St. Claire HealthCare

2020-2022 Community Health Needs Assessment

Appendix C:
Data Report Source & Methodology

Community Action Partnership Report - Source & Methodology

Population Profile

Population Change

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: *Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).*

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

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 census collects information about the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of every person in the United States. 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. For more information about this source, refer to the United States Census 2010 website.

Methodology

Population data for years 2000 and 2010 from the U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Population change is calculated using the following formula:

Total Change = [Total Population 2010] - [Total Population 2000]
Rate Change = (([Total Population 2010] - [Total Population 2000]) / [Total Population 2000]) * 100

Age and Gender Demographics

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: *Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL*

DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Race Demographics

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

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For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations have age and sex distributions that are very different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on demographic distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population (like areas with military bases, colleges, or jails).

Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

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For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Counts for population subgroups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Veteran status is classified in the ACS according to yes/no responses to questions 26 and 27. ACS data define civilian veteran as a person 18 years old and over who served (even for a short time), but is not now serving on acting duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Individuals who have training for Reserves or National Guard but no active duty service are not considered veterans in the ACS. Indicator statistics are measured as a percentage of the population aged 18 years and older using the following formula:

Percentage = [Veteran Population] / [Total Population Age 18 and up] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations have age

and sex distributions that are very different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on demographic distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population (like areas with military bases, colleges, or jails).

Poverty

Data Background

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) provides annual estimates at the state, county, and school district level of income and poverty statistics for the administration of federal programs. This data is used to supplement the income and poverty estimates available from the American Community Survey (ACS), which only releases single-year estimates for counties and other areas with population size of 65,000 or more. SAIPE data is modeled using estimates by combining survey data (from the American Community Survey) with population estimates and administrative records (from the SNAP Benefit Program and SSA Administration). For school districts, the SAIPE program uses the model-based county estimates and inputs from federal tax information and multi-year survey data.

For more information, please refer to the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website.

Methodology

Indicator data are acquired for 2018 from the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series. Estimates are modelled by the US Census Bureau using both American Community Survey (ACS) data, as well as SNAP program data and IRS tax statistics. The SAIPE estimates consider a person to be in poverty when their household income is as at or below 100% of the federal poverty level. Poverty rates are calculated as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Poverty Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website or view the SAIPE Methodology web page.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source.

Poverty Rate Change

Data Background

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) provides annual estimates at the state, county, and school district level of income and poverty statistics for the administration of federal programs. This data is used to supplement the income and poverty estimates available from the American Community Survey (ACS), which only releases single-year estimates for counties and other areas with population size of 65,000 or more. SAIPE data is modeled using estimates by combining survey data (from the American Community Survey) with population estimates and administrative records (from the SNAP Benefit Program and SSA Administration). For school districts, the SAIPE program uses the model-based county estimates and inputs from federal tax information and multi-year survey data.

For more information, please refer to the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website.

Methodology

Indicator data are acquired for 2018 from the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series. Estimates are modelled by the US Census Bureau using both American Community Survey (ACS) data, as well as SNAP program data and IRS tax statistics. The SAIPE estimates consider a person to be in poverty when their household income is as at or below 100% of the federal poverty level. Poverty rates are calculated as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Poverty Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website or view the SAIPE Methodology web page.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Households in Poverty

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Poverty Rate (ACS)

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely

social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

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Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. For any given consecutive release of ACS 5-year estimates, 4 of the 5 years overlap. The Census Bureau discourages direct comparisons between estimates for overlapping periods; use caution when interpreting this data.

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers' dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe.

Poverty Rate 200% (ACS)

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to

produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

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Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. For any given consecutive release of ACS 5-year estimates, 4 of the 5 years overlap. The Census Bureau discourages direct comparisons between estimates for overlapping periods; use caution when interpreting this data.

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers' dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe.

Poverty Rate 125% (ACS)

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts

as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

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Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. For any given consecutive release of ACS 5-year estimates, 4 of the 5 years overlap. The Census Bureau discourages direct comparisons between estimates for overlapping periods; use caution when interpreting this data.

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers' dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe.

Families in Poverty by Family Type

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS

is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

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For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Family Poverty Rate by Family Type

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

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For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Poverty Rate Change (Age 0-17)

Data Background

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) provides annual estimates at the state, county, and school district level of income and poverty statistics for the administration of federal programs. This data is used to supplement the income and poverty estimates available from the American Community Survey (ACS), which only releases single-year estimates for counties and other areas with population size of 65,000 or more. SAIPE data is modeled using estimates by combining survey data (from the American Community Survey) with population estimates and administrative records (from the SNAP Benefit Program and SSA Administration). For school districts, the SAIPE program uses the model-based county estimates and inputs from federal tax information and multi-year survey data.

