Documentation for Vintage 2009 Bridged-Race Postcensal Population Estimates for Calculating Vital Rates

The Vintage 2009 bridged-race postcensal population estimates files contain estimates of the resident population of the United States as of July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009. The following series of estimates are being released by NCHS:

1) County postcensal estimates of the July 1 resident population of the United States (i.e., July 1, 2000-July 1, 2009) by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over), bridged-race category (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander), Hispanic origin (not Hispanic or Latino, Hispanic or Latino), and sex (1);

2) National: postcensal estimates of the U.S. resident population 85 years and over (i.e. April 1, 2000-July 1, 2009) by year, single-year of age (85, 86, ..., 100 years and over) bridged-race category (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander), Hispanic origin (not Hispanic or Latino, Hispanic or Latino), and sex (2). These files are available by special request.

The estimates on these files are based on Census 2000 and result from bridging the Vintage 2009 postcensal estimates with 31 race groups (the 31 race groups used in Census 2000 in accordance with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for the collection of data on race and ethnicity) to the four race categories specified under the 1977 OMB standards) (3, 4).

Source of the Estimates

The Vintage 2009 bridged-race postcensal estimates were produced by the Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

> NOTE: The U.S. Census Bureau annually releases unbridged population estimates for five-year age groups and race at the county level (http://www.census.gov/popest/research/eval-estimates/eval-est2010.html). The Census Bureau does not release bridged race estimates by single year of age at the county level due to concerns about the reliability of these estimates. However, these estimates are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics to meet programmatic needs such as the creation of age groupings that differ from the standard groupings used by the Census Bureau. Users of the single-year-of-age county-level bridged race population estimates should carefully consider the limited reliability of these estimates.

The Census Bureau released the unbridged Vintage 2009 series of estimates (five single-race groups and one group for two or more races) on June 20, 2010. NCHS released the bridged-race files on July 23, 2010.

Race Bridging Background

What is race bridging? - Race bridging refers to making data collected using one set of race categories consistent with data collected using a different set of race categories, to permit estimation and comparison of race-specific population-based statistics at a point in time or over time. More specifically, race bridging is a method used to make multiple-race and single-race data collection systems sufficiently comparable to permit estimation and analysis of race-specific statistics.

OMB's 1977 and 1997 standards on race and ethnicity - In 1997, OMB issued "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity," which supersedes the 1977 Statistical Policy Directive 15, "Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting" (3, 4).   Both documents specify rules for the collection, tabulation, and presentation of race and ethnicity data within the Federal statistical system. The race categories specified in both standards represent a social-political construct and are not anthropologically or biologically based. The revised standards increased the minimum number of race categories to be used by Federal agencies from four (White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander) to five (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander). In addition, the revised standards require Federal data collection programs to allow respondents to select more than one race category when responding to a query on their racial identity. This provision means that under the revised standards there are potentially 31 race groups (5 single-race and 26 multiple-race), depending on whether an individual selects one, two, three, four, or all five of the single-race categories.

Why race bridge? - During the transition to full implementation of the 1997 OMB standards on race and ethnicity (see paragraph above), two different standards for the collection of race and ethnicity data are being used, creating incomparability across data systems. For example, the 2000 and 2010 censuses collected race data in accordance with the 1997 OMB standards – resulting in population estimates for five single-race categories and up to 26 multiple-race categories. Because implementation of the 1997 standards within the Vital Statistics Cooperative System did not begin until 2003, and is not yet complete, Census data and vital statistics data have incomparable race categories. Race bridging also may be needed within a given data system because the change in the race standards results in incomparability across time, thus making it difficult to perform trend analyses. The OMB recognized that race-bridging approaches would be needed to make race data collected under the 1997 standards comparable to race data collected under the 1977 standards. Therefore, the OMB issued "Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of the 1997 Standards for Federal

Data on Race and Ethnicity" (5). The guidance document contains a detailed discussion of various bridging methods.

