



Housing Assistance Council

TAKING STOCK

RURAL PEOPLE, POVERTY, AND HOUSING
IN THE 21ST CENTURY



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. ABOUT THE DATA

DATA SOURCES

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU'S 2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSINGⁱ

The U.S. Census counts every resident in the United States. It is mandated by Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution and takes place every 10 years. The data collected by the decennial census determine the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives and is also used to distribute billions in federal funds to local communities.

Approximately 74 percent of U.S. households returned their census forms by mail; the remaining households were counted by census workers walking neighborhoods throughout the United States. National and state population totals from the 2010 Census were released on December 21, 2010.

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU'S AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS) FIVE-YEAR ESTIMATESⁱⁱ

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data every year. The U.S. Census Bureau presents data from the ACS in the form of both single-year and multiyear estimates. These estimates are fundamentally different from data presented through the decennial census or its predecessor, the decennial census "long form."

Every 10 years since 1790, Congress has authorized funds to conduct a national census of the U.S. population. The decennial census is required by the U.S. Constitution. Recent censuses have consisted of a "short form," which included basic questions about age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, and owner/renter status, and a "long form." The long form was used at only a sample of households and included not only the basic questions on the short form but also detailed questions about social, economic, and housing characteristics. The questions on the long form supplied data and information for a range of programs affecting education, veterans, employment, housing and community development, public health care, commuting, services for the elderly and disabled, and assistance programs for low-income families and children. About \$300 billion in federal program funds are distributed each year based, in whole or in part, on these data.

In order to deliver more timely information for all the geographic areas served by the decennial long form, the Census

Bureau designed the ACS as a sample survey using a continuous measurement approach to data collection. A sample of 3 million addresses is drawn from the Census Bureau's master address file each year. The U.S. Census Bureau, under the authority of Title 13, U.S. Code, Sections 141 and 193, conducts the American Community Survey. Title 13 also requires that the Census Bureau use this information only for statistical purposes.

ACS survey questionnaires are sent to approximately 250,000 addresses across the country every month. Addresses from which a questionnaire is not returned by mail are followed-up, first in an attempt to obtain the information by telephone, and then, for a sample of nonresponding households, in person by a Census Bureau field interviewer.

Based on responses from the series of 12 independent monthly samples each calendar year, the ACS provides estimates of demographic, housing, social, and economic characteristics for all states, as well as for cities, counties, metropolitan areas, and population groups of 65,000 or more. These estimates, based on a full year's worth of collected ACS data, are called "1-year estimates." For less populated areas, such as rural villages and towns, 3 or 5 years of ACS data are accumulated to produce statistically reliable estimates of population and housing characteristics. Estimates for areas with populations of 20,000 or more are based on data collected over 3 years ("3-year estimates").

For rural areas, urban neighborhoods, census tracts, block groups, and population groups of fewer than 20,000 people, it takes 5 years to accumulate enough survey data to achieve data estimates with statistical reliability that is similar to that of the Census 2000 long-form sample survey. These "5-year estimates," are published for areas with small populations each year.

A detailed description of ACS data collection methodology and the survey's sample design may be found at: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/SBasics/desgn_meth.htm.

For more information on data and methodology in the American Community Survey (ACS) please consult the Census Bureau Documentation: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/handbooks/ACSRsearch.pdf>

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/handbooks/ACSRuralAreaHandbook.pdf>

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICSⁱⁱⁱ

The Bureau of Labor Statistic's Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program produces monthly and annual employment, unemployment, and labor force data for Census regions and divisions, states, counties, metropolitan areas,

and many cities. For detailed information about the Bureau of Labor Statistic's Local Area Unemployment Statistics data used in this database, please consult the Bureau's report, LAUS Estimation Methodology. <http://www.bls.gov/lau/laumthd.htm>

FFIEC 2010 HOME MORTGAGE DISCLOSURE ACT DATA^{iv}

The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) was enacted by Congress in 1975 and is implemented by the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation C. This regulation applies to certain financial institutions, including banks, savings associations, credit unions, and other mortgage lending institutions. In 2011, there were approximately 16.3 million loan records for calendar year (CY) 2010 reported by 7,923 financial institutions.

Using the loan data submitted by these financial institutions, the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) creates aggregate and disclosure reports for each metropolitan area (MA) that are available to the public at central data depositories located in each MA.

While HMDA data are a critical resource to understanding lending trends, the limitations of these data in rural areas must be acknowledged. Only those depository institutions with assets of \$39 million or more that were headquartered in a metropolitan area were required to report HMDA data in 2010. Consequently, an undetermined number of rural lending data are unavailable, as many small, rural financial institutions are not required to report lending information. Despite these limitations, HMDA provides the best available information on rural lending. For detailed information about FFIEC Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data used in this database please consult, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act: About the Data. <http://www.ffiec.gov/hmda/about.htm>.

U.S. CENSUS SMALL AREA INCOME AND POVERTY ESTIMATES^v

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program provides annual estimates of income and poverty statistics for all school districts, counties, and states. The main objective of this program is to provide estimates of income and poverty for the administration of federal programs and the allocation of federal funds to local jurisdictions. In addition to these federal programs, state and local programs use the income and poverty estimates for distributing funds and managing programs. For more information about SAIPE data please consult the Census Bureau: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html>

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS SURVEY^{vi}

The National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) is an employment-based, random survey of the demographic, employment, and health characteristics of the U.S. crop labor force. The information is obtained directly from farm workers through face-to-face interviews. Since 1988, when the survey began, over 53,000 workers have been interviewed.

The NAWS is performed under contract to the Department of Labor and information is made available to the public through periodic research reports and a public use data set. Numerous Federal government agencies utilize NAWS findings for a multitude of purposes, including occupational injury and health surveillance, estimating the number and characteristics of farm workers and their dependents, and program design and evaluation.

Interviews are conducted in three cycles each year to reflect the seasonality of agricultural production and employment. Workers are interviewed at their farm job sites. During the initial contact, arrangements are made to interview the respondent at work during a break period, so as not to interrupt the establishment's business practices, or at home or another location convenient to the respondent. Depending on the information needs and resources of the various Federal agencies that use NAWS data, between 1,500 and 4,000 workers are interviewed each year. For more information on the National Agricultural Workers Survey please consult the U.S. Department of Labor: <http://www.doleta.gov/agworker/naws.cfm>.

DEFINING RURAL - GEOGRAPHIC TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Establishing a definition of rural poses many challenges. Rural areas share the common characteristics of comparatively few people living in an area, limited access to large cities, and considerable traveling distances to market areas for work and everyday-living activities. Over the years, public agencies and researchers have used combinations of these factors to define rural areas and designate population as rural.

Some of the more commonly used definitions to designate rural areas are promulgated by agencies and organizations such as the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) or the Census Bureau. However, these classifications are far from synonymous or mutually exclusive concepts. For example, after the 2003 OMB Metropolitan Areas reclassification, a majority of the Census-defined rural population now lives in Metropolitan areas. Such incongruities illustrate the complexity of relying on individual definitions for research and programmatic purposes.

Political and economic geography is another important consideration when determining the rurality of an area. The county is a commonly used a unit of geography from which to classify rural or outside metropolitan areas. In many rural areas, the county is often identified in terms of political, social, and economic contexts. However, county-based designations are not the optimum criteria on which to base a rural definition. Large counties, particularly in the Western United States, may dilute or mask rural population given their geographic size and influence.

San Bernardino County in California presents a good example of this incongruity. With more than 20,000 square miles in land area, San Bernardino is one of the largest counties in the continental United States and is larger in land area than several states. San Bernardino is classified as a Metropolitan Area by OMB, and under such criteria, the entire county would be considered “urban” by proxy under this classification. The county does contain a large population center in and around the city of San Bernardino, but, 98 percent of the county’s land mass would be considered rural by almost any measure. There are numerous instances across the nation similar to San Bernardino where large counties have substantial portions of their landmass classified as urban in nature under OMB Metropolitan criteria, when in fact they are largely rural. St. Louis County, MN, Coconino County, AZ, and Kern County, CA are just a few counties similar to San Bernardino in this discrepancy between rural classifications.

HAC’S RURAL & SMALL TOWN TRACT DESIGNATION

Given the changes and shortcomings to traditional definitions used to identify rural areas, HAC developed a sub-county designation of rural and small-town areas which incorporates measures of housing density and commuting at the Census tract level to establish a more precise measure of rural character.¹ This alternative residence definition includes six classifications: 1) rural, 2) small-town, 3) exurban, 4) outer suburban, 5) inner suburban, and 6) urban.

The HAC rural tract classifications are specifically defined by the following characteristics.

1 = Rural tract – Less than 16 housing units per square mile (.025 housing units per acre).

2 = Small-town tract – Sixteen to 64 housing units per square mile (.025 to 0.1 housing units per acre), and a low degree of commuting to a metropolitan core area identified by a

USDA ERS designated “Rural Urban Commuting Area Code” (RUCA) score of 4 or higher.

3 = Exurban tract - Sixteen to 64 units per square mile (.025 to 0.1 housing units per acre) and a high degree of commuting to a metropolitan core area identified by a USDA ERS Rural Urban Commuting Area Code (RUCA) score of 3 or lower.

4 = Outer Suburban tract – 65 to 640 housing units per square mile. (0.1 to 1.0 housing units per acre).

5 = Inner Suburban tract – 641 to 1,600 housing units per square mile. (1.1 to 2.5 housing units per acre).

6 = Urban tract - More than 1,600 housing units per square mile (2.5 housing units per acre).

For simplicity, these designations are often collapsed into 3 general classifications of: 1) small town and rural tracts, 2) suburban and exurban tracts, and 3) urban tracts.

USDA ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE (ERS) RURAL-URBAN COMMUTING AREA CODES^{vii}

The Rural-Urban commuting area (RUCA) codes are a detailed and flexible scheme for delineating sub-county components of the U.S. settlement system developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service (ERS). RUCA codes are based on the same theoretical concepts used by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to define county-level metropolitan and micropolitan areas. ERS applied similar criteria to measures of population density, urbanization, and daily commuting to identify urban cores and adjacent territory that is economically integrated with those cores. ERS adopted OMB’s metropolitan and micropolitan terminology to highlight the underlying connectedness between the two classification systems. However, the use of census tracts instead of counties as building blocks for RUCA codes provides a different and more detailed geographic pattern of settlement classification. Census tracts are used because they are the smallest geographic building block for which reliable commuting data are available.

U.S. CENSUS DEFINED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS^{viii}

For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau classified as urban all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs), both defined using the same criteria. The Census Bureau delineates UA and UC boundaries that represent densely developed territo-

¹ HAC’s tract-based rural classification definition is based in part on concepts of housing density introduced by David Theobald. “Land-Use Dynamics Beyond the American Urban Fringe.” *Geographical Review*. Volume 91, Number 3. 9 July 2001) pages 544-564.

ry, 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.”

Census Defined Rural Areas consists 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, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Urbanized Areas (UAs): An urbanized area consists of densely developed territory that contains 50,000 or more people. The Census Bureau delineates UAs to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places.

Urban Clusters (UCs): An urban cluster consists of densely developed territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. The Census Bureau first introduced the UC concept for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of urban population, housing, and territory throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas.

Urban Area Titles and Codes: The title 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 title will include the single name of a minor civil division or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey’s Geographic Names Information System.

Each UC and UA is assigned a five-digit numeric census code based on a national alphabetical sequence of all urban area names. A separate flag is included in data tabulation files to differentiate between UAs and UCs. In printed reports, this differentiation is included in the name.

Central Place: The 2010 Census urban areas will no longer include one or more designated central places. In preceding censuses, the central place included all incorporated or census designated places included in the urban area title, plus additional incorporated areas that met a population size criterion. The concept of central place for urban areas is no longer being applied.

Relationship to Other Geographic Entities: Geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas, counties, minor civil divisions, places, and census tracts, often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (OMB) DEFINED METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS^{ix}

The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines Metropolitan and Micropolitan statistical areas according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. The general concept of a Metropolitan or Micropolitan statistical area is that of a core based statistical area (CBSA) containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Currently defined Metropolitan and Micropolitan statistical areas are based on application of 2000 standards. Current Metropolitan and Micropolitan statistical area definitions were announced by OMB effective June 6, 2003.

The 2000 standards provide that each CBSA must contain at least one urban area of 10,000 or more population. Each metropolitan statistical area must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Each micropolitan statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 people but a population of less than 50,000.

Under the standards, the county (or counties) in which at least 50 percent of the population resides within urban areas of 10,000 or more population, or that contain at least 5,000 people residing within a single urban area of 10,000 or more population, is identified as a “central county” (counties). Additional “outlying counties” are included in the CBSA if they meet specified requirements of commuting to or from the central counties. Counties or equivalent entities form the geographic “building blocks” for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. The basic categories of the 2000 OMB Metropolitan classifications include:

Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Metropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. With these standards there are 1090 counties classified as metropolitan.

Micropolitan Statistical Areas: Micropolitan Statistical Areas – a new set of statistical areas – have at least one urbancluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.

Outside Core Based Statistical Areas (Outside CBSA): Areas not included in Metro or Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

COUNTY (OR STATISTICALLY EQUIVALENT ENTITY)^x

The primary legal divisions of most states are termed “counties.” In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the statistically equivalent entities are census areas, cities and boroughs (as in Juneau City and Borough), a municipalities (Anchorage), and organized boroughs. Census areas are delineated cooperatively for data presentation purposes by the state of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more incorporated places that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their states; these incorporated places are known as “independent cities” and are treated as equivalent to counties for data presentation purposes. (In some data presentations, they may be treated as county subdivisions and places.) The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for data presentation purposes.

CENSUS TRACTS^{di}

Census Tracts 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 Census Bureau’s Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineates census tracts in situations where no local participant existed or where state, local, or tribal governments declined 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.

DEFINITIONS^{xii}

Age. Age is the length of time a person has lived in completed years as of April 1, 2010, the census reference date. (2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Class of Worker. Class of worker categorizes people according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. These categories are: 1) An employee of a private, for-profit company or business, or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions; 2) An employee of a private, not-for-profit, tax-exempt, or charitable organization; 3) A Local government employee (city, county, etc); 4) A state government employee; 5) A Federal government employee; 6) Self-employed in own not incorporated business, professional practice, or farm; 7) Self-employed in own incorporated business, professional practice, or farm; 8) Working without pay in a family business or farm. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Conventional Loan Application. Indicates that the loan granted, applied for, or purchased was conventional, not government-guaranteed or government-insured. (2010 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act).

Educational attainment. Educational attainment data are tabulated for people 18 years old and over. Respondents are classified according to the highest degree or the highest level of school completed. The question included instructions for persons currently enrolled in school to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

High School Graduate. This educational attainment level includes all persons who have a high school diploma or its equivalent. People who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

College Graduate. This educational attainment level includes people who have received a full four year college, university, or professional degree.

Not Enrolled. This category includes people of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates. These people may be referred to as “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school; therefore, they may have dropped out before high school and never attended high school.

Employed Persons. Persons 16 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or

businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job. Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around their own house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and other organizations (2010 Bureau of Labor Statistics LAUS).

Family Household (Family). A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or one person living alone—these are called nonfamily households. Same-sex unmarried partner households are included in the family households category only if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. (2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Grandparents as Caregivers. The ACS collects data on whether a grandchild lives with a grandparent in the household, whether the grandparent has responsibility for the basic needs of the grandchild, and the duration of that responsibility. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Gross Rent. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuels if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials that result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Higher-priced mortgage loans. A higher-priced mortgage loan (high cost loan) is a consumer credit transaction secured by the consumer's principal dwelling with an annual percentage rate that exceeds the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction as of the date the interest rate is set by 1.5 or more percentage points for loans secured by a first lien on a dwelling, or by 3.5 or more percentage points for loans secured by a subordinate lien on a dwelling. (2010 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act /Section 226.35(a) of Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z)).

Home Improvement Loan. A home improvement loan is (a) any dwelling-secured loan to be used, at least in part, for repairing, rehabilitating, remodeling, or improving a dwelling or the real property on which the dwelling is located, and (b) any non-dwelling-secured loan (i) that is to be used, at least in part, for one or more of those purposes and (ii) that is classified as a home improvement loan by the institution. (2010 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act).

Home Purchase Loan. A home purchase loan is any loan secured by and made for the purpose of purchasing a dwelling. (2010 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act).

Home Refinance Loan. Refinancing is any dwelling-secured loan that replaces and satisfies another dwelling-secured loan to the same borrower. The purpose of the loan being refinanced is not relevant to determining whether the new loan is a refinancing for HMDA purposes. Nor is the borrower's intended use of any additional cash borrowed relevant to determining whether the loan is a refinancing, though the borrower's intended use of the funds could make the transaction a home improvement loan or a home purchase loan. (2010 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act).

House Heating Fuel. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house, apartment, or mobile home. House heating fuel provides information on energy supply and consumption. Heating fuel is categorized on the ACS questionnaire as follows: utility gas; bottled, tank or LP gas; electricity; fuel oil, Kerosene, etc; coal or coke; wood; solar energy; other fuel; no fuel used. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Household. All people who occupy a housing unit, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth. (2006-2010 American Community Survey/2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Housing Cost Burden. Housing cost burden is generally a measure of housing costs as a percentage of income. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has defined moderate cost burdens as those between 30 percent and 50 percent of income, and severe cost burdens as those above 50 percent of income. Percent of income paid for housing is, at best, a rough measure of affordability, but its use has become widespread for several reasons. First, it is relatively simple to grasp and to calculate. Second, 30 percent of income has become the standard that housing subsidy programs require households to pay when living in subsidized housing. In this report, housing cost burden is defined as households that pay 30 percent or more of their monthly income towards housing costs.

Data for monthly housing costs as a percentage of household income are developed from a distribution of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income" for

owner-occupied and “Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income” for renter-occupied units. The owner-occupied categories are further separated into those with a mortgage and those without a mortgage. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Housing Unit. A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. (2006-2010 American Community Survey/2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Husband-Wife Family. A family in which the householder and his or her spouse of the opposite sex are enumerated as members of the same household. (2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Industry. Industry data describe the kind of business conducted by a person’s employing organization. These questions were asked for all people 15 years old and over who had worked in the past 5 years. For employed people, the data refer to the person’s job during the previous week. For those who worked two or more jobs, the data refer to the job where the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed people and people who are not currently employed but report having a job within the last five years, the data refer to their last job. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Income. “Total income” is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or railroad retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income. Income is only calculated for persons age 15 and over. Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: capital gains, money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income “in kind” from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for individuals, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Income of Households. Household income includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Although the household income statistics cover the past 12 months, they are characteristics of individuals and the composition of households at the time of interview. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Kitchen Facilities. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all three of the following facilities: (a) a sink with a faucet, (b) a stove or range, and (c) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the house, apartment, or mobile home, but they need not be in the same room. A housing unit having only a microwave or portable heating equipment such as a hot plate or camping stove should not be considered as having complete kitchen facilities. An icebox is not considered to be a refrigerator. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Loan Application. Mortgage loan applications reported under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. HMDA applications are calculated in a similar fashion to the approach Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (the agency which collects, makes HMDA data available to the public) employs in their aggregate HMDA report. FFIEC incorporates all loan purchases (loans one bank buys from another are recorded again-beyond the initial loan record, in HMDA) and preapproval requests (those which do not become applications are excluded) to be removed. The approach is designed to only consider applications and is the method utilized used in these calculations. (2010 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act).

