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is either left blank or is zero-filled. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only in computer-readable files. Census tract suffixes may range from .01 to .98. For the 1990 census, the .99 suffix was reserved for census tracts/block numbering areas (BNAs) that contained only crews-of-vessels population; for Census 2000, the crews-of-vessels population is included with the related census tract.

Census tract numbers range from 1 to 9999 and are unique within a county or statistically equivalent entity. The U.S. Census Bureau reserves the basic census tract numbers 9400 to 9499 for census tracts delineated within or to encompass American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands that exist in multiple states or counties (see [TRIBAL CENSUS TRACTS](#)). The number 0000 in computer-readable files identifies a census tract delineated to provide complete coverage of water area in territorial seas and the Great Lakes.

### **CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)**

Congressional districts (CDs) 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 census population counts, each state is responsible for establishing CDs for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CDs in the state as practicable.

The CDs in effect at the time of Census 2000 are those of the 106th Congress, whose session began in January 1999. The CDs of the 103rd Congress (January 1993 to 1995) were the first to reflect redistricting based on the 1990 census. These CD boundaries and numbers remained in effect until after Census 2000, except where a state initiative or a court-ordered redistricting had required a change. Six states redistricted for the 104th Congress (Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, South Carolina, and Virginia), five states redistricted for the 105th Congress (Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Texas), and three states (New York, North Carolina, and Virginia) redistricted for the 106th Congress. The 108th Congress will be the first to reflect reapportionment and redistricting based on Census 2000 data.

CDs are identified with a two-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code. The code "00" is used for states with a single representative.

American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the District of Columbia are represented in the House of Representatives by a delegate, and Puerto Rico by a resident commissioner, all of whom may not vote on the floor of the House of Representatives, but may vote on legislation as it is considered by committees to which they have been named. In computer-readable data products that display a congressional district field, the two-digit FIPS code "98" is used to identify such representational areas. The Northern Mariana Islands does not have representation in Congress. The FIPS code "99" identifies areas with no representation in Congress.

### **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 statistically equivalent entities are census areas, city and boroughs (as in Juneau City and Borough), a municipality (Anchorage), and organized boroughs. Census areas are delineated cooperatively for data presentation purposes by the state of Alaska and the U.S. 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 to counties for data presentation purposes. (In

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some data presentations, they may be treated as county subdivisions and places.) The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for data presentation purposes. In American Samoa, the primary divisions are districts and islands; in the Northern Mariana Islands, municipalities; in the Virgin Islands of the United States, the principal islands of St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas. Guam has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for data presentation purposes.

Each county and statistically equivalent entity is assigned a three-digit Federal Information Processing Standards code that is unique within state. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within state, except for the independent cities, which are assigned codes higher than and following the listing of counties.

## **COUNTY SUBDIVISION**

County subdivisions are the primary divisions of counties and statistically equivalent entities for data presentation purposes. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions (MCDs), unorganized territories, and incorporated places that are independent of any MCD.

Each county subdivision is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within each state.

### **Census County Division (CCD)**

Census county divisions (CCDs) are county subdivisions that were delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau, in cooperation with state and local government officials for data presentation purposes. CCDs have been established in 21 states where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCDs), where the MCDs do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCDs are ambiguous or change frequently, and/or where the MCDs generally are not known to the public. CCDs have no legal functions and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCDs usually are delineated to follow visible features and coincide with census tracts where applicable. (In a few instances, two CCDs may constitute a single census tract.) The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCDs have been established in the following 21 states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

### **Census Subarea**

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs, census areas, city and boroughs, and the municipality (entities that are statistically equivalent to counties) in Alaska. Census subareas are delineated cooperatively by the state of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau. They were first used for data presentation purposes in conjunction with the 1980 census.

### **Minor Civil Division (MCD)**

Minor civil divisions (MCDs) are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of a county in many states (parish in Louisiana). MCDs represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCDs are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, charter townships, election districts, election precincts, gores, grants, locations, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, road districts, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some states, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD (independent places) and thus serve as MCDs in their own right. In other states, incorporated places are part of the MCDs in which they are located (dependent places), or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCDs and others are included within one or more MCDs. Independent cities, which are statistically equivalent to a county, also are treated as a separate MCD equivalent in states containing MCDs. In Maine and New York, there are American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands that serve as MCD equivalents; a separate MCD is created in each case where the American Indian area crosses a county boundary.