For more information, please refer to the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website.

Methodology

Indicator data are acquired for 2018 from the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series. Estimates are modelled by the US Census Bureau using both American Community Survey (ACS) data, as well as SNAP program data and IRS tax statistics. The SAIPE estimates consider a person to be in poverty when their household income is as at or below 100% of the federal poverty level. Poverty rates are calculated as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Poverty Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website or view the SAIPE Methodology web page.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Poverty Rate Change (Age 0-4)

Data Background

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) provides annual estimates at the state, county, and school district level of income and poverty statistics for the administration of federal programs. This data is used to supplement the income and poverty estimates available from the American Community Survey (ACS), which only releases single-year estimates for counties and other areas with population size of 65,000 or more. SAIPE data is modeled using estimates by combining survey data (from the American Community Survey) with population estimates and administrative records (from the SNAP Benefit Program and SSA Administration). For school districts, the SAIPE program uses the model-based county estimates and inputs from federal tax information and multi-year survey data.

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Methodology

Indicator data are acquired for 2018 from the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series. Estimates are modelled by the US Census Bureau using both American Community Survey (ACS) data, as well as SNAP program data and IRS tax statistics. The SAIPE estimates consider a person to be in poverty when their household income is as at or below 100% of the federal poverty level. Poverty rates are calculated as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Poverty Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website or view the SAIPE Methodology web page.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Poverty Rate Change (Age 5-17)

Data Background

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) provides annual estimates at the state, county, and school district level of income and poverty statistics for the administration of federal programs. This data is used to supplement the income and poverty estimates available from the American Community Survey (ACS), which only releases single-year estimates for counties and other areas with population size of 65,000 or more. SAIPE data is modeled using estimates by combining survey data (from the American Community Survey) with population estimates and administrative records (from the SNAP Benefit Program and SSA Administration). For school districts, the SAIPE program uses the model-based county estimates and inputs from federal tax information and multi-year survey data.

For more information, please refer to the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website.

Methodology

Indicator data are acquired for 2018 from the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series. Estimates are modelled by the US Census Bureau using both American Community Survey (ACS) data, as well as SNAP program data and IRS tax statistics. The SAIPE estimates consider a person to be in poverty when their household income is as at or below 100% of the federal poverty level. Poverty rates are calculated as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Poverty Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website or view the SAIPE Methodology web page.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-17

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-4

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 5-17

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Seniors in Poverty

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Population Age 65+

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL

DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations have age and sex distributions that are very different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on demographic distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population (like areas with military bases, colleges, or jails).

Life Expectancy by Census Tract

Data Background

The U.S. Small-area Life Expectancy Estimates Project (USALEEP) is a partnership of NCHS, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF), and the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) to produce a new measure of health for where you live. The USALEEP project produced estimates of life expectancy at birth—the average number of years a person can expect to live—for most of the census tracts in the United States for the period 2010-2015.

Methodology

This indicator reports the life expectancy at birth for the 6-year period 2010-2015. More for information about this layer and the abridged period life tables used to estimate census-tract life expectancy, please see the methodology developed for this project and described in the report:

Arias E, Escobedo LA, Kennedy J, Fu C, Cisewski J. U.S. Small-area Life Expectancy Estimates Project: Methodology and Results Summary. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(181). 2018.

Employment

Current Unemployment

Data Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. As an independent statistical agency, BLS serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant.

Methodology

Unemployment statistics are downloaded from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) database. The LAUS is dataset consists of modelled unemployment estimates. It is described by the BLS as follows:

The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the official measure of the labor force for the nation. State monthly model estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS. These models combine current and historical data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, and State unemployment insurance (UI) systems. Estimates for seven large areas and their respective balances of State are also model-based. Estimates for the remainder of the sub-state labor market areas are produced through a building-block approach known as the "Handbook method." This procedure also uses data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES program, State UI systems, and the decennial census, to create estimates that are adjusted to the statewide measures of employment and unemployment. Below the labor market area level, estimates are prepared using disaggregation techniques based on inputs from the decennial census, annual population estimates, and current UI data.

From the LAUS estimates, unemployment is recalculated as follows:

Unemployment Rate = [Total Unemployed] / [Total Labor Force] * 100

For more information, please visit the Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics web page.