What is the NCHS regression bridging method? – The bridging methodology developed by NCHS bridges the multiple-race group population counts to the four single-race categories specified in the 1977 OMB standards (6, 7). Information from the pooled 1997-2000 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) was used to develop the bridging methodology. Regression models with person-level and county-level covariates were used to generate the probability of selecting each single-race category possible for a multiple-race group. The probabilities generated from the fitted regression models are referred to as the NHIS bridging proportions. The Census Bureau has applied the NHIS bridging proportions generated by NCHS to the Census 2000 and Census 2010 counts, to the annual postcensal series of estimates for the 2000-2010 decade, and to the 1990-1999 and 2000-2010 intercensal estimates. These applications have resulted in bridged population estimates for each of the four single-race categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander) by county, age, Hispanic origin group, and sex. The bridging methodology is described in detail in the report, "United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories" (which is available for download from this site) (6).

Why does NCHS use bridged-race population estimates? - Vital statistics rates are based on information obtained from vital records collected through the state-based Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (numerators) and population estimates derived from the U.S. Census Bureau (denominators). Implementation of the 1997 OMB standards within the Vital Statistics Cooperative System did not begin until 2003, and is proceeding on an individual state basis. In 2009, 16 states continued to report the minimum set of four single-races stipulated under the 1977 OMB standards on their death certificates and 17 states continued to report the minimum set on their birth certificates. For this reason and because of the need for birth and death trend data, NCHS continues to compute rates using the 1977 OMB race categories. When a sufficient number of states have adopted the revised birth and death certificates, rates will be presented using population estimates that comply with the 1997 standards.

Population Estimates Background

What are April 1, census counts? The census of population (decennial census) enumerates the resident population of the United States as of April 1 of the census year. Data on sex, race, age, Hispanic origin, and marital status are collected from 100% of the enumerated population and are referred to as census counts. The Census Bureau adjusts the 100% April 1 count data for 1) errors in the census data discovered, 2) misreported age data, and 3) nonspecified race and Hispanic origin.

What are postcensal population estimates? - Postcensal population estimates are estimates made for the years following a census, before the next census has been

taken. They are derived by updating the resident population enumerated in the decennial census using various measures of population change, including births to U.S. resident women, deaths to U.S. residents, net international immigration, net movement of U.S. Armed Forces and civilian citizens of the U.S, and migration within the U.S. The Census Bureau annually produces a series of postcensal estimates that includes estimates for the current data year and revised estimates for earlier years. Estimates for earlier years in a given series are revised to reflect: 1) changes in the components of population change data sets (for example, a preliminary natality file is replaced with a final natality file), 2) challenges to the population estimates, and 3) changes in the estimation methodology. A series of estimates is referred to as a "vintage" and the last year in the series is used to name it. For example, the Vintage 2002 postcensal series has estimates for July 1, 2000, July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002. Because of the revisions made to the estimates in each series, pulling estimates from several vintages rather than from a single vintage may introduce discontinuities.

      What are intercensal population estimates? - Intercensal population estimates are estimates made for the years between two completed censuses which take into account the census at both the beginning and end of the decade. Intercensal estimates are derived by adjusting the final postcensal estimates for the decade to account for differences between the April 1, census counts (from the census at the end of the decade) and the postcensal estimates for April 1 of that census year. For example, after completion of the 2010 census, the postcensal estimates for the period between April 1, 2000 and April 1, 2010 were modified to account for differences between the April 1, 2010 census counts and the April 1, 2010 postcensal estimates (based on the 2000 census). Replacement of postcensal estimates with intercensal estimates is desirable because as the end of the decade approaches, the postcensal estimates become increasingly less accurate.

      Methodology changes for population estimates - Changes were implemented in the postcensal estimates methodology used for Vintages 2007, 2008, and 2009. Additionally, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita necessitated special modification of population estimates for the affected areas beginning with Vintage 2006. The methodology changes implemented for Vintage 2007-Vintage 2009 affect comparison of population estimates across the three vintages, as well as comparison of the estimates from these vintages with those from earlier vintages.

