

# Connecticut: 2000

## *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*

Issued July 2002

PHC-1-8

### 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**

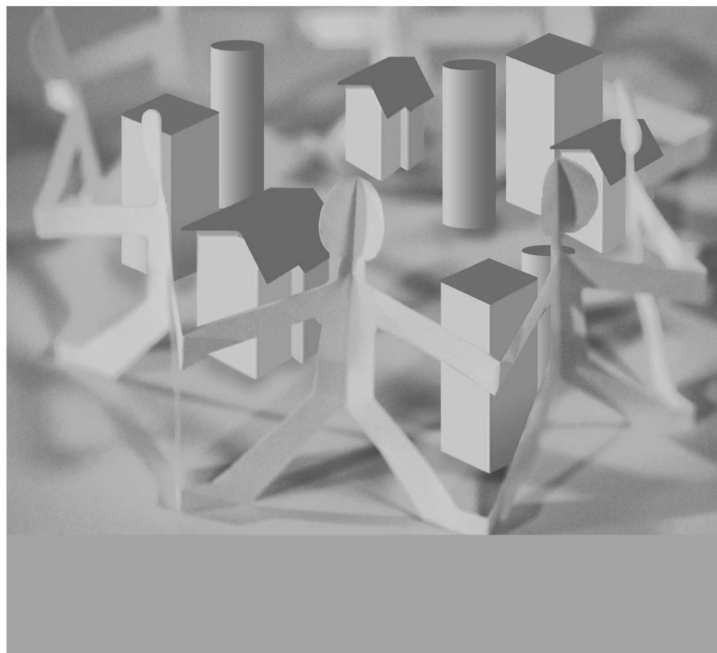
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### **2000 Census of Population and Housing**



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Director

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

Stubhead: COUNTY

Sidehead: PLACE

Data field: The table contains population counts for various racial categories across different counties and places in Alabama.

Page number and state name: 16 Alabama

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

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—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	
Hartford County—Con.												
Wethersfield town—Con.												
Wethersfield CDP (part)	26 271	44.1	1 388	3 884	538	725	2 838	4 147	3 779	1 512	1 295	
Windsor town	28 237	39.8	1 692	5 263	806	869	3 217	4 890	4 564	1 675	1 171	
Windsor Locks town	12 043	38.9	710	2 139	352	389	1 538	2 219	1 608	597	503	
Windsor Locks CDP	12 043	38.9	710	2 139	352	389	1 538	2 219	1 608	597	503	
Litchfield County	182 193	39.6	10 684	34 162	4 807	5 504	21 178	33 031	28 825	10 530	7 531	
Barkhamsted town	3 494	39.7	190	683	86	82	411	682	634	215	158	
Bethlehem town	3 422	42.2	171	692	89	64	288	623	689	236	130	
Bethlehem Village CDP	2 022	42.2	98	402	57	43	182	360	411	139	74	
Bridgewater town	1 824	44.6	76	327	41	49	126	308	352	185	118	
Canaan town	1 081	41.8	58	197	30	34	92	205	185	59	67	
Colebrook town	1 471	41.1	91	270	30	32	151	285	249	83	73	
Cornwall town	1 434	43.5	69	281	21	27	113	256	261	81	73	
Goshen town	2 697	43.4	140	473	71	71	206	472	502	194	158	
Harwinton town	5 283	41.4	303	1 021	160	114	501	945	923	396	231	
Northwest Harwinton CDP	3 242	41.8	160	633	88	59	311	588	524	253	138	
Kent town	2 858	42.7	180	473	51	99	287	465	472	176	147	
Litchfield town	8 316	42.6	414	1 682	161	140	693	1 435	1 441	551	386	
Bantam borough	802	41.5	34	173	12	12	67	164	108	46	23	
Litchfield borough	1 328	45.1	67	233	23	30	108	201	234	93	67	
Morris town	2 301	41.0	129	436	57	56	244	410	389	141	112	
New Hartford town	6 088	39.3	409	1 230	136	132	675	1 213	1 119	375	256	
New Hartford Center CDP	1 049	40.1	48	186	23	28	138	227	170	59	38	
New Milford town	27 121	36.8	1 932	5 504	668	900	3 554	5 419	4 175	1 443	955	
New Milford CDP	6 633	35.2	466	1 150	197	346	1 119	1 261	860	278	210	
Norfolk town	1 660	41.2	105	288	36	35	196	289	281	107	94	
North Canaan town	3 350	40.1	169	611	109	117	391	550	450	170	146	
Canaan CDP	1 288	40.3	67	223	46	48	154	211	171	61	49	
Plymouth town	11 634	37.5	710	2 288	325	429	1 498	2 206	1 649	620	436	
Terryville CDP	5 360	36.9	342	1 021	144	228	737	965	689	255	180	
Roxbury town	2 136	44.1	107	379	45	34	184	360	424	191	117	
Salisbury town	3 977	47.2	145	747	77	71	274	536	720	318	230	
Sharon town	2 968	45.0	117	516	53	72	222	502	515	191	158	
Thomaston town	7 503	37.8	435	1 464	216	246	1 013	1 481	1 096	372	271	
Torrington town	35 202	39.1	2 107	6 004	1 016	1 222	4 719	6 192	4 745	1 739	1 275	
Torrington city	35 202	39.1	2 107	6 004	1 016	1 222	4 719	6 192	4 745	1 739	1 275	
Warren town	1 254	42.0	69	215	26	38	137	218	222	83	59	
Washington town	3 596	42.6	152	724	105	109	324	537	631	261	184	
New Preston CDP	1 110	42.3	51	209	30	29	110	185	185	68	54	
Watertown town	21 661	39.0	1 257	4 112	633	737	2 598	3 888	3 372	1 168	846	
Oakville CDP	8 618	37.8	511	1 623	253	334	1 151	1 575	1 183	468	331	
Winchester town	10 664	39.5	610	1 874	368	385	1 291	1 846	1 683	550	431	
Winsted CDP	7 321	38.7	445	1 278	268	292	928	1 193	1 094	338	280	
Woodbury town	9 198	41.0	539	1 671	197	209	990	1 708	1 646	625	420	
Woodbury Center CDP	1 298	40.5	72	196	28	39	175	217	238	67	60	
Middlesex County	155 071	38.6	9 632	26 348	5 262	6 017	20 451	27 818	23 664	8 621	6 173	
Chester town	3 743	41.7	237	596	78	87	431	695	615	236	125	
Chester Center CDP	1 546	40.9	95	243	34	41	197	294	260	96	48	
Clinton town	13 094	38.2	847	2 438	355	402	1 726	2 341	2 139	834	528	
Clinton CDP	3 516	38.6	202	589	93	130	516	611	492	214	151	
Cromwell town	12 871	40.2	697	2 080	292	380	1 803	2 289	2 101	662	488	
Deep River town	4 610	39.1	242	877	124	127	627	785	760	267	186	
Deep River Center CDP	2 470	38.2	123	447	71	85	373	408	383	135	98	
Durham town	6 627	38.3	454	1 467	165	155	667	1 277	1 183	391	241	
Durham CDP	2 773	39.9	170	555	65	58	282	520	476	176	110	
East Haddam town	8 333	38.5	580	1 543	201	197	1 080	1 695	1 368	477	306	
Moodus CDP	1 263	37.4	81	244	34	38	182	245	167	64	45	
East Hampton town	13 352	32.2	701	2 154	1 855	1 137	1 307	2 301	1 886	547	413	
East Hampton CDP	2 254	36.9	160	456	60	76	278	475	329	116	80	
Lake Pocotopaug CDP	3 169	38.1	179	563	95	115	433	679	534	152	109	
Essex town	6 505	43.4	423	1 001	106	126	625	1 155	1 080	410	309	
Essex Village CDP	2 573	49.2	113	349	32	43	192	392	495	222	168	
Haddam town	7 157	40.3	412	1 354	163	193	745	1 419	1 326	528	324	
Higganum CDP	1 671	40.8	82	292	39	50	180	339	277	134	70	
Killingworth town	6 018	39.8	454	1 178	113	104	586	1 184	1 061	392	233	
Middlefield town	4 203	40.3	236	801	103	91	466	805	651	225	168	
Middletown town	43 167	36.3	2 811	6 553	1 163	2 424	7 576	7 557	5 627	2 057	1 613	
Middletown city	43 167	36.3	2 811	6 553	1 163	2 424	7 576	7 557	5 627	2 057	1 613	
Old Saybrook town	10 367	44.5	589	1 661	216	205	953	1 658	1 576	723	560	
Fenwick borough	52	57.5	1	5	-	1	7	6	3	6	3	
Old Saybrook Center CDP	1 962	48.3	76	263	45	40	167	281	323	127	104	
Saybrook Manor CDP	1 133	45.9	50	148	16	26	134	173	163	91	74	
Portland town	8 732	39.0	608	1 617	189	202	1 111	1 570	1 335	452	372	
Portland CDP	5 534	40.0	329	982	137	146	707	925	791	277	252	
Westbrook town	6 292	41.5	341	1 028	139	187	748	1 087	956	420	307	
Westbrook Center CDP	2 238	43.9	93	287	57	98	285	361	332	135	109	
New Haven County	824 008	37.0	53 094	148 585	32 681	38 828	112 312	134 536	112 863	41 113	30 704	
Ansonia town	18 554	36.8	1 281	3 208	610	903	2 714	3 129	2 250	885	703	
Ansonia city	18 554	36.8	1 281	3 208	610	903	2 714	3 129	2 250	885	703	
Beacon Falls town	5 246	36.7	343	981	141	199	788	1 051	755	300	182	
Bethany town	5 040	40.6	323	1 053	123	109	432	948	927	308	197	
Branford town	28 683	41.4	1 561	4 367	660	879	3 631	5 106	4 625	1 708	1 303	
Branford Center CDP	5 735	40.0	335	685	132	216	968	1 031	773	266	193	
East Haven CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cheshire town	28 543	38.4	1 648	5 554	1 257	954	3 199	5 206	4 609	1 564	960	
Cheshire Village CDP	5 789	41.7	381	1 013	118	127	621	940	893	338	232	
Derby town	12 391	37.7	758	1 929	318	575	1 991	2 098	1 544	614	505	
Derby city	12 391	37.7	758	1 929	318	575	1 991	2 098	1 544	614	505	
East Haven town	28 189	38.8	1 639	4 616	873	1 078	4 041	4 871	3 849	1 416	1 134	
East Haven CDP (part)	28 189	38.8	1 639	4 616	873	1 078	4 041	4 871	3 849	1 416	1 134	
Guilford town	21 398	41.8	1 287	4 151	502	432	1 830	3 782	4 156	1 528	982	
Guilford Center CDP	2 603	44.0	149	360	61	69	269	437	403	163	134	

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			
2 915	2 400	850	14 079	86.6	20 999	11 514	6 165	3 720	20.1	23.5	Hartford County—Con. Wethersfield town—Con. Wethersfield CDP (part)
1 861	1 632	597	14 888	89.7	21 282	11 475	4 090	2 516	24.6	14.5	Windsor town
1 076	728	184	6 202	94.2	9 194	4 787	1 988	1 159	23.7	16.5	Windsor Locks town
1 076	728	184	6 202	94.2	9 194	4 787	1 988	1 159	23.7	16.5	Windsor Locks CDP
12 677	9 630	3 634	93 149	95.6	137 347	71 367	25 941	15 230	24.6	14.2	Litchfield County
205	123	25	1 736	101.3	2 621	1 305	353	179	25.0	10.1	Barkhamsted town
236	152	52	1 761	94.3	2 559	1 323	440	251	25.2	12.9	Bethlehem town
140	92	24	1 030	96.3	1 522	784	256	145	24.7	12.7	Bethlehem Village CDP
144	74	24	921	98.0	1 421	727	242	127	22.1	13.3	Bridgewater town
87	46	21	554	95.1	826	416	154	81	23.6	14.2	Canaan town
116	69	22	728	102.1	1 110	551	207	106	24.5	14.1	Colebrook town
142	80	30	739	94.0	1 084	569	252	141	24.4	17.6	Cornwall town
225	144	41	1 366	97.4	2 084	1 050	410	213	22.7	15.2	Goshen town
367	258	64	2 632	100.7	3 959	1 995	689	378	25.1	13.0	Harwinton town
259	183	46	1 623	99.8	2 449	1 245	488	265	24.5	15.1	Northwest Harwinton CDP
229	183	96	1 474	93.9	2 205	1 157	508	298	22.8	17.8	Kent town
680	552	181	4 319	92.5	6 220	3 269	1 413	819	25.2	17.0	Litchfield town
74	71	18	436	83.9	595	322	163	110	25.8	20.3	Bantam borough
108	101	63	710	87.0	1 028	557	272	171	22.6	20.5	Litchfield borough
176	118	33	1 153	99.6	1 736	882	327	168	24.6	14.2	Morris town
302	188	53	3 042	100.1	4 449	2 251	543	295	26.9	8.9	New Hartford town
68	45	19	518	102.5	815	414	132	80	22.3	12.6	New Hartford Center CDP
1 364	822	385	13 768	97.0	19 685	10 159	2 571	1 495	27.4	9.5	New Milford town
344	259	143	3 422	93.8	5 017	2 661	746	487	24.4	11.2	New Milford CDP
124	83	22	845	96.4	1 267	643	229	133	23.7	13.8	Norfolk town
248	245	144	1 739	92.6	2 570	1 359	637	398	23.3	19.0	North Canaan town
99	110	49	686	87.8	998	550	258	167	22.5	20.0	Canaan CDP
704	619	150	5 843	99.1	8 636	4 416	1 473	875	25.8	12.7	Plymouth town
368	351	80	2 729	96.4	3 997	2 061	799	484	25.4	14.9	Terryville CDP
184	94	17	1 047	104.0	1 650	817	295	145	22.8	13.8	Roxbury town
335	337	187	2 102	89.2	3 085	1 682	859	516	22.4	21.6	Salisbury town
294	210	118	1 530	94.0	2 335	1 215	622	369	21.3	21.0	Sharon town
462	364	83	3 804	97.2	5 604	2 877	909	527	25.3	12.1	Thomaston town
2 640	2 472	1 071	18 154	93.9	27 091	14 336	6 183	3 839	23.0	17.6	Torrington town
2 640	2 472	1 071	18 154	93.9	27 091	14 336	6 183	3 839	23.0	17.6	Torrington city
98	70	19	608	106.3	970	473	187	97	22.6	14.9	Warren town
336	183	50	1 796	100.2	2 720	1 410	569	297	24.4	15.8	Washington town
121	53	15	549	102.2	850	434	189	97	23.4	17.0	New Preston CDP
1 527	1 137	386	11 282	92.0	16 292	8 549	3 050	1 822	24.8	14.1	Watertown town
587	470	132	4 516	90.8	6 484	3 396	1 189	702	24.8	13.8	Oakville CDP
808	586	232	5 497	94.0	8 180	4 293	1 626	981	23.3	15.2	Winchester town
550	461	194	3 854	90.0	5 598	2 998	1 205	753	23.5	16.5	Winsted CDP
644	421	128	4 709	95.3	6 988	3 643	1 193	680	24.0	13.0	Woodbury town
80	89	37	700	85.4	1 030	575	206	135	20.6	15.9	Woodbury Center CDP
10 372	7 627	3 086	79 477	95.1	119 091	61 980	21 085	12 447	23.2	13.6	Middlesex County
237	254	152	1 954	91.6	2 910	1 519	643	399	22.3	17.2	Chester town
101	84	53	801	93.0	1 208	620	238	152	21.9	15.4	Chester Center CDP
803	546	135	6 759	93.7	9 809	5 124	1 484	865	25.1	11.3	Clinton town
252	205	61	1 857	89.3	2 725	1 456	518	304	22.5	14.7	Clinton CDP
867	817	395	6 661	93.2	10 094	5 278	2 079	1 297	21.6	16.2	Cromwell town
330	222	63	2 323	98.5	3 491	1 776	615	354	24.3	13.3	Deep River town
183	125	39	1 228	101.1	1 900	970	347	204	23.1	14.0	Deep River Center CDP
356	200	71	3 307	100.4	4 706	2 421	627	366	29.0	9.5	Durham town
195	134	32	1 413	96.2	2 048	1 070	361	217	26.1	13.0	Durham CDP
454	290	142	4 164	100.1	6 210	3 165	886	502	25.5	10.6	East Haddam town
70	66	27	625	102.1	938	481	163	100	25.7	12.9	Moodus CDP
602	336	113	6 711	99.0	10 497	5 335	1 051	582	21.4	7.9	East Hampton town
115	77	32	1 145	96.9	1 638	848	224	130	27.3	9.9	East Hampton CDP
181	107	22	1 562	102.9	2 427	1 211	310	176	23.4	9.8	Lake Pocotopaug CDP
535	485	250	3 431	89.6	5 081	2 718	1 270	766	21.9	19.5	Essex town
299	224	44	1 341	91.9	2 111	1 119	567	310	18.0	22.0	Essex Village CDP
386	241	66	3 543	102.0	5 391	2 725	693	379	24.7	9.7	Haddam town
113	76	19	850	96.6	1 297	671	208	120	22.4	12.4	Higganum CDP
406	242	65	3 036	98.4	4 386	2 229	713	379	27.1	11.8	Killingworth town
372	224	61	2 090	101.1	3 166	1 603	657	365	24.7	15.6	Middlefield town
2 680	2 162	944	22 337	93.3	33 803	17 776	5 786	3 504	21.7	13.4	Middletown town
2 680	2 162	944	22 337	93.3	33 803	17 776	5 786	3 504	21.7	13.4	Middletown city
1 153	728	345	5 471	89.5	8 117	4 356	2 226	1 314	21.7	21.5	Old Saybrook town
8	9	3	26	100.0	46	24	20	10	11.5	38.5	Fenwick borough
269	201	66	1 041	88.5	1 623	878	536	323	17.3	27.3	Old Saybrook Center CDP
154	83	21	574	97.4	935	472	258	133	17.5	22.8	Saybrook Manor CDP
631	459	186	4 479	95.0	6 507	3 400	1 276	740	25.5	14.6	Portland town
454	374	160	2 872	92.7	4 223	2 251	988	594	23.7	17.9	Portland CDP
560	421	98	3 214	95.8	4 923	2 555	1 079	635	21.8	17.1	Westbrook town
233	220	48	1 162	92.6	1 878	988	501	312	16.1	22.4	Westbrook Center CDP
56 315	46 049	16 928	428 077	92.5	622 329	329 766	119 292	71 951	24.5	14.5	New Haven County
1 302	1 201	368	9 734	90.6	14 065	7 526	2 871	1 729	24.2	15.5	Ansonia town
1 302	1 201	368	9 734	90.6	14 065	7 526	2 871	1 729	24.2	15.5	Ansonia city
264	194	48	2 615	100.6	3 922	1 996	506	276	25.2	9.6	Beacon Falls town
363	211	46	2 526	99.5	3 664	1 878	620	331	27.3	12.3	Bethany town
2 305	1 894	644	15 187	88.9	22 755	12 287	4 843	2 861	20.7	16.9	Branford town
413	493	230	3 096	85.2	4 715	2 607	1 136	752	17.8	19.8	Branford Center CDP
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	East Haven CDP (part)
1 682	1 319	591	13 346	113.9	21 341	9 955	3 592	2 169	25.2	12.6	Cheshire town
504	427	175	3 115	85.8	4 395	2 402	1 126	721	24.1	19.5	Cheshire Village CDP
915	866	298	6 407	93.4	9 704	5 134	2 059	1 263	21.7	16.6	Derby town
915	866	298	6 407	93.4	9 704	5 134	2 059	1 263	21.7	16.6	Derby city
2 327	1 821	524	14 728	91.4	21 934	11 680	4 672	2 791	22.2	16.6	East Haven town
2 327	1 821	524	14 728	91.4	21 934	11 680	4 672	2 791	22.2	16.6	East Haven CDP (part)
1 474	883	391	11 099	92.8	15 960	8 420	2 748	1 590	25.4	12.8	Guilford town
266	207	85	1 430	82.0	2 094	1 175	558	340	19.6	21.4	Guilford Center CDP



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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			
4 337	4 032	1 685	30 820	84.7	45 080	24 996	10 054	6 248	20.8	17.7	New Haven County—Con.
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Hamden town
1 385	839	288	9 243	93.2	12 816	6 753	2 512	1 438	28.2	14.1	North Haven CDP (part)
227	187	75	1 194	86.1	1 753	962	489	308	21.1	22.0	Madison town
3 867	3 229	1 115	30 030	94.0	43 278	22 869	8 211	4 989	25.7	14.1	Madison Center CDP
3 867	3 229	1 115	30 030	94.0	43 278	22 869	8 211	4 989	25.7	14.1	Meriden town
522	402	143	3 324	94.1	4 869	2 549	1 067	626	24.5	16.5	Meriden city
3 895	3 035	866	27 011	93.6	40 627	21 374	7 796	4 663	22.3	14.9	Middlebury town
3 771	2 943	845	26 133	93.6	39 250	20 663	7 559	4 530	22.4	14.9	Milford town
124	92	21	878	94.9	1 377	711	237	133	19.5	13.9	Milford city (balance)
1 682	1 468	483	15 920	94.7	22 664	11 894	3 633	2 211	26.9	11.7	Woodmont borough
1 682	1 468	483	15 920	94.7	22 664	11 894	3 633	2 211	26.9	11.7	Naugatuck town
5 986	4 701	1 984	64 441	91.8	92 180	49 126	12 671	7 899	25.4	10.2	Naugatuck borough
5 986	4 701	1 984	64 441	91.8	92 180	49 126	12 671	7 899	25.4	10.2	New Haven town
953	676	272	7 160	94.2	10 346	5 421	1 901	1 114	25.6	13.7	New Haven city
2 131	1 701	458	11 896	93.6	17 833	9 400	4 290	2 471	22.6	18.6	North Branford town
2 131	1 701	458	11 896	93.6	17 833	9 400	4 290	2 471	22.6	18.6	North Haven town
1 382	960	296	6 803	94.5	9 979	5 221	2 638	1 497	24.6	19.9	North Haven CDP (part)
1 382	960	296	6 803	94.5	9 979	5 221	2 638	1 497	24.6	19.9	Orange town
462	308	87	4 871	101.6	7 158	3 589	857	468	27.1	8.7	Orange CDP
600	406	147	4 452	95.6	6 535	3 387	1 153	668	24.9	13.2	Oxford town
1 071	914	236	7 955	94.3	11 767	6 128	2 221	1 335	23.9	14.4	Prospect town
1 837	1 933	1 071	9 934	86.9	14 339	7 865	4 841	3 085	22.8	26.1	Seymour town
1 032	1 263	408	2 172	58.1	3 341	2 123	2 703	1 722	2.7	78.7	Southbury town
2 924	2 450	1 172	22 294	93.0	32 700	17 240	6 546	3 931	24.0	15.2	Heritage Village CDP
1 250	1 116	447	9 072	93.0	13 502	7 124	2 813	1 706	22.9	16.1	Wallingford town
7 223	6 408	2 414	56 490	89.9	78 817	42 426	16 045	9 756	26.5	15.0	Wallingford Center CDP
7 223	6 408	2 414	56 490	89.9	78 817	42 426	16 045	9 756	26.5	15.0	Waterbury town
3 619	2 926	897	27 365	91.3	40 252	21 391	7 442	4 492	23.1	14.2	Waterbury city
3 619	2 926	897	27 365	91.3	40 252	21 391	7 442	4 492	23.1	14.2	West Haven town
1 062	741	189	7 804	95.0	11 257	5 849	1 992	1 180	26.0	13.1	West Haven city
745	531	235	4 622	94.4	6 487	3 412	1 511	870	27.8	16.8	Wolcott town
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Woodbridge town
17 468	12 220	4 077	130 916	97.9	195 857	99 695	33 765	19 769	24.4	13.0	New London County
163	129	39	1 174	100.8	1 804	895	331	184	23.5	14.0	Bozrah town
656	482	195	7 484	94.4	10 209	5 310	1 333	803	29.8	9.2	Colchester town
1 302	770	212	9 402	92.7	14 149	7 417	2 284	1 283	21.9	12.6	East Lyme town
274	225	51	1 613	91.3	2 459	1 296	550	325	20.3	17.8	Niantic CDP
132	83	19	900	103.9	1 392	695	234	127	24.1	12.8	Franklin town
645	429	148	5 447	98.4	8 034	4 075	1 222	720	25.7	11.3	Griswold town
192	157	44	1 541	98.1	2 324	1 189	393	240	23.9	12.9	Jewett City borough
2 353	1 764	712	19 493	104.7	29 993	14 592	4 829	2 910	24.8	12.1	Groton town
131	127	96	4 568	124.2	6 717	2 835	354	228	34.4	3.5	Conning Towers-Nautilus Park CDP
529	427	99	4 743	111.0	7 755	3 631	1 055	616	22.5	10.5	Groton city
79	48	17	341	95.6	541	279	144	77	18.9	21.6	Groton Long Point borough
263	315	218	1 860	90.0	2 973	1 585	796	549	15.9	22.5	Long Hill CDP
82	83	18	650	98.2	1 094	554	183	108	15.1	14.2	Mystic CDP (part)
205	129	67	988	85.2	1 459	795	401	248	20.3	21.9	Noank CDP
212	103	28	1 634	96.1	2 380	1 207	343	186	25.7	10.7	Old Mystic CDP
105	51	10	813	95.8	1 118	584	166	102	29.8	10.4	Poquonock Bridge CDP
374	208	73	3 421	101.9	4 973	2 509	655	354	28.0	9.5	Lebanon town
849	394	77	7 442	97.4	10 532	5 357	1 320	715	28.3	9.0	Ledyard town
265	165	35	2 048	98.7	3 010	1 546	465	269	26.0	11.4	Lisbon town
237	122	42	1 009	99.8	1 606	793	401	210	20.3	19.9	Lyme town
1 165	658	189	8 538	117.2	14 160	6 444	2 012	1 147	23.6	10.8	Montville town
250	195	45	1 454	102.1	2 263	1 136	490	296	23.0	16.7	Oxoboxo River CDP
1 429	1 208	470	13 128	95.5	19 814	10 225	3 107	1 894	22.8	12.1	New London town
1 429	1 208	470	13 128	95.5	19 814	10 225	3 107	1 894	22.8	12.1	New London city
334	156	29	2 482	101.1	3 736	1 857	519	261	25.1	10.4	North Stonington town
2 620	2 177	748	18 958	90.5	27 412	14 632	5 545	3 472	24.1	15.4	Norwich town
2 620	2 177	748	18 958	90.5	27 412	14 632	5 545	3 472	24.1	15.4	Norwich city
688	436	116	3 759	97.0	5 627	2 892	1 240	666	24.0	16.7	Old Lyme town
385	219	52	2 343	100.1	3 639	1 819	656	342	22.4	14.0	Preston town
147	78	28	1 935	99.4	2 722	1 365	253	138	29.4	6.6	Salem town
184	129	36	1 539	93.0	2 199	1 138	349	215	26.0	11.7	Sprague town
1 595	1 143	387	9 205	94.5	14 022	7 298	3 125	1 781	21.7	17.5	Stonington town
251	227	114	1 426	90.3	2 238	1 199	592	348	17.5	21.8	Mystic CDP (part)
446	384	113	2 876	90.3	4 203	2 234	943	578	23.2	17.2	Pawcatuck CDP
119	79	32	554	86.3	900	485	230	135	12.8	22.3	Stonington borough
137	85	19	1 238	104.2	1 857	903	241	121	26.5	9.5	Voluntown town
1 808	1 385	451	9 971	92.1	14 967	7 933	3 644	2 157	21.9	19.0	Waterford town
321	277	99	1 560	88.1	2 341	1 270	697	431	20.2	23.7	Central Waterford CDP
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Tolland County
7 420	4 883	1 566	67 981	100.6	104 844	52 551	13 869	7 911	23.1	10.2	Andover town
125	86	23	1 502	102.1	2 208	1 114	234	131	27.3	7.7	Bolton town
337	187	54	2 571	95.1	3 713	1 909	578	318	26.0	11.5	Columbia town
309	189	42	2 539	95.8	3 670	1 885	540	289	26.2	10.9	Coventry town
558	327	98	5 689	102.2	8 390	4 179	983	545	27.1	8.5	Coventry Lake CDP
150	90	17	1 424	104.6	2 148	1 060	257	142	26.3	8.8	South Coventry CDP
64	66	27	691	99.9	1 011	517	157	103	26.8	11.4	Ellington town
703	446	109	6 496	98.9	9 664	4 923	1 258	700	25.2	9.7	Crystal Lake CDP (part)
79	53	9	728	100.4	1 075	536	141	73	26.3	9.7	Hebron town
297	190	33	4 303	100.1	6 027	3 056	520	289	30.0	6.0	Mansfield town
926	698	215	10 461	98.1	17 967	9 150	1 839	1 046	13.3	8.9	Mansfield Center CDP
78	94	55	519	87.5	790	426	227	137	18.8	23.3	Storrs CDP
291	274	86	5 737	91.7	10 553	5 523	651	394	4.0	5.9	Somers town
619	351	81	4 092	154.6	8 248	3 043	1 051	561	20.8	10.1	Central Somers CDP
150	98	25	829	96.1	1 231	649	273	162	24.3	16.8	Stafford town
647	530	231	5 770	96.0	8 422	4 316	1 408	832	25.5	12.5	Tolland town
629	277	104	6 596	99.3	9 421	4 779	1 010	540	28.3	7.7	Union town
39	36	7	341	103.2	544	268	82	49	21.5	11.8	Vernon town
1 954	1 438	514	14 643	91.6	21 858	11 561	3 906	2 368	26.0	12.6	Rockville CDP
388	411	171	3 972	94.1	5 703	2 986	970	629	26.0	7.7	Willington town
277	128	55	2 978	100.1	4 712	2 368	460	243	20.9	7.7	Crystal Lake CDP (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	