Unemployment Change

Data Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. As an independent statistical agency, BLS serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant.

Methodology

Unemployment statistics are downloaded from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) database. The LAUS is dataset consists of modelled unemployment estimates. It is described by the BLS as follows:

The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the official measure of the labor force for the nation. State monthly model estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS. These models combine current and historical data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, and State unemployment insurance (UI) systems. Estimates for seven large areas and their respective balances of State are also model-based. Estimates for the remainder of the sub-state labor market areas are produced through a building-block approach known as the "Handbook method." This procedure also uses data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES program, State UI systems, and the decennial census, to create estimates that are adjusted to the statewide measures of employment and unemployment. Below the labor market area level, estimates are prepared using disaggregation techniques based on inputs from the decennial census, annual population estimates, and current UI data.

From the LAUS estimates, unemployment is recalculated as follows:

Unemployment Rate = [Total Unemployed] / [Total Labor Force] * 100

For more information, please visit the Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics web page.

Household Income

Data Background

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) provides annual estimates at the state, county, and school district level of income and poverty statistics for the administration of federal programs. This data is used to supplement the income and poverty estimates available from the American Community Survey (ACS), which only releases single-year estimates for counties and other areas with population size of 65,000 or more. SAIPE data is modeled using estimates by combining survey data (from the American Community Survey) with population estimates and administrative records (from the SNAP Benefit Program and SSA Administration). For school districts, the SAIPE program uses the model-based county estimates and inputs from federal tax information and multi-year survey data.

For more information, please refer to the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website.

Methodology

Indicator data are acquired for 2018 from the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series. Estimates are modelled by the US Census Bureau using both American Community Survey (ACS) data, as well as SNAP program data and IRS tax statistics. The SAIPE estimates consider a person to be in poverty when their household income is as at or below 100% of the federal poverty level. Poverty rates are calculated as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Poverty Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website or view the SAIPE Methodology web page.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Commuter Travel Patterns

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population using the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the specific data elements reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Travel Time to Work

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population using the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the specific data elements reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Thirteen Month Unemployment Rates

Data Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. As an independent statistical agency, BLS serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant.

Methodology

Unemployment statistics are downloaded from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Local Area Unemployment Statistics

(LAUS) database. The LAUS is dataset consists of modelled unemployment estimates. It is described by the BLS as follows:

The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the official measure of the labor force for the nation. State monthly model estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS. These models combine current and historical data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, and State unemployment insurance (UI) systems. Estimates for seven large areas and their respective balances of State are also model-based. Estimates for the remainder of the sub-state labor market areas are produced through a building-block approach known as the "Handbook method." This procedure also uses data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES program, State UI systems, and the decennial census, to create estimates that are adjusted to the statewide measures of employment and unemployment. Below the labor market area level, estimates are prepared using disaggregation techniques based on inputs from the decennial census, annual population estimates, and current UI data.

From the LAUS estimates, unemployment is recalculated as follows:

Unemployment Rate = [Total Unemployed] / [Total Labor Force] * 100

For more information, please visit the Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics web page.

Five Year Unemployment Rate

Data Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. As an independent statistical agency, BLS serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant.

Methodology

Unemployment statistics are downloaded from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) database. The LAUS is dataset consists of modelled unemployment estimates. It is described by the BLS as follows:

The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the official measure of the labor force for the nation. State monthly model estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS. These models combine current and historical data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, and State unemployment insurance (UI) systems. Estimates for seven large areas and their respective balances of State are also model-based. Estimates for the remainder of the sub-state labor market areas are produced through a building-block approach known as the "Handbook method." This procedure also uses data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES program, State UI systems, and the decennial census, to create estimates that are adjusted to the statewide measures of employment and unemployment. Below the labor market area level, estimates are prepared using disaggregation techniques based on inputs from the decennial census, annual population estimates, and current UI data.

From the LAUS estimates, unemployment is recalculated as follows:

Unemployment Rate = [Total Unemployed] / [Total Labor Force] * 100

For more information, please visit the Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics web page.

Education

Educational Attainment

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for population by educational attainment and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population aged 25+ based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population Age 25 and up] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations may have educational attainment distributions that are different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on the educational attainment distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population.

Youth Not Working and Not in School

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Head Start

Data Background

The Administration for Children & Families (ACF) is a division of the Department of Health & Human Services. ACF promotes the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals and communities.

