

# Nevada: 2000

## *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*

Issued September 2002

PHC-1-30

### 2000 Census of Population and Housing



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

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U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

United States  
**Census  
2000**

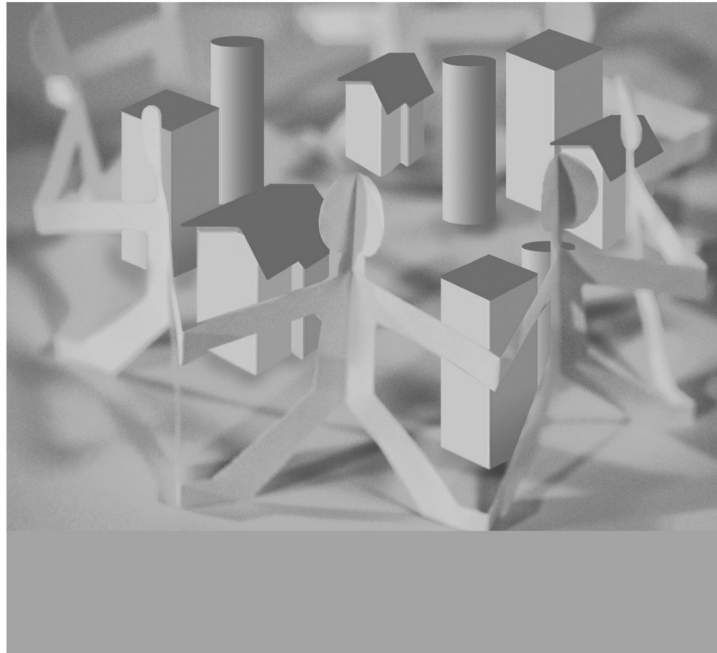
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SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Census Bureau,  
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# How to Use This Census Report

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from Census 2000 are presented in three printed report series:

1. PHC-1, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*
2. PHC-2, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*
3. PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*

The data from Census 2000 were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions, found on the “short form”), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions, found on the “long form”). Appendix D presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages used to collect the data included in this report.

The PHC-1, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*, report series provides data based on the 100-percent questions. The subjects are age, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, race, sex, tenure (owner- or renter-occupied), and vacancy characteristics. Land area measurements and population density also are provided. This series is similar to the 1990 census CPH-1 series.

The PHC-2, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, report series provides sample data based on both the 100-percent and the sample questions. Sample subjects include place of birth; residence in 1995; language; educational attainment and school enrollment; veteran status; disability status; employment status; journey to work; work status, earnings, income, and poverty status in 1999; physical housing characteristics; units in structure; fuel and equipment characteristics; owner and renter household characteristics, such as year owner moved into unit; home value; contract and gross rent; and mortgage and rental cost characteristics. This series is similar to the 1990 census CPH-5 series.

The PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series provides Census 2000 and historical comparisons of the 100-percent population and housing unit counts. It provides land and water area measurements, and population density. The user notes section documents geographic changes over the past decade. This series is similar to the 1990 census CPH-2 series.

In each series, there is one report for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, plus a United States summary report. Many tables in the United States summary reports include data for Puerto Rico. See Appendix E for detailed information about additional Census 2000 data products and release media.

## HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the desired data. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the lefthand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Figure I-1 is an example of a table finding guide.

The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items. Additional information to locate data within specific reports is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

## HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated in Figure I-2.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the subjects and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table.

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

Figure I-1.

## Table Finding Guide

### SUBJECTS BY TYPE OF GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND TABLE NUMBER

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Table numbers shown in bold indicate that either all or part of the table is presented for the American Indian and Alaska Native population in American Indian and Alaska Native areas, or for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population in Hawaiian home lands. For a description of area classifications, see Appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see Appendix B.

Subject	The state <sup>1</sup>	County <sup>2</sup>	Place		County subdivision		American Indian and Alaska Native Area <sup>4</sup>	Hawaiian home land <sup>5</sup>
			By county and county subdivision	Alphabetically for the state	By county	Alphabetically for the state <sup>3</sup>		
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Age .....	1, 2	1, 2	1	2	1	2	17	25
Average family size .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Average household size .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Families and family characteristics .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Group quarters population .....	9, 10	9, 10	9	10	9	10	21	29
Hispanic or Latino .....	3, 4	3, 4	3	4	3	4	18	26
Households and household characteristics .....	7, 8, 9, 10	7, 8, 9, 10	7, 9	8, 10	7, 9	8, 10	20, 21	28, 29
Nonfamily households .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Population density .....	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Race .....	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 5	4, 6	3, 5	4, 6	18, 19	26, 27
Relationship to householder .....	9, 10	9, 10	9	10	9	10	21	29
Sex .....	1, 2	1, 2	1	2	1	2	17	25
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Hispanic or Latino origin of householder .....	13, 14	13, 14	13	14	13	14	23	31
Average household size .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Occupancy characteristics .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Race of householder .....	13, 14	13, 14	13	14	13	14	23	31
Tenure .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Vacancy characteristics .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
<b>GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Land area .....	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Population density .....	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32

<sup>1</sup>State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

<sup>2</sup>Parish in Louisiana; borough, census area, city and borough, and municipio in Alaska; and municipio in Puerto Rico; in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia, one or more cities are independent of counties and are treated as statistical equivalents of counties; the entire District of Columbia, which has no counties, is treated as a county equivalent.

<sup>3</sup>County subdivisions within the state are shown alphabetically with places for the following 12 states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>4</sup>American Indian and Alaska Native areas include state and federal American Indian reservations; Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSA); tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA) (federal areas); state designated American Indian statistical areas (SDAISAs) (state areas); Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs) (Alaska); and Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) (Alaska).

<sup>5</sup>Tables for these areas appear only in the report for Hawaii.



Figure I-2.

**PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE**

Table number and title: Table 6. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000

Headnote: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text.

Spanner: Selected combinations of two races

Column head: Race alone or in combination with one or more other races

Boxhead: State, County, Place and (if Selected) State's County Subdivision

Stub: COUNTY

Sidehead: PLACE

Page number and state name: 16 Alabama

Report title: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

State	White, Black or African American		White, Indian and Alaska Native		Black or African American, Indian and Alaska Native		American Indian and Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander		Some other race
	White	Black or African American	White	Indian and Alaska Native	Black or African American	Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race		
The State	6,336	17,966	4,772	2,326	5,199,953	1,169,998	44,449	39,458	4,288	38,291			
Adams County	41	188	77	13	39,989	7,549	410	297		32	223		
Barbour County	155	725	151	37	123,709	14,722	1,614	795		89	1,005		
Baylor County	34	96	15	18	15,336	2,211	143	41		7	113		
Beaufort County	34	273	41	10	48,893	664	565	132		24	1,154		
Ben Hur County	10	27	-	11	2,096	653	64	42		16	56		
Blount County	21	23	7	10	12,598	8,713	84	47		3	39		
Bolivar County	96	412	40	25	25,433	4,326	95	101		16	37		
Calhoun County	34	95	17	5	22,451	1,381	179	87		22	113		
Cherokee County	34	137	21	7	24,576	4,299	289	712		16	887		
Choctaw County	19	23	2	3	8,832	7,066	53	11		7	28		
Clarke County	29	29	9	21	19,885	12,955	129	62		14	65		
Clay County	14	62	13	1	11,846	2,239	122	23		8	27		
Colbert County	108	265	166	45	34,239	8,234	737	875		100	524		
Columbia County	99	233	28	25	49,296	9,513	478	186		42	298		
Concord County	12	42	11	5	7,883	6,160	79	31		11	29		
Coosa County	6	46	3	10	7,893	6,847	100	13		4	111		
Covert County	27	129	29	5	32,666	4,666	323	95		12	99		
Cherokee County	28	47	7	2	10,199	3,424	199	24		4	59		
Cullman County	80	442	95	1	79,743	929	899	224		51	671		
Crawford County	155	317	124	52	37,464	10,259	721	603		84	889		
Dallas County	95	47	9	20	18,885	29,472	138	291		49	145		
Dale County	48	625	42	2	65,833	1,814	1,269	178		29	282		
DeKalb County	102	299	82	36	51,336	1,814	65	36		413			
Etowah County	48	295	30	19	25,143	11,922	1,441	161		29	219		
Fayette County	172	396	83	32	89,565	19,464	1,629	969		96	486		
Franklin County	20	41	6	7	18,180	2,237	83	37		3	74		
Fulton County	39	124	14	2	28,270	1,268	233	84		40	151		
Geneva County	13	113	15	9	22,611	2,772	316	53		16	186		
Greene County	7	6	-	-	1,616	8,622	48	17		6	16		
Hale County	21	16	-	13	6,910	10,193	65	47		2	72		
Henry County	24	65	19	8	12,812	2,258	90	24		7	153		
Houston County	145	298	82	54	65,598	22,119	724	989		63	525		
Jackson County	79	464	26	19	52,991	2,159	1,939	178		29	282		
Jacksonville County	811	432	629	416	368,887	202,626	3,352	7,109		611	2,346		
Lamar County	22	32	2	4	13,887	1,534	64	14		3	46		
Lauderdale County	102	321	42	19	79,390	9,442	651	361		40	427		
Lawrence County	53	931	16	25	28,102	4,726	2,836	81		6	149		
Lee County	160	369	160	29	89,172	20,368	729	2,165		119	417		
Lincoln County	112	285	48	16	55,879	8,900	622	392		29	495		
Limestone County	9	4	6	11	3,816	8,829	42	11		13	19		
Macon County	38	115	5	81	7,440	20,950	114	129		28	137		
Madison County	760	1,978	748	324	323,732	84,456	4,498	6,926		484	2,650		
Marengo County	18	24	4	19	10,732	11,712	79	53		15	172		
Marion County	12	121	3	6	19,779	1,862	143	101		10	101		
Mercedes County	140	491	82	6	77,627	1,371	876	296		76	2,860		
Milledgeville City, Wilcox County	567	1,292	610	326	255,515	134,981	4,573	6,526		398	2,600		
Monroe County	67	89	14	14	14,510	199	283	19		9	63		
Montgomery County	367	375	411	168	110,884	109,958	1,226	2,931		331	1,243		
Morgan County	228	669	73	37	99,898	12,813	1,543	646		118	1,703		
Murray County	8	49	-	2	2,894	8,984	26	39		20	21		
Nash County	41	162	21	68	18,287	10,988	450	165		34	140		
Newton County	29	69	2	2	12,021	9,517	117	64		6	100		
Northwest County	79	154	63	27	28,610	20,525	387	313		110	423		
Ozark County	127	263	49	5	28,836	6,544	699	172		83	1,247		
Polk County	18	391	211	25	128,820	10,987	485	1,791		17	1,249		
Randolph County	149	198	48	21	54,317	25,978	427	267		69	294		
Tallapoosa County	51	186	6	11	30,654	10,610	223	103		24	108		
Tallapoosa County	209	424	163	73	113,445	49,780	957	1,204		172	1,246		
Telford County	17	239	47	12	65,786	4,447	469	298		49	418		
Wilcox County	4	8	11	6	3,839	4,494	34	22		6	16		
Wilcox County	11	128	13	-	24,566	110	343	83		17	285		
Abbeville City, Henry County	6	2	-	-	1,703	1,203	2	4		-	90		
Abbeville City, Wilcox County	8	1	-	-	9,790	1,147	11	2		-	20		
Adrian Town, Wilcox County	-	1	-	-	720	1	2	1		-	2		
Albany Town, Wilcox County	-	-	-	-	80	438	11	1		-	2		
Albany City, Shelby County	25	62	31	2	19,983	2,267	141	187		12	177		
Albany City, Wilcox County	31	64	31	5	18,089	408	143	62		62	1,762		
Alexander City, Wilcox County	7	4	-	-	18,027	1,371	876	296		76	2,860		
Alexander City, Wilcox County	9	5	5	1	3,284	371	17	28		5	31		
Altoona City, Wilcox County	7	4	-	-	640	1,723	12	11		1	15		
Altoona Town, Wilcox County	-	2	-	-	548	1	5	1		-	94		
Altoona Town, Wilcox County	-	6	1	-	949	25	10	1		-	9		
Blount County (part)	-	9	1	-	154	25	10	1		-	9		
Blount County (part)	-	9	1	-	154	25	10	1		-	9		

The stub is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that, in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally

in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total.

The data field is that part of the statistical table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in Appendix A. Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percentages, and ratios. These and other subject-matter terms are defined in Appendix B.

**Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations**

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in Census 2000 reports:

- A dash “-” represents zero or a derived measure that rounds to less than 0.1.
- (X) means not applicable. In the 1990 and earlier decennial census reports, three dots “...” meant not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

**How to Use This Census Report**

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- The superscript prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since the publication of the 1990 census reports, or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1990 census reports. This symbol appears only in the Census 2000 PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series.
  - A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information was published for the 1990 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the Census 2000 PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series. The geographic change information for the entities in a state is shown in the “User Notes” section of the Census 2000 PHC-3 report for that state.
  - A plus sign “+” is appended to the lower bound of the highest interval when the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A minus sign “-” is appended to the upper bound of the lowest interval when the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. For more information on medians, see the section on “Derived Measures” in Appendix B.
  - A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease. The minus sign appears only in the Census 2000 PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series.

The following geographic abbreviations and terms may be used in the tables in this report:

- A “(part)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is located only partially in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(part)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- ANVSA is Alaska Native village statistical area.
- ANRC is Alaska Native Regional Corporation.
- CCD is census county division.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- OTSA is Oklahoma tribal statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- SDAISA is state designated American Indian statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- UT is unorganized territory.

## **GRAPHICS**

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some Census 2000 reports.

## **USER NOTES**

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves. However, sometimes this information becomes available too late to be

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reflected even in the user notes. Census 2000 user updates are available on the Census Bureau's Internet site at [www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html](http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html). To receive notification of user notes, subscribe to the Census Product Update (<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/cpu.html>), a biweekly e-mail newsletter available from the Customer Services Center of the Marketing Services Office at the U.S. Census Bureau, or contact the Customer Services Center directly on 301-763-INFO (4636) or at [webmaster@census.gov](mailto:webmaster@census.gov).

## **APPENDIXES**

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

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

**Appendix C, Collection and Processing Procedures.** Explains the enumeration and residence rules used in counting the population and housing units in the United States and Puerto Rico. It also describes the major components of the operational plan for Census 2000, and includes a glossary of terms.

**Appendix D, Questionnaire Facsimile.** Presents a facsimile of the Census 2000 questionnaire used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix E, Data Products and User Assistance.** Summarizes the Census 2000 data products by describing the information available in printed reports and through electronic media such as CD-ROM, DVD, and the Internet. It also describes Census 2000 maps and other geographic products, reference materials, and sources of assistance.

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

**Appendix G, Accuracy of the Data.** Provides information on confidentiality of the data, imputation of housing unit status and population counts, sources of errors in the data, and editing of unacceptable data.

**Appendix H, Acknowledgments.** Lists many of the U.S. Census Bureau staff who participated in the various activities of Census 2000.

# Table Finding Guide

## SUBJECTS BY TYPE OF GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND TABLE NUMBER

Subjects covered in this guide are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Table numbers shown in bold indicate that either all or part of the table is presented for the American Indian and Alaska Native population in American Indian and Alaska Native areas, or for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population in Hawaiian home lands. For a description of area classifications, see Appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see Appendix B.

Subject	The state <sup>1</sup>	County <sup>2</sup>	Place		County subdivision		American Indian and Alaska Native area <sup>4</sup>	Hawaiian home land <sup>5</sup>
			By county and county subdivision	Alphabetically for the state	By county	Alphabetically for the state <sup>3</sup>		
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Age .....	1, 2	1, 2	1	2	1	2	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>
Average family size .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
Average household size .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
Families and family characteristics ...	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
Group quarters population .....	9, 10	9, 10	9	10	9	10	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>
Hispanic or Latino .....	3, 4	3, 4	3	4	3	4	18	26
Households and household characteristics .....	7, 8, 9, 10	7, 8, 9, 10	7, 9	8, 10	7, 9	8, 10	<b>20, 21</b>	<b>28, 29</b>
Nonfamily households .....	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
Population density .....	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Race .....	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 5	4, 6	3, 5	4, 6	18, 19	26, 27
Relationship to householder .....	9, 10	9, 10	9	10	9	10	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>
Sex .....	1, 2	1, 2	1	2	1	2	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Average household size by tenure ...	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Hispanic or Latino origin of householder .....	13, 14	13, 14	13	14	13	14	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>
Occupancy characteristics .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Race of householder .....	13, 14	13, 14	13	14	13	14	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>
Tenure .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Vacancy characteristics .....	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
<b>GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Land area .....	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Population density .....	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32

<sup>1</sup>State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

<sup>2</sup>Parish in Louisiana; city and borough, municipality, borough, or census area in Alaska; and municipio in Puerto Rico; in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia, one or more cities are independent of counties and are treated as statistical equivalents of counties; the entire District of Columbia, which has no counties, is treated as a county equivalent.

<sup>3</sup>County subdivisions within the state are shown alphabetically with places for the following 12 states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>4</sup>American Indian and Alaska Native areas include state and federal American Indian reservations; Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs); tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs) (federal areas); state designated American Indian statistical areas (SDAISAs) (state areas); Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs); and Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs).

<sup>5</sup>Tables for these areas appear only in the report for Hawaii.

# User Notes

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Additional information concerning this Census 2000 product and its source file, Summary File 1, may become available after this report is published. This information, called Notes and Errata, is available in portable document format (PDF) on the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>. To receive notification of user notes, subscribe to the Census Product Update (<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/cpu.html>), a biweekly e-mail newsletter available from the Customer Services Center of the Marketing Services Office at the U.S. Census Bureau, or contact the Customer Services Center directly on 301-763-INFO (4636) or at [webmaster@census.gov](mailto:webmaster@census.gov).

## **ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE DATA**

### **User Note 1**

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

# STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
<b>The State</b>	<b>1 998 257</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>145 817</b>	<b>365 982</b>	<b>75 080</b>	<b>104 628</b>	<b>306 611</b>	<b>321 961</b>	<b>269 050</b>	<b>105 057</b>	<b>85 142</b>
Churchill County	23 982	34.7	1 920	5 015	876	1 071	3 222	3 664	3 092	1 269	988
Carson Sink CCD	35	38.5	2	8	1	-	3	7	5	7	2
Dixie Valley CCD	135	50.5	4	13	4	3	11	21	24	15	15
Fallon CCD	23 812	34.5	1 914	4 994	871	1 068	3 208	3 636	3 063	1 247	971
Fallon city	7 536	32.3	643	1 496	344	435	1 127	1 114	829	368	262
Fallon Station CDP	1 265	22.2	256	296	51	108	366	170	16	1	-
Clark County	1 375 765	34.4	103 301	248 469	51 290	75 129	223 355	220 139	178 155	70 904	58 124
Clark CCD	49 281	39.0	3 011	8 205	1 797	2 324	6 286	7 499	7 046	3 604	3 106
Blue Diamond CDP	282	42.9	13	43	10	8	17	58	73	13	16
Boulder City city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bunkerville CDP	1 014	24.1	91	334	60	36	130	139	94	34	32
Cal-Nev-Ari CDP	278	59.3	4	17	1	2	14	27	39	44	34
Enterprise CDP (part)	1 000	41.2	50	177	30	31	97	189	172	73	62
Goodsprings CDP	232	46.0	12	41	2	5	16	37	33	15	19
Henderson city (part)	2 583	47.3	171	247	37	40	363	366	448	309	222
Indian Springs CDP	1 302	37.2	86	291	54	57	124	181	191	90	83
Las Vegas city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laughlin CDP	7 076	46.5	333	964	194	237	712	940	1 127	682	569
Mesquite city	9 389	39.5	752	1 649	292	430	1 103	1 040	1 087	721	759
Moapa Town CDP	928	28.8	74	286	41	30	94	155	98	45	38
Moapa Valley CDP	5 784	35.8	425	1 514	218	171	506	823	652	315	280
Mount Charleston CDP	285	48.8	16	29	5	6	10	52	71	33	25
North Las Vegas city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandy Valley CDP	1 804	42.6	93	359	40	33	142	314	323	143	143
Searchlight CDP	576	54.6	9	49	12	6	43	72	100	49	57
Spring Valley CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summerlin South CDP (part)	505	46.5	26	60	5	11	62	80	105	63	46
Sunrise Manor CDP (part)	7 952	31.3	642	1 539	363	582	1 283	1 204	1 006	404	340
Las Vegas CCD	1 326 484	34.2	100 290	240 264	49 493	72 805	217 069	212 640	171 109	67 300	55 018
Boulder City city (part)	14 966	47.0	573	2 473	413	381	1 103	2 087	2 354	1 045	987
Enterprise CDP (part)	13 676	38.6	758	2 018	501	751	2 013	2 223	2 189	899	776
Henderson city (part)	172 798	35.8	11 768	31 826	5 810	7 930	26 702	29 571	24 824	9 559	7 410
Las Vegas city (part)	478 434	34.5	36 900	87 155	17 334	24 661	77 156	76 139	59 610	23 896	20 286
Nellis AFB CDP	8 996	24.0	1 139	1 833	533	1 220	2 189	1 238	445	113	77
North Las Vegas city (part)	115 488	28.8	11 966	27 224	4 545	6 500	21 400	18 247	11 552	4 195	3 179
Paradise CDP	186 070	35.3	12 237	27 128	7 802	12 317	32 519	29 493	25 503	10 324	8 131
Spring Valley CDP (part)	117 390	36.3	7 226	17 628	4 105	6 880	20 281	19 338	17 414	6 700	5 218
Summerlin South CDP (part)	3 230	34.8	268	392	69	151	748	574	462	190	133
Sunrise Manor CDP (part)	148 168	31.6	12 963	31 263	5 914	8 441	23 348	22 965	17 175	6 609	5 674
Whitney CDP	18 273	35.1	1 377	3 202	669	1 020	2 836	2 881	2 505	902	864
Winchester CDP	26 958	39.5	1 650	3 692	925	1 502	3 831	4 028	3 652	1 571	1 392
Douglas County	41 259	41.7	2 126	7 784	1 138	1 131	3 958	6 942	6 921	2 717	2 285
Gardnerville-Minden CCD	24 974	40.2	1 390	5 150	731	684	2 422	4 297	3 880	1 445	1 246
Gardnerville CDP	3 357	39.0	209	551	88	164	471	478	399	163	148
Gardnerville Ranchos CDP	11 054	37.2	712	2 556	346	322	1 199	2 007	1 592	546	457
Indian Hills CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson Lane CDP	4 837	43.0	212	975	148	80	335	901	960	313	282
Minden CDP	2 836	45.6	120	502	75	49	209	436	416	185	178
Genoa-Jacks Valley CCD	6 631	41.7	393	1 240	207	157	611	1 069	1 163	473	384
Indian Hills CDP (part)	4 407	38.5	306	875	149	119	494	767	688	235	209
Pine Nut CCD	7 787	46.0	25	151	17	13	50	124	162	82	74
Topaz Lake CCD	2 128	51.3	79	273	43	42	114	280	355	189	183
Zephyr Cove CCD	6 739	44.1	239	970	140	235	761	1 172	1 361	528	398
Kingsbury CDP	2 624	42.2	82	374	69	105	346	515	554	182	114
Stateline CDP	1 215	35.4	77	218	36	72	198	235	190	48	42
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP	1 649	47.8	42	202	19	42	163	266	374	159	126
Elko County	45 291	31.2	3 842	10 857	1 848	2 115	6 554	7 731	6 116	2 126	1 426
Carlin CCD	2 347	34.1	173	504	85	97	350	441	306	126	102
Carlin city	2 161	33.9	172	493	80	79	290	382	285	125	97
Elko CCD	32 823	31.8	2 751	7 842	1 265	1 434	4 692	5 822	4 559	1 525	1 006
Elko city	16 708	31.6	1 480	3 587	723	921	2 445	2 769	2 209	765	541
Spring Creek CDP	10 548	31.9	859	2 847	333	302	1 470	2 067	1 569	480	281
Jackpot CCD	1 214	27.9	107	283	76	83	180	214	157	40	35
Jarbridge CCD	112	49.0	1	19	2	2	11	12	24	12	5
Montello CCD	487	43.8	29	84	9	18	41	71	104	40	36
Mountain City CCD	1 442	32.1	74	414	75	55	171	197	159	90	63
Owyhee CDP	1 017	25.2	58	354	67	29	95	137	92	67	40
Wells CCD	2 117	36.4	119	451	83	82	284	359	297	119	96
Wells city	1 346	35.7	93	301	58	44	162	213	201	71	65
West Wendover CCD	4 749	24.0	588	1 280	253	344	825	615	510	174	83
West Wendover city	4 721	23.9	585	1 255	253	343	819	610	505	173	81
Esmeralda County	971	45.1	42	157	29	29	93	134	156	72	92
Goldfield CCD	440	48.8	18	52	12	12	38	54	75	39	51
Silverpeak CCD	531	41.7	24	105	17	17	55	80	81	33	41
Eureka County	1 651	38.3	97	362	46	40	187	286	239	108	81
Beowawe CCD	548	39.4	31	106	12	17	72	77	86	38	37
Eureka CCD	1 103	37.8	66	256	34	23	115	209	153	70	44
Humboldt County	16 106	33.4	1 294	3 768	543	673	2 147	2 873	2 293	743	559
Golconda CCD	9 952	32.7	860	2 378	338	417	1 330	1 738	1 413	443	320
Winnemucca city (part)	5 908	33.6	502	1 320	217	261	782	1 018	875	240	203
McDermitt CCD	1 240	37.1	76	306	43	37	126	189	184	83	59
McDermitt CDP	269	32.2	18	62	15	12	34	30	35	19	14
Summit Lake CCD	292	36.6	14	55	5	14	40	65	34	14	23
Winnemucca CCD	4 622	33.8	344	1 029	157	205	651	881	662	203	157
Winnemucca city (part)	1 266	36.2	94	252	38	50	169	226	192	64	28

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County County Subdivision Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
<b>131 775</b>	<b>70 165</b>	<b>16 989</b>	<b>980 206</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>1 486 458</b>	<b>731 601</b>	<b>218 929</b>	<b>116 961</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>The State</b>
1 602	974	289	11 955	100.6	17 047	8 563	2 865	1 550	28.9	11.9	Churchill County
-	-	-	18	94.4	25	14	-	-	28.6	-	Carson Sink CCD
15	9	1	60	125.0	118	53	25	12	12.6	18.5	Dixie Valley CCD
1 587	965	288	11 877	100.5	16 904	8 496	2 840	1 538	29.0	11.9	Fallon CCD
455	328	135	3 850	95.7	5 397	2 819	918	564	28.4	12.2	Fallon city
1	-	-	626	102.1	713	359	1	1	43.6	0.1	Fallon Station CDP
90 194	46 171	10 534	676 037	103.5	1 023 995	505 004	146 899	78 548	25.6	10.7	Clark County
4 335	1 716	352	22 512	118.9	38 065	16 998	6 403	3 040	22.8	13.0	Clark CCD
18	12	1	138	104.3	226	112	31	16	19.9	11.0	Blue Diamond CDP
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Boulder City city (part)
37	19	8	509	99.2	589	295	64	34	41.9	6.3	Bunkerville CDP
80	16	-	136	104.4	257	122	96	39	7.6	34.5	Cal-Nev-Ari CDP
84	25	10	507	97.2	773	396	119	60	22.7	11.9	Enterprise CDP (part)
31	18	3	122	90.2	179	87	52	21	22.8	22.4	Goodsprings CDP
271	99	10	1 292	99.9	2 165	1 083	380	173	16.2	14.7	Henderson city (part)
92	42	11	635	105.0	925	444	145	72	29.0	11.1	Indian Springs CDP
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Las Vegas city (part)
952	324	42	3 579	97.7	5 779	2 963	1 318	664	18.3	18.6	Laughlin CDP
1 043	425	88	4 607	103.8	6 988	3 426	1 556	733	25.6	16.6	Mesquite city
49	12	6	449	106.7	568	283	67	33	38.8	7.2	Moapa Town CDP
510	287	83	2 868	101.7	3 845	1 940	880	436	33.5	15.2	Moapa Valley CDP
31	7	-	130	119.2	240	107	38	15	15.8	13.3	Mount Charleston CDP
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	North Las Vegas city (part)
158	42	14	896	101.3	1 352	655	214	97	25.1	11.9	Sandy Valley CDP
108	60	11	255	125.9	518	224	179	75	10.1	31.1	Searchlight CDP
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Spring Valley CDP (part)
36	9	2	240	110.4	419	200	47	15	17.0	9.3	Summerlin South CDP (part)
380	176	33	3 983	99.6	5 771	2 883	589	304	27.4	7.4	Sunrise Manor CDP (part)
85 859	44 455	10 182	653 525	103.0	985 930	488 006	140 496	75 508	25.7	10.6	Las Vegas CCD
1 889	1 267	394	7 565	97.8	11 920	6 082	3 550	1 891	20.4	23.7	Boulder City city (part)
982	464	102	6 663	105.3	10 900	5 339	1 548	751	20.3	11.3	Enterprise CDP (part)
10 951	5 309	1 138	87 088	98.4	129 204	65 817	17 398	9 294	25.2	10.1	Henderson city (part)
33 985	17 411	3 901	235 357	103.3	354 379	175 016	55 297	29 632	25.9	11.6	Las Vegas city (part)
82	25	2	4 083	117.9	5 924	2 635	109	41	33.4	1.2	Nellis AFB CDP
4 328	1 822	530	56 541	104.3	76 298	37 570	6 680	3 649	33.9	5.8	North Las Vegas city (part)
12 002	6 901	1 713	88 989	109.1	146 705	69 864	20 616	11 187	21.2	11.1	Paradise CDP
7 822	3 985	793	58 823	99.6	92 536	46 637	12 600	6 833	21.2	10.7	Spring Valley CDP (part)
182	49	12	1 598	102.1	2 570	1 292	243	129	20.4	7.5	Summerlin South CDP (part)
8 648	4 292	876	74 299	99.4	103 942	52 823	13 816	7 436	29.8	9.3	Sunrise Manor CDP (part)
1 300	608	109	8 924	104.8	13 694	6 719	2 017	1 065	25.1	11.0	Whitney CDP
2 517	1 769	429	13 061	106.4	21 616	10 507	4 715	2 596	19.8	17.5	Winchester CDP
3 835	1 992	430	20 419	102.1	31 349	15 618	6 257	3 121	24.0	15.2	Douglas County
2 206	1 226	297	12 547	99.0	18 434	9 393	3 729	1 924	26.2	14.9	Gardnerville-Minden CCD
290	288	108	1 739	93.0	2 597	1 384	686	412	22.6	20.4	Gardnerville CDP
824	404	89	5 532	99.8	7 786	3 957	1 317	674	29.6	11.9	Gardnerville Ranchos CDP
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Indian Hills CDP (part)
427	170	34	2 422	99.7	3 650	1 829	631	293	24.5	13.0	Johnson Lane CDP
372	257	37	1 451	95.5	2 214	1 151	666	346	21.9	23.5	Minden CDP
619	267	48	3 332	99.0	4 998	2 515	934	447	24.6	14.1	Genoa-Jacks Valley CCD
378	163	24	2 234	97.3	3 226	1 647	565	278	26.8	12.8	Indian Hills CDP (part)
63	21	5	377	108.8	611	304	89	43	22.4	11.3	Pine Nut CCD
360	188	22	1 028	107.0	1 776	860	570	262	16.5	26.8	Topaz Lake CCD
587	290	58	3 135	115.0	5 530	2 546	935	445	17.9	13.9	Zephyr Cove CCD
178	90	15	1 191	120.3	2 168	968	283	140	17.4	10.8	Kingsbury CDP
63	32	4	542	124.2	920	407	99	54	24.3	8.1	Stateline CDP
157	81	18	771	113.9	1 405	660	256	112	14.8	15.5	Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP
1 580	816	280	21 695	108.8	30 592	14 610	2 676	1 385	32.5	5.9	Elko County
99	45	19	1 056	122.3	1 670	712	163	90	28.8	6.9	Carlin CCD
96	44	18	1 035	108.8	1 496	698	158	88	30.8	7.3	Carlin city
1 085	616	226	16 010	105.0	22 230	10 845	1 927	1 025	32.3	5.9	Elko CCD
666	440	162	8 165	104.6	11 641	5 671	1 268	717	30.3	7.6	Elko city
226	93	21	5 145	105.0	6 842	3 340	340	155	35.1	3.2	Spring Creek CDP
30	9	-	596	103.7	824	382	39	19	32.1	3.2	Jackpot CCD
18	5	1	40	180.0	92	35	24	10	17.9	21.4	Jarbridge CCD
34	18	3	220	121.4	374	169	55	21	23.2	11.3	Montello CCD
97	36	11	589	144.8	954	426	144	68	33.8	10.0	Mountain City CCD
49	22	7	426	138.7	605	294	78	41	40.5	7.7	Owyhee CDP
135	73	19	926	128.6	1 547	654	227	109	26.9	10.7	Wells CCD
75	54	9	648	107.7	952	461	138	71	29.3	10.3	Wells city
82	14	1	2 258	110.3	2 901	1 387	97	43	38.9	2.0	West Wendover CCD
82	14	1	2 249	109.9	2 881	1 381	97	43	39.0	2.1	West Wendover city
100	51	16	434	123.7	772	353	167	73	20.5	17.2	Esmeralda County
50	30	9	199	121.1	370	167	89	37	15.9	20.2	Goldfield CCD
50	21	7	235	126.0	402	186	78	36	24.3	14.7	Silverpeak CCD
134	61	10	799	106.6	1 192	559	205	104	27.8	12.4	Eureka County
51	19	2	251	118.3	411	181	72	31	25.0	13.1	Beowawe CCD
83	42	8	548	101.3	781	378	133	73	29.2	12.1	Eureka CCD
708	402	103	7 660	110.3	11 044	5 253	1 213	645	31.4	7.5	Humboldt County
405	243	67	4 790	107.8	6 714	3 267	715	396	32.5	7.2	Golconda CCD
265	169	56	2 897	103.9	4 086	2 013	490	291	30.8	8.3	Winnemucca city (part)
80	50	7	580	113.8	858	414	137	66	30.8	11.0	McDermitt CCD
14	14	2	129	108.5	189	96	30	16	29.7	11.2	McDermitt CDP
16	9	3	129	126.4	223	98	28	14	23.6	9.6	Summit Lake CCD
207	100	26	2 161	113.9	3 249	1 474	333	169	29.7	7.2	Winnemucca CCD
79	56	18	601	110.6	920	435	153	83	27.3	12.1	Winnemucca city (part)



Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
Lander County	5 794	34.1	433	1 430	200	196	714	969	876	343	230
Austin CCD	468	48.5	11	69	15	6	29	74	98	46	42
Battle Mountain CCD	5 326	32.9	422	1 361	185	190	685	895	778	297	188
Battle Mountain CDP	2 871	31.7	242	728	108	125	375	457	394	146	103
Lincoln County	4 165	38.8	262	993	133	115	378	534	536	278	263
Alamo CCD	1 096	38.1	74	271	43	31	84	151	145	65	69
Caliente CCD	1 204	34.0	71	390	39	24	93	125	134	69	66
Caliente city (part)	1 123	33.1	61	378	36	22	87	110	127	62	57
Pioche CCD	1 865	41.4	117	332	51	60	201	258	257	144	128
Caliente city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lyon County	34 501	38.2	2 255	7 090	1 126	1 156	3 900	5 526	4 830	2 067	1 808
Dayton CCD	9 682	37.6	654	2 029	277	313	1 153	1 686	1 408	612	451
Dayton CDP	5 907	37.4	426	1 233	162	198	721	991	848	359	269
Fernley CCD	8 596	34.8	680	1 827	317	342	1 160	1 406	1 201	456	377
Fernley CDP	8 543	34.8	675	1 817	315	340	1 152	1 400	1 195	453	375
Silver Springs CCD	6 691	40.3	361	1 293	174	178	720	1 155	1 052	448	384
Silver Springs CDP	4 708	40.3	253	926	123	138	501	810	714	298	279
Smith Valley CCD	1 564	43.6	55	317	33	33	127	260	274	116	111
Smith Valley CDP	1 425	43.4	47	296	32	33	113	232	246	106	98
Yerington CCD	7 968	39.9	505	1 624	325	290	740	1 019	895	435	485
Yerington city	2 883	41.2	202	509	107	127	272	367	279	136	143
Mineral County	5 071	42.9	267	970	154	160	468	671	757	318	301
Hawthorne CCD	3 928	44.5	193	685	114	124	366	513	616	251	247
Hawthorne CDP	3 311	43.7	167	592	105	114	314	426	512	203	197
Schurz CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mina CCD	284	56.0	6	32	4	3	27	32	36	23	30
Walker River CCD	859	29.9	68	253	36	33	75	126	105	44	24
Schurz CDP (part)	721	34.6	63	174	29	30	66	117	93	41	22
Nye County	32 485	42.9	1 937	5 769	878	874	3 085	4 712	4 566	2 357	2 323
Amargosa Valley CCD	1 176	35.3	110	239	55	55	125	167	173	59	87
Beatty CCD	1 173	40.9	76	227	32	33	119	169	194	90	66
Beatty CDP	1 154	40.5	76	225	32	33	119	166	190	88	63
Crystal CCD	7 135	44.4	404	1 204	184	169	606	1 063	1 046	588	570
Pahrump CDP (part)	7 030	44.3	400	1 196	183	167	601	1 046	1 029	574	558
Duckwater CCD	250	38.0	10	62	12	10	23	32	38	18	12
Gabbs CCD	503	38.9	29	115	12	18	45	73	71	36	42
Gabbs city	318	39.3	19	75	6	10	28	47	49	21	22
Pahrump CCD	17 601	45.5	959	2 933	439	424	1 545	2 381	2 300	1 309	1 350
Pahrump CDP (part)	17 601	45.5	959	2 933	439	424	1 545	2 381	2 300	1 309	1 350
Ralston CCD	39	52.3	-	5	2	2	1	6	7	6	1
Round Mountain CCD	1 825	31.4	151	465	57	67	274	305	261	108	61
Tonopah CCD	2 783	38.4	198	519	85	96	347	516	476	143	134
Tonopah CDP	2 627	38.7	196	516	82	81	297	472	450	138	129
Yucca Flat CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pershing County	6 693	34.4	434	1 285	231	339	1 135	1 273	838	397	241
Imlay CCD	1 912	34.1	168	458	48	61	245	314	252	149	80
Lovelock CCD	4 781	34.5	266	827	183	278	890	959	586	248	161
Lovelock city	2 003	33.7	159	465	66	84	266	279	218	118	82
Storey County	3 399	44.5	150	519	90	69	291	620	701	299	214
Clark CCD	882	50.6	24	105	17	23	67	127	167	74	91
Virginia City CCD	2 517	43.2	126	414	73	46	224	493	534	225	123
Washoe County	339 486	35.6	23 618	60 862	14 452	18 754	49 088	56 040	49 879	17 629	13 367
High Desert CCD	912	38.0	47	131	35	57	136	153	150	53	41
Gerlach-Empire CDP	499	38.5	27	86	13	22	68	89	94	28	25
Incline Village CCD	9 952	42.1	463	1 489	319	446	1 171	1 587	1 832	817	665
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part)	9 952	42.1	463	1 489	319	446	1 171	1 587	1 832	817	665
North Valleys CCD	34 002	33.6	2 589	7 128	1 371	1 571	5 113	6 293	4 929	1 677	1 186
Cold Springs CDP	3 834	35.2	283	918	88	89	518	796	633	180	116
Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP	6 855	38.9	356	1 441	246	238	692	1 330	1 271	462	285
Reno city (part)	18 379	30.4	1 636	3 801	903	1 096	3 347	3 194	2 091	731	557
Pyramid Lake CCD	1 714	31.5	145	422	86	74	202	284	178	65	89
Nixon CDP	418	25.9	45	116	23	18	41	78	31	9	17
Sutcliffe CDP	281	36.8	21	68	11	10	23	42	41	16	17
Wadsworth CDP	881	31.4	73	203	46	43	119	137	90	35	49
Reno North CCD	71 163	33.0	4 768	11 499	4 628	5 657	11 157	11 039	9 312	3 072	2 521
Reno city (part)	67 667	33.2	4 423	10 880	4 440	5 376	10 492	10 510	8 872	2 928	2 422
Sparks city (part)	2 153	26.4	243	354	156	240	474	276	193	84	43
Reno Southeast CCD	54 622	32.8	4 394	8 886	2 442	3 890	9 682	8 523	7 192	2 515	1 909
Reno city (part)	49 489	31.9	4 136	7 956	2 267	3 728	9 265	7 695	6 203	2 097	1 587
Reno Southwest CCD	53 634	42.7	2 811	8 457	1 562	2 042	5 831	8 248	9 415	3 583	2 749
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reno city (part)	43 073	42.4	2 270	6 302	1 285	1 857	5 184	6 483	7 208	2 789	2 151
Sparks CCD	55 794	35.1	3 956	10 697	2 277	2 973	7 909	9 209	7 756	2 687	2 078
Sparks city (part)	55 186	35.0	3 932	10 598	2 255	2 956	7 873	9 135	7 627	2 625	2 033
Sun Valley CCD	21 002	31.9	1 857	4 467	819	1 110	3 385	3 439	2 599	1 004	724
Reno city (part)	1 631	30.2	146	209	94	189	314	241	171	66	57
Sparks city (part)	42	34.5	2	11	3	4	1	6	9	4	1
Sun Valley CDP (part)	19 329	32.0	1 709	4 247	722	917	3 070	3 192	2 419	934	666
Verdi CCD	3 193	43.2	123	693	96	61	188	577	767	229	141
Reno city (part)	241	36.9	15	55	4	7	36	41	46	17	7
Verdi-Mogul CDP	2 949	43.8	107	638	92	54	150	536	721	212	134
Warm Springs-Truckee Canyon CCD	22 054	34.6	1 853	4 890	488	604	3 376	4 575	3 275	1 046	694
Spanish Springs CDP	9 018	34.9	779	2 056	182	206	1 311	2 019	1 373	424	256
Sparks city (part)	8 965	34.5	740	1 958	204	263	1 398	1 797	1 351	419	289
Sun Valley CDP (part)	132	33.8	11	27	1	5	26	30	18	1	2
Washoe Valley CCD	11 444	42.3	612	2 103	329	269	938	2 113	2 474	881	570

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County County Subdivision Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
238	117	48	2 819	105.5	3 931	1 913	403	213	32.2	7.0	Lander County
41	21	16	226	107.1	388	184	78	38	17.1	16.7	Austin CCD
197	96	32	2 593	105.4	3 543	1 729	325	175	33.5	6.1	Battle Mountain CCD
113	55	25	1 407	104.1	1 901	930	193	112	33.8	6.7	Battle Mountain CDP
373	230	70	2 003	107.9	2 910	1 398	673	338	30.1	16.2	Lincoln County
112	42	9	533	105.6	751	370	163	73	31.5	14.9	Alamo CCD
92	75	26	629	91.4	743	397	193	100	38.3	16.0	Caliente CCD
85	72	26	592	89.7	684	369	183	95	39.1	16.3	Caliente city (part)
169	113	35	841	121.8	1 416	631	317	165	24.1	17.0	Pioche CCD
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Caliente city (part)
2 921	1 508	314	17 034	102.5	25 156	12 575	4 743	2 354	27.1	13.7	Lyon County
762	290	47	4 789	102.2	6 999	3 499	1 099	557	27.7	11.4	Dayton CCD
487	182	31	2 916	102.6	4 248	2 132	700	359	28.1	11.9	Dayton CDP
506	277	47	4 283	100.7	6 089	3 068	830	419	29.2	9.7	Fernley CCD
497	277	47	4 257	100.7	6 051	3 050	821	415	29.2	9.6	Fernley CDP
625	265	36	3 360	99.1	5 037	2 530	926	422	24.7	13.8	Silver Springs CCD
457	185	24	2 394	96.7	3 529	1 805	666	303	25.0	14.1	Silver Springs CDP
138	85	15	759	106.1	1 192	577	238	110	23.8	15.2	Smith Valley CCD
126	83	13	700	103.6	1 082	530	222	105	24.1	15.6	Smith Valley CDP
890	591	169	3 843	107.3	5 839	2 901	1 650	846	26.7	20.7	Yerington CCD
342	280	119	1 448	99.1	2 172	1 127	741	408	24.7	25.7	Yerington city
558	348	99	2 515	101.6	3 834	1 933	1 005	507	24.4	19.8	Mineral County
460	278	81	1 979	98.5	3 050	1 542	819	418	22.4	20.9	Hawthorne CCD
374	244	63	1 674	97.8	2 552	1 301	681	350	22.9	20.6	Hawthorne CDP
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Schurz CDP (part)
49	30	12	128	121.9	246	111	91	37	13.4	32.0	Mina CCD
49	40	6	408	110.5	538	280	95	52	37.4	11.1	Walker River CCD
41	39	6	368	95.9	484	257	86	48	32.9	11.9	Schurz CDP (part)
3 964	1 721	299	15 835	105.1	24 779	12 106	5 984	2 890	23.7	18.4	Nye County
74	26	6	578	103.5	827	391	106	47	29.7	9.0	Amargosa Valley CCD
120	38	9	534	119.7	870	392	167	70	25.8	14.2	Beatty CCD
116	37	9	526	119.4	853	385	162	67	26.1	14.0	Beatty CDP
873	372	56	3 508	103.4	5 527	2 724	1 301	625	22.5	18.2	Crystal CCD
861	361	54	3 469	102.7	5 434	2 689	1 276	616	22.7	18.2	Pahrump CDP (part)
19	12	2	129	93.8	178	86	33	17	28.8	13.2	Duckwater CCD
36	22	4	248	102.8	359	178	62	31	28.6	12.3	Gabbs CCD
22	17	2	159	100.0	224	110	41	21	29.6	12.9	Gabbs city
2 635	1 149	177	8 701	102.3	13 709	6 815	3 961	1 917	22.1	22.5	Pahrump CCD
2 635	1 149	177	8 701	102.3	13 709	6 815	3 961	1 917	22.1	22.5	Pahrump CDP (part)
5	3	1	18	116.7	34	16	9	5	12.8	23.1	Ralston CCD
48	18	10	843	116.5	1 209	561	76	37	33.8	4.2	Round Mountain CCD
154	81	34	1 276	118.1	2 066	943	269	141	25.8	9.7	Tonopah CCD
151	81	34	1 261	108.3	1 915	930	266	139	27.1	10.1	Tonopah CDP
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Yucca Flat CCD
287	179	54	2 586	158.8	4 974	1 763	520	265	25.7	7.8	Pershing County
93	40	4	931	105.4	1 286	626	137	64	32.7	7.2	Imlay CCD
194	139	50	1 655	188.9	3 688	1 137	383	201	22.9	8.0	Lovelock CCD
123	102	41	964	107.8	1 379	672	266	146	31.2	13.3	Lovelock city
287	127	32	1 637	107.6	2 730	1 344	446	224	19.7	13.1	Storey County
121	57	9	420	110.0	753	372	187	94	14.6	21.2	Clark CCD
166	70	23	1 217	106.8	1 977	972	259	130	21.5	10.3	Virginia City CCD
20 216	12 082	3 499	167 406	102.8	255 006	126 392	35 797	19 652	24.9	10.5	Washoe County
44	39	26	379	140.6	734	292	109	63	19.5	12.0	High Desert CCD
27	15	5	231	116.0	386	175	47	27	22.6	9.4	Gerlach-Empire CDP
803	322	38	4 751	109.5	8 000	3 819	1 163	524	19.6	11.7	Incline Village CCD
803	322	38	4 751	109.5	8 000	3 819	1 163	524	19.6	11.7	Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part)
1 434	588	123	16 417	107.1	24 285	11 753	2 145	1 093	28.6	6.3	North Valleys CCD
149	57	7	1 876	104.4	2 633	1 291	213	111	31.3	5.6	Cold Springs CDP
350	146	38	3 330	105.9	5 058	2 504	534	267	26.2	7.8	Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP
678	287	58	8 761	109.8	12 942	6 137	1 023	522	29.6	5.6	Reno city (part)
98	46	25	865	98.2	1 147	602	169	86	33.1	9.9	Pyramid Lake CCD
28	7	5	214	95.3	257	147	40	29	38.5	9.6	Nixon CDP
23	7	2	134	109.7	192	97	32	12	31.7	11.4	Sutcliffe CDP
42	28	16	455	93.6	605	313	86	38	31.3	9.8	Wadsworth CDP
4 109	2 559	842	34 543	106.0	54 896	26 673	7 510	4 126	22.9	10.6	Reno North CCD
3 987	2 507	830	32 801	106.3	52 364	25 421	7 324	4 019	22.6	10.8	Reno city (part)
57	25	8	1 079	99.5	1 556	760	90	53	27.7	4.2	Sparks city (part)
2 845	1 901	443	26 375	107.1	41 342	19 948	5 189	2 906	24.3	9.5	Reno Southeast CCD
2 448	1 707	400	23 809	107.9	37 397	17 970	4 555	2 584	24.4	9.2	Reno city (part)
4 654	3 239	1 043	27 146	97.6	42 366	21 649	8 936	4 922	21.0	16.7	Reno Southwest CCD
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part)
3 756	2 826	962	21 894	96.7	34 501	17 704	7 544	4 246	19.9	17.5	Reno city (part)
3 428	2 171	653	28 148	98.2	41 141	20 974	6 252	3 708	26.3	11.2	Sparks CCD
3 366	2 137	649	27 839	98.2	40 656	20 735	6 152	3 652	26.3	11.1	Sparks city (part)
1 051	451	96	10 417	101.6	14 678	7 357	1 598	862	30.1	7.6	Sun Valley CCD
87	49	8	831	96.3	1 276	651	144	86	21.8	8.8	Reno city (part)
1	-	-	18	133.3	29	14	1	-	31.0	2.4	Sparks city (part)
963	402	88	9 568	102.0	13 373	6 692	1 453	776	30.8	7.5	Sun Valley CDP (part)
190	101	27	1 591	100.7	2 377	1 186	318	167	25.6	10.0	Verdi CCD
6	6	1	130	85.4	171	88	13	5	29.0	5.4	Reno city (part)
184	95	26	1 459	102.1	2 204	1 097	305	162	25.3	10.3	Verdi-Mogul CDP
799	342	112	11 057	99.5	15 311	7 723	1 253	617	30.6	5.7	Warm Springs-Truckee Canyon CCD
288	95	29	4 414	104.3	6 183	3 057	412	198	31.4	4.6	Spanish Springs CDP
322	170	54	4 626	93.8	6 267	3 244	546	287	30.1	6.1	Sparks city (part)
4	5	2	63	109.5	94	43	11	4	28.8	8.3	Sun Valley CDP (part)
761	323	71	5 717	100.2	8 729	4 416	1 155	578	23.7	10.1	Washoe Valley CCD