Loan Denial. Indicates that the loan application was denied by the financial institution. (2010 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act).

Loan Origination. Indicates that the loan application was originated by the borrower institution. (2010 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act).

Loan Purpose. Indicates whether the purpose of the loan or application was for home purchase, home improvement, or refinancing. (2010 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act).

Loan Type. Indicates whether the loan granted, applied for, or purchased was conventional, government-guaranteed, or government-insured. (2010 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act).

Manufactured/Mobile Home. A manufactured/mobile home is defined as a factory built housing unit that was originally constructed to be towed to the construction site on its own chassis. Manufactured/mobile homes in which one or more permanent rooms have been added are classified as a detached single family home and not a manufactured/mobile home. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Marital Status. The marital status question is asked to determine the status of the person at the time of the interview. People 15 and over were asked whether they were “now married,” “widowed,” “divorced,” “separated,” or “never married.” People in common-law marriages were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate. Differences in the number of married males and females occur because there is no step in the weighting process to equalize the weighted estimates of husbands and wives. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Median Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years at the time of interview. Both age and date of birth are used in combination to calculate the most accurate age at the time of the interview. The median age is the age that divides the population into two equal-size groups. Half of the population is older than the median age and half is younger. Median age is based on a standard distribution of the population by single years of age and is shown to the nearest tenth of a year. (2006-2010 American Community Survey/2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Median Home Value. Home value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property. Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, as well as owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes. The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value of the property and one-half above the median. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Mortgage Status. “Mortgage” refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt, including deeds of trust; trust deeds; contracts to purchase; land contracts; junior mortgages; and home equity loans. A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage. In most data products, the tabulations for “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income” usually are shown separately from units “with a mortgage” and for units “not mortgaged.” The category “not mortgaged” is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt. Mortgage status provides information on the cost of home ownership. When the data is used in conjunction with mort-

gage payment data, the information determines shelter costs for living quarters. These data can be used in the development of housing programs aimed to evaluate the magnitude of and to plan facilities for condominiums, which are becoming an important source of supply of new housing in many areas. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Occupation. Occupation describes the kind of work a person does on the job. These questions were asked for all people 15 years old and over who had worked in the past 5 years. For employed people, the data refer to the person’s job during the previous week. For those who worked two or more jobs, the data refer to the job where the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed people and people who are not currently employed but report having a job within the last five years, the data refer to their last job. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Occupants per Room/Household Crowding. Occupants per room is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Although the Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, many users consider units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded. For this report crowded units are those with more than one occupant per room. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Occupied Housing Unit. A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the current place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of interview, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent from the residence for two months or less, that is, away on vacation or a business trip. If all the people staying in the unit at the time of the interview are staying there for two months or less, the unit is considered to be temporarily occupied and classified as “vacant.” The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters. The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters. (2006-2010 American Community Survey/2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit. A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit also is considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit. Mobile homes occupied by owners with installment loan balances also are included in this category.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. (2006-2010 American Community Survey/2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Place of Birth/Nativity. Information on place of birth and citizenship status was used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. Place of birth includes further specification about state of birth (within the United States) or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc. of birth (outside the U.S.). People born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Plumbing Facilities. Complete plumbing facilities include: (a) hot and cold running water, (b) a flush toilet, and (c) a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities is not present. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Population. All people, male and female, child and adult, living in a given geographic area. (2010 Census /2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Poverty. Poverty statistics calculated in the ACS adhere to the standards specified by the Office of Management and Budget in Statistical Policy Directive 14. The Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. Further, poverty thresholds for people living alone or with nonrelatives (unrelated individuals) vary by age (under 65 years or 65 years and older). The poverty thresholds for two-person families also vary by the age of the householder. If a family’s total income is less than the dollar value of the appropriate threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. Similarly, if an unrelated individual’s total income is less than the appropriate threshold, then that individual is considered to be in poverty. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Individuals for Whom Poverty Status is Determined. Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Race & Ethnicity. The Census Bureau collects race data in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and these data are based on self-identification. The racial categories included in the American Community Survey questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country, and not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or

genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups. People may choose to report more than one race to indicate their racial mixture, such as “American Indian” and “White.” People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race.

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

If an individual did not provide a race response, the race or races of the householder or other household members were assigned using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for a son or daughter in the household, then either the race or races of the householder, another child, or the spouse of the householder were assigned. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race or races of a householder in a previously processed household were assigned. (2010 Census of Population and Housing).

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

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

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

American Indian Tribe or Alaska Native. Respondents who identified themselves as “American Indian or Alaska Native” were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries represent reservations or a confederation of tribes on a reservation. The information on

tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of federally- or state-recognized tribe. The information for the American Community Survey was derived from the American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census that was updated for Census 2000 and the ACS based on the annual Federal Register notice entitled “Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs,” Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

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

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

Some Other Race – Includes all other responses not included in the “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “Asian,” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the “Some other race” write-in space are included in this category.

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

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. American Indian and Alaska Native
4. Asian
5. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
6. Some other race

There are 57 possible combinations involving the race categories shown above. Thus, according to this approach, a response of “White” and “Asian” was tallied as two or more races, while a response of “Japanese” and “Chinese” was not because “Japanese” and “Chinese” are both Asian responses.

Hispanic or Latino-Hispanics or Latinos who identify with the terms “Hispanic,” “Latino,” or “Spanish” are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish categories listed on the questionnaire (“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”) as well as those who indicate that they are “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin.” People who do not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicate that they are “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin” are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic. Up to two write-in responses to the “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin” category are coded. Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race. (2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit. All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented or occupied without payment of rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No rent paid” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No rent paid” category. (2006-2010 American Community Survey/2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Rooms. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-around use, and lodger’s rooms. Excluded are strip or Pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets. Rooms provide the basis for estimating the amount of living and sleeping spaces within a housing unit. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use Homes. These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use through-

out the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. (2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Selected Monthly Owner Costs. Selected monthly owner costs are the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loan, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on property; utilities; and fuels. It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Sex. For the purpose of census data collection and tabulation, sex refers to a person's biological sex. (2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Telephone. A telephone must be in working order and service available in the house, apartment, or mobile home that allows the respondent to both make and receive calls. Households whose service has been discontinued for nonpayment or other reasons are not counted as having telephone service available. In 2008 the instruction "Include cell phones" was added. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Unemployed Persons. Included persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed (2010 Bureau of Labor Statistics, LAUS).

Unemployment Rate. The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed persons as a percent of the labor force (2010 Bureau of Labor Statistics, LAUS).

Units in Structure. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded. The data are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. The units in structure provides information on the housing inventory by subdividing the inventory into one-family homes, apartments, and mobile homes. When the data is used in conjunction with tenure, year structure built, and income, units in structure serves as the basic identifier of housing used in many federal programs. The data also serve to aid in the planning of roads, hospitals, utility lines, schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, emergency

preparedness plans, and energy consumption and supplies. Structure type is determined for occupied and vacant housing units. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

1-Unit, Detached – This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house, that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached – This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Apartments – These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more apartments.

Mobile Home – Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Boat, RV, Van, Etc. – This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans. Recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's current place of residence.

Vacant Housing Unit. A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant. (2010 Census of Population and Housing).

Value. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. The question was asked of housing units that were owned, being bought, vacant for sale, or sold not occupied at the time of the survey. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for

the property. Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, as well as owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Year Housholder Moved into Unit. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If the householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved in, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

Year Structure Built. Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. Housing units under construction are included as vacant housing if they meet the housing unit definition, that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors are in place. For mobile homes, houseboats, RVs, etc., the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. (2006-2010 American Community Survey).

DATA LIMITATIONS

CENSUS 2010 OVERCOUNT/UNDERCOUNT^{xiii}

The Census Bureau estimates that among the 300.7 million people who live in housing units, about 94.7 percent were counted correctly, about 3.3 percent were counted erroneously, 1.6 percent provided only a census count and had their demographic characteristics imputed, or statistically inserted, and 0.4 percent needed more extensive imputation after all census follow-up efforts were attempted. Among those erroneously counted, about 84.9 percent were duplicates, while the remainder were incorrectly counted for another reason, such as people who died before Census Day (April 1, 2010), who were born after Census Day or were fictitious census records.

The Census Bureau estimated 16.0 million omissions in the census. Omissions include people missed in the census and people whose census records could not be verified in the post-enumeration survey because they did not answer enough of the demographic characteristic questions in the census. Of the 16.0 million omissions, about 6.0 million were likely counted in the census but couldn't be verified in the post-enumeration survey.

The 2010 Census undercounted renters by 1.1 percent, showing no significant change compared with 2000. Homeowners were overcounted in both the 2000 and 2010 censuses.

However, the 2010 Census reduced the net overcount for homeowners from 1.2 percent to 0.6 percent. Renters were more likely to be duplicated than owners and twice as likely to have all of their characteristics imputed.

As with prior censuses, coverage varied by race and Hispanic origin. The 2010 Census overcounted the non-Hispanic white alone population by 0.8 percent, not statistically different from an overcount of 1.1 percent in 2000.

The 2010 Census undercounted 2.1 percent of the black population, which was not statistically different from a 1.8 percent undercount in 2000. In 2010, 1.5 percent of the Hispanic population was undercounted. In 2000, the estimated undercount of 0.7 percent was not statistically different from zero. The difference between the two censuses was also not statistically significant.

The Census Bureau did not measure a statistically significant undercount for the Asian or for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations in 2010 (at 0.1 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively). These estimates were also not statistically different from the results measured in 2000 (a 0.8 percent overcount and a 2.1 percent undercount, respectively).

Coverage of the American Indian and Alaska Native population varied by geography. American Indians and Alaska Natives living on reservations were undercounted by 4.9 percent, compared with a 0.9 percent overcount in 2000. The net error for American Indians not living on reservations was not statistically different from zero in 2010 or 2000.

Men 18 to 29 and 30 to 49 were undercounted in 2010, while women 30 to 49 were overcounted, a pattern consistent with 2000. The estimated overcount of women 18 to 29 was not statistically significant.

The post-enumeration survey did not measure a statistically significant undercount or overcount in the population or housing units for any state. The survey did not measure a statistically significant undercount or overcount for the population in any counties or places of 100,000 or more. The 2010 Census undercounted housing units, mostly because of an undercount of vacant units. On the other hand, there was no statistically significant undercount or overcount of occupied housing units.

MARGIN OF ERROR IN THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY.^{xiv}

Data from the American Community Survey (ACS) is based on a sample and is subject to sampling variability. Sampling error is the uncertainty associated with an estimate that is based on data gathered from a sample of the population

rather than the full population. The American Community Survey (ACS) provides users with measures of sampling error along with each published estimate. To accomplish this, all published ACS estimates are accompanied either by 90 percent margins of error or confidence intervals, both based on ACS direct variance estimates.

The margin of error is most often indicated by plus and minus signs followed by a number value. This value represents the range within which one can assert the population value will be found, according to varying levels of confidence. The margin of error gives nuance to the best guess point estimates by providing a more accurate range of data values. Adding and subtracting the margin of error to a point estimate creates the range, or the confidence interval.

Point estimates use statistical techniques, such as regression models, to infer from sample data what the actual value of the characteristic is in the population. These point estimates can be thought of as a best guess of the population characteristic value, given the available sample survey data information. As with any guess or prediction, estimates are only as reliable as the information they are based on. Estimates such as those presented in the ACS can vary in precision, especially in relationship to the overall sample size. A smaller number of sample observations leads to less accurate estimates, while a larger number of sample observations often provide more accurate estimates.

For more information of accuracy of data from the American Community Survey please consult the Census Bureau publication, ACS Design and Methodology: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/

DERIVED MEASURES^{xv}

Mean. This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum (or aggregate) of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, mean household earnings is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all earnings reported by individuals with earnings in households by the total number of households with earnings.

Median. This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of n data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one half above the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

Interpolation. Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values.

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

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

NOTES

ⁱ Excerpted from, What is the Census?, <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/about/>

ⁱⁱ Excerpted from U.S. Census Bureau. A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What Researchers Need to Know. U.S. Department of Commerce. Washington DC, May 2009. <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/handbooks/ACSRResearch.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ Excerpted from LAUS Estimation Methodology. <http://www.bls.gov/lau/laumthd.htm>

^{iv} Excerpted from Home Mortgage Disclosure Act: About the Data. <http://www.ffiec.gov/hmda/about.htm>

^v Excerpted from U.S. Census Bureau: About SAIPE. <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/about/index.html>

^{vi} Excerpted from U.S. Department of Labor: National Agricultural Workers Survey. <http://www.doleta.gov/agworker/naws.cfm>

^{vii} Excerpted from USDA Economic Research Service: Rural-Urban Commuting Area Codes. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-commuting-area-codes.aspx>

^{viii} Excerpted from U.S. Census Bureau: Geographic Terms and Concepts - Urban and Rural http://www.census.gov/geo/www/2010census/gtc/gtc_urban-rural.html

^{ix} Excerpted from U.S. Census Bureau: Geographic Terms and Concepts - Core Based Statistical Areas and Related Statistical Areas http://www.census.gov/geo/www/2010census/gtc/gtc_cbsa.html#md

^x Excerpted from U.S. Census Bureau: Geographic Terms and Concepts – or Statistically Equivalent Entity http://www.census.gov/geo/www/2010census/gtc/gtc_cou.html

^{xi} Excerpted from U.S. Census Bureau: Geographic Terms and Concepts – Census Tracts http://www.census.gov/geo/www/2010census/gtc/gtc_ct.html

^{xii} Most definitions excerpted from Endnotes 1 through 6.

^{xiii} Excerpted from U.S. Census Bureau, <http://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USCENSUS-418bf7>

^{xiv} Excerpted from American Community Survey, http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/

^{xv} Excerpted from American Community Survey – Subject Definitions http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

TABLE 1. SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE U.S. BY LOCATION, 2010

Source: HAC tabulations of 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Population Characteristic	Rural & Small Town		Suburban and Exurban		Urban		United States	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Population	64,758,138		148,300,244		95,687,156		308,745,538	
SEX AND AGE								
Male	32,426,383	50.1	72,666,565	49.0	46,688,378	48.8	151,781,326	49.2
Female	32,331,755	49.9	75,633,679	51.0	48,998,778	51.2	156,964,212	50.8
Under 5 Years	4,063,604	6.3	9,578,714	6.5	6,559,044	6.9	20,201,362	6.5
5 to 9 Years	4,112,705	6.4	10,232,263	6.9	6,003,689	6.3	20,348,657	6.6
10 to 14 Years	4,236,645	6.5	10,570,790	7.1	5,869,759	6.1	20,677,194	6.7
15 to 19 Years	4,604,611	7.1	10,781,268	7.3	6,654,464	7.0	22,040,343	7.1
20 to 24 Years	4,199,178	6.5	9,232,843	6.2	8,153,978	8.5	21,585,999	7.0
25 to 34 Years	7,518,429	11.6	18,015,094	12.1	15,530,425	16.2	41,063,948	13.3
35 to 44 Years	7,872,178	12.2	20,148,036	13.6	13,050,392	13.6	41,070,606	13.3
45 to 54 Years	9,523,368	14.7	22,636,070	15.3	12,847,278	13.4	45,006,716	14.6
55 to 59 Years	4,482,677	6.9	9,725,271	6.6	5,456,857	5.7	19,664,805	6.4
60 to 64 Years	4,001,051	6.2	8,302,584	5.6	4,514,289	4.7	16,817,924	5.4
65 to 74 Years	5,572,531	8.6	10,479,863	7.1	5,661,035	5.9	21,713,429	7.0
75 to 84 Years	3,260,586	5.0	6,118,045	4.1	3,682,491	3.8	13,061,122	4.2
85 and Over	1,310,575	2.0	2,479,403	1.7	1,703,455	1.8	5,493,433	1.8
Under Age 18	15,099,809	23.3	36,920,984	24.9	22,160,674	23.2	74,181,467	24.0
Male	7,748,020	12.0	18,885,912	12.7	11,311,204	11.8	37,945,136	12.3
Female	7,351,789	11.4	18,035,072	12.2	10,849,470	11.3	36,236,331	11.7
18 and Older	49,658,329	76.7	111,379,260	75.1	73,526,482	76.8	234,564,071	76.0
Male	24,678,363	38.1	53,780,653	36.3	35,377,174	37.0	113,836,190	36.9
Female	24,979,966	38.6	57,598,607	38.8	38,149,308	39.9	120,727,881	39.1
65 and Older	10,143,692	15.7	19,077,311	12.9	11,046,981	11.5	40,267,984	13.0
Male	4,520,597	7.0	8,341,145	5.6	4,501,218	4.7	17,362,960	5.6
Female	5,623,095	8.7	10,736,166	7.2	6,545,763	6.8	22,905,024	7.4
RACE & ETHNICITY								
One Race	63,358,229	97.8	144,425,216	97.4	91,953,020	96.1	299,736,465	97.1
White	53,616,984	82.8	114,449,368	77.2	55,486,913	58.0	223,553,265	72.4
Black or African American	5,394,971	8.3	16,421,674	11.1	17,112,674	17.9	38,929,319	12.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,320,881	2.0	884,827	0.6	726,540	0.8	2,932,248	0.9
Asian	646,311	1.0	6,138,598	4.1	7,889,343	8.2	14,674,252	4.8
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	93,293	0.1	205,469	0.1	241,251	0.3	540,013	0.2
Some Other Race	2,285,789	3.5	6,325,280	4.3	10,496,299	11.0	19,107,368	6.2
Two or More Races	1,399,909	2.2	3,875,028	2.6	3,734,136	3.9	9,009,073	2.9
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5,931,670	9.2	18,453,854	12.4	26,092,070	27.3	50,477,594	16.3
Mexican	4,592,897	77.4	12,180,346	66.0	15,025,015	57.6	31,798,258	63.0
Puerto Rican	264,873	4.5	1,688,904	9.2	2,669,939	10.2	4,623,716	9.2
Cuban	72,385	1.2	584,917	3.2	1,128,245	4.3	1,785,547	3.5
Other Hispanic or Latino	1,001,515	16.9	3,999,687	21.7	7,268,871	27.9	12,270,073	24.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,826,468	90.8	129,846,390	87.6	69,595,086	72.7	258,267,944	83.7
White alone	50,489,741	78.0	103,917,118	70.1	42,410,693	44.3	196,817,552	63.7
RELATIONSHIPS								
Total Population	64,758,138		148,300,244		95,687,156		308,745,538	
Living in Households	62,168,831	96.0	145,088,081	97.8	93,501,303	97.7	300,758,215	97.4
In Group Quarters	2,589,307	4.0	3,212,163	2.2	2,185,853	2.3	7,987,323	2.6
Institutional Population	1,683,361	2.6	1,504,151	1.0	806,147	0.8	3,993,659	1.3
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE								
Total Households	24,987,231		55,075,603		36,653,458		116,716,292	
Family Households	16,935,630	67.8	38,811,306	70.5	21,791,360	59.5	77,538,296	66.4
Married-couple Family	12,804,242	51.2	29,759,603	54.0	13,946,532	38.0	56,510,377	48.4
Female Householder, no Husband Present	2,903,358	11.6	6,550,258	11.9	5,796,733	15.8	15,250,349	13.1
Female Householder, no Husband Present: Own Child Under 18	1,943,372	7.8	4,270,209	7.8	3,732,520	10.2	9,946,101	8.5
Non-Family Households	8,051,601	32.2	16,264,297	29.5	14,862,098	40.5	39,177,996	33.6
Householder Lives Alone	6,673,545	26.7	13,045,786	23.7	11,485,578	31.3	31,204,909	26.7

