Delaware: 2000

Summary Population and Housing Characteristics

Issued May 2002

PHC-1-9

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
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United States Census 2000

Delaware: 2000

Issued May 2002

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Summary Population and Housing Characteristics

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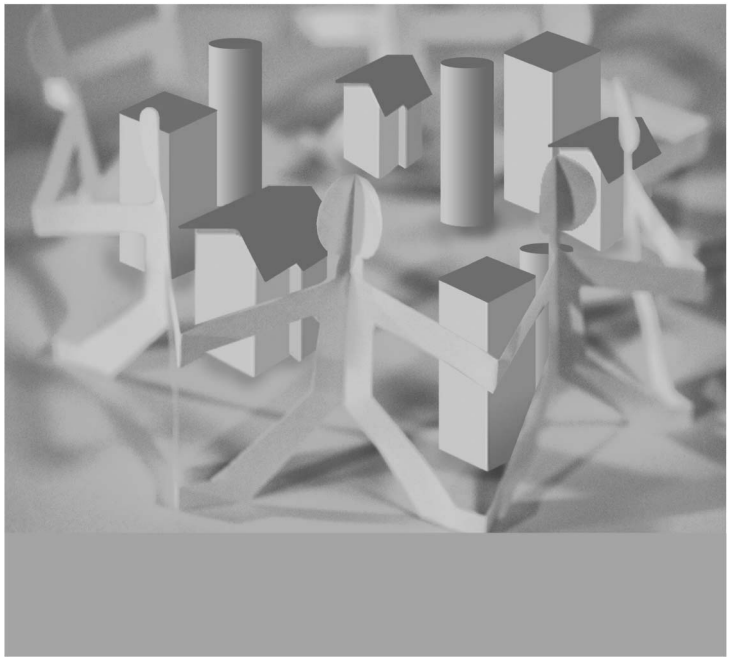

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How to Use This Census Report

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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.

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[1]	County[2]	Place: By county and county subdivision	Place: Alphabetically for the state	County subdivision: By county	County subdivision: Alphabetically for the state[3]	American Indian and Alaska Native Area[4]	Hawaiian home land[5]
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS								
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**
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS								
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
GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS								
Land area	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Population density	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32

[1]State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.
[2]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.
[3]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.
[4]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).
[5]Tables for these areas appear only in the report for Hawaii.

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–2.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

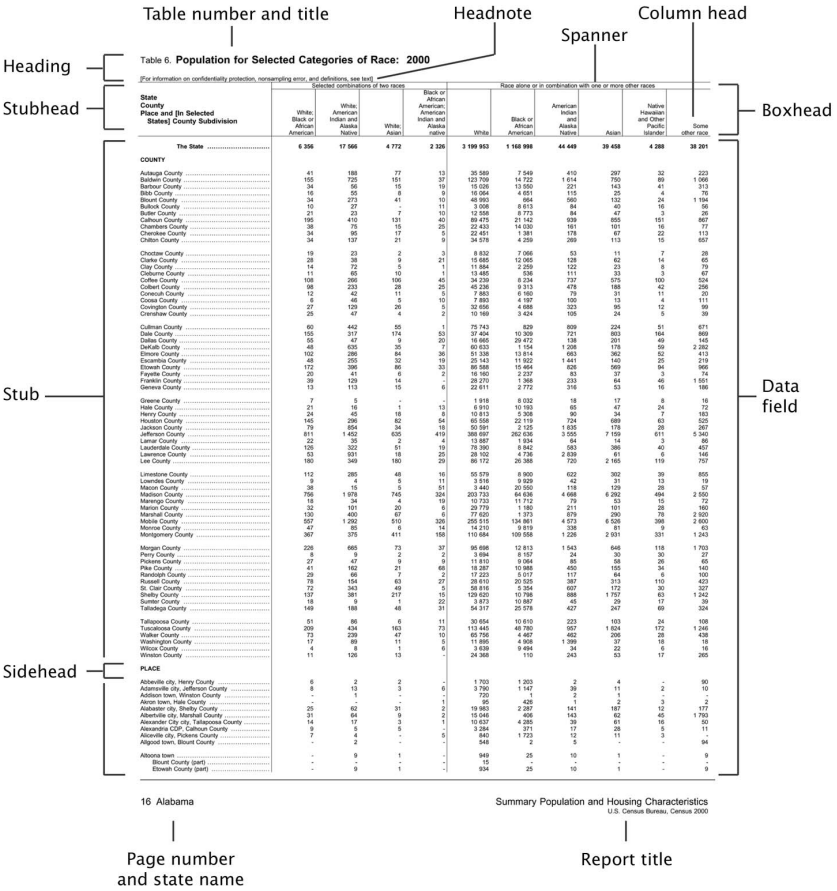

Table 6. **Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000**

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

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Selected combinations of two races: White, Black or African American	White, American Indian and Alaska Native	White, Asian	Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska native	Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
The State	**6 356**	**17 566**	**4 772**	**2 326**	**3 190 953**	**1 168 998**	**44 449**	**39 458**	**4 288**	**38 201**
COUNTY										
Autauga County	41	188	77	13	35 589	7 549	410	297	32	223
Baldwin County	155	725	151	37	123 709	14 722	1 614	760	89	1 066
Barbour County	34	56	15	19	15 026	13 550	221	143	41	313
Bibb County	16	55	8	9	16 995	4 651	115	25	4	178
Blount County	56	277	41	11	48 963	1 041	585	133	26	1 174
Bullock County	10	20	-	10	9 005	6 613	84	32	3	94
Butler County	21	23	7	10	12 558	8 773	84	47	3	26
Calhoun County	195	410	131	40	89 475	21 142	939	855	151	867
Chambers County	38	75	15	25	22 433	14 030	161	101	16	77
Cherokee County	34	95	17	5	22 451	1 381	178	67	22	113
Chilton County	34	137	21	9	34 579	4 259	269	113	15	657
Choctaw County	19	23	2	3	8 832	7 066	53	11	7	28
Clarke County	28	38	9	21	15 685	12 065	128	62	14	65
Clay County	14	72	5	1	11 884	2 259	122	23	8	79
Cleburne County	11	65	10	1	13 485	536	111	33	3	67
Coffee County	108	266	106	45	34 239	8 234	737	575	100	524
Colbert County	98	233	28	25	45 238	9 313	478	188	42	256
Conecuh County	12	42	11	5	7 883	6 160	79	31	11	20
Coosa County	6	46	5	10	7 893	4 197	100	13	4	111
Covington County	27	129	26	5	32 656	4 688	323	95	12	99
Crenshaw County	25	47	4	2	10 189	3 424	105	24	5	39
Cullman County	60	442	55	1	75 743	829	809	224	51	671
Dale County	155	317	174	53	37 434	10 309	721	863	164	869
Dallas County	55	47	9	20	16 665	29 472	138	201	49	143
DeKalb County	48	236	34	7	64 452	1 174	2 268	109	59	2 313
Elmore County	102	355	84	37	51 338	11 514	488	348	52	413
Escambia County	64	250	32	19	25 143	11 922	1 441	160	52	319
Etowah County	172	396	86	33	86 588	15 464	628	569	84	966
Fayette County	20	41	6	2	16 160	2 237	83	37	3	74
Franklin County	39	129	14	-	26 270	1 368	233	64	46	1 551
Geneva County	13	113	15	6	22 611	2 772	316	53	16	186
Greene County	7	5	-	-	1 918	8 032	18	17	8	16
Hale County	21	16	1	13	6 910	10 193	65	47	24	72
Henry County	24	45	18	8	10 813	5 308	90	34	7	183
Houston County	145	296	82	54	65 558	22 119	724	689	63	525
Jackson County	79	854	34	18	50 591	2 125	1 835	178	28	267
Jefferson County	811	1 452	635	419	368 697	262 636	3 555	7 159	611	5 340
Lamar County	22	35	2	4	13 887	1 934	64	14	3	86
Lauderdale County	126	322	51	19	76 390	8 942	583	386	40	457
Lawrence County	53	931	18	25	28 102	4 736	2 839	61	6	146
Lee County	180	349	180	29	86 172	26 388	720	2 165	119	757
Limestone County	112	285	48	16	55 579	8 900	622	302	39	855
Lowndes County	9	4	5	11	3 516	9 829	42	31	13	19
Macon County	36	15	5	51	3 440	20 560	118	129	26	57
Madison County	756	1 978	745	324	203 733	64 636	4 668	6 282	484	2 550
Marengo County	32	101	20	18	19 779	11 732	79	103	35	60
Marion County	13	101	35	6	30 775	1 763	210	161	28	160
Marshall County	130	400	67	6	77 620	1 373	679	290	78	2 920
Mobile County	557	1 292	510	326	250 515	134 861	4 573	6 526	398	2 600
Monroe County	47	85	6	14	14 210	9 819	338	81	9	63
Montgomery County	367	375	411	159	110 684	109 558	1 226	2 931	331	1 243
Morgan County	226	665	73	37	95 698	12 813	1 543	646	118	1 703
Perry County	8	9	2	2	3 694	8 157	24	30	30	27
Pickens County	27	47	9	9	11 810	9 064	85	58	26	65
Pike County	41	162	21	68	18 287	10 988	450	155	34	140
Randolph County	29	68	7	2	17 223	5 017	117	64	6	100
Russell County	78	154	63	27	28 610	20 525	387	313	110	423
St. Clair County	72	343	49	5	58 816	5 354	607	172	30	327
Shelby County	137	381	217	15	129 620	10 798	888	1 757	63	1 242
Sumter County	18	9	1	22	3 873	10 887	45	29	17	39
Talladega County	149	188	48	31	54 317	25 578	427	247	69	324
Tallapoosa County	51	86	6	11	30 654	10 610	223	103	24	108
Tuscaloosa County	209	434	163	73	113 445	46 780	957	1 624	172	1 246
Walker County	73	239	47	10	65 756	4 467	462	206	28	438
Washington County	17	89	11	5	11 885	4 908	1 399	27	18	18
Wilcox County	4	8	1	6	3 639	9 494	34	22	6	16
Winston County	11	126	13	-	24 368	110	243	53	17	265
PLACE										
Abbeville city, Henry County	6	2	2	-	1 703	1 203	2	4	-	90
Adamsville city, Jefferson County	8	13	3	6	3 790	1 147	39	11	2	10
Addison town, Winston County	-	1	-	-	720	1	2	1	-	-
Akron town, Hale County	-	-	-	1	95	426	1	2	3	2
Alabaster city, Shelby County	25	62	31	2	19 983	2 287	141	187	12	177
Albertville city, Marshall County	31	64	9	2	15 049	406	143	62	45	1 793
Alexander City city, Tallapoosa County	14	17	3	1	10 637	4 285	39	61	16	50
Alexandria CDP, Calhoun County	9	5	5	-	3 284	371	17	28	5	11
Aliceville city, Pickens County	7	4	-	5	840	1 723	12	11	3	-
Allgood town, Blount County	-	2	-	-	548	2	5	-	-	94
Altoona town	-	9	1	-	949	25	10	1	-	9
Blount County (part)	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Etowah County (part)	-	9	1	-	934	25	10	1	-	9

16 Alabama — 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.

- 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

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. 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.

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[1]	County[2]	Place: By county and county subdivision	Place: Alphabetically for the state	County subdivision: By county	County subdivision: Alphabetically for the state[3]	American Indian and Alaska Native area[4]	Hawaiian home land[5]
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS								
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**
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS								
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	**23**	**31**
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
GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS								
Land area	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Population density	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32

[1]State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

[2]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.

[3]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.

[4]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).

[5]Tables for these areas appear only in the report for Hawaii.

User Notes

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.

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE DATA

User Note 1

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

STATISTICAL TABLES

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Median age	Age: Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
The State	**783 600**	**36.0**	**51 531**	**143 056**	**35 344**	**39 984**	**108 840**	**127 601**	**103 999**	**39 320**	**32 199**
Kent County	126 697	34.4	9 138	25 395	6 126	6 698	17 160	20 560	15 805	5 966	5 048
Central Kent CCD	18 267	33.6	1 413	4 144	692	834	2 444	3 352	2 255	839	694
Magnolia town	226	31.0	14	56	5	11	33	40	25	10	7
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	2 189	25.9	233	551	82	185	417	363	160	57	41
Riverview CDP	1 583	35.9	92	353	53	64	209	314	269	69	44
Viola town	156	41.3	4	29	6	7	15	26	28	14	9
Woodside town	184	39.2	6	35	5	7	20	42	28	6	12
Woodside East CDP	2 174	30.3	192	563	100	101	284	386	222	99	82
Dover CCD	66 555	33.5	4 807	12 734	3 926	4 148	9 119	10 328	8 112	3 029	2 582
Camden town	2 100	35.8	115	453	89	102	271	373	275	90	88
Cheswold town	313	30.5	26	70	10	22	51	50	34	8	7
Dover city	32 135	32.9	2 146	5 416	2 615	2 437	4 396	4 564	3 707	1 432	1 138
Dover Base Housing CDP	3 394	22.9	578	786	145	414	952	457	49	5	3
Hartly town	78	28.5	7	20	5	2	13	18	8	2	1
Highland Acres CDP	3 379	42.1	164	659	115	122	279	525	575	229	238
Kent Acres CDP	1 637	37.1	102	336	52	48	224	277	214	87	76
Leipsic town (part)	199	36.4	13	44	6	9	24	29	29	13	9
Little Creek town	195	33.8	18	48	5	6	24	33	19	6	4
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	269	36.3	22	55	7	7	33	55	27	11	17
Rodney Village CDP	1 602	33.6	99	319	106	113	188	256	208	73	61
Wyoming town	1 141	37.3	71	214	45	45	156	202	154	45	61
Felton CCD	5 493	35.9	348	1 160	166	187	809	962	781	278	251
Felton town	784	33.1	57	173	33	32	138	151	81	20	30
Harrington CCD	10 352	35.6	788	2 134	361	401	1 386	1 678	1 370	533	413
Farmington town	75	42.2	2	13	1	2	11	13	14	3	2
Harrington city	3 174	32.4	282	712	128	158	416	464	356	112	117
Houston town	430	33.0	32	99	19	12	67	73	50	15	9
Kenton CCD	5 337	35.0	361	1 174	229	224	679	917	724	322	229
Kenton town	237	35.8	11	55	10	12	29	43	26	21	12
Milford North CCD	8 786	36.9	583	1 721	337	395	1 098	1 357	1 093	429	425
Bowers town	305	38.8	12	51	6	17	50	47	38	15	18
Frederica town	648	35.4	46	145	21	24	82	126	81	19	18
Milford city (part)	2 935	31.7	232	650	132	186	401	384	274	102	100
Smyrna CCD	11 907	36.1	838	2 328	415	509	1 625	1 966	1 470	536	454
Clayton town (part)	1 273	35.8	78	268	39	54	174	223	176	40	43
Leipsic town (part)	4	10.0	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Smyrna town (part)	5 679	35.1	421	1 116	215	281	796	854	658	191	189
New Castle County	500 265	35.0	33 384	91 365	24 226	27 328	73 869	83 616	66 882	23 739	17 953
Brandywine CCD	78 620	40.3	4 685	13 360	1 932	2 805	9 921	12 681	11 646	4 464	3 540
Arden village	474	46.5	15	71	7	8	43	71	112	31	27
Ardencroft village	267	44.4	12	39	6	8	39	32	53	28	15
Ardentown village	300	48.5	8	37	5	2	35	41	62	26	15
Bellefonte town	1 249	37.5	77	216	30	33	191	246	177	50	36
Claymont CDP	9 220	34.6	664	1 772	324	459	1 448	1 687	1 083	366	304
Edgemoor CDP	5 992	34.7	476	1 212	177	236	930	1 017	823	264	203
Central Pencader CCD	32 096	31.7	2 869	6 765	1 048	1 544	6 022	6 341	4 309	1 166	680
Bear CDP (part)	3 876	30.8	348	771	157	236	772	760	482	120	84
Glasgow CDP	12 840	31.4	1 083	2 677	422	673	2 490	2 373	1 837	494	257
Newark city (part)	12	54.5	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	2
Greater Newark CCD	67 114	28.4	3 691	9 768	9 394	7 391	9 124	9 027	7 662	2 782	1 999
Brookside CDP	14 806	33.5	1 080	2 883	596	829	2 338	2 575	1 944	643	451
Newark city (part)	28 535	22.6	857	2 719	7 421	5 037	3 186	2 476	2 556	968	723
Pike Creek CDP (part)	5 883	34.5	370	1 012	157	375	1 078	1 090	849	331	229
Lower Christiana CCD	36 250	37.0	2 368	6 420	1 347	1 699	5 092	6 047	4 443	1 577	1 461
Elsmere town	5 800	35.9	422	1 031	226	325	823	980	663	259	218
Newport town	1 122	32.3	99	193	67	62	199	211	148	29	19
Wilmington city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown-Odessa CCD	29 682	35.2	2 125	6 248	970	1 157	4 208	6 223	4 213	1 409	1 026
Clayton town (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown town	6 161	30.9	570	1 333	235	349	1 040	1 023	715	218	194
Odessa town	286	42.0	19	38	9	8	40	37	48	25	11
Smyrna town (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend town	346	36.5	14	79	9	18	40	71	50	13	8
New Castle CCD	82 021	33.1	6 063	16 470	3 042	4 313	13 895	14 165	10 480	3 634	2 745
Bear CDP (part)	13 717	30.3	1 300	3 382	529	569	2 413	2 519	1 641	485	301
New Castle city	4 862	39.6	273	787	159	218	610	781	790	307	238
Wilmington Manor CDP	8 262	36.0	539	1 507	337	443	1 198	1 302	1 049	421	322
Piedmont CCD	29 388	42.3	1 798	5 800	712	672	2 254	5 004	5 370	2 045	1 338
Greenville CDP	2 332	48.9	100	259	24	70	303	301	323	166	187
Hockessin CDP (part)	11 610	42.7	657	2 365	293	273	776	1 956	2 199	776	490
North Star CDP	8 277	38.8	611	1 990	226	189	584	1 687	1 665	577	298
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood CCD	42 312	38.2	2 653	7 056	1 470	1 789	5 867	7 381	5 985	2 284	1 785
Hockessin CDP (part)	1 292	36.3	134	312	21	13	126	301	162	47	29
Pike Creek CDP (part)	13 868	36.9	872	2 261	560	564	2 221	2 530	2 157	785	512
Red Lion CCD	5 589	34.8	408	1 130	207	228	838	1 021	753	293	214
Delaware City city	1 453	38.3	75	285	51	54	193	224	224	84	88
Upper Christiana CCD	24 529	31.7	1 771	4 508	1 073	1 643	4 742	4 377	3 160	1 005	731
Wilmington CCD	72 664	33.7	4 953	13 840	3 031	4 087	11 906	11 349	8 861	3 080	2 434
Wilmington city (part)	72 664	33.7	4 953	13 840	3 031	4 087	11 906	11 349	8 861	3 080	2 434
Sussex County	156 638	41.1	9 009	26 296	4 992	5 958	17 811	23 425	21 312	9 615	9 198
Bridgeville-Greenwood CCD	9 462	35.0	724	1 975	343	425	1 270	1 462	1 185	477	371
Bridgeville town	1 436	33.3	148	264	57	70	216	172	168	66	45
Greenwood town	837	30.3	78	188	32	57	136	109	80	27	22
Georgetown CCD	11 811	32.9	751	1 911	664	907	2 103	1 926	1 368	486	385
Georgetown town	4 643	30.1	382	796	292	371	810	601	453	161	134
Laurel-Delmar CCD	20 410	36.8	1 477	3 935	785	828	2 615	3 285	2 686	1 112	871
Bethel town	184	44.3	10	28	8	6	18	26	38	11	4
Delmar town	1 407	37.3	120	254	46	54	180	186	139	84	45
Laurel town	3 668	29.7	397	821	193	195	480	493	380	145	89
Lewes CCD	21 517	50.3	892	2 549	398	537	1 867	2 880	3 210	1 662	1 738
Dewey Beach town	301	52.1	11	14	4	13	35	35	49	29	26
Henlopen Acres town	139	61.5	4	12	1	2	5	10	16	13	16

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
			All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over				
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female	Under 18 years	65 years and over	
56 415	**34 762**	**10 549**	**403 059**	**94.4**	**589 013**	**308 370**	**101 726**	**58 860**	**24.8**	**13.0**	**The State**
8 420	4 844	1 537	65 627	93.1	92 164	48 598	14 801	8 503	27.3	11.7	Kent County
1 053	443	104	9 339	95.6	12 710	6 549	1 600	867	30.4	8.8	Central Kent CCD
11	13	1	105	115.2	156	78	25	13	31.0	11.1	Magnolia town
64	25	11	1 118	95.8	1 405	723	100	56	35.8	4.6	Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)
78	32	6	799	98.1	1 138	585	116	56	28.1	7.3	Riverview CDP
8	9	1	74	110.8	123	61	18	11	21.2	11.5	Viola town
15	7	1	98	87.8	143	79	23	15	22.3	12.5	Woodside town
101	33	11	1 142	90.4	1 419	761	145	80	34.7	6.7	Woodside East CDP
4 312	2 562	896	34 532	92.7	49 014	25 951	7 770	4 500	26.4	11.7	Dover CCD
157	65	22	1 100	90.9	1 532	836	244	143	27.0	11.6	Camden town
24	9	2	150	108.7	217	107	35	19	30.7	11.2	Cheswold town
2 143	1 518	623	17 013	88.9	24 573	13 278	4 284	2 606	23.5	13.3	Dover city
3	2	-	1 672	103.0	2 030	1 028	5	5	40.2	0.1	Dover Base Housing CDP
1	1	-	43	81.4	51	32	2	1	34.6	2.6	Hartly town
308	139	26	1 752	92.9	2 556	1 341	473	251	24.4	14.0	Highland Acres CDP
135	74	12	853	91.9	1 199	641	221	121	26.8	13.5	Kent Acres CDP
14	7	2	108	84.3	142	74	23	11	28.6	11.6	Leipsic town (part)
23	7	2	104	87.5	129	68	32	16	33.8	16.4	Little Creek town
25	8	2	130	106.9	192	93	35	16	28.6	13.0	Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)
112	56	11	801	100.0	1 184	600	179	110	26.1	11.2	Rodney Village CDP
88	47	13	573	99.1	856	444	148	86	25.0	13.0	Wyoming town
361	153	37	2 806	95.8	3 985	2 071	551	299	27.5	10.0	Felton CCD
33	24	12	425	84.5	554	304	69	42	29.3	8.8	Felton town
751	452	85	5 377	92.5	7 430	3 887	1 288	727	28.2	12.4	Harrington CCD
9	5	-	34	120.6	60	26	14	6	20.0	18.7	Farmington town
226	167	36	1 719	84.6	2 180	1 199	429	268	31.3	13.5	Harrington city
32	15	7	211	103.8	299	154	54	29	30.5	12.6	Houston town
300	155	23	2 646	101.7	3 802	1 922	478	260	28.8	9.0	Kenton CCD
9	7	2	122	94.3	171	90	18	11	27.8	7.6	Kenton town
728	480	140	4 610	90.6	6 482	3 471	1 348	788	26.2	15.3	Milford North CCD
26	21	4	155	96.8	242	128	51	29	20.7	16.7	Bowers town
40	37	9	345	87.8	457	241	86	51	29.5	13.3	Frederica town
228	185	61	1 629	80.2	2 053	1 193	474	318	30.1	16.1	Milford city (part)
915	599	252	6 317	88.5	8 741	4 747	1 766	1 062	26.6	14.8	Smyrna CCD
93	58	27	673	89.2	927	512	178	108	27.2	14.0	Clayton town (part)
-	-	-	3	33.3	2	1	-	-	50.0	-	Leipsic town (part)
419	359	180	3 108	82.7	4 142	2 340	958	617	27.1	16.9	Smyrna town (part)
30 904	20 556	6 443	257 322	94.4	375 516	196 840	57 903	34 268	24.9	11.6	New Castle County
6 837	5 065	1 684	41 122	91.2	60 575	32 355	13 586	7 905	23.0	17.3	Brandywine CCD
41	34	14	242	95.9	388	205	89	46	18.1	18.8	Arden village
22	11	2	139	92.1	216	110	35	15	19.1	13.1	Ardencroft village
30	19	20	166	80.7	255	147	69	45	15.0	23.0	Ardentown village
83	84	26	645	93.6	956	503	193	115	23.5	15.5	Bellefonte town
592	396	125	4 855	89.9	6 784	3 630	1 113	678	26.4	12.1	Claymont CDP
331	254	69	3 237	85.1	4 304	2 400	654	386	28.2	10.9	Edgemoor CDP
915	343	94	16 155	98.7	22 462	11 549	1 352	739	30.0	4.2	Central Pencader CCD
108	32	6	2 029	91.0	2 757	1 464	146	87	28.9	3.8	Bear CDP (part)
350	139	45	6 484	98.0	9 080	4 699	534	291	29.3	4.2	Glasgow CDP
1	-	1	6	100.0	10	6	2	2	16.7	16.7	Newark city (part)
3 491	2 130	655	34 835	92.7	53 655	28 330	6 276	3 760	20.1	9.4	Greater Newark CCD
843	506	118	7 544	96.3	10 843	5 649	1 467	891	26.8	9.9	Brookside CDP
1 320	970	302	15 409	85.2	24 959	13 689	2 592	1 623	12.5	9.1	Newark city (part)
282	92	18	2 929	100.9	4 501	2 285	392	201	23.5	6.7	Pike Creek CDP (part)
3 107	2 167	522	18 566	95.2	27 462	14 389	5 796	3 426	24.2	16.0	Lower Christiana CCD
461	326	66	2 959	96.0	4 347	2 266	853	496	25.1	14.7	Elsmere town
52	35	8	557	101.4	830	423	95	60	26.0	8.5	Newport town
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Wilmington city (part)
1 271	646	186	13 970	112.5	21 309	9 970	2 103	1 172	28.2	7.1	Middletown-Odessa CCD
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Clayton town (part)
268	161	55	3 230	90.7	4 258	2 293	484	305	30.9	7.9	Middletown town
24	21	6	146	95.9	229	120	51	29	19.9	17.8	Odessa town
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Smyrna town (part)
24	15	5	180	92.2	253	134	44	26	26.9	12.7	Townsend town
4 192	2 503	519	42 422	93.3	59 488	31 422	7 214	4 154	27.5	8.8	New Castle CCD
388	162	28	6 983	96.4	9 035	4 719	578	309	34.1	4.2	Bear CDP (part)
383	252	64	2 582	88.3	3 802	2 048	699	414	21.8	14.4	New Castle city
619	454	71	4 080	102.5	6 216	3 091	1 144	646	24.8	13.8	Wilmington Manor CDP
2 070	1 551	774	15 100	94.6	21 790	11 339	4 395	2 507	25.9	15.0	Piedmont CCD
237	225	137	1 270	83.6	1 973	1 074	599	346	15.4	25.7	Greenville CDP
857	671	297	5 912	96.4	8 588	4 454	1 825	1 038	26.0	15.7	Hockessin CDP (part)
306	118	26	4 153	99.3	5 676	2 857	450	233	31.4	5.4	North Star CDP
3 444	2 122	476	21 988	92.4	32 603	17 195	6 042	3 523	22.9	14.3	Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood CCD
44	53	50	684	88.9	846	462	147	103	34.5	11.4	Hockessin CDP (part)
775	484	147	7 368	88.2	10 735	5 791	1 406	864	22.6	10.1	Pike Creek CDP (part)
284	151	62	2 711	106.2	4 051	2 022	497	282	27.5	8.9	Red Lion CCD
114	39	22	721	101.5	1 093	551	175	93	24.8	12.0	Delaware City city
892	467	160	12 463	96.8	18 250	9 444	1 519	878	25.6	6.2	Upper Christiana CCD
4 401	3 411	1 311	37 990	91.3	53 871	28 825	9 123	5 922	25.9	12.6	Wilmington CCD
4 401	3 411	1 311	37 990	91.3	53 871	28 825	9 123	5 922	25.9	12.6	Wilmington city (part)
17 091	9 362	2 569	80 110	95.5	121 333	62 932	29 022	16 089	22.5	18.5	Sussex County
692	397	141	4 871	94.3	6 763	3 511	1 230	696	28.5	13.0	Bridgeville-Greenwood CCD
137	71	22	753	90.7	1 024	551	230	140	28.7	16.0	Bridgeville town
48	46	14	430	94.7	571	302	108	72	31.8	12.9	Greenwood town
699	463	148	5 082	132.4	9 149	3 795	1 310	760	22.5	11.1	Georgetown CCD
282	259	102	2 236	107.6	3 465	1 654	643	399	25.4	13.8	Georgetown town
1 611	949	256	10 576	93.0	14 998	7 917	2 816	1 629	26.5	13.8	Laurel-Delmar CCD
15	13	7	97	89.7	146	79	35	23	20.7	19.0	Bethel town
118	117	64	787	78.8	1 033	603	299	202	26.6	21.3	Delmar town
263	175	37	2 003	83.1	2 450	1 417	475	308	33.2	12.9	Laurel town
3 297	1 975	512	11 248	91.3	18 076	9 601	5 784	3 214	16.0	26.9	Lewes CCD
43	33	9	146	106.2	276	131	85	47	8.3	28.2	Dewey Beach town
31	26	3	76	82.9	123	67	60	34	11.5	43.2	Henlopen Acres town

