

Version

1.0

# pdCensus2010 User Guide

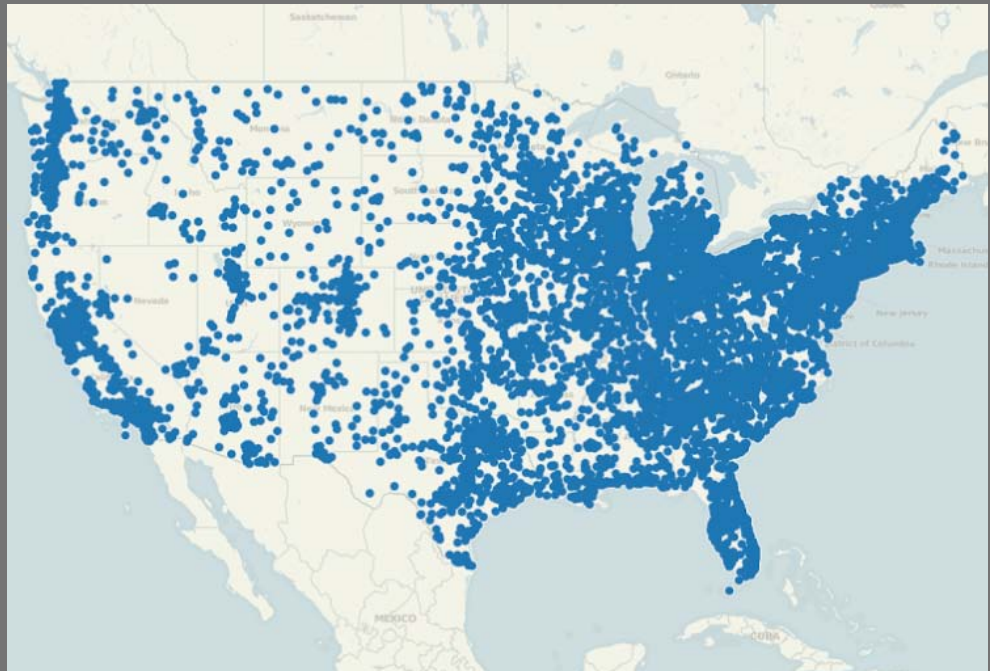
## Census Demographics Database

An easy-to-use, comprehensive, and up-to-date United States demographics package drawn from U.S. Census Bureau *2010 Census Summary File 1* data, including updates, and tabulated at multiple summary levels and geographic components. It encompasses the subject areas of population, households and population in group quarters, and housing units.

The *Standard* edition offers summary files tabulated to the Census Block Group. The *Pro* edition has summary files tabulated to the Census Block.

It covers the United States nation, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The product also includes the *pdGeoSupplement* geographic area reference database.



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## INTRODUCTION



U.S. Census demographics are an indispensable tool for businesses, organizations, schools, researchers, students, and government. **pdCensus2010** provides 150 of the most important 2010 Census variables along with latitude and longitude coordinates, land and water area, and urban and rural information.

This easy-to-use, comprehensive, and up-to-date United States demographics package is drawn from U.S. Census Bureau *2010 Census Summary File 1* data, including updates, and is tabulated at multiple summary levels and geographic components. It encompasses the subject areas of population, households and population in group quarters, and housing units.

It covers the United States nation, all the states, the District of Columbia (federal district), and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area).

The product download also includes *pdGeoSupplement* which provides additional information about U.S. Census Bureau legal and statistical areas.

*pdCensus2010* is available in **Pro** and **Standard** editions. This guide covers both versions.

### PRO EDITION

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The 14.44 million record *Pro* edition has updated *2010 Census Summary File 1* demographics tabulated to the Census Block level and a bonus geography reference file. It provides a United States national summary file, and individual state summary files encompassing all 50 states, the District of Columbia (federal district), and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area).

### STANDARD EDITION

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The 3.28 million record *Standard* edition has updated *2010 Census Summary File 1* demographics tabulated to the Census Block Group level and a bonus geography reference file, but does not include the Census Block information. It provides a United States national summary file, and individual state summary files encompassing all 50 states, the District of Columbia (federal district), and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area).

## QUICK START

*pdCensus2010* provides 150 of the most important 2010 Census demographic variables tabulated at multiple summary levels and geographic components, along with extensive information about the included geographic areas.

The first field is the PEACOCK\_ID primary key, a unique identifier for each record, followed by fields used to select summary levels and geographic components, followed by detailed information about each entity, followed by the Census population demographic variables, followed by Census households and group quarter population demographic variables, followed by the Census housing units demographic variables.

Population variables include total count, urban/rural, gender, age, race, and Hispanic or Latino origin. Households and group quarter population variables include household type, household size, family size, and population in group quarters. And housing units variables include total count, urban/rural, occupancy status, tenure (whether a housing unit is owner-occupied or renter-occupied), and vacancy status. Selected aggregates, averages, and medians also are provided.

The database also provides U.S. Census Bureau internal point latitude and longitude coordinates, land and water area data, and urban/rural information.

The product is divided into “summary files.” A summary file is a collection of demographic tables and associated variables summarized (tabulated) for various geographic areas such as states, counties, tracts, and other legally defined or statistical entities.

There is a United States national summary file largely made up of summary levels that are not bound by state borders at the top of the summary level hierarchy; and individual state summary files covering all 50 states, the District of Columbia (federal district), and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area), tabulated to the Census Block Group level or, with the *Pro* edition or when the *pdCensus2010 Standard to Pro Upgrade Pack* has been added to a *Standard* version, to the Census Block level.

Geographic areas are selected within summary files using a system of stratification levels made up of up to 164 summary levels and 96 geographic components, along with other legal and statistical area identification, characteristics, and special indicator fields.

A legal area is a geographic entity where the boundaries, name, origin, and area description result from charters, laws, treaties, or other administrative or governmental action. A statistical area is any geographic entity or combination of entities identified and defined solely for the tabulation and presentation of data. Statistical area boundaries are not legally defined and the entities have no governmental standing.

Summary levels specify the linear geographical hierarchy of the areas being tabulated or analyzed. They are tied to geographic components which provide a facility to restrict summary levels to specific elements of the geographic area such as urban areas, rural areas, tribal areas, metropolitan or micropolitan areas, principal cities, and other like elements.

For summary levels with linked geographic components other than “00”, both record code fields must be utilized at the same time or queries will include unintended records. To *not* sort on a geographic component, select

GEOCOMP = "00" which means "not a geographic component" or, in other words, "include everything in the summary level with no further restrictions."

The reverse is not necessarily true. It is suitable to utilize only a geographical component if it provides a sufficient filter.

Here is a quick start example of filtering the database:

#### EXAMPLE

Let's say we want to select all rural places in the state of New York; we can take the following steps:

*In the United States national or Oklahoma state summary file:*

1. Select the place summary level by including SUMLEV = "160" in the filter statement. "SUMLEV" is the name of the field used to select summary levels, and "160" is the code number in this field for the place summary level.
2. Restrict the selected summary level to just rural places by adding GEOCOMP = "43" to the filter. "GEOCOMP" is the name of the field used to select geographical components, and "43" is the code for rural. (Note that geographic components are only linked to certain summary levels.)
3. Select the state of Texas by adding STATEFP = "36" to the filter statement. "STATEFP" is the name of one of the fields that can be used to select individual states, in this field by identifying its 2-digit FIPS code, and "36" is the FIPS code number for the state of New York. (Note that the STATEABBR field could have been employed instead, and the USPS state postal abbreviation used as the value, changing the statement to STATEABBR = "NY"; also note that this element would not be needed to filter the individual Texas *Pro* summary file because it covers one state.)

**The full filter statement to select all rural places in the state of New York is:**

*SUMLEV = "160" AND GEOCOMP = "43" AND STATEFP = "36"*

Once one or more geographic areas have been selected, the Census demographic information can be tabulated, analyzed, or appended to other lists along with latitude and longitude coordinates, land and water area data, urban/rural information, and legal and statistical area identifiers and indicators.

This quick start explanation demonstrates the basic use of the software, but much more is also available. Read on for more information.

## IMPORTING DATA INTO YOUR SYSTEM

*pdCensus2010* is designed to be compatible with any database system. It comes in multiple file formats, uses only the ANSI character set, and has a well-defined layout.

## INCLUDED DATABASE FILES

Both editions of *pdCensus2010* include a United States national summary file and individual state summary files. The *Pro* version tabulates the state summary files to a smaller geographic level.

### NATIONAL FILE

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Both the *Pro* and *Standard* editions have the same United States national summary file which is largely made up of summary levels that are not bound by state borders at the top of the summary level hierarchy. A total of 77 summary levels are included, 14 with linked geographical components.

### STATE FILES

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Both the *Pro* and *Standard* editions have individual state summary files covering all 50 states, the District of Columbia (federal district), and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area). In the *Standard* edition they are tabulated to the Census Block Group level. In the *Pro* edition, or when the *pdCensus2010 Standard to Pro Upgrade Pack* has been added to a *Standard* version, they are tabulated to the Census Block level. A total of up to 102 summary levels are included, eight with linked geographical components.

### PDGEOSUPPLEMENT

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Both the *Pro* and *Standard* editions have *pdGeoSupplement*, an over 300,000 record proprietary, easy-to-use, comprehensive, and up-to-date United States national reference database for U.S. Census Bureau legal and statistical areas covered by Peacock Data GeoCoding, U.S. Census 2010, and American Community Survey (ACS) database products. It is a companion file for *pdCensus2010*, *pdGeoTIGER*, and *pdACS2013*; and the supplement is provided with the product downloads. See separate documentation for more information.

## FILE FORMATS

The database is available in three common file formats. Each format contains the same data.

Available file formats are:

### CSV-COMMA SEPARATED VALUES

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Files in Comma Separated Values (CSV) format (also known as Comma Delimited) separate fields with commas, and alpha/numeric character fields are usually delimited with double quotes (in case some of the field content includes commas). This format is the most commonly used. It is a native format for Microsoft Excel and is compatible with nearly all database management systems and spreadsheets.



## TXT-FIXED LENGTH

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Files in Fixed Length (TXT) format (also known as Standard Data Format or SDF) use constant field positions and lengths for all records. In other words, each field starts and ends at the same place in the text file and each record is on a separate line. While not as popular as comma separated values, this format is preferred by many due to its input precision and is widely used to transfer data between different software programs. It is compatible with most database management systems and spreadsheets.

## DBF-DATABASE

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Files in DBF database format (also known as xBase) are native to Microsoft FoxPro and Visual FoxPro, dataBased Intelligence dBase, Alaska Software XBase++, Apollo Database Engine, Apycom Software DBFView, Astersoft DBF Manager, DS-Datasoft Visual DBU, Elsoft DBF Commander, GrafX Software Clipper and Vulcan.NET, Multisoft FlagShip, Recital Software Recital, Software Perspectives Cule.Net, and xHarbour.com xHarbour. They are also compatible with any database management system that can import the DBF (xBase) format, such as Microsoft Access, Microsoft SQL Server, and numerous others.

## CHARACTER SET

The ANSI character set is utilized for all database records. This includes ASCII values 0 to 127 and extended values 128 to 255. These are also known as the extended Latin alphabet. Some users may need to configure their database system to import the extended values. In many cases the option will be labeled the “Latin-1” character set.

## FILE LAYOUTS AND DATA DEFINITIONS

Below are the complete layout specifications and data definitions of *pdCensus2010* (except *pdGeoSupplement* which is provided in separate documentation). The same layout applies to the national and individual state files.

Each line below contains the following information: **FIELD NUMBER**: field position number. **FIELD NAME**: name of field. **FIELD TYPE**: field data type; “Chr” = alpha/numeric characters, “Num” = numbers. **FIELD LENGTH**: length of field. **DECIMAL PLACES**: number of decimal places (if any). **START POSITION**: field starting position. **END POSITION**: field ending position. **DESCRIPTION**: data definition of field contents.

## LAYOUT OF PDCENSUS2010

*Field Count: 202*

*Total Length: 1,891*

*Record Count: Pro: 14,440,956; Standard: 3,285,470*

FIELD NUMBER	FIELD NAME	FIELD TYPE	FIELD LENGTH	DECIMAL PLACES	START POSITION	END POSITION	DESCRIPTION
1	PEACOCK_ID	Chr	15		1	15	Primary key; unique identifier for each record; concatenation of a one-character file identifier, plus the State FIPS Code, plus the geographic component, plus the summary level, plus a hyphen, plus a sequential number
2	GEOCOMP	Chr	2		16	17	Geographic Component Code
3	SUMLEV	Chr	3		18	20	Summary Level Code
4	NAMELSAD	Chr	90		21	110	Geographic area common name or translated legal/statistical area description
5	LATITUDE	Chr	11		111	121	Internal point latitude coordinate in degrees (7 decimal places)
6	LONGITUDE	Chr	12		122	133	Internal point longitude coordinate in degrees (7 decimal places)
7	LATRAD	Num	18	15	134	151	Internal point latitude coordinate converted to radians for use in trigonometry functions (15 numeric places)
8	LONRAD	Num	18	15	152	169	Internal point longitude coordinate converted to radians for use in trigonometry functions (15 numeric places)
9	LATDMS	Chr	14		170	183	Internal point latitude coordinate in degrees/minutes/seconds
10	LONDMS	Chr	15		184	198	Internal point longitude coordinate in degrees/minutes/seconds
11	AREA	Num	14		199	212	Total area in square meters
12	ALAND	Num	14		213	226	Total land area in square meters
13	AWATER	Num	14		227	240	Total water area in square meters

14	UR	Chr	1		241	241	Urban/Rural Indicator: U = Urban R = Rural M = Mixed
15	REGION	Chr	1		242	242	Region: 1 = Northeast 2 = Midwest 3 = South 4 = West 9 = Not in a region (insular areas)
16	DIVISION	Chr	1		243	243	Division: 1 = New England 2 = Middle Atlantic 3 = East North Central 4 = West North Central 5 = South Atlantic 6 = East South Central 7 = West South Central 8 = Mountain 9 = Pacific 0 = Not in a division (insular areas)
17	STATEFP	Chr	2		244	245	State FIPS Code
18	STATEABBR	Chr	2		246	247	State USPS Postal Abbreviation
19	COUNTYFP	Chr	3		248	250	County FIPS Code
20	TRACT	Chr	6		251	256	Census Tract
21	BLOCKGRP	Chr	1		257	257	Census Block Group
22	BLOCK	Chr	4		258	261	Census Block
23	COUSUBFP	Chr	5		262	266	County Subdivision FIPS Code
24	SUBMCDFP	Chr	5		267	271	Subminor Civil Division FIPS Code (Commonwealth of Puerto Rico subbarrio)
25	ESTATEFP	Chr	5		272	276	Estate FIPS Code (U.S. Virgin Islands only)
26	PLACEFP	Chr	5		277	281	Place FIPS Code
27	CONCITFP	Chr	5		282	286	Consolidated City FIPS Code
28	ANRCFP	Chr	5		287	291	Alaska Native Regional Corporation FIPS Code
29	AIANNH	Chr	4		292	295	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land
30	AIANNHFP	Chr	5		296	300	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land Fips Code
31	AIANNHLI	Chr	1		301	301	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land Reservation/Statistical Entity or Off-Reservation Trust Land/Native Hawaiian Home Land Indicator: T = Off-Reservation Trust Land R = Reservation or Statistical Entity M = Mixed
32	AITSUB	Chr	3		302	304	American Indian Tribal Subdivision
33	AITSUBFP	Chr	5		305	309	American Indian Tribal Subdivision FIPS Code
34	TTRACT	Chr	6		310	315	Tribal Census Tract

35	TBLKGRP	Chr	1		316	316	Tribal Block Group
36	CSAFP	Chr	3		317	319	Combined Statistical Area FIPS Code
37	METMICFP	Chr	5		320	324	Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area (CBSA) FIPS Code
38	METDVFP	Chr	5		325	329	Metropolitan Division FIPS Code
39	CNECTAFP	Chr	3		330	332	Combined New England City and Town Area FIPS Code
40	NECTAFP	Chr	5		333	337	New England City and Town Area FIPS Code
41	NECTDVFP	Chr	5		338	342	New England City and Town Area Division FIPS Code
42	UA	Chr	5		343	347	Urban Area
43	UGA	Chr	5		348	352	Urban Growth Area (Oregon and Washington)
44	CD	Chr	2		353	354	Congressional District FIPS Code: 01 to 53 = Congressional district codes 00 = At large (single district for state) 98 = Nonvoting delegate; District of Columbia (federal district), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other insular areas
45	SLDUPR	Chr	3		355	357	State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)
46	SLDLWR	Chr	3		358	360	State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)
47	VTD	Chr	6		361	366	Voting District
48	SDELM	Chr	5		367	371	School District (Elementary)
49	SDSEC	Chr	5		372	376	School District (Secondary)
50	SDUNI	Chr	5		377	381	School District (Unified)
51	PUMA	Chr	5		382	386	Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA 5% File)
52	ZCTA5	Chr	5		387	391	Census 5-digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA)
53	PP00000	Num	10		392	401	Population variable (PP000.00)
54	PP11000	Num	10		402	411	Population variable (PP110.00)
55	PP11001	Num	10		412	421	Population variable (PP110.01)
56	PP11002	Num	10		422	431	Population variable (PP110.02)
57	PP12000	Num	10		432	441	Population variable (PP120.00)
58	PP13000	Num	10		442	451	Population variable (PP130.00)
59	PP20001	Num	10		452	461	Population variable (PP200.01)
60	PP20002	Num	10		462	471	Population variable (PP200.02)
61	PP30001	Num	10		472	481	Population variable (PP300.01)
62	PP30002	Num	10		482	491	Population variable (PP300.02)
63	PP30003	Num	10		492	501	Population variable (PP300.03)
64	PP30004	Num	10		502	511	Population variable (PP300.04)
65	PP30005	Num	10		512	521	Population variable (PP300.05)
66	PP30006	Num	10		522	531	Population variable (PP300.06)
67	PP30007	Num	10		532	541	Population variable (PP300.07)
68	PP30008	Num	10		542	551	Population variable (PP300.08)
69	PP30009	Num	10		552	561	Population variable (PP300.09)
70	PP30010	Num	10		562	571	Population variable (PP300.10)
71	PP30011	Num	10		572	581	Population variable (PP300.11)