- **Methodology changes effective with Vintage 2009 postcensal estimates**. Four major improvements in the estimates methodology were implemented beginning with the Vintage 2009 postcensal series: 1) further changes in the estimation of net international migration, 2) changes in the estimation of the distribution of deaths to people aged 70 and older by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 3) changes in the estimation of domestic migration of the population age 65 years and older, and 4) changes in the estimation of the age distribution of migration to and from counties (8, 9). Adjustments for Hurricanes Katrina and Rita were accomplished using a different approach than used for Vintage 2006-Vintage 2008 (8, 10). At the national level, the result of the various

methodology changes was an upward shift of the Vintage 2009 postcensal population estimates when compared to those from the Vintage 2008 series. At the State and county level, some race and age groups experienced substantial changes (comparison of July 1, 2008 estimates from the Vintage 2008 series with the July 1, 2008 and July 1, 2009 estimates from the Vintage 2009 series).

- **Methodology changes effective with Vintage 2008 postcensal estimates**. Three major improvements in the estimates methodology were implemented for Vintage 2008 (11, 12). Improvements included changes in 1) the estimation of net international migration, 2) the incorporation of accepted challenges and special censuses into the national population estimates, and 3) the imputation of the race and Hispanic origin for births. These methodology changes went beyond the methodology changes implemented for the Vintage 2007 estimates (13). The net impact of the various methodology changes was a downward shift of the Vintage 2008 postcensal population estimates when compared to those from the Vintage 2007 series.

- **Methodology changes effective with Vintage 2007 postcensal estimates.** A number of methodology changes were implemented for Vintage 2007. The change that had the largest impact on the estimates of the resident population was the downward revision of net international migration estimates (13). The Vintage 2007 postcensal estimates reflected a downward shift when compared to the Vintage 2006 estimates.

- **Adjustment of Vintage 2006-Vintage 2008 estimates because of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita/** For Vintage 2006-Vintage 2008, the Census Bureau adjusted the population estimates for Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas (for years 2006 and later) to accommodate geographic shifts in the populations that resulted from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005 (14-16). The separate hurricane adjustments used for Vintage 2006-Vintage 2008 were not used for the Vintage 2009 and later series because the adjustments were incorporated into the updated methodology used to produce these vintages (8,10).

Production of the Vintage 2009 Bridged-Race Postcensal Population Estimates

Using the race bridging methodology described in "Race Bridging Background", the Census Bureau, in collaboration with NCHS, derived the Vintage 2009 series of bridged-race postcensal estimates from the Vintage 2009 postcensal series with 31 race groups (the 31 race groups used in Census 2000). The Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File serves as the base data for this 2000-based postcensal series (18)

Variance of Bridged-Race Population Estimates

Population estimates generally are assumed to be fixed and do not contribute to the variance of rates. However, this is not true for bridged-race population estimates. Although efforts were made to use the best available data and methods to produce the bridged-race estimates, the modeling process introduces error into the estimates. The potential for error will be greatest for the smallest population groups, particularly the smaller race groups and county level estimates. Methodology to compute variances for bridged-race population estimates has been developed (17).

Geographic Codes in the Bridged-Race Population Files

County geography changes over time – new counties are created and old counties are deleted or their boundaries are modified. Changes that have occurred in the county FIPS codes on the bridged-race population files (as a result of county geography changes that affected population estimates for 1990- 2010) are detailed in Appendix I.

NCHS Use of Bridged-Race Population Estimates

NCHS publishes national (and some state) birth and death rates on an annual basis. For the 2001-2009 preliminary and final birth and death reports, NCHS used the bridged-race postcensal population estimates to calculate race-specific birth and death rates. The 2001-2009 vital rates in these reports were calculated using population estimates from the bridged-race postcensal estimates series corresponding with each data year (i.e., vital rates for 2001 were calculated using population estimates from the Vintage 2001 bridged-race postcensal series, vital rates for 2002 were calculated using estimates from the Vintage 2002 bridged-race postcensal series, and so forth).

Vital rates for 2001-2009 are being recalculated using the bridged-race intercensal population estimates. Some revised rates have been published (19, 20); others are forthcoming.

Release of Bridged-Race Population Estimates

In response to the need for bridged estimates by a wide range of users, NCHS makes the bridged-race population estimates available for download from the web site "U.S. Populations with Bridged Race Categories" (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm). The report detailing the bridging methodology, "United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories", also is available for download from this site (6).