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
Sussex County—Con.											
Lewes CCD—Con.											
Lewes city	2 932	54.9	90	310	47	61	199	330	434	255	236
Rehoboth Beach city	1 495	57.0	27	77	14	42	118	158	269	121	108
Milford South CCD	16 525	38.3	988	3 336	560	636	1 862	2 786	2 324	857	750
Ellendale town	327	37.9	17	70	13	13	41	50	47	20	12
Milford city (part)	3 797	37.7	237	715	132	188	479	577	475	154	125
Slaughter Beach town	198	57.9	3	5	2	1	10	24	33	35	31
Millsboro CCD	19 558	45.1	952	2 934	490	620	1 967	2 792	2 593	1 318	1 455
Long Neck CDP	1 629	61.9	42	127	24	28	77	145	168	142	216
Millsboro town	2 360	43.1	153	353	42	104	268	305	263	134	111
Milton CCD	10 611	41.2	650	1 772	329	373	1 211	1 633	1 498	641	597
Milton town	1 657	36.8	149	259	68	101	221	216	233	69	62
Seaford CCD	22 498	37.1	1 511	4 559	868	927	2 682	3 468	3 066	1 138	917
Blades town	956	32.7	66	213	51	37	152	170	123	40	37
Seaford city	6 699	37.5	526	1 192	275	357	791	822	771	234	260
Selbyville-Frankford CCD	24 246	48.1	1 064	3 325	555	705	2 234	3 193	3 382	1 924	2 114
Bethany Beach town	903	58.9	14	79	10	21	52	89	119	80	85
Dagsboro town	519	38.4	33	82	12	27	79	71	82	31	22
Fenwick Island town	342	60.9	4	17	6	3	16	22	53	43	43
Frankford town	714	30.9	57	175	28	40	92	89	78	37	23
Millville town	259	41.5	18	30	11	8	39	39	34	17	14
Ocean View town	1 006	50.6	46	115	21	30	80	136	121	90	88
Selbyville town	1 645	36.9	129	271	54	73	243	229	195	83	79
South Bethany town	492	59.8	5	38	6	4	21	48	66	60	71

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**
			All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over				
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female	Under 18 years	65 years and over	
											Sussex County—Con.
											Lewes CCD—Con.
486	313	171	1 645	78.2	2 532	1 438	970	590	13.6	33.1	Lewes city
242	240	79	776	92.7	1 391	733	561	330	7.0	37.5	Rehoboth Beach city
1 315	808	303	8 480	94.9	12 201	6 367	2 426	1 395	26.2	14.7	Milford South CCD
24	16	4	168	94.6	240	127	44	24	26.6	13.5	Ellendale town
292	257	166	1 979	91.9	2 845	1 526	715	452	25.1	18.8	Milford city (part)
33	17	4	105	88.6	190	102	54	32	4.0	27.3	Slaughter Beach town
2 814	1 315	308	10 190	91.9	15 672	8 278	4 437	2 320	19.9	22.7	Millsboro CCD
412	207	41	845	92.8	1 460	769	660	330	10.4	40.5	Long Neck CDP
287	222	118	1 379	71.1	1 854	1 098	627	409	21.4	26.6	Millsboro town
1 177	593	137	5 497	93.0	8 189	4 306	1 907	1 044	22.8	18.0	Milton CCD
137	111	31	927	78.7	1 249	727	279	182	24.6	16.8	Milton town
1 634	1 260	468	11 803	90.6	16 428	8 886	3 362	2 030	27.0	14.9	Seaford CCD
47	15	5	507	88.6	677	372	67	46	29.2	7.0	Blades town
549	585	337	3 771	77.6	4 981	2 934	1 471	981	25.6	22.0	Seaford city
3 852	1 602	296	12 363	96.1	19 857	10 271	5 750	3 001	18.1	23.7	Selbyville-Frankford CCD
230	104	20	477	89.3	810	429	354	182	10.3	39.2	Bethany Beach town
44	32	4	275	88.7	404	219	80	54	22.2	15.4	Dagsboro town
84	46	5	181	89.0	321	172	135	73	6.1	39.5	Fenwick Island town
57	33	5	378	88.9	482	256	95	57	32.5	13.3	Frankford town
28	18	3	130	99.2	211	105	49	28	18.5	18.9	Millville town
186	76	17	525	91.6	845	457	279	155	16.0	27.7	Ocean View town
150	104	35	806	104.1	1 245	636	289	169	24.3	17.6	Selbyville town
120	46	7	252	95.2	449	221	173	85	8.7	35.2	South Bethany town

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

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

State County Place	Total population	Median age	Age: Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
The State	**783 600**	**36.0**	**51 531**	**143 056**	**35 344**	**39 984**	**108 840**	**127 601**	**103 999**	**39 320**	**32 199**
COUNTY											
Kent County	126 697	34.4	9 138	25 395	6 126	6 698	17 160	20 560	15 805	5 966	5 048
New Castle County	500 265	35.0	33 384	91 365	24 226	27 328	73 869	83 616	66 882	23 739	17 953
Sussex County	156 638	41.1	9 009	26 296	4 992	5 958	17 811	23 425	21 312	9 615	9 198
PLACE											
Arden village, New Castle County	474	46.5	15	71	7	8	43	71	112	31	27
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	267	44.4	12	39	6	8	39	32	53	28	15
Ardentown village, New Castle County	300	48.5	8	37	5	2	35	41	62	26	15
Bear CDP, New Castle County	17 593	30.4	1 648	4 153	686	805	3 185	3 279	2 123	605	385
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	1 249	37.5	77	216	30	33	191	246	177	50	36
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	903	58.9	14	79	10	21	52	89	119	80	85
Bethel town, Sussex County	184	44.3	10	28	8	6	18	26	38	11	4
Blades town, Sussex County	956	32.7	66	213	51	37	152	170	123	40	37
Bowers town, Kent County	305	38.8	12	51	6	17	50	47	38	15	18
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	1 436	33.3	148	264	57	70	216	172	168	66	45
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	14 806	33.5	1 080	2 883	596	829	2 338	2 575	1 944	643	451
Camden town, Kent County	2 100	35.8	115	453	89	102	271	373	275	90	88
Cheswold town, Kent County	313	30.5	26	70	10	22	51	50	34	8	7
Claymont CDP, New Castle County	9 220	34.6	664	1 772	324	459	1 448	1 687	1 083	366	304
Clayton town	1 273	35.8	78	268	39	54	174	223	176	40	43
Kent County (part)	1 273	35.8	78	268	39	54	174	223	176	40	43
New Castle County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dagsboro town, Sussex County	519	38.4	33	82	12	27	79	71	82	31	22
Delaware City city, New Castle County	1 453	38.3	75	285	51	54	193	224	224	84	88
Delmar town, Sussex County	1 407	37.3	120	254	46	54	180	186	139	84	45
Dewey Beach town, Sussex County	301	52.1	11	14	4	13	35	35	49	29	26
Dover city, Kent County	32 135	32.9	2 146	5 416	2 615	2 437	4 396	4 564	3 707	1 432	1 138
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County	3 394	22.9	578	786	145	414	952	457	49	5	3
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	5 992	34.7	476	1 212	177	236	930	1 017	823	264	203
Ellendale town, Sussex County	327	37.9	17	70	13	13	41	50	47	20	12
Elsmere town, New Castle County	5 800	35.9	422	1 031	226	325	823	980	663	259	218
Farmington town, Kent County	75	42.2	2	13	1	2	11	13	14	3	2
Felton town, Kent County	784	33.1	57	173	33	32	138	151	81	20	30
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	342	60.9	4	17	6	3	16	22	53	43	43
Frankford town, Sussex County	714	30.9	57	175	28	40	92	89	78	37	23
Frederica town, Kent County	648	35.4	46	145	21	24	82	126	81	19	18
Georgetown town, Sussex County	4 643	30.1	382	796	292	371	810	601	453	161	134
Glasgow CDP, New Castle County	12 840	31.4	1 083	2 677	422	673	2 490	2 373	1 837	494	257
Greenville CDP, New Castle County	2 332	48.9	100	259	24	70	303	301	323	166	187
Greenwood town, Sussex County	837	30.3	78	188	32	57	136	109	80	27	22
Harrington city, Kent County	3 174	32.4	282	712	128	158	416	464	356	112	117
Hartly town, Kent County	78	28.5	7	20	5	2	13	18	8	2	1
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	139	61.5	4	12	1	2	5	10	16	13	16
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	3 379	42.1	164	659	115	122	279	525	575	229	238
Hockessin CDP, New Castle County	12 902	42.0	791	2 677	314	286	902	2 257	2 361	823	519
Houston town, Kent County	430	33.0	32	99	19	12	67	73	50	15	9
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	1 637	37.1	102	336	52	48	224	277	214	87	76
Kenton town, Kent County	237	35.8	11	55	10	12	29	43	26	21	12
Laurel town, Sussex County	3 668	29.7	397	821	193	195	480	493	380	145	89
Leipsic town, Kent County	203	35.8	15	44	7	10	24	29	29	13	9
Lewes city, Sussex County	2 932	54.9	90	310	47	61	199	330	434	255	236
Little Creek town, Kent County	195	33.8	18	48	5	6	24	33	19	6	4
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	1 629	61.9	42	127	24	28	77	145	168	142	216
Magnolia town, Kent County	226	31.0	14	56	5	11	33	40	25	10	7
Middletown town, New Castle County	6 161	30.9	570	1 333	235	349	1 040	1 023	715	218	194
Milford city	6 732	35.1	469	1 365	264	374	880	961	749	256	225
Kent County (part)	2 935	31.7	232	650	132	186	401	384	274	102	100
Sussex County (part)	3 797	37.7	237	715	132	188	479	577	475	154	125
Millsboro town, Sussex County	2 360	43.1	153	353	42	104	268	305	263	134	111
Millville town, Sussex County	259	41.5	18	30	11	8	39	39	34	17	14
Milton town, Sussex County	1 657	36.8	149	259	68	101	221	216	233	69	62
Newark city, New Castle County	28 547	22.6	857	2 721	7 421	5 038	3 187	2 477	2 557	970	725
New Castle city, New Castle County	4 862	39.6	273	787	159	218	610	781	790	307	238
Newport town, New Castle County	1 122	32.3	99	193	67	62	199	211	148	29	19
North Star CDP, New Castle County	8 277	38.8	611	1 990	226	189	584	1 687	1 665	577	298
Ocean View town, Sussex County	1 006	50.6	46	115	21	30	80	136	121	90	88
Odessa town, New Castle County	286	42.0	19	38	9	8	40	37	48	25	11
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	19 751	36.2	1 242	3 273	717	939	3 299	3 620	3 006	1 116	741
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	1 495	57.0	27	77	14	42	118	158	269	121	108
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	2 458	27.2	255	606	89	192	450	418	187	68	58
Riverview CDP, Kent County	1 583	35.9	92	353	53	64	209	314	269	69	44
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	1 602	33.6	99	319	106	113	188	256	208	73	61
Seaford city, Sussex County	6 699	37.5	526	1 192	275	357	791	822	771	234	260
Selbyville town, Sussex County	1 645	36.9	129	271	54	73	243	229	195	83	79
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	198	57.9	3	5	2	1	10	24	33	35	31
Smyrna town	5 679	35.1	421	1 116	215	281	796	854	658	191	189
Kent County (part)	5 679	35.1	421	1 116	215	281	796	854	658	191	189
New Castle County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Bethany town, Sussex County	492	59.8	5	38	6	4	21	48	66	60	71
Townsend town, New Castle County	346	36.5	14	79	9	18	40	71	50	13	8
Viola town, Kent County	156	41.3	4	29	6	7	15	26	28	14	9

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
			All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over				
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female	Under 18 years	65 years and over	
56 415	**34 762**	**10 549**	**403 059**	**94.4**	**589 013**	**308 370**	**101 726**	**58 860**	**24.8**	**13.0**	**The State**
											COUNTY
8 420	4 844	1 537	65 627	93.1	92 164	48 598	14 801	8 503	27.3	11.7	Kent County
30 904	20 556	6 443	257 322	94.4	375 516	196 840	57 903	34 268	24.9	11.6	New Castle County
17 091	9 362	2 569	80 110	95.5	121 333	62 932	29 022	16 089	22.5	18.5	Sussex County
											PLACE
41	34	14	242	95.9	388	205	89	46	18.1	18.8	Arden village, New Castle County
22	11	2	139	92.1	216	110	35	15	19.1	13.1	Ardencroft village, New Castle County
30	19	20	166	80.7	255	147	69	45	15.0	23.0	Ardentown village, New Castle County
496	194	34	9 012	95.2	11 792	6 183	724	396	33.0	4.1	Bear CDP, New Castle County
83	84	26	645	93.6	956	503	193	115	23.5	15.5	Bellefonte town, New Castle County
230	104	20	477	89.3	810	429	354	182	10.3	39.2	Bethany Beach town, Sussex County
15	13	7	97	89.7	146	79	35	23	20.7	19.0	Bethel town, Sussex County
47	15	5	507	88.6	677	372	67	46	29.2	7.0	Blades town, Sussex County
26	21	4	155	96.8	242	128	51	29	20.7	16.7	Bowers town, Kent County
137	71	22	753	90.7	1 024	551	230	140	28.7	16.0	Bridgeville town, Sussex County
843	506	118	7 544	96.3	10 843	5 649	1 467	891	26.8	9.9	Brookside CDP, New Castle County
157	65	22	1 100	90.9	1 532	836	244	143	27.0	11.6	Camden town, Kent County
24	9	2	150	108.7	217	107	35	19	30.7	11.2	Cheswold town, Kent County
592	396	125	4 855	89.9	6 784	3 630	1 113	678	26.4	12.1	Claymont CDP, New Castle County
93	58	27	673	89.2	927	512	178	108	27.2	14.0	Clayton town
93	58	27	673	89.2	927	512	178	108	27.2	14.0	Kent County (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	New Castle County (part)
44	32	4	275	88.7	404	219	80	54	22.2	15.4	Dagsboro town, Sussex County
114	39	22	721	101.5	1 093	551	175	93	24.8	12.0	Delaware City city, New Castle County
118	117	64	787	78.8	1 033	603	299	202	26.6	21.3	Delmar town, Sussex County
43	33	9	146	106.2	276	131	85	47	8.3	28.2	Dewey Beach town, Sussex County
2 143	1 518	623	17 013	88.9	24 573	13 278	4 284	2 606	23.5	13.3	Dover city, Kent County
3	2	-	1 672	103.0	2 030	1 028	5	5	40.2	0.1	Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County
331	254	69	3 237	85.1	4 304	2 400	654	386	28.2	10.9	Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County
24	16	4	168	94.6	240	127	44	24	26.6	13.5	Ellendale town, Sussex County
461	326	66	2 959	96.0	4 347	2 266	853	496	25.1	14.7	Elsmere town, New Castle County
9	5	-	34	120.6	60	26	14	6	20.0	18.7	Farmington town, Kent County
33	24	12	425	84.5	554	304	69	42	29.3	8.8	Felton town, Kent County
84	46	5	181	89.0	321	172	135	73	6.1	39.5	Fenwick Island town, Sussex County
57	33	5	378	88.9	482	256	95	57	32.5	13.3	Frankford town, Sussex County
40	37	9	345	87.8	457	241	86	51	29.5	13.3	Frederica town, Kent County
282	259	102	2 236	107.6	3 465	1 654	643	399	25.4	13.8	Georgetown town, Sussex County
350	139	45	6 484	98.0	9 080	4 699	534	291	29.3	4.2	Glasgow CDP, New Castle County
237	225	137	1 270	83.6	1 973	1 074	599	346	15.4	25.7	Greenville CDP, New Castle County
48	46	14	430	94.7	571	302	108	72	31.8	12.9	Greenwood town, Sussex County
226	167	36	1 719	84.6	2 180	1 199	429	268	31.3	13.5	Harrington city, Kent County
1	1	-	43	81.4	51	32	2	1	34.6	2.6	Hartly town, Kent County
31	26	3	76	82.9	123	67	60	34	11.5	43.2	Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County
308	139	26	1 752	92.9	2 556	1 341	473	251	24.4	14.0	Highland Acres CDP, Kent County
901	724	347	6 596	95.6	9 434	4 916	1 972	1 141	26.9	15.3	Hockessin CDP, New Castle County
32	15	7	211	103.8	299	154	54	29	30.5	12.6	Houston town, Kent County
135	74	12	853	91.9	1 199	641	221	121	26.8	13.5	Kent Acres CDP, Kent County
9	7	2	122	94.3	171	90	18	11	27.8	7.6	Kenton town, Kent County
263	175	37	2 003	83.1	2 450	1 417	475	308	33.2	12.9	Laurel town, Sussex County
14	7	2	111	82.9	144	75	23	11	29.1	11.3	Leipsic town, Kent County
486	313	171	1 645	78.2	2 532	1 438	970	590	13.6	33.1	Lewes city, Sussex County
23	7	2	104	87.5	129	68	32	16	33.8	16.4	Little Creek town, Kent County
412	207	41	845	92.8	1 460	769	660	330	10.4	40.5	Long Neck CDP, Sussex County
11	13	1	105	115.2	156	78	25	13	31.0	11.1	Magnolia town, Kent County
268	161	55	3 230	90.7	4 258	2 293	484	305	30.9	7.9	Middletown town, New Castle County
520	442	227	3 608	86.6	4 898	2 719	1 189	770	27.2	17.7	Milford city
228	185	61	1 629	80.2	2 053	1 193	474	318	30.1	16.1	Kent County (part)
292	257	166	1 979	91.9	2 845	1 526	715	452	25.1	18.8	Sussex County (part)
287	222	118	1 379	71.1	1 854	1 098	627	409	21.4	26.6	Millsboro town, Sussex County
28	18	3	130	99.2	211	105	49	28	18.5	18.9	Millville town, Sussex County
137	111	31	927	78.7	1 249	727	279	182	24.6	16.8	Milton town, Sussex County
1 321	970	303	15 415	85.2	24 969	13 695	2 594	1 625	12.5	9.1	Newark city, New Castle County
383	252	64	2 582	88.3	3 802	2 048	699	414	21.8	14.4	New Castle city, New Castle County
52	35	8	557	101.4	830	423	95	60	26.0	8.5	Newport town, New Castle County
306	118	26	4 153	99.3	5 676	2 857	450	233	31.4	5.4	North Star CDP, New Castle County
186	76	17	525	91.6	845	457	279	155	16.0	27.7	Ocean View town, Sussex County
24	21	6	146	95.9	229	120	51	29	19.9	17.8	Odessa town, New Castle County
1 057	576	165	10 297	91.8	15 236	8 076	1 798	1 065	22.9	9.1	Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County
242	240	79	776	92.7	1 391	733	561	330	7.0	37.5	Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County
89	33	13	1 248	97.0	1 597	816	135	72	35.0	5.5	Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County
78	32	6	799	98.1	1 138	585	116	56	28.1	7.3	Riverview CDP, Kent County
112	56	11	801	100.0	1 184	600	179	110	26.1	11.2	Rodney Village CDP, Kent County
549	585	337	3 771	77.6	4 981	2 934	1 471	981	25.6	22.0	Seaford city, Sussex County
150	104	35	806	104.1	1 245	636	289	169	24.3	17.6	Selbyville town, Sussex County
33	17	4	105	88.6	190	102	54	32	4.0	27.3	Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County
419	359	180	3 108	82.7	4 142	2 340	958	617	27.1	16.9	Smyrna town
419	359	180	3 108	82.7	4 142	2 340	958	617	27.1	16.9	Kent County (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	New Castle County (part)
120	46	7	252	95.2	449	221	173	85	8.7	35.2	South Bethany town, Sussex County
24	15	5	180	92.2	253	134	44	26	26.9	12.7	Townsend town, New Castle County
8	9	1	74	110.8	123	61	18	11	21.2	11.5	Viola town, Kent County

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

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

State County Place	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
PLACE—Con.											
Wilmington city, New Castle County	72 664	33.7	4 953	13 840	3 031	4 087	11 906	11 349	8 861	3 080	2 434
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	8 262	36.0	539	1 507	337	443	1 198	1 302	1 049	421	322
Woodside town, Kent County	184	39.2	6	35	5	7	20	42	28	6	12
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	2 174	30.3	192	563	100	101	284	386	222	99	82
Wyoming town, Kent County	1 141	37.3	71	214	45	45	156	202	154	45	61

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		
			All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over				**State County Place**
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female	Under 18 years	65 years and over	
											PLACE—Con.
4 401	3 411	1 311	37 990	91.3	53 871	28 825	9 123	5 922	25.9	12.6	Wilmington city, New Castle County
619	454	71	4 080	102.5	6 216	3 091	1 144	646	24.8	13.8	Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County
15	7	1	98	87.8	143	79	23	15	22.3	12.5	Woodside town, Kent County
101	33	11	1 142	90.4	1 419	761	145	80	34.7	6.7	Woodside East CDP, Kent County
88	47	13	573	99.1	856	444	148	86	25.0	13.0	Wyoming town, Kent County