72	PP30012	Num	10		582	591	Population variable (PP300.12)
73	PP30013	Num	10		592	601	Population variable (PP300.13)
74	PP30014	Num	10		602	611	Population variable (PP300.14)
75	PP30015	Num	10		612	621	Population variable (PP300.15)
76	PP30016	Num	10		622	631	Population variable (PP300.16)
77	PP30017	Num	10		632	641	Population variable (PP300.17)
78	PP30018	Num	10		642	651	Population variable (PP300.18)
79	PP30019	Num	10		652	661	Population variable (PP300.19)
80	PP30020	Num	10		662	671	Population variable (PP300.20)
81	PP30021	Num	10		672	681	Population variable (PP300.21)
82	PP30022	Num	10		682	691	Population variable (PP300.22)
83	PP30023	Num	10		692	701	Population variable (PP300.23)
84	PP40000	Num	10	1	702	711	Population variable (PP400.00)
85	PP40001	Num	10	1	712	721	Population variable (PP400.01)
86	PP40002	Num	10	1	722	731	Population variable (PP400.02)
87	PP51000	Num	10		732	741	Population variable (PP510.00)
88	PP51001	Num	10		742	751	Population variable (PP510.01)
89	PP51002	Num	10		752	761	Population variable (PP510.02)
90	PP51003	Num	10		762	771	Population variable (PP510.03)
91	PP51004	Num	10		772	781	Population variable (PP510.04)
92	PP51005	Num	10		782	791	Population variable (PP510.05)
93	PP51006	Num	10		792	801	Population variable (PP510.06)
94	PP52000	Num	10		802	811	Population variable (PP520.00)
95	PP52100	Num	10		812	821	Population variable (PP521.00)
96	PP52101	Num	10		822	831	Population variable (PP521.01)
97	PP52102	Num	10		832	841	Population variable (PP521.02)
98	PP52103	Num	10		842	851	Population variable (PP521.03)
99	PP52104	Num	10		852	861	Population variable (PP521.04)
100	PP52105	Num	10		862	871	Population variable (PP521.05)
101	PP52106	Num	10		872	881	Population variable (PP521.06)
102	PP52107	Num	10		882	891	Population variable (PP521.07)
103	PP52108	Num	10		892	901	Population variable (PP521.08)
104	PP52109	Num	10		902	911	Population variable (PP521.09)
105	PP52110	Num	10		912	921	Population variable (PP521.10)
106	PP52111	Num	10		922	931	Population variable (PP521.11)
107	PP52112	Num	10		932	941	Population variable (PP521.12)
108	PP52113	Num	10		942	951	Population variable (PP521.13)
109	PP52114	Num	10		952	961	Population variable (PP521.14)
110	PP52115	Num	10		962	971	Population variable (PP521.15)
111	PP52200	Num	10		972	981	Population variable (PP522.00)
112	PP52201	Num	10		982	991	Population variable (PP522.01)
113	PP52202	Num	10		992	1001	Population variable (PP522.02)
114	PP52203	Num	10		1002	1011	Population variable (PP522.03)
115	PP52204	Num	10		1012	1021	Population variable (PP522.04)
116	PP61000	Num	10		1022	1031	Population variable (PP610.00)
117	PP61001	Num	10		1032	1041	Population variable (PP610.01)
118	PP61002	Num	10		1042	1051	Population variable (PP610.02)
119	PP61003	Num	10		1052	1061	Population variable (PP610.03)
120	PP61004	Num	10		1062	1071	Population variable (PP610.04)
121	PP61005	Num	10		1072	1081	Population variable (PP610.05)
122	PP61006	Num	10		1082	1091	Population variable (PP610.06)
123	PP61007	Num	10		1092	1101	Population variable (PP610.07)
124	PP62000	Num	10		1102	1111	Population variable (PP620.00)

125	PP62001	Num	10		1112	1121	Population variable (PP620.01)
126	PP62002	Num	10		1122	1131	Population variable (PP620.02)
127	PP62003	Num	10		1132	1141	Population variable (PP620.03)
128	PP62004	Num	10		1142	1151	Population variable (PP620.04)
129	PP62005	Num	10		1152	1161	Population variable (PP620.05)
130	PP62006	Num	10		1162	1171	Population variable (PP620.06)
131	PP62007	Num	10		1172	1181	Population variable (PP620.07)
132	PH00000	Num	10		1182	1191	Households variable (PH000.00)
133	PH11000	Num	10		1192	1201	Households variable (PH110.00)
134	PH11100	Num	10		1202	1211	Households variable (PH111.00)
135	PH11101	Num	10		1212	1221	Households variable (PH111.01)
136	PH11102	Num	10		1222	1231	Households variable (PH111.02)
137	PH11103	Num	10		1232	1241	Households variable (PH111.03)
138	PH11200	Num	10		1242	1251	Households variable (PH112.00)
139	PH11201	Num	10		1252	1261	Households variable (PH112.01)
140	PH11202	Num	10		1262	1271	Households variable (PH112.02)
141	PH11203	Num	10		1272	1281	Households variable (PH112.03)
142	PH12000	Num	10		1282	1291	Households variable (PH120.00)
143	PH12001	Num	10		1292	1301	Households variable (PH120.01)
144	PH12002	Num	10		1302	1311	Households variable (PH120.02)
145	PH20000	Num	10	2	1312	1321	Households variable (PH200.00)
146	PH20001	Num	10	2	1322	1331	Households variable (PH200.01)
147	PH20002	Num	10	2	1332	1341	Households variable (PH200.02)
148	PH30000	Num	10	2	1342	1351	Households variable (PH300.00)
149	PH30001	Num	10	2	1352	1361	Households variable (PH300.01)
150	PH30002	Num	10	2	1362	1371	Households variable (PH300.02)
151	PG00000	Num	10		1372	1381	Group quarter population variable (PG000.00)
152	PG10000	Num	10		1382	1391	Group quarter population variable (PG100.00)
153	PG10001	Num	10		1392	1401	Group quarter population variable (PG100.01)
154	PG10002	Num	10		1402	1411	Group quarter population variable (PG100.02)
155	PG10003	Num	10		1412	1421	Group quarter population variable (PG100.03)
156	PG10004	Num	10		1422	1431	Group quarter population variable (PG100.04)
157	PG20000	Num	10		1432	1441	Group quarter population variable (PG200.00)
158	PG20001	Num	10		1442	1451	Group quarter population variable (PG200.01)
159	PG20002	Num	10		1452	1461	Group quarter population variable (PG200.02)
160	PG20003	Num	10		1462	1471	Group quarter population variable (PG200.03)
161	HH00000	Num	10		1472	1481	Housing units variable (HH000.00)
162	HH11000	Num	10		1482	1491	Housing units variable (HH110.00)
163	HH11001	Num	10		1492	1501	Housing units variable (HH110.01)
164	HH11002	Num	10		1502	1511	Housing units variable (HH110.02)
165	HH12000	Num	10		1512	1521	Housing units variable (HH120.00)
166	HH13000	Num	10		1522	1531	Housing units variable (HH130.00)
167	HH20000	Num	10		1532	1541	Housing units variable (HH200.00)

168	HH21000	Num	10		1542	1551	Housing units variable (HH210.00)
169	HH21001	Num	10		1552	1561	Housing units variable (HH210.01)
170	HH21002	Num	10		1562	1571	Housing units variable (HH210.02)
171	HH22000	Num	10		1572	1581	Housing units variable (HH220.00)
172	HH30001	Num	10		1582	1591	Housing units variable (HH300.01)
173	HH30002	Num	10		1592	1601	Housing units variable (HH300.02)
174	HH30003	Num	10		1602	1611	Housing units variable (HH300.03)
175	HH30004	Num	10		1612	1621	Housing units variable (HH300.04)
176	HH30005	Num	10		1622	1631	Housing units variable (HH300.05)
177	HH30006	Num	10		1632	1641	Housing units variable (HH300.06)
178	HH30007	Num	10		1642	1651	Housing units variable (HH300.07)
179	HH41000	Num	10		1652	1661	Housing units variable (HH410.00)
180	HH41001	Num	10		1662	1671	Housing units variable (HH410.01)
181	HH41002	Num	10		1672	1681	Housing units variable (HH410.02)
182	HH41003	Num	10		1682	1691	Housing units variable (HH410.03)
183	HH41004	Num	10		1692	1701	Housing units variable (HH410.04)
184	HH41005	Num	10		1702	1711	Housing units variable (HH410.05)
185	HH41006	Num	10		1712	1721	Housing units variable (HH410.06)
186	HH41007	Num	10		1722	1731	Housing units variable (HH410.07)
187	HH42000	Num	10		1732	1741	Housing units variable (HH420.00)
188	HH42001	Num	10		1742	1751	Housing units variable (HH420.01)
189	HH42002	Num	10		1752	1761	Housing units variable (HH420.02)
190	HH42003	Num	10		1762	1771	Housing units variable (HH420.03)
191	HH42004	Num	10		1772	1781	Housing units variable (HH420.04)
192	HH42005	Num	10		1782	1791	Housing units variable (HH420.05)
193	HH42006	Num	10		1792	1801	Housing units variable (HH420.06)
194	HH42007	Num	10		1802	1811	Housing units variable (HH420.07)
195	HH50000	Num	10		1812	1821	Housing units variable (HH500.00)
196	HH50001	Num	10		1822	1831	Housing units variable (HH500.01)
197	HH50002	Num	10		1832	1841	Housing units variable (HH500.02)
198	HH50003	Num	10		1842	1851	Housing units variable (HH500.03)
199	HH50004	Num	10		1852	1861	Housing units variable (HH500.04)
200	HH50005	Num	10		1862	1871	Housing units variable (HH500.05)
201	HH50006	Num	10		1872	1881	Housing units variable (HH500.06)
202	HH50007	Num	10		1882	1891	Housing units variable (HH500.07)

Note that the layout above is also available in an Excel XLS file provided with the database. Programmers can use this file to create a table shell for the pdCensus2010 data.

## DATABASE VERSION NUMBER

Depending on the file format, the version number of each copy of *pdCensus2010* is written in the first or second row of the first or second column of the database files in X.X.X format. The first number is the main version number of the release. The number after the first dot is the update for the version indicated. The number after the second dot references a minor revision.

## USING THE *PDCENSUS2010* DATABASE

The database provides 150 of the most important 2010 Census demographic variables along with latitude and longitude coordinates, land and water area, and urban and rural information, tabulated at multiple summary levels and geographic components.

The product is divided into “summary files.” A summary file is a collection of demographic tables and associated variables summarized (tabulated) for various geographic areas such as states, counties, tracts, and other legally defined or statistical entities.

There is a United States national summary file largely made up of summary levels that are not bound by state borders at the top of the summary level hierarchy; and individual state summary files covering all 50 states, the District of Columbia (federal district), and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area), tabulated to the Census Block Group level or, with the *Pro* edition or when the *pdCensus2010 Standard to Pro Upgrade Pack* has been added to a *Standard* version, to the Census Block level.

Geographic areas are selected within summary files using a system of stratification levels made up of up to 164 summary levels and 96 geographic components, along with other legal and statistical area identification, characteristics, and special indicator fields.

The included demographic variables are based on the *2010 Census Summary File 1* and subsequent updates. They cover the subject areas of population, households and population in group quarters, and housing units.

The product download also includes *pdGeoSupplement* which provides additional information about U.S. Census Bureau legal and statistical areas.

The *pdCensus2010* database encompasses the following:

- United states nation
- All 50 states
- District of Columbia (federal district)
- Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area; unincorporated organized territory)

The *pdGeoSupplement* database encompasses the following:

- United States nation
- All 50 states
- District of Columbia (federal district)
- Incorporated unorganized territory of Palmyra Atoll (incorporated as part of the Territory of Hawaii in 1900 but not admitted along with the state in 1959; largely privately owned by the Nature Conservancy; variable population of 4-20 scientists and research scholars)
- Unincorporated organized territories:
  - Guam
  - Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
  - Commonwealth of Puerto Rico



- U.S. Virgin Islands
- Unincorporated unorganized territories:
  - *Pacific Ocean*:
    - American Samoa
      - Swains Island (administered by American Samoa)
    - Baker Island (now uninhabited)
    - Howland Island (now uninhabited)
    - Jarvis Island (now uninhabited)
    - Johnston Atoll (now uninhabited)
    - Kingman Reef (largely submerged; now uninhabited)
    - Midway Islands (also known as Midway Atoll; now inhabited only by caretakers)
    - Wake Island (also known as Wake Atoll; now inhabited only by civilian contractors)
  - *Caribbean Sea*:
    - Bajo Nuevo Bank (also known as the Petrel Islands; mostly submerged; uninhabited)
    - Navassa Island (now uninhabited)
    - Serranilla Bank (mostly submerged; uninhabited)
- Extraterritorial jurisdiction of Guantanamo Bay Naval Base

## DATABASE ORGANIZATION

The database has a United States national summary file largely made up of summary levels that are not bound by state borders at the top of the summary level hierarchy; and individual state summary files covering all 50 states, the District of Columbia (federal district), and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area), tabulated to the Census Block Group level or, with the *Pro* edition or when the *pdCensus2010 Standard to Pro Upgrade Pack* has been added to a *Standard* version, to the Census Block level.

All files are identically organized with one record for each geographic entity. The first field is the PEACOCK\_ID primary key, a unique identifier for each record, followed by fields used to select geographic areas, followed by detailed information about each entity, followed by the Census population demographic variables, followed by Census households and group quarter population demographic variables, followed by the Census housing units demographic variables. The database structure is organized as follows:

- [Peacock ID—unique identification number](#) (field 1)
- [Summary levels and geographic components](#) (fields 2–3)
- [Name and LSAD](#) (field 4)
- [Latitude and longitude coordinates](#) (fields 5–10)
- [Land and water area](#) (fields 11–13)
- [Urban and rural indicator](#) (field 14)
- [Legal and statistical areas](#) (fields 15–52)
- [Census population demographic variables](#) (fields 53–131)
- [Census households and group quarter population demographic variables](#) (fields 132–160)
- [Census housing units demographic variables](#) (fields 161–202)

Review [File Layout and Data Definitions](#) for more information.

## PEACOCK\_ID FIELD

The first field in the database is a unique identification number for each record. It serves as the primary key and no two records in the database have this same exact number. It is a concatenation of a one-character alphabetic file identifier (“n” for United States national summary file and “s” for state summary file), plus the State FIPS Code (STATEFP), plus the geographic component (GEOCOMP), plus the summary level (SUMLEV), plus a hyphen, plus a sequential number for each record at the same geographic level.

### RECORD CODE FIELDS

- **PEACOCK\_ID** | Primary Key

*Each record is identified by a 15-character alpha/numeric primary key that is unique for each record (see above for details).*

## SUMMARY LEVELS AND GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS

Geographic areas are selected within summary files using a system of stratification levels made up of up to 164 summary levels and 96 geographic components, along with other legal and statistical area identification, characteristics, and special indicator fields.

### RECORD CODE FIELDS

- **GEOCOMP** | Geographic Component

*Each record has a two-character alpha/numeric code that indicates the geographic component (see above for details).*

- **SUMLEV** | Summary Level

*Each record has a three-character numeric code that indicates the geographic summary level (see above for details).*

## SUMMARY LEVELS

Summary levels specify the linear geographical hierarchy of the areas being tabulated or analyzed. Some summary levels are tabulated at a state or equivalent entity level while others are tabulated at the United States nation level (not bound by state borders at the top of the summary level hierarchy). The largest summary level is United States (SUMLEV = "010"). The smallest available summary level is the Census Block Group (SUMLEV = "150") or, with the *Pro* edition or when the *pdCensus2010 Standard to Pro Upgrade Pack* has been added to a *Standard* version, the Census Block (SUMLEV = "100"). Summary levels with linked geographic components other than "00" are used in combination with geographic components.

### EXAMPLE

Let's look at the hierarchy for summary level "150":

"State – County – Census Tract – Block Group"

This summary level hierarchy contains data for a Census Block Group, within a Census Tract, within a county, within a state. Hyphens (-) separate the elements of hierarchies. The "Block Group" part is the last or bottom element of the hierarchy which identifies the geography of the summary level. The "State" part is the first or top level of the hierarchy (also known as the root level or hierarch). Each element in between the first and last parts has exactly one direct subordinate level under it (also known as a child or descendent) and one direct superior level over it (also known as a parent or ancestor). Hierarchies can have one or more elements.

