

O'HARA TOWNSHIP

Comprehensive Development Plan

Appendix A - Census Glossary

AGE: Age is generally derived from date of birth information, and is based on the age of the person in complete years.

ANNUAL PAYROLL (in thousands of dollars): Payroll includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, and employee contributions, to qualified pension plans paid during the year to all employees. For corporations, payroll includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc. This definition of payroll is the same as that used by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on Form 941.

AREA: The size, in square miles or square meters, recorded for each geographic entity.

AVERAGE: The number found by dividing the sum of all quantities by the total number of quantities.

AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE: A measure obtained by dividing the number of members of families by the total number of families (or family householders).

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE: A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders).

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS: 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 UNITS: A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the number of renter-occupied housing units.

BLOCK GROUP (BG): A subdivision of a census tract (or, prior to 2000, a block numbering area), a block group is the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates sample data. A block group consists of all the blocks within a census tract with the same beginning number.

Example: block group 3 consists of all blocks within a 2000 census tract numbering from 3000 to 3999. In 1990, block group 3 consisted of all blocks numbered from 301 to 399Z.

BOUNDARY: The extent or limit of a geographic area such as a block, census tract, county, or place. A boundary may or may not follow a visible geographic physical feature.

CDP: CDP is the abbreviation for Census designated place, a statistical entity defined for each decennial census according to Census Bureau guidelines, comprising a densely settled concentration of population that is not within an incorporated place, but is locally identified by a name. CDPs are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials and the Census Bureau, following Census Bureau guidelines. Beginning with Census 2000 there are no size limits.

CENSUS: A complete enumeration, usually of a population, but also of businesses and commercial establishments, farms, governments, and so forth.

CENSUS (decennial): 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 ten years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives.

CENSUS (economic): Collective name for the censuses of construction, manufactures, minerals, minority- and women-owned businesses, retail trade, service industries, transportation, and wholesale trade, conducted by the Census Bureau every five years, in years ending in 2 and 7.

CENSUS AREA: The statistical equivalent of a county in Alaska. Census areas are delineated cooperatively by the state of Alaska and the Census Bureau for statistical purposes in the portion of Alaska not within an organized borough.

CENSUS BLOCK: A subdivision of a census tract (or, prior to 2000, a block numbering area), a block is the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates 100-percent data. Many blocks correspond to individual city blocks bounded by streets, but blocks -- especially in rural areas - may include many square miles and may have some boundaries that are not streets. The Census Bureau established blocks covering the entire nation for the first time in 1990. Previous censuses back to 1940 had blocks established only for part of the nation. Over 8 million blocks are identified for Census 2000.

A subdivision of a county that is a relatively permanent statistical area established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. Used for presenting decennial census statistics in those states that do not have well-defined and stable minor civil divisions that serve as local governments.

CENSUS DATA INFORMATION: Information about the data in the Census Bureau tables in Fact Finder is found in the "Help" system. This information is referred to as metadata. Information presented under this heading includes description and data content of surveys and censuses, geographical areas covered, level of geographical detail, dataset descriptions, definitions, and lists of tables and products.

CENSUS TRACT: A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county delineated by a local committee of census data users for the purpose of presenting data. Census tract boundaries normally follow visible features, but may follow governmental unit boundaries

and other non-visible features in some instances; they always nest within counties. Designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment, census tracts average about 4,000 inhabitants. They may be split by any sub-county geographic entity.

CHILD: A son or a daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status.

CONTRACT RENT: The monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of interview.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION: A legal or statistical division of a county recognized by the Census Bureau for data presentation. The two major types of county subdivisions are census county divisions and minor civil divisions.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE: A profile includes tables that provide various demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics for the U.S., regions, divisions, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, metropolitan areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands and congressional districts. It includes 100-percent and sample data from the decennial censuses.

