USER DOCUMENTATION

FOR THE

AREA RESOURCE FILE (ARF)

2005 Release

National Center for Health Workforce Analysis
Bureau of Health Professions
Health Resources and Services Administration
Department of Health and Human Services
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I. DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTIONS AND REFERENCES

A. CODES AND CLASSIFICATIONS

A-1) Header for ARF

The 45-character header for ARF was placed at the beginning of each record to enhance the use of the county file. The header includes the State and County Code, Date of the File, Date of Creation, and File Length. The file length equals the length of the file without the 45-byte header. Therefore the actual record length is the file length plus 45 bytes.

Note that beginning with the February 2001 version of the ARF, data are broken out for all Virginia independent cities and Alaska boroughs/census areas for all data from 1992 through the current. The modified FIPS code is carried as the secondary entity field (positions 12-16) of the header. This field should be used when matching with earlier versions of the ARF.

Additionally, beginning with the February 2001 updates to the ARF, to the extent data were available for the U.S. possessions and territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands, they are included on the file. Any sources having territory data available are noted in applicable User Documentation references.

A-2) State and County Codes

FIPS State Code:

This code was established by National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce in 1968. It is standard throughout the Federal government and published in Federal Information Processing Standards Publication June 15, 1970. The basic structure is a sequential ascending two-digit number, with spaces for all possible new states.

The following table lists the FIPS State Code, the two-character State Name Abbreviation used on ARF and the State Name:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIPS CODE</th>
<th>ABBREVIATION</th>
<th>STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>AL</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>AK</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>AR</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>DC</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>HI</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>ID</td>
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<td>KS</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>KY</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>Maine</td>
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<td>MT</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>NH</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>NM</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>RI</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
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<td>47</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>UT</td>
<td>Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>VT</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>WA</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>WV</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additionally, for data variables added to the February 2001 and later versions of the ARF, the following codes are included for sources where available:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>GU</td>
<td>Guam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>US Virgin Islands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Modified FIPS County Codes:*

The **FIPS County Codes** were established by National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce in 1968, and are published in *Federal Information Processing Standards Publication - Counties and County Equivalents of the United States and the District of Columbia*. The current version of this publication is No. 6-4 dated August 31, 1990 with all revisions through February 2005. The basic structure of the codes is sequential, ascending, three-digit odd numbers.

*Effective with the February 2001 release, the County Codes used in the Area Resource File are those published in FIPS, including all Alaska boroughs and census areas and Virginia independent cities. Unless otherwise noted in this document data are broken out for all data years of 1992 and later. Earlier years of data are combined for the Virginia independent cities and Alaska as noted below:*

1) The County Code of 001 has been entered for Alaska and includes data for the entire state of Alaska for data prior to 1992. Except where noted, data for 1992 and later are zero filled on this record since the detailed records are broken out on the file.

2) Most independent cities were included in their original counties because much of the data on the file previously was only available for counties and could not be separated into county and independent city segments.

On earlier versions of the ARF, the following were carried as independent cities but were recoded in the ARF modified FIPS as noted (therefore when merging data from the new release and old versions, the Secondary Entity field should be used to match records):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>FIPS</th>
<th>MODIFIED FIPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore City</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>007</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis City</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following cities were previously combined into their original counties. Therefore, all the data for the city on earlier versions of the ARF and for data prior to 1992 are included in the original county (e.g., the independent city of Bristol, Va., is added into Washington county.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>ORIGINAL COUNTIES</th>
<th>ARF MODIFIED</th>
<th>FIPS</th>
<th>FIPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kalawao County</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Maui</td>
<td></td>
<td>009</td>
<td>005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>019</td>
<td>515</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>520</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Rockbridge</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>530</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlottesville</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Albemarle</td>
<td>003</td>
<td>540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton Forge*</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Alleghany</td>
<td>005</td>
<td>560</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Heights</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Chesterfield</td>
<td>041</td>
<td>570</td>
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<tr>
<td>Covington</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Alleghany</td>
<td>005</td>
<td>580</td>
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<td>Danville</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Pittsylvania</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>590</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Greensville</td>
<td>081</td>
<td>595</td>
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<td>Fairfax</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Fairfax</td>
<td>059</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falls Church</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Fairfax</td>
<td>059</td>
<td>610</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Southampton</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>620</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Spotsylvania</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>630</td>
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<td>Galax</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Grayson</td>
<td>077</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrisonburg</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Rockingham</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>660</td>
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<td>Hopewell</td>
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<td>Prince George</td>
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<td>670</td>
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<td>Lexington</td>
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<td>Rockbridge</td>
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<td>Lynchburg</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>031</td>
<td>680</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manassas</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Prince William</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>683</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manassas Park</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Prince William</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>685</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Martinsville</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>089</td>
<td>690</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>129**</td>
<td>710</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norton</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Wise</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>720</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petersburg</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Dinwiddie</td>
<td>053</td>
<td>730</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poquoson</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>York</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>735</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>129**</td>
<td>740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radford</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>750</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Henrico</td>
<td>087</td>
<td>760</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roanoke</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Roanoke</td>
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<td>770</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Roanoke</td>
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<td>775</td>
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<td>South Boston***</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>083</td>
<td>780</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staunton</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>015</td>
<td>790</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Suffolk City</td>
<td>123****</td>
<td>800</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waynesboro</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>015</td>
<td>820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following Virginia independent cities have been carried as separate entities on the ARF since November 1984:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>FORMER COUNTY ALLOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria (51510)</td>
<td>Arlington (51013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesapeake (51550)</td>
<td>Norfolk (51129)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampton (51650)</td>
<td>Hampton/Newport News City (51084)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport News (51700)</td>
<td>Hampton/Newport News City (51084)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Beach (51810)</td>
<td>Norfolk (51129)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To the extent possible, historical data on ARF at the time of the change were modified to separate data for these independent cities from data for their former counties. Where independent city data could not be broken out from county data, this fact has been noted in the sections of this User Documentation which describe the individual data elements and/or sources. Where this has occurred, the data are reported on ARF in the original county (or for Hampton/Newport News Cities, in Newport News-51650) and the city is zero-filled.

FIPS Publication Change Notices, issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) state:

1) In November 2001, Broomfield, Colorado (08014) was formed from parts of Adams (08001), Boulder (08013), Jefferson (08059) and Weld (08123) counties. The boundaries of Broomfield County reflect the boundaries of Broomfield city legally in effect on November 15, 2001. This code was added
to the 2003 release of the ARF, and to the extent source data report data for Broomfield, they are reported on the ARF. This change should be taken into consideration when comparing with historic data.

2) Effective July 2001, the independent city of Clifton Forge, Virginia (51560) reverted to town status. Clifton Forge, Virginia became an incorporated place within Alleghany County (51005). On the ARF, Clifton Forge, Virginia will be included in Alleghany County for any 2002 or later source data.

3) Effective July 1999, Yellowstone National Park (30113) is legally part of Gallatin County and Park County in Montana. Source data on the ARF either report Yellowstone National Park separately or as a part of Park County. Therefore, as of the February 2000 ARF release, Yellowstone National Park data are combined with Park County (30067) Montana. Any exceptions are noted in this User Documentation.

4) Effective July 1999, NIST revised the Dade County, Florida FIPS code from 12025 to 12086 to keep the new official name Miami-Dade County in alphanumeric sequence. This code has been revised on the February 2000 ARF and should be taken into consideration when comparing with historic files.

5) In January 1983, LaPaz County, Arizona (04012) was formed from the northern portion of Yuma County, Arizona (04027), which still exists with reduced boundaries. As of February 1995, LaPaz County and Yuma County are carried as separate records on the ARF. The new LaPaz County (04012) record should be combined with Yuma County (04027) when comparing data with historic files for consistency.

6) In June 1981, Cibola County, New Mexico (35006) was formed from portions of Valencia County, New Mexico (35061), which still exists with reduced boundaries. As of February 1995, Cibola County and Valencia County are carried as separate records on the ARF. The new Cibola County (35006) record should be combined with Valencia County (35061) when comparing data with historic files for consistency.

7) In September 1979, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri (29193) was renumbered so that the county falls in alphabetical order. The FIPS State and County Code is now 29186.

8) In September 1979, Washabaugh County, South Dakota (46131) merged with Jackson County, South Dakota (46071). The merged entity retains the name of Jackson and the code of 46071. On ARF, historical data for Washabaugh County have been combined with Jackson County.
9) Yellowstone National Park (Part), Wyoming (56047) was dropped as an entity. The county was dropped from ARF, and all non-zero fields were weighted by population and split between Park County, Wyoming (56029), and Teton County, Wyoming (56039).

10) In June 1970, Ormsby County was incorporated as the independent city of Carson City, Nevada. Carson City is carried as 32510 on the ARF.

Note: Effective with the February 2001 release of the ARF, boroughs and census areas of Alaska are broken out rather than aggregated to the state level. Some historic source data were not reported in the currently defined FIPS areas. These areas have been separated into multiple areas. In these instances they are reported on the ARF in the area of greater population and noted in the appropriate reference in this user documentation. These differences are as follows:

1) In 6/86, Kobuk, AK (02140) became Northwest Arctic (02188); data on the ARF are included in Northwest Arctic.
2) In 1/90, Aleutians, AK (02010) separated into Aleutians West, AK (02016) and Aleutians East (02013); data on the ARF are included in Aleutians West.
3) In 2/92, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon, AK (02231) separated into Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon (02232) and Yakutat (02282); data on the ARF are included in Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon.

A-3) Census County Group Codes

The Census County Group Codes are groups of counties smaller than a state, but larger than a county, which are geographically adjacent and have similar characteristics. There are 410 County Group Codes. These codes were extracted from the 1970 County Group Reference File obtained from the Bureau of the Census.

Note: Data are not available for:
06039 - Madera, California

A-4) County Typology Codes

The 2004 County Typology Codes are from Economic Research Service (ERS), U.S. Department of Agriculture, www.ers.usda.gov. The 2004 codes are a major update and revision of ERS’s 1989 County Typology Codes. In contrast to earlier ERS county typologies, the 2004 County Typology Codes were developed for all 3,141 counties, county equivalents, and independent cities in the United States. Their primary function is to help differentiate among nonmetro counties, but metro counties are also coded to facilitate comparisons. Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan (micropolitan and noncore) are those designated by the Office of
Management and Budget in 2003, based on population and commuting data from the 2000 census.

The typology classifies all U.S. counties according to six non-overlapping categories of economic dependence and seven overlapping categories of policy-relevant themes.

Codes for the field Economic-Dependent Typology are defined as follows:
- 01 = Farming-dependent county
- 02 = Mining-dependent county
- 03 = Manufacturing-dependent county
- 04 = Federal/State government-dependent county
- 05 = Services-dependent county
- 06 = Nonspecialized-dependent county

Codes for all other Typology fields are defined as follows:
- 00 = No
- 01 = Yes
- 99 = Missing

**Economic Types:**

*Farming-dependent:* Either 15 percent or more of average annual labor and proprietors’ earnings derived from farming during 1998-2000 or 15 percent or more of employed residents worked in farm occupations in 2000.

*Mining-dependent:* 15 percent or more of average annual labor and proprietors’ earnings derived from mining during 1998-2000.


*Services-dependent:* 45 percent or more of average annual labor and proprietors’ earnings derived from services (SIC categories of retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services) during 1998-2000.

*Nonspecialized-dependent:* County did not meet the dependence threshold for any one of the above industries.

**Policy Types** (these indicators are not mutually exclusive):

*Housing stress:* 30 percent or more of households had one or more of these housing
conditions in 2000: lacked complete plumbing, lacked complete kitchen, paid 30 percent or more of income for owner costs or rent, or had more than 1 person per room.

*Low-education:* 25 percent or more of residents 25 through 64 years old had neither a high school diploma nor GED in 2000.

*Low-employment:* Less than 65 percent of residents 21 through 64 years old were employed in 2000.

*Persistent poverty:* 20 percent or more of residents were poor as measured by each of the last 4 censuses: 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Population loss:* Number of residents declined both between the 1980 and 1990 censuses and between the 1990 and 2000 censuses.

*Nonmetro recreation:* Classified using a combination of factors, including share of employment or share of earnings in recreation-related industries in 1999, share of seasonal or occasional use housing units in 2000, and per capita receipts from motels and hotels in 1997.

*Retirement destination:* Number of residents 60 and older grew by 15 percent or more between 1990 and 2000 due to immigration.

**Note:**
1) Labor and proprietors’ earnings by place of work are the basis for the economic dependence categories. Each industry’s earnings were calculated as a percent of total labor and proprietors’ earnings in the county in 1998, 1999, and 2000. These percentages were summed, and divided by 3 to obtain annual average percentages.
2) County-level estimates of earnings by place of work used to measure economic dependence came from the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ (BEA) Regional Economic Information System (REIS).
3) Broomfield, CO (08014), a new county formed in 2001, was coded the same as Boulder, CO (08013) on the source data. This was done because the largest share of Broomfield’s population resided in Boulder County at the time of the 2000 census. Refer to section A-2 State and County Codes of this document for more information on Broomfield.
4) The typology codes for Virginia counties which include independent cities are based on the characteristics of the county plus each city (or cities) combined with that county. The following note any exceptions to standard combinations:
   - The code for Carroll County, Virginia (51035) includes characteristics from the Virginia city of Galax which is normally included in Grayson County (51077).
   - Arlington County, Virginia (51013) and Alexandria City (51510) have the same code reflecting the combined characteristics of Arlington-Alexandria.
   - Chesapeake City, Virginia (51550) and Norfolk/Portsmouth Cities (51710/51740) have the same code reflecting the combined characteristics of Chesapeake – Norfolk – Portsmouth.
York County, Virginia (51199 – which also includes Poquoson), Hampton City (51650) and Newport News City (51700) have the same code reflecting the combined characteristics of York-Poquoson-Hampton-Newport News.

A-5) Metropolitan/Micropolitan and Combined Statistical Areas

The Metropolitan Areas (MAs) were announced by the Office of Management and Budget in OMB Bulletin No. 05-02 to be effective November, 2004. They are a revision of the MA standards published on June 30, 1999 and the demographic data drawn from the 2000 Decennial Census.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Micropolitan Statistical Areas – a new set of statistical areas – have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas are defined in terms of whole counties (or equivalent entities), including in the six New England States.

OMB’s standards provide for the identification of one or more principal cities within each Metropolitan Statistical Area and Micropolitan Statistical Area. (The term “principal city” replaces “central city” the term used in previous standards.) Principal cities encompass both incorporated places and census designated places (CDPs). The decision to identify CDPs as principal cities represents a break with practice in previous standards that (with some exceptions) limited potential central city identification to incorporated places.

The geographic components of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Metropolitan Divisions are counties and equivalent entities (boroughs and census areas in Alaska, parishes in Louisiana, municipios in Puerto Rico, and independent cities in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia). The counties and equivalent entities used in the definitions of the Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas are those that were in existence as of January 1 2000, with the exception of Broomfield County, Colorado (which became a county in November, 2001).

The 2000 standards do not provide for the categorization of the areas based on total population comparable to Levels A through D under the 1990 standards.

If specified criteria are met, adjacent Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, in various combinations, may become the components of a new set of areas called Combined Statistical Areas. For instance, a Combined Statistical Area may comprise two or more Metropolitan Statistical Areas, a Metropolitan Statistical Area and a Micropolitan Statistical Area, two or more Micropolitan Statistical Areas, or multiple Metropolitan and Micropolitan
Statistical Areas.

On the ARF, the fields for Metropolitan code and Micropolitan code were combined into one field, Metro/Micro Statistical Area Code, as were Metropolitan name and Micropolitan name combined to form Metro/Micro Statistical Area Name. The Metropolitan/Micropolitan Indicator Code field defines the county’s type. It is defined as follows:

0 = Not a Statistical Area
1 = Metropolitan Statistical Area
2 = Micropolitan Statistical Area

Note: 1) Denver-Aurora, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Broomfield County (FIPS 08014) which organized as a new county on November 15, 2001 and is coextensive with Broomfield city. For purposes of defining metropolitan statistical areas, Broomfield City was treated as if it were a county at the time of the 2000 Census; the standards were applied to data for Broomfield city.
2) Data are carried on the ARF for Puerto Rico.

A-6) Rural/Urban Continuum Codes

The 2003 Rural/Urban Continuum Codes are from Economic Research Service (ERS), Department of Agriculture. The codes form a classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan (metro) counties by the population size of their metro area and nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) counties by degree of urbanization and adjacency to a metro area or nonmetro areas. All U.S. counties and county equivalents are grouped according to the official metro status announced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in June 2003, when the population and worker commuting criteria used to identify metro counties were applied to results of the 2000 Census.

Metro counties are distinguished by population size of the Metropolitan Statistical Area of which they are part. Nonmetro counties are classified according to the aggregate size of their urban population. Within the three urban size categories, nonmetro counties are further identified by whether or not they have some functional adjacency to a metro area or areas. A nonmetro county is defined as adjacent if it physically adjoins one or more metro areas, and has at least 2 percent of its employed labor force commuting to central metro counties. Nonmetro counties that do not meet these criteria are classed as nonadjacent.

In concept, the 2003 version of the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes is comparable with that of earlier decades. However, OMB made major changes in its metro area delineation procedures for the 2000 Census, and the Census Bureau changed the way in which rural and urban are measured. Therefore, the new Rural-Urban Continuum Codes are not fully comparable with those of earlier years. OMB’s changes added some additional metro areas by no longer requiring that a metro area must have at least 100,000 population if its urbanized area has no place of at least 50,000 people. More importantly, simplifying the worker commuting criteria that determine outlying metro counties had the effect of both adding numerous new
outlying counties to metro status while deleting a smaller number that were previously metro.

The Census Bureau made a radical shift in determining rural-urban boundaries by changing and liberalizing the procedures for delineating urbanized areas of 50,000 or more people, and abandoning place boundaries in measuring urban or rural population. The procedures used in defining Urbanized Areas were extended down to clusters of 2,500 or more people, based solely on population density per square mile.

In earlier versions of the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes, metro areas with 1 million population or more were subdivided between central counties (Code 0) and fringe counties (Code 1). The Code 1 group has become much less meaningful in the last two censuses as more and more counties of large metro areas have been rated as central counties by OMB procedures. In 2000, only 1.6 percent of the population of large metro areas was in fringe counties. Therefore, this distinction has been dropped. Codes 0 and 1 have been combined, and the new code 1 represents all counties in metro areas of 1 million or more population.

The 2003 Rural/Urban Continuum Codes are defined as follows:

**CODE** | **METROPOLITAN COUNTIES (1-3)**
---|---
01 | Counties of metro areas of 1 million population or more
02 | Counties in metro areas of 250,000 - 1,000,000 population
03 | Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population

**NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES (4-9)**

04 | Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area
05 | Urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area
06 | Urban population of 2,500-19,999, adjacent to a metro area
07 | Urban population of 2,500-19,999, not adjacent to a metro area
08 | Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area
09 | Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area

99 | Missing Value

**A-7) Urban Influence Codes**

01 Large - in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more
02 Small - in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents

NONMETROPOLITAN
03 Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area
04 Noncore adjacent to a large metro area
05 Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area
06 Noncore adjacent to a small metro area with a town of at least 2,500
07 Noncore adjacent to a small metro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents
08 Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area
09 Noncore adjacent to a micro area and contains a town of 2,500-9,999 residents
10 Noncore adjacent to micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents
11 Noncore not adjacent to a metro/micro area and contains a town of 2,500 or more residents
12 Noncore not adjacent to a metro/micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents


Note: 1) Adjacent = Nonmetro counties physically adjacent to one or more metro areas (noncore also if they are physically adjacent to a micro area) and have at least 2 percent of employed persons commuting to work in the core of the metro area (or in the micro area). When a nonmetro county met the adjacency criteria to more than one metro or (micro) area, it was designated as adjacent to the area to which the largest percentage of its workers commuted. Metro-nonmetro definition is base on the official metro status announced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in June 1, 2003.

2) Clifton Forge, VA (51560) is no longer an independent city as of July 2001. It is now part of Alleghany County, VA (51005). The source file reports Clifton Forge, VA with an Urban Influence Code of 6. This data was not updated to the ARF.

3) The new Urban Influence Codes are not fully comparable with those of earlier years.

A-8) BEA Economic Area Codes and Names and Component Economic Area Codes and Names

The 2004 BEA Economic Area (EA) Codes and Names and Component Economic Area (CEA) Codes and Names were released November 17, 2004 by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce. The redefinitions of the BEA economic areas are based on commuting data from the 2000 decennial population census, on redefined statistical areas from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in February 2004, and on newspaper circulation data from the Audit Bureau of Circulations for 2001.
BEA’s economic areas define the relevant regional markets surrounding metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas. They consist of one or more economic nodes – metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas that serve as regional centers for economic activity – and the surrounding counties that are economically related to the nodes. For additional information regarding BEA codes, refer to the BEA website: www.BEA.GOV.

There are 344 CEAs. The CEA code was assigned based on the alphabetic ordering of CEA names, beginning with 601 and ending with 944. The CEA name is the same as the name of the core based statistical area (metropolitan or micropolitan area) or combined statistical area for that county.