Methodology

This indicator reports the number and rate of Head Start facilites in the United States. The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) identifies Head Start facilities as either a center, an early childhood center, a seasonal / migrant center, or any combination of these. Facility rates are calculated per 10,000 children age 0-4. Population data are from the 2010 Decennial Census. Head Start counts are aggregates based on point-level data from the February 2018 Head Start Locator file. The ACF Head Start Locator maintains a complete and continuously updated list of head start facilities. For more information, please visit the Head Start Locator web page.

Enrollment Age 3-4

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for population by educational attainment and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population aged 25+ based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Subgroup Population] / [Total Population Age 25+] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. For any given consecutive release of ACS 5-year estimates, 4 of the 5 years overlap. The Census Bureau discourages direct comparisons between estimates for overlapping periods; use caution when interpreting this data.

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations may have educational attainment distributions that are different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on the educational attainment distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population.

Adult Literacy

Data Background

In response to a demand for estimates of the percentage of adults with low literacy in individual states and counties, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) has produced estimates of the percentage of adults lacking Basic Prose Literacy Skills (BPLS) for all states and counties in the United States in 2003 and 1992.

Methodology

County indirect estimates were produced applying small area estimation techniques that use a statistical model to relate the estimated percentage of adults lacking Basic Prose Literacy Skills (BPLS) in a county with sample members to predictor variables available from external sources, such as levels of educational attainment obtained from the decennial censuses. On the basis of the observed relationship between the survey county estimates of the percentages lacking BPLS and predictor variables from the external sources, it is possible to estimate the percentage lacking BPLS for any county in the United States using that county's values on the predictor variables.

For more information on methodology used to develop literacy estimates, please see the complete State and County Estimates of Low Literacy.

Veterans - Educational Attainment

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Counts for population subgroups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Veteran status is classified in the ACS according to yes/no responses to questions 26 and 27. ACS data define civilian veteran as a person 18 years old and over who served (even for a short time), but is not now serving on acting duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Individuals who have training for Reserves or National Guard but no active duty service are not considered veterans in the ACS. Indicator statistics are measured as a percentage of the population aged 18 years and older using the following formula:

Percentage = [Veteran Population] / [Total Population Age 18 and up] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Data Limitations
Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations have age and sex distributions that are very different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on demographic distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population (like areas with military bases, colleges, or jails).

Housing

Housing Age

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

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For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Counts of housing units by age and condition are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area estimates are developed at the U.S. Census Bureau, and given as a value for each geographic area. Raw counts are not provided, inhibiting the ability to produce median ages for report areas.

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Homeowners

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

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For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

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 census collects information about the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of every person in the United States. 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. For more information about this source, refer to the United States Census 2010 website.

Methodology

Population counts for household program participation and total household data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. This indicator is a measure of population-level living conditions based on structure type. 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. This data subdivides the inventory of housing units into one-family homes, apartments (of various size), and mobile homes. Area statistics are measured as a percentage of total occupied households based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Population in Housing Type] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Vacancy Rates

Data Background

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is a department of the Federal Government enacted to secure affordable housing for all Americans. With numerous housing assistance programs available, HUD acts to support home ownership, access to affordable housing free from discrimination, and community development.

Methodology

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is a department of the Federal Government enacted to secure affordable housing for all Americans. With numerous housing assistance programs available, HUD acts to support home ownership, access to affordable housing free from discrimination, and community development.
The United States Postal Service (USPS) supplies data to HUD on addresses that have been either identified as "vacant" or "No-Stat" for the previous reporting period, and HUD allows this data to be explored by researchers and practitioners for use in tracking neighborhood change.

Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

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For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

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 census collects information about the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of every person in the United States. 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. For more information about this source, refer to the United States Census 2010 website.

Methodology

Counts of housing units are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area estimates are developed at the U.S. Census Bureau, and given as a value for each geographic area. Raw counts are not provided, inhibiting the ability to produce median ages for report areas.

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Evictions

Data Background

The Eviction Lab is a research organization dedicated to studying the prevalence, causes, and consequences of eviction. Drawing on tens of millions of records, the Eviction Lab at Princeton University has published the first ever dataset of evictions in America, going back to 2000.

Methodology

This indicator reports information about formal evictions based on court records from from 48 states and the District of Columbia, compiled by the Eviction Lab. Eviction records include information related to an eviction court case, such as

defendant and plaintiff names, the defendant's address, monetary judgment information, and an outcome for the case.