DETAILED TABLES (DT): Tables from summary files that provide the most detailed data on all topics and geographic areas from the decennial censuses and the American Community Survey. Tables include totals and subtotals (except for the 1990 census detailed tables). Users may choose more than one geographic area and more than one table that display in a scrolling list, but only what displays on the width of the screen will print.

Census 2000 detailed tables are identified and labeled using established guidelines. Table identification begins with a letter that refers to the type of data in the table, and then a number is assigned sequentially as the tables are produced.

Tables labeled: 'P' are population tables;

'H' are housing tables;

'PCT' are population tables that cover geographies to the census tract level;

'HCT' are housing tables that cover geographies to the census tract level;

'GCT' are geographic comparison tables that cover geographies to the census tract level or county subdivision.

'PL' are tables derived from the Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Summary File.

For example, Table P12. Sex by Age is a population table with the sequential number, '12'.

EARNINGS: Earnings is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. Earnings represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

ECONOMIC CENSUS: Collective name for the censuses of construction, manufactures, minerals, minority- and women-owned businesses, retail trade, service industries, transportation, and wholesale trade, conducted by the Census Bureau every five years, in years ending in 2 and 7.

ECONOMIC PLACE: A statistical subdivision of a state delineated according to Census Bureau guidelines for the purpose of presenting economic census data. Economic places include incorporated places of 2,500 or more people, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more people in 12 designated states, and census designated places in Hawaii. Any residual area within a state is delineated into Economic places so as not to cross the boundaries of any consolidated city, county subdivision in 12 designated states, metropolitan area in New England, or county.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: Refers to the highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: A school inclusive of kindergarten through either the eighth or ninth grade, or the first through either the eighth or ninth grade. It can include both elementary and intermediate or middle schools.

EMPLOYED: Employed includes all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work" -- those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work" -- those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces. The reference week is the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed. This week may not be the same for all respondents.

ESTABLISHMENT: A business or industrial unit at a single location that distributes goods or performs services.

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

FAMILY HOUSEHOLD (Family): A family includes a householder and one or more 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 family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

FAMILY SIZE: Refers to the number of people in a family.

FAMILY TYPE: Refers to how the members of a family are related to one another and the householder. Families may be a "Married Couple Family," "Single Parent Family," "Stepfamily," or "Subfamily."

FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT: A female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present.

FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS (in designated calendar year): All people 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in the designated calendar year.

FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS (in the past 12 months): All people 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in the past 12 months.

GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON TABLES (GCT): These tables provide basic measures for decennial census 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects. Users can compare data across geographic areas in the same table (e.g., all counties in a state).

GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENT: A geographic component is the portion of a geographic area (e.g., Alabama) that meets a location-based test such as "in a metropolitan area" or "in a rural place". For example, a geographic component of "in metropolitan area" for Texas combines the land area of El Paso, TX MSA, San Antonio, TX MSA and all other metropolitan areas in Texas into a single collective identity.

The Census Bureau recognizes about 100 different geographic components, with most focusing on urban/rural or metropolitan/non-metropolitan distinctions. Geographic components are only available for some types of geographic areas (e.g., State, Region). And the specific geographic components available for one geographic type may be different from those available for another geographic type.

GRADE IN WHICH ENROLLED: The level of enrollment in school, nursery school through college and graduate or professional school.

GROSS RENT: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment.

GROUP QUARTERS (GQ): The Census Bureau classifies all people 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 non-institutional (for example, college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, and shelters).

GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION: Includes all people not living in households. This term includes those people residing in group quarters as of the date on which a particular survey was conducted. Two general categories of people in group quarters are recognized: 1) the institutionalized population which includes people under formally authorized supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration (such as correctional institutions, nursing homes, and juvenile institutions) and 2) the noninstitutionalized population which includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions (such as college dormitories, military quarters, and group homes). The noninstitutionalized population includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions.

HIGH SCHOOL: Includes schools with either the ninth through the twelfth grade or the tenth through the twelfth grades.