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The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes MCDs in the following 28 states: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the city of Washington is considered equivalent to an MCD for data presentation purposes. Arlington County, VA, also has no MCDs and the entire county is designated as an MCD with the name Arlington.

In the Island Areas, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes the following entities as MCDs:

- American Samoa: Counties (within the three districts; the two islands have no legal subdivisions).
- Northern Mariana Islands: Municipal districts.
- Guam: Election districts.
- Virgin Islands of the United States: Census subdistricts.

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 generally can perform the same governmental functions as incorporated places. The U.S. Census Bureau presents data for these MCDs in all data products in which it provides data for places.

In eight MCD states (Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) the MCD townships serve as general-purpose local governments but do not have the ability to perform all the governmental functions as incorporated places. This category also includes the counties in American Samoa. Missouri is exceptional in that it has a minority of townships that serve as general-purpose governments (the majority of townships in Missouri fall into the category described below).

In the remaining eight MCD states (Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia); the counties containing precincts in Illinois and Nebraska; the townships in Williamson County, Illinois; and the majority of townships in Missouri, the MCDs are geographic subdivisions of the counties and are not governmental units. The MCDs in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas (except American Samoa) also fall into this classification.

### **Unorganized Territory**

Unorganized territories occur in 10 minor civil division (MCD) states (Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) where portions of counties are not included in any legally established MCD or independent incorporated place. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes such areas as one or more separate county subdivisions for purposes of data presentation. It assigns each unorganized territory a descriptive name, followed by the designation “unorganized territory” or “UT.” Unorganized territories were first used for data presentation purposes in conjunction with the 1960 census.

### **GEOGRAPHIC CODE**

Geographic codes are shown primarily in computer-readable data products, such as computer tape and CD-ROM/DVD media, including data tabulations and data tables associated with computer-readable boundary files, but they also are shown on some U.S. Census Bureau maps. Census codes are used only if there is no Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity or if the FIPS code is not adequate for data presentation. A code that is not identified as either “census” or “FIPS” is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent. Entities that use only FIPS codes in U.S. Census Bureau products are congressional district, county and statistically equivalent entity, county subdivision, subbarrio, Alaska Native Regional Corporation, metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, primary metropolitan statistical area, and New England county metropolitan area), place, and state. (A census code exists for each state, but was not assigned in alphabetical sequence and serves to organize the states by census region and census division.)

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## **Census Code**

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian area, Alaska Native village statistical area, Hawaiian home land, census division, census region, urbanized area, urban cluster, state legislative district, school district, urban growth area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes used in U.S. Census Bureau data products appear in the appropriate technical documentation.

## **Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code**

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian area, Alaska Native area, Hawaiian home land, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and state. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in U.S. Census Bureau data products appear in the appropriate technical documentation.

The objective of FIPS codes is to improve the ability to use the data resources of the federal government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. The FIPS codes and FIPS code documentation are available online at <http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/index.htm>. Further information about the FIPS 5-2, 6-4, and 9-1 publications (states, counties, and congressional districts, respectively) is available from the Geographic Areas Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-7400, telephone 301-457-1099. Further information about the FIPS 55-DC3 publication (places, consolidated cities, county subdivisions, and noncensus locational entities) is available from the Geographic Names Office, National Mapping Division, U.S. Geological Survey, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192, telephone 703-648-4544.

## **United States Postal Service (USPS) Code**

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for states are used in all decennial census data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the Federal Information Processing Standards two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## **INTERNAL POINT**

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity causes this point to be located outside the boundary of the entity or in a water body, it is relocated to land area within the entity. In computer-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

The first character of the latitude or longitude is a plus (+) or a minus (-) sign. A plus sign in the latitude identifies the point as being in the Northern Hemisphere, while a minus sign identifies a location in the Southern Hemisphere. For longitude, a plus sign identifies the point as being in the Eastern Hemisphere, while a minus sign identifies a location in the Western Hemisphere.

## **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 Virgin Islands of the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the Island Areas as entities that are statistically equivalent to states for data presentation purposes. 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.” The term “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.