The eviction filing rate and eviction rate are included in the Eviction Lab dataset, calculated by dividing the number of filings or evictions by the number of occupied renting households in each area. The "filing rate" is the ratio of the number of evictions filed in an area over the number of renter-occupied homes in that area. An "eviction rate" is the subset of those homes that received an eviction judgment in which renters were ordered to leave. Information on the number of renter homes in an area comes from the U.S. Census and ESRI Business Analyst demographic estimates. The data is also formatted so each observation represents a household. Details of the cleaning process can be found in the Methodology Report (PDF).

Note:
Indicator data do not include information about "informal evictions", or those that happen outside of the courtroom.
Data are cleaned to standardize names and addresses; duplicate cases are dropped from the dataset.

Income

Income Levels

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Total income and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2013-2017. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Per capita income is the mean money income received in the past 12 months computed for every man, woman, and child in a geographic area. It is derived by dividing the total income of all people 15 years old and over in a geographic area by the total population in that area based on the following formula:

Per Capita Income = [Total Income of Population Age 16 and up] / [Total Population]

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2017 Subject Definitions.

Notes

The data shown represents data acquired though the Census Bureau at the county and state level. Raw figures used to determine the median income were not provided, preventing the inclusion of median income from being calculated for report areas.

Household Income

Data Background

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) provides annual estimates at the state, county, and school district level of income and poverty statistics for the administration of federal programs. This data is used to supplement the income and poverty estimates available from the American Community Survey (ACS), which only releases single-year estimates for counties and other areas with population size of 65,000 or more. SAIPE data is modeled using estimates by combining survey data (from the American Community Survey) with population estimates and administrative records (from the SNAP Benefit Program and SSA Administration). For school districts, the SAIPE program uses the model-based county estimates and inputs from federal tax information and multi-year survey data.

For more information, please refer to the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website.

Methodology

Indicator data are acquired for 2018 from the US Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series. Estimates are modelled by the US Census Bureau using both American Community Survey (ACS) data, as well as SNAP program data and IRS tax statistics. The SAIPE estimates consider a person to be in poverty when their household income is as at or below 100% of the federal poverty level. Poverty rates are calculated as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

Percentage = [Poverty Population] / [Total Population] * 100

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates website or view the SAIPE Methodology web page.

Notes

Trends Over Time
The American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. The US Census Bureau also performed 10 year counts in 2000 and 2010. Please use caution when comparing 2000 or 2010 Census data to the estimates released through the ACS. Boundary areas may have also changed for sub-county areas.

Jobs and Earnings by Sector

Data Background

The Bureau of Economic Analysis is an agency of the Department of Commerce. BEA produces economic accounts statistics that enable government and business decision-makers, researchers, and the American public to follow and understand the performance of the Nation's economy. To do this, BEA collects source data, conducts research and analysis, develops and implements estimation methodologies, and disseminates statistics to the public.

Methodology

Data are download and processed from the Regional Economic Accounts page using the Local Area Personal Income & Employment download tool. The last update for this dataset was November 14, 2019 to show new estimates for 2018.

Nutrition

Free and Reduced Lunch Program

Data Background

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfils a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in foreign countries.

Citation: Documentation to the NCES Common Core of Data Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey (2013).

The National Center for Education Statistics releases a dataset containing detailed information about every public school in the United States in their annual Common Core of Data (CCD) files. The information from which this data is compiled is supplied by state education agency officials. The CCD reports information about both schools and school districts, including name, address, and phone number; descriptive information about students and staff demographics; and fiscal data, including revenues and current expenditures.

For more information, please visit the Common Core of Data web page.

Methodology

The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals, for which students can be charged no more than 40 cents.

Total student counts and counts for students eligible for free and reduced price lunches are acquired for the most recent school year from the NCES Common Core of Data (CCD) Public School Universe Survey. Point locations for schools are obtained by mapping the latitude and longitude coordinates for each school provided in the CCD file. School-level data are summarized to the county, state, and national levels for reporting purposes. For more information, please see the complete dataset documentation.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source.

Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

Methodology

Population counts for household program participation and total household data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2014-2018. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. This indicator is a measure of household-level SNAP participation based on survey response about "receipts of food stamps or a food stamp benefit card in the past 12 months" by one or more household members. Area statistics are measured as a percentage of total occupied households based on the following

formula:

Percentage = [Participating Households] / [Total Households] * 100

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete American Community Survey 2018 Subject Definitions.

