

GLOSSARY

(All terms & explanations are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau)

SUBJECT DEFINITIONS

Age - The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000. The age of the person usually was derived from their date of birth information.

Average Family Size - Obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Average Household Size - Obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders).

Average Household Size of Owner-Occupied Units - Obtained by dividing the number of people in owner-occupied housing units by the total number of owner-occupied housing units.

Average Household Size of Renter-Occupied Units - Obtained by dividing the number of people in renter-occupied housing units by the total number of renter-occupied housing units.

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

Family Household (Family) - A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household whom are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations.

Female householder, No Husband Present - A female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present.

Group Quarters Population - The group quarters population includes all people not living in households. Two general categories are recognized: 1) the institutionalized population which includes people under formally authorized supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration (such as correctional facilities, nursing homes, and juvenile institutions) and 2) the non-institutionalized population which includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions (college dormitories, military quarters, and group homes).

Hispanic or Latino - People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire- "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"- as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." 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.

Household - A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.

Householder - In most cases, the householder is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed as person 1 on the census questionnaire. If there is not such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Housing Unit - A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

Institutionalized Population - The institutionalized population includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration.

Married-Couple Family - A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Median Age - The median divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half the cases falling below the median age and one-half above the median. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Non-family Household - A householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Non-institutionalized Population - All people who live in group quarters not in institutions. Also included are staff residing at residential group quarters.

Non-relative - Any household member who is not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, including foster children.

Occupied Housing Unit - A housing unit is classified occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is away on vacation or business.

Other Relative - Any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category.

Own Child - A child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consist of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consist of sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age and who have never been married, therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations.

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit - A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit - All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied. Housing units in "continuing care" or life care facilities are included in the "rented for cash rent" category.

Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Housing Unit - These units include vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional use throughout the year. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or timesharing condominiums are included in this category.

Sex - Based on self-reporting gender, either male or female.

Spouse - A person who is married to and living with the householder. This category includes people in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages.

Vacant Housing Units - A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

DERIVED MEASURES

Average - See "Mean"

Interpolation - Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. This form of interpolation is used to calculate median age.

Mean - This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. The mean is derived by dividing the sum, (or aggregate) of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group.

Median - This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of n data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half the cases falling below the median and one-half above.

Percentage - This measure is calculated by taking the number of items in a group possessing a characteristic of interest and dividing by the total number of items in that group, and then multiplying by 100.

Rate - This is a measure of occurrences in a given period of time divided by the number of possible number of occurrences during that period. Rates are sometimes presented as percentages.

RACE TERMINOLOGY

Race - The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are sociopolitical constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups.

The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, *Federal Register Notice* entitled, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB requires five minimum categories (American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and White) for race. The race category "Some other race" was later added with OMB approval. IN addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that the respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races.

If an individual could not provide a race response, the race(s) of the householder, or other household members were assigned by the computer using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the race(s) of the householder, another born child, or the spouse of the householder were assigned. If race was not reported for anyone, the race or races of a householder in a previously possessed household were assigned.

White - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "White" or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black or African American - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "Black, African Am., or Negro," or provide written entries such as African American, Afro-American, Kenyan, or Haitian.

American Indian and Alaska Native - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who classify themselves as described below.

Asian - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian."

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as "Native Hawaiian," "Guaman or Chamorro," "Samoan," and "Other Pacific Islander."

Some Other Race - Includes all other responses not included in the previous five races categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, and interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban) in the "Some other race" category are included in this category.

Two or More Races - People may have chosen to provide two or more races wither by checking two or more race response check boxes and write-in responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire are collapsed into the five minimum race groups identified by the OMB, and the Census Bureau "Some other race" category. For data product purposes, "Two or more races" refers to combinations of two or more of the following race categories:

- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian and Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- Some other race