### EXAMPLE

Now let's look at the hierarchy for summary level "154":

"State – County – Census Tract – Block Group – American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land"

This summary level hierarchy is more complex than the previous example. The key is to work backward through the hierarchy. It contains data for the portion of an American Indian Area (or an Alaska Native area or a Native Hawaiian home land), within a Census Block Group, within a Census Tract, within a county, within a state. Hyphens (-) separate the elements of hierarchies, and slashes separate different types of geography (such as place/remainder) within the same hierarchy element.

## SUMMARY LEVEL DEFINITIONS

There are up to 164 summary levels available. The United States national summary file has 77 summary levels and the state summary files have up to 102 summary levels. 15 of the summary levels are in both national and state summary files. Note the following symbols:

- Hyphen (-) separates the elements of a hierarchy
- Slash (/) denotes equivalent elements that have different names
- Parentheses “( )” are not used in the specification for summary levels, but are used occasionally in the usual and customary manner in statements of clarification

Summary levels are:

SUMMARY LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	SUMMARY FILES
010	United States	National, State
020	Region	National, State
030	Division	National, State
040	State	National, State
050	State-County	National, State
060	State-County-County Subdivision	National, State
067	State-County-County Subdivision-Subminor Civil Division	State
070	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder	National, State
080	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder-Census Tract	State
085	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder-Census Tract-Urban/Rural	State
090	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder-Census Tract-Block Group-Urban/Rural	State
091	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder-Census Tract-Block Group	State
100	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder-Census Tract-Block Group-Urban/Rural-Block	State
140	State-County-Census Tract	State
144	State-County-Census Tract-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land	State
150	State-County-Census Tract-Block Group	State
154	State-County-Census Tract-Block Group-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land	State
155	State-Place-County	National, State
158	State-Place-County-Census Tract	State
159	State-County-Place	State
160	State-Place	National, State
170	State-Consolidated City	National, State
172	State-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City	National, State
230	State-Alaska Native Regional Corporation	National, State
250	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land	National
251	American Indian Area-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder	National
252	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)	National
253	American Indian Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder	National
254	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land	National
255	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder	National
256	American Indian Area-Tribal Census Tract	National
257	American Indian Area-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder-Tribal Census Tract	National

258	American Indian Area-Tribal Census Tract-Tribal Block Group	National
259	American Indian Area-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder-Tribal Census Tract-Tribal Block Group	National
260	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State	National
261	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-County-County Subdivision	State
262	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-State	National
263	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder	State
264	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State	National
265	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-County-County Subdivision	State
266	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder	State
267	State-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-County-County Subdivision	State
268	State-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder	State
269	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-Place/Remainder	National
270	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-County	National
271	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-County-County Subdivision	National
272	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-State-County	National
273	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder	National
274	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-County	National
275	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-State-County-County Subdivision	National
276	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder	National
277	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-County-County Subdivision	National
278	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder	National
280	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land	State
281	State-American Indian Area-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder	State
282	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-County	State
283	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)	State
284	State-American Indian Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder	State
285	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-County	State
286	State-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land	State
287	State-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder	State
288	State-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-County	State
290	American Indian Area-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder-State	National
291	American Indian Area (Reservation Only)-Tribal Census Tract	National

292	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)-Tribal Census Tract	National
293	American Indian Area (Reservation Only)-Tribal Census Tract-Tribal Block Group	National
294	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)-Tribal Census Tract-Tribal Block Group	National
310	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area	National
311	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-State	National
312	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-State-Principal City	National
313	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-State-County	National
314	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division	National
315	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division-State	National
316	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division-State-County	National
320	State-Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area	State
321	State-Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-Principal City	State
322	State-Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-County	State
323	State-Metropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division	State
324	State-Metropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division-County	State
330	Combined Statistical Area	National
331	Combined Statistical Area-State	National
332	Combined Statistical Area-Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area	National
333	Combined Statistical Area-Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-State	National
335	Combined New England City and Town Area	National
336	Combined New England City and Town Area-State	National
337	Combined New England City and Town Area-New England City and Town Area	National
338	Combined New England City and Town Area-New England City and Town Area-State	National
340	State-Combined Statistical Area	State
341	State-Combined Statistical Area-Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area	State
345	State-Combined New England City and Town Area	State
346	State-Combined New England City and Town Area-New England City and Town Area	State
350	New England City and Town Area	National
351	New England City and Town Area-State	National
352	New England City and Town Area-State-Principal City	National
353	New England City and Town Area-State-County	National
354	New England City and Town Area-State-County-County Subdivision	National
355	New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division	National
356	New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division-State	National
357	New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division-State-County	National
358	New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division-State-County-County Subdivision	National
360	State-New England City and Town Area	State
361	State-New England City and Town Area-Principal City	State
362	State-New England City and Town Area-County	State
363	State-New England City and Town Area-County-County Subdivision	State
364	State-New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division	State
365	State-New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division-County	State
366	State-New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division-County-County Subdivision	State
400	Urban Area	National
410	Urban Area-State	National
420	State-Urban Area	State
430	Urban Area-State-County	National

431	State-Urban Area-County	State
440	Urban Area-State-County-County Subdivision	National
441	State-Urban Area-County-County Subdivision	State
450	Urban Area-State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder	National
451	State-Urban Area-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder	State
462	Urban Area-State-Consolidated City	National
463	State-Urban Area-Consolidated City	State
464	Urban Area-State-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City	National
465	State-Urban Area-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City	State
500	State-Congressional District	National, State
510	State-Congressional District-County	State
511	State-Congressional District-County-Census Tract	State
521	State-Congressional District-County-County Subdivision	State
531	State-Congressional District-Place/Remainder	State
541	State-Congressional District-Consolidated City	State
542	State-Congressional District-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City	State
550	State-Congressional District-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land	State
551	State-Congressional District-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)	State
552	State-Congressional District-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land	State
553	State-Congressional District-American Indian Area-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder	State
554	State-Congressional District-American Indian Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder	State
555	State-Congressional District-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder	State
560	State-Congressional District-Alaska Native Regional Corporation	State
610	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)	National, State
612	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-County	State
613	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-County-County Subdivision	State
614	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-Place/Remainder	State
615	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-Consolidated City	State
616	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land	State
620	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)	National, State
622	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-County	State
623	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-County-County Subdivision	State
624	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-Place/Remainder	State
625	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-Consolidated City	State
626	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land	State
631	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-County-Census Tract	State
634	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-Alaska Native Regional Corporation	State
636	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-County-Census Tract	State
639	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-Alaska Native Regional Corporation	State
644	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City	State
645	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City	State
646	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)	State

647	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)	State
648	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land	State
649	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land	State
860	5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area	National
870	5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area-State	National
871	State-5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area	State
880	5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area-State-County	National
881	State-5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area-County	State
950	State-School District (Elementary)/Remainder	State
960	State-School District (Secondary)/Remainder	State
970	State-School District (Unified)/Remainder	State



## GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS

Summary levels are tied to geographic components which provide a facility to restrict summary levels to specific elements of the geographic area such as urban areas, rural areas, tribal areas, metropolitan or micropolitan areas, principal cities, and other like elements. Geographic components are most often used in combination with summary levels but can be employed independent of them.

Here is a step by step example of selecting records using geographic components:

### EXAMPLE

Let's say we want to select the part of the state of Oklahoma that is federally recognized American Indian reservations and trust land; we can take the following steps:

*In the United States national or Oklahoma state summary file:*

1. Select the state summary level by including `SUMLEV = "040"` in the filter statement. "SUMLEV" is the name of the field used to select summary levels, and "040" is the code number in this field for the state summary level.
2. Restrict the selected summary level to just federally recognized American Indian reservations and trust land by adding `GEOCOMP = "89"` to the filter statement. "GEOCOMP" is the name of the field used to select geographic components, and "89" is the code for the "American Indian Reservation and Trust Land—Federal" element. (Note that geographic components are only linked to certain summary levels.)
3. Select the state of Oklahoma by adding `STATEFP = "40"` to the filter statement. "STATEFP" is the name of one of the fields that can be used to select individual states, in this field by identifying its 2-digit FIPS code, and "40" is the FIPS code number for the state of Oklahoma. (Note that the STATEABBR field could have been employed instead, and the USPS state postal abbreviation used as the value, changing the statement to `STATEABBR = "OK"`; also note that this element would not be needed to filter the individual Oklahoma summary file because it covers one state.)

**The full filter statement to select the part of the state of Oklahoma that is federally recognized American Indian reservations and trust land:**

*SUMLEV = "040" AND GEOCOMP = "89" AND STATEFP = "40"*

## GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENT DEFINITIONS

There are a total of 96 geographic components. Geographic component are:

GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
00	Not a geographic component (not restricted; includes everything)
01	Urban
04	Urban: in urbanized area
05	Urban: in urbanized area of 5,000,000 or more population
06	Urban: in urbanized area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
07	Urban: in urbanized area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
08	Urban: in urbanized area of 500,000 to 999,999 population
09	Urban: in urbanized area of 250,000 to 499,999 population
10	Urban: in urbanized area of 100,000 to 249,999 population
11	Urban: in urbanized area of 50,000 to 99,999 population
28	Urban: in urban cluster
29	Urban: in urban cluster of 25,000 to 49,999 population
30	Urban: in urban cluster of 10,000 to 24,999 population
31	Urban: in urban cluster of 5,000 to 9,999 population
32	Urban: in urban cluster of 2,500 to 4,999 population
43	Rural
44	Rural: place
45	Rural: place of 2,500 or more population
46	Rural: place of 1,000 to 2,499 population
47	Rural: place of less than 1,000 population
48	Rural: not in place
89	American Indian Reservation and Trust Land: Federal
90	American Indian Reservation and Trust Land: State
91	Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area
92	Tribal Designated Statistical Area
93	Alaska Native Village Statistical Area
94	State Designated Tribal Statistical Area
95	Native Hawaiian Home Land
A0	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area
A1	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area: in principal city
A2	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area: not in principal city
A3	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area: urban
A4	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area: urban: in urbanized area
A5	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area: urban: in urban cluster
A6	In metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area: rural
C0	In metropolitan statistical area
C1	In metropolitan statistical area: in principal city
C2	In metropolitan statistical area: not in principal city
C3	In metropolitan statistical area: urban
C4	In metropolitan statistical area: urban: in urbanized area
C5	In metropolitan statistical area: urban: in urban cluster
C6	In metropolitan statistical area: rural
C7	In metropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population
C8	In metropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population
C9	In metropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population
CA	In metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population
CB	In metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population

CC	In metropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population
CD	In metropolitan statistical area of less than 100,000 population
CE	In metropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population: in principal city
CF	In metropolitan statistical area of 5,000,000 or more population: not in principal city
CG	In metropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population: in principal city
CH	In metropolitan statistical area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999 population: not in principal city
CJ	In metropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population: in principal city
CK	In metropolitan statistical area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999 population: not in principal city
CL	In metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population: in principal city
CM	In metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 to 999,999 population: not in principal city
CN	In metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population: in principal city
CP	In metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 to 499,999 population: not in principal city
CQ	In metropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population: in principal city
CR	In metropolitan statistical area of 100,000 to 249,999 population: not in principal city
CS	In metropolitan statistical area of less than 100,000 population: in principal city
CT	In metropolitan statistical area of less than 100,000 population: not in principal city
E0	In micropolitan statistical area
E1	In micropolitan statistical area: in principal city
E2	In micropolitan statistical area: not in principal city
E3	In micropolitan statistical area: urban
E4	In micropolitan statistical area: urban: in urbanized area
E5	In micropolitan statistical area: urban: in urban cluster
E6	In micropolitan statistical area: rural
E7	In micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 or more population
E8	In micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population
E9	In micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population
EA	In micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population
EB	In micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 or more population: in principal city
EC	In micropolitan statistical area of 100,000 or more population: not in principal city
ED	In micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population: in principal city
EE	In micropolitan statistical area of 50,000 to 99,999 population: not in principal city
EF	In micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population: in principal city
EG	In micropolitan statistical area of 25,000 to 49,999 population: not in principal city
EH	In micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population: in principal city
EJ	In micropolitan statistical area of less than 25,000 population: not in principal city
G0	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area
G1	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area: urban
G2	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area: urban: in urbanized area
G3	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area: urban: in urban cluster
G4	Not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area: rural
H0	Not in metropolitan statistical area
H1	Not in metropolitan statistical area: urban
H2	Not in metropolitan statistical area: urban: in urbanized area
H3	Not in metropolitan statistical area: urban: in urban cluster
H4	Not in metropolitan statistical area: rural
M1	In New England city and town area: in principal city
M2	In New England city and town area: not in principal city
M3	In New England city and town area: urban
M6	In New England city and town area: rural

## NATIONAL SUMMARY LEVELS AND GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS SEQUENCE CHART

National summary levels specify the content and hierarchical relationships of the geographic elements in the United States national summary file, which is largely made up of summary levels that are not bound by state borders at the top of the summary level hierarchy. This is a chart of United States national summary level sequences and linked geographic components. Note the following symbols:

- Hyphen (-) separates the elements of a hierarchy
- Slash (/) denotes equivalent elements that have different names
- Parentheses “( )” are not used in the specification for summary levels, but are used occasionally in the usual and customary manner in statements of clarification

National summary level and geographic component sequences are:

GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS	SUMMARY LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
00, 01, 04-11, 28-32, 43-48, 89-95, A0-A2, A3-A6, C0-C2, C3-C6, E0-E2, E3-E6, E7-EJ, G0, G1-G4, H0, H1-H4	010	United States
00, 01, 04, 28, 43-48, 89-95, A0-A2, A3-A6, C0-C2, C3-C6, E0-E2, E3-E6, G0, G1-G4, H0, H1-H4	020	Region
00, 01, 04, 28, 43-48, 89-95, A0-A2, A3-A6, C0-C2, C3-C6, E0-E2, E3-E6, G0, G1-G4, H0, H1-H4	030	Division
00, 01, 04, 28, 43-48, 89-95, A0-A2, A3-A6, C0-C2, C3-C6, E0-E2, E3-E6, G0, G1-G4, H0, H1-H4	040	State
00, 01, 43	050	State-County
00, 01, 43	060	State-County-County Subdivision
00	070	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder
00, 01, 43	160	State-Place
00, 01, 43	155	State-Place-County
00, 01, 43	170	State-Consolidated City
00, 01, 43	172	State-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City
00	500	State-Congressional District
00	610	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)
00	620	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)
00	250	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land
00	260	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State

00	270	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-County
00	271	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-County-County Subdivision
00	273	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder
00	269	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-Place/Remainder
00	252	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)
00	262	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-State
00	272	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-State-County
00	275	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-State-County-County Subdivision
00	276	American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder
00	254	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land
00	264	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State
00	274	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-County
00	277	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-County-County Subdivision
00	278	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder
00	256	American Indian Area-Tribal Census Tract
00	291	American Indian Area (Reservation Only)-Tribal Census Tract
00	292	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)-Tribal Census Tract
00	258	American Indian Area-Tribal Census Tract-Tribal Block Group
00	293	American Indian Area (Reservation Only)-Tribal Census Tract-Tribal Block Group
00	294	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)-Tribal Census Tract-Tribal Block Group
00	251	American Indian Area-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder
00	253	American Indian Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder
00	255	American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder
00	257	American Indian Area-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder-Tribal Census Tract
00	259	American Indian Area-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder-Tribal Census Tract-Tribal Block Group
00	290	American Indian Area-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder-State
00	230	State-Alaska Native Regional Corporation
00, A1-A2, A3, A6	310	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area
00	311	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-State
00	312	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-State-Principal City
00	313	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-State-County
00	314	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division
00	315	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division-State

00	316	Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division-State-County
00, C0-C2, C3, C6, E0-E2, E3, E6	330	Combined Statistical Area
00	331	Combined Statistical Area-State
00	332	Combined Statistical Area-Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area
00	333	Combined Statistical Area-Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-State
00, M1-M3, M6	350	New England City and Town Area
00	351	New England City and Town Area-State
00	352	New England City and Town Area-State-Principal City
00	353	New England City and Town Area-State-County
00	354	New England City and Town Area-State-County-County Subdivision
00	355	New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division
00	356	New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division-State
00	357	New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division-State-County
00	358	New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division-State-County-County Subdivision
00, M1-M3, M6	335	Combined New England City and Town Area
00	336	Combined New England City and Town Area-State
00	337	Combined New England City and Town Area-New England City and Town Area
00	338	Combined New England City and Town Area-New England City and Town Area-State
00	400	Urban Area
00	410	Urban Area-State
00	430	Urban Area-State-County
00	440	Urban Area-State-County-County Subdivision
00	450	Urban Area-State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder
00	462	Urban Area-State-Consolidated City
00	464	Urban Area-State-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City
00	860	5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area
00	870	5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area-State
00	880	5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area-State-County

## STATE SUMMARY LEVELS AND GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS SEQUENCE CHART

State summary levels specify the content and hierarchical relationships of the geographic elements in the state summary files. This is a chart of state level sequences and linked geographic components. Note the following symbols:

- Hyphen (-) separates the elements of a hierarchy
- Slash (/) denotes equivalent elements that have different names
- Parentheses “( )” are not used in the specification for summary levels, but are used occasionally in the usual and customary manner in statements of clarification

State summary level and geographic component sequences are:

GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS	SUMMARY LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
00	010	United States
00	020	Region
00	030	Division
00, 01, 04, 28, 43-48, 89-95, A0-A2, A3-A6, C0-C2, C3-C6, E0-E2, E3-E6, G0, G1-G4, H0, H1-H4	040	State
00, 01, 43	050	State-County
00, 01, 43	060	State-County-County Subdivision
00	070	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder
00	080	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder-Census Tract
00	085	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder-Census Tract-Urban/Rural
00	091	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder-Census Tract-Block Group
00	090	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder-Census Tract-Block Group-Urban/Rural
00	100	State-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder-Census Tract-Block Group-Urban/Rural-Block
00	067	State-County-County Subdivision-Subminor Civil Division
00	159	State-County-Place
00	140	State-County-Census Tract
00	144	State-County-Census Tract-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land
00	150	State-County-Census Tract-Block Group
00	154	State-County-Census Tract-Block Group-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land
00, 01, 43	160	State-Place
00, 01, 43	155	State-Place-County
00	158	State-Place-County-Census Tract
00, 01, 43	170	State-Consolidated City
00, 01, 43	172	State-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City
00	280	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land
00	282	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-County

00	261	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-County-County Subdivision
00	263	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder
00	283	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)
00	285	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-County
00	265	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-County-County Subdivision
00	266	State-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder
00	286	State-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land
00	288	State-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-County
00	267	State-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-County-County Subdivision
00	268	State-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder
00	281	State-American Indian Area-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder
00	284	State-American Indian Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder
00	287	State-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder
00	230	State-Alaska Native Regional Corporation
00	320	State-Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area
00	321	State-Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-Principal City
00	322	State-Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area-County
00	323	State-Metropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division
00	324	State-Metropolitan Statistical Area-Metropolitan Division-County
00	340	State-Combined Statistical Area
00	341	State-Combined Statistical Area-Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area
00	360	State-New England City and Town Area
00	361	State-New England City and Town Area-Principal City
00	362	State-New England City and Town Area-County
00	363	State-New England City and Town Area-County-County Subdivision
00	364	State-New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division
00	365	State-New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division-County
00	366	State-New England City and Town Area (NECTA)-NECTA Division-County-County Subdivision
00	345	State-Combined New England City and Town Area
00	346	State-Combined New England City and Town Area-New England City and Town Area
00	420	State-Urban Area
00	431	State-Urban Area-County
00	441	State-Urban Area-County-County Subdivision
00	451	State-Urban Area-County-County Subdivision-Place/Remainder
00	463	State-Urban Area-Consolidated City
00	465	State-Urban Area-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City



00, 01, 43, 89-95, A0-A2, C0-C2, E0- E2, G0, H0	500	State-Congressional District
00	510	State-Congressional District-County
00	511	State-Congressional District-County-Census Tract
00	521	State-Congressional District-County-County Subdivision
00	531	State-Congressional District-Place/Remainder
00	541	State-Congressional District-Consolidated City
00	542	State-Congressional District-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City
00	550	State-Congressional District-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land
00	551	State-Congressional District-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)
00	552	State-Congressional District-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land
00	553	State-Congressional District-American Indian Area-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder
00	554	State-Congressional District-American Indian Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder
00	555	State-Congressional District-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)-Tribal Subdivision/Remainder
00	560	State-Congressional District-Alaska Native Regional Corporation
00	610	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)
00	612	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-County
00	613	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-County-County Subdivision
00	631	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-County-Census Tract
00	614	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-Place/Remainder
00	615	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-Consolidated City
00	644	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City
00	616	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land
00	646	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)
00	648	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land
00	634	State-State Legislative District (Upper Chamber)-Alaska Native Regional Corporation
00	620	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)
00	622	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-County
00	623	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-County-County Subdivision
00	636	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-County-Census Tract
00	624	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-Place/Remainder
00	625	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-Consolidated City
00	645	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-Consolidated City-Place Within Consolidated City
00	626	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land
00	647	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area (Reservation or Statistical Entity Only)

00	649	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-American Indian Area (Off-Reservation Trust Land Only)/Native Hawaiian Home Land
00	639	State-State Legislative District (Lower Chamber)-Alaska Native Regional Corporation
00	871	State-5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area
00	881	State-5-Digit ZIP Code Tabulation Area-County
00	950	State-School District (Elementary)/Remainder
00	960	State-School District (Secondary)/Remainder
00	970	State-School District (Unified)/Remainder

## IMPORTANT

For summary levels with linked geographic components other than “00”, both record code fields must be utilized at the same time or queries will include unintended records. To *not* sort on a geographic component, select GEOCOMP = “00” which means “not a geographic component” or, in other words, “include everything in the summary level with no further restrictions.”

The reverse is not necessarily true. It is suitable to utilize only a geographical component if it provides a sufficient filter.

National and/or state summary levels with linked geographic components other than “00” are:

- 010: United States (National)
- 020: Region (National)
- 030: Division (National)
- 040: State (National, State)
- 050: State – County (National, State)
- 060: State – County – County Subdivision (National, State)
- 155: State – County – Place (National, State)
- 160: State – Place (National, State)
- 170: State – Consolidated City (National, State)
- 172: State – Consolidated City – Place Within Consolidated City (National, State)
- 310: Metropolitan Statistical Area/Micropolitan Statistical Area (National)
- 330: Combined Statistical Area (National)
- 350: New England City and Town Area (National)
- 335: Combined New England City and Town Area (National)
- 500: State – Congressional District (State)

## SELECTING SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

The objects making up each level of a summary level hierarchy (meaning the specific state, county, tract, group, block, and the like) are not directly identified in summary level or geographic component codes, only the general geographic level; however, the specifics are shown in the name and translated legal/statistical area description (NAMELSAD) of each record, as well as in other identification, characteristics, and special indicator fields. There is at least one separate and distinct legal and statistical area identifier for each element of a hierarchy.

### EXAMPLE

Let's say we want to select Hennepin County in the state of Minnesota; we can take the following steps:

*In the United States national or Minnesota state summary file:*

1. Select the county summary level by including `SUMLEV = "050"` in the filter statement. "SUMLEV" is the name of the field used to select summary levels, and "050" is the code number in this field for the county summary level.
2. Make sure to add `GEOCOMP = "00"` to the filter statement so unwanted geographic components are not included in the query. "GEOCOMP" is the name of the field used to select geographical components, and "00" is the code to "not sort on a geographic component."
3. Select the state of Minnesota by adding `STATEFP = "27"` to the filter statement. "STATEFP" is the name of one of the fields that can be used to select individual states, in this field by identifying its 2-digit FIPS code, and "27" is the FIPS code number for the state of Minnesota. (Note that the STATEABBR field could have been employed instead, and the USPS state postal abbreviation used as the value, changing the statement to `STATEABBR = "MN"`; also note that this element would not be needed to filter the individual Minnesota *Pro* summary file because it covers one state.)
4. Select Hennepin County by adding `COUNTYFP = "053"` to the filter statement. "COUNTYFP" is the name of the field used to select individual counties, in this field by identifying its 3-digit FIPS code, and "053" is the FIPS code number for Hennepin County.

**The full filter statement to select Hennepin County in the state of Minnesota is:**

`SUMLEV = "050" AND GEOCOMP = "00" AND STATEFP = "27" AND COUNTYFP = "053"`

## NAME AND LSAD

A common name or translated U.S. Census Bureau legal and statistical area description (LSAD) is provided for each geographic area. The LSAD is used to identify both legal and statistical entities and differentiates between various types of entities.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD  
*Each entity is identified by a common name or a translated legal/statistical area description.*

## LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES

Any location on Earth can be described with two numbers—its latitude and its longitude. If a pilot or a ship's captain wants to specify a position on a map, these are the coordinates they would use. In actuality, these coordinates are angles, measured in degrees, minutes of arc, and seconds of arc.

Internal point latitude and longitude coordinates are a calculated point that is at or near the geographic center of the entity. For some irregularly shaped entities (such as those shaped like a crescent), the calculated geographic center may be located outside the boundaries of the area. In such instances, the internal point is identified as a point inside the entity boundaries nearest or near the calculated geographic center.

The database provides U.S. Census Bureau internal point latitude and longitude coordinates for geographic areas and they are presented in multiple formats. The examples given below are for the same latitude and longitude coordinates in Apache County, Arizona.

### CHARACTERISTICS FIELDS

- **LATITUDE** | Latitude coordinate in degrees
- **LONGITUDE** | Longitude coordinate in degrees  
*Seven decimal places; examples, +34.0874945, -109.3283640.*
- **LATRAD** | Latitude coordinate converted to radians
- **LONRAD** | Longitude coordinate converted to radians  
*15 numeric places; useful for trigonometry functions; examples, 0.594939012780458, -1.908139917618838.*
- **LATDMS** | Latitude coordinate in degrees/minutes/seconds
- **LONDMS** | Longitude coordinate in degrees/minutes/seconds  
*Useful when printing out coordinates in documents and on websites; examples, 34° 5' 15" N, 109° 19' 42" W.*

Note that while degree coordinates have seven decimal places, the positional accuracy of these coordinates may not be as great as the seven decimal places suggest because spatial accuracy varies with the source materials used. Therefore, the data may not be suitable for high-precision measurement applications such as engineering problems, property transfers, or other uses requiring highly accurate measurements of the earth's surface.

## LATITUDE

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Latitude gives a location north or south of the equator. On a map it is represented by horizontal lines (or parallels) that circle the globe. Many will tell you that the size of one degree of latitude is the same anywhere on the globe, but in reality it increases slightly from the equator to the poles as a result of the earth's polar flattening.

The important lines of latitude are:

- 0° - The Equator
- 23.5°N and S - The Tropics (called Cancer in the north and Capricorn in the south)
  - between these two, at some time of the year, the sun is directly overhead
  - beyond each of these the sun is never directly overhead
- 66.5°N and S - The Polar Circles
- 90°N and S - The Poles
  - beyond the Poles and the Polar Circles 24 hours of daylight (midnight sun) is possible in summer and 24 hours without any daylight is possible in winter

## LONGITUDE

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Longitude gives a location east or west of the prime meridian. On a map it is represented by vertical lines that circle the globe and are divided into 360 degrees. The prime meridian (the meridian of Greenwich, England) is at 0 degrees longitude, and the east and west meridians (lines of longitude) converge on the opposite side of the earth to meet at 180 degrees longitude, the anti-prime meridian, which also defines, with some diversions to pass around various territories and island groups, the International Date Line. Longitude coordinates east of the prime meridian are east longitude (and are given positive numbers when used in equations). Longitude coordinates west of the prime meridian are west longitude (and are given negative numbers when used in equations).

## DISTANCE FORMULAS

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At the equator one degree of latitude is 68.7 miles, at the poles it is 69.4 miles, and at 45 degrees it is 69.1 miles. As you can see, the distance varies, but only a small amount. Conversely, the size of one degree of longitude varies greatly. At the equator one degree of longitude is 69.2 miles, about the same size as a degree of latitude; however, the size gradually decreases to zero as the meridians converge at the poles. At 45 degrees one degree of longitude is 49 miles.

This large variation in the size of a degree of longitude, dependent on where it is located, is the main stumbling block in distance formulas. Some calculations are approximations that completely or largely ignore these variations and accept a margin of error which can be more than ten percent. Other more precise calculations take the variations into account, but they are considerably more complex.

## FORMULA 1

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This approximation formula, based on the Pythagorean theorem ( $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ ), named after Greek mathematician Pythagoras (ca. 570 BC–ca. 495 BC), is the simplest, but it has a considerable margin of error. Both

versions of the equation are the same but use different notation. The radical (“√”) in the first equation indicates the square root should be calculated from the value within it. The square root of a number  $n$  is a number  $r$  such that  $r^2 = n$ , or, in other words, a number  $r$  whose square (the result of multiplying the number by itself) is  $n$ .

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad ; \quad \text{distance} = \text{sqrt}(x * x + y * y)$$

Where:  $x = 69.1 \times (\text{lat}_2 - \text{lat}_1)$   
 $y = 53.0 \times (\text{long}_2 - \text{long}_1)$

Excel:  $=\text{SQRT}((69.1 * (\text{lat}_2 - \text{lat}_1))^2 + (53 * (\text{long}_2 - \text{long}_1))^2)$

## FORMULA 2

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This approximation formula variation of Formula 1 adds a cosine math function to improve accuracy. The cosine of a right-angled triangle is the length of the side adjacent to the right angle divided by the length of the hypotenuse (the longest side of a right-angled triangle, at the side opposite the right angle); or, stated as an equation:  $\cos = \frac{a}{h}$ .

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad ; \quad \text{distance} = \text{sqrt}(x * x + y * y)$$

Where:  $x = 69.1 \times (\text{lat}_2 - \text{lat}_1)$   
 $y = 69.1 \times (\text{long}_2 - \text{long}_1) \times \cos\left(\frac{\text{lat}_1}{57.3}\right)$

Excel:  $=\text{SQRT}((69.1 * (\text{lat}_2 - \text{lat}_1))^2 + (69.1 * (\text{long}_2 - \text{long}_1) * \text{COS}(\text{lat}_1 / 57.3))^2)$

## FORMULA 3

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This formula, which falls under the class of Great Circle Distance Calculations and derives from the Spherical Law of Cosines, is significantly more accurate than the approximation formulas above; however, it can have large rounding errors if the distance is small. It requires first converting the latitude and longitude coordinates to radians by dividing them by  $\left(\frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ$  (approximately 57.2957795130824 degrees). This is because angles need to be in radians to pass them to trigonometry functions. Fortunately, with Peacock Data database products, the degrees-to-radians conversions are already included in separate fields. Note that *acos* is sometimes used to mean the same as *arccos*. Also note that carrying degrees-to-radians calculations out to more decimal places provides greater precision (15 numeric places is ideal).

$$d = R \times \arccos[\sin(\varphi_1) \times \sin(\varphi_2) + \cos(\varphi_1) \times \cos(\varphi_2) \times \cos(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)]$$

Where:  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 =$  latitude of the points in radians  
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 =$  longitude of the points in radians  
 $R =$  radius of the earth:

- Statute miles:  $R = 3959$
- Kilometers:  $R = 6371$
- Nautical miles:  $R = 3440$

Excel:  $=R * \text{ACOS}(\text{SIN}(\text{lat}_1) * \text{SIN}(\text{lat}_2) + \text{COS}(\text{lat}_1) * \text{COS}(\text{lat}_2) * \text{COS}(\text{long}_2 - \text{long}_1))$

The radiuses of the earth are mean values. The equatorial radius is 6,378.1 kilometers. The polar radius is 6,356.8 kilometers. Also note that a nautical mile is the average length of one minute of one degree along the Great Circle of the Earth (about one minute of arc of latitude measured along any meridian; or about one minute of arc of longitude at the equator). In 1929 it was internationally agreed that a nautical mile would be exactly 1,852 meters (6,076 feet  $1\frac{25}{64}$  inches). Prior to this time, different countries had different definitions of a nautical mile.

#### FORMULA 4

This variation of Formula 3 includes the degrees-to-radians conversions in the equation itself.

$$d = R \times \arccos \left[ \sin \left( \frac{\varphi_1}{rad} \right) \times \sin \left( \frac{\varphi_2}{rad} \right) + \cos \left( \frac{\varphi_1}{rad} \right) \times \cos \left( \frac{\varphi_2}{rad} \right) \times \cos \left( \frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{rad} \right) \right]$$

Where:  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2$  = latitude of the points in degrees  
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  = longitude of the points in degrees  
 $rad = \left( \frac{180}{\pi} \right)^\circ \approx 57.2957795130824^\circ$   
 $R$  = radius of the earth:

- Statute miles:  $R = 3959$
- Kilometers:  $R = 6371$
- Nautical miles:  $R = 3440$

Excel:  $=R*ACOS(SIN(lat_1/57.2957795130824)*SIN(lat_2/57.2957795130824) + COS(lat_1/57.2957795130824)*COS(lat_2/57.2957795130824)*COS(long_2/57.2957795130824-long_1/57.2957795130824))$

#### FORMULA 5

This is known as the Haversine formula which also falls under the class of Great Circle Distance Calculations. It is a special case of a more general formula in spherical trigonometry, the Law of Haversines. It is numerically better-conditioned for small distances than the Great Circle formulas previously discussed; however, it also suffers from rounding errors for the special (and somewhat unusual) case of antipodal points (on opposite ends of the sphere). The use of this formula became simplified with the availability of tables for the haversine function (the first equation in the formula). Remember that angles need to be in radians to pass them to trigonometry functions (see Formula 3). You can also apply the degrees-to-radians conversions in the equation itself (similar to the example in Formula 4).

