



Glossary



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A

Ability to speak English

For respondents who speak a language other than English at home, a self-assessment of English-speaking ability, from “very well” to “not at all.”

AIAN

See *American Indian and Alaska Native*.

American Indian and Alaska Native

In Census 2000, a person with origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. *American Indian* includes people who indicated their race as American Indian, entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian and Spanish-American Indian. *Alaska Native* includes written responses of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Alaska Indians, as well as entries such as Arctic Slope and Inupiat.

American Indian reservation

Land that has been set aside for the use of the tribe. There are two types of American Indian reservations, federal and state. Entities included may be colonies, communities, pueblos, ranches, rancherias, reservations, reserves, tribal towns, or villages.

Ancestry

A person's self-identification of heritage, ethnic origin, descent, or close identification to an ethnic group. Examples of ancestry groups are Arab, Brazilian, Canadian, Czech, Irish, Italian, Russian, Sub-Saharan African, and West Indian.

See also *Place of birth*.

Apportionment

The process of dividing the memberships, or seats, in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states.

See also *Decennial census*.

Armed forces

See *Military population*.

Asian

In Census 2000, a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.

Asian and Pacific Islander

A person with origins in any of the Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander races. The term Asian and Pacific Islander is used to maximize data comparability over the century despite changes that took place in the terms used to describe each race, the race categories collected on the questionnaire, and the manner in which the data were tabulated. Where used in this publication in reference to data from Census 2000, the single-race group Asian and the single-race group Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander were added together to form the category Asian and Pacific Islander.

Average

Also known as the mean. A value derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the total of all income reported by people 15 and older who are in families by the total number of families.

B

Bachelor's degree

See *Educational attainment*.

Black or African American

In Census 2000, a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.

See also *Race*.

C

Carpool

See *Means of transportation to work*.

Census designated place

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

Census tract

A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county delineated by a local committee of census data users for the purpose of presenting data. Census tract boundaries normally follow visible features, but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other non-visible features, and they always nest within counties. Designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment, census tracts average about 4,000 inhabitants.

Center of population, mean

The place on a map where an imaginary, flat, and rigid map of the United States would balance perfectly if all residents were of identical weight. The calculation of the *mean center of rural population* considers only residents living outside of urban areas or in places with fewer than 2,500 people.

Central city

The largest city in a metropolitan area (MA) or an additional city inside an MA that functions as a population and employment center, as defined by criteria and standards set forth by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) or its predecessor agency.

See also *Metropolitan area*.

Child (Children)

This publication uses multiple definitions of children. A householder's *own children* refers to those less than 18 years old who are sons or daughters by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For tabulations based on 100-percent data (Summary File 1), the category “own children” consists of a householder's sons or daughters who are under 18. For tabulations based on sample data (Summary File 3), the category consists of a householder's sons or daughters who are under 18 and who have never been married. Therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations. *Related children* are those in a household under the age of 18 who are

related to the householder, regardless of marital status. This does not include the householder's spouse or foster children, regardless of age. *Children* can also refer to the population under 18.

Citizenship status

A person's self-reported status of being a citizen, either by birth or naturalization, or not a citizen.

See also *Naturalization*.

City

A type of incorporated place in 49 states and the District of Columbia. Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau.

College

A post-secondary educational institution offering 2-year, 4-year, or advanced degrees. Included are community colleges, universities, and graduate schools.

See also *Educational attainment*.

College dormitory

University-owned, on-campus and off-campus housing for unmarried residents.

See also *Group quarters population*.

Commuter

A worker who usually does not work at home.

Commuting, intercounty

The regular travel to a workplace that is in a different county than the one in which a commuter resides.

Congressional seats

See *Apportionment*.

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)

For the 1990 census and Census 2000, an area that qualifies as a metropolitan area and has more than 1 million people. To qualify as a CMSA, a metropolitan area must also contain two or more primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). PMSAs consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties (cities and towns in New England) that demonstrate very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. CMSAs and PMSAs are established only where local governments favor such designations for a large metropolitan area.

See also *Metropolitan area*.

Correctional institution

An institution type that includes prisons, federal detention centers, military disciplinary barracks and jails, police lockups, halfway houses used for correctional purposes, local jails, and other confinement facilities such as work farms.