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race: One race: White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races: Number	Percent of total population	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
The State	**783 600**	**584 773**	**150 666**	**2 731**	**16 259**	**283**	**15 855**	**13 033**	**1.7**	**8 837**	**37 277**
Kent County	126 697	93 106	26 180	806	2 137	50	1 611	2 807	2.2	2 153	4 069
Central Kent CCD	18 267	14 667	2 637	83	245	4	213	418	2.3	319	541
Magnolia town	226	193	23	1	1	-	5	3	1.3	3	7
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	2 189	1 640	356	12	45	-	58	78	3.6	64	133
Riverview CDP	1 583	1 400	115	4	24	1	17	22	1.4	18	36
Viola town	156	146	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Woodside town	184	177	1	-	2	-	1	3	1.6	3	2
Woodside East CDP	2 174	1 442	614	12	17	1	19	69	3.2	57	52
Dover CCD	66 555	44 035	17 785	521	1 611	22	865	1 716	2.6	1 341	2 423
Camden town	2 100	1 610	378	17	29	3	19	44	2.1	42	61
Cheswold town	313	224	38	16	1	-	20	14	4.5	11	34
Dover city	32 135	17 655	11 961	146	1 016	12	503	842	2.6	616	1 327
Dover Base Housing CDP	3 394	2 463	563	26	63	4	95	180	5.3	139	263
Hartly town	78	71	3	-	-	-	1	3	3.8	3	2
Highland Acres CDP	3 379	2 799	387	13	87	-	15	78	2.3	66	87
Kent Acres CDP	1 637	1 204	325	2	24	-	33	49	3.0	41	75
Leipsic town (part)	199	185	-	4	2	-	1	7	3.5	7	5
Little Creek town	195	178	13	1	-	-	1	2	1.0	1	7
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	269	221	27	-	13	-	5	3	1.1	1	13
Rodney Village CDP	1 602	787	622	12	64	-	26	91	5.7	63	100
Wyoming town	1 141	907	152	1	44	-	6	31	2.7	30	29
Felton CCD	5 493	4 731	573	26	26	4	55	78	1.4	58	105
Felton town	784	647	91	8	10	-	7	21	2.7	15	17
Harrington CCD	10 352	8 595	1 439	24	51	3	80	160	1.5	130	204
Farmington town	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harrington city	3 174	2 386	687	8	14	3	23	53	1.7	46	80
Houston town	430	384	36	3	-	-	2	5	1.2	5	20
Kenton CCD	5 337	4 824	348	54	18	2	29	62	1.2	48	84
Kenton town	237	224	8	-	-	-	3	2	0.8	1	11
Milford North CCD	8 786	6 464	1 742	37	81	10	256	196	2.2	117	434
Bowers town	305	279	16	-	3	-	1	6	2.0	6	-
Frederica town	648	455	174	1	2	1	1	14	2.2	13	21
Milford city (part)	2 935	1 386	1 191	8	40	9	185	116	4.0	47	285
Smyrna CCD	11 907	9 790	1 656	61	105	5	113	177	1.5	140	278
Clayton town (part)	1 273	1 149	103	4	1	1	6	9	0.7	9	17
Leipsic town (part)	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smyrna town (part)	5 679	4 139	1 273	29	32	4	82	120	2.1	86	194
New Castle County	500 265	365 810	101 167	979	12 950	165	11 087	8 107	1.6	5 304	26 293
Brandywine CCD	78 620	65 187	9 489	102	2 341	22	534	945	1.2	678	1 631
Arden village	474	451	4	2	8	-	-	9	1.9	9	11
Ardencroft village	267	215	33	-	16	-	-	3	1.1	2	2
Ardentown village	300	281	3	-	13	-	-	3	1.0	2	1
Bellefonte town	1 249	1 198	30	-	8	-	7	6	0.5	5	15
Claymont CDP	9 220	6 550	2 151	30	133	2	150	204	2.2	119	385
Edgemoor CDP	5 992	3 731	2 012	12	69	1	59	108	1.8	82	163
Central Pencader CCD	32 096	25 178	5 098	81	869	7	330	533	1.7	393	985
Bear CDP (part)	3 876	2 681	886	17	94	2	96	100	2.6	76	229
Glasgow CDP	12 840	10 013	2 185	28	299	3	136	176	1.4	126	386
Newark city (part)	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Newark CCD	67 114	55 747	6 016	141	2 530	41	1 391	1 248	1.9	854	3 388
Brookside CDP	14 806	11 452	2 225	48	386	11	328	356	2.4	271	827
Newark city (part)	28 535	24 907	1 714	45	1 161	14	245	449	1.6	319	721
Pike Creek CDP (part)	5 883	5 130	260	18	372	1	17	85	1.4	60	107
Lower Christiana CCD	36 250	29 761	3 858	105	355	8	1 473	690	1.9	347	3 432
Elsmere town	5 800	4 780	548	13	56	-	296	107	1.8	69	701
Newport town	1 122	850	119	9	19	-	57	68	6.1	33	152
Wilmington city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Middletown-Odessa CCD	29 682	25 355	3 570	36	177	4	258	282	1.0	200	723
Clayton town (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Middletown town	6 161	4 585	1 312	7	48	1	119	89	1.4	61	326
Odessa town	286	269	15	-	-	1	-	1	0.3	1	3
Smyrna town (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Townsend town	346	291	40	3	3	-	9	-	-	-	9
New Castle CCD	82 021	51 926	24 605	152	1 547	29	2 175	1 587	1.9	1 074	5 423
Bear CDP (part)	13 717	9 091	3 828	21	263	2	217	295	2.2	226	739
New Castle city	4 862	3 767	982	12	19	-	41	41	0.8	29	117
Wilmington Manor CDP	8 262	6 554	905	16	70	5	553	159	1.9	99	1 071
Piedmont CCD	29 388	26 583	783	29	1 645	6	114	228	0.8	159	498
Greenville CDP	2 332	2 134	47	3	114	1	15	18	0.8	7	55
Hockessin CDP (part)	11 610	10 371	313	9	773	1	51	92	0.8	61	227
North Star CDP	8 277	7 416	207	6	553	2	25	68	0.8	56	97
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood CCD	42 312	37 605	1 913	58	1 541	24	629	542	1.3	347	1 840
Hockessin CDP (part)	1 292	1 089	29	-	151	-	7	16	1.2	14	30
Pike Creek CDP (part)	13 868	12 310	548	15	730	18	107	140	1.0	84	404
Red Lion CCD	5 589	4 592	785	23	50	2	58	79	1.4	56	156
Delaware City city	1 453	1 271	150	6	3	-	10	13	0.9	10	18
Upper Christiana CCD	24 529	18 065	4 049	67	1 422	2	375	549	2.2	354	1 069
Wilmington CCD	72 664	25 811	41 001	185	473	20	3 750	1 424	2.0	842	7 148
Wilmington city (part)	72 664	25 811	41 001	185	473	20	3 750	1 424	2.0	842	7 148
Sussex County	156 638	125 857	23 319	946	1 172	68	3 157	2 119	1.4	1 380	6 915
Bridgeville-Greenwood CCD	9 462	7 115	1 841	30	65	1	237	173	1.8	82	486
Bridgeville town	1 436	802	453	4	10	-	128	39	2.7	7	239
Greenwood town	837	627	189	-	9	1	2	9	1.1	5	24
Georgetown CCD	11 811	7 933	2 452	139	30	11	1 029	217	1.8	101	2 078
Georgetown town	4 643	2 609	969	96	12	2	837	118	2.5	47	1 473
Laurel-Delmar CCD	20 410	16 939	2 799	51	180	10	154	277	1.4	179	335
Bethel town	184	177	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Delmar town	1 407	1 052	293	6	18	-	10	28	2.0	15	30
Laurel town	3 668	2 038	1 446	13	35	1	44	91	2.5	52	85
Lewes CCD	21 517	19 565	1 325	98	196	3	147	183	0.9	156	387
Dewey Beach town	301	276	1	1	11	-	8	4	1.3	2	16

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
	One race							Two or more races		
	White									
Total	Number	Percent of total population	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	
746 323	**567 973**	**72.5**	**148 435**	**2 324**	**16 110**	**234**	**1 025**	**10 222**	**8 197**	**The State**
122 628	91 325	72.1	25 770	763	2 104	41	234	2 391	2 026	Kent County
17 726	14 416	78.9	2 600	76	240	2	28	364	311	Central Kent CCD
219	191	84.5	23	1	1	-	-	3	3	Magnolia town
2 056	1 576	72.0	349	10	44	-	10	67	61	Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)
1 547	1 385	87.5	113	4	24	1	1	19	18	Riverview CDP
153	143	91.7	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	Viola town
182	177	96.2	1	-	1	-	-	3	3	Woodside town
2 122	1 423	65.5	610	12	17	1	1	58	57	Woodside East CDP
64 132	42 956	64.5	17 480	501	1 589	21	140	1 445	1 245	Dover CCD
2 039	1 574	75.0	369	17	28	3	6	42	40	Camden town
279	214	68.4	38	16	1	-	1	9	8	Cheswold town
30 808	17 123	53.3	11 776	137	1 001	11	75	685	563	Dover city
3 131	2 343	69.0	555	26	59	4	14	130	122	Dover Base Housing CDP
76	71	91.0	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	Hartly town
3 292	2 741	81.1	381	13	87	-	2	68	66	Highland Acres CDP
1 562	1 183	72.3	313	2	24	-	1	39	36	Kent Acres CDP
194	185	93.0	-	-	2	-	-	7	7	Leipsic town (part)
188	172	88.2	13	1	-	-	-	2	1	Little Creek town
256	213	79.2	27	-	13	-	-	3	1	Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)
1 502	725	45.3	608	12	64	-	4	89	62	Rodney Village CDP
1 112	886	77.7	149	1	44	-	1	31	30	Wyoming town
5 388	4 682	85.2	568	22	26	4	12	74	57	Felton CCD
767	639	81.5	91	4	10	-	2	21	15	Felton town
10 148	8 485	82.0	1 425	23	51	2	19	143	123	Harrington CCD
75	75	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Farmington town
3 094	2 340	73.7	680	7	14	2	3	48	43	Harrington city
410	366	85.1	36	3	-	-	-	5	5	Houston town
5 253	4 781	89.6	339	51	18	2	10	52	42	Kenton CCD
226	217	91.6	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	Kenton town
8 352	6 333	72.1	1 729	31	78	5	11	165	110	Milford North CCD
305	279	91.5	16	-	3	-	1	6	6	Bowers town
627	437	67.4	173	1	2	1	-	13	13	Frederica town
2 650	1 326	45.2	1 181	8	37	4	4	90	40	Milford city (part)
11 629	9 672	81.2	1 629	59	102	5	14	148	138	Smyrna CCD
1 256	1 139	89.5	99	4	1	1	3	9	9	Clayton town (part)
4	4	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leipsic town (part)
5 485	4 066	71.6	1 256	27	31	4	8	93	85	Smyrna town (part)
473 972	353 760	70.7	99 648	806	12 856	139	631	6 132	4 850	New Castle County
76 989	64 290	81.8	9 381	92	2 329	18	98	781	634	Brandywine CCD
463	440	92.8	4	2	8	-	-	9	9	Arden village
265	214	80.1	33	-	16	-	-	2	2	Ardencroft village
299	281	93.7	3	-	13	-	-	2	2	Ardentown village
1 234	1 191	95.4	29	-	8	-	-	6	5	Bellefonte town
8 835	6 392	69.3	2 123	26	128	2	13	151	110	Claymont CDP
5 829	3 651	60.9	1 999	8	68	-	13	90	70	Edgemoor CDP
31 111	24 652	76.8	5 033	71	865	7	47	436	363	Central Pencader CCD
3 647	2 582	66.6	869	13	94	2	7	80	67	Bear CDP (part)
12 454	9 808	76.4	2 160	27	296	3	24	136	115	Glasgow CDP
12	12	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newark city (part)
63 726	54 065	80.6	5 844	120	2 518	33	111	1 035	812	Greater Newark CCD
13 979	11 070	74.8	2 174	30	384	9	10	302	265	Brookside CDP
27 814	24 452	85.7	1 690	44	1 153	13	54	408	304	Newark city (part)
5 776	5 054	85.9	248	18	371	1	4	80	59	Pike Creek CDP (part)
32 818	28 213	77.8	3 765	64	351	8	26	391	290	Lower Christiana CCD
5 099	4 430	76.4	532	9	56	-	5	67	59	Elsmere town
970	809	72.1	118	9	19	-	-	15	12	Newport town
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wilmington city (part)
28 959	24 945	84.0	3 542	31	177	4	26	234	194	Middletown-Odessa CCD
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clayton town (part)
5 835	4 413	71.6	1 298	4	48	1	-	71	57	Middletown town
283	266	93.0	15	-	-	1	-	1	1	Odessa town
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Smyrna town (part)
337	291	84.1	40	3	3	-	-	-	-	Townsend town
76 598	49 448	60.3	24 119	141	1 503	24	118	1 245	1 008	New Castle CCD
12 978	8 756	63.8	3 706	18	235	2	25	236	206	Bear CDP (part)
4 745	3 708	76.3	973	9	19	-	3	33	29	New Castle city
7 191	6 094	73.8	888	14	65	5	10	115	93	Wilmington Manor CDP
28 890	26 232	89.3	774	25	1 645	4	25	185	148	Piedmont CCD
2 277	2 102	90.1	47	2	114	-	5	7	6	Greenville CDP
11 383	10 211	88.0	312	9	773	1	8	69	56	Hockessin CDP (part)
8 180	7 346	88.8	205	6	553	1	6	63	54	North Star CDP
40 472	36 531	86.3	1 885	50	1 535	24	24	423	317	Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood CCD
1 262	1 069	82.7	29	-	151	-	-	13	13	Hockessin CDP (part)
13 464	12 045	86.9	544	11	730	18	9	107	76	Pike Creek CDP (part)
5 433	4 506	80.6	784	19	50	1	14	59	50	Red Lion CCD
1 435	1 263	86.9	150	6	3	-	2	11	9	Delaware City city
23 460	17 526	71.5	3 976	60	1 415	2	32	449	319	Upper Christiana CCD
65 516	23 352	32.1	40 545	133	468	14	110	894	715	Wilmington CCD
65 516	23 352	32.1	40 545	133	468	14	110	894	715	Wilmington city (part)
149 723	122 888	78.5	23 017	755	1 150	54	160	1 699	1 321	Sussex County
8 976	6 944	73.4	1 811	27	62	-	11	121	75	Bridgeville-Greenwood CCD
1 197	734	51.1	441	1	10	-	-	11	4	Bridgeville town
813	615	73.5	184	-	8	-	-	6	4	Greenwood town
9 733	7 092	60.0	2 391	43	30	8	13	156	93	Georgetown CCD
3 170	2 110	45.4	947	13	12	-	5	83	41	Georgetown town
20 075	16 791	82.3	2 781	45	174	10	39	235	178	Laurel-Delmar CCD
183	176	95.7	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	Bethel town
1 377	1 036	73.6	293	6	18	-	9	15	15	Delmar town
3 583	2 013	54.9	1 440	7	31	1	6	85	52	Laurel town
21 130	19 365	90.0	1 302	93	192	3	17	158	152	Lewes CCD
285	270	89.7	1	1	11	-	-	2	2	Dewey Beach town

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 population	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
Sussex County—Con.											
Lewes CCD—Con.											
Henlopen Acres town	139	134	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lewes city	2 932	2 560	290	4	30	1	21	26	0.9	16	49
Rehoboth Beach city	1 495	1 467	4	2	10	-	8	4	0.3	3	14
Milford South CCD	16 525	12 781	3 010	79	88	4	323	240	1.5	144	789
Ellendale town	327	181	124	2	1	-	15	4	1.2	4	15
Milford city (part)	3 797	3 190	375	15	30	2	101	84	2.2	48	309
Slaughter Beach town	198	197	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	1	-
Millsboro CCD	19 558	15 895	2 615	364	145	3	276	260	1.3	225	539
Long Neck CDP	1 629	1 601	7	4	1	-	6	10	0.6	10	8
Millsboro town	2 360	1 738	458	18	78	-	38	30	1.3	25	73
Milton CCD	10 611	8 566	1 508	52	64	5	289	127	1.2	88	464
Milton town	1 657	1 112	403	4	8	2	100	28	1.7	22	148
Seaford CCD	22 498	15 764	5 680	68	238	19	333	396	1.8	245	784
Blades town	956	667	208	5	10	1	38	27	2.8	21	63
Seaford city	6 699	4 290	2 011	25	100	13	115	145	2.2	89	285
Selbyville-Frankford CCD	24 246	21 299	2 089	65	166	12	369	246	1.0	160	1 053
Bethany Beach town	903	884	7	1	2	-	-	9	1.0	8	12
Dagsboro town	519	479	33	-	-	-	1	6	1.2	5	11
Fenwick Island town	342	340	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.6	-	9
Frankford town	714	323	250	21	3	-	78	39	5.5	7	148
Millville town	259	251	-	-	-	-	5	3	1.2	3	2
Ocean View town	1 006	980	11	2	5	-	-	8	0.8	7	12
Selbyville town	1 645	1 199	253	-	12	9	156	16	1.0	6	347
South Bethany town	492	488	-	-	1	-	-	3	0.6	3	-

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

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

Not Hispanic or Latino										
	One race							Two or more races		**State** **County** **County Subdivision** **Place**
	White									
Total	Number	Percent of total population	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	
										Sussex County—Con.
										Lewes CCD—Con.
139	134	96.4	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	Henlopen Acres town
2 883	2 544	86.8	286	3	30	1	2	17	16	Lewes city
1 481	1 460	97.7	4	2	10	-	1	4	3	Rehoboth Beach city
15 736	12 448	75.3	2 946	58	88	4	13	179	132	Milford South CCD
312	181	55.4	124	2	1	-	-	4	4	Ellendale town
3 488	3 017	79.5	366	14	30	2	2	57	40	Milford city (part)
198	197	99.5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Slaughter Beach town
19 019	15 664	80.1	2 601	348	143	2	28	233	218	Millsboro CCD
1 621	1 599	98.2	7	4	1	-	-	10	10	Long Neck CDP
2 287	1 712	72.5	454	17	78	-	1	25	23	Millsboro town
10 147	8 435	79.5	1 484	49	64	3	11	101	86	Milton CCD
1 509	1 090	65.8	387	2	8	-	-	22	22	Milton town
21 714	15 415	68.5	5 628	56	238	17	19	341	239	Seaford CCD
893	644	67.4	206	5	10	-	1	27	21	Blades town
6 414	4 144	61.9	2 004	19	100	13	7	127	88	Seaford city
23 193	20 734	85.5	2 073	36	159	7	9	175	148	Selbyville-Frankford CCD
891	876	97.0	6	1	2	-	-	6	6	Bethany Beach town
508	470	90.6	32	-	-	-	-	6	5	Dagsboro town
333	333	97.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fenwick Island town
566	295	41.3	246	6	3	-	1	15	6	Frankford town
257	250	96.5	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	Millville town
994	972	96.6	11	1	5	-	-	5	5	Ocean View town
1 298	1 023	62.2	249	-	10	4	-	12	6	Selbyville town
492	488	99.2	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	South Bethany town

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

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

State County Place	Total population	Race: One race: White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races: Number	Percent of total population	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
The State	**783 600**	**584 773**	**150 666**	**2 731**	**16 259**	**283**	**15 855**	**13 033**	**1.7**	**8 837**	**37 277**
COUNTY											
Kent County	126 697	93 106	26 180	806	2 137	50	1 611	2 807	2.2	2 153	4 069
New Castle County	500 265	365 810	101 167	979	12 950	165	11 087	8 107	1.6	5 304	26 293
Sussex County	156 638	125 857	23 319	946	1 172	68	3 157	2 119	1.4	1 380	6 915
PLACE											
Arden village, New Castle County	474	451	4	2	8	-	-	9	1.9	9	11
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	267	215	33	-	16	-	-	3	1.1	2	2
Ardentown village, New Castle County	300	281	3	-	13	-	-	3	1.0	2	1
Bear CDP, New Castle County	17 593	11 772	4 714	38	357	4	313	395	2.2	302	968
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	1 249	1 198	30	-	8	-	7	6	0.5	5	15
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	903	884	7	1	2	-	-	9	1.0	8	12
Bethel town, Sussex County	184	177	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blades town, Sussex County	956	667	208	5	10	1	38	27	2.8	21	63
Bowers town, Kent County	305	279	16	-	3	-	1	6	2.0	6	-
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	1 436	802	453	4	10	-	128	39	2.7	7	239
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	14 806	11 452	2 225	48	386	11	328	356	2.4	271	827
Camden town, Kent County	2 100	1 610	378	17	29	3	19	44	2.1	42	61
Cheswold town, Kent County	313	224	38	16	1	-	20	14	4.5	11	34
Claymont CDP, New Castle County	9 220	6 550	2 151	30	133	2	150	204	2.2	119	385
Clayton town	1 273	1 149	103	4	1	1	6	9	0.7	9	17
Kent County (part)	1 273	1 149	103	4	1	1	6	9	0.7	9	17
New Castle County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Dagsboro town, Sussex County	519	479	33	-	-	-	1	6	1.2	5	11
Delaware City city, New Castle County	1 453	1 271	150	6	3	-	10	13	0.9	10	18
Delmar town, Sussex County	1 407	1 052	293	6	18	-	10	28	2.0	15	30
Dewey Beach town, Sussex County	301	276	1	1	11	-	8	4	1.3	2	16
Dover city, Kent County	32 135	17 655	11 961	146	1 016	12	503	842	2.6	616	1 327
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County	3 394	2 463	563	26	63	4	95	180	5.3	139	263
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	5 992	3 731	2 012	12	69	1	59	108	1.8	82	163
Ellendale town, Sussex County	327	181	124	2	1	-	15	4	1.2	4	15
Elsmere town, New Castle County	5 800	4 780	548	13	56	-	296	107	1.8	69	701
Farmington town, Kent County	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felton town, Kent County	784	647	91	8	10	-	7	21	2.7	15	17
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	342	340	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.6	-	9
Frankford town, Sussex County	714	323	250	21	3	-	78	39	5.5	7	148
Frederica town, Kent County	648	455	174	1	2	1	1	14	2.2	13	21
Georgetown town, Sussex County	4 643	2 609	969	96	12	2	837	118	2.5	47	1 473
Glasgow CDP, New Castle County	12 840	10 013	2 185	28	299	3	136	176	1.4	126	386
Greenville CDP, New Castle County	2 332	2 134	47	3	114	1	15	18	0.8	7	55
Greenwood town, Sussex County	837	627	189	-	9	1	2	9	1.1	5	24
Harrington city, Kent County	3 174	2 386	687	8	14	3	23	53	1.7	46	80
Hartly town, Kent County	78	71	3	-	-	-	1	3	3.8	3	2
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	139	134	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	3 379	2 799	387	13	87	-	15	78	2.3	66	87
Hockessin CDP, New Castle County	12 902	11 460	342	9	924	1	58	108	0.8	75	257
Houston town, Kent County	430	384	36	3	-	-	2	5	1.2	5	20
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	1 637	1 204	325	2	24	-	33	49	3.0	41	75
Kenton town, Kent County	237	224	8	-	-	-	3	2	0.8	1	11
Laurel town, Sussex County	3 668	2 038	1 446	13	35	1	44	91	2.5	52	85
Leipsic town, Kent County	203	189	-	4	2	-	1	7	3.4	7	5
Lewes city, Sussex County	2 932	2 560	290	4	30	1	21	26	0.9	16	49
Little Creek town, Kent County	195	178	13	1	-	-	1	2	1.0	1	7
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	1 629	1 601	7	4	1	-	6	10	0.6	10	8
Magnolia town, Kent County	226	193	23	1	1	-	5	3	1.3	3	7
Middletown town, New Castle County	6 161	4 585	1 312	7	48	1	119	89	1.4	61	326
Milford city	6 732	4 576	1 566	23	70	11	286	200	3.0	95	594
Kent County (part)	2 935	1 386	1 191	8	40	9	185	116	4.0	47	285
Sussex County (part)	3 797	3 190	375	15	30	2	101	84	2.2	48	309
Millsboro town, Sussex County	2 360	1 738	458	18	78	-	38	30	1.3	25	73
Millville town, Sussex County	259	251	-	-	-	-	5	3	1.2	3	2
Milton town, Sussex County	1 657	1 112	403	4	8	2	100	28	1.7	22	148
Newark city, New Castle County	28 547	24 919	1 714	45	1 161	14	245	449	1.6	319	721
New Castle city, New Castle County	4 862	3 767	982	12	19	-	41	41	0.8	29	117
Newport town, New Castle County	1 122	850	119	9	19	-	57	68	6.1	33	152
North Star CDP, New Castle County	8 277	7 416	207	6	553	2	25	68	0.8	56	97
Ocean View town, Sussex County	1 006	980	11	2	5	-	-	8	0.8	7	12
Odessa town, New Castle County	286	269	15	-	-	1	-	1	0.3	1	3
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	19 751	17 440	808	33	1 102	19	124	225	1.1	144	511
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	1 495	1 467	4	2	10	-	8	4	0.3	3	14
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	2 458	1 861	383	12	58	-	63	81	3.3	65	146
Riverview CDP, Kent County	1 583	1 400	115	4	24	1	17	22	1.4	18	36
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	1 602	787	622	12	64	-	26	91	5.7	63	100
Seaford city, Sussex County	6 699	4 290	2 011	25	100	13	115	145	2.2	89	285
Selbyville town, Sussex County	1 645	1 199	253	-	12	9	156	16	1.0	6	347
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	198	197	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	1	-
Smyrna town	5 679	4 139	1 273	29	32	4	82	120	2.1	86	194
Kent County (part)	5 679	4 139	1 273	29	32	4	82	120	2.1	86	194
New Castle County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-

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

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

Not Hispanic or Latino										
	One race							Two or more races		
	White									**State County Place**
Total	Number	Percent of total population	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	
746 323	**567 973**	**72.5**	**148 435**	**2 324**	**16 110**	**234**	**1 025**	**10 222**	**8 197**	**The State**
										COUNTY
122 628	91 325	72.1	25 770	763	2 104	41	234	2 391	2 026	Kent County
473 972	353 760	70.7	99 648	806	12 856	139	631	6 132	4 850	New Castle County
149 723	122 888	78.5	23 017	755	1 150	54	160	1 699	1 321	Sussex County
										PLACE
463	440	92.8	4	2	8	-	-	9	9	Arden village, New Castle County
265	214	80.1	33	-	16	-	-	2	2	Ardencroft village, New Castle County
299	281	93.7	3	-	13	-	-	2	2	Ardentown village, New Castle County
16 625	11 338	64.4	4 575	31	329	4	32	316	273	Bear CDP, New Castle County
1 234	1 191	95.4	29	-	8	-	-	6	5	Bellefonte town, New Castle County
891	876	97.0	6	1	2	-	-	6	6	Bethany Beach town, Sussex County
183	176	95.7	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	Bethel town, Sussex County
893	644	67.4	206	5	10	-	1	27	21	Blades town, Sussex County
305	279	91.5	16	-	3	-	1	6	6	Bowers town, Kent County
1 197	734	51.1	441	1	10	-	-	11	4	Bridgeville town, Sussex County
13 979	11 070	74.8	2 174	30	384	9	10	302	265	Brookside CDP, New Castle County
2 039	1 574	75.0	369	17	28	3	6	42	40	Camden town, Kent County
279	214	68.4	38	16	1	-	1	9	8	Cheswold town, Kent County
8 835	6 392	69.3	2 123	26	128	2	13	151	110	Claymont CDP, New Castle County
1 256	1 139	89.5	99	4	1	1	3	9	9	Clayton town
1 256	1 139	89.5	99	4	1	1	3	9	9	Kent County (part)
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Castle County (part)
508	470	90.6	32	-	-	-	-	6	5	Dagsboro town, Sussex County
1 435	1 263	86.9	150	6	3	-	2	11	9	Delaware City city, New Castle County
1 377	1 036	73.6	293	6	18	-	9	15	15	Delmar town, Sussex County
285	270	89.7	1	1	11	-	-	2	2	Dewey Beach town, Sussex County
30 808	17 123	53.3	11 776	137	1 001	11	75	685	563	Dover city, Kent County
3 131	2 343	69.0	555	26	59	4	14	130	122	Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County
5 829	3 651	60.9	1 999	8	68	-	13	90	70	Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County
312	181	55.4	124	2	1	-	-	4	4	Ellendale town, Sussex County
5 099	4 430	76.4	532	9	56	-	5	67	59	Elsmere town, New Castle County
75	75	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Farmington town, Kent County
767	639	81.5	91	4	10	-	2	21	15	Felton town, Kent County
333	333	97.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fenwick Island town, Sussex County
566	295	41.3	246	6	3	-	1	15	6	Frankford town, Sussex County
627	437	67.4	173	1	2	1	-	13	13	Frederica town, Kent County
3 170	2 110	45.4	947	13	12	-	5	83	41	Georgetown town, Sussex County
12 454	9 808	76.4	2 160	27	296	3	24	136	115	Glasgow CDP, New Castle County
2 277	2 102	90.1	47	2	114	-	5	7	6	Greenville CDP, New Castle County
813	615	73.5	184	-	8	-	-	6	4	Greenwood town, Sussex County
3 094	2 340	73.7	680	7	14	2	3	48	43	Harrington city, Kent County
76	71	91.0	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	Hartly town, Kent County
139	134	96.4	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County
3 292	2 741	81.1	381	13	87	-	2	68	66	Highland Acres CDP, Kent County
12 645	11 280	87.4	341	9	924	1	8	82	69	Hockessin CDP, New Castle County
410	366	85.1	36	3	-	-	-	5	5	Houston town, Kent County
1 562	1 183	72.3	313	2	24	-	1	39	36	Kent Acres CDP, Kent County
226	217	91.6	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	Kenton town, Kent County
3 583	2 013	54.9	1 440	7	31	1	6	85	52	Laurel town, Sussex County
198	189	93.1	-	-	2	-	-	7	7	Leipsic town, Kent County
2 883	2 544	86.8	286	3	30	1	2	17	16	Lewes city, Sussex County
188	172	88.2	13	1	-	-	-	2	1	Little Creek town, Kent County
1 621	1 599	98.2	7	4	1	-	-	10	10	Long Neck CDP, Sussex County
219	191	84.5	23	1	1	-	-	3	3	Magnolia town, Kent County
5 835	4 413	71.6	1 298	4	48	1	-	71	57	Middletown town, New Castle County
6 138	4 343	64.5	1 547	22	67	6	6	147	80	Milford city
2 650	1 326	45.2	1 181	8	37	4	4	90	40	Kent County (part)
3 488	3 017	79.5	366	14	30	2	2	57	40	Sussex County (part)
2 287	1 712	72.5	454	17	78	-	1	25	23	Millsboro town, Sussex County
257	250	96.5	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	Millville town, Sussex County
1 509	1 090	65.8	387	2	8	-	-	22	22	Milton town, Sussex County
27 826	24 464	85.7	1 690	44	1 153	13	54	408	304	Newark city, New Castle County
4 745	3 708	76.3	973	9	19	-	3	33	29	New Castle city, New Castle County
970	809	72.1	118	9	19	-	-	15	12	Newport town, New Castle County
8 180	7 346	88.8	205	6	553	1	6	63	54	North Star CDP, New Castle County
994	972	96.6	11	1	5	-	-	5	5	Ocean View town, Sussex County
283	266	93.0	15	-	-	1	-	1	1	Odessa town, New Castle County
19 240	17 099	86.6	792	29	1 101	19	13	187	135	Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County
1 481	1 460	97.7	4	2	10	-	1	4	3	Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County
2 312	1 789	72.8	376	10	57	-	10	70	62	Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County
1 547	1 385	87.5	113	4	24	1	1	19	18	Riverview CDP, Kent County
1 502	725	45.3	608	12	64	-	4	89	62	Rodney Village CDP, Kent County
6 414	4 144	61.9	2 004	19	100	13	7	127	88	Seaford city, Sussex County
1 298	1 023	62.2	249	-	10	4	-	12	6	Selbyville town, Sussex County
198	197	99.5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County
5 485	4 066	71.6	1 256	27	31	4	8	93	85	Smyrna town
5 485	4 066	71.6	1 256	27	31	4	8	93	85	Kent County (part)
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Castle County (part)