TABLE 2. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE U.S. BY LOCATION, 2010

Source: HAC Tabulations of American Community Survey 2006-2010 Five Year Estimates

Social Characteristic	Rural & Small Town		Suburban and Exurban		Urban		United States	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Population 25 or Older	42,871,680		95,257,906		61,597,073		199,726,659	
Less Than 9 Years Education	2,969,344	6.9	4,222,503	4.4	5,243,380	8.5	12,435,227	6.2
9 to 12 Years Education No Diploma	4,630,470	10.8	6,975,482	7.3	5,857,304	9.5	17,463,256	8.7
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	15,566,097	36.3	26,277,661	27.6	16,059,595	26.1	57,903,353	29.0
Some College No Degree	8,899,164	20.8	20,170,692	21.2	12,106,048	19.7	41,175,904	20.6
Associates Degree	3,222,668	7.5	7,580,823	8.0	4,218,429	6.8	15,021,920	7.5
Bachelors Degree	4,951,842	11.6	18,855,846	19.8	11,340,740	18.4	35,148,428	17.6
Professional or Graduate Degree	2,632,095	6.1	11,174,899	11.7	6,771,577	11.0	20,578,571	10.3
High School Graduate or Higher	35,271,866	82.3	84,059,921	88.2	50,496,389	82.0	169,828,176	85.0
Bachelors Degree or Higher	7,583,937	17.7	30,030,745	31.5	18,112,317	29.4	55,726,999	27.9
MARITAL STATUS								
Population 15 or Older	51,801,311		115,008,763		76,263,394		243,073,468	
Never Married	13,685,275	26.4	31,907,743	27.7	29,725,199	39.0	75,318,217	31.0
Now Married Except Separated	27,473,396	53.0	62,804,239	54.6	31,811,708	41.7	122,089,343	50.2
Separated	1,093,350	2.1	2,097,951	1.8	2,071,545	2.7	5,262,846	2.2
Widowed	3,744,877	7.2	6,625,880	5.8	4,531,767	5.9	14,902,524	6.1
Female Widowed	2,974,559	11.4	5,299,265	8.9	3,651,628	9.2	11,925,452	9.6
Divorced	5,804,413	11.2	11,572,950	10.1	8,123,175	10.7	25,500,538	10.5
Female Divorced	3,031,926	11.6	6,691,369	11.3	4,835,000	12.2	14,558,295	11.7
MOBILITY								
Population 1 Years and Over	63,408,809		143,239,197		93,413,423		300,061,429	
Same House as Previous Year	53,990,402	85.1	122,278,878	85.4	76,458,340	81.8	252,727,620	84.2
Different House	9,418,407	14.9	20,960,319	14.6	16,955,083	18.2	47,333,809	15.8
Same County	5,075,238	8.0	12,052,746	8.4	11,112,235	11.9	28,240,219	9.4
Different County Same State	2,628,891	4.1	4,658,557	3.3	2,678,692	2.9	9,966,140	3.3
Different State	1,499,262	2.4	3,506,760	2.4	2,278,332	2.4	7,284,354	2.4
From Abroad	215,016	0.3	742,256	0.5	885,824	0.9	1,843,096	0.6
MIGRATION								
Total Population	64,179,114		145,047,894		94,738,264		303,965,272	
Native	61,321,142	95.5	130,895,119	90.2	73,073,999	77.1	265,290,260	87.3
Born in United States	60,885,019	94.9	129,108,518	89.0	71,252,551	75.2	261,246,088	85.9
Born in State of Residence	43,803,923	68.3	85,543,357	59.0	48,964,822	51.7	178,312,102	58.7
Different State	17,081,096	26.6	43,565,161	30.0	22,287,729	23.5	82,933,986	27.3
Born Outside United States	436,123	0.7	1,786,601	1.2	1,821,448	1.9	4,044,172	1.3
Foreign born	2,857,972	4.5	14,152,775	9.8	21,664,265	22.9	38,675,012	12.7
Enter 2000 or later	926,726	1.4	4,062,393	2.8	6,697,470	7.1	11,686,589	3.8
Enter 1990 to 1999	784,495	1.2	3,998,522	2.8	6,256,881	6.6	11,039,898	3.6
Enter 1980 to 1989	497,861	0.8	2,718,321	1.9	4,468,519	4.7	7,684,701	2.5
Enter Before 1980	648,890	1.0	3,373,539	2.3	4,241,395	4.5	8,263,824	2.7
Naturalized Citizen	954,628	1.5	6,597,111	4.5	9,102,135	9.6	16,653,874	5.5
Not a Citizen	1,903,344	3.0	7,555,664	5.2	12,562,130	13.3	22,021,138	7.2

TABLE 3. SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE U.S. BY LOCATION, 2010

Source: HAC Tabulations of American Community Survey 2006-2010 Five Year Estimates

Economic Characteristic	Rural & Small Town		Suburban and Exurban		Urban		United States	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Civilian Employed Population 16 and Older	27,758,965		68,945,706		45,128,660		141,833,331	
OCCUPATION								
Management, Business, Science and Arts Services	7,923,480	28.5	26,395,090	38.3	15,716,008	34.8	50,034,578	35.3
Sales and Office Occupations	5,020,595	18.1	10,490,580	15.2	8,769,840	19.4	24,281,015	17.1
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance	6,391,546	23.0	18,014,778	26.1	11,593,794	25.7	36,000,118	25.4
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	3,721,053	13.4	6,350,569	9.2	3,868,651	8.6	13,940,273	9.8
	4,702,291	16.9	7,694,689	11.2	5,180,367	11.5	17,577,347	12.4
CLASS OF WORKER								
Private Wage and Salary Workers	20,656,595	74.4	54,422,632	78.9	36,224,706	80.3	111,303,933	78.5
Private Government Workers	4,706,466	17.0	10,159,725	14.7	6,158,074	13.6	21,024,265	14.8
Self-Employed Workers in Own Not Incorporated Business	2,317,266	8.3	4,247,406	6.2	2,686,117	6.0	9,250,789	6.5
Unpaid Family Worker	78,638	0.3	115,943	0.2	59,763	0.1	254,344	0.2
INDUSTRY								
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining	1,531,607	5.5	808,958	1.2	293,623	0.7	2,634,188	1.9
Construction	2,243,924	8.1	4,919,732	7.1	2,952,229	6.5	10,115,885	7.1
Manufacturing	3,834,440	13.8	7,721,656	11.2	4,025,053	8.9	15,581,149	11.0
Wholesale Trade	710,651	2.6	2,285,609	3.3	1,348,483	3.0	4,344,743	3.1
Retail Trade	3,294,915	11.9	7,968,641	11.6	5,029,966	11.1	16,293,522	11.5
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	1,461,635	5.3	3,454,201	5.0	2,268,071	5.0	7,183,907	5.1
Information	416,978	1.5	1,642,834	2.4	1,308,864	2.9	3,368,676	2.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	1,252,721	4.5	5,261,158	7.6	3,418,021	7.6	9,931,900	7.0
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative	1,727,281	6.2	7,478,086	10.8	5,566,955	12.3	14,772,322	10.4
Education, Health and Social Services	6,194,977	22.3	15,233,412	22.1	9,849,153	21.8	31,277,542	22.1
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation	2,313,512	8.3	5,540,802	8.0	4,711,914	10.4	12,566,228	8.9
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1,295,909	4.7	3,233,220	4.7	2,370,094	5.3	6,899,223	4.9
Public Administration	1,480,415	5.3	3,397,397	4.9	1,986,234	4.4	6,864,046	4.8
INCOME								
Total Households	24,531,850		53,529,437		36,174,709		114,235,996	
Earnings Less Than \$10,000	2,179,137	8.9	2,902,071	5.4	3,193,180	8.8	8,274,388	7.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,775,657	7.2	2,302,571	4.3	2,216,520	6.1	6,294,748	5.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,312,268	13.5	4,850,913	9.1	4,177,557	11.5	12,340,738	10.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3,048,089	12.4	5,031,950	9.4	3,963,801	11.0	12,043,840	10.5
\$35,000 to \$49,000	3,861,288	15.7	7,113,613	13.3	5,158,001	14.3	16,132,902	14.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,671,380	19.0	10,055,548	18.8	6,474,783	17.9	21,201,711	18.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,693,677	11.0	7,294,315	13.6	4,109,303	11.4	14,097,295	12.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2,057,802	8.4	7,956,718	14.9	4,051,236	11.2	14,065,756	12.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	516,198	2.1	3,011,283	5.6	1,466,294	4.1	4,993,775	4.4
\$200,000 and More	416,354	1.7	3,010,455	5.6	1,364,034	3.8	4,790,843	4.2
With Earnings	18,315,253	74.7	43,596,334	81.4	29,134,225	80.5	91,045,812	79.7
With Social Security Income	8,346,546	34.0	14,429,582	27.0	8,611,804	23.8	31,387,932	27.5
With Supplemental Security Income	1,219,055	5.0	1,672,996	3.1	1,734,496	4.8	4,626,547	4.0
With Public Assistance	609,215	2.5	993,460	1.9	1,213,452	3.4	2,816,127	2.5
With Retirement Income	4,827,565	19.7	10,059,438	18.8	5,111,759	14.1	19,998,762	17.5
BELOW POVERTY INCOME								
Families	1,980,465	11.8	2,835,766	7.5	2,869,114	13.3	7,685,345	10.1
With Related Child Under 18	1,494,439	19.4	2,222,517	11.7	2,298,242	20.0	6,015,198	15.7
With Related Child Under 5	327,847	23.4	456,407	13.2	452,215	19.0	1,236,469	17.1
Female-Headed No Husband Present	994,598	36.0	1,520,292	25.1	1,636,676	29.5	4,151,566	28.9
Female-Headed No Husband Present- With Related Child Under 18	876,861	45.5	1,349,671	32.8	1,432,403	38.4	3,658,935	37.4
Female-Headed No Husband Present- With Related Child Under 5	203,907	57.2	284,405	42.2	280,302	43.3	768,614	45.8
Individuals	10,018,664	16.3	14,837,958	10.5	16,060,891	17.3	40,917,513	13.8
18 Years Old and Over	6,634,902	14.2	9,666,674	9.1	10,635,440	15.0	26,937,016	12.1
65 Years Old and Over	1,023,513	10.9	1,266,276	7.2	1,264,502	12.0	3,554,291	9.5
Related Child Under 18 Years	3,291,861	22.3	5,023,012	14.0	5,325,962	24.4	13,640,835	18.8
Related Child 5 to 17 Years	2,211,411	20.5	3,401,679	12.9	3,608,762	23.4	9,221,852	17.5
Unrelated Individuals 15 Years and Over	3,178,832	29.9	4,798,344	21.8	5,483,377	25.5	13,460,553	24.8

TABLE 4. GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE U.S. BY LOCATION, 2010

Source: HAC Tabulations of American Community Survey 2006-2010 Five Year Estimates

Housing Characteristics	Rural & Small Town		Suburban and Exurban		Urban		United States	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
HOUSING OCCUPANCY								
Total Units	30,114,215		59,249,910		40,673,955		130,038,080	
Occupied Units	24,531,850	81.5	53,529,437	90.3	36,174,709	88.9	114,235,996	87.8
Vacant Units	5,582,365	18.5	5,720,473	9.7	4,499,246	11.1	15,802,084	12.2
Seasonal or Recreational	2,641,016	8.8	1,411,886	2.4	630,478	1.6	4,683,380	3.6
HOUSING TENURE								
Occupied Units	24,531,850		53,529,437		36,174,709		114,235,996	
Owner-Occupied Units	17,846,680	72.7	39,928,228	74.6	18,314,742	50.6	76,089,650	66.6
Renter-Occupied Units	6,685,170	27.3	13,601,209	25.4	17,859,967	49.4	38,146,346	33.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1-Unit Detached	21,402,834	71.1	41,612,779	70.2	17,120,333	42.1	80,135,946	61.6
1-Unit Attached	639,086	2.1	3,287,797	5.5	3,534,845	8.7	7,461,728	5.7
2 Units	871,377	2.9	1,421,867	2.4	2,750,639	6.8	5,043,883	3.9
3-4 Units	910,252	3.0	1,798,115	3.0	3,108,905	7.6	5,817,272	4.5
5-9 Units	800,359	2.7	2,347,533	4.0	3,145,097	7.7	6,292,989	4.8
10-19 Units	485,581	1.6	2,241,908	3.8	3,148,756	7.7	5,876,245	4.5
20-49 Units	362,718	1.2	1,319,197	2.2	2,834,350	7.0	4,516,265	3.5
50 Units or More	293,837	1.0	1,425,031	2.4	4,383,017	10.8	6,101,885	4.7
Manufactured Homes	4,309,509	14.3	3,750,106	6.3	624,799	1.5	8,684,414	6.7
Boats, RVs, Vans	38,662	0.1	45,577	0.1	23,214	0.1	107,453	0.1
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
Built 2005 or Later	1,002,008	3.3	3,411,944	5.8	859,928	2.1	5,273,880	4.1
Built 2000-04	2,250,220	7.5	7,104,157	12.0	1,928,233	4.7	11,282,610	8.7
Built 1990-99	4,683,553	15.6	10,326,642	17.4	3,306,106	8.1	18,316,301	14.1
Built 1980-89	4,364,906	14.5	9,225,323	15.6	4,882,812	12.0	18,473,041	14.2
Built 1970-79	5,313,325	17.6	9,658,365	16.3	6,381,616	15.7	21,353,306	16.4
Built 1960-69	3,080,539	10.2	6,464,272	10.9	5,263,910	12.9	14,808,721	11.4
Built 1950-59	2,805,754	9.3	5,842,275	9.9	6,006,675	14.8	14,654,704	11.3
Built 1940-49	1,691,347	5.6	2,426,564	4.1	3,408,608	8.4	7,526,519	5.8
Built 1939 or Earlier	4,922,563	16.3	4,790,368	8.1	8,636,067	21.2	18,348,998	14.1
ROOMS								
1 Room	382,358	1.3	451,965	0.8	1,227,327	3.0	2,061,650	1.6
2 Rooms	639,418	2.1	966,860	1.6	1,799,754	4.4	3,406,032	2.6
3 Rooms	2,072,941	6.9	3,615,838	6.1	6,044,058	14.9	11,732,837	9.0
4 Rooms	5,216,595	17.3	8,257,561	13.9	8,441,194	20.8	21,915,350	16.9
5 Rooms	7,284,745	24.2	11,795,321	19.9	8,135,050	20.0	27,215,116	20.9
6 Rooms	5,999,477	19.9	11,469,932	19.4	6,669,528	16.4	24,138,937	18.6
7 Rooms	3,747,625	12.4	8,489,848	14.3	3,865,992	9.5	16,103,465	12.4
8 Rooms	2,320,409	7.7	6,333,918	10.7	2,259,496	5.6	10,913,823	8.4
9 or More Rooms	2,450,647	8.1	7,868,667	13.3	2,231,556	5.5	12,550,870	9.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Total Occupied Units	24,531,850		53,529,437		36,174,709		114,235,996	
2005 or Later	7,439,302	30.3	17,859,400	33.4	14,467,316	40.0	39,766,018	34.8
2000-04	5,290,269	21.6	13,018,627	24.3	8,207,930	22.7	26,516,826	23.2
1990-99	5,536,709	22.6	11,642,512	21.7	6,704,157	18.5	23,883,378	20.9
1980-89	2,706,615	11.0	5,124,285	9.6	2,972,788	8.2	10,803,688	9.5
1970-79	1,904,326	7.8	3,237,846	6.0	2,004,360	5.5	7,146,532	6.3
1969 or Earlier	1,654,629	6.7	2,646,767	4.9	1,818,158	5.0	6,119,554	5.4
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility Gas	8,467,249	34.5	27,248,354	50.9	21,302,882	58.9	57,018,485	49.9
Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas	3,467,685	14.1	2,318,622	4.3	360,069	1.0	6,146,376	5.4
Electricity	8,902,713	36.3	18,822,600	35.2	11,341,034	31.4	39,066,347	34.2
Fuel Oil, Kerosene	1,826,060	7.4	3,899,434	7.3	2,347,671	6.5	8,073,165	7.1
Coal or Coke	73,672	0.3	51,200	0.1	10,385	0.0	135,257	0.1
Wood	1,419,237	5.8	741,313	1.4	89,085	0.2	2,249,635	2.0
Solar Energy	11,890	0.0	14,778	0.0	11,342	0.0	38,010	0.0
Other Fuel	181,667	0.7	171,408	0.3	130,379	0.4	483,454	0.4
No Fuel Used	181,677	0.7	261,728	0.5	581,862	1.6	1,025,267	0.9

TABLE 5. SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE U.S. BY LOCATION, 2010

Source: HAC Tabulations of American Community Survey 2006-2010 Five Year Estimates