There are 179 EAs. The EA code was assigned based on the alphabetic ordering of the EA names, beginning with 1 and ending with 179. The EA name is the same as the name of the EA’s primary CEA. Each EA is constructed from one or more CEAs. The primary CEA is the single CEA that best approximates the labor market characteristic of the economic area as a whole. This usually is the largest CEA in the area but in a few cases the name of a smaller CEA with low commuting is used instead of that of a larger CEA with very high commuting.

A-9) Federal Region Code and Census Region and Division Codes and Names

These are the codes for the ten Federal Regional Offices from the Department of Health and Human Services. The Federal Region Codes, Regional Office names and the states within each region are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Boston R.O. (Maine, Vermont, Mass., Conn., R.I., N.H.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Philadelphia R.O. (Penn., Del., D.C., Maryland, Va., W. Va.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Atlanta R.O. (Ala., Fla., Georgia, Ky., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Chicago R.O. (Ill., Indiana, Minn., Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Dallas R.O. (Arkansas, N.M., Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Kansas City R.O. (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Denver R.O. (Colo., Montana, N.D., S.D., Utah, Wyoming)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>San Francisco R.O. (Ariz., Calif., Hawaii, Nev., Trust Territories)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Census Region Codes and Names and Census Division Codes and Names were taken from the NCHWA HSA ACCESS System. The codes and names are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCESS SYSTEM CODES</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATES INCLUDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Division</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14
1 Northeast
   1 New England Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island
   2 Middle Atlantic New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

2 Midwest
   3 East North Central Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin
   4 West North Central Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota

3 South
   5 South Atlantic Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
   6 East South Central Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama
   7 West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma

4 West
   8 Mountain Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Nevada
   9 Pacific Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

A-10 Veterans Administration Codes

1988 and 1978 Veterans Administration (VA) Codes were obtained from the Veterans Administration. The codes include VA Primary Service Area Code, VA Medical District Code, and VA Medical Region Code. The VA Medical Region Code is defined as follows:

1 = North-Eastern
2 = Mid-Atlantic  
3 = South-Eastern  
4 = Great Lakes  
5 = Mid-Western  
6 = Western  
7 = South-Western

Note:  1) The independent cities have been recoded in their county of origin. As a result, the following Virginia independent cities have been affected for Primary Service Area Code and Medical District Code:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Service Area Code</th>
<th>FIPS</th>
<th>VA SOURCE CODE</th>
<th>ARF CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51590</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51640</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51678</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51780</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical District Code</th>
<th>FIPS</th>
<th>VA SOURCE CODE</th>
<th>ARF CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51590</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51640</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51780</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Primary Service Area Code data for Park County, MT (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

The 1978, 1990 and 1995-2000 Veteran Population data are also carried on the file; refer to Section F-21 below.

A-11 Contiguous Counties

Contiguous Counties were taken from the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Map of Boundaries of Counties and County Equivalents as of January 1, 1970, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971, Stock Number 0-424-798. Revisions made to reflect Alaska boroughs and census areas and Virginia independent cities were coded from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States County Outline (base map) Counties and Equivalent Areas of the United States of America as of the year 2000. These fourteen fields contain, for a given county, the FIPS State and County Codes for all counties contiguous to that county. There can be a maximum of fourteen counties contiguous to a given county. Unused fields are zero-filled. Thus, if a county has three counties contiguous to it, the fields for Contiguous Counties # 4-14 will be zero-filled.

Counties are considered contiguous by water rights to other counties when they both border the same body of water. Islands and peninsulas are considered contiguous to neighboring counties by either water rights or accessibility.
The following Hawaiian counties are considered contiguous by water rights:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CONTIGUOUS TO:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii (15001)</td>
<td>Maui (15009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu (15003)</td>
<td>Kauai (15007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui (15009)</td>
<td>Honolulu (15003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai (15007)</td>
<td>Maui (15009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu (15003)</td>
<td>Hawaii (15001)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following New York City counties are considered contiguous even though some are separated by water:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CONTIGUOUS TO:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx, N.Y. (36005)</td>
<td>Bergen, N.J. (34003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York, N.Y. (36061)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Queens, N.Y. (36081)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Westchester, N.Y. (36119)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings, N.Y. (36047)</td>
<td>New York, N.Y. (36061)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Queens, N.Y. (36081)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richmond, N.Y. (36085)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, N.Y. (36061)</td>
<td>Bronx, N.Y. (36005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kings, N.Y. (36047)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Queens, N.Y. (36081)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richmond, N.Y. (36085)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens, N.Y. (36081)</td>
<td>Bronx, N.Y. (36005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kings, N.Y. (36047)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nassau, N.Y. (36059)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York, N.Y. (36061)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, N.Y. (36085)</td>
<td>Essex, N.J. (34013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hudson, N.J. (34017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middlesex, N.J. (34023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Union, N.J. (34039)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kings, N.Y. (36047)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A-12 Health Service Area Codes

Health Service Area Codes were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics. The specific source reference is *Vital and Health Statistics - Health Service Areas for the United States*, Makuc DM, Haglund B, Ingram DD, Kleinman JC, Feldman JJ, November 1991. A health service area is defined as one or more counties that are relatively self-contained with respect to the provision of routine hospital care. Service areas that include more than one county are characterized by travel between the counties for routine hospital care.

A-13 Area Health Education Center (AHEC) Codes and Names

Area Health Education Centers (AHEC's) are independent, non-profit organizations which link the academic resources of university health care centers with community-based health service delivery systems in medically underserved areas. Primarily funded by cooperative agreements awarded by the Bureau of Health Professions/HRSA under Section 781 of the Public Health Service Act, AHEC's determine the manpower and resource needs of scarcity areas, and coordinate the activities of health profession students who are provided by cooperating medical and osteopathic schools and universities. (These students serve 10% of their clinical training at AHEC sites in underserved areas, thereby redistributing health personnel to areas of need and increasing the services provided to the community.) The individual activities and programs administered by the regional AHEC projects are determined by the needs and problems of the localities they serve.

The 1998 Area Health Education Center data were defined from a list of AHEC's developed by the Division of Medicine, Bureau of Health Professions. The codes are four digits; the first two digits are the FIPS State Code, the second two digits indicate the number of the center within the state.

The AHEC Program Year of Initiation is the calendar year in which the program was first funded. The AHEC Center Year of Initiation is the calendar year in which the center was first funded (planning year included).

Note: 1) Los Angeles County, California (06037) is in three AHEC's: Central, Drew and Los Angeles Basin. On the ARF, Central is the AHEC carried for Los Angeles. The Drew and Los Angeles Basin AHEC's consist of only Los Angeles county, therefore these AHEC's are not present on the ARF.

2) Bronx County, New York (36005) is in two AHEC's: North Bronx and South Bronx. On the ARF, South Bronx is the AHEC carried for Bronx. The North Bronx AHEC consists of only Bronx county, therefore this AHEC is not present on the ARF.

3) Alaska AHEC’s are not available at the census/borough level.
The 1998 and 2000-2004 Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) codes for Primary Medical Care, Dentists and Mental Health Professionals are from the Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC), DHHS. HPSA data for Primary Care, Dentists, and Mental Health Professionals are defined as follows:

1) **Primary Care Practitioners** include non-Federal doctors of medicine (M.D.) and doctors of osteopathy (D.O.) providing direct patient care who practice principally in one of the four primary care specialties-general or family practice, general internal medicine, pediatrics, and obstetrics and gynecology. Those physicians engaged solely in administration, research and teaching will be excluded. A geographic area will be designated as having a shortage of primary medical care professionals if the following three criteria are met:
   A. The area is a rational area for the delivery of primary medical services.
   B. One of the following conditions prevails within the area:
      1. The area has a population to full-time-equivalent primary care physician ratio of at least 3,500:1.
      2. The area has a population to full-time-equivalent primary care physician ratio of less than 3,500:1 but greater than 3,000:1 and has unusually high needs for primary care services or insufficient capacity of existing primary care providers.
   C. Primary medical care professionals in contiguous areas are overutilized, excessively distant or inaccessible to the population of the area under consideration.

For additional information regarding HPSA Primary Care Designation Criteria, refer to the BPHC website: [http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/Shortage/hpsacritpcm.htm](http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/Shortage/hpsacritpcm.htm).

2) **Dental Practitioners** include non-Federal dentists providing patient care. Dentists not in general practice or pedodontics will be excluded. A geographic area will be designated as having a dental professional shortage area if the following three criteria are met:
   A. The area is a rational area for the delivery of dental services.
   B. One of the following conditions prevails in the area:
      1. The area has a population to full-time-equivalent dentist ratio of at least 5,000:1.
      2. The area has a population to full-time-equivalent dentist ratio of less than 5,000:1 but greater than 4,000:1 and has unusually high needs for dental services or insufficient capacity of existing dental providers.
   C. Dental professionals in contiguous areas are overutilized, excessively distant or inaccessible to the population of the area under consideration.
distant or inaccessible to the population of the area under consideration.

For additional information regarding HPSA Dental Care Designation Criteria, refer to the BPHC website: http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/Shortage/hpsacritdental.htm.

3) The criteria for psychiatric HPSAs were expanded to Mental Health HPSAs in 1992 as published in the Federal Register, Vol. 57, No. 14; Wednesday, January 22, 1992. To be designated as having a shortage of mental health professionals a geographic area must meet the following criteria where non-Federal core mental health professionals provide mental health patient care (direct or other, including consultation and supervisory) in ambulatory or other short-term care settings to residents of the area. Professionals include those psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, clinical social workers, psychiatric nurse specialists, and marriage and family therapists who meet the definitions set forth in the ruling. Refer to the Federal Register publication for more information.

A. The area is a rational area for the delivery of mental health services.

B. One of the following conditions prevails within the area:

1. The area has: a) population-to-core-mental-health-professional ratio greater than or equal to 6,000:1 and a population-to-psychiatrist ratio greater than or equal to 20,000:1 or
   b) a population-to-core-professional ratio greater than or equal to 9,000:1 or
   c) a population-to-psychiatrist ratio greater than or equal to 30,000:1;

2. The area has unusually high needs for mental services, and has: a) population-to-core-mental-health-professional ratio greater than or equal to 4,500:1 and a population-to-psychiatrist ratio greater than or equal to 15,000:1 or
   b) a population-to-core-professional ratio greater than or equal to 6,000:1, or
   c) a population-to-psychiatrist ratio greater than or equal to 20,000:1;

C. Mental health professionals in contiguous areas are overutilitized, excessively distant or inaccessible to residents of the area under construction.

For additional information regarding HPSA Mental Health Primary Care Designation Criteria, refer to the BPHC website: http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/Shortage/hpsacritmental.htm.
4) Since April 1980, HPSA data classify counties as follows:
   0 = None of the county designated as a shortage area;
   1 = The whole county was designated as a shortage area;
   2 = One or more parts of the county was designated as a shortage area.

Note:
1) The 1998 Mental Health HPSA code for Halifax, VA (51083) on the ARF is coded as partial, which reflects the combination of a whole HPSA for Halifax and
2) 2000 and later HPSAs are provided on the ARF for the US territories of Guam, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands. 1998 HPSAs are not updated for the territories.

A-15 SSA Beneficiary State and County Codes

The Social Security Administration's (SSA) Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics (ORES) Beneficiary State and County Codes are used for beneficiary record coding, including the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. The code consists of a two-byte state and three-byte county code.

Note:
1) The SSA code system provides a "Statewide" code designation (XX999) for all states. On the Alaska statewide record on the ARF, it is assigned this code (02999). Otherwise, the "Statewide" codes are not carried on the ARF.
2) There are two SSA beneficiary codes used to identify Los Angeles County, California (05200 and 05210). However, since FIPS has only one code for Los Angeles, only 05200 is assigned to this county.
3) Data for Park County, Montana (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

B. HEALTH PROFESSIONS

B-1) Physicians

M.D. Physicians:

1) **Major Professional Activity** classifications are reported by physicians in the Physicians’ Practice Arrangements (PPA) questionnaire. The physician’s professional activity is shown in the two categories of Patient Care and Nonpatient care, the latter category being referred to as Other Professional Activity. Total Patient Care includes Office Based (includes Locum Tenens in 1997), Hospital Residents, Clinical Fellows (1986-January 1994) and Hospital Based (FT) Staff. Total Hospital Based includes Hospital Residents, Clinical Fellows (1986-January 1994) and Hospital Based FT Staff. Other Professional Activity includes Administration, Medical Teaching, Research, and Other Activities.

2) **Office Based Practice** includes physicians engaged in seeing patients. Physicians may be in solo practice, in group practice, two-physician practice, or other patient care employment. It also includes physicians in patient services such as those provided by pathologists and radiologists. 1997 Locum Tenens, which are reported separately in the *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*, are also included.

3) **Hospital Based Practice** includes physicians employed under contract with hospitals to provide direct patient care.

4) **Residents** (all years) include any physician in supervised practice of medicine among patients in a hospital or in its outpatient department with continued instruction in the science and art of medicine by the staff of the facility. Beginning with the December 31, 1994 data, also includes clinical fellows in advanced training in the clinical divisions of medicine, surgery, and other specialty fields preparing for practice in a given specialty. These physicians are engaged primarily in patient care. In the 1986 through January 1994 data, Clinical Fellows was carried as a separate category. As a result of this change there are a larger number of Residents as compared to earlier years and Residents fields were assigned new Field Numbers.

5) **Clinical Fellows** includes physicians in an educational training program distinct from an accredited residency program. Clinical Fellows are engaged primarily in patient care. In the 1986 and later data, the category of Clinical Fellows was added to the Hospital Based Practice group and the Total Patient Care group. Beginning with the December 31, 1994 data, Clinical Fellows were combined with Residents. Prior to 1986, Clinical Fellows were included in the Research category. As a result of this change, there are fewer physicians in Research and a larger number in Hospital Based and Total Patient Care for 1986 and later, compared to earlier years.

6) **Medical Teaching** includes physicians with teaching appointments in medical schools, hospitals, nursing schools, or other institutions of higher learning.

7) **Medical Research** includes physicians in activities (funded or non-funded) performed to develop new medical knowledge, potentially leading to publication. This category also includes physicians in research fellowship programs distinct from an accredited residency program and primarily engaged in nonpatient care.

8) **Administration** includes physicians in administrative activities in a hospital, health facility, health agency, clinic, group or any other organization.

9) **Other Activity** includes physicians employed by insurance carriers, pharmaceutical companies, corporations, voluntary organizations, medical societies, associations, grants, foreign countries, and the like.

10) **Inactive** includes physicians who are retired, semiretired, working part-time, temporarily not in practice, or not active for other reasons and indicated they worked
20 hours or less per week.

11) **Not Classified** includes physicians who did not provide information on their type of practice or their present employment.

12) Physicians fields contain only active physicians with classified activity unless specifically stated that inactive and/or not classified are included.

13) A physician's self-designated practice specialty (SDPS) is determined, like major professional activity, by the physician from a list of codes included with the PPA questionnaire.

14) The following subspecialties are included in **Total General Practice:**
   - General Practice
   - Family Medicine, General (Family Medicine prior to 2003)
   - Family Medicine Subspecialties (Family Medicine Subspecialties prior to 2003)

15) The following subspecialties are included in **Medical Specialties Total:**
   - Allergy and Immunology (beginning in 1990)
   - Allergy (prior to 1990)
   - Cardiovascular Disease
   - Dermatology
   - Epidemiology (in 2000)
   - Gastroenterology
   - Internal Medicine, General (Internal Medicine prior to 1986)
   - Internal Medicine Subspecialties (beginning in 1986)
   - Pediatrics, General (Pediatrics prior to 1990)
   - Pediatric Subspecialties (beginning in 1990)
   - Pediatric Allergy (prior to 1990)
   - Pediatric Cardiology
   - Pulmonary Disease

16) The following subspecialties are included in **Surgical Specialties Total:**
   - Colon/Rectal Surgery
   - General Surgery
   - Neurological Surgery
   - Obstetrics-Gynecology, General (OB/Gyn prior to 1990)
   - Obstetrics-Gynecology Subspecialties (beginning in 1990)
   - Ophthalmology
   - Orthopedic Surgery
   - Otolaryngology
   - Plastic Surgery
   - Thoracic Surgery
   - Urology

17) The following subspecialties are included in **Other Specialties Total:**
   - Aerospace Medicine
   - Anesthesiology
   - Child Psychiatry
   - Diagnostic Radiology
   - Emergency Medicine (beginning in 1981)
   - Forensic Pathology
   - General Preventive Medicine
   - Medical Genetics (beginning in January 1994)
   - Neurology
Nuclear Medicine (beginning in 1981)
Occupational Medicine
Psychiatry
Pathology, Anatomic/Clinical
Physical Medicine/Rehabilitation
Public Health (included in General Preventive Medicine in 1999)
Radiology
Radiation Oncology (Therapeutic Radiology prior to 1986)
Transplantation Surgery (part of Surgical Specialties in 2000)
Vascular Medicine (part of Medical Specialties in 2000)
Other Specialties
Unspecified

18) The subspecialty Nuclear Medicine was broken out of Radiology in 1981.
19) The subspecialty Emergency Medicine was broken out of Other Specialty in 1981.
20) The subspecialty Therapeutic Radiology was changed to Radiation Oncology in the 1986 and later data. The data are the same.
21) In 2003, General Family Practice and Family Practice Subspecialties were changed to General Family Medicine and Family Medicine Subspecialties. The data are the same.
22) In 1986, Internal Medicine was broken into General Internal Medicine and Internal Medicine Subspecialties. The following are included in 2002-2004 Internal Medicine Subspecialties:
   - Adolescent Medicine
   - Critical Care Medicine (Internal Medicine)
   - Diabetes
   - Endocrinology, Diabetes & Metabolism
   - Hematology (Internal Medicine)
   - Hepatology
   - Hematology/Oncology
   - Hospitalist
   - Interventional Cardiology
   - Cardiac Electrophysiology
   - Infectious Diseases
   - Clinical & Laboratory Immunology (Internal Medicine)
   - Geriatric Medicine
   - Internal Medicine (Preventive Medicine)
   - Sports Medicine (Internal Medicine)
   - Internal Medicine (Emergency Medicine)
   - Internal Medicine & Neurology
   - Internal Medicine/Psychiatry
   - Internal Medicine/Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation
   - Nuclear Cardiology
   - Nephrology
   - Nutrition
   - Medical Oncology
   - Rheumatology

23) In 1990, Pediatrics was broken into General Pediatrics and Pediatric Subspecialties. The following are included in 2002-2004 Pediatric Subspecialties:
Adolescent Medicine
Pediatric Critical Care Medicine
Developmental/Behavioral Pediatrics
Pediatrics/Emergency Medicine
Internal Medicine/Pediatrics
Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine
Pediatric Anesthesiology
Pediatric Allergy
Pediatric Endocrinology
Pediatric Infectious Disease
Pediatric Pulmonology
Medical Toxicology (Pediatrics)
Pediatric Emergency Medicine (Pediatrics)
Pediatric Gastroenterology
Pediatric Hematology/Oncology
Pediatrics/Medical Genetics
Pain Management (Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation)
Clinical & Laboratory Immunology (Pediatrics)
Pediatric Nephrology
Pediatrics/Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
Pediatric Rheumatology
Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine
Sports Medicine (Pediatrics)

24) In 1990, Obstetrics and Gynecology was broken into General Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Obstetrics and Gynecology Subspecialties. The following are included in 2002-2004 Obstetrics and Gynecology Subspecialties:

- Gynecological Oncology
- Gynecology
- Maternal and Fetal Medicine
- Obstetrics
- Critical Care Medicine (Obstetrics and Gynecology)
- Reproductive Endocrinology

25) In 1993, Family Practice was broken into General Family Practice and Family Practice Subspecialties. In 2003, the name changed to Family Medicine. The following are included in 2002-2004 Family Medicine Subspecialties:

- Geriatric Medicine (Family Medicine)
- Family Practice/Psychiatry
- Sports Medicine (Family Medicine)
- Internal Medicine/Family Medicine

26) In 1999 only, the specialty Public Health was included in General Preventive Medicine.

27) Beginning with the 1999 AMA information, data are carried on the ARF for the following US territories: Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. The 2001 and later data also include Guam.

The 2002-2004 AMA Federal M.D. Specialty data were obtained from the 2002, 2003 and 2004 American Medical Association Physician Masterfiles (Copyright). The totals
contained on the file are for Total Federal M.D.'s and are broken out by Specialty and Major Professional Activity.

**Note:**

1) **Federal status** is defined as full-time employment by the federal government, including the Army, Navy, Air Force, Veteran's Administration, the Public Health Service and other federally funded agencies.

2) **Major Professional Activity** classifications are reported by the physician in the Census of Physicians' Practice Arrangements questionnaire.

3) **Office Based Practice** includes physicians engaged in seeing patients. Physicians may be in solo practice, in group practice, two-physician practice, or other patient care employment. It also includes physicians in patient services such as those provided by pathologists and radiologists. Beginning with the 1993 data, there have been no Office Based Federal M.D.s reported.

4) **Residents** (all years) include any physician in supervised practice of medicine among patients in a hospital or in its outpatient department with continued instruction in the science and art of medicine by the staff of the facility. Also includes clinical fellows in advanced training in the clinical divisions of medicine, surgery, and other specialty field preparing for practice in a given specialty. These physicians are engaged primarily in patient care. Clinical Fellows were combined with Residents on the ARF for the 1990 data. Beginning with the December 31, 1994 data, the AMA started reporting Clinical Fellows as part of the Residents category.