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
White Pine County .....	9 181	37.7	550	1 670	271	424	1 270	1 477	1 371	481	428
Baker CCD .....	382	39.0	27	100	6	11	29	50	69	18	18
Cherry Creek CCD .....	93	44.8	7	8	3	5	11	13	18	11	3
Ely CCD .....	5 535	38.2	375	1 121	161	191	674	807	829	310	288
Ely city .....	4 041	40.7	252	785	134	121	426	535	629	236	227
Lund CCD .....	372	40.0	10	92	20	7	34	52	60	10	20
McGill CCD .....	2 293	36.5	82	251	68	184	479	483	322	96	72
McGill CDP .....	1 054	42.6	67	193	25	42	92	148	151	55	58
Ruth CCD .....	506	38.4	49	98	13	26	43	72	73	36	27
Carson City .....	52 457	38.7	3 289	8 982	1 775	2 353	6 766	8 370	7 724	2 949	2 412

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County Subdivision Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
682	436	121	4 017	128.6	6 961	2 919	1 239	672	24.2	13.5	White Pine County
36	15	3	183	108.7	255	124	54	25	33.2	14.1	Baker CCD
9	5	-	32	190.6	78	27	14	4	16.1	15.1	Cherry Creek CCD
403	290	86	2 727	103.0	4 039	1 983	779	438	27.0	14.1	Ely CCD
342	274	80	2 038	98.3	3 004	1 533	696	391	25.7	17.2	Ely city
38	22	7	190	95.8	270	132	67	33	27.4	18.0	Lund CCD
153	81	22	650	252.8	1 960	480	256	137	14.5	11.2	McGill CCD
130	71	22	533	97.7	794	402	223	122	24.7	21.2	McGill CDP
43	23	3	235	115.3	359	173	69	35	29.1	13.6	Ruth CCD
4 096	2 950	791	25 355	106.9	40 186	19 298	7 837	4 420	23.4	14.9	Carson City

**Table 2. Age and Sex: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
<b>The State</b>	<b>1 998 257</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>145 817</b>	<b>365 982</b>	<b>75 080</b>	<b>104 628</b>	<b>306 611</b>	<b>321 961</b>	<b>269 050</b>	<b>105 057</b>	<b>85 142</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>											
Churchill County	23 982	34.7	1 920	5 015	876	1 071	3 222	3 664	3 092	1 269	988
Clark County	1 375 765	34.4	103 301	248 469	51 290	75 129	223 355	220 139	178 155	70 904	58 124
Douglas County	41 259	41.7	2 126	7 784	1 138	1 131	3 958	6 942	6 921	2 717	2 285
Elko County	45 291	31.2	3 842	10 857	1 848	2 115	6 554	7 731	6 116	2 126	1 426
Esmeralda County	971	45.1	42	157	29	29	93	134	156	72	92
Eureka County	1 651	38.3	97	362	46	40	187	286	239	108	81
Humboldt County	16 106	33.4	1 294	3 768	543	673	2 147	2 873	2 293	743	559
Lander County	5 794	34.1	433	1 430	200	196	714	969	876	343	230
Lincoln County	4 165	38.8	262	993	133	115	378	534	536	278	263
Lyon County	34 501	38.2	2 255	7 090	1 126	1 156	3 900	5 526	4 830	2 067	1 808
Mineral County	5 071	42.9	267	970	154	160	468	671	757	318	301
Nye County	32 485	42.9	1 937	5 769	878	874	3 085	4 712	4 566	2 357	2 323
Pershing County	6 693	34.4	434	1 285	231	339	1 135	1 273	838	397	241
Storey County	3 399	44.5	150	519	90	69	291	620	701	299	214
Washoe County	339 486	35.6	23 618	60 862	14 452	18 754	49 088	56 040	49 879	17 629	13 367
White Pine County	9 181	37.7	550	1 670	271	424	1 270	1 477	1 371	481	428
Carson City	52 457	38.7	3 289	8 982	1 775	2 353	6 766	8 370	7 724	2 949	2 412
<b>PLACE</b>											
Battle Mountain CDP, Lander County	2 871	31.7	242	728	108	125	375	457	394	146	103
Beatty CDP, Nye County	1 154	40.5	76	225	32	33	119	166	190	88	63
Blue Diamond CDP, Clark County	282	42.9	13	43	10	8	17	58	73	13	16
Boulder City city, Clark County	14 966	47.0	573	2 473	413	381	1 103	2 087	2 354	1 045	987
Bunkerville CDP, Clark County	1 014	24.1	91	334	60	36	130	139	94	34	32
Caliente city, Lincoln County	1 123	33.1	61	378	36	22	87	110	127	62	57
Cal-Nev-Ari CDP, Clark County	278	59.3	4	17	1	2	14	27	39	44	34
Carlin city, Elko County	2 161	33.9	172	493	80	79	290	382	285	125	97
Carson City	52 457	38.7	3 289	8 982	1 775	2 353	6 766	8 370	7 724	2 949	2 412
Cold Springs CDP, Washoe County	3 834	35.2	283	918	88	89	518	796	633	180	116
Dayton CDP, Lyon County	5 907	37.4	426	1 233	162	198	721	991	848	359	269
Elko city, Elko County	16 708	31.6	1 480	3 587	723	921	2 445	2 769	2 209	765	541
Ely city, White Pine County	4 041	40.7	252	785	134	121	426	535	629	236	227
Enterprise CDP, Clark County	14 676	38.8	808	2 195	531	782	2 110	2 412	2 361	972	838
Fallon city, Churchill County	7 536	32.3	643	1 496	344	435	1 127	1 114	829	368	262
Fallon Station CDP, Churchill County	1 265	22.2	256	296	51	108	366	170	16	1	-
Fernley CDP, Lyon County	8 543	34.8	675	1 817	315	340	1 152	1 400	1 195	453	375
Gabbs city, Nye County	318	39.3	19	75	6	10	28	47	49	21	22
Gardnerville CDP, Douglas County	3 357	39.0	209	551	88	164	471	478	399	163	148
Gardnerville Ranchos CDP, Douglas County	11 054	37.2	712	2 556	346	322	1 199	2 007	1 592	546	457
Gerlach-Empire CDP, Washoe County	499	38.5	27	86	13	22	68	89	94	28	25
Goodsprings CDP, Clark County	232	46.0	12	41	2	5	16	37	33	15	19
Hawthorne CDP, Mineral County	3 311	43.7	167	592	105	114	314	426	512	203	197
Henderson city, Clark County	175 381	35.9	11 939	32 073	5 847	7 970	27 065	29 937	25 272	9 868	7 632
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP, Washoe County	9 952	42.1	463	1 489	319	446	1 171	1 587	1 832	817	665
Indian Hills CDP, Douglas County	4 407	38.5	306	875	149	119	494	767	688	235	209
Indian Springs CDP, Clark County	1 302	37.2	86	291	54	57	124	181	191	90	83
Johnson Lane CDP, Douglas County	4 837	43.0	212	975	148	80	335	901	960	313	282
Kingsbury CDP, Douglas County	2 624	42.2	82	374	69	105	346	515	554	182	114
Las Vegas city, Clark County	478 434	34.5	36 900	87 155	17 334	24 661	77 156	76 139	59 610	23 896	20 286
Laughlin CDP, Clark County	7 076	46.5	333	964	194	237	712	940	1 127	682	569
Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP, Washoe County	6 855	38.9	356	1 441	246	238	692	1 330	1 271	462	285
Lovelock city, Pershing County	2 003	33.7	159	465	66	84	266	279	218	118	82
McDermitt CDP, Humboldt County	269	32.2	18	62	15	12	34	30	35	19	14
McGill CDP, White Pine County	1 054	42.6	67	193	25	42	92	148	151	55	58
Mesquite city, Clark County	9 389	39.5	752	1 649	292	430	1 103	1 040	1 087	721	759
Minden CDP, Douglas County	2 836	45.6	120	502	75	49	209	436	416	185	178
Moapa Town CDP, Clark County	928	28.8	74	286	41	30	94	155	98	45	38
Moapa Valley CDP, Clark County	5 784	35.8	425	1 514	218	171	506	823	652	315	280
Mount Charleston CDP, Clark County	285	48.8	16	29	5	6	10	52	71	33	25
Nellis AFB CDP, Clark County	8 896	24.0	1 139	1 833	533	1 220	2 189	1 238	445	113	77
Nixon CDP, Washoe County	418	25.9	45	116	23	18	41	78	31	9	17
North Las Vegas city, Clark County	115 488	28.8	11 966	27 224	4 545	6 500	21 400	18 247	11 552	4 195	3 179
Owyhee CDP, Elko County	1 017	25.2	58	354	67	29	95	137	92	67	40
Pahrump CDP, Nye County	24 631	45.1	1 359	4 129	622	591	2 146	3 427	3 329	1 883	1 908
Paradise CDP, Clark County	186 070	35.3	12 237	27 128	7 802	12 317	32 519	29 493	25 503	10 324	8 131
Reno city, Washoe County	180 480	34.5	12 626	29 203	8 993	12 253	28 638	28 164	24 591	8 628	6 781
Sandy Valley CDP, Clark County	1 804	42.6	93	359	40	33	142	314	323	143	143
Schurz CDP, Mineral County	721	34.6	63	174	29	30	66	117	93	41	22
Searchlight CDP, Clark County	576	54.6	9	49	12	6	43	72	100	49	57
Silver Springs CDP, Lyon County	4 708	40.3	253	926	123	138	501	810	714	298	279
Smith Valley CDP, Lyon County	1 425	43.4	47	296	32	33	113	232	246	106	98
Spanish Springs CDP, Washoe County	9 018	34.9	779	2 056	182	206	1 311	2 019	1 373	424	256
Sparks city, Washoe County	66 346	34.5	4 917	12 921	2 618	3 463	9 746	11 214	9 180	3 132	2 366
Spring Creek CDP, Elko County	10 548	31.9	859	2 847	333	302	1 470	2 067	1 569	480	281
Spring Valley CDP, Clark County	117 390	36.3	7 226	17 628	4 105	6 880	20 281	19 338	17 414	6 700	5 218
Steline CDP, Douglas County	1 215	35.4	77	218	36	72	198	235	190	48	42
Summerlin South CDP, Clark County	3 735	36.0	294	452	74	162	810	654	567	253	179
Sunrise Manor CDP, Clark County	156 120	31.6	13 605	32 802	6 277	9 023	24 631	24 169	18 181	7 013	6 014
Sun Valley CDP, Washoe County	19 461	32.0	1 720	4 274	723	922	3 096	3 222	2 437	935	668
Sutcliffe CDP, Washoe County	281	36.8	21	68	11	10	23	42	41	16	17
Tonopah CDP, Nye County	2 627	38.7	196	516	82	81	297	472	450	138	129
Verdi-Mogul CDP, Washoe County	2 949	43.8	107	638	92	54	150	536	721	212	134
Wadsworth CDP, Washoe County	881	31.4	73	203	46	43	119	137	90	35	49
Wells city, Elko County	1 346	35.7	93	301	58	44	162	213	201	71	65

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
<b>131 775</b>	<b>70 165</b>	<b>16 989</b>	<b>980 206</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>1 486 458</b>	<b>731 601</b>	<b>218 929</b>	<b>116 961</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	
<b>COUNTY</b>											
1 602	974	289	11 955	100.6	17 047	8 563	2 865	1 550	28.9	11.9	Churchill County
90 194	46 171	10 534	676 037	103.5	1 023 995	505 004	146 899	78 548	25.6	10.7	Clark County
3 835	1 992	430	20 419	102.1	31 349	15 618	6 257	3 121	24.0	15.2	Douglas County
1 580	816	280	21 695	108.8	30 592	14 610	2 676	1 385	32.5	5.9	Elko County
100	51	16	4 434	123.7	772	353	167	73	20.5	17.2	Esmeralda County
134	61	10	7 799	106.6	1 192	559	205	104	27.8	12.4	Eureka County
708	402	103	7 660	110.3	11 044	5 253	1 213	645	31.4	7.5	Humboldt County
238	117	48	2 819	105.5	3 931	1 913	403	213	32.2	7.0	Lander County
373	230	70	2 003	107.9	2 910	1 398	673	338	30.1	16.2	Lincoln County
2 921	1 508	314	17 034	102.5	25 156	12 575	4 743	2 354	27.1	13.7	Lyon County
558	348	99	2 515	101.6	3 834	1 933	1 005	507	24.4	19.8	Mineral County
3 964	1 721	299	15 835	105.1	24 779	12 106	5 984	2 890	23.7	18.4	Nye County
287	179	54	2 586	158.8	4 974	1 763	520	265	25.7	7.8	Pershing County
287	127	32	1 637	107.6	2 730	1 344	446	224	19.7	13.1	Storey County
20 216	12 082	3 499	167 406	102.8	255 006	126 392	35 797	19 652	24.9	10.5	Washoe County
682	436	121	4 017	128.6	6 961	2 919	1 239	672	24.2	13.5	White Pine County
4 096	2 950	791	25 355	106.9	40 186	19 298	7 837	4 420	23.4	14.9	Carson City
<b>PLACE</b>											
113	55	25	1 407	104.1	1 901	930	193	112	33.8	6.7	Battle Mountain CDP, Lander County
116	37	9	526	119.4	853	385	162	67	26.1	14.0	Beatty CDP, Nye County
18	12	1	138	104.3	226	112	31	16	19.9	11.0	Blue Diamond CDP, Clark County
1 889	1 267	394	7 565	97.8	11 920	6 082	3 550	1 891	20.4	23.7	Boulder City city, Clark County
37	19	8	509	99.2	589	295	64	34	41.9	6.3	Bunkerville CDP, Clark County
85	72	26	592	89.7	684	369	183	95	39.1	16.3	Caliente city, Lincoln County
80	16	-	136	104.4	257	122	96	39	7.6	34.5	Cal-Nev-Ari CDP, Clark County
96	44	18	1 035	108.8	1 496	698	158	88	30.8	7.3	Carlin city, Elko County
4 096	2 950	791	25 355	106.9	40 186	19 298	7 837	4 420	23.4	14.9	Carson City
149	57	7	1 876	104.4	2 633	1 291	213	111	31.3	5.6	Cold Springs CDP, Washoe County
487	182	31	2 916	102.6	4 248	2 132	700	359	28.1	11.9	Dayton CDP, Lyon County
666	440	162	8 165	104.6	11 641	5 671	1 268	717	30.3	7.6	Elko city, Elko County
342	274	80	2 038	98.3	3 004	1 533	696	391	25.7	17.2	Ely city, White Pine County
1 066	489	112	7 170	104.7	11 673	5 735	1 667	811	20.5	11.4	Enterprise CDP, Clark County
455	328	135	3 850	95.7	5 397	2 819	918	564	28.4	12.2	Fallon city, Churchill County
1	-	-	626	102.1	713	359	1	1	43.6	0.1	Fallon Station CDP, Churchill County
497	277	47	4 257	100.7	6 051	3 050	821	415	29.2	9.6	Fernley CDP, Lyon County
22	17	2	159	100.0	227	110	41	21	29.6	12.9	Gabbs city, Nye County
290	288	108	1 739	93.0	2 594	1 384	686	412	22.6	20.4	Gardnerville CDP, Douglas County
824	404	89	5 532	99.8	7 786	3 957	1 317	674	29.6	11.9	Gardnerville Ranchos CDP, Douglas County
27	15	5	231	116.0	386	175	47	27	22.6	9.4	Gerlach-Empire CDP, Washoe County
31	18	3	122	90.2	179	87	52	21	22.8	22.4	Goodsprings CDP, Clark County
374	244	63	1 674	97.8	2 552	1 301	681	350	22.9	20.6	Hawthorne CDP, Mineral County
11 222	5 408	1 148	88 380	98.4	131 369	66 900	17 778	9 467	25.1	10.1	Henderson city, Clark County
803	322	38	4 751	109.5	8 000	3 819	1 163	524	19.6	11.7	Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP, Washoe County
378	163	24	2 234	97.3	3 226	1 647	565	278	26.8	12.8	Indian Hills CDP, Douglas County
92	42	11	635	105.0	925	444	145	72	29.0	11.1	Indian Springs CDP, Clark County
427	170	34	2 422	99.7	3 650	1 829	631	293	24.5	13.0	Johnson Lane CDP, Douglas County
178	90	15	1 191	120.3	2 168	968	283	140	17.4	10.8	Kingsbury CDP, Douglas County
33 985	17 411	3 901	235 357	103.3	354 379	175 016	55 297	29 632	25.9	11.6	Las Vegas city, Clark County
952	324	42	3 579	97.7	5 779	2 963	1 318	664	18.3	18.6	Laughlin CDP, Clark County
350	146	38	3 330	105.9	5 058	2 504	534	267	26.2	7.8	Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP, Washoe County
123	102	41	964	107.8	1 379	672	266	146	31.2	13.3	Lovelock city, Pershing County
14	14	2	129	108.5	189	96	30	16	29.7	11.2	McDermitt CDP, Humboldt County
130	71	22	533	97.7	794	402	223	122	24.7	21.2	McGill CDP, White Pine County
1 043	425	88	4 607	103.8	6 988	3 426	1 556	733	25.6	16.6	Mesquite city, Clark County
372	257	37	1 451	95.5	2 214	1 151	666	346	21.9	23.5	Minden CDP, Douglas County
49	12	6	449	106.7	568	283	67	33	38.8	7.2	Moapa Town CDP, Clark County
510	287	83	2 868	101.7	3 845	1 940	880	436	33.5	15.2	Moapa Valley CDP, Clark County
31	7	-	130	119.2	240	107	38	15	15.8	13.3	Mount Charleston CDP, Clark County
82	25	2	4 083	117.9	5 924	2 635	109	41	33.4	1.2	Nellis AFB CDP, Clark County
28	7	5	214	95.3	257	147	40	29	38.5	9.6	Nixon CDP, Washoe County
4 328	1 822	530	56 541	104.3	76 298	37 570	6 680	3 649	33.9	5.8	North Las Vegas city, Clark County
49	22	7	426	138.7	605	294	78	41	40.5	7.7	Owyhee CDP, Elko County
3 496	1 510	231	12 170	102.4	19 143	9 504	5 237	2 533	22.3	21.3	Pahrump CDP, Nye County
12 002	6 901	1 713	88 989	109.1	146 705	69 864	20 616	11 187	21.2	11.1	Paradise CDP, Clark County
10 962	7 382	2 259	88 226	104.6	138 651	67 971	20 603	11 462	23.2	11.4	Reno city, Washoe County
158	42	14	896	101.3	1 352	655	214	97	25.1	11.9	Sandy Valley CDP, Clark County
41	39	6	368	95.9	484	257	86	48	32.9	11.9	Schurz CDP, Mineral County
108	60	11	255	125.9	518	224	179	75	10.1	31.1	Searchlight CDP, Clark County
457	185	24	2 394	96.7	3 529	1 805	666	303	25.0	14.1	Silver Springs CDP, Lyon County
126	83	13	7 400	103.6	1 082	530	222	105	24.1	15.6	Smith Valley CDP, Lyon County
288	95	29	4 114	104.3	6 183	3 057	412	198	31.4	4.6	Spanish Springs CDP, Washoe County
3 746	2 332	711	33 562	97.7	48 508	24 753	6 789	3 992	26.9	10.2	Sparks city, Washoe County
226	93	21	5 145	105.0	6 842	3 340	340	155	35.1	3.2	Spring Creek CDP, Elko County
7 822	3 985	793	58 823	99.6	92 536	46 637	12 600	6 833	21.2	10.7	Spring Valley CDP, Clark County
63	32	4	542	124.2	920	407	99	54	24.3	8.1	Stateline CDP, Douglas County
218	58	14	1 838	103.2	2 989	1 492	290	144	20.0	7.8	Summerlin South CDP, Clark County
9 028	4 468	909	78 282	99.4	109 713	55 706	14 405	7 740	29.7	9.2	Sunrise Manor CDP, Clark County
967	407	90	9 631	102.1	13 467	6 735	1 464	780	30.8	7.5	Sun Valley CDP, Washoe County
23	7	2	134	109.7	192	97	32	12	31.7	11.4	Stutcliffe CDP, Washoe County
151	81	34	1 261	108.3	1 915	930	266	139	27.1	10.1	Tonopah CDP, Nye County
184	95	26	1 459	102.1	2 204	1 097	305	162	25.3	10.3	Verdi-Mogul CDP, Washoe County
42	28	16	455	93.6	605	313	86	38	31.3	9.8	Wadsworth CDP, Washoe County
75	54	9	648	107.7	952	461	138	71	29.3	10.3	Wells city, Elko County

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
<b>PLACE</b> —Con.											
West Wendover city, Elko County .....	4 721	23.9	585	1 255	253	343	819	610	505	173	81
Whitney CDP, Clark County .....	18 273	35.1	1 377	3 202	669	1 020	2 836	2 881	2 505	902	864
Winchester CDP, Clark County .....	26 958	39.5	1 650	3 692	925	1 502	3 831	4 028	3 652	1 571	1 392
Winnemucca city, Humboldt County .....	7 174	34.0	596	1 572	255	311	951	1 244	1 067	304	231
Yerington city, Lyon County .....	2 883	41.2	202	509	107	127	272	367	279	136	143
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Douglas County .....	1 649	47.8	42	202	19	42	163	266	374	159	126

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
											<b>PLACE</b> —Con.
82	14	1	2 249	109.9	2 881	1 381	97	43	39.0	2.1	West Wendover city, Elko County
1 300	608	109	8 924	104.8	13 694	6 719	2 017	1 065	25.1	11.0	Whitney CDP, Clark County
2 517	1 769	429	13 061	106.4	21 616	10 507	4 715	2 596	19.8	17.5	Winchester CDP, Clark County
344	225	74	3 498	105.1	5 006	2 448	643	374	30.2	9.0	Winnemucca city, Humboldt County
342	280	119	1 448	99.1	2 172	1 127	741	408	24.7	25.7	Yerington city, Lyon County
157	81	18	771	113.9	1 405	660	256	112	14.8	15.5	Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Douglas County



Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some other race, and three or more races	
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>1 998 257</b>	<b>1 501 886</b>	<b>135 477</b>	<b>26 420</b>	<b>90 266</b>	<b>8 426</b>	<b>159 354</b>	<b>76 428</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>44 125</b>	<b>393 970</b>
Churchill County .....	23 982	20 192	383	1 146	649	54	773	785	3.3	571	2 076
Carson Sink CCD .....	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dixie Valley CCD .....	135	124	-	5	2	-	1	3	2.2	2	4
Fallon CCD .....	23 812	20 033	383	1 141	647	54	772	782	3.3	569	2 072
Fallon city .....	7 536	6 128	154	256	377	28	256	337	4.5	234	745
Fallon Station CDP .....	1 265	881	110	18	109	12	68	67	5.3	52	136
Clark County .....	1 375 765	984 796	124 885	10 895	72 547	6 412	118 465	57 765	4.2	32 777	302 143
Clark CCD .....	49 281	40 087	2 566	583	1 182	139	3 231	1 493	3.0	830	7 294
Blue Diamond CDP .....	282	266	-	1	4	1	1	9	3.2	7	4
Boulder City city (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Bunkerville CDP .....	1 014	762	7	-	19	6	159	61	6.0	20	252
Cal-Nev-Ari CDP .....	278	265	-	-	-	-	5	8	2.9	7	6
Enterprise CDP (part) .....	1 000	938	5	6	13	3	14	21	2.1	19	86
Goodsprings CDP .....	232	208	4	1	-	-	4	15	6.5	13	11
Henderson city (part) .....	2 583	2 318	54	7	111	4	42	47	1.8	39	128
Indian Springs CDP .....	1 302	1 146	15	26	15	11	55	34	2.6	25	89
Las Vegas city (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Laughlin CDP .....	7 076	6 302	199	44	162	13	194	162	2.3	102	747
Mesquite city .....	9 389	7 539	61	92	119	7	1 367	204	2.2	99	2 324
Moapa Town CDP .....	928	584	2	13	17	6	283	23	2.5	17	325
Moapa Valley CDP .....	5 784	5 345	14	38	15	21	251	100	1.7	59	526
Mount Charleston CDP .....	285	278	3	-	-	1	2	1	0.4	1	7
North Las Vegas city (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Sandy Valley CDP .....	1 804	1 670	25	11	13	1	49	35	1.9	18	117
Searchlight CDP .....	576	547	4	4	1	1	10	9	1.6	6	21
Spring Valley CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Summerlin South CDP (part) .....	505	440	2	1	48	-	10	4	0.8	4	19
Sunrise Manor CDP (part) .....	7 952	5 740	869	64	340	32	523	384	4.8	254	1 395
Las Vegas CCD .....	1 326 484	944 709	122 319	10 312	71 365	6 273	115 234	56 272	4.2	31 947	294 849
Boulder City city (part) .....	14 966	14 149	107	108	107	24	190	281	1.9	221	650
Enterprise CDP (part) .....	13 676	11 140	459	112	749	77	579	560	4.1	335	1 680
Henderson city (part) .....	172 798	145 863	6 536	1 229	6 872	724	5 507	6 067	3.5	4 141	18 657
Las Vegas city (part) .....	478 434	334 230	49 570	3 570	22 879	2 145	46 643	19 397	4.1	10 992	112 962
Nellis AFB CDP .....	8 896	6 090	1 276	122	442	65	436	465	5.2	323	1 043
North Las Vegas city (part) .....	115 488	64 591	21 970	943	3 740	610	18 224	5 410	4.7	2 696	43 435
Paradise CDP .....	186 070	134 927	12 260	1 424	12 135	1 097	15 568	8 659	4.7	4 519	43 663
Spring Valley CDP (part) .....	117 390	85 224	6 214	701	13 164	567	6 036	5 484	4.7	2 942	16 165
Summerlin South CDP (part) .....	3 230	2 506	153	21	327	16	96	111	3.4	82	274
Sunrise Manor CDP (part) .....	148 168	96 472	19 248	1 465	8 105	681	15 291	6 906	4.7	4 191	39 224
Whitney CDP .....	18 273	13 200	1 247	203	697	82	2 017	827	4.5	504	4 622
Winchester CDP .....	26 958	19 364	1 895	234	1 445	119	2 605	1 296	4.8	585	7 820
Douglas County .....	41 259	37 908	129	692	517	63	1 048	902	2.2	631	3 057
Gardnerville-Minden CCD .....	24 974	22 951	62	549	241	31	550	590	2.4	423	1 819
Gardnerville CDP .....	3 357	3 019	15	36	43	3	178	63	1.9	43	397
Gardnerville Ranchos CDP .....	11 054	10 141	30	241	111	14	230	287	2.6	208	830
Indian Hills CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Johnson Lane CDP .....	4 837	4 609	6	37	44	4	31	106	2.2	80	212
Minden CDP .....	2 836	2 667	2	20	32	3	59	53	1.9	33	187
Genoa-Jacks Valley CCD .....	6 631	6 153	20	67	52	4	211	124	1.9	77	502
Indian Hills CDP (part) .....	4 407	4 024	10	54	38	-	186	95	2.2	61	418
Pine Nut CCD .....	787	754	3	3	6	1	3	17	2.2	10	32
Topaz Lake CCD .....	2 128	1 966	8	33	9	14	59	39	1.8	27	147
Zephyr Cove CCD .....	6 739	6 084	36	40	209	13	225	132	2.0	94	557
Kingsbury CDP .....	2 624	2 448	12	16	56	6	41	45	1.7	31	109
Stateline CDP .....	1 215	895	15	8	99	2	158	38	3.1	26	352
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP .....	1 649	1 548	8	11	27	5	19	31	1.9	25	65
Elko County .....	45 291	37 159	267	2 400	306	52	3 849	1 258	2.8	583	8 935
Carlin CCD .....	2 347	2 117	43	40	13	1	92	41	1.7	31	197
Carlin city .....	2 161	1 986	1	38	13	1	82	40	1.9	30	181
Elko CCD .....	32 823	28 028	98	1 308	248	43	2 162	936	2.9	469	4 915
Elko city .....	16 708	13 894	62	445	187	20	1 609	491	2.9	204	3 528
Spring Creek CDP .....	10 548	9 816	22	166	34	18	240	252	2.4	162	690
Jackpot CCD .....	1 214	807	-	38	1	1	318	49	4.0	12	559
Jarbridge CCD .....	112	98	-	4	1	-	5	4	3.6	2	16
Montello CCD .....	487	442	4	6	2	-	23	10	2.1	5	35
Mountain City CCD .....	1 442	552	37	780	6	1	31	35	2.4	20	184
Owyhee CDP .....	1 017	181	36	763	6	1	9	21	2.1	20	92
Wells CCD .....	2 117	1 740	53	117	7	4	142	54	2.6	24	339
Wells city .....	1 346	1 080	-	91	4	2	122	47	3.5	18	262
West Wendover CCD .....	4 749	3 375	32	107	28	2	1 076	129	2.7	20	2 690
West Wendover city .....	4 721	3 350	32	107	28	2	1 074	128	2.7	19	2 684
Esmeralda County .....	971	796	1	50	-	2	74	48	4.9	30	99
Goldfield CCD .....	440	410	1	9	-	1	6	13	3.0	8	23
Silverpeak CCD .....	531	386	-	41	-	-	68	35	6.6	22	76
Eureka County .....	1 651	1 474	7	26	13	1	72	58	3.5	44	158
Beowawe CCD .....	548	483	3	11	2	1	18	30	5.5	28	48
Eureka CCD .....	1 103	991	4	15	11	-	54	28	2.5	16	110
Humboldt County .....	16 106	13 401	82	647	92	11	1 375	498	3.1	229	3 040
Golconda CCD .....	9 952	8 467	32	211	54	2	880	306	3.1	155	1 930
Winnemucca city (part) .....	5 908	4 947	14	133	37	2	585	190	3.2	90	1 243
McDermitt CCD .....	1 240	743	2	332	2	1	122	38	3.1	19	234
McDermitt CDP .....	269	7	-	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Summit Lake CCD .....	2 922	243	-	19	-	-	24	6	2.1	3	79
Winnemucca CCD .....	4 692	3 948	48	85	36	8	349	148	3.2	52	797
Winnemucca city (part) .....	1 266	1 037	9	27	27	-	104	62	4.9	20	245

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County County Subdivision Place	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
<b>1 604 287</b>	<b>1 303 001</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>131 509</b>	<b>21 397</b>	<b>88 593</b>	<b>7 769</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>49 231</b>	<b>38 875</b>	<b>The State</b>	
21 906	19 156	79.9	375	1 068	621	51	27	608	527	Churchill County	
35	35	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carson Sink CCD	
131	121	89.6	-	5	2	-	-	3	2	Dixie Valley CCD	
21 740	19 000	79.8	375	1 063	619	51	27	605	525	Fallon CCD	
6 791	5 763	76.5	151	228	356	26	22	245	209	Fallon city	
1 129	829	65.5	109	15	109	12	2	53	49	Fallon Station CDP	
1 073 622	828 669	60.2	121 401	7 761	71 226	5 864	2 019	36 682	28 841	Clark County	
41 987	36 793	74.7	2 509	489	1 161	128	52	855	744	Clark CCD	
278	262	92.9	-	1	4	1	1	9	7	Blue Diamond CDP	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boulder City city (part)	
762	709	69.9	7	-	19	6	-	21	20	Bunkerville CDP	
272	265	95.3	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	Cal-Nev-Ari CDP	
914	870	87.0	4	5	12	3	1	19	18	Enterprise CDP (part)	
221	204	87.9	1	1	-	-	2	13	11	Goodsprings CDP	
2 455	2 244	86.9	52	6	109	4	1	39	38	Henderson city (part)	
1 213	1 121	86.1	15	25	15	11	1	25	23	Indian Springs CDP	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Las Vegas city (part)	
6 329	5 828	82.4	195	39	156	10	5	96	86	Laughlin CDP	
7 065	6 716	71.5	49	62	118	7	12	101	84	Mesquite city	
603	552	59.5	1	10	17	6	-	17	16	Moapa Town CDP	
5 258	5 127	88.6	10	32	15	16	6	52	45	Moapa Valley CDP	
278	271	95.1	3	-	-	1	2	1	1	Mount Charleston CDP	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Las Vegas city (part)	
1 687	1 620	89.8	24	10	13	1	-	19	16	Sandy Valley CDP	
555	538	93.4	4	4	1	1	-	7	6	Searchlight CDP	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spring Valley CDP (part)	
486	429	85.0	2	1	48	-	2	4	4	Summerlin South CDP (part)	
6 557	5 003	62.9	855	53	332	30	15	269	230	Sunrise Manor CDP (part)	
1 031 635	791 876	59.7	118 892	7 272	70 065	5 736	1 967	35 827	28 097	Las Vegas CCD	
14 316	13 747	91.9	102	81	103	22	18	243	216	Boulder City city (part)	
11 996	10 216	74.7	438	95	732	64	28	423	298	Enterprise CDP (part)	
154 141	134 930	78.1	6 324	949	6 729	677	259	4 273	3 647	Henderson city (part)	
365 472	277 704	58.0	48 380	2 405	22 411	1 935	650	11 987	9 631	Las Vegas city (part)	
7 853	5 644	63.4	1 237	105	426	54	49	338	289	Nellis AFB CDP	
72 053	42 880	37.1	21 528	565	3 604	547	143	2 786	2 343	North Las Vegas city (part)	
142 407	111 017	59.7	11 734	997	11 945	1 018	289	5 407	3 952	Paradise CDP	
101 225	76 766	65.4	6 011	537	13 042	540	218	4 111	2 656	Spring Valley CDP (part)	
2 956	2 359	73.0	149	15	324	16	8	85	72	Summerlin South CDP (part)	
108 944	76 041	51.3	18 678	1 060	7 947	620	231	4 367	3 702	Sunrise Manor CDP (part)	
13 651	11 019	60.3	1 168	145	686	74	22	537	449	Whitney CDP	
19 138	14 790	54.9	1 811	188	1 428	108	30	783	486	Winchester CDP	
38 202	36 231	87.8	122	613	496	48	23	669	567	Douglas County	
23 155	21 913	87.7	56	490	225	22	13	436	372	Gardnerville-Minden CCD	
2 960	2 822	84.1	11	34	42	3	4	44	36	Gardnerville CDP	
10 224	9 653	87.3	28	214	105	10	6	208	177	Gardnerville Ranchos CDP	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indian Hills CDP (part)	
4 625	4 470	92.4	6	28	38	3	1	79	71	Johnson Lane CDP	
2 649	2 569	90.6	2	12	29	-	-	37	33	Minden CDP	
6 129	5 901	89.0	20	59	52	4	5	88	70	Genoa-Jacks Valley CCD	
3 989	3 823	86.7	10	49	38	-	5	64	54	Indian Hills CDP (part)	
755	733	93.1	3	2	6	1	1	9	9	Pine Nut CCD	
1 981	1 893	89.0	8	30	9	8	2	31	27	Topaz Lake CCD	
6 182	5 791	85.9	35	32	204	13	2	105	89	Zephyr Cove CCD	
2 515	2 392	91.2	12	11	55	6	2	37	30	Kingsbury CDP	
863	712	58.6	14	7	97	2	-	31	23	Stateline CDP	
1 584	1 509	91.5	8	11	25	5	-	26	25	Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP	
36 356	32 771	72.4	257	2 150	298	46	41	793	504	Elko County	
2 150	2 015	85.9	43	40	13	1	3	35	30	Carlin CCD	
1 980	1 890	87.5	1	38	13	1	3	34	29	Carlin city	
27 908	25 813	78.6	92	1 137	240	39	23	564	405	Elko CCD	
13 180	12 248	73.3	58	399	183	17	16	259	170	Elko city	
9 858	9 477	89.8	20	133	34	17	7	170	147	Spring Creek CDP	
655	580	47.8	-	36	1	1	1	36	11	Jackpot CCD	
96	91	81.3	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	Jarbidge CCD	
452	430	88.3	4	6	2	-	-	10	5	Montello CCD	
1 258	435	30.2	35	749	6	1	-	32	19	Mountain City CCD	
925	133	13.1	34	732	6	1	-	19	19	Owyhee CDP	
1 778	1 575	74.4	53	107	7	4	2	30	15	Wells CCD	
1 084	967	71.8	-	82	4	2	2	27	12	Wells city	
2 059	1 832	38.6	30	71	28	-	12	86	19	West Wendover CCD	
2 037	1 811	38.4	30	71	28	-	12	85	18	West Wendover city	
872	781	80.4	1	45	-	2	-	43	29	Esmeralda County	
417	397	90.2	1	6	-	1	-	12	7	Goldfield CCD	
455	384	72.3	-	39	-	1	-	31	22	Silverpeak CCD	
1 493	1 402	84.9	6	25	13	1	-	46	38	Eureka County	
500	461	84.1	3	10	2	1	-	23	23	Beowawe CCD	
993	941	85.3	3	15	11	-	-	23	15	Eureka CCD	
13 066	11 985	74.4	78	598	88	11	14	292	204	Humboldt County	
8 022	7 577	76.1	29	179	50	2	11	174	135	Golconda CCD	
4 665	4 384	74.2	14	109	35	2	11	110	77	Winnemucca city (part)	
1 006	644	51.9	2	330	2	1	-	27	17	McDermitt CCD	
267	7	2.6	-	260	-	-	-	-	-	McDermitt CDP	
213	188	64.4	-	18	-	-	-	6	3	Summit Lake CCD	
3 825	3 576	77.4	47	71	36	8	2	85	49	Winnemucca CCD	
1 021	919	72.6	8	24	27	-	1	42	19	Winnemucca city (part)	

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

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State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some, other race, and three or more races	
Lander County	5 794	4 891	12	231	20	2	502	136	2.3	60	1 073
Austin CCD	468	424	7	5	3	-	24	5	1.1	2	37
Battle Mountain CCD	5 326	4 467	5	226	17	2	478	131	2.5	58	1 036
Battle Mountain CDP	2 871	2 334	4	73	14	1	339	106	3.7	47	677
Lincoln County	4 165	3 811	74	73	14	1	112	80	1.9	53	221
Alamo CCD	1 096	1 020	1	15	2	-	41	17	1.6	7	43
Caliente CCD	1 204	1 057	22	37	8	1	40	39	3.2	33	82
Caliente city (part)	1 123	980	22	34	7	1	40	39	3.5	33	82
Pioche CCD	1 865	1 734	51	21	4	-	31	24	1.3	13	96
Caliente city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Lyon County	34 501	30 576	225	844	210	47	1 585	1 014	2.9	676	3 784
Dayton CCD	9 682	8 761	44	120	89	10	409	249	2.6	163	1 013
Dayton CDP	5 907	5 400	21	61	61	9	227	128	2.2	90	520
Fernley CCD	8 596	7 750	39	131	58	17	308	293	3.4	204	759
Fernley CDP	8 543	7 698	39	131	58	17	307	293	3.4	204	758
Silver Springs CCD	6 691	6 110	62	128	31	16	102	242	3.6	170	317
Silver Springs CDP	4 708	4 316	57	86	21	10	69	149	3.2	120	218
Smith Valley CCD	1 564	1 364	5	21	5	1	140	28	1.8	15	305
Smith Valley CDP	1 425	1 243	4	18	4	1	127	28	2.0	15	276
Yerington CCD	7 968	6 591	75	444	27	3	626	202	2.5	124	1 390
Yerington city	2 883	2 437	5	180	11	-	167	83	2.9	57	445
Mineral County	5 071	3 747	242	779	41	5	136	121	2.4	87	428
Hawthorne CCD	3 928	3 369	223	102	40	4	110	80	2.0	55	331
Hawthorne CDP	3 311	2 797	204	93	40	4	101	72	2.2	48	305
Schurz CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Mina CCD	284	261	2	10	-	-	2	9	3.2	5	12
Walker River CCD	859	117	17	667	1	1	24	32	3.7	27	85
Schurz CDP (part)	721	72	5	603	1	1	12	27	3.7	25	69
Nye County	32 485	29 117	383	636	253	105	969	1 022	3.1	648	2 713
Amargosa Valley CCD	1 176	880	-	11	8	1	220	56	4.8	44	360
Beatty CCD	1 173	1 065	2	17	14	-	37	38	3.2	32	104
Beatty CDP	1 154	1 049	1	17	14	-	36	37	3.2	32	103
Crystal CCD	7 135	6 525	110	90	57	20	153	180	2.5	120	512
Pahrump CDP (part)	7 030	6 433	108	86	57	18	150	178	2.5	119	508
Duckwater CCD	250	124	2	116	-	-	5	3	1.2	3	17
Gabbs CCD	503	370	-	97	3	2	5	26	5.2	14	33
Gabbs city	318	283	-	7	2	2	5	19	6.0	12	23
Pahrump CCD	17 601	15 986	213	232	153	74	410	533	3.0	334	1 371
Pahrump CDP (part)	17 601	15 986	213	232	153	74	410	533	3.0	334	1 371
Ralston CCD	39	35	-	-	-	-	-	4	10.3	4	-
Round Mountain CCD	1 825	1 621	-	34	5	-	65	100	5.5	40	149
Tonopah CCD	2 783	2 511	56	39	13	8	74	82	2.9	57	167
Tonopah CDP	2 627	2 397	20	37	11	8	74	80	3.0	56	162
Yucca Flat CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Pershing County	6 693	5 200	358	229	42	15	628	221	3.3	122	1 294
Imlay CCD	1 912	1 633	3	35	12	5	151	73	3.8	36	303
Lovelock CCD	4 781	3 567	355	194	30	10	477	148	3.1	86	991
Lovelock city	2 003	1 532	16	143	14	4	201	93	4.6	57	485
Storey County	3 399	3 161	10	49	34	5	57	83	2.4	66	174
Clark CCD	882	803	4	4	22	1	28	20	2.3	14	52
Virginia City CCD	2 517	2 358	6	45	12	4	29	63	2.5	52	122
Washoe County	339 486	272 985	7 093	6 162	14 526	1 553	26 034	11 133	3.3	6 688	56 301
High Desert CCD	912	794	-	21	3	-	63	31	3.4	5	220
Gerlach-Empire CDP	499	455	-	14	1	-	23	6	1.2	3	55
Incline Village CCD	9 952	9 053	46	59	156	16	432	190	1.9	112	1 207
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part)	9 952	9 053	46	59	156	16	432	190	1.9	112	1 207
North Valleys CCD	34 002	28 861	677	596	743	108	1 765	1 252	3.7	875	4 000
Cold Springs CDP	3 834	3 552	45	44	43	4	32	114	3.0	99	167
Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP	6 855	6 198	24	163	81	12	163	214	3.1	159	406
Reno city (part)	18 379	14 651	536	311	555	78	1 456	792	4.3	504	3 151
Pyramid Lake CCD	1 714	395	1	1 221	3	3	40	51	3.0	45	146
Nixon CDP	418	7	-	403	1	1	-	6	1.4	6	20
Sutcliffe CDP	281	117	-	134	-	2	6	22	7.8	18	16
Wadsworth CDP	881	255	1	571	2	-	33	19	2.2	17	106
Reno North CCD	71 163	53 958	2 282	943	5 419	610	5 337	2 614	3.7	1 633	12 281
Reno city (part)	67 667	51 549	2 150	880	5 103	564	4 938	2 483	3.7	1 545	11 325
Sparks city (part)	2 153	1 321	125	55	145	45	376	86	4.0	53	862
Reno Southeast CCD	54 622	39 261	1 314	1 119	2 189	218	8 401	2 120	3.9	1 026	15 811
Reno city (part)	49 489	34 842	1 293	699	2 086	210	8 325	2 034	4.1	965	15 551
Reno Southwest CCD	53 634	47 284	680	372	1 919	163	1 924	1 292	2.4	853	4 582
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Reno city (part)	43 073	37 228	638	334	1 724	152	1 866	1 131	2.6	740	4 251
Sparks CCD	55 794	43 100	1 353	686	2 851	263	5 539	2 002	3.6	1 095	11 664
Sparks city (part)	55 186	42 547	1 351	681	2 834	260	5 523	1 990	3.6	1 089	11 633
Sun Valley CCD	21 002	16 753	463	420	497	118	1 977	774	3.7	452	4 442
Reno city (part)	1 631	1 312	34	43	73	-	120	49	3.0	30	322
Sparks city (part)	42	28	-	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	19
Sun Valley CDP (part)	19 329	15 413	429	376	424	118	1 844	725	3.8	422	4 101
Verdi CCD	3 193	3 049	15	10	45	-	30	44	1.4	27	113
Reno city (part)	241	211	-	4	14	-	7	5	2.1	3	16
Verdi-Mogul CDP	2 949	2 835	15	6	31	-	23	39	1.3	24	97
Warm Springs-Truckee Canyon CCD	22 054	19 565	223	636	572	41	428	589	2.7	423	1 430
Spanish Springs CDP	9 018	8 350	67	107	126	7	155	209	2.3	158	521
Sparks city (part)	8 965	8 105	115	43	329	25	129	219	2.4	165	554
Sun Valley CDP (part)	132	113	-	-	7	3	6	3	2.3	2	12
Washoe Valley CCD	11 444	10 912	39	79	129	13	98	174	1.5	142	405