County and equivalent entity

The primary legal subdivision of most states. In Louisiana, these subdivisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are boroughs, a legal subdivision, and census areas, a statistical subdivision. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county and thus constitute primary subdivisions of their states. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county. In Puerto Rico, municipios are treated as county equivalents.

Couple

A self-identified status that indicates a pair of married or unmarried individuals who maintain a household together.

D

Decennial census

The census of population (1790 through 1930) and the census of population and housing (1940 through 2000) taken by the U.S. Census Bureau in years ending in zero. Article I of the U.S. Constitution requires that a census be taken every 10 years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives.

See also *Apportionment*.

Density

The quantity of something, per a unit of something. Density indicates the extent to which spaces or objects are packed within a given area.

See also *Population density*.

Dependency ratio

See *Older population dependency ratio*, *Total dependency ratio*, *Youth dependency ratio*.

Disability

A long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business.

Divorced

See *Marital status*.

E

Earnings

The sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. Earnings represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 and older before deductions such as personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, and Medicare deductions.

Educational attainment

The highest level of schooling completed by a person. (2000) Grades of school completed or highest degree (if any) held by a respondent. (1950) Number of years of school completed by a respondent. In this publication, people with 4 years of high school were considered to be high school graduates, while those with 4 or more years of college were considered to be college graduates.

Elementary school

A school with the first through the eighth grades. It can include both elementary and intermediate or middle schools.

Employed

Civilians 16 years and older who were either "at work" or were "with a job but not at work." People on active duty in the U.S. armed forces are not included. *Unemployed* civilians are those who were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week,

were actively looking for work during the 4 weeks before the census, and were available to accept a job. Also included are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness.

Ethnicity

See *Ancestry*, *Hispanic or Latino origin*.

F

Family household (Family)

A householder and one or more people living together 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.

See also *Household*.

Family type

Families are classified by type as either a *married-couple family* or *other family* according to the presence of a spouse. A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household is a *married-couple family*. Other family types include *male householder, no wife present*; *female householder, no husband present*; and *nonfamily households*. A householder living alone or with nonrelatives is a *nonfamily household*.

Farm housing

Occupied single-family houses or mobile homes located on a property of 1 acre or more with at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural product sales in 1999. Group quarters and housing units that are in multiunit buildings or are vacant are not included.

Foreign-born population

People living in the United States who are not native.

See also *Immigration*, *Native population*.

G

Grandparents as caregivers

Grandparents who have assumed the care of their grandchildren on a temporary or permanent live-in basis.

Gross rent

The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if paid for by the renter. 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.

Group quarters population

The U.S. Census Bureau classifies all people not living in households as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters: institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and

mental hospitals) and noninstitutional (for example, college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, and shelters).

H

Heating fuel

Fuel used most often to heat the house, apartment, or mobile home. Types include utility gas, liquid propane (LP) gas, electricity, fuel oil, coal, wood, solar energy, and other fuel.

Hispanic or Latino origin

(2000) Based on self-identification, a person who reports origins such as "Mexican," "Mexican-American," "Chicano," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban." Also included are those who indicate that they are "other Spanish," "Hispanic," or "Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as "Spanish," "Hispanic," or "Latino" may be any race.

Homeowner with mortgage

See *Selected monthly owner costs*.

Homeownership

See *Owner-occupied housing unit*.

Household

One person or a group of people living in a housing unit.

See also *Family household*, *Group quarters population*.

Household income

Income of the householder and all other individuals in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Although the household income statistics cover the calendar year preceding the census, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of households are as of the day of the census. (2000, 1990, 1980) The incomes of household members 15 and older were included. (1970) The incomes of household members 14 and older were included.

See also *Income*.

Household type

Households are classified according to the householder's relationship to the other people living in the housing unit. A *family household* is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A *nonfamily household* is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only. (1900) In this publication, *private families* are considered to be comparable to households. In the 1900 census, this category excluded groups of laborers and those living in group quarters.

See also *Family household*, *Group quarters population*.

Householder

The person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. The person who designates himself or herself as the householder (or head of household) is the "reference person" to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded.

See also *Family household*, *Group quarters population*.