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

HOUSEHOLD: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE: The total number of people living in a housing unit.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP: Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Examples include: married-couple family; male householder, no wife present; female householder, no husband present; spouse (husband/wife); child; and other relatives.

HOUSEHOLDER: The person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.

If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census.

Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. 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 people in the household related to him are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

HOUSING UNIT: A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, 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 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.

INCOME: "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from own nonfarm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony.

INCORPORATED PLACE: A type of governmental unit incorporated under state law as a city, town (except the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village and having legally prescribed limits, powers, and functions.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION: The Economic Census classifies establishments according to the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS codes replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes used in previous censuses. NAICS classifies industries using 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6- digit levels of detail. 2-digit codes represent sectors, the broadest classifications. 6-digit codes represent individual industries in the U.S.

INDUSTRY (ECONOMIC): In the 1997 economic census data, U.S. industries are classified using a 5- or 6- digit NAICS code. Industry groups are represented by classification using a 4 digit NAICS code.

INDUSTRY (population data): Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization. For employed people the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. Some examples of industrial groups shown in products include agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; construction; manufacturing; wholesale or retail trade; transportation and communication; personal, professional and entertainment services; and public administration.

INSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION: People under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Generally, restricted to the institution, under the care or supervision of trained staff, and classified as "patients" or "inmates."

JOURNEY TO WORK: Includes data on where people work, how they get to work, how long it takes to get from their home to their usual workplace, when they leave home to go to their usual workplace, and carpooling.

LABOR FORCE: The labor force includes all people classified in the civilian labor force, plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The Civilian Labor Force consists of people classified as employed or unemployed.

LIVING QUARTERS: A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any people in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

MARITAL STATUS: Adults are generally classified by marital status as being married, never married, separated, divorced or widowed.

MEAN: This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of numbers. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the total of all income reported by people 15 years and over in families by the total number of families.

MEAN INCOME: Mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income, the means are based on households having those types of income.

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 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.

MEDIAN AGE: This measure divides the age distribution in a stated area into two equal parts: one-half of the population falling below the median value and one-half above the median value.

MEDIAN INCOME: The median income divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one, having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median.

MULTI-UNIT STRUCTURE: A building that contains more than one housing unit (for example, an apartment building).

NATIONALITY: The status of belonging to a particular nation by birth, origin or naturalization.

NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION: Includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions.

Examples: college dormitories, rooming houses, religious group homes, communes, and halfway houses.

NONRELATIVES: Any household member, including foster children, living in the housing unit but not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (NAICS): NAICS classifies industries using 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6- digit levels of detail. Two-digit codes represent sectors, the broadest classifications. Six-digit codes represent individual industries in the U.S. The North American Industry Classification System was developed by representatives from the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and replaces each country's separate classification system with one uniform system for classifying industries. In the United States, NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification, a system that federal, state, and local governments, the business community, and the general public have used since the 1930s.

NOT IN LABOR FORCE: Not in labor force includes all people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: Equivalent to the number of paid employees for census purposes. Paid employees consist of full-time and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations. Included are employees on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. The definition of paid employees is the same as that used on IRS Form 941.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS: An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted and/or services are provided. It is not necessarily identical with a company or enterprise, which may consist of one establishment or more. Economic census figures represent a summary of reports for individual establishments rather than companies. For cases where a census report was received, separate information was obtained for each location where business was conducted. When administrative records of other federal agencies were used instead of a census report, no information was available on the number of locations operated. Each economic

census establishment was tabulated according to the physical location at which the business was conducted. For the 1997 Economic Census data displayed in American Fact Finder, the count of establishments represents those in business at any time during 1997.

When two activities or more were carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally were grouped together as a single establishment. The entire establishment was classified on the basis of its major activity and all data for it were included in that classification. However, when distinct and separate economic activities (for which different industry classification codes were appropriate) were conducted at a single location under a single ownership, separate establishment reports for each of the different activities were obtained in the census.