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County County Subdivision Place
Total	One race						Two or more races			
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Total	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation								
4 721	4 385	75.7	10	216	20	2	7	81	56	Lander County
431	414	88.5	5	5	3	-	-	4	2	Austin CCD
4 290	3 971	74.6	5	211	17	2	7	77	54	Battle Mountain CCD
2 194	2 050	71.4	4	63	14	1	7	55	43	Battle Mountain CDP
3 944	3 709	89.1	71	66	13	1	23	61	46	Lincoln County
1 053	1 001	91.3	1	15	2	-	22	12	7	Alamo CCD
1 122	1 029	85.5	19	32	7	1	1	33	28	Caliente CCD
1 041	952	84.8	19	29	6	1	1	33	28	Caliente city (part)
1 769	1 679	90.0	51	19	4	-	-	16	11	Pioche CCD
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Caliente city (part)
30 717	28 791	83.4	202	727	198	42	43	714	607	Lyon County
8 669	8 286	85.6	37	108	81	5	9	143	134	Dayton CCD
5 387	5 172	87.6	18	55	53	4	5	80	74	Dayton CDP
7 837	7 404	86.1	27	121	58	17	2	208	186	Fernley CCD
7 785	7 352	86.1	27	121	58	17	2	208	186	Fernley CDP
6 374	5 918	88.4	62	123	30	16	21	204	164	Silver Springs CCD
4 490	4 180	88.8	57	83	21	10	12	127	114	Silver Springs CDP
1 259	1 212	77.5	5	19	5	1	-	17	15	Smith Valley CCD
1 149	1 107	77.7	4	16	4	1	-	17	15	Smith Valley CDP
6 578	5 971	74.9	71	356	24	3	11	142	108	Yerington CCD
2 438	2 232	77.4	4	140	9	-	1	52	46	Yerington city
4 643	3 555	70.1	235	713	38	4	6	92	76	Mineral County
3 597	3 188	81.2	216	91	37	3	6	56	47	Hawthorne CCD
3 006	2 629	79.4	200	83	37	3	5	49	40	Hawthorne CDP
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Schurz CDP (part)
272	254	89.4	2	9	-	-	-	7	3	Mina CCD
774	113	13.2	17	613	1	1	-	29	26	Walker River CCD
652	68	9.4	5	552	1	1	-	25	24	Schurz CDP (part)
29 772	27 511	84.7	373	587	242	100	68	891	616	Nye County
816	753	64.0	-	8	8	1	1	45	40	Amargosa Valley CCD
1 069	1 001	85.3	1	14	14	-	3	36	30	Beatty CCD
1 051	985	85.4	1	14	14	-	2	35	30	Beatty CDP
6 623	6 184	86.7	107	82	56	20	11	163	116	Crystal CCD
6 522	6 093	86.7	105	78	56	18	11	161	115	Pahrump CDP (part)
233	116	46.4	2	112	-	-	-	3	3	Duckwater CCD
470	353	70.2	-	90	2	2	-	23	14	Gabbs CCD
295	266	83.6	-	7	2	2	-	18	12	Gabbs city
16 230	15 090	85.7	209	211	144	69	36	471	316	Pahrump CCD
16 230	15 090	85.7	209	211	144	69	36	471	316	Pahrump CDP (part)
39	35	89.7	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	Ralston CCD
1 676	1 553	85.1	-	33	5	-	3	82	37	Round Mountain CCD
2 616	2 426	87.2	54	37	13	8	14	64	56	Tonopah CCD
2 465	2 317	88.2	18	35	11	8	14	62	55	Tonopah CDP
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yucca Flat CCD
5 399	4 663	69.7	356	203	34	13	4	126	94	Pershing County
1 609	1 521	79.6	3	30	12	3	2	38	24	Imlay CCD
3 790	3 142	65.7	353	173	22	10	2	88	70	Lovelock CCD
1 518	1 314	65.6	16	124	6	4	-	54	48	Lovelock city
3 225	3 058	90.0	9	44	34	5	5	70	65	Storey County
830	781	88.5	4	3	22	1	3	16	14	Clark CCD
2 395	2 277	90.5	5	41	12	4	2	54	51	Virginia City CCD
283 185	247 835	73.0	6 734	5 181	14 306	1 493	432	7 204	5 879	Washoe County
692	658	72.1	-	20	3	-	2	9	4	High Desert CCD
444	425	85.2	-	14	1	-	-	4	3	Gerlach-Empire CDP
8 745	8 347	83.9	37	43	154	15	21	128	102	Incline Village CCD
8 745	8 347	83.9	37	43	154	15	21	128	102	Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part)
30 002	27 074	79.6	665	525	725	96	43	874	788	North Valleys CCD
3 667	3 436	89.6	45	40	40	4	3	99	95	Cold Springs CDP
6 449	6 022	87.8	24	145	80	10	9	159	140	Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP
15 228	13 300	72.4	524	267	541	68	19	509	452	Reno city (part)
1 568	357	20.8	1	1 155	3	3	2	47	43	Pyramid Lake CCD
398	7	1.7	-	383	1	1	-	6	6	Nixon CDP
265	113	40.2	-	129	-	2	1	20	17	Sutcliffe CDP
775	222	25.2	1	532	2	-	1	17	16	Wadsworth CDP
58 882	48 134	67.6	2 184	697	5 343	597	137	1 790	1 435	Reno North CCD
56 342	46 203	68.3	2 064	660	5 032	551	135	1 697	1 357	Reno city (part)
1 291	905	42.0	113	30	143	45	2	53	45	Sparks city (part)
38 811	33 090	60.6	1 211	926	2 157	208	58	1 161	852	Reno Southeast CCD
33 938	28 795	58.2	1 191	531	2 059	202	58	1 102	798	Reno city (part)
49 052	45 037	84.0	643	325	1 894	161	52	940	753	Reno Southwest CCD
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part)
38 822	35 214	81.8	604	290	1 704	150	35	825	657	Reno city (part)
44 130	38 012	68.1	1 281	540	2 814	250	72	1 161	957	Sparks CCD
43 553	37 468	67.9	1 279	536	2 797	247	72	1 154	951	Sparks city (part)
16 560	14 744	70.2	442	305	484	110	12	463	402	Sun Valley CCD
1 309	1 155	70.8	31	20	73	-	3	27	25	Reno city (part)
23	22	52.4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Sparks city (part)
15 228	13 567	70.2	411	284	411	110	9	436	377	Sun Valley CDP (part)
3 080	2 983	93.4	13	9	44	-	3	28	25	Verdi CCD
225	203	84.2	-	4	14	-	-	4	3	Reno city (part)
2 852	2 777	94.2	13	5	30	-	3	24	22	Verdi-Mogul CDP
20 624	18 763	85.1	222	568	558	40	15	458	390	Warm Springs-Truckee Canyon CCD
8 497	8 042	89.2	66	98	116	7	4	164	146	Spanish Springs CDP
8 411	7 727	86.2	115	40	326	24	10	169	146	Sparks city (part)
120	108	81.8	-	-	7	3	-	2	2	Sun Valley CDP (part)
11 039	10 636	92.9	35	68	127	13	15	145	128	Washoe Valley CCD

Table 3. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
White Pine County .....	9 181	7 928	380	302	72	22	284	193	2.1	107	1 008
Baker CCD .....	382	347	-	16	1	-	11	7	1.8	6	12
Cherry Creek CCD .....	93	79	2	1	1	-	9	1	1.1	-	10
Ely CCD .....	5 535	4 872	63	213	56	18	174	139	2.5	74	627
Ely city .....	4 041	3 602	13	126	44	14	150	92	2.3	43	499
Lund CCD .....	372	356	-	6	2	-	6	2	0.5	2	17
McGill CCD .....	2 293	1 816	307	49	12	4	73	32	1.4	19	306
McGill CDP .....	1 054	991	-	29	2	1	19	12	1.1	9	71
Ruth CCD .....	506	458	8	17	-	-	11	12	2.4	6	36
Carson City .....	52 457	44 744	946	1 259	930	76	3 391	1 111	2.1	753	7 466

Table 3. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino											State County County Subdivision Place	
Total	One race							Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Total				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation										
8 173	7 295	79.5	370	274	71	21	10	132	94	White Pine County		
370	347	90.8	-	16	1	-	-	6	6	Baker CCD		
83	78	83.9	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	Cherry Creek CCD		
4 908	4 485	81.0	63	189	55	17	7	92	67	Ely CCD		
3 542	3 307	81.8	13	109	43	14	4	52	38	Ely city		
355	345	92.7	-	6	2	-	-	2	2	Lund CCD		
1 987	1 595	69.6	304	47	12	4	3	22	14	McGill CCD		
983	943	89.5	-	27	2	1	-	10	8	McGill CDP		
470	445	87.9	1	15	-	-	-	9	5	Ruth CCD		
44 991	41 204	78.5	909	1 126	895	65	65	727	632	Carson City		

**Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Race										Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
	Total population	One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some other race, and three or more races	
<b>The State</b>	<b>1 998 257</b>	<b>1 501 886</b>	<b>135 477</b>	<b>26 420</b>	<b>90 266</b>	<b>8 426</b>	<b>159 354</b>	<b>76 428</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>44 125</b>	<b>393 970</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>											
Churchill County	23 982	20 192	383	1 146	649	54	773	785	3.3	571	2 076
Clark County	1 375 765	984 796	124 885	10 895	72 547	6 412	118 465	57 765	4.2	32 777	302 143
Douglas County	41 259	37 908	129	692	517	63	1 048	902	2.2	631	3 057
Elko County	45 291	37 159	267	2 400	306	52	3 849	1 258	2.8	583	8 935
Esmeralda County	971	796	1	50	-	2	74	48	4.9	30	99
Eureka County	1 651	1 474	7	26	13	1	72	58	3.5	44	158
Humboldt County	16 106	13 401	82	647	92	11	1 375	498	3.1	229	3 040
Lander County	5 794	4 891	12	231	20	2	502	136	2.3	60	1 073
Lincoln County	4 165	3 811	74	73	14	1	112	80	1.9	53	221
Lyon County	34 501	30 576	225	844	210	47	1 585	1 014	2.9	676	3 784
Mineral County	5 071	3 747	242	779	41	5	136	121	2.4	87	428
Nye County	32 485	29 117	383	636	253	105	969	1 022	3.1	648	2 713
Pershing County	6 693	5 200	358	229	42	15	628	221	3.3	122	1 294
Storey County	3 399	3 161	10	49	34	5	57	83	2.4	66	174
Washoe County	339 486	272 985	7 093	6 162	14 526	1 553	26 034	11 133	3.3	6 688	56 301
White Pine County	9 181	7 928	380	302	72	22	284	193	2.1	107	1 008
Carson City	52 457	44 744	946	1 259	930	76	3 391	1 111	2.1	753	7 466
<b>PLACE</b>											
Battle Mountain CDP, Lander County	2 871	2 334	4	73	14	1	339	106	3.7	47	677
Beatty CDP, Nye County	1 154	1 049	1	17	14	-	36	37	3.2	32	103
Blue Diamond CDP, Clark County	282	266	-	1	4	1	1	9	3.2	7	4
Boulder City city, Clark County	14 966	14 149	107	108	107	24	190	281	1.9	221	650
Bunkerville CDP, Clark County	1 014	762	7	-	19	6	159	61	6.0	20	252
Caliente city, Lincoln County	1 123	980	22	34	7	1	40	39	3.5	33	82
Cal-Nev-Ari CDP, Clark County	278	265	-	-	-	-	5	8	2.9	7	6
Carlin city, Elko County	2 161	1 986	1	38	13	1	82	40	1.9	30	181
Carson City	52 457	44 744	946	1 259	930	76	3 391	1 111	2.1	753	7 466
Cold Springs CDP, Washoe County	3 834	3 552	45	44	43	4	32	114	3.0	99	167
Dayton CDP, Lyon County	5 907	5 400	21	61	61	9	227	128	2.2	90	520
Elko city, Elko County	16 708	13 894	62	445	187	20	1 609	491	2.9	204	3 528
Ely city, White Pine County	4 041	3 602	13	126	44	14	150	92	2.3	43	499
Enterprise CDP, Clark County	14 676	12 078	464	118	762	80	593	581	4.0	354	1 766
Fallon city, Churchill County	7 536	6 128	154	256	377	28	256	337	4.5	234	745
Fallon Station CDP, Churchill County	1 265	881	110	18	109	12	68	67	5.3	52	136
Fernley CDP, Lyon County	8 543	7 698	39	131	58	17	307	293	3.4	204	758
Gabbs city, Nye County	318	283	-	7	2	2	5	19	6.0	12	23
Gardnerville CDP, Douglas County	3 357	3 019	15	36	43	3	178	63	1.9	43	397
Gardnerville Ranchos CDP, Douglas County	11 054	10 141	30	241	111	14	230	287	2.6	208	830
Gerlach-Empire CDP, Washoe County	499	455	-	14	1	-	23	6	1.2	3	55
Goodsprings CDP, Clark County	232	208	4	1	-	-	4	15	6.5	13	11
Hawthorne CDP, Mineral County	3 311	2 797	204	93	40	4	101	72	2.2	48	305
Henderson city, Clark County	175 381	148 181	6 590	1 236	6 983	728	5 549	6 114	3.5	4 180	18 785
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP, Washoe County	9 952	9 053	46	59	156	16	432	190	1.9	112	1 207
Indian Hills CDP, Douglas County	4 407	4 024	10	54	38	-	186	95	2.2	61	418
Indian Springs CDP, Clark County	1 302	1 146	15	26	15	11	55	34	2.6	25	89
Johnson Lane CDP, Douglas County	4 837	4 609	6	37	44	4	31	106	2.2	80	212
Kingsbury CDP, Douglas County	2 624	2 448	12	16	56	6	41	45	1.7	31	109
Las Vegas city, Clark County	478 434	334 230	49 570	3 570	22 879	2 145	46 643	19 397	4.1	10 992	112 962
Laughlin CDP, Clark County	7 076	6 302	199	44	162	13	194	162	2.3	102	747
Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP, Washoe County	6 855	6 198	24	163	81	12	163	214	3.1	159	406
Lovelock city, Pershing County	2 003	1 532	16	143	14	4	201	93	4.6	57	485
McDermitt CDP, Humboldt County	269	7	-	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
McGill CDP, White Pine County	1 054	991	-	29	2	1	19	12	1.1	9	71
Mesquite city, Clark County	9 389	7 539	61	92	119	7	1 367	204	2.2	99	2 324
Minden CDP, Douglas County	2 836	2 667	2	20	32	3	59	53	1.9	33	187
Moapa Town CDP, Clark County	928	584	2	13	17	6	283	23	2.5	17	325
Moapa Valley CDP, Clark County	5 784	5 345	14	38	15	21	251	100	1.7	59	526
Mount Charleston CDP, Clark County	285	278	3	-	-	1	2	1	0.4	1	7
Nellis AFB CDP, Clark County	8 896	6 090	1 276	122	442	65	436	465	5.2	323	1 043
Nixon CDP, Washoe County	418	7	-	403	1	1	-	6	1.4	6	20
North Las Vegas city, Clark County	115 488	64 591	21 970	943	3 740	610	18 224	5 410	4.7	2 696	43 435
Owyhee CDP, Elko County	1 017	181	36	763	6	1	9	21	2.1	20	92
Pahrump CDP, Nye County	24 631	22 419	321	318	210	92	560	711	2.9	453	1 879
Paradise CDP, Clark County	186 070	134 927	12 260	1 424	12 135	1 097	15 568	8 659	4.7	4 519	43 663
Reno city, Washoe County	180 480	139 793	4 651	2 271	9 555	1 004	16 712	6 494	3.6	3 787	34 616
Sandy Valley CDP, Clark County	1 804	1 670	25	11	13	1	49	35	1.9	18	117
Schurz CDP, Mineral County	721	72	5	603	1	1	12	27	3.7	25	69
Searchlight CDP, Clark County	576	547	4	4	1	1	10	9	1.6	6	21
Silver Springs CDP, Lyon County	4 708	4 316	57	86	21	10	69	149	3.2	120	218
Smith Valley CDP, Lyon County	1 425	1 243	4	18	4	1	127	28	2.0	15	276
Spanish Springs CDP, Washoe County	9 018	8 350	67	107	126	7	155	206	2.3	158	521
Sparks city, Washoe County	66 346	52 001	1 591	780	3 308	330	6 041	2 295	3.5	1 307	13 068
Spring Creek CDP, Elko County	10 548	9 816	22	166	34	18	240	252	2.4	162	690
Spring Valley CDP, Clark County	117 390	85 224	6 214	701	13 164	567	6 036	5 484	4.7	2 942	16 165
Stateline CDP, Douglas County	1 215	895	15	8	99	2	158	38	3.1	26	352
Summerlin South CDP, Clark County	3 735	2 946	155	22	375	16	106	115	3.1	86	293
Sunrise Manor CDP, Clark County	156 120	102 212	20 117	1 529	8 445	713	15 814	7 290	4.7	4 445	40 619
Sun Valley CDP, Washoe County	19 461	15 526	429	376	431	121	1 850	728	3.7	424	4 113
Sutcliffe CDP, Washoe County	281	117	-	134	-	2	6	22	7.8	18	16
Tonopah CDP, Nye County	2 627	2 397	20	37	11	8	74	80	3.0	56	162
Verdi-Mogul CDP, Washoe County	2 949	2 835	15	6	31	-	23	39	1.3	24	97
Wadsworth CDP, Washoe County	881	255	1	571	2	-	33	19	2.2	17	106

Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

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Not Hispanic or Latino										State County Place
Total	One race						Two or more races			
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Total	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation								
<b>1 604 287</b>	<b>1 303 001</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>131 509</b>	<b>21 397</b>	<b>88 593</b>	<b>7 769</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>49 231</b>	<b>38 875</b>	<b>The State</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>										
21 906	19 156	79.9	375	1 068	621	51	27	608	527	Churchill County
1 073 622	828 669	60.2	121 401	7 761	71 226	5 864	2 019	36 682	28 841	Clark County
38 202	36 231	87.8	122	613	496	48	23	669	567	Douglas County
36 356	32 771	72.4	257	2 150	298	46	41	793	504	Elko County
872	781	80.4	1	45	-	2	-	43	29	Esmeralda County
1 493	1 402	84.9	6	25	13	1	-	46	38	Eureka County
13 066	11 985	74.4	78	598	88	11	14	292	204	Humboldt County
4 721	4 385	75.7	10	216	20	2	7	81	56	Lander County
3 944	3 709	89.1	71	66	13	1	23	61	46	Lincoln County
30 717	28 791	83.4	202	727	198	42	43	714	607	Lyon County
4 643	3 555	70.1	235	713	38	4	6	92	76	Mineral County
29 772	27 511	84.7	373	587	242	100	68	891	616	Nye County
5 399	4 663	69.7	356	203	34	13	4	126	94	Pershing County
3 225	3 058	90.0	9	44	34	5	5	70	65	Storey County
283 185	247 835	73.0	6 734	5 181	14 306	1 493	432	7 204	5 879	Washoe County
8 173	7 295	79.5	370	274	70	21	10	132	94	White Pine County
44 991	41 204	78.5	909	1 126	895	65	65	727	632	Carson City
<b>PLACE</b>										
2 194	2 050	71.4	4	63	14	1	7	55	43	Battle Mountain CDP, Lander County
1 051	985	85.4	1	14	14	-	2	35	30	Beatty CDP, Nye County
278	262	92.9	-	1	4	1	1	9	7	Blue Diamond CDP, Clark County
14 316	13 747	91.9	102	81	103	22	18	243	216	Boulder City city, Clark County
762	709	69.9	7	-	19	6	-	21	20	Bunkerville CDP, Clark County
1 041	952	84.8	19	29	6	1	1	33	28	Caliente city, Lincoln County
272	265	95.3	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	Cal-Nev-Ari CDP, Clark County
1 980	1 890	87.5	1	38	13	1	3	34	29	Carlin city, Elko County
44 991	41 204	78.5	909	1 126	895	65	65	727	632	Carson City
3 667	3 436	89.6	45	40	40	4	3	99	95	Cold Springs CDP, Washoe County
5 387	5 172	87.6	18	55	53	4	5	80	74	Dayton CDP, Lyon County
13 180	12 248	73.3	58	399	183	17	16	259	170	Elko city, Elko County
3 542	3 307	81.8	13	109	43	14	4	52	38	Ely city, White Pine County
12 910	11 086	75.5	442	100	744	67	29	442	316	Enterprise CDP, Clark County
6 791	5 763	76.5	151	228	356	26	22	245	209	Fallon city, Churchill County
1 129	829	65.5	109	15	109	12	2	53	49	Fallon Station CDP, Churchill County
7 785	7 352	86.1	27	121	58	17	2	208	186	Fernley CDP, Lyon County
295	266	83.6	-	7	2	2	-	18	12	Gabbs city, Nye County
2 960	2 822	84.1	11	34	42	3	4	44	36	Gardnerville CDP, Douglas County
10 224	9 653	87.3	28	214	105	10	6	208	177	Gardnerville Ranchos CDP, Douglas County
444	425	85.2	-	14	1	-	-	4	3	Gerlach-Empire CDP, Washoe County
221	204	87.9	1	1	-	-	2	13	11	Goodsprings CDP, Clark County
3 006	2 629	79.4	200	83	37	3	5	49	40	Hawthorne CDP, Mineral County
156 596	137 174	78.2	6 376	955	6 838	681	260	4 312	3 685	Henderson city, Clark County
8 745	8 347	83.9	37	43	154	15	21	128	102	Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP, Washoe County
3 989	3 823	86.7	10	49	38	-	5	64	54	Indian Hills CDP, Douglas County
1 213	1 121	86.1	15	25	15	11	1	25	23	Indian Springs CDP, Clark County
4 625	4 470	92.4	6	28	38	3	1	79	71	Johnson Lane CDP, Douglas County
2 515	2 392	91.2	12	11	55	6	2	37	30	Kingsbury CDP, Douglas County
365 472	277 704	58.0	48 380	2 405	22 411	1 935	650	11 987	9 631	Las Vegas city, Clark County
6 329	5 828	82.4	195	39	156	10	5	96	86	Laughlin CDP, Clark County
6 449	6 022	87.8	24	145	80	10	9	159	140	Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP, Washoe County
1 518	1 314	65.6	16	124	6	4	-	54	48	Lovelock city, Pershing County
267	7	2.6	-	260	-	-	-	-	-	McDermitt CDP, Humboldt County
983	943	89.5	-	27	2	1	-	10	8	McGill CDP, White Pine County
7 065	6 716	71.5	49	62	118	7	12	101	84	Mesquite city, Clark County
2 649	2 569	90.6	2	12	29	-	-	37	33	Minden CDP, Douglas County
603	552	59.5	1	10	17	6	-	17	16	Moapa Town CDP, Clark County
5 258	5 127	88.6	10	32	15	16	6	52	45	Moapa Valley CDP, Clark County
278	271	95.1	3	-	-	1	2	1	1	Mount Charleston CDP, Clark County
7 853	5 644	63.4	1 237	105	426	54	49	338	289	Nellis AFB CDP, Clark County
398	7	1.7	-	383	1	1	-	6	6	Nixon CDP, Washoe County
72 053	42 880	37.1	21 528	565	3 604	547	143	2 786	2 343	North Las Vegas city, Clark County
925	133	13.1	34	732	6	1	-	19	19	Owyhee CDP, Elko County
22 752	21 183	86.0	314	289	200	87	-	632	431	Pahrump CDP, Nye County
142 407	111 017	59.7	11 734	997	11 945	1 018	289	5 407	3 952	Paradise CDP, Clark County
145 864	124 870	69.2	4 414	1 772	9 423	971	250	4 164	3 292	Reno city, Washoe County
1 687	1 620	89.8	24	10	13	1	-	19	16	Sandy Valley CDP, Clark County
652	68	9.4	5	552	1	1	-	25	24	Schurz CDP, Mineral County
555	538	93.4	4	4	1	1	-	7	6	Searchlight CDP, Clark County
4 490	4 180	88.8	57	83	21	10	12	127	114	Silver Springs CDP, Lyon County
1 149	1 107	77.7	4	16	4	1	-	17	15	Smith Valley CDP, Lyon County
8 497	8 042	89.2	66	98	116	7	4	164	146	Spanish Springs CDP, Washoe County
53 278	46 122	69.5	1 507	607	3 266	316	84	1 376	1 142	Sparks city, Washoe County
9 858	9 477	89.8	20	133	34	17	7	170	147	Spring Creek CDP, Elko County
101 225	76 766	65.4	6 011	537	13 042	540	218	4 111	2 656	Spring Valley CDP, Clark County
863	712	58.6	14	7	97	2	-	31	23	Stataline CDP, Douglas County
3 442	2 788	74.6	151	16	372	16	10	89	76	Summerlin South CDP, Clark County
115 501	81 044	51.9	19 533	1 113	8 279	650	246	4 636	3 932	Sunrise Manor CDP, Clark County
15 348	13 675	70.3	411	284	418	113	9	438	379	Sun Valley CDP, Washoe County
265	113	40.2	-	129	-	2	1	20	17	Sutcliffe CDP, Washoe County
2 465	2 317	88.2	18	35	11	8	14	62	55	Tonopah CDP, Nye County
2 852	2 777	94.2	13	5	30	-	3	24	22	Verdi-Mogul CDP, Washoe County
775	222	25.2	1	532	2	-	1	17	16	Wadsworth CDP, Washoe County



Table 4. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
<b>PLACE—Con.</b>											
Wells city, Elko County .....	1 346	1 080	-	91	4	2	122	47	3.5	18	262
West Wendover city, Elko County .....	4 721	3 350	32	107	28	2	1 074	128	2.7	19	2 684
Whitney CDP, Clark County .....	18 273	13 200	1 247	203	697	82	2 017	827	4.5	504	4 622
Winchester CDP, Clark County .....	26 958	19 364	1 895	234	1 445	119	2 605	1 296	4.8	585	7 820
Winnemucca city, Humboldt County .....	7 174	5 984	23	160	64	2	689	252	3.5	110	1 488
Yerington city, Lyon County .....	2 883	2 437	5	180	11	-	167	83	2.9	57	445
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Douglas County .....	1 649	1 548	8	11	27	5	19	31	1.9	25	65

Table 4. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County Place	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Total			
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
1 084	967	71.8	-	82	4	2	2	27	12	<b>PLACE</b> —Con.	
2 037	1 811	38.4	30	71	28	-	12	85	18	Wells city, Elko County	
13 651	11 019	60.3	1 168	145	686	74	22	537	449	West Wendover city, Elko County	
19 138	14 790	54.9	1 811	188	1 428	108	30	783	486	Whitney CDP, Clark County	
5 686	5 303	73.9	22	133	62	2	12	152	96	Winchester CDP, Clark County	
2 438	2 232	77.4	4	140	9	-	1	52	46	Winnemucca city, Humboldt County	
1 584	1 509	91.5	8	11	25	5	-	26	25	Yerington city, Lyon County	
										Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Douglas County	

**Table 5. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>7 680</b>	<b>10 740</b>	<b>12 013</b>	<b>1 243</b>	<b>1 565 866</b>	<b>150 508</b>	<b>42 222</b>	<b>112 456</b>	<b>16 234</b>	<b>193 720</b>
Churchill County .....	42	251	163	7	20 893	462	1 443	891	128	1 001
Carson Sink CCD .....	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
Dixie Valley CCD .....	-	1	-	-	125	1	6	4	-	3
Fallon CCD .....	42	250	163	7	20 733	461	1 437	887	128	998
Fallon city .....	20	72	84	4	6 415	191	354	508	62	368
Fallon Station CDP .....	9	15	20	-	938	125	33	137	17	85
Clark County .....	6 212	6 038	9 334	1 046	1 032 258	137 477	20 728	90 268	12 796	145 037
Clark CCD .....	126	281	193	21	41 372	2 812	960	1 532	271	3 920
Blue Diamond CDP .....	1	6	-	-	275	1	7	4	1	3
Boulder City city (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bunkerville CDP .....	1	10	5	-	816	9	16	24	10	200
Cal-Nev-Ari CDP .....	-	5	2	-	273	-	5	2	-	6
Enterprise CDP (part) .....	1	16	1	-	957	6	22	16	4	16
Goodsprings CDP .....	-	9	-	-	223	4	10	-	4	6
Henderson city (part) .....	6	8	14	2	2 358	65	18	129	10	52
Indian Springs CDP .....	2	14	6	-	1 178	18	41	21	14	64
Las Vegas city (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laughlin CDP .....	11	39	25	4	6 442	219	96	204	29	259
Mesquite city .....	10	36	28	1	7 698	91	147	178	20	1 477
Moapa Town CDP .....	-	4	8	1	605	4	19	26	8	291
Moapa Valley CDP .....	9	29	13	-	5 441	23	68	31	29	292
Mount Charleston CDP .....	-	-	-	1	278	4	1	-	1	2
North Las Vegas city (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandy Valley CDP .....	4	9	5	-	1 703	29	21	19	1	66
Searchlight CDP .....	-	6	-	-	556	4	10	1	1	13
Spring Valley CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summerlin South CDP (part) .....	2	-	1	-	443	4	1	50	1	10
Sunrise Manor CDP (part) .....	61	37	61	10	6 050	1 000	134	468	70	663
Las Vegas CCD .....	6 086	5 757	9 141	1 025	990 886	134 665	19 768	88 736	12 525	141 117
Boulder City city (part) .....	19	128	45	1	14 424	138	250	165	38	252
Enterprise CDP (part) .....	44	49	114	10	11 594	556	194	963	152	824
Henderson city (part) .....	622	876	1 350	104	151 014	7 663	2 470	9 141	1 592	7 594
Las Vegas city (part) .....	2 153	1 998	3 019	366	350 136	53 923	6 986	28 663	4 299	55 635
Nellis AFB CDP .....	81	36	76	13	6 431	1 452	200	614	120	589
North Las Vegas city (part) .....	651	374	676	98	69 012	23 335	1 682	5 119	1 132	21 053
Paradise CDP .....	785	770	1 332	129	142 055	13 930	2 690	14 773	2 118	19 924
Spring Valley CDP (part) .....	467	438	1 035	78	89 696	7 244	1 441	15 094	1 112	8 742
Summerlin South CDP (part) .....	8	13	33	4	2 591	178	40	382	29	131
Sunrise Manor CDP (part) .....	947	719	1 086	163	102 032	21 112	2 666	10 241	1 403	18 200
Whitney CDP .....	128	116	110	21	13 863	1 455	382	905	182	2 354
Winchester CDP .....	111	128	163	22	20 410	2 166	433	1 753	195	3 368
Douglas County .....	57	256	177	6	38 732	210	1 015	789	146	1 334
Gardnerville-Minden CCD .....	31	183	124	4	23 498	111	772	416	79	726
Gardnerville CDP .....	4	15	14	2	3 076	21	54	60	12	198
Gardnerville Ranchos CDP .....	15	90	63	1	10 409	53	353	200	33	315
Indian Hills CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson Lane CDP .....	10	37	20	-	4 713	17	75	71	16	59
Minden CDP .....	-	18	11	-	2 713	3	42	47	6	79
Genoa-Jacks Valley CCD .....	13	26	19	2	6 255	38	102	93	14	260
Indian Hills CDP (part) .....	9	21	15	2	4 102	24	84	69	7	222
Pine Nut CCD .....	1	4	2	-	770	4	7	9	4	10
Topaz Lake CCD .....	2	14	4	-	2 005	10	54	15	15	75
Zephyr Cove CCD .....	10	29	28	-	6 204	47	80	256	34	263
Kingsbury CDP .....	3	8	6	-	2 490	15	27	74	19	55
Stateline CDP .....	5	9	7	-	928	20	22	110	3	170
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP .....	1	7	11	-	1 577	10	19	41	10	25
Elko County .....	54	352	78	10	38 298	362	2 847	454	100	4 552
Carlin CCD .....	-	18	5	-	2 155	46	67	21	4	104
Carlin city .....	-	18	5	-	2 024	4	65	20	3	94
Elko CCD .....	44	282	63	10	28 878	176	1 663	354	85	2 648
Elko city .....	19	107	34	9	14 322	104	599	246	39	1 912
Spring Creek CDP .....	20	95	22	1	10 060	51	273	68	36	332
Jackpot CCD .....	1	9	1	-	850	1	48	7	2	356
Jarbridge CCD .....	-	-	-	-	102	-	6	1	-	9
Montello CCD .....	1	4	-	-	452	5	10	2	-	28
Mountain City CCD .....	5	11	-	-	586	45	795	6	2	47
Owyhee CDP .....	5	11	-	-	201	44	778	6	2	11
Wells CCD .....	1	21	1	-	1 789	54	142	9	5	173
Wells city .....	1	16	1	-	1 124	1	110	5	2	151
West Wendover CCD .....	2	7	8	-	3 486	35	116	54	2	1 187
West Wendover city .....	2	7	7	-	3 460	35	116	53	2	1 185
Esmeralda County .....	-	30	-	-	843	1	81	-	2	92
Goldfield CCD .....	-	8	-	-	423	1	17	-	1	11
Silverpeak CCD .....	-	22	-	-	420	-	64	-	1	81
Eureka County .....	2	41	1	-	1 531	9	68	14	1	86
Beowawe CCD .....	-	28	-	-	513	3	39	2	1	20
Eureka CCD .....	2	13	1	-	1 018	6	29	12	-	66
Humboldt County .....	23	113	42	3	13 860	118	814	153	23	1 667
Golconda CCD .....	22	77	32	2	8 757	63	310	93	11	1 038
Winnemucca city (part) .....	13	44	17	2	5 125	35	194	59	5	691
McDermitt CCD .....	-	13	1	-	781	3	349	3	2	144
McDermitt CDP .....	-	-	-	-	7	-	262	-	-	-
Summit Lake CCD .....	-	3	-	-	249	-	22	-	-	27
Winnemucca CCD .....	1	20	9	1	4 073	52	133	57	10	458
Winnemucca city (part) .....	1	11	4	-	1 091	10	47	33	1	150

Table 5. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races						
	White; Black or American American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	
Lander County .....	2	45	2	-	5 022	21	281	25	7	581	
Austin CCD .....	-	-	-	-	428	8	7	3	-	29	
Battle Mountain CCD .....	2	45	2	-	4 594	13	274	22	7	552	
Battle Mountain CDP .....	1	36	2	-	2 436	10	112	18	6	399	
Lincoln County .....	6	28	3	-	3 884	86	109	24	9	144	
Alamo CCD .....	-	5	1	-	1 037	1	21	3	-	52	
Caliente CCD .....	5	19	1	-	1 092	32	59	12	5	47	
Caliente city (part) .....	5	19	1	-	1 015	32	56	11	5	47	
Pioche CCD .....	1	4	1	-	1 755	53	29	9	4	45	
Caliente city (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lyon County .....	67	373	101	8	31 527	332	1 293	367	109	1 968	
Dayton CCD .....	27	71	33	-	8 986	83	205	137	32	502	
Dayton CDP .....	14	37	18	-	5 510	43	107	89	25	269	
Fernley CCD .....	22	116	28	-	8 034	65	276	101	27	418	
Fernley CDP .....	22	116	28	-	7 982	65	276	101	27	417	
Silver Springs CCD .....	14	84	23	3	6 341	87	227	76	43	188	
Silver Springs CDP .....	13	62	19	3	4 454	81	157	58	20	106	
Smith Valley CCD .....	-	9	4	1	1 391	7	32	9	1	153	
Smith Valley CDP .....	-	9	4	1	1 270	6	29	8	1	140	
Yerington CCD .....	4	93	13	4	6 775	90	553	44	6	707	
Yerington city .....	1	41	8	1	2 512	9	230	20	3	194	
Mineral County .....	18	52	10	6	3 858	268	838	52	6	170	
Hawthorne CCD .....	15	28	10	1	3 444	241	132	51	5	135	
Hawthorne CDP .....	12	24	10	1	2 864	219	119	51	5	125	
Schurz CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mina CCD .....	-	5	-	-	270	2	15	-	-	6	
Walker River CCD .....	3	19	-	5	144	25	691	1	1	29	
Schurz CDP (part) .....	2	18	-	5	94	12	626	1	1	14	
Nye County .....	60	396	81	12	30 059	488	1 096	391	160	1 373	
Amargosa Valley CCD .....	-	43	-	-	932	1	58	8	1	233	
Beatty CCD .....	3	20	7	-	1 103	7	39	21	-	43	
Beatty CDP .....	3	20	7	-	1 086	6	39	21	-	41	
Crystal CCD .....	15	72	21	1	6 702	128	167	84	27	217	
Pahrump CDP (part) .....	15	72	21	1	6 608	126	163	83	25	212	
Duckwater CCD .....	-	3	-	-	127	2	119	-	-	5	
Gabbs CCD .....	-	14	-	-	396	-	111	3	2	17	
Gabbs city .....	-	12	-	-	302	-	19	2	2	12	
Pahrump CCD .....	40	183	39	10	16 465	286	451	222	114	628	
Pahrump CDP (part) .....	40	183	39	10	16 465	286	451	222	114	628	
Ralston CCD .....	-	4	-	-	39	-	4	-	-	-	
Round Mountain CCD .....	-	19	7	-	1 712	-	66	27	2	131	
Tonopah CCD .....	2	38	7	1	2 583	64	81	26	14	99	
Tonopah CDP .....	2	38	7	1	2 467	27	78	24	14	98	
Yucca Flat CCD .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pershing County .....	8	73	7	1	5 404	374	329	62	33	738	
Imlay CCD .....	2	24	-	-	1 700	6	68	16	12	193	
Lovelock CCD .....	6	49	7	1	3 704	368	261	46	21	545	
Lovelock city .....	4	32	3	-	1 620	26	190	23	10	243	
Storey County .....	4	42	9	1	3 239	15	95	48	12	77	
Clark CCD .....	2	5	-	-	821	6	11	26	5	37	
Virginia City CCD .....	2	37	9	1	2 418	9	84	22	7	40	
Washoe County .....	1 032	2 183	1 863	140	282 610	8 810	9 070	17 660	2 525	30 747	
High Desert CCD .....	-	3	1	-	816	1	32	5	-	90	
Gerlach-Empire CDP .....	-	2	1	-	461	-	16	2	-	26	
Incline Village CCD .....	9	43	43	1	9 237	60	109	206	27	511	
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part) .....	9	43	43	1	9 237	60	109	206	27	511	
North Valleys CCD .....	115	381	169	14	29 965	881	1 066	1 037	233	2 170	
Cold Springs CDP .....	8	54	23	3	3 659	56	106	72	11	47	
Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP .....	15	89	22	1	6 395	44	265	119	39	219	
Reno city (part) .....	76	186	102	7	15 336	683	551	749	156	1 771	
Pyramid Lake CCD .....	2	35	1	-	442	3	1 264	8	3	49	
Nixon CDP .....	-	5	-	-	13	-	409	1	1	1	
Sutcliffe CDP .....	2	13	-	-	138	2	151	1	2	12	
Wadsworth CDP .....	-	13	1	-	271	1	587	6	-	35	
Reno North CCD .....	271	429	532	40	56 144	2 719	1 521	6 336	873	6 371	
Reno city (part) .....	256	421	502	39	53 640	2 570	1 439	5 948	801	5 926	
Sparks city (part) .....	13	6	9	1	1 384	140	69	180	64	412	
Reno Southeast CCD .....	177	343	249	26	41 076	1 624	1 596	2 662	381	9 546	
Reno city (part) .....	173	315	231	24	36 580	1 597	1 142	2 533	367	9 442	
Reno Southwest CCD .....	129	246	253	27	48 385	925	736	2 338	268	2 384	
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Reno city (part) .....	118	217	211	22	38 187	856	655	2 091	238	2 277	
Sparks CCD .....	193	293	335	17	44 851	1 648	1 093	3 400	437	6 508	
Sparks city (part) .....	193	290	335	17	44 286	1 646	1 085	3 383	431	6 486	
Sun Valley CCD .....	77	187	91	4	17 449	577	656	645	171	2 332	
Reno city (part) .....	5	8	6	2	1 357	45	58	82	3	144	
Sparks city (part) .....	-	-	-	-	28	-	1	-	-	13	
Sun Valley CDP (part) .....	72	179	85	2	16 064	532	597	563	168	2 175	
Verdi CCD .....	-	12	13	-	3 090	15	23	60	2	47	
Reno city (part) .....	-	1	2	-	215	-	6	16	-	9	
Verdi-Mogul CDP .....	-	11	11	-	2 872	15	17	44	2	38	
Warm Springs-Truckee Canyon CCD .....	51	149	135	10	20 077	299	816	780	101	602	
Spanish Springs CDP .....	17	50	57	-	8 532	90	160	221	34	206	
Sparks city (part) .....	19	46	66	8	8 291	145	108	417	46	186	
Sun Valley CDP (part) .....	-	2	-	-	116	-	2	7	3	7	
Washoe Valley CCD .....	8	62	41	1	11 078	58	158	183	29	137	

Table 5. **Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
White Pine County .....	6	72	9	-	8 088	390	393	104	38	374
Baker CCD .....	-	6	-	-	354	-	22	1	-	12
Cherry Creek CCD .....	-	-	-	-	80	2	1	1	-	10
Ely CCD .....	2	49	8	-	4 983	68	281	83	29	243
Ely city .....	2	25	6	-	3 673	18	164	64	22	201
Lund CCD .....	1	-	1	-	358	1	6	3	-	6
McGill CCD .....	2	12	-	-	1 843	310	61	16	9	86
McGill CDP .....	2	6	-	-	1 003	2	35	2	2	22
Ruth CCD .....	1	5	-	-	470	9	22	-	-	17
Carson City .....	87	395	133	3	45 760	1 085	1 722	1 154	139	3 779

**Table 6. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>7 680</b>	<b>10 740</b>	<b>12 013</b>	<b>1 243</b>	<b>1 565 866</b>	<b>150 508</b>	<b>42 222</b>	<b>112 456</b>	<b>16 234</b>	<b>193 720</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Churchill County .....	42	251	163	7	20 893	462	1 443	891	128	1 001
Clark County .....	6 212	6 038	9 334	1 046	1 032 258	137 477	20 728	90 268	12 796	145 037
Douglas County .....	57	256	177	6	38 732	210	1 015	789	146	1 334
Elko County .....	54	352	78	10	38 298	362	2 847	454	100	4 552
Esmeralda County .....	-	30	-	-	843	1	81	-	2	92
Eureka County .....	2	41	1	-	1 531	9	68	14	1	86
Humboldt County .....	23	113	42	3	13 860	118	814	153	23	1 667
Lander County .....	2	45	2	-	5 022	21	281	25	7	581
Lincoln County .....	6	28	3	-	3 884	86	109	24	9	144
Lyon County .....	67	373	101	8	31 527	332	1 293	367	109	1 968
Mineral County .....	18	52	10	6	3 858	268	838	52	6	170
Nye County .....	60	396	81	12	30 059	488	1 096	391	160	1 373
Pershing County .....	8	73	7	1	5 404	374	329	62	33	738
Storey County .....	4	42	9	1	3 239	15	95	48	12	77
Washoe County .....	1 032	2 183	1 863	140	282 610	8 810	9 070	17 660	2 525	30 747
White Pine County .....	6	72	9	-	8 088	390	393	104	38	374
Carson City .....	87	395	133	3	45 760	1 085	1 722	1 154	139	3 779
<b>PLACE</b>										
Battle Mountain CDP, Lander County .....	1	36	2	-	2 436	10	112	18	6	399
Beatty CDP, Nye County .....	3	20	7	-	1 086	6	39	21	-	41
Blue Diamond CDP, Clark County .....	1	6	-	-	275	1	7	4	1	3
Boulder City city, Clark County .....	19	128	45	1	14 424	138	250	165	38	252
Bunkerville CDP, Clark County .....	1	10	5	-	816	9	16	24	10	200
Caliente city, Lincoln County .....	5	19	1	-	1 015	32	56	11	5	47
Cal-Nev-Ari CDP, Clark County .....	-	5	2	-	273	-	5	2	-	6
Carlin city, Elko County .....	-	18	5	-	2 024	4	65	20	3	94
Carson City .....	87	395	133	3	45 760	1 085	1 722	1 154	139	3 779
Cold Springs CDP, Washoe County .....	8	54	23	3	3 659	56	106	72	11	47
Dayton CDP, Lyon County .....	14	37	18	-	5 510	43	107	89	25	269
Elko city, Elko County .....	19	107	34	9	14 322	104	599	246	39	1 912
Ely city, White Pine County .....	2	25	6	-	3 673	18	164	64	22	201
Enterprise CDP, Clark County .....	45	65	115	10	12 551	562	216	979	156	840
Fallon city, Churchill County .....	20	72	84	4	6 415	191	354	508	62	368
Fallon Station CDP, Churchill County .....	9	15	20	-	938	125	33	137	17	85
Fernley CDP, Lyon County .....	22	116	28	-	7 982	65	276	101	27	417
Gabbs city, Nye County .....	-	12	-	-	302	-	19	2	2	12
Gardnerville CDP, Douglas County .....	4	15	14	2	3 076	21	54	60	12	198
Gardnerville Ranchos CDP, Douglas County .....	15	90	63	1	10 409	53	353	200	33	315
Gerlach-Empire CDP, Washoe County .....	-	2	1	-	461	-	16	2	-	26
Goodsprings CDP, Clark County .....	-	9	-	-	223	4	10	-	4	6
Hawthorne CDP, Mineral County .....	12	24	10	1	2 864	219	119	51	5	125
Henderson city, Clark County .....	628	884	1 364	106	153 372	7 728	2 488	9 270	1 602	7 646
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP, Washoe County .....	9	43	43	1	9 237	60	109	206	27	511
Indian Hills CDP, Douglas County .....	9	21	15	2	4 102	24	84	69	7	222
Indian Springs CDP, Clark County .....	2	14	6	-	1 178	18	41	21	14	64
Johnson Lane CDP, Douglas County .....	10	37	20	-	4 713	17	75	71	16	59
Kingsbury CDP, Douglas County .....	3	8	6	-	2 490	15	27	74	19	55
Las Vegas city, Clark County .....	2 153	1 998	3 019	366	350 136	53 923	6 986	28 663	4 299	55 635
Laughlin CDP, Clark County .....	11	39	25	4	6 442	219	96	204	29	259
Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP, Washoe County .....	15	89	22	1	6 395	44	265	119	39	219
Lovelock city, Pershing County .....	4	32	3	-	1 620	26	190	23	10	243
McDermitt CDP, Humboldt County .....	-	-	-	-	7	-	262	-	-	-
McGill CDP, White Pine County .....	2	6	-	-	1 003	2	35	2	2	22
Mesquite city, Clark County .....	10	36	28	1	7 698	91	147	178	20	1 477
Minden CDP, Douglas County .....	-	18	11	-	2 713	3	42	47	6	79
Moapa Town CDP, Clark County .....	-	4	8	1	605	4	19	26	8	291
Moapa Valley CDP, Clark County .....	9	29	13	-	5 441	23	68	31	29	292
Mount Charleston CDP, Clark County .....	-	-	-	1	278	4	1	-	1	2
Nellis AFB CDP, Clark County .....	81	36	76	13	6 431	1 452	200	614	120	589
Nixon CDP, Washoe County .....	-	5	-	-	13	-	409	1	1	1
North Las Vegas city, Clark County .....	651	374	676	98	69 012	23 335	1 682	5 119	1 132	21 053
Owyhee CDP, Elko County .....	5	11	-	-	201	44	778	6	2	11
Pahrump CDP, Nye County .....	55	255	60	11	23 073	412	614	305	139	840
Paradise CDP, Clark County .....	785	770	1 332	129	142 055	13 930	2 690	14 773	2 118	19 924
Reno city, Washoe County .....	628	1 148	1 054	94	145 315	5 751	3 851	11 419	1 565	19 569
Sandy Valley CDP, Clark County .....	4	9	5	-	1 703	29	21	19	1	66
Schurz CDP, Mineral County .....	2	18	-	5	94	12	626	1	1	14
Searchlight CDP, Clark County .....	-	6	-	-	556	4	10	1	1	13
Silver Springs CDP, Lyon County .....	13	62	19	3	4 454	81	157	58	20	106
Smith Valley CDP, Lyon County .....	-	9	4	1	1 270	6	29	8	1	140
Spanish Springs CDP, Washoe County .....	17	50	57	-	8 532	90	160	221	34	206
Sparks city, Washoe County .....	225	342	410	26	53 989	1 931	1 263	3 980	541	7 097
Spring Creek CDP, Elko County .....	20	95	22	1	10 060	51	273	68	36	332
Spring Valley CDP, Clark County .....	467	438	1 035	78	89 696	7 244	1 441	15 094	1 112	8 742
Steline CDP, Douglas County .....	5	9	7	-	928	20	22	110	3	170
Summerlin South CDP, Clark County .....	10	13	34	4	3 034	182	41	432	30	141
Sunrise Manor CDP, Clark County .....	1 008	756	1 147	173	108 082	22 112	2 800	10 709	1 473	18 863
Sun Valley CDP, Washoe County .....	72	181	85	2	16 180	532	599	570	171	2 182
Sutcliffe CDP, Washoe County .....	2	13	-	-	138	2	151	1	2	12
Tonopah CDP, Nye County .....	2	38	7	1	2 467	27	78	24	14	98
Verdi-Mogul CDP, Washoe County .....	-	11	11	-	2 872	15	17	44	2	38
Wadsworth CDP, Washoe County .....	-	13	1	-	271	1	587	6	-	35
Wells city, Elko County .....	1	16	1	-	1 124	1	110	5	2	151