5) **Hospital Based Staff** includes physicians employed under contract with hospitals to provide direct patient care.

6) **Other Professional Activity** includes Administration, Medical Teaching, Research, and Other. See above notes for AMA Non-Federal M.D. data definitions.

7) Physicians fields contain only active physicians with classified activity unless specifically stated that inactive and/or not classified are included.

8) A physician's self-designated **practice specialty** is determined, like major professional activity, by the physician from a list of codes included in the physician on the Physicians' Practice Arrangements questionnaire.

9) The following subspecialties are included in **Total General Practice**: General Practice; Family Medicine, General (Family Practice prior to 1993); Family Medicine Subspecialties (beginning in 1993).

10) In 1990, **Obstetrics and Gynecology** was broken into **Obstetrics and Gynecology**, and **Obstetrics and Gynecology Subspecialties**. The following are included in **2002-2004 Obstetrics and Gynecology Subspecialties**:

    Gynecological Oncology
    Gynecology
    Maternal and Fetal Medicine
    Obstetrics
    Critical Care Medicine (Obstetrics and Gynecology)
    Reproductive Endocrinology

11) The following subspecialties are included in **Other Medical Subspecialties**:

    Allergy and Immunology
    Cardiovascular Disease
    Dermatology
    Epidemiology (in 2000)
Gastroenterology
Pediatric Subspecialties
Pediatric Cardiology
Pulmonary Disease
Internal Medicine Subspecialties

12) The following subspecialties are included in **Other Surgical Subspecialties**:
Colon & Rectal Surgery
Neurological Surgery
Ophthalmology
Orthopedic Surgery
Otolaryngology
Plastic Surgery
Thoracic Surgery
Urological Surgery

13) The following subspecialties are included in **Other Other Subspecialties**:
Aerospace Medicine
Anesthesiology
Child Psychiatry
Diagnostic Radiology
Emergency Medicine
Forensic Pathology
General Preventive Medicine
Medical Genetics (beginning in January 1994)
Neurology
Nuclear Medicine
Occupational Medicine
Public Health
Physical Health
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation
Pathology, Anatomic/Clinical
Radiology
Radiation Oncology
Transplantation Surgery (part of Surgical Specialties in 2000)
Vascular Medicine (part of Medical Specialties in 2000)
Other Specialty
Unspecified

14) Beginning with the 1999 AMA information, data are carried on the ARF for the following US territories: Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. The 2001 and later data also include Guam.

**1970-1983, 1985 and 1986 Non-Federal M.D.'s** were obtained from *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*, published by the Center for Health Services Research and Development of the American Medical Association in each respective year.

The **1975 AMA M.D. data** were obtained from the *Physician Specialty File* which is the result of processing the 1975 AMA Biographic Data Tapes.
Estimates for 1940, 1950, and 1960 Total Active Non-Federal M.D.’s come from AMA punch cards. AMA estimates were used rather than Census estimates because Census estimates occasionally included interns and residents as well as chiropractors, dentists, and veterinarians in the physician counts when enumerators failed to properly differentiate the response of "doctor". 1960 data for Alaska (02001), and New York City Counties (FIPS 36005 Bronx, 36047 Kings, 36061 New York, 36081 Queens, 36085 Richmond) were taken from the Health Manpower Source Book, Section 10, DHHS, Public Health Service Pub. No. 263.

Note: 1) 1940 and 1950 M.D.’s are not available for Alaska (02001), Weston County, Wyoming (56045), or any of the Hawaii counties (Hawaii (15001), Honolulu (15003), Kauai (15007), Maui (15009)).
2) 1960 data for Alaska, Hawaii, and the New York City counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond are as of the middle of the calendar year 1959.
3) 1960 data for the state of Hawaii are not broken out by county; they are all contained in Honolulu (FIPS 15003); the other Hawaii counties (FIPS 15001 Hawaii, 15007 Kauai, 15009 Maui) are zero-filled.
4) The 1960 data for Bronx, N.Y. (FIPS 36005) are included in New York County (FIPS 36061); Bronx, N.Y. is zero-filled.
5) 1960 M.D.’s in Alaska and Hawaii include all Non-Federal M.D.’s. Active Non-Federal M.D.’s are not available for these states for 1960.
6) 1960 M.D.’s are not available for Weston County, Wyoming (FIPS 56045).
7) Total Active Non-Federal M.D.’s for St Louis City (FIPS 29510) for 1960 are from Health Manpower Source Book, Section 10, Physicians’ Age, Type of Practice, and Location, DHEW, Public Health Service, Table A, 1959.
8) 1940, 1950 and 1960 data for the independent cities of Hampton and Newport News, Virginia are included in York County (51199). Hampton (51650) and Newport News (51700) are zero-filled for these fields.
9) 1940, 1950 and 1960 data for the independent city of Galax, Virginia are included in Carroll County (51035), rather than Grayson County (51077).
10) 1940, 1950 and 1960 data for Charles City County, Virginia (51036) are not reported.
11) Data could not be obtained to break out 1940, 1950 and 1960 Total Active Non-Federal M.D.’s for the Virginia independent cities of Alexandria, Chesapeake and Virginia Beach from their former counties.

M.D. and D.O. Physicians:

The field 1990 M.D. and D.O. Physicians was obtained from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

The field 1980 M.D. and D.O. Physicians was obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File which provides
counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1980 census sample (approximately 19-percent of the nation's housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count.

Note: Data for the following entity was not available from the source file: Suffolk City, Virginia (51800).

D.O. Physicians:

The 2004 D.O. data are from the American Osteopathic Association and are as of May 31, 2004. Data are available by specialty, major professional activity, gender, board certification and age for Non-Federal D.O.’s. Total Active Non-Federal and Federal D.O.’s are also carried.

Note: 1) Fields contain only active physicians unless specifically stated that inactive are included.
  2) Data were processed using a ZIP to FIPS conversion file based on ZIP codes defined by the US Postal Service. Invalid ZIP codes were resolved manually using the city and state. Twenty-two records were missing ZIP codes and location information. Therefore they could not be assigned a FIPS code and are not carried on the ARF.
  3) Data are included for Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

The 2003 D.O. data are from the American Osteopathic Association and are as of May 31, 2003. Data are available by specialty, major professional activity, gender, board certification and age for Non-Federal D.O.’s. Total Active Non-Federal and Federal D.O.’s are carried.

Note: 1) Fields contain only active physicians unless specifically stated that inactive are included.
  2) Data were processed using a ZIP to FIPS conversion file based on ZIP codes defined by the US Postal Service. Invalid ZIP codes were resolved manually using the city and state. Sixteen records were missing ZIP codes and location information. Therefore they could not be assigned a FIPS code and are not carried on the ARF.
  3) Data are included for Guam and the US Virgin Islands.

The 2001 D.O. data are also carried from the American Osteopathic Association. Data are available by specialty, practice type, gender, board certification, primary care status and age for Non-Federal D.O.’s. Total Active Non-Federal and Federal D.O.’s is also carried.

Note: 1) Fields contain only active physicians unless specifically stated that inactive are included.
  2) Data were processed using a ZIP to FIPS conversion file based on ZIP codes from the US Postal Service. Invalid ZIP codes were resolved manually. Five records were missing ZIP codes therefore they could not be assigned a FIPS code and are not carried
The 1998 D.O. data are from the American Osteopathic Association. Data are available by specialty, by practice type, by gender, board certification, primary care status and by age for all non-Federal D.O.’s. Inactive D.O.’s are not included. The Intern/Resident field includes all D.O.’s in a training program such as an internship, residency, preceptorship, subspecialty training, or fellowship. In 1998, there were no D.O.’s reported for 1011 counties.

The 1995 D.O. data are from the American Osteopathic Association. These data include D.O.'s by Specialty and by Active or Intern/Resident status for Federal and Non-Federal. In 1995, there were no D.O.’s reported for 1280 counties.

Note: 1) Interns/Residents fields include osteopathic and allopathic.
2) Twelve D.O.s who stated their specialty as General Practice were included in Family Practice on the source data.

The 1989 D.O. data are from the American Osteopathic Association. These data include Total Active D.O.’s and D.O.’s by Specialty and Gender for Federal and Non-Federal. In 1989, there were no D.O.’s reported for 1358 counties. Non Primary Care D.O. data include all specialties except General Practice, General Internal Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology and Pediatrics.

The 1987 D.O. data are from the 1987 American Osteopathic Microdata Tape. These data include Total Active Federal and Non-Federal D.O.’s, Total Active Federal D.O.’s, and Total Active Non-Federal D.O.’s. In 1987 there were no D.O.’s reported for 1417 counties.

Data for 1981 Non-Federal D.O.'s are from the 1981 American Osteopathic Association Microdata Tape. These data include Total Non-Federal D.O.’s, Total Active Non-Federal D.O.’s, Non-Federal D.O.'s by Major Professional Activity (including Inactive and Not Classified), and Non-Federal Office Based D.O.'s by Specialty. In 1981, there were no D.O.'s reported for 1593 counties.

Data for 1978 and 1976 Active Non-Federal D.O.'s in Primary Care Specialties are from the Bureau of Community Health Services D.O. County-Level Tapes. Primary care specialties include General Practice, Internal Medicine, Pediatrics and Ob/Gyn.

Note: 1) The 1976 data were updated to include Total Active Non-Federal D.O.’s and Active Non-Federal D.O.’s in Patient Care.
2) Two invalid FIPS County Codes which were previously miscoded into non-existent counties in the 1976 data were adjusted. The affected counties are Linden, NJ (FIPS 34039) erroneously coded as 34049; and Woodland, CA (FIPS 06113) erroneously coded as 06119.
3) 1976 data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.
Data on the **1974 and 1971 Total Active Non-Federal D.O.'s** are from the 1974 and 1971, respectively, *American Osteopathic Association Tapes*.

**Note:**
1) All D.O. totals include respondents to the survey only.
2) Data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.

**B-2) Dentists and Dental Hygienists**

**Dentists:**

The field **2000 Dentists** is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File 1 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

**Note:**
1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to [www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html)). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.
2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
   - 0 remains 0
   - 1-7 rounds to 4
   - 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
   - Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

The **1998 Total Professionally Active Dentists, Dentists by Professional Activity, Private Practice Full-Time and Part-Time Non-Federal Dentists, Dentists by Age, Dentists by Gender and Dentists by Specialty** are from the Survey Center, American Dental Association *1998 Distribution of Dentists in the United States by Region and State* (Copyright). Dentists by age, by specialty and by gender are those non-federal dentists in private practice and include both full time and part time dentists.

**Note:**
1) County location could not be determined for the following number of dentists:

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<th>Total Dentists Unknown County</th>
<th>Non-Federal Dentists Unknown County</th>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wyoming: 10  7  
Unknown State/County: 14  14

2) 1998 dental source data contains data for Aleutians Island, AK (02010), which was broken into Aleutians East (02013) and Aleutians West (02016). These data are included in Aleutians West on the ARF because this area has a greater population.

The **1995 Total Professionally Active Dentists, Total Private Practice Non-Federal Dentists, Total Dentists by Age, Total Practicing (Full-Time and Part-Time) Dentists, Dentists by Gender, Dentists by Specialty and 1991 Total Professionally Active Dentists and Total Private Practice Non-Federal** are taken from the *American Dental Association 1995 State and County Demographic Reports* (Copyright). The data provided in the reports are derived from the 1993-1995 Census of Dentists and are estimates based on a 91 percent response.

**Note:**

1) **Total Professionally Active** include dentists whose primary or secondary occupation is dental related. This includes the fields Total Full-time and Total Part-time Private Practice, Graduate Students, State and Local Government, Armed Forces and Other Federal Service, and Hospital Staff/Other Organization, as well as other data by occupation types not carried on the ARF.

2) **Total Private Practice Dentists** include those engaged in private practice as either a primary or secondary occupation.

3) **Full-time Private Practice** and **Part-time Private Practice** include only dentists who indicated they were in private practice as a primary occupation.

4) The sum of **Dentists, Private Practice, General Practice + Pediatrics** and **Dentists, Private Practice, Other Specialties** and the sum of the fields **Private Practice Dentists by Age Categories** are one less than the field **Total Private Practice** in Jefferson County, Louisiana (22051).

5) The sum of the fields **Private Practice Dentists by Gender** is three less than the field **Total Private Practice** in Columbia County, New York (36021).


7) The fields **1991 Total Professionally Active Dentists** and **1991 Total Private Practice Dentists** were calculated using data provided by the source.

The field **1990 Dentists** was obtained from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File* which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

The **1987 Total Active Non-Federal Dentists, Total Dentists by Age, Total Practicing (Full-Time and Part-Time) Dentists; Dental Graduates, Interns and Residents, and Total Dentists by (Govt, Hosp, Other Organization) category** are taken from the *American Dental Association Dental Tape* provided by the Division of Associated and Dental Health Professions, Bureau of Health Professions.
The 1981 Total Active Non-Federal Dentists; Total Dentists by Age; Total Practicing (Full-Time and Part-Time) Dentists; Dental Interns and Residents; and Total Dentists by (Govt, Hosp, Other Organization) category are taken from the American Dental Association Dental Tape provided by the Division of Dentistry, Bureau of Health Professions.

The field 1980 Dentists was obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1980 census sample (approximately 19-percent of the nation's housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count.

Note: Data for the following entity was not available from the source file:
Suffolk City, Virginia (51800)

The 1976 Total Active Non-Federal Dentists, Total Patient Care Dentists, and Total Practicing (Full-Time and Part-Time) Dentists are taken from the American Dental Association Dental Tape provided by the Division of Dentistry, Bureau of Health Professions.

Note: 1) 226 counties were not updated with the Active Non-Federal Dentists as none were reported for them.
2) Data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.

The 1974 and 1972 Licensed Dentists are taken from the Dental Register, the Division of Dentistry, Bureau of Health Professions.

Note: 1) In 1974, there are no data available for:
Pennsylvania (FIPS State Code 42)
2) In 1974, Total Instate Dentists for California are reported as 14,254. The county totals equal 14,253.
3) In 1974, Chicago dentists were included in DuPage, Illinois (17043) in the Dental Register.

Licensed Dentists for 1971 are from the Dental Register of the State Licensing Boards for all States except Pennsylvania and Indiana -- dentist data for Pennsylvania are for the year 1968; and for Indiana are for the year 1969.

Note: Data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.

Dental Hygienists:

The field 2000 Dental Hygienists is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File 1 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional
Note: 1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.

2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
   - 0 remains 0
   - 1-7 rounds to 4
   - 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
   - Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

The field 1990 Dental Hygienists was obtained from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

The field 1980 Dental Hygienists was obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1980 census sample (approximately 19-percent of the nation's housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count.

Note: Data for the following entity was not available from the source file:
   Suffolk City, Virginia (51800)

The 1974 Licensed Dental Hygienists are from the National Center of Health Statistics supported by the Division of Dentistry, Bureau of Health Manpower.

Note: There are no data available for:
   Pennsylvania (FIPS State Code 42)

The 1972 Licensed Dental Hygienists are listed in the Number Licensed Hygienists, Located Instate, By County Location: Dec. 31, 1972 from the Census Bureau supported by the Division of Dentistry, Bureau of Health Manpower.

Note: There are no data available for the following counties:
   Menominee, Wisconsin (55078)
B-3) Optometrists

The field **2000 Optometrists** is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File 1 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

**Note:**

1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to [www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html)). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.

2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:

- 0 remains 0
- 1-7 rounds to 4
- 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
- Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

The field **1990 Optometrists** was obtained from the **1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File** which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

The field **1980 Optometrists** was obtained from the **1980 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File** which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1980 census sample (approximately 19-percent of the nation's housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count.

**Note:** Data for the following entity was not available from the source file:
Suffolk City, Virginia (51800)

The **1979 through 1981 Total Active (Federal and Non-Federal) and Active Non-Federal Optometrists** data have been calculated as follows:

1979 Total Active Optometrists is equal to the number of 1978 Total Active Optometrists plus the number of 1979 Total Active Optometrist Graduates.

1980 Total Active Optometrists is equal to the number of 1978 Total Active Optometrists plus the number of 1979 and 1980 Total Active Optometrist Graduates.
1981 Total Active Optometrists is equal to the number of 1978 Total Active Optometrists plus the number of 1979, 1980 and 1981 Total Active Optometrist Graduates.

**Active Non-Federal Optometrists** have been calculated in the same way. The 1978 values were taken from the National Center for Health Statistics *1978 National Inventory of Optometrists Tape* described below. The 1979-1981 graduate figures were extracted from the *1983 Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry Survey of Recent Graduates of Optometry Schools Tape*. Optometrists reporting foreign or military (APO/FPO) addresses have been excluded from the file.

The **1978 Total Active (Federal and Non-Federal) and Active Non-Federal Optometrists** are extracted from the National Center for Health Statistics *1978 National Inventory of Optometrists Tape*.

Out of the Total Optometrist count of 24,336, 413 had invalid FIPS Codes and could not be processed. The tape included information for 2,904 Optometrists obtained from the *1978 Blue Book of Optometrists*. The activity status could not be determined for these Optometrists; therefore, they are not included in the ARF counts. In addition, 1,262 responded with an activity code of "No" and 144 had an activity code of "Not Available".

**Note:** An Optometrist is defined as "Active" if the Activity Status Code on the source file indicates Active (1).

The **1972 Active Non-Federal Optometrists (Weighted)** are from the *1972-73 Inventory of Optometrists* conducted by the American Optometric Association and supported by the Bureau of Health Manpower.

**Note:**
1) There are actually eight fewer records on the original input file than the documentation states (19,638 as opposed to 19,646).
2) On the enhanced file, 54 optometrists have been left out of the counts since they did not report their county of practice.

Data on the characteristics of **1968 Active Optometrists**, which are stored on the file but not tabulated, are from the *1968 Vision and Eye Care Manpower Survey of Optometrists*.

**Note:** Data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.

**B-4) Pharmacists**

The field **2000 Pharmacists** is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File 1 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional
Note: 1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.

2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
   - 0 remains 0
   - 1-7 rounds to 4
   - 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
   - Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

The field 1990 Pharmacists was obtained from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

The field 1980 Pharmacists was obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1980 census sample (approximately 19-percent of the nation's housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count.

Note: Data for the following entity was not available from the source file: Suffolk City, Virginia (51800)

The 1980 Total Pharmacists and Active Pharmacists were extracted from the NCHS 1980 Pharmacy Manpower Information Project Tape.

Note: Out of the Total Pharmacists count of 160,664, 55,688 could not be processed due to invalid FIPS Codes; of these, only 5,488 were Active Pharmacists. 104,406 Total Pharmacists and 104,125 Active Pharmacists were included on the file.

The 1973-74 Active Pharmacists are from the 1973-74 Inventory of Pharmacists, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and supported by the Bureau of Health Manpower.

Note: Many counties have zeroes for Active Pharmacists for 1973-74, and it is not sure whether the data are missing or that zero is the actual number of Active Pharmacists.
Data on the number of **1966 Active Pharmacists** are from a survey conducted by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, in cooperation with the National Center for Health Statistics. This was a questionnaire sent with a licensing renewal form to each pharmacist at the appropriate renewal time. State data on pharmacists are available in *Pharmacy Manpower U.S., 1966*.

**Note:**
1) There are no data available for the following counties:
   - Hawaii, Hawaii (15001)
   - Honolulu, Hawaii (15003)
   - Kauai, Hawaii (15007)
   - Maui, Hawaii (15009)
   - Menominee, Wisconsin (55078)
   - Weston, Wyoming (56045)
2) Data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.

**B-5) Podiatrists**

The field **2000 Podiatrists** is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File 1 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

**Note:**
1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to [www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html)). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.
2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
   - 0 remains 0
   - 1-7 rounds to 4
   - 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
   - Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

The field **1990 Podiatrists** was obtained from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File* which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

The field **1980 Podiatrists** was obtained from the *1980 Census of Population and Housing:*
*Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File* which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1980 census sample (approximately 19-percent of the nation's housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count.

*Note:* Data for the following entity was not available from the source file:
Suffolk City, Virginia (51800)

The **1980 Podiatrists by Age** data are from the *American Podiatry Association (APA Data Tape)*. The podiatrists are those who applied for membership in the APA. The counts of Podiatrists (Total and by Age) include federal and non-federal; active and inactive; part-time and retired podiatrists. 337 podiatrists are not included in the counts on ARF because of unknown county codes.

*Note:* Data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.

The **1974 Total Active Podiatrists (Weighted)** are from the *Podiatrists Tape* created by the National Center for Health Statistics. Podiatrist counts include federal and non-federal podiatrists.

*Note:* In 1974, the following counties have weighting factors less than 1.03 (lowest range per documentation):

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</table>
Data on the number of 1968 Total Active Podiatrists is from unpublished State Licensing lists provided by the American Podiatry Association.

Note: Data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.

B-6) Veterinarians

The field 2000 Veterinarians is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File 1 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

Note: 1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.