OCCUPATION: Occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job. For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. Some examples of occupational groups shown in this product include managerial occupations; business and financial specialists; scientists and technicians; entertainment; health care; food service; personal services; sales; office and administrative support; farming; maintenance and repair; and production workers.

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT: A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration.

OTHER RELATIVE: Any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not specifically included in any other relationship category. Can include grandchildren, parents, in-laws, cousins, etc.

OWN CHILDREN: A child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. 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.

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT: 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.

PEOPLE IN FAMILY: Total number of people living in one household and related to the householder.

PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD: Total number of people living in one housing unit.

PER CAPITA INCOME: Average obtained by dividing aggregate income by total population of an area.

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.

PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE: These periods represent officially recognized time divisions relating to wars or to legally-relevant peacetime eras. The data pertain to active-duty military service. In most tabulations of these data, people serving in combinations of wartime and peacetime periods are classified in their most recent wartime period.

PHC-1 TABLES: These are Census 2000 Summary Population and Housing Characteristics tables, a publication series which 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 homelands. The series is comparable to the 1990 CPH-1 report series, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics. The series is available in printed form and on the Internet in PDF format.

PLACE: A concentration of population either legally bounded as an incorporated place, or identified as a Census Designated Place (CDP) including comunidades and zonas urbanas in Puerto Rico. Incorporated places have legal descriptions of borough (except in Alaska and New York), city, town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), or village.

PLACE OF BIRTH: The U. S. state or foreign country where a person was born. Used in determining citizenship.

POPULATION: All people, male and female, child and adult, living in a given geographic area.

POPULATION DENSITY: Total population or number of housing units within a geographic entity (for example, United States, state, county, place) divided 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.

POVERTY: Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

QUICK TABLES (QT): Predefined tables with frequently requested information for a single geographic area. The information includes numerical data and derived measures (e.g., percent distributions, medians). Users may choose more than one geographic area and more than one table that display and print in a scrolling list.

RACE: Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. For Census 2000: In 1997, after a lengthy analysis and public comment period, the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards for how the Federal government would collect and present data on race and ethnicity. The new guidelines reflect "the increasing diversity of our Nation's population, stemming from growth in interracial marriages and immigration."

RELATED CHILDREN: Includes all people in a household under the age of 18, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder. Does not include householder's spouse or foster children, regardless of age.

RENTAL VACANCY RATE: The proportion of the rental inventory which 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.

RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT: All occupied units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO: Indicates the area of residence 5 years prior to the reference date for those who reported that they lived in a different housing unit.

RESIDENT POPULATION: Resident population of the United States includes persons resident in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. It excludes residents of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and residents of the island areas under United States sovereignty or jurisdiction (principally American Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands). A resident of a specific area for Census 2000 is defined as a person "usually resident" in that area. Resident population excludes the United States Armed Forces overseas, as well as civilian United States citizens whose usual place of residence is outside the United States.

RESPONDENT: The person supplying survey or census information about his or her living quarters and its occupants.

RURAL: Territory, population and housing units not classified as urban. "Rural" classification cuts across other hierarchies and can be in metropolitan or non-metropolitan areas.

SAMPLE DATA: Population and housing information collected from the census long form for a one in six sample of households in the United States and Puerto Rico, and on a continuous basis for selected areas in the American Community Survey.

SAMPLING ERROR: Errors that occur because only part of the population is directly contacted. 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. Sampling error, unlike non-sampling error, is measurable.

SCHOOL DISTRICT: Geographic entities within which state, county, or local officials provide public educational services for the area's residents. The boundaries and names are provided by state officials.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT: Enrollment in regular school, either public or private, which includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.