Table 6. **Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
<b>PLACE—Con.</b>										
West Wendover city, Elko County .....	2	7	7	-	3 460	35	116	53	2	1 185
Whitney CDP, Clark County .....	128	116	110	21	13 863	1 455	382	905	182	2 354
Winchester CDP, Clark County .....	111	128	163	22	20 410	2 166	433	1 753	195	3 368
Winnemucca city, Humboldt County .....	14	55	21	2	6 216	45	241	92	6	841
Yerington city, Lyon County .....	1	41	8	1	2 512	9	230	20	3	194
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Douglas County .....	1	7	11	-	1 577	10	19	41	10	25







Table 7. **Households and Families: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total households	Family households						Nonfamily households			Average size		
		Total		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present		Total	Householder living alone		House- holds	Families	
		Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years		Total	Total			65 years and over
White Pine County .....	3 282	2 161	47.4	1 700	41.8	305	68.2	1 121	973	377	2.42	3.01	
Baker CCD .....	151	94	44.7	76	38.2	14	92.9	57	49	19	2.53	3.33	
Cherry Creek CCD .....	51	24	37.5	21	38.1	1	100.0	27	25	7	1.82	2.58	
Ely CCD .....	2 204	1 427	49.9	1 098	44.2	222	67.6	777	670	244	2.41	3.01	
Ely city .....	1 727	1 065	46.4	802	40.4	176	63.1	662	582	227	2.30	2.94	
Lund CCD .....	147	107	43.9	93	41.9	9	44.4	40	37	17	2.53	3.06	
McGill CCD .....	536	371	40.7	299	34.4	44	68.2	165	144	71	2.40	2.92	
McGill CDP .....	448	306	38.9	246	32.9	38	65.8	142	125	63	2.35	2.89	
Ruth CCD .....	193	138	46.4	113	40.7	15	66.7	55	48	19	2.59	3.05	
Carson City .....	20 171	13 256	45.4	10 080	40.6	2 217	60.8	6 915	5 609	2 228	2.44	2.97	



Table 8. **Households and Families: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total households	Family households						Nonfamily households			Average size	
		Total		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present		Total	Householder living alone		House- holds	Families
		Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years		65 years and over			
										Total		
<b>PLACE</b> —Con.												
Wells city, Elko County .....	525	353	52.7	276	48.6	51	62.7	172	151	50	2.56	3.14
West Wendover city, Elko County .....	1 363	1 047	72.0	790	72.7	137	75.9	316	238	28	3.46	3.97
Whitney CDP, Clark County .....	7 090	4 505	45.2	3 034	41.3	1 005	55.9	2 585	1 970	487	2.57	3.14
Winchester CDP, Clark County .....	11 986	6 047	40.1	3 988	35.2	1 400	52.8	5 939	4 640	1 718	2.24	3.01
Winnemucca city, Humboldt County .....	2 736	1 825	56.7	1 475	53.6	234	76.1	911	742	237	2.60	3.21
Yerington city, Lyon County .....	1 203	729	45.7	554	38.8	123	67.5	474	421	236	2.29	2.97
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Douglas County .....	798	466	31.1	384	25.5	54	63.0	332	253	49	2.07	2.51

Table 9. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
<b>The State</b>	<b>1 964 582</b>	<b>751 165</b>	<b>373 201</b>	<b>558 609</b>	<b>134 013</b>	<b>147 594</b>	<b>496 641</b>	<b>33 675</b>	<b>22 173</b>	<b>11 502</b>	
Churchill County	23 568	8 912	5 144	7 399	986	1 127	6 777	414	164	250	
Carson Sink CCD	35	13	9	12	-	1	10	-	-	-	
Dixie Valley CCD	135	75	34	22	-	3	47	-	-	-	
Fallon CCD	23 398	8 824	5 101	7 365	985	1 123	6 750	414	164	250	
Fallon city	7 368	3 004	1 284	2 278	309	493	2 066	168	164	4	
Fallon Station CDP	1 265	358	336	555	5	11	552	-	-	-	
Clark County	1 356 350	512 253	249 720	385 366	102 404	106 607	341 587	19 415	11 919	7 496	
Clark CCD	45 557	17 693	10 070	12 149	2 391	3 254	10 883	3 724	3 285	439	
Blue Diamond CDP	282	118	57	69	18	20	56	-	-	-	
Boulder City city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bunkerville CDP	1 014	258	188	451	90	27	416	-	-	-	
Cal-Nev-Ari CDP	278	154	86	25	1	12	18	-	-	-	
Enterprise CDP (part)	1 000	367	218	279	74	62	221	-	-	-	
Goodsprings CDP	232	107	49	56	12	8	51	-	-	-	
Henderson city (part)	2 583	1 094	835	480	81	93	411	-	-	-	
Indian Springs CDP	1 302	526	233	397	70	76	363	-	-	-	
Las Vegas city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laughlin CDP	7 066	3 177	1 515	1 326	361	687	1 203	10	-	10	
Mesquite city	9 319	3 498	2 195	2 595	561	470	2 367	70	70	-	
Moapa Town CDP	928	273	180	391	48	36	354	-	-	-	
Moapa Valley CDP	5 784	1 934	1 349	2 130	224	147	1 910	-	-	-	
Mount Charleston CDP	285	133	70	55	10	17	45	-	-	-	
North Las Vegas city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sandy Valley CDP	1 804	714	386	485	98	121	440	-	-	-	
Searchlight CDP	554	315	110	62	27	40	58	22	-	22	
Spring Valley CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Summerlin South CDP (part)	505	211	158	98	16	22	85	-	-	-	
Sunrise Manor CDP (part)	7 952	2 918	1 496	2 328	504	706	2 096	-	-	-	
Las Vegas CCD	1 310 793	494 660	239 650	373 217	100 013	103 353	330 704	15 691	8 634	7 057	
Boulder City city (part)	14 716	6 385	3 650	3 569	524	673	2 935	250	115	135	
Enterprise CDP (part)	13 628	5 550	2 840	3 247	829	1 162	2 668	48	12	36	
Henderson city (part)	171 772	65 237	36 551	49 440	9 203	11 341	42 618	1 026	741	285	
Las Vegas city (part)	470 249	176 750	85 359	134 304	37 450	36 386	120 194	8 185	5 416	2 769	
Nellis AFB CDP	8 374	2 873	1 767	3 045	242	447	2 931	522	11	511	
North Las Vegas city (part)	114 150	34 018	19 500	40 914	11 885	7 833	38 243	1 338	1 223	115	
Paradise CDP	184 256	77 209	30 666	44 133	13 789	18 459	38 167	1 814	176	1 638	
Spring Valley CDP (part)	117 221	47 964	22 409	28 977	7 792	10 079	24 246	169	25	144	
Summerlin South CDP (part)	3 230	1 356	773	731	179	191	652	-	-	-	
Sunrise Manor CDP (part)	147 059	50 827	25 016	47 469	12 725	11 022	42 968	1 109	614	495	
Whitney CDP	18 240	7 090	3 034	4 999	1 622	1 495	4 435	33	-	33	
Winchester CDP	26 795	11 986	3 988	6 053	2 103	2 665	5 134	163	78	85	
Douglas County	41 023	16 401	9 930	10 925	1 530	2 237	9 655	236	170	66	
Gardnerville-Minden CCD	24 743	9 520	5 944	7 201	906	1 172	6 362	231	165	66	
Gardnerville CDP	3 252	1 473	636	833	113	197	748	105	103	2	
Gardnerville Ranchos CDP	11 011	4 003	2 515	3 548	405	540	3 195	43	-	43	
Indian Hills CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Johnson Lane CDP	4 837	1 786	1 342	1 337	178	194	1 146	-	-	-	
Minden CDP	2 774	1 166	728	703	66	111	605	62	62	-	
Genoa-Jacks Valley CCD	6 631	2 581	1 660	1 815	270	305	1 604	-	-	-	
Indian Hills CDP (part)	4 407	1 661	1 040	1 309	193	204	1 165	-	-	-	
Pine Nut CCD	787	298	236	198	34	21	176	-	-	-	
Topaz Lake CCD	2 128	947	568	391	101	121	337	-	-	-	
Zephyr Cove CCD	6 734	3 055	1 522	1 320	219	618	1 176	5	5	-	
Kingsbury CDP	2 619	1 176	595	505	70	273	442	5	5	-	
Stateline CDP	1 215	510	172	300	78	155	284	-	-	-	
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP	1 649	798	384	274	46	147	238	-	-	-	
Elko County	44 497	15 638	9 266	15 630	1 858	2 105	14 261	794	660	134	
Carlin CCD	2 199	806	475	725	83	110	660	148	148	-	
Carlin city	2 161	792	464	712	83	110	648	-	-	-	
Elko CCD	32 606	11 507	7 079	11 374	1 172	1 474	10 371	217	188	29	
Elko city	16 506	6 200	3 315	5 461	667	863	4 947	202	173	29	
Spring Creek CDP	10 548	3 399	2 556	3 947	289	357	3 640	-	-	-	
Jackpot CCD	1 192	441	186	440	41	84	378	22	22	-	
Jarbridge CCD	112	53	26	22	2	9	20	-	-	-	
Montello CCD	487	211	108	111	26	31	108	-	-	-	
Mountain City CCD	1 176	469	178	376	98	55	351	266	161	105	
Owyhee CDP	856	323	109	302	86	36	279	161	161	-	
Wells CCD	1 976	777	421	621	69	88	555	141	141	-	
Wells city	1 346	525	276	426	55	64	383	-	-	-	
West Wendover CCD	4 749	1 374	793	1 961	367	254	1 818	-	-	-	
West Wendover city	4 721	1 363	790	1 953	366	249	1 810	-	-	-	
Esmeralda County	965	455	211	219	36	44	194	6	6	-	
Goldfield CCD	434	221	101	84	11	17	69	6	6	-	
Silverpeak CCD	531	234	110	135	25	27	125	-	-	-	
Eureka County	1 642	666	376	503	36	61	452	9	9	-	
Beowawe CCD	548	236	123	145	12	32	135	-	-	-	
Eureka CCD	1 094	430	253	358	24	29	317	9	9	-	
Humboldt County	15 883	5 733	3 417	5 360	665	708	4 938	223	189	34	
Golconda CCD	9 894	3 553	2 104	3 445	390	402	3 186	58	54	4	
Winnemucca city (part)	5 850	2 215	1 207	1 952	212	264	1 795	58	54	4	
McDermitt CCD	1 210	437	245	398	93	37	365	30	-	30	
McDermitt CDP	269	90	31	86	54	8	78	-	-	-	
Summit Lake CCD	292	125	69	73	10	15	66	-	-	-	
Winnemucca CCD	4 487	1 618	999	1 444	172	254	1 321	135	135	-	
Winnemucca city (part)	1 266	521	268	362	40	75	335	-	-	-	

Table 9. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
Lander County .....	5 708	2 093	1 250	1 952	187	226	1 819	86	26	60	
Austin CCD .....	460	222	121	95	6	16	79	8	-	8	
Battle Mountain CCD .....	5 248	1 871	1 129	1 857	181	210	1 740	78	26	52	
Battle Mountain CDP .....	2 853	1 053	575	999	94	132	945	18	18	-	
Lincoln County .....	3 814	1 540	865	1 184	122	103	1 081	351	351	-	
Alamo CCD .....	1 096	392	259	376	42	27	341	-	-	-	
Caliente CCD .....	1 035	440	204	324	26	41	299	169	169	-	
Caliente city (part) .....	954	408	188	299	24	35	278	169	169	-	
Pioche CCD .....	1 683	708	402	484	54	35	441	182	182	-	
Caliente city (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lyon County .....	33 992	13 007	7 602	9 836	1 663	1 884	8 897	509	450	59	
Dayton CCD .....	9 678	3 584	2 185	2 918	465	526	2 606	4	-	4	
Dayton CDP .....	5 903	2 198	1 355	1 809	238	303	1 621	4	-	4	
Fernley CCD .....	8 596	3 169	1 888	2 641	421	477	2 426	-	-	-	
Fernley CDP .....	8 543	3 151	1 875	2 622	419	476	2 411	-	-	-	
Silver Springs CCD .....	6 555	2 538	1 422	1 740	386	469	1 590	136	136	-	
Silver Springs CDP .....	4 572	1 766	976	1 226	278	326	1 130	136	136	-	
Smith Valley CCD .....	1 552	614	420	407	49	62	365	12	1	11	
Smith Valley CDP .....	1 413	552	382	379	45	55	338	12	1	11	
Yerington CCD .....	7 611	3 102	1 687	2 130	342	350	1 910	357	313	44	
Yerington city .....	2 755	1 203	554	773	108	117	700	128	101	27	
Mineral County .....	4 962	2 197	994	1 242	227	302	1 140	109	44	65	
Hawthorne CCD .....	3 879	1 732	822	916	177	232	844	49	44	5	
Hawthorne CDP .....	3 290	1 465	680	794	157	194	731	21	21	-	
Schurz CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mina CCD .....	284	156	54	44	10	20	38	-	-	-	
Walker River CCD .....	799	309	118	282	40	50	258	60	-	60	
Schurz CDP (part) .....	721	281	105	251	36	48	228	-	-	-	
Nye County .....	32 254	13 309	7 493	8 220	1 493	1 739	7 478	231	197	34	
Amargosa Valley CCD .....	1 176	429	236	362	78	71	338	-	-	-	
Beatty CCD .....	1 173	545	218	306	34	70	290	-	-	-	
Beatty CDP .....	1 154	535	213	304	34	68	288	-	-	-	
Crystal CCD .....	7 101	2 914	1 648	1 679	374	486	1 532	34	-	34	
Pahrump CDP (part) .....	6 996	2 860	1 633	1 670	369	464	1 523	34	-	34	
Duckwater CCD .....	250	108	40	68	21	13	69	-	-	-	
Gabbs CCD .....	503	203	102	158	23	17	142	-	-	-	
Gabbs city .....	318	133	64	102	8	11	92	-	-	-	
Pahrump CCD .....	17 573	7 293	4 274	4 235	852	919	3 786	28	28	-	
Pahrump CDP (part) .....	17 573	7 293	4 274	4 235	852	919	3 786	28	28	-	
Ralston CCD .....	39	22	6	7	1	3	5	-	-	-	
Round Mountain CCD .....	1 825	669	418	645	38	55	606	-	-	-	
Tonopah CCD .....	2 614	1 126	551	760	72	105	710	169	169	-	
Tonopah CDP .....	2 579	1 109	542	754	71	103	705	48	48	-	
Yucca Flat CCD .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pershing County .....	5 279	1 962	1 122	1 745	204	246	1 665	1 414	1 403	11	
Imlay CCD .....	1 912	690	426	631	70	95	613	-	-	-	
Lovelock CCD .....	3 367	1 272	696	1 114	134	151	1 052	1 414	1 403	11	
Lovelock city .....	1 963	778	372	627	93	93	602	40	33	7	
Storey County .....	3 395	1 462	798	707	181	247	631	4	4	-	
Clark CCD .....	882	406	206	130	57	83	118	-	-	-	
Virginia City CCD .....	2 513	1 056	592	577	124	164	513	4	4	-	
Washoe County .....	334 076	132 084	63 233	92 525	19 509	26 725	81 965	5 410	2 245	3 165	
High Desert CCD .....	784	351	171	187	35	40	174	128	42	86	
Gerlach-Empire CDP .....	499	234	113	122	16	14	111	-	-	-	
Incline Village CCD .....	9 843	4 176	2 345	2 174	285	863	1 911	109	-	109	
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part) .....	9 843	4 176	2 345	2 174	285	863	1 911	109	-	109	
North Valleys CCD .....	32 669	11 526	6 700	10 330	1 894	2 219	9 312	1 333	764	569	
Cold Springs CDP .....	3 834	1 316	842	1 269	200	207	1 170	-	-	-	
Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP .....	6 848	2 418	1 479	2 069	427	455	1 745	7	-	7	
Reno city (part) .....	17 067	5 997	3 265	5 591	965	1 249	5 146	1 312	764	548	
Pyramid Lake CCD .....	1 714	614	227	581	181	111	560	-	-	-	
Nixon CDP .....	418	132	49	151	69	17	161	-	-	-	
Sutcliffe CDP .....	281	105	37	87	31	21	88	-	-	-	
Wadsworth CDP .....	881	328	119	294	75	65	270	-	-	-	
Reno North CCD .....	68 900	28 598	10 862	17 783	4 351	7 306	15 792	2 263	227	2 036	
Reno city (part) .....	65 404	27 354	10 239	16 735	4 089	6 987	14 842	2 263	227	2 036	
Sparks city (part) .....	2 153	769	306	624	196	258	586	-	-	-	
Reno Southeast CCD .....	54 270	22 339	8 754	14 020	3 935	5 222	12 796	352	235	117	
Reno city (part) .....	49 139	20 376	7 473	12 655	3 673	4 962	11 643	350	235	115	
Reno Southwest CCD .....	53 058	23 281	11 565	13 014	1 899	3 299	11 021	576	412	164	
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Reno city (part) .....	42 502	19 356	8 680	9 906	1 599	2 961	8 355	571	407	164	
Sparks CCD .....	55 216	21 027	9 824	16 388	3 871	4 106	14 229	578	501	77	
Sparks city (part) .....	54 613	20 799	9 670	16 247	3 830	4 067	14 112	573	501	72	
Sun Valley CCD .....	21 002	7 081	3 682	6 738	1 736	1 765	6 122	-	-	-	
Reno city (part) .....	1 631	736	237	395	72	191	349	-	-	-	
Sparks city (part) .....	42	10	9	16	6	1	13	-	-	-	
Sun Valley CDP (part) .....	19 329	6 335	3 436	6 327	1 658	1 573	5 760	-	-	-	
Verdi CCD .....	3 186	1 245	789	936	85	131	805	7	-	7	
Reno city (part) .....	241	85	63	78	4	11	68	-	-	-	
Verdi-Mogul CDP .....	2 942	1 159	725	857	81	120	736	7	-	7	
Warm Springs-Truckee Canyon CCD .....	21 990	7 492	5 465	7 219	796	1 018	6 598	64	64	-	
Spanish Springs CDP .....	9 006	3 014	2 267	2 991	325	409	2 768	12	12	-	
Sparks city (part) .....	8 915	3 023	2 324	2 952	279	337	2 653	50	50	-	
Sun Valley CDP (part) .....	132	45	28	41	7	11	38	-	-	-	
Washoe Valley CCD .....	11 444	4 354	2 849	3 155	441	645	2 645	-	-	-	
White Pine County .....	7 940	3 282	1 700	2 399	244	315	2 169	1 241	1 234	7	
Baker CCD .....	382	151	76	133	10	12	126	-	-	-	
Cherry Creek CCD .....	93	51	21	15	2	4	14	-	-	-	

Table 9. **Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.**

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State County County Subdivision Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
White Pine County—Con.											
Ely CCD .....	5 307	2 204	1 098	1 600	174	231	1 457	228	228	-	
Ely city .....	3 965	1 727	802	1 133	132	171	1 009	76	76	-	
Lund CCD .....	372	147	93	124	3	5	102	-	-	-	
McGill CCD .....	1 287	536	299	371	41	40	329	1 006	1 006	-	
McGill CDP .....	1 054	448	246	296	37	27	260	-	-	-	
Ruth CCD .....	499	193	113	156	14	23	141	7	-	7	
Carson City .....	49 234	20 171	10 080	13 397	2 668	2 918	11 932	3 223	3 102	121	

Table 10. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>1 964 582</b>	<b>751 165</b>	<b>373 201</b>	<b>558 609</b>	<b>134 013</b>	<b>147 594</b>	<b>496 641</b>	<b>33 675</b>	<b>22 173</b>	<b>11 502</b>	
<b>COUNTY</b>											
Churchill County .....	23 568	8 912	5 144	7 399	986	1 127	6 777	414	164	250	
Clark County .....	1 356 350	512 253	249 720	385 366	102 404	106 607	341 587	19 415	11 919	7 496	
Douglas County .....	41 023	16 401	9 930	10 925	1 530	2 237	9 655	236	170	66	
Elko County .....	44 497	15 638	9 266	15 630	1 858	2 105	14 261	794	660	134	
Esmeralda County .....	965	455	211	219	36	44	194	6	6	-	
Eureka County .....	1 642	666	376	503	36	61	452	9	9	-	
Humboldt County .....	15 883	5 733	3 417	5 360	665	708	4 938	223	189	34	
Lander County .....	5 708	2 093	1 250	1 952	187	226	1 819	86	26	60	
Lincoln County .....	3 814	1 540	865	1 184	122	103	1 081	351	351	-	
Lyon County .....	33 992	13 007	7 602	9 836	1 663	1 884	8 897	509	450	59	
Mineral County .....	4 962	2 197	994	1 242	227	302	1 140	109	44	65	
Nye County .....	32 254	13 309	7 493	8 220	1 493	1 739	7 478	231	197	34	
Pershing County .....	5 279	1 962	1 122	1 745	204	246	1 665	1 414	1 403	11	
Storey County .....	3 395	1 462	798	707	181	247	631	4	4	-	
Washoe County .....	334 076	132 084	63 233	92 525	19 509	26 725	81 965	5 410	2 245	3 165	
White Pine County .....	7 940	3 282	1 700	2 399	244	315	2 169	1 241	1 234	7	
Carson City .....	49 234	20 171	10 080	13 397	2 668	2 918	11 932	3 223	3 102	121	
<b>PLACE</b>											
Battle Mountain CDP, Lander County .....	2 853	1 053	575	999	94	132	945	18	18	-	
Beatty CDP, Nye County .....	1 154	535	213	304	34	68	288	-	-	-	
Blue Diamond CDP, Clark County .....	282	118	57	69	18	20	56	-	-	-	
Boulder City city, Clark County .....	14 716	6 385	3 565	3 569	524	673	2 935	250	115	135	
Bunkerville CDP, Clark County .....	1 014	258	188	451	90	27	416	-	-	-	
Caliente city, Lincoln County .....	954	408	188	299	24	35	278	169	169	-	
Cal-Nev-Ari CDP, Clark County .....	278	154	86	25	1	12	18	-	-	-	
Carlin city, Elko County .....	2 161	792	464	712	83	110	648	-	-	-	
Carson City .....	49 234	20 171	10 080	13 397	2 668	2 918	11 932	3 223	3 102	121	
Cold Springs CDP, Washoe County .....	3 834	1 316	842	1 269	200	207	1 170	-	-	-	
Dayton CDP, Lyon County .....	5 903	2 198	1 355	1 809	238	303	1 621	4	-	4	
Elko city, Elko County .....	16 506	6 200	3 315	5 461	667	863	4 947	202	173	29	
Ely city, White Pine County .....	3 965	1 727	802	1 133	132	171	1 009	76	76	-	
Enterprise CDP, Clark County .....	14 628	5 917	3 058	3 526	903	1 224	2 889	48	12	36	
Fallon city, Churchill County .....	7 368	3 004	1 284	2 278	309	493	2 066	168	164	4	
Fallon Station CDP, Churchill County .....	1 265	358	336	555	5	11	552	-	-	-	
Fernley CDP, Lyon County .....	8 543	3 151	1 875	2 622	419	476	2 411	-	-	-	
Gabbs city, Nye County .....	318	133	64	102	8	11	92	-	-	-	
Gardnerville CDP, Douglas County .....	3 252	1 473	636	833	113	197	748	105	103	2	
Gardnerville Ranchos CDP, Douglas County .....	11 011	4 003	2 515	3 548	405	540	3 195	43	-	43	
Gerlach-Empire CDP, Washoe County .....	499	234	113	122	16	14	111	-	-	-	
Goodsprings CDP, Clark County .....	232	107	49	56	12	8	51	-	-	-	
Hawthorne CDP, Mineral County .....	3 290	1 465	680	794	157	194	731	21	21	-	
Henderson city, Clark County .....	174 355	66 331	37 386	49 920	9 284	11 434	43 029	1 026	741	285	
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP, Washoe County .....	9 843	4 176	2 345	2 174	285	863	1 911	109	-	109	
Indian Hills CDP, Douglas County .....	4 407	1 661	1 040	1 309	193	204	1 165	-	-	-	
Indian Springs CDP, Clark County .....	1 302	526	233	397	70	76	363	-	-	-	
Johnson Lane CDP, Douglas County .....	4 837	1 786	1 342	1 337	178	194	1 146	-	-	-	
Kingsbury CDP, Douglas County .....	2 619	1 176	595	505	70	273	442	5	5	-	
Las Vegas city, Clark County .....	470 249	176 750	85 359	134 304	37 450	36 386	120 194	8 185	5 416	2 769	
Laughlin CDP, Clark County .....	7 066	3 177	1 515	1 326	361	687	1 203	10	-	10	
Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP, Washoe County .....	6 848	2 418	1 479	2 069	427	455	1 745	7	-	7	
Lovelock city, Pershing County .....	1 963	778	372	627	93	93	602	40	33	7	
McDermitt CDP, Humboldt County .....	269	90	31	86	54	8	78	-	-	-	
McGill CDP, White Pine County .....	1 054	448	246	296	37	27	260	-	-	-	
Mesquite city, Clark County .....	9 319	3 498	2 195	2 595	561	470	2 367	70	70	-	
Minden CDP, Douglas County .....	2 774	1 166	728	703	66	111	605	62	62	-	
Moapa Town CDP, Clark County .....	928	273	180	391	48	36	354	-	-	-	
Moapa Valley CDP, Clark County .....	5 784	1 934	1 349	2 130	224	147	1 910	-	-	-	
Mount Charleston CDP, Clark County .....	285	133	70	55	10	17	45	-	-	-	
Nellis AFB CDP, Clark County .....	8 374	2 873	1 767	3 045	242	447	2 931	522	11	511	
Nixon CDP, Washoe County .....	418	132	49	151	69	17	161	-	-	-	
North Las Vegas city, Clark County .....	114 150	34 018	19 500	40 914	11 885	7 833	38 243	1 338	1 223	115	
Owyhee CDP, Elko County .....	856	323	109	302	86	36	279	161	161	-	
Pahrump CDP, Nye County .....	24 569	10 153	5 907	5 905	1 221	1 383	5 309	62	28	34	
Paradise CDP, Clark County .....	184 256	77 209	30 666	44 133	13 789	18 459	38 167	1 814	1 76	1 638	
Reno city, Washoe County .....	175 984	73 904	29 957	45 360	10 402	16 361	40 403	4 496	1 633	2 863	
Sandy Valley CDP, Clark County .....	1 804	714	386	485	98	121	440	-	-	-	
Schurz CDP, Mineral County .....	721	281	105	251	36	48	228	-	-	-	
Searchlight CDP, Clark County .....	554	315	110	62	27	40	58	22	-	22	
Silver Springs CDP, Lyon County .....	4 572	1 766	976	1 226	278	326	1 130	136	136	-	
Smith Valley CDP, Lyon County .....	1 413	552	382	379	45	55	338	12	1	11	
Spanish Springs CDP, Washoe County .....	9 006	3 014	2 267	2 991	325	409	2 768	12	12	-	
Sparks city, Washoe County .....	65 723	24 601	12 309	19 839	4 311	4 663	17 364	623	551	72	
Spring Creek CDP, Elko County .....	10 548	3 399	2 556	3 947	289	357	3 640	-	-	-	
Spring Valley CDP, Clark County .....	117 221	47 964	22 409	28 977	7 792	10 079	24 246	169	25	144	
Stataline CDP, Douglas County .....	1 215	510	172	300	78	78	284	-	-	-	
Summerlin South CDP, Clark County .....	3 735	1 567	931	829	195	213	737	-	-	-	
Sunrise Manor CDP, Clark County .....	155 011	53 745	26 512	49 797	13 229	11 728	45 064	1 109	614	495	
Sun Valley CDP, Washoe County .....	19 461	6 380	3 464	6 368	1 665	1 584	5 798	-	-	-	
Sutcliffe CDP, Washoe County .....	281	105	37	87	31	21	88	-	-	-	
Tonopah CDP, Nye County .....	2 579	1 109	542	754	71	103	705	48	48	-	
Verdi-Mogul CDP, Washoe County .....	2 942	1 159	725	857	81	120	736	7	-	7	
Wadsworth CDP, Washoe County .....	881	328	119	294	75	65	270	-	-	-	
Wells city, Elko County .....	1 346	525	276	426	55	64	383	-	-	-	
West Wendover city, Elko County .....	4 721	1 363	790	1 953	366	249	1 810	-	-	-	



Table 10. **Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
<b>PLACE—Con.</b>											
Whitney CDP, Clark County .....	18 240	7 090	3 034	4 999	1 622	1 495	4 435	33	-	33	
Winchester CDP, Clark County .....	26 795	11 986	3 988	6 053	2 103	2 665	5 134	163	78	85	
Winnemucca city, Humboldt County .....	7 116	2 736	1 475	2 314	252	339	2 130	58	54	4	
Yerington city, Lyon County .....	2 755	1 203	554	773	108	117	700	128	101	27	
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Douglas County .....	1 649	798	384	274	46	147	238	-	-	-	





Table 11. **Housing Occupancy and Tenure: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total housing units	Occupied housing units						Vacant housing units					
		Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Average household size		Total	For seasonal, recrea- tional, or occasional use	Vacancy rate			
			Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner- occupied units	Renter- occupied units			Available housing	Home- owner	Rental	
White Pine County .....	4 439	3 282	2 515	76.6	767	2.45	2.30	1 157	200	11.4	6.7	23.8	
Baker CCD .....	237	151	111	73.5	40	2.67	2.15	86	35	6.2	1.8	16.7	
Cherry Creek CCD .....	136	51	40	78.4	11	1.78	2.00	85	59	-	-	-	
Ely CCD .....	2 847	2 204	1 619	73.5	585	2.48	2.21	643	44	11.8	6.1	24.6	
Ely city .....	2 205	1 727	1 229	71.2	498	2.38	2.08	478	32	11.9	4.9	25.4	
Lund CCD .....	202	147	131	89.1	16	2.49	2.88	55	21	10.9	11.5	5.9	
McGill CCD .....	727	536	454	84.7	82	2.33	2.77	191	31	10.2	7.2	24.1	
McGill CDP .....	599	448	378	84.4	70	2.29	2.69	151	19	11.1	8.0	24.7	
Ruth CCD .....	290	193	160	82.9	33	2.52	2.91	97	10	16.1	12.6	29.8	
Carson City .....	21 283	20 171	12 724	63.1	7 447	2.46	2.41	1 112	96	3.5	1.5	6.8	



Table 12. **Housing Occupancy and Tenure: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total housing units	Occupied housing units						Vacant housing units				
		Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Average household size		Total	For seasonal, recrea- tional, or occasional use	Vacancy rate		
			Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner- occupied units	Renter- occupied units			Available housing	Home- owner	Rental
<b>PLACE—Con.</b>												
West Wendover city, Elko County .....	1 626	1 363	768	56.3	595	3.83	2.99	263	4	12.2	4.4	20.6
Whitney CDP, Clark County .....	7 849	7 090	4 669	65.9	2 421	2.61	2.49	759	122	6.6	4.1	11.0
Winchester CDP, Clark County .....	13 535	11 986	4 931	41.1	7 055	2.33	2.17	1 549	295	8.6	2.2	12.5
Winnemucca city, Humboldt County .....	3 280	2 736	1 822	66.6	914	2.79	2.22	544	48	10.7	2.8	23.1
Yerington city, Lyon County .....	1 359	1 203	764	63.5	439	2.27	2.32	156	10	6.5	1.8	13.6
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Douglas County .....	1 426	798	532	66.7	266	2.11	1.98	628	528	8.8	1.5	20.6

Table 13. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>751 165</b>	<b>603 070</b>	<b>48 899</b>	<b>9 081</b>	<b>28 432</b>	<b>2 455</b>	<b>38 923</b>	<b>20 305</b>	<b>98 926</b>	<b>551 344</b>	
Churchill County .....	8 912	7 841	122	398	159	13	200	179	531	7 568	
Carson Sink CCD .....	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Dixie Valley CCD .....	75	70	-	1	1	-	1	2	4	67	
Fallon CCD .....	8 824	7 758	122	397	158	13	199	177	527	7 488	
Fallon city .....	3 004	2 594	65	84	105	6	76	74	207	2 491	
Fallon Station CDP .....	358	266	36	2	24	2	18	10	34	251	
Clark County .....	512 253	394 067	45 560	3 678	22 965	1 933	28 880	15 170	76 052	353 404	
Clark CCD .....	17 693	15 445	562	211	315	38	738	384	1 659	14 704	
Blue Diamond CDP .....	118	115	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	115	
Boulder City city (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bunkerville CDP .....	258	211	2	-	3	1	29	12	48	201	
Cal-Nev-Ari CDP .....	154	149	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	149	
Enterprise CDP (part) .....	367	350	-	3	3	1	5	5	24	333	
Goodsprings CDP .....	107	99	2	1	-	-	2	3	3	97	
Henderson city (part) .....	1 094	1 002	27	2	39	3	10	11	35	981	
Indian Springs CDP .....	526	480	7	12	4	1	12	10	23	470	
Las Vegas city (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laughlin CDP .....	3 177	2 916	68	24	57	5	56	51	215	2 779	
Mesquite city .....	3 498	3 058	17	31	33	4	301	54	534	2 857	
Moapa Town CDP .....	273	200	-	3	3	1	62	4	70	193	
Moapa Valley CDP .....	1 934	1 818	7	13	7	5	62	22	128	1 766	
Mount Charleston CDP .....	133	127	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	126	
North Las Vegas city (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sandy Valley CDP .....	714	673	7	5	4	-	14	11	34	657	
Searchlight CDP .....	315	303	2	2	-	-	3	5	8	299	
Spring Valley CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Summerlin South CDP (part) .....	211	192	1	1	15	-	2	-	6	188	
Sunrise Manor CDP (part) .....	2 918	2 228	340	27	96	12	126	89	340	2 046	
Las Vegas CCD .....	494 560	378 622	44 998	3 467	22 650	1 895	28 142	14 786	74 393	338 700	
Boulder City city (part) .....	6 385	6 136	28	36	33	5	48	99	175	6 028	
Enterprise CDP (part) .....	5 550	4 735	200	48	227	30	159	151	490	4 447	
Henderson city (part) .....	65 237	57 019	2 499	454	2 098	227	1 521	1 419	5 119	53 889	
Las Vegas city (part) .....	176 750	133 340	18 220	1 147	7 363	641	10 938	5 101	27 504	119 013	
Nellis AFB CDP .....	2 873	2 040	467	37	108	19	127	75	294	1 906	
North Las Vegas city (part) .....	34 018	20 583	7 059	261	936	143	3 898	1 138	9 418	15 805	
Paradise CDP .....	77 209	59 360	5 481	555	4 380	364	4 394	2 675	12 531	52 369	
Spring Valley CDP (part) .....	47 964	37 235	2 632	243	4 266	189	1 706	1 693	4 715	34 650	
Summerlin South CDP (part) .....	1 356	1 109	62	13	101	4	35	32	95	1 058	
Sunrise Manor CDP (part) .....	50 827	36 175	6 655	437	2 169	188	3 611	1 592	9 446	31 157	
Whitney CDP .....	7 090	5 633	450	77	229	21	476	204	1 190	5 029	
Winchester CDP .....	11 986	9 378	830	96	508	46	720	408	2 255	8 023	
Douglas County .....	16 401	15 423	44	246	170	22	264	232	768	14 979	
Gardnerville-Minden CCD .....	9 520	8 951	19	187	80	10	133	140	456	8 669	
Gardnerville CDP .....	1 473	1 369	6	13	18	2	43	22	102	1 315	
Gardnerville Ranchos CDP .....	4 003	3 762	7	80	31	5	57	61	208	3 627	
Indian Hills CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Johnson Lane CDP .....	1 786	1 731	2	10	13	2	9	19	48	1 699	
Minden CDP .....	1 166	1 125	1	2	11	-	9	18	42	1 097	
Genoa-Jacks Valley CCD .....	2 581	2 443	5	25	17	1	60	30	121	2 386	
Indian Hills CDP (part) .....	1 661	1 546	3	21	14	-	54	23	98	1 504	
Pine Nut CCD .....	298	285	2	3	2	1	-	5	11	277	
Topaz Lake CCD .....	947	899	3	15	2	2	15	11	40	876	
Zephyr Cove CCD .....	3 055	2 845	15	16	69	8	56	46	140	2 771	
Kingsbury CDP .....	1 176	1 113	4	4	20	5	16	14	37	1 096	
Stateline CDP .....	510	425	9	5	29	1	31	10	75	381	
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP .....	798	759	2	4	12	2	4	15	17	748	
Elko County .....	15 638	13 252	56	859	100	13	1 007	351	2 232	12 164	
Carlin CCD .....	806	743	1	13	4	-	31	14	55	721	
Carlin city .....	792	731	1	13	4	-	29	14	53	709	
Elko CCD .....	11 507	10 073	40	468	79	12	591	244	1 309	9 451	
Elko city .....	6 200	5 348	31	177	56	6	443	139	967	4 879	
Spring Creek CDP .....	3 399	3 216	6	42	14	3	67	51	169	3 126	
Jackpot CCD .....	441	322	-	9	1	-	88	21	139	275	
Jarbridge CCD .....	53	50	-	1	-	-	1	1	5	47	
Montello CCD .....	211	193	2	2	-	-	10	4	13	190	
Mountain City CCD .....	469	157	1	291	2	-	3	15	21	145	
Owyhee CDP .....	323	26	-	288	2	-	2	5	10	24	
Wells CCD .....	777	677	-	49	1	1	35	14	92	629	
Wells city .....	525	443	-	40	1	1	29	11	71	409	
West Wendover CCD .....	1 374	1 037	12	26	13	-	248	38	598	706	
West Wendover city .....	1 363	1 027	12	26	13	-	247	38	596	697	
Esmeralda County .....	455	394	1	16	-	1	17	26	23	390	
Goldfield CCD .....	221	207	1	5	-	-	1	7	4	204	
Silverpeak CCD .....	234	187	-	11	-	1	16	19	19	186	
Eureka County .....	666	606	4	12	5	-	24	15	48	586	
Beowawe CCD .....	236	211	3	6	-	-	8	8	16	205	
Eureka CCD .....	430	395	1	6	5	-	16	7	32	381	
Humboldt County .....	5 733	4 972	16	230	25	3	356	131	777	4 599	
Golconda CCD .....	3 553	3 138	11	80	13	-	233	78	503	2 898	
Winnemucca city (part) .....	2 215	1 937	6	50	10	-	160	52	334	1 780	
McDermitt CCD .....	437	291	1	108	2	-	25	10	49	268	
McDermitt CDP .....	90	2	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Summit Lake CCD .....	125	103	-	12	-	-	10	-	29	84	
Winnemucca CCD .....	1 618	1 440	4	30	10	3	88	43	196	1 349	
Winnemucca city (part) .....	521	445	4	12	9	-	30	21	67	416	

Table 13. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
Lander County	2 093	1 813	2	95	7	1	135	40	290	1 677	
Austin CCD	222	207	-	4	1	-	8	2	9	206	
Battle Mountain CCD	1 871	1 606	2	91	6	1	127	38	281	1 471	
Battle Mountain CDP	1 053	897	2	26	4	1	90	33	192	811	
Lincoln County	1 540	1 456	2	22	4	-	34	22	46	1 438	
Alamo CCD	392	366	-	5	-	-	15	6	13	360	
Caliente CCD	440	405	1	12	3	-	9	10	11	403	
Caliente city (part)	408	376	1	10	2	-	9	10	11	374	
Pioche CCD	708	685	1	5	1	-	10	6	22	675	
Caliente city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lyon County	13 007	11 920	47	295	44	11	399	291	938	11 468	
Dayton CCD	3 584	3 343	18	42	18	3	96	64	243	3 225	
Dayton CDP	2 198	2 066	10	18	12	3	51	38	126	2 005	
Fernley CCD	3 169	2 936	13	41	15	4	83	77	194	2 849	
Fernley CDP	3 151	2 919	13	41	15	4	82	77	193	2 832	
Silver Springs CCD	2 538	2 355	11	44	4	4	31	89	80	2 309	
Silver Springs CDP	1 766	1 645	8	29	3	2	23	56	56	1 613	
Smith Valley CCD	614	563	1	5	1	-	41	3	91	514	
Smith Valley CDP	552	505	1	5	1	-	37	3	77	466	
Yerington CCD	3 102	2 723	4	163	6	-	148	58	330	2 571	
Yerington city	1 203	1 064	-	69	4	-	42	24	113	1 007	
Mineral County	2 197	1 698	107	308	14	2	38	30	121	1 635	
Hawthorne CCD	1 732	1 523	105	35	14	2	32	21	99	1 464	
Hawthorne CDP	1 465	1 272	97	30	14	2	30	20	95	1 215	
Schurz CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mina CCD	156	144	1	4	-	-	2	5	6	140	
Walker River CCD	309	31	1	269	-	-	4	4	16	31	
Schurz CDP (part)	281	26	1	246	-	-	4	4	16	26	
Nye County	13 309	12 224	128	232	66	28	280	351	739	11 784	
Amargosa Valley CCD	429	347	-	5	1	-	57	19	93	315	
Beatty CCD	545	512	-	9	2	-	11	11	25	496	
Beatty CDP	535	504	-	9	2	-	10	10	25	488	
Crystal CCD	2 914	2 710	35	36	14	4	41	74	133	2 619	
Pahrump CDP (part)	2 860	2 659	34	36	14	3	40	74	131	2 569	
Duckwater CCD	108	49	2	51	-	-	4	2	5	48	
Gabbs CCD	203	158	-	32	-	2	2	9	8	154	
Gabbs city	133	119	-	2	-	2	2	8	7	115	
Pahrump CCD	7 293	6 776	84	71	42	19	123	178	382	6 527	
Pahrump CDP (part)	7 293	6 776	84	71	42	19	123	178	382	6 527	
Ralston CCD	22	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	21	
Round Mountain CCD	669	610	-	9	1	-	20	29	41	590	
Tonopah CCD	1 126	1 041	7	19	6	3	22	28	52	1 014	
Tonopah CDP	1 109	1 025	7	19	6	3	22	27	52	998	
Yucca Flat CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pershing County	1 962	1 666	6	79	10	1	133	67	267	1 563	
Imlay CCD	690	616	-	14	3	-	36	21	69	590	
Lovelock CCD	1 272	1 050	6	65	7	1	97	46	198	973	
Lovelock city	778	619	6	56	6	1	57	33	127	566	
Storey County	1 462	1 384	4	24	12	1	14	23	44	1 358	
Clark CCD	406	381	2	3	7	-	5	8	15	373	
Virginia City CCD	1 056	1 003	2	21	5	1	9	15	29	985	
Washoe County	132 084	113 158	2 676	2 045	4 548	400	6 252	3 005	14 039	106 529	
High Desert CCD	351	314	-	13	1	-	18	5	46	287	
Gerlach-Empire CDP	234	215	-	7	1	-	9	2	20	204	
Incline Village CCD	4 176	3 919	16	21	58	5	99	58	288	3 746	
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part)	4 176	3 919	16	21	58	5	99	58	288	3 746	
North Valleys CCD	11 526	10 378	146	145	172	23	379	283	857	9 982	
Cold Springs CDP	1 316	1 238	9	19	11	-	8	31	40	1 214	
Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP	2 418	2 260	10	37	13	5	41	52	99	2 214	
Reno city (part)	5 997	5 214	100	64	133	14	309	163	644	4 929	
Pyramid Lake CCD	614	177	1	414	2	-	8	12	31	170	
Nixon CDP	132	3	-	129	-	-	-	-	2	3	
Sutcliffe CDP	105	51	-	47	-	-	3	4	5	50	
Wadsworth CDP	328	117	1	196	2	-	5	7	23	112	
Reno North CCD	28 598	23 454	933	314	1 751	144	1 273	729	3 151	21 850	
Reno city (part)	27 354	22 512	880	294	1 661	131	1 181	695	2 914	21 035	
Sparks city (part)	769	533	49	18	47	12	85	25	209	425	
Reno Southeast CCD	22 339	17 826	591	415	753	69	2 051	634	3 980	16 192	
Reno city (part)	20 376	16 079	582	282	722	66	2 033	612	3 914	14 482	
Reno Southwest CCD	23 281	21 260	268	149	640	50	530	384	1 311	20 572	
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Reno city (part)	19 356	17 469	255	136	581	48	518	349	1 223	16 850	
Sparks CCD	21 027	17 555	501	244	837	67	1 302	521	2 887	16 217	
Sparks city (part)	20 799	17 340	501	243	834	66	1 297	518	2 879	16 004	
Sun Valley CCD	7 081	6 061	131	118	130	29	433	179	998	5 592	
Reno city (part)	736	626	15	17	30	-	34	14	96	577	
Sparks city (part)	10	8	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	7	
Sun Valley CDP (part)	6 335	5 427	116	100	100	29	398	165	900	5 008	
Verdi CCD	1 245	1 195	6	5	18	-	11	10	31	1 179	
Reno city (part)	85	74	-	1	4	-	3	3	6	71	
Verdi-Mogul CDP	1 159	1 120	6	4	14	-	8	7	25	1 107	
Warm Springs-Truckee Canyon CCD	7 492	6 806	71	185	155	10	123	142	352	6 604	
Spanish Springs CDP	3 014	2 833	24	29	40	1	44	43	130	2 757	
Sparks city (part)	3 023	2 795	36	10	87	7	40	48	138	2 701	
Sun Valley CDP (part)	45	40	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	39	
Washoe Valley CCD	4 354	4 213	12	22	31	3	25	48	107	4 138	