The Haversine formula (as referenced by R. W. Sinnott, "Virtues of the Haversine", *Sky and Telescope*, Volume 68, Number 2, 1984, page 159) is:

$$\text{Haversine: } a = \sin^2 \left( \frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1}{2} \right) + \cos(\varphi_1) \times \cos(\varphi_2) \times \sin^2 \left( \frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{Formula: } c = 2 \times \text{atan2} \left( \sqrt{a}, \sqrt{1-a} \right)$$

$$d = R \times c$$

Where:  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2$  = latitude of the points in radians

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  = longitude of the points in radians

$R$  = radius of the earth:

- o Statute miles:  $R = 3959$
- o Kilometers:  $R = 6371$
- o Nautical miles:  $R = 3440$

Excel: 
$$=R*2*ATAN2(SQRT(1-(SIN((lat_2-lat_1)/2)^2+COS(lat_1)*COS(lat_2)*SIN((long_2-long_1)/2)^2)),SQRT(SIN((lat_2-lat_1)/2)^2+COS(lat_1)*COS(lat_2)*SIN((long_2-long_1)/2)^2))$$

## FORMULA 6

---

While the most precise formulas presented so far have a margin of error that can be less than a meter, even more exacting equations are available. Among the most precise are found in Vincenty's formulae, two related iterative methods developed by Thaddeus Vincenty (1920–2002; born Tadeusz Szpila), a Polish American geodesist who received the U.S. Department of Commerce Medal for Meritorious Service for his work. The formulae, published in 1975, use an accurate ellipsoidal model of the earth (as opposed to the spherical model utilized in the equations above). They are widely employed in Geodesy (a scientific discipline that deals with the measurement and representation of the Earth) because the system can have a precision within 0.5 mm (0.000015 inches).

Vincenty's formulae are:

## NOTATION

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Define the following notation:

$a$  = length of semi-major axis of the ellipsoid (radius at equator; 6 378 137.0 meters in WGS 1984)

$f$  = flattening of the ellipsoid (1/298.257 223 563 in WGS 1984)

$b = (1 - f)a$  = length of semi-minor axis of the ellipsoid (radius at the poles)

$\varphi_1, \varphi_2$  = latitude of the points

$U_1 = \arctan[(1 - f) \tan \varphi_1]$  = reduced first latitude (first latitude on the auxiliary sphere)

$U_2 = \arctan[(1 - f) \tan \varphi_2]$  = reduced second latitude (second latitude on the auxiliary sphere)

$L = L_2 - L_1$  = difference in longitude points

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  = longitude of the points on the auxiliary sphere

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  = forward azimuths at the points

$\alpha$  = azimuth at the equator

$s$  = ellipsoidal distance between the two points

$\sigma$  = arc length between points on the auxiliary sphere



## INVERSE PROBLEM

Given the coordinates of the two points  $(\varphi_1, L_1)$  and  $(\varphi_2, L_2)$ , the inverse problem finds the azimuths  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  and the ellipsoidal distance  $s$ .

Calculate  $U_1, U_2$ , and  $L$ , and set initial value of  $\lambda = L$ . Then iteratively evaluate the following equations until  $\lambda$  converges:

$$\sin \sigma = \sqrt{(\cos U_2 \sin \lambda)^2 + (\cos U_1 \sin U_2 - \sin U_1 \cos U_2 \cos \lambda)^2}$$

$$\cos \sigma = \sin U_1 \sin U_2 + \cos U_1 \cos U_2 \cos \lambda$$

$$\sigma = \arctan \frac{\sin \sigma}{\cos \sigma}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\cos U_1 \cos U_2 \sin \lambda}{\sin \sigma}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\sigma_m) = \cos \sigma - \frac{2 \sin U_1 \sin U_2}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$C = \frac{f}{16} \cos^2 \alpha [4 + f(4 - 3 \cos^2 \alpha)]$$

$$\lambda = L + (1 - C)f \sin \alpha \{ \sigma + C \sin \sigma [\cos(2\sigma_m) + C \cos \sigma (-1 + 2 \cos^2(2\sigma_m))] \}$$

When the change in  $\lambda$  is negligible (e.g.,  $10^{-12} \approx 0.06 \text{ mm}$ ), evaluate the following:

$$u^2 = \cos^2 \alpha \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2}$$

$$A = 1 + \frac{u^2}{16384} \{4096 + u^2[-768 + u^2(320 - 175u^2)]\}$$

$$B = \frac{u^2}{1024} \{256 + u^2[-128 + u^2(74 - 47u^2)]\}$$

$$\Delta\sigma = B \sin \sigma \left\{ \cos(2\sigma_m) + \frac{1}{4}B \left[ \cos \sigma (-1 + 2 \cos^2(2\sigma_m)) - \frac{1}{6}B \cos(2\sigma_m) (-3 + 4 \sin^2 \sigma) (-3 + 4 \cos^2(2\sigma_m)) \right] \right\}$$

$$s = bA(\sigma - \Delta\sigma)$$

$$\alpha_1 = \arctan \left( \frac{\cos U_2 \sin \lambda}{\cos U_1 \sin U_2 - \sin U_1 \cos U_2 \cos \lambda} \right)$$

$$\alpha_2 = \arctan \left( \frac{\cos U_1 \sin \lambda}{-\sin U_1 \cos U_2 - \cos U_1 \sin U_2 \cos \lambda} \right)$$

*Between two nearly antipodal points, the iterative formula may fail to converge; this will occur when the first approximation at  $\lambda$  as computed by the equation above is greater than  $\pi$  in absolute value.*

## DIRECT PROBLEM

Given an initial point  $(\varphi_1, L_1)$  and initial azimuth,  $\alpha_1$ , and a distance,  $s$ , along the geodesic the problem is to find the end point  $(\varphi_2, L_2)$  and azimuth,  $\alpha_2$ .

Start by calculating the following:

$$\tan U_1 = (1 - f) \tan \varphi_1$$

$$\sigma_1 = \arctan\left(\frac{\tan U_1}{\cos \alpha_1}\right)$$

$$\sin \alpha = \cos U_1 \sin \alpha_1; \cos^2 \alpha = (1 - \sin \alpha)(1 + \sin \alpha)$$

$$u^2 = \cos^2 \alpha \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2}$$

$$A = 1 + \frac{u^2}{16384} \{4096 + u^2[-768 + u^2(320 - 175u^2)]\}$$

$$B = \frac{u^2}{1024} \{256 + u^2[-128 + u^2(74 - 47u^2)]\}$$

Then, using an initial value  $\sigma = \frac{s}{bA}$  iterate the following equations until there is no significant change in  $\sigma$ :

$$2\sigma_m = 2\sigma_1 + \sigma$$

$$\Delta\sigma = B \sin \sigma \left\{ \cos(2\sigma_m) + \frac{1}{4}B \left[ \cos \sigma (-1 + 2 \cos^2(2\sigma_m)) - \frac{1}{6}B \cos(2\sigma_m) (-3 + 4 \sin^2 \sigma) (-3 + 4 \cos^2(2\sigma_m)) \right] \right\}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{s}{bA} + \Delta\sigma$$

Once  $\sigma$  is obtained to sufficient accuracy, evaluate:

$$\varphi_2 = \arctan\left(\frac{\sin U_1 \cos \sigma + \cos U_1 \sin \sigma \cos \alpha_1}{(1 - f)\sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha + (\sin U_1 \sin \sigma - \cos U_1 \cos \sigma \cos \alpha_1)^2}}\right)$$

$$\lambda = \arctan\left(\frac{\sin \sigma \sin \alpha_1}{\cos U_1 \cos \sigma - \sin U_1 \sin \sigma \cos \alpha_1}\right)$$

$$C = \frac{f}{16} \cos^2 \alpha [4 + f(4 - 3 \cos^2 \alpha)]$$

$$L = \lambda - (1 - C)f \sin \alpha \{ \sigma + C \sin \sigma [\cos(2\sigma_m) + C \cos \sigma (-1 + 2 \cos^2(2\sigma_m))] \}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \arctan\left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{-\sin U_1 \sin \sigma + \cos U_1 \sin \sigma \cos \alpha_1}\right)$$

*If the initial point is at the North or South pole then the first equation is indeterminate. If the initial azimuth is due East or West then the second equation is indeterminate. If a double valued atan2 type function is used then these values are usually handled correctly.*

## VINCENY'S MODIFICATION

In a letter to the Survey Review in 1976, Vincenty suggested replacing his series expressions for A and B with simpler formulas using German geodesist Friedrich Robert Helmert's (1843–1917; best known for his writing on "propagation of uncertainty") expansion parameter  $k_1$ :

$$A = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{4}(k_1)^2}{1 - k_1}$$

$$B = k_1 \left(1 - \frac{3}{8}(k_1)^2\right)$$

$$\text{Where: } k_1 = \frac{\sqrt{(1+u^2)}-1}{\sqrt{(1+u^2)+1}}$$

## NEARLY ANTIPODAL POINTS

As noted above, the iterative solution to the inverse problem fails to converge or converges slowly for nearly antipodal points. An example of slow convergence is  $(\varphi_1, L_1) = (0^\circ, 0^\circ)$  and  $(\varphi_2, L_2) = (0.5^\circ, 179.5^\circ)$  for the WGS 1984 ellipsoid. This requires about 130 iterations to give a result accurate to 1 mm. Depending on how the inverse method is implemented, the algorithm might return the correct result (19 936 288.579 meters), an incorrect result, or an error indicator.

An example of a failure of the inverse method to converge is  $(\varphi_1, L_1) = (0^\circ, 0^\circ)$  and  $(\varphi_2, L_2) = (0.5^\circ, 179.7^\circ)$  for the WGS 1984 ellipsoid. In an unpublished report, Vincenty gave an alternative iterative scheme to handle such cases. This converges to the correct result of 19 944 127.421 meters after about 60 iterations; however, in other cases many thousands of iterations are required.

## LAND AND WATER AREA

The database provides the total area size, total land area, and total water area characteristics for geographic areas.

### CHARACTERISTICS FIELDS

- **AREA** | Total area for the geographic area in whole square meters
- **ALAND** | Total land area for the geographic area in whole square meters
- **AWATER** | Total water area for the geographic area in whole square meters

Total, land, and water area sizes for entities are 14-character numeric values given in whole square meters. Note the following conversion formulas:

- To convert square meters to square miles:  
 $mi^2 = m^2 \times 0.00000038610215854781$
- To convert square meters to square yards:  
 $yd^2 = m^2 \times 1.1959900463011$
- To convert square meters to square feet:  
 $ft^2 = m^2 \times 10.76391041671$
- To convert square meters to square inches:  
 $in^2 = m^2 \times 1550.0031000062$
- To convert square meters to acres:  
 $ac = m^2 \times 0.00024710538146717$
- To convert square meters to square kilometers:  
 $km^2 = m^2 \times 0.000001$
- To convert square meters to square centimeters:  
 $cm^2 = m^2 \times 10000$
- To convert square meters to square millimeters:  
 $mm^2 = m^2 \times 1000000$
- To convert square meters to hectares:  
 $ha = m^2 \times 0.0001$

## URBAN AND RURAL INDICATOR

Urban and rural characteristics are provided for geographic areas. For the 2010 Census, the U.S. Census Bureau classified as urban all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UA) and urban clusters (UC), both defined using the same criteria. The U.S. Census Bureau delineates UA and UC boundaries that represent densely developed territory, encompassing residential, commercial, and other nonresidential urban land uses. In general, this territory consists of areas of high population density and urban land use resulting in a representation of the “urban footprint.” Rural areas consist of all territory, population, and housing units located outside UAs and UCs.

For the 2010 Census, the urban and rural classification was applied to the 50 states; the District of Columbia (federal district); and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands insular areas.

### CHARACTERISTICS FIELDS

- **UR** | Urban/Rural Indicator  
*Each record has a one-character alphabetic code indicating if the geographic area is urban or rural:*  
U = Urban  
R = Rural  
M = Mixed urban/rural

## LEGAL AND STATISTICAL AREAS

The *pdCensus2010* and companion *pdGeoSupplement* databases provide designations for U.S. Census Bureau legal and statistical areas. A legal area is a geographic entity where the boundaries, name, origin, and area description result from charters, laws, treaties, or other administrative or governmental action. A statistical area is any geographic entity or combination of entities identified and defined solely for the tabulation and presentation of data. Statistical area boundaries are not legally defined and the entities have no governmental standing.

The following is a listing of available geographic areas categorized by legal and statistical areas:

### LEGAL AREAS

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- Alaska Native Regional Corporation
- American Indian Off-Reservation Trust Land
- American Indian Reservation (both federally and state-recognized)
- American Indian Tribal Subdivision (within legal American Indian Areas)
- Congressional District
- Consolidated City
- County (and equivalent entities; except Census Areas in Alaska)
- Estate (in U.S. Virgin Islands only)
- Native Hawaiian Home Land
- Incorporated Place
- Minor Civil Division (MCD, such as towns and townships in the Northeast and Midwest)
- School District (Elementary, Secondary, and Unified)
- State (and equivalent entities)
- State Legislative District (upper and lower chamber)
- Subminor Civil Division (sub-MCD, Sub-Barrio; in Puerto Rico only)
- Urban Growth Area (in Oregon and Washington)
- United States
- Voting District

### STATISTICAL AREAS

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- American Indian/Alaska Native Statistical Area
  - Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas
  - Tribal Designated Statistical Area
  - Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area
  - State Designated Tribal Statistical Area
  - American Indian Tribal Subdivision (within Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas)
- Census 5-Digit Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA)
- Census Area (statistical county equivalents in Alaska)
- Census County Division (CCD), Census Subarea (in Alaska), and unorganized territory (Statistical County Subdivision)

- Census Block
- Census Block Group
- Census Block Suffix\*
- Census Designated Place (CDP)
- Census Tract
- Combined New England City and Town Area
- Combined Statistical Area
- Division
- Metropolitan/ Micropolitan Statistical Area (and related statistical areas)
- Metropolitan Division
- New England City and Town Area
- New England City and Town Area Division
- Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA 5% File)
- Region
- Urban Area

\* This statistical area is not in the databases, but it is covered in companion Peacock Data GeoCoding database products such as pdGeoTIGER.

Fields listed below can be in *pdCensus2010*, the *pdGeoSupplement* reference file, or both. The location(s) of the field is indicated in parentheses at the end of the line identifying the field name; for example, “(pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)” means the field is in both databases. Note that for user convenience some coding fields in *pdGeoSupplement* can be in two locations, in a field specific for the geographic area and in a general identification field.

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## UNITED STATES

The United States of America consists of all 50 states and the District of Columbia (federal district). The U.S. Census Bureau does not recognize insular areas as part of the United States. United States designations are blank for American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land (AIANNH), American Indian Tribal Subdivision, Tribal Census Tract, and Tribal Block Group records.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*The United States is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **US** | United States Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | United States Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*The United States is identified by a single-character numeric Census code:*
  - 1 = United States
  - 0 = Not part of the United States (assigned to insular areas)

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## REGION

These are groupings of states and the District of Columbia (federal district) that subdivide the United States. There are four regions: Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each region is divided into two or more divisions. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and other insular areas are not part of any region.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each region is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
  
- **REGION** | Region Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | Region Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each region is identified by a single-character numeric Census code:*
  - 1 = Northeast
  - 2 = Midwest
  - 3 = South
  - 4 = West
  - 9 = Not in a region (insular areas)

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## DIVISION

These are groupings of states and the District of Columbia (federal district) that subdivide the four regions. There are nine divisions. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and other insular areas are not part of any division.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each division is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
  
- **DIVISION** | Division Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | Division Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each division is identified by a single-character numeric Census code:*
  - 1 = New England
  - 2 = Middle Atlantic
  - 3 = East North Central
  - 4 = West North Central
  - 5 = South Atlantic
  - 6 = East South Central
  - 7 = West South Central
  - 8 = Mountain
  - 9 = Pacific
  - 0 = Not in a division (insular areas)

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## STATE (OR EQUIVALENT ENTITY)

These are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. In addition to the 50 states, the U.S. Census Bureau treats the District of Columbia (federal district), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the other insular areas as the statistical equivalents of states. (Note that Puerto Rico is the only insular area covered in *pdCensus2010*.)

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **STATE** | Common Name (pdCensus2010)
- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each state or statistically equivalent entity is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **STATEFP** | State FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | State FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each state or statistically equivalent entity is identified by a two-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code.*
- **ANSICODE** | State ANSI Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each state or statistically equivalent entity is identified by an eight-character numeric National Standard (ANSI) code.*
- **STATEABBR** | State USPS Postal Abbreviation (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each state or statistically equivalent entity is identified by a two-character alphabetic U.S. Postal Service (USPS) postal abbreviation.*

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## COUNTY (OR EQUIVALENT ENTITY)

These are the primary legal divisions of most states. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the equivalent entities are the organized boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and Census areas; the latter of which are delineated cooperatively for statistical purposes by the state of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more incorporated places that are independent of any county organization and constitute primary divisions of the states. These incorporated places are known as independent cities and are treated as equivalent entities for purposes of data presentation. The District of Columbia (federal district) and Guam (insular area) have no primary divisions, and each area is considered an equivalent entity for purposes of data presentation.

All counties in Connecticut and Rhode Island and nine counties in Massachusetts were dissolved as functioning governmental entities; however, the U.S. Census Bureau continues to present data for these historical entities in order to provide comparable geographic units at the county level of the geographic hierarchy for these states and represents them as nonfunctioning legal entities.



The U.S. Census Bureau treats the following insular area entities as equivalents of counties for purposes of data presentation:

- Municipios in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
- Districts and islands in American Samoa
- Municipalities in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
- Islands in the U.S. Virgin Islands

#### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each county or statistically equivalent entity is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **COUNTYFP** | County FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | County FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each county or statistically equivalent entity is identified by a three-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code based on alphabetical sequence that is unique within states.*
- **ANSICODE** | County ANSI Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each county or statistically equivalent entity is identified by an eight-character numeric National Standard (ANSI) code.*

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#### CENSUS TRACT

These are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity that are updated by local participants prior to each decennial Census as part of the U.S. Census Bureau *Participant Statistical Areas Program*. The bureau delineates Census Tracts in situations where no local participant exists or where state, local, or tribal governments decline to participate. The primary purpose of Census Tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data.