SECTOR (ECONOMIC): In the 1997 economic census data are classified into 20 NAICS sectors, using a 2 digit code. These sectors are subdivided into 96 sub-sectors, using a 3 digit code.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS: In Census 2000 the selected monthly owner costs are calculated from the sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees. Listing the items separately improves accuracy and provides additional detail. When combined with income, a new item is created - Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a **PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME:** This item is used to measure housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. For example, many government agencies define excessive as costs that exceed 30 percent of household income.

SEX: An individual's gender classification - male or female.

SEX RATIO: A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females, and then multiplying by 100.

SHORT FORM: The decennial census questionnaire, sent to approximately five of six households for the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses. For Census 2000, the questionnaire asked population questions related to household relationship, sex, race, age and Hispanic or Latino origin and housing questions related to tenure, occupancy, and vacancy status. The 1990 short form contained a question on marital status. The questions contained on the short form also are asked on the long form, along with additional questions.

SPECIFIED OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS: Total number of owner occupied housing units described as either a one family home detached from any other house or a one family house attached to one or more houses on less than 10 acres with no business on the property.

SPOUSE: A person legally married to another person.

STANDARD DEVIATION: A measure which shows the average variability in population from the mean. It is defined as the square root of the variance.

STANDARD ERROR (ACS): The standard error is a measure of the deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC): Industry classification system that was used in Economic Censuses prior to 1997. This system identifies establishments by the principal activity in which they are engaged. SIC has been replaced by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in the 1997 Economic Census.

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. A SDC also may provide demographic data to local agencies participating in our statistical areas.

STEPFAMILY: A "married couple" family in which there is at least one stepchild of the householder present. If the child has been adopted by the householder, that child is classified as an adopted child and the family is not classified as a stepfamily, unless another non-adopted stepchild is present.

SUBFAMILY: A married couple (with or without children) or a single parent with one or more never-married children under the age of 18, residing with and related to the householder, but not including the householder or the householder's spouse.

When grown children move back to the parental home with their own children or spouse, they are considered a subfamily.

SUB-SECTOR (ECONOMIC): In the 1997 economic census data are classified into 96 sub-sectors using a 3 digit NAICS code.

SUMMARY FILE (SF): Statistics for a large number of geographic areas that are designed to show great subject matter detail presented in tabular form. There are four main summary files produced from the data collected during Census 2000.

SUMMARY FILE 1 (SF 1): This file presents 100-percent population and housing figures for the total population, for 63 race categories, and for many other race and Hispanic or Latino categories. This includes age, sex, households, household relationship, housing units, and tenure (whether the residence is owned or rented). Also included are selected characteristics for a limited number of race and Hispanic or Latino categories. The data are available for the U.S., regions, divisions, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, block groups, blocks, metropolitan areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, tribal subdivisions, Hawaiian home lands, congressional districts, and ZIP Code Tabulation Areas. Data are available down to the block level for many tabulations, but only to the census-tract level for others. Available on CD-ROM, DVD, and American Fact Finder.

The Census 2000 Summary File 1 data are released in three stages. Individual state files and two national files are released. The state-level data are released first, followed by the Advance National File, which covers the same data subjects, but includes national level summary data such as ZCTAs, whole metropolitan areas, whole American Indian areas, etc. The Final National File contains the same data subjects and geographic areas as the Advance National File, but adds the first available urban/rural and urbanized area data.

SUMMARY FILE 2 (SF 2): This file presents data similar to the information included in Summary File 1. These data are shown down to the census tract level for 250 race, Hispanic or Latino, and American Indian and Alaska Native tribe categories. For data to be shown in SF 2, a population category must meet a population size threshold of 100 or more people of that specific population category in a specific geographic area. Available on CD-ROM, DVD, and American Fact Finder.

SUMMARY FILE 3 (SF 3): This file presents data on the population and housing long form subjects such as income and education. It includes population totals for ancestry groups. It also includes selected characteristics for a limited number of race and Hispanic or Latino categories. The data are available for the U.S., regions, divisions, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, block groups, metropolitan areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, tribal subdivisions, Hawaiian home lands, congressional districts, and Zip Code Tabulation Areas. Available on CD-ROM, DVD, and American Fact Finder.