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
Windham County .....	109 091	36.3	6 664	20 722	5 138	5 295	14 303	18 787	15 364	5 410	3 968
Ashford town .....	4 098	36.3	250	801	122	225	557	753	670	237	141
Brooklyn town .....	7 173	37.6	375	1 324	225	290	1 026	1 309	992	405	305
East Brooklyn CDP .....	1 473	37.5	79	292	53	63	178	241	164	58	62
Canterbury town .....	4 692	38.2	250	957	172	170	529	942	807	262	165
Chaplin town .....	2 250	36.7	151	403	75	96	331	446	364	114	87
Eastford town .....	1 618	39.3	96	330	51	40	167	306	258	87	66
Hampton town .....	1 758	40.2	104	350	43	44	175	343	340	97	58
Killingly town .....	16 472	36.5	1 016	3 212	607	722	2 250	2 723	2 271	779	704
Danielson borough .....	4 265	32.2	320	838	203	257	706	693	499	147	149
Plainfield town .....	14 619	35.4	951	2 986	517	646	2 123	2 568	1 944	667	542
Moosup CDP .....	3 237	32.8	250	673	140	182	499	521	388	124	96
Plainfield Village CDP .....	2 638	35.9	165	515	93	136	380	422	295	106	97
Wauregan CDP .....	1 085	29.1	90	279	39	61	182	187	102	37	30
Pomfret town .....	3 798	38.6	224	789	130	117	385	732	644	231	135
Putnam town .....	9 002	38.3	527	1 596	302	414	1 177	1 460	1 229	434	322
Putnam District CDP .....	6 746	36.3	420	1 230	243	360	949	1 076	849	305	226
Scotland town .....	1 556	36.7	113	326	50	42	199	294	241	96	56
Sterling town .....	3 099	34.4	224	648	117	119	481	648	416	125	90
Thompson town .....	8 878	38.5	513	1 707	291	286	1 061	1 720	1 237	504	377
North Grosvenor Dale CDP .....	1 424	36.4	99	276	54	61	196	255	145	70	72
Quinebaug CDP .....	1 122	41.3	63	190	36	31	126	171	148	78	51
Windham town .....	22 857	31.4	1 474	3 789	2 247	1 893	3 078	3 136	2 725	973	672
South Windham CDP .....	1 278	41.3	61	187	48	52	172	206	221	107	50
Willimantic CDP .....	15 823	28.5	995	2 581	1 984	1 563	2 218	2 104	1 633	537	382
Woodstock town .....	7 221	39.2	396	1 504	189	191	764	1 407	1 226	399	248
South Woodstock CDP .....	1 211	38.0	74	229	31	63	148	232	183	60	33

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

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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			
6 628	4 876	1 936	55 299	97.3	81 705	42 106	13 440	8 035	25.1	12.3	Windham County
183	121	38	2 053	99.6	3 047	1 538	342	180	25.6	8.3	Ashford town
427	342	153	3 464	107.1	5 474	2 626	922	566	23.7	12.9	Brooklyn town
132	108	43	793	85.8	1 102	621	283	191	25.2	19.2	East Brooklyn CDP
242	156	40	2 308	103.3	3 485	1 761	438	236	25.7	9.3	Canterbury town
101	72	10	1 112	102.3	1 696	849	183	99	24.6	8.1	Chaplin town
116	75	26	797	103.0	1 192	593	217	116	26.3	13.4	Eastford town
116	70	18	879	100.0	1 304	662	204	108	25.8	11.6	Hampton town
1 063	757	368	8 398	96.1	12 244	6 384	2 188	1 305	25.7	13.3	Killingly town
219	172	62	2 185	95.2	3 107	1 635	453	280	27.2	10.6	Danielson borough
860	594	221	7 466	95.8	10 682	5 561	1 675	1 026	26.9	11.5	Plainfield town
190	138	36	1 680	92.7	2 314	1 220	364	225	28.5	11.2	Moosup CDP
166	151	112	1 385	90.5	1 958	1 053	429	289	25.8	16.3	Plainfield Village CDP
43	27	8	552	96.6	716	374	78	48	34.0	7.2	Waugrean CDP
208	146	57	1 932	96.6	2 785	1 434	411	245	26.7	10.8	Pomfret town
636	602	303	4 705	91.3	6 879	3 661	1 541	978	23.6	17.1	Putnam town
462	474	152	3 523	91.5	5 096	2 709	1 088	694	24.5	16.1	Putnam District CDP
78	52	9	775	100.8	1 117	564	139	70	28.2	8.9	Scotland town
130	75	26	1 515	104.6	2 227	1 075	231	128	28.1	7.5	Sterling town
639	424	119	4 441	99.9	6 658	3 403	1 182	678	25.0	13.3	Thompson town
92	90	14	738	93.0	1 049	552	196	122	26.3	13.8	North Grosvenor Dale CDP
113	84	31	549	104.4	869	440	228	125	22.5	20.3	Quinebaug CDP
1 364	1 056	450	11 814	93.5	17 594	9 260	2 870	1 792	23.0	12.6	Windham town
92	56	26	635	101.3	1 030	509	174	96	19.4	13.6	South Windham CDP
832	719	275	8 116	95.0	12 247	6 392	1 826	1 156	22.6	11.5	Willimantic CDP
465	334	98	3 640	98.4	5 321	2 735	897	508	26.3	12.4	Woodstock town
73	61	24	601	101.5	908	470	158	94	25.0	13.0	South Woodstock CDP

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

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

State County Place and County Subdivision	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>3 405 565</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>223 344</b>	<b>618 344</b>	<b>124 416</b>	<b>147 169</b>	<b>451 640</b>	<b>581 049</b>	<b>480 807</b>	<b>176 961</b>	<b>131 652</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>											
Fairfield County .....	882 567	37.3	64 005	162 209	26 947	34 394	118 076	154 462	123 716	46 591	35 004
Hartford County .....	857 183	37.7	54 783	156 049	30 180	36 775	112 598	142 507	120 642	44 319	33 702
Litchfield County .....	182 193	39.6	10 684	34 162	4 807	5 504	21 178	33 031	28 825	10 530	7 531
Middlesex County .....	155 071	38.6	9 632	26 348	5 262	6 017	20 451	27 818	23 664	8 621	6 173
New Haven County .....	824 008	37.0	53 094	148 585	32 681	38 828	112 312	134 536	112 863	41 113	30 704
New London County .....	259 088	37.0	16 379	46 852	10 023	12 154	35 184	45 636	36 009	13 270	9 816
Tolland County .....	136 364	35.7	8 103	23 417	9 378	8 202	17 538	24 272	19 724	7 107	4 754
Windham County .....	109 091	36.3	6 664	20 722	5 138	5 295	14 303	18 787	15 364	5 410	3 968
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>											
Andover town, Tolland County .....	3 036	38.0	231	597	54	78	398	663	521	151	109
Ansonia city, New Haven County .....	18 554	36.8	1 281	3 208	610	903	2 714	3 129	2 250	885	703
Ansonia town, New Haven County .....	18 554	36.8	1 281	3 208	610	903	2 714	3 129	2 250	885	703
Ashford town, Windham County .....	4 098	36.3	250	801	122	225	557	753	670	237	141
Avon town, Hartford County .....	15 832	42.0	1 018	3 119	282	248	1 315	2 815	2 809	1 050	805
Bantam borough, Litchfield County .....	802	41.5	34	173	12	12	67	164	108	46	23
Barkhamsted town, Litchfield County .....	3 494	39.7	190	683	86	82	411	682	634	215	158
Beacon Falls town, New Haven County .....	5 246	36.7	343	981	141	199	788	1 051	755	300	182
Berlin town, Hartford County .....	18 215	41.0	1 022	3 474	487	476	1 812	3 246	2 960	960	749
Bethany town, New Haven County .....	5 040	40.6	323	1 053	123	109	432	948	927	308	197
Bethel town, Fairfield County .....	18 067	37.1	1 254	3 671	501	588	2 315	3 444	2 804	998	645
Bethel CDP, Fairfield County .....	9 137	35.9	641	1 722	243	351	1 446	1 760	1 245	414	326
Bethlehem town, Litchfield County .....	3 422	42.2	171	692	89	64	288	623	689	236	130
Bethlehem Village CDP, Litchfield County .....	2 022	42.2	98	402	57	43	182	360	411	139	74
Bloomfield town, Hartford County .....	19 587	43.9	1 012	3 186	540	588	1 953	2 837	2 900	1 271	1 042
Blue Hills CDP, Hartford County .....	3 020	38.4	181	595	110	126	335	445	403	192	178
Bolton town, Tolland County .....	5 017	40.5	306	998	130	121	434	995	893	334	228
Bozrah town, New London County .....	2 357	40.1	128	425	69	70	267	443	379	155	90
Branford town, New Haven County .....	28 683	41.4	1 561	4 367	660	879	3 631	5 106	4 625	1 708	1 303
Branford Center CDP, New Haven County .....	5 735	40.0	335	685	132	216	968	1 031	773	266	193
Bridgeport city, Fairfield County .....	139 529	31.4	11 397	28 275	6 673	8 899	22 147	20 463	15 466	5 576	4 621
Bridgeport town, Fairfield County .....	139 529	31.4	11 397	28 275	6 673	8 899	22 147	20 463	15 466	5 576	4 621
Bridgewater town, Litchfield County .....	1 824	44.6	76	327	41	49	126	308	352	185	118
Bristol city, Hartford County .....	60 062	37.6	3 761	10 161	1 675	2 669	9 065	10 462	8 087	2 981	2 276
Bristol town, Hartford County .....	60 062	37.6	3 761	10 161	1 675	2 669	9 065	10 462	8 087	2 981	2 276
Broad Brook CDP, Hartford County .....	3 469	36.9	233	661	103	129	491	703	441	177	129
Brookfield town, Fairfield County .....	15 664	39.2	1 023	3 265	352	410	1 570	2 998	2 664	1 014	684
Brooklyn town, Windham County .....	7 173	37.6	375	1 324	225	290	1 026	1 309	992	405	305
Burlington town, Hartford County .....	8 190	38.0	605	1 708	216	186	901	1 681	1 503	528	264
Canaan CDP, Litchfield County .....	1 288	40.3	67	223	46	48	154	211	171	61	49
Canaan town, Litchfield County .....	1 081	41.8	58	197	30	34	92	205	185	59	67
Canterbury town, Windham County .....	4 692	38.2	250	957	172	170	529	942	807	262	165
Canton town, Hartford County .....	8 840	39.9	576	1 672	183	184	1 031	1 694	1 507	556	382
Canton Valley CDP, Hartford County .....	1 565	40.3	99	249	29	32	209	308	226	86	68
Central Manchester CDP, Hartford County .....	30 595	35.7	1 881	5 280	949	1 608	5 147	5 035	3 884	1 332	937
Central Somers CDP, Tolland County .....	1 626	41.4	77	318	53	38	145	292	239	114	77
Central Waterford CDP, New London County .....	2 935	42.5	122	472	73	74	351	497	379	132	138
Chaplin town, Windham County .....	2 250	36.7	151	403	75	96	331	446	364	114	87
Cheshire town, New Haven County .....	28 543	38.4	1 648	5 554	1 257	954	3 199	5 206	4 609	1 564	960
Cheshire Village CDP, New Haven County .....	5 789	41.7	381	1 013	118	127	621	940	893	338	232
Chester town, Middlesex County .....	3 743	41.7	237	596	78	87	431	695	615	236	125
Chester Center CDP, Middlesex County .....	1 546	40.9	95	243	34	41	197	294	260	96	48
Clinton town, Middlesex County .....	13 094	38.2	847	2 438	355	402	1 726	2 341	2 139	834	528
Clinton CDP, Middlesex County .....	3 516	38.6	202	589	93	130	516	611	492	214	151
Colchester town, New London County .....	14 551	35.3	1 242	3 100	326	371	2 146	3 165	1 908	566	394
Colebrook town, Litchfield County .....	1 471	41.1	91	270	30	32	151	285	249	83	73
Collinsville CDP, Hartford County .....	2 686	38.9	186	468	61	73	375	481	420	169	115
Columbia town, Tolland County .....	4 971	39.6	327	974	111	119	528	976	900	291	205
Conning Towers-Nautilus Park CDP, New London County .....	10 241	23.5	1 409	2 115	941	1 049	2 662	1 280	290	76	65
Cornwall town, Litchfield County .....	1 434	43.5	69	281	21	27	113	256	261	81	73
Coventry town, Tolland County .....	11 504	36.6	823	2 291	280	404	1 559	2 313	1 851	634	366
Coventry Lake CDP, Tolland County .....	2 914	36.0	166	600	89	132	402	593	458	136	81
Cromwell town, Middlesex County .....	12 871	40.2	697	2 080	292	380	1 803	2 289	2 101	662	488
Crystal Lake CDP, Tolland County .....	1 459	37.7	95	289	31	27	198	303	229	102	44
Danbury city, Fairfield County .....	74 848	35.2	4 900	11 327	3 180	4 462	13 332	13 161	10 011	3 595	2 644
Danbury town, Fairfield County .....	74 848	35.2	4 900	11 327	3 180	4 462	13 332	13 161	10 011	3 595	2 644
Danielson borough, Windham County .....	4 265	32.2	320	838	203	257	706	693	499	147	149
Darien town, Fairfield County .....	19 607	38.0	2 028	4 336	301	280	1 740	3 788	2 833	1 145	720
Darien CDP, Fairfield County .....	19 607	38.0	2 028	4 336	301	280	1 740	3 788	2 833	1 145	720
Deep River town, Middlesex County .....	4 610	39.1	242	877	124	127	627	785	760	267	186
Deep River Center CDP, Middlesex County .....	2 470	38.2	123	447	71	85	373	408	383	135	98
Derby city, New Haven County .....	12 391	37.7	758	1 929	318	575	1 991	2 098	1 544	614	505
Derby town, New Haven County .....	12 391	37.7	758	1 929	318	575	1 991	2 098	1 544	614	505
Durham CDP, Middlesex County .....	2 773	39.9	170	555	65	58	282	520	476	176	110
Durham town, Middlesex County .....	6 627	38.3	454	1 467	165	155	667	1 277	1 183	391	241
East Brooklyn CDP, Windham County .....	1 473	37.5	79	292	53	63	178	241	164	58	62
Eastford town, Windham County .....	1 618	39.3	96	330	51	40	167	306	258	87	66
East Granby town, Hartford County .....	4 745	39.4	325	915	97	117	543	923	745	289	252
East Haddam town, Middlesex County .....	8 333	38.5	580	1 543	201	197	1 080	1 695	1 368	477	306
East Hampton CDP, Middlesex County .....	2 254	36.9	160	456	60	76	278	475	329	116	80
East Hampton town, Middlesex County .....	13 352	32.2	701	2 154	1 855	1 137	1 307	2 301	1 886	547	413
East Hartford town, Hartford County .....	49 575	37.4	3 223	8 722	1 579	2 283	7 015	7 944	6 390	2 569	2 117
East Hartford CDP, Hartford County .....	49 575	37.4	3 223	8 722	1 579	2 283	7 015	7 944	6 390	2 569	2 117
East Haven town, New Haven County .....	28 189	38.8	1 639	4 616	873	1 078	4 041	4 871	3 849	1 416	1 134

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 and County Subdivision
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>231 565</b>	<b>174 345</b>	<b>64 273</b>	<b>1 756 246</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>2 563 877</b>	<b>1 345 647</b>	<b>470 183</b>	<b>280 181</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>The State</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>											
59 709	41 863	15 591	456 440	93.4	656 353	346 262	117 163	69 507	25.6	13.3	Fairfield County
60 976	47 197	17 455	444 907	92.7	646 351	341 920	125 628	75 331	24.6	14.7	Hartford County
12 677	9 630	3 634	93 149	95.6	137 347	71 367	25 941	15 230	24.6	14.2	Litchfield County
10 372	7 627	3 086	79 477	95.1	119 091	61 980	21 085	12 447	23.2	13.6	Middlesex County
56 315	46 049	16 928	428 077	92.5	622 329	329 766	119 292	71 951	24.5	14.5	New Haven County
17 468	12 220	4 077	130 916	97.9	195 857	99 695	33 765	19 769	24.4	13.0	New London County
7 420	4 883	1 566	67 981	100.6	104 844	52 551	13 869	7 911	23.1	10.2	Tolland County
6 628	4 876	1 936	55 299	97.3	81 705	42 106	13 440	8 035	25.1	12.3	Windham County
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>											
125	86	23	1 502	102.1	2 208	1 114	234	131	27.3	7.7	Andover town, Tolland County
1 302	1 201	368	9 734	90.6	14 065	7 526	2 871	1 729	24.2	15.5	Ansonia city, New Haven County
1 302	1 201	368	9 734	90.6	14 065	7 526	2 871	1 729	24.2	15.5	Ansonia town, New Haven County
183	121	38	2 053	99.6	3 047	1 538	342	180	25.6	8.3	Ashford town, Windham County
1 219	854	298	8 253	91.8	11 695	6 222	2 371	1 339	26.1	15.0	Avon town, Hartford County
74	71	18	436	83.9	595	322	163	110	25.8	20.3	Bantam borough, Litchfield County
205	123	25	1 736	101.3	2 621	1 305	353	179	25.0	10.1	Barkhamsted town, Litchfield County
264	194	48	2 615	100.6	3 922	1 996	506	276	25.2	9.6	Beacon Falls town, New Haven County
1 544	1 184	301	9 368	94.4	13 719	7 158	3 029	1 745	24.7	16.6	Berlin town, Hartford County
363	211	46	2 526	99.5	3 664	1 878	620	331	27.3	12.3	Bethany town, New Haven County
986	663	198	9 258	95.2	13 142	6 843	1 847	1 097	27.3	10.2	Bethel town, Fairfield County
493	386	110	4 771	91.5	6 774	3 598	989	618	25.9	10.8	Bethel CDP, Fairfield County
236	152	52	1 761	94.3	2 559	1 323	440	251	25.2	12.9	Bethlehem town, Litchfield County
140	92	24	1 030	96.3	1 522	784	256	145	24.7	12.7	Bethlehem Village CDP, Litchfield County
1 946	1 569	743	10 810	81.2	15 389	8 767	4 258	2 628	21.4	21.7	Bloomfield town, Hartford County
261	149	45	1 651	82.9	2 244	1 253	455	256	25.7	15.1	Blue Hills CDP, Hartford County
337	187	54	2 571	95.1	3 713	1 909	578	318	26.0	11.5	Bolton town, Tolland County
163	129	39	1 174	100.8	1 804	895	331	184	23.5	14.0	Bozrah town, New London County
2 305	1 894	644	15 187	88.9	22 755	12 287	4 843	2 861	20.7	16.9	Branford town, New Haven County
413	493	230	3 096	85.2	4 715	2 607	1 136	752	17.8	19.8	Branford Center CDP, New Haven County
7 743	6 071	2 198	72 975	91.2	99 857	53 589	16 012	9 978	28.4	11.5	Bridgeport city, Fairfield County
7 743	6 071	2 198	72 975	91.2	99 857	53 589	16 012	9 978	28.4	11.5	Bridgeport town, Fairfield County
144	74	24	921	98.0	1 421	727	242	127	22.1	13.3	Bridgewater town, Litchfield County
4 374	3 367	1 184	31 021	93.6	46 140	24 204	8 925	5 401	23.2	14.9	Bristol city, Hartford County
4 374	3 367	1 184	31 021	93.6	46 140	24 204	8 925	5 401	23.2	14.9	Bristol town, Hartford County
224	143	35	1 793	93.5	2 575	1 359	402	251	25.8	11.6	Broad Brook CDP, Hartford County
973	536	175	8 047	94.7	11 376	5 924	1 684	974	27.4	10.8	Brookfield town, Fairfield County
427	342	153	3 464	107.1	5 474	2 926	922	566	23.7	12.9	Brooklyn town, Windham County
362	180	56	4 081	100.7	5 877	2 979	598	317	28.2	7.3	Burlington town, Hartford County
99	110	49	686	87.8	998	550	258	167	22.5	20.0	Canaan CDP, Litchfield County
87	46	21	554	95.1	826	416	154	81	23.6	14.2	Canaan town, Litchfield County
242	156	40	2 308	103.3	3 485	1 761	438	236	25.7	9.3	Canterbury town, Windham County
519	368	168	4 557	94.0	6 592	3 454	1 055	605	25.4	11.9	Canton town, Hartford County
101	102	56	832	88.1	1 217	668	259	163	22.2	16.5	Canton Valley CDP, Hartford County
1 783	1 954	805	15 868	92.8	23 434	12 404	4 542	2 808	23.4	14.8	Central Manchester CDP, Hartford County
150	98	25	829	96.1	1 231	649	273	162	24.3	16.8	Central Somers CDP, Tolland County
321	277	99	1 560	88.1	2 341	1 270	697	431	20.2	23.7	Central Waterford CDP, New London County
101	72	10	1 112	102.3	1 696	849	183	99	24.6	8.1	Chaplin town, Windham County
1 682	1 319	591	13 346	113.9	21 341	9 955	3 592	2 169	25.2	12.6	Cheshire town, New Haven County
504	427	195	3 115	85.8	4 395	2 402	1 126	721	24.1	19.5	Cheshire Village CDP, New Haven County
237	254	152	1 954	91.6	2 910	1 519	643	399	22.3	17.2	Chester town, Middlesex County
101	84	53	801	93.0	1 208	620	238	152	21.9	15.4	Chester Center CDP, Middlesex County
803	546	135	6 759	93.7	9 809	5 124	1 484	865	25.1	11.3	Clinton town, Middlesex County
252	205	61	1 857	89.3	2 725	1 456	518	304	22.5	14.7	Clinton CDP, Middlesex County
656	482	195	7 484	94.4	10 209	5 310	1 333	803	29.8	9.2	Colchester town, New London County
116	69	22	728	102.1	1 110	551	207	106	24.5	14.1	Colebrook town, Litchfield County
143	115	80	1 403	91.4	2 032	1 086	338	205	24.3	12.6	Collinsville CDP, Hartford County
309	189	42	2 539	95.8	3 670	1 885	540	289	26.2	10.9	Columbia town, Tolland County
131	127	96	4 568	124.2	6 717	2 835	354	228	34.4	3.5	Conning Towers-Nautilus Park CDP, New London County
142	80	30	739	94.0	1 084	569	252	141	24.4	17.6	Cornwall town, Litchfield County
558	327	98	5 689	102.2	8 390	4 179	983	545	27.1	8.5	Coventry town, Tolland County
150	90	17	1 424	104.6	2 148	1 060	257	142	26.3	8.8	Coventry Lake CDP, Tolland County
867	817	395	6 661	93.2	10 094	5 278	2 079	1 297	21.6	16.2	Cromwell town, Middlesex County
79	53	9	728	100.4	1 075	536	141	73	26.3	9.7	Crystal Lake CDP, Tolland County
4 158	2 946	1 132	38 158	96.2	58 621	30 171	8 236	4 973	21.7	11.0	Danbury city, Fairfield County
4 158	2 946	1 132	38 158	96.2	58 621	30 171	8 236	4 973	21.7	11.0	Danbury town, Fairfield County
219	172	62	2 185	95.2	3 107	1 635	453	280	27.2	10.6	Danielson borough, Windham County
1 231	914	291	9 992	96.2	13 243	6 982	2 436	1 390	32.5	12.4	Darien town, Fairfield County
1 231	914	291	9 992	96.2	13 243	6 982	2 436	1 390	32.5	12.4	Darien CDP, Fairfield County
330	222	63	2 323	98.5	3 491	1 776	615	354	24.3	13.3	Deep River town, Middlesex County
183	125	39	1 228	101.1	1 900	970	347	204	23.1	14.0	Deep River Center CDP, Middlesex County
915	866	278	6 407	93.4	9 704	5 134	2 059	1 263	21.7	16.6	Derby city, New Haven County
915	866	278	6 407	93.4	9 704	5 134	2 059	1 263	21.7	16.6	Derby town, New Haven County
195	134	32	1 413	96.2	2 048	1 070	361	217	26.1	13.0	Durham CDP, Middlesex County
356	200	71	3 307	100.4	4 706	2 421	627	366	29.0	9.5	Durham town, Middlesex County
132	108	43	793	85.8	1 102	621	283	191	25.2	19.2	East Brooklyn CDP, Windham County
116	75	26	797	103.0	1 192	593	217	116	26.3	13.4	Eastford town, Windham County
286	211	42	2 411	96.8	3 505	1 790	539	301	26.1	11.4	East Granby town, Hartford County
454	290	142	4 164	100.1	6 210	3 165	886	502	25.5	10.6	East Haddam town, Middlesex County
115	77	32	1 145	96.9	1 638	848	224	130	27.3	9.9	East Hampton CDP, Middlesex County
602	336	113	6 711	99.0	10 497	5 335	1 051	582	21.4	7.9	East Hampton town, Middlesex County
3 952	2 896	885	25 903	91.4	37 630	20 032	7 733	4 607	24.1	15.6	East Hartford town, Hartford County
3 952	2 896	885	25 903	91.4	37 630	20 032	7 733	4 607	24.1	15.6	East Hartford CDP, Hartford County
2 327	1 821	524	14 728	91.4	21 934	11 680	4 672	2 791	22.2	16.6	East Haven town, New Haven County



Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000—Con.**

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

State County Place and County Subdivision	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 AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
East Haven CDP, New Haven County .....	28 189	38.8	1 639	4 616	873	1 078	4 041	4 871	3 849	1 416	1 134
East Lyme town, New London County .....	18 118	39.0	887	3 082	485	664	2 475	3 573	2 824	1 068	776
Easton town, Fairfield County .....	7 272	40.4	560	1 522	128	135	531	1 446	1 229	442	312
East Windsor town, Hartford County .....	9 818	39.0	559	1 617	256	350	1 363	1 888	1 323	554	464
Ellington town, Tolland County .....	12 921	36.9	827	2 430	359	475	1 914	2 607	1 887	704	460
Enfield town, Hartford County .....	45 212	37.3	2 529	7 705	1 395	2 020	6 861	8 619	5 641	2 355	1 887
Essex town, Middlesex County .....	6 505	43.4	423	1 001	106	126	625	1 155	1 080	410	309
Essex Village CDP, Middlesex County .....	2 573	49.2	113	349	32	43	192	392	495	222	168
Fairfield town, Fairfield County .....	57 340	38.5	4 101	9 508	3 501	2 099	6 145	9 619	7 868	3 005	2 147
Farmington town, Hartford County .....	23 641	40.4	1 348	4 414	494	624	2 740	4 273	3 874	1 306	894
Fenwick borough, Middlesex County .....	52	57.5	1	5	-	1	7	6	3	6	3
Franklin town, New London County .....	1 835	39.9	99	344	53	56	204	342	304	107	92
Georgetown CDP, Fairfield County .....	1 650	38.4	135	366	26	29	185	308	317	76	64
Glastonbury town, Hartford County .....	31 876	39.8	2 248	6 283	633	669	3 259	5 987	5 486	1 931	1 321
Glastonbury Center CDP, Hartford County .....	7 157	43.3	397	1 049	126	158	889	1 165	1 032	444	338
Goshen town, Litchfield County .....	2 697	43.4	140	473	71	71	206	472	502	194	158
Granby town, Hartford County .....	10 347	39.6	718	2 108	230	155	1 011	2 108	1 839	636	399
Greenwich town, Fairfield County .....	61 101	40.2	4 294	11 250	1 107	1 418	6 759	10 855	9 128	3 654	2 920
Griswold town, New London County .....	10 807	36.7	625	2 148	300	439	1 537	2 103	1 562	532	359
Groton city, New London County .....	10 010	31.6	773	1 482	541	1 030	1 717	1 580	1 173	365	294
Groton town, New London County .....	39 907	32.5	3 220	6 694	1 943	2 764	7 015	6 146	4 394	1 611	1 291
Groton Long Point borough, New London County .....	667	47.7	39	87	12	10	55	98	124	58	40
Guilford town, New Haven County .....	21 398	41.8	1 287	4 151	502	432	1 830	3 782	4 156	1 528	982
Guilford Center CDP, New Haven County .....	2 603	44.0	149	360	61	69	269	437	403	163	134
Haddam town, Middlesex County .....	7 157	40.3	412	1 354	163	193	745	1 419	1 326	528	324
Hamden town, New Haven County .....	56 913	37.7	3 038	8 795	3 606	3 275	7 445	8 453	7 492	2 625	2 130
Hampton town, Windham County .....	1 758	40.2	104	350	43	44	175	343	340	97	58
Hartford city, Hartford County .....	121 578	29.7	10 116	26 452	6 947	8 336	18 801	17 398	13 342	4 723	3 875
Hartford town, Hartford County .....	121 578	29.7	10 116	26 452	6 947	8 336	18 801	17 398	13 342	4 723	3 875
Hartland town, Hartford County .....	2 012	39.8	110	440	56	46	187	405	355	145	54
Harwinton town, Litchfield County .....	5 283	41.4	303	1 021	160	114	501	945	923	396	231
Hazardville CDP, Hartford County .....	4 900	39.8	275	914	127	139	524	967	615	250	202
Hebron town, Tolland County .....	8 610	36.8	782	1 801	211	181	1 041	1 860	1 498	438	278
Heritage Village CDP, New Haven County .....	3 435	74.6	22	72	12	12	35	74	155	139	211
Higganum CDP, Middlesex County .....	1 671	40.8	82	292	39	50	180	339	277	134	70
Jewett City borough, New London County .....	3 053	34.1	182	547	98	199	552	511	355	129	87
Kensington CDP, Hartford County .....	8 541	41.5	463	1 491	255	266	926	1 415	1 357	449	346
Kent town, Litchfield County .....	2 858	42.7	180	473	51	99	287	465	472	176	147
Killingly town, Windham County .....	16 472	36.5	1 016	3 212	607	722	2 250	2 723	2 271	779	704
Killingworth town, Middlesex County .....	6 018	39.8	454	1 178	113	104	586	1 184	1 061	392	233
Lake Pocotopaug CDP, Middlesex County .....	3 169	38.1	179	563	95	115	433	679	534	152	109
Lebanon town, New London County .....	6 907	38.2	447	1 487	210	168	716	1 427	1 150	387	260
Ledyard town, New London County .....	14 687	37.1	916	3 239	415	509	1 712	2 846	2 299	846	585
Lisbon town, New London County .....	4 069	39.0	253	806	125	124	453	785	657	253	148
Litchfield borough, Litchfield County .....	1 328	45.1	67	233	23	30	108	201	234	93	67
Litchfield town, Litchfield County .....	8 316	42.6	414	1 682	161	140	693	1 435	1 441	551	386
Long Hill CDP, New London County .....	3 534	39.1	208	353	92	226	664	519	385	163	128
Lyme town, New London County .....	2 016	47.1	106	304	28	34	142	301	413	167	120
Madison town, New Haven County .....	17 858	41.0	1 193	3 849	383	294	1 287	3 227	3 129	1 149	835
Madison Center CDP, New Haven County .....	2 222	46.4	95	374	46	37	147	355	411	142	126
Manchester town, Hartford County .....	54 740	36.5	3 452	9 003	1 565	2 792	9 101	8 955	7 407	2 819	1 883
Mansfield town, Tolland County .....	20 720	22.0	600	2 153	5 956	3 333	1 965	1 954	1 817	647	456
Mansfield Center CDP, Tolland County .....	973	44.2	35	148	21	58	114	118	142	75	35
Marlborough town, Hartford County .....	5 709	39.0	380	1 182	131	131	602	1 107	1 135	386	184
Meriden city, New Haven County .....	58 244	36.2	4 143	10 823	1 897	2 842	8 236	9 355	7 880	2 796	2 061
Meriden town, New Haven County .....	58 244	36.2	4 143	10 823	1 897	2 842	8 236	9 355	7 880	2 796	2 061
Middlebury town, New Haven County .....	6 451	42.8	347	1 235	136	137	574	1 061	1 118	468	308
Middlefield town, Middlesex County .....	4 203	40.3	236	801	103	91	466	805	651	225	168
Middletown city, Middlesex County .....	43 167	36.3	2 811	6 553	1 163	2 424	7 576	7 557	5 627	2 057	1 613
Middletown town, Middlesex County .....	43 167	36.3	2 811	6 553	1 163	2 424	7 576	7 557	5 627	2 057	1 613
Milford city, New Haven County .....	52 305	39.4	3 130	8 548	1 327	1 762	7 332	9 263	7 930	3 048	2 169
Milford city (balance) .....	50 594	39.4	3 042	8 302	1 288	1 702	7 080	8 950	7 629	2 941	2 101
Woodmont borough .....	1 711	40.7	88	246	39	60	252	313	301	107	68
Milford city (balance), New Haven County .....	50 594	39.4	3 042	8 302	1 288	1 702	7 080	8 950	7 629	2 941	2 101
Milford town, New Haven County .....	52 305	39.4	3 130	8 548	1 327	1 762	7 332	9 263	7 930	3 048	2 169
Monroe town, Fairfield County .....	19 247	38.1	1 440	4 153	465	454	1 963	3 801	3 086	1 079	781
Montville town, New London County .....	18 546	36.5	1 016	3 370	680	901	2 742	3 599	2 487	984	755
Moodus CDP, Middlesex County .....	1 263	37.4	81	244	34	38	182	245	167	64	45
Moosup CDP, Windham County .....	3 237	32.8	250	673	140	182	499	521	388	124	96
Morris town, Litchfield County .....	2 301	41.0	129	436	57	56	244	410	389	141	112
Mystic CDP, New London County .....	4 001	43.0	178	491	78	139	590	654	645	254	197
Naugatuck borough, New Haven County .....	30 989	35.5	2 144	6 181	1 005	1 262	4 610	5 640	4 070	1 446	998
Naugatuck town, New Haven County .....	30 989	35.5	2 144	6 181	1 005	1 262	4 610	5 640	4 070	1 446	998
New Britain city, Hartford County .....	71 538	33.9	4 754	12 535	4 010	4 955	10 667	10 018	8 212	2 859	2 246
New Britain town, Hartford County .....	71 538	33.9	4 754	12 535	4 010	4 955	10 667	10 018	8 212	2 859	2 246
New Canaan town, Fairfield County .....	19 395	40.2	1 552	4 498	330	309	1 382	3 540	3 124	1 216	824
New Fairfield town, Fairfield County .....	13 953	37.3	1 088	3 103	326	384	1 416	2 814	2 221	824	573
New Hartford town, Litchfield County .....	6 088	39.3	409	1 230	136	132	675	1 213	1 119	375	256
New Hartford Center CDP, Litchfield County .....	1 049	40.1	48	186	23	28	138	227	170	59	38
New Haven city, New Haven County .....	123 626	29.3	8 749	22 697	9 481	10 758	22 028	16 578	12 564	4 539	3 561
New Haven town, New Haven County .....	123 626	29.3	8 749	22 697	9 481	10 758	22 028	16 578	12 564	4 539	3 561
Newington town, Hartford County .....	29 306	41.9	1 530	4 517	727	921	3 595	4 810	4 400	1 824	1 472
Newington CDP, Hartford County .....	29 306	41.9	1 530	4 517	727	921	3 595	4 810	4 400	1 824	1 472
New London city, New London County .....	25 671	31.2	1 709	4 148	2 272	2 236	3 845	3 759	2 880	984	731
New London town, New London County .....	25 671	31.2	1 709	4 148	2 272	2 236	3 845	3 759	2 880	984	731
New Milford CDP, Litchfield County .....	6 633	35.2	466	1 150	197	346	1 119	1 261	860	278	210

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

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Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County Place and County Subdivision
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 AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
2 327	1 821	524	14 728	91.4	21 934	11 680	4 672	2 791	22.2	16.6	East Haven CDP, New Haven County
1 302	770	212	9 402	92.7	14 149	7 417	2 284	1 283	21.9	12.6	East Lyme town, New London County
530	361	76	3 750	93.9	5 190	2 703	967	535	28.6	13.3	Easton town, Fairfield County
727	523	194	4 998	96.4	7 642	3 967	1 444	891	22.2	14.7	East Windsor town, Hartford County
703	446	109	6 496	98.9	9 664	4 923	1 258	700	25.2	9.7	Ellington town, Tolland County
3 554	2 034	612	21 507	110.2	34 978	16 445	6 200	3 580	22.6	13.7	Enfield town, Hartford County
535	485	250	3 431	89.6	5 081	2 718	1 270	766	21.9	19.5	Essex town, Middlesex County
299	224	44	1 341	91.9	2 111	1 119	567	310	18.0	22.0	Essex Village CDP, Middlesex County
4 281	3 556	1 510	30 090	90.6	43 731	23 551	9 347	5 629	23.7	16.3	Fairfield town, Fairfield County
1 735	1 391	548	12 444	90.0	17 879	9 651	3 674	2 248	24.4	15.5	Farmington town, Hartford County
8	9	3	26	100.0	46	24	20	10	11.5	38.5	Fenwick borough, Middlesex County
132	83	19	900	103.9	1 392	695	234	127	24.1	12.8	Franklin town, New London County
82	49	13	825	100.0	1 149	577	144	70	30.4	8.7	Georgetown CDP, Fairfield County
2 020	1 469	570	16 767	90.1	23 345	12 519	4 059	2 427	26.8	12.7	Glastonbury town, Hartford County
645	607	307	3 935	81.9	5 711	3 223	1 559	1 008	20.2	21.8	Glastonbury Center CDP, Hartford County
225	144	41	1 366	97.4	2 084	1 050	410	213	22.7	15.2	Goshen town, Litchfield County
634	392	117	5 208	98.7	7 521	3 854	1 143	646	27.3	11.0	Granby town, Hartford County
4 935	3 407	1 374	32 134	90.1	45 557	24 594	9 716	5 669	25.4	15.9	Greenwich town, Fairfield County
645	429	148	5 447	98.4	8 034	4 075	1 222	720	25.7	11.3	Griswold town, New London County
529	427	99	4 743	111.0	7 755	3 631	1 055	616	22.5	10.5	Groton city, New London County
2 353	1 764	712	19 493	104.7	29 993	14 592	4 829	2 910	24.8	12.1	Groton town, New London County
79	48	17	341	95.6	541	279	144	77	18.9	21.6	Groton Long Point borough, New London County
1 474	883	391	11 099	92.8	15 960	8 420	2 748	1 590	25.4	12.8	Guilford town, New Haven County
266	207	85	1 430	82.0	2 094	1 175	558	340	19.6	21.4	Guilford Center CDP, New Haven County
386	241	66	3 543	102.0	5 391	2 725	693	379	24.7	9.7	Haddam town, Middlesex County
4 337	4 032	1 685	30 820	84.7	45 080	24 996	10 054	6 248	20.8	17.7	Hamden town, New Haven County
116	70	18	879	100.0	1 304	662	204	108	25.8	11.6	Hampton town, Windham County
5 935	4 015	1 638	63 507	91.4	85 010	45 693	11 588	7 062	30.1	9.5	Hartford city, Hartford County
5 935	4 015	1 638	63 507	91.4	85 010	45 693	11 588	7 062	30.1	9.5	Hartford town, Hartford County
129	69	16	1 006	100.0	1 462	723	214	111	27.3	10.6	Hartland town, Hartford County
367	258	64	2 632	100.7	3 959	1 995	689	378	25.1	13.0	Harwinton town, Litchfield County
479	308	100	2 519	94.5	3 711	1 921	887	518	24.3	18.1	Hazardville CDP, Hartford County
297	190	33	4 303	100.1	6 027	3 056	520	289	30.0	6.0	Hebron town, Tolland County
1 032	1 263	408	2 172	58.1	3 341	2 123	2 703	1 722	2.7	78.7	Heritage Village CDP, New Haven County
113	76	19	850	96.6	1 297	671	208	120	22.4	12.4	Higginum CDP, Middlesex County
192	157	44	1 541	98.1	2 324	1 189	393	240	23.9	12.9	Jewett City borough, New London County
755	635	183	4 474	90.9	6 587	3 494	1 573	944	22.9	18.4	Kensington CDP, Hartford County
229	183	96	1 474	93.9	2 205	1 157	508	298	22.8	17.8	Kent town, Litchfield County
1 063	757	368	8 398	96.1	12 244	6 384	2 188	1 305	25.7	13.3	Killingly town, Windham County
406	242	65	3 033	98.4	4 386	2 229	713	379	27.1	11.8	Killingworth town, Middlesex County
181	107	22	1 562	102.9	2 427	1 211	310	176	23.4	9.8	Lake Pocotopaug CDP, Middlesex County
374	208	73	3 421	101.9	4 973	2 509	655	354	28.0	9.5	Lebanon town, New London County
849	394	77	7 442	97.4	10 532	5 357	1 320	715	28.3	9.0	Ledyard town, New London County
265	165	35	2 048	98.7	3 010	1 546	465	269	26.0	11.4	Lisbon town, New London County
108	101	63	710	87.0	1 028	557	272	171	22.6	20.5	Litchfield borough, Litchfield County
680	552	181	4 319	92.5	6 220	3 269	1 413	819	25.2	17.0	Litchfield town, Litchfield County
263	315	218	1 860	90.0	2 973	1 585	796	549	15.9	22.5	Long Hill CDP, New London County
237	122	42	1 009	99.8	1 606	793	401	210	20.3	19.9	Lyme town, New London County
1 385	839	288	9 243	93.2	12 816	6 753	2 512	1 438	28.2	14.1	Madison town, New Haven County
227	187	75	1 194	86.1	1 753	962	489	308	21.1	22.0	Madison Center CDP, New Haven County
3 370	3 178	1 215	28 624	91.2	42 285	22 523	7 763	4 709	22.8	14.2	Manchester town, Hartford County
926	698	215	10 461	98.1	17 967	9 150	1 839	1 046	13.3	8.9	Mansfield town, Tolland County
78	94	55	519	87.5	790	426	227	137	18.8	23.3	Mansfield Center CDP, Tolland County
236	156	79	2 859	99.7	4 147	2 135	471	274	27.4	8.3	Marlborough town, Hartford County
3 867	3 229	1 115	30 030	94.0	43 278	22 869	8 211	4 989	25.7	14.1	Meriden city, New Haven County
3 867	3 229	1 115	30 030	94.0	43 278	22 869	8 211	4 989	25.7	14.1	Meriden town, New Haven County
522	402	143	3 324	94.1	4 869	2 549	1 067	626	24.5	16.5	Middlebury town, New Haven County
372	224	61	2 090	101.1	3 166	1 603	657	365	24.7	15.6	Middlefield town, Middlesex County
2 680	2 162	944	22 337	93.3	33 803	17 776	5 786	3 504	21.7	13.4	Middletown city, Middlesex County
2 680	2 162	944	22 337	93.3	33 803	17 776	5 786	3 504	21.7	13.4	Middletown town, Middlesex County
3 895	3 035	866	27 011	93.6	40 627	21 374	7 796	4 663	22.3	14.9	Milford city, New Haven County
3 771	2 943	845	26 133	93.6	39 250	20 663	7 559	4 530	22.4	14.9	Milford city (balance)
124	92	21	878	94.9	1 377	711	237	133	19.5	13.9	Woodmont borough
3 771	2 943	845	26 133	93.6	39 250	20 663	7 559	4 530	22.4	14.9	Milford city (balance), New Haven County
3 895	3 035	866	27 011	93.6	40 627	21 374	7 796	4 663	22.3	14.9	Milford town, New Haven County
1 224	616	185	9 795	96.5	13 654	7 056	2 025	1 154	29.1	10.5	Monroe town, Fairfield County
1 165	658	189	8 538	117.2	14 160	6 444	2 012	1 147	23.6	10.8	Montville town, New London County
70	66	27	625	102.1	938	481	163	100	25.7	12.9	Moodus CDP, Middlesex County
190	138	36	1 680	92.7	2 314	1 220	364	225	28.5	11.2	Moosup CDP, Windham County
176	118	33	1 153	99.6	1 736	882	327	168	24.6	14.2	Morris town, Litchfield County
333	310	132	2 076	92.7	3 332	1 753	775	456	16.7	19.4	Mystic CDP, New London County
1 682	1 468	483	15 920	94.7	22 664	11 894	3 633	2 211	26.9	11.7	Naugatuck borough, New Haven County
1 682	1 468	483	15 920	94.7	22 664	11 894	3 633	2 211	26.9	11.7	Naugatuck town, New Haven County
4 959	4 716	1 607	37 281	91.9	54 249	28 771	11 282	6 872	24.2	15.8	New Britain city, Hartford County
4 959	4 716	1 607	37 281	91.9	54 249	28 771	11 282	6 872	24.2	15.8	New Britain town, Hartford County
1 406	901	313	10 145	91.2	13 345	7 186	2 620	1 511	31.2	13.5	New Canaan town, Fairfield County
709	367	128	6 989	99.6	9 762	4 964	1 204	674	30.0	8.6	New Fairfield town, Fairfield County
302	188	53	3 042	100.1	4 449	2 251	543	295	26.9	8.9	New Hartford town, Litchfield County
68	45	19	518	102.5	815	414	132	80	22.3	12.6	New Hartford Center CDP, Litchfield County
5 986	4 701	1 984	64 441	91.8	92 180	49 126	12 671	7 899	25.4	10.2	New Haven city, New Haven County
5 986	4 701	1 984	64 441	91.8	92 180	49 126	12 671	7 899	25.4	10.2	New Haven town, New Haven County
2 694	2 107	709	15 528	88.7	23 259	12 638	5 510	3 322	20.6	18.8	Newington town, Hartford County
2 694	2 107	709	15 528	88.7	23 259	12 638	5 510	3 322	20.6	18.8	Newington CDP, Hartford County
1 429	1 208	470	13 128	95.5	19 814	10 225	3 107	1 894	22.8	12.1	New London city, New London County
1 429	1 208	470	13 128	95.5	19 814	10 225	3 107	1 894	22.8	12.1	New London town, New London County
344	259	143	3 422	93.8	5 017	2 661	746	487	24.4	11.2	New Milford CDP, Litchfield County

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000—Con.**

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

State County Place and County Subdivision	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 AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
New Milford town, Litchfield County .....	27 121	36.8	1 932	5 504	668	900	3 554	5 419	4 175	1 443	955
New Preston CDP, Litchfield County .....	1 110	42.3	51	209	30	29	110	185	185	68	54
Newtown borough, Fairfield County .....	1 843	39.2	136	401	30	35	158	389	292	109	63
Newtown town, Fairfield County .....	25 031	37.5	2 022	5 310	528	573	2 772	5 355	4 004	1 389	889
Niantic CDP, New London County .....	3 085	42.3	139	487	76	105	362	533	512	193	128
Noank CDP, New London County .....	1 830	45.9	74	297	23	40	158	298	298	135	106
Norfolk town, Litchfield County .....	1 660	41.2	105	288	36	35	196	289	281	107	94
North Branford town, New Haven County .....	13 906	39.1	904	2 656	395	402	1 606	2 497	2 157	785	603
North Canaan town, Litchfield County .....	3 350	40.1	169	611	109	117	391	550	450	170	146
North Granby CDP, Hartford County .....	1 720	39.0	107	423	48	22	116	367	393	108	53
North Grosvenor Dale CDP, Windham County ...	1 424	36.4	99	276	54	61	196	255	145	70	72
North Haven town, New Haven County .....	23 035	41.9	1 261	3 941	597	682	2 433	3 826	3 509	1 340	1 156
North Haven CDP, New Haven County .....	23 035	41.9	1 261	3 941	597	682	2 433	3 826	3 509	1 340	1 156
North Stonington town, New London County .....	4 991	39.6	287	968	158	161	522	966	889	309	212
Northwest Harwinton CDP, Litchfield County .....	3 242	41.8	160	633	88	59	311	588	524	253	138
Norwalk city, Fairfield County .....	82 951	36.6	5 689	12 621	2 196	3 640	14 644	14 809	11 007	4 354	3 390
Norwalk town, Fairfield County .....	82 951	36.6	5 689	12 621	2 196	3 640	14 644	14 809	11 007	4 354	3 390
Norwich city, New London County .....	36 117	36.9	2 317	6 388	1 227	1 981	5 047	5 854	4 834	1 673	1 251
Norwich town, New London County .....	36 117	36.9	2 317	6 388	1 227	1 981	5 047	5 854	4 834	1 673	1 251
Oakville CDP, Litchfield County .....	8 618	37.8	511	1 623	253	334	1 151	1 575	1 183	468	331
Old Lyme town, New London County .....	7 406	42.9	424	1 355	131	136	602	1 353	1 227	537	401
Old Mystic CDP, New London County .....	3 205	38.2	188	637	77	100	404	644	484	168	160
Old Saybrook town, Middlesex County .....	10 367	44.5	589	1 661	216	205	953	1 658	1 576	723	560
Old Saybrook Center CDP, Middlesex County ...	1 962	48.3	76	663	45	40	167	281	323	127	104
Orange town, New Haven County .....	13 233	43.2	728	2 526	292	280	1 017	2 224	2 133	793	602
Orange CDP, New Haven County .....	13 233	43.2	728	2 526	292	280	1 017	2 224	2 133	793	602
Oxford town, New Haven County .....	9 821	38.4	650	2 013	316	263	1 045	2 053	1 765	556	303
Oxoboxo River CDP, New London County .....	2 938	39.9	139	536	81	133	348	489	422	179	121
Pawcatuck CDP, New London County .....	5 474	38.5	377	894	149	214	770	935	698	274	220
Plainfield town, Windham County .....	14 619	35.4	951	2 986	517	646	2 123	2 568	1 944	667	542
Plainfield Village CDP, Windham County .....	2 638	35.9	165	515	93	136	380	422	295	106	97
Plainville town, Hartford County .....	17 328	39.6	852	2 830	496	670	2 474	3 068	2 614	959	730
Plymouth town, Litchfield County .....	11 634	37.5	710	2 288	325	429	1 498	2 206	1 649	620	436
Pomfret town, Windham County .....	3 798	38.6	224	789	130	117	385	732	644	231	135
Poquonock Bridge CDP, New London County ...	1 592	32.7	106	368	70	76	241	257	206	57	45
Portland town, Middlesex County .....	8 732	39.0	608	1 617	189	202	1 111	1 570	1 335	452	372
Portland CDP, Middlesex County .....	5 534	40.0	329	982	137	146	707	925	791	277	252
Preston town, New London County .....	4 688	41.0	213	836	136	142	533	845	749	297	281
Prospect town, New Haven County .....	8 707	39.4	561	1 611	244	241	1 015	1 613	1 357	514	398
Putnam town, Windham County .....	9 002	38.3	527	1 596	302	414	1 177	1 460	1 229	434	322
Putnam District CDP, Windham County .....	6 746	36.3	420	1 230	243	360	949	1 076	849	305	226
Quinebaug CDP, Windham County .....	1 122	41.3	63	190	36	31	126	171	148	78	51
Redding town, Fairfield County .....	8 270	41.0	582	1 823	124	134	584	1 629	1 627	560	368
Ridgefield CDP, Fairfield County .....	7 212	40.6	494	1 446	131	110	705	1 347	1 241	455	313
Ridgefield town, Fairfield County .....	23 643	39.4	1 913	5 319	410	336	1 953	4 623	4 059	1 446	1 001
Rockville CDP, Tolland County .....	7 708	32.4	599	1 406	300	509	1 380	1 305	787	257	195
Rocky Hill town, Hartford County .....	17 966	40.6	917	2 617	344	750	2 633	3 106	2 894	1 014	733
Roxbury town, Litchfield County .....	2 136	44.1	107	379	45	34	184	360	424	191	117
Salem town, New London County .....	3 858	37.1	256	880	119	85	424	842	652	241	106
Salisbury town, Litchfield County .....	3 977	47.2	145	747	77	71	274	536	720	318	230
Salmon Brook CDP, Hartford County .....	2 453	41.3	150	431	44	37	236	497	375	122	99
Saybrook Manor CDP, Middlesex County .....	1 133	45.9	50	148	16	26	134	173	163	91	74
Scotland town, Windham County .....	1 556	36.7	113	326	50	42	199	294	241	96	56
Seymour town, New Haven County .....	15 454	38.5	902	2 785	431	543	2 128	2 907	2 231	760	546
Sharon town, Litchfield County .....	2 968	45.0	117	516	53	72	222	502	515	191	158
Shelton city, Fairfield County .....	38 101	39.8	2 347	6 625	959	1 269	4 665	6 779	5 785	2 308	1 692
Shelton town, Fairfield County .....	38 101	39.8	2 347	6 625	959	1 269	4 665	6 779	5 785	2 308	1 692
Sherman town, Fairfield County .....	3 827	42.1	247	774	62	59	288	708	678	295	210
Sherwood Manor CDP, Hartford County .....	5 689	40.4	323	963	177	166	652	992	740	418	374
Simsbury town, Hartford County .....	23 234	39.6	1 666	5 192	443	405	2 068	4 373	3 965	1 306	910
Simsbury Center CDP, Hartford County .....	5 603	39.8	408	1 123	95	115	567	1 037	894	337	209
Somers town, Tolland County .....	10 417	37.4	448	1 721	423	558	1 538	2 174	1 504	574	426
Southbury town, New Haven County .....	18 567	45.7	980	3 248	309	310	1 333	2 879	2 909	1 055	703
South Coventry CDP, Tolland County .....	1 381	37.1	97	273	39	49	187	273	193	77	36
Southington town, Hartford County .....	39 728	39.7	2 399	7 071	1 115	1 246	4 881	6 748	6 130	2 522	1 779
South Windham CDP, Windham County .....	1 278	41.3	61	187	48	52	172	206	221	107	50
South Windsor town, Hartford County .....	24 412	39.0	1 540	5 137	624	600	2 466	4 794	3 997	1 370	984
Southwood Acres CDP, Hartford County .....	8 067	39.8	470	1 517	205	234	924	1 413	1 131	516	476
South Woodstock CDP, Windham County .....	1 211	38.0	74	229	31	63	148	232	183	60	33
Sprague town, New London County .....	2 971	37.1	147	625	99	96	403	557	442	139	114
Stafford town, Tolland County .....	11 307	37.8	721	2 164	365	372	1 448	2 211	1 699	532	387
Stamford city, Fairfield County .....	117 083	36.4	8 108	17 788	3 046	5 608	20 802	20 202	15 142	5 665	4 547
Stamford town, Fairfield County .....	117 083	36.4	8 108	17 788	3 046	5 608	20 802	20 202	15 142	5 665	4 547
Sterling town, Windham County .....	3 099	34.4	224	648	117	119	481	648	416	125	90
Stonington borough, New London County .....	1 032	48.4	28	104	9	35	134	150	192	75	75
Stonington town, New London County .....	17 906	41.7	993	2 891	413	552	2 093	3 010	2 816	1 137	876
Storrs CDP, Tolland County .....	10 996	20.7	137	306	5 628	2 740	756	352	227	106	93
Stratford town, Fairfield County .....	49 976	40.3	2 983	8 523	1 253	1 664	6 159	8 070	6 889	2 689	2 153
Stratford CDP, Fairfield County .....	49 976	40.3	2 983	8 523	1 253	1 664	6 159	8 070	6 889	2 689	2 153
Suffield town, Hartford County .....	13 552	39.0	712	2 279	451	634	1 675	2 617	2 040	714	516
Suffield Depot CDP, Hartford County .....	1 244	41.9	77	220	25	34	119	227	169	67	63
Tariffville CDP, Hartford County .....	1 371	38.1	94	225	36	42	214	267	208	64	56
Terramuggus CDP, Hartford County .....	1 048	38.0	59	228	29	22	122	219	191	72	35
Terryville CDP, Litchfield County .....	5 360	36.9	342	1 021	144	228	737	965	689	255	180
Thomaston town, Litchfield County .....	7 503	37.8	435	1 464	216	246	1 013	1 481	1 096	372	271
Thompson town, Windham County .....	8 878	38.5	513	1 707	291	286	1 061	1 720	1 237	504	377
Thompsonville CDP, Hartford County .....	8 125	34.7	560	1 515	272	391	1 371	1 390	843	289	217