Housing Characteristics	Rural & Small Town		Suburban and Exurban		Urban		United States	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Housing Units	30,114,215		59,249,910		40,673,955		130,038,080	
Lack Complete Plumbing	1,095,833	3.6	712,330	1.2	577,628	1.4	2,385,791	1.8
Lack Complete Kitchen	1,279,669	4.2	1,131,157	1.9	1,060,677	2.6	3,471,503	2.7
Occupied Units	24,531,850		53,529,437		36,174,709		114,235,996	
Lack Complete Plumbing	185,264	0.8	217,716	0.4	199,344	0.6	602,324	0.5
Lack Complete Kitchen	225,152	0.9	329,545	0.6	344,492	1.0	899,189	0.8
Lack Telephone Service	1,050,224	4.3	1,600,378	3.0	1,558,940	4.3	4,209,542	3.7
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM								
Occupied Units	24,531,850		53,529,437		36,174,709		114,235,996	
1.00 or Less	23,947,533	97.6	52,453,840	98.0	34,298,453	94.8	110,699,826	96.9
1.01 to 1.50	444,285	1.8	834,264	1.6	1,267,665	3.5	2,546,214	2.2
1.51 or More	140,032	0.6	241,333	0.5	608,591	1.7	989,956	0.9
Crowded(1.01 or More)	584,317	2.4	1,075,597	2.0	1,876,256	5.2	3,536,170	3.1
OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS VALUE								
Owner-Occupied Units	17,846,680		39,928,228		18,314,742		76,089,650	
Less Than \$50,000	2,953,503	16.5	2,383,971	6.0	865,820	4.7	6,203,294	8.2
\$50,000 to \$99,999	4,597,197	25.8	4,528,616	11.3	2,175,802	11.9	11,301,615	14.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3,264,606	18.3	6,052,045	15.2	2,477,845	13.5	11,794,496	15.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2,436,829	13.7	6,111,459	15.3	2,326,571	12.7	10,874,859	14.3
\$200,000 to \$299,999	2,319,065	13.0	7,980,178	20.0	3,234,997	17.7	13,534,240	17.8
\$300,000 to \$499,999	1,437,112	8.1	7,570,329	19.0	3,876,393	21.2	12,883,834	16.9
\$500,000 to \$999,999	643,210	3.6	4,222,489	10.6	2,813,838	15.4	7,679,537	10.1
\$1,000,000 or More	195,158	1.1	1,079,141	2.7	543,476	3.0	1,817,775	2.4
MONTHLY OWNER-COSTS								
With Mortgage	10,107,763		28,518,243		13,070,835		51,696,841	
Less Than \$300	43,195	0.4	47,851	0.2	21,572	0.2	112,618	0.2
\$300 to \$499	433,917	4.3	378,935	1.3	142,161	1.1	955,013	1.8
\$500 to \$699	1,221,419	12.1	1,124,267	3.9	439,702	3.4	2,785,388	5.4
\$700 to \$999	2,552,073	25.2	3,426,582	12.0	1,471,661	11.3	7,450,316	14.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3,129,284	31.0	7,540,895	26.4	3,328,059	25.5	13,998,238	27.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1,478,454	14.6	6,100,258	21.4	2,730,899	20.9	10,309,611	19.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499	634,694	6.3	3,836,341	13.5	1,799,448	13.8	6,270,483	12.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999	283,837	2.8	2,299,849	8.1	1,167,980	8.9	3,751,666	7.3
\$3,000 or More	330,890	3.3	3,763,265	13.2	1,969,353	15.1	6,063,508	11.7
Without Mortgage	7,738,917		11,409,985		5,243,907		24,392,809	
Less Than \$300	2,976,405	38.5	2,329,088	20.4	939,773	17.9	6,245,266	25.6
\$300 to \$499	3,039,590	39.3	3,899,566	34.2	1,757,360	33.5	8,696,516	35.7
\$500 to \$699	1,140,771	14.7	2,546,056	22.3	1,208,570	23.0	4,895,397	20.1
\$700 or More	582,151	7.5	2,635,275	23.1	1,338,204	25.5	4,555,630	18.7
SELECT MONTHLY OWNER-COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less Than 15 Percent	6,840,435	38.3	11,560,839	29.0	4,664,042	25.5	23,065,316	30.3
15 to 19.9 Percent	2,800,379	15.7	6,364,010	15.9	2,512,611	13.7	11,677,000	15.3
20 to 24.9 Percent	2,174,264	12.2	5,607,266	14.0	2,330,554	12.7	10,112,084	13.3
25 to 29.9 Percent	1,536,988	8.6	4,226,557	10.6	1,904,645	10.4	7,668,190	10.1
30 to 34.9 Percent	1,063,422	6.0	2,970,364	7.4	1,442,094	7.9	5,475,880	7.2
35 Percent or More	3,302,488	18.5	8,990,594	22.5	5,334,409	29.1	17,627,491	23.2
Not computed	128,704	0.7	208,598	0.5	126,387	0.7	463,689	0.6
GROSS RENT								
Renter-Occupied Units	6,685,170		13,601,209		17,859,967		38,146,346	
Units Paying Rent	5,832,975	87.3	12,775,439	93.9	17,360,901	97.2	35,969,315	94.3
Less Than \$200	228,952	3.4	236,041	1.7	346,024	1.9	811,017	2.1
\$200 to \$299	366,199	5.5	331,842	2.4	529,311	3.0	1,227,352	3.2
\$300 to \$499	1,253,490	18.8	1,098,037	8.1	1,175,095	6.6	3,526,622	9.2
\$500 to \$699	1,743,414	26.1	2,525,456	18.6	2,711,444	15.2	6,980,314	18.3
\$700 to \$999	1,454,734	21.8	4,122,805	30.3	5,171,538	29.0	10,749,077	28.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	601,599	9.0	3,017,603	22.2	4,838,611	27.1	8,457,813	22.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999	125,936	1.9	917,780	6.7	1,676,637	9.4	2,720,353	7.1
\$2,000 or More	58,651	0.9	525,875	3.9	912,241	5.1	1,496,767	3.9
Renters Pay No Gross Rent	852,195	12.7	825,770	6.1	499,066	2.8	2,177,031	5.7
GROSS RENT AS PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Renter-Occupied Units	6,685,170		13,601,209		17,859,967		38,146,346	
Less Than 15 Percent	907,977	13.6	1,544,403	11.4	1,872,378	10.5	4,324,758	11.3
15.0 to 19.9 Percent	740,342	11.1	1,641,997	12.1	2,001,172	11.2	4,383,511	11.5
20.0 to 24.9 Percent	716,144	10.7	1,685,375	12.4	2,109,531	11.8	4,511,050	11.8
25.0 to 29.9 Percent	652,982	9.8	1,481,408	10.9	1,982,583	11.1	4,116,973	10.8
30.0 to 34.9 Percent	500,139	7.5	1,143,642	8.4	1,571,239	8.8	3,215,020	8.4
35.0 Percent or More	2,211,413	33.1	5,058,177	37.2	7,453,347	41.7	14,722,937	38.6
Not Computed	956,173	14.3	1,046,207	7.7	869,717	4.9	2,872,097	7.5

TABLE 6. POPULATION BY LOCATION AND STATE, 2010

Source: HAC Tabulations of 2010 Census of Population and Housing

State	Rural & Small Town		Suburban and Exurban		Urban		United States
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Alabama	1,627,139	34.0	2,910,501	60.9	242,096	5.1	4,779,736
Alaska	359,139	50.6	214,012	30.1	137,080	19.3	710,231
Arizona	1,217,880	19.1	2,499,307	39.1	2,674,830	41.8	6,392,017
Arkansas	1,456,160	49.9	1,360,531	46.7	99,227	3.4	2,915,918
California	3,001,915	8.1	11,994,343	32.2	22,257,698	59.7	37,253,956
Colorado	872,179	17.3	2,217,950	44.1	1,939,067	38.6	5,029,196
Connecticut	205,482	5.7	2,410,993	67.5	957,622	26.8	3,574,097
Delaware	198,323	22.1	522,159	58.2	177,452	19.8	897,934
District of Columbia	0	0.0	43,438	7.2	558,285	92.8	601,723
Florida	1,584,451	8.4	10,942,683	58.2	6,274,176	33.4	18,801,310
Georgia	2,395,152	24.7	6,458,461	66.7	834,040	8.6	9,687,653
Hawaii	436,357	32.1	408,489	30	515,455	37.9	1,360,301
Idaho	643,304	41.0	778,243	49.6	146,035	9.3	1,567,582
Illinois	2,007,327	15.6	5,573,451	43.4	5,249,854	40.9	12,830,632
Indiana	1,763,353	27.2	3,881,264	59.9	839,185	12.9	6,483,802
Iowa	1,570,859	51.6	1,114,090	36.6	361,406	11.9	3,046,355
Kansas	1,290,508	45.2	1,146,088	40.2	416,522	14.6	2,853,118
Kentucky	2,152,432	49.6	1,586,482	36.6	600,453	13.8	4,339,367
Louisiana	1,472,351	32.5	2,298,389	50.7	762,632	16.8	4,533,372
Maine	693,760	52.2	553,286	41.7	81,315	6.1	1,328,361
Maryland	445,241	7.7	3,137,174	54.3	2,191,137	38	5,773,552
Massachusetts	230,613	3.5	3,866,566	59.1	2,450,450	37.4	6,547,629
Michigan	1,915,023	19.4	5,395,936	54.6	2,572,681	26	9,883,640
Minnesota	1,685,654	31.8	2,634,979	49.7	983,292	18.5	5,303,925
Mississippi	1,843,723	62.1	1,080,211	36.4	43,363	1.5	2,967,297
Missouri	2,054,241	34.3	2,911,027	48.6	1,023,659	17.1	5,988,927
Montana	699,455	70.7	199,273	20.1	90,687	9.2	989,415
Nebraska	836,579	45.8	583,878	32	405,884	22.2	1,826,341
Nevada	317,141	11.7	756,276	28	1,627,134	60.3	2,700,551
New Hampshire	503,252	38.2	705,218	53.6	108,000	8.2	1,316,470
New Jersey	142,899	1.6	4,837,427	55	3,811,568	43.4	8,791,894
New Mexico	854,345	41.5	754,251	36.6	450,583	21.9	2,059,179
New York	2,061,146	10.6	5,989,337	30.9	11,327,619	58.5	19,378,102
North Carolina	2,940,537	30.8	6,017,626	63.1	577,320	6.1	9,535,483
North Dakota	386,542	57.5	171,478	25.5	114,571	17	672,591
Ohio	2,608,721	22.6	6,349,682	55	2,578,101	22.3	11,536,504
Oklahoma	1,666,473	44.4	1,465,500	39.1	619,378	16.5	3,751,351
Oregon	1,177,788	30.7	1,364,873	35.6	1,288,413	33.6	3,831,074
Pennsylvania	2,400,713	18.9	6,376,076	50.2	3,925,590	30.9	12,702,379
Rhode Island	22,787	2.2	590,210	56.1	439,570	41.8	1,052,567
South Carolina	1,335,725	28.9	3,113,163	67.3	176,476	3.8	4,625,364
South Dakota	521,703	64.1	239,482	29.4	52,995	6.5	814,180
Tennessee	1,977,054	31.2	3,823,810	60.3	545,241	8.6	6,346,105
Texas	4,329,731	17.2	13,554,932	53.9	7,260,898	28.9	25,145,561
Utah	502,524	18.2	1,501,752	54.3	759,609	27.5	2,763,885
Vermont	442,235	70.7	153,626	24.6	29,880	4.8	625,741
Virginia	1,526,204	19.1	4,570,010	57.1	1,904,810	23.8	8,001,024
Washington	1,128,438	16.8	3,664,871	54.5	1,931,231	28.7	6,724,540
West Virginia	966,721	52.2	798,962	43.1	87,311	4.7	1,852,994
Wisconsin	1,864,462	32.8	2,664,162	46.8	1,158,362	20.4	5,686,986
Wyoming	422,397	74.9	114,316	20.3	26,913	4.8	563,626
Total	64,758,138	21.0	148,300,244	48.0	95,687,156	31.0	308,745,538

TABLE 7. RURAL & SMALL TOWN RACE AND ETHNICITY BY STATE, 2010

Source: HAC Tabulations of 2010 Census of Population and Housing

State	Rural & Small Town Population	White Not Hispanic	%	African American	%	Native American	%	Asian	%	Hawaiian/Pac. Islander	%	Other Race	%	Two or More Races	%	Hispanic	%
Alabama	1,627,139	1,160,988	71.4	356,763	21.9	11,311	0.7	7,357	0.5	540	0.0	1,105	0.1	19,524	1.2	69,551	4.3
Alaska	359,139	229,345	63.9	4,842	1.3	74,918	20.9	12,363	3.4	1,279	0.4	448	0.1	21,254	5.9	14,690	4.1
Arizona	1,217,880	690,505	56.7	23,686	1.9	175,376	14.4	12,657	1.0	2,338	0.2	1,176	0.1	19,860	1.6	292,282	24.0
Arkansas	1,456,160	1,151,592	79.1	200,023	13.7	9,240	0.6	8,146	0.6	416	0.0	720	0.0	20,016	1.4	66,007	4.5
California	3,001,915	1,631,832	54.4	76,465	2.5	44,436	1.5	75,664	2.5	5,312	0.2	6,736	0.2	66,918	2.2	1,094,552	36.5
Colorado	872,179	665,679	76.3	10,829	1.2	10,321	1.2	5,920	0.7	549	0.1	999	0.1	11,105	1.3	166,777	19.1
Connecticut	205,482	174,980	85.2	4,338	2.1	470	0.2	4,764	2.3	64	0.0	250	0.1	3,381	1.6	17,235	8.4
Delaware	198,323	147,447	74.3	26,799	13.5	926	0.5	1,881	0.9	71	0.0	307	0.2	3,386	1.7	17,506	8.8
Florida	1,584,451	1,111,312	70.1	208,480	13.2	7,682	0.5	13,944	0.9	625	0.0	1,702	0.1	20,285	1.3	220,421	13.9
Georgia	2,395,152	1,589,099	66.3	617,517	25.8	5,559	0.2	18,396	0.8	883	0.0	2,274	0.1	27,400	1.1	134,024	5.6
Hawaii	436,357	135,654	31.1	3,132	0.7	1,216	0.3	108,272	24.8	47,675	10.9	647	0.1	93,779	21.5	45,982	10.5
Idaho	643,304	533,597	82.9	2,436	0.4	11,072	1.7	5,260	0.8	596	0.1	574	0.1	9,497	1.5	80,272	12.5
Illinois	2,007,327	1,823,634	90.8	71,745	3.6	3,679	0.2	11,458	0.6	373	0.0	1,163	0.1	22,406	1.1	72,869	3.6
Indiana	1,763,353	1,647,169	93.4	21,785	1.2	3,968	0.2	8,101	0.5	396	0.0	1,081	0.1	17,355	1.0	63,498	3.6
Iowa	1,570,859	1,457,428	92.8	15,462	1.0	3,999	0.3	11,290	0.7	688	0.0	562	0.0	14,038	0.9	67,392	4.3
Kansas	1,290,508	1,074,854	83.3	36,280	2.8	10,935	0.8	13,794	1.1	980	0.1	942	0.1	25,402	2.0	127,321	9.9
Kentucky	2,152,432	1,984,670	92.2	83,620	3.9	3,955	0.2	9,248	0.4	471	0.0	1,447	0.1	24,914	1.2	44,107	2.0
Louisiana	1,472,351	930,968	63.2	456,470	31.0	14,329	1.0	10,582	0.7	502	0.0	1,521	0.1	18,611	1.3	39,368	2.7
Maine	693,760	662,639	95.5	3,209	0.5	5,576	0.8	4,669	0.7	147	0.0	445	0.1	9,348	1.3	7,727	1.1
Maryland	445,241	349,977	78.6	64,868	14.6	1,041	0.2	5,891	1.3	162	0.0	535	0.1	7,997	1.8	14,770	3.3
Massachusetts	230,613	202,669	87.9	5,480	2.4	557	0.2	6,570	2.8	51	0.0	1,067	0.5	4,616	2.0	9,603	4.2
Michigan	1,915,023	1,749,354	91.3	38,163	2.0	27,423	1.4	11,913	0.6	507	0.0	879	0.0	29,587	1.5	57,197	3.0
Minnesota	1,685,654	1,536,357	91.1	16,820	1.0	33,075	2.0	14,122	0.8	533	0.0	721	0.0	21,558	1.3	62,468	3.7
Mississippi	1,843,723	1,047,846	56.8	719,866	39.0	11,256	0.6	8,276	0.4	386	0.0	883	0.0	14,221	0.8	40,989	2.2
Missouri	2,054,241	1,878,546	91.4	63,504	3.1	10,012	0.5	12,078	0.6	1,922	0.1	1,002	0.0	30,443	1.5	56,734	2.8
Montana	699,455	612,037	87.5	1,640	0.2	50,130	7.2	3,601	0.5	343	0.0	342	0.0	14,168	2.0	17,194	2.5
Nebraska	836,579	735,206	87.9	5,352	0.6	9,611	1.1	4,497	0.5	327	0.0	572	0.1	7,265	0.9	73,749	8.8
Nevada	317,141	235,326	74.2	6,340	2.0	9,861	3.1	7,265	2.3	673	0.2	326	0.1	6,994	2.2	50,356	15.9
New Hampshire	503,252	477,520	94.9	3,259	0.6	1,318	0.3	7,160	1.4	96	0.0	367	0.1	6,395	1.3	7,137	1.4
New Jersey	142,899	87,388	61.2	24,494	17.1	835	0.6	2,692	1.9	77	0.1	181	0.1	3,021	2.1	24,211	16.9
New Mexico	854,345	328,374	38.4	12,845	1.5	127,205	14.9	6,255	0.7	413	0.0	1,313	0.2	10,804	1.3	367,136	43.0
New York	2,061,146	1,849,287	89.7	63,782	3.1	12,432	0.6	17,526	0.9	651	0.0	2,156	0.1	29,297	1.4	86,015	4.2
North Carolina	2,940,537	1,988,763	67.6	601,681	20.5	77,597	2.6	20,753	0.7	868	0.0	2,945	0.1	39,229	1.3	208,701	7.1
North Dakota	386,542	339,771	87.9	2,787	0.7	28,406	7.3	1,751	0.5	183	0.0	121	0.0	5,597	1.4	7,926	2.1
Ohio	2,608,721	2,436,680	93.4	55,166	2.1	5,162	0.2	14,712	0.6	629	0.0	1,905	0.1	36,061	1.4	58,406	2.2
Oklahoma	1,666,473	1,189,832	71.4	57,444	3.4	203,813	12.2	11,322	0.7	2,047	0.1	869	0.1	92,509	5.6	108,637	6.5
Oregon	1,177,788	987,321	83.8	5,092	0.4	23,100	2.0	10,813	0.9	1,900	0.2	1,244	0.1	29,003	2.5	119,315	10.1
Pennsylvania	2,400,713	2,218,474	92.4	68,454	2.9	3,273	0.1	15,834	0.7	426	0.0	1,711	0.1	24,007	1.0	68,534	2.9
Rhode Island	22,787	20,829	91.4	201	0.9	141	0.6	561	2.5	3	0.0	19	0.1	382	1.7	651	2.9
South Carolina	1,335,725	753,216	56.4	490,420	36.7	5,550	0.4	8,643	0.6	277	0.0	1,171	0.1	14,728	1.1	61,720	4.6
South Dakota	521,703	439,660	84.3	2,389	0.5	56,651	10.9	3,601	0.7	160	0.0	210	0.0	7,994	1.5	11,038	2.1
Tennessee	1,977,054	1,746,220	88.3	129,583	6.6	5,682	0.3	9,329	0.5	474	0.0	1,165	0.1	24,850	1.3	59,751	3.0
Texas	4,329,731	2,568,675	59.3	334,722	7.7	17,490	0.4	26,336	0.6	2,092	0.0	3,772	0.1	41,051	0.9	1,335,593	30.8
Utah	502,524	432,800	86.1	1,844	0.4	14,301	2.8	3,173	0.6	1,268	0.3	354	0.1	6,746	1.3	42,038	8.4
Vermont	442,235	421,371	95.3	2,673	0.6	1,581	0.4	3,350	0.8	90	0.0	354	0.1	6,777	1.5	6,039	1.4
Virginia	1,526,204	1,191,846	78.1	260,192	17.0	3,709	0.2	7,746	0.5	339	0.0	1,397	0.1	19,628	1.3	41,347	2.7
Washington	1,128,438	848,431	75.2	9,855	0.9	30,543	2.7	18,048	1.6	2,001	0.2	1,373	0.1	27,890	2.5	190,297	16.9
West Virginia	966,721	912,653	94.4	26,813	2.8	1,821	0.2	3,728	0.4	148	0.0	463	0.0	10,944	1.1	10,151	1.1
Wisconsin	1,864,462	1,733,710	93.0	13,122	0.7	26,037	1.4	14,503	0.8	462	0.0	698	0.0	18,059	1.0	57,871	3.1
Wyoming	422,397	366,210	86.7	1,788	0.4	10,786	2.6	2,993	0.7	228	0.1	269	0.1	5,608	1.3	34,515	8.2
Total	64,758,138	50,489,741	78.0	5,314,520	8.2	1,209,367	1.9	628,808	1.0	83,641	0.1	54,483	0.1	1,045,908	1.6	5,931,670	9.2