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

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

State County Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu-lation	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
PLACE—Con.											
South Bethany town, Sussex County	492	488	-	-	1	-	-	3	0.6	3	-
Townsend town, New Castle County	346	291	40	3	3	-	9	-	-	-	9
Viola town, Kent County	156	146	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wilmington city, New Castle County	72 664	25 811	41 001	185	473	20	3 750	1 424	2.0	842	7 148
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	8 262	6 554	905	16	70	5	553	159	1.9	99	1 071
Woodside town, Kent County	184	177	1	-	2	-	1	3	1.6	3	2
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	2 174	1 442	614	12	17	1	19	69	3.2	57	52
Wyoming town, Kent County	1 141	907	152	1	44	-	6	31	2.7	30	29

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
	One race							Two or more races		
	White									
Total	Number	Percent of total population	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	
										PLACE—Con.
492	488	99.2	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	South Bethany town, Sussex County
337	291	84.1	40	3	3	-	-	-	-	Townsend town, New Castle County
153	143	91.7	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	Viola town, Kent County
65 516	23 352	32.1	40 545	133	468	14	110	894	715	Wilmington city, New Castle County
7 191	6 094	73.8	888	14	65	5	10	115	93	Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County
182	177	96.2	1	-	1	-	-	3	3	Woodside town, Kent County
2 122	1 423	65.5	610	12	17	1	1	58	57	Woodside East CDP, Kent County
1 112	886	77.7	149	1	44	-	1	31	30	Wyoming town, Kent County

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
The State	**3 145**	**1 605**	**1 645**	**890**	**594 425**	**157 152**	**6 069**	**18 944**	**671**	**20 391**
Kent County	690	433	378	221	95 159	27 678	1 637	2 783	177	2 346
Central Kent CCD	100	77	67	26	14 994	2 826	200	354	20	314
Magnolia town	-	-	3	-	196	23	1	4	-	5
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	21	9	19	6	1 700	395	29	71	6	72
Riverview CDP	3	9	2	-	1 419	122	13	30	1	21
Viola town	-	-	-	-	146	7	-	3	-	-
Woodside town	-	1	2	-	180	1	1	4	-	1
Woodside East CDP	25	7	2	8	1 491	660	34	29	3	31
Dover CCD	427	220	253	134	45 260	18 735	996	2 068	112	1 302
Camden town	5	13	11	3	1 641	397	35	48	4	22
Cheswold town	4	2	1	3	235	45	22	2	-	24
Dover city	202	75	100	84	18 214	12 467	379	1 211	62	767
Dover Base Housing CDP	53	10	40	5	2 605	660	52	120	10	144
Hartly town	-	2	-	-	74	3	3	-	-	2
Highland Acres CDP	15	10	21	9	2 859	424	37	114	1	28
Kent Acres CDP	15	9	11	2	1 244	349	14	39	-	41
Leipsic town (part)	2	2	3	-	192	2	6	5	-	1
Little Creek town	1	-	-	-	180	14	1	-	-	2
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	-	1	-	-	222	29	1	13	-	7
Rodney Village CDP	19	3	15	6	834	680	27	97	7	54
Wyoming town	9	4	5	3	929	169	11	55	4	7
Felton CCD	12	16	10	2	4 800	595	53	44	12	79
Felton town	6	1	4	1	664	98	10	17	3	13
Harrington CCD	59	37	11	11	8 728	1 528	74	68	6	113
Farmington town	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
Harrington city	20	7	5	9	2 424	723	25	23	3	31
Houston town	2	1	-	-	389	40	4	-	-	4
Kenton CCD	6	24	11	4	4 881	362	84	29	2	44
Kenton town	-	1	-	-	226	8	1	-	-	4
Milford North CCD	35	27	18	21	6 581	1 864	99	100	14	335
Bowers town	-	-	-	6	279	22	6	3	-	1
Frederica town	4	3	3	2	467	180	6	5	2	2
Milford city (part)	13	8	10	5	1 440	1 272	33	50	11	254
Smyrna CCD	51	32	8	23	9 915	1 768	131	120	11	159
Clayton town (part)	-	4	-	1	1 157	106	12	1	3	6
Leipsic town (part)	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Smyrna town (part)	38	13	3	19	4 216	1 361	70	36	5	124
New Castle County	1 917	840	1 077	557	371 858	105 052	2 914	14 685	367	14 105
Brandywine CCD	211	133	198	52	65 958	9 866	330	2 610	34	820
Arden village	-	1	7	-	460	4	3	15	1	-
Ardencroft village	-	-	2	-	218	33	-	18	-	1
Ardentown village	-	-	2	-	284	3	-	15	-	1
Bellefonte town	1	2	2	-	1 204	31	2	10	-	8
Claymont CDP	55	28	13	6	6 705	2 254	72	159	4	240
Edgemoor CDP	32	16	12	13	3 814	2 071	47	85	3	87
Central Pencader CCD	165	35	86	41	25 595	5 378	192	1 002	21	482
Bear CDP (part)	37	4	17	6	2 761	949	31	116	3	123
Glasgow CDP	55	8	35	17	10 150	2 269	56	349	7	188
Newark city (part)	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Newark CCD	301	98	268	42	56 791	6 520	368	2 911	71	1 807
Brookside CDP	113	38	80	11	11 755	2 392	110	488	22	419
Newark city (part)	82	42	128	10	25 305	1 854	131	1 329	26	381
Pike Creek CDP (part)	21	6	22	-	5 207	288	31	408	3	44
Lower Christiana CCD	146	87	34	19	30 269	4 109	301	433	28	1 846
Elsmere town	23	24	11	4	4 876	587	46	69	-	334
Newport town	26	4	-	-	901	148	24	25	-	95
Wilmington city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown-Odessa CCD	66	49	33	25	25 581	3 699	126	225	10	347
Clayton town (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown town	29	7	8	8	4 656	1 358	26	62	5	149
Odessa town	-	1	-	-	270	15	1	-	1	-
Smyrna town (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend town	-	-	-	-	291	40	3	3	-	9
New Castle CCD	462	195	120	115	53 079	25 501	551	1 787	59	2 740
Bear CDP (part)	119	32	20	19	9 302	4 034	80	308	10	293
New Castle city	14	6	3	5	3 803	1 002	24	22	-	53
Wilmington Manor CDP	40	29	10	4	6 683	980	50	90	7	620
Piedmont CCD	18	28	94	4	26 779	831	72	1 756	9	187
Greenville CDP	-	-	6	1	2 151	48	4	120	1	26
Hockessin CDP (part)	5	12	36	2	10 446	337	27	813	1	82
North Star CDP	5	15	31	1	7 480	216	26	587	4	37
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood CCD	99	74	110	13	38 067	2 078	166	1 702	38	833
Hockessin CDP (part)	-	1	12	-	1 105	30	1	163	-	10
Pike Creek CDP (part)	20	18	30	3	12 427	584	41	777	22	166
Red Lion CCD	22	17	4	4	4 652	823	56	58	3	85
Delaware City city	6	2	2	-	1 283	157	8	5	-	13
Upper Christiana CCD	104	52	96	26	18 465	4 271	176	1 610	20	581
Wilmington CCD	323	72	34	216	26 622	41 976	576	591	74	4 377
Wilmington city (part)	323	72	34	216	26 622	41 976	576	591	74	4 377
Sussex County	538	332	190	112	127 408	24 422	1 518	1 476	127	3 940
Bridgeville-Greenwood CCD	33	25	9	3	7 239	1 926	64	81	2	333
Bridgeville town	4	1	2	-	837	461	5	12	-	160
Greenwood town	1	1	1	-	632	195	1	10	2	7
Georgetown CCD	39	33	5	9	8 073	2 563	191	41	19	1 147
Georgetown town	24	14	3	3	2 675	1 040	121	16	3	908
Laurel-Delmar CCD	82	33	38	9	17 149	2 946	104	226	19	254
Bethel town	-	-	-	-	177	5	-	2	-	-
Delmar town	11	1	2	1	1 079	305	8	20	-	23
Laurel town	31	2	7	4	2 090	1 518	24	46	5	84
Lewes CCD	50	54	27	11	19 732	1 396	171	228	8	176
Dewey Beach town	-	2	-	-	280	1	3	11	-	10
Henlopen Acres town	-	-	-	-	134	4	-	-	1	-

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
Sussex County—Con.										
Lewes CCD—Con.										
Lewes city	2	10	3	1	2 583	294	16	33	1	31
Rehoboth Beach city	1	1	1	-	1 471	5	3	11	-	9
Milford South CCD	42	37	28	21	12 945	3 126	148	126	11	421
Ellendale town	4	-	-	-	185	128	2	1	-	15
Milford city (part)	12	8	13	7	3 246	416	39	46	3	138
Slaughter Beach town	-	1	-	-	198	-	1	-	-	-
Millsboro CCD	83	58	6	34	16 096	2 775	494	163	10	316
Long Neck CDP	2	1	-	5	1 606	16	12	1	-	6
Millsboro town	8	5	1	3	1 759	475	34	83	-	43
Milton CCD	41	13	13	10	8 676	1 574	82	77	7	332
Milton town	12	1	2	3	1 133	425	10	10	3	108
Seaford CCD	114	38	45	9	16 023	5 924	125	319	30	496
Blades town	11	8	2	-	688	225	13	12	1	44
Seaford city	44	8	25	1	4 381	2 102	37	143	13	172
Selbyville-Frankford CCD	54	41	19	6	21 475	2 192	139	215	21	465
Bethany Beach town	1	5	-	2	891	10	8	2	-	1
Dagsboro town	3	1	-	-	484	36	1	1	1	2
Fenwick Island town	-	-	-	-	342	-	-	-	-	2
Frankford town	3	1	-	-	335	265	37	6	-	111
Millville town	1	2	-	-	254	1	2	-	-	5
Ocean View town	1	4	-	-	986	14	6	7	-	1
Selbyville town	1	2	-	-	1 206	259	2	19	9	166
South Bethany town	1	1	-	-	491	1	1	1	1	-

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

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

State County Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
The State	**3 145**	**1 605**	**1 645**	**890**	**594 425**	**157 152**	**6 069**	**18 944**	**671**	**20 391**
COUNTY										
Kent County	690	433	378	221	95 159	27 678	1 637	2 783	177	2 346
New Castle County	1 917	840	1 077	557	371 858	105 052	2 914	14 685	367	14 105
Sussex County	538	332	190	112	127 408	24 422	1 518	1 476	127	3 940
PLACE										
Arden village, New Castle County	-	1	7	-	460	4	3	15	1	-
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	-	-	2	-	218	33	-	18	-	1
Ardentown village, New Castle County	-	-	2	-	284	3	-	15	-	1
Bear CDP, New Castle County	156	36	37	25	12 063	4 983	111	424	13	416
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	1	2	2	-	1 204	31	2	10	-	8
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	1	5	-	2	891	10	8	2	-	1
Bethel town, Sussex County	-	-	-	-	177	5	-	2	-	-
Blades town, Sussex County	11	8	2	-	688	225	13	12	1	44
Bowers town, Kent County	-	-	-	6	279	22	6	3	-	1
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	4	1	2	-	837	461	5	12	-	160
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	113	38	80	11	11 755	2 392	110	488	22	419
Camden town, Kent County	5	13	11	3	1 641	397	35	48	4	22
Cheswold town, Kent County	4	2	1	3	235	45	22	2	-	24
Claymont CDP, New Castle County	55	28	13	6	6 705	2 254	72	159	4	240
Clayton town	-	4	-	1	1 157	106	12	1	3	6
Kent County (part)	-	4	-	1	1 157	106	12	1	3	6
New Castle County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dagsboro town, Sussex County	3	1	-	-	484	36	1	1	1	2
Delaware City city, New Castle County	6	2	2	-	1 283	157	8	5	-	13
Delmar town, Sussex County	11	1	2	1	1 079	305	8	20	-	23
Dewey Beach town, Sussex County	-	2	-	-	280	1	3	11	-	10
Dover city, Kent County	202	75	100	84	18 214	12 467	379	1 211	62	767
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County	53	10	40	5	2 605	660	52	120	10	144
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	32	16	12	13	3 814	2 071	47	85	3	87
Ellendale town, Sussex County	4	-	-	-	185	128	2	1	-	15
Elsmere town, New Castle County	23	24	11	4	4 876	587	46	69	-	334
Farmington town, Kent County	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
Felton town, Kent County	6	1	4	1	664	98	10	17	3	13
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	-	-	-	-	342	-	-	-	-	2
Frankford town, Sussex County	3	1	-	-	335	265	37	6	-	111
Frederica town, Kent County	4	3	3	2	467	180	6	5	2	2
Georgetown town, Sussex County	24	14	3	3	2 675	1 040	121	16	3	908
Glasgow CDP, New Castle County	55	8	35	17	10 150	2 269	56	349	7	188
Greenville CDP, New Castle County	-	-	6	1	2 151	48	4	120	1	26
Greenwood town, Sussex County	1	1	1	-	632	195	1	10	2	7
Harrington city, Kent County	20	7	5	9	2 424	723	25	23	3	31
Hartly town, Kent County	-	2	-	-	74	3	3	-	-	2
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	-	-	-	-	134	4	-	-	1	-
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	15	10	21	9	2 859	424	37	114	1	28
Hockessin CDP, New Castle County	5	13	48	2	11 551	367	28	976	1	92
Houston town, Kent County	2	1	-	-	389	40	4	-	-	4
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	15	9	11	2	1 244	349	14	39	-	41
Kenton town, Kent County	-	1	-	-	226	8	1	-	-	4
Laurel town, Sussex County	31	2	7	4	2 090	1 518	24	46	5	84
Leipsic town, Kent County	2	2	3	-	196	2	6	5	-	1
Lewes city, Sussex County	2	10	3	1	2 583	294	16	33	1	31
Little Creek town, Kent County	1	-	-	-	180	14	1	-	-	2
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	2	1	-	5	1 606	16	12	1	-	6
Magnolia town, Kent County	-	-	3	-	196	23	1	4	-	5
Middletown town, New Castle County	29	7	8	8	4 656	1 358	26	62	5	149
Milford city	25	16	23	12	4 686	1 688	72	96	14	392
Kent County (part)	13	8	10	5	1 440	1 272	33	50	11	254
Sussex County (part)	12	8	13	7	3 246	416	39	46	3	138
Millsboro town, Sussex County	8	5	1	3	1 759	475	34	83	-	43
Millville town, Sussex County	1	2	-	-	254	1	2	-	-	5
Milton town, Sussex County	12	1	2	3	1 133	425	10	10	3	108
Newark city, New Castle County	82	42	128	10	25 317	1 854	131	1 329	26	381
New Castle city, New Castle County	14	6	3	5	3 803	1 002	24	22	-	53
Newport town, New Castle County	26	4	-	-	901	148	24	25	-	95
North Star CDP, New Castle County	5	15	31	1	7 480	216	26	587	4	37
Ocean View town, Sussex County	1	4	-	-	986	14	6	7	-	1
Odessa town, New Castle County	-	1	-	-	270	15	1	-	1	-
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	41	24	52	3	17 634	872	72	1 185	25	210
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	1	1	1	-	1 471	5	3	11	-	9
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	21	10	19	6	1 922	424	30	84	6	79
Riverview CDP, Kent County	3	9	2	-	1 419	122	13	30	1	21
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	19	3	15	6	834	680	27	97	7	54
Seaford city, Sussex County	44	8	25	1	4 381	2 102	37	143	13	172
Selbyville town, Sussex County	1	2	-	-	1 206	259	2	19	9	166
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	-	1	-	-	198	-	1	-	-	-
Smyrna town	38	13	3	19	4 216	1 361	70	36	5	124
Kent County (part)	38	13	3	19	4 216	1 361	70	36	5	124
New Castle County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Bethany town, Sussex County	1	1	-	-	491	1	1	1	1	-
Townsend town, New Castle County	-	-	-	-	291	40	3	3	-	9
Viola town, Kent County	-	-	-	-	146	7	-	3	-	-

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

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

State County Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
PLACE—Con.										
Wilmington city, New Castle County	323	72	34	216	26 622	41 976	576	591	74	4 377
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	40	29	10	4	6 683	980	50	90	7	620
Woodside town, Kent County	-	1	2	-	180	1	1	4	-	1
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	25	7	2	8	1 491	660	34	29	3	31
Wyoming town, Kent County	9	4	5	3	929	169	11	55	4	7

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Total households	Family households: Total: Number	Family households: Total: Percent with own children under 18 years	Family households: Married-couple family: Number	Family households: Married-couple family: Percent with own children under 18 years	Family households: Female householder, no husband present: Number	Family households: Female householder, no husband present: Percent with own children under 18 years	Nonfamily households: Total	Nonfamily households: Householder living alone: Total	Nonfamily households: Householder living alone: 65 years and over	Average size: Households	Average size: Families
The State	**298 736**	**204 590**	**46.5**	**153 136**	**42.8**	**38 986**	**58.9**	**94 146**	**74 639**	**27 071**	**2.54**	**3.04**
Kent County	47 224	33 615	49.9	24 994	45.1	6 530	64.4	13 609	10 841	3 962	2.61	3.06
Central Kent CCD	6 522	5 027	53.0	3 849	48.9	853	66.5	1 495	1 161	390	2.80	3.15
Magnolia town	86	58	56.9	42	52.4	12	66.7	28	19	5	2.63	3.10
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	727	594	61.6	470	57.7	98	74.5	133	100	32	3.01	3.32
Riverview CDP	560	456	50.9	388	47.9	47	57.4	104	77	19	2.83	3.09
Viola town	62	49	38.8	39	35.9	7	42.9	13	12	5	2.52	2.78
Woodside town	70	52	42.3	43	44.2	8	37.5	18	14	9	2.63	2.94
Woodside East CDP	752	558	62.2	352	56.5	155	73.5	194	142	27	2.89	3.28
Dover CCD	24 835	17 067	50.2	12 451	45.2	3 571	64.4	7 768	6 180	2 062	2.55	3.06
Camden town	835	574	51.0	419	45.1	128	65.6	261	201	70	2.51	3.02
Cheswold town	116	81	53.1	49	40.8	22	68.2	35	26	9	2.70	2.95
Dover city	12 340	7 500	49.4	4 983	41.4	2 061	67.1	4 840	3 872	1 304	2.35	2.98
Dover Base Housing CDP	1 032	1 018	77.1	931	75.2	56	98.2	14	12	2	3.29	3.30
Hartly town	25	21	71.4	13	61.5	6	83.3	4	1	-	3.12	3.29
Highland Acres CDP	1 254	1 006	40.1	859	36.8	106	58.5	248	208	98	2.69	3.01
Kent Acres CDP	649	461	46.6	324	39.2	104	62.5	188	154	55	2.52	2.96
Leipsic town (part)	78	47	51.1	33	42.4	8	62.5	31	21	6	2.55	3.21
Little Creek town	67	50	54.0	31	48.4	10	50.0	17	14	9	2.91	3.32
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	102	76	53.9	64	48.4	9	77.8	26	20	6	2.64	3.03
Rodney Village CDP	596	413	46.2	257	38.5	117	59.0	183	129	44	2.62	3.06
Wyoming town	448	316	46.5	235	44.7	57	50.9	132	108	33	2.55	2.99
Felton CCD	2 059	1 561	49.6	1 216	45.9	240	60.8	498	374	140	2.66	3.01
Felton town	297	217	57.6	144	56.9	55	60.0	80	62	28	2.63	3.04
Harrington CCD	3 876	2 880	48.1	2 209	43.3	499	65.1	996	807	365	2.67	3.08
Farmington town	31	21	33.3	15	33.3	2	50.0	10	8	5	2.42	2.76
Harrington city	1 223	825	55.0	537	45.8	229	74.2	398	336	159	2.60	3.13
Houston town	151	116	51.7	97	49.5	13	69.2	35	34	16	2.85	3.24
Kenton CCD	1 850	1 465	47.7	1 200	45.7	180	54.4	385	294	104	2.88	3.21
Kenton town	83	64	46.9	49	44.9	8	50.0	19	12	4	2.86	3.11
Milford North CCD	3 570	2 409	46.5	1 736	39.4	524	65.8	1 161	976	490	2.44	2.95
Bowers town	138	81	37.0	62	32.3	16	50.0	57	40	18	2.21	2.74
Frederica town	246	168	48.2	108	42.6	43	58.1	78	64	33	2.63	3.17
Milford city (part)	1 246	724	54.4	398	42.2	273	70.7	522	470	250	2.31	3.03
Smyrna CCD	4 512	3 206	49.2	2 333	43.8	663	64.3	1 306	1 049	411	2.57	3.00
Clayton town (part)	499	347	46.1	249	45.0	76	44.7	152	128	57	2.55	3.05
Leipsic town (part)	1	1	100.0	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	4.00	3.00
Smyrna town (part)	2 114	1 462	53.0	970	44.9	390	69.5	652	526	220	2.56	3.02
New Castle County	188 935	127 106	48.3	93 789	45.6	25 356	57.5	61 829	48 563	16 138	2.56	3.09
Brandywine CCD	32 292	21 947	42.9	17 420	40.0	3 484	55.1	10 345	8 701	3 516	2.40	2.93
Arden village	229	123	39.8	89	41.6	26	30.8	106	88	23	2.07	2.80
Ardencroft village	112	74	35.1	63	33.3	9	44.4	38	32	9	2.38	2.91
Ardentown village	136	83	33.7	66	33.3	13	23.1	53	42	11	2.08	2.57
Bellefonte town	537	326	46.9	244	45.9	54	53.7	211	173	65	2.33	3.00
Claymont CDP	3 792	2 401	51.3	1 539	44.8	652	64.7	1 391	1 159	362	2.42	3.01
Edgemoor CDP	2 507	1 566	52.4	955	43.5	490	70.6	941	798	231	2.38	3.02
Central Pencader CCD	11 316	8 680	58.8	6 997	57.5	1 241	65.3	2 636	1 879	265	2.83	3.21
Bear CDP (part)	1 527	1 019	62.1	642	58.1	298	69.1	508	387	47	2.53	3.04
Glasgow CDP	4 517	3 479	57.8	2 842	56.6	485	65.4	1 038	723	92	2.84	3.22
Newark city (part)	6	4	25.0	1	-	3	33.3	2	2	-	2.00	2.50
Greater Newark CCD	23 151	14 437	47.3	11 322	45.0	2 273	58.2	8 714	5 530	1 652	2.57	3.05
Brookside CDP	5 465	3 858	50.9	2 726	47.2	843	60.9	1 607	1 209	373	2.68	3.15
Newark city (part)	8 983	4 493	41.4	3 639	39.8	640	51.3	4 490	2 443	833	2.43	2.91
Pike Creek CDP (part)	2 459	1 537	48.3	1 280	46.6	185	57.3	922	667	83	2.39	3.00
Lower Christiana CCD	14 496	9 630	44.6	6 671	41.1	2 140	52.7	4 866	4 001	1 715	2.48	3.02
Elsmere town	2 299	1 488	48.3	976	43.0	378	57.1	811	656	265	2.52	3.09
Newport town	456	290	55.5	165	45.5	80	68.8	166	117	39	2.46	2.89
Wilmington city (part)	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown-Odessa CCD	9 549	7 825	53.5	6 630	52.4	829	58.7	1 724	1 324	457	2.93	3.23
Clayton town (part)	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown town	2 298	1 632	58.1	1 115	52.7	417	71.0	666	527	195	2.68	3.14
Odessa town	119	84	39.3	65	35.4	15	40.0	35	27	13	2.40	2.80
Smyrna town (part)	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend town	132	95	50.5	78	50.0	13	46.2	37	27	10	2.62	3.06
New Castle CCD	30 309	21 028	51.2	14 217	47.9	5 085	59.4	9 281	7 218	1 942	2.67	3.16
Bear CDP (part)	4 500	3 526	61.8	2 458	59.3	800	67.5	974	709	105	3.05	3.38
New Castle city	2 012	1 340	39.3	948	36.6	299	46.8	672	558	198	2.42	2.93
Wilmington Manor CDP	3 040	2 173	43.8	1 591	42.1	402	51.5	867	683	308	2.72	3.14
Piedmont CCD	10 654	8 564	45.5	7 918	45.3	457	49.2	2 090	1 810	982	2.72	3.07
Greenville CDP	1 190	680	31.2	616	28.9	47	57.4	510	457	209	1.96	2.57
Hockessin CDP (part)	4 105	3 402	45.6	3 132	45.7	191	46.1	703	600	394	2.79	3.10
North Star CDP	2 629	2 407	54.5	2 295	54.5	76	52.6	222	178	51	3.15	3.30
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood CCD	17 173	11 401	44.8	9 076	43.4	1 737	51.0	5 772	4 751	1 474	2.43	2.99
Hockessin CDP (part)	359	331	71.6	319	71.8	9	55.6	28	21	5	3.33	3.48
Pike Creek CDP (part)	5 742	3 628	47.6	3 003	46.4	486	55.1	2 114	1 714	402	2.35	2.97
Red Lion CCD	1 906	1 484	51.1	1 172	49.7	213	52.6	422	317	90	2.82	3.15
Delaware City city	567	396	45.2	261	41.8	91	41.8	171	144	50	2.55	3.03
Upper Christiana CCD	9 472	6 229	52.9	4 745	50.7	1 083	62.3	3 243	2 417	322	2.56	3.13
Wilmington CCD	28 617	15 881	48.9	7 621	40.8	6 814	58.8	12 736	10 615	3 723	2.39	3.19
Wilmington city (part)	28 617	15 881	48.9	7 621	40.8	6 814	58.8	12 736	10 615	3 723	2.39	3.19
Sussex County	62 577	43 869	38.7	34 353	33.5	7 100	58.9	18 708	15 235	6 971	2.45	2.88
Bridgeville-Greenwood CCD	3 468	2 560	49.7	1 907	44.4	466	64.8	908	729	308	2.71	3.11
Bridgeville town	570	382	50.5	232	40.9	119	68.9	188	156	69	2.52	3.02
Greenwood town	335	211	60.7	138	52.9	48	81.3	124	107	49	2.50	3.15
Georgetown CCD	3 514	2 546	47.6	1 868	43.1	465	64.7	968	764	358	2.86	3.14
Georgetown town	1 489	957	49.9	610	44.4	245	67.3	532	419	209	2.97	3.29
Laurel-Delmar CCD	7 772	5 720	45.8	4 415	41.5	1 008	61.8	2 052	1 658	764	2.61	3.02
Bethel town	78	56	32.1	47	31.9	7	42.9	22	19	10	2.36	2.82
Delmar town	542	344	52.9	232	43.5	97	75.3	198	179	110	2.41	3.04
Laurel town	1 389	957	55.1	547	45.3	362	69.9	432	367	167	2.64	3.19
Lewes CCD	10 128	6 197	28.5	5 133	23.5	823	53.9	3 931	3 168	1 385	2.09	2.60
Dewey Beach town	161	83	18.1	71	18.3	9	22.2	78	65	21	1.87	2.45