2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
- 0 remains 0
- 1-7 rounds to 4
- 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
- Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

The field 1990 Veterinarians was obtained from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

The field 1980 Veterinarians was obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1980 census sample (approximately 19-percent of the nation's housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count.

Note: Data for the following entity was not available from the source file:
B-7) Nurses

Certified Nurse Midwives:

The field 2003 Certified Nurse Midwives was obtained from the 2003 HRSA Certified Midwives Survey. Total Certified Nurse Midwives; by employment type and full or part time are included.

Note: Data are carried on the ARF for the following US territories: Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

Nurse Practitioners:

2001 Nurse Practitioner data are from the 2001 American Academy of Nurse Practitioners Survey. Statistics provided are for the total number of nurse practitioners within the county. Surveys were provided to the 74,063 nurse practitioners for whom the state boards of nursing provided valid addresses. Of the 74,063 surveyed, 35,048 did not respond. The number of practitioners on the ARF includes non-respondents as well as respondents.

Note: 1) For those practitioners not having a valid FIPS county code, location was determined using a zip code to FIPS county code conversion. Where a valid zip code was not available, address was used to determine county of location. Records not having a FIPS county code, a valid zip code or a valid city and state address are not included on the file.
2) Data are included for Puerto Rico and the US US Virgin Islands.

R.N.'s:

The field 2000 Registered Nurses is taken from the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation File 1 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes at the end of section B for additional information.

Note: 1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to www.census.gov/hhes/www/echoindex.html). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.
2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
- 0 remains 0
- 1-7 rounds to 4
- 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
- Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

The field **1990 Registered Nurses** was obtained from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File* which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes at the end of section B for additional information.

The field **1980 Registered Nurses** was obtained from the *1980 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File* which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1980 census sample (approximately 19-percent of the nation's housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count.

**Note:** Data for the following entity was not available from the source file:
Suffolk City, Virginia (51800)

Data on the **1977 Total Estimated Employed R.N.'s, Full-Time Estimated Employed R.N.'s, and Part-Time Estimated Employed R.N.'s** are from the *1977 American Nurses Association Inventory of Registered Nurses Data Tape* of revised estimates. These data have been adjusted by the ANA for non-response.

The data were calculated as follows:

1) **Total Estimated Employed R.N.'s** are taken from the column titled "Estimated Employed R.N.'s".

2) **Full-Time Estimated R.N.'s** = The Sum of (Full-Time R.N.'s * Weight), where
   Weight = The Sum of the Estimated Employed R.N.'s
                        /The Sum of the Total Employed R.N.'s.
   The sums apply to all components included in the county.

3) **Part-Time Estimated R.N.'s** = The Sum of (Part-Time R.N.'s * Weight), where the
   Weight and Sums are defined as in 2) above.

The data for Virginia are defined as the summing of Virginia independent cities data and their respective county data, except the independent cities of Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News and Virginia Beach, Virginia which are maintained separately on ARF as county equivalents.

Data on the number of **1972 Active Registered Nurses (Total Employed in Nursing)** are
Data on the number of **1972 Employed Registered Nurses** are from the *1972 American Nurses Association Inventory of Registered Nurses* publication. The number of Employed R.N.'s is that number which the Division of Nursing reported as "Estimated Employed R.N.'s" after adjustment for non-response.

*Note:* Data could not be obtained to separate the independent city of Alexandria, Virginia (51510) from its former county, Arlington, Virginia (51013). Therefore, on ARF, 1972 Estimated R.N.'s for both Alexandria City and Arlington County are reported in 51013, and 51510 is zero-filled.

Data on the number of **1966 Registered Nurses** are on the file, but are not used in tabulations. They are from the *1966 Inventory of Registered Nurses* conducted by the American Nurses Association.

*Note:* Data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.

**L.P.N.'s:**

The field **2000 Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses (LPNs/LVNs)** is taken from the *Census Special 2000 EEO Tabulation File 1* prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes at the end of section B for additional information.

*Note:* 1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to [www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html)). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.

2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
   - 0 remains 0
   - 1-7 rounds to 4
   - 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
   - Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

The field **1990 Licensed Practical Nurses** was obtained from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File* which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census.
sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes at the end of section B for additional information.

The field **1980 Licensed Practical Nurses** was obtained from the **1980 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File** which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1980 census sample (approximately 19-percent of the nation's housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count.

*Note:* Data for the following entity was not available from the source file: Suffolk City, Virginia (51800)

Data on the number of **1974 Total Licensed Practical Nurses** and **Employed Licensed Practical Nurses** are from the **1974 American Nurses Association Inventory of Licensed Practical Nurses** publication. The number of Employed L.P.N.'s is that number which the Division of Nursing reported as "Estimated Employed L.P.N.'s" after adjustment for non-response.

*Note:* This publication reports that the number of Employed L.P.N.'s is greater than the number of Total L.P.N.'s for Los Angeles, CA (FIPS Code 06037).

Data on the number of **1967 Licensed Practical Nurses** are from the **1967 Inventory of Licensed Practical Nurses** conducted by the American Nurses Association.

*Note:* Data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.

**B-8) Physician Assistants**

The **2003 Physician Assistant** data were obtained from the American Academy of Physicians Assistants (AAPA). Data include total, by gender and by practice type. All data are projections.

*Note:* 1) The primary source for approximately 20,000 of the 61,546 Physician Assistants was the 2003 AAPA Physician Assistant Census Survey. Projections for those not participating in the survey were based on current license to practice by at least one jurisdiction, certification by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants and AAPA membership.

2) AAPA used the most recently collected specialty information from a Physician Assistant when specialty was unknown.

3) ZIP codes used to determine FIPS represented the ZIP of the primary work site when available, in other cases the ZIP code of the preferred mailing address was used.

4) Of the 61,546 Physician Assistants on the source file 3,360 had unknown FIPS codes.
Therefore, these were not included on the ARF.

The **2001 Physician Assistant** data were obtained from the American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA). All data are projections.

*Note:* 1) Data were processed using a ZIP to FIPS conversion file based on ZIP codes from the US Postal Service. Invalid ZIP codes were resolved manually when possible. The AAPA estimated there were 42,708 individuals believed to be in clinical practice in 2001 plus 10,930 not in practice. Of these, county location could not be identified for 758 and 7 are in US Possessions not carried on the ARF.

2) Total Physicians Assistants and Physician Assistants by Gender include non-practicing Physicians Assistants.

3) Data are carried on the ARF for the following US territories: Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

The field **2000 Physician Assistants** is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File 1 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

*Note:* 1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to [www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html)). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.

2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
   - 0 remains 0
   - 1-7 rounds to 4
   - 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
   - Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

The fields **1999 Physician Assistants; 1999 Physician Assistants, Female; and 1999 Physician Assistants, Male** were obtained from data provided by the American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA). Of the 28,433 identified, approximately 269 could not be identified by gender. All data are projections.

The fields **1998 Physician Assistants; 1998 Physician Assistants, Female; and 1998 Physician Assistants, Male** were obtained from data provided by the American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA). The AAPA estimated that there were 31,301 individuals believed to be in clinical practice in 1998, but only 26,233 were able to be identified by county location. Therefore, in using the data contained on the Area Resource File it should be noted that there is a 16% undercounting of Physician Assistants. Additionally, of the 26,233
identified, approximately 203 could not be identified by gender. All data are projections.

The field 1990 Physician Assistants was obtained from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

The number of 1981 Total Physician Assistants was taken from the June 1983 American Academy of Physician Assistants File.

Note: 1) Four records on the source file did not have valid county codes; these counts are not included on ARF. Additionally, Physician Assistants reporting foreign or military (APO/FPO) addresses were excluded from ARF.
2) Where business zip code was not available, home zip code was used when available. Of the 11,399 records on the source file, 7133 had blank business zip codes; 4252 of these had a home zip code available. 1691 of the 10,406 records counted are believed to have out-of-date addresses, but have been included as the best available information.
3) Physician Assistants were reported in 1508 counties.

The field 1980 Physicians Assistants was obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1980 census sample (approximately 19-percent of the nation's housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count.

Note: Data for the following entity was not available from the source file:
Suffolk City, Virginia (51800)

The number of 1980 Non-Federal Certified Physician Assistants was taken from the Physician Assistant File obtained from the National Center For Health Services Research.

Note: 1) 488 records on the source file did not have county codes; these counts are not included on ARF.
2) Physician Assistants were reported in 1354 counties.

B-9) Chiropractors

2001 Chiropractors were prepared by the Palmer Center for Chiropractic Research under contract to NCHWA. Data were obtained from the state boards or state chiropractic associations, and were supplemented with proprietary mailing lists when data were missing. The data have had within-state and across-state duplicates removed.
Note: Data were provided at the modified FIPS county level; therefore there is a single figure for the state of Alaska, and independent cities are combined into their original counties as documented in Section A-2, modified FIPS county codes.

The field **2000 Chiropractors** is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File I prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

Note: 1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to [www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html)). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.

2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
- 0 remains 0
- 1-7 rounds to 4
- 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
- Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

**B-10) Occupational Therapists**

The field **2000 Occupational Therapists** is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File I prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

Note: 1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to [www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html)). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.

2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
- 0 remains 0
- 1-7 rounds to 4
- 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
- Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.
The field **1990 Occupational Therapists** was obtained from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File* which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

The number of **1982 Total Occupational Therapists** is taken from the *1982 American Occupational Therapy Association Membership Tape*. Occupational Therapists reporting foreign or military (APO/FPO) addresses have been excluded from the file.

The field **1980 Occupational Therapists** was obtained from the *1980 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File* which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1980 census sample (approximately 19-percent of the nation's housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count.

*Note:* Data for the following entity was not available from the source file:
Suffolk City, Virginia (51800)

### B-11) Psychology and Social Work Teachers

The fields **1990 Psychology** and **Social Work Teachers** were obtained from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File* which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

### B-12) Psychologists

The field **2000 Psychologists** is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File 1 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

*Note:* 1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to [www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html)). Therefore, there will be data for only
721 counties on the ARF.

2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
   - 0 remains 0
   - 1-7 rounds to 4
   - 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
   - Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

The field **1990 Psychologists** was obtained from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File* which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

### B-13) Sociologists

The field **2000 Sociologists, and Miscellaneous Social Scientists and Related Workers** is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File 1 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

**Note:**
1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to [www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html)). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.

2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
   - 0 remains 0
   - 1-7 rounds to 4
   - 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
   - Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

The field **1990 Sociologists** was obtained from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File* which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.
B-14) Social Workers

The field **2000 Social Workers** is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File 1 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

*Note:* 1) In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation. The area aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County Sets go to www.census.gov/hhes/www/eeoindex.html). Therefore, there will be data for only 721 counties on the ARF.

2) All cells in the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation are rounded as follows:
- 0 remains 0
- 1-7 rounds to 4
- 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
- Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

The field **1990 Social Workers** was obtained from the **1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File** which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

B-15) Healthcare Practitioner Professionals

The field **2000 Healthcare Practitioner Professionals** is taken from the Census Special EEO Tabulation File 3 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The data are based on the 2000 census sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long-form questionnaire. Refer to the Decennial Census Occupation Data notes for additional information.

*Note:* 1) Healthcare Practitioner Professionals, unlike all other health-related occupation data from EEO carried on the ARF, does not suppress data in counties with a population less than 50,000. However, all data were rounded by Census as follows:
- 0 remains 0
- 1-7 rounds to 4
- 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
- Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.

2) The following professions are included in Healthcare Practitioner Professionals:
Chiropractors
Dentists
Dietitians and Nutritionists
Optometrists
Pharmacists
Physicians and Surgeons
Physician Assistants
Podiatrists
Registered Nurses
Audiologists
Occupational Therapists
Physical Therapists
Radiation Therapists
Recreational Therapists
Respiratory Therapists
Speech-Language Pathologists
Therapists, All Other
Veterinarians
Health Diagnosing and Treating Practitioners, All Other

B-16) Decennial Census Occupation Data

The 2000 Decennial Census health-related occupation data comes from the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation Files prepared by U.S. Bureau of Census, www.census.gov. The Census Bureau entered into a reimbursable agreement with a consortium of four Federal agencies, consisting of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Labor (DOL), and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), to create a special tabulation identified as the Census 2000 Special Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Tabulation. This Tabulation was created according to the specifications of the agencies in the consortium. However, it contains information similar to comparable tabulations from the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses.

Note: 1) Data carried on the ARF were taken from EEO Tabulation File 1 and File 3. Healthcare Practitioner Professionals were extracted from File 3. All other health related occupation fields were extracted from File 1. In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, County Sets were developed specifically for the Census 2000 Special Tabulation and apply to all fields from File 1. They are aggregations of two or more counties, one of which is less than 50,000 population, so that the combined total population of the County Set is 50,000 or more and no county is shown with less than 50,000 population (for further information on County sets go to www.census.gov/hhes/eeoindex.html).

2) All cells from the Census 2000 Special EEO Tabulation File 1 are rounded. The rounding schematic is:
- 0 remains 0
- 1-7 rounds to 4
- 8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5
- Any number that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is.
3) The questionnaire on industry and occupation were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Items 27 and 28 respectively, which were asked of a sample of the population 15 years old and over. Information on industry related to the kind of business conducted by a person’s employing organization and occupation describes the kind of work a person does on the job.

4) For employed people, the data refers 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 during the reference week. The reference week is the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not complete in one week. For unemployed people, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for Census 2000.

5) Civilian Labor Force consists of people classified as Employed and Unemployed. Employed population consists of: 16+ civilians who worked during the reference week as a paid employee, or in their own business (profession), farm; or unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business (who worked 15+ hours per week); those who didn’t work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of the specific reasons. Those who worked around their own house, unpaid volunteers for specific organizations, institutionalized population and people on active duty in the US Armed Forces were excluded from unemployed workers. Unemployed are civilians 16+ years old who did not work or did not have a job during the reference week and either were looking for a job during 4 last weeks and were available to start a job or those who were on temporary layoff from a job (but informed they would be recalled to work within the next 6 months or had been given a date to return to work, and were available to return to work during the reference week, except for temporary illness).

The 1990 Decennial Census health-related occupation data come from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1990 census sample (approximately one out of every six housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count.

Note: 1) The data on labor force status were related to the reference week, the calendar week preceding the date on which respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week.

2) Civilian Labor Force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

3) Employed is defined as 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 persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

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

The 1980 Decennial Census health-related occupation data come from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File which provides counts of the civilian labor force by detailed occupation. The data are based on the 1980 census sample (approximately 19-percent of the nation's housing units and persons in group quarters), and are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count.

Note: Data for the following entity was not available from the source file:
Suffolk City, Virginia (51800)

C. HEALTH FACILITIES

1985 and 1990-2003 Hospital Data:

All hospital data are from the AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals (Copyright) reporting for a twelve-month period: preferably each reporting facility’s fiscal year. These data have been taken from the American Hospital Association Hospital Facilities Tapes. Some of these data have been published in the AHA Guide to the Health Care Field. Copies of the questionnaires used are published in the AHA Guide to the Health Care Field.

The reliability of the data is only as good as the hospitals' responses to the AHA Hospital Surveys for the respective years. For hospitals not responding to the survey, AHA reports previously-reported data for approximately 50 general data fields. These include: hospital ID, type of control, service type, name and address, length of stay, total beds, number of bassinets and all of the accreditation and affiliation codes. These data are carried on the Facility-Level Hospital File as reported by the AHA. In 2003, AHA reported data for 5,944 U.S. and 62 hospitals in U.S. territories. Of these 6,006 total hospitals, 1,043 failed to respond, and AHA provided previously-reported data for the fields described above.

For hospitals that did respond to the survey, but did not respond to particular fields, the AHA has estimated the data for some of these fields. Refer to the AHA file documentation for identification of the specific fields.

To be reported as a "hospital", an institution must have at least six inpatient beds, cribs or pediatric bassinets which shall be continually available for the care of patients.
Note: 1) Beginning with 1998 AHA hospital information, data are carried on the ARF for the following U.S. territories: Puerto Rico, Guam and, the US Virgin Islands.

2) For 1994-2003 and prior to 1983, **beds by hospital type** fields were calculated using the AHA hospital tape variable "Beds Set Up and Staffed at End of Reporting Period". For 1983-1993, the same fields were taken from the AHA hospital tape variable "Statistical Beds". The variable "Statistical Beds" was derived by adding the total number of beds available each day during the hospital's reporting period and dividing this figure by the total number of days in this reporting period. These changes were used to agree with the procedure AHA uses for its published figures.

3) **Neonatal Intensive Care** and **Neonatal Intermediate Care Beds** are excluded from Bassinets Set Up and Staffed.

4) **Other Long-Term Care, Beds Set Up** and **Other Care, Beds Set Up** may vary from year to year depending on what specialties are broken out that year.

5) The survey reports some hospitals in Baltimore, MD, St. Louis, MO and Fairfax, VA cities as being in Baltimore, St. Louis and Fairfax counties, respectively. The county codes for these hospitals have been changed on the hospital files and all fields re-aggregated for ARF for these six counties: Baltimore, Maryland (24005); Baltimore City, Maryland (24510); St. Louis, Missouri (29189); St. Louis City, Missouri (29510); Fairfax, VA (51059); Fairfax City, VA (51600).

C-1) Hospital Type

**Short Term General Hospitals:**

**Short Term General Hospitals** are those coded as follows by the American Hospital Association: Length of Stay = '1', Short-term; Type of Service = '10', General medical and surgical. These hospitals provide non-specialized care, and the majority of their patients stay for fewer than 30 days.

**Short Term Non-General Hospitals:**

**Short Term Non-General Hospitals** are those coded as follows by the American Hospital Association: Length of Stay = '1', Short-term; Type of Service not equal '10', General medical and surgical. These hospitals provide specialized care, and the majority of their patients stay for fewer than 30 days.

**Short Term Hospitals:**

**Short Term Hospitals** are those coded as follows by the American Hospital Association: Length of Stay = '1'. These hospitals may provide either non-specialized or specialized care, and the majority of their patients stay for fewer than 30 days.

**Long Term Hospitals:**
**Long Term Hospitals** are those coded as follows by the American Hospital Association: Length of Stay = '2', Long-term. These hospitals may provide either non-specialized or specialized care, and the majority of their patients stay for 30 or more days.

**Short Term Non-General and Long Term Hospitals:**

**Short Term Non-General and Long Term Hospitals** are those coded by the American Hospital Association as either:

1) Short Term Non-General Hospitals (see definition above), or
2) Long Term Hospitals (see definition above).

**Short Term Community Hospitals:**

The following definition of "**Community Hospitals**" was obtained from the American Hospital Association: "Community hospitals are defined as all non-federal short-term general and other special hospitals, excluding hospital units of institutions." (Children's hospitals are also included in this type of hospital).

**1985, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2003 Short Term Community Hospitals** are those coded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yr. of Current Data</th>
<th>Hospital Control</th>
<th>Hospital Type</th>
<th>Length of Stay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current year, e.g., '2003';</td>
<td>State, County, City, City-County or Hospital District/Authority Government, Nonfederal; Church-Operated or Other Not-For-Profit, Nongovernment; Individual, Partnership or Corporation, For-Profit, Nongovernment;</td>
<td>General Medical and Surgical; Obstetrics and Gynecology; Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; Rehabilitation; Orthopedic; Other Specialty; Children's General Medical and Surgical; Children's Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; Children's Rehabilitation; Children's Orthopedic; Children's Other Specialty;</td>
<td>Short-term.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Length of Stay (LOS):**

Beginning with the 1994 data, **Length of Stay (LOS)** is defined as the following:
If a separate long-term unit is reported and long-term admissions are greater than one-half of total admissions, then LOS is 2; otherwise LOS is 1.

If a separate long-term unit is not reported and the ratio of inpatient days to admissions is thirty or greater, then LOS is 2; otherwise LOS is 1.

Prior to the 1994 data, Length of Stay was defined as the following:

If separate short-term and long-term units were reported and short-term admissions were greater than long-term admissions, then LOS was coded as 1 (short term); if long-term admissions were greater than short-term admissions, then LOS was coded as 2 (long term).

If separate units were not reported and the ratio of discharge days to discharges was less than 30, then LOS was coded as 1 (short term); if the ratio of discharge days to discharges was 30 or greater, then LOS was coded as 2 (long term).

If separate units, discharges and discharge days were not reported and the ratio of inpatient days to admissions is less than 30, then LOS was coded as 1 (short term); if the ratio of inpatient days to admissions is 30 or greater, then LOS was coded as 2 (long term).

Short Term General Osteopathic Hospitals:

1990, 1995 and 2000 Short Term AOHA Hospitals were obtained from the 1990, 1995 and 2000 AHA Hospital Files and are defined as follows: Length of Stay = '1', General Service Code = '10', and Registered Osteopathic Hospital = '1'.

1985 AOHA Hospital data have been added to ARF based on the following criteria: All osteopathic hospitals published in the AOHA Directories for 1980 and 1985 with more than six beds were matched to the Hospital Tapes from the American Hospital Association. Those osteopathic hospitals which were defined by AHA and NCHS as being short term (code 1) and general (code 10) were added to ARF for these years.

Note: 1) Hospitals which are reported in the AOHA Directory but are reported as closed on the AHA Hospital tape for the same year are not included in the ARF AOHA Hospital figures.
2) Two hospitals were reported in the AOHA Directories for 1985 that had no match on the AHA Hospital tape. Therefore, these facilities are not reported in the AOHA Hospital figures.