TABLE 8. RURAL AND SMALL TOWN POVERTY BY STATE, 2010

Source: HAC Tabulations of American Community Survey 2006-2010 Five Year Estimates

State	Persons for Whom Poverty is Determined	Persons with Below Poverty Income	%
Alabama	1,572,562	306,684	19.5
Alaska	337,384	37,166	11.0
Arizona	1,103,566	204,166	18.5
Arkansas	1,398,660	273,917	19.6
California	2,779,686	465,930	16.8
Colorado	810,648	95,073	11.7
Connecticut	188,429	20,941	11.1
Delaware	186,846	21,985	11.8
Florida	1,447,911	253,882	17.5
Georgia	2,259,014	468,900	20.8
Hawaii	410,308	46,110	11.2
Idaho	613,290	93,220	15.2
Illinois	1,914,109	259,958	13.6
Indiana	1,708,671	223,698	13.1
Iowa	1,522,417	165,597	10.9
Kansas	1,224,157	160,797	13.1
Kentucky	2,078,631	438,129	21.1
Louisiana	1,403,812	298,920	21.3
Maine	681,793	94,053	13.8
Maryland	413,835	44,104	10.7
Massachusetts	208,845	25,198	12.1
Michigan	1,852,173	291,024	15.7
Minnesota	1,630,056	192,899	11.8
Mississippi	1,768,985	435,220	24.6
Missouri	1,951,150	325,513	16.7
Montana	671,874	98,237	14.6
Nebraska	807,230	92,709	11.5
Nevada	295,751	33,194	11.2
New Hampshire	483,297	45,113	9.3
New Jersey	126,727	14,701	11.6
New Mexico	816,633	170,807	20.9
New York	1,934,428	277,393	14.3
North Carolina	2,820,663	538,247	19.1
North Dakota	369,488	42,702	11.6
Ohio	2,496,325	375,127	15.0
Oklahoma	1,573,324	286,088	18.2
Oregon	1,145,078	172,302	15.0
Pennsylvania	2,275,091	287,972	12.7
Rhode Island	22,511	1,653	7.3
South Carolina	1,271,075	265,934	20.9
South Dakota	496,353	76,387	15.4
Tennessee	1,902,061	356,661	18.8
Texas	4,006,746	728,128	18.2
Utah	471,201	53,431	11.3
Vermont	427,561	49,357	11.5
Virginia	1,453,450	216,978	14.9
Washington	1,064,799	176,067	16.5
West Virginia	934,323	177,344	19.0
Wisconsin	1,808,266	199,956	11.1
Wyoming	396,892	39,092	9.8
Total	61,538,085	10,018,664	16.3

TABLE 9. RURAL & SMALL TOWN HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, 2010

Source: HAC Tabulations of 2010 Census of Population and Housing

State	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	% Occupied	Vacant Housing Units	% Vacant	Owner Occupied Units	% Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied Units	% Renter Occupied
Alabama	780,955	644,175	82.5	136,780	17.5	468,146	72.7	176,029	27.3
Alaska	167,502	126,495	75.5	41,007	24.5	83,142	65.7	43,353	34.3
Arizona	594,965	446,392	75.0	148,573	25.0	324,263	72.6	122,129	27.4
Arkansas	675,644	574,587	85.0	101,057	15.0	404,334	70.4	170,253	29.6
California	1,275,644	1,027,721	80.6	247,923	19.4	643,692	62.6	384,029	37.4
Colorado	472,419	340,975	72.2	131,444	27.8	241,946	71.0	99,029	29.0
Connecticut	87,382	76,851	87.9	10,531	12.1	52,497	68.3	24,354	31.7
Delaware	122,933	79,051	64.3	43,882	35.7	61,521	77.8	17,530	22.2
Florida	776,621	589,899	76.0	186,722	24.0	443,332	75.2	146,567	24.8
Georgia	1,063,292	888,397	83.6	174,895	16.4	607,104	68.3	281,293	31.7
Hawaii	189,358	150,325	79.4	39,033	20.6	91,706	61.0	58,619	39.0
Idaho	297,278	237,433	79.9	59,845	20.1	167,810	70.7	69,623	29.3
Illinois	898,411	803,982	89.5	94,429	10.5	593,446	73.8	210,536	26.2
Indiana	773,108	677,311	87.6	95,797	12.4	503,298	74.3	174,013	25.7
Iowa	710,678	635,304	89.4	75,374	10.6	481,152	75.7	154,152	24.3
Kansas	572,755	503,513	87.9	69,242	12.1	348,557	69.2	154,956	30.8
Kentucky	978,303	852,182	87.1	126,121	12.9	612,405	71.9	239,777	28.1
Louisiana	635,872	546,038	85.9	89,834	14.1	396,274	72.6	149,764	27.4
Maine	422,359	297,533	70.4	124,826	29.6	221,284	74.4	76,249	25.6
Maryland	234,890	171,956	73.2	62,934	26.8	122,574	71.3	49,382	28.7
Massachusetts	123,331	90,355	73.3	32,976	26.7	59,855	66.2	30,500	33.8
Michigan	1,058,747	764,691	72.2	294,056	27.8	588,646	77.0	176,045	23.0
Minnesota	848,056	680,240	80.2	167,816	19.8	523,655	77.0	156,585	23.0
Mississippi	798,404	692,635	86.8	105,769	13.2	492,046	71.0	200,589	29.0
Missouri	970,389	802,879	82.7	167,510	17.3	572,091	71.3	230,788	28.7
Montana	354,458	288,151	81.3	66,307	18.7	203,019	70.5	85,132	29.5
Nebraska	382,731	336,880	88.0	45,851	12.0	239,929	71.2	96,951	28.8
Nevada	151,086	122,052	80.8	29,034	19.2	84,654	69.4	37,398	30.6
New Hampshire	272,797	204,018	74.8	68,779	25.2	146,075	71.6	57,943	28.4
New Jersey	49,394	45,285	91.7	4,109	8.3	32,585	72.0	12,700	28.0
New Mexico	391,833	319,294	81.5	72,539	18.5	230,047	72.0	89,247	28.0
New York	1,031,679	805,977	78.1	225,702	21.9	558,914	69.3	247,063	30.7
North Carolina	1,464,678	1,169,734	79.9	294,944	20.1	814,550	69.6	355,184	30.4
North Dakota	189,212	159,637	84.4	29,575	15.6	115,627	72.4	44,010	27.6
Ohio	1,127,265	1,000,007	88.7	127,258	11.3	711,541	71.2	288,466	28.8
Oklahoma	765,934	645,360	84.3	120,574	15.7	455,684	70.6	189,676	29.4
Oregon	551,340	470,629	85.4	80,711	14.6	317,516	67.5	153,113	32.5
Pennsylvania	1,128,502	939,988	83.3	188,514	16.7	694,343	73.9	245,645	26.1
Rhode Island	12,320	9,666	78.5	2,654	21.5	6,322	65.4	3,344	34.6
South Carolina	631,996	516,415	81.7	115,581	18.3	364,705	70.6	151,710	29.4
South Dakota	239,306	205,812	86.0	33,494	14.0	143,107	69.5	62,705	30.5
Tennessee	921,997	782,788	84.9	139,209	15.1	566,189	72.3	216,599	27.7
Texas	1,888,444	1,558,681	82.5	329,763	17.5	1,119,536	71.8	439,145	28.2
Utah	214,731	162,412	75.6	52,319	24.4	123,249	75.9	39,163	24.1
Vermont	244,212	184,091	75.4	60,121	24.6	132,426	71.9	51,665	28.1
Virginia	729,070	609,954	83.7	119,116	16.3	445,743	73.1	164,211	26.9
Washington	527,941	431,183	81.7	96,758	18.3	294,522	68.3	136,661	31.7
West Virginia	473,111	396,596	83.8	76,515	16.2	302,415	76.3	94,181	23.7
Wisconsin	981,575	753,293	76.7	228,282	23.3	562,486	74.7	190,807	25.3
Wyoming	199,017	168,408	84.6	30,609	15.4	118,472	70.3	49,936	29.7
Total	30,453,925	24,987,231	82.0	5,466,694	18.0	17,888,432	71.6	7,098,799	28.4

Table 10. RURAL & SMALL TOWN HOUSING AFFORDABILITY BY STATE, 2010

Source: HAC Tabulations of American Community Survey 2006-2010 Five Year Estimates

State	Occupied Housing Units	Households Included in Affordability Calculations	Cost Burdened Households (Paying More than 30% of Monthly Income Towards Housing Costs)		Extreme Cost Burdened Households (Paying More than 50% of Monthly Income Towards Housing Costs)	
			Number	%	Number	%
Alabama	621,957	582,757	167,863	28.8	74,030	12.7
Alaska	120,270	111,735	33,688	30.1	12,733	11.4
Arizona	419,920	400,191	130,128	32.5	56,744	14.2
Arkansas	561,526	529,654	144,819	27.3	62,713	11.8
California	999,838	959,924	414,356	43.2	190,626	19.9
Colorado	329,690	317,557	109,502	34.5	48,449	15.3
Connecticut	77,105	74,973	29,753	39.7	12,501	16.7
Delaware	75,715	73,481	25,762	35.1	10,409	14.2
Florida	556,160	533,411	185,502	34.8	85,995	16.1
Georgia	863,484	814,501	265,602	32.6	121,243	14.9
Hawaii	142,808	135,944	58,761	43.2	28,849	21.2
Idaho	234,644	224,378	68,392	30.5	28,356	12.6
Illinois	798,330	770,524	199,607	25.9	81,746	10.6
Indiana	679,683	657,324	177,237	27.0	67,902	10.3
Iowa	638,041	617,188	145,357	23.6	56,920	9.2
Kansas	500,728	481,535	121,384	25.2	48,971	10.2
Kentucky	831,221	786,590	215,052	27.3	95,329	12.1
Louisiana	528,238	490,545	126,426	25.8	57,631	11.7
Maine	294,217	284,816	91,716	32.2	37,520	13.2
Maryland	167,322	161,299	55,788	34.6	23,711	14.7
Massachusetts	87,495	85,009	33,999	40.0	16,093	18.9
Michigan	763,631	742,149	243,505	32.8	104,139	14.0
Minnesota	687,746	669,915	197,394	29.5	76,710	11.5
Mississippi	676,303	632,181	203,960	32.3	93,819	14.8
Missouri	796,430	763,567	206,622	27.1	84,781	11.1
Montana	282,147	269,417	80,962	30.1	33,928	12.6
Nebraska	334,602	320,399	77,767	24.3	30,018	9.4
Nevada	115,696	111,443	38,577	34.6	15,700	14.1
New Hampshire	202,066	197,646	74,410	37.6	29,791	15.1
New Jersey	45,659	44,444	18,847	42.4	8,582	19.3
New Mexico	299,457	282,896	72,714	25.7	31,742	11.2
New York	805,470	776,294	248,687	32.0	108,953	14.0
North Carolina	1,145,249	1,085,674	356,228	32.8	161,032	14.8
North Dakota	158,053	149,937	30,092	20.1	11,846	7.9
Ohio	996,447	963,785	286,775	29.8	118,653	12.3
Oklahoma	628,118	593,624	150,099	25.3	62,912	10.6
Oregon	467,753	452,701	161,750	35.7	69,961	15.5
Pennsylvania	932,333	900,721	263,944	29.3	108,636	12.1
Rhode Island	9,491	9,225	3,353	36.3	1,193	12.9
South Carolina	499,257	465,230	149,434	32.1	69,228	14.9
South Dakota	202,448	191,996	46,724	24.3	18,885	9.8
Tennessee	773,179	733,406	209,396	28.6	89,654	12.2
Texas	1,505,014	1,425,359	382,373	26.8	162,310	11.4
Utah	160,619	155,649	44,111	28.3	15,962	10.3
Vermont	184,420	178,972	67,060	37.5	27,498	15.4
Virginia	597,040	568,137	164,929	29.0	70,087	12.3
Washington	421,335	405,686	141,508	34.9	60,632	14.9
West Virginia	384,264	361,847	81,036	22.4	34,225	9.5
Wisconsin	767,940	747,005	238,492	31.9	91,749	12.3
Wyoming	161,291	154,332	36,019	23.3	14,649	9.5
Total	24,531,850	23,446,973	7,077,462	30.2	3,025,746	12.9

Table 11. RURAL & SMALL TOWN HOUSING PROBLEMS BY STATE, 2010

Source: HAC Tabulations of American Community Survey 2006-2010 Five Year Estimates

State	Occupied Housing Units	Crowded Units (1.01 or more occupants per room)		Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing		Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen		Multiple Housing Problems	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alabama	621,957	13,353	2.1	4,136	0.7	4,752	0.8	7,513	1.2
Alaska	120,270	9,917	8.2	9,798	8.1	8,284	6.9	10,372	8.6
Arizona	419,920	21,396	5.1	10,800	2.6	9,909	2.4	15,184	3.6
Arkansas	561,526	12,868	2.3	4,220	0.8	5,151	0.9	7,668	1.4
California	999,838	61,813	6.2	7,740	0.8	10,454	1.0	36,147	3.6
Colorado	329,690	8,338	2.5	2,255	0.7	2,462	0.7	4,891	1.5
Connecticut	77,105	926	1.2	456	0.6	493	0.6	902	1.2
Delaware	75,715	1,256	1.7	842	1.1	865	1.1	1,284	1.7
Florida	556,160	15,816	2.8	3,215	0.6	3,976	0.7	9,334	1.7
Georgia	863,484	21,093	2.4	4,447	0.5	5,376	0.6	11,447	1.3
Hawaii	142,808	13,311	9.3	1,934	1.4	2,663	1.9	6,664	4.7
Idaho	234,644	6,897	2.9	1,988	0.8	2,075	0.9	4,316	1.8
Illinois	798,330	9,409	1.2	3,463	0.4	5,481	0.7	7,107	0.9
Indiana	679,683	12,491	1.8	3,677	0.5	5,011	0.7	7,595	1.1
Iowa	638,041	7,667	1.2	2,881	0.5	5,171	0.8	5,397	0.8
Kansas	500,728	9,428	1.9	1,880	0.4	4,100	0.8	5,274	1.1
Kentucky	831,221	14,703	1.8	7,965	1.0	7,345	0.9	11,401	1.4
Louisiana	528,238	17,968	3.4	4,289	0.8	4,814	0.9	8,303	1.6
Maine	294,217	3,536	1.2	3,119	1.1	2,612	0.9	3,593	1.2
Maryland	167,322	1,990	1.2	885	0.5	1,082	0.6	1,727	1.0
Massachusetts	87,495	758	0.9	391	0.4	703	0.8	849	1.0
Michigan	763,631	11,547	1.5	3,952	0.5	4,814	0.6	8,297	1.1
Minnesota	687,746	9,478	1.4	4,459	0.6	5,158	0.7	7,723	1.1
Mississippi	676,303	19,684	2.9	4,622	0.7	6,015	0.9	11,468	1.7
Missouri	796,430	15,568	2.0	5,217	0.7	6,518	0.8	9,163	1.2
Montana	282,147	5,459	1.9	2,149	0.8	3,263	1.2	3,913	1.4
Nebraska	334,602	5,362	1.6	1,422	0.4	3,224	1.0	3,641	1.1
Nevada	115,696	2,914	2.5	856	0.7	1,153	1.0	1,829	1.6
New Hampshire	202,066	2,294	1.1	1,795	0.9	1,829	0.9	2,492	1.2
New Jersey	45,659	1,017	2.2	192	0.4	321	0.7	684	1.5
New Mexico	299,457	12,194	4.1	6,510	2.2	5,705	1.9	7,984	2.7
New York	805,470	12,159	1.5	5,144	0.6	6,031	0.7	9,610	1.2
North Carolina	1,145,249	25,557	2.2	5,814	0.5	7,487	0.7	13,959	1.2
North Dakota	158,053	1,797	1.1	504	0.3	804	0.5	983	0.6
Ohio	996,447	13,182	1.3	6,087	0.6	10,679	1.1	12,103	1.2
Oklahoma	628,118	15,503	2.5	3,857	0.6	5,392	0.9	8,052	1.3
Oregon	467,753	12,110	2.6	3,093	0.7	6,056	1.3	8,885	1.9
Pennsylvania	932,333	10,299	1.1	6,354	0.7	8,316	0.9	9,785	1.0
Rhode Island	9,491	19	0.2	8	0.1	132	1.4	76	0.8
South Carolina	499,257	10,826	2.2	3,267	0.7	3,340	0.7	6,478	1.3
South Dakota	202,448	4,337	2.1	1,227	0.6	2,041	1.0	2,233	1.1
Tennessee	773,179	13,485	1.7	5,226	0.7	5,852	0.8	8,926	1.2
Texas	1,505,014	63,744	4.2	12,589	0.8	16,140	1.1	29,060	1.9
Utah	160,619	6,300	3.9	798	0.5	866	0.5	2,378	1.5
Vermont	184,420	2,389	1.3	1,679	0.9	1,880	1.0	2,637	1.4
Virginia	597,040	8,612	1.4	5,150	0.9	4,158	0.7	6,836	1.1
Washington	421,335	14,276	3.4	3,018	0.7	4,210	1.0	8,296	2.0
West Virginia	384,264	4,417	1.1	3,150	0.8	2,455	0.6	3,412	0.9
Wisconsin	767,940	11,029	1.4	5,567	0.7	7,099	0.9	9,802	1.3
Wyoming	161,291	3,825	2.4	1,177	0.7	1,435	0.9	2,094	1.3
Total	24,531,850	584,317	2.4	185,264	0.8	225,152	0.9	369,767	1.5

TABLE 12. 100 POOREST COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 2010