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: Total: Number	Family households: Total: Percent with own children under 18 years	Family households: Married-couple family: Number	Family households: Married-couple family: Percent with own children under 18 years	Family households: Female householder, no husband present: Number	Family households: Female householder, no husband present: Percent with own children under 18 years	Nonfamily households: Total	Nonfamily households: Householder living alone: Total	Nonfamily households: Householder living alone: 65 years and over	Average size: Households	Average size: Families
Sussex County—Con.												
Lewes CCD—Con.												
Henlopen Acres town	69	42	19.0	40	15.0	1	100.0	27	25	18	2.01	2.62
Lewes city	1 338	798	25.3	659	19.1	112	54.5	540	469	193	1.99	2.53
Rehoboth Beach city	847	344	15.4	295	12.5	33	27.3	503	399	198	1.71	2.35
Milford South CCD	6 170	4 545	44.3	3 486	41.0	770	55.8	1 625	1 315	567	2.64	3.05
Ellendale town	113	82	42.7	59	33.9	18	61.1	31	26	15	2.83	3.33
Milford city (part)	1 419	975	48.6	736	44.8	176	61.4	444	361	164	2.55	3.03
Slaughter Beach town	108	64	6.3	60	5.0	4	25.0	44	33	15	1.83	2.23
Millsboro CCD	8 222	5 742	33.0	4 590	27.2	858	56.9	2 480	2 040	1 004	2.33	2.74
Long Neck CDP	817	546	15.8	479	11.5	46	37.0	271	238	158	1.99	2.38
Millsboro town	1 045	620	39.8	451	29.7	138	68.8	425	386	208	2.13	2.77
Milton CCD	4 312	3 024	40.4	2 396	36.3	458	55.0	1 288	1 008	478	2.45	2.89
Milton town	700	438	50.2	261	41.8	141	65.2	262	219	122	2.33	2.90
Seaford CCD	8 464	6 083	47.4	4 303	41.0	1 389	65.2	2 381	1 982	844	2.59	3.03
Blades town	353	236	54.2	147	51.7	69	53.6	117	84	23	2.70	3.23
Seaford city	2 629	1 664	49.7	993	35.8	585	71.8	965	845	405	2.36	2.95
Selbyville-Frankford CCD	10 527	7 452	28.3	6 255	24.3	863	50.4	3 075	2 571	1 263	2.30	2.70
Bethany Beach town	473	282	17.0	251	15.1	23	30.4	191	169	84	1.91	2.40
Dagsboro town	226	141	46.1	112	42.9	17	64.7	85	70	39	2.30	2.89
Fenwick Island town	178	127	7.9	120	8.3	5	-	51	47	28	1.92	2.25
Frankford town	227	172	49.4	118	46.6	38	52.6	55	43	25	3.15	3.62
Millville town	111	71	36.6	65	36.9	5	40.0	40	35	17	2.33	2.96
Ocean View town	458	321	27.7	284	24.6	30	56.7	137	118	62	2.20	2.61
Selbyville town	615	439	39.6	319	37.3	86	45.3	176	151	85	2.67	3.05
South Bethany town	253	170	14.1	154	11.7	8	12.5	83	75	33	1.94	2.32

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

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

State County Place	Total households	Family households: Total: Number	Family households: Total: Percent with own children under 18 years	Family households: Married-couple family: Number	Family households: Married-couple family: Percent with own children under 18 years	Family households: Female householder, no husband present: Number	Family households: Female householder, no husband present: Percent with own children under 18 years	Nonfamily households: Total	Nonfamily households: Householder living alone: Total	Nonfamily households: Householder living alone: 65 years and over	Average size: Households	Average size: Families
The State	**298 736**	**204 590**	**46.5**	**153 136**	**42.8**	**38 986**	**58.9**	**94 146**	**74 639**	**27 071**	**2.54**	**3.04**
COUNTY												
Kent County	47 224	33 615	49.9	24 994	45.1	6 530	64.4	13 609	10 841	3 962	2.61	3.06
New Castle County	188 935	127 106	48.3	93 789	45.6	25 356	57.5	61 829	48 563	16 138	2.56	3.09
Sussex County	62 577	43 869	38.7	34 353	33.5	7 100	58.9	18 708	15 235	6 971	2.45	2.88
PLACE												
Arden village, New Castle County	229	123	39.8	89	41.6	26	30.8	106	88	23	2.07	2.80
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	112	74	35.1	63	33.3	9	44.4	38	32	9	2.38	2.91
Ardentown village, New Castle County	136	83	33.7	66	33.3	13	23.1	53	42	11	2.08	2.57
Bear CDP, New Castle County	6 027	4 545	61.8	3 100	59.1	1 098	67.9	1 482	1 096	152	2.92	3.30
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	537	326	46.9	244	45.9	54	53.7	211	173	65	2.33	3.00
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	473	282	17.0	251	15.1	23	30.4	191	169	84	1.91	2.40
Bethel town, Sussex County	78	56	32.1	47	31.9	7	42.9	22	19	10	2.36	2.82
Blades town, Sussex County	353	236	54.2	147	51.7	69	53.6	117	84	23	2.70	3.23
Bowers town, Kent County	138	81	37.0	62	32.3	16	50.0	57	40	18	2.21	2.74
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	570	382	50.5	232	40.9	119	68.9	188	156	69	2.52	3.02
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	5 465	3 858	50.9	2 726	47.2	843	60.9	1 607	1 209	373	2.68	3.15
Camden town, Kent County	835	574	51.0	419	45.1	128	65.6	261	201	70	2.51	3.02
Cheswold town, Kent County	116	81	53.1	49	40.8	22	68.2	35	26	9	2.70	2.95
Claymont CDP, New Castle County	3 792	2 401	51.3	1 539	44.8	652	64.7	1 391	1 159	362	2.42	3.01
Clayton town	499	347	46.1	249	45.0	76	44.7	152	128	57	2.55	3.05
Kent County (part)	499	347	46.1	249	45.0	76	44.7	152	128	57	2.55	3.05
New Castle County (part)	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Dagsboro town, Sussex County	226	141	46.1	112	42.9	17	64.7	85	70	39	2.30	2.89
Delaware City city, New Castle County	567	396	45.2	261	41.8	91	41.8	171	144	50	2.55	3.03
Delmar town, Sussex County	542	344	52.9	232	43.5	97	75.3	198	179	110	2.41	3.04
Dewey Beach town, Sussex County	161	83	18.1	71	18.3	9	22.2	78	65	21	1.87	2.45
Dover city, Kent County	12 340	7 500	49.4	4 983	41.4	2 061	67.1	4 840	3 872	1 304	2.35	2.98
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County	1 032	1 018	77.1	931	75.2	56	98.2	14	12	2	3.29	3.30
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	2 507	1 566	52.4	955	43.5	490	70.6	941	798	231	2.38	3.02
Ellendale town, Sussex County	113	82	42.7	59	33.9	18	61.1	31	26	15	2.83	3.33
Elsmere town, New Castle County	2 299	1 488	48.3	976	43.0	378	57.1	811	656	265	2.52	3.09
Farmington town, Kent County	31	21	33.3	15	33.3	2	50.0	10	8	5	2.42	2.76
Felton town, Kent County	297	217	57.6	144	56.9	55	60.0	80	62	28	2.63	3.04
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	178	127	7.9	120	8.3	5	-	51	47	28	1.92	2.25
Frankford town, Sussex County	227	172	49.4	118	46.6	38	52.6	55	43	25	3.15	3.62
Frederica town, Kent County	246	168	48.2	108	42.6	43	58.1	78	64	33	2.63	3.17
Georgetown town, Sussex County	1 489	957	49.9	610	44.4	245	67.3	532	419	209	2.97	3.29
Glasgow CDP, New Castle County	4 517	3 479	57.8	2 842	56.6	485	65.4	1 038	723	92	2.84	3.22
Greenville CDP, New Castle County	1 190	680	31.2	616	28.9	47	57.4	510	457	209	1.96	2.57
Greenwood town, Sussex County	335	211	60.7	138	52.9	48	81.3	124	107	49	2.50	3.15
Harrington city, Kent County	1 223	825	55.0	537	45.8	229	74.2	398	336	159	2.60	3.13
Hartly town, Kent County	25	21	71.4	13	61.5	6	83.3	4	1	-	3.12	3.29
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	69	42	19.0	40	15.0	1	100.0	27	25	18	2.01	2.62
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	1 254	1 006	40.1	859	36.8	106	58.5	248	208	98	2.69	3.01
Hockessin CDP, New Castle County	4 464	3 733	48.0	3 451	48.1	200	46.5	731	621	399	2.83	3.13
Houston town, Kent County	151	116	51.7	97	49.5	13	69.2	35	34	16	2.85	3.24
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	649	461	46.6	324	39.2	104	62.5	188	154	55	2.52	2.96
Kenton town, Kent County	83	64	46.9	49	44.9	8	50.0	19	12	4	2.86	3.11
Laurel town, Sussex County	1 389	957	55.1	547	45.3	362	69.9	432	367	167	2.64	3.19
Leipsic town, Kent County	79	48	52.1	33	42.4	8	62.5	31	21	6	2.57	3.21
Lewes city, Sussex County	1 338	798	25.3	659	19.1	112	54.5	540	469	193	1.99	2.53
Little Creek town, Kent County	67	50	54.0	31	48.4	10	50.0	17	14	9	2.91	3.32
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	817	546	15.8	479	11.5	46	37.0	271	238	158	1.99	2.38
Magnolia town, Kent County	86	58	56.9	42	52.4	12	66.7	28	19	5	2.63	3.10
Middletown town, New Castle County	2 298	1 632	58.1	1 115	52.7	417	71.0	666	527	195	2.68	3.14
Milford city	2 665	1 699	51.1	1 134	43.9	449	67.0	966	831	414	2.44	3.03
Kent County (part)	1 246	724	54.4	398	42.2	273	70.7	522	470	250	2.31	3.03
Sussex County (part)	1 419	975	48.6	736	44.8	176	61.4	444	361	164	2.55	3.03
Millsboro town, Sussex County	1 045	620	39.8	451	29.7	138	68.8	425	386	208	2.13	2.77
Millville town, Sussex County	111	71	36.6	65	36.9	5	40.0	40	35	17	2.33	2.96
Milton town, Sussex County	700	438	50.2	261	41.8	141	65.2	262	219	122	2.33	2.90
Newark city, New Castle County	8 989	4 497	41.4	3 640	39.8	643	51.2	4 492	2 445	833	2.43	2.91
New Castle city, New Castle County	2 012	1 340	39.3	948	36.6	299	46.8	672	558	198	2.42	2.93
Newport town, New Castle County	456	290	55.5	165	45.5	80	68.8	166	117	39	2.46	2.89
North Star CDP, New Castle County	2 629	2 407	54.5	2 295	54.5	76	52.6	222	178	51	3.15	3.30
Ocean View town, Sussex County	458	321	27.7	284	24.6	30	56.7	137	118	62	2.20	2.61
Odessa town, New Castle County	119	84	39.3	65	35.4	15	40.0	35	27	13	2.40	2.80
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	8 201	5 165	47.8	4 283	46.4	671	55.7	3 036	2 381	485	2.36	2.98
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	847	344	15.4	295	12.5	33	27.3	503	399	198	1.71	2.35
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	829	670	60.7	534	56.6	107	74.8	159	120	38	2.97	3.29
Riverview CDP, Kent County	560	456	50.9	388	47.9	47	57.4	104	77	19	2.83	3.09
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	596	413	46.2	257	38.5	117	59.0	183	129	44	2.62	3.06
Seaford city, Sussex County	2 629	1 664	49.7	993	35.8	585	71.8	965	845	405	2.36	2.95
Selbyville town, Sussex County	615	439	39.6	319	37.3	86	45.3	176	151	85	2.67	3.05
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	108	64	6.3	60	5.0	4	25.0	44	33	15	1.83	2.23
Smyrna town	2 114	1 462	53.0	970	44.9	390	69.5	652	526	220	2.56	3.02
Kent County (part)	2 114	1 462	53.0	970	44.9	390	69.5	652	526	220	2.56	3.02
New Castle County (part)	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

State County Place	Total households	Family households						Nonfamily households			Average size	
		Total		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present			Householder living alone			
		Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Total	65 years and over	House-holds	Families
PLACE—Con.												
South Bethany town, Sussex County	253	170	14.1	154	11.7	8	12.5	83	75	33	1.94	2.32
Townsend town, New Castle County	132	95	50.5	78	50.0	13	46.2	37	27	10	2.62	3.06
Viola town, Kent County	62	49	38.8	39	35.9	7	42.9	13	12	5	2.52	2.78
Wilmington city, New Castle County	28 617	15 881	48.9	7 621	40.8	6 814	58.8	12 736	10 615	3 723	2.39	3.19
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	3 040	2 173	43.8	1 591	42.1	402	51.5	867	683	308	2.72	3.14
Woodside town, Kent County	70	52	42.3	43	44.2	8	37.5	18	14	9	2.63	2.94
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	752	558	62.2	352	56.5	155	73.5	194	142	27	2.89	3.28
Wyoming town, Kent County	448	316	46.5	235	44.7	57	50.9	132	108	33	2.55	2.99

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Household population							Group quarters population		
			Relationship to householder							
	Total	House-holder	Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives	Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institution-alized population	Non-institution-alized population
The State	**759 017**	**298 736**	**153 136**	**223 811**	**39 919**	**43 415**	**189 619**	**24 583**	**11 510**	**13 073**
Kent County	123 067	47 224	24 994	38 508	5 892	6 449	33 556	3 630	1 296	2 334
Central Kent CCD	18 267	6 522	3 849	6 137	827	932	5 387	-	-	-
Magnolia town	226	86	42	73	7	18	65	-	-	-
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	2 189	727	470	833	74	85	772	-	-	-
Riverview CDP	1 583	560	388	511	53	71	435	-	-	-
Viola town	156	62	39	39	9	7	30	-	-	-
Woodside town	184	70	43	51	7	13	38	-	-	-
Woodside East CDP	2 174	752	352	797	122	151	730	-	-	-
Dover CCD	63 326	24 835	12 451	19 573	3 072	3 395	17 090	3 229	913	2 316
Camden town	2 100	835	419	664	77	105	558	-	-	-
Cheswold town	313	116	49	92	17	39	87	-	-	-
Dover city	29 017	12 340	4 983	8 313	1 517	1 864	7 332	3 118	842	2 276
Dover Base Housing CDP	3 394	1 032	931	1 378	30	23	1 350	-	-	-
Hartly town	78	25	13	34	1	5	27	-	-	-
Highland Acres CDP	3 379	1 254	859	1 022	139	105	808	-	-	-
Kent Acres CDP	1 637	649	324	495	84	85	430	-	-	-
Leipsic town (part)	199	78	33	61	10	17	55	-	-	-
Little Creek town	195	67	31	65	20	12	65	-	-	-
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	269	102	64	79	11	13	73	-	-	-
Rodney Village CDP	1 562	596	257	478	114	117	407	40	-	40
Wyoming town	1 141	448	235	337	56	65	270	-	-	-
Felton CCD	5 485	2 059	1 216	1 691	227	292	1 455	8	4	4
Felton town	780	297	144	263	35	41	226	4	4	-
Harrington CCD	10 352	3 876	2 209	3 262	508	497	2 843	-	-	-
Farmington town	75	31	15	17	5	7	13	-	-	-
Harrington city	3 174	1 223	537	1 060	162	192	957	-	-	-
Houston town	430	151	97	147	16	19	127	-	-	-
Kenton CCD	5 337	1 850	1 200	1 742	298	247	1 504	-	-	-
Kenton town	237	83	49	73	13	19	63	-	-	-
Milford North CCD	8 724	3 570	1 736	2 562	408	448	2 202	62	62	-
Bowers town	305	138	62	70	9	26	59	-	-	-
Frederica town	648	246	108	216	40	38	189	-	-	-
Milford city (part)	2 873	1 246	398	912	158	159	807	62	62	-
Smyrna CCD	11 576	4 512	2 333	3 541	552	638	3 075	331	317	14
Clayton town (part)	1 273	499	249	378	84	63	335	-	-	-
Leipsic town (part)	4	1	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-
Smyrna town (part)	5 404	2 114	970	1 717	272	331	1 497	275	275	-
New Castle County	482 751	188 935	93 789	145 346	25 998	28 683	121 804	17 514	7 345	10 169
Brandywine CCD	77 650	32 292	17 420	21 951	2 902	3 085	17 760	970	600	370
Arden village	474	229	89	113	20	23	86	-	-	-
Ardencroft village	267	112	63	60	18	14	50	-	-	-
Ardentown village	283	136	66	60	4	17	44	17	17	-
Bellefonte town	1 249	537	244	349	59	60	287	-	-	-
Claymont CDP	9 185	3 792	1 539	2 811	488	555	2 362	35	-	35
Edgemoor CDP	5 977	2 507	955	1 874	328	313	1 653	15	-	15
Central Pencader CCD	32 047	11 316	6 997	10 966	1 219	1 549	9 453	49	-	49
Bear CDP (part)	3 867	1 527	642	1 246	187	265	1 087	9	-	9
Glasgow CDP	12 827	4 517	2 842	4 379	488	601	3 689	13	-	13
Newark city (part)	12	6	1	1	4	-	2	-	-	-
Greater Newark CCD	59 442	23 151	11 322	15 870	2 462	6 637	13 166	7 672	441	7 231
Brookside CDP	14 673	5 465	2 726	4 710	867	905	3 868	133	107	26
Newark city (part)	21 808	8 983	3 639	4 306	621	4 259	3 506	6 727	141	6 586
Pike Creek CDP (part)	5 883	2 459	1 280	1 633	166	345	1 372	-	-	-
Lower Christiana CCD	35 974	14 496	6 671	10 659	2 095	2 053	8 526	276	142	134
Elsmere town	5 791	2 299	976	1 802	325	389	1 420	9	-	9
Newport town	1 122	456	165	329	54	118	283	-	-	-
Wilmington city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown-Odessa CCD	28 002	9 549	6 630	9 637	1 214	972	8 241	1 680	1 654	26
Clayton town (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown town	6 152	2 298	1 115	2 057	328	354	1 839	9	-	9
Odessa town	286	119	65	77	9	16	57	-	-	-
Smyrna town (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend town	346	132	78	100	18	18	91	-	-	-
New Castle CCD	80 879	30 309	14 217	25 659	5 552	5 142	21 845	1 142	719	423
Bear CDP (part)	13 717	4 500	2 458	5 094	828	837	4 545	-	-	-
New Castle city	4 862	2 012	948	1 328	307	267	1 024	-	-	-
Wilmington Manor CDP	8 254	3 040	1 591	2 449	600	574	1 976	8	-	8
Piedmont CCD	28 996	10 654	7 918	9 088	761	575	7 533	392	381	11
Greenville CDP	2 329	1 190	616	423	27	73	353	3	-	3
Hockessin CDP (part)	11 459	4 105	3 132	3 648	367	207	2 999	151	148	3
North Star CDP	8 277	2 629	2 295	3 044	191	118	2 581	-	-	-
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood CCD	41 721	17 173	9 076	11 959	1 655	1 858	9 580	591	317	274
Hockessin CDP (part)	1 195	359	319	478	23	16	444	97	97	-
Pike Creek CDP (part)	13 480	5 742	3 003	3 774	364	597	3 108	388	146	242
Red Lion CCD	5 368	1 906	1 172	1 760	263	267	1 454	221	157	64
Delaware City city	1 445	567	261	456	85	76	350	8	-	8
Upper Christiana CCD	24 236	9 472	4 745	7 463	1 071	1 485	6 154	293	149	144
Wilmington CCD	68 436	28 617	7 621	20 334	6 804	5 060	18 092	4 228	2 785	1 443
Wilmington city (part)	68 436	28 617	7 621	20 334	6 804	5 060	18 092	4 228	2 785	1 443
Sussex County	153 199	62 577	34 353	39 957	8 029	8 283	34 259	3 439	2 869	570
Bridgeville-Greenwood CCD	9 388	3 468	1 907	2 980	515	518	2 626	74	53	21
Bridgeville town	1 434	570	232	456	84	92	403	2	-	2
Greenwood town	837	335	138	281	34	49	261	-	-	-
Georgetown CCD	10 053	3 514	1 868	2 818	754	1 099	2 471	1 758	1 632	126
Georgetown town	4 420	1 489	610	1 145	435	741	1 055	223	104	119
Laurel-Delmar CCD	20 307	7 772	4 415	6 129	1 023	968	5 279	103	102	1
Bethel town	184	78	47	49	6	4	38	-	-	-
Delmar town	1 305	542	232	411	58	62	366	102	102	-
Laurel town	3 668	1 389	547	1 322	227	183	1 180	-	-	-
Lewes CCD	21 193	10 128	5 133	4 060	703	1 169	3 378	324	303	21
Dewey Beach town	301	161	71	42	7	20	25	-	-	-
Henlopen Acres town	139	69	40	22	6	2	16	-	-	-
Lewes city	2 661	1 338	659	480	80	104	396	271	257	14

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		
			Relationship to householder							
	Total	House-holder	Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives	Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institution-alized population	Non-institution-alized population
Sussex County—Con.										
Lewes CCD—Con.										
Rehoboth Beach city	1 448	847	295	139	31	136	96	47	46	1
Milford South CCD	16 314	6 170	3 486	4 910	941	807	4 230	211	139	72
Ellendale town	320	113	59	108	24	16	87	7	-	7
Milford city (part)	3 619	1 419	736	1 066	182	216	931	178	127	51
Slaughter Beach town	198	108	60	14	5	11	8	-	-	-
Millsboro CCD	19 165	8 222	4 590	4 427	955	971	3 752	393	388	5
Long Neck CDP	1 629	817	479	215	57	61	163	-	-	-
Millsboro town	2 227	1 045	451	539	108	84	495	133	130	3
Milton CCD	10 585	4 312	2 396	2 766	551	560	2 372	26	-	26
Milton town	1 631	700	261	463	108	99	399	26	-	26
Seaford CCD	21 949	8 464	4 303	6 754	1 298	1 130	5 869	549	252	297
Blades town	952	353	147	303	76	73	272	4	-	4
Seaford city	6 194	2 629	993	1 930	319	323	1 656	505	252	253
Selbyville-Frankford CCD	24 245	10 527	6 255	5 113	1 289	1 061	4 282	1	-	1
Bethany Beach town	903	473	251	125	20	34	90	-	-	-
Dagsboro town	519	226	112	137	18	26	114	-	-	-
Fenwick Island town	342	178	120	28	11	5	21	-	-	-
Frankford town	714	227	118	234	99	36	226	-	-	-
Millville town	259	111	65	61	13	9	48	-	-	-
Ocean View town	1 006	458	284	199	35	30	159	-	-	-
Selbyville town	1 645	615	319	425	155	131	379	-	-	-
South Bethany town	492	253	154	59	11	15	43	-	-	-