Housing costs

See *Gross rent*, *Selected monthly owner costs*.

Housing unit

A house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms, or single room that is occupied, or intended for occupancy, as separate living quarters. In separate living quarters, occupants live separately from any other people in the building and have direct access to the quarters from outside the building or through a common hall.

Housing value

For owner-occupied homes, 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.

See also *Owner-occupied housing unit*.

I

Immigration

The movement of population into a new country of residence. For example, a person who immigrates to the United States enters from another country to live in the United States.

See also *Foreign-born population*.

Income

(2000) The sum of the amounts reported by respondents 15 and older for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from own nonfarm or farm businesses; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; social security or railroad retirement income; Supplemental Security Income; any public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly, such as veterans' payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year preceding the census, the characteristics of individuals are as of the day of the census. The income data collected in the 1990, 1980, and 1970 censuses are similar to Census 2000 data, but details of the questions varied. (1970) Income data were collected and presented for the population 14 and older.

See also *Household income*.

Industry

The kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization. For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the largest number of hours. Examples of industrial groups include agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; construction; manufacturing; wholesale or retail trade; transportation and communication; personal, professional, and entertainment services; and public administration.

See also *Occupation*.

Inmigration

See *Migration*.

Internal migration

See *Migration*.

International migration

See *Migration*.

Interracial or interethnic couple

If either spouse or partner was not in the same single race as the other spouse or partner, or if at least one spouse or partner is in a multiple-race group, then the couple was classified as an interracial couple in this publication. The seven race groups used in the calculation were White alone (i.e., single race), Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, Some Other Race alone, and Two or More Races. In this publication, a couple was classified as interethnic if one partner was Hispanic and the other was non-Hispanic.

L

Labor force

All employed or unemployed people, including members of the U.S. armed forces.

See also *Employed*.

Language spoken at home

The language used by a respondent at home, either "English only" or a non-English language, used in addition to, or in place of, English.

See also *Ability to speak English*.

Latin America

Area including Central America (including Mexico), the Caribbean, and South America.

Linguistic isolation

A household in which all members 14 and older speak a non-English language at home and also speak English less than "very well."

See also *Ability to speak English*.

M

Marital status

People are generally classified as being currently married, never married, separated, divorced, or widowed. (2000) Marital status data are presented for the population 15 and older. (1950) Marital status data are presented for the population 14 and older. (1890) Classification as single, married, widowed, or divorced was made regardless of the respondent's age.

Married-couple family

See *Family type*.

Mean

See *Average*.

Means of transportation to work

The principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the worker usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Workers who usually *drove alone* to work are those who drove themselves to work. Workers who *carpooled* reported that two or more people usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. Workers using *public transportation* usually used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car (Público in Puerto Rico), subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab.

See also *Reference week*.

Median

A measure representing the middle value in an ordered list of data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. For instance, the median age divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the population is younger than the median age and one-half is older.

Metropolitan area

A large population nucleus together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that nucleus. Since 1950, metropolitan areas have been defined based on criteria and standards set forth by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) or its predecessor agency.

Migration

Commonly defined as moves that cross jurisdictional boundaries. This publication includes moves that crossed county, state, or region boundaries within the United States. Moves within a jurisdiction are referred to as *residential mobility*. Migration can be differentiated as movement within the United States (*domestic*, or *internal*, migration) and movement into and out of the United States (*international migration*). *Inmigration* is the number of domestic migrants who moved into an area during a given period, while *outmigration* is the number of domestic migrants who moved out of an area during a given period. *Net migration* is the difference between immigration and outmigration during a given time. A positive net, or *net immigration*, indicates that more migrants entered an area than left during a period of time. A negative net, or *net outmigration*, means that more migrants left an area than entered it.

See also *Mobility*, *Residence 5 years ago*.

Military population

Members of the U.S. armed forces (people on active duty with the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Military quarters

A type of group quarters that includes barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Minority

In this publication, people who are races other than White (White alone or single-race White in Census 2000) or are Hispanic.

Mobility

Refers to all spatial, physical, or geographic movement, regardless of distance, and includes both moves within a jurisdiction as well as moves that cross jurisdictional boundaries.

See also *Migration*.