Veterans Administration Hospitals:

2003 Veterans Administration Hospitals are those coded as follows by the American Hospital Association: Hospital Control = '45'.

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C-2) Hospital Services (or Facilities)

The number of short term general hospitals or hospital subsidiaries which report that they provide certain inpatient and outpatient services was extracted from the 2003 AHA Hospital File. The availability of a subset of these services are published in the *AHA Guide to the Health Care Field* (termed as "Facility Codes") for all hospital types.

C-3) Hospital Employment

1996, 2000 and 2003 Full-Time Equivalent Personnel and number of Personnel by Occupational Category and Type of Hospital were extracted from the 1996, 2000 and 2003 AHA Hospital Files, respectively.

**Note:**

1) Personnel fields include full-time (35 hours or more) and part-time (less than 35 hours) personnel who were on the hospital/facility payroll as of September 30, even if the facility's reporting period ended on a different date. Religious orders for whom dollar equivalents were reported are included. Private duty nurses, volunteers and all personnel whose salary is financed entirely by outside research grants are excluded. Physicians and dentists who are paid on a fee basis are also excluded.

2) Nursing home personnel are included in all personnel fields except #FTE Total Hospital Personnel and Total Hospital Personnel, Full-Time and Part-Time.

3) Full-time equivalent personnel are calculated by AHA as the number of full-time personnel plus one-half the number of part-time personnel.

4) 1996, 2000 and 2003 # FTE Total Facility Personnel for Short Term General Hospitals and for Short-Term Non-General and Long Term Hospitals includes Physicians and Dentists, R.N.s, L.P.N.s and L.V.Ns, Medical and Dental Residents/Interns, Other Trainees and the AHA category Other Personnel.

5) # FTE Other Trainees includes all trainees except Medical and Dental Residents/Interns.

6) 2003 # FTE All Other Personnel for Veteran's Hospitals includes L.P.N.s and L.V.N.s, Medical and Dental Residents/Interns, Other Trainees and the AHA category Other Personnel.

7) A Hospitalist is a physician whose primary professional focus is the care of hospitalized medical patients (through clinical, educational, administrative and research activity).

C-4) Nursing and Other Health Facilities

The 1994 and 1999 through 2004 Provider of Services data are from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services’ (formerly Health Care Financing Administration) Online Survey and Certification Reporting System (OSCAR) database. The data carried on the ARF include the number of active Medicare-certified providers for the following types of facilities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCFA PROVIDER TYPE</th>
<th>CATEGORY OF PROVIDER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF), including:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

58
- SNF/NF, Dually Certified Category 02
- SNF/NF, Distinct Part Category 03
- SNF Category 04
Home Health Agencies Category 05
Nursing Facilities Category 10
Rural Health Clinics Category 12
Ambulatory Surgical Centers Category 15
Hospices Category 16
Community Mental Health Centers Category 19
Screening Mammography (1994 only) Category 20

Note: 1) Aleutians, AK (02010) was broken into Aleutians East and Aleutians West. Data from the source that were reported in Aleutians, AK were put in Aleutians West (02016) on the ARF.
2) Beginning with 1999 provider information, the HCFA provider data on the ARF includes data for Puerto Rico, Guam, and the US Virgin Islands.
3) Data for mammography centers are no longer collected by HCFA since the centers are not certified; therefore these data are not available for 1999 and later.

C-5) Health Maintenance Organizations

Number of 1998 HMOs in the County and 1998 HMO Enrollment in the County, total and by model type and federal status are from the InterStudy County Surveyor Database, Version 8.2 (Copyright), as of January 1, 1998.

Note: 1) Number of HMOs in the County, including by model type and federal status, include an HMO if there is any enrollment population for that HMO in the county. Therefore, one HMO could be counted several times if that plan serves people in several counties. These counts cannot be summed to higher geographic levels for this reason.
2) HMO enrollment figures pertain to only the enrolled population within the county and can therefore be aggregated to higher geographic levels. InterStudy collected county enrollment information from roughly half of the HMOs in the country. Most of the remaining HMOs provided enrollment by metro area. The metro area enrollments were allocated to the counties in the MSA according to the relative sizes of their population. The residual enrollment not included in a metro area was assigned to the rural counties in the HMOs’ service area according to the relative sizes of their population. HMOs were not able to account for all their enrollment at the county level. The County Surveyor database accounts for slightly more than 97 percent of the total HMO enrollment in the country.
3) Number of HMOs and Enrollment are reported for Traditional, IPA, Network and Mixed model types. These are defined as follows:
   - Traditional includes staff and group model types. The staff model
includes HMOs that deliver health services through a physician group that is employed by the HMO. The group model includes HMOs that contract with one independent group practice to provide health services.

- The IPA model includes HMOs that contract directly with the physicians in independent practices; and/or contract with one or more associations of physicians in independent practice; and/or contract with one or more multi-specialty group practices, but are predominantly organized around solo/single specialty practices.

- The Network model includes HMOs that contract with two or more independent group practices, possibly including a staff group, to provide health services. While a network may contain a few solo practices, it is predominantly organized around groups.

- Mixed model types include any HMO using a combination of the model types listed above.

4) There are five HMOs, located in 36 counties, with an unknown model type. The data for these HMOs are included in the Total HMO fields. Therefore, the sum of data by model type does not equal the total fields for these counties.

5) **HMO Penetration Rate** in the County is total HMO enrollment divided by total population in the county. InterStudy used total population as of July, 1997 in this calculation. This field has an implied decimal point (.0001).

6) **Index of Competition** is a measure of the competitiveness of the HMO market in an MSA. The formula for the calculation is one minus the sum of the marketshares squared. The most competitive markets have values near one, while the least will have values near zero.

7) For those instances where an HMO did not respond to the questionnaire, Interstudy used state-supplied information, Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association data, or the most current available data from a prior directory.

The **1976-2004 Number of HMO's** were obtained from the *National HMO Censuses of Prepaid Plans* conducted by the Office of Health Maintenance Organizations, Public Health Service, in each of the years 1976-1980; from the *National HMO Censuses* (Copyright) conducted by InterStudy in 1981-1986; from *InterStudy Edge* (Copyright) conducted by InterStudy in 1987-1990, from the *InterStudy Competitive Edge* (Copyright) conducted by InterStudy in 1991, from the *InterStudy Competitive Edge HMO Directory* (Copyright) conducted by InterStudy in 1992-2003 and from the *HealthLeaders-InterStudy Competitive Edge Managed Care Directory* (Copyright) conducted by Interstudy in 2004. In 1989 through 2004, the censuses were as of July 1 of the respective year. In 1976, 1980-1984, 1986 and 1988, censuses were as of June. In 1987, censuses were as of March. In 1977 and 1978, the censuses were as of August; and in 1979 and 1985, the censuses used were as of December. The 1976 and 1979 Federally Qualified HMO's were obtained from the Office of Health Maintenance Organizations.

**Note:**

1) Number of HMO's are reported by the location of the headquarters. Each plan is counted only once in the county location of its headquarters. This field can therefore be summed to higher geographic levels to determine total HMO plans.

2) Headquarters may be located in a county where there are no enrollees. For example,
in 1997, Prudential HealthCare HMO-Connecticut is headquartered in Sufferin, New York. Therefore, on the ARF this HMO is included in Rockland County, New York (36087) even though its members reside in Connecticut. These counts are provided primarily as an unduplicated count of the number of HMO plans for use in aggregating to higher geographic levels.

3) 1999 and later data include HMO’s located in U.S. possessions. HMO’s are located in Guam and in Puerto Rico.

4) Beginning in 1991, InterStudy provided HMO addresses and reported the HMO's alphabetically within state. Prior to 1991 InterStudy provided no addresses and reported HMO's within the appropriate metropolitan area. Because of this change in method of reporting, several HMO's on the ARF will appear to have changed counties between 1991 and prior years when in fact they have not. In 1991 all HMO's were coded into the county where the reported address was. Thus, while comparing 1991 with historic data on a county basis will result in differences approximately 10 percent of the time, the locations are similar enough that metropolitan areas should be consistent across time.

C-6) Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs)

The 2004 Number of PPO’s are from the HealthLeaders – Interstudy Competitive Edge Managed Care Directory (Copyright). The data are based on the Interstudy National Managed Care Census as of July 1, 2004.

Note: 1) A PPO provides a fee-for-service product where beneficiaries receive care from a selected panel of providers. Providers agree to a discounted fee schedule when contracting with the PPO.

2) Number of PPO’s are reported by the location of the headquarters. This field can therefore be summed to higher geographical levels to determine total PPO plans.

3) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.

D. UTILIZATION

All Hospital Utilization data are from the AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals (Copyright) reporting for 12-month periods in 1985 and 1990-2003. These data have been extracted from the AHA Hospital Database, and have been published in the AHA Guide to the Health Care Field. See Section C above for information concerning the sources and definitions of hospital types. The utilization figures available can be broken down into the following four categories:

D-1) Utilization Rate

The Utilization rate is the result of dividing the total inpatient days by the product of 365 times the number of beds. This differs from the figure published in the AHA Guide to the
Health Care Field in that the latter includes an adjustment for the number of outpatients seen.

D-2) Inpatient Days


Note: Neonatal Intensive Care and Neonatal Intermediate Care Inpatient Days are excluded from Newborn Days.

Total Inpatient Days for short term general osteopathic hospitals are available for 1985 from the Hospital File for hospitals which have been identified as osteopathic in the American Osteopathic Hospital Association Directory for the appropriate year.

D-3) Outpatient Visits

Outpatient utilization consists of emergency visits, other visits (including clinic and referred visits), and total visits. Total Outpatient Visits for short term general hospitals, short term non-general hospitals and long term hospitals are available for 1985, 1990, and 1995-2003. Total Outpatient Visits in Veterans hospitals are available for 2003.

D-4) Surgical Operations and Operating Rooms

1985, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2003 number of Surgical Operations by Patient Status (i.e., inpatient versus outpatient) are tallied for short term general hospitals, and short term non-general and long term hospitals which were open in each of the respective years. Number of Surgical Operations are available for Veterans hospitals which were open in 2003. Number of Operating Rooms are available for short term general hospitals and short term non-general and long term hospitals for 2000 and 2003.

Note: 2000 Number of Operating Rooms appeared to be invalid on the 2000 AHA Hospital File for facilities in these counties: St. John Sapulpa in Creek, Oklahoma (40037) reported having 127 operating rooms and Midwest Regional Medical Center in Oklahoma, Oklahoma (40109) reported having 4,460 operating rooms. Because these numbers were out of line with 1999 and earlier data, the 1999 reported figures were used for 2000.
E. EXPENDITURES

E-1) Hospital Expenditures

The total reported hospital expenditures and the number of hospitals reporting expenses for short term general hospitals, short term non-general and long term hospitals are recorded for the years 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2003; and for Veterans Hospitals for 2003.

E-2) Medicare Managed Care Market Penetration

The 1997 through 2004 Number of Medicare Eligibles (Beneficiaries), Number of Managed Care Enrollees, and Percent Managed Care Penetration are from the Medicare Managed Care Market Penetration for All Medicare Plan Contractors Data Files, as of December of the respective year, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Service (CMS) [formerly Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), 1997-2000].

Note:
1) The December 1997, and 2000-2004 files use both December eligibles and December enrollees whereas the December 1998 and December 1999 files used December eligibles and January enrollees.
2) The 1997-1999 source data files have two records for Los Angeles County, California (06037). Los Angeles County was recalculated by summing these records.
3) The 1997-1999 and 2001-2004 source data files carry Washabaugh County, South Dakota separately from Jackson County, South Dakota. On the ARF, these counties are combined (refer to section A-2). Therefore, data for Jackson County, South Dakota was recalculated by summing the data for these records.
4) Beginning with the 1999 managed care information, data are available on the ARF for Puerto Rico as well as US counties. The 2001-2004 data include the US Virgin Islands. The 2004 data include Guam.
5) The 2001-2004 CMS/HCFA area names on the source file for Alaska were not always FIPS boroughs or census area. Data have been put in the following FIPS areas as noted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCFA NAME:</th>
<th>FIPS CENSUS AREA:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleutians East</td>
<td>Aleutians East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutians (Islands 2001)</td>
<td>Aleutians West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>Anchorage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel</td>
<td>Bethel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kushkokwin</td>
<td>Bethel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay (Borough 2001)</td>
<td>Bristol Bay Borough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denali (2002)</td>
<td>Denali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillingham (Bristol Bay 2001)</td>
<td>Dillingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairbanks North Star</td>
<td>Fairbanks North Star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haines</td>
<td>Haines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juneau</td>
<td>Juneau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Kenai Peninsula     Kenai Peninsula      (02122)  
Kenai-Cook Inlet Kenai Peninsula     (02122)  
Seward           Kenai Peninsula     (02122)  
Ketchikan Gateway Ketchikan Gateway     (02130)  
Kodiak Island    Kodiak Island      (02150)  
Lake and Peninsula Lake and Peninsula     (02164)  
Matanuska Susitna Matanuska Susitna     (02170)  
Nome             Nome            (02180)  
North Slope      North Slope      (02185)  
Barrow-North Slope North Slope       (02185)  
Northwest Artic  Northwest Artic     (02188)  
Kobuk            Northwest Artic     (02188)  
Outer Ketchikan  Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan (02201)  
Prince Wales Ketchikan Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan (02201)  
Prince of Wales  Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan (02201)  
Sitka            Sitka            (02220)  
Angoon           Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon (02232)  
Skagway Yakutat Yakutat         (02232)  
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon (02232)  

Southeast Fairbanks Southeast Fairbanks     (02240)  
Cordova-McCarthy Valdez-Cordova     (02261)  
Valdez-Chitina-Whitier (2002)  Valdez-Cordova     (02261)  
Valdez Cordova   Valdez-Cordova     (02261)  
Wade Hampton     Wade Hampton       (02270)  
Wrangell Petersburg Wrangell Petersburg (02280)  
Yakutat Borough Yakutat         (02282)  
Yakutat Borough (2002)  Yakutat         (02282)  
Upper Yukon      Yukon-Koyukuk     (02290)  
Yukon Koyukuk    Yukon Koyukuk     (02290)  

E-3) Medicare Adjusted Average Per Capita Cost (AAPCC)

The 1997 through 2004 Medicare Part A Aged Payment Rate, Medicare Part B Aged Payment Rate, and Part A and B Aged Payment Rate were obtained from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (formerly Health Care Financing Administration, 1997-2000) Adjusted Average Per Capita Cost (AAPCC) File. The AAPCC is a prospective estimate of Medicare cost levels by demographic category, in the fee-for-service sector of the geographic area. Part A payment rates are for hospital insurance for persons 65 and older. Part B payment rates are for supplementary medical insurance for persons 65 and older. The Part A and B rates are the sum of the Part A and Part B rates.

The AAPCC methodology adjusts for age, sex, Medicaid status, working status, and institutional status of the Medicare beneficiaries in a given county. Also below are the tables containing the demographic cost factors used in this adjustment. Each factor relates the Medicare cost for a person in that demographic cell to the cost for the average Medicare
beneficiary (Factor = 1.00).

To calculate the actual per capita rates of payment, the AAPCC rates must be multiplied by the demographic cost factors. The calculation of this monthly payment must be computed separately for Part A and Part B using the following steps:

1. Using the State and County of residence, select the appropriate standardized per capita rate.

2. Using the tables (listed below) of the demographic cost factors with the proper Part (A or B) and age group, select the appropriate factor for the specific sex (male or female) and status (Institutionalized, Medicaid, Medicare, and Working Aged).

3. Multiply the rate (Step 1) by the factor (Step 2) to calculate the monthly payment.

### 1997-2004 DEMOGRAPHIC COST FACTORS FOR THE AGED

#### PART A - Hospital Insurance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional</th>
<th>Non-Institutional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 &amp; Over</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 - 84</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 - 79</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 - 74</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - 69</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEMALE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 &amp; Over</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 - 84</td>
<td>2.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>75 - 79</td>
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<tr>
<td>70 - 74</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - 69</td>
<td>1.45</td>
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**N o n - I n s t i t u t i o n a l**

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<tr>
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<th>Working Aged</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.60</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-Medicaid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid</th>
<th>Non-Medicaid</th>
<th>Working Aged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.85</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.40</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### PART B - Supplementary Medical Insurance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Non-Institutional</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALE:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 &amp; Over</td>
<td>1.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>80 - 84</td>
<td>1.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>75 - 79</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
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<td>70 - 74</td>
<td>1.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 - 69</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEMALE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 &amp; Over</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 - 84</td>
<td>1.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>75 - 79</td>
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<td>.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - 69</td>
<td>.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-Medicaid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid</th>
<th>Non-Medicaid</th>
<th>Working Aged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Year of data</td>
<td>Part A</td>
<td>Part B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$307.54</td>
<td>$247.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$283.62</td>
<td>$226.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$273.55</td>
<td>$226.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>$276.41</td>
<td>$203.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$232.25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>$239.07</td>
<td>$109.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1) The 1997-2004 source data files carry data for Washabaugh County, South Dakota. This county merged with Jackson County, South Dakota (46071) in September 1979. The following is a list of the Medicare Aged Payment rates for Washabaugh County:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of data</th>
<th>Part A</th>
<th>Part B</th>
<th>Part A/B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$307.54</td>
<td>$247.88</td>
<td>$555.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
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<td>1998</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>$239.07</td>
<td>$109.29</td>
<td>$348.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) The reported CMS/HCFA Medicare area names for Alaska were not always FIPS boroughs or census areas. Data have been put in the following FIPS areas as noted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDICARE NAME:</th>
<th>FIPS CENSUS AREA:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian</td>
<td>Aleutians West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angoon</td>
<td>Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrow-North Slope</td>
<td>North Slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay Borough</td>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>Dillingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairbanks</td>
<td>Fairbanks Northstar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai-Cook Inlet</td>
<td>Kenai Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketchikan</td>
<td>Ketchikan Gateway</td>
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<td>Kobuk</td>
<td>Northwest Arctic</td>
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<td>Kodiak</td>
<td>Kodiak Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuskokwin</td>
<td>Bethel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matanuska</td>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince of Wales</td>
<td>Pr of Wales-Outer Ketchikan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skagway-Yakutat</td>
<td>Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3) The 1999-2004 source files report data for Seward, Alaska, which is not carried on the ARF. The following is the Medicare Aged Payment rates for Seward. (SSA Code 2210):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Data</th>
<th>Part A</th>
<th>Part B</th>
<th>Part A/B</th>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>$295.28</td>
<td>$219.42</td>
<td>$514.70</td>
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</table>

4) The 1999-2004 source files report data for Outer Ketchikan, Alaska and Prince Wales Ketchikan, Alaska which are carried combined on the ARF as FIPS 02201. The data for Prince Wales Ketchikan (SSA code 2200) is carried on the ARF. The following is the Medicare Aged Payment rates for Outer Ketchikan (SSA Code 2190):

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<th>Year of Data</th>
<th>Part A</th>
<th>Part B</th>
<th>Part A/B</th>
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</thead>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Data</th>
<th>Part A</th>
<th>Part B</th>
<th>Part A/B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$333.16</td>
<td>$268.54</td>
<td>$601.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$295.74</td>
<td>$236.46</td>
<td>$532.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$285.25</td>
<td>$236.51</td>
<td>$521.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>$292.29</td>
<td>$219.24</td>
<td>$511.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$281.44</td>
<td>$215.19</td>
<td>$496.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>$252.17</td>
<td>$187.38</td>
<td>$439.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6) The 1999-2004 source files report data for Cordova-McCarthy, Alaska and Valdzhitnah-Whitier-Cordova, Alaska. The data for Valdzhitnah-Whitier (SSA code 2260) is carried on the ARF in FIPS code 02261. The following is the Medicare Aged Payment Rates for Cordova-McCarthy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Data</th>
<th>Part A</th>
<th>Part B</th>
<th>Part A/B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$354.65</td>
<td>$285.86</td>
<td>$640.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$325.51</td>
<td>$260.26</td>
<td>$585.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7) The 1999-2004 source files report data for Upper Yukon, Alaska and Yukon Koyukuk, Alaska. The data for Yukon Koyukuk (SSA code 2290) is carried on the ARF in FIPS code 02290. The following is the Medicare Aged Payment Rates for Upper Yukon (SSA Code 2250):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Data</th>
<th>Part A</th>
<th>Part B</th>
<th>Part A/B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$365.45</td>
<td>$294.56</td>
<td>$660.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$341.34</td>
<td>$272.92</td>
<td>$614.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$329.23</td>
<td>$272.99</td>
<td>$602.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>$337.36</td>
<td>$253.05</td>
<td>$590.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$324.84</td>
<td>$248.37</td>
<td>$573.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>$308.08</td>
<td>$228.93</td>
<td>$537.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8) The independent city of Clifton Forge, Virginia (51560) reverted to town status and became an incorporated place within Alleghany County, Virginia (51005). The 2003 and 2004 data reported on the source file is combined and carried on the ARF in Alleghany County. Medicare Aged Payment Rates were the same for both in 2003, however the 2004 data were different. Because the number eligible for Medicare in 2004 was higher in Clifton Forge (1,538) than Alleghany (451), the payment rates carried on the ARF are from Clifton Forge.