Source: HAC Tabulations of 2010 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Rank	County	Number of Persons in Poverty	% in Poverty	% Rural & Small Town Population
1	Ziebach County, South Dakota	1,410	50.1	100.0
2	Todd County, South Dakota	4,727	49.1	100.0
3	Shannon County, South Dakota	6,428	47.3	100.0
4	Issaquena County, Mississippi	495	43.3	100.0
5	Humphreys County, Mississippi	3,887	42.2	100.0
6	Washington County, Mississippi	21,297	42.2	100.0
7	Sioux County, North Dakota	1,691	41.3	100.0
8	Holmes County, Mississippi	7,614	41.2	100.0
9	Corson County, South Dakota	1,665	40.9	100.0
10	Allendale County, South Carolina	3,646	40.4	100.0
11	Lake County, Tennessee	2,136	40.4	100.0
12	East Carroll Parish, Louisiana	2,681	40.3	100.0
13	Owsley County, Kentucky	1,866	40.1	100.0
14	Maverick County, Texas	21,316	39.9	100.0
15	Wilcox County, Alabama	4,547	39.6	100.0
16	Malheur County, Oregon	11,068	39.5	100.0
17	Perry County, Alabama	3,874	39.5	100.0
18	Sunflower County, Mississippi	9,681	39.2	100.0
19	Starr County, Texas	23,671	39.2	100.0
20	Buffalo County, South Dakota	752	39.0	100.0
21	Yazoo County, Mississippi	9,338	39.0	100.0
22	Coahoma County, Mississippi	9,890	38.7	100.0
23	Stewart County, Georgia	1,663	38.1	100.0
24	Clay County, Kentucky	7,378	38.0	100.0
25	Jefferson County, Mississippi	2,765	37.9	100.0
26	Sharkey County, Mississippi	1,818	37.9	100.0
27	Lee County, Arkansas	3,235	37.5	100.0
28	Madison Parish, Louisiana	3,940	37.4	100.0
29	Lee County, Kentucky	2,549	37.3	100.0
30	Leflore County, Mississippi	11,191	37.2	100.0
31	Quitman County, Mississippi	2,957	36.9	100.0
32	Willacy County, Texas	6,964	36.9	88.5
33	Zavala County, Texas	4,171	36.9	100.0
34	Calhoun County, Georgia	1,834	36.8	100.0
35	Martin County, Kentucky	4,108	36.6	100.0
36	McCreary County, Kentucky	5,986	36.5	100.0
37	Atkinson County, Georgia	3,018	36.3	100.0
38	Phillips County, Arkansas	7,697	36.0	100.0
39	Cameron County, Texas	144,439	35.8	5.0
40	Clay County, Georgia	1,109	35.7	100.0
41	Dallas County, Alabama	15,391	35.6	100.0
42	Frio County, Texas	4,912	35.3	100.0
43	Dougherty County, Georgia	31,930	35.1	1.8
44	Benson County, North Dakota	2,319	34.9	100.0
45	Claiborne County, Mississippi	3,019	34.9	100.0
46	Tallahatchie County, Mississippi	4,484	34.8	100.0
47	Crowley County, Colorado	1,087	34.7	100.0
48	Apache County, Arizona	24,394	34.5	100.0
49	La Salle County, Texas	1,820	34.4	100.0
50	Bulloch County, Georgia	22,553	34.3	100.0
51	Bennett County, South Dakota	1,164	34.2	100.0
52	Wade Hampton Census Area, Alaska	2,530	34.1	100.0
53	Bolivar County, Mississippi	11,025	33.9	100.0
54	Knox County, Kentucky	10,564	33.9	100.0
55	Harlan County, Kentucky	9,679	33.7	100.0
56	McDowell County, West Virginia	7,232	33.6	100.0
57	Mellette County, South Dakota	669	33.5	100.0
58	Hidalgo County, Texas	258,065	33.4	0.8
59	Clarke County, Georgia	35,801	33.3	0.0
60	Tensas Parish, Louisiana	1,736	33.3	100.0
61	Wilkinson County, Mississippi	2,881	33.3	100.0
62	Wheeler County, Georgia	1,810	33.2	100.0
63	Marlboro County, South Carolina	8,464	33.1	100.0
64	Hancock County, Georgia	2,618	33.1	100.0
65	Brooks County, Texas	2,353	33.0	100.0
66	DeSoto County, Florida	10,429	32.9	100.0
67	Concordia Parish, Louisiana	6,339	32.9	100.0
68	Burke County, Georgia	7,574	32.9	100.0
69	Jackson County, South Dakota	990	32.9	100.0
70	Telfair County, Georgia	4,384	32.9	100.0
71	St. Francis County, Arkansas	7,875	32.7	100.0
72	McKinley County, New Mexico	23,168	32.6	100.0
73	Noxubee County, Mississippi	3,691	32.6	100.0
74	Isabella County, Michigan	20,707	32.5	100.0
75	Zapata County, Texas	4,529	32.3	100.0
76	Williamsburg County, South Carolina	10,583	32.2	100.0
77	Reeves County, Texas	3,434	32.2	100.0
78	Dewey County, South Dakota	1,699	32.0	100.0
79	Cocke County, Tennessee	11,255	31.9	100.0
80	Morgan County, Kentucky	3,788	31.8	100.0
81	Wolfe County, Kentucky	2,289	31.8	100.0
82	Macon County, Georgia	4,029	31.7	100.0
83	Robeson County, North Carolina	41,020	31.5	92.0
84	Webb County, Texas	78,275	31.5	1.9
85	Sumter County, Alabama	4,080	31.3	100.0
86	Pemiscot County, Missouri	5,638	31.3	100.0
87	Macon County, Alabama	6,160	31.2	100.0
88	Alexander County, Illinois	2,401	31.1	100.0
89	Bullock County, Alabama	2,866	31.1	100.0
90	Greene County, Alabama	2,771	31.0	100.0
91	Dimmit County, Texas	3,076	31.0	100.0
92	Bent County, Colorado	1,349	30.9	100.0
93	Claiborne Parish, Louisiana	4,375	30.9	100.0
94	Hancock County, Tennessee	2,062	30.9	100.0
95	Adams County, Mississippi	9,213	30.8	100.0
96	Brazos County, Texas	56,025	30.8	2.4
97	Hamilton County, Florida	3,588	30.8	100.0
98	Chicot County, Arkansas	3,396	30.7	100.0
99	Luna County, New Mexico	7,544	30.7	100.0
100	Lowndes County, Alabama	3,419	30.7	100.0

TABLE 13. BORDER COLONIAS REGION

In this report, the Border Colonias region is defined as census tracts within 150 miles of the US-Mexico border that are not part of a metropolitan statistical area of one million residents or more.* HAC utilized concepts set forth in the 1990 Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA) to identify the Border Colonias region. There was at least one Border Colonias region census tract found in each of the following counties listed below. Not all territory in the counties listed are part of the Border Colonias region.

ARIZONA	TEXAS	Live Oak
Apache	Aransas	Loving
Cochise	Bee	McCulloch
Gila	Brewster	Mason
Graham	Brooks	Maverick
Greenlee	Calhoun	McMullen
La Paz	Cameron	Menard
Mohave	Coke Concho	Nueces
Pima	Crane Crockett	Pecos
Santa Cruz	Culberson	Presidio
Yavapai	Dimmit	Reagan
Yuma	Duval Ector	Real
	Edwards	Reeves
CALIFORNIA	El Paso	Refugio
Imperial	Frio	Runnels
Santa Barbara	Gillespie	San Patricio
	Glasscock	Schleicher
NEW MEXICO	Goliad	Starr
Catron	Hidalgo	Sterling
Chaves	Hudspeth	Sutton
Doña Ana	Irion	Terrell
Eddy	Jeff Davis	Tom Green
Grant	Jim Hogg	Upton
Hidalgo	Jim Wells	Uvalde
Lea	Karnes Midland	Val Verde
Lincoln	Kenedy	Ward
Luna	Kerr	Webb
Otero	Kimble	Willacy
Sierra	Kinney	Winkler
Socorro	Kleberg	Zapata
	La Salle	Zavala

*San Diego County, California was excluded because it is part of the San Diego MSA. Riverside and San Bernardino Counties were excluded because they are part of the Riverside-San Bernardino MSA. Los Angeles, County was excluded because it was part of the Los Angeles MSA. Maricopa and Pinal County Arizona were excluded because they are part of the Phoenix MSA. Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Kendal, Medina, and Wilson County Texas are excluded because they are part of the San Antonio MSA. All MSAs listed here had a population in excess of 1 million at the time of this analysis.

TABLE 14. CENTRAL APPLACHIAN REGION

The study defined Central Appalachia as any county in central, south central, or north central Appalachia as classified by the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) in 2010. Central Appalachia for the analysis includes the following counties and county equivalents (independent cities in Virginia labeled as “City”).

KENTUCKY	Burke	Grainger	Wise
Adair	Caldwell	Greene	Wythe
Bath	Cherokee	Grundy	Bristol City
Bell	Clay	Hamblen	Buena Vista City
Boyd	Davie	Hamilton	Covington City
Breathitt	Forsyth	Hancock	Galax City
Carter	Graham	Hawkins	Lexington City
Casey	Haywood	Jackson	Norton City
Clark	Henderson	Jefferson	Radford City
Clay	Jackson	Johnson	
Clinton	McDowell	Knox	WEST VIRGINIA
Cumberland	Macon	Lawrence	Barbour
Edmonson	Madison	Lewis	Berkeley
Elliott	Mitchell	Loudon	Boone
Estill	Polk	McMinn	Braxton
Fleming	Rutherford	Macon	Cabell
Floyd	Stokes	Marion	Calhoun
Garrard	Surry	Meigs	Clay
Green	Swain	Monroe	Doddridge
Greenup	Transylvania	Morgan	Fayette
Harlan	Watauga	Overton	Gilmer
Hart	Wilkes	Pickett	Grant
Jackson	Yadkin	Polk	Greenbrier
Johnson	Yancey	Putnam	Hampshire
Knott		Rhea	Hardy
Knox	OHIO	Roane	Harrison
Laurel	Adams	Scott	Jackson
Lawrence	Athens	Sequatchie	Jefferson
Lee	Brown	Sevier	Kanawha
Leslie	Clermont	Smith	Lewis
Letcher	Gallia	Sullivan	Lincoln
Lewis	Highland	Unicoi	Logan
Lincoln	Hocking	Union	McDowell
Madison	Jackson	Van Buren	Marion
Magoffin	Lawrence	Warren	Mason
Martin	Meigs	Washington	Mercer
McCreary	Monroe	White	Mineral
Menifee	Morgan		Mingo
Metcalfe	Noble	VIRGINIA	Monongalia
Monroe	Perry	Alleghany	Monroe
Montgomery	Pike	Bath	Morgan
Morgan	Ross	Bland	Nicholas
Nicholas	Scioto	Botetourt	Pendleton
Owsley	Vinton	Buchanan	Pleasants
Perry	Washington	Carroll	Pocahontas
Pike		Craig	Preston
Powell	TENNESSEE	Dickenson	Putnam
Pulaski	Anderson	Floyd	Raleigh
Robertson	Bledsoe	Giles	Randolph
Rockcastle	Blount	Grayson	Ritchie
Rowan	Bradley	Henry	Roane
Russell	Campbell	Highland	Summers
Wayne	Cannon	Lee	Taylor
Whitley	Carter	Montgomery	Tucker
Wolfe	Claiborne	Patrick	Tyler
	Clay	Pulaski	Upshur
	Cocke	Rockbridge	Wayne
NORTH CAROLINA	Coffee	Russell	Webster
Alexander	Cumberland	Scott	Wetzel
Alleghany	DeKalb	Smyth	Wirt
Ashe	Fentress	Tazewell	Wood
Avery	Franklin	Washington	Wyoming
Buncombe			

TABLE 15. LOWER MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION

The Lower Mississippi Delta Commission's definition of the region was utilized for this report. The Commission's definition includes 219 counties and parishes in seven southern states within the Lower Mississippi Delta. The following list of counties and parishes represent the Lower Mississippi Delta within this study.

ARKANSAS	Union	Richland	Washington
Arkansas	White	St. Bernard	Wilkinson
Ashley	Williamson	St. Charles	Yalobusha
Baxter		St. Helena	Yazoo
Bradley	KENTUCKY	St. James	
Calhoun	Ballard	St. John the Baptist	MISSOURI
Chicot	Caldwell	St. Martin	Bollinger
Clay	Calloway	Tangipahoa	Butler
Cleveland	Carlisle	Tensas	Cape Girardeau
Craighead	Christian	Union	Carter
Crittenden	Crittenden	Washington	Crawford
Cross	Fulton	West Baton Rouge	Dent
Dallas	Graves	West Carroll	Douglas
Desha	Henderson	West Feliciana	Dunklin
Drew	Hickman	Winn	Howell
Fulton	Hopkins		Iron
Grant	Livingston	MISSISSIPPI	Madison
Greene	Lyon	Adams	Mississippi
Independence	McCracken	Amite	New Madrid
Izard	McLean	Attala	Oregon
Jackson	Marshall	Benton	Ozark
Jefferson	Muhlenberg	Bolivar	Pemiscot
Lawrence	Todd	Carroll	Perry
Lee	Trigg	Claiborne	Phelps
Lincoln	Union	Coahoma	Reynolds
Lonoke	Webster	Copiah	Ripley
Marion		Covington	Ste. Genevieve
Mississippi	LOUISIANA	DeSoto	St. Francois
Monroe	Acadia	Franklin	Scott
Ouachita	Allen	Grenada	Shannon
Phillips	St. Landry	Hinds	Stoddard
Poinsett	Ascension	Holmes	Texas
Prairie	Assumption	Humphreys	Washington
Pulaski	Avoyelles	Issaquena	Wayne
Randolph	Caldwell	Jefferson	Wright
St. Francis	Catahoula	Jefferson Davis	
Searcy	Concordia	Lafayette	TENNESSEE
Sharp	East Baton Rouge	Lawrence	Benton
Stone	East Carroll	Leflore	Carroll
Union	East Feliciana	Lincoln	Chester
Van Buren	Evangeline	Madison	Crockett
White	Franklin	Marion	Decatur
Woodruff	Grant	Marshall	Dyer
	Iberia	Montgomery	Fayette
ILLINOIS	Iberville	Panola	Gibson
Alexander	Jackson	Pike	Hardeman
Franklin	Jefferson	Quitman	Hardin
Gallatin	Lafourche	Rankin	Haywood
Hamilton	La Salle	Sharkey	Henderson
Hardin	Lincoln	Simpson	Henry
Jackson	Livingston	Sunflower	Lake
Johnson	Madison	Tallahatchie	Lauderdale
Massac	Morehouse	Tate	McNairy
Perry	Orleans	Tippah	Madison
Pope	Ouachita	Tunica	Obion
Pulaski	Plaquemines	Union	Shelby
Randolph	Pointe Coupee	Walthall	Tipton
Saline	Rapides	Warren	Weakley

TABLE 16. NATIVE AMERICAN LANDS

For this report, Native American Lands include American Indian Reservations or Federal Trust Lands, Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas, or Hawaiian Homelands, as classified by the U.S. Census Bureau. The following list details Native American Lands incorporated into this study.

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND FEDERAL TRUST LANDS		
Acoma Pueblo and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NM	Cortina Indian Rancheria, CA	Hopland Rancheria and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA
Agua Caliente Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	Coushatta Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, LA	Houlton Maliseet Reservation, ME
Alabama-Coushatta Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, TX	Cow Creek Reservation, OR	Hualapai Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ
Allegany Reservation, NY	Coyote Valley Reservation, CA	Huron Potawatomi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MI
Alturas Indian Rancheria, CA	Crow Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MT	Immokalee Reservation, FL
Annette Island Reserve, AK	Crow Creek Reservation, SD	Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, CA
Auburn Rancheria, CA	Dresslerville Colony, NV	Indian Township Reservation, ME
Augustine Reservation, CA	Dry Creek Rancheria, CA	Iowa (KS-NE) Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, KS--NE
Bad River Reservation, WI	Duck Valley Reservation, NV--ID	Isabella Reservation, MI
Barona Reservation, CA	Duckwater Reservation, NV	Isleta Pueblo, NM
Battle Mountain Reservation, NV	Eastern Cherokee Reservation, NC	Jackson Rancheria, CA
Bay Mills Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MI	Elko Colony, NV	Jamestown S'Klallam Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA
Benton Paiute Reservation, CA	Elk Valley Rancheria and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	Jamul Indian Village, CA
Berry Creek Rancheria and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	Ely Reservation, NV	Jemez Pueblo, NM
Big Bend Rancheria, CA	Enterprise Rancheria, CA	Jena Band of Choctaw Reservation, LA
Big Cypress Reservation, FL	Ewiiapaayp Reservation, CA	Jicarilla Apache Nation Reservation, NM
Big Lagoon Rancheria, CA	Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Colony and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV	Kaibab Indian Reservation, AZ
Big Pine Reservation, CA	Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV	Kalispel Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA
Big Sandy Rancheria, CA	Flandreau Reservation, SD	Karuk Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA
Big Valley Rancheria, CA	Flathead Reservation, MT	Kickapoo (KS) Reservation, KS
Bishop Reservation, CA	Fond du Lac Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MN--WI	Kickapoo (TX) Reservation, TX
Blackfeet Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MT	Forest County Potawatomi Community and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WI	Klamath Reservation, OR
Blue Lake Rancheria and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	Fort Apache Reservation, AZ	Kootenai Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ID
Bois Forte Reservation, MN	Fort Belknap Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MT	Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WI
Bridgeport Reservation, CA	Fort Berthold Reservation, ND	Lac du Flambeau Reservation, WI
Brighton Reservation, FL	Fort Bidwell Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	Lac Vieux Desert Reservation, MI
Burns Paiute Indian Colony and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR	Fort Hall Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ID	Laguna Pueblo and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NM
Cabazon Reservation, CA	Fort Independence Reservation, CA	La Jolla Reservation, CA
Cahuilla Reservation, CA	Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, NV--OR	Lake Traverse Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, SD--ND
Campbell Ranch, NV	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Reservation, AZ	L'Anse Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MI
Campo Indian Reservation, CA	Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ--CA--NV	La Posta Indian Reservation, CA
Capitan Grande Reservation, CA	Fort Peck Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MT	Las Vegas Indian Colony, NV
Carson Colony, NV	Fort Pierce Reservation, FL	Laytonville Rancheria, CA
Catawba Reservation, SC	Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, CA--AZ	Leech Lake Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MN
Cattaraugus Reservation, NY	Gila River Indian Reservation, AZ	Likely Rancheria, CA
Cedarville Rancheria and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	Goshute Reservation, NV--UT	Little River Reservation, MI
Celilo Village, OR	Grand Portage Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MN	Little Traverse Bay Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MI
Chehalis Reservation, WA	Grand Ronde Community and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR	Lone Pine Reservation, CA
Chemehuevi Reservation, CA	Grand Traverse Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MI	Lookout Rancheria, CA
Cheyenne River Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, SD	Greenville Rancheria, CA	Los Coyotes Reservation, CA
Chicken Ranch Rancheria and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	Grindstone Indian Rancheria, CA	Lovelock Indian Colony, NV
Chitimacha Reservation, LA	Guidiville Rancheria and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	Lower Brule Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, SD
Pueblo de Cochiti, NM	Hannahville Indian Community and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MI	Lower Elwha Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA
Coconut Creek Trust Land, FL	Havasupai Reservation, AZ	Lower Sioux Indian Community, MN
Cocopah Reservation, AZ	Ho-Chunk Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WI--MN	Lummi Reservation, WA
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, ID	Hoh Indian Reservation, WA	Lytton Rancheria, CA
Cold Springs Rancheria, CA	Hollywood Reservation, FL	Makah Indian Reservation, WA
Colorado River Indian Reservation, AZ--CA	Hoopa Valley Reservation, CA	Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, CA
Colusa Rancheria, CA	Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ	Manzanita Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA
Colville Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA		Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, AZ
Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR		
Coquille Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR		