Table 13. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
White Pine County .....	3 282	2 995	10	108	19	6	87	57	251	2 850	
Baker CCD .....	151	134	-	7	1	-	4	5	5	134	
Cherry Creek CCD .....	51	44	1	-	-	-	5	1	5	44	
Ely CCD .....	2 204	1 984	9	89	17	6	61	38	199	1 862	
Ely city .....	1 727	1 567	6	52	13	6	56	27	164	1 471	
Lund CCD .....	147	144	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	143	
McGill CCD .....	536	510	-	6	-	-	12	8	32	490	
McGill CDP .....	448	428	-	6	-	-	10	4	27	411	
Ruth CCD .....	193	179	-	5	-	-	4	5	8	177	
Carson City .....	20 171	18 201	114	434	284	20	803	315	1 760	17 352	



Table 14. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
<b>PLACE—Con.</b>											
Wadsworth CDP, Washoe County .....	328	117	1	196	2	-	5	7	23	112	
Wells city, Elko County .....	525	443	-	40	1	1	29	11	71	409	
West Wendover city, Elko County .....	1 363	1 027	12	26	13	-	247	38	596	697	
Whitney CDP, Clark County .....	7 090	5 633	450	77	229	21	476	204	1 190	5 029	
Winchester CDP, Clark County .....	11 986	9 378	830	96	508	46	720	408	2 255	8 023	
Winnemucca city, Humboldt County .....	2 736	2 382	10	62	19	-	190	73	401	2 196	
Yerington city, Lyon County .....	1 203	1 064	-	69	4	-	42	24	113	1 007	
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Douglas County .....	798	759	2	4	12	2	4	15	17	748	



Table 15. **Land Area and Population Density: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile
White Pine County—Con.			
McGill CCD .....	720.95	2 293	3.2
McGill CDP .....	1.10	1 054	953.9
Ruth CCD .....	250.18	506	2.0
Carson City .....	143.35	52 457	365.9

Table 16. Land Area and Population Density: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Land area in square miles	Total population		State County Place	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile			Number	Average per square mile
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>109 825.99</b>	<b>1 998 257</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>PLACE—Con.</b>			
<b>COUNTY</b>				Indian Springs CDP, Clark County .....	19.05	1 302	68.4
Churchill County .....	4 929.08	23 982	4.9	Johnson Lane CDP, Douglas County .....	21.38	4 837	226.2
Clark County .....	7 910.34	1 375 765	173.9	Kingsbury CDP, Douglas County .....	21.80	2 624	120.3
Douglas County .....	709.85	41 259	58.1	Las Vegas city, Clark County .....	113.31	478 434	4 222.5
Elko County .....	17 179.03	45 291	2.6	Laughlin CDP, Clark County .....	88.12	7 076	80.3
Esmeralda County .....	3 588.50	971	0.3	Lemmon Valley-Golden Valley CDP, Washoe County .....	32.45	6 855	211.2
Eureka County .....	4 175.68	1 651	0.4	Lovelock city, Pershing County .....	0.87	2 003	2 311.6
Humboldt County .....	9 647.91	16 106	1.7	McDermitt CDP, Humboldt County .....	13.17	269	20.4
Lander County .....	5 493.63	5 794	1.1	McGill CDP, White Pine County .....	1.10	1 054	953.9
Lincoln County .....	10 633.61	4 165	0.4	Mesquite city, Clark County .....	15.31	9 389	613.3
Lyon County .....	1 993.69	34 501	17.3	Minden CDP, Douglas County .....	4.27	2 836	664.2
Mineral County .....	3 756.40	5 071	1.3	Moapa Town CDP, Clark County .....	150.76	928	6.2
Nye County .....	18 146.66	32 485	1.8	Moapa Valley CDP, Clark County .....	43.57	5 784	132.7
Pershing County .....	6 036.56	6 693	1.1	Mount Charleston CDP, Clark County .....	29.36	285	9.7
Storey County .....	263.45	3 399	12.9	Nellis AFB CDP, Clark County .....	3.07	8 896	2 895.9
Washoe County .....	6 342.27	339 486	53.5	Nixon CDP, Washoe County .....	6.32	418	66.2
White Pine County .....	8 875.98	9 181	1.0	North Las Vegas city, Clark County .....	78.51	115 488	1 471.0
Carson City .....	143.35	52 457	365.9	Owyhee CDP, Elko County .....	224.30	1 017	4.5
<b>PLACE</b>				Pahrump CDP, Nye County .....	297.88	24 631	82.7
Battle Mountain CDP, Lander County .....	1.81	2 871	1 588.3	Paradise CDP, Clark County .....	47.14	186 070	3 947.3
Beatty CDP, Nye County .....	175.65	1 154	6.6	Reno city, Washoe County .....	69.11	180 480	2 611.4
Blue Diamond CDP, Clark County .....	7.36	282	38.3	Sandy Valley CDP, Clark County .....	56.02	1 804	32.2
Boulder City city, Clark County .....	202.64	14 966	73.9	Schurz CDP, Mineral County .....	60.45	721	11.9
Bunkerville CDP, Clark County .....	42.95	1 014	23.6	Searchlight CDP, Clark County .....	13.07	576	44.1
Caliente city, Lincoln County .....	1.86	1 123	603.7	Silver Springs CDP, Lyon County .....	72.43	4 708	65.0
Cal-Nev-Ari CDP, Clark County .....	2.30	278	120.9	Smith Valley CDP, Lyon County .....	120.55	1 425	11.8
Carlin city, Elko County .....	9.21	2 161	234.6	Spanish Springs CDP, Washoe County .....	59.52	9 018	151.5
Carson City .....	143.35	52 457	365.9	Sparks city, Washoe County .....	23.92	66 346	2 773.6
Cold Springs CDP, Washoe County .....	17.10	3 834	224.2	Spring Creek CDP, Elko County .....	58.66	10 548	179.8
Dayton CDP, Lyon County .....	31.71	5 907	186.3	Spring Valley CDP, Clark County .....	33.36	117 390	3 519.4
Elko city, Elko County .....	14.49	16 708	1 153.3	Stateline CDP, Douglas County .....	0.67	1 215	1 803.3
Ely city, White Pine County .....	7.13	4 041	566.8	Summerlin South CDP, Clark County .....	40.84	3 735	91.5
Enterprise CDP, Clark County .....	48.60	14 676	301.9	Sunrise Manor CDP, Clark County .....	38.25	156 120	4 081.8
Fallon city, Churchill County .....	3.05	7 536	2 474.1	Sun Valley CDP, Washoe County .....	15.00	19 461	1 297.2
Fallon Station CDP, Churchill County .....	2.48	1 265	509.5	Sutcliffe CDP, Washoe County .....	10.00	281	28.1
Femley CDP, Lyon County .....	35.41	8 543	241.2	Tonopah CDP, Nye County .....	16.21	2 627	162.1
Gabbs city, Nye County .....	3.02	318	105.2	Verdi-Mogul CDP, Washoe County .....	24.08	2 949	122.5
Gardnerville CDP, Douglas County .....	4.80	3 357	699.9	Wadsworth CDP, Washoe County .....	3.71	881	237.7
Gardnerville Ranchos CDP, Douglas County .....	14.74	11 054	750.0	Wells city, Elko County .....	6.88	1 346	195.6
Gerlach-Empire CDP, Washoe County .....	94.07	499	5.3	West Wendover city, Elko County .....	7.50	4 721	629.8
Goodsprings CDP, Clark County .....	1.49	232	155.7	Whitney CDP, Clark County .....	7.49	18 273	2 438.9
Hawthorne CDP, Mineral County .....	1.48	3 311	2 234.9	Winchester CDP, Clark County .....	4.31	26 958	6 253.2
Henderson city, Clark County .....	79.69	175 381	2 200.8	Winnemucca city, Humboldt County .....	8.27	7 174	867.5
Incline Village-Crystal Bay CDP, Washoe County .....	28.88	9 952	344.6	Yerington city, Lyon County .....	1.70	2 883	1 698.4
Indian Hills CDP, Douglas County .....	9.80	4 407	449.5	Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village CDP, Douglas County .....	7.93	1 649	207.8

Table 17. Age and Sex for the American Indian and Alaska Native Population (One Race): 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	American Indian and Alaska Native population (one race)	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL</b>											
All areas .....	7 039	29.8	593	1 937	326	280	878	1 147	735	286	271
Battle Mountain Reservation, NV .....	112	36.6	6	27	6	1	12	17	13	7	8
Lander County (part) .....	112	36.6	6	27	6	1	12	17	13	7	8
Campbell Ranch, NV .....	207	26.5	22	65	10	5	21	37	16	9	3
Lyon County (part) .....	207	26.5	22	65	10	5	21	37	16	9	3
Carson Colony, NV .....	241	30.8	19	56	9	17	35	40	30	9	10
Carson City (part) .....	241	30.8	19	56	9	17	35	40	30	9	10
Dresslerville Colony, NV .....	287	31.2	24	76	8	8	48	49	24	12	15
Douglas County (part) .....	287	31.2	24	76	8	8	48	49	24	12	15
Duck Valley Reservation, NV-ID (part) .....	763	32.7	49	214	31	26	84	123	74	50	38
Elko County (part) .....	763	32.7	49	214	31	26	84	123	74	50	38
Duckwater Reservation, NV .....	116	36.0	5	34	5	6	6	21	13	5	3
Nye County (part) .....	116	36.0	5	34	5	6	6	21	13	5	3
Elko Colony, NV .....	627	28.0	50	183	37	20	89	102	70	28	17
Elko County (part) .....	627	28.0	50	183	37	20	89	102	70	28	17
Ely Reservation, NV .....	87	34.4	3	20	2	5	16	16	10	1	6
White Pine County (part) .....	87	34.4	3	20	2	5	16	16	10	1	6
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Colony, NV .....	105	25.9	12	27	6	4	15	10	10	4	3
Churchill County (part) .....	105	25.9	12	27	6	4	15	10	10	4	3
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	534	30.0	50	151	23	19	55	80	60	12	24
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation .....	534	30.0	50	151	23	19	55	80	60	12	24
Churchill County (part) .....	534	30.0	50	151	23	19	55	80	60	12	24
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Churchill County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV-OR (part) .....	301	32.5	20	73	15	12	38	34	42	18	14
Humboldt County (part) .....	301	32.5	20	73	15	12	38	34	42	18	14
Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ-CA-NV (part) .....	3	31.5	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Fort Mojave Reservation (part) .....	3	31.5	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Clark County (part) .....	3	31.5	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (part) .....	14	34.0	3	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
White Pine County (part) .....	14	34.0	3	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Las Vegas Colony, NV .....	100	26.0	8	28	11	2	12	17	11	3	2
Clark County (part) .....	100	26.0	8	28	11	2	12	17	11	3	2
Lovelock Colony, NV .....	86	37.0	6	20	4	2	10	10	7	7	7
Pershing County (part) .....	86	37.0	6	20	4	2	10	10	7	7	7
Moapa River Reservation, NV .....	165	30.6	8	41	8	9	23	31	25	7	7
Clark County (part) .....	165	30.6	8	41	8	9	23	31	25	7	7
Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV .....	1 221	26.4	117	344	71	55	153	217	106	34	45
Lyon County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storey County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washoe County (part) .....	1 221	26.4	117	344	71	55	153	217	106	34	45
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV .....	830	27.5	95	228	39	35	123	121	88	21	30
Washoe County (part) .....	830	27.5	95	228	39	35	123	121	88	21	30
South Fork Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	116	40.0	1	33	1	3	15	18	13	10	5
South Fork Reservation .....	77	36.3	-	27	-	1	10	12	9	5	5
Elko County (part) .....	77	36.3	-	27	-	1	10	12	9	5	5
South Fork Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	39	43.3	1	6	1	2	5	6	4	5	-
Elko County (part) .....	39	43.3	1	6	1	2	5	6	4	5	-
Stewart Community, NV .....	150	26.0	14	44	4	7	21	35	10	4	6
Douglas County (part) .....	5	15.5	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Carson City (part) .....	145	26.3	14	41	4	7	21	33	10	4	6
Summit Lake Reservation, NV .....	11	35.5	-	1	1	1	2	5	1	-	-
Humboldt County (part) .....	11	35.5	-	1	1	1	2	5	1	-	-
Walker River Reservation, NV .....	667	30.6	59	185	22	25	68	105	80	33	18
Churchill County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lyon County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral County (part) .....	667	30.6	59	185	22	25	68	105	80	33	18
Wells Colony, NV .....	39	24.3	5	10	2	4	5	5	3	-	1
Elko County (part) .....	39	24.3	5	10	2	4	5	5	3	-	1
Winnemucca Colony, NV .....	44	36.5	1	12	-	3	3	11	6	3	1
Humboldt County (part) .....	44	36.5	1	12	-	3	3	11	6	3	1
Yerington Colony, NV .....	124	30.5	12	38	5	2	14	24	11	7	3
Lyon County (part) .....	124	30.5	12	38	5	2	14	24	11	7	3

Table 17. Age and Sex for the American Indian and Alaska Native Population (One Race): 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of population		American Indian Area County
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
											<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL</b>
357	177	52	3 667	92.0	4 509	2 448	586	349	35.9	8.3	All areas
8	3	4	59	89.8	79	40	15	8	29.5	13.4	Battle Mountain Reservation, NV
8	3	4	59	89.8	79	40	15	8	29.5	13.4	Lander County (part)
12	6	1	110	88.2	120	63	19	14	42.0	9.2	Campbell Ranch, NV
12	6	1	110	88.2	120	63	19	14	42.0	9.2	Lyon County (part)
6	9	1	123	95.9	166	89	16	12	31.1	6.6	Carson Colony, NV
6	9	1	123	95.9	166	89	16	12	31.1	6.6	Carson City (part)
19	3	1	144	99.3	187	98	23	11	34.8	8.0	Dresslerville Colony, NV
19	3	1	144	99.3	187	98	23	11	34.8	8.0	Douglas County (part)
46	21	7	376	102.9	500	255	74	39	34.5	9.7	Duck Valley Reservation, NV--ID (part)
46	21	7	376	102.9	500	255	74	39	34.5	9.7	Elko County (part)
11	5	2	62	87.1	77	37	18	11	33.6	15.5	Duckwater Reservation, NV
11	5	2	62	87.1	77	37	18	11	33.6	15.5	Nye County (part)
9	20	2	353	77.6	394	235	31	21	37.2	4.9	Elko Colony, NV
9	20	2	353	77.6	394	235	31	21	37.2	4.9	Elko County (part)
3	3	2	38	128.9	64	30	8	4	26.4	9.2	Ely Reservation, NV
3	3	2	38	128.9	64	30	8	4	26.4	9.2	White Pine County (part)
10	4	-	66	59.1	66	44	14	8	37.1	13.3	Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Colony, NV
10	4	-	66	59.1	66	44	14	8	37.1	13.3	Churchill County (part)
40	13	7	285	87.4	333	182	60	34	37.6	11.2	Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, NV
40	13	7	285	87.4	333	182	60	34	37.6	11.2	Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation
40	13	7	285	87.4	333	182	60	34	37.6	11.2	Churchill County (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Off-Reservation Trust Land
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Churchill County (part)
17	16	2	149	102.0	208	111	35	19	30.9	11.6	Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV--OR (part)
17	16	2	149	102.0	208	111	35	19	30.9	11.6	Humboldt County (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	3	-	-	-	-	-	Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ--CA--NV (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	3	-	-	-	-	-	Fort Mojave Reservation (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	3	-	-	-	-	-	Clark County (part)
2	-	-	8	75.0	11	5	2	1	21.4	14.3	Goshute Reservation, NV--UT (part)
2	-	-	8	75.0	11	5	2	1	21.4	14.3	White Pine County (part)
6	-	-	52	92.3	64	34	6	3	36.0	6.0	Las Vegas Colony, NV
6	-	-	52	92.3	64	34	6	3	36.0	6.0	Clark County (part)
9	4	-	46	87.0	60	36	13	9	30.2	15.1	Lovelock Colony, NV
9	4	-	46	87.0	60	36	13	9	30.2	15.1	Pershing County (part)
5	1	-	89	85.4	116	70	6	5	29.7	3.6	Moapa River Reservation, NV
5	1	-	89	85.4	116	70	6	5	29.7	3.6	Clark County (part)
49	18	12	627	94.7	760	420	79	48	37.8	6.5	Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Lyon County (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Storey County (part)
49	18	12	627	94.7	760	420	79	48	37.8	6.5	Washoe County (part)
37	10	3	438	89.5	507	273	50	35	38.9	6.0	Reno-Sparks Colony, NV
37	10	3	438	89.5	507	273	50	35	38.9	6.0	Washoe County (part)
13	3	1	58	100.0	82	41	17	8	29.3	14.7	South Fork Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV
7	1	-	38	102.6	50	26	8	3	35.1	10.4	South Fork Reservation
7	1	-	38	102.6	50	26	8	3	35.1	10.4	Elko County (part)
6	2	1	20	95.0	32	15	9	5	17.9	23.1	South Fork Off-Reservation Trust Land
6	2	1	20	95.0	32	15	9	5	17.9	23.1	Elko County (part)
4	1	-	87	72.4	92	54	5	3	38.7	3.3	Stewart Community, NV
-	-	-	4	25.0	2	1	-	-	60.0	-	Douglas County (part)
4	1	-	83	74.7	90	53	5	3	37.9	3.4	Carson City (part)
-	-	-	5	120.0	10	5	-	-	9.1	-	Summit Lake Reservation, NV
-	-	-	5	120.0	10	5	-	-	9.1	-	Humboldt County (part)
38	29	5	343	94.5	423	226	72	43	36.6	10.8	Walker River Reservation, NV
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Churchill County (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Lyon County (part)
38	29	5	343	94.5	423	226	72	43	36.6	10.8	Mineral County (part)
3	1	-	23	69.6	24	15	4	3	38.5	10.3	Wells Colony, NV
3	1	-	23	69.6	24	15	4	3	38.5	10.3	Elko County (part)
2	2	-	16	175.0	31	11	4	1	29.5	9.1	Winnemucca Colony, NV
2	2	-	16	175.0	31	11	4	1	29.5	9.1	Humboldt County (part)
3	4	1	64	93.8	74	41	8	4	40.3	6.5	Yerington Colony, NV
3	4	1	64	93.8	74	41	8	4	40.3	6.5	Lyon County (part)



Table 17. **Age and Sex for the American Indian and Alaska Native Population (One Race): 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	American Indian and Alaska Native population (one race)	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL—Con.</b>											
Yomba Reservation, NV .....	89	27.2	4	27	5	8	6	17	10	1	4
Nye County (part) .....	89	27.2	4	27	5	8	6	17	10	1	4

Table 17. **Age and Sex for the American Indian and Alaska Native Population (One Race): 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of population		American Indian Area County
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
											AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL—Con.
5	1	1	46	93.5	58	33	7	5	34.8	7.9	Yomba Reservation, NV
5	1	1	46	93.5	58	33	7	5	34.8	7.9	Nye County (part)





Table 18. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL—Con.</b>											
Yerington Colony, NV .....	139	5	-	124	-	-	2	8	5.8	8	36
Lyon County (part) .....	139	5	-	124	-	-	2	8	5.8	8	36
Yomba Reservation, NV .....	96	5	-	89	-	-	-	2	2.1	-	7
Nye County (part) .....	96	5	-	89	-	-	-	2	2.1	-	7

Table 18. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										American Indian Area County
Total	One race							Two or more races		
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Total	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation								
103	3	2.2	-	94	-	-	-	6	6	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL—Con. Yerington Colony, NV Lyon County (part) Yomba Reservation, NV Nye County (part)
103	3	2.2	-	94	-	-	-	6	6	
89	5	5.2	-	82	-	-	-	2	-	
89	5	5.2	-	82	-	-	-	2	-	

Table 19. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL</b>										
All areas .....	13	195	3	12	1 480	150	7 289	34	13	200
Battle Mountain Reservation, NV .....	-	1	-	-	9	-	113	-	-	4
Lander County (part) .....	-	1	-	-	9	-	113	-	-	4
Campbell Ranch, NV .....	1	10	1	3	148	63	220	7	1	27
Lyon County (part) .....	1	10	1	3	148	63	220	7	1	27
Carson Colony, NV .....	-	24	-	-	38	-	265	1	-	6
Carson City (part) .....	-	24	-	-	38	-	265	1	-	6
Dresslerville Colony, NV .....	-	3	-	-	26	-	292	2	-	-
Douglas County (part) .....	-	3	-	-	26	-	292	2	-	-
Duck Valley Reservation, NV--ID (part) .....	5	11	-	-	201	44	778	6	2	11
Elko County (part) .....	5	11	-	-	201	44	778	6	2	11
Duckwater Reservation, NV .....	-	2	-	-	30	2	118	-	-	1
Nye County (part) .....	-	2	-	-	30	2	118	-	-	1
Elko Colony, NV .....	-	14	1	-	82	-	649	1	-	21
Elko County (part) .....	-	14	1	-	82	-	649	1	-	21
Ely Reservation, NV .....	-	15	-	-	40	-	105	1	-	8
White Pine County (part) .....	-	15	-	-	40	-	105	1	-	8
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Colony, NV .....	-	8	-	-	17	-	114	-	1	-
Churchill County (part) .....	-	8	-	-	17	-	114	-	1	-
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	1	16	-	-	82	1	552	-	3	7
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation .....	1	16	-	-	82	1	552	-	3	7
Churchill County (part) .....	1	16	-	-	82	1	552	-	3	7
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Churchill County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV--OR (part) .....	-	-	-	-	8	-	301	-	-	-
Humboldt County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	8	-	301	-	-	-
Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ--CA--NV (part) .....	-	1	-	-	15	-	4	1	-	-
Fort Mojave Reservation (part) .....	-	1	-	-	15	-	4	1	-	-
Clark County (part) .....	-	1	-	-	15	-	4	1	-	-
Goshute Reservation, NV--UT (part) .....	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	-
White Pine County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	-
Las Vegas Colony, NV .....	-	2	-	-	5	-	103	-	-	4
Clark County (part) .....	-	2	-	-	5	-	103	-	-	4
Lovelock Colony, NV .....	-	3	-	-	14	4	95	2	-	1
Pershing County (part) .....	-	3	-	-	14	4	95	2	-	1
Moapa River Reservation, NV .....	-	2	-	-	28	1	168	2	2	10
Clark County (part) .....	-	2	-	-	28	1	168	2	2	10
Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV .....	2	35	1	-	461	3	1 264	9	3	49
Lyon County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storey County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	1	-	-
Washoe County (part) .....	2	35	1	-	442	3	1 264	8	3	49
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV .....	1	6	-	4	39	7	845	-	-	6
Washoe County (part) .....	1	6	-	4	39	7	845	-	-	6
South Fork Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	-	2	-	-	7	-	118	-	-	-
South Fork Reservation .....	-	2	-	-	6	-	79	-	-	-
Elko County (part) .....	-	2	-	-	6	-	79	-	-	-
South Fork Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	-	-	-	-	1	-	39	-	-	-
Elko County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	1	-	39	-	-	-
Stewart Community, NV .....	-	6	-	-	38	-	157	-	-	9
Douglas County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	12	-	5	-	-	1
Carson City (part) .....	-	6	-	-	26	-	152	-	-	8
Summit Lake Reservation, NV .....	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	-	-	2
Humboldt County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	-	-	2
Walker River Reservation, NV .....	3	19	-	5	138	25	691	1	1	29
Churchill County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lyon County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral County (part) .....	3	19	-	5	136	25	691	1	1	29
Wells Colony, NV .....	-	5	-	-	15	-	44	-	-	-
Elko County (part) .....	-	5	-	-	15	-	44	-	-	-
Winnemucca Colony, NV .....	-	3	-	-	17	-	47	-	-	1
Humboldt County (part) .....	-	3	-	-	17	-	47	-	-	1
Yerington Colony, NV .....	-	7	-	-	12	-	132	1	-	2
Lyon County (part) .....	-	7	-	-	12	-	132	1	-	2

Table 19. **Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL—Con.</b>										
Yomba Reservation, NV .....	-	-	-	-	7	-	89	-	-	2
Nye County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	7	-	89	-	-	2



**Table 20. Households and Families With American Indian and Alaska Native Householder (One Race): 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Households with American Indian and Alaska Native householder (one race)	Family households						Nonfamily households			Average size	
		Total		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present		Total	Householder living alone		Households	Families
		Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years		Total	65 years and over		
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL</b>												
All areas .....	2 562	1 864	55.8	841	55.4	770	55.8	698	577	165	2.88	3.35
Battle Mountain Reservation, NV .....	53	31	38.7	14	42.9	13	23.1	22	18	6	2.25	2.90
Lander County (part) .....	53	31	38.7	14	42.9	13	23.1	22	18	6	2.25	2.90
Campbell Ranch, NV .....	69	49	57.1	23	60.9	18	50.0	20	19	8	3.01	3.55
Lyon County (part) .....	69	49	57.1	23	60.9	18	50.0	20	19	8	3.01	3.55
Carson Colony, NV .....	83	63	41.3	23	60.9	31	35.5	20	16	5	3.34	3.68
Carson City (part) .....	83	63	41.3	23	60.9	31	35.5	20	16	5	3.34	3.68
Dresslerville Colony, NV .....	104	81	58.0	37	48.6	33	66.7	23	21	7	2.82	3.15
Douglas County (part) .....	104	81	58.0	37	48.6	33	66.7	23	21	7	2.82	3.15
Duck Valley Reservation, NV--ID (part) .....	288	192	54.2	93	47.3	68	55.9	96	87	21	2.69	3.35
Elko County (part) .....	288	192	54.2	93	47.3	68	55.9	96	87	21	2.69	3.35
Duckwater Reservation, NV .....	51	34	52.9	15	46.7	15	53.3	17	15	9	2.43	2.94
Nye County (part) .....	51	34	52.9	15	46.7	15	53.3	17	15	9	2.43	2.94
Elko Colony, NV .....	240	179	59.2	66	59.1	94	59.6	61	54	12	2.80	3.20
Elko County (part) .....	240	179	59.2	66	59.1	94	59.6	61	54	12	2.80	3.20
Ely Reservation, NV .....	43	27	59.3	12	50.0	12	66.7	16	11	2	2.56	3.04
White Pine County (part) .....	43	27	59.3	12	50.0	12	66.7	16	11	2	2.56	3.04
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Colony, NV .....	43	30	56.7	5	60.0	20	65.0	13	9	4	2.53	2.83
Churchill County (part) .....	43	30	56.7	5	60.0	20	65.0	13	9	4	2.53	2.83
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	204	155	56.8	75	53.3	57	64.9	49	39	13	2.87	3.24
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation .....	204	155	56.8	75	53.3	57	64.9	49	39	13	2.87	3.24
Churchill County (part) .....	204	155	56.8	75	53.3	57	64.9	49	39	13	2.87	3.24
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Churchill County (part) .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV--OR (part) .....	99	68	35.3	33	42.4	27	33.3	31	28	7	3.03	3.81
Humboldt County (part) .....	99	68	35.3	33	42.4	27	33.3	31	28	7	3.03	3.81
Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ--CA--NV (part) .....	2	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	2	1	-	1.50	-
Fort Mojave Reservation (part) .....	2	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	2	1	-	1.50	-
Clark County (part) .....	2	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	2	1	-	1.50	-
Goshute Reservation, NV--UT (part) .....	5	4	50.0	2	50.0	1	100.0	1	-	-	3.00	3.00
White Pine County (part) .....	5	4	50.0	2	50.0	1	100.0	1	-	-	3.00	3.00
Las Vegas Colony, NV .....	30	21	42.9	7	71.4	12	25.0	9	4	1	3.47	4.14
Clark County (part) .....	30	21	42.9	7	71.4	12	25.0	9	4	1	3.47	4.14
Lovelock Colony, NV .....	35	27	25.9	8	50.0	14	21.4	8	8	4	2.80	3.26
Pershing County (part) .....	35	27	25.9	8	50.0	14	21.4	8	8	4	2.80	3.26
Moapa River Reservation, NV .....	64	46	47.8	19	31.6	23	56.5	18	16	1	2.69	3.17
Clark County (part) .....	64	46	47.8	19	31.6	23	56.5	18	16	1	2.69	3.17
Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV .....	414	320	61.6	145	62.1	134	61.2	94	72	18	3.07	3.43
Lyon County (part) .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Storey County (part) .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Washoe County (part) .....	414	320	61.6	145	62.1	134	61.2	94	72	18	3.07	3.43
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV .....	254	201	63.2	87	65.5	76	51.3	53	41	12	3.30	3.63
Washoe County (part) .....	254	201	63.2	87	65.5	76	51.3	53	41	12	3.30	3.63
South Fork Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	46	33	39.4	20	45.0	10	40.0	13	13	6	2.43	2.88
South Fork Reservation .....	30	21	47.6	16	56.3	4	25.0	9	9	3	2.43	2.95
Elko County (part) .....	30	21	47.6	16	56.3	4	25.0	9	9	3	2.43	2.95
South Fork Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	16	12	25.0	4	-	6	50.0	4	4	3	2.44	2.75
Elko County (part) .....	16	12	25.0	4	-	6	50.0	4	4	3	2.44	2.75
Stewart Community, NV .....	48	40	57.5	18	61.1	16	50.0	8	6	2	3.31	3.58
Douglas County (part) .....	1	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	(X)	-	-	-	5.00	5.00
Carson City (part) .....	47	39	56.4	17	58.8	16	50.0	8	6	2	3.28	3.54
Summit Lake Reservation, NV .....	7	2	-	2	-	-	(X)	5	5	-	1.43	2.50
Humboldt County (part) .....	7	2	-	2	-	-	(X)	5	5	-	1.43	2.50
Walker River Reservation, NV .....	269	178	56.2	102	55.9	59	61.0	91	72	21	2.64	3.24
Churchill County (part) .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Lyon County (part) .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral County (part) .....	269	178	56.2	102	55.9	59	61.0	91	72	21	2.64	3.24
Wells Colony, NV .....	18	15	80.0	8	75.0	5	80.0	3	2	2	3.00	3.27
Elko County (part) .....	18	15	80.0	8	75.0	5	80.0	3	2	2	3.00	3.27
Winnemucca Colony, NV .....	15	13	53.8	8	62.5	4	50.0	2	2	-	3.07	3.23
Humboldt County (part) .....	15	13	53.8	8	62.5	4	50.0	2	2	-	3.07	3.23

Table 20. **Households and Families With American Indian and Alaska Native Householder (One Race): 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Households with American Indian and Alaska Native householder (one race)	Family households						Nonfamily households			Average size	
		Total		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present		Total	Householder living alone		House- holds	Families
		Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years		65 years and over			
								Total		Total		
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL—Con.</b>												
Yerington Colony, NV .....	49	34	70.6	9	55.6	18	83.3	15	12	3	2.71	3.18
Lyon County (part) .....	49	34	70.6	9	55.6	18	83.3	15	12	3	2.71	3.18
Yomba Reservation, NV .....	29	21	57.1	10	50.0	10	60.0	8	6	1	3.03	3.62
Nye County (part) .....	29	21	57.1	10	50.0	10	60.0	8	6	1	3.03	3.62

**Table 21. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population for the American Indian and Alaska Native Population (One Race): 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institution- alized population	Non- institution- alized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non- relatives					
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL</b>											
All areas .....	7 025	2 562	680	2 643	784	356	2 471	14	9	5	
Battle Mountain Reservation, NV .....	112	53	11	29	15	4	33	-	-	-	
Lander County (part) .....	112	53	11	29	15	4	33	-	-	-	
Campbell Ranch, NV .....	202	69	20	89	14	10	80	5	5	-	
Lyon County (part) .....	202	69	20	89	14	10	80	5	5	-	
Carson Colony, NV .....	241	83	16	80	43	19	72	-	-	-	
Carson City (part) .....	241	83	16	80	43	19	72	-	-	-	
Dresslerville Colony, NV .....	287	104	35	106	28	14	97	-	-	-	
Douglas County (part) .....	287	104	35	106	28	14	97	-	-	-	
Duck Valley Reservation, NV--ID (part) .....	759	288	89	280	72	30	257	4	4	-	
Elko County (part) .....	759	288	89	280	72	30	257	4	4	-	
Duckwater Reservation, NV .....	116	51	10	32	17	6	37	-	-	-	
Nye County (part) .....	116	51	10	32	17	6	37	-	-	-	
Elko Colony, NV .....	627	240	47	254	56	30	230	-	-	-	
Elko County (part) .....	627	240	47	254	56	30	230	-	-	-	
Ely Reservation, NV .....	87	43	6	27	4	7	22	-	-	-	
White Pine County (part) .....	87	43	6	27	4	7	22	-	-	-	
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Colony, NV .....	105	43	5	33	15	9	38	-	-	-	
Churchill County (part) .....	105	43	5	33	15	9	38	-	-	-	
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	531	204	47	200	55	25	195	3	-	3	
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation .....	531	204	47	200	55	25	195	3	-	3	
Churchill County (part) .....	531	204	47	200	55	25	195	3	-	3	
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Churchill County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV--OR (part) .....	301	99	32	96	64	10	91	-	-	-	
Humboldt County (part) .....	301	99	32	96	64	10	91	-	-	-	
Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ--CA--NV (part) .....	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Fort Mojave Reservation (part) .....	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Clark County (part) .....	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Goshute Reservation, NV--UT (part) .....	14	5	2	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	
White Pine County (part) .....	14	5	2	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	
Las Vegas Colony, NV .....	100	30	4	39	20	7	35	-	-	-	
Clark County (part) .....	100	30	4	39	20	7	35	-	-	-	
Lovelock Colony, NV .....	86	35	2	30	18	1	26	-	-	-	
Pershing County (part) .....	86	35	2	30	18	1	26	-	-	-	
Moapa River Reservation, NV .....	165	64	15	57	23	6	49	-	-	-	
Clark County (part) .....	165	64	15	57	23	6	49	-	-	-	
Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV .....	1 221	414	121	478	144	64	455	-	-	-	
Lyon County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Storey County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Washoe County (part) .....	1 221	414	121	478	144	64	455	-	-	-	
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV .....	830	254	81	341	100	54	319	-	-	-	
Washoe County (part) .....	830	254	81	341	100	54	319	-	-	-	
South Fork Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	116	46	20	32	14	4	30	-	-	-	
South Fork Reservation .....	77	30	16	23	6	2	25	-	-	-	
Elko County (part) .....	77	30	16	23	6	2	25	-	-	-	
South Fork Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	39	16	4	9	8	2	5	-	-	-	
Elko County (part) .....	39	16	4	9	8	2	5	-	-	-	
Stewart Community, NV .....	150	48	15	61	19	7	58	-	-	-	
Douglas County (part) .....	5	1	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	
Carson City (part) .....	145	47	14	58	19	7	55	-	-	-	
Summit Lake Reservation, NV .....	11	7	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Humboldt County (part) .....	11	7	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Walker River Reservation, NV .....	665	269	76	255	34	31	234	2	-	2	
Churchill County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lyon County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mineral County (part) .....	665	269	76	255	34	31	234	2	-	2	
Wells Colony, NV .....	39	18	3	15	2	1	15	-	-	-	
Elko County (part) .....	39	18	3	15	2	1	15	-	-	-	
Winnemucca Colony, NV .....	44	15	6	18	3	2	13	-	-	-	
Humboldt County (part) .....	44	15	6	18	3	2	13	-	-	-	

Table 21. **Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population for the American Indian and Alaska Native Population (One Race): 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institution- alized population	Non- institution- alized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non- relatives					
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL—Con.</b>											
Yerington Colony, NV .....	124	49	5	47	14	9	50	-	-	-	
Lyon County (part) .....	124	49	5	47	14	9	50	-	-	-	
Yomba Reservation, NV .....	89	29	10	38	8	4	31	-	-	-	
Nye County (part) .....	89	29	10	38	8	4	31	-	-	-	

Table 22. Housing Occupancy and Tenure: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Total housing units	Occupied housing units with American Indian and Alaska Native householder (one race)						Vacant housing units				
		Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Average household size		Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Vacancy rate		
			Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner- occupied units	Renter- occupied units			Available housing	Home- owner	Rental
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL</b>												
All areas .....	3 336	2 562	1 838	71.7	724	2.90	2.84	347	74	2.9	0.8	7.5
Battle Mountain Reservation, NV .....	63	53	43	81.1	10	2.28	2.10	8	1	-	-	-
Lander County (part) .....	63	53	43	81.1	10	2.28	2.10	8	1	-	-	-
Campbell Ranch, NV .....	80	69	63	91.3	6	2.95	3.67	3	1	2.5	1.4	11.1
Lyon County (part) .....	80	69	63	91.3	6	2.95	3.67	3	1	2.5	1.4	11.1
Carson Colony, NV .....	105	83	70	84.3	13	3.23	3.92	18	1	-	-	-
Carson City (part) .....	105	83	70	84.3	13	3.23	3.92	18	1	-	-	-
Dresslerville Colony, NV .....	116	104	77	74.0	27	2.74	3.04	3	-	-	-	-
Douglas County (part) .....	116	104	77	74.0	27	2.74	3.04	3	-	-	-	-
Duck Valley Reservation, NV-ID (part) .....	371	288	183	63.5	105	2.64	2.77	48	12	5.3	1.5	10.3
Elko County (part) .....	371	288	183	63.5	105	2.64	2.77	48	12	5.3	1.5	10.3
Duckwater Reservation, NV .....	65	51	32	62.7	19	2.50	2.32	-	-	-	-	-
Nye County (part) .....	65	51	32	62.7	19	2.50	2.32	-	-	-	-	-
Elko Colony, NV .....	257	240	156	65.0	84	2.81	2.79	4	1	0.8	1.2	-
Elko County (part) .....	257	240	156	65.0	84	2.81	2.79	4	1	0.8	1.2	-
Ely Reservation, NV .....	67	43	28	65.1	15	2.36	2.93	16	-	21.5	-	45.2
White Pine County (part) .....	67	43	28	65.1	15	2.36	2.93	16	-	21.5	-	45.2
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Colony, NV .....	51	43	19	44.2	24	1.95	3.00	3	-	-	-	-
Churchill County (part) .....	51	43	19	44.2	24	1.95	3.00	3	-	-	-	-
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	256	204	176	86.3	28	2.88	2.82	40	4	2.7	-	15.8
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation .....	256	204	176	86.3	28	2.88	2.82	40	4	2.7	-	15.8
Churchill County (part) .....	256	204	176	86.3	28	2.88	2.82	40	4	2.7	-	15.8
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Churchill County (part) .....	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV-OR (part) .....	119	99	87	87.9	12	3.14	2.25	17	5	1.9	2.2	-
Humboldt County (part) .....	119	99	87	87.9	12	3.14	2.25	17	5	1.9	2.2	-
Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ-CA-NV (part) .....	33	2	2	100.0	-	1.50	-	22	13	8.3	9.1	-
Fort Mojave Reservation (part) .....	33	2	2	100.0	-	1.50	-	22	13	8.3	9.1	-
Clark County (part) .....	33	2	2	100.0	-	1.50	-	22	13	8.3	9.1	-
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (part) .....	6	5	5	100.0	-	3.00	-	1	1	-	-	(X)
White Pine County (part) .....	6	5	5	100.0	-	3.00	-	1	1	-	-	(X)
Las Vegas Colony, NV .....	37	30	27	90.0	3	3.44	3.67	6	1	-	-	-
Clark County (part) .....	37	30	27	90.0	3	3.44	3.67	6	1	-	-	-
Lovelock Colony, NV .....	38	35	30	85.7	5	2.77	3.00	2	1	-	-	-
Pershing County (part) .....	38	35	30	85.7	5	2.77	3.00	2	1	-	-	-
Moapa River Reservation, NV .....	90	64	37	57.8	27	2.76	2.59	14	-	6.2	-	12.2
Clark County (part) .....	90	64	37	57.8	27	2.76	2.59	14	-	6.2	-	12.2
Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV .....	687	414	270	65.2	144	3.11	2.98	62	14	2.3	0.9	5.2
Lyon County (part) .....	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Storey County (part) .....	19	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	(X)
Washoe County (part) .....	668	414	270	65.2	144	3.11	2.98	54	6	2.4	1.0	5.2
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV .....	282	254	176	69.3	78	3.47	2.92	15	-	2.2	-	6.9
Washoe County (part) .....	282	254	176	69.3	78	3.47	2.92	15	-	2.2	-	6.9
South Fork Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	62	46	46	100.0	-	2.43	-	12	3	9.1	5.8	66.7
South Fork Reservation .....	42	30	30	100.0	-	2.43	-	9	2	10.8	5.7	100.0
Elko County (part) .....	42	30	30	100.0	-	2.43	-	9	2	10.8	5.7	100.0
South Fork Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	20	16	16	100.0	-	2.44	-	3	1	5.6	5.9	-
Elko County (part) .....	20	16	16	100.0	-	2.44	-	3	1	5.6	5.9	-
Stewart Community, NV .....	62	48	35	72.9	13	3.43	3.00	2	-	-	-	-
Douglas County (part) .....	8	1	-	-	1	-	5.00	2	-	-	-	-
Carson City (part) .....	54	47	35	74.5	12	3.43	2.83	-	-	-	-	-
Summit Lake Reservation, NV .....	15	7	7	100.0	-	1.43	-	6	6	-	-	(X)
Humboldt County (part) .....	15	7	7	100.0	-	1.43	-	6	6	-	-	(X)
Walker River Reservation, NV .....	339	269	210	78.1	59	2.67	2.54	33	9	1.9	0.8	5.3
Churchill County (part) .....	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Lyon County (part) .....	1	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
Mineral County (part) .....	338	269	210	78.1	59	2.67	2.54	33	9	1.9	0.9	5.3
Wells Colony, NV .....	24	18	1	5.6	17	2.00	3.06	6	-	21.7	-	22.7
Elko County (part) .....	24	18	1	5.6	17	2.00	3.06	6	-	21.7	-	22.7
Winnemucca Colony, NV .....	21	15	13	86.7	2	3.15	2.50	1	-	-	-	-
Humboldt County (part) .....	21	15	13	86.7	2	3.15	2.50	1	-	-	-	-

Table 22. **Housing Occupancy and Tenure: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Total housing units	Occupied housing units with American Indian and Alaska Native householder (one race)						Vacant housing units					
		Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Average household size		Total	For seasonal, recrea- tional, or occasional use	Vacancy rate			
			Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner- occupied units	Renter- occupied units			Available housing	Home- owner	Rental	
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL—Con.</b>													
Yerington Colony, NV .....	54	49	36	73.5	13	2.75	2.62	2	1	-	-	-	
Lyon County (part) .....	54	49	36	73.5	13	2.75	2.62	2	1	-	-	-	
Yomba Reservation, NV .....	36	29	9	31.0	20	3.33	2.90	3	-	2.9	-	4.2	
Nye County (part) .....	36	29	9	31.0	20	3.33	2.90	3	-	2.9	-	4.2	

**Table 23. Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL</b>											
All areas .....	2 989	344	4	2 562	6	-	24	49	137	325	
Battle Mountain Reservation, NV .....	55	1	-	53	-	-	1	-	2	1	
Lander County (part) .....	55	1	-	53	-	-	1	-	2	1	
Campbell Ranch, NV .....	77	4	-	69	-	-	1	3	11	3	
Lyon County (part) .....	77	4	-	69	-	-	1	3	11	3	
Carson Colony, NV .....	87	4	-	83	-	-	-	-	1	3	
Carson City (part) .....	87	4	-	83	-	-	-	-	1	3	
Dresslerville Colony, NV .....	113	8	-	104	-	-	-	1	4	8	
Douglas County (part) .....	113	8	-	104	-	-	-	1	4	8	
Duck Valley Reservation, NV-ID (part) .....	323	26	-	288	2	-	2	5	10	24	
Elko County (part) .....	323	26	-	288	2	-	2	5	10	24	
Duckwater Reservation, NV .....	65	11	2	51	-	-	-	1	-	11	
Nye County (part) .....	65	11	2	51	-	-	-	1	-	11	
Elko Colony, NV .....	253	10	-	240	-	-	1	2	18	7	
Elko County (part) .....	253	10	-	240	-	-	1	2	18	7	
Ely Reservation, NV .....	51	4	-	43	-	-	1	3	3	4	
White Pine County (part) .....	51	4	-	43	-	-	1	3	3	4	
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Colony, NV .....	48	3	-	43	-	-	-	2	2	3	
Churchill County (part) .....	48	3	-	43	-	-	-	2	2	3	
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	216	8	-	204	-	-	-	4	4	7	
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation .....	216	8	-	204	-	-	-	4	4	7	
Churchill County (part) .....	216	8	-	204	-	-	-	4	4	7	
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Churchill County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV-OR (part) .....	102	3	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Humboldt County (part) .....	102	3	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ-CA-NV (part) .....	11	8	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	7	
Fort Mojave Reservation (part) .....	11	8	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	7	
Clark County (part) .....	11	8	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	7	
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (part) .....	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
White Pine County (part) .....	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Las Vegas Colony, NV .....	31	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Clark County (part) .....	31	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Lovelock Colony, NV .....	36	-	-	35	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Pershing County (part) .....	36	-	-	35	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Moapa River Reservation, NV .....	76	7	-	64	-	-	3	2	7	7	
Clark County (part) .....	76	7	-	64	-	-	3	2	7	7	
Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV .....	625	187	1	414	3	-	8	12	31	180	
Lyon County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Storey County (part) .....	11	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	
Washoe County (part) .....	614	177	1	414	2	-	8	12	31	170	
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV .....	267	10	-	254	-	-	-	3	7	8	
Washoe County (part) .....	267	10	-	254	-	-	-	3	7	8	
South Fork Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	50	3	-	46	-	-	-	1	1	3	
South Fork Reservation .....	33	2	-	30	-	-	-	1	1	2	
Elko County (part) .....	33	2	-	30	-	-	-	1	1	2	
South Fork Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	17	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Elko County (part) .....	17	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Stewart Community, NV .....	60	10	-	48	-	-	1	1	4	9	
Douglas County (part) .....	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Carson City (part) .....	54	5	-	47	-	-	1	1	4	4	
Summit Lake Reservation, NV .....	9	1	-	7	-	-	1	-	1	1	
Humboldt County (part) .....	9	1	-	7	-	-	1	-	1	1	
Walker River Reservation, NV .....	306	28	1	269	-	-	4	4	16	28	
Churchill County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lyon County (part) .....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Mineral County (part) .....	305	27	1	269	-	-	4	4	16	27	
Wells Colony, NV .....	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	4	-	
Elko County (part) .....	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	4	-	
Winnemucca Colony, NV .....	20	3	-	15	-	-	1	1	2	3	
Humboldt County (part) .....	20	3	-	15	-	-	1	1	2	3	

Table 23. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL—Con.</b>											
Yerington Colony, NV .....	52	1	-	49	-	-	-	2	7	1	
Lyon County (part) .....	52	1	-	49	-	-	-	2	7	1	
Yomba Reservation, NV .....	33	3	-	29	-	-	-	1	1	3	
Nye County (part) .....	33	3	-	29	-	-	-	1	1	3	



Table 24. Land Area and Population Density: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL</b>			
All areas .....	1 654.42	8 855	5.4
Battle Mountain Reservation, NV .....	1.04	124	118.8
Lander County (part) .....	1.04	124	118.8
Campbell Ranch, NV .....	2.58	446	173.0
Lyon County (part) .....	2.58	446	173.0
Carson Colony, NV .....	0.25	286	1 150.9
Carson City (part) .....	0.25	286	1 150.9
Dresslerville Colony, NV .....	1.20	315	263.1
Douglas County (part) .....	1.20	315	263.1
Duck Valley Reservation, NV--ID (part) .....	224.30	1 017	4.5
Elko County (part) .....	224.30	1 017	4.5
Duckwater Reservation, NV .....	6.21	149	24.0
Nye County (part) .....	6.21	149	24.0
Elko Colony, NV .....	0.29	729	2 518.7
Elko County (part) .....	0.29	729	2 518.7
Ely Reservation, NV .....	0.16	133	810.7
White Pine County (part) .....	0.16	133	810.7
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Colony, NV .....	0.17	123	739.4
Churchill County (part) .....	0.17	123	739.4
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	13.03	620	47.6
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation .....	12.76	620	48.6
Churchill County (part) .....	12.76	620	48.6
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	0.27	-	-
Churchill County (part) .....	0.27	-	-
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV--OR (part) .....	26.14	309	11.8
Humboldt County (part) .....	26.14	309	11.8
Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ--CA--NV (part) .....	5.97	19	3.2
Fort Mojave Reservation (part) .....	5.97	19	3.2
Clark County (part) .....	5.97	19	3.2
Goshute Reservation, NV--UT (part) .....	109.84	15	0.1
White Pine County (part) .....	109.84	15	0.1
Las Vegas Colony, NV .....	6.19	108	17.5
Clark County (part) .....	6.19	108	17.5
Lovelock Colony, NV .....	0.03	103	2 978.1
Pershing County (part) .....	0.03	103	2 978.1
Moapa River Reservation, NV .....	111.97	206	1.8
Clark County (part) .....	111.97	206	1.8
Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV .....	553.91	1 734	3.1
Lyon County (part) .....	0.37	-	-
Storey County (part) .....	0.52	20	38.7
Washoe County (part) .....	553.02	1 714	3.1
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV .....	3.35	881	263.3
Washoe County (part) .....	3.35	881	263.3
South Fork Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV .....	26.39	123	4.7
South Fork Reservation .....	15.17	83	5.5
Elko County (part) .....	15.17	83	5.5
South Fork Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	11.23	40	3.6
Elko County (part) .....	11.23	40	3.6
Stewart Community, NV .....	4.80	196	40.8
Douglas County (part) .....	4.47	18	4.0
Carson City (part) .....	0.33	178	533.9
Summit Lake Reservation, NV .....	18.62	15	0.8
Humboldt County (part) .....	18.62	15	0.8
Walker River Reservation, NV .....	529.97	853	1.6
Churchill County (part) .....	68.64	-	-
Lyon County (part) .....	76.16	2	-
Mineral County (part) .....	385.17	851	2.2
Wells Colony, NV .....	0.13	54	427.9
Elko County (part) .....	0.13	54	427.9
Winnemucca Colony, NV .....	0.56	62	111.0
Humboldt County (part) .....	0.56	62	111.0
Yerington Colony, NV .....	0.03	139	3 991.1
Lyon County (part) .....	0.03	139	3 991.1
Yomba Reservation, NV .....	7.30	96	13.1
Nye County (part) .....	7.30	96	13.1

# Appendix A.

## Geographic Terms and Concepts

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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:

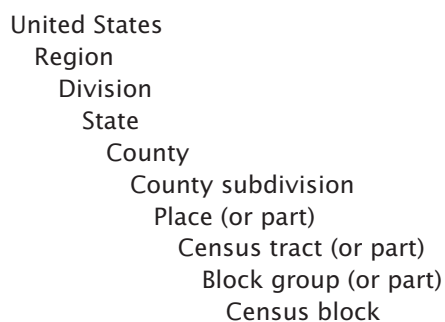


Figure A-1, which is a diagram of the geographic hierarchy, presents this information as a series of “nesting” relationships. For example, a line joining the lower-level entity “place” and the higher-level entity “state” means that a place cannot cross a state boundary; a line linking “census tract” 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

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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.