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 and County Subdivision
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 AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
1 364	822	385	13 768	97.0	19 685	10 159	2 571	1 495	27.4	9.5	New Milford town, Litchfield County
121	53	15	549	102.2	850	434	189	97	23.4	17.0	New Preston CDP, Litchfield County
130	75	25	956	92.8	1 306	679	230	130	29.1	12.5	Newtown borough, Fairfield County
2 212	679	298	12 217	104.9	17 699	8 697	2 189	1 239	29.3	8.7	Newtown town, Fairfield County
274	225	51	1 613	91.3	2 459	1 296	550	325	20.3	17.8	Niantic CDP, New London County
205	129	67	988	85.2	1 459	795	401	248	20.3	21.9	Noank CDP, New London County
124	83	22	845	96.4	1 267	643	229	133	23.7	13.8	Norfolk town, Litchfield County
953	676	272	7 160	94.2	10 346	5 421	1 901	1 114	25.6	13.7	North Branford town, New Haven County
248	245	144	1 739	92.6	2 570	1 359	637	398	23.3	19.0	North Canaan town, Litchfield County
49	27	7	833	106.5	1 190	595	83	46	30.8	4.8	North Granby CDP, Hartford County
92	90	14	738	93.0	1 049	552	196	122	26.3	13.8	North Grosvenor Dale CDP, Windham County
2 131	1 701	458	11 896	93.6	17 833	9 400	4 290	2 471	22.6	18.6	North Haven town, New Haven County
2 131	1 701	458	11 896	93.6	17 833	9 400	4 290	2 471	22.6	18.6	North Haven town, New Haven County
334	156	29	2 482	101.1	3 736	1 857	519	261	25.1	10.4	North Stonington town, New London County
259	183	46	1 623	99.8	2 449	1 245	488	265	24.5	15.1	Northwest Harwinton CDP, Litchfield County
5 704	3 632	1 265	42 470	95.3	64 641	33 764	10 601	6 238	22.1	12.8	Norwalk city, Fairfield County
5 704	3 632	1 265	42 470	95.3	64 641	33 764	10 601	6 238	22.1	12.8	Norwalk town, Fairfield County
2 620	2 177	748	18 958	90.5	27 412	14 632	5 545	3 472	24.1	15.4	Norwich city, New London County
2 620	2 177	748	18 958	90.5	27 412	14 632	5 545	3 472	24.1	15.4	Norwich town, New London County
587	470	132	4 516	90.8	6 484	3 396	1 189	702	24.8	13.8	Oakville CDP, Litchfield County
688	436	116	3 759	97.0	5 627	2 892	1 240	666	24.0	16.7	Old Lyme town, New London County
212	103	28	1 634	96.1	2 380	1 207	343	186	25.7	10.7	Old Mystic CDP, New London County
1 153	728	345	5 471	89.5	8 117	4 356	2 226	1 314	21.7	21.5	Old Saybrook town, Middlesex County
269	201	66	1 041	88.5	1 623	878	536	323	17.3	27.3	Old Saybrook Center CDP, Middlesex County
1 382	960	296	6 803	94.5	9 979	5 221	2 638	1 497	24.6	19.9	Orange town, New Haven County
1 382	960	296	6 803	94.5	9 979	5 221	2 638	1 497	24.6	19.9	Orange CDP, New Haven County
462	308	87	4 871	101.6	7 158	3 589	857	468	27.1	8.7	Oxford town, New Haven County
250	195	45	1 454	102.1	2 263	1 136	490	296	23.0	16.7	Oxoboxo River CDP, New London County
446	384	113	2 876	90.3	4 203	2 234	943	578	23.2	17.2	Pawcatuck CDP, New London County
860	594	221	7 466	95.8	10 882	5 561	1 675	1 026	26.9	11.5	Plainfield town, Windham County
166	151	112	1 385	90.5	1 958	1 053	429	289	25.8	16.3	Plainfield Village CDP, Windham County
1 302	1 005	328	8 867	95.4	13 646	7 068	2 635	1 559	21.2	15.2	Plainville town, Hartford County
704	619	150	5 843	99.1	8 636	4 416	1 473	875	25.8	12.7	Plymouth town, Litchfield County
208	146	57	1 932	96.6	2 785	1 434	411	245	26.7	10.8	Pomfret town, Windham County
105	51	10	813	95.8	1 118	584	166	102	29.8	10.4	Poquonock Bridge CDP, New London County
631	459	186	4 479	95.0	6 507	3 400	1 276	740	25.5	14.6	Portland town, Middlesex County
454	374	160	2 872	92.7	4 223	2 251	988	594	23.7	17.9	Portland CDP, Middlesex County
385	219	52	2 343	100.1	3 639	1 819	656	342	22.4	14.0	Preston town, New London County
600	406	147	4 452	95.6	6 535	3 387	1 153	668	24.9	13.2	Prospect town, New Haven County
636	602	303	4 705	91.3	6 879	3 661	1 541	978	23.6	17.1	Putnam town, Windham County
462	474	152	3 523	91.5	5 096	2 709	1 088	694	24.5	16.1	Putnam District CDP, Windham County
113	84	31	549	104.4	869	440	228	125	22.5	20.3	Quinebaug CDP, Windham County
497	244	98	4 165	98.6	5 865	2 993	839	442	29.1	10.1	Redding town, Fairfield County
509	338	123	3 807	89.4	5 272	2 842	970	589	26.9	13.4	Ridgefield CDP, Fairfield County
1 476	791	316	12 262	92.8	16 411	8 666	2 583	1 475	30.6	10.9	Ridgefield town, Fairfield County
388	411	171	3 972	94.1	5 703	2 986	970	629	26.0	12.6	Rockville CDP, Tolland County
1 400	1 166	392	9 091	97.6	14 432	7 376	2 958	1 629	19.7	16.5	Rocky Hill town, Hartford County
184	94	17	1 047	104.0	1 650	817	295	145	22.8	13.8	Roxbury town, Litchfield County
147	78	28	1 935	99.4	2 722	1 365	253	138	29.4	6.6	Salem town, New London County
335	337	187	2 102	89.2	3 085	1 682	859	516	22.4	21.6	Salisbury town, Litchfield County
205	171	86	1 306	87.8	1 872	1 020	462	291	23.7	18.8	Salmon Brook CDP, Hartford County
154	83	21	574	97.4	935	472	258	133	17.5	22.8	Saybrook Manor CDP, Middlesex County
78	52	9	775	100.8	1 117	564	139	70	28.2	8.9	Scotland town, Windham County
1 071	914	236	7 955	94.3	11 767	6 128	2 221	1 335	23.9	14.4	Seymour town, New Haven County
294	210	118	1 530	94.0	2 335	1 215	622	369	21.3	21.0	Sharon town, Litchfield County
2 799	2 048	825	19 664	93.8	29 129	15 303	5 672	3 403	23.5	14.9	Shelton city, Fairfield County
2 799	2 048	825	19 664	93.8	29 129	15 303	5 672	3 403	23.5	14.9	Shelton town, Fairfield County
283	174	49	1 957	95.6	2 806	1 459	506	264	26.7	13.2	Sherman town, Fairfield County
592	248	44	2 927	94.4	4 403	2 279	884	478	22.6	15.5	Sherwood Manor CDP, Hartford County
1 550	999	357	11 938	94.6	16 376	8 652	2 906	1 681	29.5	12.5	Simsbury town, Hartford County
404	296	118	2 926	91.5	4 072	2 211	818	501	27.3	14.6	Simsbury Center CDP, Hartford County
619	351	81	4 092	154.6	8 248	3 043	1 051	561	20.8	10.1	Somers town, Tolland County
1 837	1 933	1 071	9 934	86.9	14 339	7 865	4 841	3 085	22.8	26.1	Southbury town, New Haven County
64	66	27	691	99.9	1 011	517	157	103	26.8	11.4	South Coventry CDP, Tolland County
2 996	2 197	644	20 473	94.1	30 258	15 913	5 837	3 423	23.8	14.7	Southington town, Hartford County
92	56	26	635	101.3	1 030	509	174	96	19.4	13.6	South Windham CDP, Windham County
1 698	894	308	12 650	93.0	17 735	9 400	2 900	1 691	27.4	11.9	South Windsor town, Hartford County
853	288	40	4 138	94.9	6 080	3 173	1 181	627	24.6	14.6	Southwood Acres CDP, Hartford County
73	61	24	601	101.5	908	470	158	94	25.0	13.0	South Woodstock CDP, Windham County
184	129	36	1 539	93.0	2 199	1 138	349	215	26.0	11.7	Sprague town, New London County
647	530	231	5 770	96.0	8 422	4 316	1 408	832	25.5	12.5	Stafford town, Tolland County
8 271	5 663	2 241	60 461	93.7	91 187	47 757	16 175	9 733	22.1	13.8	Stamford city, Fairfield County
8 271	5 663	2 241	60 461	93.7	91 187	47 757	16 175	9 733	22.1	13.8	Stamford town, Fairfield County
130	75	26	1 515	104.6	2 227	1 075	231	128	28.1	7.5	Sterling town, Windham County
119	79	32	554	86.3	900	485	230	135	12.8	22.3	Stonington borough, New London County
1 595	1 143	387	9 205	94.5	14 022	7 298	3 125	1 781	21.7	17.5	Stonington town, New London County
291	274	86	5 737	91.7	10 553	5 523	651	394	4.0	5.9	Storrs CDP, Tolland County
4 531	3 815	1 247	26 437	89.0	38 470	20 726	9 593	5 781	23.0	19.2	Stratford town, Fairfield County
4 531	3 815	1 247	26 437	89.0	38 470	20 726	9 593	5 781	23.0	19.2	Stratford CDP, Fairfield County
929	699	286	6 249	116.9	10 561	4 776	1 914	1 148	22.1	14.1	Suffield town, Hartford County
100	109	34	687	81.1	947	547	243	174	23.9	19.5	Suffield Depot CDP, Hartford County
85	63	17	702	95.3	1 052	563	165	95	23.3	12.0	Tariffville CDP, Hartford County
31	34	6	508	106.3	761	383	71	41	27.4	6.8	Terramuggus CDP, Hartford County
368	351	80	2 729	96.4	3 997	2 061	799	484	25.4	14.9	Terryville CDP, Litchfield County
462	364	83	3 804	97.2	5 604	2 877	909	527	25.3	12.1	Thomaston town, Litchfield County
639	424	119	4 441	99.9	6 658	3 403	1 182	678	25.0	13.3	Thompson town, Windham County
496	503	278	4 268	90.4	6 050	3 242	1 277	845	25.5	15.7	Thompsonville CDP, Hartford County

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

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

State County Place and County Subdivision	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 AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Tolland town, Tolland County .....	13 146	37.4	992	2 733	369	347	1 512	2 658	2 172	840	513
Torrington city, Litchfield County .....	35 202	39.1	2 107	6 004	1 016	1 222	4 719	6 192	4 745	1 739	1 275
Torrington town, Litchfield County .....	35 202	39.1	2 107	6 004	1 016	1 222	4 719	6 192	4 745	1 739	1 275
Trumbull town, Fairfield County .....	34 243	40.3	2 366	6 547	754	949	3 304	6 141	4 839	1 871	1 558
Trumbull CDP, Fairfield County .....	34 243	40.3	2 366	6 547	754	949	3 304	6 141	4 839	1 871	1 558
Union town, Tolland County .....	693	40.0	48	101	11	12	93	147	132	43	24
Vernon town, Tolland County .....	28 063	37.7	1 713	4 492	797	1 355	4 406	4 698	3 949	1 610	1 137
Voluntown town, New London County .....	2 528	36.3	156	515	72	63	402	531	356	123	69
Wallingford town, New Haven County .....	43 026	39.1	2 612	7 714	1 095	1 504	5 571	7 638	6 538	2 219	1 589
Wallingford Center CDP, New Haven County .....	17 509	37.4	1 068	2 939	452	761	2 824	2 941	2 350	779	582
Warren town, Litchfield County .....	1 254	42.0	69	215	26	38	137	218	222	83	59
Washington town, Litchfield County .....	3 596	42.6	152	724	105	109	324	537	631	261	184
Waterbury city, New Haven County .....	107 271	34.9	8 176	20 278	3 993	5 573	15 844	16 183	12 592	4 747	3 840
Waterbury town, New Haven County .....	107 271	34.9	8 176	20 278	3 993	5 573	15 844	16 183	12 592	4 747	3 840
Waterford town, New London County .....	19 152	41.7	938	3 247	762	602	1 904	3 189	2 787	1 154	925
Watertown town, Litchfield County .....	21 661	39.0	1 257	4 112	633	737	2 598	3 888	3 372	1 168	846
Wauregan CDP, Windham County .....	1 085	29.1	90	279	39	61	182	187	102	37	30
Weatogue CDP, Hartford County .....	2 805	38.6	189	662	64	34	279	536	506	142	105
Westbrook town, Middlesex County .....	6 292	41.5	341	1 028	139	187	748	1 087	956	420	307
Westbrook Center CDP, Middlesex County .....	2 238	43.9	93	267	57	98	285	361	332	135	109
West Hartford town, Hartford County .....	63 589	40.0	3 621	10 424	3 508	2 737	6 986	9 375	9 136	2 908	2 515
West Hartford CDP, Hartford County .....	63 589	40.0	3 621	10 424	3 508	2 737	6 986	9 375	9 136	2 908	2 515
West Haven city, New Haven County .....	52 360	36.4	3 270	8 838	2 092	2 976	7 794	8 543	6 996	2 504	1 905
West Haven town, New Haven County .....	52 360	36.4	3 270	8 838	2 092	2 976	7 794	8 543	6 996	2 504	1 905
Weston town, Fairfield County .....	10 037	39.7	801	2 528	146	126	577	1 987	1 853	650	400
Westport town, Fairfield County .....	25 749	41.4	1 920	5 270	365	343	1 847	4 905	4 293	1 716	1 207
Westport CDP, Fairfield County .....	25 749	41.4	1 920	5 270	365	343	1 847	4 905	4 293	1 716	1 207
West Simsbury CDP, Hartford County .....	2 395	42.5	149	590	31	25	99	420	412	129	93
Wethersfield town, Hartford County .....	26 271	44.1	1 388	3 884	538	725	2 838	4 147	3 779	1 512	1 295
Wethersfield CDP, Hartford County .....	26 271	44.1	1 388	3 884	538	725	2 838	4 147	3 779	1 512	1 295
Willimantic CDP, Windham County .....	15 823	28.5	995	2 581	1 984	1 563	2 218	2 104	1 633	537	382
Willington town, Tolland County .....	5 959	33.6	285	962	312	847	702	1 016	901	309	165
Wilton town, Fairfield County .....	17 633	40.2	1 390	4 173	240	255	1 181	3 325	3 106	1 100	718
Winchester town, Litchfield County .....	10 664	39.5	610	1 874	368	385	1 291	1 846	1 683	550	431
Windham town, Windham County .....	22 857	31.4	1 474	3 789	2 247	1 893	3 078	3 136	2 725	973	672
Windsor town, Hartford County .....	28 237	39.8	1 692	5 263	806	869	3 217	4 890	4 564	1 675	1 171
Windsor Locks town, Hartford County .....	12 043	38.9	710	2 139	352	389	1 538	2 219	1 608	597	503
Windsor Locks CDP, Hartford County .....	12 043	38.9	710	2 139	352	389	1 538	2 219	1 608	597	503
Winsted CDP, Litchfield County .....	7 321	38.7	445	1 278	268	292	928	1 193	1 094	338	280
Wolcott town, New Haven County .....	15 215	38.1	958	3 000	413	439	1 867	2 901	2 143	882	620
Woodbridge town, New Haven County .....	8 983	42.8	508	1 988	185	156	521	1 504	1 635	564	411
Woodbury town, Litchfield County .....	9 198	41.0	539	1 671	197	209	990	1 708	1 646	625	420
Woodbury Center CDP, Litchfield County .....	1 298	40.5	72	196	28	39	175	217	238	67	60
Woodmont borough, New Haven County .....	1 711	40.7	88	246	39	60	252	313	301	107	68
Woodstock town, Windham County .....	7 221	39.2	396	1 504	189	191	764	1 407	1 226	399	248

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 and County Subdivision
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 AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
629	277	104	6 596	99.3	9 421	4 779	1 010	540	28.3	7.7	Tolland town, Tolland County
2 640	2 472	1 071	18 154	93.9	27 091	14 336	6 183	3 839	23.0	17.6	Torrington city, Litchfield County
2 640	2 472	1 071	18 154	93.9	27 091	14 336	6 183	3 839	23.0	17.6	Torrington town, Litchfield County
2 909	2 192	813	17 770	92.7	25 330	13 412	5 914	3 429	26.0	17.3	Trumbull town, Fairfield County
2 909	2 192	813	17 770	92.7	25 330	13 412	5 914	3 429	26.0	17.3	Trumbull CDP, Fairfield County
39	36	7	341	103.2	544	268	82	49	21.5	11.8	Union town, Tolland County
1 954	1 438	514	14 643	91.6	21 858	11 561	3 906	2 368	22.1	13.9	Vernon town, Tolland County
137	85	19	1 238	104.2	1 857	903	241	121	26.5	9.5	Voluntown town, New London County
2 924	2 450	1 172	22 294	93.0	32 700	17 240	6 546	3 931	24.0	15.2	Wallingford town, New Haven County
1 250	1 116	447	9 072	93.0	13 502	7 124	2 813	1 706	22.9	16.1	Wallingford Center CDP, New Haven County
98	70	19	608	106.3	970	473	187	97	22.6	14.9	Warren town, Litchfield County
336	183	50	1 796	100.2	2 720	1 410	569	297	24.4	15.8	Washington town, Litchfield County
7 223	6 408	2 414	56 490	89.9	78 817	42 426	16 045	9 756	26.5	15.0	Waterbury city, New Haven County
7 223	6 408	2 414	56 490	89.9	78 817	42 426	16 045	9 756	26.5	15.0	Waterbury town, New Haven County
1 808	1 385	451	9 971	92.1	14 967	7 933	3 644	2 157	21.9	19.0	Waterford town, New London County
1 527	1 137	386	11 282	92.0	16 292	8 549	3 050	1 822	24.8	14.1	Watertown town, Litchfield County
43	27	8	552	96.6	716	374	78	48	34.0	7.2	Wauregan CDP, Windham County
171	100	17	1 425	96.8	1 954	1 022	288	163	30.3	10.3	Westogue CDP, Hartford County
560	421	98	3 214	95.8	4 923	2 555	1 079	635	21.8	17.1	Westbrook town, Middlesex County
233	220	48	1 162	92.6	1 878	988	501	312	16.1	22.4	Westbrook Center CDP, Middlesex County
5 054	4 798	2 527	34 337	85.2	49 544	27 434	12 379	7 720	22.1	19.5	West Hartford town, Hartford County
5 054	4 798	2 527	34 337	85.2	49 544	27 434	12 379	7 720	22.1	19.5	West Hartford CDP, Hartford County
3 619	2 926	897	27 365	91.3	40 252	21 391	7 442	4 492	23.1	14.2	West Haven city, New Haven County
3 619	2 926	897	27 365	91.3	40 252	21 391	7 442	4 492	23.1	14.2	West Haven town, New Haven County
634	268	67	5 107	96.5	6 708	3 477	969	485	33.2	9.7	Weston town, Fairfield County
2 155	1 313	415	13 505	90.7	18 559	9 962	3 883	2 158	27.9	15.1	Westport town, Fairfield County
2 155	1 313	415	13 505	90.7	18 559	9 962	3 883	2 158	27.9	15.1	Westport CDP, Fairfield County
171	162	114	1 250	91.6	1 656	894	447	282	30.9	18.7	West Simsbury CDP, Hartford County
2 915	2 400	850	14 079	86.6	20 999	11 514	6 165	3 720	20.1	23.5	Wethersfield town, Hartford County
2 915	2 400	850	14 079	86.6	20 999	11 514	6 165	3 720	20.1	23.5	Wethersfield CDP, Hartford County
832	719	275	8 116	95.0	12 247	6 392	1 826	1 156	22.6	11.5	Willimantic CDP, Windham County
277	128	55	2 978	100.1	4 712	2 368	460	243	20.9	7.7	Willington town, Tolland County
1 062	706	377	9 092	93.9	12 070	6 483	2 145	1 276	31.5	12.2	Wilton town, Fairfield County
808	586	232	5 497	94.0	8 180	4 293	1 626	981	23.3	15.2	Winchester town, Litchfield County
1 364	1 056	450	11 814	93.5	17 594	9 260	2 870	1 792	23.0	12.6	Windham town, Windham County
1 861	1 632	597	14 888	89.7	21 282	11 475	4 090	2 516	24.6	14.5	Windsor town, Hartford County
1 076	728	184	6 202	94.2	9 194	4 787	1 988	1 159	23.7	16.5	Windsor Locks town, Hartford County
1 076	728	184	6 202	94.2	9 194	4 787	1 988	1 159	23.7	16.5	Windsor Locks CDP, Hartford County
550	461	194	3 854	90.0	5 598	2 998	1 205	753	23.5	16.5	Winsted CDP, Litchfield County
1 062	741	189	7 804	95.0	11 257	5 849	1 992	1 180	26.0	13.1	Wolcott town, New Haven County
745	531	235	4 622	94.4	6 487	3 412	1 511	870	27.8	16.8	Woodbridge town, New Haven County
644	421	128	4 709	95.3	6 988	3 643	1 193	680	24.0	13.0	Woodbridge town, Litchfield County
80	89	37	700	85.4	1 030	575	206	135	20.6	15.9	Woodbury Center CDP, Litchfield County
124	92	21	878	94.9	1 377	711	237	133	19.5	13.9	Woodmont borough, New Haven County
465	334	98	3 640	98.4	5 321	2 735	897	508	26.3	12.4	Woodstock town, Windham 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	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 population	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>3 405 565</b>	<b>2 780 355</b>	<b>309 843</b>	<b>9 639</b>	<b>82 313</b>	<b>1 366</b>	<b>147 201</b>	<b>74 848</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>37 553</b>	<b>320 235</b>
Fairfield County .....	882 567	699 992	88 362	1 736	28 689	366	41 471	21 951	2.5	8 286	104 835
Bethel town .....	18 067	16 692	228	28	641	7	197	274	1.5	140	669
Bethel CDP .....	9 137	8 220	147	12	402	2	153	201	2.2	91	423
Bridgeport town .....	139 529	62 822	42 925	664	4 536	148	20 659	7 775	5.6	2 145	44 478
Bridgeport city .....	139 529	62 822	42 925	664	4 536	148	20 659	7 775	5.6	2 145	44 478
Brookfield town .....	15 664	14 926	119	11	388	-	96	124	0.8	93	372
Danbury town .....	74 848	56 853	5 060	214	4 082	26	5 653	2 960	4.0	957	11 791
Danbury city .....	74 848	56 853	5 060	214	4 082	26	5 653	2 960	4.0	957	11 791
Darien town .....	19 607	18 816	89	8	474	5	58	157	0.8	120	429
Darien CDP .....	19 607	18 816	89	8	474	5	58	157	0.8	120	429
Easton town .....	7 272	7 035	16	3	147	1	30	40	0.6	37	128
Fairfield town .....	57 340	54 630	623	32	1 171	16	313	555	1.0	339	1 340
Greenwich town .....	61 101	55 001	1 017	52	3 165	16	892	958	1.6	491	3 846
Monroe town .....	19 247	18 453	231	15	292	-	96	160	0.8	130	482
New Canaan town .....	19 395	18 477	201	8	445	1	73	190	1.0	152	338
New Fairfield town .....	13 953	13 511	54	5	177	1	72	133	1.0	94	393
Newtown town .....	25 031	23 815	437	35	351	9	160	224	0.9	162	590
Newtown borough .....	1 843	1 769	7	-	40	1	9	17	0.9	17	39
Norwalk town .....	82 951	61 339	12 663	174	2 699	40	3 591	2 445	2.9	896	12 966
Norwalk city .....	82 951	61 339	12 663	174	2 699	40	3 591	2 445	2.9	896	12 966
Redding town .....	8 270	7 952	62	6	147	-	34	69	0.8	56	122
Georgetown CDP (part) .....	307	282	6	-	9	-	7	3	1.0	2	16
Ridgefield town .....	23 643	22 726	146	22	492	6	85	166	0.7	135	465
Ridgefield CDP .....	7 212	6 889	39	8	176	1	37	62	0.9	46	163
Shelton town .....	38 101	35 984	428	57	791	1	341	499	1.3	215	1 326
Shelton city .....	38 101	35 984	428	57	791	1	341	499	1.3	215	1 326
Sherman town .....	3 827	3 726	21	1	26	3	24	26	0.7	14	66
Stamford town .....	117 083	81 718	18 019	243	5 856	46	7 608	3 593	3.1	1 091	19 635
Stamford city .....	117 083	81 718	18 019	243	5 856	46	7 608	3 593	3.1	1 091	19 635
Stratford town .....	49 976	42 361	4 892	82	700	17	1 071	853	1.7	480	3 399
Stratford CDP .....	49 976	42 361	4 892	82	700	17	1 071	853	1.7	480	3 399
Trumbull town .....	34 243	32 194	645	38	815	6	242	303	0.9	176	923
Trumbull CDP .....	34 243	32 194	645	38	815	6	242	303	0.9	176	923
Weston town .....	10 037	9 610	88	11	195	10	25	98	1.0	86	206
Georgetown CDP (part) .....	157	146	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Westport town .....	25 749	24 503	292	12	625	5	103	209	0.8	161	602
Westport CDP .....	25 749	24 503	292	12	625	5	103	209	0.8	161	602
Wilton town .....	17 633	16 848	106	15	474	2	48	140	0.8	116	269
Georgetown CDP (part) .....	1 186	1 123	7	4	45	-	1	6	0.5	3	35
Hartford County .....	857 183	659 192	99 936	1 984	20 775	370	55 127	19 799	2.3	9 245	98 968
Avon town .....	15 832	15 030	155	8	469	3	45	122	0.8	99	249
Berlin town .....	18 215	17 674	65	9	300	2	32	133	0.7	90	267
Kensington CDP .....	8 541	8 233	20	6	198	2	19	63	0.7	53	127
Bloomfield town .....	19 587	7 834	10 589	41	252	3	314	554	2.8	382	718
Blue Hills CDP .....	3 020	296	2 510	12	37	1	45	119	3.9	71	123
Bristol town .....	60 062	55 014	1 612	132	884	18	1 443	959	1.6	725	3 166
Bristol city .....	60 062	55 014	1 612	132	884	18	1 443	959	1.6	725	3 166
Burlington town .....	8 190	7 980	48	4	60	5	19	74	0.9	57	110
Canton town .....	8 840	8 588	47	4	64	2	43	92	1.0	81	113
Canton Valley CDP .....	1 565	1 517	9	-	5	-	17	17	1.1	15	18
Collinsville CDP .....	2 686	2 620	15	2	13	-	8	28	1.0	25	43
East Granby town .....	4 745	4 536	65	6	50	-	31	57	1.2	38	72
East Hartford town .....	49 575	32 071	9 335	167	1 989	18	4 333	1 662	3.4	762	7 552
East Hartford CDP .....	49 575	32 071	9 335	167	1 989	18	4 333	1 662	3.4	762	7 552
East Windsor town .....	9 818	8 981	402	16	196	4	81	138	1.4	101	207
Broad Brook CDP .....	3 469	3 183	154	-	53	-	36	43	1.2	30	75
Enfield town .....	45 212	40 573	2 536	89	604	7	708	695	1.5	452	1 691
Hazardville CDP .....	4 900	4 677	69	11	69	1	22	51	1.0	43	69
Sherwood Manor CDP .....	5 689	5 488	65	3	61	-	27	45	0.8	32	104
Southwood Acres CDP .....	8 067	7 783	77	5	67	-	59	76	0.9	64	129
Thompsonville CDP .....	8 125	7 313	322	27	131	4	122	206	2.5	113	382
Farmington town .....	23 641	21 964	366	28	880	1	140	262	1.1	142	517
Glastonbury town .....	31 876	29 678	489	47	1 084	2	291	285	0.9	206	799
Glastonbury Center CDP .....	7 157	6 834	63	15	129	-	67	49	0.7	38	184
Wethersfield CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Granby town .....	10 347	10 092	63	24	77	2	24	65	0.6	46	134
North Granby CDP .....	1 720	1 666	10	4	16	-	8	16	0.9	5	29
Salmon Brook CDP .....	2 453	2 406	6	4	12	1	8	16	0.7	14	28
Hartford town .....	121 578	33 705	46 264	659	1 971	135	32 230	6 614	5.4	1 826	49 260
Hartford city .....	121 578	33 705	46 264	659	1 971	135	32 230	6 614	5.4	1 826	49 260
Hartland town .....	2 012	1 978	3	1	12	1	4	13	0.6	12	12
Manchester town .....	54 740	45 307	4 610	107	1 726	18	1 706	1 266	2.3	787	3 579
Central Manchester CDP .....	30 595	25 456	2 540	64	738	13	1 025	759	2.5	468	2 130
Marlborough town .....	5 709	5 567	44	4	40	-	15	39	0.7	32	60
Terramuggus CDP .....	2	1 027	2	-	10	-	-	9	0.9	6	5
New Britain town .....	71 538	49 634	7 794	264	1 687	43	9 388	2 728	3.8	963	19 138
New Britain city .....	71 538	49 634	7 794	264	1 687	43	9 388	2 728	3.8	963	19 138
Newington town .....	29 306	27 103	609	35	824	14	351	370	1.3	219	1 079
Newington CDP .....	29 306	27 103	609	35	824	14	351	370	1.3	219	1 079
Plainville town .....	17 328	16 205	390	29	289	2	206	207	1.2	145	618
Rocky Hill town .....	17 966	16 205	615	19	713	5	181	228	1.3	125	575
Simsbury town .....	23 234	22 142	271	20	493	7	61	240	1.0	161	358
Simsbury Center CDP .....	5 603	5 378	31	4	122	1	14	53	0.9	32	87
Tariffville CDP .....	1 371	1 267	37	4	28	-	4	31	2.3	21	14
Weatogue CDP .....	2 805	2 683	21	1	66	1	7	26	0.9	20	48
West Simsbury CDP .....	2 395	2 313	16	1	43	1	2	19	0.8	14	13
Southington town .....	39 728	38 317	341	35	414	3	228	390	1.0	297	801
South Windsor town .....	24 412	22 336	721	45	905	8	162	235	1.0	169	554
Suffield town .....	13 552	12 016	942	33	127	6	275	153	1.1	89	576
Suffield Depot CDP .....	1 244	1 185	42	1	4	-	10	2	0.2	2	28
West Hartford town .....	63 589	54 658	3 041	77	3 053	47	1 659	1 054	1.7	565	3 990
West Hartford CDP .....	63 589	54 658	3 041	77	3 053	47	1 659	1 054	1.7	565	3 990