Food Insecurity

Data Background

Feeding America is the nation's network of more than 200 food banks and the largest hunger-relief charity in the United States. Each year, Feeding America secures and distributes three billion pounds of food and grocery products through 61,000 agencies nationwide. The agency network provides charitable food assistance to an estimated 37 million people in need annually. In addition to outreach, Feeding America works with other foundations to produce hunger studies like Map the Meal Gap to help combat hunger by learning about food insecurity at the local level.

Methodology

This indicator reports percentage of food insecure population in the United States. Additional information includes food insecure persons ineligible for income assistance. Maximum income thresholds for assistance programs vary by state (165% FPL to 200% FPL). This data are acquired from Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap hunger study. Food insecurity is defined by the USDA as the inability to meet food needs during at least 7 months of the year. Data are estimates generated by Feeding America using inputs from multiple data sources, including the Current population Survey (CPS), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and the American Community Survey (ACS). Additional analysis was contributed by Nielsen. For complete details please see the full Executive Summary or visit the Map the Meal Gap web page.

Low Income and Low Food Access

Data Background

The Food Access Research Atlas (FARA) presents a spatial overview of food access indicators for populations using different measures of supermarket accessibility. The FARA is a compliment to the USDA's Food Environment Atlas, which houses county-level food related data. The FARA provides census-tract level detail of the food access measures, including food desert census tracts. Estimates in the latest version of the Food Access Research Atlas draw from various sources, including the 2015 STARS list of supermarkets, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Retailer Directory, the 2010 Decennial Census, and the 2010-14 American Community Survey.

For more information about this source, including the methodology and data definitions please visit the Food Access Research Atlas web page.

Methodology

This indicator displays the percentage of population without access to a supermarket or large grocery store. Census tract-level data was acquired from the USDA Food Access Research Atlas (FARA) and aggregated to generate county and state-level estimates.

The Food Access Research Atlas provides data which is derived from the analysis of multiple datasets. First, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was created by merging the 2015 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2015 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least $2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Population data are obtained at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, while data on income are drawn at the block group-level from the 2010-14 American Community Survey. Distance to nearest supermarket was determined for population blocks. These

numbers and shares are then similarly aerially allocated down to the ½-kilometer-square grid level. For each ½-kilometer-square grid cell, the distance was calculated from its geographic center to the center of the grid cell with the nearest supermarket. Then, the number of households and population living more than 1, 10, and 20 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store was aggregated to the tract level and divided by the underlying population.

Rural or urban status is determined using population size. A census tract is considered rural if the population-weighted centroid of that tract is located in an area with a population of less than 2,500; all other tracts are considered urban tracts. Low-income is defined as annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the Federal poverty threshold given family size.

For more information, please refer to the Food Access Research Atlas Documentation.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity
Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source.

SNAP Authorized Food Stores

Data Background

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) is an agency of USDA's Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services. FNS works to end hunger and obesity through the administration of 15 federal nutrition assistance programs including WIC, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and school meals. In partnership with State and Tribal governments, FNS' pograms serve one in four Americans during the course of a year. The FNS mission is to increase food security and reduce hunger by providing children and low-income people access to food, a healthful diet and nutrition education in a way that supports American agriculture and inspires public confidence.

Methodology

Locations of SNAP-Authorized retailers are acquired from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) SNAP Retailers Locator. These data were processed and each retailer was assigned to the census tract which it fell entirely within. Counts of retailers per each census tract were generated. SNAP-retailer access rates were then calculated for each tract based on the number of stores per 10,000 population.

Locations of SNAP-authorized retailers are compiled by the USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, SNAP Benefits Redemption Division. This data are updated periodically and was last current as of April 4, 2019. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Decennial Census. Indicator data are presented as a rate per 10,000 population based on the following formula:

Rate = [SNAP-Authorized Retailers] / [Total Population] * 10,000

For more information, please refer to the SNAP Retailer Locator documentation.

Notes

Data Limitations
Reported data represent summaries limited by census tract boundaries. When comparing rates, consider the following:
1) Rates assume uniform distribution of both establishments and populations throughout the tract and may not detect disparities in access for rural or minority populations.
2) Summaries may over-represent or under-represent tract rates when populations or establishments are highly concentrated near tract borders.
3) Rates do not describe quality of the establishment or utilization frequency.

Race and Ethnicity
Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Health Care

Federally Qualified Health Centers

Data Background

Providers of Service (POS) data is compiled quarterly by Research and Planning Consultants, LP (RPC) for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). The Provider of Services (POS) Extract is created from the QIES (Quality Improvement Evaluation System) database. These data include provider number, name, and address and characterize the participating institutional providers. The data are collected through the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Regional Offices. The file contains an individual record for each Medicare-approved provider and is updated quarterly.