Census Tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. A Census Tract usually covers a contiguous area; however, the spatial size of Census Tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census Tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from Census to Census. Census Tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or merged as a result of substantial population decline.

Census Tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow nonvisible legal boundaries, such as minor civil division (MCD) or incorporated place boundaries in some states and situations, to allow for Census-Tract-to-governmental-unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries always are Census Tract boundaries in the standard Census geographic hierarchy.

Census Tracts are identified by an up to four-digit integer number and may have an optional two-digit suffix; for example 1457.02 or 23. The Census Tract codes consist of six digits with an implied decimal between the fourth

and fifth digit corresponding to the basic Census Tract number but with leading zeroes and trailing zeroes for Census Tracts without a suffix. The tract number examples above would have codes of 145702 and 002300, respectively.

Some ranges of Census Tract numbers in the 2010 Census are used to identify distinctive types of Census Tracts. The code range in the 9400s is used for those Census Tracts with a majority of population, housing, or land area associated with an American Indian area and matches the numbering used in the 2000 Census. The code range in the 9800s is new for 2010 and is used to specifically identify special land-use Census Tracts; that is, Census Tracts defined to encompass a large area with little or no residential population with special characteristics, such as large parks or employment areas. The range of Census Tracts in the 9900s represents Census Tracts delineated specifically to cover large bodies of water. This is different from the 2000 Census when water-only Census Tracts were assigned codes of all zeroes ("000000"); "000000" is no longer used as a Census Tract code for the 2010 Census.

The U.S. Census Bureau uses suffixes to help identify Census Tract changes for comparison purposes. Census Tract suffixes may range from .01 to .98. As part of local review of existing Census Tracts before each Census, some Census Tracts may have grown enough in population size to qualify as more than one Census Tract. When a Census Tract is split, the split parts usually retain the basic number but receive different suffixes. For example, if Census Tract 14 is split, the new Census Tract numbers would be 14.01 and 14.02. In a few counties, local participants request major changes to, and renumbering of, the Census Tracts; however, this is generally discouraged. Changes to individual Census Tract boundaries usually do not result in Census Tract numbering changes.

#### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **TRACT** | Tract Census Code (pdCensus2010)

*Each Census Tract is identified by a six-character numeric Census code that is unique within counties and equivalent entities with an implied decimal between the fourth and fifth digit to accommodate an optional suffix (see above for details).*

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#### CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

These are statistical divisions of Census Tracts generally defined to contain between 600 and 3,000 people and used to control Census Block numbering. A Census Block Group consists of clusters of Census Blocks within the same Census Tract that have the same first digit of their four-digit Census Block number. For example, Census Blocks 3001, 3002, 3003, through 3999 in Census Tract 1210.02 belong to Census Block Group 3 in that Census Tract. Most Census Block Groups were delineated by local participants in the U.S. Census Bureau *Participant Statistical Areas Program*. The U.S. Census Bureau delineated Census Block Groups only where a local or tribal government declined to participate, and a regional organization or State Data Center was not available to participate.

A Census Block Group usually covers a contiguous area. Each Census Tract contains at least one Census Block Group, and Census Block Groups are uniquely numbered within the Census Tract. Within the standard Census geographic hierarchy, Census Block Groups never cross state, county, or Census Tract boundaries but may cross the boundaries of any other geographic entity.

Census Block Groups have a valid code range of 0 through 9. Census Block Groups beginning with a zero only contain water area and are generally in coastal and Great Lakes water and territorial seas, but also in larger inland water bodies. For the 2010 Census, a Census Block Group 0 for the water portion can be delineated in any Census Tract and not just those Census Tracts also defined to only include water area. This is a change from the 2000 Census, when Census Block Groups coded 0 only existed in Census Tracts with a code of 0. To differentiate between county-based Census Block Groups and Tribal Block Groups, the codes for Tribal Block Groups use an alphabetic character.

#### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **BLOCKGRP** | Block Group Census Code (pdCensus2010)  
*Each Census Block Group is identified by a one-character numeric Census code ("0" though "9") based on the first digit of the Census Block (see above for details).*

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### CENSUS BLOCK

These are statistical areas bounded by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by nonvisible boundaries, such as selected property lines and city, township, school district, and county limits and short line-of-sight extensions of streets and roads. Generally, Census Blocks are small in area; for example, a block in a city bounded on all sides by streets. Census Blocks in suburban and rural areas may be large, irregular, and bounded by a variety of features, such as roads, streams, and transmission lines. In remote areas, Census Blocks may encompass hundreds of square miles. Census Blocks cover the entire territory of the United States, the District of Columbia (federal district), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other insular areas. Census Blocks nest within all other Census geographic entities and are the basis for all tabulated data.

Census Blocks are numbered uniquely with a four-digit Census Block number from 0000 to 9999 within Census Tracts, which nest within the state and county. The first digit of the Census Block number identifies the Census Block Group. Census Block numbers beginning with a zero (in Census Block Group 0) are only associated with water-only areas.

#### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **BLOCK** | Block Census Code (pdCensus2010)  
*Each Census Block is identified by a four-character numeric Census code that is unique within Census Tracts (see above for details).*

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### CENSUS BLOCK SUFFIX

*Census Block Suffixes are temporary and not covered in pdCensus2010 because the 2010 Census Summary File 1 is not tabulated to this level; but they are covered in companion Peacock Data GeoCoding database products such as pdGeoTIGER.*

These generally represent Census Blocks that split in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original Census Block. For example, when a city limit runs through Census Block 1001, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in Census Block 1001A and the portion outside, in Census Block 1001B. A Census Block Suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates data, but it does not

represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on Census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a Census Tract or Census Block numbering area with a .99 suffix. Census Block Suffixes are not permanent and change with each annual cycle of Census Block suffixing. Most Census Blocks do not have a Census Block Suffix. A Census Block Suffix is a single-character alphabetic code, normally "A" or "B".

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## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

These are the primary divisions of counties and equivalent entities. They include Census county divisions, Census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories, and can be classified as either legal or statistical.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each county subdivision is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **COUSUBFP** | County Subdivision FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | County Subdivision FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each county subdivision is identified by a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code based on alphabetical sequence that is unique within states.*
- **ANSICODE** | County Subdivision ANSI Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each county subdivision is identified by an eight-character numeric National Standard (ANSI) code.*

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## SUBMINOR CIVIL DIVISION (SUB-MCD)

These are legally defined subdivisions of county subdivisions in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area) and locally are known as subbarrios. They are the equivalent of estates in the U.S. Virgin Islands (insular area). The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes barrios and barrios-pueblo as the primary legal divisions of municipios. These entities are similar to the minor civil divisions (MCD) used for reporting data in 29 states of the United States. Subbarrios in 23 municipios are the primary legal subdivisions of the barrios-pueblo and some barrios. The U.S. Census Bureau presents the same types of statistical data for these subminor civil divisions (sub-MCD) as it does for the barrios and barrios-pueblo. There is no geographic entity in the United States equivalent to the subbarrio.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each subminor civil division is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **SUBMCDFP** | Subminor Civil Division FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | Subminor Civil Division FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each subminor civil division is identified by a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code.*

- **ANSICODE** | Subminor Civil Division ANSI Code (pdGeoSupplement)

*Each subminor civil division is identified by an eight-character numeric National Standard (ANSI) code.*

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## ESTATE

*The Estate Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code field (ESTATEFP) is included in pdCensus2010 for future use, but the U.S. Virgin Islands is currently not covered in the database, so it is not filled. Estates are covered in pdGeoSupplement.*

These are legally defined subdivisions of the three major islands (county equivalent entities) in the U.S. Virgin Islands (insular area) and locally are known as estates. They are the equivalent of sub-MCDs in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area) and are similar to the minor civil divisions (MCD) used for reporting data in 29 states of the United States. Estates have legally defined boundaries and are much smaller in area than the Census Subdistricts (county subdivisions), but do not necessarily nest within these districts. The boundaries of the estates are primarily those of the former agricultural plantations that existed at the time Denmark transferred the islands to the United States in 1917. The names and boundaries of the estates are in common usage by residents and in government administration. The boundaries of the estates are as of January 1, 2010 and were provided to the U.S. Census Bureau by the U.S. Virgin Islands Office of the Lieutenant Governor. There is no geographic entity in the United States equivalent to the estate.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)

*Each estate is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*

- **ESTATEFP** | Estate FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | Estate FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)

*Each estate is identified by a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code (see above for details).*

- **ANSICODE** | Estate ANSI Code (pdGeoSupplement)

*Each estate is identified by an eight-character numeric National Standard (ANSI) code.*

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## PLACE

These are made up of incorporated places and Census Designated Places (CDP). Incorporated Places are those reported to the U.S. Census Bureau as legally in existence as of January 1, 2010, as reported in the latest *Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS)*, under the laws of their respective states. An incorporated place is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people as opposed to a minor civil division, which generally is created to provide services or administer an area without regard, necessarily, to population. Places always are within a single state or equivalent entity, but may extend across county and county subdivision boundaries. An incorporated place usually is a city, town, village, or borough, but can have other legal descriptions.

For U.S. Census Bureau data tabulation and presentation purposes, incorporated places exclude:

- Boroughs in Alaska (treated as statistical equivalents of counties)
- Towns in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin (treated as MCDs)
- Boroughs in New York (treated as MCDs)

Census Designated Places (CDP) are the statistical counterparts of incorporated places, and are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located. The boundaries usually are defined in cooperation with local or tribal officials and are generally updated prior to each decennial Census. These boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or another legal entity boundary, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change from one decennial Census to the next with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in an earlier Census does not necessarily have the same boundary. CDPs must be contained within a single state and may not extend into an incorporated place. There are no population size requirements for CDPs.

Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau. All places shown in decennial U.S. Census data for Hawaii are CDPs. By agreement with the state of Hawaii, the U.S. Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County. In the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area), which also does not have incorporated places, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes only CDPs and refers to them as *comunidades* or *zonas urbanas*. Guam (insular area) also has only CDPs.

A five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) place code is assigned based on alphabetical sequence within a state. If place names are duplicated within a state and they represent distinctly different areas, a separate code is assigned to each place name alphabetically by the primary county in which each place is located, or if both places are in the same county, they are assigned alphabetically by their legal descriptions, such as “city” before “village”.

Note that Dependent and Independent Places refers to the relationship of places to the county subdivisions. Depending on the state, incorporated places are either dependent within, or independent of, county subdivisions, or there is a mixture of dependent and independent places in the state and in a county. Dependent places are part of the county subdivision; the county subdivision code of the place is the same as that of the underlying county subdivision(s) but is different from the place code. Independent places are not part of any minor civil division (MCD) and serve as primary county subdivisions. The independent place FIPS code usually is the same as that used for the MCD for the place. The only exception is if the place is independent of the MCDs in a state (Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Virginia) in which the FIPS MCD codes are in the 90000 range. Then the FIPS MCD and FIPS place codes will differ. CDPs always are dependent within county subdivisions and all places are dependent within statistical county subdivisions.

## IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each place is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **PLACEFP** | Place FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | Place FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each place is identified by a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code usually based on alphabetical sequence within states (see above for details).*
- **ANSICODE** | Place ANSI Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each place is identified by an eight-character numeric National Standard (ANSI) code.*

## SPECIAL INDICATOR FIELDS

- **MEMIPCI** | *Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area Principal City Indicator* (pdGeoSupplement):  
Y = Yes; is a principal city  
N = No; is not a principal city
- **NECTAPCI** | *New England City and Town Area Principal City Indicator* (pdGeoSupplement):  
Y = Yes; is a principal city  
N = No; is not a principal city

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**CONSOLIDATED CITY**

These are units of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. This results in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs—and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government—the primary incorporated place is referred to as a consolidated city. The U.S. Census Bureau classifies the separately incorporated places within the consolidated city as place entities and creates a separate place (balance) record for the portion of the consolidated city not within any other place.

Consolidated City (Balance) Portions refer to the areas of a consolidated city not included in another separately incorporated place. For example, Butte-Silver Bow, MT, is a consolidated city (former Butte city and Silver Bow County) that includes the separately incorporated municipality of Walkerville city. The area of the consolidated city that is not in Walkerville city is assigned to Butte-Silver Bow (balance). The place name always includes the “(balance)” identifier.

## IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each consolidated city is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **CONCITFP** | Consolidated City FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | Consolidated City FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each consolidated city is identified by a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code.*
- **ANSICODE** | Consolidated City ANSI Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each consolidated city is identified by an eight-character numeric National Standard (ANSI) code.*

## ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATION (ANRC)

These were created pursuant to the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA)* (*Pub. L. 92–203, 85 Stat. 688 [1971]; 43 U.S.C. 1602 et seq. [2000]*), enacted in 1971 as a “Regional Corporation” and organized under the laws of the state of Alaska to conduct both the for-profit and non-profit affairs of Alaska Natives within a defined region of Alaska. For the U.S. Census Bureau, ANRCs are considered legal geographic entities. Twelve ANRCs cover the entire state of Alaska except for the area within the Annette Island Reserve (a federally recognized American Indian reservation under the governmental authority of the Metlakatla Indian Community). A thirteenth ANRC represents Alaska Natives who do not live in Alaska and do not identify with any of the twelve corporations. The U.S. Census Bureau does not provide data for this thirteenth ANRC because it has no defined geographic extent and does not appear in the Census *TIGER/Line® Shapefiles*. The U.S. Census Bureau offers representatives of the 12 nonprofit ANRCs in Alaska the opportunity to review and update the ANRC boundaries before each decennial Census.

## IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each ANRC is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **ANRCFP** | ANRC FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | ANRC FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each ANRC is identified by a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code.*
- **ANSICODE** | ANRC ANSI Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each ANRC is identified by an eight-character numeric National Standard (ANSI) code.*

## AMERICAN INDIAN AREA/ALASKA NATIVE AREA/NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOME LAND (AIANNH)

There include both legal and statistical American Indian Area, Alaska Native Area, and Native Hawaiian Home Land (AIANNH) entities. The boundaries of AIANNH areas may cross state and county lines. The legal entities consist of



federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land areas, the tribal subdivisions that can divide these entities, state-recognized American Indian reservations, Alaska Native Regional Corporations, and Native Hawaiian home lands. The statistical entities are Alaska Native village statistical areas, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, tribal designated statistical areas, and state designated tribal statistical areas. Statistical tribal subdivisions can exist within Oklahoma tribal statistical areas. In all cases, these areas are mutually exclusive in that no AIANNH area can overlap another tribal entity, except for tribal subdivisions, which by definition subdivide some American Indian entities, and Alaska Native village statistical areas, which exist within Alaska Native Regional Corporations. In cases where more than one tribe claims jurisdiction over an area, the U.S. Census Bureau creates a joint-use area as a separate entity to define this area of dual claims.

#### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each ANNANH area is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **AIANNH** | AIANNH Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | AIANNH Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each ANNANH area is identified by a four-character numeric Census code based, if federal, on alphabetical sequence that is unique within the nation.*
- **AIANNHFP** | AIANNH FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | AIANNH FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each ANNANH area is identified by a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code.*
- **ANSICODE** | AIANNH ANSI Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each ANNANH area is identified by an eight-character numeric National Standard (ANSI) code.*

#### SPECIAL INDICATOR FIELDS

- **AIANNHLI** | American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land Reservation/Statistical Entity or Off-Reservation Trust Land/Native Hawaiian Home Land Indicator (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement):  
  - T = Off-Reservation Trust Land or Native Hawaiian Home Land
  - R = Reservation or Statistical Entity
  - M = Mixed
- **AIANNHR** | American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land Federal/State Recognition Indicator (pdGeoSupplement):  
  - F = Federally recognized
  - S = State recognized

## AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL SUBDIVISION

These are additions, administrative areas, areas, chapters, county districts, communities, districts, and segments, which are legal administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands or are statistical subdivisions of Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSA). These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and economic purposes for the American Indians on the reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or OTSAs. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments and only has records for the 24 American Indian areas and two OTSAs that have actual tribal subdivisions. The boundaries of tribal subdivisions may cross state and county lines.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each American Indian tribal subdivision is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **AITSUB** | American Indian Tribal Subdivision Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | American Indian Tribal Subdivision Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each American Indian tribal subdivision is identified by a three-character numeric Census code based on alphabetical sequence that is unique within American Indian areas.*
- **AITSUBFP** | American Indian Tribal Subdivision FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | American Indian Tribal Subdivision FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each American Indian tribal subdivision is identified by a five-digit Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code based on alphabetical sequence that is unique within states (the FIPS code will be different in each state for tribal subdivisions that include territory in more than one state).*
- **ANSICODE** | American Indian Tribal Subdivision ANSI Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each American Indian tribal subdivision is identified by an eight-character numeric National Standard (ANSI) code.*

## TRIBAL CENSUS TRACT

These are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a federally recognized American Indian reservation or off-reservation trust land, delineated by American Indian tribal participants or the U.S. Census Bureau for the purpose of presenting data. Designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions, Tribal Census Tracts average about 2,500 people. A Tribal Census Tract must consist of territory located on a reservation or trust land. The boundaries of Tribal Census Tracts may cross state and county lines, and normally follow visible features, but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other nonvisible features in some instances. Tribal Census Tracts may be completely different from the Census Tracts and Census Blocks defined by state and county.