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>3 085 242</b>	<b>2 638 845</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>295 571</b>	<b>7 267</b>	<b>81 564</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>8 141</b>	<b>52 896</b>	<b>33 188</b>	<b>The State</b>	
777 732	645 152	73.1	84 724	1 045	28 473	246	3 396	14 696	7 092	Fairfield County	
17 398	16 237	89.9	219	17	631	6	63	225	129	Bethel town	
8 714	7 951	87.0	139	8	394	1	51	170	87	Bethel CDP	
95 051	43 158	30.9	40 974	352	4 459	102	1 218	4 788	1 597	Bridgeport town	
95 051	43 158	30.9	40 974	352	4 459	102	1 218	4 788	1 597	Bridgeport city	
15 292	14 666	93.6	114	10	387	-	-	105	88	Brookfield town	
63 057	50 945	68.1	4 743	131	4 068	13	1 096	2 061	803	Danbury town	
63 057	50 945	68.1	4 743	131	4 068	13	1 096	2 061	803	Danbury city	
19 178	18 445	94.1	83	8	474	4	20	144	117	Darien town	
19 178	18 445	94.1	83	8	474	4	20	144	117	Darien CDP	
7 144	6 933	95.3	15	3	147	1	7	38	36	Easton town	
56 000	53 669	93.6	598	30	1 157	12	76	458	329	Fairfield town	
57 255	52 229	85.5	990	40	3 161	13	126	696	474	Greenwich town	
18 765	18 081	93.9	225	15	291	-	17	136	116	Monroe town	
19 057	18 220	93.9	196	4	443	1	21	172	147	New Canaan town	
13 560	13 212	94.7	53	5	177	1	8	104	84	New Fairfield town	
24 441	23 441	93.6	415	24	346	8	8	199	155	Newtown town	
1 804	1 745	94.7	4	-	40	1	1	43	13	Newtown borough	
69 985	53 324	64.3	12 231	95	2 672	28	137	1 498	749	Norwalk town	
69 985	53 324	64.3	12 231	95	2 672	28	137	1 498	749	Norwalk city	
8 148	7 855	95.0	61	5	147	-	17	63	56	Redding town	
291	275	89.6	5	-	9	-	-	2	2	Georgetown CDP (part)	
23 178	22 361	94.6	133	20	490	5	32	137	123	Ridgefield town	
7 049	6 767	93.8	39	6	176	-	13	48	43	Ridgefield CDP	
36 775	35 103	92.1	393	48	787	1	24	419	205	Shelton town	
36 775	35 103	92.1	393	48	787	1	24	419	205	Shelton city	
3 761	3 689	96.4	19	1	23	-	11	18	14	Sherman town	
97 448	71 610	61.2	17 421	120	5 818	26	291	2 162	930	Stamford town	
97 448	71 610	61.2	17 421	120	5 818	26	291	2 162	930	Stamford city	
46 577	40 327	80.7	4 765	60	695	8	91	631	433	Stratford town	
46 577	40 327	80.7	4 765	60	695	8	91	631	433	Stratford CDP	
33 320	31 549	92.1	613	26	813	1	56	262	168	Trumbull town	
33 320	31 549	92.1	613	26	813	1	56	262	168	Trumbull CDP	
9 831	9 443	94.1	87	9	193	10	7	82	80	Weston town	
152	141	89.8	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	Georgetown CDP (part)	
25 147	24 015	93.3	279	8	622	4	40	179	152	Westport town	
25 147	24 015	93.3	279	8	622	4	40	179	152	Westport CDP	
17 364	16 640	94.4	97	14	472	2	20	119	107	Wilton town	
1 151	1 092	92.1	7	4	45	-	-	3	3	Georgetown CDP (part)	
758 215	625 797	73.0	95 157	1 253	20 535	224	1 717	13 532	8 094	Hartford County	
15 583	14 825	93.6	153	6	469	2	18	110	95	Avon town	
17 948	17 447	95.8	63	9	300	2	4	123	83	Berlin town	
8 414	8 126	95.1	20	6	198	2	1	61	51	Kensington CDP	
18 869	7 599	38.8	10 445	33	250	3	43	496	363	Bloomfield town	
2 897	261	8.6	2 479	8	37	1	9	102	67	Blue Hills CDP	
56 896	53 610	89.3	1 453	112	879	16	70	756	648	Bristol town	
56 896	53 610	89.3	1 453	112	879	16	70	756	648	Bristol city	
8 080	7 902	96.5	46	2	60	4	2	64	52	Burlington town	
8 727	8 514	96.3	44	3	64	2	16	84	77	Canton town	
1 547	1 510	96.5	8	-	5	-	10	14	12	Canton Valley CDP	
2 643	2 583	96.2	15	2	13	-	3	27	24	Collinsville CDP	
4 673	4 497	94.8	62	4	50	-	12	48	38	East Granby town	
42 023	29 557	59.6	9 051	110	1 972	9	148	1 176	679	East Hartford town	
42 023	29 557	59.6	9 051	110	1 972	9	148	1 176	679	East Hartford CDP	
9 611	8 872	90.4	395	13	196	4	11	120	99	East Windsor town	
3 394	3 145	90.7	149	-	53	-	8	39	29	Broad Brook CDP	
43 521	39 931	88.3	2 382	71	597	4	46	490	415	Enfield town	
4 831	4 631	94.5	69	11	69	-	5	46	43	Hazardville CDP	
5 585	5 422	95.3	59	3	60	-	2	39	32	Sherwood Manor CDP	
7 938	7 720	95.7	73	4	67	-	11	63	62	Southwood Acres CDP	
7 743	7 139	87.9	299	22	127	3	18	135	104	Thompsonville CDP	
23 124	21 623	91.5	354	26	874	1	41	205	126	Farmington town	
31 077	29 228	91.7	454	33	1 080	2	33	247	195	Glastonbury town	
6 973	6 728	94.0	58	11	129	-	5	42	35	Glastonbury Center CDP	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wethersfield CDP (part)	
10 213	10 000	96.6	61	23	77	2	1	49	45	Granby town	
1 691	1 654	96.2	10	4	16	-	-	7	5	North Granby CDP	
2 425	2 386	97.3	6	4	12	1	1	15	14	Salmon Brook CDP	
72 318	21 677	17.8	43 775	328	1 898	42	685	3 913	1 459	Hartford town	
72 318	21 677	17.8	43 775	328	1 898	42	685	3 913	1 459	Hartford city	
2 000	1 972	98.0	2	1	12	1	1	11	10	Hartland town	
51 161	43 820	80.1	4 430	85	1 713	18	144	951	702	Manchester town	
28 465	24 570	80.3	2 445	55	732	13	87	563	417	Central Manchester CDP	
5 649	5 515	96.6	44	4	40	-	8	38	32	Marlborough town	
1 043	1 022	97.5	2	-	10	-	-	9	6	Terramuggus CDP	
52 400	42 083	58.8	6 965	106	1 636	17	122	1 471	743	New Britain town	
52 400	42 083	58.8	6 965	106	1 636	17	122	1 471	743	New Britain city	
28 227	26 476	90.3	581	31	818	14	28	279	189	Newington town	
28 227	26 476	90.3	581	31	818	14	28	279	189	Newington CDP	
16 710	15 850	91.5	377	22	289	2	17	153	129	Plainville town	
17 391	15 865	88.3	601	11	711	5	9	189	116	Rocky Hill town	
22 876	21 889	94.2	266	15	483	7	10	206	155	Simsbury town	
5 516	5 318	94.9	30	4	121	1	3	39	32	Simsbury Center CDP	
1 357	1 258	91.8	37	4	28	-	-	30	21	Tariffville CDP	
2 757	2 643	94.2	20	1	66	1	3	23	19	Weatogue CDP	
2 382	2 303	96.2	16	1	41	1	1	19	14	West Simsbury CDP	
38 927	37 818	95.2	318	32	411	1	14	333	282	Southington town	
23 858	21 987	90.1	705	39	898	7	17	205	160	South Windsor town	
12 976	11 841	87.4	881	24	127	5	10	88	77	Suffield town	
1 216	1 163	93.5	42	1	4	-	4	2	2	Suffield Depot CDP	
59 599	52 684	82.9	2 895	46	3 031	40	128	775	504	West Hartford town	
59 599	52 684	82.9	2 895	46	3 031	40	128	775	504	West Hartford CDP	











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		
Tolland County—Con.												
Vernon town—Con.												
Rockville CDP .....	7 708	6 389	597	31	245	2	183	261	3.4	167	556	
Willington town .....	5 959	5 605	58	7	180	5	37	67	1.1	48	108	
Crystal Lake CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	
Windham County .....	109 091	99 567	2 041	519	908	45	3 915	2 096	1.9	1 342	7 737	
Ashford town .....	4 098	3 922	41	11	42	-	18	64	1.6	49	82	
Brooklyn town .....	7 173	6 686	263	46	37	1	60	80	1.1	57	186	
East Brooklyn CDP .....	1 473	1 389	30	12	11	-	6	25	1.7	21	27	
Canterbury town .....	4 692	4 567	17	13	12	1	14	68	1.4	65	50	
Chaplin town .....	2 250	2 189	16	6	8	-	7	24	1.1	18	44	
Eastford town .....	1 618	1 582	7	3	6	-	5	15	0.9	12	22	
Hampton town .....	1 758	1 699	4	8	15	-	4	28	1.6	23	31	
Killingly town .....	16 472	15 439	230	84	262	-	127	330	2.0	264	370	
Danielson borough .....	4 265	3 813	112	26	117	-	78	119	2.8	94	217	
Plainfield town .....	14 619	14 056	114	78	87	4	92	188	1.3	157	384	
Moosup CDP .....	3 237	3 102	19	22	29	-	31	34	1.1	26	101	
Plainfield Village CDP .....	2 638	2 497	39	21	15	-	32	34	1.3	27	62	
Wauregan CDP .....	1 085	1 026	14	5	6	-	7	27	2.5	22	42	
Pomfret town .....	3 798	3 693	15	6	28	-	14	42	1.1	31	61	
Putnam town .....	9 002	8 581	117	70	34	4	43	153	1.7	112	168	
Putnam District CDP .....	6 746	6 387	102	59	27	4	42	125	1.9	87	155	
Scotland town .....	1 556	1 520	7	1	8	3	8	9	0.6	5	36	
Sterling town .....	3 099	2 981	5	22	10	1	5	75	2.4	75	41	
Thompson town .....	8 878	8 702	37	22	31	2	21	63	0.7	49	67	
North Grosvenor Dale CDP .....	1 424	1 384	12	9	4	-	7	8	0.6	4	26	
Quinebaug CDP .....	1 122	1 103	13	2	3	-	-	1	0.1	-	1	
Windham town .....	22 857	16 919	1 156	128	297	28	3 465	864	3.8	361	6 136	
South Windham CDP .....	1 278	1 215	6	4	2	-	37	14	1.1	7	74	
Willimantic CDP .....	15 823	11 132	989	94	264	21	2 670	653	4.1	287	4 777	
Woodstock town .....	7 221	7 031	12	21	31	1	32	93	1.3	64	59	
South Woodstock CDP .....	1 211	1 177	1	1	7	-	2	23	1.9	17	11	

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 (X)								
7 152	6 106	79.2	558	27	243	2	-	200	158	Tolland County—Con. Vernon town—Con.
5 851	5 531	92.8	54	6	180	4	-	64	48	Rockville CDP Willington town
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Crystal Lake CDP (part)
101 354	96 666	88.6	1 739	453	901	34	92	1 469	1 175	Windham County
4 016	3 860	94.2	36	11	42	-	4	63	49	Ashford town
6 987	6 588	91.8	246	44	36	1	5	67	51	Brooklyn town
1 446	1 369	92.9	28	12	11	-	2	24	20	East Brooklyn CDP
4 642	4 536	96.7	17	13	12	1	4	59	56	Canterbury town
2 206	2 159	96.0	16	6	8	-	-	17	14	Chaplin town
1 596	1 569	97.0	6	3	6	-	4	8	8	Eastford town
1 727	1 676	95.3	4	8	15	-	-	24	22	Hampton town
16 102	15 253	92.6	211	80	262	-	11	285	244	Killingly town
4 048	3 707	86.9	107	24	117	-	3	90	80	Danielson borough
14 235	13 792	94.3	113	64	87	4	6	169	145	Plainfield town
3 136	3 050	94.2	19	16	29	-	1	21	19	Moosup CDP
2 576	2 469	93.6	39	18	15	-	2	33	27	Plainfield Village CDP
1 043	993	91.5	14	5	6	-	-	25	20	Wauregan CDP
3 737	3 654	96.2	13	5	28	-	4	33	24	Pomfret town
8 834	8 480	94.2	111	68	33	4	12	126	107	Putnam town
6 591	6 293	93.3	98	57	27	4	11	101	84	Putnam District CDP
1 520	1 496	96.1	7	-	8	1	-	8	5	Scotland town
3 058	2 952	95.3	4	21	10	1	2	68	68	Sterling town
8 811	8 658	97.5	37	22	31	2	5	56	47	Thompson town
1 398	1 367	96.0	12	9	4	-	2	4	3	North Grosvenor Dale CDP
1 121	1 102	98.2	13	2	3	-	-	1	-	Quinebaug CDP
16 721	14 999	65.6	906	87	292	19	20	398	272	Windham town
1 204	1 187	92.9	5	4	2	-	1	5	4	South Windham CDP
11 046	9 589	60.6	816	58	259	17	11	296	211	Willimantic CDP
7 162	6 994	96.9	12	21	31	1	15	88	63	Woodstock town
1 200	1 169	96.5	1	1	7	-	-	22	17	South Woodstock CDP















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

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

State County Place and County Subdivision	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>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>												
Thomaston town, Litchfield County .....	7 503	7 342	45	8	37	-	31	40	0.5	36	109	
Thompson town, Windham County .....	8 878	8 702	37	22	31	2	21	63	0.7	49	67	
Thompsonville CDP, Hartford County .....	8 125	7 313	322	27	131	4	122	206	2.5	113	382	
Tolland town, Tolland County .....	13 146	12 720	101	10	156	2	51	106	0.8	80	151	
Torrington city, Litchfield County .....	35 202	32 749	757	70	643	7	460	516	1.5	352	1 162	
Torrington town, Litchfield County .....	35 202	32 749	757	70	643	7	460	516	1.5	352	1 162	
Trumbull town, Fairfield County .....	34 243	32 194	645	38	815	6	242	303	0.9	176	923	
Trumbull CDP, Fairfield County .....	34 243	32 194	645	38	815	6	242	303	0.9	176	923	
Union town, Tolland County .....	693	683	-	-	1	-	-	9	1.3	8	-	
Vernon town, Tolland County .....	28 063	25 243	1 120	68	745	10	342	535	1.9	370	1 005	
Voluntown town, New London County .....	2 528	2 443	14	25	7	-	10	29	1.1	26	30	
Wallingford town, New Haven County .....	43 026	40 774	441	71	753	-	497	490	1.1	330	1 946	
Wallingford Center CDP, New Haven County ....	17 509	16 221	209	40	382	-	382	275	1.6	172	1 403	
Warren town, Litchfield County .....	1 254	1 228	2	4	10	-	1	9	0.7	9	3	
Washington town, Litchfield County .....	3 596	3 440	23	4	56	-	28	45	1.3	43	77	
Waterbury city, New Haven County .....	107 271	72 018	17 500	453	1 615	61	11 698	3 926	3.7	1 606	23 354	
Waterbury town, New Haven County .....	107 271	72 018	17 500	453	1 615	61	11 698	3 926	3.7	1 606	23 354	
Waterford town, New London County .....	19 152	17 699	426	91	481	3	142	310	1.6	249	459	
Watertown town, Litchfield County .....	21 661	20 894	162	27	276	10	103	189	0.9	128	406	
Wauregan CDP, Windham County .....	1 085	1 026	14	5	6	-	7	27	2.5	22	42	
Weatogue CDP, Hartford County .....	2 805	2 683	21	1	66	1	7	26	0.9	20	48	
Westbrook town, Middlesex County .....	6 292	6 025	44	8	98	7	45	65	1.0	33	158	
Westbrook Center CDP, Middlesex County .....	2 238	2 115	31	2	49	-	14	27	1.2	14	49	
West Hartford town, Hartford County .....	63 589	54 658	3 041	77	3 053	47	1 659	1 054	1.7	565	3 990	
West Hartford CDP, Hartford County .....	63 589	54 658	3 041	77	3 053	47	1 659	1 054	1.7	565	3 990	
West Haven city, New Haven County .....	52 360	38 824	8 530	128	1 525	27	1 867	1 459	2.8	653	4 757	
West Haven town, New Haven County .....	52 360	38 824	8 530	128	1 525	27	1 867	1 459	2.8	653	4 757	
Weston town, Fairfield County .....	10 037	9 610	88	11	195	10	25	98	1.0	86	206	
Westport town, Fairfield County .....	25 749	24 503	292	12	625	5	103	209	0.8	161	602	
Westport CDP, Fairfield County .....	25 749	24 503	292	12	625	5	103	209	0.8	161	602	
West Simsbury CDP, Hartford County .....	2 395	2 313	16	1	43	1	2	19	0.8	14	13	
Wethersfield town, Hartford County .....	26 271	24 481	549	21	416	6	477	321	1.2	160	1 101	
Wethersfield CDP, Hartford County .....	26 271	24 481	549	21	416	6	477	321	1.2	160	1 101	
Willimantic CDP, Windham County .....	15 823	11 132	989	94	264	21	2 670	653	4.1	287	4 777	
Willington town, Tolland County .....	5 959	5 605	58	7	180	5	37	67	1.1	48	108	
Wilton town, Fairfield County .....	17 633	16 848	106	15	474	2	48	140	0.8	116	269	
Winchester town, Litchfield County .....	10 664	10 071	132	25	99	1	180	156	1.5	109	338	
Windham town, Windham County .....	22 857	16 919	1 156	128	297	28	3 465	864	3.8	361	6 136	
Windsor town, Hartford County .....	28 237	18 387	7 648	45	887	8	590	672	2.4	412	1 405	
Windsor Locks town, Hartford County .....	12 043	11 136	322	15	309	-	90	171	1.4	102	267	
Windsor Locks CDP, Hartford County .....	12 043	11 136	322	15	309	-	90	171	1.4	102	267	
Winsted CDP, Litchfield County .....	7 321	6 829	112	17	82	1	161	119	1.6	77	294	
Wolcott town, New Haven County .....	15 215	14 641	189	21	114	6	90	154	1.0	101	273	
Woodbridge town, New Haven County .....	8 983	8 205	135	4	458	2	54	125	1.4	72	138	
Woodbury town, Litchfield County .....	9 198	8 945	49	20	106	6	20	52	0.6	47	152	
Woodbury Center CDP, Litchfield County .....	1 298	1 273	11	2	5	-	4	3	0.2	3	15	
Woodmont borough, New Haven County .....	1 711	1 635	24	4	24	-	13	11	0.6	6	59	
Woodstock town, Windham County .....	7 221	7 031	12	21	31	1	32	93	1.3	64	59	

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 and County Subdivision	
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>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
7 394	7 268	96.9	44	8	37	-	3	34	32	Thomaston town, Litchfield County	
8 811	8 658	97.5	37	22	31	2	5	56	47	Thompson town, Windham County	
7 743	7 139	87.9	299	22	127	3	18	135	104	Thompsonville CDP, Hartford County	
12 995	12 620	96.0	99	10	155	2	11	98	76	Tolland town, Tolland County	
34 040	32 200	91.5	694	57	634	7	23	425	330	Torrington city, Litchfield County	
34 040	32 200	91.5	694	57	634	7	23	425	330	Torrington town, Litchfield County	
33 320	31 549	92.1	613	26	813	1	56	262	168	Trumbull town, Fairfield County	
33 320	31 549	92.1	613	26	813	1	56	262	168	Trumbull CDP, Fairfield County	
693	683	98.6	-	-	1	-	-	9	8	Union town, Tolland County	
27 058	24 711	88.1	1 070	60	742	10	33	432	347	Vernon town, Tolland County	
2 498	2 423	95.8	13	23	7	-	4	28	26	Voluntown town, New London County	
41 080	39 458	91.7	417	49	749	-	39	368	288	Wallingford town, New Haven County	
16 106	15 292	87.3	195	20	382	-	19	198	147	Wallingford Center CDP, New Haven County	
1 251	1 226	97.8	2	4	10	-	-	9	9	Warren town, Litchfield County	
3 519	3 389	94.2	21	2	56	-	8	43	41	Washington town, Litchfield County	
83 917	62 406	58.2	16 335	319	1 584	43	655	2 575	1 371	Waterbury city, New Haven County	
83 917	62 406	58.2	16 335	319	1 584	43	655	2 575	1 371	Waterbury town, New Haven County	
18 693	17 437	91.0	403	78	480	3	19	273	236	Waterford town, New London County	
21 255	20 628	95.2	149	25	273	6	12	162	119	Watertown town, Litchfield County	
1 043	993	91.5	14	5	6	-	-	25	20	Wauregan CDP, Windham County	
2 757	2 643	94.2	20	1	66	1	3	23	19	Weatogue CDP, Hartford County	
6 134	5 931	94.3	42	4	98	1	10	48	33	Westbrook town, Middlesex County	
2 189	2 081	93.0	30	2	49	-	5	22	14	Westbrook Center CDP, Middlesex County	
59 599	52 684	82.9	2 895	46	3 031	40	128	775	504	West Hartford town, Hartford County	
59 599	52 684	82.9	2 895	46	3 031	40	128	775	504	West Hartford CDP, Hartford County	
47 603	36 521	69.7	8 257	97	1 512	14	105	1 097	573	West Haven city, New Haven County	
47 603	36 521	69.7	8 257	97	1 512	14	105	1 097	573	West Haven town, New Haven County	
9 831	9 443	94.1	87	9	193	10	7	82	80	Weston town, Fairfield County	
25 147	24 015	93.3	279	8	622	4	40	179	152	Westport town, Fairfield County	
25 147	24 015	93.3	279	8	622	4	40	179	152	Westport CDP, Fairfield County	
2 382	2 303	96.2	16	1	41	1	1	19	14	West Simsbury CDP, Hartford County	
25 170	23 957	91.2	514	16	412	6	26	239	143	Wethersfield town, Hartford County	
25 170	23 957	91.2	514	16	412	6	26	239	143	Wethersfield CDP, Hartford County	
11 046	9 589	60.6	816	58	259	17	11	296	211	Willimantic CDP, Windham County	
5 851	5 531	92.8	54	6	180	4	12	64	48	Willington town, Tolland County	
17 364	16 640	94.4	97	14	472	2	20	119	107	Wilton town, Fairfield County	
10 326	9 961	93.4	89	21	98	1	20	136	106	Winchester town, Litchfield County	
16 721	14 999	65.6	906	87	292	19	20	398	272	Windham town, Windham County	
26 832	17 758	62.9	7 529	35	880	8	52	570	381	Windsor town, Hartford County	
11 776	11 000	91.3	311	13	308	-	1	143	97	Windsor Locks town, Hartford County	
11 776	11 000	91.3	311	13	308	-	1	143	97	Windsor Locks CDP, Hartford County	
7 027	6 747	92.2	70	15	82	1	11	101	76	Winsted CDP, Litchfield County	
14 942	14 486	95.2	185	20	113	4	17	117	100	Wolcott town, New Haven County	
8 845	8 110	90.3	135	-	458	2	22	118	68	Woodbridge town, New Haven County	
9 046	8 819	95.9	46	18	101	4	7	51	46	Woodbury town, Litchfield County	
1 283	1 260	97.1	10	2	5	-	3	3	3	Woodbury Center CDP, Litchfield County	
1 652	1 589	92.9	23	3	24	-	6	7	6	Woodmont borough, New Haven County	
7 162	6 994	96.9	12	21	31	1	15	88	63	Woodstock town, Windham County	







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
New Haven County—Con.										
Hamden town	207	89	113	96	44 781	9 351	331	2 188	64	1 363
North Haven CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison town	22	45	47	2	17 409	106	65	363	5	86
Madison Center CDP	1	8	4	1	2 186	17	11	20	-	9
Meriden town	429	136	94	56	48 152	4 458	495	954	39	5 930
Meriden city	429	136	94	56	48 152	4 458	495	954	39	5 930
Middlebury town	7	14	14	-	6 320	32	19	99	3	36
Milford town	115	126	84	12	49 470	1 159	222	1 355	37	669
Milford city (balance)	113	125	83	12	47 824	1 132	216	1 330	36	651
Woodmont borough	2	1	1	-	1 646	27	6	25	1	18
Naugatuck town	135	103	37	14	28 937	1 077	225	598	7	744
Naugatuck borough	135	103	37	14	28 937	1 077	225	598	7	744
New Haven town	734	187	322	499	56 794	48 604	1 530	5 487	348	16 074
New Haven city	734	187	322	499	56 794	48 604	1 530	5 487	348	16 074
North Branford town	24	32	10	-	13 533	193	45	143	9	106
North Haven town	25	33	47	18	21 567	586	85	837	5	169
North Haven CDP (part)	25	33	47	18	21 567	586	85	837	5	169
Orange town	12	25	23	-	12 557	126	45	539	9	82
Orange CDP	12	25	23	-	12 557	126	45	539	9	82
Oxford town	8	19	14	-	9 650	59	37	80	5	48
Prospect town	9	12	16	-	8 444	134	25	85	-	84
Seymour town	18	25	20	6	14 761	242	73	307	5	216
Southbury town	9	46	28	2	18 185	96	63	245	5	91
Heritage Village CDP	-	2	3	-	3 413	7	3	14	-	10
Wallingford town	66	124	68	15	41 193	575	246	865	10	665
Wallingford Center CDP	39	71	24	9	16 458	293	137	422	5	492
Waterbury town	726	215	151	182	74 757	19 310	1 077	1 988	183	14 120
Waterbury city	726	215	151	182	74 757	19 310	1 077	1 988	183	14 120
West Haven town	283	99	90	70	39 901	9 136	341	1 723	69	2 708
West Haven city	283	99	90	70	39 901	9 136	341	1 723	69	2 708
Wolcott town	30	38	17	4	14 780	232	69	141	9	148
Woodbridge town	17	9	35	2	8 324	162	21	496	3	110
New London County	1 302	1 402	894	571	230 777	16 774	4 966	6 412	411	7 365
Bozrah town	1	9	8	3	2 295	21	32	24	1	15
Colchester town	33	39	24	19	14 062	274	137	118	10	162
East Lyme town	62	64	63	20	16 077	1 276	187	603	20	311
Niantic CDP	12	5	7	-	3 012	29	10	48	1	19
Franklin town	3	7	2	-	1 818	16	8	3	-	9
Griswold town	20	90	22	4	10 356	186	223	126	5	104
Jewett City borough	15	23	12	-	2 870	99	56	56	2	38
Groton town	295	278	244	101	34 490	3 350	801	1 685	141	954
Conning Towers-Nautilus Park CDP	58	84	90	6	8 631	1 107	167	370	62	304
Groton city	131	67	55	41	8 162	1 258	232	441	14	424
Groton Long Point borough	-	4	5	2	652	4	10	11	-	7
Long Hill CDP	17	38	18	15	2 898	279	114	300	21	80
Mystic CDP (part)	-	3	3	3	1 237	13	14	27	3	8
Noank CDP	3	-	2	1	1 774	23	5	26	-	13
Old Mystic CDP	18	25	31	3	2 967	101	51	149	11	18
Poquonock Bridge CDP	31	25	10	17	1 120	284	111	141	5	42
Lebanon town	5	42	6	1	6 762	64	73	27	6	54
Ledyard town	44	94	72	88	13 236	535	734	415	21	173
Lisbon town	17	28	16	-	4 004	33	48	38	3	20
Lyme town	-	2	3	-	1 986	2	4	30	-	5
Montville town	81	143	77	29	16 392	1 217	495	458	28	543
Oxoboxo River CDP	12	35	22	-	2 745	70	86	102	-	37
New London town	321	108	96	138	17 342	5 597	589	747	84	2 947
New London city	321	108	96	138	17 342	5 597	589	747	84	2 947
North Stonington town	7	43	12	6	4 784	47	165	73	-	18
Norwich town	290	227	101	126	30 983	3 253	872	924	51	1 567
Norwich city	290	227	101	126	30 983	3 253	872	924	51	1 567
Old Lyme town	7	14	7	2	7 249	32	40	95	3	35
Preston town	6	12	11	2	4 526	57	61	67	2	36
Salem town	8	20	11	1	3 734	41	51	72	-	18
Sprague town	6	16	3	1	2 872	37	37	44	5	24
Stonington town	32	75	48	13	17 369	186	169	290	17	145
Mystic CDP (part)	7	18	7	2	2 640	33	30	39	-	11
Pawcatuck CDP	16	24	13	6	5 208	86	79	144	10	78
Stonington borough	1	7	3	3	1 012	12	14	6	1	4
Voluntown town	2	16	7	-	2 472	16	41	15	1	13
Waterford town	62	75	61	17	17 968	534	199	558	12	212
Central Waterford CDP	13	10	6	2	2 732	94	24	81	2	56
Tolland County	359	372	299	65	127 434	4 341	847	3 568	130	2 050
Andover town	2	18	3	1	2 962	34	32	17	-	23
Bolton town	9	7	10	-	4 935	48	13	34	3	25
Columbia town	12	9	8	1	4 881	35	16	44	3	34
Coventry town	28	33	23	5	11 273	107	76	106	5	88
Coventry Lake CDP	4	13	3	-	2 850	23	22	20	1	34
South Coventry CDP	-	-	1	-	1 361	5	12	4	-	7
Ellington town	21	27	18	2	12 525	163	60	197	7	87
Crystal Lake CDP (part)	2	3	-	-	1 432	8	9	12	1	9
Hebron town	15	25	4	1	8 478	75	44	54	5	34
Mansfield town	69	41	91	14	17 710	1 141	131	1 617	38	519
Mansfield Center CDP	10	1	1	-	915	24	5	40	1	9
Storrs CDP	34	12	71	6	9 118	691	50	1 106	30	270
Somers town	29	30	22	19	8 784	1 105	121	103	33	497
Central Somers CDP	4	1	7	1	1 610	8	2	16	1	4
Stafford town	9	42	8	-	11 040	85	74	121	2	82
Tolland town	11	34	21	2	12 813	122	51	192	8	80
Union town	-	4	3	-	692	1	5	4	-	1
Vernon town	142	86	74	17	25 679	1 349	196	880	20	524
Rockville CDP	86	39	17	3	6 610	723	81	280	7	286
Willington town	12	16	14	3	5 662	76	28	199	6	56
Crystal Lake CDP (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
Windham County .....	364	577	158	67	101 416	2 628	1 275	1 176	110	4 703
Ashford town .....	14	19	7	1	3 981	59	36	54	4	33
Brooklyn town .....	12	27	3	4	6 751	290	86	45	5	85
East Brooklyn CDP .....	5	11	1	2	1 409	39	27	14	-	11
Canterbury town .....	4	37	8	1	4 626	31	53	22	13	18
Chaplin town .....	2	8	4	-	2 212	22	17	12	1	13
Eastford town .....	5	3	4	-	1 597	12	6	10	-	8
Hampton town .....	4	14	2	3	1 723	11	25	18	-	9
Killingly town .....	77	130	24	13	15 728	331	242	318	4	195
Danielson borough .....	46	32	5	3	3 916	164	66	137	2	103
Plainfield town .....	39	64	25	13	14 224	173	161	118	13	127
Moosup CDP .....	5	11	4	5	3 130	31	39	33	-	39
Plainfield Village CDP .....	5	14	2	6	2 524	50	41	18	-	39
Wauregan CDP .....	5	3	9	-	1 053	21	11	15	2	13
Pomfret town .....	1	18	9	1	3 732	17	27	39	-	25
Putnam town .....	20	59	12	5	8 720	152	142	53	6	94
Putnam District CDP .....	17	41	9	5	6 498	133	112	43	6	90
Scotland town .....	1	3	1	-	1 529	8	4	9	3	12
Sterling town .....	7	56	10	-	3 056	12	80	20	1	7
Thompson town .....	9	32	5	-	8 757	49	59	39	3	37
North Grosvenor Dale CDP .....	2	1	-	-	1 389	15	14	4	-	12
Quinebaug CDP .....	-	-	-	-	1 103	13	3	3	-	1
Windham town .....	157	75	30	23	17 659	1 431	278	374	56	3 979
South Windham CDP .....	1	2	1	-	1 229	7	6	6	3	44
Willimantic CDP .....	134	56	22	18	11 683	1 222	208	322	41	3 041
Woodstock town .....	12	32	14	3	7 121	30	59	45	1	61
South Woodstock CDP .....	3	14	-	-	1 200	4	15	7	-	8