Comments and Questions

NCHS would appreciate receiving feedback on the usefulness of the bridged-race estimates as well as notification of any problems that have been identified. Comments or questions about the estimates may be sent via e-mail to:

PopEst@cdc.gov.

Suggested Citation

Ages 0 to 85 years and over
National Center for Health Statistics. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States for July 1, 2000-July 1, 2009, by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, .., 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex (Vintage 2009). Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of July 23, 2010, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2009 postcensal estimates on June 20, 2010.

Ages 85 to 100 years and over
National Center for Health Statistics. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States for April 1, 2009, by single-year of age (85, ..., 100 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex (Vintage 2009). Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Released by NCHS on July 23, 2010, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2009 postcensal estimates on June 20, 2010/.

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Vintage 2009 Bridged-Race Postcensal Files

The following Vintage 2009 postcensal series files with estimates for July 1, 2000-July 1, 2009 are available as text and SAS files:

- **Estimates for persons 0 to 85 years and over** - The Vintage 2009 estimate series (July 1, 2000-July 1, 2009) files contain bridged-race postcensal estimates of the July 1 resident population of the United States by year, county, age (0, 1,…, 85 years and over), bridged-race category (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander), Hispanic origin (not Hispanic or Latino, Hispanic or Latino), and sex. There is a record on each file for each combination of county, age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex. There is a separate file for each year in the series. Age, sex, and Hispanic origin subtotals for "All races" obtained from the bridged-race files are consistent with those from the unbridged files.

- **Estimates for persons 85 to 100+ years of age** - The Vintage 2009 estimate series (April 1, 2000, July 1, 2000-July 1, 2009) is available as text and SAS files (all years in the series are contained on the same file). The files contain bridged-race postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States by year, single-year of age (85, 86, …, 100 years and over), bridged-race category (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander), Hispanic origin (not Hispanic or Latino, Hispanic or Latino), and sex. There is a record on each file for each combination of month, year, age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex. The race, sex, and Hispanic origin subtotals for "Ages 85 years and over combined" derived from these files do not match corresponding subtotals from the files with estimates for persons aged 0 to 85+ years.

The population estimates on the files were derived by the U.S. Census Bureau using the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File as the base file (17). NCHS released the bridged-race Vintage 2009 estimates on July 23, 2010. Release of the bridged-race files followed release by the Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2009 estimates on June 20, 2010.

Control totals for Vintage 2009 data files

File name	Number of records[1]	Estimate month, year	Total population count	File size
pcen_v2009_y00.txt				115MB
pcen_v2009_y00.sas7bdat	4,324,768	July 1, 2000	282,171,957	273MB
pcen_v2009_y01.txt				115MB
pcen_v2009_y01.sas7bdat	4,324,768	July 1, 2001	285,081,556	273MB
pcen_v2009_y02.txt				115MB
pcen_v2009_y02.sas7bdat	4,324,768	July 1, 2002	287,803,914	273MB
pcen_v2009_y03.txt				115MB
pcen_v2009_y03.sas7bdat	4,324,768	July 1, 2003	290,326,418	273MB
pcen_v2009_y04.txt				115MB
pcen_v2009_y04.sas7bdat	4,324,768	July 1, 2004	293,045,739	273MB
pcen_v2009_y05.txt				115MB
pcen_v2009_y05.sas7bdat	4,324,768	July 1, 2005	295,753,151	273MB
Pcen_v2009_y06.txt				115MB
pcen_v2009_y06.sas7bdat	4,324,768	July 1, 2006	298,593,212	273MB
pcen_v2009_y07.txt				115MB
pcen_v2009_y07.sas7bdat	4,324,768	July 1, 2007	301,579,895	273MB
pcen_v2009_y08.txt				115MB
pcen_v2009_y08.sas7bdat	4,324,768	July 1, 2008	304,374,846	273MB
pcen_v2009_y09.txt				115MB
pcen_v2009_y09.sas7bdat	4,324,768	July 1, 2009	307,006,550	273MB
pcen_v2009_85to100.txt	2,816	April 1, 2000	4,239,674	66KB
pcen_v2009_85to100.sas7bdat		July 1, 2000	4,270,521	933KB
		July 1, 2001	4,354,391	
		July 1, 2002	4,443,849	
		July 1, 2003	4,574,288	
		July 1, 2004	4,684,494	
		July 1, 2005	4,861,901	
		July 1, 2006	5,068,076	
		July 1, 2007	5,264,356	
		July 1, 2008	5,449,770	
		July 1, 2009	5,680,661	