SUMMARY FILE 4 (SF 4): This file presents data similar to the information included in Summary File 3. These data are shown down to the census tract level for 336 race, Hispanic or Latino, American Indian and Alaska Native tribe, and ancestry categories. For data to be shown in SF 4, there must be at least 50 unweighted sample cases of a specific population category in a specific geographic area. In addition, the data for the specific population category for the specific geographic area must also have been available in Summary File 2. Available on CD-ROM, DVD, and American Fact Finder.

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

SUMMARY TAPE FILES 1-4 (STFS 1-4): Summary tape files are products of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. They are summary tabulations of 100-percent and sample population and housing data available for public use on computer tape and CD-ROM. Summary Tape Files 1 and 3 also are available through American Fact Finder.

SURVEY: A data collection activity involving observation or questionnaires for a sample of a population. (A census is a 100-percent sample survey; it collects information about every member of a population.) Surveys are normally less expensive to conduct than censuses; hence, they may be taken more frequently and can provide an information update between censuses. Often, they are used to collect a wider variety of information than is collected in a census.

TENURE: Refers to the distinction between owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units.

TYPE OF INSTITUTION: Institutions are those facilities designed for group quarters living. Institutions may specialize in one specific type of service such as a prison, or may offer varied services such as Veteran's Administration hospitals.

TYPE OF SCHOOL: Schools are designated as public or private institutions and are separated by levels of education offered, including: college, pre-primary, elementary or high school.

UNEMPLOYED: All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness.

UNITED STATES: The 50 states and the District of Columbia.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE: A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted.

UNIVERSE: The total number of units, e.g., individuals, households, businesses, in the population of interest.

UNMARRIED PARTNER: A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters with, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

UNMARRIED-PARTNER HOUSEHOLD: Household in which the householder and his or her partner are not legally married or participating in a common law marriage.

UNORGANIZED TERRITORY: Occur in 10 minor civil division (MCD) states where portions of counties are not included in any legally established MCD or independent incorporated place. The pieces are recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for statistical data presentation purposes.

UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL: Person, sharing a housing unit, who is not related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption. Includes foster children.

URBAN: All territory, population and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of more than 2,500 persons outside of urbanized areas. "Urban" classification cuts across other hierarchies and can be in metropolitan or non-metropolitan areas.

URBAN AREA: Collective term referring to all areas that are urban. For Census 2000, there are two types of urban areas: urban clusters and urbanized areas.

URBAN CLUSTER: A densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000. New for Census 2000.

URBAN GROWTH AREA: Defined around incorporated places and used to regulate urban growth. They are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials and then confirmed by state law. New for Census 2000.

URBANIZED AREA: (UA) An area consisting of a central place(s) and adjacent territory with a general population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area that together have a minimum residential population of at least 50,000 people. The Census Bureau uses published criteria to determine the qualification and boundaries of UAs.

USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK WORKED IN (designated calendar year): The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in the designated calendar year. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in the designated calendar year. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during the designated calendar year, the respondent was asked to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. People 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time"; people who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK WORKED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS: The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in the past 12 months. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in the past 12 months. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during the past 12 months, the respondent was asked to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. People 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time"; people who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

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

USUAL RESIDENCE ELSEWHERE: A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual residence elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence.

VACANCY STATUS: Unoccupied housing units are considered vacant. Vacancy status is determined by the terms under which the unit may be occupied, e.g., for rent, for sale, or for seasonal use only.

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 also classified as vacant.

VALUE: Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale.

VETERAN STATUS: A "civilian veteran" is a person 18 years old or over who has served (even for a short time), but is not now serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

WORKER: This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, work status in the past 12 months, weeks worked in the past 12 months, and number of workers in family in the past 12 months. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT: The data on year structure built were obtained from both occupied and vacant housing units. Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. The data relates to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.