Mashantucket Pequot Reservation, CT	Red Cliff Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WI	Sulphur Bank Rancheria, CA
Menominee Reservation, WI	Redding Rancheria, CA	Summit Lake Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV
Mesa Grande Reservation, CA	Red Lake Reservation, MN	Susanville Indian Rancheria and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA
Mescalero Reservation, NM	Redwood Valley Rancheria, CA	Swinomish Reservation, WA
Miccosukee Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, FL	Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, NV	Sycuan Reservation, CA
Middletown Rancheria, CA	Resighini Rancheria, CA	Table Bluff Reservation, CA
Mille Lacs Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MN	Rincon Reservation, CA	Table Mountain Rancheria, CA
Minnesota Chippewa Trust Land, MN	Roaring Creek Rancheria, CA	Tampa Reservation, FL
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation, MS	Robinson Rancheria and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	Taos Pueblo and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NM
Moapa River Indian Reservation, NV	Rocky Boy's Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MT	Tesuque Pueblo and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NM
Mohegan Reservation, CT	Rohnerville Rancheria, CA	Timbi-Sha Shoshone Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA--NV
Montgomery Creek Rancheria, CA	Rosebud Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, SD	Tohono O'odham Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ
Mooretown Rancheria, CA	Round Valley Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	Tonawanda Reservation, NY
Morongo Reservation, CA	Rumsey Indian Rancheria, CA	Tonto Apache Reservation, AZ
Muckleshoot Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA	Sac and Fox/Meskaki Settlement, IA	Torres-Martinez Reservation, CA
Nambe Pueblo and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NM	Sac and Fox Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NE--KS	Trinidad Rancheria and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA
Narragansett Reservation, RI	Saint Croix Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WI	Tulalip Reservation, WA
Navajo Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ--NM--UT	St. Regis Mohawk Reservation, NY	Tule River Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA
Nez Perce Reservation, ID	Salt River Reservation, AZ	Tunica-Biloxi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, LA
Nisqually Reservation, WA	San Carlos Reservation, AZ	Tuolumne Rancheria, CA
Nooksack Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA	Sandia Pueblo, NM	Turtle Mountain Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MT--ND--SD
Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MT--SD	Sandy Lake Reservation, MN	Tuscarora Nation Reservation, NY
North Fork Rancheria and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	San Felipe Pueblo, NM	Twenty-Nine Palms Reservation, CA
Northwestern Shoshone Reservation, UT	San Ildefonso Pueblo and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NM	Uintah and Ouray Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, UT
Ohkay Owingeh, NM	San Manuel Reservation, CA	Umatilla Reservation, OR
Oil Springs Reservation, NY	San Pasqual Reservation, CA	Upper Lake Rancheria, CA
Omaha Reservation, NE--IA	Santa Ana Pueblo, NM	Upper Sioux Community and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MN
Oneida Nation Reservation, NY	Santa Clara Pueblo, NM	Upper Skagit Reservation, WA
Oneida (WI) Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WI	Santa Rosa Rancheria, CA	Ute Mountain Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CO--NM--UT
Onondaga Nation Reservation, NY	Santa Rosa Reservation, CA	Viejas Reservation, CA
Ontonagon Reservation, MI	Santa Ynez Reservation, CA	Walker River Reservation, NV
Osage Reservation, OK	Santa Ysabel Reservation, CA	Wampanoag-Aquinnah Trust Land, MA
Paiute (UT) Reservation, UT	Santee Reservation, NE	Warm Springs Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR
Pala Reservation, CA	Santo Domingo Pueblo, NM	Washoe Ranches Trust Land, NV--CA
Pascua Pueblo Yaqui Reservation, AZ	Sauk-Suiattle Reservation, WA	Wells Colony, NV
Paskenta Rancheria, CA	Sault Sainte Marie Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MI	White Earth Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MN
Passamaquoddy Trust Land, ME	Seminole (FL) Trust Land, FL	Wind River Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WY
Pauma and Yuima Reservation, CA	Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MN	Winnebago Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NE--IA
Pechanga Reservation, CA	Sherwood Valley Rancheria, CA	Winnemucca Indian Colony, NV
Penobscot Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ME	Shingle Springs Rancheria, CA	Woodfords Community, CA
Picayune Rancheria and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA	XL Ranch Rancheria, CA
Picuris Pueblo, NM	Siletz Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR	Yakama Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA
Pine Ridge Reservation, SD--NE	Skokomish Reservation, WA	Yankton Reservation, SD
Pinoleville Rancheria, CA	Skull Valley Reservation, UT	Yavapai-Apache Nation Reservation, AZ
Pit River Trust Land, CA	Smith River Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, CA	Yavapai-Prescott Reservation, AZ
Pleasant Point Reservation, ME	Snoqualmie Reservation, WA	Yerington Colony, NV
Poarch Creek Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AL--FL	Soboba Reservation, CA	Yomba Reservation, NV
Pokagon OTSA and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MI	Sokaogon Chippewa Community and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WI	Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Off-Reservation Trust Land, TX
Ponca (NE) Trust Land, NE--IA	Southern Ute Reservation, CO	Yurok Reservation, CA
Port Gamble Reservation, WA	South Fork Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NV	Zia Pueblo and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NM
Port Madison Reservation, WA	Spirit Lake Reservation, ND	Zuni Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, NM--AZ
Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation Reservation, KS	Spokane Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA	Kickapoo (KS) Reservation/Sac and Fox Nation Trust Land joint-use area, KS
Prairie Island Indian Community and Off-Reservation Trust Land, MN	Squaxin Island Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA	Menominee Reservation/Stockbridge Munsee Community joint-use area, WI
Pueblo of Pojoaque, NM	Standing Rock Reservation, SD--ND	San Felipe Pueblo/Santa Ana Pueblo joint-use area, NM
Puyallup Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA	Stewart Community, NV	San Felipe Pueblo/Santo Domingo Pueblo joint-use area, NM
Pyramid Lake Paiute Reservation, NV	Stewarts Point Rancheria, CA	
Quartz Valley Reservation, CA	Stillaguamish Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, WA	
Quileute Reservation, WA	Stockbridge Munsee Community, WI	
Quinault Reservation, WA		
Ramona Village, CA		

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE STATISTICAL AREAS

Akhiok, AK	Chulloonawick, AK	Ivanof Bay, AK	Napakiaik, AK	St. George, AK
Akiachak, AK	Circle, AK	Kake, AK	Napaskiak, AK	St. Michael, AK
Akiak, AK	Clarks Point, AK	Kaktovik, AK	Nelson Lagoon, AK	St. Paul, AK
Akutan, AK	Copper Center, AK	Kalskag, AK	Nenana, AK	Salamatof, AK
Alakanuk, AK	Council, AK	Kaltag, AK	Newhalen, AK	Sand Point, AK
Alatna, AK	Craig, AK	Karluk, AK	New Koliganek, AK	Savoonga, AK
Aleknagik, AK	Crooked Creek, AK	Kasaan, AK	New Stuyahok, AK	Saxman, AK
Algaaciq, AK	Deering, AK	Kasigluk, AK	Newtok, AK	Scammon Bay, AK
Allakaket, AK	Dillingham, AK	Kenaitze, AK	Nightmute, AK	Selawik, AK
Ambler, AK	Dot Lake, AK	Kiana, AK	Nikolai, AK	Seldovia, AK
Anaktuvuk Pass, AK	Douglas, AK	King Cove, AK	Nikolski, AK	Shageluk, AK
Andreafsky, AK	Eagle, AK	Kipnuk, AK	Ninilchik, AK	Shaktoolik, AK
Angoon, AK	Eek, AK	Kivalina, AK	Noatak, AK	Shishmaref, AK
Aniak, AK	Egegik, AK	Klawock, AK	Nondalton, AK	Shungnak, AK
Anvik, AK	Eklutna, AK	Knik, AK	Noorvik, AK	Sleetmute, AK
Arctic Village, AK	Ekuk, AK	Kobuk, AK	Northway, AK	Solomon, AK
Atka, AK	Ekwok, AK	Kokhanok, AK	Nuiqsut, AK	South Naknek, AK
Atmautluak, AK	Emmonak, AK	Kongiganak, AK	Nulato, AK	Stebbins, AK
Atkasuk, AK	Evansville, AK	Kotliik, AK	Nunam Iqua, AK	Stevens Village, AK
Barrow, AK	Eyak, AK	Kotzebue, AK	Nunapitchuk, AK	Stony River, AK
Beaver, AK	False Pass, AK	Koyuk, AK	Ohogamiut, AK	Takotna, AK
Belkofski, AK	Fort Yukon, AK	Koyukuk, AK	Old Harbor, AK	Tanacross, AK
Bethel, AK	Gakona, AK	Kwethluk, AK	Oscarville, AK	Tanana, AK
Bill Moore's, AK	Galena, AK	Kwigillingok, AK	Ouzinkie, AK	Tatitlek, AK
Birch Creek, AK	Gambell, AK	Kwinhagak, AK	Paimiut, AK	Tazlina, AK
Brevig Mission, AK	Georgetown, AK	Larsen Bay, AK	Pedro Bay, AK	Telida, AK
Buckland, AK	Golovin, AK	Levelock, AK	Perryville, AK	Teller, AK
Cantwell, AK	Goodnews Bay, AK	Lime Village, AK	Pilot Point, AK	Tetlin, AK
Chalkyitsik, AK	Grayling, AK	Lower Kalskag, AK	Pilot Station, AK	Togiak, AK
Chefornak, AK	Gulkana, AK	McGrath, AK	Pitkas Point, AK	Toksook Bay, AK
Chenega, AK	Hamilton, AK	Manley Hot Springs, AK	Platinum, AK	Tuluksak, AK
Chevak, AK	Healy Lake, AK	Manokotak, AK	Point Hope, AK	Tuntutuliak, AK
Chickaloon, AK	Holy Cross, AK	Marshall, AK	Point Lay, AK	Tununak, AK
Chignik, AK	Hoonah, AK	Mary's Igloo, AK	Portage Creek, AK	Twin Hills, AK
Chignik Lagoon, AK	Hooper Bay, AK	Mekoryuk, AK	Port Graham, AK	Tyonek, AK
Chignik Lake, AK	Hughes, AK	Mentasta Lake, AK	Port Heiden, AK	Ugashik, AK
Chilkat, AK	Huslia, AK	Minto, AK	Port Lions, AK	Unalakleet, AK
Chilkoot, AK	Hydaburg, AK	Mountain Village, AK	Rampart, AK	Unalaska, AK
Chistochina, AK	Igiugig, AK	Naknek, AK	Red Devil, AK	Wainwright, AK
Chitina, AK	Iliamna, AK	Nanwalek, AK	Ruby, AK	Wales, AK
Chuathbaluk, AK	Inalik, AK	Napaimute, AK	Russian Mission, AK	White Mountain, AK
				Yakutat, AK

HAWAIIAN HOMELANDS

Anahola-Kamalomalo, HI	Kaumana, HI	Paukukalo, HI
Auwaiolimu-Kalawahine-Kewalo-Papakolea, HI	Kawaihae, HI	Pihonua, HI
Hanapepe, HI	Keanae, HI	Ponohawai, HI
Honokaia, HI	Kealakehe, HI	Puukapu, HI
Honokohau, HI	Keaukaha, HI	Puunene, HI
Honomu-Kuhua, HI	Kekaha, HI	Puna, HI
Hoolehua-Palaau, HI	Keoniki, HI	Shafter Flats, HI
Humuula, HI	Kula, HI	Ualapue, HI
Kahikinui, HI	Lahaina, HI	Ulupalakua, HI
Kalamaula, HI	Lalamilo, HI	Waiaanae, HI
Kalaoa, HI	Luailualei, HI	Waiohinu, HI
Kalaupapa, HI	Makakupia, HI	Waiakea, HI
Kamaoa-Puueo, HI	Makuu, HI	Waiehu, HI
Kamiloloa, HI	Moiiliili, HI	Waikoloa-Waialeale, HI
Kamoku-Kapulena, HI	Moloaa, HI	Wailau, HI
Kaniohale, HI	Nanakuli, HI	Wailua (Kauai County), HI
Kapaa, HI	Nienie, HI	Wailua (Maui County), HI
Kapaakea, HI	Olaa, HI	Wailuku, HI
Kapalama, HI	Panaewa, HI	Waimanalo, HI
Kapolei, HI	Pauahi, HI	Waimanu, HI
		Waimea, HI

TABLE 17. SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR HIGH POVERTY RURAL REGIONS, 2009

Source: HAC Tabulations of American Community Survey 2005-2009 Five Year Estimates

	Central Appalachia		Border Colonias		Lower Mississippi Delta		Native American Lands		United States	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Population	8,841,881		5,586,664		8,922,311		1,191,561		301,461,533	
Rural & Small Town Population	4,859,000	55.0	1,650,448	29.5	4,556,880	51.1	NA	NA	64,133,261	21.3
Suburban & Exurban Population	3,770,563	42.6	2,617,693	46.9	3,279,310	36.8	NA	NA	143,300,312	47.5
Urban Population	212,318	2.4	1,318,523	23.6	1,086,121	12.2	NA	NA	94,027,960	31.2
Male	4,332,614	49.0	2,745,624	49.1	4,334,413	48.6	595,259	50.0	148,535,646	49.3
Female	4,509,267	51.0	2,841,040	50.9	4,587,898	51.4	596,302	50.0	152,925,887	50.7
Total Population	8,841,881		5,586,664		8,922,311		1,191,561		301,461,533	
Under Age 5	528,118	6.0	500,635	9.0	624,800	7.0	98,642	8.3	20,860,344	6.9
Ages 5 to 9	521,664	5.9	429,116	7.7	602,031	6.7	91,257	7.7	19,863,359	6.6
Ages 10 to 14	552,384	6.2	440,892	7.9	618,229	6.9	99,908	8.4	20,590,895	6.8
Ages 15 to 19	604,454	6.8	432,911	7.7	656,231	7.4	107,656	9.0	21,542,504	7.1
Ages 20 to 24	598,232	6.8	405,286	7.3	655,775	7.3	87,004	7.3	21,163,659	7.0
Ages 25 to 34	1,085,348	12.3	724,541	13.0	1,164,150	13.0	137,477	11.5	40,443,203	13.4
Ages 35 to 44	1,212,239	13.7	695,983	12.5	1,185,911	13.3	151,121	12.7	42,748,574	14.2
Ages 45 to 54	1,302,861	14.7	696,684	12.5	1,271,831	14.3	167,146	14.0	43,646,772	14.5
Ages 55 to 59	596,979	6.8	294,578	5.3	541,251	6.1	69,978	5.9	18,098,647	6.0
Ages 60 to 64	510,516	5.8	250,621	4.5	446,547	5.0	54,741	4.6	14,502,706	4.8
Ages 65 to 74	722,276	8.2	368,368	6.6	609,296	6.8	73,059	6.1	19,596,032	6.5
Ages 75 to 84	449,960	5.1	263,999	4.7	396,105	4.4	40,859	3.4	13,250,993	4.4
Age 85 and Over	156,850	1.8	83,050	1.5	150,154	1.7	12,713	1.1	5,153,845	1.7
Age 18 and Over	6,890,252	77.9	3,952,961	70.8	7,275,787	81.5	833,354	69.9	227,279,008	75.4
Male Age 18 and Over	3,329,107	37.7	1,911,503	34.2	2,993,744	33.6	413,308	34.7	110,563,907	36.7
Female Age 18 and Over	3,561,145	40.3	2,041,458	36.5	4,282,043	48.0	420,046	35.3	116,715,101	38.7
Age 21 and Over	6,501,891	73.5	3,695,016	66.1	6,279,815	70.4	774,228	65.0	214,046,956	71.0
Age 62 and Over	1,617,379	18.3	859,513	15.4	1,409,120	15.8	156,975	13.2	46,146,220	15.3
Age 65 and Over	1,329,086	15.0	715,417	12.8	1,155,555	13.0	126,631	10.6	38,000,870	12.6
Male Age 65 and Over	561,805	6.4	313,272	5.6	473,389	5.3	58,194	4.9	16,027,330	5.3
Female Age 65 and Over	767,281	8.7	402,145	7.2	682,166	7.6	68,437	5.7	21,973,540	7.3
Total Population	8,841,881		5,586,664		8,922,311		1,191,561		301,461,533	
One Race	8,726,871	98.7	5,471,214	97.9	8,818,730	98.8	1,135,816	95.3	294,792,853	97.8
White	8,119,521	91.8	4,380,419	78.4	5,841,291	65.5	494,038	41.5	224,469,780	74.5
Black or African American	424,547	4.8	131,083	2.3	2,755,628	30.9	15,956	1.3	37,264,679	12.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	28,246	0.3	80,398	1.4	30,297	0.3	565,484	47.5	2,423,294	0.8
Asian	65,763	0.7	67,982	1.2	102,879	1.2	20,297	1.7	13,201,056	4.4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	3,347	0.0	3,489	0.1	2,192	0.0	14,704	1.2	447,591	0.1
Some Other Race	85,447	1.0	807,843	14.5	86,443	1.0	25,337	2.1	16,986,453	5.6
Two or More Races	115,010	1.3	115,450	2.1	103,581	1.2	55,745	4.7	6,668,680	2.2
Total Population	8,841,881		5,586,664		8,922,311		1,191,561		301,461,533	
Hispanic or Latino	211,505	2.4	3,452,020	61.8	254,765	2.9	99,718	8.4	45,476,938	15.1
Mexican	141,522	1.6	3,160,854	56.6	145,025	1.6	67,325	5.7	29,333,047	9.7
Puerto Rican	16,013	0.2	21,795	0.4	14,369	0.2	3,607	0.3	4,161,258	1.4
Cuban	5,551	0.1	5,246	0.1	9,733	0.1	382	0.0	1,589,757	0.5
Other Hispanic or Latino	48,419	0.5	264,125	4.7	85,638	1.0	28,404	2.4	10,392,876	3.4
Non-Hispanic or Latino	8,630,376	97.6	2,134,644	38.2	8,667,546	97.1	1,091,843	91.6	255,984,595	84.9
White alone	8,003,912	90.5	1,829,910	32.8	5,691,809	63.8	440,905	37.0	198,415,102	65.8
Total Population	8,841,881		5,586,664		8,922,311		1,191,561		301,461,533	
In Households	8,583,670	97.1	5,452,896	97.6	8,622,328	96.6	1,169,995	98.2	293,246,135	97.3
In Group Quarters	258,211	2.9	133,768	2.4	299,983	3.4	21,566	1.8	8,215,398	2.7
Total Households	3,537,003		1,895,538		3,397,456		382,048		112,611,029	
Family Households	2,383,193	67.4	1,373,434	72.5	2,287,467	67.3	270,571	70.8	75,082,471	66.7
Married-couples	1,846,337	52.2	985,384	52.0	1,583,782	46.6	175,328	45.9	55,974,600	49.7
Female, no Husband Present	391,088	11.1	297,126	15.7	548,649	16.1	67,304	17.6	13,992,639	12.4
Non-Family Households	1,153,810	32.6	522,104	27.5	1,109,989	32.7	111,477	29.2	37,528,558	33.3
Living Alone	984,135	27.8	440,641	23.2	957,903	28.2	92,278	24.2	30,770,470	27.3