The following is the Medicare Aged Payment Rates for Allegheny:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Data</th>
<th>Part A</th>
<th>Part B</th>
<th>Part A/B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$332.80</td>
<td>$268.24</td>
<td>$601.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$283.62</td>
<td>$226.76</td>
<td>$510.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9) The 1999-2004 Payment Rate data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. 1999, 2000 and 2004 data include Guam. In the US Virgin Islands, St. Thomas and St. John are reported combined. On the ARF, the data are carried in St. Thomas (78030) and St. John (78020) will be zero filled.

**E-4) Medicare Expenditure and Enrollment Data**

The 2003 Medicare Enrollment data are from Medicare County Enrollment as of July 1, 2003 Aged and Disabled 3/2004 Update, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

The 2002 Medicare Enrollment data are from Medicare County Enrollment as of July 1, 2002 Aged and Disabled 3/2003 Update, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

The 2001 Medicare Enrollment data are from Medicare County Enrollment as of July 1, 2001 Aged and Disabled 3/2002 Update, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

The 2000 Medicare Enrollment data are from Medicare County Enrollment as of July 1,
The 1999 Medicare Enrollment data are from Medicare County Enrollment as of July 1, 1999 Aged and Disabled 3/2000 Update, Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA).

The 1998 Medicare Enrollment data are from Medicare County Enrollment as of July 1, 1998 Aged and Disabled 3/99 Update, Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA).

Note: 1) 1998-2003 data have been screened and suppressed by CMS to protect the privacy of beneficiaries. These instances are represented as zero on the data file for these variables.
2) On the source 1998-2003 data, each state included a data record for county unknown, which was not included on the ARF.
3) The reported CMS/HCFA Medicare area names for Alaska were not always FIPS boroughs or census areas. Data have been put in the following FIPS areas as noted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDICARE NAME</th>
<th>FIPS CENSUS AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian</td>
<td>Aleutians West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angoon</td>
<td>Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrow-North Slope</td>
<td>North Slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay Borough</td>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>Dillingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordova-McCarthy</td>
<td>Valdez-Cordova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairbanks</td>
<td>Fairbanks Northstar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai-Cook Inlet</td>
<td>Kenai Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketchikan</td>
<td>Ketchikan Gateway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobuk</td>
<td>Northwest Arctic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak</td>
<td>Kodiak Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuskokwin</td>
<td>Bethel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska</td>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seward</td>
<td>Kenai Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skagway-Yakutat</td>
<td>Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Yukon</td>
<td>Yukon-Koyukuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valdez-Chitna-Whitier</td>
<td>Valdez-Cordova</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4) 1999, 2001 through 2003 Medicare Enrollment data are included on the ARF for Guam, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. 2000 Medicare Enrollment data include Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. In the US Virgin Islands, St. Thomas and St. John are reported combined. On the ARF, the data are carried in St. Thomas (78030), and St. John (78020) will be zero filled.

F. POPULATION

Note: For 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census Data, data from the Census STF1A/SF1A are 100%
response data. Data from the Census STF3A/SF3A are weighted from the sample data.

F-1) Population Counts and Number of Families and Households

2000 Census Population Counts:

2000 Census population by race/ethnicity are from the US Bureau of Census, www.census.gov, using American Fact Finder feature to download table GCT-PL Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000. The race categories for Census 2000 are defined as follows:

White - persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Black or African American - persons having origins in any of the Black racial groups in Africa.

American Indian and Alaska Native - persons having origins in any of the peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian – persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander – persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

Some Other Race (one race) – persons of one race who were unable to identify with the five races mentioned above.

Two or More Races – persons having origins in more than one race as defined above.

When comparing 2000 Census data to prior years, it is important to note that the questionnaire for Census 2000 was revised to permit reporting of more than one race. Approximately 2.4 percent of the total population reported being two or more races. For further information regarding differences between the 2000 Census and earlier ones, refer to the census website www.census.gov.

The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Note: 1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico for the 2000 Census population.
2) 2000 Census Population data included on the ARF for Guam are from the Guam
Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau. Data for American Indian and Alaska Native, which are not reported separately, are included in the Some Other Race field.

3) 2000 Census Population data included on the ARF for the US Virgin Islands are from the U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File: 2000 Census of Population. Data for American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, which are not reported separately, are included in the Some Other Race field.

2000 Census Population Counts:

**2000 Census age, race and gender** data are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 1A (SF1A). Individuals of Hispanic/Latino Origin are included in the counts by race (White, Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Some Other Race and Two or more Races). Therefore when calculating a total, Hispanic/Latino Origin should not be included in the calculations. The exception to this is any White Non-Hispanic field, which excludes individuals of Hispanic/Latino Origin.

**Note:**
1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
2) Data on the ARF for the US Virgin Islands are from the U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau. Data for American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, which are not reported separately, are included in the Some Other Population fields.
3) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the from Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau. Population data for Guam are not available by race.

**2000 Census population by detailed race/ethnicity** are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 1A (SF1A).

**Note:**
1) American Indian and Alaska Native include total tribes tallied for people with one tribe only and people with no tribe reported.
2) Asian categories include people with one Asian category only and people with no specific Asian category reported.
3) Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories include people with one Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander category only and people with no specific Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander category reported.
4) Hispanic or Latino fields are by specific origin. 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.
5) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
6) Data are included on the ARF for Guam from the Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau. The following Native Hawaiian
and Pacific Islander categories are carried: Micronesian-Guamanian/Chamorro, Micronesian-Other Population and Other Unspecified Population. Other Unspecified Population includes all the other Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories not listed above. On the ARF, the following Asian categories are carried: Chinese (includes Taiwanese), Filipino, Japanese, Korean and Other Unspecified. Other Unspecified Population includes all the other Asian categories not listed above.  
7) Data are included on the ARF for the US Virgin Islands in the following Hispanic/Latino origins: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban and other Hispanic. Dominican Republic, Central American and South American are included in Other Hispanic Population. These data are from the U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing. US Census Bureau.  

1990 Census Population Counts:  

1990 Census age, race, and gender data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 1A (STF1A), or Summary Tape File 3A (STF3A). Individuals of Hispanic Origin are included in the counts by race (White, Black, American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other). Therefore when calculating a total, Hispanic Origin should not be included in the calculation. Hispanic Origin individuals are shown by total as well as by race and origin. Non-White data includes Black data.  

1980 Census Population Counts:  

1980 Census population is from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 1A (STF1A).  

1970 Census Population Counts:  

1970 Census population is from the 1970 Census Population Tape (known as the BHME Population Tape).  

Note: Data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.  

1980 Population for Special Age Groups:  

1980 Persons Aged 18 Years and Older and Aged 65 Years and Older are from the 1983 County and City Data Book File, U.S. Bureau of the Census.  

1990, 1995, 2000-2003 Total Persons/Quasi-Individuals:  

All Persons/Quasi-Individual estimates come from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Regional Economic Measurement Division. 1995 and 2000 through 2003 are from the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) CD-ROM, and 1990 are from the Local Area Personal Income (LAPI) tape as noted below:  

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Persons are defined as individuals, nonprofit institutions serving individuals, private noninsured welfare funds, and private trust funds. The last three are referred to as "quasi-individuals" and make up only a small part of the total number of persons. These quasi-individuals are nonprofit in character and are distinguishable from business enterprises in that they are organizations that either function to serve individuals directly or are established on their behalf. Nonprofit institutions include religious organizations, social and athletic clubs, labor organizations, and other private nonprofit agencies that furnish services to individuals. Private noninsured welfare funds include funds providing group health insurance, group life insurance, workers' compensation, and supplemental unemployment benefits. Examples of private trust funds are a decedent's estate, a trust fund for minors, and a public official's blind trust.

Note:
1) Beginning with 1995, Total Persons/Quasi-Individuals data for Menominee County, Wisconsin (55078) and Shawano County, Wisconsin (55115) are carried separately on the source data. 1990 Total Persons/Quasi-Individuals data for these counties are included in Shawano County (55115) in the source data, and the fields for Menominee County have been zero-filled.
2) 1990, 1995 and 2000-2003 Total Persons/Quasi-Individuals data for the Virginia city of Galax (normally included in Grayson county - 51077) have been included in Carroll county (51035) in the source data.
3) 1990, 1995 and 2000-2003 Total Persons/Quasi-Individuals data for the Virginia city of Colonial Heights (normally included in Chesterfield county - 51041) have been included in Dinwiddie county (51053) in the source data.
4) 1990, 1995 and 2000-2003 source data combines several Hawaii and Virginia counties and independent cities. The following lists the county in which each was combined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE FILE AREA</th>
<th>COMBINED WITH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FIPS COUNTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hawaii</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalawao County</td>
<td>Maui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15005)</td>
<td>(15009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford City</td>
<td>Bedford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(51515)</td>
<td>(51019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(51520)</td>
<td>(51191)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2000 Median Age:

2000 Median Age by race and gender are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 1A (SF1A). These fields have one implied decimal point. Refer to F-1 2000 Census Population Counts for definition of race/ethnicity.

Note: 1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
2) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau. Median age by gender data are included. Data by race are not reported.

Rural Farm Population:
2000 Rural Farm and Nonfarm Population data are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 3A (SF3A). The definition for rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units outside of Urban Areas and Urban Clusters. See Urban Population for definition of Urban Areas and Clusters. The data on farm population were obtained from a sample of the population as part of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The farm population consists of people in households living in farm residences. Some people who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including, in some cases, farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property (or yard in the case of a tenants household) in 1999. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

Note: Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico

1990 Farm Population data are from the County and City Data Book, 1994, CD-ROM, a statistical abstract supplement published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. The data on farm population were obtained from a sample of the population as part of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Farm population covers all persons in households living in farm residences as of April 1, 1990. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property (or yard in the case of a tenants household) in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

1980 Rural Farm Population is from the 1983 County and City Data Book File. Farm population covers all persons living in rural areas on farms as of April 1, 1980.

Marriages and Divorces:

2000 Percent Females Divorced and Numbered Divorced Females fields are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing Summary File 3A (SF3A), U.S. Census Bureau. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

Note: 1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
      2) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau.

1990 Percent Females Divorced and Numbered Divorced Females fields are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.
1980 Percent Females Divorced and Numbered Divorced Females fields are from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

Note: Data for Park County, MT (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

Population for Foreign and Urban Populations:

2000 Census Urban Population Counts are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 3A (SF3A), U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau defines "urban" as consisting of territory, population and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs). An urbanized area consists of densely settled territory that contains 50,000 or more people. An urban cluster consists of densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. Rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units outside of UAs and UCs. For more information regarding definitions, user updates, confidence intervals, and standard errors, the Census website www.census.gov should be referenced.

Note: 1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico. 2) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau. 3) Data on the ARF for the US Virgin Islands are from the U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau.

1990 Census Urban Population Counts are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A. The Census Bureau defines "urban" as consisting of territory, persons, and housing units in: 1) Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities," 2) Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons; 3) Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

1980 Census Urban Population Counts are from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas which is a population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs). Also included are persons living in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas.

2000 Foreign Born Population data are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing Demographic Profile: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau. For more information regarding definitions, user updates, confidence intervals, and standard errors, the Census website www.census.gov should be referenced.

1990 Foreign Born Population was calculated using 1990 Percent Foreign Born
Population and 1990 Census Population from the *County and City Data Book, 1994, CD-ROM.* See Percent Foreign Born Population for the definition of foreign born and special notes.

**Note:** The calculation for 1990 Foreign Born Population is:

\[
\frac{(1990 \text{ Census Population} \times 1990 \% \text{ Foreign Born Population})}{100}.
\]

**Non-English Speaking Persons:**

2000 Non-English Speaking Persons by age data are from the *Census of Population and Housing Summary File 3A (SF3A), U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File, Guam Summary File 2000, U.S. Census Bureau.* These fields include data for persons who reported they spoke a language other than English and indicated their ability to speak English "not well" or "not at all." For more information regarding definitions, user updates, confidence intervals, and standard errors, the Census website [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) should be referenced.

**Note:**
1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
2) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the *Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau.* These fields include data for persons who reported they spoke a language other than English and indicated they speak that language “more often than English” or “do not speak English”.

1990 Non-English Speaking Persons by age data are from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A.* These fields include persons who reported they spoke a language other than English and indicated their ability to speak English "not well" or "not at all."

**Number of Families and Households:**

2000 Family, Household, and Group Quarters data are from the *2000 Census of Population and Housing, SF1A.*

**Note:**
1) 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 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. Refer to F-23 for a detailed definition of households.
2) Average family size is calculated by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families. This field has one implied decimal place.
3) Average household size is obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the number of households (or householders). This field has two implied decimal points.
4) All people not living in housing units are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of people in group quarters are recognized, institutionalized population and noninstitutionalized population.
5) Institutionalized population includes people under formally authorized, supervised care
or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. The following population fields carried on the ARF are in this category. Correctional Institutions; Nursing Homes; Hospitals/Wards, hospices and schools for the handicapped; Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals or Wards; and Juvenile Institutions.

6) Noninstitutionalized population includes people who live in group quarters other than institutions. This includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population. The following population fields carried on the ARF are in this category: Noninstitutional Group Homes and Group Homes.

7) An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a ‘married-couple household’ that includes a householder and an ‘unmarried partner’. 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.

8) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.

9) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the Guam Summary File: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau. Data by race were not available.

10) Data on the ARF for US Virgin Islands are from the U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau. Numbers of Households data by race are included for following races: White, Black, Some Other Races Alone, Hispanic Origin and White Non-Hispanic. Other family and household related fields with by race data are not available.

1990 Family, Household, and Group Quarters data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF1A. Traditional Families are defined to include total households with a married couple with or without children. Single Parent Households are defined to include male and female householders with related children.

1980 Number of Married-Couple Families is from the 1983 County and City Data Book File.

1980 Number of Households, Number of Persons in Households, and Number of Persons in Group Quarters data are from 1980 Census of Population, Supplementary Reports: Population and Households by States and Counties: 1980, PC 80-S1-2, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

1980 Family and Other Household data are from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A.

1960 Population Counts:

1960 Census Population counts are published in Census of Population 1960, the Eighteenth Decennial Census of the United States.

Note: 1) 1960 Census Population for the independent cities of Hampton and Newport News, Virginia are included in York County (51199). Hampton (51650) and Newport News (51700) are zero-filled for this field.
2) 1960 Census Population for the independent city of Galax, Virginia is included in Carroll County (51035), rather than Grayson County (51077).
3) 1960 Census Population for Charles City County, Virginia (51036) is not reported.
4) Data could not be obtained to break out 1960 Census Population for the Virginia independent cities of Alexandria, Chesapeake and Virginia Beach from their former counties.
5) The reported figures were changed to hundreds for consistency on the ARF in 9/90.

**1950 Population Counts:**

**1950 Census Population** counts are published in *1950 Census of Population, Volume I, Number of Inhabitants.*

*Note:* 1) 1950 Census Population for the independent cities of Hampton and Newport News, Virginia are included in York County (51199). Hampton (51650) and Newport News (51700) are zero-filled for this field.
2) 1950 Census Population for the independent city of Galax, Virginia is included in Carroll County (51035), rather than Grayson County (51077).
3) 1950 Census Population for Charles City County, Virginia (51036) is not reported.
4) Data could not be obtained to break out 1950 Census Population for the Virginia independent cities of Alexandria, Chesapeake and Virginia Beach from their former counties.
5) The reported figures were changed to hundreds for consistency on the ARF in 9/90.

**1940 Census Population Counts:**

**1940 Census Population** counts are published in *Sixteenth Census of the U.S. 1940, Population Volume I, Number of Inhabitants.*

*Note:* 1) 1940 Census Population for the independent cities of Hampton and Newport News, Virginia are included in York County (51199). Hampton (51650) and Newport News (51700) are zero-filled for this field.
2) 1940 Census Population for the independent city of Galax, Virginia is included in Carroll County (51035), rather than Grayson County (51077).
3) 1940 Census Population for Charles City County, Virginia (51036) is not reported.
4) Data could not be obtained to break out 1940 Census Population for the Virginia independent cities of Alexandria, Chesapeake and Virginia Beach from their former counties.
5) The reported figures were changed to hundreds for consistency on the ARF in 9/90.

**F-2) Population Percents**

*2000 Population Percents:*

**2000 Percent Population by Race or National Origin** were calculated from the 2000
Census of Population and Housing Summary File 1A (SF1A). These fields have an implied decimal place. Refer to F-1 for definitions of race/ethnicity.

Note: 1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
2) Data included on the ARF for Guam are from the Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau. Data for the American Indian and Alaska Native, which is not reported separately, are included in the Percent Some Other Population field.
3) Data included on the ARF for the US Virgin Islands are from the US Virgin Islands Summary File 2000, U.S. Census Bureau. Data for the American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, which are not reported separately, are included in the Percent Some Other Population field.

1990 Population Percents and Percent Urban Population:

1990 Percent Population by Race or National Origin were calculated from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 1A (STF1A). 1990 Percent Urban Population was calculated from the 1990 Census of Population of Housing, STF3A. See Population for Foreign and Urban Population for the definition of urban.

Note: Data for Park County, MT (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

1980 Population Percents:

1980 Percent Population by Race or National Origin, and 1980 Percent Urban Population were calculated from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A.

Note: Data for Park County, MT (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

Percent Foreign Born Population:

2000 Percent Foreign Born Population data are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 3A (SF3A), U.S. Census Bureau. The foreign born population includes all people who were not U.S. citizens at birth. Foreign born people are those who indicated they were either a U.S. citizen by naturalization or they were a citizen of the United States. The population surveyed includes all people who indicated the United States was their usual place of residence on the census date. Percent Foreign Born Population has one implied decimal place.

Note: 1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
2) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau.
1990 Percent Foreign Born Population data are from the *County and City Data Book, 1994, CD-ROM*, a statistical abstract supplement published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Data were obtained as part of the 1990 decennial census. Foreign born includes persons born outside the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent are not included in this category. Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Percent Foreign Born Population has one implied decimal place.

**Note:**
1) Percent Foreign Born Population rounds to less than half of the unit of measure shown in the following counties:
   - 01131 - Wilcox, Alabama
   - 13271 - Telfair, Georgia
   - 20123 - Mitchell, Kansas
   - 21159 - Martin, Kentucky
   - 21181 - Nicolas, Kentucky
   - 21231 - Wayne, Kentucky
   - 22025 - Catahoula, Louisiana
   - 28019 - Choctaw, Mississippi
   - 28143 - Tunic, Mississippi
   - 29173 - Ralls, Missouri
   - 39163 - Vinton, Ohio
   - 47175 - Van Buren, Tennessee
2) Data for Park County, MT (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

F-3) Population Estimates

The 2004 Population Estimates are from the 7/1/2004 County Estimate File for Internet Display from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Note:**
Data on the ARF for Puerto Rico are from the 7/1/2004 Puerto Rico Municipio Population Estimate File for Internet Display, U.S. Bureau of the Census.


**Note:**
1) 2003 Population 65+ was not reported on the source data.

**Note:** Data on the ARF for Puerto Rico are from the 7/1/2002 Puerto Rico Municipio Population Estimate File for Internet Display, U.S. Bureau of the Census. No data were reported for Population Estimates 65+.

The **2001 Population Estimates** and **2001 Population 65+** are from the 7/1/2001 County Estimate File for P2K Internet Display from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Note:** Data on the ARF for Puerto Rico are from the 7/1/2003 Puerto Rico Municipio Population Estimate File for Internet Display, U.S. Bureau of the Census. No data were reported for Population Estimates 65+.


**Note:** Effective July 1, 1997, the entire city of Takoma Park has been included in Montgomery County, MD (24031). Prior to July 1, 1997, part of Takoma Park city had been included in Prince George's County, MD (24033).


**1991 and 1992 Population Estimates** are from *Population of States and Counties 1990-1992* from the Bureau of the Census. The data are as of July 1 for the respective year.

**Note:** No data were available for Denali, AK (02068) and for Yakutat, AK (02282).

Note: The 1983 and 1984 Population Estimates were not available for the District of Columbia. The Population Estimates from P-25 State Series were used.


Note: 1) Total Population will equal the sum of White, Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Two or more races.

2) The sum of White Non-Hispanic and White Hispanic equals Total White population. The sum of Black/African American Non-Hispanic and Black/African American Hispanic equals Black/African American population.

3) Individuals of Hispanic Origin may be of any race and are included in the counts by race for White (total), Black/African American (total), American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Two or more races. Therefore when calculating total population, Hispanic Origin should not be included in the calculation.


Note: 1) Population data for 2000 from this file will not match data from 2000 Census of Population and Housing. The U.S. Census Bureau produces estimates of resident population on an annual basis. In the process of developing the July 1, 2002 estimates, revised estimates of the July 1, 2001 and July 1, 2000 were produced.

2) Total population will equal the sum of White, Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Two or more races.

3) Individuals of Hispanic Origin may be of any race and are included in the counts by race for White (total), Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and Two or more races. Therefore, when calculating total population, Hispanic Origin should not be included in the calculation.