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## **METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)**

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MAs are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MAs and the central cities within an MA are designated and defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official standards that are published in a Federal Register Notice. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MAs nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a U.S. Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA contains one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MAs consist of groupings of cities and county subdivisions (mostly towns) rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MAs are referred to as “metropolitan.” The metropolitan category is subdivided into “inside central city” and “outside central city.” The territory, population, and housing units located outside territory designated “metropolitan” are referred to as “nonmetropolitan.” The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, generally there are both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify each MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas. In New England, there also is an alternative county-based definition of MSAs known as the New England County Metropolitan Areas. (See definitions below.) Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Population Distribution Branch, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8800, telephone 301-457-2419.

### **Central City**

In each metropolitan statistical area and consolidated metropolitan statistical area, the largest place and, in some cases, one or more additional places are designated as “central cities” under the official standards. A few primary metropolitan statistical areas do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities, are included in the title of the metropolitan area (MA); there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that place that extends outside the MA boundary.

### **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as a metropolitan area (MA) has 1 million people or more, two or more primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) may be defined within it. Each PMSA consists of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties (cities and towns in New England) that demonstrate very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSAs are established, the larger MA of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA). CMSAs and PMSAs are established only where local governments favor such designations for a large MA.

### **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) are metropolitan areas (MAs) that are not closely associated with other MAs. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties (county subdivisions in New England).

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## **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional central city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a place with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA) may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population size, from largest to smallest. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if local opinion supports such a designation and the federal Office of Management and Budget deems it to be unambiguous and suitable.

The titles for all metropolitan areas (MAs) also contain the U.S. Postal Service's abbreviation for the name of each state in which the MA is located. Each MA is assigned a four-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit FIPS codes for CMSAs, also assigned alphabetically.

## **New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA)**

New England county metropolitan areas (NECMAs) are defined as a county-based alternative to the city- and town-based New England metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs). The NECMA defined for an MSA or a CMSA includes:

- The county containing the first-named city in that MSA/CMSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSAs/CMSAs as well), and
- Each additional county having at least half its population in the MSAs/CMSAs whose first-named cities are in the previously identified county. NECMAs are not identified for individual primary metropolitan statistical areas.

Central cities of a NECMA are those places in the NECMA that qualify as central cities of an MSA or a CMSA. NECMA titles derive from the names of these central cities. Each NECMA is assigned a four-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places, consolidated cities, and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code, based on the alphabetical order of the place name within each 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 primary county in which each place is located, or if both places are in the same county, alphabetically by their legal description (for example, "city" before "village").

## **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDPs) are delineated for each decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDPs are delineated to provide census data for concentrations of population, housing, and commercial structures that are identifiable by name but are not within an incorporated place. CDP boundaries usually are defined in cooperation with state, local, and tribal officials. These boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or other 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.

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For Census 2000, for the first time, CDPs did not need to meet a minimum population threshold to qualify for tabulation of census data. For the 1990 census and earlier censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau required CDPs to qualify on the basis of various minimum population size criteria.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the U.S. Census Bureau, in cooperation with state and local governments (and American Indian tribal officials starting with the 1990 census), identified and delineated boundaries and names for CDPs. In the data products issued in conjunction with Census 2000, the name of each such place is followed by “CDP,” as was the case for the 1990 and 1980 censuses. In the data products issued in conjunction with the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, these places were identified by “(U),” meaning “unincorporated place.”

Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau. All places shown in the data products for Hawaii are CDPs. By agreement with the state of Hawaii, the U.S. Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

All places in the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam are CDPs. The Virgin Islands of the United States has both CDPs and incorporated places. There are no CDPs in American Samoa; the U.S. Census Bureau treats the traditional villages as statistically equivalent to incorporated places.

### **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. The legal aspects of this action may result 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 presentation of data for consolidated cities varies depending on the geographic presentation. In some hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the places within the consolidated city and the “consolidated city (balance).” Although hierarchical presentations do not show the consolidated city, the data for it are the same as the county or county subdivision with which it is coextensive. Other hierarchical presentations do show the consolidated city, county or county subdivision, and (balance) as separate entities.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears alphabetically sequenced within the listing of places; in 1990, consolidated places appeared at the end of the listing. The data for the consolidated city include the data for all places that are part of and within the consolidated city. The “consolidated city (balance)” entry shows the data for the portion of the consolidated government minus the separately incorporated places within the consolidated city, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places that comprise the consolidated city. For data presentation purposes these “balance” entities are treated as statistically equivalent to a place; they have no legal basis or functions.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places within consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the “consolidated city (balance).” A few incorporated places are partially inside and partially outside a consolidated city. Data tabulations by place will include all territory within the place, while the tabulation for the place within a consolidated city is only for part of the place.