Methodology

Population figures are acquired for this indicator from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1. Addresses for all active federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) were acquired from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Providers of Service (POS) data file from December 2019. FQHC addresses were geocoded using the ESRI ArcGIS Online API to obtain the coordinates (point-location) of each facility. The resulting point location file was intersected with standard geographic areas (tracts, counties, and states) to generate a count of the total FQHCs in each area.

Medicare and Medicaid Providers

Data Background

Providers of Service (POS) data is compiled quarterly by Research and Planning Consultants, LP (RPC) for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). The Provider of Services (POS) Extract is created from the QIES (Quality Improvement Evaluation System) database. These data include provider number, name, and address and characterize the participating institutional providers. The data are collected through the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Regional Offices. The file contains an individual record for each Medicare-approved provider and is updated quarterly.

Methodology

Data are collected and analyzed by accessing the latest release of the Provider Service File provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

Persons Receiving Medicare

Data Background

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), a branch of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), is the federal agency that runs the Medicare Program and monitors Medicaid programs offered by each state. Medicare is a type of federally-funded health insurance available to disabled persons and the population age 65 and older. CMS provides various data on the Medicare population based on claims and enrollment data.

Methodology

Data are collected from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services using the Research, Statistics, Data & Systems tool by accessing the Medicare Enrollment Dashboard Data File, and using 2019 data published on June 18, 2020.

Uninsured Population

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data every year. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses, with survey information collected nearly every day of the year. Data are pooled across a calendar year to produce estimates for that year. As a result, ACS estimates reflect data that have been collected over a period of time rather

than for a single point in time as in the decennial census, which is conducted every 10 years and provides population counts as of April 1. The Census Bureau combines 5 consecutive years of ACS data to produce estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 65,000 residents. These 5-year estimates represent data collected over a period of 60 months. Because the ACS is based on a sample, rather than all housing units and people, ACS estimates have a degree of uncertainty associated with them, called sampling error. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the level of sampling error. Data users should be careful in drawing conclusions about small differences between two ACS estimates because they may not be statistically different.

Citation: Citation: U.S. Census Bureau: UNDERSTANDING AND USING AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA: WHAT ALL DATA USERS NEED TO KNOW (2018).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the American Community Survey data users website.

The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program was created to develop model-based estimates of health insurance coverage for counties and states. It is currently the only dataset providing complete health-insurance coverage estimates. The models predict state and county level insurance estimates for total populations, as well as population groups defined by age, sex, race and income.

The SAHIE program models health insurance coverage by combining survey data with population estimates and administrative records. SAHIE estimates are a product of the US Census Bureau with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The SAHIE health insurance models use data from the following sources:

- *American Community Survey*
- *Internal Revenue Service: Federal Tax Returns*
- *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Participation Records*
- *County Business Patterns*
- *Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP): Participation Records*
- *US Census 2010*

Methodology

Counts of the number of persons without medical insurance are modelled for the Small Area Income and Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) datasets by the Census Bureau using both survey and census data. In this reporting platform, indicator percentages are summarized from the SAHIE estimates based on the following formula:

Percentage = SUM [Uninsured Population] / SUM [Total Population] * 100

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) using the American Community Survey (ACS) website and view the provided Demographic and Income Model Methodology page.

Asthma Prevalence

Data Background

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is

"... a collaborative project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and U.S. states and territories. The BRFSS, administered and supported by CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Branch, is an ongoing data collection program designed to measure behavioral risk factors for the adult population (18 years of age or older) living in households. "
Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services. Overview: BRFSS 2010.

The health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS include data pertaining to health behaviors, chronic conditions, access

and utilization of healthcare, and general health. Surveys are administered to populations at the state level and then delivered to the CDC. BRFSS annual survey data are publicly available and maintained on the CDC's BRFSS Annual Survey Data web page.

For more information on the BRFSS survey methods, or to obtain a copy of the survey questionnaires, please visit the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System home page.

Methodology

Indicator percentages are acquired from analysis of annual survey data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for years 2011-2012. Percentages are generated based on valid responses to the following questions: *"Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or health professional that you have Asthma?"*
This indicator represents the percentage of those persons who answered "yes". Data only pertain to the non-institutionalized population aged 18 and up and are weighted to reflect the total county population using the methods described in the BRFSS Comparability of Data documentation.