[1]For files with estimates for all ages, there is one record for each county, age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex combination. For files with estimates for persons 85 years and over, there is one record for each single-year of age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex combination.

File Layout for text files with estimates for ages 0 to 85+ years:

pcen_v2009_y00.txt	pcen_v2009_y05.txt
pcen_v2009_y01.txt	pcen_v2009_y06.txt
pcen_v2009_y02.txt	pcen_v2009_y07.txt
pcen_v2009_y03.txt	pcen_v2009_y08.txt
pcen_v2009_y04.txt	pcen_y2009_y09.txt

Location	Field size	Item and code outline	Format
1-4	4	Series vintage (2009)	Numeric
5-8	4	Estimate year (2000, …, or 2009)	Numeric
9-10	2	State FIPS code	Numeric
11-13	3	County FIPS code	Numeric
14-15	2	Age (0, 1, 2,…, 85 years and over)	Numeric
16	1	Bridged-race-sex 1=White male 2=White female 3=Black or African American male 4=Black or African American female 5=American Indian or Alaska Native male 6=American Indian or Alaska Native female 7=Asian or Pacific Islander male 8=Asian or Pacific Islander female	Numeric
17	1	Hispanic origin 1=not Hispanic or Latino 2=Hispanic or Latino	Numeric
18-25	8	Postcensal population estimate file y00: July 1, 2000 resident postcensal population estimates file y01: July 1, 2001 resident postcensal population estimates file y02: July 1, 2002 resident postcensal population estimates file y03: July 1, 2003 resident postcensal population estimates file y04: July 1, 2004 resident postcensal population estimates file y05: July 1, 2005 resident postcensal population estimates file y06: July 1, 2006 resident postcensal population estimates file y07: July 1, 2007 resident postcensal population estimates file y08: July 1, 2008 resident postcensal population estimates file y09: July 1, 2009 resident postcensal population estimates	Numeric

File layout for SAS files with estimates for ages 0 to 85+ years:

pcen_v2009_y00.sas7bdat	pcen_v2009_y05.sas7bdat
pcen_v2009_y01.sas7bdat	pcen_v2009_y06.sas7bdat
pcen_v2009_y02.sas7bdat	pcen_v2009_y07.sas7bdat
pcen_v2009_y03.sas7bdat	pcen_v2009_y08.sas7bdat
pcen_v2009_y04.sas7bdat	pcen_v2009_y09.sas7bdat

Variable name	Item and code outline	Format
VINTAGE	<u>Series vintage</u> (2009)	Numeric
YEAR	<u>Estimate year</u> (2000, …, or 209)	Numeric
ST_FIPS	<u>State FIPS code</u>	Numeric
CO_FIPS	<u>County FIPS code</u>	Numeric
AGE	<u>Age</u> (0, 1, 2, …, 85 years and over)	Numeric
RACESEX	<u>Bridged-race-sex</u> 1=White male 2=White female 3=Black male 4=Black female 5=American Indian or Alaska Native male 6=American Indian or Alaska Native female 7=Asian or Pacific Islander male 8=Asian or Pacific Islander female	Numeric
HISP	<u>Hispanic origin</u> 1=not Hispanic or Latino 2=Hispanic or Latino	Numeric
Pop	<u>Postcensal population estimate</u> file y00: July 1, 2000 resident population estimates file y01: July 1, 2001 resident population estimates file y02: July 1, 2002 resident population estimates file y03: July 1, 2003 resident population estimates file y04: July 1, 2004 resident population estimates file y05: July 1, 2005 resident population estimates file y06: July 1, 2006 resident population estimates file y07: July 1, 2007 resident population estimates file y08: July 1, 2008 resident population estimates file y09: July 1, 2009 resident population estimates	Numeric