Each consolidated city is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code that is unique within state. The places within consolidated cities and the “consolidated city (balance)” also are assigned five-digit FIPS place codes that are unique within state. The code assigned to each place within a consolidated city is the same as its regular place code; a place that is partially included in a consolidated city does not have a different code for the portions inside and outside the consolidated city. FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical sequence within each state.

### **Incorporated Place**

Incorporated places recognized in decennial census data products are those reported to the U.S. Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 2000, under the laws of their respective

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states, as cities, boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for decennial census purposes; the boroughs, city and boroughs (as in Juneau City and Borough), and municipality (Anchorage) in Alaska are county equivalents for decennial census statistical presentation purposes. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more incorporated places known as “independent cities” that are primary divisions of a state and legally not part of any county. For data presentation purposes, the U.S. Census Bureau may treat an independent city as a county equivalent, county subdivision, and place.

The U.S. Census Bureau treats the villages in American Samoa as incorporated places because they have their own officials, who have specific legal powers as authorized in the American Samoa Code. The village boundaries are traditional rather than being specific, legally defined locations. There are no incorporated places in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the three towns in the Virgin Islands of the United States as incorporated places.

There are a few incorporated places that do not have a legal description. 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.

### **POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY**

Population and housing unit density are 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 kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both “people (or housing units) per square kilometer” and “people (or housing units) per square mile” of land area.

### **PUBLIC USE MICRODATA AREA (PUMA)**

A public use microdata area (PUMA) is a decennial census area for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides specially selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of long-form census records that are screened to protect confidentiality. These extracts are referred to as “public use microdata sample (PUMS)” files. Since 1960, data users have been using these files to create their own statistical tabulations and data summaries.

For Census 2000, state, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Island Area participants, following U.S. Census Bureau criteria, delineated two types of PUMAs within their states. PUMAs of one type comprise areas that contain at least 100,000 people. The PUMS files for these PUMAs contain a 5-percent sample of the long-form records. The other type of PUMAs, super-PUMAs, comprise areas of at least 400,000 people. The sample size is 1 percent for the PUMS files for super-PUMAs.

PUMAs cannot be in more than one state or statistically equivalent entity. The larger 1-percent PUMAs are aggregations of the smaller 5-percent PUMAs. PUMAs of both types, wherever the population size criteria permit, comprise areas that are entirely within or outside metropolitan areas or the central cities of metropolitan areas.

### **PUERTO RICO**

The U.S. Census Bureau treats the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. Each state and statistically equivalent entity is assigned a two-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by state name, followed in alphabetical order by Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. Each state and statistically equivalent entity also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/U.S. Postal Service code.

### **Municipio**

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

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Each municipio is assigned a unique three-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

### **Barrio, Barrio-Pueblo, and Subbarrio**

The U.S. 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 decennial census data in 28 states of the United States. Subbarrios in 23 municipios are the primary legal subdivisions of the barrios-pueblo and some barrios. The U.S. Census Bureau presents the same types of Census 2000 data for these “sub-MCDs” as it does for the barrios and barrios-pueblo. (There is no geographic entity in the United States equivalent to the subbarrio.)

Each barrio, barrio-pueblo, and subbarrio is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

### **Zona Urbana and Comunidad**

There are no incorporated places in Puerto Rico; instead, the U.S. Census Bureau provides decennial census data for two types of census designated places (CDPs): (1) zonas urbanas, representing the governmental center of each municipio, and (2) comunidades, representing other settlements. For Census 2000, there are no minimum population size requirements for CDPs. (For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau had required comunidades to have at least 1,000 people.)

Each zona urbana and comunidad is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

### **SCHOOL DISTRICT**

School districts are geographic entities within which state, county, or local officials or the Department of Defense provide public educational services for the areas residents. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundaries and names for school districts from state officials. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for school districts in conjunction with the 1970 census. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau tabulated 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 assigned by the Department of Education and are not necessarily in alphabetical order by school district name.