The 2010 Tribal Census Tract concept and criteria are completely different from those used in 2000. Tribal Census Tracts (also known as tribal tracts) in 2000 were the standard state-county-Census Tract areas retabulated under an American Indian area hierarchy; that is, American Indian area-Tribal Census Tract. Federally recognized tribes with a reservation or off-reservation trust land delineated Tribal Census Tracts working with local Census Tract participants to produce a single Census Tract plan. Tribal Census Tracts were designed to be permanent statistical divisions of American Indian areas for the presentation of comparable data between censuses, particularly for those American Indian areas that crossed state or county boundaries where these boundaries were not meaningful for statistical purposes.

For 2010, Tribal Census Tracts are defined independently of the standard county-based Census Tract delineation. For federally recognized American Indian tribes with reservations or off-reservation trust land and a population less than 2,400, a single Tribal Census Tract is defined. Qualifying areas with a population greater than 2,400 could define additional Tribal Census Tracts within their area.

In 2000, the tract number range of 9400 through 9499 was reserved for Tribal Census Tracts and was required for those Tribal Census Tracts that crossed state or county boundaries. Not all Tribal Census Tracts in 2000, however, used this range. For 2010, Tribal Census Tract codes are six characters long with a leading “T” alphabetic character followed by five digits having an implied decimal between the fourth and fifth character; for example, T01000, which translates as Tribal Census Tract 10. Tribal Block Groups nest within Tribal Census Tracts. Since individual Census Blocks are defined within the standard state-county-Census Tract hierarchy, a Tribal Census Tract can contain seemingly duplicate block numbers, therefore, Tribal Census Tracts cannot be used to uniquely identify Census Blocks.

#### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each Tribal Census Tract is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **TTRACT** | Tribal Tract Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | Tribal Tract Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each Tribal Census Tract is identified by a six-character alpha/numeric Census code with a leading “T” to differentiate from standard Census Tracts (see above for details).*

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#### TRIBAL BLOCK GROUP

These are subdivisions of Tribal Census Tracts and the smallest geographic area for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates data. Tribal Block Groups are delineated by American Indian tribal participants or the U.S. Census Bureau, and average about 1,000 people.

The 2010 Tribal Block Group concept and criteria are completely different from those used in 2000. For the 2000 Census, Tribal Block Groups were the standard state-county-Census Tract-Census Block Group areas retabulated under an American Indian area hierarchy; that is, American Indian area-Tribal Census Tract-Tribal Block Group. Tribal Block Groups only were applicable to legal federally recognized American Indian reservation and off-reservation trust land areas. Tribal Block Groups were defined to provide statistically significant sample data for

small areas within American Indian areas, particularly those American Indian areas that crossed state or county boundaries where these boundaries were not meaningful for statistical purposes. The 2000 Tribal Block Groups used the Census Block Group numbers and comprised all blocks beginning with the same number.

The 2010 Tribal Block Groups are defined independently of the standard county-based Census Block Group delineation. For federally recognized American Indian tribes with reservations or off-reservation trust land and a population less than 1,200, a single Tribal Block Group is defined. Tribal participants in qualifying areas with a population greater than 1,200 could define additional Tribal Block Groups within their reservation or off-reservation trust land without regard to the standard Census Block Group configuration.

Tribal Block Groups contain blocks beginning with the same number as the standard county-based Census Block Groups and could contain seemingly duplicate block numbers. To better identify and differentiate Tribal Block Groups from county-based Census Block Groups, Tribal Block Groups use the letter range A through K (except "I", which could be confused with the number "1") to identify and code the Tribal Block Groups. Tribal Block Groups nest within Tribal Census Tracts. The boundaries of Tribal Block Groups may cross state and county lines.

#### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each Tribal Block Group is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **TBLKGRP** | Tribal Block Group Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | Tribal Block Group Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each Tribal Block Group is identified by a one-character alphabetic Census code; "A" through "K", except "I", to differentiate from standard Census Block Groups (see above for details).*

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#### COMBINED STATISTICAL AREA (CSA)

These consist of two or more adjacent Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Areas (CBSA) that have substantial employment interchange. The CBSAs that combine to create a CSA retain separate identities within the larger CSA. Because CSAs represent groupings of metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas, they should not be ranked or compared with individual metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas.

#### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each CSA is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **CSAFP** | CSA FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | CSA FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each CSA is identified by a three-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code.*

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## METROPOLITAN/MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (CBSA)

These metro and micro areas are geographic entities delineated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by Federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics. The term "Core Based Statistical Area" (CBSA) is a collective term for both metro and micro areas. A metro area contains a core urban area of 50,000 or more population, and a micro area contains an urban core of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000 population. Each metro or micro area consists of the central county or counties or equivalent entities containing the core of the urban area, as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core as measured through commuting to work.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each CBSA is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **METMICFP** | CBSA FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | CBSA FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each CBSA is identified by a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code.*

### SPECIAL INDICATOR FIELDS

- **MEMI** | *Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area Status Indicator* (pdGeoSupplement):
  - 1 = Metropolitan
  - 2 = Micropolitan
  - 9 = Neither

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## METROPOLITAN DIVISION

These are smaller groupings of counties or equivalent entities defined within a metropolitan statistical area containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million. Not all metropolitan statistical areas with urbanized areas of this size will contain metropolitan divisions. A metropolitan division consists of one or more main or secondary counties that represent an employment center or centers, plus adjacent counties associated with the main or secondary county or counties through commuting ties. Because metropolitan divisions represent subdivisions of larger metropolitan statistical areas, it is not appropriate to rank or compare metropolitan divisions with metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. It would be appropriate to rank and compare metropolitan divisions. The concept of metropolitan divisions was introduced in 2003.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each metropolitan division is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*

- **METDVFP** | Metropolitan Division FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | Metropolitan Division FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)

*Each metropolitan division is identified by a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code.*

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## COMBINED NEW ENGLAND CITY AND TOWN AREA

These consist of two or more adjacent New England city and town areas (NECTA) that have substantial employment interchange. The NECTAs that combine to create a combined NECTA retain separate identities within the larger combined NECTA. Because combined NECTAs represent groupings of NECTAs, they should not be ranked or compared with individual NECTAs.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each combined NECTA is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **CNECTAFP** | Combined NECTA FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | Combined NECTA FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each combined NECTA is identified by a three-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code.*

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## NEW ENGLAND CITY AND TOWN AREA (NECTA)

These are an alternative set of geographic entities, similar in concept to the county-based CBSAs defined nationwide, that OMB defines in New England based on county subdivisions—usually cities and towns. NECTAs are defined using the same criteria as county-based CBSAs, and, similar to CBSAs, NECTAs are categorized as metropolitan or micropolitan.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each NECTA is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **NECTAFP** | NECTA FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | NECTA FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each NECTA is identified by a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code.*

### SPECIAL INDICATOR FIELDS

- **NMEMI** | *New England City and Town Area Status Indicator* (pdGeoSupplement):
  - 1 = Metropolitan
  - 2 = Micropolitan
  - 9 = Neither

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## NEW ENGLAND CITY AND TOWN AREA DIVISION

These are smaller groupings of cities and towns defined within a New England city and town area (NECTA) containing a single core with a population of at least 2.5 million. A NECTA division consists of a main city or town that represents an employment center, plus adjacent cities and towns associated with the main city or town through commuting ties. Each NECTA division must contain a total population of 100,000 or more. Because NECTA divisions represent subdivisions of larger NECTAs, it is not appropriate to rank or compare NECTA divisions with NECTAs. It would be appropriate to rank and compare NECTA divisions.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each NECTA division is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **NECTDVFP** | NECTA Division FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | NECTA Division FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each NECTA division is identified by a five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code.*

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## URBAN AREA

These include both urbanized areas (UA) and urban clusters (UC). An urbanized area consists of densely developed territory that contains 50,000 or more people. The U.S. Census Bureau delineates UAs to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. An urban cluster consists of densely developed territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. The U.S. Census Bureau first introduced the UC concept for the 2000 Census to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of urban population, housing, and territory throughout the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other insular areas.

The name of each UA and UC may contain up to three incorporated place or Census designated place (CDP) names and will include the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state or statistically equivalent entity into which the UA or UC extends. However, if the UA or UC does not contain an incorporated place or CDP, the urban area name will include the single name of a minor civil division or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey *Geographic Names Information System*. A flag is available to differentiate between UAs and UCs. This differentiation is included in the name.

### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each urban area is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*

- **UA** | Urban Area Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | Urban Area Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each urban area is identified by a five-character numeric Census code based on alphabetical sequence within the nation.*

#### SPECIAL INDICATOR FIELDS

- **UATYPE** | *Urban Area Type Indicator* (pdGeoSupplement):  
U = Urbanized Area  
C = Urban Cluster

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### URBAN GROWTH AREA (UGA)

*The UGA Census code field is included in pdCensus2010 for future use, but the 2010 Census Summary File 1 is not tabulated to this level, so it is not filled. UGAs are covered in pdGeoSupplement.*

These are legally defined entities in Oregon and Washington that the U.S. Census Bureau includes in the MAF/TIGER database in agreement with the states. Urban Growth Areas (UGA), which are defined around incorporated places, are used to regulate urban growth. UGA boundaries, which need not follow visible features, are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials and then confirmed in state law. UGAs are a pilot project first defined only in Oregon for the 2000 Census.

#### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each UGA is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **UGA** | UGA Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | UGA Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each UGA is identified by a five-character numeric Census code; usually the same as the five-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code associated with the incorporated place for which the UGA is named.*

#### SPECIAL INDICATOR FIELDS

- **UGATYPE** | *Urban Growth Area Type Indicator* (pdGeoSupplement):  
C = Consolidated Urban Growth Area  
P = Primary Urban Growth Area

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### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

These are the 435 areas from which people are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the states based on decennial Census population counts, each state with multiple seats is responsible for establishing Congressional Districts for the purpose of electing



representatives. Each Congressional District is to be as equal in population to all other Congressional Districts in a state as practicable.

#### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each Congressional District is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **CD** | Congressional District FIPS Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **FIPSCODE** | Congressional District FIPS Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each Congressional District is identified by a two-character numeric Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code:*
  - 01 to 53 = Congressional district codes
  - 00 = At large (single district for state)
  - 98 = Nonvoting delegate; District of Columbia (federal district), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other insular areas

#### SPECIAL INDICATOR FIELDS

- **CDESSN** | *Congressional Session* (pdGeoSupplement):  
Three-character numeric flag indicating the congressional session (example, "113").

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### STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT (UPPER CHAMBER AND LOWER CHAMBER) (SLD)

These are the areas from which members are elected to state legislatures. The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for State Legislative Districts (SLD) as part of the *2000 Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Redistricting Data File*.

States participating in *Phase 1* of the *2010 Census Redistricting Data Program* voluntarily provided the U.S. Census Bureau with the 2006 election cycle boundaries, codes, and, in some cases, names for their SLDs. All 50 states, plus the District of Columbia (federal district), and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area), participated in *Phase 1, State Legislative District Project (SLDP)* of the *2010 Census Redistricting Data Program*. States subsequently provided legal changes to those plans through the Redistricting Data Office and corrections as part of *Phase 2* of the *2010 Census Redistricting Data Program*.

The SLDs embody the upper (Senate) and lower (House) chambers of the state legislature. Nebraska has a unicameral legislature and the District of Columbia (federal district) has a single council, both of which the U.S. Census Bureau treats as upper-chamber legislative areas for the purpose of data presentation. A unique three-character Census code, identified by state participants, is assigned to each SLD within a state. In Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (insular area), state officials did not define the SLDs to cover all of the state or state equivalent area (usually bodies of water). In these areas with no SLDs defined, the code "ZZZ" has been assigned, which is treated within a state as a single SLD. Maryland also has areas with no SLDs defined; in Maryland, these areas are coded with an initial "Z" by county or equivalent entity and treated as unique SLDs by county or equivalent entity. In Nebraska and the District of Columbia (federal district), the U.S. Census Bureau assigned the code "999" to represent a single SLD (Lower Chamber) where legally none exist.

The U.S. Census Bureau first reported names for SLDs as part of Phase 1 of the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program. The SLD names with their translated legal/statistical area description are associated only with the current SLDs. Not all states provided names for their SLDs, therefore the code (or number) also serves as the name.

#### IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each SLD is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **SLDUPR** | SLD (Upper Chamber) Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **SLDLWR** | SLD (Lower Chamber) Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | SLD Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each SLD is identified by a three-character alpha/numeric Census code determined by state participants and unique within states (see above for details).*

#### SPECIAL INDICATOR FIELDS

- **SLDYR** | *State Legislative Year* (pdGeoSupplement):  
Four-character numeric flag indicating the SLD session year (example, "2013").

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#### VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

*The VTD Census code field is included in pdCensus2010 for future use, but the 2010 Census Summary File 1 is not tabulated to this level, so it is not filled. VTDs are covered in pdGeoSupplement.*

These are the generic names for geographic entities, such as precincts, wards, and election districts, established by state governments for the purpose of conducting elections. States voluntarily participating in *Phase 2* of the *2010 Census Redistricting Data Program* provided the U.S. Census Bureau with boundaries, codes, and names for their Voting Districts (VTD). Each VTD is identified by a one-to-six-character alpha/numeric Census code that is unique within counties and equivalent entities. The code "ZZZZZ" identifies a portion of counties (usually bodies of water) for which no VTDs were identified. For the 2010 Census, only Rhode Island did not participate in *Phase 2* (the *Voting District/Block Boundary Suggestion Project*) of the *2010 Census Redistricting Data Program*. Kentucky chose not to provide VTDs as part of their participation in *Phase 2*, and the states of Montana and Oregon provided VTDs for only some counties. Therefore, for the 2010 Census, no VTDs exist in select counties in Montana and Oregon or for the states of Rhode Island and Kentucky in their entirety. Participating states often submitted VTDs conforming to the feature network in the MAF/TIGER database rather than the complete legal boundary of the VTD. If requested by the participating state, the U.S. Census Bureau identified the VTDs that represent an actual voting district with an "A" in the Voting District Indicator field. Where a participating state indicated that the VTD has been modified to follow existing features, the VTD is a pseudo-VTD, and the Voting District Indicator contains "P".

## IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each VTD is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **VTD** | VTD Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | VTD Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each VTD is identified by a one-to-six-character alpha/numeric Census code determined by state participants and unique within counties and equivalent entities (see above for details).*

## SPECIAL INDICATOR FIELDS

- **VTDI** | *Voting District Indicator* (pdGeoSupplement):
  - A = Represents an actual voting district
  - P = Represents a pseudo-VTD (modified to follow existing Census features)

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## SCHOOL DISTRICT (ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND UNIFIED)

These are geographic entities within which state, county, local officials, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Department of Defense provide public educational services for the area residents. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundaries, names, local education agency codes, and school district levels for school districts from state and local school officials for the primary purpose of providing the U.S. Department of Education with estimates of the number of children “at risk” within each school district, county, and state. This information serves as the basis for the Department of Education to determine the annual allocation of Title I funding to states and school districts.

The U.S. Census Bureau tabulates data for three types of school districts: elementary, secondary, and unified. The elementary school districts provide education to the lower grade and age levels and the secondary school districts provide education to the upper grade and age levels. Unified school districts provide education to children of all school ages in their service areas. In general, where there is a unified school district, no elementary or secondary school district exists; and where there is an elementary school district, the secondary school district may or may not exist.

The U.S. Census Bureau representation of school districts is based both on the grade range that a school district operates and also the grade range for which the school district is financially responsible. For example, a school district is defined as an elementary school district if its operational grade range is less than full kindergarten through 12 or prekindergarten through 12 grade range (for example, K–6 or pre-K–8). These elementary school districts do not provide direct educational services for grades 7–12, 9–12, or similar ranges. Some elementary school districts are financially responsible for the education of all school-aged children within their service areas and rely on other school districts to provide service for those grade ranges that are not operated by these elementary school districts. In these situations, in order to allocate all school-aged children to these school districts, the secondary school district code field is blank. For elementary school districts where the operational grade range and financially responsible grade range are the same, the secondary school district code field will contain a secondary school district code. There are no situations where an elementary school district does not exist and a secondary school district exists in U.S. Census Bureau records.

## IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each school district is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **SDELM** | School District (Elementary) Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **SDSEC** | School District (Secondary) Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **SDUNI** | School District (Unified) Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | SLD Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each school district is identified by a five-character numeric Census code unique within states; codes are the local education agency numbers assigned by the Department of Education and not necessarily in alphabetical order by school district name.*

## SPECIAL INDICATOR FIELDS

- **SDTYPE** | *School District Type Indicator* (pdGeoSupplement):
  - A = Pseudo
  - B = Department of Defense
  - C = Interstate
  - D = Bureau of Indian Affairs
  - E = Same Name
- **SDLO** | *School District Low Grade Indicator* (pdGeoSupplement):
  - PK-12
- **SDHI** | *School District High Grade Indicator* (pdGeoSupplement):
  - PK-12

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**PUBLIC USE MICRODATA AREA (PUMA)**

*The PUMA Census code field is included in pdCensus2010 for future use, but the 2010 Census Summary File 1 is not tabulated to this level, so it is not filled. PUMAs are covered in pdGeoSupplement.*

These are geographic areas for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of Census records that are screened to protect confidentiality. These extracts are referred to as public use microdata sample (PUMS) files.