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

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

State County Place and County Subdivision	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>11 725</b>	<b>7 652</b>	<b>7 343</b>	<b>3 439</b>	<b>2 835 974</b>	<b>339 078</b>	<b>24 488</b>	<b>95 368</b>	<b>4 076</b>	<b>186 234</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Fairfield County .....	2 419	1 134	2 320	644	715 999	95 831	4 370	32 785	1 045	55 573
Hartford County .....	3 095	1 569	1 515	895	672 946	108 430	5 432	24 053	1 233	66 204
Litchfield County .....	391	493	326	48	176 292	2 556	935	2 558	101	1 837
Middlesex County .....	602	383	361	100	143 574	7 833	880	2 952	135	2 268
New Haven County .....	3 193	1 722	1 470	1 049	667 536	100 685	5 783	21 864	911	46 234
New London County .....	1 302	1 402	894	571	230 777	16 774	4 966	6 412	411	7 365
Tolland County .....	359	372	299	65	127 434	4 341	847	3 568	130	2 050
Windham County .....	364	577	158	67	101 416	2 628	1 275	1 176	110	4 703
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Andover town, Tolland County .....	2	18	3	1	2 962	34	32	17	-	23
Ansonia city, New Haven County .....	93	47	29	17	16 234	1 733	149	265	15	634
Ansonia town, New Haven County .....	93	47	29	17	16 234	1 733	149	265	15	634
Ashford town, Windham County .....	14	19	7	1	3 981	59	36	54	4	33
Avon town, Hartford County .....	22	18	49	3	15 142	182	32	526	7	68
Bantam borough, Litchfield County .....	2	5	2	-	782	5	9	8	-	10
Barkhamsted town, Litchfield County .....	3	10	5	-	3 462	6	17	19	-	10
Beacon Falls town, New Haven County .....	5	7	15	-	5 123	43	13	73	2	32
Berlin town, Hartford County .....	25	36	22	-	17 804	97	51	325	2	76
Bethany town, New Haven County .....	5	5	10	-	4 824	101	20	90	7	38
Bethel town, Fairfield County .....	36	29	51	4	16 905	285	74	741	13	331
Bethel CDP, Fairfield County .....	24	21	33	2	8 373	184	39	476	6	263
Bethlehem town, Litchfield County .....	6	4	8	-	3 370	20	12	35	3	22
Bethlehem Village CDP, Litchfield County .....	2	3	8	-	1 991	9	7	21	-	13
Bloomfield town, Hartford County .....	115	19	29	87	8 086	11 035	193	350	36	509
Blue Hills CDP, Hartford County .....	15	5	-	15	342	2 614	51	52	6	95
Bolton town, Tolland County .....	9	7	10	-	4 935	48	13	34	3	25
Bozrah town, New London County .....	1	9	8	3	2 295	21	32	24	1	15
Branford town, New Haven County .....	66	64	74	8	27 275	496	131	893	25	245
Branford Center CDP, New Haven County .....	12	18	16	1	5 441	97	38	165	12	84
Bridgeport city, Fairfield County .....	781	187	260	287	67 706	46 281	1 400	5 367	453	26 459
Bridgeport town, Fairfield County .....	781	187	260	287	67 706	46 281	1 400	5 367	453	26 459
Bridgewater town, Litchfield County .....	-	7	1	-	1 791	17	8	15	1	5
Bristol city, Hartford County .....	309	200	88	43	55 843	2 041	411	1 040	42	1 700
Bristol town, Hartford County .....	309	200	88	43	55 843	2 041	411	1 040	42	1 700
Broad Brook CDP, Hartford County .....	11	12	3	3	3 214	172	16	62	-	49
Brookfield town, Fairfield County .....	16	16	48	1	15 039	146	35	443	4	127
Brooklyn town, Windham County .....	12	27	3	4	6 751	290	86	45	5	85
Burlington town, Hartford County .....	8	26	20	-	8 054	57	33	81	6	38
Canaan CDP, Litchfield County .....	3	6	1	-	1 251	22	9	7	1	15
Canaan town, Litchfield County .....	2	6	-	-	1 058	18	6	2	2	4
Canterbury town, Windham County .....	4	37	8	1	4 626	31	53	22	13	18
Canton town, Hartford County .....	15	37	16	1	8 679	70	46	81	7	57
Canton Valley CDP, Hartford County .....	1	9	2	-	1 534	13	9	7	-	22
Central Manchester CDP, Hartford County .....	175	101	84	35	26 037	2 850	227	909	47	1 336
Central Somers CDP, Tolland County .....	4	1	7	1	1 610	8	2	16	1	4
Central Waterford CDP, New London County .....	13	10	6	2	2 732	94	24	81	2	56
Chaplin town, Windham County .....	2	8	4	-	2 212	22	17	12	1	13
Cheshire town, New Haven County .....	38	62	32	37	25 739	1 452	195	816	21	666
Cheshire Village CDP, New Haven County .....	9	14	2	6	5 544	61	26	180	2	24
Chester town, Middlesex County .....	9	9	7	-	3 655	44	26	40	4	12
Chester Center CDP, Middlesex County .....	3	4	3	-	1 503	26	8	24	-	2
Clinton town, Middlesex County .....	31	32	26	4	12 690	118	84	177	4	179
Clinton CDP, Middlesex County .....	5	13	6	1	3 391	30	24	49	1	72
Colchester town, New London County .....	33	39	24	19	14 062	274	137	118	10	162
Colebrook town, Litchfield County .....	-	1	1	-	1 439	10	1	10	-	23
Collinsville CDP, Hartford County .....	3	14	3	-	2 648	19	17	17	4	11
Columbia town, Tolland County .....	12	9	8	1	4 881	35	16	44	3	34
Conning Towers-Nautilus Park CDP, New London County .....	58	84	90	6	8 631	1 107	167	370	62	304
Cornwall town, Litchfield County .....	-	6	9	-	1 416	4	6	21	-	7
Coventry town, Tolland County .....	28	33	23	5	11 273	107	76	106	5	88
Coventry Lake CDP, Tolland County .....	4	13	3	-	2 850	23	22	20	1	34
Cromwell town, Middlesex County .....	34	24	36	3	12 138	467	46	207	8	204
Crystal Lake CDP, Tolland County .....	2	3	-	-	1 432	8	9	12	1	9
Danbury city, Fairfield County .....	404	150	177	20	59 302	5 715	511	4 571	110	7 709
Danbury town, Fairfield County .....	404	150	177	20	59 302	5 715	511	4 571	110	7 709
Danielson borough, Windham County .....	46	32	5	3	3 916	164	66	137	2	103
Darien town, Fairfield County .....	8	16	72	6	18 955	114	41	560	10	97
Darien CDP, Fairfield County .....	8	16	72	6	18 955	114	41	560	10	97
Deep River town, Middlesex County .....	10	11	8	2	4 399	131	16	46	3	66
Deep River Center CDP, Middlesex County .....	7	7	4	2	2 303	108	12	20	1	62
Derby city, New Haven County .....	39	39	11	4	11 350	521	64	231	9	443
Derby town, New Haven County .....	39	39	11	4	11 350	521	64	231	9	443
Durham CDP, Middlesex County .....	3	6	2	-	2 727	16	8	26	-	8
Durham town, Middlesex County .....	7	18	6	-	6 458	87	33	66	1	41
East Brooklyn CDP, Windham County .....	5	11	1	2	1 409	39	27	14	-	11
Eastford town, Windham County .....	5	3	4	-	1 597	12	6	10	-	8
East Granby town, Hartford County .....	12	12	1	4	4 583	91	30	56	-	50
East Haddam town, Middlesex County .....	12	19	9	3	8 161	93	49	47	2	51
East Hampton CDP, Middlesex County .....	4	3	3	-	2 219	22	6	16	-	2
East Hampton town, Middlesex County .....	33	37	68	-	12 644	322	69	412	17	100
East Hartford town, Hartford County .....	318	139	72	74	33 127	10 155	429	2 243	92	5 277
East Hartford CDP, Hartford County .....	318	139	72	74	33 127	10 155	429	2 243	92	5 277
East Haven town, New Haven County .....	37	67	32	2	26 738	454	121	605	8	586

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

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State County Place and County Subdivision	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 AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>										
East Haven CDP, New Haven County .....	37	67	32	2	26 738	454	121	605	8	586
East Lyme town, New London County .....	62	64	63	20	16 077	1 276	187	603	20	311
Easton town, Fairfield County .....	4	10	20	-	7 073	20	14	171	3	33
East Windsor town, Hartford County .....	25	29	21	12	9 085	455	61	236	10	120
Ellington town, Tolland County .....	21	27	18	2	12 525	163	60	197	7	87
Enfield town, Hartford County .....	136	113	66	41	41 110	2 815	288	731	54	967
Essex town, Middlesex County .....	7	16	8	3	6 400	45	25	50	7	30
Essex Village CDP, Middlesex County .....	4	8	-	1	2 543	17	11	15	1	3
Fairfield town, Fairfield County .....	65	54	168	5	55 107	734	110	1 407	33	539
Farmington town, Hartford County .....	31	23	55	3	22 175	419	70	984	13	263
Fenwick borough, Middlesex County .....	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin town, New London County .....	3	7	2	-	1 818	16	8	3	1	9
Georgetown CDP, Fairfield County .....	1	1	3	-	1 560	23	5	59	-	12
Glastonbury town, Hartford County .....	61	35	83	4	29 924	575	91	1 196	12	376
Glastonbury Center CDP, Hartford County .....	7	9	11	2	6 878	78	28	147	3	79
Goshen town, Litchfield County .....	2	4	3	-	2 660	16	9	23	-	-
Granby town, Hartford County .....	9	8	13	4	10 149	87	45	93	4	43
Greenwich town, Fairfield County .....	82	64	262	8	55 830	1 204	165	3 503	37	1 376
Griswold town, New London County .....	20	90	22	4	10 356	186	223	126	5	104
Groton city, New London County .....	131	67	55	41	8 162	1 258	232	441	14	424
Groton town, New London County .....	295	278	244	101	34 490	3 350	801	1 685	141	954
Groton Long Point borough, New London County .....	-	4	5	2	652	4	10	11	-	7
Guilford town, New Haven County .....	34	54	37	3	20 738	247	76	398	9	141
Guilford Center CDP, New Haven County .....	3	4	1	-	2 547	22	4	25	-	26
Haddam town, Middlesex County .....	8	23	17	1	7 001	84	35	77	2	31
Hamden town, New Haven County .....	207	89	113	96	44 781	9 351	331	2 188	64	1 363
Hampton town, Windham County .....	4	14	2	3	1 723	11	25	18	-	9
Hartford city, Hartford County .....	519	107	119	301	37 422	49 412	1 404	2 656	526	37 206
Hartford town, Hartford County .....	519	107	119	301	37 422	49 412	1 404	2 656	526	37 206
Hartland town, Hartford County .....	-	8	2	-	1 989	3	9	16	3	5
Harwinton town, Litchfield County .....	3	6	15	-	5 239	8	10	42	3	7
Hazardville CDP, Hartford County .....	17	13	6	6	4 714	96	34	76	1	30
Hebron town, Tolland County .....	15	25	4	1	8 478	75	44	54	5	34
Heritage Village CDP, New Haven County .....	-	2	3	-	3 413	7	3	14	-	10
Higganum CDP, Middlesex County .....	3	4	3	-	1 638	21	7	15	-	5
Jewett City borough, New London County .....	15	23	12	-	2 870	99	56	56	2	38
Kensington CDP, Hartford County .....	13	20	17	-	8 294	35	28	218	2	30
Kent town, Litchfield County .....	2	8	9	-	2 771	18	30	37	1	35
Killingly town, Windham County .....	77	130	24	13	15 728	331	242	318	4	195
Killingworth town, Middlesex County .....	8	17	15	5	5 918	41	29	68	3	18
Lake Pocotopaug CDP, Middlesex County .....	4	8	12	-	3 096	34	19	44	1	6
Lebanon town, New London County .....	5	42	6	1	6 762	64	73	27	6	54
Ledyard town, New London County .....	44	94	72	88	13 236	535	734	415	21	173
Lisbon town, New London County .....	17	28	16	-	4 004	33	48	38	3	20
Litchfield borough, Litchfield County .....	-	1	2	-	1 313	4	3	6	1	13
Litchfield town, Litchfield County .....	8	26	20	3	8 151	82	54	60	7	61
Long Hill CDP, New London County .....	17	38	18	15	2 898	279	114	300	21	80
Lyme town, New London County .....	-	2	3	-	1 986	2	4	30	-	5
Madison town, New Haven County .....	22	45	47	2	17 409	106	65	363	5	86
Madison Center CDP, New Haven County .....	1	8	4	1	2 186	17	11	20	-	9
Manchester town, Hartford County .....	297	158	164	51	46 287	5 134	372	2 021	60	2 214
Mansfield town, Tolland County .....	69	41	91	14	17 710	1 141	131	1 617	38	519
Mansfield Center CDP, Tolland County .....	10	1	1	-	915	24	5	40	1	9
Marlborough town, Hartford County .....	10	9	5	1	5 604	63	21	45	-	22
Meriden city, New Haven County .....	429	136	94	56	48 152	4 458	495	954	39	5 930
Meriden town, New Haven County .....	429	136	94	56	48 152	4 458	495	954	39	5 930
Middlebury town, New Haven County .....	7	14	14	-	6 320	32	19	99	3	36
Middlefield town, Middlesex County .....	6	8	4	-	4 137	40	11	20	1	25
Middletown city, Middlesex County .....	386	114	117	72	35 488	5 911	355	1 361	61	1 275
Middletown town, Middlesex County .....	386	114	117	72	35 488	5 911	355	1 361	61	1 275
Milford city, New Haven County .....	115	126	84	12	49 470	1 159	222	1 355	37	669
Milford city (balance) .....	113	125	83	12	47 824	1 132	216	1 330	36	651
Woodmont borough .....	2	1	1	-	1 646	27	6	25	1	18
Milford city (balance), New Haven County .....	113	125	83	12	47 824	1 132	216	1 330	36	651
Milford town, New Haven County .....	115	126	84	12	49 470	1 159	222	1 355	37	669
Monroe town, Fairfield County .....	21	35	58	1	18 598	271	62	359	2	126
Montville town, New London County .....	81	143	77	29	16 392	1 217	495	458	28	543
Moodus CDP, Middlesex County .....	2	-	-	1	1 239	8	7	2	-	12
Moosup CDP, Windham County .....	5	11	4	5	3 130	31	39	33	-	39
Morris town, Litchfield County .....	-	9	6	-	2 259	16	12	25	-	5
Mystic CDP, New London County .....	7	21	10	5	3 877	46	44	66	3	19
Naugatuck borough, New Haven County .....	135	103	37	14	28 937	1 077	225	598	7	744
Naugatuck town, New Haven County .....	135	103	37	14	28 937	1 077	225	598	7	744
New Britain city, Hartford County .....	472	102	100	87	51 834	8 791	572	1 892	97	11 239
New Britain town, Hartford County .....	472	102	100	87	51 834	8 791	572	1 892	97	11 239
New Canaan town, Fairfield County .....	19	9	105	4	18 651	235	30	562	5	113
New Fairfield town, Fairfield County .....	10	33	39	2	13 635	76	43	222	4	112
New Hartford town, Litchfield County .....	8	10	2	3	5 981	54	17	49	5	25
New Hartford Center CDP, Litchfield County .....	5	1	2	-	1 021	22	2	9	1	10
New Haven city, New Haven County .....	734	187	322	499	56 794	48 604	1 530	5 487	348	16 074
New Haven town, New Haven County .....	734	187	322	499	56 794	48 604	1 530	5 487	348	16 074
Newington town, Hartford County .....	46	49	57	18	27 393	716	128	928	23	508
Newington CDP, Hartford County .....	46	49	57	18	27 393	716	128	928	23	508
New London city, New London County .....	321	108	96	138	17 342	5 597	589	747	84	2 947
New London town, New London County .....	321	108	96	138	17 342	5 597	589	747	84	2 947
New Milford CDP, Litchfield County .....	17	17	16	4	6 283	154	43	161	5	108

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

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<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
New Milford town, Litchfield County .....	55	77	65	12	25 950	478	136	599	12	365	
New Preston CDP, Litchfield County .....	2	9	1	-	1 099	8	11	4	-	4	
Newtown borough, Fairfield County .....	1	2	9	-	1 786	13	7	54	6	9	
Newtown town, Fairfield County .....	45	29	62	11	24 001	513	87	433	21	223	
Niantic CDP, New London County .....	12	5	7	-	3 012	29	10	48	1	19	
Noank CDP, New London County .....	3	-	2	1	1 774	23	5	26	-	13	
Norfolk town, Litchfield County .....	3	2	8	-	1 629	11	6	17	-	14	
North Branford town, New Haven County .....	24	32	10	-	13 533	193	45	143	9	106	
North Canaan town, Litchfield County .....	9	14	2	-	3 284	49	21	9	3	23	
North Granby CDP, Hartford County .....	1	-	2	-	1 681	13	5	19	-	19	
North Grosvenor Dale CDP, Windham County ...	2	1	-	-	1 389	15	14	4	-	12	
North Haven town, New Haven County .....	25	33	47	18	21 567	586	85	837	5	169	
North Haven CDP, New Haven County .....	25	33	47	18	21 567	586	85	837	5	169	
North Stonington town, New London County .....	7	43	12	6	4 784	47	165	73	-	18	
Northwest Harwinton CDP, Litchfield County .....	1	2	5	-	3 216	3	5	18	3	5	
Norwalk city, Fairfield County .....	287	99	166	98	63 158	13 546	486	3 064	110	5 206	
Norwalk town, Fairfield County .....	287	99	166	98	63 158	13 546	486	3 064	110	5 206	
Norwich city, New London County .....	290	227	101	126	30 983	3 253	872	924	51	1 567	
Norwich town, New London County .....	290	227	101	126	30 983	3 253	872	924	51	1 567	
Oakville CDP, Litchfield County .....	28	23	8	-	8 349	137	31	111	5	98	
Old Lyme town, New London County .....	7	14	7	2	7 249	32	40	95	3	35	
Old Mystic CDP, New London County .....	18	25	31	3	2 967	101	51	149	11	18	
Old Saybrook town, Middlesex County .....	14	26	16	3	10 005	138	40	196	7	80	
Old Saybrook Center CDP, Middlesex County ...	-	2	2	-	1 889	13	3	44	4	14	
Orange town, New Haven County .....	12	25	23	-	12 557	126	45	539	9	82	
Orange CDP, New Haven County .....	12	25	23	-	12 557	126	45	539	9	82	
Oxford town, New Haven County .....	8	19	14	-	9 650	59	37	80	5	48	
Oxoboxo River CDP, New London County .....	12	35	22	-	2 745	70	86	102	-	37	
Pawcatuck CDP, New London County .....	16	24	13	6	5 208	86	79	144	10	78	
Plainfield town, Windham County .....	39	64	25	13	14 224	173	161	118	13	127	
Plainfield Village CDP, Windham County .....	5	14	2	6	2 524	50	41	18	-	39	
Plainville town, Hartford County .....	54	48	19	4	16 395	464	92	320	6	268	
Plymouth town, Litchfield County .....	20	60	13	1	11 424	117	82	70	2	54	
Pomfret town, Windham County .....	1	18	9	1	3 732	17	27	39	-	25	
Poquonock Bridge CDP, New London County ....	31	25	10	17	1 120	284	111	141	5	42	
Portland town, Middlesex County .....	30	21	12	-	8 403	252	40	71	8	78	
Portland CDP, Middlesex County .....	23	17	3	-	5 270	208	32	45	8	63	
Preston town, New London County .....	6	12	11	2	4 526	57	61	67	2	36	
Prospect town, New Haven County .....	9	12	16	-	8 444	134	25	85	-	84	
Putnam town, Windham County .....	20	59	12	5	8 720	152	142	53	6	94	
Putnam District CDP, Windham County .....	17	41	9	5	6 498	133	112	43	6	90	
Quinebaug CDP, Windham County .....	-	-	-	-	1 103	13	3	3	-	1	
Redding town, Fairfield County .....	12	8	25	3	8 006	84	22	178	3	49	
Ridgefield CDP, Fairfield County .....	6	11	23	2	6 947	50	22	203	1	55	
Ridgefield town, Fairfield County .....	24	27	68	4	22 878	181	60	572	7	121	
Rockville CDP, Tolland County .....	86	39	17	3	6 610	723	81	280	7	286	
Rocky Hill town, Hartford County .....	29	30	20	5	16 387	683	81	760	15	289	
Roxbury town, Litchfield County .....	2	7	6	-	2 093	7	12	26	-	15	
Salem town, New London County .....	8	20	11	1	3 734	41	51	72	-	18	
Salisbury town, Litchfield County .....	2	6	21	-	3 841	69	22	61	-	20	
Salmon Brook CDP, Hartford County .....	2	2	4	-	2 421	13	11	17	2	10	
Saybrook Manor CDP, Middlesex County .....	2	1	-	-	1 094	7	1	32	-	5	
Scotland town, Windham County .....	1	3	1	-	1 529	8	4	9	3	12	
Seymour town, New Haven County .....	18	25	20	6	14 761	242	73	307	5	216	
Sharon town, Litchfield County .....	6	8	7	-	2 900	35	22	24	-	13	
Shelton city, Fairfield County .....	49	105	38	3	36 436	510	175	856	4	630	
Shelton town, Fairfield County .....	49	105	38	3	36 436	510	175	856	4	630	
Sherman town, Fairfield County .....	1	10	3	-	3 751	23	11	29	3	36	
Sherwood Manor CDP, Hartford County .....	6	14	7	-	5 527	73	19	75	3	41	
Simsbury town, Hartford County .....	31	29	69	8	22 350	332	68	581	16	145	
Simsbury Center CDP, Hartford County .....	6	8	7	1	5 424	43	16	137	4	38	
Somers town, Tolland County .....	29	30	22	19	8 784	1 105	121	103	33	497	
Southbury town, New Haven County .....	9	46	28	2	18 185	96	63	245	5	91	
South Coventry CDP, Tolland County .....	-	-	1	-	1 361	5	12	4	-	7	
Southington town, Hartford County .....	94	120	58	3	38 682	460	169	489	7	329	
South Windham CDP, Windham County .....	1	2	1	-	1 229	7	6	6	3	44	
South Windsor town, Hartford County .....	43	28	73	5	22 530	788	87	1 014	14	233	
Southwood Acres CDP, Hartford County .....	23	14	16	4	7 852	109	26	87	2	72	
South Woodstock CDP, Windham County .....	3	14	-	-	1 200	4	15	7	-	8	
Sprague town, New London County .....	6	16	3	1	2 872	37	37	44	5	24	
Stafford town, Tolland County .....	9	42	8	-	11 040	85	74	121	2	82	
Stamford city, Fairfield County .....	274	107	333	114	84 170	19 290	588	6 442	146	10 187	
Stamford town, Fairfield County .....	274	107	333	114	84 170	19 290	588	6 442	146	10 187	
Sterling town, Windham County .....	7	56	10	-	3 056	12	80	20	1	7	
Stonington borough, New London County .....	1	7	3	3	1 012	12	14	6	1	4	
Stonington town, New London County .....	32	75	48	13	17 369	186	169	290	17	145	
Storrs CDP, Tolland County .....	34	12	71	6	9 118	691	50	1 106	30	270	
Stratford town, Fairfield County .....	162	73	96	56	42 979	5 295	252	861	36	1 462	
Stratford CDP, Fairfield County .....	162	73	96	56	42 979	5 295	252	861	36	1 462	
Suffield town, Hartford County .....	21	20	13	13	12 119	1 000	75	154	23	340	
Suffield Depot CDP, Hartford County .....	1	-	-	-	1 187	44	2	4	-	10	
Tariffville CDP, Hartford County .....	6	6	2	2	1 289	53	16	33	3	14	
Terramuggus CDP, Hartford County .....	2	-	2	-	1 036	6	2	12	-	3	
Terryville CDP, Litchfield County .....	8	31	5	-	5 255	58	41	35	-	31	
Thomaston town, Litchfield County .....	7	16	5	-	7 382	55	28	44	4	36	
Thompson town, Windham County .....	9	32	5	-	8 757	49	59	39	3	37	
Thompsonville CDP, Hartford County .....	38	25	5	6	7 496	390	76	153	21	225	