### **STATE (OR STATISTICALLY EQUIVALENT ENTITY)**

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau also treats a number of entities that are not legal divisions of the United States as statistically equivalent to a state: American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Each state and statistically equivalent entity is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by state name, followed in alphabetical order by Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. Each state and statistically equivalent entity also is assigned a two-letter FIPS/U.S. Postal Service code and a two-digit census code. The census code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each state within each census division; the first digit of the code identifies the respective division, except for Puerto Rico and the Island Areas, which are not assigned to any region or division. The census regions, census divisions, and their component states are listed in Figure A-3.

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## **STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT (SLD)**

State legislative districts (SLDs) are the areas from which members are elected to state legislatures. The SLDs embody the upper (senate) and lower (house) chambers of the state legislature. (Nebraska has a unicameral legislature that the U.S. Census Bureau treats only as an upper-chamber legislative area for data presentation purposes.) A unique census code of up to three characters, identified by state participants, is assigned to each SLD within state. The code “ZZZ” identifies parts of a county in which no SLDs were identified.

As an option in the Census Redistricting Data Program (Public Law 94-171), participating states receive P.L. 94-171 census data for their SLDs. As part of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program, all states are participating, as well as Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

## **TIGER® DATABASE**

TIGER® is an acronym for the 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 U.S. Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The U.S. Census Bureau developed the TIGER System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map presentations, providing the 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. The content of the TIGER database is undergoing continuous updates and is made available to the public through a variety of TIGER/Line® files that may be obtained free of charge from the Internet or packaged on CD-ROM or DVD from Customer Services, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-1900; telephone 301-763-INFO (4636); Internet <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger>.

## **TRAFFIC ANALYSIS ZONE (TAZ)**

A traffic analysis zone (TAZ) is a statistical entity delineated by state and/or local transportation officials for tabulating traffic-related census data—especially journey-to-work and place-of-work statistics. A TAZ usually consists of one or more census blocks, block groups, or census tracts. For the 1990 census, TAZs were defined as part of the Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP). The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for TAZs in conjunction with the 1980 census, when it identified them as “traffic zones.”

Each TAZ is identified by a six-character alphanumeric code that is unique within county or statistically equivalent entity. For the 1990 census, TAZ codes were unique within CTPP area, which generally conformed to a metropolitan area.

## **TRIBAL BLOCK GROUP**

A tribal block group (BG) is a cluster of census blocks having the same first digit of their four-digit identifying numbers and are within a single tribal census tract. For example, tribal BG 3 consists of all blocks within tribal tract 9406 numbered from 3000 to 3999. Where a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land crosses county and/or state lines, the same tribal BG may be assigned on both sides of the state/county boundary within a tribal census tract that is numbered from 9400 to 9499. The optimum size for a tribal BG is 1,000 people; it must contain a minimum of 300 people. (See also BLOCK GROUP (BG).)

The difference between a tribal BG and a nontribal BG is in the hierarchical presentation of the data. A tribal BG is part of the American Indian hierarchy; that is, the tribal BG is within a tribal census tract that is within a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. (See [INTRODUCTION—GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF DATA](#).)

## **TRIBAL CENSUS TRACT**

Tribal census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. The optimum size for a tribal census tract is 2,500 people; it must contain a minimum of 1,000 people. Where a federally recognized American Indian reservation or off-reservation trust land crosses county or state lines, the



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same tribal census tract number may be assigned on both sides of the state/county boundary. The U.S. Census Bureau uses the census tract numbers 9400 to 9499 for tribal census tracts that cross state/county boundaries and are within or encompassing American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land. (See also [CENSUS TRACT](#).)

The difference between a tribal census tract and a nontribal census tract is in the hierarchical presentation of the data. A tribal census tract is part of the American Indian hierarchy; that is, the tribal census tract is within a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. (See [INTRODUCTION—GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF DATA](#).)

## **UNITED STATES**

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

## **URBAN AND RURAL<sup>1</sup>**

The U.S. Census Bureau classifies as urban all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs). It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which generally consists of:

- A cluster of one or more block groups or census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile at the time, and
- Surrounding block groups and census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 500 people per square mile at the time, and
- Less densely settled blocks that form enclaves or indentations, or are used to connect discontinuous areas with qualifying densities.

Rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside of UAs and UCs.

Geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas, counties, minor civil divisions (MCDs), and places, often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units.

### **Urban Cluster (UC)**

An urban cluster (UC) consists of densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. (A UC can have 50,000 or more people if fewer than 35,000 people live in an area that is not part of a military reservation.)

The U.S. Census Bureau introduced the UC for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of the population concentration in and around places. UCs replace the provision in the 1990 and previous censuses that defined as urban only those places with 2,500 or more people located outside of urbanized areas.

**Urban Cluster Central Place.** A central place functions as the dominant center of a UC. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies one or more central places for a UC, with a preference for the most populous incorporated place(s). (Some UCs do not have a central place.)

**Urban Cluster Title and Code.** The title of a UC may contain up to three incorporated place names, and will include the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state into which the UC extends. However, if the UC does not contain an incorporated place, the UC title will include the single name of the geographic entity that occurs first from the following list: census designated place (CDP), minor civil division (MCD), or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Each UC is assigned a five-digit census code in alphabetical sequence on a nationwide basis. The alphabetic assignment of codes for urban areas includes both urbanized areas (UAs) and UCs. 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.

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<sup>1</sup>This definition will not be final until its publication in the final *Federal Register* Notice, which will take place in the summer of 2001.

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## Urbanized Area (UA)

An urbanized area (UA) consists of densely settled territory that contains 50,000 or more people. The U.S. Census Bureau delineates UAs to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. At least 35,000 people in a UA must live in an area that is not part of a military reservation.

For Census 2000, the UA criteria specify that the delineations be performed using a zero-based approach. Because of the more stringent density requirements and the less restrictive extended place criteria, some territory that was classified as urbanized for the 1990 census has been reclassified as rural. (Area that was part of a 1990 UA has not been automatically grandfathered into the 2000 UA.) In addition, some areas that were identified as UAs for the 1990 census have been reclassified as urban clusters.

**Urbanized Area Central Place.** The UA central place is an incorporated place or a census designated place (CDP) with the most population within the UA. Additional place(s) may become UA central places provided that:

- The place's population within the UA exceeds 50,000 people; or
- The place's population size is at least 2/3 of the most populous UA central place.

**Urbanized Area Title and Code.** The title of a UA may contain up to three incorporated place names, and will include the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state into which the UA extends. However, if the UA does not contain an incorporated place, the UA title will include the single name of the geographic entity that occurs first from the following list: census designated place (CDP), minor civil division (MCD), or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Each UA is assigned a five-digit census code in alphabetical sequence on a nationwide basis, interspersed with the codes for urban clusters (UCs), also in alphabetical sequence. For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau assigned a four-digit UA code based on the metropolitan area codes. For Census 2000, 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.

## Extended Place

As a result of the urbanized area (UA) and urban cluster (UC) delineations, an incorporated place or census designated place may be partially within and partially outside of a UA or UC. Any place that is split by a UA or UC is referred to as an extended place.

For the 1990 and previous censuses, extended places were called extended cities. An extended city had to contain either 25 percent of the total land area or at least 25 square miles with an overall population density lower than 100 people per square mile. Such pieces of territory had to cover at least 5 square miles. This low-density area was classified as rural and the other, more densely settled portion of the incorporated place was classified as urban. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau identified extended cities only within UAs. For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau also applied this classification to qualifying incorporated places located outside UAs.

Documentation of the UA, UC, and extended place criteria is available from the Geographic Areas Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-7400; telephone 301-763-1099.

## URBAN GROWTH AREA (UGA)

An urban growth area (UGA) is a legally defined geographic entity in Oregon that the U.S. Census Bureau includes in the TIGER® database in agreement with the state. UGAs, which are defined around incorporated places, are used to control 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 new geographic entity for Census 2000.