File layout for text file with estimates for persons aged 85 to 100+ years:
pcen_v2009_85to100.txt

Location	Field size	Item and code outline	Format
1-4	4	<u>Series vintage</u> (2009)	Numeric
5-8	4	<u>Estimate year</u> (2000, …, or 2009)	Numeric
9	2	<u>Estimate month</u> 4=April 7=July	Numeric
10-12	2	<u>Age</u> (85, 86, …, 100 years and over)	Numeric
13	1	<u>Bridged-race-sex</u> 1=White male 2=White female 3=Black or African American male 4=Black or African American female 5=American Indian or Alaska Native male 6=American Indian or Alaska Native female 7=Asian or Pacific Islander male 8=Asian or Pacific Islander female	Numeric
14	1	<u>Hispanic origin</u> 1=not Hispanic or Latino 2=Hispanic or Latino	Numeric
15-22	8	<u>Vintage 2009 resident population estimate</u> (April 1, 2000 census counts, July 1, 2000, ..., July 1, 2009 postcensal estimates)	Numeric

File layout for SAS file with estimates for persons aged 85 to 100+ years:
pcen_v2009_85to100.sas7bdat

Variable name	Item and code outline	Format
VINTAGE	Series Vintage (2009) (2009)	Numeric
YEAR	Estimate year (2000, …, or 2009)	Numeric
MONTH	Estimate month 4=April 7=July	Numeric
AGE	Age (85, 86, …, 100 years and over)	Numeric
RACESEX	Bridged-race-sex 1=White male 2=White female 3=Black male 4=Black female 5=American Indian or Alaska Native male 6=American Indian or Alaska Native female 7=Asian or Pacific Islander male 8=Asian or Pacific Islander female	Numeric
HISP	Hispanic origin 1=not Hispanic or Latino 2=Hispanic or Latino	Numeric
Pop	Vintage 2009 resident population estimate (April 1, 2000 census count , July 1, 2000, ..., July 1, 2009 postcensal estimates)	Numeric

APPENDIX I

County geography changes over time – new counties are created and old counties are deleted or their boundaries altered. (21). As a result, the counties/county equivalents for which estimates are available in each of the bridged-race population series varies somewhat. For example, the Vintage 2009 files have population estimates for three Alaskan new county equivalents (Wrangell Borough, Petersburg Census Area, and Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area) and do not have estimates for two former Alaskan county equivalents (Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area and Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area).   The tables below summarize differences in county geography across the various estimates series.

New counties and county equivalents on the bridged-race population files: 1990-2009

Estimates series	Number of counties	County or county equivalent					
		Broomfield, CO (08014)	Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02105)	Skagway Municipal., AK (02230)	Petersburg Census Area, AK (02195)	Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, AK (02198)	Wrangell City and Borough , AK (02275)
2000-2009 postcensal estimates							
Vintage 2009	3,143	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vintage 2008	3,142	X	X	X-	--*--	-*-	-*-
Vintage 2005 -Vintage 2007[1]	3,141	X	--*--	-*-	--*--	-*-	-*-
Vintage 2003 - Vintage 2004	3,140	--*--	--*--	-*-	--*--	-*-	-*-
Vintage 2002[1]	3,141	X	--*--	-*--	-*-	-*-	-*-
Vintage 2001	No county estimates on file, only national estimates						
2000 census							
April 1, 2000	3,141	--*--	--*--	-*-	--*--	-*-	-*-
1990-1999 intercensal estimates							
July 1, 1990- July 1, 1999	3,141	--*--	--*--	-*-	--*--	-*-	-*-

--*-- County or county equivalent is not on the file.
X County or county equivalent is on the file.
[1]Vintage 2002, Vintage 2005, Vintage 2006, and Vintage 2007 have estimates for the same 3,141 counties and county equivalents.