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

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

State County Place	Household population							Group quarters population		
			Relationship to householder							
	Total	House-holder	Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives	Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institution-alized population	Non-institution-alized population
The State	**759 017**	**298 736**	**153 136**	**223 811**	**39 919**	**43 415**	**189 619**	**24 583**	**11 510**	**13 073**
COUNTY										
Kent County	123 067	47 224	24 994	38 508	5 892	6 449	33 556	3 630	1 296	2 334
New Castle County	482 751	188 935	93 789	145 346	25 998	28 683	121 804	17 514	7 345	10 169
Sussex County	153 199	62 577	34 353	39 957	8 029	8 283	34 259	3 439	2 869	570
PLACE										
Arden village, New Castle County	474	229	89	113	20	23	86	-	-	-
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	267	112	63	60	18	14	50	-	-	-
Ardentown village, New Castle County	283	136	66	60	4	17	44	17	17	-
Bear CDP, New Castle County	17 584	6 027	3 100	6 340	1 015	1 102	5 632	9	-	9
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	1 249	537	244	349	59	60	287	-	-	-
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	903	473	251	125	20	34	90	-	-	-
Bethel town, Sussex County	184	78	47	49	6	4	38	-	-	-
Blades town, Sussex County	952	353	147	303	76	73	272	4	-	4
Bowers town, Kent County	305	138	62	70	9	26	59	-	-	-
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	1 434	570	232	456	84	92	403	2	-	2
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	14 673	5 465	2 726	4 710	867	905	3 868	133	107	26
Camden town, Kent County	2 100	835	419	664	77	105	558	-	-	-
Cheswold town, Kent County	313	116	49	92	17	39	87	-	-	-
Claymont CDP, New Castle County	9 185	3 792	1 539	2 811	488	555	2 362	35	-	35
Clayton town	1 273	499	249	378	84	63	335	-	-	-
Kent County (part)	1 273	499	249	378	84	63	335	-	-	-
New Castle County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dagsboro town, Sussex County	519	226	112	137	18	26	114	-	-	-
Delaware City city, New Castle County	1 445	567	261	456	85	76	350	8	-	8
Delmar town, Sussex County	1 305	542	232	411	58	62	366	102	102	-
Dewey Beach town, Sussex County	301	161	71	42	7	20	25	-	-	-
Dover city, Kent County	29 017	12 340	4 983	8 313	1 517	1 864	7 332	3 118	842	2 276
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County	3 394	1 032	931	1 378	30	23	1 350	-	-	-
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	5 977	2 507	955	1 874	328	313	1 653	15	-	15
Ellendale town, Sussex County	320	113	59	108	24	16	87	7	-	7
Elsmere town, New Castle County	5 791	2 299	976	1 802	325	389	1 420	9	-	9
Farmington town, Kent County	75	31	15	17	5	7	13	-	-	-
Felton town, Kent County	780	297	144	263	35	41	226	4	4	-
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	342	178	120	28	11	5	21	-	-	-
Frankford town, Sussex County	714	227	118	234	99	36	226	-	-	-
Frederica town, Kent County	648	246	108	216	40	38	189	-	-	-
Georgetown town, Sussex County	4 420	1 489	610	1 145	435	741	1 055	223	104	119
Glasgow CDP, New Castle County	12 827	4 517	2 842	4 379	488	601	3 689	13	-	13
Greenville CDP, New Castle County	2 329	1 190	616	423	27	73	353	3	-	3
Greenwood town, Sussex County	837	335	138	281	34	49	261	-	-	-
Harrington city, Kent County	3 174	1 223	537	1 060	162	192	957	-	-	-
Hartly town, Kent County	78	25	13	34	1	5	27	-	-	-
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	139	69	40	22	6	2	16	-	-	-
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	3 379	1 254	859	1 022	139	105	808	-	-	-
Hockessin CDP, New Castle County	12 654	4 464	3 451	4 126	390	223	3 443	248	245	3
Houston town, Kent County	430	151	97	147	16	19	127	-	-	-
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	1 637	649	324	495	84	85	430	-	-	-
Kenton town, Kent County	237	83	49	73	13	19	63	-	-	-
Laurel town, Sussex County	3 668	1 389	547	1 322	227	183	1 180	-	-	-
Leipsic town, Kent County	203	79	33	63	10	18	57	-	-	-
Lewes city, Sussex County	2 661	1 338	659	480	80	104	396	271	257	14
Little Creek town, Kent County	195	67	31	65	20	12	65	-	-	-
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	1 629	817	479	215	57	61	163	-	-	-
Magnolia town, Kent County	226	86	42	73	7	18	65	-	-	-
Middletown town, New Castle County	6 152	2 298	1 115	2 057	328	354	1 839	9	-	9
Milford city	6 492	2 665	1 134	1 978	340	375	1 738	240	189	51
Kent County (part)	2 873	1 246	398	912	158	159	807	62	62	-
Sussex County (part)	3 619	1 419	736	1 066	182	216	931	178	127	51
Millsboro town, Sussex County	2 227	1 045	451	539	108	84	495	133	130	3
Millville town, Sussex County	259	111	65	61	13	9	48	-	-	-
Milton town, Sussex County	1 631	700	261	463	108	99	399	26	-	26
Newark city, New Castle County	21 820	8 989	3 640	4 307	625	4 259	3 508	6 727	141	6 586
New Castle city, New Castle County	4 862	2 012	948	1 328	307	267	1 024	-	-	-
Newport town, New Castle County	1 122	456	165	329	54	118	283	-	-	-
North Star CDP, New Castle County	8 277	2 629	2 295	3 044	191	118	2 581	-	-	-
Ocean View town, Sussex County	1 006	458	284	199	35	30	159	-	-	-
Odessa town, New Castle County	286	119	65	77	9	16	57	-	-	-
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	19 363	8 201	4 283	5 407	530	942	4 480	388	146	242
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	1 448	847	295	139	31	136	96	47	46	1
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	2 458	829	534	912	85	98	845	-	-	-
Riverview CDP, Kent County	1 583	560	388	511	53	71	435	-	-	-
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	1 562	596	257	478	114	117	407	40	-	40
Seaford city, Sussex County	6 194	2 629	993	1 930	319	323	1 656	505	252	253
Selbyville town, Sussex County	1 645	615	319	425	155	131	379	-	-	-
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	198	108	60	14	5	11	8	-	-	-
Smyrna town	5 404	2 114	970	1 717	272	331	1 497	275	275	-
Kent County (part)	5 404	2 114	970	1 717	272	331	1 497	275	275	-
New Castle County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Bethany town, Sussex County	492	253	154	59	11	15	43	-	-	-
Townsend town, New Castle County	346	132	78	100	18	18	91	-	-	-
Viola town, Kent County	156	62	39	39	9	7	30	-	-	-
Wilmington city, New Castle County	68 436	28 617	7 621	20 334	6 804	5 060	18 092	4 228	2 785	1 443

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

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

State County Place	Household population							Group quarters population		
			Relationship to householder							
	Total	House-holder	Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives	Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institution-alized population	Non-institution-alized population
PLACE—Con.										
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	8 254	3 040	1 591	2 449	600	574	1 976	8	-	8
Woodside town, Kent County	184	70	43	51	7	13	38	-	-	-
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	2 174	752	352	797	122	151	730	-	-	-
Wyoming town, Kent County	1 141	448	235	337	56	65	270	-	-	-

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

[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, recreational, or occasional use	Vacancy rate		
			Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner-occupied units	Renter-occupied units			Available housing	Home-owner	Rental
The State	**343 072**	**298 736**	**216 038**	**72.3**	**82 698**	**2.61**	**2.37**	**44 336**	**25 977**	**3.4**	**1.5**	**8.2**
Kent County	50 481	47 224	33 040	70.0	14 184	2.66	2.49	3 257	364	3.2	1.6	6.7
Central Kent CCD	6 962	6 522	5 291	81.1	1 231	2.78	2.91	440	29	3.4	1.5	10.7
Magnolia town	96	86	63	73.3	23	2.63	2.61	10	-	7.5	7.4	8.0
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	829	727	377	51.9	350	2.84	3.19	102	1	9.6	3.1	15.7
Riverview CDP	574	560	523	93.4	37	2.85	2.43	14	1	1.1	0.4	9.8
Viola town	62	62	55	88.7	7	2.60	1.86	-	-	-	-	-
Woodside town	72	70	57	81.4	13	2.63	2.62	2	-	1.4	-	7.1
Woodside East CDP	855	752	543	72.2	209	2.78	3.18	103	3	6.4	2.2	15.7
Dover CCD	26 632	24 835	15 678	63.1	9 157	2.63	2.41	1 797	142	3.7	1.7	6.8
Camden town	886	835	613	73.4	222	2.60	2.29	51	2	2.9	1.0	7.9
Cheswold town	122	116	68	58.6	48	2.56	2.90	6	-	1.7	-	4.0
Dover city	13 195	12 340	6 454	52.3	5 886	2.50	2.19	855	58	4.3	2.0	6.7
Dover Base Housing CDP	1 245	1 032	10	1.0	1 022	3.30	3.29	213	-	2.8	-	2.9
Hartly town	31	25	19	76.0	6	3.00	3.50	6	-	3.8	-	14.3
Highland Acres CDP	1 293	1 254	1 087	86.7	167	2.68	2.76	39	1	1.7	1.0	6.2
Kent Acres CDP	700	649	540	83.2	109	2.47	2.77	51	2	4.6	1.8	16.2
Leipsic town (part)	88	78	56	71.8	22	2.61	2.41	10	1	6.0	5.1	8.3
Little Creek town	74	67	59	88.1	8	2.85	3.38	7	1	4.3	1.7	20.0
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	111	102	73	71.6	29	2.81	2.21	9	1	4.7	2.7	9.4
Rodney Village CDP	630	596	338	56.7	258	2.58	2.67	34	-	4.2	2.3	6.5
Wyoming town	485	448	325	72.5	123	2.57	2.49	37	2	4.7	3.8	6.8
Felton CCD	2 172	2 059	1 767	85.8	292	2.68	2.55	113	10	2.0	0.9	7.9
Felton town	312	297	211	71.0	86	2.73	2.36	15	1	2.6	1.4	5.5
Harrington CCD	4 110	3 876	3 064	79.1	812	2.68	2.65	234	16	2.4	1.5	5.5
Farmington town	35	31	25	80.6	6	2.20	3.33	4	-	-	-	-
Harrington city	1 328	1 223	786	64.3	437	2.60	2.58	105	5	4.4	2.8	7.0
Houston town	166	151	128	84.8	23	2.92	2.43	15	-	1.9	2.3	-
Kenton CCD	1 919	1 850	1 641	88.7	209	2.88	2.95	69	4	1.2	0.9	3.2
Kenton town	87	83	60	72.3	23	2.77	3.09	4	-	1.2	1.6	-
Milford North CCD	3 910	3 570	2 214	62.0	1 356	2.47	2.40	340	134	2.8	1.9	4.2
Bowers town	224	138	87	63.0	51	2.20	2.24	86	71	6.1	1.1	13.6
Frederica town	275	246	169	68.7	77	2.49	2.96	29	3	7.2	4.0	13.5
Milford city (part)	1 341	1 246	391	31.4	855	2.45	2.24	95	6	3.6	4.4	3.3
Smyrna CCD	4 776	4 512	3 385	75.0	1 127	2.58	2.54	264	29	2.6	1.7	5.3
Clayton town (part)	524	499	420	84.2	79	2.51	2.78	25	-	2.2	1.6	4.8
Leipsic town (part)	1	1	-	-	1	-	4.00	-	-	-	(X)	-
Smyrna town (part)	2 242	2 114	1 280	60.5	834	2.61	2.48	128	7	3.4	2.1	5.4
New Castle County	199 521	188 935	132 514	70.1	56 421	2.67	2.29	10 586	707	3.1	1.2	7.4
Brandywine CCD	33 940	32 292	23 712	73.4	8 580	2.52	2.07	1 648	144	3.5	0.9	9.9
Arden village	243	229	173	75.5	56	2.23	1.59	14	-	2.1	1.7	3.4
Ardencroft village	115	112	94	83.9	18	2.49	1.83	3	-	0.9	1.1	-
Ardentown village	141	136	103	75.7	33	2.23	1.61	5	1	1.4	1.0	2.9
Bellefonte town	551	537	448	83.4	89	2.42	1.87	14	-	1.5	0.9	4.3
Claymont CDP	4 193	3 792	2 075	54.7	1 717	2.56	2.26	401	7	7.6	1.4	14.2
Edgemoor CDP	2 851	2 507	1 486	59.3	1 021	2.36	2.41	344	42	9.1	4.8	14.6
Central Pencader CCD	11 724	11 316	9 245	81.7	2 071	2.91	2.46	408	29	2.3	1.3	6.2
Bear CDP (part)	1 616	1 527	1 011	66.2	516	2.60	2.41	89	2	4.4	1.4	9.8
Glasgow CDP	4 629	4 517	3 765	83.4	752	2.91	2.47	112	12	1.2	1.0	2.2
Newark city (part)	6	6	2	33.3	4	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Newark CCD	24 014	23 151	14 525	62.7	8 626	2.71	2.33	863	46	2.8	0.8	6.0
Brookside CDP	5 645	5 465	3 782	69.2	1 683	2.81	2.40	180	4	2.4	0.7	5.9
Newark city (part)	9 288	8 983	4 893	54.5	4 090	2.53	2.31	305	15	2.5	1.1	4.0
Pike Creek CDP (part)	2 552	2 459	1 424	57.9	1 035	2.81	1.82	93	17	2.8	0.7	5.6
Lower Christiana CCD	15 194	14 496	10 407	71.8	4 089	2.49	2.46	698	16	2.9	1.1	7.3
Elsmere town	2 395	2 299	1 558	67.8	741	2.53	2.49	96	2	1.8	1.1	3.4
Newport town	490	456	188	41.2	268	2.50	2.43	34	1	5.8	2.6	7.9
Wilmington city (part)	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Middletown-Odessa CCD	10 004	9 549	8 478	88.8	1 071	2.98	2.52	455	30	2.1	1.7	5.4
Clayton town (part)	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Middletown town	2 514	2 298	1 704	74.2	594	2.75	2.48	216	3	5.4	5.3	5.7
Odessa town	127	119	92	77.3	27	2.41	2.37	8	-	1.7	-	6.9
Smyrna town (part)	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Townsend town	151	132	103	78.0	29	2.48	3.14	19	-	4.3	2.8	9.4
New Castle CCD	31 906	30 309	21 292	70.2	9 017	2.75	2.47	1 597	271	2.8	1.4	6.0
Bear CDP (part)	4 649	4 500	3 876	86.1	624	2.96	3.60	149	11	1.5	1.1	3.9
New Castle city	2 199	2 012	1 569	78.0	443	2.49	2.16	187	8	5.9	1.3	19.3
Wilmington Manor CDP	3 173	3 040	2 389	78.6	651	2.66	2.91	133	1	2.3	1.2	6.3
Piedmont CCD	11 044	10 654	9 236	86.7	1 418	2.85	1.91	390	39	1.4	0.6	6.8
Greenville CDP	1 329	1 190	729	61.3	461	2.14	1.67	139	8	3.6	0.7	7.8
Hockessin CDP (part)	4 202	4 105	3 700	90.1	405	2.88	1.98	97	11	1.2	0.5	6.5
North Star CDP	2 651	2 629	2 575	97.9	54	3.15	2.93	22	3	0.5	0.3	5.3
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood CCD	17 645	17 173	13 794	80.3	3 379	2.49	2.18	472	42	1.8	0.6	6.5
Hockessin CDP (part)	373	359	357	99.4	2	3.33	3.50	14	-	2.7	2.7	-
Pike Creek CDP (part)	5 863	5 742	4 704	81.9	1 038	2.39	2.15	121	25	1.2	0.5	4.3
Red Lion CCD	2 014	1 906	1 723	90.4	183	2.87	2.30	108	3	3.3	1.7	16.1
Delaware City city	616	567	442	78.0	125	2.62	2.28	49	3	5.7	3.3	13.2
Upper Christiana CCD	9 898	9 472	5 770	60.9	3 702	2.87	2.07	426	21	3.0	0.9	6.0
Wilmington CCD	32 138	28 617	14 332	50.1	14 285	2.45	2.33	3 521	66	5.6	2.6	8.4
Wilmington city (part)	32 138	28 617	14 332	50.1	14 285	2.45	2.33	3 521	66	5.6	2.6	8.4
Sussex County	93 070	62 577	50 484	80.7	12 093	2.41	2.60	30 493	24 906	4.5	2.1	13.4
Bridgeville-Greenwood CCD	3 807	3 468	2 646	76.3	822	2.72	2.68	339	36	3.3	2.1	7.1
Bridgeville town	636	570	298	52.3	272	2.39	2.66	66	7	3.7	2.0	5.6
Greenwood town	394	335	165	49.3	170	2.53	2.46	59	1	9.0	5.7	11.9
Georgetown CCD	3 793	3 514	2 514	71.5	1 000	2.67	3.34	279	36	1.9	1.8	2.3
Georgetown town	1 591	1 489	744	50.0	745	2.56	3.38	102	13	2.1	3.1	1.1
Laurel-Delmar CCD	8 403	7 772	6 069	78.1	1 703	2.60	2.66	631	84	2.6	1.8	5.3
Bethel town	97	78	72	92.3	6	2.29	3.17	19	10	6.0	6.5	-
Delmar town	595	542	304	56.1	238	2.59	2.18	53	2	5.2	1.6	9.5
Laurel town	1 561	1 389	716	51.5	673	2.55	2.74	172	22	4.3	4.0	4.7
Lewes CCD	20 728	10 128	8 409	83.0	1 719	2.08	2.16	10 600	9 063	10.7	2.6	36.6
Dewey Beach town	1 369	161	135	83.9	26	1.88	1.81	1 208	768	72.7	4.3	94.2
Henlopen Acres town	198	69	69	100.0	-	2.01	-	129	118	10.4	1.4	100.0

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, recreational, or occasional use	Vacancy rate		
			Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner-occupied units	Renter-occupied units			Available housing	Home-owner	Rental
Sussex County—Con.												
Lewes CCD—Con.												
Lewes city	2 368	1 338	1 002	74.9	336	2.02	1.90	1 030	856	8.4	2.6	22.0
Rehoboth Beach city	3 167	847	659	77.8	188	1.71	1.69	2 320	1 918	30.0	2.9	64.6
Milford South CCD	6 935	6 170	4 990	80.9	1 180	2.61	2.79	765	356	2.7	1.7	6.8
Ellendale town	128	113	87	77.0	26	2.64	3.46	15	1	4.2	3.3	7.1
Milford city (part)	1 556	1 419	934	65.8	485	2.46	2.73	137	8	4.0	3.2	5.5
Slaughter Beach town	253	108	93	86.1	15	1.87	1.60	145	126	7.7	5.1	21.1
Millsboro CCD	12 220	8 222	7 007	85.2	1 215	2.33	2.36	3 998	3 431	2.6	2.5	3.4
Long Neck CDP	1 807	817	799	97.8	18	1.98	2.50	990	919	6.6	6.5	10.0
Millsboro town	1 153	1 045	543	52.0	502	2.12	2.14	108	32	3.2	3.0	3.5
Milton CCD	5 641	4 312	3 606	83.6	706	2.44	2.52	1 329	1 007	3.3	2.4	8.0
Milton town	804	700	408	58.3	292	2.21	2.50	104	30	6.0	4.0	8.8
Seaford CCD	9 156	8 464	6 227	73.6	2 237	2.60	2.56	692	53	4.0	1.9	9.6
Blades town	393	353	207	58.6	146	2.68	2.72	40	1	6.9	6.3	7.6
Seaford city	2 809	2 629	1 318	50.1	1 311	2.37	2.34	180	14	3.1	1.9	4.4
Selbyville-Frankford CCD	22 387	10 527	9 016	85.6	1 511	2.24	2.66	11 860	10 840	4.3	2.1	15.4
Bethany Beach town	2 376	473	407	86.0	66	1.90	1.97	1 903	1 793	10.9	2.4	42.1
Dagsboro town	248	226	165	73.0	61	2.43	1.93	22	4	4.2	3.5	6.2
Fenwick Island town	666	178	166	93.3	12	1.96	1.33	488	481	2.2	-	25.0
Frankford town	258	227	166	73.1	61	2.64	4.52	31	2	5.0	5.1	4.7
Millville town	141	111	94	84.7	17	2.26	2.76	30	22	6.7	1.1	29.2
Ocean View town	751	458	412	90.0	46	2.16	2.57	293	270	3.4	3.7	-
Selbyville town	664	615	417	67.8	198	2.43	3.18	49	9	3.8	2.8	5.7
South Bethany town	1 137	253	239	94.5	14	1.93	2.21	884	815	17.6	2.8	77.0

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

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

State County Place	Total housing units	Occupied housing units: Total	Occupied housing units: Owner occupied: Number	Occupied housing units: Owner occupied: Percent of occupied housing units	Occupied housing units: Renter occupied	Occupied housing units: Average household size: Owner-occupied units	Occupied housing units: Average household size: Renter-occupied units	Vacant housing units: Total	Vacant housing units: For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Vacant housing units: Vacancy rate: Available housing	Vacant housing units: Vacancy rate: Home-owner	Vacant housing units: Vacancy rate: Rental
The State	**343 072**	**298 736**	**216 038**	**72.3**	**82 698**	**2.61**	**2.37**	**44 336**	**25 977**	**3.4**	**1.5**	**8.2**
COUNTY												
Kent County	50 481	47 224	33 040	70.0	14 184	2.66	2.49	3 257	364	3.2	1.6	6.7
New Castle County	199 521	188 935	132 514	70.1	56 421	2.67	2.29	10 586	707	3.1	1.2	7.4
Sussex County	93 070	62 577	50 484	80.7	12 093	2.41	2.60	30 493	24 906	4.5	2.1	13.4
PLACE												
Arden village, New Castle County	243	229	173	75.5	56	2.23	1.59	14	-	2.1	1.7	3.4
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	115	112	94	83.9	18	2.49	1.83	3	-	0.9	1.1	-
Ardentown village, New Castle County	141	136	103	75.7	33	2.23	1.61	5	1	1.4	1.0	2.9
Bear CDP, New Castle County	6 265	6 027	4 887	81.1	1 140	2.88	3.06	238	13	2.2	1.1	6.6
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	551	537	448	83.4	89	2.42	1.87	14	-	1.5	0.9	4.3
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	2 376	473	407	86.0	66	1.90	1.97	1 903	1 793	10.9	2.4	42.1
Bethel town, Sussex County	97	78	72	92.3	6	2.29	3.17	19	10	6.0	6.5	-
Blades town, Sussex County	393	353	207	58.6	146	2.68	2.72	40	1	6.9	6.3	7.6
Bowers town, Kent County	224	138	87	63.0	51	2.20	2.24	86	71	6.1	1.1	13.6
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	636	570	298	52.3	272	2.39	2.66	66	7	3.7	2.0	5.6
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	5 645	5 465	3 782	69.2	1 683	2.81	2.40	180	4	2.4	0.7	5.9
Camden town, Kent County	886	835	613	73.4	222	2.60	2.29	51	2	2.9	1.0	7.9
Cheswold town, Kent County	122	116	68	58.6	48	2.56	2.90	6	-	1.7	-	4.0
Claymont CDP, New Castle County	4 193	3 792	2 075	54.7	1 717	2.56	2.26	401	7	7.6	1.4	14.2
Clayton town	524	499	420	84.2	79	2.51	2.78	25	-	2.2	1.6	4.8
Kent County (part)	524	499	420	84.2	79	2.51	2.78	25	-	2.2	1.6	4.8
New Castle County (part)	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Dagsboro town, Sussex County	248	226	165	73.0	61	2.43	1.93	22	4	4.2	3.5	6.2
Delaware City city, New Castle County	616	567	442	78.0	125	2.62	2.28	49	3	5.7	3.3	13.2
Delmar town, Sussex County	595	542	304	56.1	238	2.59	2.18	53	2	5.2	1.6	9.5
Dewey Beach town, Sussex County	1 369	161	135	83.9	26	1.88	1.81	1 208	768	72.7	4.3	94.2
Dover city, Kent County	13 195	12 340	6 454	52.3	5 886	2.50	2.19	855	58	4.3	2.0	6.7
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County	1 245	1 032	10	1.0	1 022	3.30	3.29	213	-	2.8	-	2.9
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	2 851	2 507	1 486	59.3	1 021	2.36	2.41	344	42	9.1	4.8	14.6
Ellendale town, Sussex County	128	113	87	77.0	26	2.64	3.46	15	1	4.2	3.3	7.1
Elsmere town, New Castle County	2 395	2 299	1 558	67.8	741	2.53	2.49	96	2	1.8	1.1	3.4
Farmington town, Kent County	35	31	25	80.6	6	2.20	3.33	4	-	-	-	-
Felton town, Kent County	312	297	211	71.0	86	2.73	2.36	15	1	2.6	1.4	5.5
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	666	178	166	93.3	12	1.96	1.33	488	481	2.2	-	25.0
Frankford town, Sussex County	258	227	166	73.1	61	2.64	4.52	31	2	5.0	5.1	4.7
Frederica town, Kent County	275	246	169	68.7	77	2.49	2.96	29	3	7.2	4.0	13.5
Georgetown town, Sussex County	1 591	1 489	744	50.0	745	2.56	3.38	102	13	2.1	3.1	1.1
Glasgow CDP, New Castle County	4 629	4 517	3 765	83.4	752	2.91	2.47	112	12	1.2	1.0	2.2
Greenville CDP, New Castle County	1 329	1 190	729	61.3	461	2.14	1.67	139	8	3.6	0.7	7.8
Greenwood town, Sussex County	394	335	165	49.3	170	2.53	2.46	59	1	9.0	5.7	11.9
Harrington city, Kent County	1 328	1 223	786	64.3	437	2.60	2.58	105	5	4.4	2.8	7.0
Hartly town, Kent County	31	25	19	76.0	6	3.00	3.50	6	-	3.8	-	14.3
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	198	69	69	100.0	-	2.01	-	129	118	10.4	1.4	100.0
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	1 293	1 254	1 087	86.7	167	2.68	2.76	39	1	1.7	1.0	6.2
Hockessin CDP, New Castle County	4 575	4 464	4 057	90.9	407	2.92	1.99	111	11	1.3	0.7	6.4
Houston town, Kent County	166	151	128	84.8	23	2.92	2.43	15	-	1.9	2.3	-
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	700	649	540	83.2	109	2.47	2.77	51	2	4.6	1.8	16.2
Kenton town, Kent County	87	83	60	72.3	23	2.77	3.09	4	-	1.2	1.6	-
Laurel town, Sussex County	1 561	1 389	716	51.5	673	2.55	2.74	172	22	4.3	4.0	4.7
Leipsic town, Kent County	89	79	56	70.9	23	2.61	2.48	10	1	6.0	5.1	8.0
Lewes city, Sussex County	2 368	1 338	1 002	74.9	336	2.02	1.90	1 030	856	8.4	2.6	22.0
Little Creek town, Kent County	74	67	59	88.1	8	2.85	3.38	7	1	4.3	1.7	20.0
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	1 807	817	799	97.8	18	1.98	2.50	990	919	6.6	6.5	10.0
Magnolia town, Kent County	96	86	63	73.3	23	2.63	2.61	10	-	7.5	7.4	8.0
Middletown town, New Castle County	2 514	2 298	1 704	74.2	594	2.75	2.48	216	3	5.4	5.3	5.7
Milford city	2 897	2 665	1 325	49.7	1 340	2.46	2.42	232	14	3.8	3.6	4.1
Kent County (part)	1 341	1 246	391	31.4	855	2.45	2.24	95	6	3.6	4.4	3.3
Sussex County (part)	1 556	1 419	934	65.8	485	2.46	2.73	137	8	4.0	3.2	5.5
Millsboro town, Sussex County	1 153	1 045	543	52.0	502	2.12	2.14	108	32	3.2	3.0	3.5
Millville town, Sussex County	141	111	94	84.7	17	2.26	2.76	30	22	6.7	1.1	29.2
Milton town, Sussex County	804	700	408	58.3	292	2.21	2.50	104	30	6.0	4.0	8.8
Newark city, New Castle County	9 294	8 989	4 895	54.5	4 094	2.53	2.31	305	15	2.5	1.1	4.0
New Castle city, New Castle County	2 199	2 012	1 569	78.0	443	2.49	2.16	187	8	5.9	1.3	19.3
Newport town, New Castle County	490	456	188	41.2	268	2.50	2.43	34	1	5.8	2.6	7.9
North Star CDP, New Castle County	2 651	2 629	2 575	97.9	54	3.15	2.93	22	3	0.5	0.3	5.3
Ocean View town, Sussex County	751	458	412	90.0	46	2.16	2.57	293	270	3.4	3.7	-
Odessa town, New Castle County	127	119	92	77.3	27	2.41	2.37	8	-	1.7	-	6.9
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	8 415	8 201	6 128	74.7	2 073	2.49	1.98	214	42	1.7	0.5	5.0
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	3 167	847	659	77.8	188	1.71	1.69	2 320	1 918	30.0	2.9	64.6
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	940	829	450	54.3	379	2.84	3.12	111	2	9.0	3.0	15.2
Riverview CDP, Kent County	574	560	523	93.4	37	2.85	2.43	14	1	1.1	0.4	9.8
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	630	596	338	56.7	258	2.58	2.67	34	-	4.2	2.3	6.5
Seaford city, Sussex County	2 809	2 629	1 318	50.1	1 311	2.37	2.34	180	14	3.1	1.9	4.4
Selbyville town, Sussex County	664	615	417	67.8	198	2.43	3.18	49	9	3.8	2.8	5.7
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	253	108	93	86.1	15	1.87	1.60	145	126	7.7	5.1	21.1
Smyrna town	2 242	2 114	1 280	60.5	834	2.61	2.48	128	7	3.4	2.1	5.4
Kent County (part)	2 242	2 114	1 280	60.5	834	2.61	2.48	128	7	3.4	2.1	5.4
New Castle County (part)	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
South Bethany town, Sussex County	1 137	253	239	94.5	14	1.93	2.21	884	815	17.6	2.8	77.0
Townsend town, New Castle County	151	132	103	78.0	29	2.48	3.14	19	-	4.3	2.8	9.4
Viola town, Kent County	62	62	55	88.7	7	2.60	1.86	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