**Origin** data are from *Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1998, U.S. Bureau of the Census*. **1997 Population Estimates by Gender, Race and Hispanic Origin** data are from *Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1997, U.S. Bureau of the Census*. **1995 and 1996 Population Estimates by Gender, Race and Hispanic Origin** data are from *Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1996, U.S. Bureau of the Census*. These data are estimates of the resident population for July 1 of the respective year. Male and female population fields are carried for White Non-Hispanic; White Hispanic; Black; American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut; Asian/Pacific Islander; and Total Hispanic.

**Note:**
1) Total White population can be calculated by adding White Non-Hispanic and White Hispanic.
2) Individuals of Hispanic Origin are included in the counts by race for Black; American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut and Asian/Pacific Islander. Therefore when calculating total population, Hispanic Origin should not be included in the calculation.

The **2001-2004 Population Estimates in Group Quarters** are from the *7/1/2004 County Estimate File for Internet Display* from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Note:** Group quarters are places where people live or stay other than the usual house, apartment, or mobile home. Two general types of group quarters are recognized: institutional (for example, nursing homes, mental hospitals or wards, hospitals or wards for chronically ill patients, hospices, and prison wards) and noninstitutional (for example, college or university dormitories, military barracks, group homes, shelters, missions, and flophouses). Group quarters may have housing units on the premises for staff or guests.

**F-4) Labor Force**

The **1990-2004 Labor Force** data are from the *Local Area Unemployment Statistics File*, for each respective year, obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are for persons 16 years and older, and include the following: Civilian Labor Force, Number Employed, Number Unemployed and Unemployment Rate. The **1990-2004 Unemployment Rate** is carried as a percentage with one implied decimal place. Rates for 1990 were recalculated for Virginia counties which include independent cities. The following formula was used:

\[
\text{Unemployment Rate} = \left( \frac{\text{Number Unemployed}}{\text{Civilian Labor Force}} \right) \times 100
\]

**Note:**
1) 1999 through 2004 data are available for Puerto Rico.
2) No data for Kalawao, HI are reported on the source file for 1992-2004.
3) Beginning with the 2001 data, Clifton Forge City, VA (51560) is not reported because it is no longer an independent city. Data are now included in Allegheny County, VA (51005).

The **2000 Employment and Labor Force** data are from the *2000 Census of Population*.
and Housing Demographic Profile: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau and 2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 3A (SF3A). For more information regarding definitions, user updates, confidence intervals, and standard errors, the Census website www.census.gov should be referenced.

Note: 1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
3) Data on the ARF for the US Virgin Islands are from the U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau. Data for American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, which are not reported separately, are included in the Some Other Population fields. Civilian Labor Force, Employed and Unemployed data are not available by race. Data on State Government Workers are not available.
4) The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week.
5) Public transportation includes bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferry or taxicab.
6) White collar workers include the following: management, professional, and related occupations; and sales and office occupations.
7) Civilian Labor Force consists of people classified as Employed and Unemployed. Employed population consists of: 16+ civilians who worked during the reference week as a paid employee, or in their own business (profession), farm; or unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business (who worked 15+ hours per week); those who didn’t work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of the specific reasons. Those who worked around their own house, unpaid volunteers for specific organizations, institutionalized population and people on active duty in the US Armed Forces were excluded from employed workers. Unemployed are civilians 16+ years old who did not work or did not have a job during the reference week and either were looking for job during 4 last weeks and were available to start a job or those who were on temporary layoff from a job (but informed that they would be recalled to work within the next 6 months or had been given a date to return to work, and were available to return to work during the reference week, except for temporary illness).

The 1990 Employment and Labor Force data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A.

Note: 1) The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week.
2) Public transportation includes bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferry or taxicab.
3) White collar workers include the following: managerial and professional specialty occupations; and technical, sales and administrative support occupations.
4) Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business.
5) Data for Park County, Montana (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113)

The **1985 Labor Force** data are from Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Estimates for States, Labor Market Areas, Counties and Selected Cities (Supplement No. 2), Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are for persons 16 years and older, and include the following: Civilian Labor Force, Number Employed, Number Unemployed and Unemployment Rate.

The following **1980 Labor Force** data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Annual Averages Tapes for 1980:

1. Civilian Labor Force, Persons 16 Years and Older
2. Number Employed, Persons 16 Years and Older
3. Number Unemployed, Persons 16 Years and Older
4. Unemployment Rate, Persons 16 Years and Older

The **Unemployment Rate**, which is carried as a percentage with one implied decimal place, was recalculated for Virginia counties to include independent cities in the appropriate counties (where necessary), and for Alaska according to the formula:

\[ \text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Number Unemployed}}{\text{Civilian Labor Force}}. \]

*Note:* The following county had no data reported for the indicated year:

| Chavez, New Mexico (35005) | 1980 |

**2003 Percent Workers in Nonmetro Counties Commuting to Central Counties of Adjacent Metro Area** is from Economic Research Service (ERS), Department of Agriculture. All U.S. counties and county equivalents are grouped according to the official metro status announced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in June 2003, when the population and worker commuting criteria used to identify metro counties were applied to the results of the 2000 Census.

**F-5) Per Capita Incomes**

1990, 1995, 2000-2003 **Per Capita Income:**

All **Per Capita Income** estimates come from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Regional Economic Measurement Division. 1995 and 2000
through 2003 are from the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) CD-ROM, and 1990 are from the Local Area Personal Income (LAPI) tape as noted below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR OF DATA</th>
<th>SOURCE FILE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1969-2001 REIS CD-ROM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1969-95 REIS CD-ROM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1969-90 LAPI Tape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Per Capita Income is the total personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area. Personal income is the income received by persons from all sources, that is, from participation in production, from both government and business transfer payments, and from government interest. Personal income is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance. In computing Per Capita Income, BEA used the Bureau of the Census county population totals as of July 1.

Note:
1) Prior to 1992, the Per Capita Income data for Alaska and Virginia counties which include independent cities, have been calculated as a weighted average. The independent cities of Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News and Virginia Beach, Virginia are maintained separately on ARF as county equivalents.
2) Beginning with 1995, Per Capita Income data for Menominee County, Wisconsin (55078) and Shawano County, Wisconsin (55115) are carried separately on the source data file. 1990 Per Capita Income data for these counties are included in Shawano County on the source data, and the fields for Menominee County have been zero-filled.
3) 1990, 1995 and 2000-2003 Per Capita Income data for the Virginia city of Galax (normally included in Grayson county - 51077) have been included in Carroll county (51035) in the source data.
4) 1990, 1995 and 2000-2003 Per Capita Income data for the Virginia city of Colonial Heights (normally included in Chesterfield county - 51041) have been included in Dinwiddie county (51053) in the source data.
5) 1990, 1995 and 2000-2003 source data combines several Hawaii and Virginia counties and independent cities. The following lists the county in which each was combined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE FILE AREA</th>
<th>COMBINED WITH FIPS COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalawao County</td>
<td>Maui (15005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Virginia

87
F-6) Income

1990, 1995, 2000-2003 Total Personal Income:

All Total Personal Income estimates come from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Regional Economic Measurement Division. 1995 and 2000 through 2003 are from the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) CD-ROM and 1990 are from the Local Area Personal Income (LAPI) tape as noted below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR OF DATA</th>
<th>SOURCE FILE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Personal Income is the income received by persons from all sources, that is, from participation in production, from both government and business transfer payments, and from government interest. Personal income is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance.

Note: 1) Beginning with 1995, Total Personal Income data for Menominee County, Wisconsin (55078) and Shawano County, Wisconsin (55115) are carried separately on the source data file. 1990 Total Personal Income for these counties are included in Shawano County on the source data, and the fields for Menominee County have been zero-filled.
2) 1990, 1995 and 2000-2003 Total Personal Income data for the Virginia city of Galax (normally included in Grayson county - 51077) have been included in Carroll county (51035) in the source data.
3) 1990, 1995 and 2000-2003 Total Personal Income data for the Virginia city of Colonial Heights (normally included in Chesterfield county - 51041) have been included in Dinwiddie county (51053) in the source data.
4) 1990, 1995 and 2000-2003 source data combines several Hawaii and Virginia counties and independent cities. The following lists the county in which each was combined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE FILE AREA</th>
<th>COMBINED WITH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kalawao County</td>
<td>Maui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford City</td>
<td>Bedford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>Rockbridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlottesville</td>
<td>Albemarle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton Forge</td>
<td>Alleghany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Heights</td>
<td>Chesterfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington</td>
<td>Alleghany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville</td>
<td>Pittsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emporia</td>
<td>Greensville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfax City</td>
<td>Fairfax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls Church</td>
<td>Fairfax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>Southampton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg</td>
<td>Spotsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galax</td>
<td>Carroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisonburg</td>
<td>Rockingham</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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F-7) Persons and Families Below Poverty Level

1999 Persons and Families below Poverty Level data are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing Demographic Profile: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau. Data by race are from 2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 3A (SF3A., U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File. For more information regarding definitions, user updates, confidence intervals, and standard errors, the Census website www.census.gov should be referenced.

Note: 1) Poverty is measured by using 48 thresholds that vary by family size and number of children within the family and age of the householder. To determine whether a person is poor, one compares the total income of that person’s family with the threshold appropriate for that family. If the total family income is less than the threshold, then the person is considered poor, together with every member of his or her family. Not every person is included in the poverty universe: institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people living in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old are considered as neither “poor” or “nonpoor” and are excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) mandates that all federal agencies (including the Census Bureau) use this poverty definition for statistical purposes (OMB Statistical Policy Directive 14, May 1978).

2) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.

3) Data on the ARF for the US Virgin Islands are from U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau. Data for American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, which are not reported separately, are included in the Some Other Population fields.

The 1993, 1995, 1997-2002 Estimates of Persons in Poverty; Estimate of Persons Age 0-
17 in Poverty; and Estimate of Children 5-17 in Families in Poverty data are from the Bureau of Census' Small Area Income Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) files for the representative years. In addition, Percent Persons in Poverty, Percent Persons Age 0-17 in Poverty and Percent Persons Age 5-17 in Families in Poverty data are available for 1997-2002. One implied decimal place is carried for each of these percent fields. The SAIPE are constructed from statistical models based, in part, on summary data from 1993, 1995, 1997-2002 federal income tax returns (respectively), data about participation in the Food Stamp program, and the previous census.

Note: Alaska state records differ from the sum of the county data for the following fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source State Total</th>
<th>Sum of Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995 Persons in Poverty</td>
<td>60,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995 Persons Age 0-17 in Poverty</td>
<td>25,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993 Persons Age 0-17 in Poverty</td>
<td>30,628</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 1989 Persons and Families Below Poverty Level data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A.

Note: 1) A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons 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 comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

2) Poverty statistics are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes. For more information refer to the 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3 Technical Documentation.

F-8) 1999 Ratio of Income to Poverty Level

The 1999 Ratio of Income to Poverty Level data are from the Census of Population and Housing Summary File 3A (SF3A), U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File, and Guam Summary File 2000, U.S. Census Bureau. For more information regarding definitions, user updates, confidence intervals, and standard errors, the Census website www.census.gov should be referenced.

Note: 1) Poverty is measured by using 48 thresholds that vary by family size and number of children within the family and age of the householder. To determine whether a person is poor, one compares the total income of that person’s family with the threshold appropriate for that family. If the total family income is less than the threshold, then the person is considered poor, together with every member of his or her family. Not every person is included in the poverty universe: institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people living in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals
under 15 years old are considered as neither “poor” or “nonpoor” and are excluded from both the numerator and the denominator when calculating poverty rates. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) mandates that all federal agencies (including the Census Bureau) use this poverty definition for statistical purposes (OMB Statistical Policy Directive 14, May 1978).

2) “Total Income” is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; social security or railroad retirement income supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income.

3) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.

4) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau.


F-9) Median Family Income

1999 Median Family Income data are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing Demographic Profile: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau. For more information regarding definitions, user updates, confidence intervals, and standard errors, the Census website www.census.gov should be referenced.

The 1989 Median Family Income data are taken from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A.

Note: 1) When counties and/or cities were combined into one FIPS code, the data from the area with the higher population was used.

2) Data for Park County, MT (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

The 1979 Median Family Income data are taken from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A.

Note: 1) When an independent city has been recoded into its original county on ARF, Median Family Income is estimated from the fields giving families by income ranges on the source file.

2) Data for Park County, MT (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

F-10) Household Income

The 1999 Median Household Income data are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing Demographic Profile: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau. as of July 2002. For more information regarding definitions, user updates, confidence intervals, and standard errors, the Census website www.census.gov should be referenced.

Note: 1993 and 1995 data for Park County, MT (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

1999 Household Income data are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing Demographic Profile: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau. Data by race categories are from 2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 3A (SF3A). For more information regarding definitions, user updates, confidence intervals, and standard errors, the Census website www.census.gov should be referenced.

Note: 1) A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.
2) "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; social security or railroad retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income.
3) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
4) Data on the ARF for the US Virgin Islands are from U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau. Data for American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, which are not reported separately, are included in the Some Other Population fields.

The 1989 Household Income data are taken from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A. Income of households includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not, received in the calendar year 1989.

Note: 1) A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is 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 a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside of the building or through a common hall.
2) Total income is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income.
1989 Median Household Income data are from the *County and City Data Book, 1994, CD-ROM*, a statistical abstract supplement published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Data were obtained as part of the 1990 decennial census. Median income divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. It is based on the total number of households, including those with no income. Income of households includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not.

*Note:* 1) Data could not be weighted for the independent cities that are combined into their original counties. Therefore, Median Household Income data carried on the ARF are for the county only and do not include independent city data. The following is a list of the independent cities and the Median Household Income for those cities as reported on the source data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>FIPS CODE</th>
<th>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kalawao, HI</td>
<td>15005</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford, VA</td>
<td>51515</td>
<td>$22,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol, VA</td>
<td>51520</td>
<td>$19,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista, VA</td>
<td>51530</td>
<td>$23,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlottesville, VA</td>
<td>51540</td>
<td>$24,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton Forge, VA</td>
<td>51560</td>
<td>$20,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Heights, VA</td>
<td>51570</td>
<td>$34,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington, VA</td>
<td>51580</td>
<td>$20,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville, VA</td>
<td>51590</td>
<td>$20,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emporia, VA</td>
<td>51595</td>
<td>$21,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfax, VA</td>
<td>51600</td>
<td>$50,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls Church, VA</td>
<td>51610</td>
<td>$51,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin, VA</td>
<td>51620</td>
<td>$20,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg, VA</td>
<td>51630</td>
<td>$26,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galax, VA</td>
<td>51640</td>
<td>$20,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisonburg, VA</td>
<td>51660</td>
<td>$25,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopewell, VA</td>
<td>51670</td>
<td>$26,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington, VA</td>
<td>51678</td>
<td>$21,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynchburg, VA</td>
<td>51680</td>
<td>$23,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manassas, VA</td>
<td>51683</td>
<td>$46,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manassas Park, VA</td>
<td>51685</td>
<td>$39,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martinsville, VA</td>
<td>51690</td>
<td>$22,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton, VA</td>
<td>51720</td>
<td>$15,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petersburg, VA</td>
<td>51730</td>
<td>$21,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poquoson, VA</td>
<td>51735</td>
<td>$43,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth, VA</td>
<td>51740</td>
<td>$24,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radford, VA</td>
<td>51750</td>
<td>$19,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, VA</td>
<td>51760</td>
<td>$23,551</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Roanoke, VA       51770       $22,591
Salem, VA         51775       $29,047
South Boston, VA  51780       $20,401
Staunton, VA      51790       $25,366
Waynesboro, VA    51820       $26,668
Williamsburg, VA  51830       $25,393
Winchester, VA    51840       $26,086

* ARF FIPS Code 51710 includes the independent cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia. Median Household Income data carried on the ARF are for Norfolk city only and do not include data for Portsmouth City.

2) Data for Park County, MT (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

F-11) Health Insurance Estimates

The 2000 Estimates of Persons with and without Health Insurance; and Estimates of Persons with and without Health Insurance under age 18 data are from the Bureau of Census’ Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAIHE) file. In addition, Percent Persons without Health Insurance and Percent Persons without Health Insurance under age 18 are carried with one implied decimal place. The county estimates were produced using models that combine results from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey, food stamp participation records, Medicaid participation records, aggregated federal tax return data and demographic population estimates. For further information regarding definitions, the Census website www.census.gov should be referenced.

Note: Data for Clifton Forge City, VA (51560) are included in Alleghany county (51005) in the source file.

F-12) Social Security Program

1999 Households with Social Security Income data are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing Summary File 3A (SF3A), U.S. Census Bureau. Social security income includes social security pensions and survivors benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included. For more information regarding definitions, the Census website www.census.gov should be referenced.

Note: 1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
2) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau.

1990 (December) Social Security Program Beneficiaries, Number and Rate are from the County and City Data Book, 1994, CD-ROM, a statistical abstract supplement published by
the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Data were obtained from the U.S. Social Security Administration, OASDI Beneficiaries by State and County, December 1990. Social Security Beneficiaries Rate is per 1,000 resident population enumerated as of April 1, 1990 and has one implied decimal place. The old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program (OASDI) provides monthly benefits for retired and disabled workers and their dependents and to survivors of insured workers. To be eligible for benefits, a worker must have had a specified period of employment in which OASDI taxes were paid. A worker becomes eligible for full retirement benefits at age 65, although reduced benefits may be obtained up to 3 years earlier. Survivor benefits are payable to widows, widowers, and other dependents of deceased insured workers.

F-13) Supplemental Security Income Program Recipients

1999 Households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Households with Public Assistance Income are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing Summary File 3A (SF3A), U.S. Census Bureau. Supplemental Security Income is a nationwide U.S. assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind or disabled individuals. Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income.

Note: 1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico. The census questionnaire for Puerto Rico asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in Puerto Rico. Therefore, it is probably not being interpreted by most respondents as the same as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of Puerto Rico could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they live in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.

2) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau.


1991 (December) Supplemental Security Income Program Recipients data are from the County and City Data Book, 1994, CD-ROM, a statistical abstract supplement published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Data were obtained from the U.S. Social Security Administration, Supplemental Security Income State and County Data, December 1991.

Under the direction of the Social Security Administration, the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides cash payments in accordance with nationwide eligibility requirements to persons with limited income and resources who are aged, blind, or disabled. Under the SSI program, each person living in his or her own household is provided a cash payment from the Federal Government that is sufficient, when added to the person's countable
income (the total gross money income of an individual less certain exclusions), to bring the total monthly income up to a specified level (the Federal benefit rate). If the individual or couple is living in another household, the guaranteed level is reduced by one-third.

The data cover persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation. States have the option to supplement the Federal SSI payment for all or selected categories of recipients. The data are for persons with Federal SSI payments only for the following States: NH, CT, IN, IL, MN, MO, ND, NE, VA, NC, SC, KY, AL, OK, ID, WY, CO, NM, AZ, OR, and AK; these States have State-administered supplementation. Data for TX and WV cover Federal SSI payments only; no State supplementary payments are made.

**F-14) 5-Year Infant Mortality Rates**


The **1981-85 through 1984-88 and 1989-93 through 1998-2002 5-Year Infant Mortality Rate** data are calculated fields using existing data on the ARF. (Original Data Sources are: NCHS Natality Tapes and NCHS Mortality Tapes). The rate is per 1000 births and one implied decimal place is carried. Rates were calculated according to the following formula:

\[
\text{5-Year Infant Mortality Rate} = \frac{(\text{5-Yr Infant Deaths } < 1 \text{ Year } \times 1000)}{\text{5-Yr Live Births}}
\]

*Note:*
1) Beginning with the 1989-93 data, NCHS changed the method of tabulating live birth by race from race of child to race of mother.
2) Beginning with the 1994 natality and mortality data, LaPaz, AZ (04012) was broken out of Yuma, AZ (04027) by NCHS. However, on the ARF LaPaz data will remain combined with Yuma until five years of data are available.
3) The data for Cibola, NM (35006) are combined with Valencia, NM (35061) in the 1982-86 mortality rate and earlier years. Data for the 1983-87 mortality rate and later years are carried separately.
4) Note that for counties with low populations, a small number of infant deaths and/or births may yield rates that are extremely high.
5) Beginning with the 1997-2001 data territories data are reported for Puerto Rico, Guam and the US Virgin Islands.

**F-15) Infant Mortality Data**

The NCHS Mortality Data were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics, Scientific and Technical Information Branch. The number of infant deaths extracted for a county are based on place of residence; non-residents of the US are excluded. Averages are provided rather than actual data for each year because of data use restrictions required by NCHS beginning with 1989 data. These restrictions prohibit releasing county-level information where there are fewer than three occurrences. Rather than suppress data for certain counties, averages were calculated. One implied decimal place is carried on the Infant Death fields.
Note: 1) 1970 data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.
2) Beginning with 1997-99 mortality averages, data are reported for Guam, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands.
3) Historic data broken out for Alaska that were coded in the source data as Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon (02231) which no longer exists were reported on the ARF as Skagway-Hoonan Angoon (02232). Data reported in Aleutians, AK (02010) which no longer exists are reported on the ARF as Aleutians West (02016). Data reported in Kobuk, AK (02140) which no longer exists are reported on the ARF as Northwest Arctic (02188).