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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.

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.

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## **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 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.

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## **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 OTSAs will be those of the former reservations in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring tribes for data presentation purposes. OTSAs 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.



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## **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 (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.

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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

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

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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, 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

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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 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.

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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 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.

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## 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.

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

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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.)

### **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.



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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.

### **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.

### **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

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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).

### **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.

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## **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.

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.

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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 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.

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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.

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.

Some types of geographic entities do not apply in Puerto Rico. For instance, Puerto Rico is not in any census region or census division. In addition, the U.S. Census Bureau does not tabulate data for state legislative districts and traffic analysis zones in Puerto Rico. (See also CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD).)

## **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.

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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.

### **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 as an upper-chamber legislative area for data presentation purposes. There are, therefore, no data by lower chamber.) 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 2000 Redistricting Data Program (Public Law 94-171), participating states receive P.L. 94-171 census data for their SLDs (see VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)). Not all states delineated SLDs for the purpose of presenting Census 2000 data, in which case the entire state is treated as a single SLD coded with blanks at both levels.

### **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.”

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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 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**

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.
- Surrounding block groups and census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 500 people per square mile at the time.
- 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, and places, often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units.

This urban and rural classification applies to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

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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.

For Census 2000, the UA criteria were extensively revised and the delineations were performed using a zero-based approach. Because of more stringent density requirements, 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.

## **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.

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 are defined using the same criteria that are used to define UAs. 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 Area Title and Code**

The title of each urbanized area (UA) and urban cluster (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 UA or UC extends. However, if the UA or UC does not contain an incorporated place, the urban area title will include the single name of a census designated place, minor civil division, or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System.

Each UA and UC is assigned a five-digit numeric code, based on a national alphabetical sequence of all urban area names. For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau assigned a four-digit UA code based on the metropolitan area codes. 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.

## **Urban Area Central Place**

A central place functions as the dominant center of an urban area. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies one or more central places for each urbanized area (UA) or urban cluster (UC) that contains a place. Any incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) that is in the title of the urban area is a central place of that UA or UC. In addition, any other incorporated place or CDP that has an urban population of 50,000 or an urban population of at least 2,500 people and is at least 2/3 the size of the largest place within the urban area also is a central place.

## **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.

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 301-457-1099.

## **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 2000 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. The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for VTDs following the 1980 census. Because the U.S. Census Bureau requires that VTDs follow boundaries of census blocks, participating states often adjusted the boundaries of the VTDs they submit to conform to census block boundaries for data presentation purposes. If requested by the participating state, the U.S. Census Bureau identifies the VTDs that have not been adjusted as an “A” for actual in the VTD indicator field of the PL data file. The VTD indicator for all other VTDs is shown as “P” for pseudo.

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**

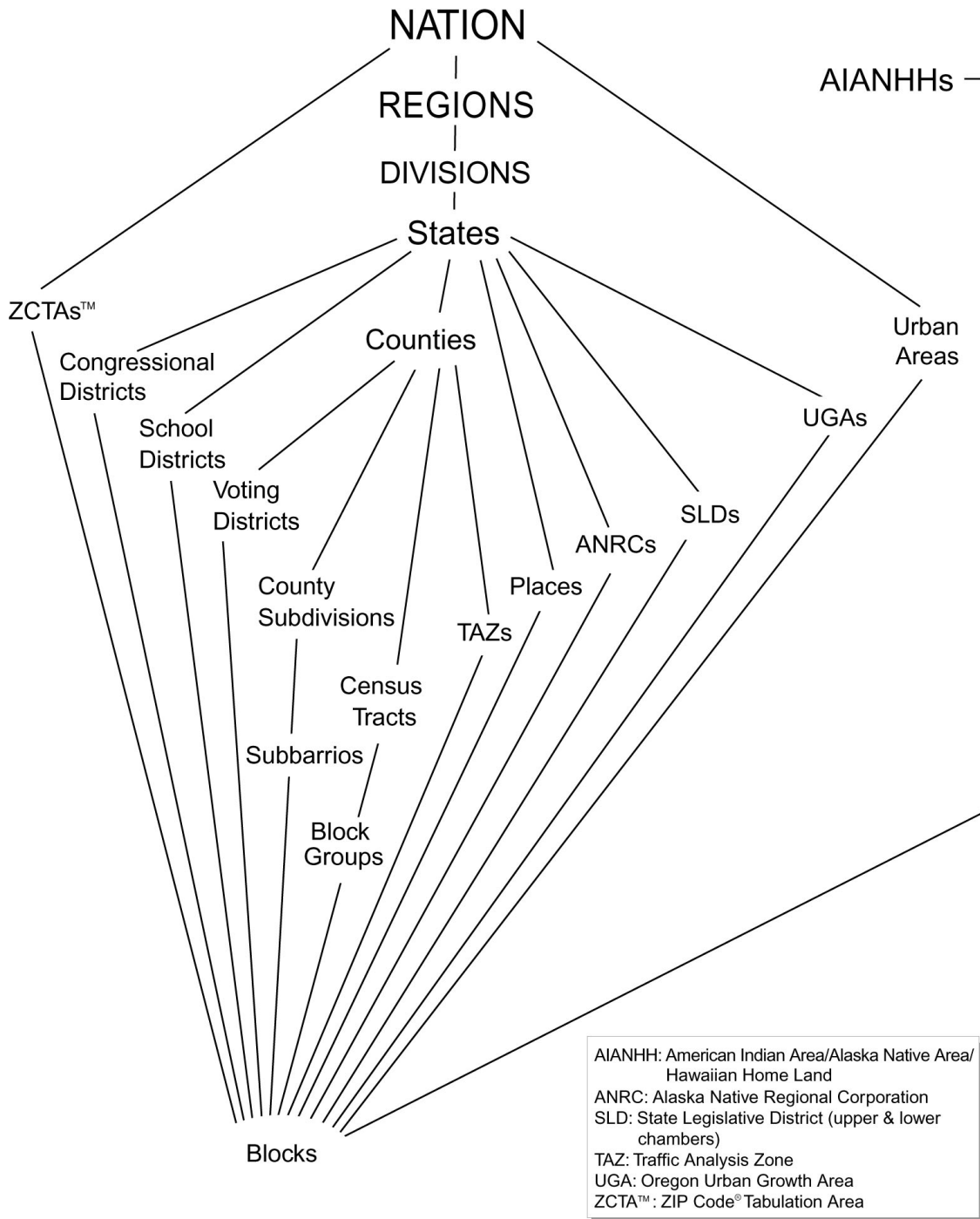
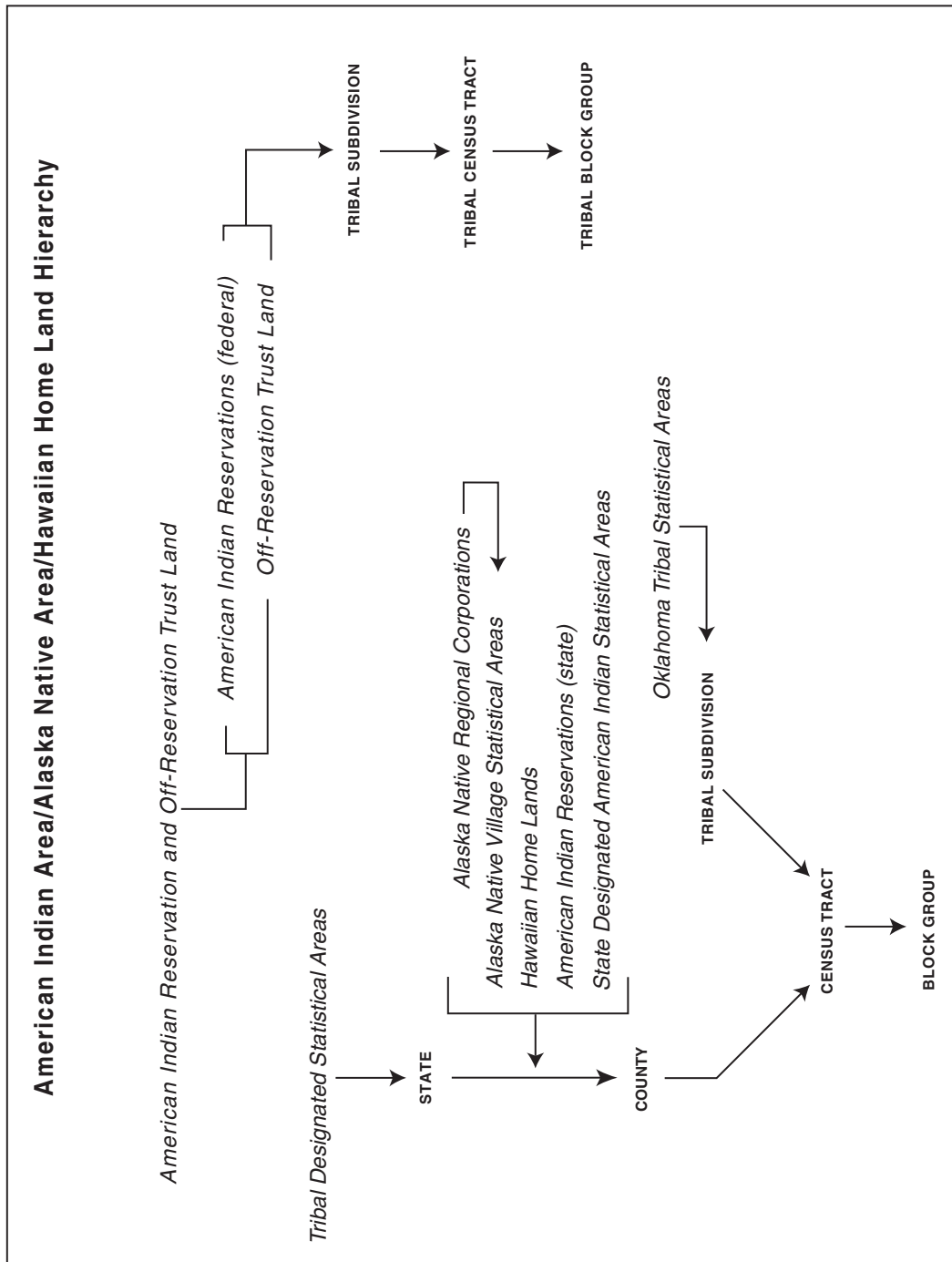


Figure A-2. **Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Entities**



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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

# Appendix B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### Age

The data on age were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000. The age of the person was usually derived from their date of birth information. Their reported age was used only when date of birth information was unavailable.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of some of the sample questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies.

**Median age.** This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Median age is computed on the basis of a single year of age distribution.

**Limitation of the data.** The most general limitation for many decades has been the tendency of people to overreport ages or years of birth that end in zero or five. This phenomenon is called “age heaping.” In addition, the counts in the 1970 and 1980 censuses for people 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. So also were the counts of people aged 69 in 1970 and aged 79 in 1980. Improvements have been made since then in the questionnaire design, and in the allocation procedures which have further minimized these problems. The count of people aged 89 in the 1990 census was not overstated.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date they completed the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. One reason this happened was that respondents were not specifically instructed to provide their age as of April 1, 1990. Another reason was that data collection efforts continued well past the census date. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of people in most age groups were actually one year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements were largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age zero because people lost to age one probably were not fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990. Also, there may have been more rounding up to age one to avoid reporting age as zero years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age one.)

The reporting of age one year older than true age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in calendar year 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth.

These shortcomings were minimized in Census 2000 because age was usually calculated from exact date of birth and because respondents were specifically asked to provide their age as of April 1, 2000. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

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**Comparability.** Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data were not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In 2000, each individual has both an age and an exact date of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, people of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as “imputation.” The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see “Accuracy of the Data.”)

## **Group Quarters**

All people not living in housing units are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. We recognize two general categories of people in group quarters: (1) institutionalized population and (2) noninstitutionalized population.

**Institutionalized population.** Includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such people are classified as “patients or inmates” of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of people in the institution. Generally, the institutionalized population is restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of institution.** The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions that specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions that had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans’ Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in “mental (psychiatric) hospitals”; in general hospital wards for people with chronic diseases, patients were classified in “other hospitals for the chronically ill.” Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional institutions.* Includes prisons, federal detention centers, military disciplinary barracks and jails, police lockups, halfway houses used for correctional purposes, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons.* Where people convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) “federal” (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) “state.” In census products this category includes federal detention centers. Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by departments of correction or similar agencies, or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal detention centers.* Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include: detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and state and federal prisons.

*Military disciplinary barracks and jails.* Operated by military police and used to hold people awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local jails and other confinement facilities.* Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold people beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours and police lockups operated by county and city police that hold people for 48 hours or less only if they

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have not been formally charged in court. Also, includes work farms used to hold people awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but not by state governments).

*Halfway houses.* Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other types of correctional institutions.* Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol or drug abuse.

**Nursing homes.** Comprises a heterogeneous group of places providing continuous nursing and other services to patients. The majority of patients are elderly, although people who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with nursing care.

**Mental (psychiatric) hospitals.** Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally trained staff.

**Hospitals or wards for chronically ill.** Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards; wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill; neurological wards; hospices and homes for chronically ill patients; wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases; and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. In some census products, patients in hospitals or wards for the chronically ill are classified in three categories: (1) military hospitals or wards for chronically ill, (2) other hospitals or wards for chronically ill, and (3) hospices or homes for chronically ill.

**Schools, hospitals, or wards for the mentally retarded.** Includes those institutions, such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally trained staff.

**Schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped.** Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for people with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims and to people with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy.

**Hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse.** Includes hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally trained staff.

**Wards in general hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.** Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), and surgical wards of hospitals and wards for people with infectious diseases. If not shown separately, this category includes wards in military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.

**Wards in military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.** (See above definition for "Wards in general hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.")



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**Juvenile institutions.** Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for abused, dependent, and neglected children.* Includes orphanages and other institutions that provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children.

*Residential treatment centers.* Includes those institutions that primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training schools for juvenile delinquents.* Includes residential training schools or homes and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public training schools for juvenile delinquents.* Usually operated by a state agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private training schools.* Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention centers.* Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Noninstitutionalized population.** Includes people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Group homes.* Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses not operated for correctional purposes; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the mentally ill.* Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the mentally retarded.* Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded.

*Homes for the physically handicapped.* Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. People with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded.

*Homes or halfway houses for drug/alcohol abuse.* Includes people with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to people suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be reentering the work force.

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*Other group homes.* Includes people with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and maternity homes for unwed mothers. Most of these types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for people who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly. The maternity homes for unwed mothers provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and postnatal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Religious group quarters.* Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College quarters off campus.* Includes university-owned off-campus housing, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students who do not have their families living with them. In census products, people in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

*College dormitories.* Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. College dormitory housing includes university-owned, on-campus and off-campus housing for unmarried residents.

*Military quarters.* Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and people being held in military disciplinary barracks were included as part of the institutionalized population.

*Agriculture workers' dormitories.* Includes people in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms." (A tree farm is an area of forest land managed to ensure continuous commercial production.)

*Other workers' dormitories.* Includes people in logging camps, construction workers' camps, fire-house dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Dormitories for nurses and interns in general and military hospitals.* Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members, excluding patients. If not shown separately, dormitories for nurses and interns in general and military hospitals are included in the category "Staff Residents of Institutions."

*Job corps and vocational training facilities.* Includes facilities that provide a full-time, year-round residential program offering a comprehensive array of training, education, and supportive services, including supervised dormitory housing, meals, and counseling for at-risk youth ages 16 through 24.

*Emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities).* Includes people without conventional housing who stayed overnight on March 27, 2000, in permanent and emergency housing, missions, Salvation Army shelters, transitional shelters, hotels and motels used to shelter people without conventional housing, and similar places known to have people without conventional housing staying overnight. Also included are shelters that operate on a first come, first-serve basis where people must leave in the morning and have no guaranteed bed for the next night OR where people know that they have a bed for a specified period of time (even if they leave the building every day). Shelters also include facilities that provide temporary shelter during extremely cold weather (such as churches). If shown, this category also includes shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing.

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*Shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing.* Includes shelters/group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles. In census products, this category is included with emergency and transitional housing.

*Shelters for abused women (shelters against domestic violence or family crisis centers).* Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In census products, this category is included with “other non-institutional group quarters.”

*Soup kitchens.* Includes soup kitchens, food lines, and programs distributing prepared breakfasts, lunches, or dinners on March 28, 2000. These programs may be organized as food service lines, bag or box lunches, or tables where people are seated, then served by program personnel. These programs may or may not have a place for clients to sit and eat the meal. In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters.” This category excludes regularly scheduled mobile food vans.

*Regularly scheduled mobile food vans.* Includes mobile food vans that are regularly scheduled to visit designated street locations for the primary purpose of providing food to people without conventional housing. In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations.* Includes geographically identifiable outdoor locations open to the elements where there is evidence that people who do not usually receive services at soup kitchens, shelters, and mobile food vans lived on March 29, 2000, without paying to stay there. Sites must have a specific location description that allowed a census enumeration team to physically locate the site; for example, “the Brooklyn Bridge at the corner of Bristol Drive” or “the 700 block of Taylor Street behind the old warehouse.” Excludes pay-for-use campgrounds; drop-in centers; post offices; hospital emergency rooms; and commercial sites, including all-night theaters and all-night diners. In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Crews of maritime vessels.* Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Residential facilities providing “protective oversight.”* Includes facilities providing assistance to people with disabilities.

*Staff residents of institutions.* Includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other nonhousehold living situations.* Includes people with no usual home elsewhere enumerated at locations, such as YMCAs, YWCAs, and hostels. People enumerated at those places that did not have a usual home elsewhere are included in this category.

*Living quarters for victims of natural disasters.* Includes living quarters for people temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Comparability.** For Census 2000, the definition of the institutionalized population was consistent with the definition used in the 1990 census. As in 1990, the definition of “care” only includes people under organized medical or formally authorized, supervised care or custody.

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

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Several changes have occurred in the tabulation of specific types of group quarters. In Census 2000, police lockups were included with local jails and other confinement facilities, and homes for unwed mothers were included in "Other group homes"; in 1990, these categories were shown separately. For the first time, Census 2000 tabulates separately the following types of group quarters: military hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, hospices or homes for the chronically ill, wards in military hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere, wards in general hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere, and job corps and vocational training facilities. For Census 2000, rooming and boarding houses were classified as housing units rather than group quarters as in 1990.

As in 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of people sharing the dormitory. In 1980, ten or more unrelated people had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on people in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

The phrase "institutionalized persons" in 1990 data products was changed to "institutionalized population" for Census 2000. In 1990, the Census Bureau used the phrase "other persons in group quarters" for people living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 2000, this group is referred to as the "noninstitutionalized population." The phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions in both 1990 and 2000.

In Census 2000, the category "emergency and transitional shelters" includes emergency shelters, transitional shelters, and shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing. Those people tabulated at shelters for abused women, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations were included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters." Each of these categories were enumerated from March 27-29, 2000, during Service-Based Enumeration. (For more information on the "Service-Based Enumeration" operation, see "Collection and Processing Procedures.")

### **Hispanic or Latino**

The data on the Hispanic or Latino population were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. The terms "Spanish," "Hispanic origin," and "Latino" are used interchangeably. Some respondents identify with all three terms while others may identify with only one of these three specific terms. Hispanics or Latinos who identify with the terms "Spanish," "Hispanic," or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire ("Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban") as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino." People who do not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino" are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Dominican Republic, or people identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. All write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" category were coded.

Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the origin of the householder. In all cases where the origin of households, families, or occupied housing units is classified as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino, the origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

If an individual could not provide a Hispanic origin response, their origin was assigned using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if origin was missing for a natural-born daughter in the household, then either the origin of the householder, another natural-born child, or spouse of the householder was assigned. If Hispanic origin was not reported for anyone in the household, the Hispanic origin of a householder in a previously processed household with the same race was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in "Accuracy of the Data" and is similar to those used in 1990, except for Census 2000 race and Spanish surnames were used to assist in assigning an origin (see the "Comparability" section below also).

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**Comparability.** There are two important changes to the Hispanic origin question for Census 2000. First, the sequence of the race and Hispanic origin questions for Census 2000 differs from that in 1990; in 1990, the race question preceded the Hispanic origin question. Testing prior to Census 2000 indicated that response to the Hispanic origin question could be improved by placing it before the race question without affecting the response to the race question. Second, there is an instruction preceding the Hispanic origin question indicating that respondents should answer both the Hispanic origin and the race questions. This instruction was added to give emphasis to the distinct concepts of the Hispanic origin and race questions, and to emphasize the need for both pieces of information.

Furthermore, there has been a change in the processing of the Hispanic origin and race responses. In the 1990 census, respondents provided Hispanic origin responses in the race question and race responses in the Hispanic origin question. In 1990, the Hispanic origin question and the race question had separate edits; therefore, although information may have been present on the questionnaire, it was not fully utilized due to the discrete nature of the edits. However, for Census 2000 there is a joint race and Hispanic origin edit, which can utilize Hispanic origin and race information that was reported in the inappropriate question.

## **Household Type and Relationship**

### ***Household***

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

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Average household size.** A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where household members are tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, household members are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### ***Relationship to Householder***

The phrase “Coverage Improvement Adjustment” was included in the table outlines and the technical documentation before the review, analysis, and recommendation on whether to adjust Census 2000 data for coverage improvement was completed. As the data are not adjusted, a zero (0) will appear. This phrase does not refer to any other outreach or collection operations that were introduced to improve coverage in Census 2000.

**Householder.** The data on relationship to householder were derived from the question “How is this person related to Person 1,” which was asked of Persons 2 and higher in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder (Person 1). In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person in the household, any household member 15 years old or over could be designated as the householder (that is, Person 1).

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: family householders and nonfamily householders. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all of the people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

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**Spouse (husband/wife).** Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes people in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages. The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. Marital status categories cannot be inferred from the 100-percent tabulations since the marital status item was not included on the 100-percent form.

**Child.** Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-born son/daughter.* A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child.

*Adopted son/daughter.* A son or daughter of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

*Stepson/stepdaughter.* A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

*Own child.* A child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consist of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consist of sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age and who have never been married, therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other people under 18 years of age in the household, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

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

*Grandchild.* The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/sister.* The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent.* The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Parent-in-law” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent-in-law.* Includes the mother-in-law or father-in-law of the householder.

*Son-in-law/daughter-in-law.* By definition, these are spouses of the children of the householder.

*Other relatives.* Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, cousin, and so forth).

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

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*Roomer, boarder.* Includes roomers or boarders, who live in a room in the household of Person 1 (householder). Some sort of cash or noncash payment (e.g., chores) is usually made for their living accommodations.

*Housemate or roommate.* A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily to share expenses.

*Unmarried partner.* A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Foster child.* Foster children are people under 18 placed by the local government in a household to receive parental care. They may be living in the household for just a brief period or for several years. Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder. If the foster child is also related to the householder, the child should be classified as that specific relative.

*Other nonrelatives.* A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for the age and sex for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

### **Unrelated Individual**

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

### **Family Type**

A family includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or an “other family” according to the presence of a spouse. “Other family” is further broken out according to the sex of the householder. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship that were asked on a 100-percent basis.

**Married-couple family.** A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

#### **Other family**

*Male householder, no wife present.* A family with a male householder and no spouse of the householder present.

*Female householder, no husband present.* A family with a female householder and no spouse of the householder present.

*Nonfamily household.* A householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Average family size.** A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where this measure is tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to that of the householder rather than to the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

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## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a householder and an “unmarried partner.” An “unmarried partner” can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An “unmarried partner” in an “unmarried-partner household” is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

**Comparability.** The 1990 relationship category “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” has been replaced by “Natural-born son/daughter” and “Adopted son/daughter.” The following categories have been added: “Parent-in-law” and “Son-in-law/daughter-in-law.” The 1990 nonrelative category, “Roomer, boarder, foster child” has been replaced by two categories, “Roomer, boarder” and “Foster child.” In 2000, foster children had to be in the local governments’ foster care system to be so classified. In 1990, foster children were estimated to be those children in households who were not related to the householder nor who had any people over 18 who may have been their parents. In 1990, stepchildren who were adopted by the householder were still classified as stepchildren. In 2000, stepchildren who were legally adopted by the householder were classified as adopted children.

## Race

The data on race were derived from answers to the question on race that was asked of all people. The concept of race, as used by the Census Bureau, reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups.

The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, Federal Register Notice entitled, “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories are described below with a sixth category, “Some other race,” added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races.

If an individual did not provide a race response, the race or races of the householder or other household members were assigned using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the race or races of the householder, another natural-born child, or the spouse of the householder were assigned. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race or races of a householder in a previously processed household were assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in “Accuracy of the Data.”

**White.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “White” or report entries, such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black or African American.** A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “Black, African Am., or Negro,” or provide written entries, such as African American, Afro American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

**American Indian or Alaska Native.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who classified themselves as described below.

*American Indian.* Includes people who indicated their race as “American Indian,” entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.



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*American Indian tribe.* Respondents who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations. The information on tribe is based on self identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of federally or state-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary files. The information for Census 2000 is derived from the American Indian Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census that was updated based on a December 1997 Federal Register Notice, entitled "Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Service From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs," Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

*Alaska Native.* Includes written responses of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Alaska Indians as well as entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, Yupik, Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian. The Alaska tribes are the Alaskan Athabascan, Tlingit, and Haida. The information for Census 2000 is based on the American Indian Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census, which was expanded to list the individual Alaska Native Villages when provided as a written response for race.

**Asian.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian."

*Asian Indian.* Includes people who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" or identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Chinese.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Chinese" or who identify themselves as Cantonese, or Chinese American. In some census tabulations, written entries of Taiwanese are included with Chinese while in others they are shown separately.

*Filipino.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Filipino" or who report entries such as Filipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Japanese" or who report entries such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Korean.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Korean" or who provide a response of Korean American.

*Vietnamese.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Vietnamese" or who provide a response of Vietnamese American.

*Cambodian.* Includes people who provide a response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong.* Includes people who provide a response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian.* Includes people who provide a response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai.* Includes people who provide a response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian.* Includes people who provide a response of Bangladeshi; Bhutanese; Burmese; Indochinese; Indonesian; Iwo Jiman; Madagascar; Malaysian; Maldivian; Nepalese; Okinawan; Pakistani; Singaporean; Sri Lankan; or Other Asian, specified and Other Asian, not specified.

**Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan," and "Other Pacific Islander."

*Native Hawaiian.* Includes people who indicate their race as "Native Hawaiian" or who identify themselves as "Part Hawaiian" or "Hawaiian."

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*Guamanian or Chamorro.* Includes people who indicate their race as such, including written entries of Chamorro or Guam.

*Samoan.* Includes people who indicate their race as “Samoan” or who identify themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Other Pacific Islander.* Includes people who provide a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group, such as Carolinian, Chuukese (Trukese), Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Pohnpeian, Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tokelauan, Tongan, Yapese, or Pacific Islander, not specified.

**Some other race.** Includes all other responses not included in the “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “Asian,” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multi-racial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the “Some other race” write-in space are included in this category.

**Two or more races.** People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire are collapsed into the five minimum race groups identified by the OMB, and the Census Bureau “Some other race” category. For data product purposes, “Two or more races” refers to combinations of two or more of the following race categories:

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

There are 57 possible combinations (see Figure B-1) involving the race categories shown above. Thus, according to this approach, a response of “White” and “Asian” was tallied as two or more races, while a response of “Japanese” and “Chinese” was not because “Japanese” and “Chinese” are both Asian responses. Tabulations of responses involving reporting of two or more races within the American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories are available in other data products.

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

In other presentations on race, data are shown for the total number of people who reported one of the six categories alone or in combination with one or more other race categories. For example, the category “Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races” includes people who reported Asian alone and people who reported Asian in combination with White, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race. This number, therefore, represents the maximum number of people who reported as Asian in the question on race. When this data presentation is used, the individual race categories will add to more than the total population because people may be included in more than one category.

**Coding of write-in entries.** During 100-percent processing of Census 2000 questionnaires, subject-matter specialists reviewed and coded written entries from four response categories on the race item American Indian or Alaska Native, Other Asian, Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race. The Other Asian and Other Pacific Islander response categories shared the same write-in area on the questionnaire.

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**Comparability.** The data on race in Census 2000 are not directly comparable to those collected in previous censuses. The October 1997 revised standards issued by the OMB led to changes in the question on race for Census 2000. The Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal data were the first to reflect these changes. First, respondents were allowed to select more than one category for race. Second, the sequence of the questions on race and Hispanic origin changed. In 1990, the question on race (Item 4) preceded the question on Hispanic origin (Item 7) with two intervening questions. For Census 2000, the question on race immediately follows the question on Hispanic origin. Third, there were terminology changes to the response categories, such as spelling out “American” instead of “Amer.” for the American Indian or Alaska Native category; and adding “Native” to the Hawaiian response category. The 1990 category “Other race” was renamed “Some other race.”

Other differences that may affect comparability involve the individual categories on the Census 2000 questionnaire. The 1990 category, “Asian and Pacific Islander” was separated into two categories, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.” Accordingly, on the Census 2000 questionnaire, there were seven Asian categories and four Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories. The two residual categories, “Other Asian” and “Other Pacific Islander,” replaced the 1990 single category “Other API.” The 1990 categories “American Indian,” “Eskimo,” and “Aleut” were combined into “American Indian and Alaska Native.” American Indians and Alaska Natives can report one or more tribes.

As in 1990, people who reported a Hispanic or Latino ethnicity in the question on race and did not mark a specific race category were classified in the “Some other race” category (“Other race” in 1990). They commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Latino. In the 1970 census, most of these responses were included in the “White” category. In addition, some ethnic entries that in 1990 may have been coded as White or Black are now shown in the “Some other race” group.

For Puerto Rico, separate questions on race and Hispanic origin were included on their Census 2000 questionnaire, identical to the questions used in the United States. The 1950 census was the last census to include these questions on the Puerto Rico questionnaire.

Census 2000 included an automated review, computer edit, and coding operation on a 100-percent basis for the write-in responses to the race question, similar to that used in the 1990 census. Write-in responses such as Laotian or Thai, and Guamanian or Tongan were reviewed, coded, and tabulated as “Other Asian” and “Other Pacific Islander,” respectively, in the census. All tribal entries were coded as either American Indian or as Alaska Native.

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

1. White; Black or African American
2. White; American Indian and Alaska Native
3. White; Asian
4. White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
5. White; Some other race
6. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native
7. Black; Asian
8. Black; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
9. Black; Some other race
10. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
11. American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
12. American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race
13. Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
14. Asian; Some other race
15. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
16. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native
17. White; Black; Asian
18. White; Black; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

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

19. White; Black; Some other race
20. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
21. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
22. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race
23. White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
24. White; Asian; Some other race
25. White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
26. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
27. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
28. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race
29. Black; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
30. Black; Asian; Some other race
31. Black; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
32. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
33. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race
34. American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
35. Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
36. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
37. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
38. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race
39. White; Black; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
40. White; Black; Asian; Some other race
41. White; Black; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
42. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
43. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race
44. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
45. White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
46. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
47. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race
48. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
49. Black; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
50. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
51. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
52. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race
53. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
54. White; Black; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
55. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
56. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
57. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race

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## Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. Individuals were asked to mark either “male” or “female” to indicate their sex. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person’s given (i.e., first) name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see “Accuracy of the Data.”)

**Sex ratio.** A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability.** A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### Living Quarters

Living quarters are either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of “Group Quarters” under “Population Characteristics.”) Living quarters are usually found in structures intended for residential use, but also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use as well as in places such as tents, vans, emergency and transition shelters, dormitories, and barracks.

**Housing unit.** A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and that have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), vans, tents, and the like are housing units only if they are occupied as someone’s usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers’ lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Also excluded from the housing inventory are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Occupied housing unit.** A housing unit is occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.

Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, people who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

If any of the occupants in rooming or boarding houses, congregate housing, or continuing care facilities live separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

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**Vacant housing unit.** A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place.

Vacant units are excluded from the housing inventory if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements. Also excluded are vacant units with a sign that they are condemned or they are to be demolished.

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

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

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

In 1960, 1970, and 1980, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and other similar places where 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents were counted as part of the housing inventory. We intended to classify these vacant units as housing units in the 1990 census. However, an evaluation of the data collection procedures prior to the 1990 census indicated that the concept of permanency was a difficult and confusing procedure for enumerators to apply correctly. Consequently, in the 1990 census, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were not counted as housing units. In Census 2000, we continued the procedure adopted in 1990.

### **Average Household Size of Owner-Occupied Unit**

A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in owner-occupied housing units by the number of owner-occupied housing units.

### **Average Household Size of Renter-Occupied Unit**

A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the number of renter-occupied housing units.

### **Tenure**

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

**Owner occupied.** A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is Person 1 on the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household

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with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement, such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information is collected on the long-form questionnaire.

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

**Comparability.** Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or loan, or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage. In Census 2000, we continued with the same tenure categories used in the 1990 census.

### **Vacancy Status**

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

**For rent.** These are vacant units offered “for rent” and vacant units offered either “for rent or for sale.”

**For sale only.** These are vacant units offered “for sale only,” including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered “for sale only.”

**Rented or sold, not occupied.** If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as “rented or sold, not occupied.”

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

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

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

**Available housing.** Available housing units are vacant units that are for sale only or for rent.

**Available housing vacancy rate.** The proportion of the housing inventory that is available for sale only or for rent. It is computed by dividing the number of available units by the sum of the occupied units and the number of available units, and then multiplying by 100.

**Homeowner vacancy rate.** The proportion of the homeowner housing inventory that is vacant for sale. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and vacant units that are for sale only, and then multiplying by 100.

**Rental vacancy rate.** The proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant for rent. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent, and then multiplying by 100.

**Comparability.** Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. Since 1990, we have used the category “For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.” In earlier censuses, separate categories were used to collect data on these types of vacant units. Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. Beginning in 1990 and continuing into Census 2000, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## DERIVED MEASURES

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

### Average

See Mean.

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. This is the form of interpolation used to calculate median age.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum (or aggregate) of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, average family size is obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders). (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many of the population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value (if  $n$  is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if  $n$  is even) in an ordered list of  $n$  data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. Each median is calculated using a standard distribution. (See also “Interpolation.”)

For data products in publication or display table format, if the median falls within the upper interval of an open-ended distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+), or if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-).



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For products on CD-ROM and products that can be downloaded by a user as data files (no text, just numbers), if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value, but with no plus or minus symbol.

**Percentage**

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

**Rate**

This is a measure of occurrences in a given period of time divided by the possible number of occurrences during that period. Rates are sometimes presented as percentages.

# Appendix C.

## Data Collection and Processing Procedures

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### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her “usual residence” in Census 2000. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person’s legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of people whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that people were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 2000).

#### United States

**Enumeration rules.** Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person’s legal status or citizenship. As in previous censuses, people specifically excluded from the census were citizens of foreign countries temporarily traveling or visiting in the United States who had not established a residence.

Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States. With some exceptions, Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in Census 2000. U.S. military personnel and federal civilian employees stationed outside the United States, and their dependents living with them, are included in the population counts for the 50 states for purposes of Congressional apportionment but are excluded from all other tabulations for states and their subdivisions. The counts of overseas U.S. military personnel,

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federal civilian employees, and their dependents were obtained from administrative records maintained by the employing federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas who were not affiliated with the U.S. government were not included in the census.

**Residence rules.** Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on Census Day.

People temporarily away from their usual residence on Census Day, such as on a vacation or business trip, were to be counted at their usual residence.

**Armed forces personnel in the United States.** Members of the U.S. Armed Forces were counted at their usual residence (the place where they lived and slept most of the time), whether it was on or off the military installation. Family members of armed forces personnel were counted at their usual residence (for example, with the armed forces person or at another location).

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard vessel with a U.S. homeport were given the opportunity to report an onshore residence where they usually stayed when they were off the ship. Those who reported an onshore residence were counted there; those who did not were counted at their vessel's homeport.

**Personnel on U.S. flag merchant vessels.** Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in a U.S. port, sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, or sailing from a U.S. port to a Puerto Rico port were counted at their usual onshore residence if they reported one. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were assigned as follows:

- The U.S. port, if the vessel was docked there on Census Day.
- The port of departure, if the ship was sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, or from a U.S. port to a Puerto Rico port.

Crews of U.S. merchant ships docked in a foreign port (including the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam), sailing from one foreign port to another foreign port, sailing from a U.S. port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a U.S. port were not included in the census.

**People away at school.** College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**People in institutions.** People under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in federal or state prisons; local jails; federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing or convalescent homes for the aged or dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill; or in drug/alcohol recovery facilities were counted at these places.

**People in general hospitals.** People in general hospitals or wards (including Veterans Affairs hospitals) on Census Day were counted at their usual residence. Newborn babies were counted at the residence where they would be living.

**People in shelters.** People staying on Census Day at emergency or transitional shelters with sleeping facilities for people without housing, such as for abused women or runaway or neglected youth, were counted at the shelter.

**People with multiple residences.** People who lived at more than one residence during the week, month, or year were counted at the place where they lived most of the time. For example, commuter workers living away part of the week while working were counted at the residence where they stayed most of the week. Likewise, people who lived in one state but spent the winter in another state with a warmer climate (“snowbirds”) were to be counted at the residence where they lived most of the year.

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**People away from their usual residence on Census Day.** Temporary, migrant, or seasonal workers who did not report a usual U.S. residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day.

In some areas, natural disasters (hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, and so forth) displaced households from their usual place of residence. If these people reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

People away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## **Puerto Rico**

**Enumeration rules.** Each person whose usual residence was in Puerto Rico was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. As in previous censuses, people specifically excluded from the census were citizens of foreign countries temporarily traveling or visiting in Puerto Rico who had not established a residence.

Americans usually living in Puerto Rico but temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in Puerto Rico. Americans with a usual residence outside Puerto Rico were not counted as part of the Puerto Rico resident population.

**Residence rules.** Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on Census Day.

People temporarily away from their usual residence on Census Day were to be counted at their usual residence.

**Armed forces personnel in Puerto Rico.** Members of the U.S. Armed Forces were counted at their usual residence (the place where they lived and slept most of the time), whether it was on or off the military installation. Family members of armed forces personnel were counted at their usual residence (for example, with the armed forces person or at another location).

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard vessel with a Puerto Rico homeport were given the opportunity to report an onshore residence where they usually stayed when they were off the ship. Those who reported an onshore residence were counted there; those who did not were counted at their vessel's homeport.

**Personnel on U.S. flag merchant vessels.** Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in a Puerto Rico port, sailing from one Puerto Rico port to another Puerto Rico port, or sailing from a Puerto Rico port to a U.S. port were counted at their usual onshore residence if they reported one. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were assigned as follows:

- The Puerto Rico port if the vessel was docked there on Census Day.
- The port of departure if the ship was sailing from one Puerto Rico port to another Puerto Rico port or from a Puerto Rico port to a U.S. port.

Crews of U.S. merchant ships docked in a foreign port (including the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam), sailing from a Puerto Rico port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a Puerto Rico port were not included in the census.

**People away at school.** College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

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**People in institutions.** People under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in federal or state prisons; local jails; federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing or convalescent homes for the aged or dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill; or in drug/alcohol recovery facilities were counted at these places.

**People in general hospitals.** People in general hospitals or wards (including Veterans Affairs hospitals) on Census Day were counted at their usual residence. Newborn babies were counted at the residence where they would be living.

**People in shelters.** People staying on Census Day at emergency or transitional shelters with sleeping facilities for people without housing, such as for abused women or runaway or neglected youth, were counted at the shelter.

**People with multiple residences.** People who lived at more than one residence during the week, month, or year were counted at the place where they lived most of the time. For example, commuter workers living away part of the week while working were counted at the residence where they stayed most of the week.

**People away from their usual residence on Census Day.** Temporary, migrant, or seasonal workers who did not report a usual Puerto Rico residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day.

In some areas, natural disasters (hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, and so forth) displaced households from their usual place of residence. If these people reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

People away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## **MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE CENSUS 2000 PLAN**

The Census Bureau prepared the Census 2000 plan to ensure the most accurate decennial census legally possible. This plan included data collection from 100 percent of households and housing units. In addition, the plan included an extensive statistical operation to measure and correct overall and differential coverage of U.S. residents in Census 2000. This operation consisted of a scientific sample of approximately 300,000 housing units and used regional groupings to generate corrected counts. To ensure that Census 2000 will be both more accurate and more cost-effective than the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau reviewed its procedures with input from a wide array of experts. In addition, the Census Bureau and Department of Commerce officials held more than 100 briefings for the members of Congress and their staff on the plan for Census 2000. The result has been an innovative departure from past practices that substantially increased overall accuracy and addressed the differential undercount of children, renters, and minorities. At the same time, the new methods of enumeration saved money and delivered results more quickly. The major components of the plan for Census 2000 included:

### **1. The Master Address File**

To conduct Census 2000, the Census Bureau needed to identify and locate an estimated 118 million housing units in the Nation. The Census Bureau accomplished this goal by developing and maintaining the Master Address File (MAF). This vital operation took place with the assistance of the U.S. Postal Service (USPS); other federal agencies; tribal, state and local governments; community organizations; and by an intensive canvass of selected areas. The resulting file was more comprehensive than ever before.

In 1990, the Census Bureau relied on address lists purchased from vendors. As these lists were originally generated for marketing purposes, they proved to be less accurate in low-income areas. As a result, during the 1990 census, housing units were missed often enough to contribute notably to the undercount problem. Plans for Census 2000 were designed to address weaknesses found in the 1990 address list. The Census 2000 MAF started with the USPS address list, a list that

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does not discriminate against certain areas because of their marketing potential. Partnerships with state and local officials, community organizations, and tribal governments also played an important role in making sure the MAF is accurate; the local officials who knew the areas best helped develop the MAF. Finally, the Bureau made intensive efforts to create address lists in rural areas well in advance of the census.

**City-style addresses.** The USPS uses the term “city-style” for an address such as “123 Main Street,” even though such an address may occur in small towns and increasingly along country roads. In areas where the USPS delivers mail primarily to city-style addresses, the Census Bureau created the MAF by combining addresses from the 1990 Census Address Control File with those addresses in the USPS Delivery Sequence File (DSF). The DSF is a national file of individual delivery point addresses. As part of a cooperative agreement, the USPS provided the Census Bureau with updated DSFs on a regular basis. The Bureau then located these addresses in its computer mapping system called TIGER® (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing). If an address could not be located, the location was researched and resolved through an office operation or through assistance from local partners. As a result of this research, the Bureau identified new features and corrected and added address ranges to the TIGER® database.

**Noncity-style addresses.** In late 1998 and early 1999, the Census Bureau launched a comprehensive effort to canvass areas where most residences did not have city-style addresses. Over 30,000 canvassers visited approximately 22 million residences without a street address to enter their locations in the TIGER® system. The combination of innovative use of computer data and technology along with these visits allowed the Bureau to construct the most accurate address list ever, giving field enumerators more time to meet other challenges presented by the 2000 count.

**Remote areas.** In a few extremely remote and sparsely settled areas, census enumerators created the address list at the time of the initial census data collection while canvassing their assignment area and picking up or completing unaddressed questionnaires that the USPS previously had delivered to each household.

**Nontraditional living quarters.** A separate operation built an inventory of all facilities that were not traditional living quarters; for example, prisons and hospitals. The Bureau interviewed an official at each location using a Facility Questionnaire. The responses to the questionnaire identified each group quarters and any housing units associated with the location. The Bureau classified each group quarters and its associated housing units at the location according to whether they would be enumerated as part of special place enumeration or through regular enumeration. The Bureau added these group quarters and housing units to the MAF and linked them to the TIGER® database.

**Local government partnerships.** The Bureau relied on local knowledge to build the MAF. State, local, and tribal governments; regional and metropolitan planning agencies; and related nongovernmental organizations were encouraged to submit locally developed and maintained city-style address lists to the Census Bureau to enhance the MAF. The Bureau matched the local lists both to the MAF and TIGER® database and verified the status of each newly identified address through ongoing matches to updated address information from the USPS, other independent sources, and its own field operations. The Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program was a partnership that allowed local and tribal governments to designate a liaison to review the portion of the MAF that covered their jurisdiction to help ensure its completeness. After processing the LUCA input, the Census Bureau provided feedback on the status of the adds, deletes, and corrections of addresses to the liaisons. The updated address list then was used to deliver census questionnaires.