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

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

State County Place and County Subdivision	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 AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>										
Tolland town, Tolland County .....	11	34	21	2	12 813	122	51	192	8	80
Torrington city, Litchfield County .....	147	86	50	20	33 201	960	196	729	28	642
Torrington town, Litchfield County .....	147	86	50	20	33 201	960	196	729	28	642
Trumbull town, Fairfield County .....	56	29	58	11	32 448	726	96	905	11	372
Trumbull CDP, Fairfield County .....	56	29	58	11	32 448	726	96	905	11	372
Union town, Tolland County .....	-	4	3	-	692	1	5	4	-	1
Vernon town, Tolland County .....	142	86	74	17	25 679	1 349	196	880	20	524
Voluntown town, New London County .....	2	16	7	-	2 472	16	41	15	1	13
Wallingford town, New Haven County .....	66	124	68	15	41 193	575	246	865	10	665
Wallingford Center CDP, New Haven County .....	39	71	24	9	16 458	293	137	422	5	492
Warren town, Litchfield County .....	-	4	3	1	1 235	3	10	14	-	1
Washington town, Litchfield County .....	8	27	5	-	3 483	33	32	63	1	31
Waterbury city, New Haven County .....	726	215	151	182	74 757	19 310	1 077	1 988	183	14 120
Waterbury town, New Haven County .....	726	215	151	182	74 757	19 310	1 077	1 988	183	14 120
Waterford town, New London County .....	62	75	61	17	17 968	534	199	558	12	212
Watertown town, Litchfield County .....	46	43	26	2	21 067	222	77	314	13	166
Wauregan CDP, Windham County .....	5	3	9	-	1 053	21	11	15	2	13
Weatogue CDP, Hartford County .....	1	2	14	1	2 708	23	4	80	3	13
Westbrook town, Middlesex County .....	7	8	12	4	6 077	60	22	114	7	78
Westbrook Center CDP, Middlesex County .....	2	2	5	4	2 131	41	9	57	-	28
West Hartford town, Hartford County .....	160	69	169	32	55 414	3 396	254	3 382	98	2 179
West Hartford CDP, Hartford County .....	160	69	169	32	55 414	3 396	254	3 382	98	2 179
West Haven city, New Haven County .....	283	99	90	70	39 901	9 136	341	1 723	69	2 708
West Haven town, New Haven County .....	283	99	90	70	39 901	9 136	341	1 723	69	2 708
Weston town, Fairfield County .....	16	12	53	-	9 704	106	23	251	14	37
Westport town, Fairfield County .....	30	19	98	2	24 693	336	41	734	7	154
Westport CDP, Fairfield County .....	30	19	98	2	24 693	336	41	734	7	154
West Simsbury CDP, Hartford County .....	2	4	7	-	2 332	19	6	50	1	7
Wethersfield town, Hartford County .....	56	29	40	5	24 731	654	59	491	23	650
Wethersfield CDP, Hartford County .....	56	29	40	5	24 731	654	59	491	23	650
Willimantic CDP, Windham County .....	134	56	22	18	11 683	1 222	208	322	41	3 041
Wilmington town, Tolland County .....	12	16	14	3	5 662	76	28	199	6	56
Wilton town, Fairfield County .....	17	13	60	4	16 974	140	44	554	9	74
Winchester town, Litchfield County .....	39	32	18	6	10 210	184	73	125	10	228
Windham town, Windham County .....	157	75	30	23	17 659	1 431	278	374	56	3 979
Windsor town, Hartford County .....	149	42	51	79	18 769	8 079	202	1 012	32	869
Windsor Locks town, Hartford County .....	28	26	21	7	11 279	376	59	350	5	164
Windsor Locks CDP, Hartford County .....	28	26	21	7	11 279	376	59	350	5	164
Winsted CDP, Litchfield County .....	28	18	14	4	6 933	151	48	104	10	203
Wolcott town, New Haven County .....	30	38	17	4	14 780	232	69	141	9	148
Woodbridge town, New Haven County .....	17	9	35	2	8 324	162	21	496	3	110
Woodbury town, Litchfield County .....	13	14	18	-	8 996	64	36	125	6	25
Woodbury Center CDP, Litchfield County .....	3	-	-	-	1 276	14	2	5	-	4
Woodmont borough, New Haven County .....	2	1	1	-	1 646	27	6	25	1	18
Woodstock town, Windham County .....	12	32	14	3	7 121	30	59	45	1	61









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		
Tolland County—Con.												
Vernon town—Con.												
Rockville CDP .....	3 456	1 733	56.8	1 011	43.6	545	76.3	1 723	1 393	505	2.21	3.02
Willington town .....	2 353	1 438	48.0	1 231	46.1	142	62.7	915	481	90	2.52	2.97
Crystal Lake CDP (part) .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Windham County .....	41 142	28 223	48.9	21 509	44.8	4 876	64.0	12 919	9 997	3 939	2.56	3.04
Ashford town .....	1 578	1 084	50.2	891	48.3	134	62.7	494	325	94	2.59	3.05
Brooklyn town .....	2 531	1 837	46.8	1 441	43.2	291	65.3	694	553	248	2.59	2.99
East Brooklyn CDP .....	668	378	49.7	239	39.7	106	71.7	290	252	136	2.21	2.87
Canterbury town .....	1 717	1 339	47.7	1 125	46.4	139	56.8	378	286	114	2.73	3.06
Chaplin town .....	858	614	46.9	503	44.7	78	55.1	244	175	49	2.62	3.03
Eastford town .....	618	451	47.2	390	45.4	38	57.9	167	135	56	2.62	3.06
Hampton town .....	674	494	46.2	422	44.3	51	58.8	180	133	52	2.61	3.04
Killingly town .....	6 359	4 278	49.3	3 130	42.7	809	69.2	2 081	1 650	654	2.53	3.02
Danielson borough .....	1 699	1 030	55.0	630	42.5	292	78.4	669	507	176	2.45	3.01
Plainfield town .....	5 444	3 911	51.0	2 917	45.9	712	67.1	1 533	1 164	470	2.65	3.06
Moosup CDP .....	1 263	838	54.7	544	45.0	234	73.5	425	328	124	2.56	3.06
Plainfield Village CDP .....	959	648	54.3	432	47.2	137	70.8	311	237	112	2.58	3.03
Wauregan CDP .....	378	288	65.6	185	60.5	73	76.7	90	62	24	2.87	3.15
Pomfret town .....	1 433	1 053	49.4	892	47.8	112	51.8	380	300	109	2.64	3.07
Putnam town .....	3 683	2 289	47.1	1 651	41.6	476	62.0	1 394	1 117	493	2.38	2.98
Putnam District CDP .....	2 876	1 687	49.9	1 134	43.1	411	64.7	1 189	965	434	2.32	2.98
Scotland town .....	553	426	48.6	373	45.0	38	73.7	127	87	27	2.81	3.16
Sterling town .....	1 116	836	53.7	677	51.7	94	63.8	280	202	62	2.78	3.15
Thompson town .....	3 482	2 472	47.0	2 026	46.1	310	51.6	1 010	821	349	2.55	3.02
North Grosvenor Dale CDP .....	589	386	49.5	270	44.1	80	58.8	203	172	68	2.42	2.96
Quinebaug CDP .....	454	310	41.6	261	41.4	33	42.4	144	121	59	2.47	3.01
Windham town .....	8 342	5 089	49.4	3 283	42.0	1 405	66.0	3 253	2 485	933	2.47	3.05
South Windham CDP .....	517	350	37.1	290	34.8	41	51.2	167	120	46	2.47	2.90
Willimantic CDP .....	5 604	3 169	52.5	1 878	45.0	1 017	66.4	2 435	1 861	712	2.45	3.13
Woodstock town .....	2 754	2 050	48.5	1 788	47.5	189	56.6	704	564	229	2.62	3.04
South Woodstock CDP .....	499	334	45.8	273	43.2	41	63.4	165	131	51	2.43	2.95

















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					
Windham County .....	105 318	41 142	21 509	31 992	4 081	6 594	26 603	3 773	1 597	2 176	
Ashford town .....	4 081	1 578	891	1 224	107	281	1 031	17	16	1	
Brooklyn town .....	6 547	2 531	1 441	1 982	238	355	1 647	626	617	9	
East Brooklyn CDP .....	1 473	668	239	414	55	97	360	-	-	-	
Canterbury town .....	4 692	1 717	1 125	1 484	151	215	1 176	-	-	-	
Chaplin town .....	2 250	858	503	666	75	148	541	-	-	-	
Eastford town .....	1 618	618	390	504	33	73	416	-	-	-	
Hampton town .....	1 758	674	422	528	59	75	448	-	-	-	
Killingly town .....	16 078	6 359	3 130	4 880	643	1 066	4 083	394	268	126	
Danielson borough .....	4 164	1 699	630	1 271	167	397	1 098	101	8	93	
Plainfield town .....	14 447	5 444	2 917	4 568	582	936	3 788	172	149	23	
Moosup CDP .....	3 235	1 263	544	1 034	147	247	892	2	-	2	
Plainfield Village CDP .....	2 475	959	432	789	92	203	651	163	149	14	
Wauregan CDP .....	1 085	378	185	390	45	87	351	-	-	-	
Pomfret town .....	3 781	1 433	892	1 191	96	169	986	17	-	17	
Putnam town .....	8 760	3 683	1 651	2 547	335	544	2 089	242	222	20	
Putnam District CDP .....	6 674	2 876	1 134	1 961	247	456	1 623	72	68	4	
Scotland town .....	1 556	553	373	498	48	84	430	-	-	-	
Sterling town .....	3 099	1 116	677	1 008	112	186	851	-	-	-	
Thompson town .....	8 866	3 482	2 026	2 709	263	386	2 171	12	-	12	
North Grosvenor Dale CDP .....	1 423	589	270	441	46	77	364	1	-	1	
Quinebaug CDP .....	1 122	454	261	328	33	46	247	-	-	-	
Windham town .....	20 576	8 342	3 283	6 006	1 149	1 796	5 084	2 281	325	1 956	
South Windham CDP .....	1 278	517	290	321	55	95	242	-	-	-	
Willimantic CDP .....	13 732	5 604	1 878	3 998	876	1 376	3 433	2 091	135	1 956	
Woodstock town .....	7 209	2 754	1 788	2 197	190	280	1 862	12	-	12	
South Woodstock CDP .....	1 211	499	273	340	38	61	298	-	-	-	







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

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

State County Place and County Subdivision	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 AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Trumbull town, Fairfield County .....	33 604	11 911	8 544	11 134	1 399	616	8 854	639	437	202	
Trumbull CDP, Fairfield County .....	33 604	11 911	8 544	11 134	1 399	616	8 854	639	437	202	
Union town, Tolland County .....	693	285	184	173	18	33	146	-	-	-	
Vernon town, Tolland County .....	27 720	12 269	5 553	7 411	842	1 645	6 065	343	252	91	
Voluntown town, New London County .....	2 528	952	589	770	81	136	658	-	-	-	
Wallingford town, New Haven County .....	42 153	16 697	9 569	12 770	1 603	1 514	10 201	873	846	27	
Wallingford Center CDP, New Haven County .....	17 199	7 331	3 422	4 910	724	812	3 949	310	295	15	
Warren town, Litchfield County .....	1 254	497	316	352	29	60	282	-	-	-	
Washington town, Litchfield County .....	3 427	1 416	815	956	72	168	767	169	100	69	
Waterbury city, New Haven County .....	105 057	42 622	16 534	33 463	6 680	5 758	27 658	2 214	1 562	652	
Waterbury town, New Haven County .....	105 057	42 622	16 534	33 463	6 680	5 758	27 658	2 214	1 562	652	
Waterford town, New London County .....	18 184	7 542	4 266	5 006	696	674	4 060	968	364	604	
Watertown town, Litchfield County .....	21 502	8 046	4 964	6 882	918	692	5 289	159	139	20	
Wauregan CDP, Windham County .....	1 085	378	185	390	45	87	351	-	-	-	
Weatogue CDP, Hartford County .....	2 805	1 007	736	970	46	46	850	-	-	-	
Westbrook town, Middlesex County .....	6 237	2 605	1 410	1 609	244	369	1 340	55	-	55	
Westbrook Center CDP, Middlesex County .....	2 195	1 052	430	429	81	203	344	43	-	43	
West Hartford town, Hartford County .....	58 765	24 576	12 995	16 877	2 038	2 279	13 893	4 824	1 331	3 493	
West Hartford CDP, Hartford County .....	58 765	24 576	12 995	16 877	2 038	2 279	13 893	4 824	1 331	3 493	
West Haven city, New Haven County .....	51 101	21 090	8 838	15 166	3 051	2 956	11 879	1 259	449	810	
West Haven town, New Haven County .....	51 101	21 090	8 838	15 166	3 051	2 956	11 879	1 259	449	810	
Weston town, Fairfield County .....	10 037	3 312	2 597	3 651	175	302	3 319	-	-	-	
Westport town, Fairfield County .....	25 512	9 586	6 336	8 133	559	898	7 147	237	169	68	
Westport CDP, Fairfield County .....	25 512	9 586	6 336	8 133	559	898	7 147	237	169	68	
West Simsbury CDP, Hartford County .....	2 220	745	608	800	40	27	733	175	175	-	
Wethersfield town, Hartford County .....	25 951	11 214	6 040	6 975	1 012	710	5 243	320	303	17	
Wethersfield CDP, Hartford County .....	25 951	11 214	6 040	6 975	1 012	710	5 243	320	303	17	
Willimantic CDP, Windham County .....	13 732	5 604	1 878	3 998	876	1 376	3 433	2 091	135	1 956	
Willington town, Tolland County .....	5 927	2 353	1 231	1 473	133	737	1 231	32	-	32	
Wilton town, Fairfield County .....	17 226	5 923	4 466	6 193	300	344	5 542	407	268	139	
Winchester town, Litchfield County .....	10 579	4 371	2 200	3 013	412	583	2 426	85	70	15	
Windham town, Windham County .....	20 576	8 342	3 283	6 006	1 149	1 796	5 084	2 281	325	1 956	
Windsor town, Hartford County .....	27 647	10 577	5 892	8 553	1 497	1 128	6 796	590	573	17	
Windsor Locks town, Hartford County .....	11 994	4 935	2 514	3 515	488	542	2 795	49	46	3	
Windsor Locks CDP, Hartford County .....	11 994	4 935	2 514	3 515	488	542	2 795	49	46	3	
Winsted CDP, Litchfield County .....	7 243	3 072	1 380	2 060	292	439	1 679	78	70	8	
Wolcott town, New Haven County .....	15 082	5 414	3 573	4 966	671	458	3 887	133	117	16	
Woodbridge town, New Haven County .....	8 821	3 103	2 287	2 970	278	183	2 481	162	151	11	
Woodbury town, Litchfield County .....	9 195	3 715	2 187	2 658	286	349	2 182	3	-	3	
Woodbury Center CDP, Litchfield County .....	1 298	618	259	329	24	68	262	-	-	-	
Woodmont borough, New Haven County .....	1 711	762	344	439	73	93	329	-	-	-	
Woodstock town, Windham County .....	7 209	2 754	1 788	2 197	190	280	1 862	12	-	12	









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
Windham County .....	43 959	41 142	27 736	67.4	13 406	2.70	2.27	2 817	760	2.7	1.3	5.4
Ashford town .....	1 699	1 578	1 156	73.3	422	2.75	2.14	121	63	2.2	1.4	4.3
Brooklyn town .....	2 708	2 531	1 865	73.7	666	2.77	2.08	177	32	4.0	1.5	10.4
East Brooklyn CDP .....	690	668	265	39.7	403	2.54	1.98	22	3	1.0	0.4	1.5
Canterbury town .....	1 762	1 717	1 477	86.0	240	2.83	2.12	45	8	0.8	0.7	1.2
Chaplin town .....	897	858	677	78.9	181	2.71	2.31	39	13	1.5	1.0	3.2
Eastford town .....	705	618	494	79.9	124	2.73	2.18	87	59	1.9	1.6	3.1
Hampton town .....	695	674	592	87.8	82	2.72	1.78	21	5	1.5	1.2	3.5
Killingly town .....	6 909	6 359	4 112	64.7	2 247	2.68	2.25	550	172	2.8	1.3	5.5
Danielson borough .....	1 859	1 699	696	41.0	1 003	2.64	2.32	160	4	4.8	1.8	6.8
Plainfield town .....	5 676	5 444	3 736	68.6	1 708	2.80	2.34	232	17	2.4	1.2	4.8
Moosup CDP .....	1 321	1 263	620	49.1	643	2.84	2.29	58	2	2.0	1.6	2.4
Plainfield Village CDP .....	1 007	959	508	53.0	451	2.74	2.40	48	-	3.7	1.4	6.2
Wauregan CDP .....	410	378	181	47.9	197	2.98	2.77	32	-	6.7	3.7	9.2
Pomfret town .....	1 503	1 433	1 041	72.6	392	2.83	2.14	70	20	0.9	0.5	2.0
Putnam town .....	3 955	3 683	2 061	56.0	1 622	2.60	2.10	272	21	4.0	1.4	7.0
Putnam District CDP .....	3 119	2 876	1 353	47.0	1 523	2.59	2.08	243	13	4.7	1.9	7.1
Scotland town .....	577	553	483	87.3	70	2.87	2.46	24	9	0.9	1.0	-
Sterling town .....	1 193	1 116	920	82.4	196	2.85	2.41	77	11	1.7	1.2	3.9
Thompson town .....	3 710	3 482	2 789	80.1	693	2.64	2.16	228	88	1.6	0.9	4.0
North Grosvenor Dale CDP .....	654	589	302	51.3	287	2.51	2.32	65	1	4.2	1.6	6.8
Quinebaug CDP .....	476	454	412	90.7	42	2.50	2.19	22	10	0.7	0.7	-
Windham town .....	8 926	8 342	4 038	48.4	4 304	2.51	2.42	584	63	3.9	2.2	5.5
South Windham CDP .....	579	517	411	79.5	106	2.47	2.46	62	32	2.8	2.4	4.5
Willimantic CDP .....	6 026	5 604	2 109	37.6	3 495	2.58	2.37	422	20	4.7	2.3	6.1
Woodstock town .....	3 044	2 754	2 295	83.3	459	2.71	2.18	290	179	1.7	1.3	3.8
South Woodstock CDP .....	565	499	291	58.3	208	2.67	2.08	66	35	3.1	1.7	5.0

















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			
Tolland County—Con.										
Tolland town .....	4 586	4 477	34	4	32	-	12	27	37	4 454
Union town .....	285	283	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	283
Vernon town .....	12 269	11 313	432	38	229	6	121	130	309	11 155
Rockville CDP .....	3 456	3 063	204	16	60	1	58	54	154	2 989
Willington town .....	2 353	2 205	21	4	76	1	22	24	36	2 187
Crystal Lake CDP (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windham County .....										
Ashford town .....	1 578	1 513	16	6	19	-	1	23	20	1 495
Brooklyn town .....	2 531	2 470	17	12	6	-	5	21	15	2 460
East Brooklyn CDP .....	668	634	12	7	3	-	2	10	9	628
Canterbury town .....	1 717	1 680	5	4	1	-	5	22	12	1 672
Chaplin town .....	858	836	3	3	4	-	2	10	16	824
Eastford town .....	618	608	4	1	1	-	2	2	5	604
Hampton town .....	674	657	1	3	4	-	2	7	7	652
Killingly town .....	6 359	6 066	70	33	67	-	28	95	94	6 013
Danielson borough .....	1 699	1 579	34	9	32	-	15	30	54	1 548
Plainfield town .....	5 444	5 300	30	18	25	1	22	48	89	5 237
Moosup CDP .....	1 263	1 233	3	5	7	-	5	10	23	1 219
Plainfield Village CDP .....	959	918	9	4	7	-	7	14	15	911
Wauregan CDP .....	378	363	4	1	1	-	3	6	10	356
Pomfret town .....	1 433	1 404	5	2	6	-	4	12	17	1 394
Putnam town .....	3 683	3 545	44	28	11	2	8	45	39	3 518
Putnam District CDP .....	2 876	2 755	41	23	8	2	8	39	33	2 732
Scotland town .....	553	546	1	1	2	-	2	1	6	543
Sterling town .....	1 116	1 076	3	10	2	1	2	22	11	1 068
Thompson town .....	3 482	3 437	9	6	8	1	7	14	21	3 423
North Grosvenor Dale CDP .....	589	580	3	2	1	-	2	1	7	575
Quinebaug CDP .....	454	449	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	448
Windham town .....	8 342	6 625	335	40	105	7	965	265	1 708	6 101
South Windham CDP .....	517	497	3	1	1	-	11	4	23	487
Willimantic CDP .....	5 604	4 264	280	30	95	6	732	197	1 303	3 858
Woodstock town .....	2 754	2 692	5	4	13	1	10	29	10	2 685
South Woodstock CDP .....	499	487	1	1	4	-	-	6	2	485







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 and County Subdivision	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 AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.</b>											
Tariffville CDP, Hartford County .....	618	587	15	3	6	-	2	5	6	583	
Terramuggus CDP, Hartford County .....	389	384	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	382	
Terryville CDP, Litchfield County .....	2 199	2 153	17	4	5	-	3	17	13	2 143	
Thomaston town, Litchfield County .....	2 916	2 866	12	4	10	-	7	17	31	2 843	
Thompson town, Windham County .....	3 482	3 437	9	6	8	1	7	14	21	3 423	
Thompsonville CDP, Hartford County .....	3 442	3 192	108	9	48	1	34	50	92	3 150	
Tolland town, Tolland County .....	4 586	4 477	34	4	32	-	12	27	37	4 454	
Torrington city, Litchfield County .....	14 743	13 965	275	33	191	2	127	150	329	13 798	
Torrington town, Litchfield County .....	14 743	13 965	275	33	191	2	127	150	329	13 798	
Trumbull town, Fairfield County .....	11 911	11 366	191	7	231	1	50	65	238	11 190	
Trumbull CDP, Fairfield County .....	11 911	11 366	191	7	231	1	50	65	238	11 190	
Union town, Tolland County .....	285	283	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	283	
Vernon town, Tolland County .....	12 269	11 313	432	38	229	6	121	130	309	11 155	
Voluntown town, New London County .....	952	936	5	5	-	-	1	5	8	929	
Wallingford town, New Haven County .....	16 697	16 018	169	25	221	-	145	119	561	15 632	
Wallingford Center CDP, New Haven County .....	7 331	6 943	78	12	120	-	109	69	408	6 668	
Warren town, Litchfield County .....	497	491	-	1	2	-	-	3	1	490	
Washington town, Litchfield County .....	1 416	1 385	4	1	5	-	5	16	19	1 371	
Waterbury city, New Haven County .....	42 622	30 914	6 291	151	502	13	3 589	1 162	7 030	27 962	
Waterbury town, New Haven County .....	42 622	30 914	6 291	151	502	13	3 589	1 162	7 030	27 962	
Waterford town, New London County .....	7 542	7 127	141	35	130	1	30	78	119	7 050	
Watertown town, Litchfield County .....	8 046	7 845	55	7	72	3	21	43	91	7 783	
Wauregan CDP, Windham County .....	378	363	4	1	1	-	3	6	10	356	
Weatogue CDP, Hartford County .....	1 007	971	9	-	19	-	2	6	12	961	
Westbrook town, Middlesex County .....	2 605	2 530	13	3	25	2	13	19	41	2 504	
Westbrook Center CDP, Middlesex County .....	1 052	1 017	8	1	13	-	5	8	14	1 008	
West Hartford town, Hartford County .....	24 576	22 015	977	24	846	5	426	283	1 098	21 435	
West Hartford CDP, Hartford County .....	24 576	22 015	977	24	846	5	426	283	1 098	21 435	
West Haven city, New Haven County .....	21 090	16 442	3 051	50	543	6	544	454	1 410	15 716	
West Haven town, New Haven County .....	21 090	16 442	3 051	50	543	6	544	454	1 410	15 716	
Weston town, Fairfield County .....	3 312	3 217	30	3	43	3	5	11	54	3 170	
Westport town, Fairfield County .....	9 586	9 257	83	5	181	-	19	41	154	9 126	
Westport CDP, Fairfield County .....	9 586	9 257	83	5	181	-	19	41	154	9 126	
West Simsbury CDP, Hartford County .....	745	723	5	-	12	-	1	4	4	719	
Wethersfield town, Hartford County .....	11 214	10 604	235	7	113	1	156	98	371	10 419	
Wethersfield CDP, Hartford County .....	11 214	10 604	235	7	113	1	156	98	371	10 419	
Willimantic CDP, Windham County .....	5 604	4 264	280	30	95	6	732	197	1 303	3 858	
Wilmington town, Tolland County .....	2 353	2 205	21	4	76	1	22	24	36	2 187	
Wilton town, Fairfield County .....	5 923	5 729	38	4	125	-	9	18	74	5 668	
Winchester town, Litchfield County .....	4 371	4 178	42	12	30	1	55	53	102	4 149	
Windham town, Windham County .....	8 342	6 625	335	40	105	7	965	265	1 708	6 101	
Windsor town, Hartford County .....	10 577	7 485	2 484	15	256	2	161	174	380	7 306	
Windsor Locks town, Hartford County .....	4 935	4 644	130	4	85	-	26	46	71	4 607	
Windsor Locks CDP, Hartford County .....	4 935	4 644	130	4	85	-	26	46	71	4 607	
Winsted CDP, Litchfield County .....	3 072	2 909	38	9	25	1	48	42	91	2 886	
Wolcott town, New Haven County .....	5 414	5 252	69	6	29	1	19	38	70	5 209	
Woodbridge town, New Haven County .....	3 103	2 886	43	1	135	-	10	28	35	2 858	
Woodbury town, Litchfield County .....	3 715	3 635	20	8	35	2	3	12	40	3 599	
Woodbury Center CDP, Litchfield County .....	618	609	5	1	2	-	1	-	7	603	
Woodmont borough, New Haven County .....	762	742	7	1	7	-	3	2	18	727	
Woodstock town, Windham County .....	2 754	2 692	5	4	13	1	10	29	10	2 685	



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		State County County Subdivision Place	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile			Number	Average per square mile
New Haven County—Con.				New London County—Con.			
Meriden town—Con.				Sprague town .....	13.21	2 971	224.8
Meriden city .....	23.75	58 244	2 452.8	Stonington town .....	38.69	17 906	462.8
Middlebury town .....	17.75	6 451	363.4	Mystic CDP (part) .....	2.98	2 713	910.6
Milford town .....	22.56	52 305	2 318.5	Pawcatuck CDP .....	3.70	5 474	1 479.9
Milford city (balance) .....	22.28	50 594	2 270.7	Stonington borough .....	0.34	1 032	3 071.2
Woodmont borough .....	0.28	1 711	6 156.7	Voluntown town .....	38.92	2 528	65.0
Naugatuck town .....	16.39	30 989	1 890.9	Waterford town .....	32.75	19 152	584.7
Naugatuck borough .....	16.39	30 989	1 890.9	Central Waterford CDP .....	2.00	2 935	1 465.7
New Haven town .....	18.85	123 626	6 558.4				
New Haven city .....	18.85	123 626	6 558.4	Tolland County .....	410.07	136 364	332.5
North Branford town .....	24.92	13 906	558.0	Andover town .....	15.46	3 036	196.4
North Haven town .....	20.77	23 035	1 108.9	Bolton town .....	14.41	5 017	348.2
North Haven CDP (part) .....	20.77	23 035	1 109.0	Columbia town .....	21.36	4 971	232.8
Orange town .....	17.19	13 233	770.0	Coventry town .....	37.72	11 504	305.0
Orange CDP .....	17.19	13 233	770.0	Coventry Lake CDP .....	2.93	2 914	994.1
Oxford town .....	32.89	9 821	298.6	South Coventry CDP .....	3.21	1 381	430.2
Prospect town .....	14.32	8 707	608.1	Ellington town .....	34.05	12 921	379.4
Seymour town .....	14.57	15 454	1 060.6	Crystal Lake CDP (part) .....	7.79	1 459	187.2
Southbury town .....	39.06	18 567	475.4	Hebron town .....	36.90	8 610	233.3
Heritage Village CDP .....	2.29	3 435	1 500.8	Mansfield town .....	44.46	20 720	466.0
Wallingford town .....	39.02	43 026	1 102.7	Mansfield Center CDP .....	3.05	973	318.9
Wallingford Center CDP .....	7.16	17 509	2 444.6	Storrs CDP .....	5.67	10 996	1 939.3
Waterbury town .....	28.57	107 271	3 754.7	Somers town .....	28.34	10 417	367.6
Waterbury city .....	28.57	107 271	3 754.7	Central Somers CDP .....	2.09	1 626	777.3
West Haven town .....	10.84	52 360	4 832.0	Stafford town .....	57.96	11 307	195.1
West Haven city .....	10.84	52 360	4 832.0	Tolland town .....	39.71	13 146	331.0
Wolcott town .....	20.43	15 215	744.7	Union town .....	28.71	693	24.1
Woodbridge town .....	18.83	8 983	477.0	Vernon town .....	17.73	28 063	1 582.8
				Rockville CDP .....	1.73	7 708	4 448.1
New London County .....	665.91	259 088	389.1	Willington town .....	33.27	5 959	179.1
Bozrah town .....	19.97	2 357	118.0	Crystal Lake CDP (part) .....	-	-	-
Colchester town .....	49.06	14 551	296.6				
East Lyme town .....	34.03	18 118	532.3	Windham County .....	512.75	109 091	212.8
Niantic CDP .....	1.46	3 085	2 110.3	Ashford town .....	38.79	4 098	105.6
Franklin town .....	19.51	1 835	94.0	Brooklyn town .....	28.97	7 173	247.6
Griswold town .....	34.95	10 807	309.2	East Brooklyn CDP .....	1.63	1 473	903.8
Jewett City borough .....	0.72	3 053	4 213.9	Canterbury town .....	39.90	4 692	117.6
Groton town .....	31.30	39 907	1 275.2	Chaplin town .....	19.43	2 250	115.8
Conning Towers-Nautilus Park CDP .....	4.98	10 241	2 055.1	Eastford town .....	28.89	1 618	56.0
Groton city .....	3.19	10 010	3 138.0	Hampton town .....	25.00	1 758	70.3
Groton Long Point borough .....	0.44	667	1 529.6	Killingly town .....	48.52	16 472	339.5
Long Hill CDP .....	1.49	3 534	2 378.6	Danielson borough .....	1.10	4 265	3 860.7
Mystic CDP (part) .....	0.38	1 288	3 433.0	Plainfield town .....	42.27	14 619	345.9
Noank CDP .....	1.54	1 830	1 187.7	Moosup CDP .....	2.33	3 237	1 390.4
Old Mystic CDP .....	4.27	3 205	750.5	Plainfield Village CDP .....	1.64	2 638	1 605.5
Poquonock Bridge CDP .....	1.37	1 592	1 165.8	Wauregan CDP .....	0.90	1 085	1 211.5
Lebanon town .....	54.11	6 907	127.6	Pomfret town .....	40.30	3 798	94.2
Ledyard town .....	38.14	14 687	385.1	Putnam town .....	20.29	9 002	443.6
Lisbon town .....	16.26	4 069	250.3	Putnam District CDP .....	3.19	6 746	2 113.0
Lyme town .....	31.85	2 016	63.3	Scotland town .....	18.61	1 556	83.6
Montville town .....	42.02	18 546	441.4	Sterling town .....	27.23	3 099	113.8
Oxoboxo River CDP .....	4.26	2 938	689.6	Thompson town .....	46.94	8 878	189.1
New London town .....	5.54	25 671	4 635.5	North Grosvenor Dale CDP .....	2.25	1 424	632.2
New London city .....	5.54	25 671	4 635.5	Quinebaug CDP .....	4.36	1 122	257.1
North Stonington town .....	54.31	4 991	91.9	Windham town .....	27.07	22 857	844.4
Norwich town .....	28.33	36 117	1 274.7	South Windham CDP .....	3.11	1 278	411.0
Norwich city .....	28.33	36 117	1 274.7	Willimantic CDP .....	4.39	15 823	3 607.0
Old Lyme town .....	23.10	7 406	320.6	Woodstock town .....	60.54	7 221	119.3
Preston town .....	30.90	4 688	151.7	South Woodstock CDP .....	5.26	1 211	230.3
Salem town .....	28.95	3 858	133.2				