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Each UGA is identified by a five-digit census code, which generally is the same as the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the incorporated place for which the UGA is named. The codes are assigned alphabetically within Oregon.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

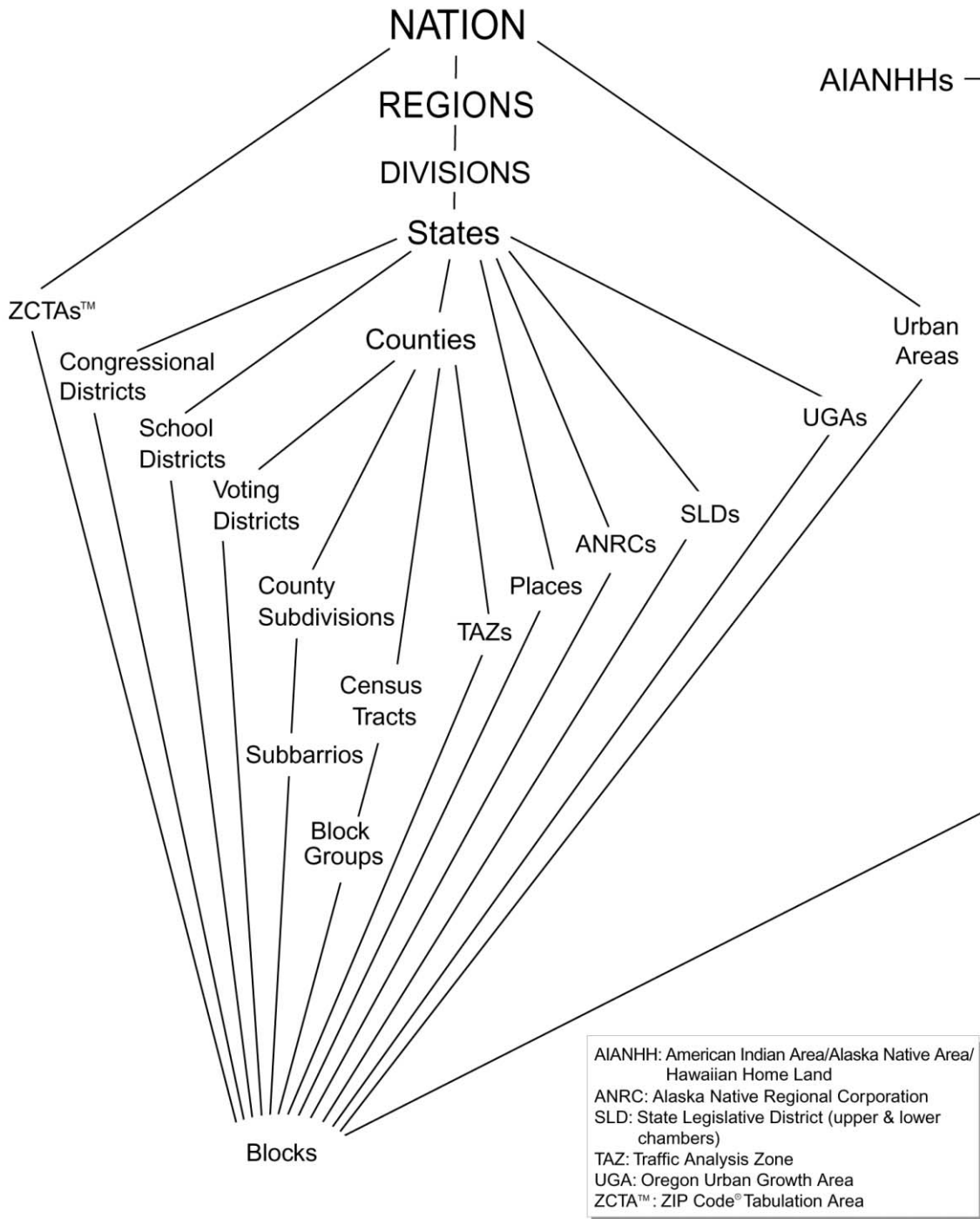
Voting district (VTD) is the generic name for geographic entities, such as precincts, wards, and election districts, established by state, local, and tribal governments for the purpose of conducting elections. States participating in the Census Redistricting Data Program as part of Public Law 94-171 (1975) may provide boundaries, codes, and names for their VTDs to the U.S. Census Bureau.

For Census 2000, each VTD is identified by a one- to six-character alphanumeric census code that is unique within county. The code “ZZZZZ” identifies parts of a county in which no VTDs were identified. For a state or county that did not participate in the VTD project, the code fields are blank.