State County Place	Total housing units	Occupied housing units						Vacant housing units				
		Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Average household size		Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Vacancy rate		
			Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner-occupied units	Renter-occupied units			Available housing	Home-owner	Rental
PLACE—Con.												
Wilmington city, New Castle County	32 138	28 617	14 332	50.1	14 285	2.45	2.33	3 521	66	5.6	2.6	8.4
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	3 173	3 040	2 389	78.6	651	2.66	2.91	133	1	2.3	1.2	6.3
Woodside town, Kent County	72	70	57	81.4	13	2.63	2.62	2	-	1.4	-	7.1
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	855	752	543	72.2	209	2.78	3.18	103	3	6.4	2.2	15.7
Wyoming town, Kent County	485	448	325	72.5	123	2.57	2.49	37	2	4.7	3.8	6.8

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Householder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Householder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		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			
The State	**298 736**	**232 731**	**52 401**	**1 033**	**5 287**	**77**	**4 004**	**3 203**	**9 471**	**228 325**
Kent County	47 224	36 135	9 051	312	619	14	449	644	1 088	35 621
Central Kent CCD	6 522	5 440	852	33	50	1	47	99	131	5 370
Magnolia town	86	80	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	80
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	727	574	110	5	7	-	14	17	35	555
Riverview CDP	560	508	35	2	5	-	4	6	10	503
Viola town	62	57	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	56
Woodside town	70	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Woodside East CDP	752	522	192	7	8	1	5	17	13	516
Dover CCD	24 835	17 352	6 152	201	484	8	257	381	653	17 044
Camden town	835	653	144	7	10	1	8	12	16	645
Cheswold town	116	87	12	9	-	-	5	3	7	85
Dover city	12 340	7 536	4 064	53	323	5	157	202	379	7 367
Dover Base Housing CDP	1 032	777	185	5	10	1	28	26	65	747
Hartly town	25	23	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	23
Highland Acres CDP	1 254	1 095	122	5	20	-	2	10	17	1 080
Kent Acres CDP	649	492	125	1	11	-	9	11	18	485
Leipsic town (part)	78	77	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	77
Little Creek town	67	62	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	61
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	102	82	13	-	3	-	1	3	2	81
Rodney Village CDP	596	321	222	3	23	-	8	19	29	306
Wyoming town	448	372	56	1	11	-	2	6	8	367
Felton CCD	2 059	1 800	212	9	5	1	12	20	29	1 784
Felton town	297	247	38	3	1	-	3	5	6	243
Harrington CCD	3 876	3 304	488	13	18	-	16	37	49	3 274
Farmington town	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Harrington city	1 223	970	229	3	5	-	4	12	17	959
Houston town	151	138	10	2	-	-	-	1	5	133
Kenton CCD	1 850	1 677	125	18	5	1	12	12	26	1 662
Kenton town	83	78	3	-	-	-	2	-	4	76
Milford North CCD	3 570	2 763	632	18	26	3	74	54	122	2 723
Bowers town	138	132	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	132
Frederica town	246	170	71	-	-	1	1	3	10	163
Milford city (part)	1 246	717	422	7	13	2	50	35	80	697
Smyrna CCD	4 512	3 799	590	20	31	-	31	41	78	3 764
Clayton town (part)	499	457	38	2	-	-	-	2	3	455
Leipsic town (part)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Smyrna town (part)	2 114	1 580	464	9	10	-	24	27	56	1 555
New Castle County	188 935	143 723	35 510	368	4 346	46	2 864	2 078	6 816	140 534
Brandywine CCD	32 292	27 363	3 670	37	818	6	157	241	454	27 111
Arden village	229	221	2	-	4	-	-	2	4	217
Ardencroft village	112	93	14	-	5	-	-	-	1	92
Ardentown village	136	128	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	128
Bellefonte town	537	520	11	-	3	-	1	2	3	518
Claymont CDP	3 792	2 798	840	10	45	-	51	48	105	2 755
Edgemoor CDP	2 507	1 681	749	4	24	-	18	31	45	1 663
Central Pencader CCD	11 316	9 051	1 764	28	271	1	92	109	264	8 911
Bear CDP (part)	1 527	1 103	332	9	33	-	24	26	60	1 074
Glasgow CDP	4 517	3 599	753	5	89	-	41	30	109	3 547
Newark city (part)	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Greater Newark CCD	23 151	19 535	2 120	37	836	12	323	288	798	19 128
Brookside CDP	5 465	4 357	823	11	129	5	84	56	208	4 258
Newark city (part)	8 983	7 837	562	13	388	3	61	119	178	7 721
Pike Creek CDP (part)	2 459	2 179	107	3	130	1	8	31	39	2 152
Lower Christiana CCD	14 496	12 362	1 420	38	112	4	380	180	892	11 944
Elsmere town	2 299	1 968	207	6	17	-	72	29	175	1 878
Newport town	456	366	45	3	5	-	18	19	46	354
Wilmington city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown-Odessa CCD	9 549	8 525	837	16	44	-	65	62	173	8 422
Clayton town (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middletown town	2 298	1 785	447	2	14	-	30	20	86	1 736
Odessa town	119	111	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	109
Smyrna town (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend town	132	114	13	2	2	-	1	-	1	114
New Castle CCD	30 309	20 217	8 496	75	536	8	561	416	1 381	19 583
Bear CDP (part)	4 500	3 181	1 134	10	64	-	57	54	169	3 104
New Castle city	2 012	1 635	345	3	6	-	15	8	34	1 619
Wilmington Manor CDP	3 040	2 516	330	9	18	3	117	47	235	2 413
Piedmont CCD	10 654	9 833	245	8	510	2	22	34	126	9 731
Greenville CDP	1 190	1 113	19	2	49	-	5	2	20	1 099
Hockessin CDP (part)	4 105	3 749	99	4	231	1	6	15	50	3 708
North Star CDP	2 629	2 391	64	-	163	-	6	5	22	2 373
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood CCD	17 173	15 557	776	24	501	7	154	154	480	15 267
Hockessin CDP (part)	359	308	10	-	38	-	1	2	8	301
Pike Creek CDP (part)	5 742	5 226	207	2	236	4	28	39	109	5 148
Red Lion CCD	1 906	1 656	210	5	10	1	15	9	29	1 639
Delaware City city	567	509	53	2	-	-	1	2	1	509
Upper Christiana CCD	9 472	7 105	1 554	25	520	-	127	141	317	6 944
Wilmington CCD	28 617	12 519	14 418	75	188	5	968	444	1 902	11 854
Wilmington city (part)	28 617	12 519	14 418	75	188	5	968	444	1 902	11 854
Sussex County	62 577	52 873	7 840	353	322	17	691	481	1 567	52 170
Bridgeville-Greenwood CCD	3 468	2 688	649	11	15	-	64	41	130	2 643
Bridgeville town	570	345	175	3	3	-	36	8	65	325
Greenwood town	335	252	77	-	2	-	1	3	8	248
Georgetown CCD	3 514	2 734	493	30	8	5	195	49	384	2 586
Georgetown town	1 489	955	331	17	4	2	152	28	256	876
Laurel-Delmar CCD	7 772	6 629	998	16	42	2	35	50	81	6 590
Bethel town	78	75	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	75
Delmar town	542	442	89	2	5	-	2	2	8	435
Laurel town	1 389	826	528	4	9	-	11	11	21	820
Lewes CCD	10 128	9 423	508	45	57	1	40	54	122	9 347

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								
		One race						Two or more races	House-holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House-holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race			
Sussex County—Con.										
Lewes CCD—Con.										
Dewey Beach town	161	155	-	-	5	-	-	1	4	152
Henlopen Acres town	69	67	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	67
Lewes city	1 338	1 206	106	1	8	-	7	10	16	1 198
Rehoboth Beach city	847	835	3	1	3	-	3	2	4	833
Milford South CCD	6 170	5 006	969	26	26	1	88	54	204	4 919
Ellendale town	113	70	37	-	1	-	4	1	4	70
Milford city (part)	1 419	1 232	122	5	8	-	33	19	82	1 193
Slaughter Beach town	108	107	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	107
Millsboro CCD	8 222	6 912	978	162	43	-	67	60	128	6 860
Long Neck CDP	817	807	2	2	1	-	1	4	2	806
Millsboro town	1 045	812	179	7	27	-	9	11	21	805
Milton CCD	4 312	3 628	549	22	20	1	63	29	115	3 589
Milton town	700	522	146	-	3	1	23	5	39	514
Seaford CCD	8 464	6 261	1 961	21	67	2	72	80	182	6 176
Blades town	353	273	66	1	3	-	6	4	12	268
Seaford city	2 629	1 810	731	5	27	1	25	30	71	1 771
Selbyville-Frankford CCD	10 527	9 592	735	20	44	5	67	64	221	9 460
Bethany Beach town	473	466	1	-	1	-	-	5	5	463
Dagsboro town	226	211	14	-	-	-	-	1	3	208
Fenwick Island town	178	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	176
Frankford town	227	125	81	3	2	-	11	5	21	119
Millville town	111	108	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	107
Ocean View town	458	453	2	1	1	-	-	1	4	449
Selbyville town	615	482	96	-	2	2	28	5	65	450
South Bethany town	253	251	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	251

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

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

State County Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder: One race: White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Householder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Householder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
The State	**298 736**	**232 731**	**52 401**	**1 033**	**5 287**	**77**	**4 004**	**3 203**	**9 471**	**228 325**
COUNTY										
Kent County	47 224	36 135	9 051	312	619	14	449	644	1 088	35 621
New Castle County	188 935	143 723	35 510	368	4 346	46	2 864	2 078	6 816	140 534
Sussex County	62 577	52 873	7 840	353	322	17	691	481	1 567	52 170
PLACE										
Arden village, New Castle County	229	221	2	-	4	-	-	2	4	217
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	112	93	14	-	5	-	-	-	1	92
Ardentown village, New Castle County	136	128	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	128
Bear CDP, New Castle County	6 027	4 284	1 466	19	97	-	81	80	229	4 178
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	537	520	11	-	3	-	1	2	3	518
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	473	466	1	-	1	-	-	5	5	463
Bethel town, Sussex County	78	75	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	75
Blades town, Sussex County	353	273	66	1	3	-	6	4	12	268
Bowers town, Kent County	138	132	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	132
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	570	345	175	3	3	-	36	8	65	325
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	5 465	4 357	823	11	129	5	84	56	208	4 258
Camden town, Kent County	835	653	144	7	10	1	8	12	16	645
Cheswold town, Kent County	116	87	12	9	-	-	5	3	7	85
Claymont CDP, New Castle County	3 792	2 798	840	10	45	-	51	48	105	2 755
Clayton town	499	457	38	2	-	-	-	2	3	455
Kent County (part)	499	457	38	2	-	-	-	2	3	455
New Castle County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dagsboro town, Sussex County	226	211	14	-	-	-	-	1	3	208
Delaware City city, New Castle County	567	509	53	2	-	-	1	2	1	509
Delmar town, Sussex County	542	442	89	2	5	-	2	2	8	435
Dewey Beach town, Sussex County	161	155	-	-	5	-	-	1	4	152
Dover city, Kent County	12 340	7 536	4 064	53	323	5	157	202	379	7 367
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County	1 032	777	185	5	10	1	28	26	65	747
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	2 507	1 681	749	4	24	-	18	31	45	1 663
Ellendale town, Sussex County	113	70	37	-	1	-	4	1	4	70
Elsmere town, New Castle County	2 299	1 968	207	6	17	-	72	29	175	1 878
Farmington town, Kent County	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Felton town, Kent County	297	247	38	3	1	-	3	5	6	243
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	178	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	176
Frankford town, Sussex County	227	125	81	3	2	-	11	5	21	119
Frederica town, Kent County	246	170	71	-	-	1	1	3	10	163
Georgetown town, Sussex County	1 489	955	331	17	4	2	152	28	256	876
Glasgow CDP, New Castle County	4 517	3 599	753	5	89	-	41	30	109	3 547
Greenville CDP, New Castle County	1 190	1 113	19	2	49	-	5	2	20	1 099
Greenwood town, Sussex County	335	252	77	-	2	-	1	3	8	248
Harrington city, Kent County	1 223	970	229	3	5	-	4	12	17	959
Hartly town, Kent County	25	23	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	23
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	69	67	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	67
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	1 254	1 095	122	5	20	-	2	10	17	1 080
Hockessin CDP, New Castle County	4 464	4 057	109	4	269	1	7	17	58	4 009
Houston town, Kent County	151	138	10	2	-	-	-	1	5	133
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	649	492	125	1	11	-	9	11	18	485
Kenton town, Kent County	83	78	3	-	-	-	2	-	4	76
Laurel town, Sussex County	1 389	826	528	4	9	-	11	11	21	820
Leipsic town, Kent County	79	78	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	78
Lewes city, Sussex County	1 338	1 206	106	1	8	-	7	10	16	1 198
Little Creek town, Kent County	67	62	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	61
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	817	807	2	2	1	-	1	4	2	806
Magnolia town, Kent County	86	80	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	80
Middletown town, New Castle County	2 298	1 785	447	2	14	-	30	20	86	1 736
Milford city	2 665	1 949	544	12	21	2	83	54	162	1 890
Kent County (part)	1 246	717	422	7	13	2	50	35	80	697
Sussex County (part)	1 419	1 232	122	5	8	-	33	19	82	1 193
Millsboro town, Sussex County	1 045	812	179	7	27	-	9	11	21	805
Millville town, Sussex County	111	108	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	107
Milton town, Sussex County	700	522	146	-	3	1	23	5	39	514
Newark city, New Castle County	8 989	7 843	562	13	388	3	61	119	178	7 727
New Castle city, New Castle County	2 012	1 635	345	3	6	-	15	8	34	1 619
Newport town, New Castle County	456	366	45	3	5	-	18	19	46	354
North Star CDP, New Castle County	2 629	2 391	64	-	163	-	6	5	22	2 373
Ocean View town, Sussex County	458	453	2	1	1	-	-	1	4	449
Odessa town, New Castle County	119	111	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	109
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	8 201	7 405	314	5	366	5	36	70	148	7 300
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	847	835	3	1	3	-	3	2	4	833
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	829	656	123	5	10	-	15	20	37	636
Riverview CDP, Kent County	560	508	35	2	5	-	4	6	10	503
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	596	321	222	3	23	-	8	19	29	306
Seaford city, Sussex County	2 629	1 810	731	5	27	1	25	30	71	1 771
Selbyville town, Sussex County	615	482	96	-	2	2	28	5	65	450
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	108	107	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	107
Smyrna town	2 114	1 580	464	9	10	-	24	27	56	1 555
Kent County (part)	2 114	1 580	464	9	10	-	24	27	56	1 555
New Castle County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

State County Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							House-holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House-holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		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			
PLACE—Con.										
South Bethany town, Sussex County	253	251	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	251
Townsend town, New Castle County	132	114	13	2	2	-	1	-	1	114
Viola town, Kent County	62	57	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	56
Wilmington city, New Castle County	28 617	12 519	14 418	75	188	5	968	444	1 902	11 854
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	3 040	2 516	330	9	18	3	117	47	235	2 413
Woodside town, Kent County	70	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	752	522	192	7	8	1	5	17	13	516
Wyoming town, Kent County	448	372	56	1	11	-	2	6	8	367

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

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

State County County Subdivision Place	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile
The State	**1 953.56**	**783 600**	**401.1**
Kent County	589.72	126 697	214.8
Central Kent CCD	82.50	18 267	221.4
Magnolia town	0.19	226	1 178.7
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	2.92	2 189	748.5
Riverview CDP	3.60	1 583	440.1
Viola town	0.18	156	878.4
Woodside town	0.16	184	1 130.6
Woodside East CDP	1.71	2 174	1 272.7
Dover CCD	153.59	66 555	433.3
Camden town	1.86	2 100	1 130.9
Cheswold town	0.43	313	729.8
Dover city	22.39	32 135	1 435.0
Dover Base Housing CDP	0.67	3 394	5 061.6
Hartly town	0.06	78	1 345.9
Highland Acres CDP	1.56	3 379	2 162.9
Kent Acres CDP	0.88	1 637	1 852.3
Leipsic town (part)	0.18	199	1 092.7
Little Creek town	0.11	195	1 780.5
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (part)	0.47	269	573.5
Rodney Village CDP	0.60	1 602	2 652.6
Wyoming town	0.68	1 141	1 690.0
Felton CCD	56.93	5 493	96.5
Felton town	0.62	784	1 268.1
Harrington CCD	102.03	10 352	101.5
Farmington town	0.07	75	1 075.6
Harrington city	2.00	3 174	1 587.1
Houston town	0.38	430	1 144.4
Kenton CCD	48.13	5 337	110.9
Kenton town	0.17	237	1 375.8
Milford North CCD	77.34	8 786	113.6
Bowers town	0.29	305	1 063.4
Frederica town	0.84	648	769.1
Milford city (part)	2.74	2 935	1 070.6
Smyrna CCD	69.20	11 907	172.1
Clayton town (part)	0.86	1 273	1 486.2
Leipsic town (part)	0.10	4	40.4
Smyrna town (part)	3.66	5 679	1 552.3
New Castle County	426.27	500 265	1 173.6
Brandywine CCD	31.22	78 620	2 518.6
Arden village	0.27	474	1 780.5
Ardencroft village	0.11	267	2 411.4
Ardentown village	0.23	300	1 312.8
Bellefonte town	0.18	1 249	7 102.7
Claymont CDP	2.11	9 220	4 371.4
Edgemoor CDP	1.82	5 992	3 288.3
Central Pencader CCD	31.89	32 096	1 006.4
Bear CDP (part)	1.23	3 876	3 145.3
Glasgow CDP	9.90	12 840	1 297.6
Newark city (part)	0.05	12	247.5
Greater Newark CCD	30.00	67 114	2 236.8
Brookside CDP	3.91	14 806	3 787.7
Newark city (part)	8.88	28 535	3 214.7
Pike Creek CDP (part)	1.35	5 883	4 344.3
Lower Christiana CCD	11.63	36 250	3 117.5
Elsmere town	0.98	5 800	5 891.0
Newport town	0.44	1 122	2 554.0
Wilmington city (part)	0.14	-	-
New Castle County—Con.			
Middletown-Odessa CCD	187.31	29 682	158.5
Clayton town (part)	0.17	-	-
Middletown town	6.40	6 161	962.4
Odessa town	0.44	286	652.6
Smyrna town (part)	0.02	-	-
Townsend town	0.59	346	582.3
New Castle CCD	37.41	82 021	2 192.6
Bear CDP (part)	4.51	13 717	3 041.0
New Castle city	3.05	4 862	1 594.6
Wilmington Manor CDP	1.62	8 262	5 088.2
Piedmont CCD	39.35	29 388	746.9
Greenville CDP	2.74	2 332	852.4
Hockessin CDP (part)	9.27	11 610	1 252.4
North Star CDP	6.84	8 277	1 209.5
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood CCD	14.49	42 312	2 919.6
Hockessin CDP (part)	0.76	1 292	1 706.9
Pike Creek CDP (part)	4.78	13 868	2 902.4
Red Lion CCD	20.31	5 589	275.2
Delaware City city	1.26	1 453	1 156.3
Upper Christiana CCD	11.96	24 529	2 050.8
Wilmington CCD	10.71	72 664	6 787.6
Wilmington city (part)	10.70	72 664	6 788.0
Sussex County	937.58	156 638	167.1
Bridgeville-Greenwood CCD	107.25	9 462	88.2
Bridgeville town	0.81	1 436	1 768.6
Greenwood town	0.66	837	1 267.2
Georgetown CCD	70.90	11 811	166.6
Georgetown town	4.13	4 643	1 123.9
Laurel-Delmar CCD	182.43	20 410	111.9
Bethel town	0.45	184	413.2
Delmar town	0.94	1 407	1 498.9
Laurel town	1.66	3 668	2 215.9
Lewes CCD	75.71	21 517	284.2
Dewey Beach town	0.34	301	876.6
Henlopen Acres town	0.26	139	544.2
Lewes city	3.66	2 932	801.5
Rehoboth Beach city	1.18	1 495	1 266.5
Milford South CCD	127.60	16 525	129.5
Ellendale town	0.25	327	1 289.5
Milford city (part)	2.82	3 797	1 345.9
Slaughter Beach town	1.34	198	147.9
Millsboro CCD	91.41	19 558	213.9
Long Neck CDP	2.49	1 629	655.0
Millsboro town	1.73	2 360	1 367.9
Milton CCD	63.03	10 611	168.3
Milton town	1.06	1 657	1 568.5
Seaford CCD	93.76	22 498	240.0
Blades town	0.43	956	2 201.4
Seaford city	3.48	6 699	1 925.9
Selbyville-Frankford CCD	125.48	24 246	193.2
Bethany Beach town	1.15	903	782.4
Dagsboro town	1.27	519	409.5
Fenwick Island town	0.34	342	994.5
Frankford town	0.71	714	1 012.7
Millville town	0.48	259	534.1
Ocean View town	2.03	1 006	495.0
Selbyville town	1.40	1 645	1 176.9
South Bethany town	0.52	492	948.6

Table 16. **Land Area and Population Density: 2000**

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

State County Place	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile
The State	**1 953.56**	**783 600**	**401.1**
COUNTY			
Kent County	589.72	126 697	214.8
New Castle County	426.27	500 265	1 173.6
Sussex County	937.58	156 638	167.1
PLACE			
Arden village, New Castle County	0.27	474	1 780.5
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	0.11	267	2 411.4
Ardentown village, New Castle County	0.23	300	1 312.8
Bear CDP, New Castle County	5.74	17 593	3 063.4
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	0.18	1 249	7 102.7
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	1.15	903	782.4
Bethel town, Sussex County	0.45	184	413.2
Blades town, Sussex County	0.43	956	2 201.4
Bowers town, Kent County	0.29	305	1 063.4
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	0.81	1 436	1 768.6
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	3.91	14 806	3 787.7
Camden town, Kent County	1.86	2 100	1 130.9
Cheswold town, Kent County	0.43	313	729.8
Claymont CDP, New Castle County	2.11	9 220	4 371.4
Clayton town	1.02	1 273	1 242.3
Kent County (part)	0.86	1 273	1 486.2
New Castle County (part)	0.17	-	-
Dagsboro town, Sussex County	1.27	519	409.5
Delaware City city, New Castle County	1.26	1 453	1 156.3
Delmar town, Sussex County	0.94	1 407	1 498.9
Dewey Beach town, Sussex County	0.34	301	876.6
Dover city, Kent County	22.39	32 135	1 435.0
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County	0.67	3 394	5 061.6
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	1.82	5 992	3 288.3
Ellendale town, Sussex County	0.25	327	1 289.5
Elsmere town, New Castle County	0.98	5 800	5 891.0
Farmington town, Kent County	0.07	75	1 075.6
Felton town, Kent County	0.62	784	1 268.1
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	0.34	342	994.5
Frankford town, Sussex County	0.71	714	1 012.7
Frederica town, Kent County	0.84	648	769.1
Georgetown town, Sussex County	4.13	4 643	1 123.9
Glasgow CDP, New Castle County	9.90	12 840	1 297.6
Greenville CDP, New Castle County	2.74	2 332	852.4
Greenwood town, Sussex County	0.66	837	1 267.2
Harrington city, Kent County	2.00	3 174	1 587.1
Hartly town, Kent County	0.06	78	1 345.9
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	0.26	139	544.2
PLACE—Con.			
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	1.56	3 379	2 162.9
Hockessin CDP, New Castle County	10.03	12 902	1 286.7
Houston town, Kent County	0.38	430	1 144.4
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	0.88	1 637	1 852.3
Kenton town, Kent County	0.17	237	1 375.8
Laurel town, Sussex County	1.66	3 668	2 215.9
Leipsic town, Kent County	0.28	203	722.0
Lewes city, Sussex County	3.66	2 932	801.5
Little Creek town, Kent County	0.11	195	1 780.5
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	2.49	1 629	655.0
Magnolia town, Kent County	0.19	226	1 178.7
Middletown town, New Castle County	6.40	6 161	962.4
Milford city	5.56	6 732	1 210.2
Kent County (part)	2.74	2 935	1 070.6
Sussex County (part)	2.82	3 797	1 345.9
Millsboro town, Sussex County	1.73	2 360	1 367.9
Millville town, Sussex County	0.48	259	534.1
Milton town, Sussex County	1.06	1 657	1 568.5
Newark city, New Castle County	8.92	28 547	3 198.6
New Castle city, New Castle County	3.05	4 862	1 594.6
Newport town, New Castle County	0.44	1 122	2 554.0
North Star CDP, New Castle County	6.84	8 277	1 209.5
Ocean View town, Sussex County	2.03	1 006	495.0
Odessa town, New Castle County	0.44	286	652.6
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	6.13	19 751	3 220.8
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	1.18	1 495	1 266.5
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	3.39	2 458	724.3
Riverview CDP, Kent County	3.60	1 583	440.1
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	0.60	1 602	2 652.6
Seaford city, Sussex County	3.48	6 699	1 925.9
Selbyville town, Sussex County	1.40	1 645	1 176.9
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	1.34	198	147.9
Smyrna town	3.68	5 679	1 541.9
Kent County (part)	3.66	5 679	1 552.3
New Castle County (part)	0.02	-	-
South Bethany town, Sussex County	0.52	492	948.6
Townsend town, New Castle County	0.59	346	582.3
Viola town, Kent County	0.18	156	878.4
Wilmington city, New Castle County	10.85	72 664	6 698.1
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	1.62	8 262	5 088.2
Woodside town, Kent County	0.16	184	1 130.6
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	1.71	2 174	1 272.7
Wyoming town, Kent County	0.68	1 141	1 690.0