TABLE 18. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR HIGH POVERTY RURAL REGIONS, 2009

Source: HAC Tabulations of American Community Survey 2005-2009 Five Year Estimates

	Central Appalachia		Border Colonias		Lower Mississippi Delta		Native American Lands		United States	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Population	8,841,881		5,586,664		8,922,311		1,191,561		301,461,533	
Population 25 Years or Over	6,037,029		3,377,824		5,765,245		707,094		197,440,772	
Less than 9 years	527,157	8.7	508,858	15.1	422,962	7.3	55,811	7.9	12,550,193	6.4
9 to 12 Years	737,513	12.2	394,303	11.7	720,519	12.5	83,138	11.8	17,894,984	9.1
High School Graduate	2,202,723	36.5	882,874	26.1	1,983,523	34.4	241,577	34.2	57,861,698	29.3
Some College no Degree	1,095,512	18.1	726,981	21.5	1,187,010	20.6	159,857	22.6	40,105,283	20.3
AA Degree	391,150	6.5	215,650	6.4	323,158	5.6	55,938	7.9	14,663,437	7.4
BA Degree	679,795	11.3	420,667	12.5	731,639	12.7	72,872	10.3	34,384,717	17.4
Graduate or Professional Degree	403,179	6.7	228,491	6.8	396,434	6.9	37,901	5.4	19,980,460	10.1
High School Graduate or Higher	4,772,359	79.1	2,474,663	73.3	4,621,764	80.2	568,145	80.3	166,995,595	84.6
BA Degree or Higher	1,082,974	17.9	649,158	19.2	1,128,073	19.6	110,773	15.7	54,365,177	27.5
Total Households	3,537,003		1,895,538		3,397,456		382,048		112,611,029	
Family Households	2,383,193		1,373,434		2,287,467		270,571		75,082,471	
Grandparents Live With Grandchildren	178,049		187,488		226,391		47,402		6,202,693	
Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren	99,181	55.7	81,428	43.4	126,465	55.9	26,684	56.3	2,539,699	40.9
Population One Year or Over	8,738,709		5,490,735		8,797,666		1,171,698		297,355,080	
Live in Same House This Year as Last Year	7,468,608	85.5	4,540,119	82.7	7,316,602	83.2	1,028,390	87.8	249,272,748	83.8
Moved Last Year to Different Home Within U.S.	1,250,233	14.3	901,025	16.4	1,455,481	16.5	140,627	12.0	46,221,494	15.5
Moved Same County	724,408	8.3	604,814	11.0	881,076	10.0	81,563	7.0	28,526,109	9.6
Moved Different County	525,825	6.0	296,211	5.4	574,405	6.5	59,064	5.0	17,695,385	6.0
Moved Different County-Same State	297,381	3.4	145,805	2.7	345,704	3.9	33,577	2.9	10,168,624	3.4
Moved Different County-Different State	228,444	2.6	150,406	2.7	228,701	2.6	25,487	2.2	7,526,761	2.5
Moved from Abroad	19,868	0.2	49,591	0.9	25,583	0.3	2,681	0.2	1,860,838	0.6
Total Population	8,841,881		5,586,664		8,922,311		1,191,561		301,461,533	
Native Population	8,629,123	97.6	4,555,735	81.5	8,675,114	97.2	1,143,314	96.0	264,118,663	87.6
Native Population-Born in US	8,585,397	97.1	4,484,886	80.3	8,631,469	96.7	1,135,710	95.3	260,236,655	86.3
Native Population-Born in Same State as Current Residence	6,075,060	68.7	3,095,107	55.4	6,510,878	73.0	830,206	69.7	177,790,341	59.0
Native Population-Born in Different State than Current Residence	2,510,337	28.4	1,389,779	24.9	2,120,591	23.8	305,504	25.6	82,446,314	27.3
Native Population-Born Outside US	43,726	0.5	70,849	1.3	43,645	0.5	7,604	0.6	3,882,008	1.3
Foreign Born Population	212,758	2.4	1,030,929	18.5	247,197	2.8	48,247	4.0	37,342,870	12.4
Naturalized Foreign Born Population	69,393	0.8	350,778	6.3	95,443	1.1	17,602	1.5	15,917,019	5.3
Not Citizen Foreign Born Population	143,365	1.6	680,151	12.2	151,754	1.7	30,645	2.6	21,425,851	7.1
Foreign Born Population: Entered 2000 or later	84,700	1.0	236,263	4.2	92,015	1.0	13,685	1.1	10,335,042	3.4
Foreign Born Population: Entered 1990 to 1999	62,024	0.7	253,805	4.5	64,438	0.7	13,403	1.1	10,965,827	3.6
Foreign Born Population: Entered 1980 to 1989	28,484	0.3	226,223	4.0	37,942	0.4	9,580	0.8	7,676,544	2.5
Foreign Born Population: Entered earlier than 1980	37,550	0.4	314,638	5.6	52,802	0.6	11,579	1.0	8,365,457	2.8

TABLE 19. SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR HIGH POVERTY RURAL REGIONS, 2009

Source: HAC Tabulations of American Community Survey 2005-2009 Five Year Estimates

	Central Appalachia		Border Colonias		Lower Mississippi Delta		Native American Lands		United States	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Households	3,537,003		1,895,538		3,397,456		382,048		112,611,029	
Less than \$10,000	391,505	11.1	209,895	11.1	392,164	11.5	45,275	11.9	8,329,488	7.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	291,682	8.2	153,442	8.1	272,263	8.0	27,348	7.2	6,305,311	5.6
\$15,000 to \$19,999	263,576	7.5	140,056	7.4	245,725	7.2	25,580	6.7	6,024,160	5.3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	249,104	7.0	133,721	7.1	228,217	6.7	24,979	6.5	6,147,899	5.5
\$25,000 to \$29,999	232,257	6.6	124,918	6.6	216,805	6.4	23,816	6.2	6,024,956	5.4
\$30,000 to \$34,999	221,021	6.2	119,020	6.3	203,723	6.0	22,107	5.8	5,960,273	5.3
\$35,000 to \$39,999	197,998	5.6	104,401	5.5	185,965	5.5	20,368	5.3	5,601,938	5.0
\$40,000 to \$44,999	182,560	5.2	97,002	5.1	170,154	5.0	18,702	4.9	5,501,951	4.9
\$45,000 to \$49,999	165,443	4.7	83,800	4.4	153,828	4.5	17,569	4.6	4,960,432	4.4
\$50,000 to \$59,999	295,429	8.4	149,300	7.9	268,441	7.9	30,568	8.0	9,385,944	8.3
\$60,000 to \$74,999	336,079	9.5	169,878	9.0	307,406	9.0	35,158	9.2	11,667,169	10.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	342,197	9.7	181,632	9.6	330,795	9.7	39,877	10.4	13,853,787	12.3
\$100,000 to \$124,999	166,445	4.7	99,012	5.2	180,955	5.3	22,370	5.9	8,639,394	7.7
\$125,000 to \$149,999	79,971	2.3	50,911	2.7	94,287	2.8	11,633	3.0	4,939,327	4.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	63,569	1.8	42,029	2.2	76,389	2.2	9,590	2.5	4,724,616	4.2
\$200,000 or more	58,167	1.6	36,521	1.9	70,339	2.1	7,108	1.9	4,544,384	4.0
Total Households	3,537,003		1,895,538		3,397,456		382,048		112,611,029	100.0
With Earnings	2,560,180	72.4	1,467,172	77.4	2,597,817	76.5	296,326	77.6	90,209,008	80.1
Social Security Income	1,231,056	34.8	576,979	30.4	1,033,391	30.4	106,114	27.8	30,470,729	27.1
Supplemental Security Income	210,675	6.0	97,478	5.1	193,564	5.7	23,666	6.2	4,283,276	3.8
Public Assistance Income	84,499	2.4	50,930	2.7	78,686	2.3	25,212	6.6	2,690,559	2.4
Public Assistance Income or Food Stamps/SNAP	486,646	13.8	319,456	16.9	552,293	16.3	65,547	17.2	10,385,112	9.2
Retirement Income	723,986	20.5	320,401	16.9	577,103	17.0	61,235	16.0	19,599,672	17.4
Total Population Poverty Can be Determined	8,579,943		5,445,882		8,620,249		1,174,191		293,507,923	
Total Population Below Poverty Threshold	1,529,269	17.8	1,295,065	23.8	1,698,816	19.7	282,100	24.0	39,537,240	13.5
Population 18 or over Poverty Can be Determined	6,666,217		3,834,140		6,425,983		823,798		220,543,404	
Population 18 or over Below Poverty Threshold	1,069,909	16.0	752,870	19.6	1,075,077	16.7	168,580	20.5	25,979,438	11.8
Population 65 or over Poverty Can be Determined	1,271,565		697,262		1,097,639		123,195		36,415,430	
Population 65 or over Below Poverty Threshold	159,519	12.5	111,584	16.0	158,351	14.4	20,052	16.3	3,574,499	9.8
Related Children Under Age 18 Poverty Can be Determined	1,899,991		1,604,749		2,181,485		347,442		72,573,175	
Related Children Under Age 18 Below Poverty Threshold	446,902	23.5	536,068	33.4	612,054	28.1	110,757	31.9	13,207,659	18.2
Related Children Ages 5 to 17 Poverty Can be Determined	1,381,456		1,110,762		1,568,016		251,319		52,035,441	
Related Children Age 5 to 17 Below Poverty Threshold	297,450	21.5	348,066	31.3	412,889	26.3	75,145	29.9	8,789,177	16.9

TABLE 20. SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR HIGH POVERTY RURAL REGIONS, 2009

Source: HAC Tabulations of American Community Survey 2005-2009 Five Year Estimates

	Central Appalachia		Border Colonias		Lower Mississippi Delta		Native American Lands		United States	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Housing Units	4,141,408		2,232,378		3,944,755		493,496		127,699,712	
Occupied Housing Units	3,537,003	85.4	1,895,538	84.9	3,397,456	86.1	382,048	77.4	112,611,029	88.2
Vacant Housing Units	604,405	14.6	336,840	15.1	547,299	13.9	111,448	22.6	15,088,683	11.8
Seasonal Vacant Housing Units	180,965	4.4	123,565	5.5	99,788	2.5	55,547	11.3	4,411,956	3.5
Occupied Housing Units	3,537,003		1,895,538		3,397,456		382,048		112,611,029	
Owner-Occupied Units	2,578,804	72.9	1,282,936	67.7	2,309,755	68.0	267,780	70.1	75,320,422	66.9
Renter-Occupied Units	958,199	27.1	612,602	32.3	1,087,701	32.0	114,268	29.9	37,290,607	33.1
Housing Units	4,141,408		2,232,378		3,944,755		493,496		127,699,712	
1-Unit Detached	2,844,139	68.7	1,427,762	64.0	2,706,188	68.6	351,058	71.1	78,623,904	61.6
1-Unit Attached	75,418	1.8	78,296	3.5	90,843	2.3	17,140	3.5	7,275,834	5.7
2 Units	95,436	2.3	52,338	2.3	131,403	3.3	10,742	2.2	5,028,254	3.9
3 to 4 Units	109,094	2.6	81,732	3.7	155,100	3.9	11,895	2.4	5,757,381	4.5
5 to 9 Units	130,909	3.2	86,402	3.9	155,836	4.0	10,363	2.1	6,213,229	4.9
10 to 19 Units	95,140	2.3	69,780	3.1	102,818	2.6	6,471	1.3	5,759,508	4.5
20 to 49 Units	42,318	1.0	43,703	2.0	52,480	1.3	3,690	0.7	4,385,336	3.4
50 or More Units	43,084	1.0	64,828	2.9	64,447	1.6	2,858	0.6	5,913,992	4.6
Manufactured Home	703,882	17.0	314,843	14.1	482,751	12.2	78,114	15.8	8,639,239	6.8
Boat, RV	1,988	0.0	12,694	0.6	2,889	0.1	1,165	0.2	103,035	0.1
Occupied Housing Units	3,537,003		1,895,538		3,397,456		382,048		112,611,029	
Built 2005 Later	86,649	2.4	82,091	4.3	99,430	2.9	7,016	1.8	3,375,521	3.0
Built 2000-2004	265,345	7.5	205,858	10.9	265,946	7.8	25,546	6.7	9,408,708	8.4
Built 1990-1999	659,399	18.6	346,522	18.3	533,696	15.7	75,152	19.7	16,288,451	14.5
Built 1980-1989	544,340	15.4	353,101	18.6	529,861	15.6	82,056	21.5	16,096,290	14.3
Built 1970-1979	648,229	18.3	359,689	19.0	685,613	20.2	88,902	23.3	18,747,158	16.6
Built 1960-1969	393,319	11.1	192,463	10.2	465,263	13.7	37,101	9.7	13,121,574	11.7
Built 1950-1959	346,753	9.8	197,093	10.4	356,347	10.5	23,631	6.2	13,183,653	11.7
Built 1940-1949	216,738	6.1	81,419	4.3	192,505	5.7	13,270	3.5	6,642,296	5.9
Built 1939 or Earlier	376,231	10.6	77,302	4.1	268,795	7.9	29,374	7.7	15,747,378	14.0
Occupied Housing Units	3,537,003		1,895,538		3,397,456		382,048		112,611,029	
Lacking Complete Plumbing	23,057	0.7	19,159	1.0	21,055	0.6	20,121	5.3	565,536	0.5
Lacking Complete Kitchen	23,358	0.7	19,058	1.0	26,854	0.8	18,343	4.8	803,446	0.7
Lacking Telephone Service	186,914	5.3	108,312	5.7	214,824	6.3	40,099	10.5	4,755,985	4.2
Occupied Housing Units	3,537,003		1,895,538		3,397,456		382,048		112,611,029	
Occupant Per Room: 1.00 or less	3,486,396	98.6	1,772,212	93.5	3,315,633	97.6	348,365	91.2	109,226,963	97.0
Occupant Per Room: 1.01 to 1.50	41,024	1.2	90,128	4.8	65,088	1.9	21,219	5.6	2,479,031	2.2
Occupant Per Room: 1.50 to 2.00	7,384	0.2	24,999	1.3	13,319	0.4	8,362	2.2	689,591	0.6
Occupant Per Room: 2.01 or more	2,199	0.1	8,199	0.4	3,416	0.1	4,102	1.1	215,444	0.2
Crowded Units: 1.01 or more occupants per room	50,607	1.4	123,326	6.5	81,823	2.4	33,683	8.8	3,384,066	3.0
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2,578,804		1,282,936		2,309,755		267,780		75,320,422	
Home Value: Less than \$50,000	466,542	18.1	259,417	20.2	451,031	19.5	55,697	20.8	6,251,331	8.3
Home Value: \$50,000 to \$99,999	728,460	28.2	354,426	27.6	693,273	30.0	56,289	21.0	11,652,702	15.5
Home Value: \$100,000 to \$149,999	534,261	20.7	222,509	17.3	441,280	19.1	38,794	14.5	11,873,304	15.8
Home Value: \$150,000 to \$199,999	350,744	13.6	160,774	12.5	311,984	13.5	33,899	12.7	10,510,496	14.0
Home Value: \$200,000 to \$299,999	281,392	10.9	153,736	12.0	240,288	10.4	40,056	15.0	12,818,922	17.0
Home Value: \$300,000 to \$499,999	152,977	5.9	92,030	7.2	122,434	5.3	27,936	10.4	12,653,659	16.8
Home Value: \$500,000 to \$999,999	51,251	2.0	32,679	2.5	38,587	1.7	12,135	4.5	7,758,798	10.3
Home Value: \$1,000,000 or more	13,177	0.5	7,365	0.6	10,878	0.5	2,974	1.1	1,801,210	2.4
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2,578,804		1,282,936		2,309,755		267,780		75,320,422	
Monthly Costs: Less Than 15 Percent of Income	1,108,044	43.0	469,999	36.6	920,618	39.9	122,804	45.9	22,954,427	30.5
Monthly Costs: 15 to 19.9 Percent of Income	402,230	15.6	193,266	15.1	369,912	16.0	34,551	12.9	11,675,111	15.5
Monthly Costs: 20 to 24.9 Percent of Income	304,826	11.8	153,157	11.9	278,069	12.0	26,613	9.9	10,092,628	13.4
Monthly Costs: 25 to 29.9 Percent of Income	204,454	7.9	111,965	8.7	188,030	8.1	19,493	7.3	7,618,743	10.1
Monthly Costs: 30 to 34.9 Percent of Income	134,118	5.2	80,513	6.3	127,792	5.5	13,700	5.1	5,410,863	7.2
Monthly Costs: 35 Percent of Income or more	406,432	15.8	262,792	20.5	407,439	17.6	47,041	17.6	17,134,394	22.7
Monthly Costs: Not Computed	18,700	0.7	11,244	0.9	17,895	0.8	3,578	1.3	434,256	0.6
Monthly Costs: Cost Burdened Units (30 Percent of Income or More)	540,550	21.1	343,305	27.0	535,231	23.4	60,741	23.0	22,545,257	30.1
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	958,199		612,602		1,087,701		114,268		37,290,607	
Gross Rent: Less Than 15 Percent of Income	132,501	13.8	72,021	11.8	129,841	11.9	25,312	22.2	4,364,880	11.7
Gross Rent: 15 to 19.9 Percent of Income	105,205	11.0	67,193	11.0	113,426	10.4	13,064	11.4	4,371,164	11.7
Gross Rent: 20 to 24.9 Percent of Income	99,418	10.4	65,912	10.8	112,844	10.4	10,445	9.1	4,457,182	12.0
Gross Rent: 25 to 29.9 Percent of Income	89,754	9.4	61,394	10.0	99,869	9.2	9,077	7.9	4,037,708	10.8
Gross Rent: 30 to 34.9 Percent of Income	66,081	6.9	49,381	8.1	78,900	7.3	6,273	5.5	3,120,139	8.4
Gross Rent: 35 Percent of Income or More	314,543	32.8	227,507	37.1	400,439	36.8	28,898	25.3	14,121,220	37.9
Gross Rent: Not Computed	150,697	15.7	69,194	11.3	152,382	14.0	21,199	18.6	2,818,314	7.6
Gross Rent: Cost Burdened Units (30 Percent of Income or More)	380,624	47.1	276,888	51.0	479,339	51.2	35,171	37.8	17,241,359	50.0