Multigenerational households

A family household consisting of more than two generations, such as a householder living with his or her children and grandchildren. Three types of commonly encountered multigenerational households are represented in this publication: (1) householder with child and grandchild; (2) householder with parent or parent-in-law and child; (3) householder with parent or parent-in-law, child, and grandchild. The child may be the natural born child, adopted child, or stepchild of the householder. These households represent a subset of all possible multigenerational households.

Municipios

Primary legal geographic divisions of Puerto Rico. These are treated as county equivalents.

See also *County and equivalent entity*.

N

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

(2000) A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. (1990, 1980) Data on Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were presented under the term *Pacific Islander* and they were included in the broader race category *Asian and Pacific Islander*.

Native population

People born in the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The native population also includes people born in a foreign country to at least one U.S.-citizen parent.

Naturalization

The conferring, by any means, of citizenship upon a person after birth. In census data, a *naturalized citizen* is a foreign-born person who reports having been naturalized.

See also *Citizenship status*.

Net migration

See *Migration*.

New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA)

A county-based alternative to the city- and town-based metropolitan areas of New England. Outside of New England, all metropolitan areas are county-based.

See also *Metropolitan area*.

Northern America

Area including the United States, Canada, Bermuda, Greenland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Nursing home

A place providing continuous nursing and other services to patients. While the majority of patients are elderly, people of any age who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be residing in these homes. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are convalescent and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged with nursing care.

O

Occupation

The kind of work a person does on the job. Examples of occupational groups include managerial occupations, business and financial specialists, scientists and technicians, entertainment, health care, food service, personal services, sales, office and administrative support, farming, maintenance and repair, and production workers.

See also *Employed*, *Industry*.

Oceania

Area including Australia, New Zealand, and island countries in Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.

Older population dependency ratio

Also referred to as the old-age dependency ratio in traditional demographic literature, this measure is derived in this book by dividing the population 65 years and older by the 18-to-64 population and multiplying by 100. It is the number of people 65 and older per 100 people aged 18 to 64.

See also *Total dependency ratio*, *Youth dependency ratio*.

Outmigration

See *Migration*.

Own children

See *Child*.

Owner-occupied housing unit

A housing unit in which the owner or co-owner lives, even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

See also *Housing unit*.

P

Pacific Islander

See *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander*.

Percentage

A measure calculated by taking the number of items in a group possessing a particular characteristic and dividing by the total number of items in that group, then multiplying by 100.

Place of birth

The U.S. state or foreign country where a person was born. Information on place of birth and citizenship status was used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. See also *Foreign-born population*, *Native population*.

Place of work

The geographic location at which a worker carried out occupational activities during the reference week. See also *Labor force*, *Reference week*.

Population

See *Total population*.

Population density

Total population within a geographic entity, such as a state or county, divided by the area of that entity.

Poverty

Poverty status is determined by comparing total family income with the poverty threshold appropriate to the family's size and composition. If the total income of a family is less than the threshold appropriate to the family, then the family and all individuals in the family are considered to have income below the poverty level ("living in poverty"). For instance, a family consisting of a married couple and two related children under 18 years old with a total income in 1999 of less than \$16,895 would be classified as "living in poverty." If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared to his or her poverty threshold.

Private school

A school supported and controlled primarily by private groups, such as religious organizations or practitioners of a particular educational philosophy.

Public transportation

See *Means of transportation to work*.

Puerto Rico

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is treated as the equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. Puerto Rico is divided into legal government municipios, which are statistically equivalent to counties.

R**Race**

For Census 2000, *race alone* includes the five single-race categories required by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) (White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone), plus the Some Other Race alone category (included by the U.S. Census Bureau with the approval of the OMB). *Race alone-or-in-combination* includes people who marked only one race (a "race alone" category) and also those who marked that race and at least one other race.

Ratio

A measure of the relative size of one number to a second number expressed as the quotient of the first number divided by the second.

Reference week

The 1-week time period, Sunday through Saturday, preceding the date on which a respondent completed the census questionnaire.

Region

Four groupings of states (Northeast, South, Midwest, and West) established by the U.S. Census Bureau in 1942 for the presentation of census data. The *Northeast* region includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The *Midwest* region includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The *South* region includes Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. The *West* region includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii. Puerto Rico and the U.S. island areas (the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) are not part of any of these regions.