For the 2010 Census, each state, the District of Columbia (federal district), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and some other insular area participants delineated Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA) for use in presenting PUMS data based on a 5 percent sample of decennial Census or American Community Survey data. These areas are required to contain at least 100,000 people. This is different from the 2000 Census when two types of PUMAs were defined: a 5 percent PUMA as for 2010 and an additional super-PUMA designed to provide a 1 percent sample.

## IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each PUMA is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*
- **PUMA** | PUMA Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | PUMA Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each PUMA is identified by a five-character numeric Census code unique within states.*

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**CENSUS 5-DIGIT ZIP CODE TABULATION AREA (ZCTA)**

These are approximate area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) five-digit ZIP Code service areas that the U.S. Census Bureau creates using whole Census Blocks to present statistical data from censuses and surveys. The U.S. Census Bureau defines ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA) by allocating each block that contains addresses to a single ZCTA, usually to the ZCTA that reflects the most frequently occurring ZIP Code for the addresses within that Census Block. Census Blocks that do not contain addresses but are completely surrounded by a single ZCTA (enclaves) are assigned to the surrounding ZCTA; those surrounded by multiple ZCTAs are added to a single ZCTA based on limited buffering performed between multiple ZCTAs. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies five-digit ZCTAs using a five-character numeric code that represents the most frequently occurring USPS 5-digit ZIP Code within that ZCTA, and this code may contain leading zeros.

There are significant changes to the Census 2010 ZCTA delineation from that used in the 2000 Census. Coverage was extended to include the Island Areas for 2010 so that the 50 states, the District of Columbia (federal District), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other insular area have ZCTAs. Unlike the 2000 Census, when areas that could not be assigned to a ZCTA were given a generic code ending in "XX" (land area) or "HH" (water area), for the 2010 Census there is no universal coverage by ZCTAs, and only legitimate five-digit areas are defined. The 2010 ZCTAs better represent the actual ZIP Code service areas because the U.S. Census Bureau initiated a process before the creation of 2010 Census Blocks to add Census Block boundaries that split polygons with large numbers of addresses using different ZIP Codes.

Users should not employ ZCTAs to identify the official USPS 5-digit ZIP Codes for mail delivery. The USPS makes periodic changes to ZIP Codes to support more efficient mail delivery. The ZCTA process used primarily residential addresses and was biased towards ZIP Codes used for city-style mail delivery, so there can be ZIP Codes that are primarily nonresidential or boxes only that may not have a corresponding ZCTA.

## IDENTIFICATION FIELDS

- **NAME** | Common Name (pdGeoSupplement)
- **NAMELSAD** | Translated LSAD (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)  
*Each ZCTA is identified by a common name and a translated legal/statistical area description.*

- **ZCTA5** | ZCTA Census Code (pdCensus2010, pdGeoSupplement)
- **USCCODE** | ZCTA Census Code (pdGeoSupplement)

*Each ZCTA is identified by a five-character numeric Census code based on the most frequently occurring USPS 5-digit ZIP Code within Census Blocks (see above for details).*

## CENSUS DEMOGRAPHICS

The population, household, group quarter, and housing unit demographics provided are the most important part of the database. They are tabulation summaries based on the *2010 Census Summary File 1*, released June–October 2011; the *2010 Census Summary File 1 Urban/Rural Update*, released September 2012; and the *2010 Census Congressional District Summary File*, released April 2013.

Census summary file data contains information compiled from questions asked April–August 2010 of all people and about every housing unit. Population variables include total count, urban/rural, gender, age, race, and Hispanic or Latino origin. Households and group quarter population variables include household type, household size, family size, and population in group quarters. And housing units variables include total count, urban/rural, occupancy status, tenure (whether a housing unit is owner-occupied or renter-occupied), and vacancy status. Selected aggregates, averages, and medians also are provided.

## CENSUS POPULATION VARIABLES

2010 Census summary file population demographics include the following variables:

FIELD NUMBER	FIELD NAME	VARIABLE	VARIABLE NUMBER
53	<b>PP00000</b>	Population	PP000.00
54	<b>PP11000</b>	Urban	PP110.00
55	<b>PP11001</b>	Inside urbanized areas	PP110.01
56	<b>PP11002</b>	Inside urban clusters	PP110.02
57	<b>PP12000</b>	Rural	PP120.00
58	<b>PP13000</b>	Urban/Rural not defined	PP130.00
59	<b>PP20001</b>	Gender: Males	PP200.01
60	<b>PP20002</b>	Gender: Females	PP200.02
61	<b>PP30001</b>	Age: Under 5 years	PP300.01
62	<b>PP30002</b>	Age: 5 to 9 years	PP300.02
63	<b>PP30003</b>	Age: 10 to 14 years	PP300.03
64	<b>PP30004</b>	Age: 15 to 17 years	PP300.04
65	<b>PP30005</b>	Age: 18 and 19 years	PP300.05
66	<b>PP30006</b>	Age: 20 years	PP300.06
67	<b>PP30007</b>	Age: 21 years	PP300.07
68	<b>PP30008</b>	Age: 22 to 24 years	PP300.08
69	<b>PP30009</b>	Age: 25 to 29 years	PP300.09
70	<b>PP30010</b>	Age: 30 to 34 years	PP300.10
71	<b>PP30011</b>	Age: 35 to 39 years	PP300.11
72	<b>PP30012</b>	Age: 40 to 44 years	PP300.12
73	<b>PP30013</b>	Age: 45 to 49 years	PP300.13
74	<b>PP30014</b>	Age: 50 to 54 years	PP300.14
75	<b>PP30015</b>	Age: 55 to 59 years	PP300.15
76	<b>PP30016</b>	Age: 60 and 61 years	PP300.16

77	<b>PP30017</b>	Age: 62 to 64 years	PP300.17
78	<b>PP30018</b>	Age: 65 and 66 years	PP300.18
79	<b>PP30019</b>	Age: 67 to 69 years	PP300.19
80	<b>PP30020</b>	Age: 70 to 74 years	PP300.20
81	<b>PP30021</b>	Age: 75 to 79 years	PP300.21
82	<b>PP30022</b>	Age: 80 to 84 years	PP300.22
83	<b>PP30023</b>	Age: 85 years and over	PP300.23
84	<b>PP40000</b>	Median age: Both genders	PP400.00
85	<b>PP40001</b>	Median age: Males	PP400.01
86	<b>PP40002</b>	Median age: Females	PP400.02
87	<b>PP51000</b>	Race: One race alone	PP510.00
88	<b>PP51001</b>	White	PP510.01
89	<b>PP51002</b>	Black or African American	PP510.02
90	<b>PP51003</b>	American Indian or Alaska Native	PP510.03
91	<b>PP51004</b>	Asian	PP510.04
92	<b>PP51005</b>	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	PP510.05
93	<b>PP51006</b>	Other race	PP510.06
94	<b>PP52000</b>	Race: Two or more races	PP520.00
95	<b>PP52100</b>	Two Races	PP521.00
96	<b>PP52101</b>	White; Black or African American	PP521.01
97	<b>PP52102</b>	White; American Indian or Alaska Native	PP521.02
98	<b>PP52103</b>	White; Asian	PP521.03
99	<b>PP52104</b>	White; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	PP521.04
100	<b>PP52105</b>	White; Other race	PP521.05
101	<b>PP52106</b>	Black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native	PP521.06
102	<b>PP52107</b>	Black or African American; Asian	PP521.07
103	<b>PP52108</b>	Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	PP521.08
104	<b>PP52109</b>	Black or African American; Other race	PP521.09
105	<b>PP52110</b>	American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian	PP521.10
106	<b>PP52111</b>	American Indian or Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	PP521.11
107	<b>PP52112</b>	American Indian or Alaska Native; Other race	PP521.12
108	<b>PP52113</b>	Asian; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	PP521.13
109	<b>PP52114</b>	Asian; Other race	PP521.14
110	<b>PP52115</b>	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; Other race	PP521.15
111	<b>PP52200</b>	Three or more races	PP522.00
112	<b>PP52201</b>	Three races	PP522.01
113	<b>PP52202</b>	Four races	PP522.02
114	<b>PP52203</b>	Five races	PP522.03
115	<b>PP52204</b>	Six races	PP522.04
116	<b>PP61000</b>	Hispanic or Latino	PP610.00
117	<b>PP61001</b>	White alone	PP610.01
118	<b>PP61002</b>	Black or African American alone	PP610.02
119	<b>PP61003</b>	American Indian or Alaska Native alone	PP610.03
120	<b>PP61004</b>	Asian alone	PP610.04
121	<b>PP61005</b>	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone	PP610.05
122	<b>PP61006</b>	Other race alone	PP610.06
123	<b>PP61007</b>	Two or more races	PP610.07
124	<b>PP62000</b>	Not Hispanic or Latino	PP620.00
125	<b>PP62001</b>	White alone	PP620.01
126	<b>PP62002</b>	Black or African American alone	PP620.02
127	<b>PP62003</b>	American Indian or Alaska Native alone	PP620.03
128	<b>PP62004</b>	Asian alone	PP620.04

129	<b>PP62005</b>	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone	PP620.05
130	<b>PP62006</b>	Other race alone	PP620.06
131	<b>PP62007</b>	Two or more races	PP620.07

## CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS AND GROUP QUARTER POPULATION VARIABLES

2010 Census summary file households and group quarter population demographics include the following variables

FIELD NUMBER	FIELD NAME	VARIABLE	VARIABLE NUMBER
132	<b>PH00000</b>	Households	PH000.00
133	<b>PH11000</b>	Family households	PH110.00
134	<b>PH11100</b>	With one or more members under 18 years	PH111.00
135	<b>PH11101</b>	Headed by a husband and wife	PH111.01
136	<b>PH11102</b>	Headed by male parent(s), no wife present	PH111.02
137	<b>PH11103</b>	Headed by female parent(s), no husband present	PH111.03
138	<b>PH11200</b>	With no member under 18 years	PH112.00
139	<b>PH11201</b>	Headed by a husband and wife	PH112.01
140	<b>PH11202</b>	Headed by male(s), no wife present	PH112.02
141	<b>PH11203</b>	Headed by female(s), no husband present	PH112.03
142	<b>PH12000</b>	Non-family households	PH120.00
143	<b>PH12001</b>	Male householder	PH120.01
144	<b>PH12002</b>	Female householder	PH120.02
145	<b>PH20000</b>	Average household size	PH200.00
146	<b>PH20001</b>	Under 18 years	PH200.01
147	<b>PH20002</b>	18 years and over	PH200.02
148	<b>PH30000</b>	Average family size	PH300.00
149	<b>PH30001</b>	Under 18 years	PH300.01
150	<b>PH30002</b>	18 years and over	PH300.02
151	<b>PG00000</b>	Population in group quarters	PG000.00
152	<b>PG10000</b>	Institutionalized	PG100.00
153	<b>PG10001</b>	Correctional facilities for adults	PG100.01
154	<b>PG10002</b>	Juvenile facilities	PG100.02
155	<b>PG10003</b>	Nursing/Skilled-nursing facilities	PG100.03
156	<b>PG10004</b>	Other facilities	PG100.04
157	<b>PG20000</b>	Non-Institutionalized	PG200.00
158	<b>PG20001</b>	College/University student housing	PG200.01
159	<b>PG20002</b>	Military quarters	PG200.02
160	<b>PG20003</b>	Other facilities	PG200.03



## CENSUS HOUSING UNITS VARIABLES

2010 Census summary file housing unit demographics include the following variables:

FIELD NUMBER	FIELD NAME	VARIABLE	VARIABLE NUMBER
161	<b>HH00000</b>	Housing Units	HH000.00
162	<b>HH11000</b>	Urban	HH110.00
163	<b>HH11001</b>	Inside urbanized areas	HH110.01
164	<b>HH11002</b>	Inside urban clusters	HH110.02
165	<b>HH12000</b>	Rural	HH120.00
166	<b>HH13000</b>	Urban/Rural not defined	HH130.00
167	<b>HH20000</b>	Occupied housing units	HH200.00
168	<b>HH21000</b>	Owner-occupied housing units	HH210.00
169	<b>HH21001</b>	With a mortgage or loan	HH210.01
170	<b>HH21002</b>	Owned free and clear	HH210.02
171	<b>HH22000</b>	Renter-occupied housing units	HH220.00
172	<b>HH30001</b>	Race: Householder who is White alone	HH300.01
173	<b>HH30002</b>	Race: Householder who is Black or African American alone	HH300.02
174	<b>HH30003</b>	Race: Householder who is American Indian or Alaska Native alone	HH300.03
175	<b>HH30004</b>	Race: Householder who is Asian alone	HH300.04
176	<b>HH30005</b>	Race: Householder who is Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone	HH300.05
177	<b>HH30006</b>	Race: Householder who is another race alone	HH300.06
178	<b>HH30007</b>	Race: Householder who is two or more races	HH300.07
179	<b>HH41000</b>	Hispanic or Latino householder	HH410.00
180	<b>HH41001</b>	White alone	HH410.01
181	<b>HH41002</b>	Black or African American alone	HH410.02
182	<b>HH41003</b>	American Indian or Alaska Native alone	HH410.03
183	<b>HH41004</b>	Asian alone	HH410.04
184	<b>HH41005</b>	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone	HH410.05
185	<b>HH41006</b>	Another race alone	HH410.06
186	<b>HH41007</b>	Two or more races	HH410.07
187	<b>HH42000</b>	Not Hispanic or Latino householder	HH420.00
188	<b>HH42001</b>	White alone	HH420.01
189	<b>HH42002</b>	Black or African American alone	HH420.02
190	<b>HH42003</b>	American Indian or Alaska Native alone	HH420.03
191	<b>HH42004</b>	Asian alone	HH420.04
192	<b>HH42005</b>	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone	HH420.05
193	<b>HH42006</b>	Another race alone	HH420.06
194	<b>HH42007</b>	Two or more races	HH420.07
195	<b>HH50000</b>	Vacant housing units	HH500.00
196	<b>HH50001</b>	For rent	HH500.01
197	<b>HH50002</b>	Rented, not occupied	HH500.02
198	<b>HH50003</b>	For sale only	HH500.03
199	<b>HH50004</b>	Sold, not occupied	HH500.04
200	<b>HH50005</b>	For seasonal, recreational or occasional use	HH500.05
201	<b>HH50006</b>	For migrant workers	HH500.06
202	<b>HH50007</b>	Other vacancies	HH500.07

## COMPATIBILITY

*pdCensus2010* utilizes U.S. Census Bureau coding conventions. It is fully compatible with all other Peacock Data GeoCoding, U.S. Census 2010, and American Community Survey (ACS) database products, including *pdGeoTIGER*, *pdACS2013*, and *pdGeoSupplement*.

This database is also fully compatible with raw U.S. Census Bureau data and other databases and applications that make use of their coding conventions.

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### USING *PDCENSUS2010* WITH *PDGEOSUPPLEMENT*

Projects frequently require determining GeoCoding and U.S. Census Bureau information that are not in *pdCensus2010*. In these cases, *pdGeoSupplement* makes an excellent partner. The supplement was designed as a lookup table for Census identification codes and special indicators. *pdGeoSupplement* is included with the *pdCensus2010* download.

Most U.S. Census Bureau codes not in *pdCensus2010* are available in the supplement. These include:

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) identification codes

And the following special indicators:

- Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area Principal City Indicator
- New England City and Town Area Principal City Indicator
- American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Native Hawaiian Home Land Federal/State Recognition Indicator
- Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area Status Indicator
- New England City and Town Area Status Indicator
- Urban Area Type Indicator
- Urban Growth Area Type Indicator
- Congressional Session
- State Legislative Year
- Voting District Indicator
- School District Type Indicator
- School District Low Grade Indicator
- School District High Grade Indicator

Because both products utilize the same U.S. Census Bureau coding conventions, once the main legal and statistical area designations are appended to data files, it is a straightforward process to then apply the supplemental information.

Review the *pdGeoSupplement* documentation that came with the product download for more information.

## USING *PDCENSUS2010* WITH *PDGEOTIGER* AND *PDACS2013*

Projects frequently require determining GeoCoding and U.S. Census Bureau economic estimate information in addition to running data files against *pdCensus2010*. In these cases, *pdGeoTIGER* and *pdACS2013* make excellent partners.

- *pdGeoTIGER*: ZIP+4 and Address Range GeoCoding databases
- *pdACS2013*: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) economic estimates

Because these products all utilize the same U.S. Census Bureau coding conventions as *pdCensus2010*, once the necessary legal and statistical area designations are appended to data files, it is a straightforward process to then apply the *pdCensus2010* summary file information.

Review the [pdGeoTIGER](#) and [pdACS2013](#) user documentation for more information.

## *PDCENSUS2010 STANDARD TO PRO UPGRADE PACK*

Those licensing the *Standard* edition of *pdCensus2010 2.x* can purchase a *pdCensus2010 Standard to Pro Upgrade Pack* which includes all the Census Block records from the *Pro* edition. Once a *Standard* version is upgraded, it will be the same as the *Pro* edition.

Review the documentation provided with the upgrade for further instructions.

## USER GUIDE UPDATES

User guides are updated based on information gained from user experience. It is suggested that users regularly check the Support section of the Peacock Data website for updates. Look for a date newer than the date below:

**The publication date of this guide is:** June 1, 2014.

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