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 .....	227	20.1	31	78	9	5	23	35	21	4	2
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CT .....	227	20.1	31	78	9	5	23	35	21	4	2
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation .....	227	20.1	31	78	9	5	23	35	21	4	2
New London County (part) .....	227	20.1	31	78	9	5	23	35	21	4	2
Mashantucket Pequot Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohegan Reservation, CT .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — STATE</b>											
All areas .....	24	33.0	3	6	-	-	4	4	2	2	2
Golden Hill (state) Reservation, CT .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paucatuck Eastern Pequot (state) Reservation, CT .....	21	32.5	3	6	-	-	2	4	2	2	1
New London County (part) .....	21	32.5	3	6	-	-	2	4	2	2	1
Schaghticoke (state) Reservation, CT .....	3	33.5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Litchfield County (part) .....	3	33.5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1

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>
12	7	-	120	89.2	118	66	19	10	48.0	8.4	All areas
12	7	-	120	89.2	118	66	19	10	48.0	8.4	Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, CT
12	7	-	120	89.2	118	66	19	10	48.0	8.4	Mashantucket Pequot Reservation New London County (part)
12	7	-	120	89.2	118	66	19	10	48.0	8.4	Mashantucket Pequot Off-Reservation Trust Land New London County (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Mohegan Reservation, CT New London County (part)
											<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — STATE</b>
1	-	-	10	140.0	15	4	1	-	37.5	4.2	All areas
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Golden Hill (state) Reservation, CT
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Fairfield County (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	New London County (part)
1	-	-	9	133.3	12	3	1	-	42.9	4.8	Paucatuck Eastern Pequot (state) Reservation, CT
1	-	-	9	133.3	12	3	1	-	42.9	4.8	New London County (part)
-	-	-	1	200.0	3	1	-	-	-	-	Schaghticoke (state) Reservation, CT
-	-	-	1	200.0	3	1	-	-	-	-	Litchfield County (part)

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

[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</b>											
All areas .....	327	52	16	227	-	-	4	28	8.6	27	5
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, CT .....	325	50	16	227	-	-	4	28	8.6	27	5
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation .....	315	44	16	227	-	-	4	24	7.6	23	5
New London County (part) .....	315	44	16	227	-	-	4	24	7.6	23	5
Mashantucket Pequot Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	40.0	4	-
New London County (part) .....	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	40.0	4	-
Mohegan Reservation, CT .....	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — STATE</b>											
All areas .....	35	11	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Hill (state) Reservation, CT .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Fairfield County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
New London County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Paucatuck Eastern Pequot (state) Reservation, CT .....	26	5	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	26	5	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schaghticoke (state) Reservation, CT .....	9	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Litchfield County (part) .....	9	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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								
322	52	15.9	16	226	-	-	-	28	27	<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL</b>
										All areas
320	50	15.4	16	226	-	-	-	28	27	Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, CT
310	44	14.0	16	226	-	-	-	24	23	Mashantucket Pequot Reservation New London County (part)
310	44	14.0	16	226	-	-	-	24	23	Mashantucket Pequot Off-Reservation Trust Land
10	6	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	New London County (part)
10	6	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	
2	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mohegan Reservation, CT
2	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New London County (part)
										<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — STATE</b>
35	11	31.4	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	All areas
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Golden Hill (state) Reservation, CT
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fairfield County (part)
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New London County (part)
26	5	19.2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	Paucatuck Eastern Pequot (state) Reservation, CT
26	5	19.2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	New London County (part)
9	6	66.7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	Schaghticoke (state) Reservation, CT
9	6	66.7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	Litchfield County (part)

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 .....	4	1	-	21	58	42	250	-	-	6
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, CT .....	4	1	-	21	56	42	250	-	-	6
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation .....	1	-	-	21	46	39	249	-	-	6
New London County (part) .....	1	-	-	21	46	39	249	-	-	6
Mashantucket Pequot Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	3	1	-	-	10	3	1	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	3	1	-	-	10	3	1	-	-	-
Mohegan Reservation, CT .....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — STATE</b>										
All areas .....	-	-	-	-	11	-	24	-	-	-
Golden Hill (state) Reservation, CT .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paucatuck Eastern Pequot (state) Reservation, CT .....	-	-	-	-	5	-	21	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	5	-	21	-	-	-
Schaghticoke (state) Reservation, CT .....	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-
Litchfield County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-

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		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		65 years and over		
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL</b>												
All areas .....	89	62	67.7	40	60.0	17	94.1	27	20	9	2.89	3.48
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CT .....	89	62	67.7	40	60.0	17	94.1	27	20	9	2.89	3.48
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation .....	89	62	67.7	40	60.0	17	94.1	27	20	9	2.89	3.48
New London County (part) .....	89	62	67.7	40	60.0	17	94.1	27	20	9	2.89	3.48
Mashantucket Pequot Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Mohegan Reservation, CT .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — STATE</b>												
All areas .....	12	6	50.0	5	40.0	-	(X)	6	5	1	2.33	3.50
Golden Hill (state) Reservation, CT .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield County (part) .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Paucatuck Eastern Pequot (state) Reservation, CT .....	10	5	60.0	4	50.0	-	(X)	5	5	1	2.40	3.80
New London County (part) .....	10	5	60.0	4	50.0	-	(X)	5	5	1	2.40	3.80
Schaghticoke (state) Reservation, CT .....	2	1	-	1	-	-	(X)	1	-	-	2.00	2.00
Litchfield County (part) .....	2	1	-	1	-	-	(X)	1	-	-	2.00	2.00



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	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL</b>											
All areas .....	227	89	15	112	9	2	109	-	-	-	
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CT .....	227	89	15	112	9	2	109	-	-	-	
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation .....	227	89	15	112	9	2	109	-	-	-	
New London County (part) .....	227	89	15	112	9	2	109	-	-	-	
Mashantucket Pequot Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New London County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mohegan Reservation, CT .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New London County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — STATE</b>											
All areas .....	24	12	2	9	-	1	9	-	-	-	
Golden Hill (state) Reservation, CT .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fairfield County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New London County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paucatuck Eastern Pequot (state) Reservation, CT .....	21	10	1	9	-	1	9	-	-	-	
New London County (part) .....	21	10	1	9	-	1	9	-	-	-	
Schaghticoke (state) Reservation, CT .....	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Litchfield County (part) .....	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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 .....	115	89	86	96.6	3	2.93	1.67	7	1	2.7	2.8	-
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, CT .....	114	89	86	96.6	3	2.93	1.67	7	1	2.7	2.9	-
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation .....	111	89	86	96.6	3	2.93	1.67	7	1	2.8	2.9	-
New London County (part) .....	111	89	86	96.6	3	2.93	1.67	7	1	2.8	2.9	-
Mashantucket Pequot Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	3	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	3	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohegan Reservation, CT .....	1	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
New London County (part) .....	1	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — STATE</b>												
All areas .....	23	12	12	100.0	-	2.33	-	8	7	-	-	(X)
Golden Hill (state) Reservation, CT .....	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Fairfield County (part) .....	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
New London County (part) .....	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Paucatuck Eastern Pequot (state) Reservation, CT .....	19	10	10	100.0	-	2.40	-	8	7	-	-	(X)
New London County (part) .....	19	10	10	100.0	-	2.40	-	8	7	-	-	(X)
Schaghticoke (state) Reservation, CT .....	4	2	2	100.0	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
Litchfield County (part) .....	4	2	2	100.0	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	(X)

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 .....	108	12	-	89	-	-	-	7	1	12	
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, CT .....	107	11	-	89	-	-	-	7	1	11	
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation .....	104	9	-	89	-	-	-	6	1	9	
New London County (part) .....	104	9	-	89	-	-	-	6	1	9	
Mashantucket Pequot Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	
New London County (part) .....	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	
Mohegan Reservation, CT .....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
New London County (part) .....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — STATE</b>											
All areas .....	15	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Golden Hill (state) Reservation, CT .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fairfield County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New London County (part) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paucautuck Eastern Pequot (state) Reservation, CT .....	11	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	
New London County (part) .....	11	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Schaghticoke (state) Reservation, CT .....	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Litchfield County (part) .....	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	

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 .....	2.83	327	115.6
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation and Off- Reservation Trust Land, CT .....	2.17	325	149.9
Mashantucket Pequot Reservation .....	2.13	315	148.1
New London County (part) .....	2.13	315	148.1
Mashantucket Pequot Off-Reservation Trust Land .....	0.04	10	239.7
New London County (part) .....	0.04	10	239.7
Mohegan Reservation, CT .....	0.66	2	3.0
New London County (part) .....	0.66	2	3.0
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — STATE</b>			
All areas .....	0.94	35	37.4
Golden Hill (state) Reservation, CT .....	0.16	-	-
Fairfield County (part) .....	-	-	-
New London County (part) .....	0.16	-	-
Paucatuck Eastern Pequot (state) Reservation, CT .....	0.35	26	75.3
New London County (part) .....	0.35	26	75.3
Schaghticoke (state) Reservation, CT .....	0.43	9	20.8
Litchfield County (part) .....	0.43	9	20.8

# 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:

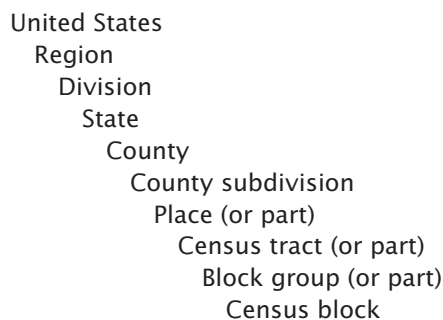


Figure A-1, which is a diagram of the geographic hierarchy, presents this information as a series of “nesting” relationships. For example, a line joining the lower-level entity “place” and the higher-level entity “state” means that a place cannot cross a state boundary; a line linking “census tract”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

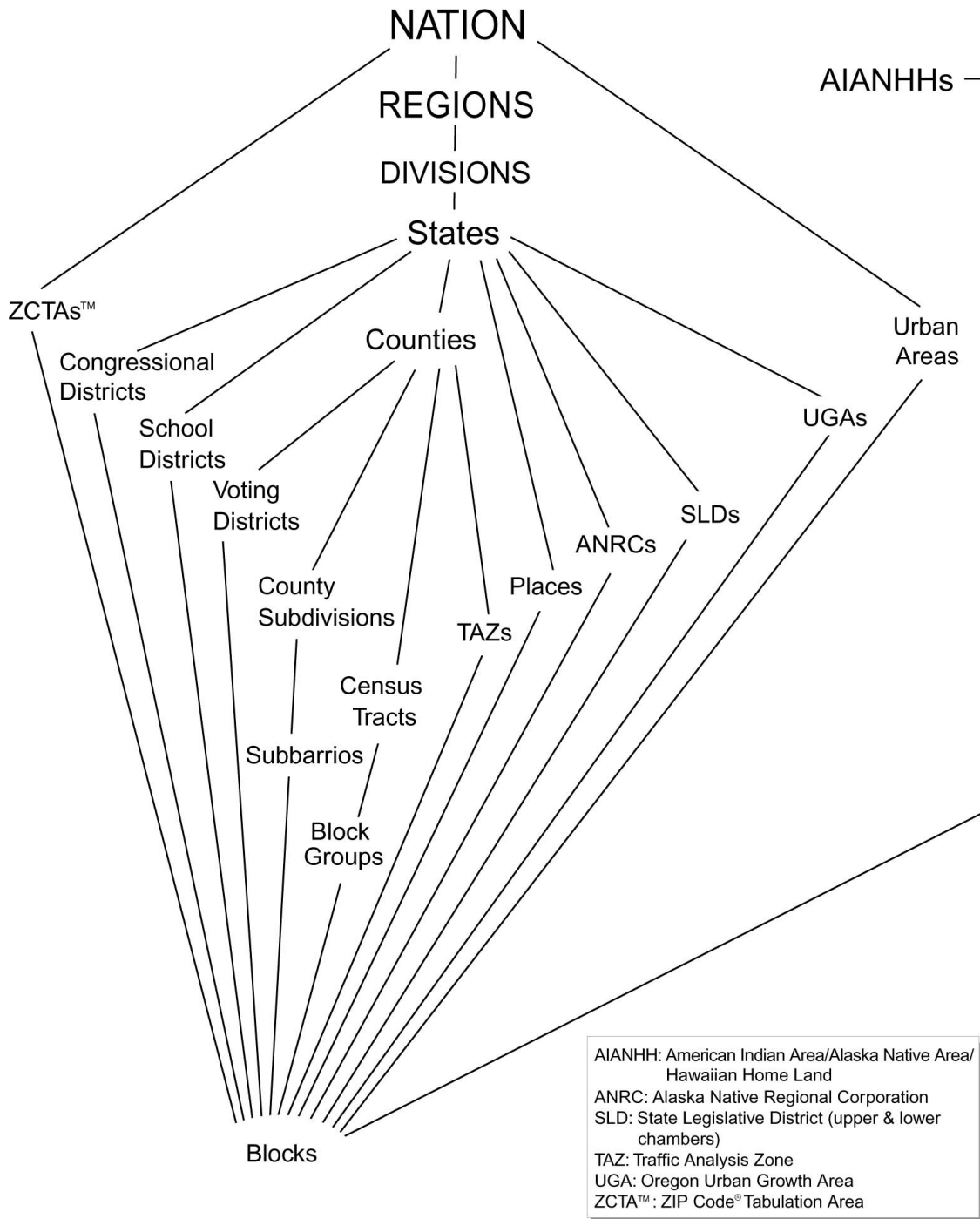
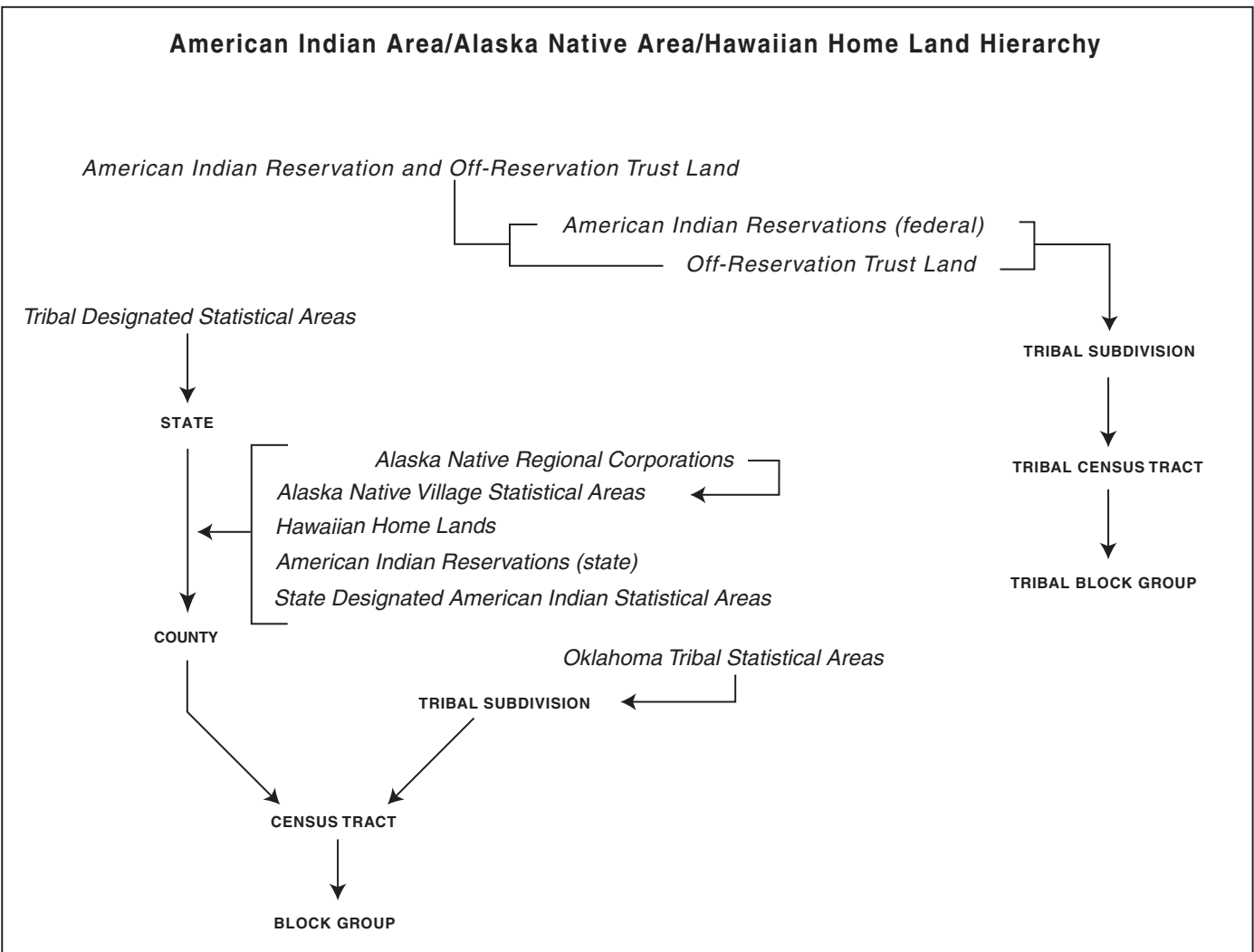


Figure A-2. **Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Entities**



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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.

---

### **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.

---

### **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

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

Form **D-1**

**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.**

## 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.

- |                                                                            |                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <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

→ 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, 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.

- |                                                                            |                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <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

→ 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, 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 — <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

→ 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 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 — <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

→ 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 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"/>

→ 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.* ↗

- |                                                             |                                                                        |                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <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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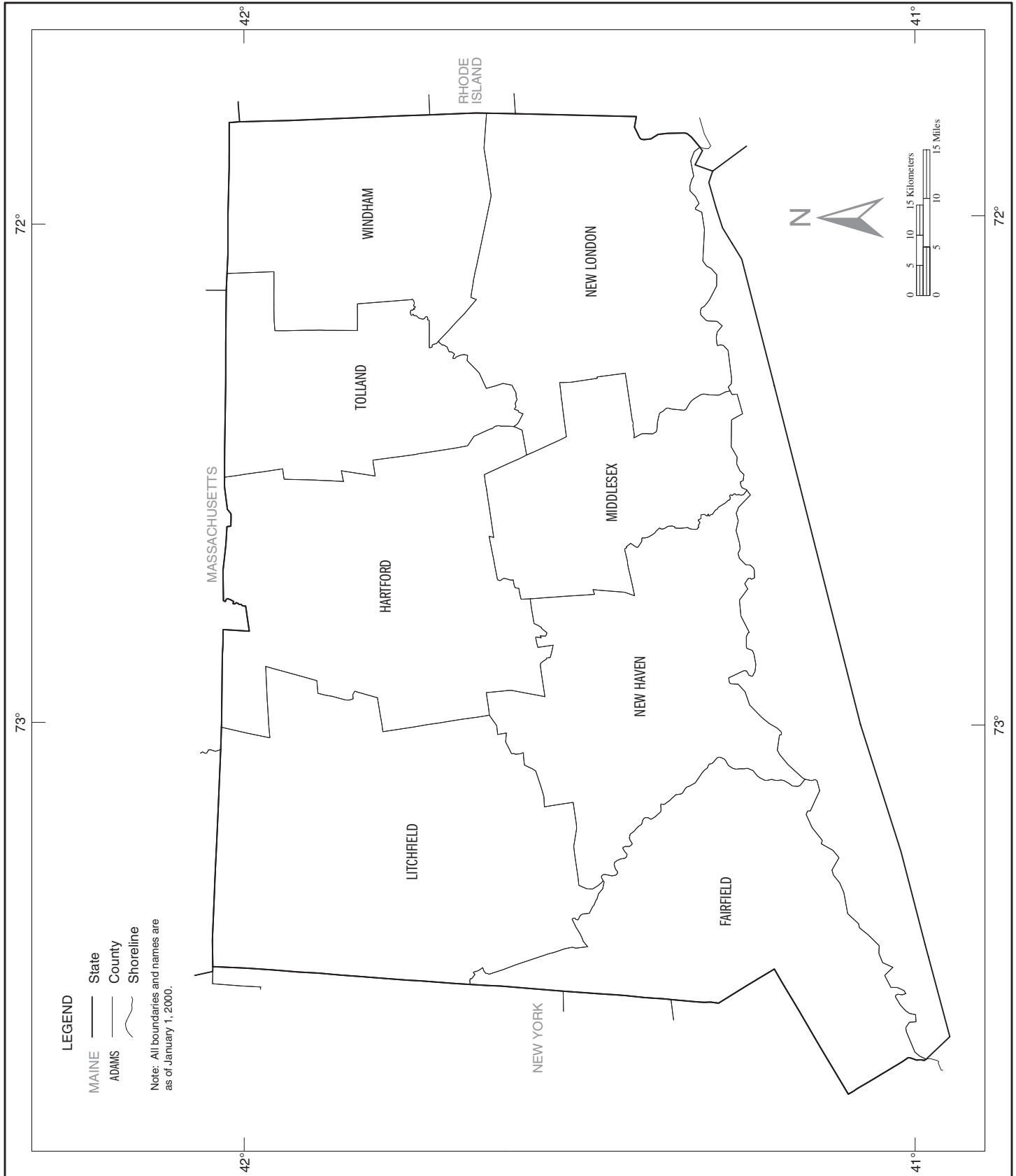
products, and assistance to data users. A component of the program is the Business and Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program, which supports the business community by expanding SDC services to government, academic, and nonprofit organizations that directly serve businesses. For a list of SDC/BIDCs, including 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



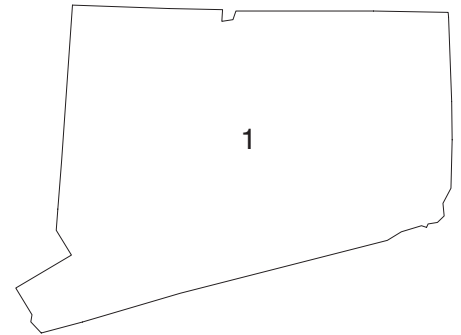


# County Subdivision Outline Map Legend and County Location Index

## Map Legend

	<b>CAMPO</b>	American Indian Reservation (Federal)
	<b>ZIA</b>	Off-Reservation Trust Land
	<b>TAMA</b>	American Indian Reservation (State)
		State
	<b>ERIE</b>	County
	YORK	County Subdivision <sup>1</sup>
	<b>COLUMBUS</b>	Consolidated City <sup>1</sup>
	ROME	Incorporated Place <sup>1</sup>
	Zena	Census Designated Place <sup>1</sup>
	Lake Erie	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 "\*" following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a separate county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only if different than the name of the place.

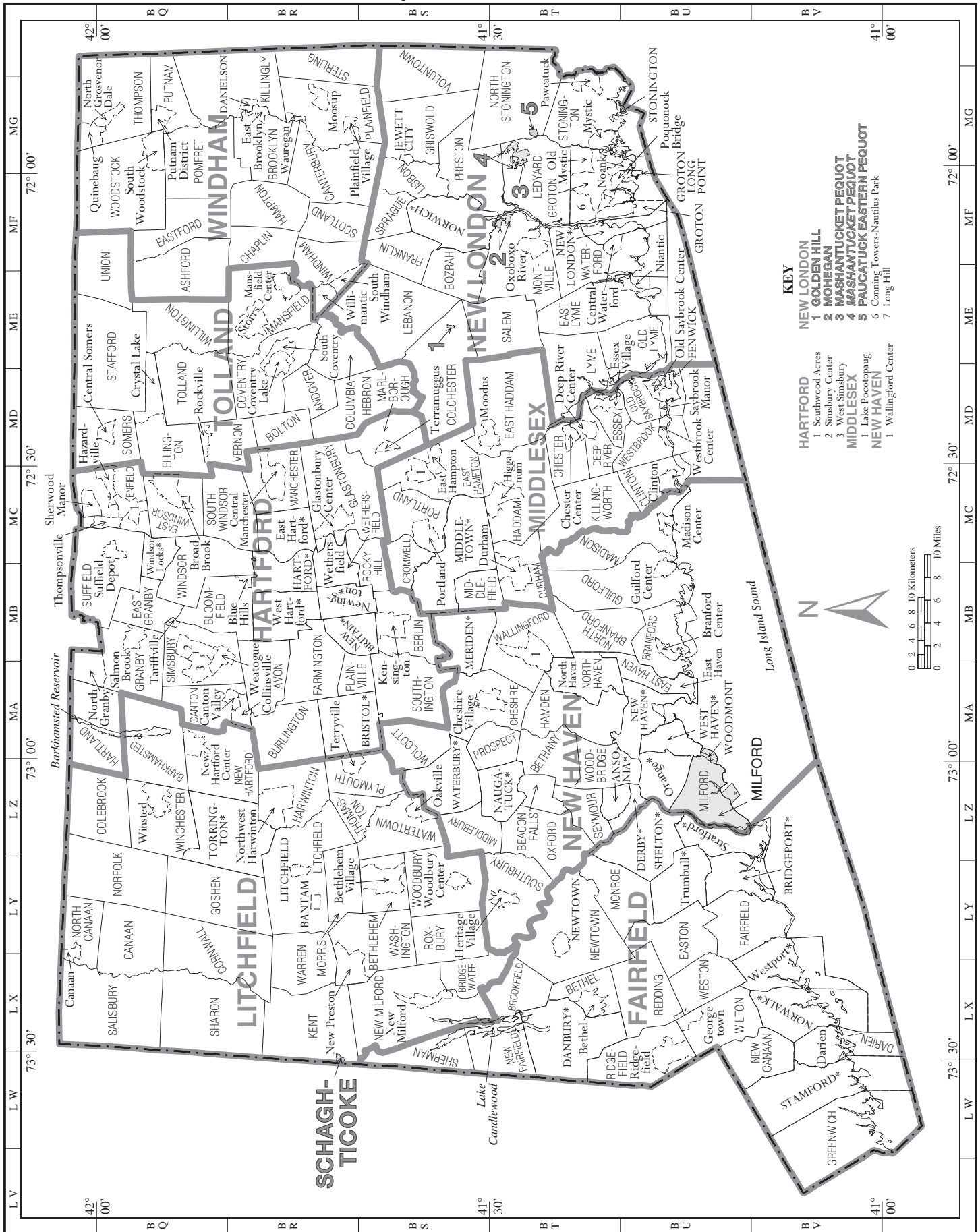
Note: All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2000. Where state, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for the highest level of these geographic entities. The county boundary is always shown. Where a county subdivision boundary coincides 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 Location Index

This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the county subdivision outline map. Map section numbers refer to the county subdivision outline maps only.

COUNTY	MAP SEC	MAP REF
Fairfield.....	1	LX-BU
Hartford.....	1	MB-BR
Litchfield.....	1	LY-BR
Middlesex.....	1	MC-BT
New Haven.....	1	MA-BT
New London.....	1	MF-BT
Tolland.....	1	MD-BQ
Windham.....	1	MG-BR

# American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Section 1



# 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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