Specific details:

Broomfield County, Colorado (FIPS code=08014) was created effective November 15, 2001 from parts of four Colorado counties: Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, and Weld. There are estimates for this county on some, but not all, of the bridged-race files. Note that data for Broomfield County do not appear on NCHS birth or mortality files until data year 2003.

Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (FIPS code = 02105). The Hoonah-Angoon Census Area was created from the remainder of the former Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (FIPS code = 02232) when Skagway Municipality (FIPS code = 02230) was created effective June 20, 2007. Note that no data for Hoonah-Angoon Census Area appear on NCHS birth and mortality files.

Petersburg Census Area (FIPS code=02195). Petersburg Census Area was created from part of the former Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area (FIPS code = 02280) effective June 1, 2008. Note that no data for this Census Area appear on NCHS birth and mortality files.

Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area (FIPS code = 02198). Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area was created from the remainder of the former Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area (FIPS code = 02201) after part (Outer Ketchikan) was annexed by Ketchikan Gateway Borough (FIPS code = 02130) effective May 19, 2008 and another part was included in the new Wrangell Borough (effective June 1, 2008). Note that no data for this Census Area appear on NCHS birth and mortality files

Skagway Municipality, AK (FIPS code = 02230). Skagway Municipality was created from part of the former Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (FIPS code = 02232) effective June 20, 2007; boundaries are identical to the Skagway census subarea. The remainder of the former Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area was established as the new Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (FIPS code = 02105). Note that no data for Skagway Municipality appear on NCHS birth and mortality files.

Wrangell City and Borough (FIPS code = 02275). Effective June 1, 2008, Wrangell City and Borough was created from part of Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area (FIPS code = 02280) and part of Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area (FIPS code = 02201). Note that no data for Wrangell Borough appear on NCHS birth and mortality files.

Deleted counties and county equivalents: bridged-race population files for 1990-2009

Estimates series	Number of counties	County or county equivalent			
		Clifton Forge County, VA 51560	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area, AK (02201)	Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02232)	Wrangell – Petersburg Census Area, AK (02280)
2000-2009 postcensal estimates					
Vintage 2009	3,143	-*-	-*-	-*-	-*-
Vintage 2008	3,142	--*--	X	--*--	X
Vintage 2005 - Vintage 2007[1]	3,141	--*--	X	X	X
Vintage 2003 - Vintage 2004	3,140	--*--	X	X	X
Vintage 2002[1]	3,141	--*--	X	X	X
Vintage 2001	No county estimates on file, only national estimates				
2000 census					
April 1, 2000	3,141	X	X--	X	X
1990-1999 intercensal estimates					
July 1, 1990- July 1, 1999	3,141	X	X	X	X

--*-- County or county equivalent is not on the file.

X County or county equivalent is on the file.

[1]Vintage 2002, Vintage 2005, Vintage 2006, and Vintage 2007 have estimates for the same 3,141 counties and county equivalents.

Specific details:

Clifton Forge County, Virginia (FIPS code = 51560). On July 1, 2001, Clifton Forge city, Virginia, formerly an independent city, merged with Alleghany county (FIPS code=51005). There are no estimates for this county on the bridged-race postcensal population files. Note that data for Clifton Forge city appear on NCHS birth and mortality files prior to data year 2003; beginning with the 2003 data year, no data for Clifton Forge city appear on the birth and death files.

Prince of Wales-Outer-Ketchikan Census Area (FIPS code = 02201). Part of this area (Outer Ketchikan) was annexed by Ketchikan Gateway Borough (FIPS code = 02130), part was included in the new Wrangell City and borough (FIPS code = 02275), and the remainder was renamed Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area (FIPS code = 02198).   Note that data for this area appear on NCHS birth and mortality files for 1994 – present.

Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (FIPS code = 02232). Effective June 20, 2007, Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census area was split to create Skagway Municipality (FIPS = 02230) and Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (FIPS code = 02105), Note that data for Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area appear on NCHS birth and mortality files for 1994 – present.

Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area (FIPS code = 02280). Effective June 1, 2008, Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area was split to create part of Wrangell City and Borough (FIPS code =

02275) and all of Petersburg Census Area (FIPS code = 02195). Note that data for Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area appear on NCHS birth and mortality files for 1994 – present.