F-16) Mortality Data


The 1988-1990, 1992-1994, and 2000-2002 Mortality Average Data are calculated fields using 1988, 1989 and 1990; 1992, 1993, and 1994; and 2000, 2001, and 2002 Mortality Detail Data Files obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics. Averages are provided rather than actual data for each year because of data use restrictions required by NCHS beginning with 1989 data. These restrictions prohibit releasing county-level information where there are fewer than three occurrences. Rather than suppress data for certain counties, averages were calculated. The number of deaths for a county are based on the place of residence; non-residents of the U.S. are excluded. Averages were calculated according to the following formula:

\[
\text{3-Year Mortality Average} = \frac{2000 \text{ Deaths} + 2001 \text{ Deaths} + 2002 \text{ Deaths}}{3}
\]

Note: 1) For data through 1998 (i.e., 1979-1998), the Number of Deaths by Cause fields are calculated using the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) adapted for use by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS. Beginning with 1999 data, Number of Deaths by Cause are reported by NCHS according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). The change in classification of diseases from ICD-9 to ICD-10 results both in substantial discontinuities for some causes of death prior to 1999 compared to earlier years as well as in the ranking of the leading causes of death; as such, there are comparability issues that the user must take into consideration. Reference is made to [www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr49_02.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr49_02.pdf) for a detailed comparison of the two coding schemes. The following lists categories included in each field with corresponding ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>ICD-9</th>
<th>ICD-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Tuberculosis</td>
<td>010-018</td>
<td>A16-A19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Syphilis</td>
<td>090-097</td>
<td>A50-A53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Residual of infectious and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
parasitic diseases 001-009, 020-041, 042-044, 045-088, 098-139
A00-A09, A20-A49, A54-B99

- Malignant Neoplasms                      C00-C97
  - Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum 150-159 C15-C26
  - Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs 160-165 C30-C39
  - Malignant neoplasms of breast 174-175 C50
  - Malignant neoplasms of genital organs 179-187 C51-C63
  - Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs 188-189 C64-C68
  - Leukemia 204-208 C91-C95
  - Other malignant neoplasms 140-149, 170-173, 190-203 C00-C14, C40-C49, C69-C-90, C96-C97

- Cerebrovascular Diseases                  I60-I69
  Prior to 1992-94 included in Other Cardiovascular Diseases

- Ischemic Heart Disease                   I20-I25
  - Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease 390-398 I00-I09
  - Hypertensive heart disease with or without renal disease 402, 404 I11, I13
  - Other heart diseases 415-429.2 I26-I51
  - Hypertension with or without renal disease 401,403 I10,112
  - Atherosclerosis 440 I70
  - Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries 441-448 I71-I78

- Influenza and Pneumonia                  J10-J18

- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases
  (now called Chronic lower respiratory diseases)
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490-496 J40-J47

- Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis      K70, K73-K74

- Motor Vehicle Accidents                  V02-V04
  V09.0, V09.2
  V12-V14
  V19.0-V19.2
  V19.4-V19.6
  V20-V79
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V80.3-V80.5</td>
<td>###</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V81.0-V81.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V82.0-V82.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V83-V86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V87.0-V87.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V88.0-V88.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V89.0; V89.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E950-E959</td>
<td>Suicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E960-E969</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E970-E978</td>
<td>Legal Intervention (Prior to 1992-94 included in Other External Causes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E800-E807</td>
<td>Other External Causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E826-E949, E826-E949</td>
<td>All other accidents and adverse effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E980-E999</td>
<td>All other external causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Deaths from Other Causes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- All causes not reported above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV:ICD-9 042-044 and ICD-10 B20-B24) infection is also included in Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.

3) In 1995, the number of reported deaths occurring in Alaska are in error for some of the selected causes because NCHS did not receive changes resulting from amended records and because of errors in processing the cause of death data. Differences are concentrated among selected causes of death, principally Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (ICD-9 780-799) and External Causes. Motor vehicle accidents are under-reported by 9, Suicides by 13, and Homicides by 1. Refer to the 1995 NCHS Mortality Detail Data File Documentation for further information.

4) In 1988-1991 for HIV deaths occurring in Georgia in counties where three or fewer residents died, the county code was not reported at the request of the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health. Therefore, the total deaths reported will differ slightly from those reported in the NCHS mortality.
5) Historic data broken out for Alaska that were coded in the source data as Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon (02231) which no longer exists were reported on the ARF as Skagway-Hoonan Angoon (02232). Data reported in Aleutians, AK (02010) which no longer exists are reported on the ARF as Aleutians West (02016). Data reported in Kobuk, AK (02140), which no longer exists, are reported on the ARF as Northwest Arctic (02188).

6) Beginning with 1997-99 mortality averages, data are reported for Guam, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands.

1975, 1980-1988 Mortality Data:

1975 and 1980-1988 Mortality Data are from the Mortality Data Tape for the respective year, obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics, Scientific and Technical Information Branch. The number of deaths for a county are based on the place of residence; non-residents of the US are excluded.

Note: 1) For cause-of-death data beginning in 1987, NCHS began separately classifying and coding human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. On the ARF, these deaths are included in the category Infectious and Parasitic Diseases. They are also broken out separately on the ARF. Prior to 1987 deaths involving HIV infection were classified into several different categories: All Other Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases and Immunity Disorders, All Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Malignant Neoplasms, and to a number of other causes. In 1987, of the 2,126,342 resident deaths reported in the United States, 13,468 were reported as attributed to HIV infection. Because of the change in reported cause-of-death classifications, the 1987 cause-of-death data are not strictly comparable with data for previous years. Refer to the 1987 NCHS Mortality Detailed Data documentation for additional information.

2) In 1988, for HIV deaths occurring in Georgia in counties where three or fewer such residents died, the county code was not reported at the request of the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health. Therefore, the total deaths reported will differ slightly from those reported in the NCHS mortality documentation.

3) Mortality data in the ARF through 1978 were classified according to the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. Beginning in the data year 1979, cause-of-death data were coded using the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9). As such, there are some comparability differences across these years. The more major differences are described in pages 5 through 9 of the NCHS Monthly Vital Statistics Report, dated February 29, 1990.

F-17) Total Deaths

The field Total Deaths comes from the Bureau of Census. According to the Census Bureau Projection Office, data are derived from death certificates and are based on place of residence
(not occurrence). The source for each year of data are noted below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR OF DATA</th>
<th>SOURCE FILE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>County Estimates File for Internet Display 7/1/04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>County Estimates File for Internet Display 7/1/03.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>County Estimates File for P2K Internet Display 7/1/02.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>County Estimates File for P2K Internet Display 7/1/01.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F-18) Natality Data**


The **1988-1990, 1992-1994, and 2000-2002 Natality Average** data are calculated fields using the 1988, 1989 and 1990; 1992, 1993 and 1996; and 2000, 2001 and 2002 **Natality Detail Data Files** obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics. These tapes contain information for live births only and do not include data on stillborns. The number of births averages are provided rather than actual data for each year because of data use restrictions required by NCHS beginning with 1989 data. These restrictions prohibit releasing county-level information where there are fewer than three occurrences. Rather than suppress data for certain counties, averages were calculated. The number of births for a county are based on place of residence of the mother; non-residents of the U.S. are excluded. Averages were calculated according to the following formula:

\[
\text{3-Year Natality Average} = \frac{(2000 \text{ Births} + 2001 \text{ Births} + 2002 \text{ Births})}{3}
\]

*Note:* 1) Beginning in 1993, NCHS did not report the fields for Race of Child. Race, therefore,
was determined using the Race of Mother fields. All natality data prior to the 1991-93 averages were by Race of Child. NCHS determined this as follows: (1) when both parents were of the same race, the child was assigned to that race; (2) when the parents were of different races and one parent was white, the child was assigned to the race of the other parent; (3) when parents were of different races and neither was white, the child was assigned to the race of the father except if either parent was Hawaiian, the child was assigned to Hawaiian; and (4) if race was missing for one parent the child was assigned to the race of the other parent.

With this new classification by race of mother, the number of births classified as white for the 1992-94 and later averages will increase and the number for all other racial groups will decrease. For example, the percent difference in the number of live births by race of mother compared with race of child for 1991 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percent Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>-6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>-20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>-5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>-15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>-30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>-7.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This change in classification should be taken into account when analyzing trend data. For more detailed information regarding the rationale for this change refer to the NCHS Detail Natality Data File Documentation.

2) Historic data broken out for Alaska that were coded in the source data as Skagway-Yakutat-Anagoon (02231) which no longer exists were reported on the ARF as Skagway-Hoonan Angoon (02232). Data reported in Aleutians, AK (02010) which no longer exists are reported on the ARF as Aleutians West (02016). Data reported in Kobuk, AK (02140) which no longer exists are reported on the ARF as Kobuk Valley (02100).

3) Beginning with the 1997-99 data, data are reported for Guam, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands.

1975, 1980-1988 Natality Data:

The 1975, 1980-1988 Natality Data Tapes were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics, Scientific and Technical Information Branch. These tapes contain information for live births only and do not include data on stillborns. The number of birth extracted for a county are based on place of residence of the mother; non residents of the U.S. are excluded.

F-19) Births in Hospitals

1985, 1990 and 1995-2003 Births in Hospitals in short term general hospitals are from the AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals. (Copyright.)
F-20) Total Births

The field Total Births comes from the Bureau of Census. According to the Census Bureau Projection Office, data are derived from birth certificates and are based on place of residence (not occurrence). The source for each year of data are noted below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR OF DATA</th>
<th>SOURCE FILE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>County Estimate File for Internet Display 7/1/2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>County Estimate File for Internet Display 7/1/2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>County Estimates File for P2K Internet Display 7/1/2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>County Estimates File for P2K Internet Display 7/1/2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>County Population Estimates and Demographic Components of Population Change: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F-21) Education

2000 Persons aged 25 years or more and persons aged 25 years or more with less than nine years of school, with high school or more, and with four years of college or more are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing Demographic Profile: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau. Education data by race are from 2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 3A (SF3A), U.S. Census Bureau. For more information regarding definitions, user updates, confidence intervals, and standard errors, the Census website www.census.gov should be referenced.

Note: 1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
2) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau.
3) Data on the ARF for the US Virgin Islands are from the U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau. Data for American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, which are not reported separately, are included in the Some Other
Population fields.

1990 persons aged 25 years or more and persons aged 25 years or more with less than nine years of school, with high school or more, and with four years of college or more are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A.

Note: 1) The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

2) Data for Park County, MT (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

1980 persons aged 25 years or more; persons aged 25 yrs or more with less than nine years of school, with high school or more and with four years of college or more are from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A.

Note: 1) Fields with persons with high school or more includes persons with any college.

2) Data for Park County, MT (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

F-22) Census Housing Data

2000 Census Housing Statistics:

The 2000 Housing data are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing SF1A and from 2000 Census of Population and Housing Summary File 3A (SF3A).

Note: 1) 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.

2) 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 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.

3) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
4) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the *Guam Summary file: 2000 Census of Population and Housing*, U.S. Census Bureau and for the US Virgin Islands are from the *US Virgin Islands Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing Profile for the U.S. US Virgin Islands* for the following fields:
   - Housing Units
   - Number of Occupied Housing units
   - Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units

5) Occupied Housing Units with Telephone and Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities data are included on the ARF for Guam from the *Guam Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing*, U.S. Census Bureau and for the U.S. US Virgin Islands from the *US Virgin Islands Summary File: 2000 Census of Population and Housing Profile for the U.S. US Virgin Islands*.

1990 Census Housing Statistics:

The **1990 Housing data** are from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF1A or STF3A*.

**Note:**
1) A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is 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 a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside of the building or through a common hall.
2) A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business.
3) When counties and/or cities were combined into one FIPS code, the data from the area with the higher population was used for Median Home Value and Median Gross Rent.
4) Data for Park County, Montana (30067) do not include Yellowstone National Park (30113).

**1990 Percent of Occupied Housing Units with 1.01 or More Persons per Room** is from the *County and City Data Book, 1994, CD-ROM*, a statistical abstract supplement published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Data were obtained as part of the 1990 decennial census. Persons per room is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons include the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and anyone else occupying the housing unit. The data represent the percent of occupied housing units having more occupants than separate rooms. This field has one implied decimal place.
Note: Data could not be weighted for the independent cities that are combined into their original counties. Therefore, Percent of Occupied Housing Units with 1.01 or More Persons per Room data carried on the ARF are for the county only and do not include independent city data. The following is a list of the independent cities and the Percent of Occupied Housing Units with 1.01 or More Persons per Room for those cities as reported on the source data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>FIPS CODE</th>
<th>% UNITS W/ 1+ PERSONS PER ROOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kalawao, HI</td>
<td>15005</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford, VA</td>
<td>51515</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol, VA</td>
<td>51520</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista, VA</td>
<td>51530</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlottesville, VA</td>
<td>51540</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton Forge, VA</td>
<td>51560</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Heights, VA</td>
<td>51570</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington, VA</td>
<td>51580</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville, VA</td>
<td>51590</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emporia, VA</td>
<td>51595</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfax, VA</td>
<td>51600</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls Church, VA</td>
<td>51610</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin, VA</td>
<td>51620</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredericksburg, VA</td>
<td>51630</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galax, VA</td>
<td>51640</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisonburg, VA</td>
<td>51660</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopewell, VA</td>
<td>51670</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington, VA</td>
<td>51678</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynchburg, VA</td>
<td>51680</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manassas, VA</td>
<td>51683</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manassas Park, VA</td>
<td>51685</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martinsville, VA</td>
<td>51690</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton, VA</td>
<td>51720</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petersburg, VA</td>
<td>51730</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poquoson, VA</td>
<td>51735</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth, VA*</td>
<td>51740</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radford, VA</td>
<td>51750</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, VA</td>
<td>51760</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roanoke, VA</td>
<td>51770</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem, VA</td>
<td>51775</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Boston, VA</td>
<td>51780</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staunton, VA</td>
<td>51790</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waynesboro, VA</td>
<td>51820</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Williamsburg, VA</td>
<td>51830</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester, VA</td>
<td>51840</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* ARF FIPS Code 51710 includes the independent cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.
Virginia. Percent of Occupied Housing Units with 1.01 or More Persons per Room data carried on the ARF are for Norfolk city only and do not include data for Portsmouth city.

F-23) Veteran Population

2002 through 2004 Veteran Population Estimates as of September 30 of the respective year are from the Veterans Administration.

Note: Data are included on the ARF for Guam. Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands data were at the summary level therefore not carried on the ARF.

2001 Veteran Population Estimates as of September 30, 2001 is from the Veterans Administration. These data are adjusted to reflect Census 2000.

Note: 1) The Veterans Administration used a different methodology for providing more detailed gender breakdowns therefore, male and female population will not always equal total population.

2) The only U.S. territory data available were summary data for Puerto Rico, these are not included on the ARF.

2000 Veteran Population Estimates as of September 30, 2000 are from the Veterans Administration. These data are projections and do not reflect Census 2000.

Note: 1) The Veterans Administration used a different methodology for providing more detailed gender breakdowns therefore, male and female population will not always equal total population.

2) The only U.S. territory data available were summary data for Puerto Rico, these are not included on the ARF.

1999 Veteran Population Estimates as of July 1, 1999 are from Veteran Population Projections by County and Age Groups: July 1999 from the Veterans Administration.

Note: The only U.S. territory data available were summary data for Puerto Rico, so these are not included on the ARF.

1998 Veteran Population Estimates as of July 1, 1998 are from Veteran Population Projections by County and Age Groups: July 1998 from the Veterans Administration.

1997 Veteran Population Estimates as of July 1, 1997 are from Veteran Population Projections by County and Age Groups: July 1997 from the Veterans Administration.

1996 Veteran Population Estimates as of July 1, 1996 are from Veteran Population Projections by County and Age Groups: July 1996 from the Veterans Administration.
1995 Veteran Population Estimates as of July 1, 1995 are from *Number of Estimated Veterans by Age, Sex, and County: July 1, 1995* from the Veterans Administration.

1990 Veteran Population as of 3/31/90 was obtained from the Veterans Administration. This data does not reflect 1990 Decennial Census results. They were not available at the time the file was created.

1978 Veteran Population as of 3/31/78 was obtained from the Veterans Administration. The VA Codes are also contained on the ARF; See A-11.

*Note:* Data are not available for Virginia independent cities. Refer to A-2.

G. ENVIRONMENT

G-1) Land Area and Density

2000 Land and Water Area data are from the Geographic Comparison Table GCT-PH1-R, *Population, Housing Units, Area and Density: 2000, Census 2000 Summary File (SF1) 100-Percent Data, U.S. Census Bureau.* Area measurements are shown to the nearest square mile. Land area measurements include dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in the mapping of the various boundary features in the TIGER® file. Land area includes intermittent water and glaciers, which appear on census maps and in the TIGER file as hydrographic features. For more information regarding definitions, user updates, confidence intervals, and standard errors, the Census website [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) should be referenced.

*Note:* 1) Data are included on the ARF for Puerto Rico.
2) Data on the ARF for Guam are from the *Guam Summary File: 2000 Census Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau.*
3) Data on the ARF for the US Virgin Islands are from the *U.S. US Virgin Islands Summary File: 2000 Census Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau.*

G-2) Population Per Square Mile

Population per Square Mile and Housing Unit Density per Square Mile are from the Geographic Comparison Table GCT-PH1-R, *Population,Housing Units, Area and Density: 2000, Census 2000 Summary File (SF1) 100-Percent Data, U.S. Census Bureau.*
G-3) Farm Data

The 1987 Number of Farms and Land in Farms (Acres) are from the County and City Data Book, 1994, CD-ROM, a statistical abstract supplement published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Data were obtained as part of the 1987 Census of Agriculture. 1987 Farmlands as a Percent of Total Land was calculated using 1987 Land in Farms and 1990 Land Area from the County and City Data Book, 1994, CD-ROM. The definition of a farm, in use since 1974, covers any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year. Farmland refers to all land under control of a farm operator, including land not actually under cultivation or not used for pasture or grazing. Rent-free land is included as part of the farm only if the operator has sole use of it. Land that is used for pasture or grazing on a per-head basis and neither owned nor leased by the farm operator is not included, except for grazing lands that are controlled by grazing associations and leased on a per-acre basis. Farmland as a Percent of Total Land has one implied decimal place.

Note: 1) 1987 data for Baltimore City, Maryland, which are normally carried as 24510 on the ARF, have been included in Baltimore County (24005) in the source data.
2) 1987 data for St. Louis City, Missouri, which are normally carried as 29510 on the ARF, have been included in St. Louis County (29189) in the source data.
3) 1987 data for Alexandria City, Virginia, which are normally carried as 51510 on the ARF, have been included in Fairfax County (51059) in the source data.
4) 1987 data for Hampton City, Virginia, which are normally carried as 51650 on the ARF, and Newport News City, Virginia, which are normally carried as 51700 on the ARF, have been included in York County (51199) in the source data.
5) 1987 data for Norfolk City (51710) and Portsmouth City (51740), Virginia have been included in Chesapeake City (51550) in the source data.
6) 1987 Farmland data have been suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information in the following counties:
   06075 - San Francisco, California
   08091 - Ouray, Colorado
   08111 - San Juan, Colorado
   12037 - Franklin, Florida
   12129 - Wakulla, Florida
   25001 - Barnstable, Massachusetts
   25025 - Suffolk, Massachusetts
   26083 - Keweenaw, Michigan
   26153 - Schoolcraft, Michigan
   32015 - Lander, Nevada
   32021 - Mineral, Nevada
   35001 - Bernalillo, New Mexico
   35028 - Los Alamos, New Mexico
   36005 - Bronx, New York
   36041 - Hamilton, New York
   37043 - Clay, North Carolina
   37055 - Dare, North Carolina

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7) The calculation for 1987 Farmlands as a Percent of Total Land is:

\[
\frac{1987 \text{ Land in Farms (Acres)}}{1990 \text{ Land Area (Sq Miles)} \times 640} \times 100
\]

II. TECHNICAL INFORMATION

A. FILE SPECIFICATIONS

The Area Resource File is currently contained on CD-ROM. It can also be provided on 9 track 6250 bpi tape or 3480 cartridge. The file has the following specifications:

- Record Length = 31601
- Block Size = 31601
- Number of Records = 3225

B. MISSING VALUES ON ARF

Missing values are carried on the Area Resource File as zeroes. Specific instances of missing data are shown in the Notes above by field. The user should be aware of missing values when interpreting data.

C. CRITERIA FOR DATA INCLUSION ON THE ARF

The criteria for data to be included on the ARF are 1) that data be available for all or nearly all counties in the U.S., 2) that it be accurate, or at least generally accurate if no better data exist, 3) that it be current or part of a useful time-series, and 4) that the data be potentially useful for the analysis of health occupation supply and requirements.

III. DOCUMENTATION
A. TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION OF ARF

The ARF Technical Documentation is another available source of reference to the fields on ARF. The documentation organizes the data items into seven major categories as does this user documentation. Information included in the technical documentation is the field number, columns of location on tape, general field characteristics, source, year of the data, and date the item was put on the file.

B. SAS LAYOUT OF ARF

This layout is used in conjunction with the technical documentation. The field's number and format is in reference to the fields on the technical documentation.