### **ZIP CODE® TABULATION AREA (ZCTA™)**

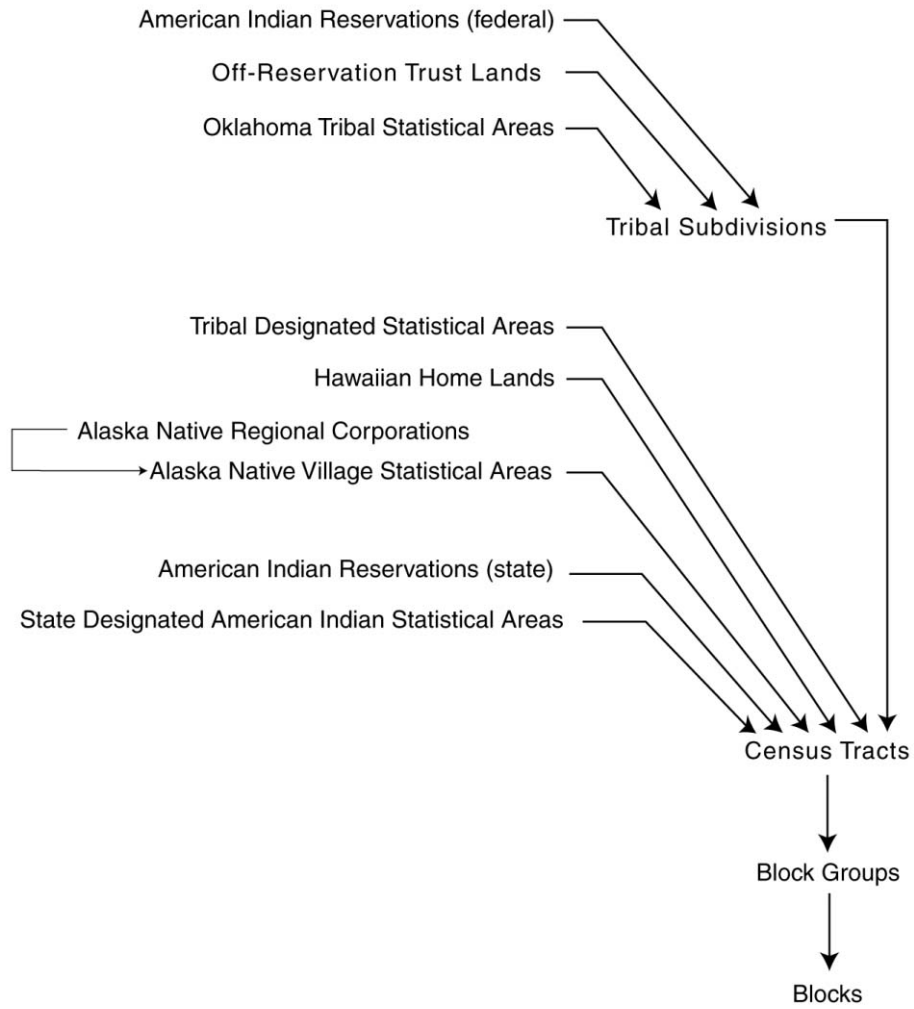
A ZIP Code® tabulation area (ZCTA™) is a statistical geographic entity that approximates the delivery area for a U.S. Postal Service five-digit or three-digit ZIP Code. ZCTAs are aggregations of census blocks that have the same predominant ZIP Code associated with the residential mailing addresses in the U.S. Census Bureau’s Master Address File. Three-digit ZCTA codes are applied to large contiguous areas for which the U.S. Census Bureau does not have five-digit ZIP Code information in its Master Address File. ZCTAs do not precisely depict ZIP Code delivery areas, and do not include all ZIP Codes used for mail delivery. The U.S. Census Bureau has established ZCTAs as a new geographic entity similar to, but replacing, data tabulations for ZIP Codes undertaken in conjunction with the 1990 and earlier censuses.

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



AIANHH: American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/  
Hawaiian Home Land  
ANRC: Alaska Native Regional Corporation  
SLD: State Legislative District (upper & lower  
chambers)  
TAZ: Traffic Analysis Zone  
UGA: Oregon Urban Growth Area  
ZCTA™: ZIP Code® Tabulation Area

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



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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