## 2. Public Outreach and Marketing

In 1990, the mail response rate dropped in spite of the Census Bureau’s support of a public service announcement (PSA) effort that aired donated advertisements. Part of this drop was caused by the Bureau’s inability to ensure that PSAs were broadcast at optimum times and in appropriate

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markets. An evaluation of the 1990 PSA campaign noted that the ads were seldom placed at optimal times because decisions about when to air PSAs rested with local radio and television stations. Sixty percent of the U.S. population received 91 percent of the census advertising impact; 40 percent received only 9 percent. Based on its studies of prior outreach campaigns, the Bureau concluded that the professional control of a paid media campaign would produce the best results. Census 2000 launched a vigorous public outreach campaign to educate everyone about the importance of being counted. Among the improvements in public outreach and marketing were:

**Partnerships/targeted community outreach.** The Census Bureau built partnerships with local and tribal governments, businesses, and community groups to get the word out, to endorse the census, and to encourage constituents to respond. Beginning in 1996 and expanding in 1998, the Bureau hired government and community specialists to build relationships with local community and service-based organizations, focusing on groups representing traditionally undercounted populations. The Bureau deployed an extensive outreach program to reach schools, public sector employees, American Indians, and religious organizations. Businesses, nonprofit groups, and labor organizations also were asked to endorse participation and to publicize the census through employee newsletters, inserts with paychecks, and through communications with members and local chapters.

**Direct mail.** The census questionnaire and related materials delivered to individual addresses carried the same themes and messages as the overall campaign.

**Public relations.** The Census Bureau used public meetings and the news media to inform the public about the value of the census and to encourage response. Communications specialists were assigned to each field office to perform media outreach, to respond to media inquiries, and to coordinate the dissemination of the Census 2000 message. In many communities, the Census Bureau established local broadcaster/news director committees to emphasize Census 2000 to television viewers and radio listeners through broadcast segments and editorials in newspapers.

**Paid advertising.** The Census Bureau planned a targeted campaign to reach everyone through ads in newspapers, magazines, billboards, posters, radio, and television. A private advertising firm designed and implemented the Census 2000 advertising campaign. The Census Bureau conducted a first-ever paid advertising campaign, including a national media campaign aimed at increasing mail response. The campaign included advertising directed at raising mail response rates among historically undercounted populations, with special messages targeted to hard-to-enumerate populations. Advertising also focused on encouraging cooperation during the nonresponse follow-up procedures.

**Media public relations.** The Census Bureau assigned media specialists to the regional census centers to cultivate local press contacts and respond to local media inquiries.

**Promotion and special events.** A variety of special events, including parades, athletic events and public services television documentaries were cosponsored by state, local, and tribal governments and by community organizations and businesses to motivate people to respond.

**More ways to respond.** In 2000, in addition to mailing the census questionnaires, the Census Bureau made the forms available in stores and malls, in civic or community centers, in schools, and in other locations frequented by the public. A well-publicized, toll-free telephone number was available for those who wished to respond to the census by telephone. People also had the option to respond to the short form via the Internet.

**Multiple languages.** In 2000, as in all prior decennial censuses, questionnaires were in English (the Census Bureau has made Spanish-language questionnaires available in the past). However, for the first time in a decennial census, households had the option to request and receive questionnaires in five other languages (Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese). In addition, questionnaire assistance booklets were available in 49 languages.

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### **3. Questionnaire Mailout/Mailback**

In Census 2000, the questionnaire mailout/mailback system was the primary means of census-taking, as it has been since 1970. The short form was delivered to approximately 83 percent of all housing units. The short form asked only the basic population and housing questions, while the long form included additional questions on the characteristics of each person and of the housing unit. The long form was delivered to a sample of approximately 17 percent of all housing units.

USPS letter carriers delivered questionnaires to the vast majority of housing units that had city-style addresses. In areas without such addresses, enumerators hand delivered addressed census questionnaires to each housing unit. In very remote or sparsely populated areas, enumerators visited each housing unit and picked up or completed unaddressed questionnaires that the USPS previously delivered to each unit.

### **4. Collecting Data on Populations Living in Nontraditional Households**

During a decennial census, the Census Bureau not only counts people living in houses and apartments, but also must count people who live in group quarters and other nontraditional housing units, as well as people with no usual residence. These units include nursing homes, group homes, college dormitories, migrant and seasonal farm worker camps, military barracks or installations, American Indian reservations, and remote areas in Alaska.

Some of the methods that were used for these special populations are listed below:

- The Census Bureau designed an operation for Census 2000 called Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) to improve the count of individuals who might not be included through standard enumeration methods. The SBE operation was conducted in selected service locations, such as shelters and soup kitchens, and at targeted outdoor locations.
- Another special operation counted highly transient individuals living at recreational vehicle campgrounds and parks, commercial or public campgrounds, marinas, and even workers' quarters at fairs and carnivals.
- The Census Bureau worked with tribal officials to select the appropriate data collection methodologies for American Indian reservations.
- Remote areas of Alaska, often accessible only by small airplanes, snowmobiles, four wheel-drive vehicles, or dogsleds, were enumerated beginning in mid-February. This special timing permitted travel to these areas while conditions are most favorable.
- The Census Bureau worked with the Department of Defense and the U.S. Coast Guard to count individuals living on military installations, and with the U.S. Maritime Administration to identify maritime vessels for enumeration.

### **5. Collecting Long Form Data to Meet Federal Requirements**

The census is the only data gathering effort that collects the same information from enough people to get comparable data for every geographic area in the United States. The Census Bureau has used the long form on a sample basis since 1940 to collect more data, while reducing overall respondent burden. The Census 2000 long form asked questions addressing the same 7 subjects that appeared on the short form, plus an additional 27 subjects which were either specifically required by law to be included in the census or were required in order to implement other federal programs.

### **6. Retrieving and Processing the Data From the Returned Forms**

The Census Bureau contracted with the private sector to secure the best available data capture technology. This technology allowed the Census Bureau to control, manage, and process Census 2000 data more efficiently.

The Census 2000 Data Capture System has been a complex network of operational controls and processing routines. The Census Bureau recorded a full electronic image of many of the questionnaires, sorted mail-return questionnaires automatically, used optical mark recognition for all check-box items, and used optical character recognition to capture write-in character based data



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items. The system allowed the Census Bureau to reduce the logistical burdens associated with handling large volumes of paper questionnaires. Once forms were checked in, prepared, and scanned, all subsequent operations were accomplished using the electronic image and data capture.

## **7. Matching and Unduplication**

One of the main goals of Census 2000 was to make it simpler for people to be counted by having census forms available in public locations and providing multiple language translations. Responses also were accepted over the telephone and, for the short form only, on the Internet. These options made it easier for everyone to be counted, but increased the possibility of multiple responses for a given person and household. Advances in computer technology in the areas of computer storage, retrieval, and matching, along with image capture and recognition, gave the Census Bureau the flexibility to provide multiple response options without incurring undue risk to the accuracy of the resulting census data. Unduplication of multiple responses in past censuses required massive clerical operations. Modern technology allowed the Census Bureau to spot and eliminate multiple responses from the same household.

## **8. Geographic Database Development—TIGER®**

The Census Bureau's TIGER® (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) system provided the geographic structure for the control of the data collection, tabulation, and dissemination operations for Census 2000. The TIGER® system links each living quarter to a spatial location, each location to a specific geographic area, and each geographic area to the correct name or number and attributes. The database constantly changes; for example, when new streets are built and the names and address ranges of existing streets change. To ensure that the TIGER® database is complete and correct, the Census Bureau works with other federal agencies; state, local and tribal governments; and other public and private groups to update both its inventory of geographic features and its depiction of the boundaries, names, and attributes of the various geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data.

The Census Bureau obtains updates to the features in the TIGER® system, including associated address ranges, from its various address list improvement activities, from partnership efforts like the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program, from digital files provided by some local and tribal governments, and from local and tribal governments in response to a preview of the census map of their jurisdictions.

As a part of updating the TIGER® system, the Census Bureau conducted boundary surveys in 1998 and 1999 to determine the boundaries that were in effect on January 1, 2000, which were the official Census 2000 boundaries for functioning governments. The Census Bureau also relied on other programs to update the TIGER® boundaries data, including a program that allowed local or tribal officials to review proposed Census 2000 boundaries a program that allowed local and tribal participants the opportunity to delineate Census 2000 participant statistical areas (block groups, census county divisions, census designated places, and census tracts) and additional programs that offered participants the opportunity to identify other areas for which the Census Bureau would tabulate data (for example, traffic analysis zones).

## **9. Field Offices and Staffing**

The Census Bureau opened a national network of temporary offices from which employees collected and processed the data for Census 2000. Establishing the office network required, for most offices, the leasing of office space, purchasing furniture and equipment, purchasing and installing computer hardware and software, and establishing voice and data line connections. The plan for the office structure included:

- **12 Regional Census Centers (RCCs).** Through a network of Census Field Offices, the RCCs managed all census field data collections operations, address listings, and address list enhancement for city-style address areas; coordinated the LUCA program; produced maps; updated TIGER®; worked with local participants in the Public Law 94–171 Redistricting Data Program; and recruited temporary staff.

- **402 Census Field Offices (CFOs).** Opened in September 1998, these offices helped with address listing; conducted local recruiting; and performed clerical review of completed field address listing work.
- **520 Local Census Offices (LCOs).** These offices produced enumerator maps and assignments; conducted local recruiting; conducted outreach and promotion; conducted group quarters and service-based enumeration activities; conducted update/leave and list/enumerate operations; conducted nonresponse follow-up, coverage improvement follow-up, and address verifications; and performed the block canvass operations.
- **3 New Data Capture Centers (DCCs).** These centers checked in mail returns, prepared questionnaires, and conducted data capture.
- **1 National Processing Center (NPC).** In addition to performing the functions of a Data Processing Center, it processed address listing data and performed coding of questionnaire data.

To conduct a successful Census 2000, the Census Bureau recruited and tested hundreds of thousands of applicants for a wide range of positions, such as local census office managers, enumerators, partnership specialists, media specialists, and clerks. This required an extraordinary recruiting effort throughout the country. Every job applicant was required to pass a written test and was screened for criminal history. Applicants selected for employment had to take an oath of office and sign an affidavit agreeing not to disclose census information.

Many factors converged to present the Census Bureau with unprecedented challenges in hiring, retraining, and training the necessary employees for Census 2000. To address this challenge, the Census Bureau implemented several new approaches:

- Innovative methods of setting pay and incentives.
- Expanding the potential labor force by working with other federal agencies and state agencies to reduce barriers presented by various income transfer programs, and encouraging recipients of these programs to work for the Census Bureau. Consistent with these efforts, the Census Bureau hired more welfare-to-work employees than any other federal agency.
- Earlier and expanded training for enumerators.

## 10. Data Collection: Basic Enumeration Strategy

To ensure that the Census Bureau obtained a completed questionnaire from every household, or as close to that as possible, the Census Bureau developed a ten-part, integrated enumeration strategy.

- The first part of this strategy ensured that a questionnaire was delivered to every housing unit, by one of three data collection methods:
  - **Mailout/mailback.** U.S. Postal Service delivered questionnaires to every “city style” housing unit with a street name and house number.
  - **Update/leave.** Census enumerators delivered questionnaires to housing units without street names and house numbers to be mailed back, mainly in rural areas, and corrected and updated the address list and maps for any additions or errors.
  - **List/enumerate.** In remote and sparsely populated areas, enumerators visited every housing unit and completed the enumeration as delivered.
- The second part of this strategy provided people with assistance, as needed, to complete and return their questionnaires.
  - **Telephone questionnaire assistance (TQA).** The Census Bureau operated a toll-free TQA system, in English, Spanish, and several other languages, providing automated touch-tone answers to common questions, personal operator answers to those requesting it, and special service for the hearing impaired to assist them in completing a short form. Callers also could request a questionnaire.

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- **Internet.** Respondents were able to access an Internet Web site to both receive assistance and, for short forms, submit their responses.
  - **Questionnaire assistance centers.** The Census Bureau opened Walk-In Questionnaire Assistance Centers in convenient locations to assist respondents with filling out questionnaires in person. Bilingual staff was available in these centers.
  - **Questionnaire assistance guides.** Questionnaire Assistance Guides were available in 49 languages.
  - The third part of this strategy provided a means for people who believed they had not received a questionnaire or were not included on one. Part of this operation was targeted to members of historically undercounted groups. The major element of this operation was the distribution of “Be Counted Questionnaires.” The Census Bureau distributed these questionnaires at public locations, such as Walk-In Questionnaire Assistance Centers and some public and private facilities, staffed with bilingual competencies when appropriate. These forms were available in English, Spanish, Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Tagalog.
  - The fourth part of this strategy was designed to enumerate people who did not live in traditional housing units, including group quarters situations, such as nursing homes and college dormitories; people living in migrant farm worker camps, on boats, on military installations; and federal employees living overseas. This part of the strategy was expanded further because the Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal results indicated that, compared to 1990, many more people did not live in traditional housing units.
    - **Group quarters enumeration.** This operation identified the location of all group living quarters and made advance visits to each group quarter. Census staff listed all residents in April 2000 and distributed questionnaire packets.
    - **Transient night operation.** Transient night enumerated people living a mobile lifestyle by visiting and interviewing people at racetracks, commercial or public campgrounds and those for recreational vehicles, fairs and carnivals, and marinas.
    - **Remote Alaska enumeration.** This operation sent out enumerators to deliver and complete questionnaires for people living in outlying or remote settlements in Alaska.
    - **Domestic military/maritime enumeration.** The Census Bureau, in cooperation with the Department of Defense and U.S. Coast Guard, identified living quarters and housing units on military installations and ships assigned to a U.S. home port and used appropriate enumeration methods.
    - **Overseas enumeration.** The Census Bureau, in cooperation with the Department of Defense and other departments, counted federal employees assigned overseas (including members of the armed forces) and their dependents, for apportionment purposes.
  - The fifth part of this strategy targeted people with no usual residence or address. This operation was conducted at selective service locations, such as shelters and soup kitchens and non-sheltered outdoor locations.
  - The sixth part of this strategy deployed special data collection methods to improve cooperation and enumeration in certain hard-to-enumerate areas.
    - Regional Census Centers used the planning database and their knowledge of local conditions to identify appropriate areas for targeted methods. A team of enumerators then went to targeted areas, such as areas with high concentrations of multiunit buildings, safety concerns or low enumerator production rates, and conducted team enumerations.
    - Mail response rates and maps were available to local and tribal officials so they could work with Census Bureau staff to identify low-response areas and implement additional outreach and publicity efforts and targeted enumeration efforts.

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- In partnership with local and tribal governments and community-based organizations, local census offices established Walk-In Questionnaire Assistance Centers in locations, such as community centers and large apartment buildings, to provide assistance in English, Spanish, and other and foreign languages.
  - The Be Counted Program made unaddressed questionnaires available in the Walk-In Assistance Centers and other locations.
  - Letters were mailed to managers of large multiunit structures and gated communities informing them of upcoming census operations.
  - In preidentified census blocks, census enumerators canvassed the blocks, updated the address list, and delivered and completed census questionnaires for all housing units.
  - In preidentified blocks originally classified as “Mailout/Mailback” areas, enumerators delivered the questionnaire and updated the address list (Urban Update/Leave).
  - The seventh part of this strategy, coverage-edit and telephone follow-up, reviewed completed questionnaires for potential missing, incomplete, or inconsistent data.
    - **Coverage edit.** The Census Bureau checked completed questionnaires for discrepancies between the number of persons reported and the number of persons for whom information was provided, forms returned where population count was blank, and forms for certain households that contained complex living arrangements.
    - **Follow-up.** Telephone clerks contacted and reinterviewed the households with discrepancies identified after mail returns were data captured; field staff resolved discrepancies found on enumerator returned questionnaires.
    - **Content edit.** Computer operations identified missing or incomplete responses to population or housing units and used statistical imputation to complete the information.
  - The eighth part of this strategy, nonresponse follow-up (NRFU), was the effort to secure a response in Census 2000 from every housing unit and resident. One hundred percent of nonresponding households were followed up.
    - In the initial period, the Census Bureau used reminder publicity urging people to return their questionnaires.
    - Following the period of mail response, nonresponding households were identified and listed.
    - Enumerators visited all nonresponding addresses to obtain a completed questionnaire for each household.
    - In mailout/mailback areas, enumerators also followed up 100 percent of housing units identified as nonexistent or vacant by the U.S. Postal Service.
    - In update/leave areas, enumerators followed up 100 percent of housing units where the Census Bureau was unable to deliver questionnaires.
    - The Census Bureau conducted quality assurance checks of NRFU to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the operations.
  - The ninth part of strategy involved additional operations to improve the coverage of Census 2000.
    - In mailout/mailback areas, enumerators revisited addresses for which questionnaires were returned in NRFU reporting the housing unit as vacant or delete and which were not initially identified by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable as addressed.
    - In update/leave areas, enumerators revisited addresses for which a questionnaire was returned as vacant or nonexistent in NRFU, but the questionnaire was not returned as undeliverable during the update/leave operation.
    - In both mailout/mailback and update/leave areas, mail returns checked in but not data captured were rechecked and, if necessary, revisited.

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- The tenth part of this strategy was unduplication, which involved reviewing and selecting person information when more than one questionnaire data set was reported for a single address. Dress Rehearsal results showed that the multiple ways in which people could respond to the census increased the possibility of more than one response being submitted for a given person or household. Automated matching technologies allowed the Census Bureau to resolve situations where more than one form was received for an address.

## 11. Special Populations

### American Indian and Alaska Native Areas and Hawaiian Home Lands

The Census Bureau based its strategy for enumerating the populations in the American Indian and Alaska Native Areas (AIANAs) and Hawaiian home lands on building partnerships for:

- **Address list development.** The Census Bureau used U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence Files in AIANAs and Hawaiian home lands where there were city-style addresses. In other areas, the census enumerators used the "update/leave" method where a form is left with the respondent for return by mail. In more remote areas, the census enumerator actually delivered the form and conducted the census interview all in one visit. Tribal governments had an opportunity to participate in the LUCA program. The Census Bureau worked with tribal officials to select the appropriate data collection methodology for each area.
- **Geographic programs.** There were many programs available to review and define geographic areas (see Appendix A for more details).
- **Marketing.** Census Bureau staff and tribal liaisons compiled lists of available media for paid advertising and promotion. The Census Bureau also enlisted the help of tribal liaisons and locally established "Complete Count Committees" to assist with promotional activities.
- **Field operations.** The Census Bureau worked with tribal governments to assist in all levels of field operations, including training local staff in cultural awareness, assisting in recruiting efforts, and identifying locations for census questionnaire assistance centers.
- **Data dissemination.** While most data were processed in the same way as data for rest of the nation, the Census Bureau worked with tribal governments to meet their data needs.

### Puerto Rico

The Census 2000 operations in Puerto Rico were comparable to activities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Census Bureau worked in partnership with the government of Puerto Rico to ensure that Census 2000 data met the federal legal requirements.

- **Build partnerships at every stage of the process.** The Census Bureau entered a Memorandum of Agreement with the governor of Puerto Rico which outlined mutual roles and responsibilities. In consultation with the government of Puerto Rico, census questionnaire content was developed to meet the legislative and programmatic needs of Puerto Rico. A separate advertisement and promotion campaign was conducted in Puerto Rico to build awareness of the census and boost participation. Address list development allowed Puerto Rico to participate in the LUCA program.
- **Census questionnaires.** Census questionnaires were readily available in Spanish and also in English, if requested. In Puerto Rico, only update/leave method was used to distribute questionnaires. However, questionnaires also were placed in Walk-In Questionnaire Assistance Centers and other locations identified through consultation with local partners.
- **Use of technology.** The Census Bureau made use of the same technological advances that were used in the United States. Many operations performed clerically in 1990 were automated. Data users have access to Census 2000 data products through the Internet using the American FactFinder® (AFF) system. The AFF offers a separate user interface utilizing the Spanish language for Census 2000 Puerto Rico data.

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- **Special techniques to improve coverage.** The update/leave methodology for census data collection was used for the first time in Puerto Rico. Census enumerators updated the Master Address File for Puerto Rico while delivering questionnaires. Respondents had the opportunity to complete the census questionnaires and return them by mail.

### **Island Areas**

The Census Bureau conducted the Census 2000 operations in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (collectively referred to as the “Island Areas”) in partnerships with the government of each area. These partnerships ensured that Census 2000 data met federal legal requirements, as well as the specific needs of each area. The Census 2000 operations in the Island Areas were built around the following:

- **Data collection.** Data collection in the Island Areas used the list/enumerate method. This decision was based on recommendations from Island Area representatives and an analysis of the various data collection methodologies. Unlike stateside list/enumerate procedures, the Census Bureau delivered Advance Census Reports before the list/enumerate operation and asked respondents to complete the form and hold it for enumerator to pick up.
- **Build partnerships at every stage of the process.** The Census Bureau developed and signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the governor of each Island Area that outlined mutual roles and responsibilities. In consultation with the governments of the Island Areas, census questionnaire content was developed to meet the legislative and programmatic needs of each Island Area. A separate advertisement and promotion campaign was developed for each Island Area to build awareness of the census and boost participation.
- **Census questionnaires.** Census questionnaires and other forms were readily available to respondents in convenient locations identified through consultation with local partners.
- **Use of technology.** The Census Bureau made greater use of the telephone to provide assistance to respondents with questions about Census 2000. Data users have access to Census 2000 data and products through the Internet using the American FactFinder system.

### **12. Telecommunications Support and Automated Data Processing**

Using dedicated links and other secure lines, the Census 2000 telecommunications network linked all census offices including: Census Headquarters in Suitland, Maryland, the 520 Local Census Offices, the 12 Regional Census Offices, the 12 Regional Census Centers, the Puerto Rico Area Office, the Maryland Computer Center in Bowie, the National Processing Center in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and the three contracted Data Capture Centers (Phoenix, AZ, Pomona, CA, and Essex, MD). The Census Bureau also established communication links with planned commercial telephone centers to assist with the Telephone Questionnaire Assistance program and the coverage edit follow-up program.

The use of electronic imaging reduced the logistical and staffing requirements of handling large volumes of paper questionnaires. Some components of data capture were performed by private-sector partners. The Census Bureau used commercially available advanced hardware and software rather than limiting itself to creating in-house solutions.

The most significant features of the Data Capture System included (1) work divided among four centers, (2) full electronic imaging and processing of questionnaires, (3) automated sorting of mailed responses, (4) optical mark recognition for check-box data, (5) optical character recognition for write-in data with automated processes to resolve difficult cases, and (6) quality assurance checks.

### **13. Quality Assurance**

To detect, correct, and minimize performance errors in critical census operations, the Census Bureau developed individual quality assurance plans for all activities that could contribute to errors in outcome, such as misprinted census forms, inaccurate maps or address lists, faulty intelligent character recognition, inadequate training of enumerators, and miskeyed entries.

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## **14. The Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal in 1998**

A good dress rehearsal is crucial to a successful census, and the key to any dress rehearsal is making it as much like the actual event as possible. The Census Bureau conducted Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal in three sites: Sacramento, California; Columbia, South Carolina along with 11 surrounding counties in north central South Carolina; and the Menominee American Indian Reservation in northeastern Wisconsin.

Since the summer of 1996, the Census Bureau worked closely with local officials and community-based organizations in each of the three sites to plan and build the various infrastructures needed to ensure a successful dress rehearsal. These joint activities included refining the geographic database, building and refining the address list, and working with community and tribal organizations to plan effective outreach and promotion efforts. Also, the Census Bureau recruited staff in all three sites to complete address list development and verification.

The dress rehearsal allowed for a thorough demonstration of the most critical procedures for Census 2000. These procedures included address list development; marketing and promotion; and data collection, processing, and tabulation. The dress rehearsal plan also demonstrated the use of statistical sampling in four major census operations: nonresponse follow-up, housing units designated as undeliverable as addressed by the U.S. Postal Service, integrated coverage measurement (ICM), and the long form survey.

## **15. Data Dissemination Through the Internet**

The census provides a wealth of data that researchers, businesses, and government agencies are eager to use. Taking advantage of modern computer and Internet capabilities, the Census Bureau planned to make data from Census 2000 more readily available than any previous decennial census data. The Census 2000 data are tabulated using the Data Products Production (DPP) system and disseminated using the American FactFinder (AFF) system on the Internet, in addition to CD-ROMs and DVDs. The AFF provides an interactive electronic system to allow data users to access data products, documents, and online help, as well as to build custom data products.

The Census Bureau solicited the advice and recommendations of data users throughout the planning, design, and testing stages of the AFF system (initially known as the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS)). The system is accessible to the widest possible array of users through the Internet and all available intermediaries, including the nearly 1,800 data centers and affiliates, the 1,400 Federal Depository libraries and other libraries, universities, and private organizations. It also allows users to create customized products, such as tables, charts, graphs, and maps for census geographic areas of their choice, and access metadata that provide documentation and explanatory information for data subjects and geographic areas.

## **16. Evaluation and Preparation for 2010**

After the completion of Census 2000, the Census Bureau plans to conduct a variety of post census evaluation studies, as it has after all the previous censuses. These studies will help data users, both within and outside the Census Bureau, to assess the data and plan for the 2010 Census. The evaluation studies generally rely on demographic analysis, statistical methods, and ethnographic analyses.

## **GLOSSARY**

### **100-Percent Data**

Information based on a limited number of basic population and housing questions collected from both the short form and the long form for every inhabitant and housing unit in the United States.

### **100-Percent Edited Detail File (HEDF)**

Files composed of individual records of information on people and housing units for the 100-percent census data items from the census questionnaires. Estimation is included in these files. These files are used for tabulation purposes and are not released to the public.

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### **Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.)**

The Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.) is a survey designed to measure the undercount/overcount of the census. The A.C.E. was designed to assess the size and characteristics of the population missed or double-counted in Census 2000, similar to the originally planned Integrated Coverage Measurement (ICM) Survey.

### **Advance Notice Letter/Reminder Card (ANL/RC)**

These are part of the questionnaire mailing strategy. In every area except list/enumerate, the Census Bureau sends an advance notice letter to every mailout address to alert households that the census form will be sent to them soon. Reminder Card is a postcard that is sent to addresses on the decennial Master Address File (see definition below) to remind respondents to return their census questionnaires or to thank them if they already have. All addresses in mailout/mailback areas receive a postcard. The Census Bureau also mails these postcards to postal patrons in update/leave areas.

### **American FactFinder® (AFF)**

An electronic system for access and dissemination of Census Bureau data. The system is available through the Internet and offers prepackaged data products and the ability to build custom products. The system serves as the vehicle for accessing and disseminating data from Census 2000 (as well as economic censuses and the American Community Survey). The system was formerly known as the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS).

### **Apportionment**

Apportionment is the process of dividing up the 435 memberships, or seats, in the House of Representatives among the 50 states. The Census Bureau has a dual responsibility in this connection. It conducts the census at 10-year intervals. At the conclusion of each census, the Census Bureau uses the results for calculating the number of House memberships each state is entitled to have. The latter process is the initial use of the basic results of each census.

### **Be Counted Enumeration and Be Counted Form**

The Be Counted enumeration procedure targets areas that are traditionally undercounted. Unaddressed census questionnaires (Be Counted forms) are placed at selected sites where people who believe they were not counted can pick them up, complete them, and mail them to the Census Bureau. The sites are in targeted areas that local governments and community groups, in conjunction with the Census Bureau, identify as traditionally undercounted.

### **Census 2000 Publicity Office (C2PO)**

An office at the Census Bureau which developed, implemented, and coordinated an integrated marketing program for Census 2000, including paid advertising, direct mail, public relations, partnerships, and local outreach.

### **Census Address List Improvement Act of 1994**

See Program for Address List Supplementation (PALS) below.

### **Census Edited File (CEF)**

This file contains the 100-percent edited characteristics/records for all households and people in the census. The edits include consistency edits and imputation for items or persons where the data are insufficient. See descriptions for 100-percent data and census unedited file.

### **Census Information Center (CIC)**

The Census Information Center Program (CIC) is the community-based component of the Census Bureau's data dissemination network. While census data are readily available on CD-ROM, the Census Bureau's Web site on the Internet, in its 12 Regional Offices, 1,400 Federal Depository Libraries, and 1,800 state and local government agencies participating in the State Data Center Program, the CICs provide access to local communities that might not have access through these traditional channels. CIC's goal is to provide efficient access to Census Bureau data and data products to organizations representing populations that have been traditionally undercounted in censuses and surveys.



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### **Census Unedited File (CUF)**

A file created by merging the control file for the decennial master address file with the decennial response file of unedited data after the primary selection algorithm has been applied. This file contains the final housing unit and person counts. It is used to generate apportionment data as well as related “raw” or unedited census data.

### **Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)**

A method of data collection consisting of the interviewer asking questions displayed on a laptop computer screen and entering the answers directly into the computer.

### **Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)**

A method of data collection using telephone interviews in which the questions to be asked are displayed on a computer screen and responses are entered directly into the computer.

### **Confidentiality**

The guarantee made by law (Title 13, United States Code) to individuals who provide census information regarding nondisclosure of that information to others.

### **Confidentiality Edit**

The name for the Census 2000 disclosure avoidance procedure.

### **Coverage Edit/Coverage Edit Follow-Up (CEFU)**

An edit performed on the mailback census response universe. Census staff make telephone calls to resolve forms that are incomplete or have other coverage discrepancies, such as a difference between the number of people reported in that household and the number of people for whom census information was provided on the form. This edit includes the large household follow-up.

### **Coverage Improvement Adjustment**

This phrase was included in the table outlines and the technical documentation before the review, analysis, and recommendation on whether to adjust Census 2000 data for coverage improvement was completed. As the data are not adjusted, a zero (0) will appear. This phrase does not refer to any other outreach or collection operations which were introduced to improve coverage in Census 2000.

### **Coverage Improvement Follow-Up (CIFU)**

A procedure for the traditional census in which housing units with conflicting status information are followed up.

### **Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS)**

The system is now known as the American FactFinder (AFF).

### **Data Capture Center (DCC)**

A decentralized facility that checks in questionnaires returned by mail, creates images of all questionnaire pages, and converts data to computer readable format. The DCCs also perform other computer processing activities, including automated questionnaire edits, work flow management, and data storage. There is one permanent DCC, the National Processing Center in Jeffersonville, Indiana. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau set up three temporary DCCs. The temporary facilities were provided and operated by a private contractor through the Data Capture Services contract.

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## **Data Capture System 2000 (DCS 2000)**

The DCS 2000 is a data capture system that is used to capture information from census forms. For Census 2000, this system processed more than 150 million incoming forms, digitally captured and processed billions of bits of information on the forms, converted automatically the image of the form to text-based data, and edited/repairs data that the system was unable to decipher automatically.

## **Decennial Census**

The census of population and housing, taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in 0 (zero). Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every 10 years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives.

## **Decennial Master Address File (DMAF)**

The decennial version of the Master Address File has features for controlling and tracking the long- and short-term operations and programs of the Census 2000. The DMAF contains the processing status information to support document mailouts; data capture progress control, tracking, and reporting; and field enumeration processes (notably follow-ups). The DMAF is limited to addresses that the Census Bureau has successfully linked to the TIGER® database. See Master Address File.

## **Decennial Response File (DRF)**

Contains every response to the census from all sources. The primary selection algorithm is applied to this file to unduplicate people between multiple returns for a housing unit and to determine the housing unit record and the people to include at the housing unit. The DRF is then combined with the Decennial Master Address File to create the census unedited file (CUF).

## **Delivery Sequence File (DSF)**

A computerized file containing all delivery point addresses serviced by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). The USPS updates the DSF continuously as its letter carriers identify addresses for new delivery points or changes in the status of existing addresses.

## **Demographic Analysis (DA)**

A method the Census Bureau uses to measure coverage at the national level. It differs from survey coverage estimates, such as Post-Enumeration Survey, Integrated Coverage Measurement, or Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation, in that it does not rely on case-by-case matching of census records. To produce an estimate of the total population, DA relies on administrative records to provide estimates of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration. DA provides estimates on the national level only.

## **Derived Measures**

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are normally indicated as 0.

## **Disclosure Avoidance (DA)**

Statistical methods used in the tabulation of data prior to releasing data products to ensure the confidentiality of responses.

## **Dual-System Estimation (DSE)**

The estimation methodology used for the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.). This operation uses a geographic sample of block clusters to find people missed by the census or A.C.E. and any errors from the census. The information is then processed using computer matching, clerical matching, and field follow-up to resolve discrepancies.

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## **Family**

A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

## **Geocoding**

A code assigned to identify a geographic entity; to assign an address (such as housing unit, business, industry, farm) to the full set of geographic code(s) applicable to the location of that address on the surface of Earth.

## **Group Quarters**

A facility where people live that is not a typical household-type living arrangement. The Census Bureau classifies all individuals not living in households as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals) and noninstitutional (for example, college dormitories, military bases and ships, hotels, motels, rooming houses, group homes, missions, shelters, and flophouses).

## **Heterogeneity**

Heterogeneity occurs when blocks of housing units assigned to sampling strata or groupings are not similar in terms of the likelihood of being included or missed by the census. Heterogeneity creates difficulty for the small area estimation process because the correction factor gets applied to all people with the specified characteristic in that sampling poststratum, even though some of them do not actually have the coverage characteristics.

## **Homogeneity**

The assumption of homogeneity expects that all people in a particular sampling stratum or grouping will be very much alike in terms of their likelihood of being included or missed by the census. The grouping of people in a particular stratum is called poststratum, such as all White, non-Hispanic male renters ages 18-22 in a rural area. A lack of homogeneity in a particular sample block is not an error, but it does create difficulty for the small area estimation process. This happens because the correction factor gets applied to all people with the specified characteristic in that poststratum, even though some of them do not exhibit the same coverage characteristics.

## **Household**

Household refers to all of the people who occupy a housing unit.

## **Housing Unit**

A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as a separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

## **Imputation**

When information is missing or inconsistent, the Census Bureau uses a method called imputation to assign values. Imputation relies on the statistical principle of “homogeneity,” or the tendency of households within a small geographic area to be similar in most characteristics. For example, the value of “rented” is likely to be imputed for a housing unit not reporting on owner/renter status in a neighborhood with multiunits or apartments where other respondents reported “rented” on the census questionnaire. In past censuses, when the occupancy status or the number of residents was not known for a housing unit, this information was imputed.

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### **Internet Questionnaire Assistance (IQA)**

An operation which allows respondents to use the Census Bureau's Internet site to (1) ask questions and receive answers about the census form, job opportunities, or the purpose of the census and (2) provide responses to the short form.

### **Interpolation**

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. Pareto interpolation is an alternative to linear interpolation. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500.

### **List/Enumerate**

A method of data collection in which temporary field staff, called enumerators, list each residential address, spot the location of each on a census map, and interview the residents of the household during a single visit. This completes the census address list for these areas and provides the information needed to update the TIGER® database and Master Address File (see definitions below).

### **Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)**

A Census 2000 program, established in response to requirements of P. L. 103-430. It provided an opportunity for state, local, and tribal governments to review and update individual address information in the Master Address File and associated geographic information in the TIGER® database before using the addresses for questionnaire delivery. This improved the completeness and accuracy of both computer files and the census.

### **Long Form**

The decennial census questionnaire, sent to approximately one in six households, contains all questions on the short form, as well as additional detailed questions relating to the social, economic, and housing characteristics of each individual and household. Information derived from the long form is referred to as sample data and is tabulated for geographic entities as small as the block group level.

### **Mailout/Mailback (MO/MB)**

A method of data collection in which the U.S. Postal Service delivers addressed questionnaires to residents who are asked to complete and mail back the questionnaire to the appropriate Census Bureau office. This method is used for more than 80 percent of all households (usually with city-style addresses).

### **Master Address File (MAF)**

A computer file based on a combination of the addresses in the 1990 census address file and current versions, supplemented by address information provided by state, local, and tribal governments. The MAF is continually updated to provide a basis for creating the Census 2000 address list, the address list for the American Community Survey, and the address list for the Census Bureau's other demographic surveys.

### **Metadata**

Information about the content, quality, condition, and other characteristics of data.

### **Microdata**

Nonaggregated data about the units sampled. For surveys of individuals, microdata contain records for each individual interviewed; for surveys of organizations, the microdata contain records for each organization.

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### **Nongovernment Organization**

The partnerships developed during Census 2000 planning include national and local organizations and community groups that are not governmental entities.

### **Nonresponse Follow-up**

A census follow-up operation in which temporary field staff, known as enumerators, visit addresses from which no response was received.

### **Nonsampling Error**

Errors that occur during the measuring or data collection process. Nonsampling errors can be the most serious types of errors because they yield biased results when most of the errors distort the results in the same direction. Unfortunately, the full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Decennial censuses traditionally have experienced nonsampling errors, most notably undercount, resulting from people being missed in the enumeration processes.

### **Optical Character Recognition (OCR)**

Technology that uses an optical scanner and computer software to “read” human handwriting.

### **Optical Mark Recognition (OMR)**

Technology that uses an optical scanner and computer software to scan a page, recognize the presence of marks in predesignated areas, and assign a value to the mark depending on its specific location and intensity on a page.

### **Poststratum**

Information about the current occupants of each housing unit in the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.) survey found during the A.C.E. interview is used to form groupings called “poststrata.” This information, including the age of respondent, current owner/renter status, etc., is used to form homogeneous groupings and improve the estimation process. By contrast, the initial A.C.E. strata are formed using aggregate information about each block as of the 1990 census.

### **Primary Selection Algorithm (PSA)**

Computer program applied to the decennial response file (DRF) to eliminate duplicate responses and to determine the housing unit record and the people to include at the housing unit. After this procedure, the DRF is merged with the Decennial Master Address File to create the census unedited file.

### **Program for Address List Supplementation (PALS)**

A program providing all governmental units and regional and metropolitan agencies the opportunity to submit lists of individual addresses for their community to the Census Bureau for use in building the MAF. Ongoing submissions and feedback between the Census Bureau and local governments on this program, enabled by the Census Address List Improvement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-430) help ensure the completeness and accuracy of the Master Address File and the TIGER® database.

### **Public Law (P.L.) 94-171**

Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, enacted in 1975, directs the Census Bureau to make special preparations to provide redistricting data needed by the 50 states. Within a year following Census Day, the Census Bureau must send the data agreed upon to redraw districts for the state legislature to each state’s governor and majority and minority legislative leaders.

To meet this legal requirement, the Census Bureau set up a voluntary program that enables participating states to receive data for voting districts (e.g., election precincts, wards, state house, and senate districts) in addition to standard census geographic areas, such as counties, cities, census tracts, and blocks.

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### **Public Law (P.L.) 103-430**

Public Law (P.L.) 103-430, enacted in 1994, amends Title 13, United States Code, to allow designated local and tribal officials access to the address information in the Master Address File to verify its accuracy and completeness. This law also requires the U.S. Postal Service to provide its address information to the Census Bureau to improve the Master Address File.

### **Public Law (P.L.) 105-119**

Public Law (P.L.) 105-119, enacted in 1997, directs the Census Bureau to make publicly available a second version of Census 2000 data that does not include the corrections for overcounts and undercounts measured in the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.). The format, timing, geographic levels, and price of the P.L. 94-171 and these data are identical.

### **Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA)**

An area that defines the extent of territory for which the Census Bureau tabulates public use microdata sample (PUMS) data.

### **Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)**

Hierarchical files containing small samples (5% and 1%) of individual records from the census long form showing characteristics of the housing units and people included on those forms.

### **Quality Assurance (QA)**

Quality assurance represents a broad philosophy and specific procedures that are designed to build quality into the system, constantly improve the system, and integrate responsibility for quality with production.

### **Questionnaire Mailing Strategy**

For Census 2000, an advance notice letter, a questionnaire, and a reminder/thank you postcard were sent to every mailout address.

### **Reapportionment**

The redistribution of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among several states on the basis of the most recent decennial census as required by Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution. See apportionment and redistricting.

### **Redistricting**

The process of revising the geographic boundaries of areas from which people elect representatives to the U.S. Congress, a state legislature, a county or city council, a school board, and the like to meet the legal requirement that such areas be as equal in population as possible following a census. See apportionment and reapportionment.

### **Sample Census Edited File (SCEF)**

A file containing 100-percent and sample characteristics for housing units and people in the long form sample. Processing for the SCEF includes merging the results of industry and occupation coding and place of work and migration coding, coding several other items, and weighting the long forms.

### **Sample Edited Detail File (SEDF)**

A file containing 100-percent and sample characteristics for housing units and people in the long form sample. The file is used for tabulation purposes only and is not released to the public.

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## **Sampling Error**

Errors that occur because only a part of the population is being contacted directly. With any sample, differences are likely to exist between the characteristics of the sampled population and the larger group from which the sample was chosen. However, sampling error, unlike nonsampling error, is readily measured.

## **Sampling Stratum**

A sampling stratum, as used in the A.C.E., is a grouping or classification that has a similar set of characteristics, based on the 1990 census. For example, one might define a stratum as all blocks in large central cities with a 1990 census population that was 30 percent or more Black renters.

## **Scanner**

Equipment used to capture images from documents for the purpose of entering the information into an electronic format. For Census 2000, scanners replaced some keying operations.

## **Seasonal/Recreational/Occasional Use**

A housing unit held for occupancy only during limited portions of the year, such as a beach cottage, ski cabin, or time-share condominium.

## **Separate Living Quarters**

Those living quarters in which the occupants live separately from any other individual in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

## **Service-Based Enumeration (SBE)**

An operation designed to enumerate people at facilities where they might receive services, such as shelters, soup kitchens, healthcare facilities, and other selected locations. This operation targets the types of services that primarily serve people who have no usual residence.

## **Service Locations**

Locations where clients are enumerated during the service-based enumeration operation, such as emergency or transitional shelters, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations.

## **Short Form**

The decennial census questionnaire, sent to approximately 5 of 6 households, that contains population questions related to household relationship, age, sex, relationship, race, Hispanic origin, and tenure (i.e., whether home is owned or rented). The questions contained on the short form also are asked, along with additional questions, on the long form.

## **Simplified Enumerator Questionnaire (SEQ)**

A questionnaire that enumerators use for transient, or T-night, enumeration and when conducting the nonresponse follow-up after the decennial census.

## **Soup Kitchens**

Includes soup kitchens, food lines, and programs distributing prepared breakfasts, lunches, or dinners. These programs may be organized as food service lines, bag or box lunches, or tables where people are seated, then served by program personnel. These programs may or may not have a place for clients to sit and eat the meal. These are service locations.

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## **Special Place**

An institution that includes facilities where people live or stay other than the usual house, apartment, or mobile home. Examples are colleges and universities, nursing homes, hospitals, and prisons. Often the facilities that house people are group quarters, but they may include standard houses or apartments as well.

## **Special Place Facility Questionnaire (SPFQ)**

A questionnaire used to interview an official at a special place for the purpose of collecting/updating address information for the special place and any associated group quarters and housing units, determining the type of special place/group quarters, and collecting additional administrative information about each group quarters at the special place.

## **State Data Center (SDC)**

A state agency or university facility identified by the governor of each state and state equivalent to participate in the Census Bureau's cooperative network for the dissemination of census data. SDCs also provide demographic data to local agencies participating in the Census Bureau's statistical areas programs and assist the Census Bureau in the delineation and identification of statistical areas.

## **Summary File (SF)**

A series of census summary tabulations of 100-percent and sample population and housing data available for public use on CD-ROM and the Internet. In 1990, these files were available on computer tapes and, as a result, were known as summary tape files (STF).

## **Summary Table**

A collection of one or more data elements that are classified into some logical structure either as dimensions or data points.

## **Tabulation Block**

A physical block that does not have any legal or statistical boundaries passing through it; or each portion of a physical block after the Census Bureau recognizes any legal or statistical boundaries that pass through it.

## **Targeted Nonsheltered Outdoor Location (TNSOL)**

A geographically identifiable outdoor location open to the elements where there is evidence that people might be living without paying and who also do not usually receive services at soup kitchens, shelters, and mobile food vans. These sites must have a specific location description that allows a census enumeration team to physically locate the site and excludes pay-for-use campgrounds, drop-in centers, post offices, hospital emergency rooms, and commercial sites (including all-night theaters and all-night diners).

## **Telephone Questionnaire Assistance (TQA)**

A toll-free service that was provided by a commercial phone center to answer questions about Census 2000 and the Census 2000 questionnaire and to take interviews from people who prefer to be interviewed over the telephone.

## **Thematic Map**

A map that reveals the geographic patterns in statistical data.

## **Title 13 (United States Code)**

The law under which the Census Bureau operates and that guarantees the confidentiality of census information and establishes penalties for disclosing this information.



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### **Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER®)**

A computer database that contains a digital representation of all census-required map features (streets, roads, rivers, railroads, lakes, and so forth), the related attributes for each (street names, address ranges, etc.), and the geographic identification codes for all entities used by the Census Bureau to tabulate data for the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The TIGER® database records the interrelationships among these features, attributes, and geographic codes and provides a resource for the production of maps, entity headers for data tabulations, and automated assignment of addresses to a geographic location in a process known as “geocoding.”

### **Transient Night (T-Night)/T-Night Enumeration (TNE)**

A method of enumeration in which Census Bureau staff enumerate people at transient locations, such as campgrounds at race tracks, recreational vehicle campgrounds or parks, commercial or public campgrounds, fairs and carnivals, and marinas. Enumerators conduct a personal interview using Simplified Enumerator Questionnaire. No vacant units are generated by this operation.

### **Type of Enumeration Area (TEA)**

A classification identifying how the Census Bureau takes the decennial census of a geographic area. Examples of TEAs include (1) the area inside the “blue line” - this is the mailout/mailback and urban update/leave operations area, (2) address listing areas, (3) list/enumerate areas, and (4) remote areas of Alaska.

### **Urban Update/Leave (UU/L)**

Update/leave procedures are used in targeted urban areas where mail delivery may be a problem, such as an apartment building where the mail carrier may leave the forms in a common area. Enumerators deliver census questionnaires for residents to complete and mail back, update the address register, and update the census maps.

### **Usual Home Elsewhere (UHE)**

A housing unit that is temporarily occupied by a person(s) who has a usual home elsewhere.

### **Usual Residence**

The living quarters where a person spends more nights during a year than any other place.

### **Voting District (VTD)**

Any of a variety of areas, such as election districts, precincts, legislative districts, or wards, established by states and local governments for voting purposes.


### **Whole Household Usual Home Elsewhere (WHUHE)**

See Usual Home Elsewhere.

# Appendix D. Questionnaire

## United States Census 2000

U.S. Department of Commerce • Bureau of the Census



**This is the official form for all the people at this address. It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law. Complete the Census and help your community get what it needs — today and in the future!**

### Start Here

Please use a black or blue pen.

**1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2000?**

Number of people

**INCLUDE** in this number:

- foster children, roomers, or housemates
- people staying here on April 1, 2000 who have no other permanent place to stay
- people living here most of the time while working, even if they have another place to live

**DO NOT INCLUDE** in this number:

- college students living away while attending college
- people in a correctional facility, nursing home, or mental hospital on April 1, 2000
- Armed Forces personnel living somewhere else
- people who live or stay at another place most of the time

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

- Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
- Rented for cash rent?
- Occupied without payment of cash rent?

**3. Please answer the following questions for each person living in this house, apartment, or mobile home. Start with the name of one of the people living here who owns, is buying, or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If there is no such person, start with any adult living or staying here. We will refer to this person as Person 1.**

**What is this person's name?** *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name  MI

**4. What is Person 1's telephone number?** *We may call this person if we don't understand an answer.*

Area Code + Number  
  -   -

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

- Male  Female

**6. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?**

Age on April 1, 2000

*Print numbers in boxes.*

Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 7 and 8.**

**7. Is Person 1 Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?** Mark  the **"No"** box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No**, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino  Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano  Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↴

**8. What is Person 1's race?** Mark  **one or more races** to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

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

- Asian Indian  Japanese  Native Hawaiian
- Chinese  Korean  Guamanian or Chamorro
- Filipino  Vietnamese  Samoan
- Other Asian — *Print race.* ↴  Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↴

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

→ **If more people live here, continue with Person 2.**

OMB No. 0607-0856: Approval Expires 12/31/2000

Form **D-1**

## Person 2

Your answers are important!  
Every person in the Census counts.