Rent

See *Gross rent*.

Renter-occupied housing unit

An occupied housing unit that is not owner occupied, regardless of whether cash rent is paid by a member of the household.

Reservation

See *American Indian reservation*.

Residence 5 years ago

In Census 2000, respondents 5 and older who reported they lived in a different house on April 1, 1995, were asked where they lived in 1995. Similar questions were asked in the 1940, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Data on residence 5 years ago is used in conjunction with data on location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various states, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

Respondent

The person supplying survey or census information.

Rural

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban. This classification cuts across other hierarchies and can be in metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas.

See also *Urban*.

Rural farm population

People in households who are living in farm residences located in rural areas. In Census 2000, farm residence is an occupied single-family house or mobile home located on a property of 1 acre or more with at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural product sales in 1999. Group quarters and housing units that are in multiunit buildings or are vacant are not included as farm residences.

S**Seasonal housing unit**

Seasonal, recreational, or occasional-use housing units include vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, on weekends, or for other occasional use throughout the year. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-share condominiums, are included.

Selected monthly owner costs

The sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on a property; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on a property; utilities; fuels; condominium fees; and mobile home costs.

Sex

An individual's classification as male or female.

Sex ratio

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

Some Other Race

In Census 2000, this race category included respondents who provided write-in entries to the census question on race such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban and did not report they were in any of the race-alone or race-in-combination groups White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

See also *Race*.

State and equivalent entity

The primary legal geographic subdivision of the United States. In this publication, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are treated as the statistical equivalents of states.

Suburban

The area inside metropolitan areas but outside central cities.

See also *Central city*, *Metropolitan area*.

T**Total dependency ratio**

Also known as the age dependency ratio, this measure is derived in this book by dividing the combined under-age-18 and 65-and-older population by the 18-to-64-year-old population and multiplying by 100. The total dependency ratio is based on the proportion of people in different age groups, as opposed to different economic groups, and should not be confused with the economic dependency ratio. Even though the total dependency ratio is specific to age, it is commonly used as a demographic proxy that could indicate economic dependency.

Total population

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

Tract

See *Census tract*.

Travel time to work

The total number of minutes that it usually took a worker to get from home to work each day. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and engaging in other activities related to getting to work.

Two or More Races

A respondent who provided more than one race response either by marking two or more race response check boxes, by providing certain multiple write-in responses, or by indicating some combination thereof. There are 57 possible combinations of two, three, four, five, or six races.

See also *Race*.

U**Unmarried-partner household**

A household in which a person reports he or she is the "unmarried partner" of the householder by checking that box in the census questionnaire item regarding relationship to the householder. In contrast, people sharing the same living quarters but doing so just to share living expenses were offered the opportunity to identify themselves as roommates or housemates.

Urban

For Census 2000, all territory, population, and housing units located within an urbanized area (UA) or an urban cluster (UC). UA and UC boundaries encompass densely settled territory, which consists of core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile and surrounding census blocks with a density of at least 500 people per square mile. For censuses from 1950 to 1990, the definition included urbanized areas and places of 2,500 or more persons. In censuses prior to 1950, the definition included incorporated places of 2,500 and some areas based on special rules relating to population size and density.

V**Veteran**

Based on self-identification, a person who once served on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or who served in the Merchant Marine during World War II. A *civilian veteran* is a person who served on active duty but was not on active duty at the time of the census. Veteran status is presented for the population (2000) 18 and older, (1990, 1980) 16 and older, (1970) male and 16 and older, (1960) male and 14 and older, and (1890) male and served as a soldier, sailor, or marine during the Civil War.

W**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 is White or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

See also *Race*.

Work

See *Employed*, *Industry*, *Occupation*.

Worker

In Census 2000, a member of the armed forces or a civilian 16 and older who was employed and at work in the reference week.

See also *Reference week*.

Y**Youth dependency ratio**

Also referred to as the child dependency ratio in traditional demographic literature, this is derived in this book by dividing the population under age 18 by the 18-to-64 year old population and multiplying by 100. It is the number of people under age 18 per 100 people aged 18 to 64.