Additional detailed information about the BRFSS, including questionnaires, data collection procedures, and data processing methodologies are available on the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System home page.

Notes

Data Suppression
Suppression is used to avoid misinterpretation when rates are unstable. Data are suppressed when the total number of persons sampled (for each geographic area / population group combination) over the survey period is less than 20. Data are unreliable when the total number of persons sampled over the survey period is less than 50. Confidence intervals are available when exploring the data through the map viewer.

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) interview surveys based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Before the raw survey data files are released, self-identified race and ethnicity variables are recoded by National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) analysts into the following categories: White, Non-Hispanic; Black, Non-Hispanic; Multiple Race, Non-Hispanic; Other Race, Non-Hispanic; and Hispanic or Latino. Due to sample size constraints, race and ethnicity statistics are only reported at the state and national levels.

Deaths of Despair I

Data Background

The Division of Vital Statistics is a branch of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) responsible for maintaining birth and death records for the nation. Data are compiled for the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) through a joint effort between the NCHS and various state and local health agencies, who are responsible for registering vital events – births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and fetal deaths. NVSS statistics are released annually in various data warehouses, including CDC WONDER , VitalStats, and the Health Indicator Warehouse .

Methodology

County population figures and death statistics are acquired using CDC WONDER from the Underlying Cause of Death database. Conditions were queried for years 2012-2016 based on a selection of codes from the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), Version 10. The ICD-10 is the current global health information standard for mortality and morbidity statistics. The ICD has been maintained by the World Health Organization since its conception in 1948. A searchable, detailed list of current ICD-10 Codes (Version 2010) is available from the World Health Organization.

Mortality rates were acquired from the source age-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard. To recalculate age-adjusted mortality rates for unique service areas and aggregated county groupings, the following formula was used:

Mortality Rate = [SUM(Total Population) * ((Age-Adjusted Rate)/100,000)] / [SUM(Total Population)] * 100,000.

The specific codes used for reported "deaths of despair" mortality indicators are listed below.

- Alcoholic liver diseases and cirrhosis (ICD10 K70, K73-74)
- Suicide (X60-84, Y87.0)
- Poisonings (X40-45, Y10-15, Y45, 47, 49)

Poisonings are accidental and intent-undetermined deaths from alcohol poisoning and overdoses of prescription and illegal drugs.

Note: The term "deaths of despair" was coined by researchers Anne Case and Angus Deaton to explain the rising trend in mortality rates among middle-aged white Americans. For more information, please see: Rising morbidity and mortality in midlife among white non-Hispanic Americans in the 21st century.

Notes

Data Suppression
Suppression is used to avoid misinterpretation when rates are unstable. Data are suppressed when the total number of cases is less than 10 (for each county/cause of death/population group) over the time period monitored. Rates should be considered unreliable when calculated with a numerator (number of cases) less than 20.

Trends Over Time
Trends over time are produced using single-year mortality data from the CDC WONDER query system. Use caution when comparing single-year mortality rates with 5-year aggregate mortality rates. Trend data are available for states and for the total US; county-level data are not provided due to data suppression / low numerator counts.

Race and Ethnicity
Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories by state vital statistics registries based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. All mortality statistics from the CDC WONDER databases are available by race alone (White, Black, Amer. Indian/AK Native, and Asian) ethnicity alone (Hispanic, Non-Hispanic), or by combined race and ethnicity. Data are reported here in combination, and thus may be subject to higher suppression than if reported separately.

Built Environment

Broadband Access

Data Background

The National Broadband Map (NBM) is a searchable and interactive website that allows users to view broadband availability across every neighborhood in the United States. First published in February 2011, the NBM was updated every six months through April 2015 with data from the State Broadband Initiative. The NBM was created by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), in collaboration with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and in partnership with 50 states, five territories and the District of Columbia. Broadband deployment data is now collected biannually from service providers by the FCC through the Form 477 Data Program.

Methodology

Internet Service Providers (ISPs) provide data to the FCC about which census blocks they serve, the type of service, and the speeds available to that block through FCC Form 477. Broadband is currently defined as having download speeds greater than or equal to 25 megabits per second (Mbps) and an upload speed of greater than or equal to 3 Mbps. If an ISP serves, or has the ability to serve, a single house on a block with internet capable of broadband speed, the block is considered to have 100% broadband access. CARES aggregates the FCC block level service data and population data from the American Community Survey to calculate broadband access and provider statistics at other geographies.