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
STATE DESIGNATED AMERICAN INDIAN STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas	394	42.9	12	66	13	11	30	73	54	27	25
Nanticoke Indian Tribe SDAISA, DE	394	42.9	12	66	13	11	30	73	54	27	25
Sussex County (part)	394	42.9	12	66	13	11	30	73	54	27	25

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
			All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over				
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female	Under 18 years	65 years and over	
											STATE DESIGNATED AMERICAN INDIAN STATISTICAL AREA
53	25	5	192	105.2	316	157	83	48	19.8	21.1	All areas
53	25	5	192	105.2	316	157	83	48	19.8	21.1	Nanticoke Indian Tribe SDAISA, DE
53	25	5	192	105.2	316	157	83	48	19.8	21.1	Sussex 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	
STATE DESIGNATED AMERICAN INDIAN STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas	22 683	19 640	2 054	394	113	5	235	242	1.1	221	503
Nanticoke Indian Tribe SDAISA, DE	22 683	19 640	2 054	394	113	5	235	242	1.1	221	503
Sussex County (part)	22 683	19 640	2 054	394	113	5	235	242	1.1	221	503

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
	One race							Two or more races		
	White									
Total	Number	Percent of total population	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	
										STATE DESIGNATED AMERICAN INDIAN STATISTICAL AREA
22 180	19 403	85.5	2 036	376	109	4	27	225	214	All areas
22 180	19 403	85.5	2 036	376	109	4	27	225	214	Nanticoke Indian Tribe SDAISA, DE
22 180	19 403	85.5	2 036	376	109	4	27	225	214	Sussex 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
STATE DESIGNATED AMERICAN INDIAN STATISTICAL AREA										
All areas	75	64	13	36	19 837	2 198	517	134	10	259
Nanticoke Indian Tribe SDAISA, DE	75	64	13	36	19 837	2 198	517	134	10	259
Sussex County (part)	75	64	13	36	19 837	2 198	517	134	10	259

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			Householder living alone			
		Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Total	65 years and over	House-holds	Families
STATE DESIGNATED AMERICAN INDIAN STATISTICAL AREA												
All areas	174	112	34.8	75	30.7	28	42.9	62	54	22	2.32	2.79
Nanticoke Indian Tribe SDAISA, DE	174	112	34.8	75	30.7	28	42.9	62	54	22	2.32	2.79
Sussex County (part)	174	112	34.8	75	30.7	28	42.9	62	54	22	2.32	2.79

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		
			Relationship to householder							
	Total	House-holder	Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives	Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institution-alized population	Non-institution-alized population
STATE DESIGNATED AMERICAN INDIAN STATISTICAL AREA										
All areas	394	174	72	95	22	31	75	-	-	-
Nanticoke Indian Tribe SDAISA, DE	394	174	72	95	22	31	75	-	-	-
Sussex County (part)	394	174	72	95	22	31	75	-	-	-

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
STATE DESIGNATED AMERICAN INDIAN STATISTICAL AREA												
All areas	17 594	174	147	84.5	27	2.36	2.07	7 512	6 813	3.1	2.5	8.3
Nanticoke Indian Tribe SDAISA, DE	17 594	174	147	84.5	27	2.36	2.07	7 512	6 813	3.1	2.5	8.3
Sussex County (part)	17 594	174	147	84.5	27	2.36	2.07	7 512	6 813	3.1	2.5	8.3

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							Householder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Householder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		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			
STATE DESIGNATED AMERICAN INDIAN STATISTICAL AREA										
All areas	10 082	8 983	773	174	28	-	56	68	128	8 916
Nanticoke Indian Tribe SDAISA, DE	10 082	8 983	773	174	28	-	56	68	128	8 916
Sussex County (part)	10 082	8 983	773	174	28	-	56	68	128	8 916

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
STATE DESIGNATED AMERICAN INDIAN STATISTICAL AREA			
All areas	86.09	22 683	263.5
Nanticoke Indian Tribe SDAISA, DE	86.09	22 683	263.5
Sussex County (part)	86.09	22 683	263.5

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:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract (or part)
                Block group (or part)
                  Census block
```

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

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical, code, or geographic sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract, or block group. An example of a series of

inventory presentations is state, followed by all the counties in that state, followed by all the places in that state. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County A
County B
County C

Place X
Place Y
Place Z

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

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

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

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

AMERICAN INDIAN AREA, ALASKA NATIVE AREA, HAWAIIAN HOME LAND

There are both legal and statistical American Indian, Alaska Native, and native Hawaiian entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides data for Census 2000. The legal entities consist of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land areas, the tribal subdivisions that can divide these entities, state recognized American Indian reservations, Alaska Native Regional Corporations, and Hawaiian home lands. The statistical entities are Alaska Native village statistical areas, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, tribal designated statistical areas, and state designated American Indian statistical areas. Tribal subdivisions can exist within the statistical Oklahoma tribal statistical areas.

In all cases, these areas are mutually exclusive in that no American Indian, Alaska Native, or Hawaiian home land can overlap another tribal entity, except for tribal subdivisions, which subdivide some American Indian entities, and Alaska Native village statistical areas, which exist within Alaska Native Regional Corporations. In some cases where more than one tribe claims jurisdiction over an area, the U.S. Census Bureau creates a joint use area as a separate entity to define this area of dual claims. The following provides more detail about each of the various American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands.

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

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

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

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

Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (ANVSA)

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

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

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

American Indian Reservation

Federal American Indian reservations are areas that have been set aside by the United States for the use of tribes, the exterior boundaries of which are more particularly defined in the final tribal treaties, agreements, executive orders, federal statutes, secretarial orders, or judicial determinations. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes federal reservations as territory over which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority. These entities are known as colonies, communities, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, villages, Indian communities, and Indian villages. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a list of federally recognized tribal governments. The U.S. Census Bureau contacts representatives of American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations.

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

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

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

American Indian Off-Reservation Trust Land

Trust lands are areas for which the United States holds title in trust for the benefit of a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual Indian (individual trust land). Trust lands can be alienated or encumbered only by the owner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his/her authorized representative. Trust lands may be located on or off of a reservation. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands because American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority over these lands. Primary tribal governmental authority generally is not attached to tribal lands located off the reservation until the lands are placed in trust.

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

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

American Indian Tribal Subdivision

American Indian tribal subdivisions are administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs), known as areas, chapters, communities, or districts. These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on the reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or OTSAs.

The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for American Indian tribal subdivisions in the 1980 census when it identified them as "American Indian subreservation areas." It did not provide data for these entities in conjunction with the 1990 census.

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

Hawaiian Home Land (HHL)

Hawaiian home lands (HHLs) are areas held in trust for native Hawaiians by the state of Hawaii, pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended. The U.S. Census Bureau obtained the names and boundaries of HHLs from state officials. HHLs are a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

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

Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area (OTSA)

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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."

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 discontiguous 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.

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.

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 "ZZZZZZ" 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**

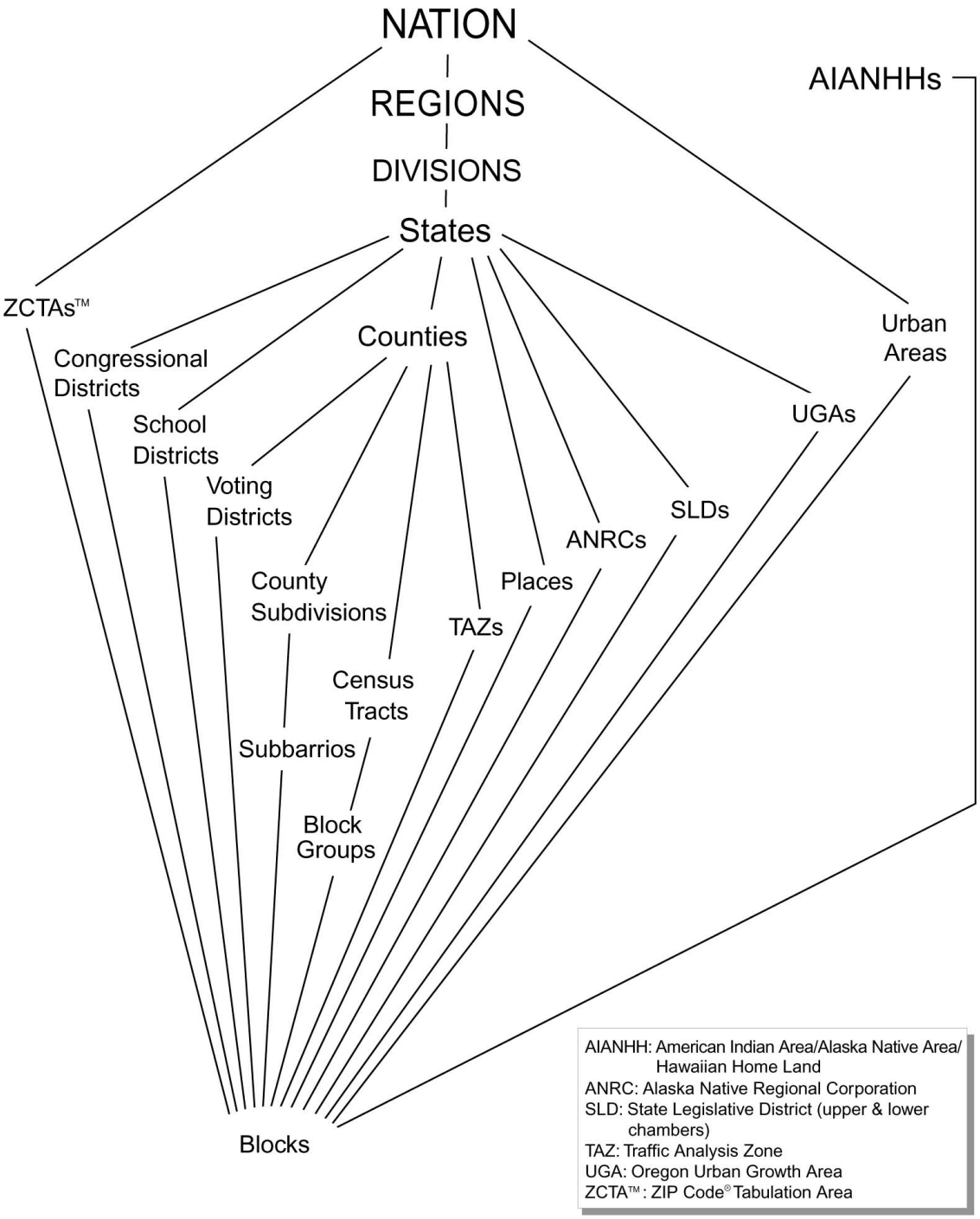

Figure A–2. **Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Entities**

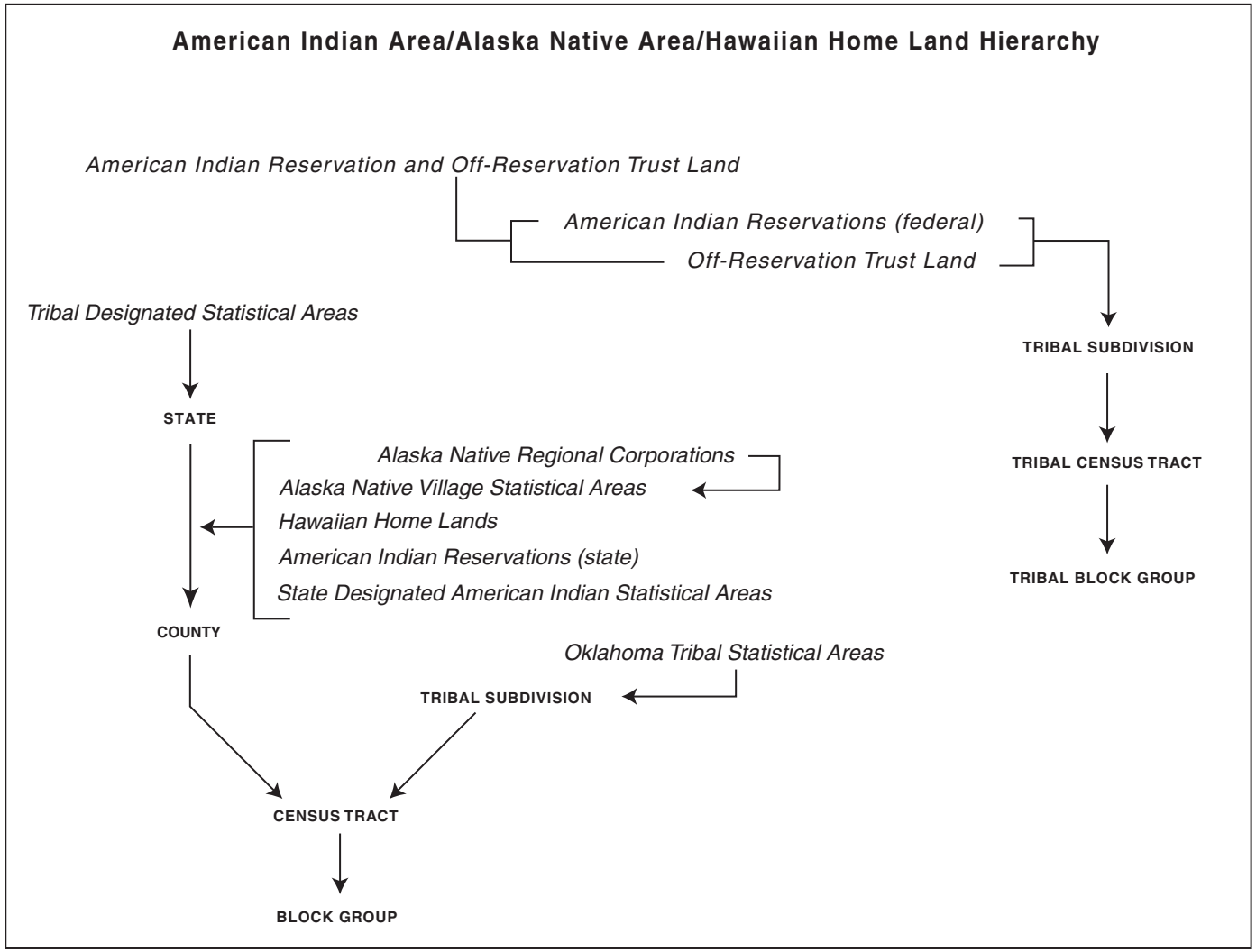

Figure A–3. **Census Regions, Census Divisions, and Their Constituent States**

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 off-setting. 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.")

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

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.")

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.

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, firehouse 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.

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 noninstitutional 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.

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).

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 opertions 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.

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:

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.

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.

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 Philipino, Philipine, 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."

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 multiracial, 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.

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

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

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.

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

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.)

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 (–).

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,

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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

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.

- **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 nonsheltered 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- **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.

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.

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.

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.

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/repaired 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.

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 through 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.

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.

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.

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.

Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER®)

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

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

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

Type of Enumeration Area (TEA)

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

Urban Update/Leave (UU/L)

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

Usual Home Elsewhere (UHE)

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

Usual Residence

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

Voting District (VTD)

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

Whole Household Usual Home Elsewhere (WHUHE)

See Usual Home Elsewhere.

Appendix D. Questionnaire

United States Census 2000

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

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

Start Here

Please use a black or blue pen.

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

Number of people

INCLUDE in this number:

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

DO NOT INCLUDE in this number:

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

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

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

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

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

Last Name

First Name MI

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

Area Code + Number

– –

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

☐ Male ☐ Female

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

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

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

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Form **D-1**

Person 2

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

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

Last Name

First Name MI

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

- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

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

☐ Male ☐ Female

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

Age on April 1, 2000 Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.**

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

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

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

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

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

Person 3

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

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

Last Name

First Name MI

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

- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

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

☐ Male ☐ Female

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

Age on April 1, 2000 Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.**

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

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

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

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

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

Person 4

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

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

Last Name

First Name MI

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

- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

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

☐ Male ☐ Female

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

Age on April 1, 2000 Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.**

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

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

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

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

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

- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

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

☐ Male ☐ Female

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

Age on April 1, 2000 Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.**

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

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

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

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

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

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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.*

- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

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

☐ Male ☐ Female

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

Age on April 1, 2000 Month Day Year of birth

➔ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.**

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

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

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

Form D-1

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.*

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Appendix E.
Data Products and User Assistance

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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) 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) 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), 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

(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/).

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/.

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.

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) 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).

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) or from 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) 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

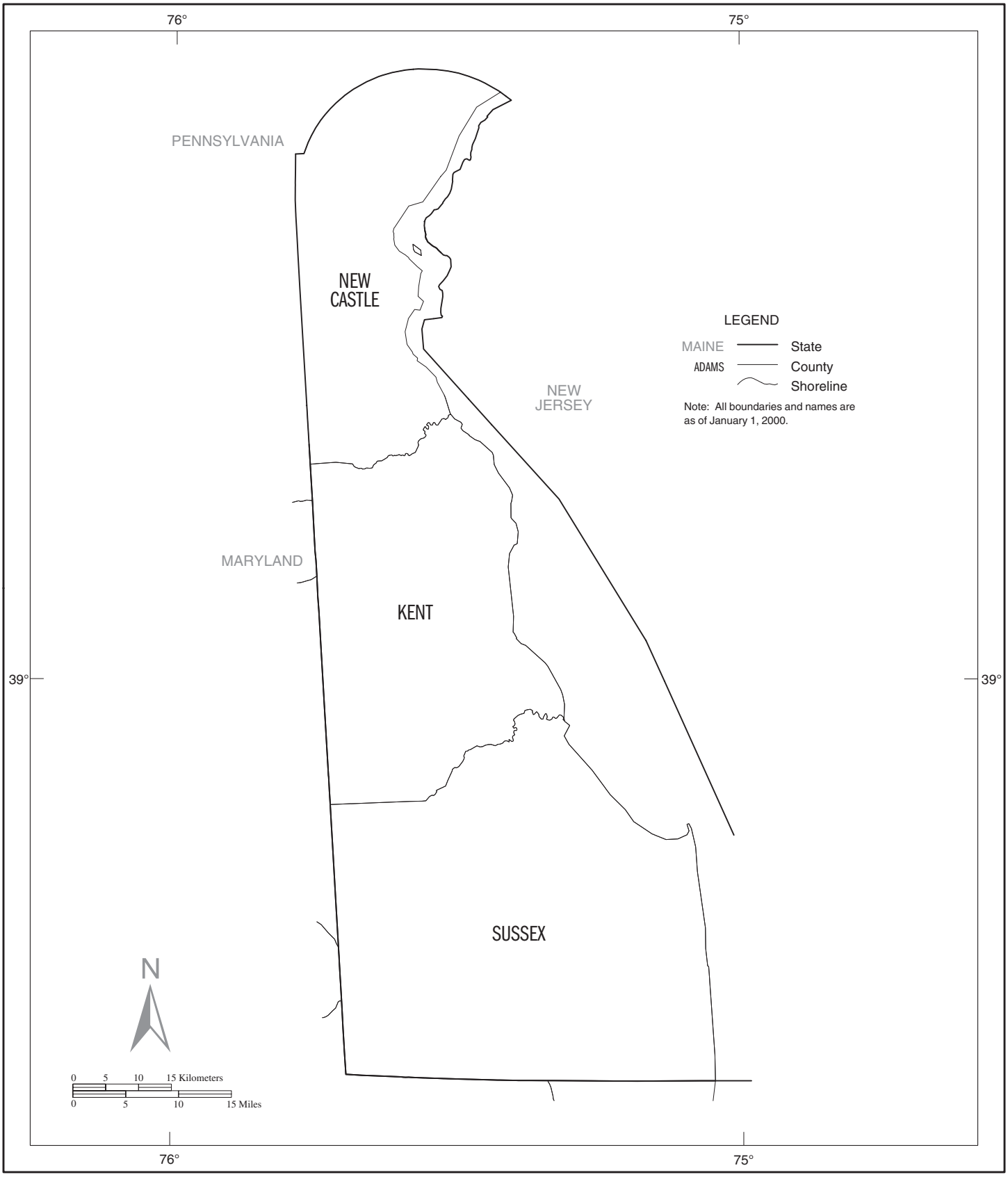
products, and assistance to data users. A component of the program is the Business and Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program, which supports the business community by expanding SDC services to government, academic, and nonprofit organizations that directly serve businesses. For a list of SDC/BIDCs, including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



U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

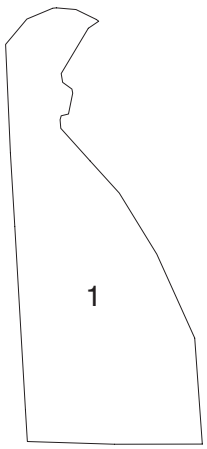
County Subdivision Outline Map Legend and County Location Index

Map Legend

	Lumbee	State Designated American Indian Statistical Area
		State
	ERIE	County
	YORK	County Subdivision
	ROME	Incorporated Place
	Zena	Census Designated Place
	Lake Erie	Large River, Lake, Water Body, or Shoreline
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity

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 discontiguous pieces of the entity have been discretely labeled on the page. A geographic entity name may include '(pts.)' if many discontiguous 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.

Map Sections

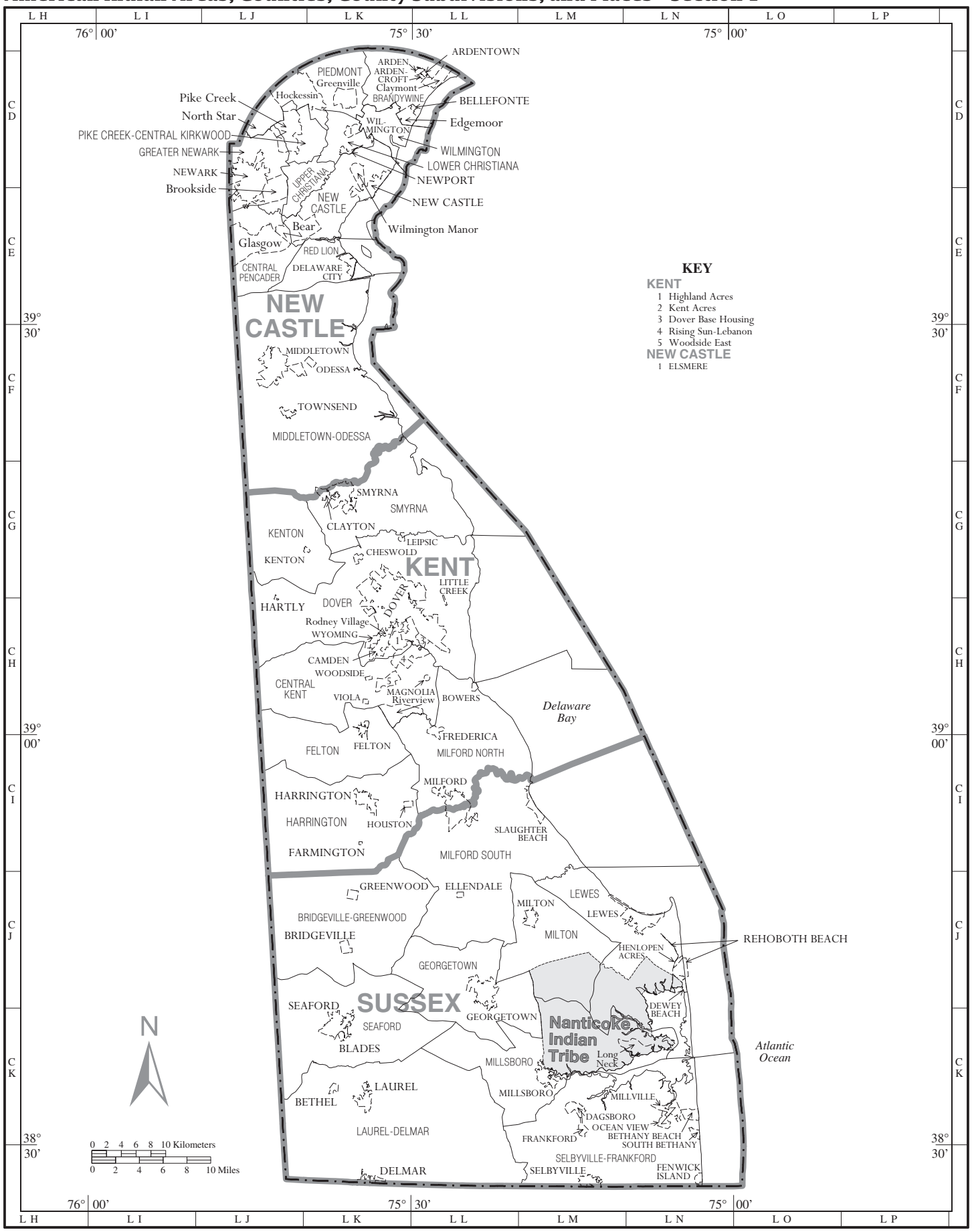


County Location Index

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
Kent.....	1	LK-CH
New Castle.....	1	LK-CE
Sussex.....	1	LL-CJ

American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places – Section 1



U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Appendix G.
Accuracy of the Data

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.

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 nonstandard 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

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 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.

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.

- 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.

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. Acknowledgments

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