1. What is Person 2's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

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

- Husband/wife  
 Natural-born son/daughter  
 Adopted son/daughter  
 Stepson/stepdaughter  
 Brother/sister  
 Father/mother  
 Grandchild  
 Parent-in-law  
 Son-in-law/daughter-in-law  
 Other relative — *Print exact relationship.* →
- If NOT RELATED to Person 1:  
 Roomer, boarder  
 Housemate, roommate  
 Unmarried partner  
 Foster child  
 Other nonrelative

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

- Male  Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark  the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino  Yes, Puerto Rican  
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano  Yes, Cuban  
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↴

6. What is this person's race? Mark  one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

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

- Asian Indian  Japanese  Native Hawaiian  
 Chinese  Korean  Guamanian or Chamorro  
 Filipino  Vietnamese  Samoan  
 Other Asian — *Print race.* ↴   Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↴

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 3.

## Person 3

Census information helps your  
community get financial  
assistance for roads, hospitals,  
schools, and more.



1. What is Person 3's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

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

- Husband/wife  
 Natural-born son/daughter  
 Adopted son/daughter  
 Stepson/stepdaughter  
 Brother/sister  
 Father/mother  
 Grandchild  
 Parent-in-law  
 Son-in-law/daughter-in-law  
 Other relative — *Print exact relationship.* →
- If NOT RELATED to Person 1:  
 Roomer, boarder  
 Housemate, roommate  
 Unmarried partner  
 Foster child  
 Other nonrelative

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

- Male  Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark  the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino  Yes, Puerto Rican  
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano  Yes, Cuban  
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↴

6. What is this person's race? Mark  one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

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

- Asian Indian  Japanese  Native Hawaiian  
 Chinese  Korean  Guamanian or Chamorro  
 Filipino  Vietnamese  Samoan  
 Other Asian — *Print race.* ↴   Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↴

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 4.

# Person 4

Information about children helps your community plan for child care, education, and recreation.



1. What is Person 4's name? Print name below.

Last Name

\_\_\_\_\_

First Name

MI

\_\_\_\_\_

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife                                 | If NOT RELATED to Person 1:                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born son/daughter                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son/daughter                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster child        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild                                   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law                                |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law/daughter-in-law                   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative — Print exact relationship. → | _____  |

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

- Male  Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2000	Month	Day	Year of birth
_____	_____	_____	_____

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark  the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group. ↴ |  |

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is this person's race? Mark  one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

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

\_\_\_\_\_

- |  |                                     |   |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian                | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese   | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean     | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — Print race. ↴ |                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — Print race. ↴ |

\_\_\_\_\_

- Some other race — Print race. ↴

\_\_\_\_\_

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 5.

# Person 5

Knowing about age, race, and sex helps your community better meet the needs of everyone.



1. What is Person 5's name? Print name below.

Last Name

\_\_\_\_\_

First Name

MI

\_\_\_\_\_

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife                                 | If NOT RELATED to Person 1:                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born son/daughter                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son/daughter                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster child        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild                                   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law                                |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law/daughter-in-law                   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative — Print exact relationship. → | _____  |

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

- Male  Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2000	Month	Day	Year of birth
_____	_____	_____	_____

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark  the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group. ↴ |  |

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is this person's race? Mark  one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

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

\_\_\_\_\_

- |  |                                     |   |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian                | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese   | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean     | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — Print race. ↴ |                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — Print race. ↴ |

\_\_\_\_\_

- Some other race — Print race. ↴

\_\_\_\_\_

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 6.



# Person 6

Your answers help  
your community plan  
for the future.



1. What is Person 6's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife  | If NOT RELATED to Person 1:                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born son/daughter                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son/daughter                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster child        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law                                       |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law/daughter-in-law                          |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative — <i>Print exact relationship.</i> → | <input type="text"/>                         |

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

- Male       Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark  the "No" box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — <i>Print group.</i> ↘ |  |

6. What is this person's race? Mark  one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

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

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean  | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — <i>Print race.</i> ↘ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — <i>Print race.</i> ↘ |  |

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↘

→ If more people live here, list their names on the back of this page in the spaces provided.

**Please turn  
to go to last  
page.**

## Persons 7 – 12

If you didn't have room to list everyone who lives in this house or apartment, please list the others below. You may be contacted by the Census Bureau for the same information about these people.

**Person 7** — Last Name

First Name

MI

**Person 8** — Last Name

First Name

MI

**Person 9** — Last Name

First Name

MI

**Person 10** — Last Name

First Name

MI

**Person 11** — Last Name

First Name

MI

**Person 12** — Last Name

First Name

MI

The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take about 10 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Comments about the estimate should be directed to the Associate Director for Finance and Administration, Attn: Paperwork Reduction Project 0607-0856, Room 3104, Federal Building 3, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

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

**Thank you for  
completing your official  
U.S. Census 2000 form.**

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

**A. JIC1**

**B. JIC2**

**C. JIC3**

**D. JIC4**



**If you need help completing this form, call 1-800-471-9424 between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.**

**TDD — Telephone display device for the hearing impaired. Call 1-800-582-8330 between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.**

**¿NECESITA AYUDA?** Si usted necesita ayuda para completar este cuestionario llame al 1-800-471-8642 entre las 8:00 a.m. y las 9:00 p.m., 7 días a la semana. La llamada telefónica es gratis.



# Appendix E.

## Data Products and User Assistance

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	Page
Census 2000 Data Products.....	E-1
Census 2000 Maps and Geographic Products .....	E-3
Reference Materials.....	E-4
Sources of Assistance .....	E-4

### **CENSUS 2000 DATA PRODUCTS**

The decennial census yields a wealth of data, which have virtually unlimited applications. A comprehensive data program offers census information on the Internet, in electronic media (CD-ROM/DVD), and in print. A complete list of Census 2000 data products, with their release status, is available at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/c2kproducts.html>.

Detailed results of Census 2000 are contained in a series of five summary files. These are available on the Internet and on CD-ROM or DVD. In addition, three series of reports derived from these files are available in print and in Portable Document Format (PDF) on the Internet.

#### **Internet and CD-ROM/DVD Products**

Census 2000 data are available at several locations on the Census Bureau's Web site. The Census 2000 Gateway page provides links to Census 2000 data, information, and reference materials. It is accessed from the Census Bureau's home page ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)) or at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>. Links from the Gateway page include American FactFinder®; State and County QuickFacts; other prepared Census 2000 tables, including rankings and comparisons; reference materials; user updates; and Census in the Schools.

American Factfinder ([factfinder.census.gov](http://factfinder.census.gov)) is the most comprehensive source of Census 2000 data, providing all summary file tables for all levels of census geography. Quick tables (single geography tables) and geographic comparison tables (data for more than one geographic area) are also available on American FactFinder.

Most Census 2000 tabulations are also available on CD-ROM and/or DVD. Software is included on the DVDs and most CDs. These may be ordered by phone through the Census Bureau's Customer Services Center on 301-763-4636, or via e-commerce by selecting Catalog from the Census Bureau's home page. For more information on the products and ordering options, access the Census Catalog's product order form at <https://catalog.mso.census.gov>.

**Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File.** The first Census 2000 data files released provide the data required for local redistricting. The data include tabulations of 63 race categories, cross-tabulated by Hispanic or Latino and not Hispanic or Latino for the total population and the population 18 years old and over. These tabulations are presented for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts. They are available through the Internet (American FactFinder) and as a CD-ROM series (state files). In American FactFinder ([factfinder.census.gov](http://factfinder.census.gov)), all redistricting data tables are available by selecting Data Sets on the FactFinder main page. FactFinder also has one quick table and one geographic comparison table based on this file.

**Summary File 1 (SF 1).** This file presents counts and basic cross-tabulations of information collected from all people and housing units. This information includes age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and whether the residence is owned or rented. Data are available down to the block level for many tabulations, but only to the census-tract level for others. Summaries are included for other geographic areas, such as ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas



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(ZCTAs™) and Congressional Districts (106th Congress). There are individual state files and two national files in this series. The final national file provides the first available urban and rural data. The complete Summary File 1 is available on the Internet (American FactFinder) and on CD-ROM/DVD.

Additional tables derived from this summary file are also available on the Census Bureau's Internet site. These can be located through the Census 2000 Gateway page at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>. Related products include a demographic profile that provides a snapshot of the geographic area, quick tables, geographic comparison tables, and two printed report series, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics* (PHC-1) and *Population and Housing Unit Counts* (PHC-3).

**Summary File 2 (SF 2).** This file presents data similar to the information included in Summary File 1, but the tables in this file are iterated for a selected list of race and Hispanic or Latino categories and for American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. These data are shown down to the census tract level for up to 250 race and ethnic categories that meet a specified minimum population size threshold of 100 in a geographic area. The complete SF 2 is available on the Internet (American FactFinder) and on CD-ROM/DVD. American FactFinder also offers various quick tables and geographic comparison tables derived from SF 2.

**Summary File 3 (SF 3).** This file is the first release of the information collected on a sample basis. It includes data on income, educational attainment, poverty status, home value, and population totals for foreign born and ancestry groups. Data are provided down to the block group level for many tabulations but only to the census tract level for others. SF 3 also includes data by ZCTAs and Congressional Districts (106th Congress).

Data for each state and a national file are available on the American Factfinder and on CD-ROM/DVD. Related products include a three-page demographic profile available on the Internet, various quick tables and geographic comparison tables available through American Factfinder, and a printed report series, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics* (PHC-2).

**Summary File 4 (SF 4).** This file includes tabulations of the population and housing data collected from a sample of the population. Just as in Summary File 2, the tables in SF 4 are iterated for a selected list of race and Hispanic or Latino origin groups and for American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. Tables are also iterated for 86 ancestry groups. The file is available on the Internet (American FactFinder) and on CD-ROM/DVD. American FactFinder also offers various quick tables and geographic comparison tables derived from Summary File 4.

**Microdata.** Microdata products allow users to prepare their own customized tabulations and cross tabulations of most population and housing subjects, using specially prepared microdata files. These files are the actual responses to census questionnaires, but with names or addresses removed and the geography sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality. Microdata are available on CD-ROM/DVD and may be available for query via the Internet.

*Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files.* There are two PUMS files: a 1-percent sample for developing tabulations for metropolitan areas and a 5-percent sample that provides tabulations for state and substate areas. Both files are available on CD-ROM/DVD.

*Advanced Query Function.* Tabulations can be prepared online using the full database of individual responses, subject to restrictions and filters required to protect the confidentiality of individual responses. The Internet availability of this function is subject to policy decisions on access and confidentiality.

### **Printed Reports and Profiles**

There are three series of printed reports with one report per state and a national summary volume. These reports are sold through the U.S. Government Printing Office. Much of the information in these series is available earlier in other data products. For release and ordering information, see the Census Catalog (<https://catalog.mso.census.gov/>).

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Profiles and other data tables are generally available on the Internet. Printed copies of the profiles are offered as a print-on-demand product. Contact the Customer Services Center (301-763-4636) for pricing and availability.

**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics (PHC-1).** This publication series includes information on the 100-percent population and housing subjects. The data are available for the United States, regions, divisions, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands. This series is comparable to the 1990 CPH-1 report series, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics. The series is also available in PDF format on the Internet.

**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics (PHC-2).** This publication series includes information on the sample population and housing subjects. Data are shown for the same geographic areas as Summary Population and Housing Characteristics (PHC-1) described above. This series is comparable to the 1990 CPH-5 report series, Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics. The series is available in PDF format on the Internet.

**Population and Housing Unit Counts (PHC-3).** This publication series includes population and housing unit counts for Census 2000 as well as the 1990 and earlier censuses. Information on area measurements and population density is included. There is one printed report for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico plus a national report. The series is available in PDF format on the Internet.

**Profiles and Other Data Tables.** Demographic profiles, quick tables, and geographic comparison tables include predefined sets of data to meet the needs of the majority of data users. They are convenient and readily available sources when moderate subject and geographic detail is needed. Demographic profiles (PDF) are available on the Census Bureau's Web site. Demographic profiles as well as quick tables and geographic comparison tables are available through American FactFinder.

## **CENSUS 2000 MAPS AND GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS**

A variety of maps, boundary files, and other geographic products are available to help users locate and identify geographic areas. These products are available in various media, such as the Internet, CD-ROM, DVD, and, for maps, as print-on-demand products. A complete description of Census 2000 geographic products and resources is available at [www.census.gov/geo/www/](http://www.census.gov/geo/www/).

**TIGER/Line Files.** These files contain geographic boundaries and codes, streets, address ranges, and coordinates for use with commercially available geographic information systems (GIS) for mapping and other applications.

**Census Block Maps.** These maps show the boundaries, names, and codes for American Indian and Alaska Native areas and Hawaiian home lands, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, and census blocks. This map series is also produced by specified governmental units (e.g., American Indian/Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands, counties, incorporated places, and functioning minor civil divisions).

**Census Tract Outline Maps.** These county maps provide the boundaries and numbers of census tracts and names of features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries, names, and codes for American Indian/Alaska Native areas, counties, county subdivisions, and places.

**Reference Maps.** This series shows the boundaries for tabulation areas including states, counties, American Indian reservations, county subdivisions (minor civil divisions (MCDs)/census county divisions (CCDs)), incorporated places, and census designated places. This series includes the state and county subdivision outline maps, urbanized area maps, and metropolitan area maps. These maps vary from page size to wall size.

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**Generalized Boundary Files.** These files are designed for use in a geographic information system (GIS) or similar computer mapping software. Boundary files are available for most levels of census geography.

**Thematic Maps.** These colorful maps display Census 2000 data on such topics as population density and population distribution.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The reference materials for Census 2000 are available at the Census Bureau's Internet site ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)) or, in the case of CD-ROMs/DVD, on the product itself.

**Census 2000 Gateway.** This page provides descriptions and links to Internet tables and reference materials relating to Census 2000. It is available at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html> or by selecting the Census 2000 logo on the Census Bureau's home page ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)).

**Census Online Catalog.** Census 2000 data products, their availability, and their prices are described in the Catalog portion of the Web site. The catalog can be reached from the Census Bureau home page by selecting Catalog from the side bar or at <https://catalog.mso.census.gov>.

**American FactFinder®.** American FactFinder (AFF) is the system that presents, via the Internet, comprehensive data from Census 2000 and other Census Bureau data programs. Reference materials about the data, including subject and geographic glossaries, are included. In addition, AFF presents reference maps, which provide boundaries and features for the requested geography, and thematic maps, which offer data in a map presentation.

All data and all geography available in the Census 2000 Summary Files are accessible through AFF. FactFinder is available through the Census Bureau's home page ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)) or from [factfinder.census.gov](http://factfinder.census.gov).

**Technical Documentation.** Technical documentation includes an abstract, a how-to-use chapter, the table layouts, the summary level sequence chart, the subject and geographic glossaries, accuracy of the data, and the data dictionary. CD-ROM and DVD products include the relevant technical documentation file on the disc. Technical documentation for files released on CD-ROM/DVD is also available on the Web site at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/>.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

**U.S. Census Bureau.** Census 2000 CD-ROM and DVD products are available through the Census Bureau's Customer Services Center. These can be ordered via e-commerce from the Census Catalog at <https://catalog.mso.census.gov/> or by telephoning Customer Services at 301-763-4636.

The Census Bureau also has an active customer information program in each of its 12 regions. This program, called the Partnership and Data Services (PDS) program, provides information about Census Bureau statistics and offers training and assistance to data users. The Partnership and Data Services specialists in the Census Bureau's 12 Regional Offices answer thousands of questions each year. State coverage for each region as well as contact information is available at <http://www.census.gov/contacts/www/c-regoff.html>.

**Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO).** The GPO ([www.gpo.gov](http://www.gpo.gov)) handles the sale of most of the federal government's publications, including Census 2000 reports. For the current information on ordering publications from GPO, see <http://bookstore.gpo.gov/prf/ordinfo.html>.

**State Data Centers.** The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. State Data Centers (SDCs) offer publications for reference, specially prepared reports, maps, other

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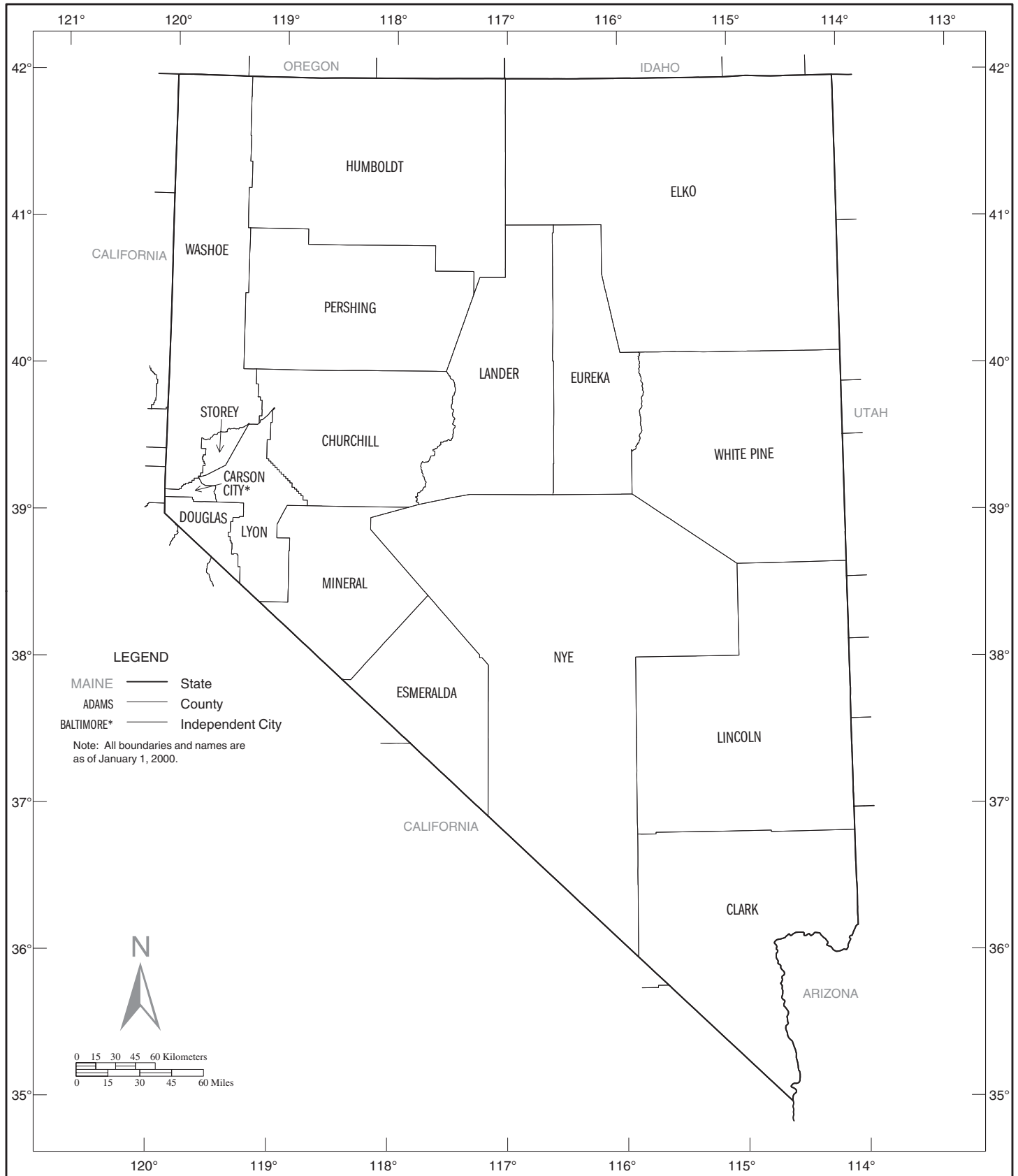
products, and assistance to data users. A component of the program is the Business and Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program, which supports the business community by expanding SDC services to government, academic, and nonprofit organizations that directly serve businesses. For a list of SDC/BIDCs, including their services and their Web sites, access <http://www.census.gov/sdc/www/>.

**Census Information Centers.** The Census Information Center (CIC) program is a cooperative activity between the Census Bureau and national nonprofit organizations representing interests of racial and ethnic communities. The program objective is to make census information and data available to the participating organizations for analysis, policy planning, and for further dissemination through a network of regional and local affiliates. For a listing of the organizations and the contacts, access <http://www.census.gov/clo/www/cic.html>.

The Census Bureau's Customer Liaison Office administers both the SDC and CIC programs. For more information on programs of that office, access <http://www.census.gov/clo/www/clo.html>.






# Appendix F. Maps

## Counties and Independent City

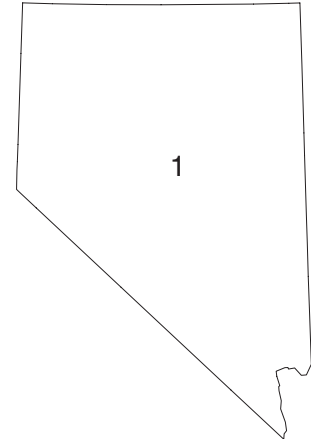


# County Subdivision Outline Map Legend and County and Independent City Location Index

## Map Legend

	<b>CAMPO</b>	American Indian Reservation (Federal)
	<b>ZIA</b>	Off-Reservation Trust Land
		State
	<b>ERIE</b>	County or Independent City
	<b>YORK</b>	County Subdivision <sup>1</sup>
	<b>ROME</b>	Incorporated Place <sup>1</sup>
	<b>Zena</b>	Census Designated Place
	<i>Lake Erie</i>	Large River, Lake, Water Body, or Shoreline
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontinuous parts of the same geographic entity

## Map Sections



<sup>1</sup> A <sup>1</sup> following a place name indicates that the place is an independent place or independent city. An independent place is not part of any legal county subdivision and thus serves as the statistical equivalent of a legal county subdivision. An independent city is not part of any county or legal county subdivision and thus serves as both the statistical equivalent of a county and a legal county subdivision. The name for the county subdivision is always the same as that of the place and never shown separately on the map.

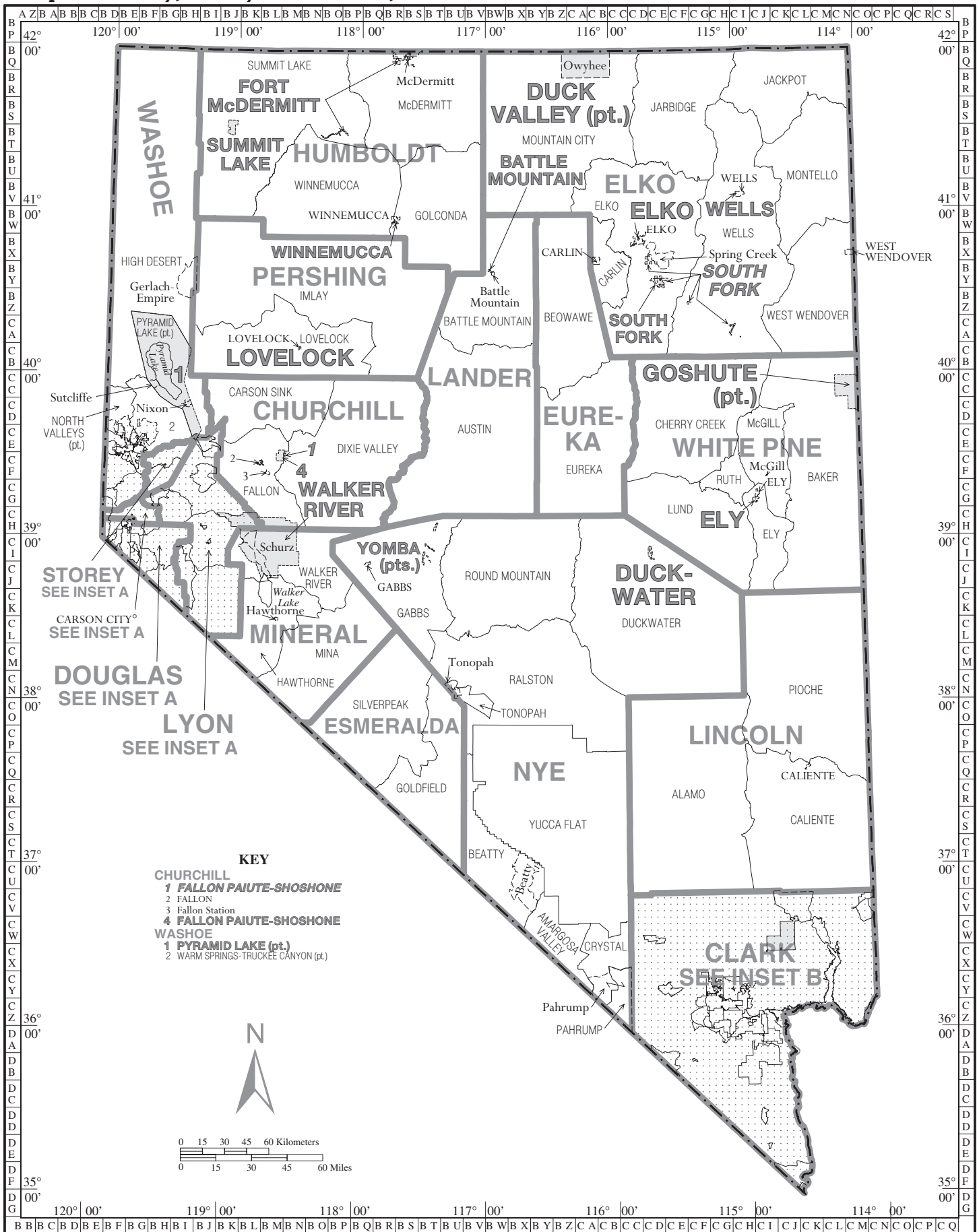
Note: All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2000. Where international, state, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for the highest level of these geographic entities. The county boundary is always shown. Where a county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol. Any geographic entity name may include '(pt.)' if some portion of the entity extends beyond the limits of the map area displayed on the page, or if multiple discontinuous pieces of the entity have been discretely labeled on the page. A geographic entity name may include '(pts.)' if many discontinuous pieces exist for that entity that cannot be discretely labeled. The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

## County and Independent City Location Index

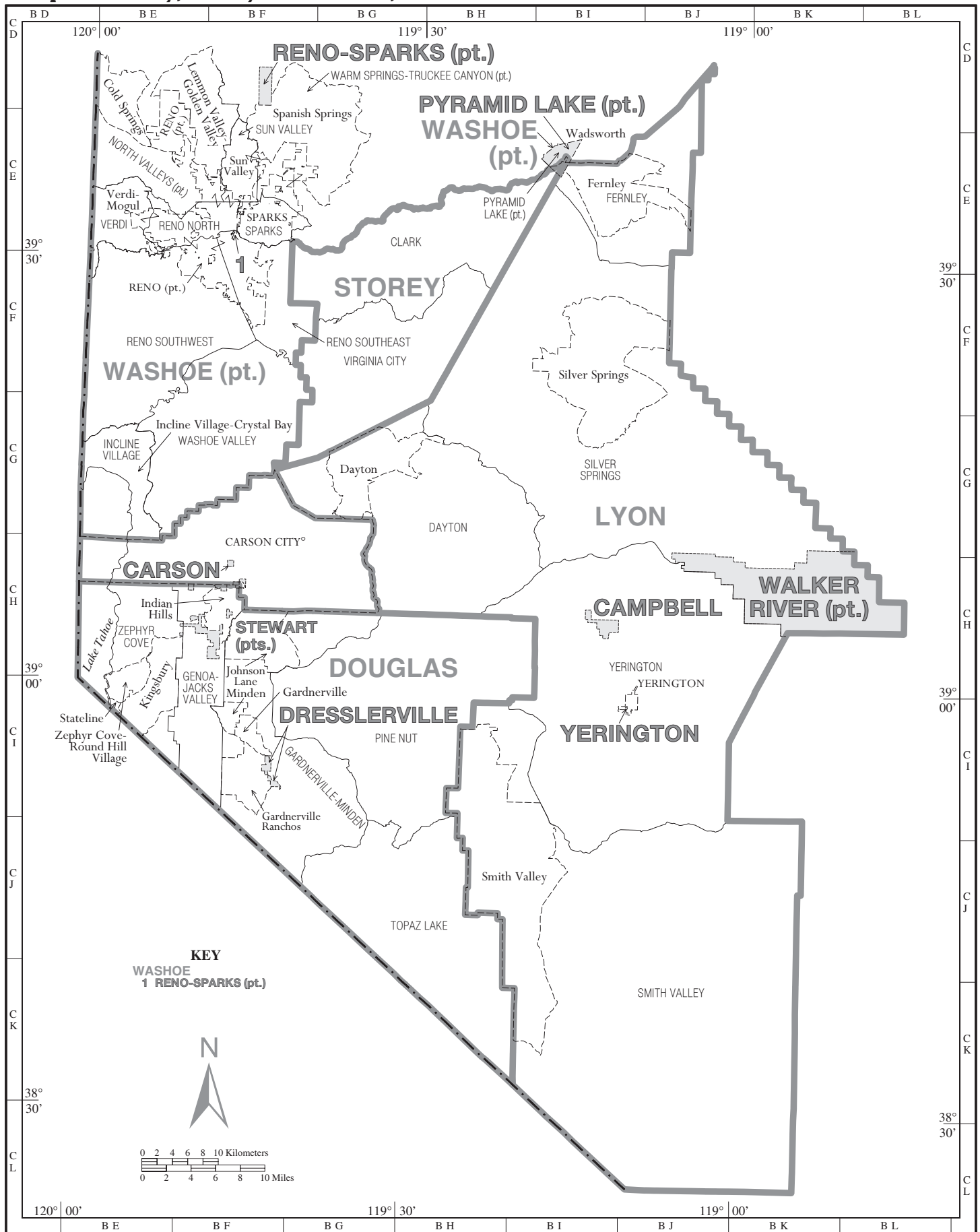
This list presents the reference coordinates for each county and independent city on the county subdivision outline map. Map section numbers refer to the county subdivision outline maps only.

COUNTY/ INDEPENDENT CITY	MAP SEC	MAP REF
Carson City.....	1	BF-CH
Churchill.....	1	BN-CE
Clark.....	1	CH-CY
Douglas.....	1	BG-CI
Elko.....	1	CF-BV
Esmeralda.....	1	BS-CP
Eureka.....	1	CA-CC
Humboldt.....	1	BP-BT
Lander.....	1	BV-CC
Lincoln.....	1	CI-CQ
Lyon.....	1	BI-CH
Mineral.....	1	BN-CK
Nye.....	1	BZ-CN
Pershing.....	1	BN-BZ
Storey.....	1	BG-CF
Washoe.....	1	BG-BY
White Pine.....	1	CI-CF

# American Indian Areas, Counties, Counties, Independent City, County Subdivisions, and Other Places - Section 1

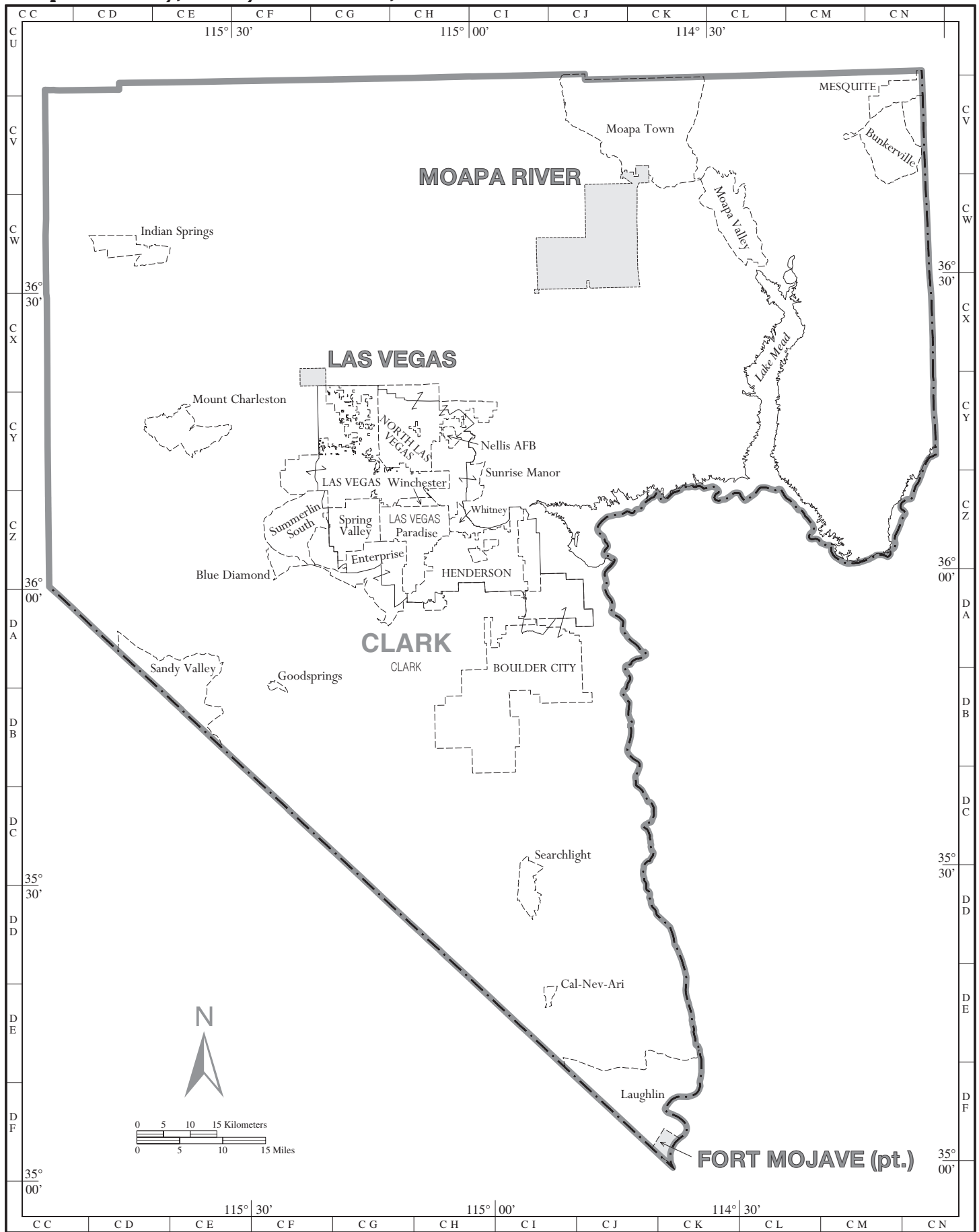


**American Indian Areas, Counties, Counties Subdivisions, and Other Places – Inset A**





**American Indian Areas, Counties, Independent City, County Subdivisions, and Other Places – Inset B**



# Appendix G.

## Accuracy of the Data

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### **MASTER ADDRESS FILE AND ENUMERATION PROCEDURES**

The majority of addresses in the United States are in what is known for census purposes as the mailout/mailback area, which in general consists of areas with predominantly city-style mailing addresses. The original source of addresses on the Master Address File (MAF) for the mailout/mailback areas was the 1990 Census address file, the Address Control File (ACF). The first update to the ACF addresses is a U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Delivery Sequence File (DSF) of addresses. The November 1997, September 1998, November 1999, and April 2000 DSFs were incorporated into the MAF.

Until shortly before the census, the ACF addresses and the November 1997 and September 1998 residential DSF addresses constituted the MAF. These addresses were tested against Census Bureau geographic information to determine their location at the census block level. The geographic information is maintained in the Census Bureau's Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding Referencing (TIGER®) system. When an address on the MAF can be uniquely matched to the address range in TIGER® for a street segment that forms one of the boundaries of a particular block, the address is said to be geocoded to that block. Valid and geocoded addresses appeared on each address list used for a field operation.

The Block Canvass operation was the next major address list operation in the mailout/mailback areas for Census 2000, taking place in January through May 1999. There was a 100-percent canvass of every block. Every geocoded address was printed in a block-by-block address register, and Block Canvassing listers identified the addresses as verified as a housing unit (with possible corrections to the address); a delete (no such address); a duplicate, implying the unit exists elsewhere on the list with a different, unmatchable designation, such as a different street name or building name; uninhabitable; or nonresidential.

Occurring in approximately the same time frame as Block Canvassing was a cooperative address list check with local governmental units throughout the country, called Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) 98. In LUCA 98, the participating governmental units received an address list and were asked for input mostly on added units but also on deleted units and corrected street names or directionals. The outcome of this operation was similar to that of Block Canvassing; units were added to and deleted from blocks, and address corrections were made.

The Decennial Master Address File (DMAF) was created in July 1999. This was the file used for printing most of the Census 2000 questionnaires. In the mailout/mailback areas, the operations that had yielded housing units and their status before this initial printing stage were the ACF, the November 1997 DSF, the September 1998 DSF, LUCA 98, and Block Canvassing.

Following the creation of the initial DMAF, there were updates to the DMAF. Addresses were added by the November 1999, February 2000, and April 2000 DSFs. Address update operations that occurred subsequent to the creation of the initial DMAF were the LUCA 98 field verification and appeal processes. Units receiving a conflicting status from the Block Canvassing and the LUCA 98 operation were sent for field verification by the Census Bureau; the results of the field verification were sent to the governmental units. At this stage the governmental unit could appeal the Census Bureau's findings for particular units. At an appeal, the Census Bureau and the governmental unit submitted their evidence of the status of a housing unit for independent review, and a ruling was issued. Both the field verification and the appeal process had the potential to change the status of a housing unit.

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A final operation in mailout/mailback areas that added addresses before Census Day was the New Construction operation, another cooperative effort with participating governmental units. This operation used governmental units' local knowledge to identify new housing units in February and March of 2000.

After mailout/mailback, the second most common method of questionnaire delivery was update/leave. The address list for update/leave areas was constructed during a Census Bureau field operation called Address Listing rather than from the ACF and DSF, because the addresses are primarily noncity-style. Census employees were sent to the field with maps of their assignment areas and were instructed to record the city-style address, noncity-style address or location description, or possibly some combination of the above, for every housing unit. In addition, the location of the unit was noted on the census map with what is known as a map spot. This operation took place in the fall of 1998.

At the completion of the processing of the address listing data, it was possible to tabulate the number of housing units in each block. Because the housing units in these areas may have non-standard mailing addresses and may be recorded in census files solely with a location description, the governmental units participating in the local review operation in these areas were sent lists of housing unit counts by block. This operation was called LUCA 99. When the LUCA 99 participant disagreed with a Census block count, that block was sent out for LUCA 99 recanvassing, in which census employees were redeployed to make updates to the address list. There was also a LUCA 99 appeal process for settling housing unit status discrepancies, which has the potential to add units to the address list. The LUCA 99 recanvassing and LUCA 99 appeal process took place at various times during the updating of the DMAF. Most of the LUCA 99 entities had their recanvassing results processed before creation of the initial DMAF, but many did not. There were DMAF updates designed specifically for getting late recanvassing and appeal results added into the census files in time for USPS delivery of a questionnaire.

The last address list-building operation in the update/leave areas was the Update/Leave operation itself. This operation was responsible for having a census questionnaire hand-delivered at every housing unit. In the process the MAF and the maps were updated.

In the most remote areas of the United States, the housing units were listed at the time of Census 2000 as the persons within them were enumerated. These operations were called List/Enumerate and Remote Alaska enumeration. This was the only source of addresses in these areas. All housing units were map spotted at the time of enumeration.

For some other regions of the country, where the address list had already been created, it was thought that an enumeration of the population would be more successful than mailback of the forms. Here an update/enumerate operation was instituted. There are two types of update/enumerate areas. The urban areas had passed through all the mailout/mailback operations up through the point of the creation of the initial DMAF, and the rural areas had passed through Address Listing, and sometimes LUCA 99, by the time of the creation of the initial DMAF. Because of these separate paths taken, it was necessary to distinguish between the urban and rural update/enumerate areas.

Another special enumeration is urban update/leave, which took place in areas where mail delivery was considered to be problematic. The addresses had passed through all the operations of the mailout/mailback areas up through the creation of the initial DMAF, but the area was visited by enumerators during the census, and, therefore, additions, deletions, and corrections to the address list were made.

People who did not receive a questionnaire at their house could submit a Be Counted Form, or they could call Telephone Questionnaire Assistance and have their information collected over the phone. Addresses from these operations that did not match those already on the DMAF were visited in a Field Verification operation to determine if they exist. Verified addresses were added to the address list.

One more source of information about housing units listed on the DMAF is the Nonresponse Follow-up (NRFU) operation. During NRFU, enumerators follow up on units that had not returned a

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preaddressed census form. Units in NRFU can possibly be deleted or deemed vacant. At the same time, units that do not appear on the address list or maps could be added and enumerated concurrently. This operation occurs in mailout/mailback, update/leave, and urban update/leave areas.

### **SERVICE-BASED ENUMERATION**

Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) was designed to account for persons without usual residence that use service facilities (i.e., shelters, soup kitchens, and mobile food vans). Only people using the service facility on the interview day were enumerated. In addition, people enumerated in targeted nonshelter outdoor locations and persons without usual residence that filed Be-Counted Forms (BCF) augmented the SBE count. The final total was included in the total population. This component of the enumeration should *not* be interpreted as a complete count of the homeless population.

### **CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA**

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

The Census Bureau's internal Disclosure Review Board sets the confidentiality rules for all data releases. A checklist approach is used to ensure that all potential risks to the confidentiality of the data are considered and addressed. Questions about confidentiality may be addressed to: [webmaster@census.gov](mailto:webmaster@census.gov) Attention Policy.

### **Title 13, United States Code**

Title 13 of the United States Code authorizes the Census Bureau to conduct censuses and surveys. Section 9 of the same Title requires that any information collected from the public under the authority of Title 13 be maintained as confidential. Section 214 of Title 13 and Sections 3559 and 3571 of Title 18 of the United States Code provide for the imposition of penalties of up to 5 years in prison and up to \$250,000 in fines for wrongful disclosure of confidential census information.

### **Disclosure Limitation**

Disclosure limitation is the process for protecting the confidentiality of data. A disclosure of data occurs when someone can use published statistical information to identify an individual that has provided information under a pledge of confidentiality. Using disclosure limitation procedures, the Census Bureau modifies or removes the characteristics that put confidential information at risk for disclosure. Although it may appear that a table shows information about a specific individual, the Census Bureau has taken steps to disguise the original data while making sure the results are still useful.

### **Data Swapping**

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

### **NONSAMPLING ERROR**

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as Census 2000, human- and computer-related errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

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While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted to control this error in Census 2000. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the Census 2000 evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

### **Types of Nonsampling Error**

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

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

**Processing error.** The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires completed by enumerators included field review by the crew leader, check-in, and transmittal of completed questionnaires. No field reviews were done on the mail return questionnaires for this census. Error may also be introduced by the misinterpretation of data by the data capture system or the failure to capture all the information that the respondents or enumerators provided on the forms. Write-in entries go through coding operations, which may also be a source of processing error in the data. Many of the various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality assurance and quality control checks to help ensure their accurate application.

### **Reduction of Nonsampling Error**

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

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1990 census and results from the Census 2000 testing cycle.

- Be Counted questionnaires, unaddressed forms requesting all short form items, plus a few additional items were available in public locations for people who believed they were not otherwise counted.

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- An introductory letter was sent to all mailout/mailback addresses and many addresses in update/leave areas prior to the mailing of the census form. A reminder postcard was also sent to these addresses.
  - Forms in Spanish or other languages were mailed to those who requested them by returning the introductory letter.
  - A well-publicized, toll-free telephone number was available to answer questions about the forms. Also, responses of households who had received a short form could be taken over the phone.
  - Under the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program, many local governments had the opportunity to address specific concerns about the accuracy and completeness of the Master Address File before mailings began.

### **Resolving Multiple Responses**

With multiple ways for people to initiate their enumeration, as well as the field follow-up operations, it was very likely that some people would be enumerated more than once. A special computer process was implemented to control the extent of this type of nonsampling error by resolving situations where more than one form was received from an address. The process consisted of several steps. Addresses that had more than one viable return were analyzed. Housing data from one form were chosen as the housing data to use in subsequent census processing. Within each of these addresses, comparisons of the person records on each return were made against the person records on the other returns at the same address. People found to have been included on two or more different returns were marked as such, and only one of the person records was used in subsequent processing.

### **IMPUTING HOUSING UNIT STATUS AND POPULATION COUNTS**

Following the completion of all data collection activities for Census 2000, a computer file of census housing units was created. For some housing units, information about whether the housing unit was occupied, vacant, or nonexistent was not available. These housing units were defined as “unclassified.” Unclassified housing units were assigned a housing unit status of occupied, vacant, or nonexistent by assigning the status of a nearby housing unit to the unclassified unit. Additionally, the number of persons living in some housing units known to be occupied was unknown. Housing units with unknown population were assigned the population count of a nearby occupied housing unit. All other data for these housing units was assigned via substitution or allocation during the editing of unacceptable data described in the next section.

### **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

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

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

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To control the creation of possibly erroneous people from questionnaires completed incorrectly or containing stray marks, an edit on the number of people indicated on each mail return and enumerator-filled questionnaire was implemented as part of the data capture system. Failure of this edit resulted in the review of the questionnaire image at a workstation by an operator, that identified erroneous person records and corrected OCR interpretation errors in the population count field.

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

Incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaire data records was assigned acceptable values using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item is inconsistent with other information for that person. This process is known as allocation. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for persons with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data. Allocation rates for census items are made available with the published census data.

Another way corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for people in a household. When there was an indication that a household was occupied by a specified number of people, but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household of the same size was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. Housing characteristics are not substituted. Table H18 in Summary File 1, Occupied Housing Units Substituted, represents a count of occupied housing units into which all persons have been substituted.

# Appendix H.

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**Monette Evans, Somonica Green, Bill Harfmann, George Paladino, Heirberto Rios, Pat Valle. Deirdre Bishop**, Supervisory Geographer. Partnership Coordinators: **Alice Chin, Martha Butler. Waleska Martinez**, Supervisory Computer Specialist. Census Recruiters: **Kathy Nicolaou, Raquel Strauss. Inocencio Castro**, Administrative Supervisor.

The Seattle Regional Census Center, **Moises M. Carrasco**, Regional Director; **Michael P. Burns**, Deputy Regional Director; **Timothy P. Olson**, Assistant Regional Census Manager; **Jolynn Lambert**, Assistant Regional Census Manager (A.C.E.). Area Managers: **Faye Amos, Linda Clark, Alice Greene, Pamela Harlan, Wendy Hawley, Sonya Jorgensen, Tom Szabla. Lynn Sorgenfrei**, Assistant Manager for A.C.E; **Thomas Callahan**, Automation Coordinator; **Cathy Baker**, (A.C.E.) Supervisory Computer Specialist; **Lesca McKee**, Computer Specialist; **Dennis Duffy**, Supervisory Geographer. Geographers: **Richard Campbell, Elena Baranov. Gordon Wood**, Supervisory Geographic Specialist; **Andrew Haney**, Geographic Specialist; **Lynn O'Brien**, Supervisory Geographic Specialist. Administration Supervisors: **Mary Plumley, Rick Hunt. Theodore Heckathorn**, Administrative Specialist (Space); **Robert Clingman**, Partnership Coordinator. Partnership Team Leaders: **Lia Bolden, Elaine Dempsey, Nancy Holder, Nikolay Kvasnyuk, Dan Rosas, Tony Vaska**. Census Recruiters: **Jan McStay, Maria Hosack**.

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Nevada: 2000      **2000 Census of Population and Housing**  
*Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*